

# D3: DELIVERING DIGITAL DRUGS

[www.digital-drugs.org](http://www.digital-drugs.org)

## Research Protocol

Valentina Lichtner

On behalf of the D3 team

LSE, 19 May 2015



# Acknowledgements

D<sup>3</sup>

RCUK as funders

Dr Tony Cornford

Dr Panos Kanavos

Dr Ela Klecun

Dr Carsten Sorensen

Dr Will Venters

Dr Ralph Hibberd

Dr Jane Dickson

Professor Bryony Dean Franklin

Dr Paul Taylor

Ann Jacklin

Dr Amir Takian

Dr Simon Taylor

Valentina Lichtner

*London School of Economics and  
Political Science*

*UCL/Imperial College Healthcare  
NHS Trust*

*UCL*

*Brunel University*

*University of Leeds*



Imperial College Healthcare   
NHS Trust



Professor Nick Barber

*The Health Foundation*



# Overview

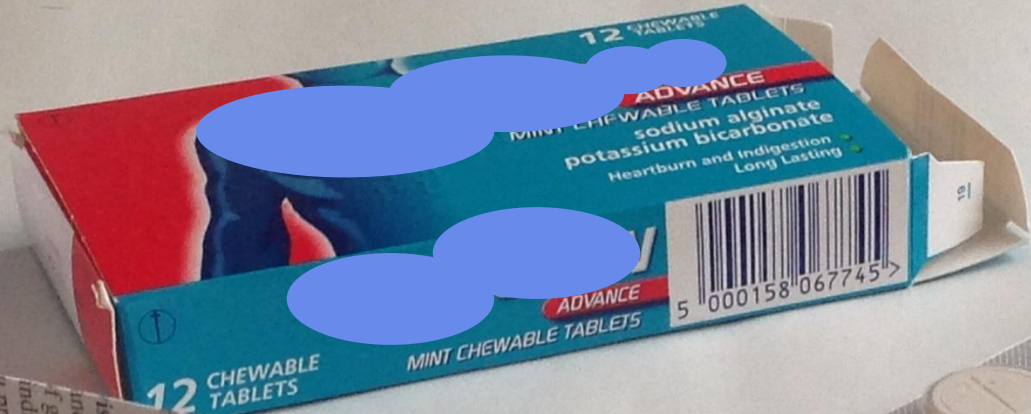
- Drugs going digital: how we understand this
- How we research it: method and language (a 'protocol')
- Some reflections and future work



# Introducing Digital Drugs...

- Our concern is with the changing nature of medical drugs (medicines) as they become encrusted with digital features and embedded in new data ecosystems.
- We ask *how, where* and *for whom* the digitalisation of the chain of supply and consumption of medical drugs (medicines) may create or add *value*, and the new or changed *work practices* and *business models* that develop.





12 CHEWABLE TABLETS

PATIENT INFORMATION  
ON ADVANCE MINT CHEWABLE TABLETS  
Potassium Sodium

Read the leaflet carefully before you take these tablets. It contains important information for you. It includes information about taking these tablets, side effects, and other things you should be aware of. It also tells you when to take the tablets and when to stop taking them. If you are pregnant, trying to get pregnant, or breastfeeding, you should not take these tablets. If you are taking any other medicines, you should tell your doctor. If you have any questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Do not take these tablets if you are allergic to any of the ingredients. If you experience any of the following symptoms, stop taking these tablets immediately and seek medical attention: difficulty breathing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, severe dizziness, or fainting. These symptoms may be a sign of a severe allergic reaction. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe stomach pain, persistent nausea or vomiting, or persistent diarrhea. These symptoms may be a sign of a gastrointestinal side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe headache, dizziness, or lightheadedness. These symptoms may be a sign of a blood pressure side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe constipation or severe diarrhea. These symptoms may be a sign of a bowel side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe skin rash, hives, or itching. These symptoms may be a sign of a skin side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in vision, such as blurred vision or double vision. These symptoms may be a sign of a vision side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in hearing, such as ringing in the ears or hearing loss. These symptoms may be a sign of a hearing side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in taste, such as a metallic taste or loss of taste. These symptoms may be a sign of a taste side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in smell, such as a metallic smell or loss of smell. These symptoms may be a sign of a smell side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in voice, such as a hoarse voice or loss of voice. These symptoms may be a sign of a voice side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in breathing, such as shortness of breath or wheezing. These symptoms may be a sign of a breathing side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in heart rate, such as a fast heart rate or slow heart rate. These symptoms may be a sign of a heart rate side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in blood pressure, such as high blood pressure or low blood pressure. These symptoms may be a sign of a blood pressure side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body temperature, such as a fever or low body temperature. These symptoms may be a sign of a body temperature side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body weight, such as weight gain or weight loss. These symptoms may be a sign of a body weight side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body hair, such as hair loss or excessive hair growth. These symptoms may be a sign of a body hair side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body skin, such as dry skin or skin discoloration. These symptoms may be a sign of a body skin side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body nails, such as brittle nails or nail discoloration. These symptoms may be a sign of a body nails side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body teeth, such as tooth decay or tooth discoloration. These symptoms may be a sign of a body teeth side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body eyes, such as eye pain or eye redness. These symptoms may be a sign of a body eyes side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body ears, such as ear pain or ear discharge. These symptoms may be a sign of a body ears side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body nose, such as nosebleeds or nose discharge. These symptoms may be a sign of a body nose side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body mouth, such as mouth sores or mouth dryness. These symptoms may be a sign of a body mouth side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body throat, such as throat pain or throat dryness. These symptoms may be a sign of a body throat side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body lungs, such as chest pain or coughing. These symptoms may be a sign of a body lungs side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body stomach, such as stomach pain or stomach bloating. These symptoms may be a sign of a body stomach side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body intestines, such as constipation or diarrhea. These symptoms may be a sign of a body intestines side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body bladder, such as frequent urination or difficulty urinating. These symptoms may be a sign of a body bladder side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body reproductive system, such as changes in menstrual cycle or changes in sexual function. These symptoms may be a sign of a body reproductive system side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body overall health, such as weakness, fatigue, or loss of appetite. These symptoms may be a sign of a body overall health side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body mental health, such as changes in mood or changes in behavior. These symptoms may be a sign of a body mental health side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body physical appearance, such as changes in hair color or changes in skin color. These symptoms may be a sign of a body physical appearance side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body physical abilities, such as changes in strength or changes in endurance. These symptoms may be a sign of a body physical abilities side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body physical sensations, such as numbness or tingling. These symptoms may be a sign of a body physical sensations side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body physical responses, such as changes in heart rate or changes in blood pressure. These symptoms may be a sign of a body physical responses side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body physical reactions, such as changes in skin temperature or changes in skin moisture. These symptoms may be a sign of a body physical reactions side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body physical sensations, such as changes in body temperature or changes in body moisture. These symptoms may be a sign of a body physical sensations side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body physical responses, such as changes in heart rate or changes in blood pressure. These symptoms may be a sign of a body physical responses side effect. If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should stop taking these tablets and contact your doctor: severe changes in body physical reactions, such as changes in skin temperature or changes in skin moisture. These symptoms may be a sign of a body physical reactions side effect.

# Background

- Drugs and digitalisation
  - ❖ Active molecule, material delivery systems, informational resources for legitimation and use
  - ❖ Their use set within complex and elaborated work practices and institutional arrangements
  - ❖ The new Digital Drugs are just more so
  - ❖ Dependent on and substantially constituted by multiple digital representations and connections, with use and effectiveness strongly mediated through digital means.



# Background

- A healthcare ‘imperative’
  - ❖ Our healthcare is built on using medicines - a primary means of providing care and a primary source of cost
  - ❖ Current expectations of new drugs, and of **better ways to use the ones we have; more effect for less cost**
  - ❖ A over a decade of digitization of drug-use data and related ICT systems e.g. electronic prescribing with decision support, robotic dispensing, prescription transmission, adherence technologies
  - ❖ More opportunities ahead: EHRs at scale, pharmacovigilance, \$10 genome, stratified and personalised medicines etc.



# Theoretical Propositions (Hypotheses)

D<sup>3</sup>

1. digitalisation is changing the **materiality** of the drug
2. digitalisation is changing the **value** of the drug
3. digitalisation is changing the **assemblages** that occur around and involving the drug
4. the drug is (or becoming, or returning to be?) an **'incomplete product'**; the drug is (or is becoming) entangled with the digital, as a **'digital hybrid'**



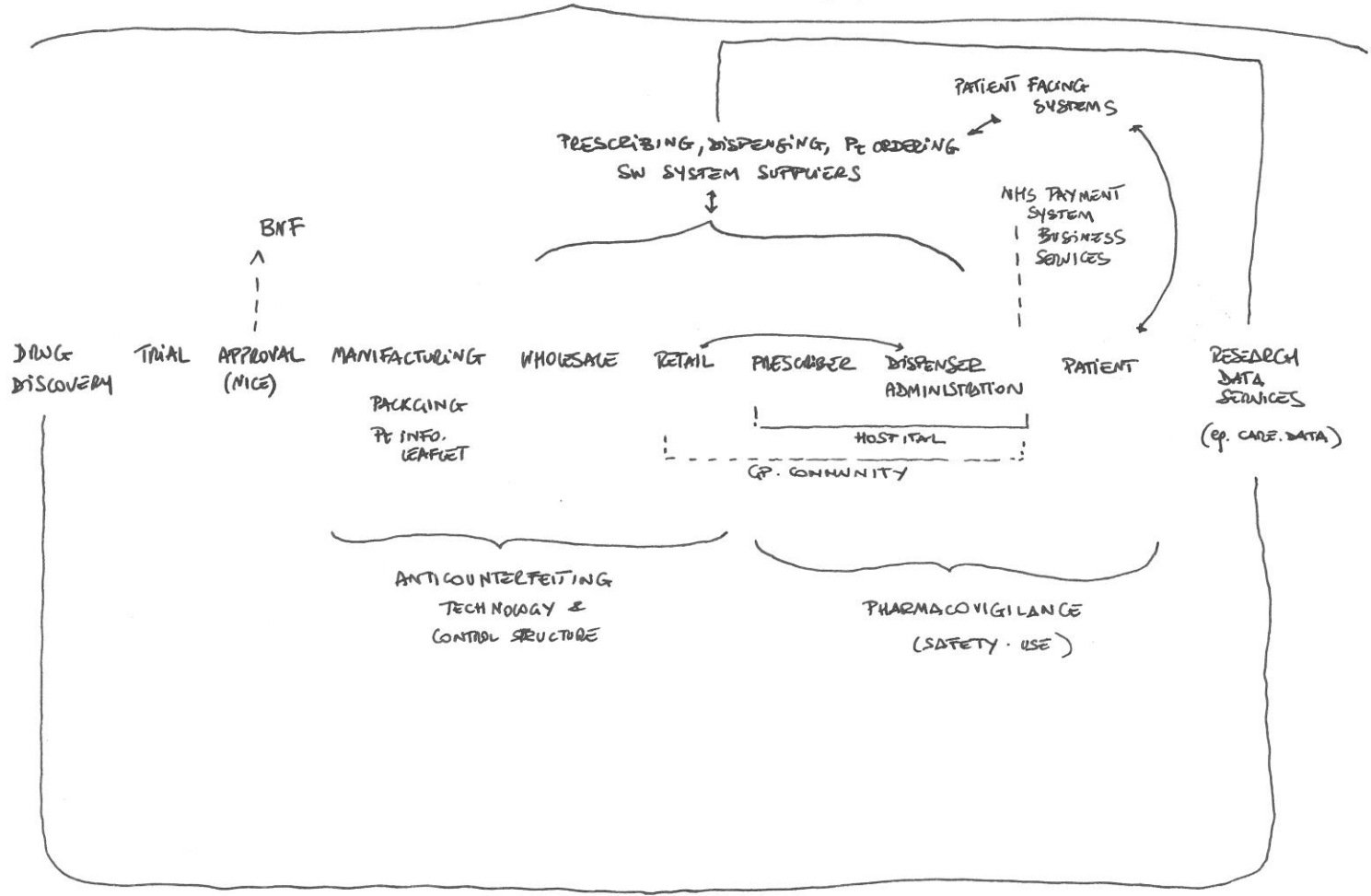
# Theoretical influences

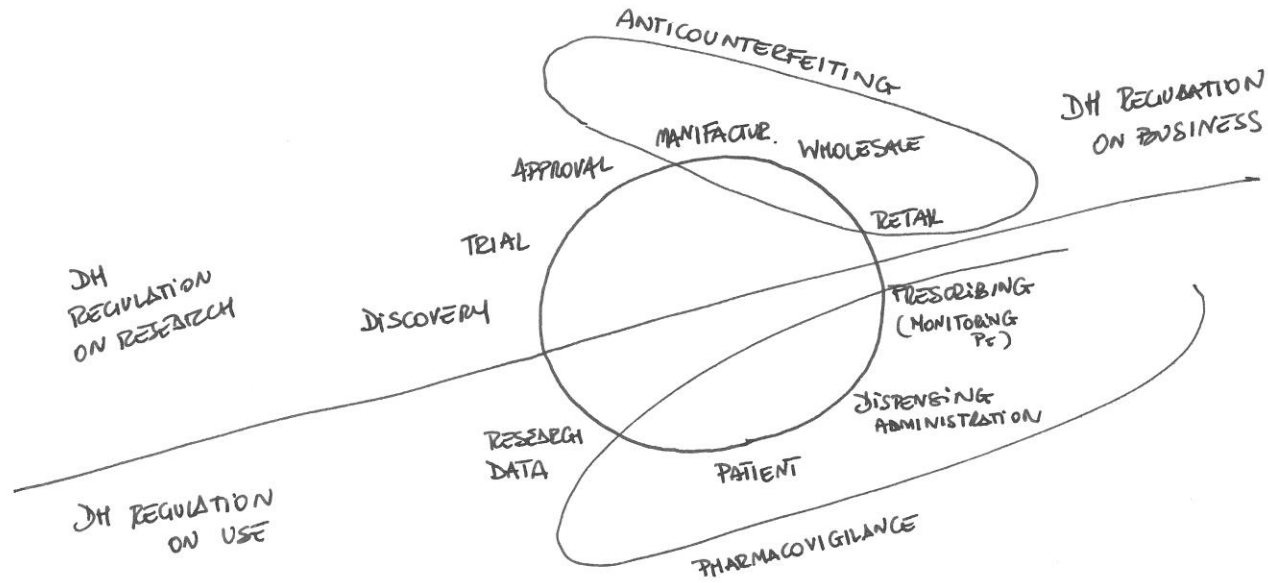
- *Changing as a sociomaterial process*  
(Petракaki, Cornford et al. 2010)
- *Digital materiality* enmeshed within work practices  
(e.g. (Leonardi 2010, Yoo 2012))
- *Assemblages* - a question of emergence (emergent properties, generativity) in open systems – “the always-emergent conditions of the present”  
(Marcus and Saka 2006, De Landa 2002).
- *Digital business models* and their narrative and performative roles in mobilizing and explaining change  
(Christensen, Grossman et al. 2009)



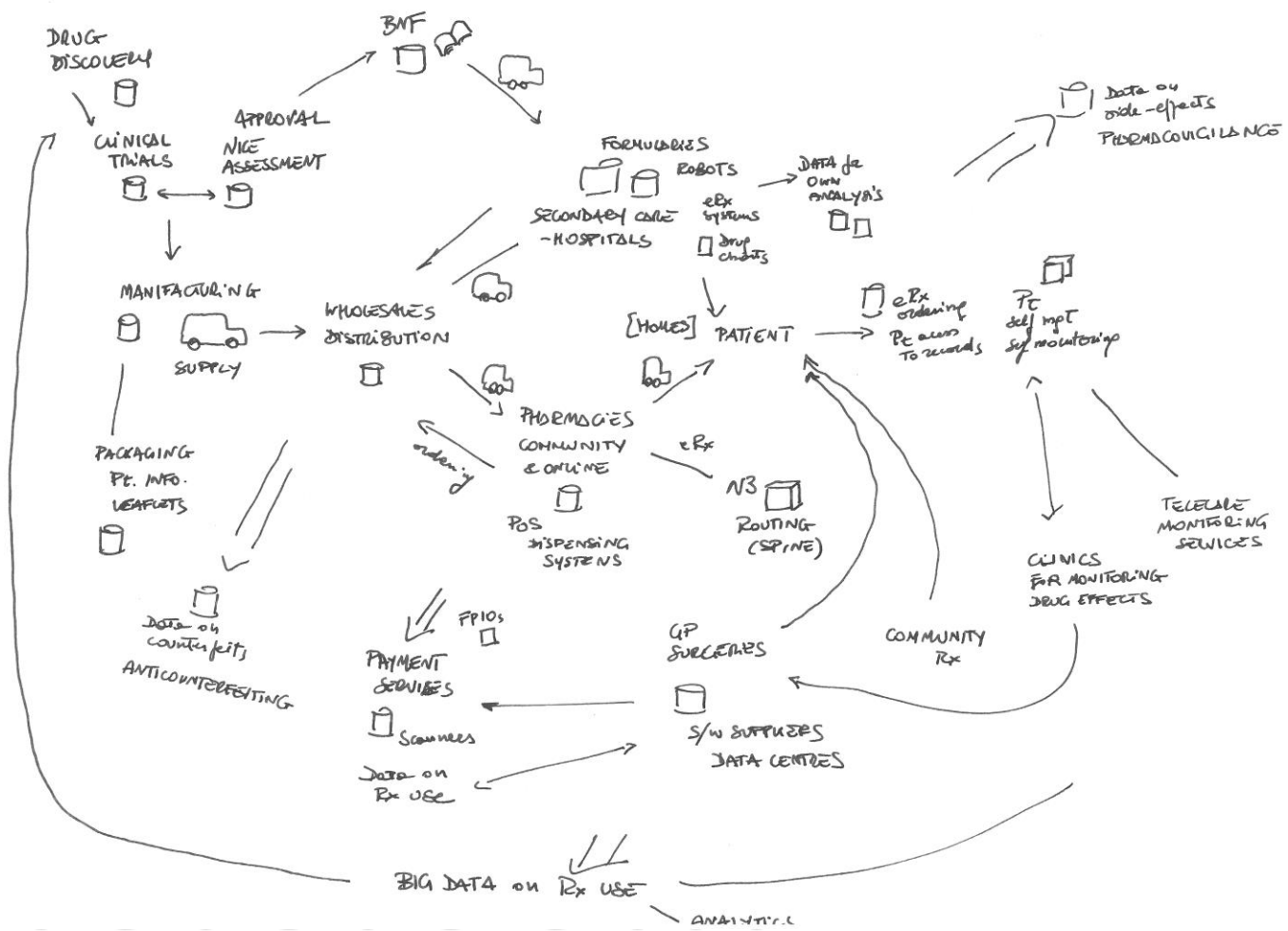
# DH REGULATION & NHS IT INFRASTRUCTURE & GOVERNANCE

D<sup>3</sup>

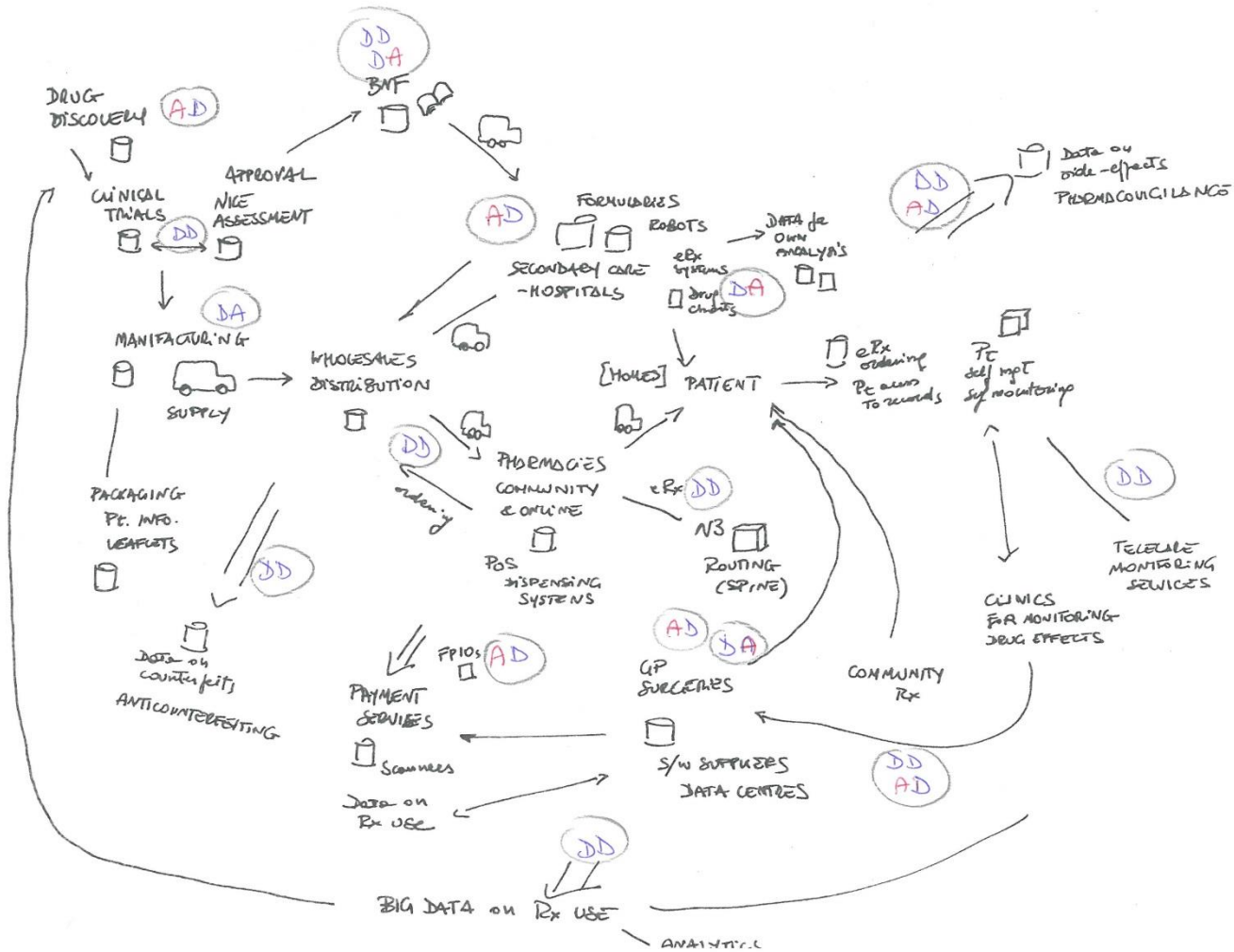




D<sup>3</sup>



D<sup>3</sup>

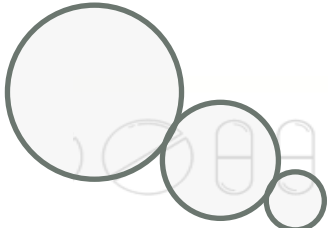
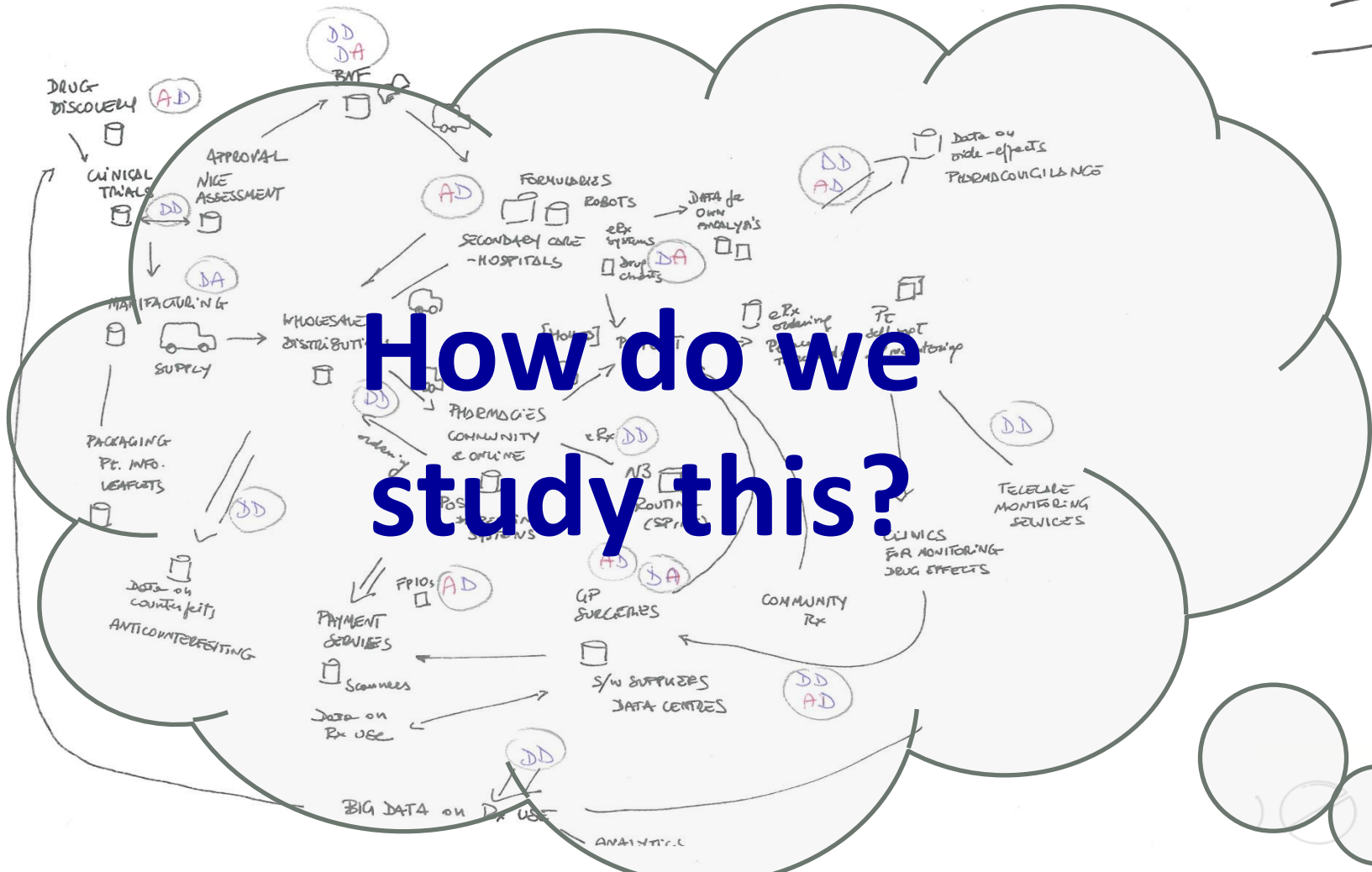


# Conceptual foundations

- *Digitization*: information that moves from analog to digital form (data) or when new digital data sources become available
- *Datafication*: the process of accumulation of these data and their multiple repurposing (as in, but not restricted to, Big Data); volume, velocity, variety.
- *Digitalization*: the wider sociotechnical changing associated to both (the subsequent reconfigurations of the socio-technical context of production and consumption of the associated products and services) – *a socio-digital reconfiguring?*
- *Agency migration*: the changing in how agency is (re)distributed as digitalisation occurs

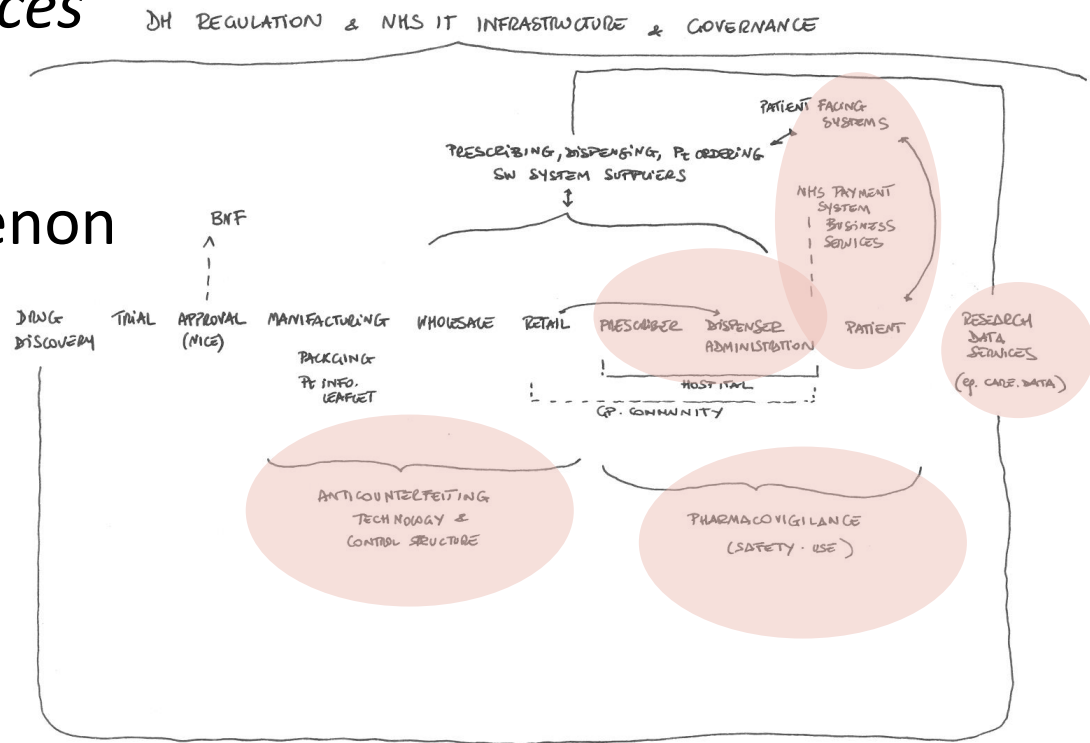


D<sup>3</sup>



# Study design: follow-the-drug in a multi-episode study

- A focus on *value, practices* and *business models*
- *5 Episodes* studies of the phenomenon of digitalisation of medicines
- *3 Exemplars* chosen drugs followed across the five studies (tracer approach)



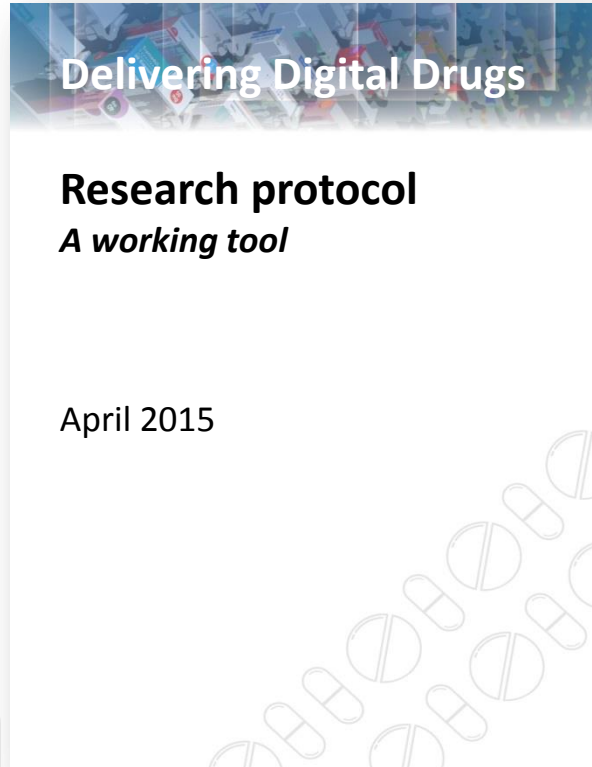


# Why Episodes?

- to reflect that drugs become digital incrementally and cumulatively through multiple transitions occurring in different places and times
- resonates with the temporal/historical nature of processes of digitalisation
- reminds us that studies of change (before-after studies) are but snapshots in a longer timeframe – a longer becoming
- to distinguish our study design from the more traditional case study research (Yin 2003)



# Research Protocol



## Contents

Research protocol : a working tool .....	1
1. On mapping and maps .....	6
2. Project protocol .....	8
2.1 Aims .....	8
2.2. Theoretical framework and propositions .....	8
2.3 Objectives .....	9
2.4 Unit of analysis .....	9
2.5 Study design: follow-the-drug across a multi-episode study .....	11
2.6 The Episodes and the sampling method .....	12
2.7 The Exemplar medicines and sampling methods .....	14
2.8 Methods for analysis .....	15
3. Episode study protocol .....	16
3.1 Aims and objectives .....	16
3.2 Unit(s) of data collection and analysis .....	16
3.3. Data collection procedures .....	17
3.4 Outline of episode study analysis and report .....	18
3.5 Interview Guide .....	21
3.6 Names of sites to be visited, including contact persons .....	22
3.7 Data collection plan .....	22
3.8 Expected preparation prior to site visits .....	22
References .....	23

# Research Protocol

D<sup>3</sup>

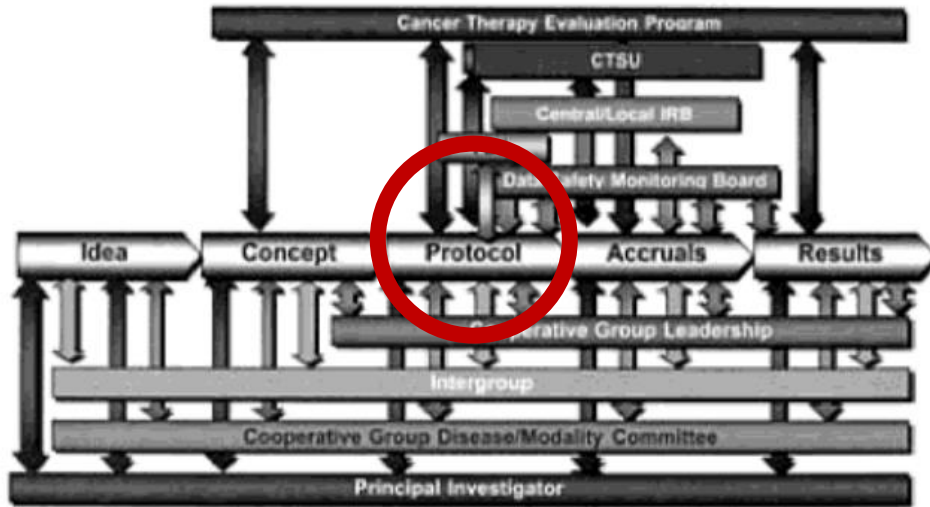


FIGURE 1.8. The front cover illustration of a cancer clinical trials publication, showing the central place occupied by the protocol. Reprinted from S. P. L. Leong, *Cancer Clinical Trials: Proactive Strategies* (New York: Springer, 2007), with kind permission of Springer Science+Business Media, and the Coalition of Cancer Cooperative Groups © 2002.

The term *protocol* originated in Medieval Latin where it referred to the first (proto) paper sheet glued (kolla) to the top of the minutes of public transactions and that outlined the contents of the resulting volume. As chronicled in the *OED*, the semantic field of the term has since undergone considerable extension, leading to the present-day scientific and clinical meanings that include the list of the successive steps of an experiment, the outline of a planned examination, or the agreed-upon schedule of chemotherapeutic drugs and dosages. The term thus has multiple meanings referring simultaneously to a legal authority, since its content is binding on the participating parties; a convention, for it is the result of a transaction between participants; a public, because as a communal document it is open to inspection by interested individuals or, at least, overseeing agencies and organizations; a prescription, since it dictates both the activities that have to be undertaken by participants and how they should be performed; and, finally, a description, insofar as it acts as a record of what has been done (see also Lynch, 2002).

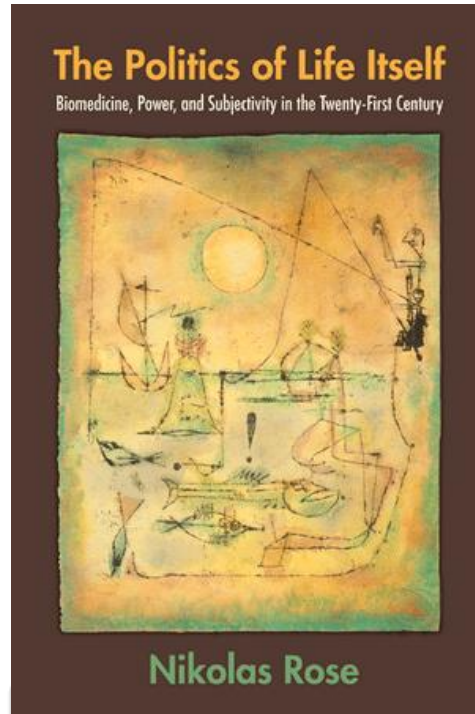
Keating, P. and A. Cambrosio (2012)  
Cancer on trial: oncology as a new style of  
practice, University of Chicago Press. P25-26

# What's next? Maps and mapping



# Maps and mapping

Rose, N. (2007).  
The politics of life  
itself: Biomedicine,  
power, and  
subjectivity in the  
twenty-first  
century, Princeton  
University Press

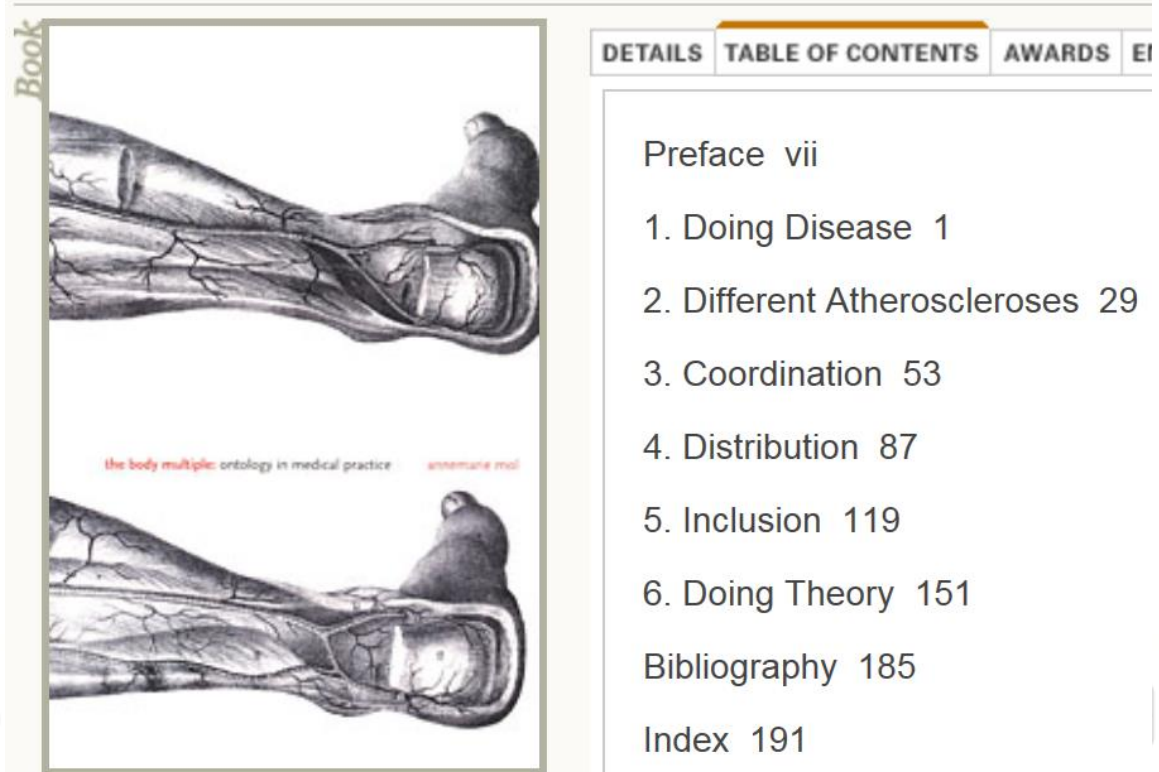


## Table of Contents:

Acknowledgments	vii
List of Acronyms	xi
Introduction	1
Chapter 1: Biopolitics in the Twenty-First Century	9
Chapter 2: Politics and Life	41
Chapter 3: An Emergent Form of Life?	77
Chapter 4: At Genetic Risk	106
Chapter 5: Biological Citizens	131
Chapter 6: Race in the Age of Genomic Medicine	155
Chapter 7: Neurochemical Selves	187
Chapter 8: The Biology of Control	224
Afterword Somatic Ethics and the Spirit of Biocapital	252
Notes	261
Bibliography	305
Index	341

# Maps and mapping

Mol, A. (2002). [The body multiple: Ontology in medical practice](#), Duke University Press.



# Carte Figurative des progrès successifs en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la Campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dessiné par M. Minard, Ingénieur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite. Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les armées Françaises prirent Ann, représentée par les longues des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; et dans le plus étroit en travers des zones. Le tracé indique les hommes qui restèrent en Russie; le noir ceux qui en sortirent. Les contingents qui restèrent à travers la carte ont été groupés dans le ouvrage de M. de Chateaubriand, des *Mémoires de Chateaubriand* ou le journal intime de Chateaubriand, parus le 22 Octobre. Les lignes sont tracées à l'endroit de la destination de l'armée; les points qui sont les lieux où elle se trouva. Les points qui sont les lieux où elle se trouva.

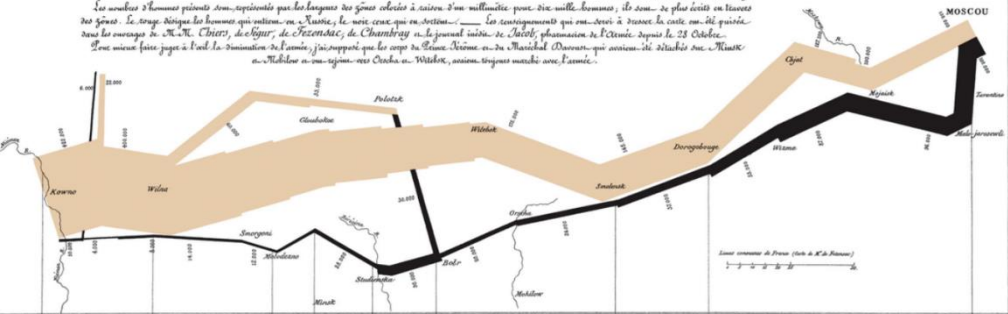
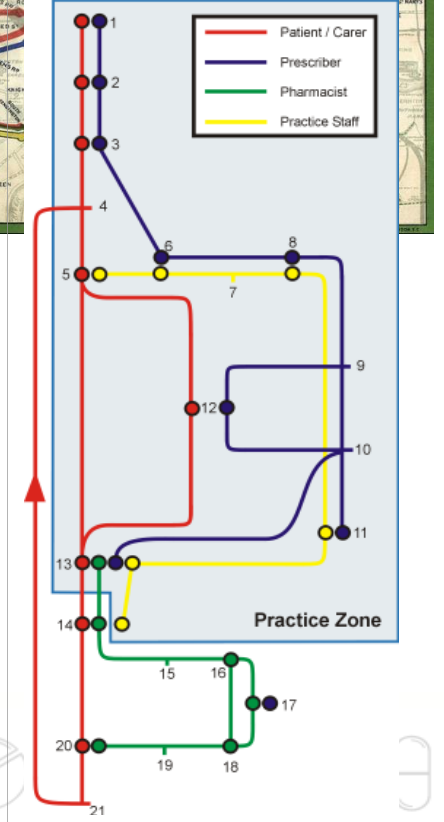
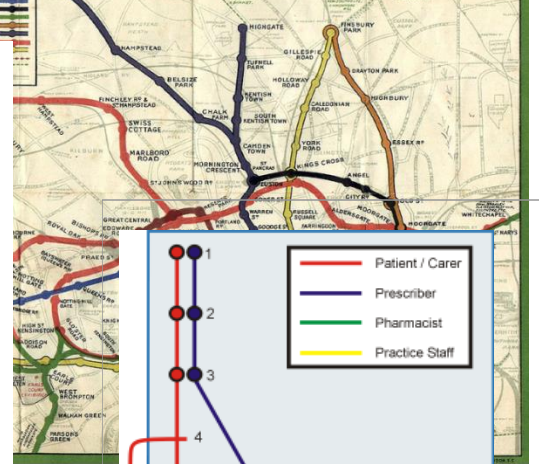
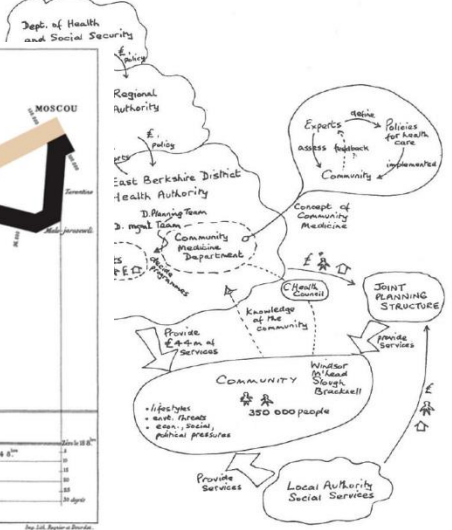
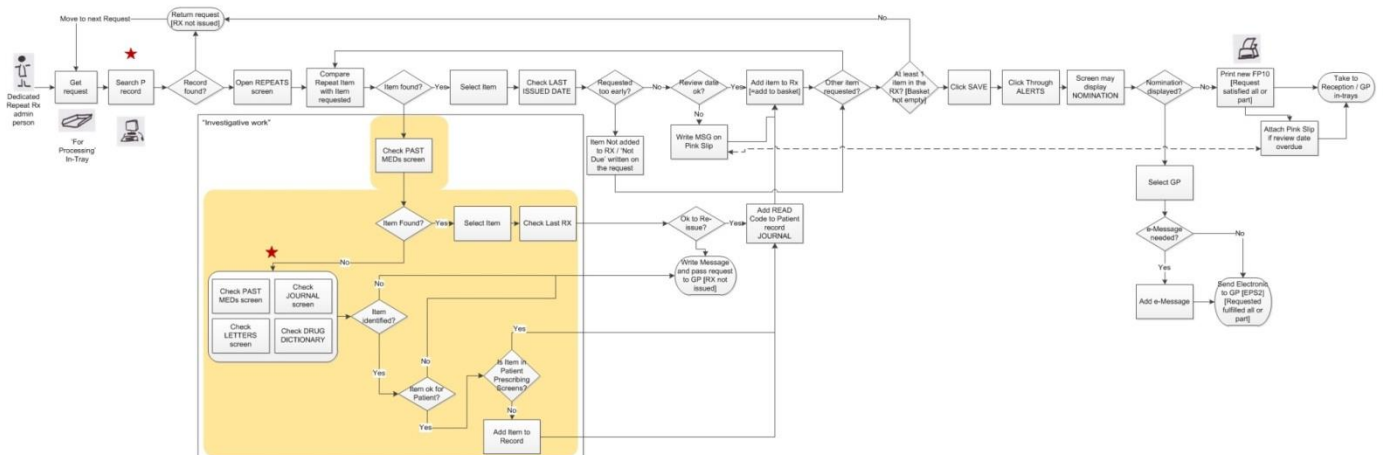
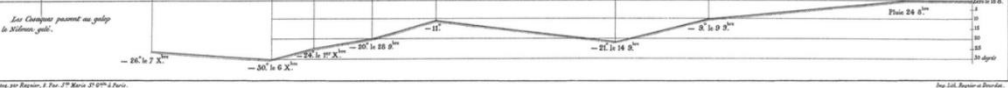


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.



# Maps and mapping

“... facilitate the management and navigation through major public policy issues. These maps have benefits for policy analysts and decision-makers similar to those of geographic maps.

*They provide patterned abstractions of **policy landscapes** that permit the decision-makers and their advisors to consider which roads to take within the wider policy context.*

...”



# Conclusion

- Next steps: access to sites, research in the field...
- Analysis – mapping and modelling ...



# Conclusions

- The process of developing the protocol :  
collaborative, informative and generative
- Asking questions to ourselves, provoked clarification  
of concepts
- Inspired writing and contributed to  
the LSE Research Festival poster





# LSE Research Festival Exhibition

21 May 2015, 5.30-8.30pm

Lower ground floor, New Academic Building, LSE



# Following <sup>Digital</sup> Drugs

digital-drugs.org



## Digital Drugs: noun, pl,

drugs that are dependent on and substantially constituted by multiple digital representations and connections, and whose use and effectiveness is strongly mediated through digital means [1]

Medicines and Drugs are hybrids, part active molecule, part delivery system, part packaging and instructions, and embody protocols of use and afford work practices. They are also becoming in part digital – they are digitizing [2]. Their agency as artefacts (their material agency), in particular their therapeutic potential, draws on digitised data and is applied through digitalised protocols.

From the supply chain, through clinical work and patients' bodies, to post-use data repositories and in structures of regulation, to follow a drug is to tell a story of material artefacts (devices, objects) and of chemical actions in biological milieu. But it is also a story of digital materiality and digital agency.

As a hybrid digital artefact a drug is constituted within, and an expression of, multiple digital representations and inter-connections. From the in-silico science of drug discovery, and testing procedures of randomised control trials, a drug is embodied as digital data.

And the digital sedimentations continue once a drug becomes a licensed product and moves to manufacture and then use. The people and groups who work with and use drugs (e.g. of us) are drawn in to the digital sphere and shape new practices of medicines use, individually and system wide.

In this way digitalization implies new and novel architectures of value creation, realization and capture – new business models. These are expressed in reconfigurations of the socio-technical and economic context of medicines within healthcare; as value propositions, as products and increasingly services, as therapeutic agents, as the locus of innovation and as new forms of regulation.

**Delivering Digital Drugs (D3)**  
 is a project funded by Research Councils UK as part of the  
 "New Economic Models in the Digital Economy" programme.  
 RC grant reference EP/L021188/1

This poster was prepared by:  
 Jane Dickson, Tony Cornford, Ralph Hilberd, Ela Klecun and Will Venters from  
 LSE and Valentina Lichtner from Leeds University

## Following Drugs:

A primary aim of the Delivering Digital Drugs project is to reveal the multiple and interconnected locations and transitions by which drugs become digital.

The research method is to 'follow the drug' and thereby map processes of digitalization and transition that accumulate a drug's digital materiality. Our interest is the drug as (digital) artefact set in the context of its use. We start from the factory where a product is made and follow it into the clinic, into and out of bodies, and on wards as consequence or outcome. As we follow a drug we see digitalization occurring in different settings – what we term 'episodes of digitalization'.

The word episode is chosen to reflect that drugs become digital cumulatively through multiple transitions occurring in different places and times.

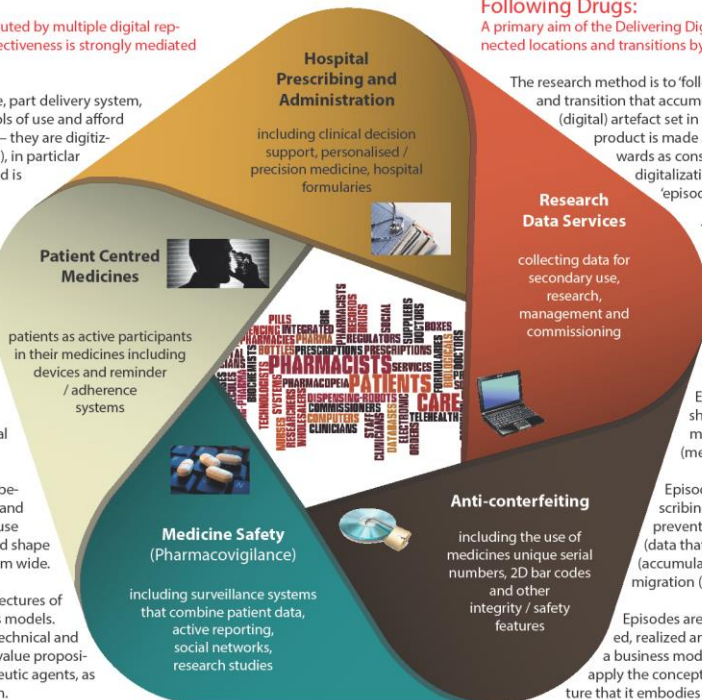
The 5 episodes under study are: anti counterfeiting; hospital prescribing and administration; patient centred medicine; drug safety (pharmacovigilance) and research data service (big data).

Each episode reflects a new entanglement in the relationship between material and virtual aspects and between medicinal product/artefact (drug) and medicinal practice (medicine).

Episodes of digitalization, for example a hospital doctor prescribing using a computer, or a secure bar code being read to prevent counterfeiting, can be described in terms of: digitization (data that moves from analog to digital form), datafication (accumulation of data and its multiple repurposing), and agency migration (agency moving to the digital).

Episodes are situations in which a drug's therapeutic value is generated, realized and captured through digital means. We use the concept of a business model as a way of expressing a value architecture but we apply the concept not to the firm, but to the drug and to the value architecture that it embodies and which is significantly influenced by digitalization.

Thus we seek the healthcare logic of a specific practice, the value proposition it makes and to whom and the mobilization of resources and establishment of processes that it requires [3].



References  
 [1] Cornford T and Lichtner V. (2014) Digital Drugs: An anatomy of new medicines' in Doonan, E., Lamprou, E., Miron, N., McLeod, L. (Eds.) Information Systems and Global Assemblage (Re)Configuring Actors, Artefacts, Organizations, FIP Advances in Information and Communication Technology, Vol. 448, 2014, XE, 247 p. 15 illus.  
 [2] Tick, T. (2012) Digital Materiality and the Emergence of an Evolutionary Science of the Artificial. In: Leonard, P., Nardi, B., Kallinikos, J. (eds) Materiality and Organizing: Social Interaction in a Technological World, pp. 134-154. Oxford University Press, Oxford  
 [3] Christensen, C.M. Gossman, J.H. and Huang, J. (2009) The Innovator's Prescription: A Disruptive Solution for Health Care. McGraw Hill, New York

# Conclusions

- How do we understand digitalisation?
- How do we study it?



# References 1

- Cavaye, A. L. M. (1996). "Case study research: a multi-faceted research approach for IS." *Information Systems Journal* 6(3): 227-242. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2575.1996.tb00015.x>
- Chau, V. S. and B. J. Witcher (2005). "Longitudinal Tracer Studies: Research Methodology of the Middle Range." *British Journal of Management* 16(4): 343-355. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8551.2005.00459.x>
- Checkland, P. (1981). *Systems Thinking, Systems Practice*. Chichester, John Wiley and Sons.
- Christensen, C. M., J. H. Grossman and J. Hwang (2009). *The Innovator's Prescription: A Disruptive Solution for Health Care*. New York, McGraw Hill.
- Combey, P. (1980). "A tracer approach to the study of organizations." *Journal of Management Studies* 17(1): 96-126. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6486.1980.tb00401.x>
- Cornford, T. and V. Lichtner (2014). *Digital Drugs: An anatomy of new medicines*. IFIP Working Group 8.2 Information Systems and Organizations conference, Information Systems and Global Assemblages: (Re)Configuring Actors, Artefacts, Organizations, Auckland, New Zealand, (Accepted, waiting for publication in conference proceedings).
- De Landa, M. (2002). *Intensive Science and Virtual Philosophy*. London, Continuum Press.
- Doganova, L. and M. Eyquem-Renault (2009). "What do business models do?: Innovation devices in technology entrepreneurship." *Research Policy* 38(10): 1559-1570. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048733309001668>
- Eisenhardt, K. M. (1989). "Building Theories from Case Study Research." *The Academy of Management Review* 14(4): 532-550. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/258557>
- Horn, R. (2001). "Knowledge Mapping for Complex Social Messes. A presentation to the "Foundations in the Knowledge Economy" at the David and Lucile
- Packard Foundation, July 16, 2001." from <http://www.stanford.edu/~rhorn/SpchPackard.html>.
- Hornby, P. and G. Symon (1994). *Tracer studies. Qualitative methods in organizational research: A practical guide*. London, Sage: 167-186.

# References 2

- Leonardi, P. M. (2010). Digital materiality? How artifacts without matter, matter.
- Marcus, G. E. and E. Saka (2006). "Assemblage." *Theory, Culture & Society* 23(2-3): 101-106.  
<http://tcs.sagepub.com/content/23/2-3/101.abstract>
- McPhee, J. (1994). *Assembling California*, Macmillan.
- Mol, A. (2002). *The body multiple: Ontology in medical practice*, Duke University Press.
- Petrakaki, D., T. Cornford and E. Klecun (2010). "Sociotechnical changing in healthcare." *Stud Health Technol Inform* 157: 25-30.
- Rose, N. (2007). *The politics of life itself: Biomedicine, power, and subjectivity in the twenty-first century*, Princeton University Press.
- Tufte, E. R. (1990). *Envisioning Information*. Cheshire CT,, Graphics Press.
- Tufte, E. R. (1997). *Visual Explanations: Images and Quantities, Evidence and Narrative*. Cheshire CT,, Graphics Press.
- Walsham, G. (1995). "Interpretive case studies in IS research: nature and method." *Eur J Inf Syst* 4(2): 74-81.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1057/ejis.1995.9>
- Yin, R. K. (2003). *Case study research: Design and methods*. Thousand Oaks, Calif., Sage publications.
- Yoo, Y. (2012). *Digital Materiality and the Emergence of an Evolutionary Science of the Artificial. Materiality and organizing: Social interaction in a technological world*. P. Leonardi, B. Nardi and J. Kallinikos. Oxford, Oxford University Press: 134-154.



# Contacts

Dr Valentina Lichtner

[v.lichtner@leeds.a.uk](mailto:v.lichtner@leeds.a.uk)

Delivering Digital Drugs

[www.digital-drugs.org](http://www.digital-drugs.org)  
[digital.drugs@lse.ac.uk](mailto:digital.drugs@lse.ac.uk)

Dr Tony Cornford

[t.cornford@lse.ac.uk](mailto:t.cornford@lse.ac.uk)

