

Co-design process and usability testing of a mobile application prototype to support self-management of cannabis use (Joint Effort)

José Côté¹⁻³, Patricia Auger^{2,3}, Jinghui Cheng⁴, Gabrielle Chicoine^{3,5}, Sylvie Cossette^{1,6}, Guillaume Fontaine⁷⁻¹⁰, Christine Genest¹, Shalini Lal^{2,11}, Judith Lapierre¹², Gabrielle Pagé^{2,13}, Marc-André Maheu-Cadotte¹, Geneviève Rouleau^{3,14}, Billy Vinette^{1,3}, Didier Jutras-Aswad ^{2,15}.

METHODS

- 1. Faculty of Nursing, Université de Montréal, Montreal, QC, Canada
- 2. Research Centre, Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal, Montreal, QC, Canada
- 3. Research Chair in Innovative Nursing Practices, Montreal, QC, Canada
- 4. Department of Computer Engineering and Software Engineering, Polytechnique Montréal, Montreal, QC, Canada
- 5. Knowledge Translation Program, Li Ka Shing Knowledge Institute, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada
- 6. Research Centre, Institut de cardiologie de Montréal, Montreal, QC, Canada
- 7. Ingram School of Nursing, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada
- 8. Centre for Clinical Epidemiology, Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Montreal, QC, Canada

9. Centre for Nursing Research, Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, QC, Canada
 10.Centre for Implementation Research, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, ON, Canada
 11. School of Rehabilitation, Faculty of Medicine, Université de Montréal, Montreal, QC, Canada
 12.Center for Research on Social Innovations - CRISES, Université Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada
 13. Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine, Université de Montréal, Montreal, QC, Canada
 14. Department of Nursing, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Saint-Jérôme, QC, Canada
 15. Department of Psychiatry and Addictology, Université de Montréal, Montreal, QC, Canada

Corresponding author: jose.cote@umontreal.ca



BACKGROUND

• Cannabis use (CU) for non-therapeutic purposes has been legalized in Canada.

OBJECTIVE

To describe the co-design process and usability testing of Joint Effort (a mobile

- Legalization context offers opportunities to put forth initiatives aimed at reducing cannabis-related harms [1].
- Digital interventions can contribute to reducing CU [2,3], but must be personalized and specific to be effective [4].
- application that supports the selfmanagement of CU) among university students.

Co-design process

Usability testing

- Based on Intervention Mapping [5], co-design involved five steps:
- 1) Conducting focus groups to determine the needs and preferences of young adults in terms of CU intervention;
- 2) Creating matrices of change objectives to identify the behaviors and determinants that should be targeted;
- 3) Selecting theory-based intervention methods and practical applications;
- 4) Conducting focus groups to validate the intervention structure and examples of tailored messages;
- 5) Transposing the intervention content into a mobile application prototype.

<u>Inclusion criteria:</u> university students (aged 21-24) reporting CU at least once in the previous month were eligible.

<u>Recruitment:</u> the study was advertised on *Université de Montréal* students' Facebook groups.

Data collection: think-aloud interviews and questionnaires (sociodemographics, User Version of the Mobile Application Rating Scale [6] were completed online (Zoom, Limesurvey).

<u>Analysis:</u> data was analyzed using thematic analysis and descriptive statistics.

Co-design process

- 1) The intervention aims to support the self-management of CU.
- 2) Based on the Theory of Planned Behaviour, the intervention focuses on intention, attitude and perceived behavioural control.
- 3) Various strategies such as personalized feedback, persuasive communication, self-observation and activation of intention are used as intervention methods.
- 4) Focus groups allowed us to finalize the intervention structure and review examples of tailored messages.
- 5) The mobile application prototype was created.



Usability testing

The usability was conducted among 21 students, with a mean age of 22 (\pm 1.7), mostly women (71%), and undergraduates (71%).

Think-aloud interviews

Four themes were identified and are described below.

Themes	Description
1) The app is visually pleasing and easy to use	 uncluttered layout
	 neutral, soft colour scheme
	 playful images and avatar (amusing without being childish)
	 intuitive navigation, easy to find the way around
2) The app is well adapted for the target audience	 non-judgmental tone
	 goal of the app clearly stated in the introduction
	 personalized feedback and comprehensive statistics helps to normalize CU without stigmatizing it
	 pre-established list of answer choices is relevant and appropriate
3) The customization features are appreciated	 users can choose their own goals and pace for completing the modules
4) The app is relevant to initiate behavior change	 relevant and educative information and strategies
	 encourages reflection on cannabis use
	 could facilitate access to other services

User Version of the Mobile Application Rating Scale (uMARS)

The prototype obtained an application quality mean score of 4.45/5.

Subscale	Mean Score (SD)
Engagement	4.16/5.0 (0.52)
Functionality	4.62/5.0 (0.46)
Aesthetics	4.56/5.0 (0.52)
Information	4.45/5.0 (0.60)

CONCLUSION

- A mobile application prototype was developed to support the selfmanagement of CU.
- The usability testing showed promising results and the development of the mobile application was carried out.
- Further evaluations of the app are ongoing: a pilot randomized trial to evaluate its acceptability/feasibility and a randomized control trial to evaluate its efficacy (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifiers: NCT05099016 & NCT05620433).

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