

Modeling for Clinicians
Russ Leftwich, MD; Stan Huff, MD; Susan Matney PhD



"In attempting to arrive at the truth, I have applied everywhere for information, but in scarcely an instance have I been able to obtain hospital records fit for any purpose of comparison. If they could be obtained, they would enable us to decide many other questions...

They would show [subscribers] how their money was being spent [and] what amount of good was really being done with it..."



Florence Nightingale - Notes on a Hospital, 1873

Agenda

- Innovations in Achieving Interoperability Russ Leftwich
- Overview of CIMI and Model Patterns -Stan Huff
- Modeling Use Case Exercise Susan Matney



Innovations in Achieving Interoperability

Russ Leftwich, M.D.

CIMI and CIMI Logical Models

Stan Huff, M.D., FACMI, FHL7

Clinical Information Modeling Initiative (CIMI)

- The Clinical Information Modeling Initiative (CIMI) is an HL7 Work Group that is producing detailed clinical information models to enable interoperability of health care information systems
- CIMI was initiated during a "Fresh Look" session at an HL7 meeting in 2011
- CIMI models are free for use for all purposes
- See http://www.opencimi.org/ for more details



CIMI Goals

- Create a shared repository of detailed clinical information models
- Repository is open to everyone and models are licensed free for use at no cost
- Where the models:
 - Are based on a core reference model, including a set of base data types
 - Have formal bindings to standard coded terminologies

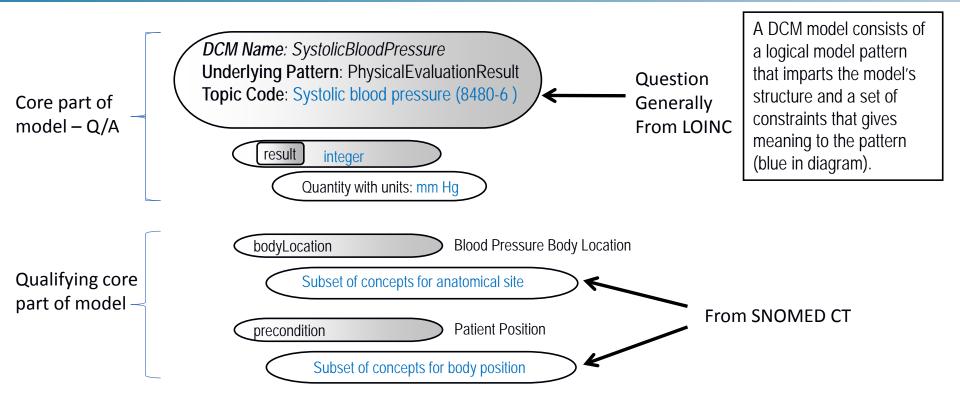


What is a Logical Model?

- Model of a specific healthcare domain
- Combines standard terminology, structure and attribute specifications
- Expressed as data structures
- Independent of specific standard or technology
- Benefits:
 - Guarantees semantic interoperability
 - Facilitates avoidance of data redundancy
 - Facilitates data re-use and sharing
 - Decreases development and maintenance time and cost
 - Confirms a logical process model for data analysis

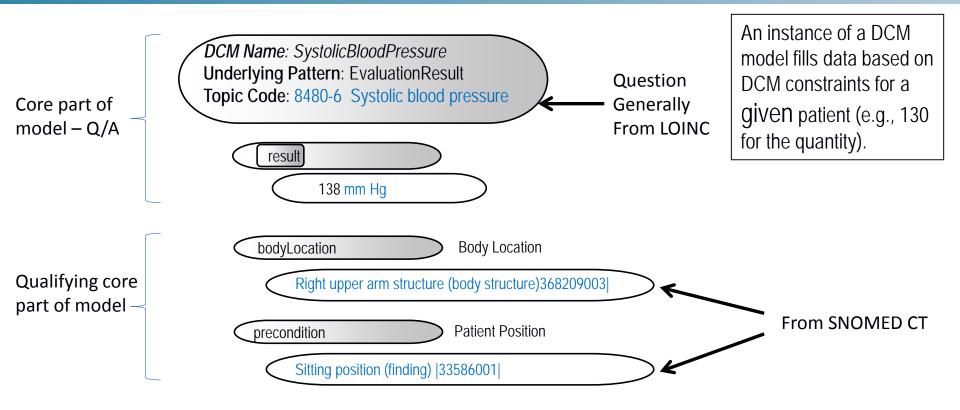


What is a Detailed Clinical Model (DCM)?





What is an Instance of a DCM?



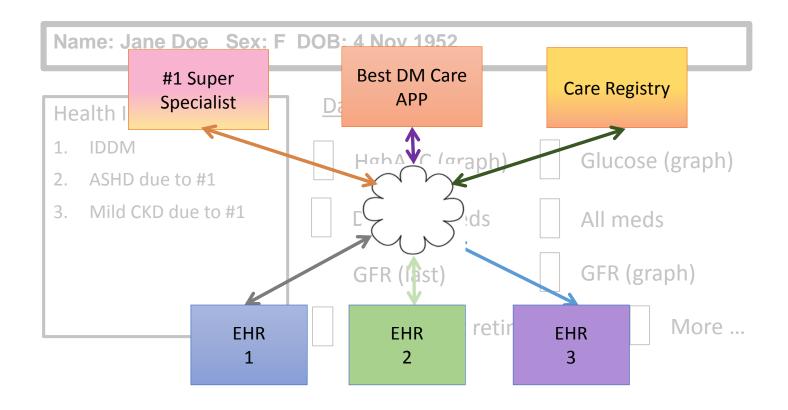


The way it might work ...

Name: Jane Doe Sex: F DOB: 4 Nov 1952 Data to report Health Issues IDDM HgbA1C (graph) Glucose (graph) ASHD due to #1 Diabetic meds Mild CKD due to #1 All meds GFR (last) GFR (graph) Date of last retinal exam More ...

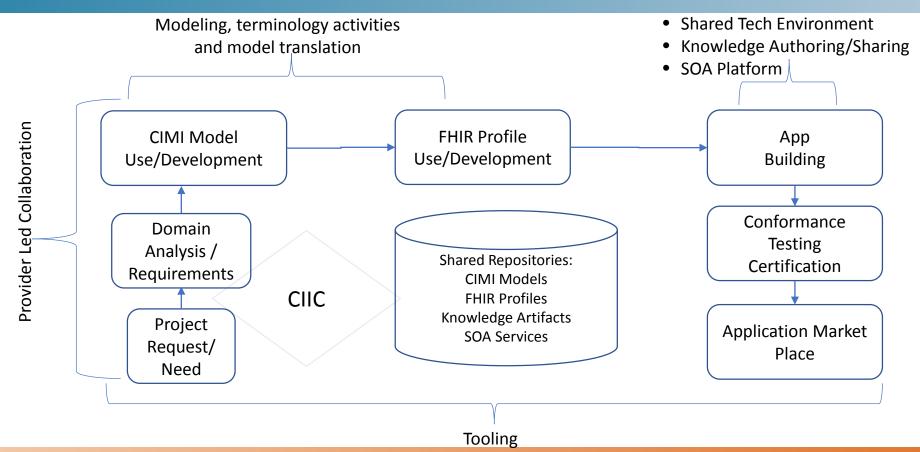


The way it might work ...

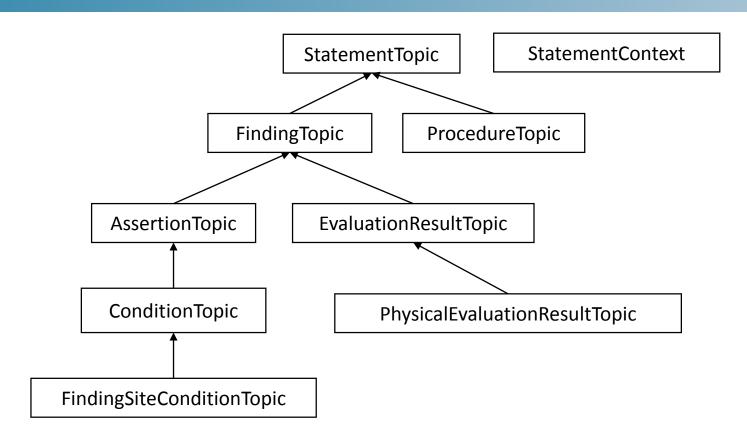




So...how do we get there? HSPC Deliverables

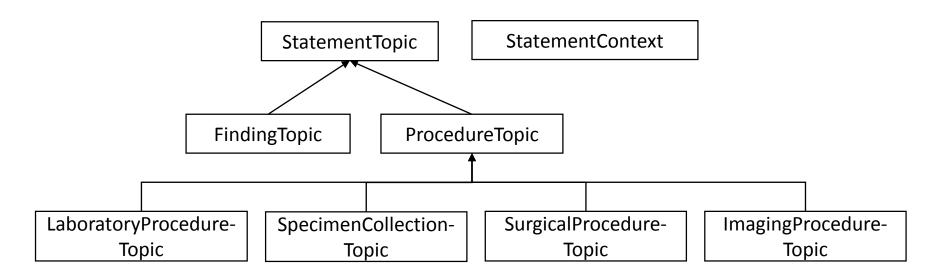


CIMI Hierarchy



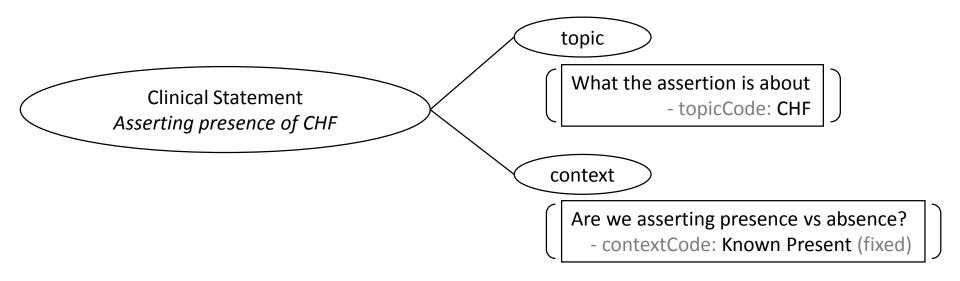


CIMI Hierarchy





CHF Clinical Statement





Condition Pattern

ConditionTopic

topicCode : Concept [1..1] ← description : PlainText [0..1] multimedia : Multimedia [0..*] interpretation : Concept [0..*]

severity : Concept [0..1]
clinicalCourse : Concept [0..1]
episodicity : Concept [0..1]

diseasePhase : Concept [0..1]

associatedSignAndSymptom : Concept [0..*]

periodicity: Concept [0..*]

alleviatingFactor : Concept [0..*] **exacerbatingFactor** : Concept [0..*]

clinicalStatus : Concept [0..1]

causedBy : CausedByEntityAssociation [0..1]

associatedEntityNOS: EntityAssociationNOS [0..1]

dueTo: DueTo [0..*]

before: TemporallyBefore [0..*] **after**: TemporallyAfter [0..*]

•••

A code representing what's being asserted ("rash", "auto accident", "hypertrophy", etc...)
Concepts from SNOMED CT "Clinical Finding" hierarchy

A code indicating whether the assertion indicates presence of the finding or absence of the finding.

PresenceContext

contextCode : Concept [1..1]

status: Concept [0..1]

dateAsserted: TemporalValue [0..1] **verificationStatus**: Concept [0..1]

certainty : Concept [0..1]

dateOfOnset : TemporalValue [0..1]

ageAtOnset: Quantity [0..1]

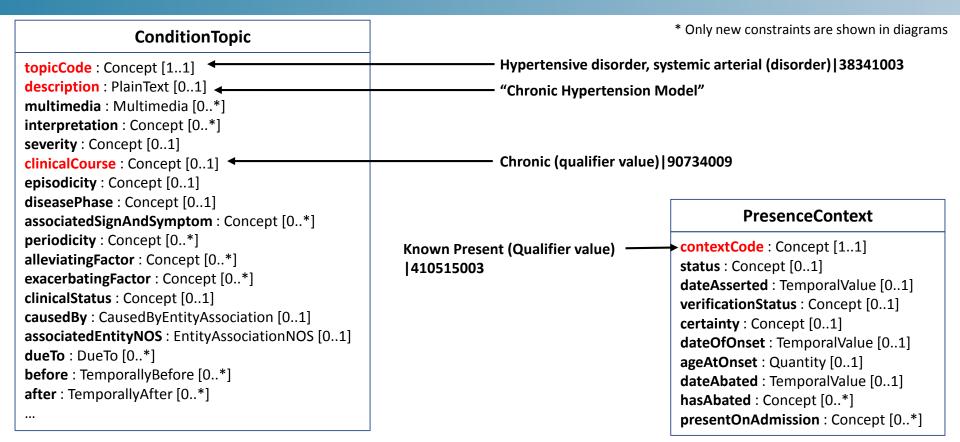
dateAbated: TemporalValue [0..1]

hasAbated : Concept [0..*]

presentOnAdmission : Concept [0..*]



Condition Exercise "Chronic Hypertension"



Condition with Finding Site

FindingSiteConditionTopic Body location added to Condition Pattern topicCode : Concept [1..1] **description**: PlainText [0..1] multimedia: Multimedia [0..*] interpretation: Concept [0..*] severity: Concept [0..1] clinicalCourse: Concept [0..1] episodicity: Concept [0..1] diseasePhase: Concept [0..1] associatedSignAndSymptom: Concept [0..*] **periodicity**: Concept [0..*] alleviatingFactor: Concept [0..*] exacerbatingFactor : Concept [0..*] clinicalStatus: Concept [0..1] causedBy: CausedByEntityAssociation [0..1] associatedEntityNOS: EntityAssociationNOS [0..1] dueTo: DueTo [0..*] **Anatomical location class before**: TemporallyBefore **Body Location** code: Concept [1..1] after: TemporallyAfter [laterality: Concept [0..1] ← **Body Side**

direction: Concept [0..1] ←

PresenceContext

contextCode : Concept [1..1]

status : Concept [0..1]

dateAsserted: TemporalValue [0..1]

verificationStatus: Concept [0..1]

certainty: Concept [0..1]

dateOfOnset: TemporalValue [0..1]

ageAtOnset: Quantity [0..1]

dateAbated: TemporalValue [0..1]

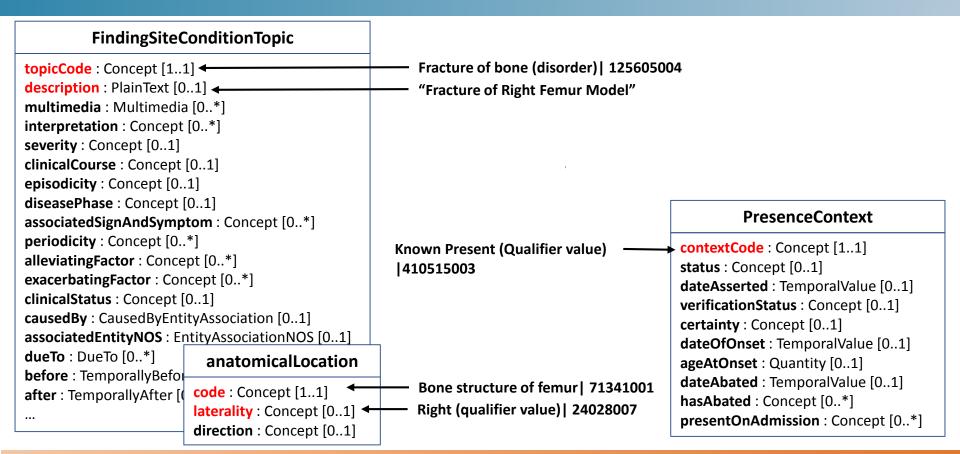
hasAbated : Concept [0..*]

presentOnAdmission : Concept [0..*]



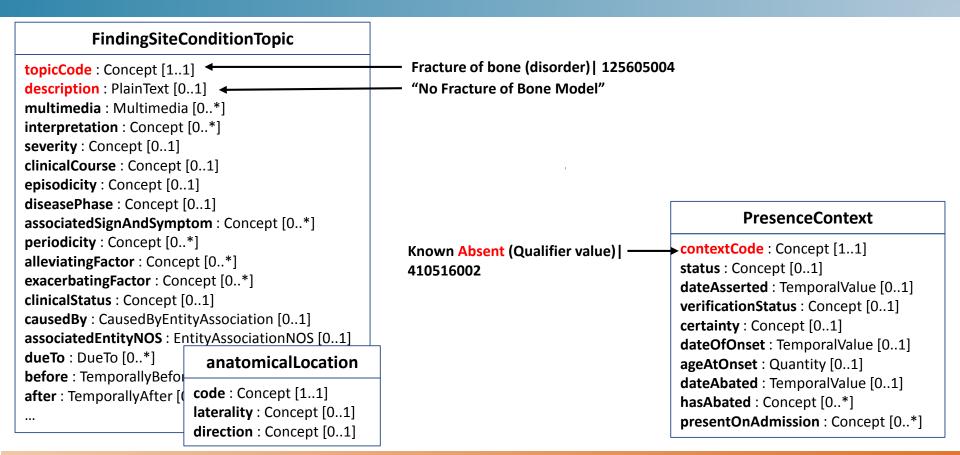
Body Location Qualifier

Condition Exercise "Fractured Right Femur"





Condition Exercise "No Bone Fractures"





LaboratoryTestResult An example EvaluationResult pattern

LaboratoryTestResultTopic

topicCode : Concept [1..1] ◆ **description**: PlainText [0..1] multimedia: Multimedia [0..*] **interpretation**: Concept [0..*]

method : Concept [0..*] device: ClinicalDevice [0..*]

referenceRange : ReferenceRange [0..*]

evaluationProcedure: ProcedurePerformedStmt [0..1]

precondition : Concept [0..*]

partOf : ProcedureStatement [0..*] basedOn: ClinicalStatement [0..*] **derivedFrom**: ClinicalStatement [0..*] diagnosticService : Concept [0..1]

specimen: Specimen [0..*] poctIndicator : Concept [0..1]

The question asked.

Code generally comes from LOINC.

The answer to the question.

Generally a SNOMED

code if coded.

LaboratoryTestResultContext

contextCode: Concept [1..1]

status: Concept [0..1] issued: Instant [0..1]

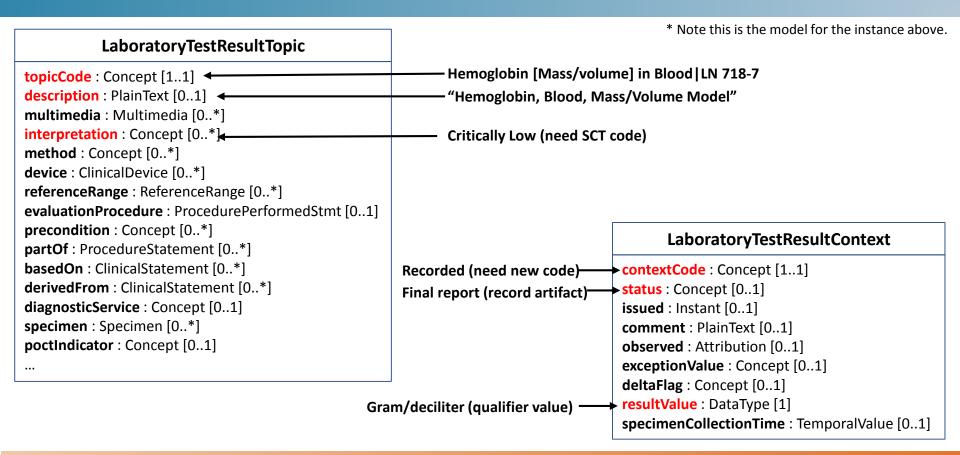
comment: PlainText [0..1] **observed**: Attribution [0..1] exceptionValue: Concept [0..1]

deltaFlag: Concept [0..1] resultValue: DataType [1]

specimenCollectionTime: TemporalValue [0..1]



Lab Evaluation Result Exercise "Blood Hemoglobin of 6.1 g/dl is Critically Low"



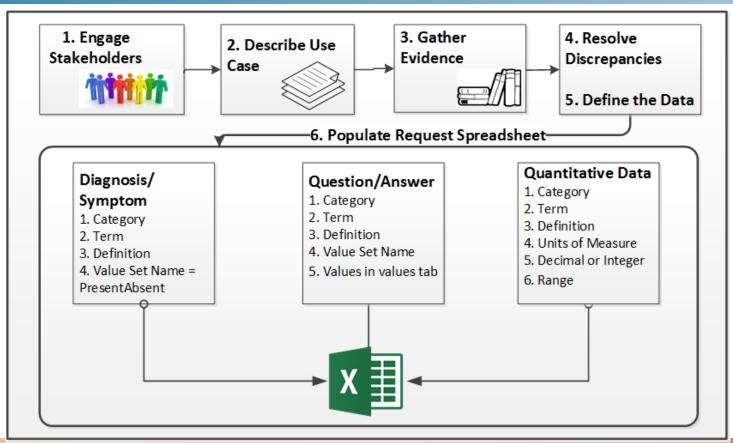
Evaluation Result Exercise "Patient's skin turgor decreased"

* Only new constraints are shown in diagrams **PhysicalEvaluationResultTopic** Skin Turgor | LNC 39109-4 topicCode : Concept [1..1] ← "Skin Turgor Model" description: PlainText [0..1] ← multimedia: Multimedia [0..*] interpretation: Concept [0..*] method : Concept [0..*] device: ClinicalDevice [0..*] referenceRange : ReferenceRange [0..*] evaluationProcedure : ProcedurePerformedStmt [0..1] **precondition**: Concept [0..*] **EvaluationResultContext** partOf : ProcedureStatement [0..*] **basedOn**: ClinicalStatement [0..*] contextCode: Concept [1..1] **derivedFrom**: ClinicalStatement [0..*] status: Concept [0..1] diagnosticService : Concept [0..1] issued: Instant [0..1] poctIndicator : Concept [0..1] **comment**: PlainText [0..1] **observed**: Attribution [0..1] exceptionValue: Concept [0..1] deltaFlag: Concept [0..1] resultValue: DataType [1] Decreased skin turgor (finding) | SCT 425244000

Model Request Process and Exercise

Susan Matney, PhD, RNC-OB, FAAN, FACMI

DCM Request Process



DCM Creation Process

- Develop User Stories and Workflows
- Domain Experts Submit Content Request
- Review the Questions and Answers in the Spreadsheet
- Align Questions with CIMI Patterns
 - Hypertension = assertion
 - Systolic Blood Pressure = EvaluationResults
 - Educate about Hypertension = Procedure
- Model DCM
- Encode with Standard Terminologies



How to Model

- Identify entity collections of similar objects
 - Assertions
 - Observations
 - Procedures
- Identify attributes
 - Topic
 - Qualifiers
- Map to the patterns



Hands-On Exercise

- Identify
 - The pattern to use
 - Condition
 - Evaluation Result
 - DataType
 - Unit of Measure if Needed
 - Coded Results
 - Review the attributes in the pattern and align with the item to map



Exercise Use Case

Joe is a 24 year-old male paraplegic admitted to an inpatient unit from his home with a Right Lower Lobe Pneumonia. He is confined to a wheelchair and requires two-person assist with movement. His oxygen saturation by pulse ox is 88% on room air. The evaluation of his vitals show a oral temperature of 101F. His skin is clammy.



Step 1 Identify Patterns: Conditions Paraplegia

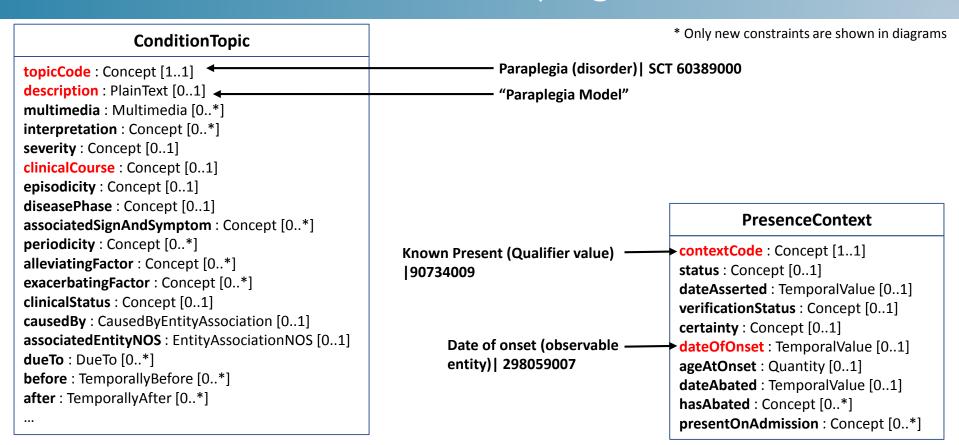
Joe is a 24 year-old male paraplegic admitted to an inpatient unit from his home with a Right Lower Lobe Pneumonia. He is confined to a wheelchair and requires two-person assist with movement. His oxygen saturation by pulse ox is 88% on room air. The evaluation of his vitals show a oral temperature of 1Q1F. His skin is clammy.



Pneumonia

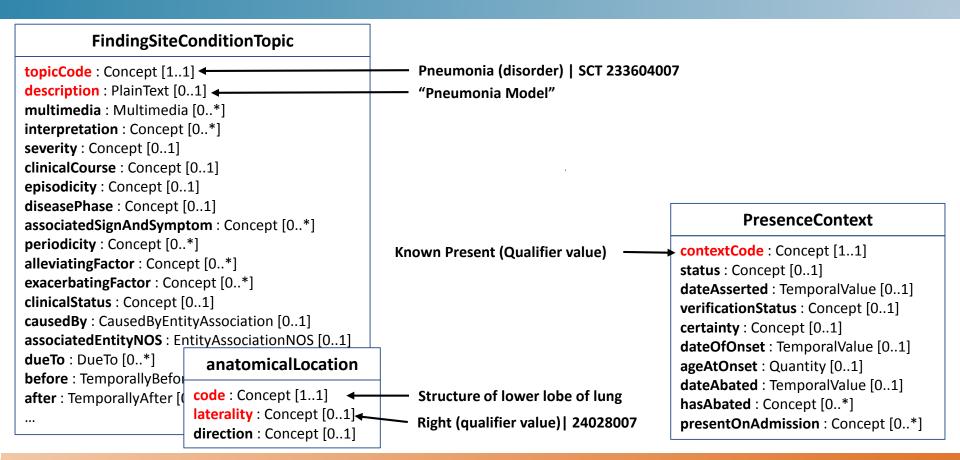
Fever

Condition Exercise "Paraplegia"



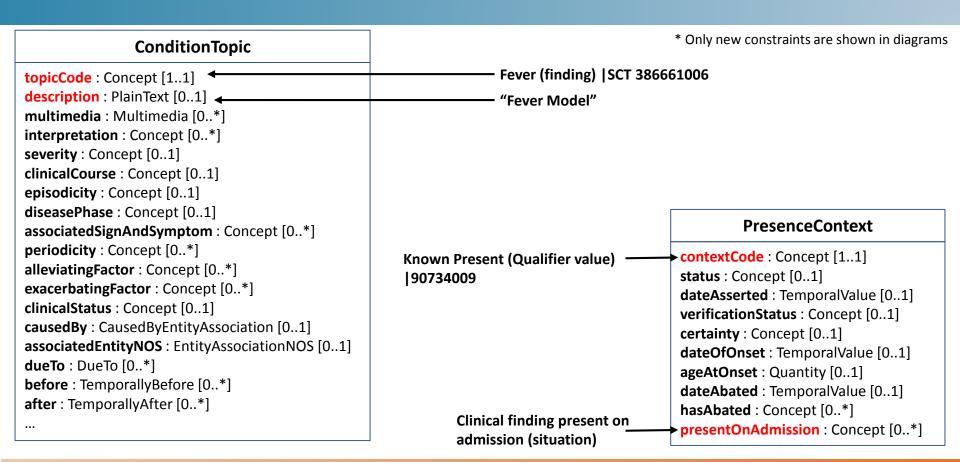


Condition Exercise "RLL Pneumonia"





Condition Exercise "Fever"



Step 1 Identify Patterns: Evaluation Result

Joe is a 24 year-old male paraplegic admitted to an inpatient unit from his home with a Right Lower Lobe Pneumonia. He is confined to a wheelchair and requires two-person assist with movement. His oxygen saturation by pulse ox is 88% on room air. The evaluation of his vitals show a oral temperature of 101F. His skin is clammy.

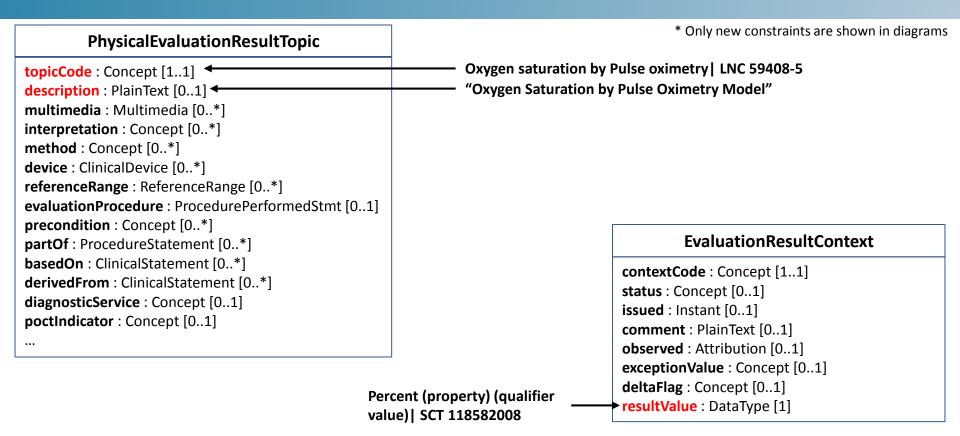
Temperature



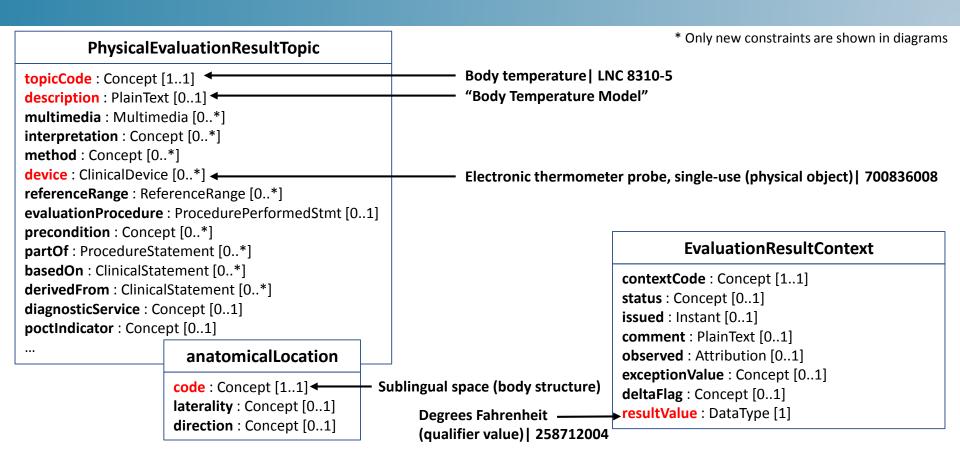
O2 Sat

Skin moisture

Evaluation Result Exercise "Oxygen Saturation by Pulse Ox"

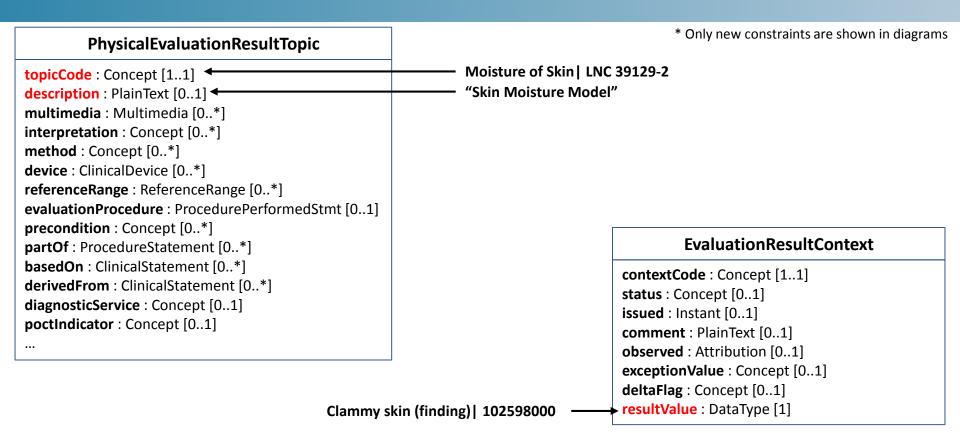


Evaluation Result Exercise "Oral Body Temperature"





Evaluation Result Exercise "Skin Moisture"



Discussion

- Lessons Learned
- Next Steps



Conclusion

- Identify Requirements and Use Case
- Complete the Model Request From
- Determine Model Patterns
- Bind to the Appropriate Standard Terminologies
- Create the Detailed Clinical Models (DCMs)



Questions



