Medical Jargon User Research Survey Report

The purpose of this survey was to assess the need for a simplified medical jargon application in both neurodivergent and geriatric (65 and older) populations. The survey garnered responses from both populations, but the geriatric population accounted for only 2/50, or 4% of responses. Notably, only one non-geriatric participant (age 45-54) elected not to report neurodiversity. Geriatric responses indicated they do not consider themselves neurodivergent. Figure 1 displays the corresponding percentage of responses that capture both populations: 4% geriatric and 48% neurodivergent, but not geriatric.

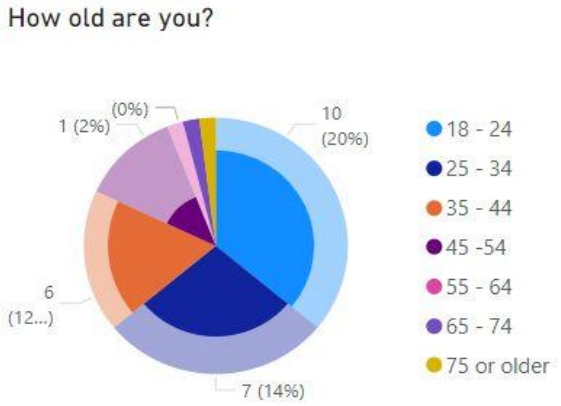

Figure 1: Participant Age Graph. Bright highlighted regions represent target neurodivergent and geriatric populations.

In the geriatric population, the participants reported they either have some college or associate degrees. For medical terminology, they reported they are either "familiar" or "neither familiar or unfamiliar". When encountering terminology in medical notes, participants stated they are both likely and very likely to look up unknown terms. These participants also reported they would be very likely to look up unknown terms when researching their individual conditions, are comfortable around medical professionals, and very likely to ask questions in medical settings. As a result, these participants might be more comfortable using a medical jargon web browser tool.

In the neurodivergent population, participants represent diverse educational backgrounds ranging from high school through doctoral degrees. These individuals report a range of familiarity with medical terminology with only five individuals considering themselves "unfamiliar". None of the neurodivergent participants reported "very unfamiliar" with medical terminology.

All participants, not solely neurodivergent or geriatric, report using various applications and tools including ChatGPT, password extension, privacy badger extension, and Grammarly. All participants utilize websites, while only 65.3% use desktop applications and 61.2% of participants use browser extensions. Some applications reported are purely medical professional applications, such as UpToDate, Dynamed, Citrix EMR, and Medscape, reflecting the volume of responses from this field. Results from this section indicate individuals might be likely to use a browser extension given how established extension and application usage is in the surveyed population.

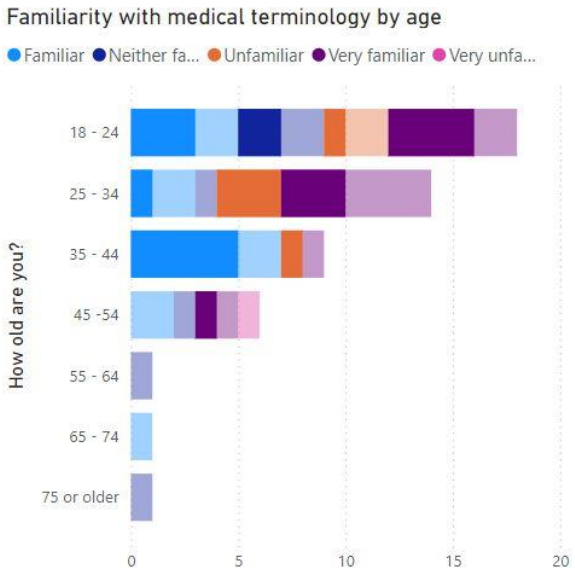

Figure 2: Medical Terminology Familiarity. Bright highlighted regions represent Neurodivergent participants.

Limitations of this study include the employment field of participants. 18/50 of participants reported they work in healthcare or a subfield of healthcare. Consequently, the survey data is slightly skewed with the medical terminology familiarity and likelihoods from these individuals.