

Harnessing choice architecture to improve medical care

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INTRODUCTION

People live busy complex lives where most decisions need to be made quickly. As a consequence, people tend to prefer simple rather than expanded choice sets, easy alternatives that require no complex tradeoffs and benign options that avoid major moral quandaries. Choice architecture is defined formally as the behavioural science examining how the layout, sequencing and range of available options can influence decisions. The Google search engine, for example, is a familiar illustration of refined choice architecture where its spartan user interface tries to avoid overloading individuals, provoking deep thought or maximising information. The core assumption is that people want to feel gently guided and not overwhelmed. The intriguing insight is that many unrecognised features of choice architecture can influence decisions.

In this issue of the journal, Hart *et al* explore physicians' knowledge of choice architecture in medical care.¹ The investigators focus on eight principles related to decision science including how first impressions are weighted heavily, defaults matter, people are risk averse toward gains, multiple options increase status quo bias and social norms have abounding influence. The main finding is that over one-third of basic questions on these principles were answered incorrectly by medical residents. An important added finding is that the majority of medical residents endorsed the relevance of choice architecture for clinical practice. Together, this careful and thorough study identifies a shortfall in physicians' understanding of decision science and an opportunity for improving medical education beyond correcting errors in diagnostic reasoning.

The study by Hart *et al* joins a larger body of basic science examining how choice architecture can be important and

readily modified outside of medicine. A classic example is retirement savings plans where changing the default to automatic enrolment can lead to a large increase in retirement savings plan participation rates (49% vs 86%, $p < 0.001$).^{2,3} Another example involves providing a prefilled application to underprivileged high school students can lead to an increase in college enrolment (34% vs 42%, $p < 0.05$).⁴ One recent review suggests changes in choice architecture can also be more cost-effective than traditional policy interventions in social domains.⁵ The main limitation of choice architecture is that this scientific paradigm is not a falsifiable idea since any failure might be blamed on poor implementation.⁶

A limitation of the study by Hart *et al* is the analysis only explored a subset of important choice architecture tactics that could make clinicians more effective (table 1). Interventions based on optimising salience, appealing to social norms and preserving ego may be distinctly relevant given a physician's personal knowledge of the patient. Gradual persuasion could also have substantial potential since clinical practice involves following the same patient over time, thereby allowing future choices to be primed and also steered by past choices. In contrast, selecting the right messenger, providing incentives, enhancing attractiveness and switching defaults are interventions typically beyond a clinician's control.⁷ These tactics (the bricks-and-mortar for modifying choice architecture) are not exhaustive and Hart *et al* have tested only a subset.

Modifications in choice architecture differ from quality improvement initiatives that remove options from clinicians. Automatic stop dates for antibiotics, policies for discontinuing Foley catheters, reductions in drug formularies and many other successful examples of quality



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Table 1 MINDSPACE approach to pragmatic tactics in choice architecture*

Tactic†	Definition	Strategy for designer	Sentiment for user
Messenger	Messages need a credible messenger.	Identify a trusted person to endorse recommendation.	'This source seems smart and believable.'
Incentives‡	Perceived gains and losses drive behaviour.	Assess direct consequences from user's viewpoint.	'The idea helps me and lessens my problems.'
Norms§	Social norms influence mundane choices.	Selectively appeal to general popularity.	'My peers accept it so I will do the same.'
Defaults¶	Inaction leads to accepting standard options.	Design positive responses for those who are passive.	'This seems reasonable and I will just agree.'
Salience**	Personal relevance helps motivate people.	Consider the distinct perspective of the user.	'This sensible suggestion matters to me.'
Priming††	Changing behaviour is a gradual process.	Start in advance giving people time to adjust	'I heard this earlier and am prepared to act.'
Attractive‡‡	Aesthetics are a compelling first impression.	Craft the recommendation with simple elegance.	'This seems pleasant rather than annoying.'
Consistency§§	Past precedents help resolve new tasks.	Show concordance with prior choices.	'My past actions imply an obvious choice now.'
Ego	Self-identity needs comforting	Allow people to gain more self-esteem.	'I now feel better about myself.'

*Adapted from the Institute for Government in the UK available at <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/publications/mindspace>.

†Tactic denotes practice rather than theory of choice architecture.

‡Includes framing effect listed by Hart *et al*.

§Called social norms listed by Hart *et al*.

¶Connected to default effect and multiple alternatives bias listed by Hart *et al*.

**Includes relative risk bias listed by Hart *et al*.

††Similar to anchoring bias listed by Hart *et al*.

‡‡Includes compromise effect listed by Hart *et al*.

§§Similar to habit formation listed by Hart *et al*.

improvement work mostly by eliminating options deemed inappropriate.^{8–11} Conversely, initiatives such as adding a surgical checklist or other quality interventions that increase clinician workload tend to be less reliable.^{12 13} Changes in choice architecture neither subtract nor add a distinct burden onto clinicians; instead, their goal is to guide choice without a constraining function (eg, spell-checking software that offers corrections when writing a medical note). This means changes in choice architecture require less institutional clout and create less stakeholder backlash.

Many other elements of choice architecture coincide with standard quality improvement. This includes emphasising the value of giving feedback (eg, see-through drip chambers to show intravenous infusion rates), anticipating error (eg, automatic double checks before initiating blood product infusions) and clear process mappings (eg, cardiopulmonary resuscitation algorithms for following resuscitation guidelines). Choice architecture sometimes highlights the disproportionate effect of small salient positive incentives (eg, a slice of pizza offered to a hungry medical student). Choice architecture also strongly emphasises the importance of defaults (eg, distinguishing opt-in from opt-out organ donation programmes) and structured choices (eg, organised order sets for inpatients admitted for heart failure). Good choice architecture rarely conflicts with good quality improvement.¹⁴

A recent advance in choice architecture involves clean-up campaigns against sludge, defined as barriers that discourage people from doing the right thing.¹⁵ A clear example of sludge arises in corporations that make it easy to enrol in a subscription service and difficult to cancel the subscription later. The typical features of sludge are awkward obstacles that burden the customer. The thoughtful identification and elimination of sludge can be a remarkably effective way to advance decisions and prosocial behaviour by changing

the choice environment (eg, automated telephone answering systems for patients to refill prescriptions). Of course, sometimes sludge is not an unintentional remnant structure that can be readily modified but a deliberate commercial tactic to stop people acting in their own best interests.

An important debate around choice architecture involves preserving patient autonomy, avoiding coercion and allowing freedom. At one extreme, a choice architect might become tantamount to a paternalistic authority infringing on patient liberty or acting maliciously.¹⁶ At the other extreme, a choice architect may be relegated to a subordinate position, constrained to featherweight interventions and limited to offering trivial changes to patient health.¹⁷ Each society will have its own values when determining the correct balance between freedom and safety, thereby implying that changes in choice architecture may be more acceptable in some regions than others. Inevitably, this leads to inconsistent clinical implementation of choice architecture despite medical science being portrayed as universal regardless of situation.

The future is likely to provide more opportunities for improved choice architecture that contribute to quality improvement and patient safety in medicine. One framework for conceiving such opportunities is the FEAST mnemonic adapted from the Behavioural Insights Team in the UK (table 2).¹⁸ The elements are Fun (motivate all stakeholders), Easy (reduce hassle factors), Attractive (design to attract attention), Social (encourage people to commit to others) and Timely (prompt people when they are likely most receptive). These concepts (the vision and blueprint of choice architecture) are now at the frontier for patient safety and quality improvement science. Some of these concepts have been implicitly understood in commercial industries for decades.¹⁹ The study by Hart *et al* suggests clinicians are hungry for this FEAST.

Table 2 FEAST approach to design theory for choice architecture*

Concept†	Definition	Sentiment for designer	Sentiment for user
Fun	Emotionally gratifying to participants.	'I enjoy working on this project.'	'I really like this well-crafted offering.'
Easy	Simple action requiring little effort or thinking.	'The intended solution is elegant and sublime.'	'This is a "no-brainer" and straightforward for me.'
Attractive	Inherently pleasant appearance.	'The intervention looks good with instant appeal.'	'The options are nice to see and appreciated.'
Social	Interactive commitment with other people.	'The experience engages real human contact.'	'I felt recognized and welcomed.'
Timely	Engaging at a convenient moment.	'The task focuses attention at the right instant.'	'The task was timely rather than distracting.'

*Adapted from the Behavioural Insights Team in the UK.

†Concept denotes theory rather than practice of choice architecture.

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