

A Tactile Redirection Tool for BFRBs

Heidi Willams, Ava Gionis and Brayden Fox



### DESIGN THINKING PROCESS

### **Empathize**

Learned about BFRBs through research and casual conversations. Focused on people with ADHD, anxiety, or sensory needs

#### Ideate

Explored multiple concepts and narrowed it down to a tactile finger strip with four texture options.

#### **Test**

Had 12 adults test all textures. Collected surveys and feedback to assess comfort and effectiveness



#### **Define**

Identified the core problem: few discreet, accessible tools for habit redirection

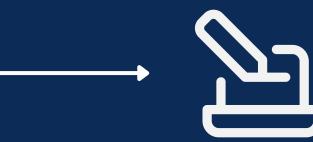
### **Prototype**

Built 4 texture versions using silicone, hot glue, Velcro, and tape

## Problem & Purpose

- BFRBs like nail biting are unconscious habits tied to anxiety, ADHD, or sensory needs
- Current tools are limited or ineffective.
- TapTic uses tactile textures to discreetly redirect these behaviors.
- This project tested its comfort and effectiveness.













## Supporting Literature

1

Fidgeting as a form of self-regulation

Sipes et al., 2020; Son et al., 2024 2

Tactile input helps regulate BFRBs

Snorrason et al., 2015; Müller & Fritz, 2020 3

Haptic feedback improves focus and habit control

Jeong & Paik, 2023; Zheng et al., 2019

### Solution

Adults who suffer from ADHD and BFRBs need a

wearable, tactile aid to divert behavior away

from disruptive fidgeting and picking.

## Texture Exploration



Created from flat silicone strips, this texture offered minimal stimulation



Formed by dotted glue mounds, this mid-level texture gave a balanced tactile experience

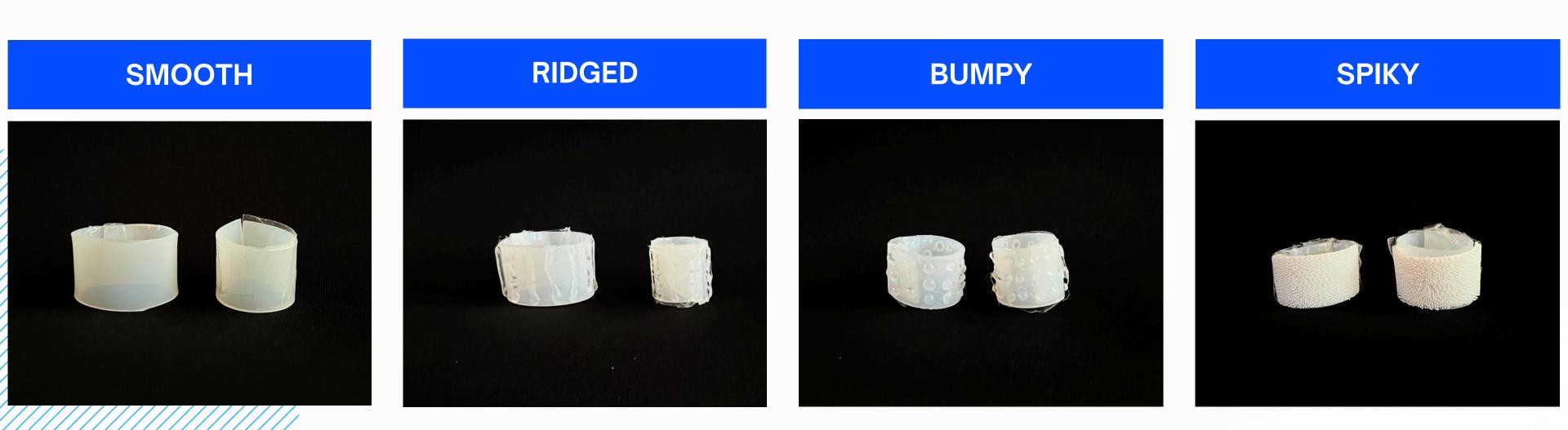


Made using raised glue lines, this texture provided high tactile engagement



Built using Velcrostyle adhesive strips, this texture introduced sharper, pointed sensations

### Product Overview



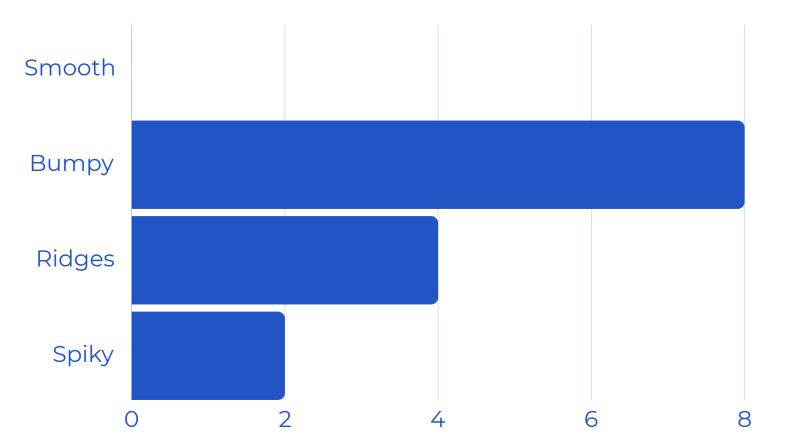


# Testing

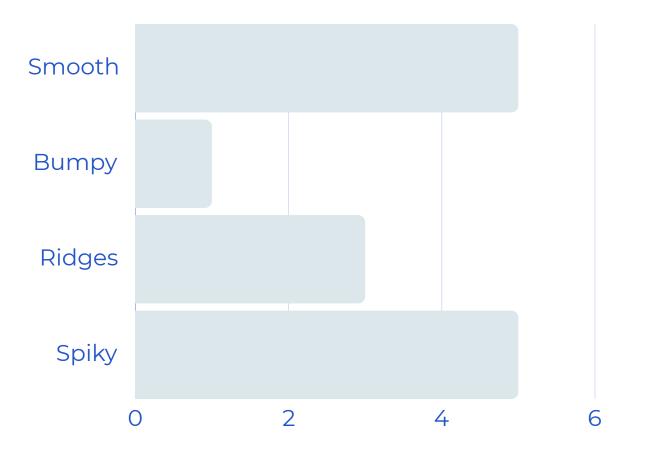
Phase 1 (6 participants)			Phase 2 (6 participants)		
Step 1		Demographic survey	Step 1		Demographic survey
Step 2		Give participant all textures and time how much time they spent with each	Step 2		Give participant one texture at a time: record video for timing
Step 3		Experience Survey	Step 3		Experience Survey

### Texture Preferences

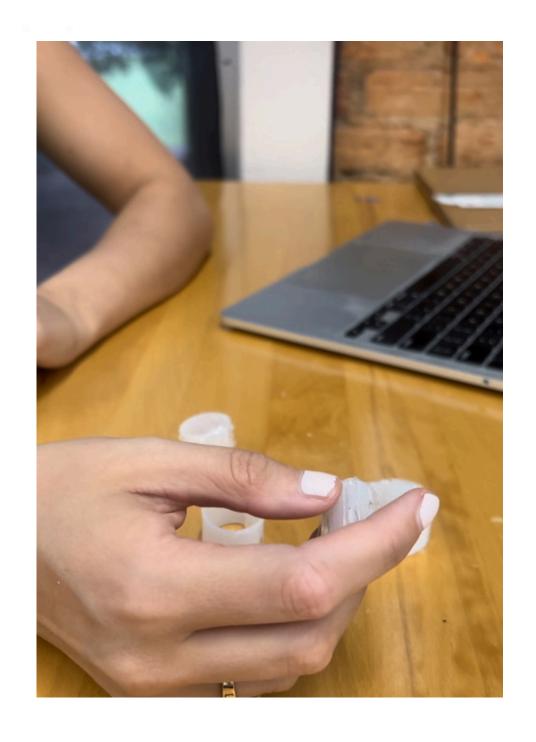


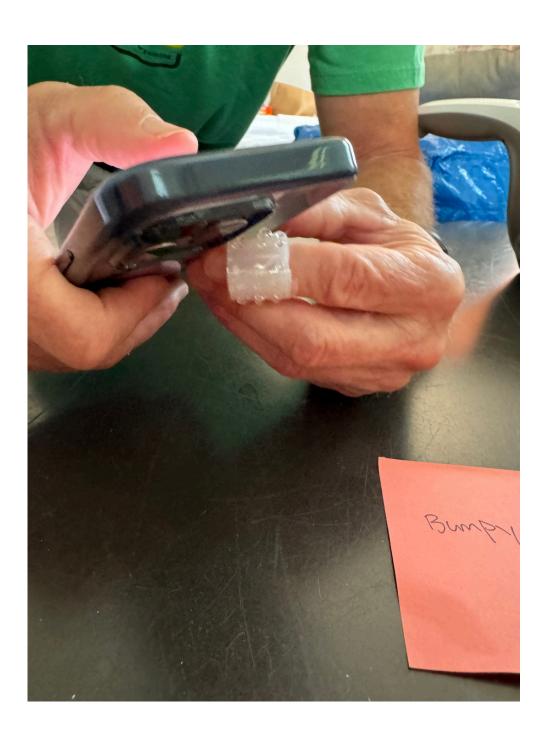


### **Least Favorite**



#### **Testing**

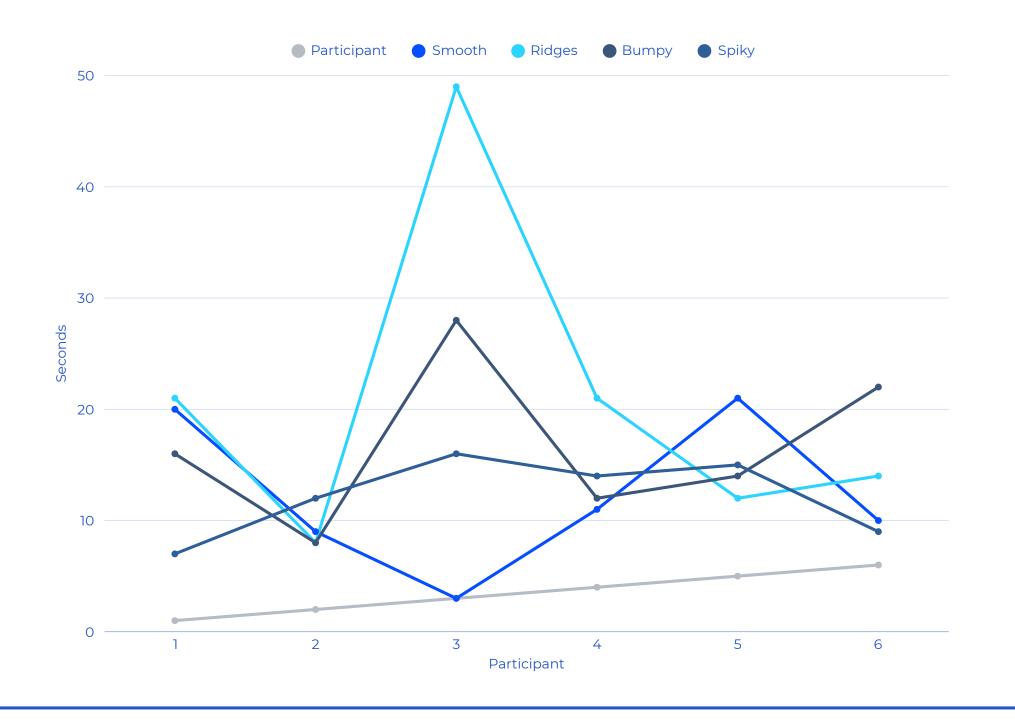






## Timing







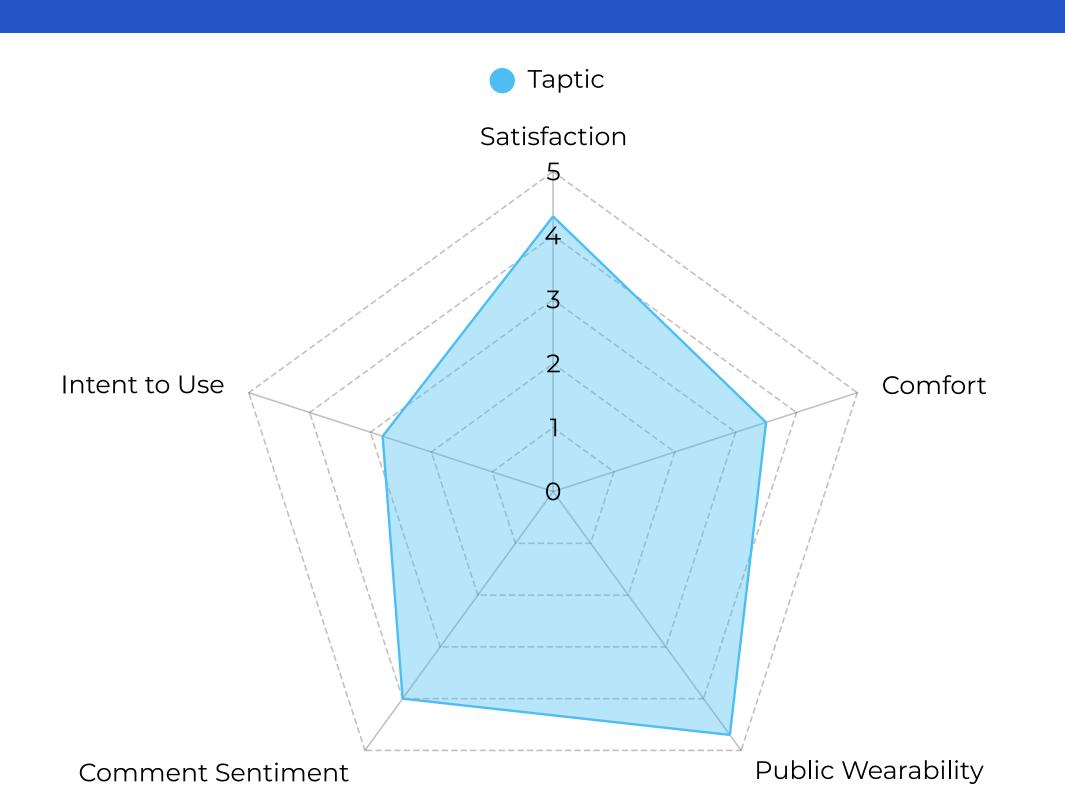
12.3 Smooth

20.8 Ridges

16.7 Bumpy

12.2 Spiky

## Results Overview



## Conclusion

TapTic's tactile prototype received favorable feedback, with "bumpy" as the most preferred texture. Though participants spent the most time with "ridges," this didn't fully align with survey responses, suggesting uncertainty. While there's some link between usage time and preference, timing alone isn't a reliable measure of satisfaction, indicating a need for further research.





Carter, S. L., Devlin, C., & Tosto, M. (2016). Fidget devices as academic and behavioral interventions: A meta-analysis of single-case design studies. Education and Treatment of Children, 39(2), 169–186. https://doi.org/10.1353/etc.2016.0009

Jeong, E., & Paik, S. (2023). Art therapy to control nail biting using a cognitive behavioral approach through new innovative games and animation. Discover Mental Health, 3, Article 21. https://doi.org/10.1007/s44192-023-00048-4

Müller, M. M., & Fritz, C. O. (2020). Tactile stimulation can suppress visual perception. Scientific Reports, 10, 7421. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-64435-w

Sipes, M., Carruth, D. W., Dickerson, R. F., & Valtchanov, D. (2020). Understanding fidget widgets: Exploring the design space of embodied self-regulation. Journal of Attention Disorders, 25(12), 1687–1699. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2020.02.010

Snorrason, I., Belleau, E. L., & Woods, D. W. (2015). Abnormal perceptual sensitivity in body-focused repetitive behaviors. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 58, 132–137. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comppsych.2014.12.012

Son, H. M., Calub, C. A., Fan, B., Dixon, J. F., Rezaei, S., Borden, J., Schweitzer, J. B., & Liu, X. (2024). A quantitative analysis of fidgeting in ADHD and its relation to performance and sustained attention on a cognitive task. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 15, 1394096. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2024.1394096

Tivadar, R. I., Arnold, R. C., Turoman, N., & Peelen, M. V. (2022). Digital haptics improve speed of visual search performance in a dual-task setting. Scientific Reports, 12, 9728.

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-13827-5

Zheng, Y. L., Wang, D. X., Zhang, Y. R., & Tang, Y. Y. (2019). Enhancing attention by synchronizing respiration and fingertip pressure: A pilot study using functional near-infrared spectroscopy. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 13, 1209. https://doi.org/10.3389/fnins.2019.01209