Clinical Data

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What are clinical data?

- A datum is a single observation of a patient
- Clinical data are a collection of observations about a patient
- Each datum has four elements:
 - the patient (Amr Jamal)
 - the attribute (heart rate)
 - the value of the attribute (52 beats per minute)
 - the time of the observation (1:00 pm on 1/1/2011) or should that be 1/1/2011?



Types of clinical data

- * Narrative: recording by clinician
- * Numerical measurements: blood pressure, temperature
- * Coded data: selection from a controlled terminology system
- * Textual data: other results reported as text
- * Recorded signals: EKG, EEG
- * Pictures: radiographs, photographs, and other images



Use of clinical data

- * Form basis of historical record
- Support communication among providers
- * Anticipate future health problems
- * Record standard preventive measures
- Coding and billing
- Provide a legal record
- * Support clinical research



Types of clinical data documents

- * History and physical examination:
 - * by a clinician
- * Progress notes
 - * update of progress by primary, consulting, and ancillary providers
- * Reports
 - by specialists, ancillary providers
- * Typical paper chart maintains all patient notes in chronological order, sometimes separated into different components



Assessment of a stable patient

- * Chief complaint
- History of the present illness
- Past medical history
- Social history
- Family history
- * Review of systems
- Physical examination
- * Investigations –lab, x-ray, other
- * Assessment
- * plan

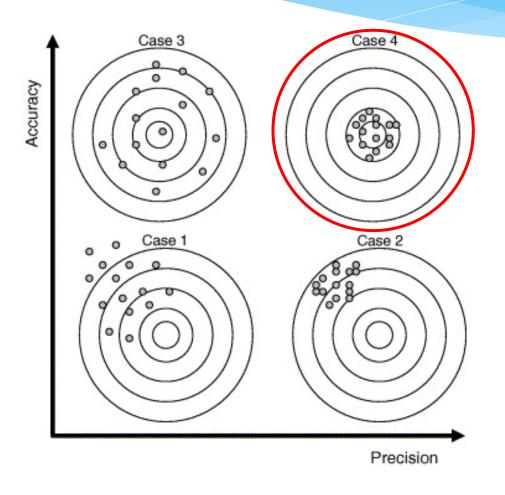


Some complications of data

- * Circumstances of observation
 - e.g., how was heart rate taken? pulse? EKG?
- * Uncertainty
 - how accurate is patient reporting, measurement, device?
- * Time
 - what level of specificity do we need?



Imprecision vs. Inaccuracy





Structure of clinical data

- * Medicine lacks uniform structured vocabulary and nomenclature
- * Standardization and computerization of data is benefited by standard representations (Cimino, 2007)
- * Counter-arguments are "freedom of expression" and "art of medicine"
- Narrative information can be expressed in many ways, can be ambiguous

Date:

Person	al History:				l
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We need better access to clinical data

- * Missing clinical information during primary care visits (Smith, 2005)
 - * Information reported missing in 13.6% of clinical visits
 - * Available but outside system in 52% of instances
 - Estimated to adversely effect patients 44% of time
 - * Unsuccessful searching for it took >5 minutes 35% of time
- * Physicians have two unmet information needs for every three patients (Gorman, 1995; Ely, 1999)
- * Secondary use of clinical data (Safran, 2007)



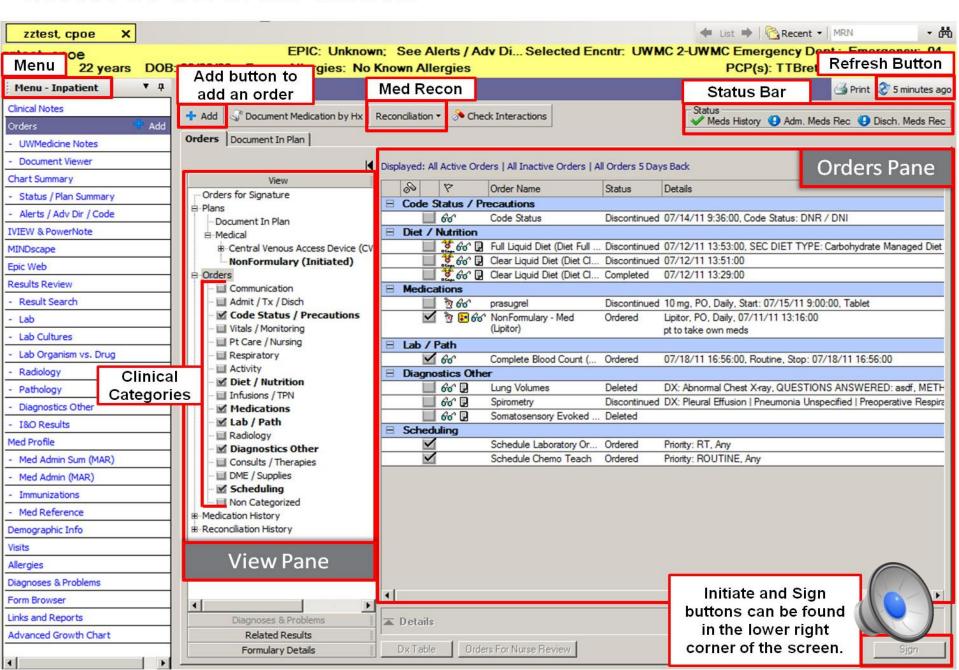
Data entry

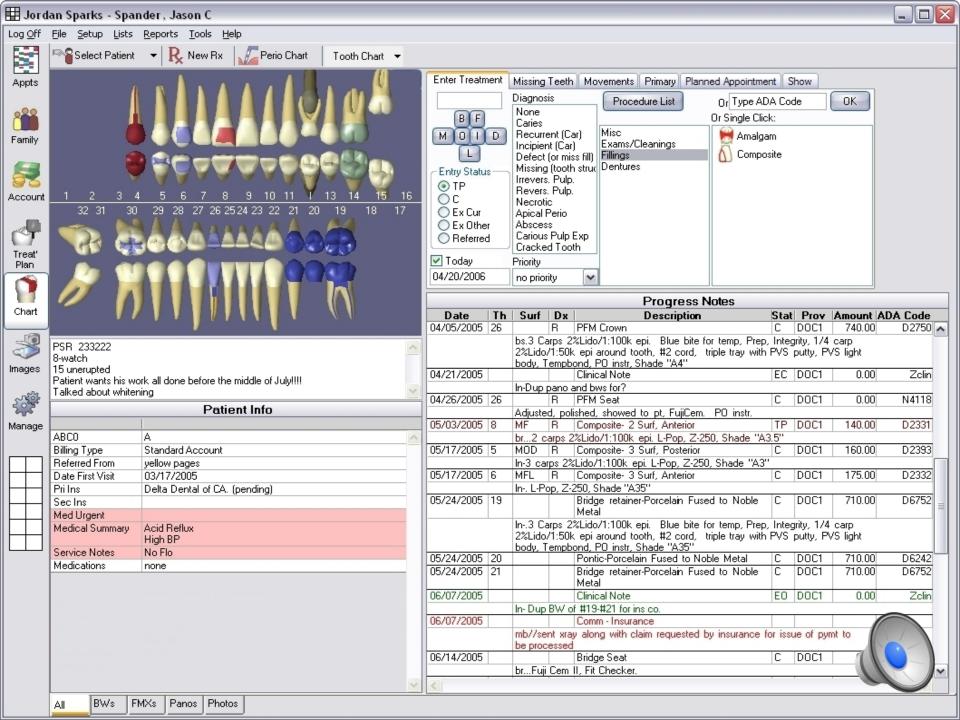
- * General categories of data entry:
 - * Free-form entry by historical methods:
 - * writing
 - * dictation
 - * Typing
 - * **Structured** (menu-driven) data entry by mouse or pen
 - Speech recognition for either of above





ORCA CPOE order screen





Structured or menu-driven data entry

- * Many attempts from old (Greenes, 1970; Cimino, 1987; Bell, 1994) to new (Oceania; OpenSDE – Los, 2005)
- * Can be done via mouse or pen, with typing
- * Benefits
 - * Data codified for easier retrieval and analysis
 - * Reduces ambiguity if language used consistently
- * Drawbacks
 - * In general, more time-consuming
 - Requires exhaustive vocabulary
 - * Requires dedication to use by clinicians
- * Alternative: Processing free text with natural language processing and tagging text (in XML)? (Johnson, 2008)

Speech recognition for data entry

- * Most common use is for narration
 - * e.g., computer dictation of clinical notes
- An advantage is instant availability of dictated content
- Continuous speech recognition now is commercial reality
 - Speaker-dependent systems require user training
 - * speaker-independent are systems less accurate
- * Many established systems on the market that operate on:
 - * front-end (used by clinician) or
 - back-end (process dictations) (Brown, 2008)











Coded vs. free-text data

* Coded data:

* Documentation of discrete data from controlled vocabulary

* Free text:

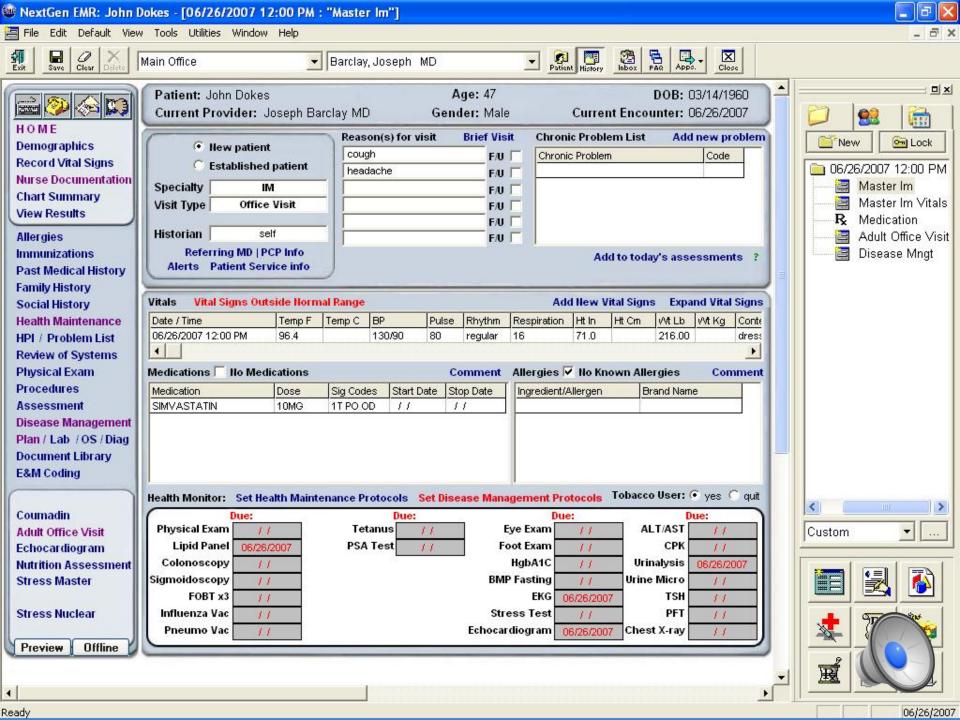
* Alphanumeric data that are unstructured, typically in narrative form



Narratives tell a story.

- * A narrative tells a story
 - See the patient through a description
 - Complicated events are easier to describe in text
- * Undifferentiated problems
 - * Interpretation.
 - * "only a human can prioritize and determine what the chief complaint really is"





Liverpool Hospital Neonatal Database - Clinical Data Entry Ian TEST DOB 28/2/2008 GA 26+2 BW 1070 Liverpool 2170 MRN 123432 Day 33 - Corrected GA 31+0 1250g on 01/04 Files (0) Images (2) Log Calculator ATTENTION: Brain scan overdue: Admissions Respiratory Nutrition Other Treatments Test Results **Current Status** Respiratory Support Admission Planning Discharge CPAP /5 , FIO2 29 Admitted: 28/02/08 at 4 hours Liverpool Hospital Weight 1070 76% HC 25.5 71% Length 35 Admission Age 0 Corr.GA 26 Fluids / Feeds MRN 123432 Date & Time 28/02/2008 16:30 | Hospital Liverpool Hospital 160 ml/kg/day TPN 10% Fat 3q NICU Prematurity Bed Reason(s) for 14x2 EBM 24cal (134) Admission Consultant Ian Callander Insurance Hospital Respiratory Distress Jaundice 09/03 SBr 135 Biliblanket MATERNAL HISTORY ceased 08/03 Ann is a 28 year old G2 P1 (now) woman whose blood group is O positive. She was booked to deliver at Campbelltown Hospital Other under the care of Kaisher however delivered at Liverpool Hospital under the care of Dr Peter Hammill. She had a history of essential 01/03 Mod PDA hypertension. This pregnancy was complicated by hypertension of pregnancy, fetal growth restriction, Bilateral Renal Pelvis dilatation POSSIBLE NEC 5 - 10mm, GBS +ve swab, fever, abnormal Dopplers, prolonged rupture of membranes for 2 days, clinically suspected chorioamnionitis. Ann was treated with antenatal steroids, tocolytics, and antihypertensive drugs. Following the spontaneous onset of labour, she proceeded to a vaginal delivery. Antibiotics were given before delivery. Treatments PERINATAL HISTORY Pentavite, Folic Acid Ian was born at 13:00 hours with a birth weight of 1070 grams (76th centile). Appars were 3 at 1 minute and 7 at 5 minutes Longline, respectively treated with intubation and ventilation. The arterial cord pH was 7.24 and the base excess -6. Ian was then retrieved to Added to Worksheet 01/03 Orders on Worksheet 01/03 This is freetext Freetext orders (double click on Test Results text to delete) 09/03 Na 136 09/03 Hb 135 09/03 Plat 265 Hospital Episodes MRN Admitted Discharged Add Another Admission 02/03 HUS IVH II Liverpool Hospital 123432 28 Feb 2008 16:30 01/04 Eyes ROP I PD12345 28 Feb 2008 15:00 28 Feb 2008 16:30 **NETS** Opened 01 Apr 12:27 Delete MRN .. then click Campbelltown Hospital 28 Feb 2008 13:00 28 Feb 2008 15:00 222222 Delete Episo Add Twin 1 local form

Issues with coded data

- * "pick from a list" allows wrong selection
- * Compliance concerns
- * Over documentation for care
- * cloning



Coded clinical data enables EHR advanced functionality

- * Alerts
- * CDS
- Best documentation practices
- Multi-media reporting
- * Multiple output formats
- * Data mining



Questions for Discussion

- * Will work flow disruptions and time inefficiencies preclude most providers from accepting the need for coded data entry?
- * Since it is not practical to code every single data in the EHR, in what bases we can select what data to code?



In summary,

- * Types of clinical data
- * Types of clinical data documents
- * Use of clinical data
- * Access to clinical data
- Data entry
- * Coded vs. free-form data
- Speech recognition

