

IUI 2025

A User-Centric Adaption Model for Document Visualizations with Different Levels of Detail within a Consumer Health Information System

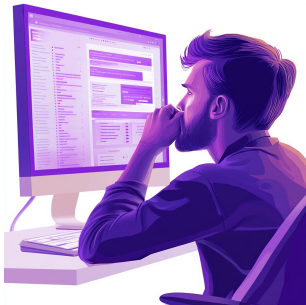
Mariia Tytarenko

24.03.2025

The Challenge in Health Information Access



Dense medical texts



Varied digital health literacy



Overwhelming amount of content

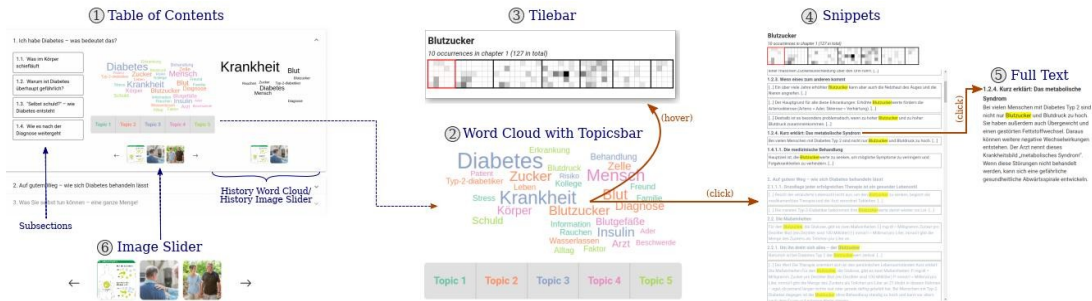
Visual Literacy

"A group of vision competencies a human being can develop by seeing and at the same time having and integrating other sensory experiences" ^[1]

"Ability to properly process information from data graphics" ^[2]

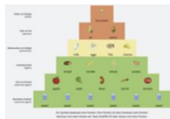
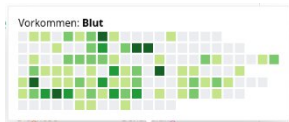
- Motivation: Consider visual literacy for view-components and visualizations

Adaptive Consumer Health Information System (A⁺CHIS)



A⁺CHIS - Outline Foundation

- Wordcloud
- Topiccloud
- Tilebar
- Text-Snippets
- Image Slider
- Infographic-based visualizations



1. „Selbst schuld?“ – wie Diabetes entsteht

1.1 „Selbst schuld?“ – wie Diabetes entsteht



1.] Und einige bekommen ein schlechtes Gemissen und Schulfgefühle – zum Beispiel, weil sie beim Essen manchmal anderenb anschauen und überstosige Punde einfach nicht kassieren. [...]

1.] Daher ist es auch für ihre nächsten Diabeteserrenten – zum Beispiel ihre Kinder – wichtig, sich gut zu ernähren und sich genug zu bewegen. [...]

1.1.1 Was Sie selbst in der Hand haben



1.] Das Risiko für einen Diabetes steigt vor allem durch:

- Übergewicht (vor allem durch zu viel Süßholz) (Kap. 2.2.4)

- ungesunde Ernährung (zum Beispiel ballaststoffarme, fettreiche Kost, wenig Gemüse, viele Fertiggerichte)

- zu wenig Bewegung Auch rauchen, zu viel Alkohol und anhaltender Stress ohne Ausgleichs-Empfehlung verschlimmern auf Dauer die Zuckerkrankheit.

1.1

Concept - Levels of Detail (LoD)

Simple

Vorkommen: **Leben**

The term Leben also appears in chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

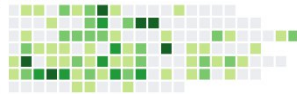
Basic

Vorkommen: **Frage**



Advanced

Vorkommen: **Blut**

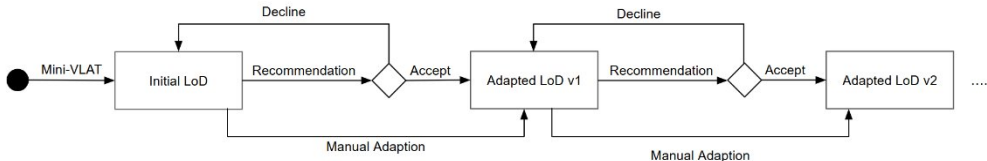


Schritt Übergewicht
Fertigprodukten
Blut
Wein
Lebensmittel
Körper
Bewegung

Wein
Essen Raucher Fleisch
Rauchen Diabetes Haushaltszucker
Diabetes Fertigprodukten
Mensch Leben
Bewegung Schritt
Versuch Kalorie
Körper Zucker Blut
Eiweiß Lebensmittel
Übergewicht Beispiel Ei

Fisch
Fertigprodukten
Übergewicht Blut Beispiel
Wein Blut Haushaltszucker
Kohlenhydrate
Zucker Fleisch Eiweiß
Kalorie Menge Schritt
Lebensmittel Essen Ei Insulin
Blutzucker Medikament Liter
Mensch Öl Tag
Fettsäure Sport Prozent
Raucher Raucher Leben Versuch
Körper Körper Ungesättigten

Adapting the LoD



Three types of adaptation:

- Based on visual literacy estimation (initial test)
- User-controlled manual adjustment
- System-driven real-time adaptation

Manual Adaptation

- Matrix Approach:
 - Columns: LoDs,
 - Rows: Visualizations
- Provides an overview of all LoDs
- Users can select LoD directly on the matrix
- Column-wide selection

Level Of Detail

Simple

Basic

Advanced

Text-Visualizations



Infographics




Automatic Adaptation - Recommendation Approach

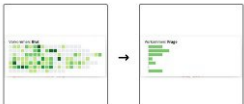
- Rule-based system
- Basis: Dwelling times:
 - Hypothesis: Longer dwelling time = higher satisfaction
 - User evaluates new LoD recommendations

Here are some recommended changes to the level of detail for visualizations, which could improve your overall experience with the application:


ThumbnailSlider:
Basic → Advanced



Tilebar:
Advanced → Basic



Topiccloud:
Advanced → Basic



recommendations in the future:

Cancel Accept

Use Case



Use Case

Level Of Detail: Recommendation

Here are some recommended changes to the level of detail for visualizations, which could improve your overall experience with the application:

Topiccloud:
Advanced → Basic



Show more recommendations in the future:

Cancel

Accept

Demo

Manual

The screenshot shows the 'Manual' interface. The main content area is titled '1 „Ich habe Diabetes“ - was bedeutet das?'. It features a central text box with an interactive function that visualizes the relationships between words and concepts. The visualized network includes nodes for 'Arzt', 'Beispiel', 'Diabetes', 'Familie', 'Mensch', and 'Störung'. To the right, there is a list of related terms: 'Blut', 'Diabetes', 'Krankheit', 'Mensch', 'Ziele', and 'Zucker'. Below this, there is a section titled '2 Auf gutem Weg - wie sich Diabetes behandeln lässt', which also features a similar interactive visualization with nodes for 'Blutdruck' and 'Arteriosklerose'.

Automatic

The screenshot shows the 'Automatic' interface. The main content area is titled '1 „Ich habe Diabetes“ - was bedeutet das?'. It features a central text box with an interactive function that visualizes the relationships between words and concepts. The visualized network includes nodes for 'Diabetes', 'Leben', and 'Störung'. To the right, there is a list of related terms: 'Diabetes', 'Leben', and 'Störung'. Below this, there is a section titled '2 Auf gutem Weg - wie sich Diabetes behandeln lässt', which also features a similar interactive visualization with nodes for 'Blutdruck' and 'Arteriosklerose'.

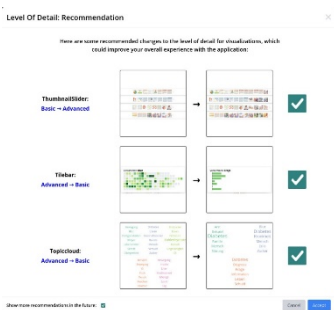
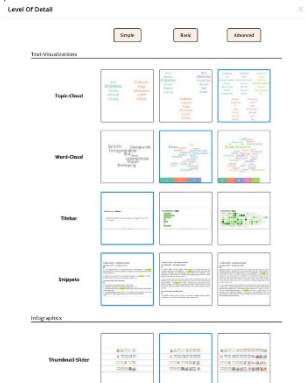
Future Work

- Evaluation & Validation - user studies:
 - Assess adaptation effectiveness
 - Measure user satisfaction
 - Compare manual vs. system-driven LoD selection
- More refined adaptation heuristics
- Expansion to other visualizations

Conclusion

- **A+CHIS**
- Users have different levels of visual literacy
- Adaptation of complexity of view-components
- User can decide on LoD manually and automatically
- Matrix approach for manual LoD adaptation
- Recommendation approach for automatic LoD adaptation

Thank You!



Mariia Tytarenko
mariia.tytarenko@tugraz.at

