Project Paper Seminar

Jonathan Satria March 3, 2011

Quickstart Project Overview

- Improve system workflow in OR
- Mobile surgical console through iPad
- Implements cisst library and ICE
- Communicates with surgical peripherals





Paper Selection & Relevance

Functionality

Remote display solutions for mobile cloud computing

Pieter Simoens, Filip De Turck, Bart Dhoedt, Piet Demeester. IEEE Computer 2011.

Usability

Lost in Menuspace: User Interactions with Complex Medical Devices

Mark Nunnally, Christopher P. Nemeth, Valerie Brunetti, Richard I. Cook. IEEE Vol. 34 No. 6 November 2004.



Functionality Paper Background

- Mobile devices as display solutions
- Participate in cloud network





Problems

- Unique set of challenges created:
 - 1. Battery Lifetime
 - 2. Network bandwidth considerations
 - 3. Network latency considerations



Battery Lifetime

- Rate limiting factor
- Improve battery by offloading applications
- New concerns with battery consumption by network card
- Solutions:
 - Cycle sleep/idle states
 - Find balance of application offloading and network usage



Network bandwidth considerations

- Video streaming requires high throughput over wireless network
- Application definition
- Downstream and upstream events
- Solutions:
 - Codec
 - Data peak reductions
 - User input bundling



Network latency considerations

- Evaluation of user expectations with regards to immediacy
- Solutions:
 - Cloudlets bring devices closer together
 - Predict potential display updates



Implications

Challenge	Importance	Reason
Battery Lifetime Consumption	High	Length of surgery
Network Bandwidth	Low	Simple user inputs
Interaction Latency	Medium	Require quick response



Critique

- Can't really critique... but
- Paper does not present much empirical evidence
- No sense of criticality of these challenges



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Lost in Menuspace: User Interactions with Complex Medical Devices

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Usability Paper Background

- Case study of a programmable infusion device
- Programmable Infusion pumps can deliver short-acting drugs at precise time





Experiment

- 14 Anesthesiologists, 26 Nurses
- Practioner experience and pump experience
- Design program schematic
- Complete 5 tasks
- Measured Goal Directed Keystrokes (GDK)



Tasks

TABLE II INFUSION DEVICE PROGRAMMING TASKS

Task Activity

- Check a running dose of the drug dopamine (a premix concentration of 400milligrams in 250milliliters) that is set to run at 3micrograms/kilogram/minute for a 75 kilogram patient.
- 2 Change the same dopamine infusion to a rate of 2micrograms/kilogram/minute.
- ³ Set up and run a second powered down pump to deliver 1liter of intravenous fluid over 8hours.
- 4 Change the pump from scenario 3 to now deliver dopamine (400milligrams/250milliliters) at 3micrograms/kilogram/minute in a 65kilogram patient.
- 5 Change the same pump to deliver a premix of the drug nesiritide at a rate of 1microgram/kilogram/minute (a higher than normal dose).

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Data

Data

Anesth	nesiologi	ists					
Subj	Exper (pract)	Exper (pump)	%GDK Task 1	%GDK Task 2	%GDK Task 3	%GDK Task 4	Mean %GDK
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 14 15	3 2 3 4 3 1 3 3 11 3 4 5 12 14	3 2 3 4 3 1 3 3 5 3 4 5 5 5	25 33.3 53.6 40 46.5 39.1 55.6 40 35.3 72.7 25 100 61.5 7.6	71.4 100 71.4 100 73.3 66.7 93.8 100 72.7 90.32.6 100 87.5 83.3 100	41.5 69.2 91.2 86.5 90.6 94.7 100 100 92.9 90.3 90 90 81.8 100	81.8 93.3 88.9 93.3 97 41.3 83.1 96.3 74.4 88.9 100 88.6 69.1	54.925 73.95 76.275 79.95 76.85 60.45 83.125 84.075 68.825 71.4 75.975 94.375 78.8 69 175
mean	5.07	3.5					



Results and Conclusion

- No correlation between years as a practitioner/experience with pump and %GDK
- Users are getting lost in "menuspace"
- GDK not an entirely accurate means of measuring proficiency



Critique

- Sample criteria factors needs to be evaluated (e.g. age, familiarity, etc.)
- GDK not a good measure
- Small sample size



Implications

- Shows the breakdown in using cursor and button input
- User needs to be aware of the navigation hierarchy/structure





Questions?

