

Designing for the developing world

Critical product design considerations for the developing world



Ryan Chessar

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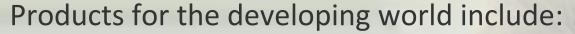






Ryan Chessar

Senior Product Designer
42 Technology Ltd
Product and process design



- Diagnostic kit for TB
- Diagnostic kit for Malaria
- Hand tool for processing sputum samples





1 – Consider a new reimbursement model

Funding by non-profits typically need return based on health outcomes, not net margins

Potential for sales for profit in developed countries

Rental or shared ownership



2 - Understand the fundamentals

Sparse functionality of the key technology

Strip down the product functions and process resources

Be prepared to start again from scratch





4 – Patients may be difficult to track

No formal ID or address
Common identical names
Dates of birth unknown
Desire for anonymity
Transitory movements



4 – Patients may be difficult to track

Potential solutions

Portable rapid diagnostic kit

GPS logging



5 – Design for error, not success

Users may have limited training, support and facilities

Minimise opportunity for error and misunderstanding

Photo: US Navy / Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Jesse B. Awalt



5 – Design for error, not success

Potential solutions

Reduce steps and parts
Poka-yoke

Non-lingual communication

Clear positive and negative user feedback

Photo: US Navy / Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Jesse B. Awalt







6 – There is no Royal Mail

Case study: DfM (Designthatmatters.org)

An incubator made from readily available car parts

Takes advantage of an already established supply and repair network



Photo: Designthatmatters.org



6 – There is no Royal Mail

Case study: Colalife

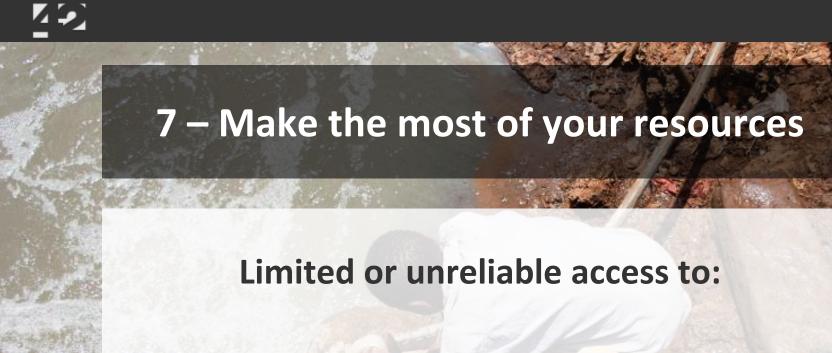
(colalife.org)

First version fits in Coca-Cola crates

Second version uses Coca-Cola's 'demand driven distribution' model







Clean water
Enclosed, clean, facilities
Refrigeration, air conditioning, heating





7 – Make the most of your resources

Case study: Peekvision

Mobile app and smartphone clip-on hardware
Check glasses prescription
Diagnose cataracts
Examine the back of the eye for disease
Share images with non-local specialist

Photo: Peekvision



7 – Make the most of your resources

Case study: Recycled Incubator Technique (RIT)

by Dr Hippolite Amadi, Imperial College London

Refurbishing incubators with long lasting and serviceable technology

Delivers 10 functional incubators for the cost of one new one





9 – Your solution must stand up on its own

Limited access to support, training, accessories, and spare parts

96% of medical devices fail within 5 years * 39% never work *

Photo: Evgeni Dinev, FreeDigitalPhotos.net

* R. A. Malkin, "Design of health care technologies for the developing world" 2007



9 – Your solution must stand up on its own

Robust, simple equipment, no servicing
Simply replaceable parts for critical functions
Protective transportation/storage casework
Protective packaging in-use
(e.g. self-closing dust-proof doors)

Photo: Evgeni Dinev, FreeDigitalPhotos.net





You cannot fully understand all the variables at first

Involve key stakeholders in the creative process

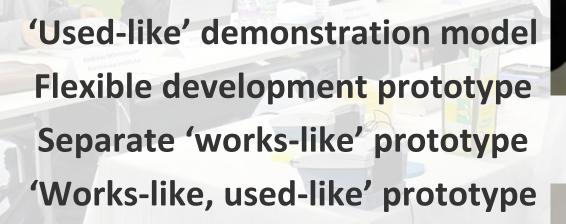
Make your initial solution testable and get it out there





Case study: Sputum collection device for FIND

(Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics)







10 - Test early and test often

Potential approaches

Visits to the target geography
Collective stakeholder focus groups
Trials with representative users and patients





- 1 Consider a new reimbursement model
 - 2 Understand the fundamentals
 - 3- Consider the full stakeholder chain
 - 4 Patients may be difficult to track
 - 5 Design for error
 - 6 There is no Royal Mail
 - 7 Make the most of our resources
 - 8 Protect against the environment
- 9 Your solution must stand up on its own
 - 10 Test early and test often



Ryan Chessar

42 Technology Ltd

Thank you for your time