







...one of the main causes of the overall disease burden worldwide.

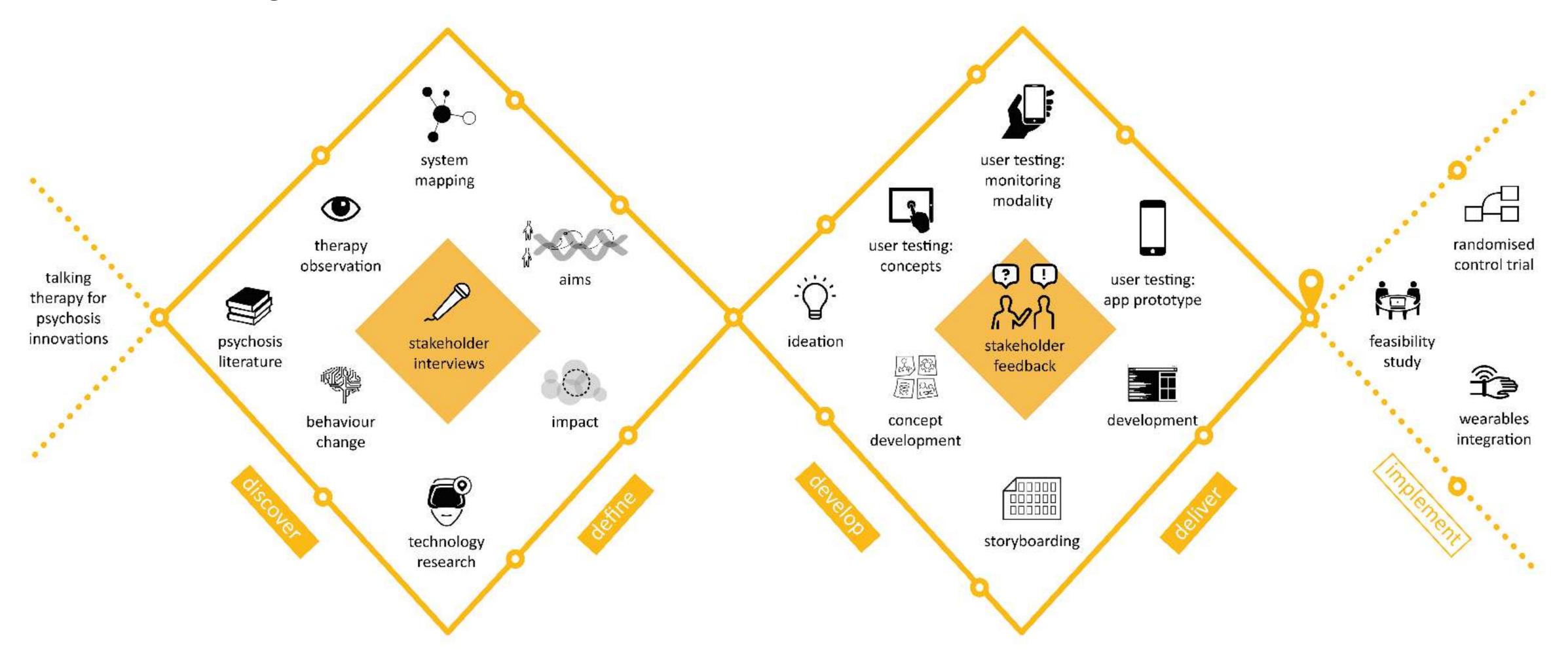
...reported to be the **primary driver of disability** worldwide.

1 in 5 of us experience paranoid thoughts.





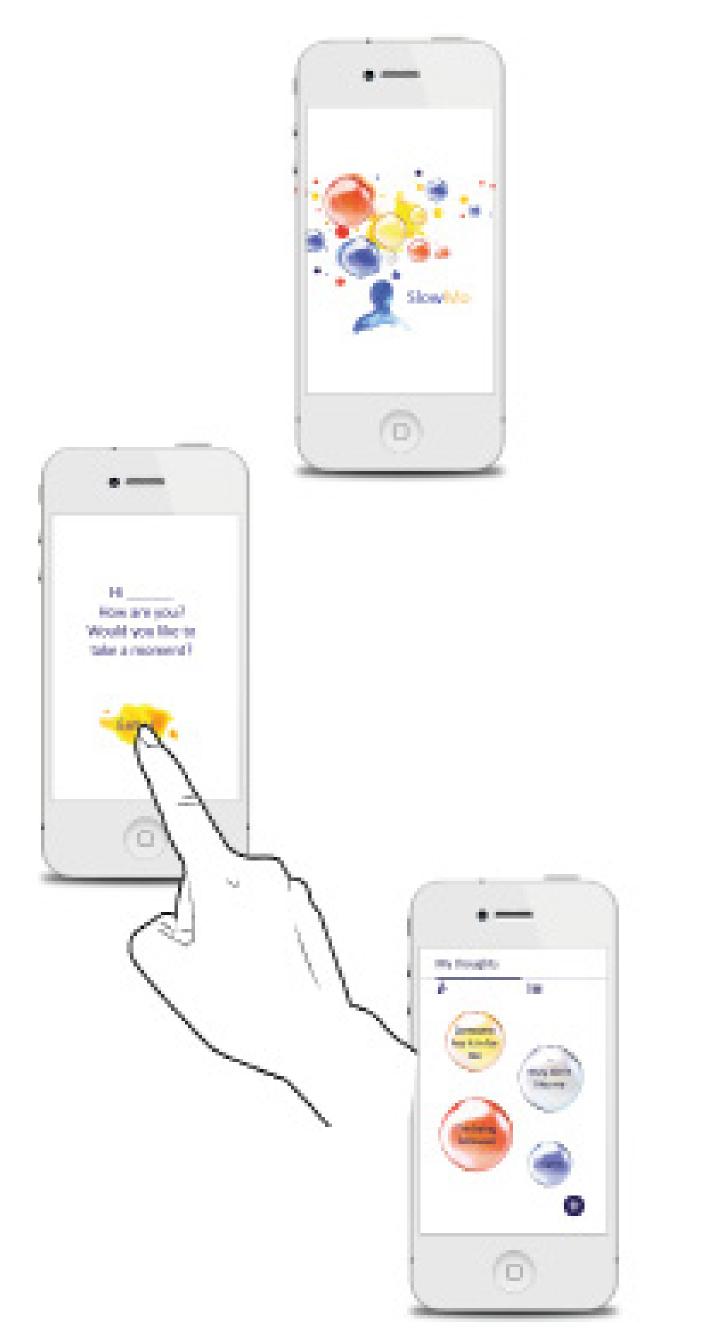
User-centred inclusive design









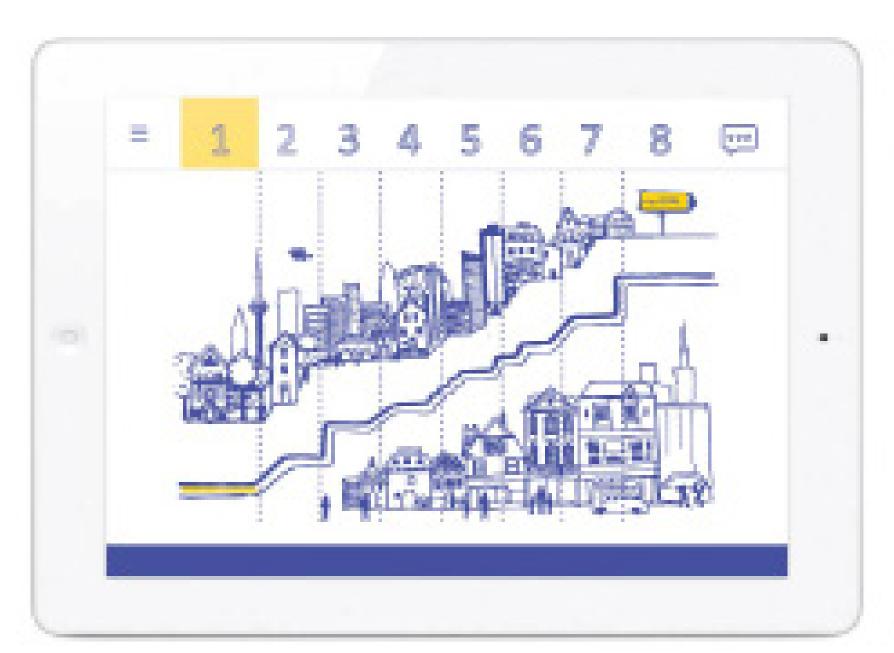


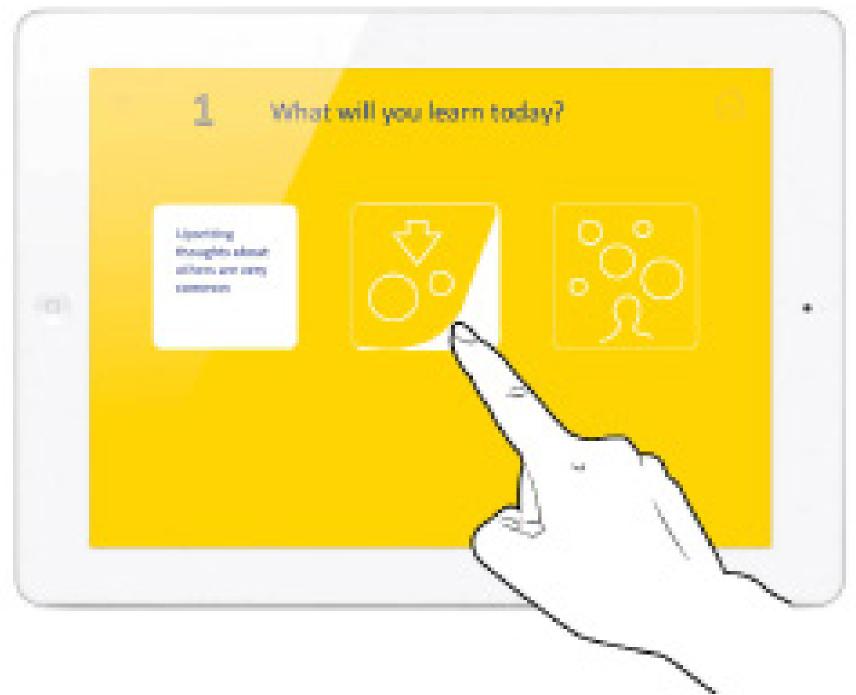


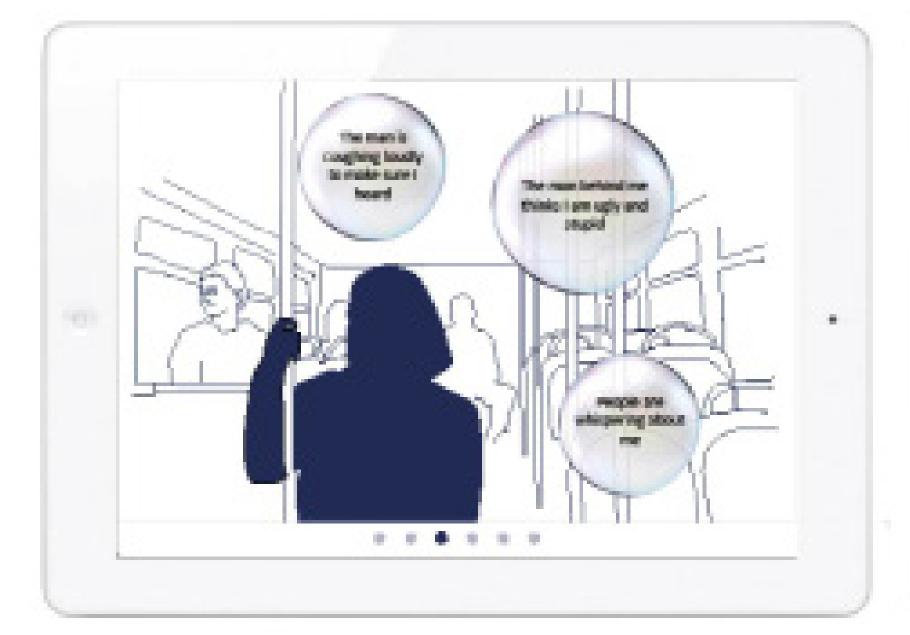


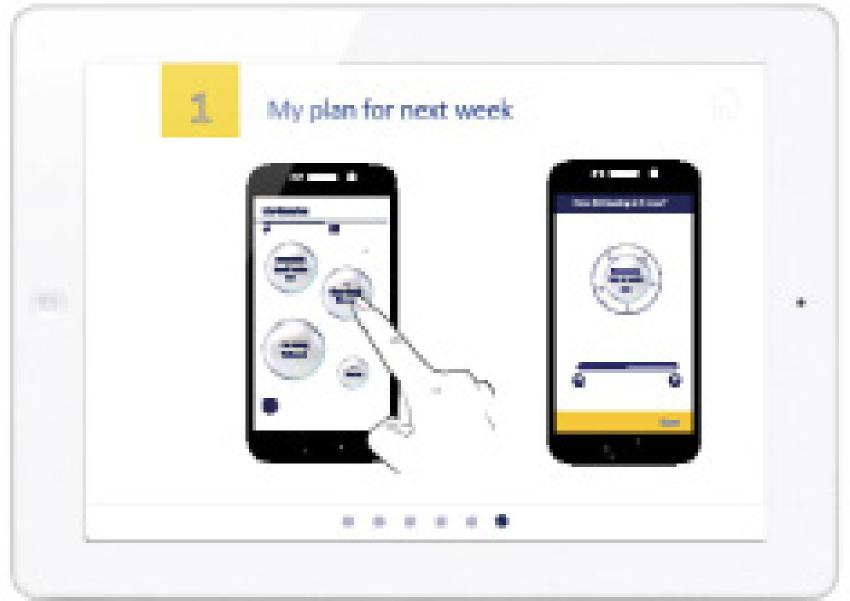




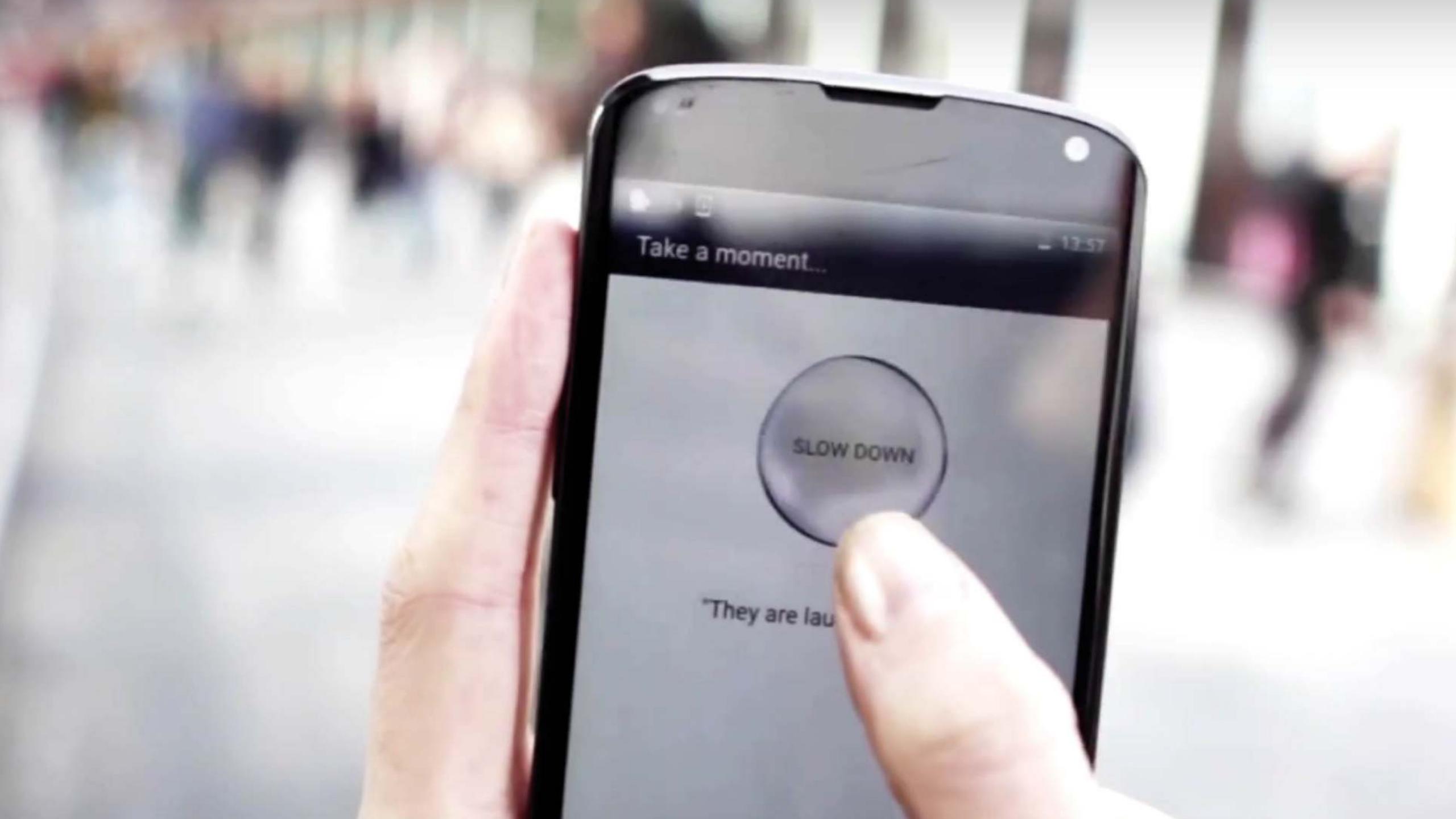












"The app is a thousand times better than having to write things down." "It helped me feel understood, like I was not alone and had a friend in my pocket" "Noticing my thoughts with SlowMo helped the negative emotions go away."











































- International implementation.
- National implementation in NHS. International phase III randomised controlled trials.
- UK Phase III randomised controlled trial and international phase II randomised controlled trials
 (Australia, USA and the Netherlands)
- **UK Phase II randomised controlled trial** planned in London, Oxford and Sussex NHS Trust with 400 service users
 - 2016 | Design User Testing V (Design Approach) wearable technology integration testing
 - 2016 | Prototype testing as part of Feeling Safe Trial, University of Oxford
 - 2016 | Design User Testing IV (Design Approach) integrated platform testing
 - 2016 App feasibility testing. Application to King's Commercialisation Institute.
 - July-Sept 2015 | Design User Testing III (Design Approach + Context) IOPPN,
 - South London & Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust [Original Breed, Nexus phones
- June 2014 | Design user testing II (Design Approach) IOPPN, South London & Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust
 - May 2014 | Design user testing I (Design Approach) Initial Concept Validation IOPPN, South London & Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust
- 2010s | Targeted psychological therapies refined, problems with engagement and adherence persist. Need for innovation.
- 2000s | Psychological models of psychosis and therapy tested and refined. Outcomes promising, but modest, particularly for paranoia. Developments focused on targeting specific processes (e.g. fast thinking habits) implicated in symptoms.
 - 1990s | First trials of psychological therapy for psychosis and first manual of cognitive therapy for psychosis published (Professors Garety, Kuipers, Fowler, Bebbington, Dunn & Freeman).
 - 1980s | Psychologists start using therapy to support people with psychosis.
 - Pre- 1980s | Psychological therapy contraindicated for psychosis. Pervasive belief that psychosis not understandable and talking will make things worse.