



Using Advanced Analytics to Improve Patient Safety Event Report Analysis

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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Jessica L. Howe, MA, reported no relevant financial relationships or relationships she has with ineligible companies of any amount during the past 24 months.





Presenter

Jessica L. Howe

Human Factors Research Scientist & Systems Safety Specialist

Ms. Howe's research focuses on understanding the human dimension and employing various human factors research methodologies to provide effective, efficient, and safe solutions. Her expertise includes understanding the impact of health information technology on usability, safety, and public policy. Jessica has also led numerous patient safety initiatives examining various aspects of the healthcare system and provided systems solutions to impact change. Her research has been published in high-impact journals such as The Journal of the American Medical Association and has helped shape public policy. She is also currently a Science Policy Fellow with the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society.



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Disclosures

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 - Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
 - National Institutes of Health
 - National Science Foundation
 - Pennsylvania Patient Safety Authority



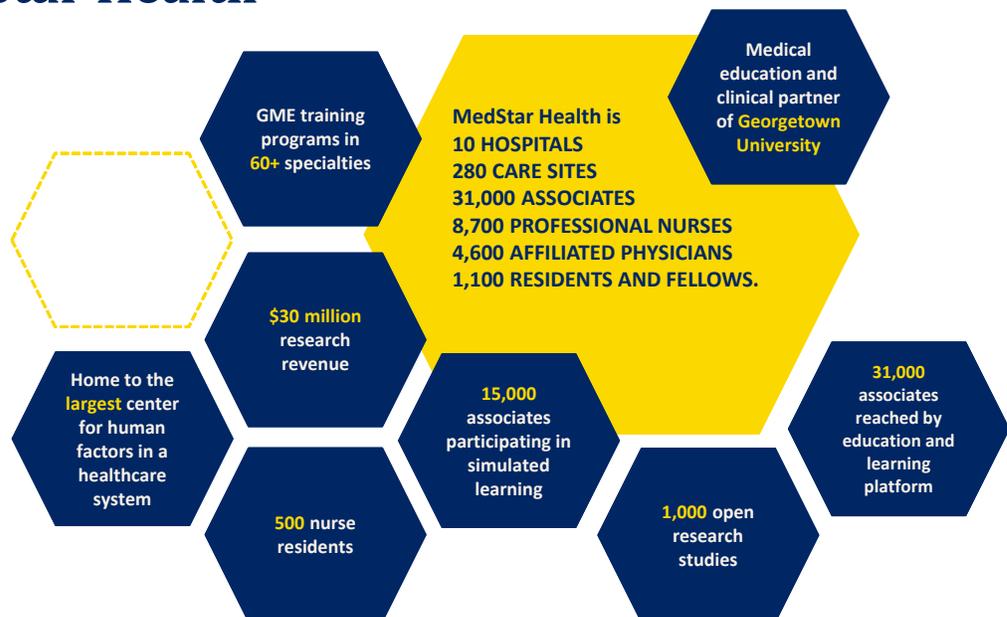
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Agenda

1. Introduction to Human Factors
2. Safety Report Data & User Needs
3. Visualization and Analytics

About MedStar Health

*Discover.
Innovate.
Learn.*



National Center for Human Factors in Healthcare

We focus on studying human capabilities and *designing technology, systems, and processes to meet these capabilities* for **safety, efficiency, & quality**

Multidisciplinary approach:

- Human factors
- Medicine
- Engineering
- Computer Science
- Psychology



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National Center for Human Factors in Healthcare



Applied Research

- Grants and contracts from government, foundations, and industry
- Publications, presentations, interventions, policy recommendations



Usability Services

- Medical devices
- Digital health



Safety Integration

- Safety consults
- Serious safety event reviews



Education and Outreach

- Georgetown University: Medicine, Informatics, Quality and Patient Safety
- Workshops, talks, and trainings



MedStar Health Research Institute 8

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Human Factors

How many of you have pulled a door that was meant to be pushed?



Human Factors

How many of you have turned a knob and started the wrong burner on the stove?



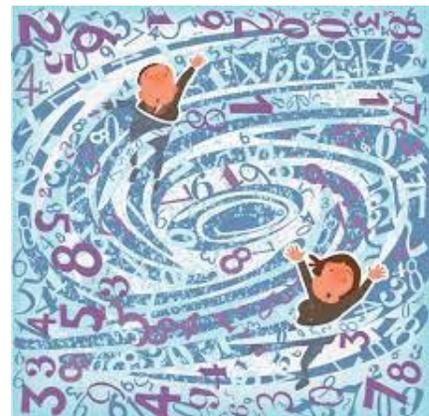
The Central Tenet of Human Factors

“We don’t redesign humans;
we redesign the system within which humans work.”



Data, Data, Everywhere ...

- Health care facilities collect thousands of patient safety event reports
- Patient safety organizations collect tens of thousands
- Federal databases contain millions
- Recent study shows **+30 million** reports in publicly available database



And Not A Safety Thought to Think!

- Challenges:
 - Different/changing taxonomies
 - Insights are in free-text, but too many reports to read
 - Can't "see" patterns in the data
- Current state:
 - Spreadsheets for tracking
 - Memory based processes

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Usability and Accessibility of Publicly Available Patient Safety Databases

Sheehan, Julia G. BS¹; Howe, Jessica L. MA²; Fong, Allan MS³; Krevat, Seth A. MD^{1,4}; Ratwani, Raj M. PhD^{1,2}
 Author Information 

Journal of Patient Safety: September 2022 - Volume 18 - Issue 6 - p 565-569
 doi: 10.1097/PTS.0000000000001018

ORIGINAL STUDIES

Making Patient Safety Event Data Actionable: Understanding Patient Safety Analyst Needs

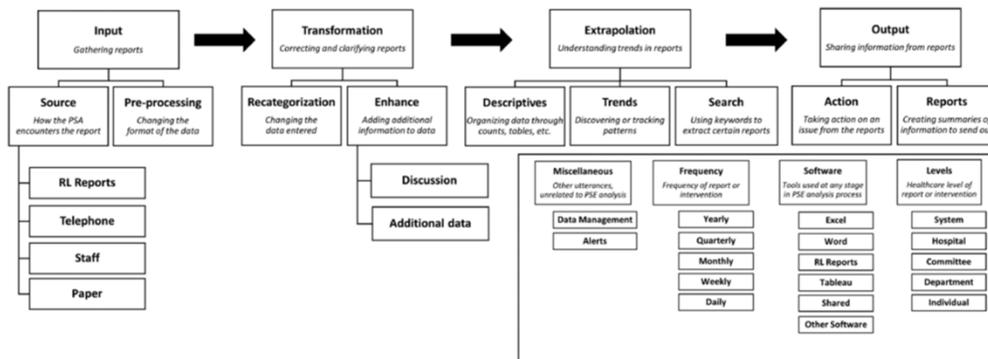
Puthumana, Joseph Stephen BA¹; Fong, Allan MS²; Blumenthal, Joseph BA³; Ratwani, Raj M. PhD^{1,2}
 Author Information 

Journal of Patient Safety: September 2021 - Volume 17 - Issue 6 - p e509-e514
 doi: 10.1097/PTS.0000000000000400



Patient Safety Officer Needs

- 21 patient safety analysts
 - 11 hospitals from 3 health care systems
- Semi-structured interviews



Puthumana, J. S., Fong, A., Blumenthal, J., & Ratwani, R. M. (2017). Making Patient Safety Event Data Actionable: Understanding Patient Safety Analyst Needs. Journal of patient safety.



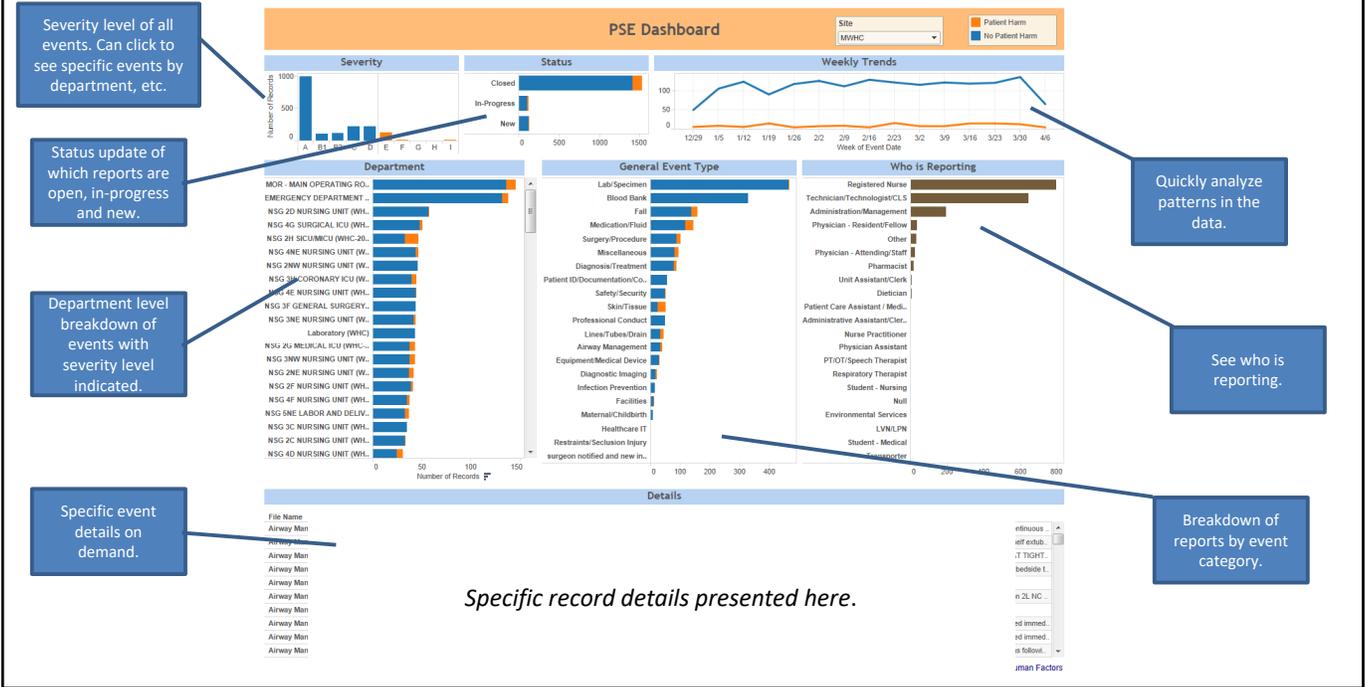
Current Analysis Shortcomings

- User needs analysis:
 - Graphs are static...cannot easily manipulate data to see trends
 - Have to read reports and code them, but coding keeps changing
 - Each question requires more coding
- Desire for improved tools to support safety analysis

Analytics to Meet User Needs

- Our principles:
 - Let the user see and interact with the data
 - Dashboards and details on demand
 - Use natural language processing to identify patterns and trends in free text
 - Focus on free text – analysis says taxonomies keep changing
 - Human is the decision-maker

Hospital dashboard: Examine severity level, department breakdown and status of reports



Severity level of all events. Can click to see specific events by department, etc.

Status update of which reports are open, in-progress and new.

Department level breakdown of events with severity level indicated.

Specific event details on demand.

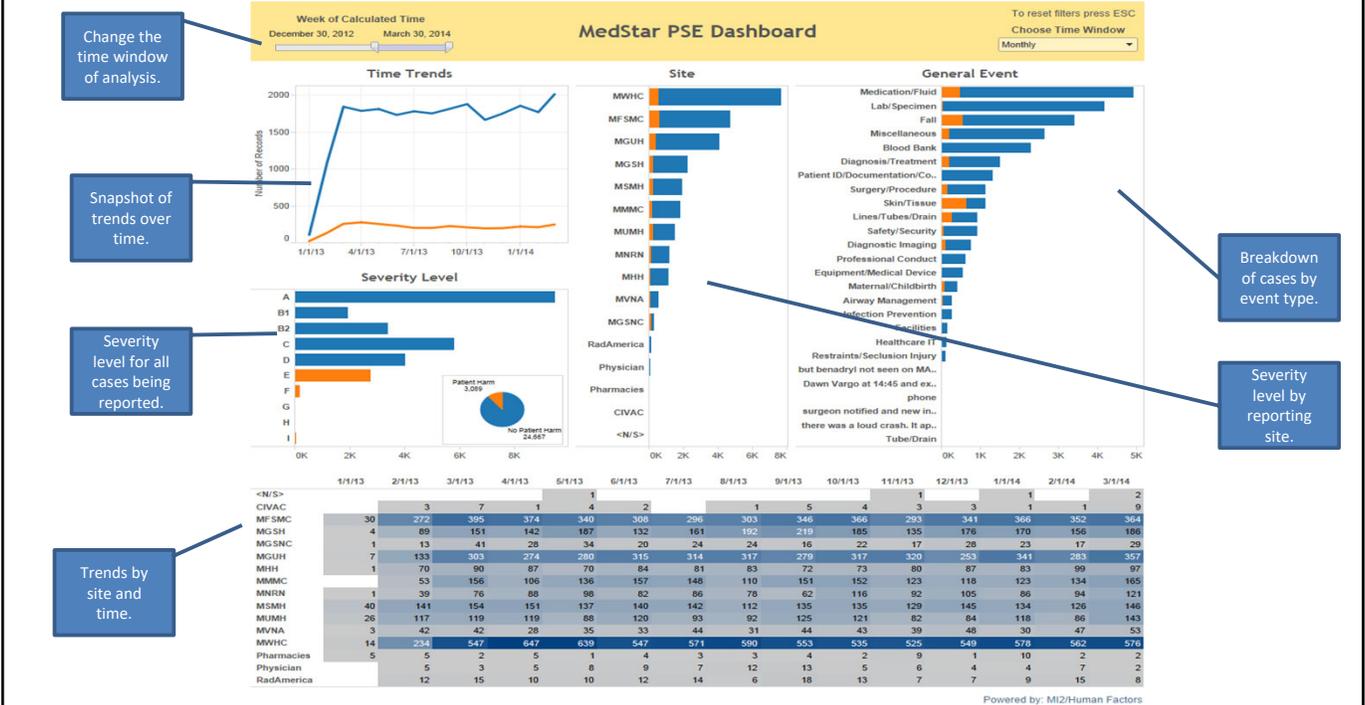
Quickly analyze patterns in the data.

See who is reporting.

Breakdown of reports by event category.

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System wide interactive dashboard for trend analysis



Change the time window of analysis.

Snapshot of trends over time.

Severity level for all cases being reported.

Trends by site and time.

Breakdown of cases by event type.

Severity level by reporting site.

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Machine Learning & Natural Language Processing 101

- Uses statistical patterns in sentences to group reports based on similarities
- Modeling
 - Unsupervised: no “categories” or “labels given to the computer”
 - Given a database of reports, what clusters emerge?
 - Easy to develop; results are of mixed value
 - Supervised: categories provided to the computer
 - Given the data given to the computer, what category does this new report belong to?
 - Harder to develop; results show promise

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Machine Learning & Natural Language Processing 101

Dog?



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Natural Language Processing

"... patient had MRI ordered. Pt needed premedication. Pt called for at 1100. At 1130 nurse said she needed to call MD to get meds. At 1145 nurse called to say pt was given meds and would be sent up. At 1225 nurse called to ask why we hadn't gotten the pt. When asked if she called transport, she said no. I told her that transport needs to be called or they won't come. At 1245 transport called us back to let us know the pt was on the way. Pt was on the MRI table in the scanner. Before we could start, she started yelling and tried to get out of the scanner. It was difficult to get her back on the stretcher to continue the scan. We made several attempts to reach her nurse and decided to send her back downstairs without the MRI. Called the charge nurse to have her let her nurse know since we couldn't reach her. We were later told that the family was very angry saying that the delay caused the medicine to wear off.."

Imaging

Communication

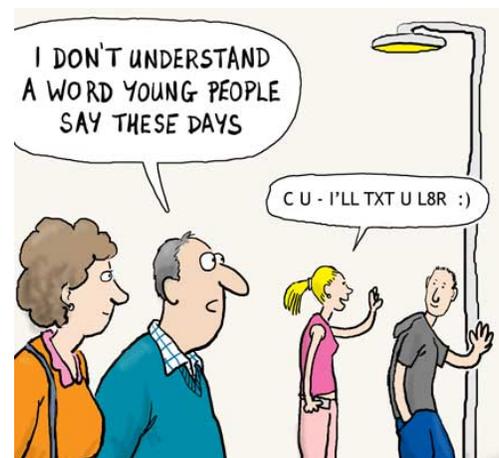
Med

Family

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Not So Fast!

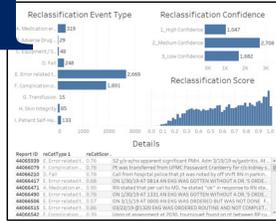
- ER: extended release? emergency room?
- OR: operating room? or?
- Pt: Patient? physical therapy?
- Hr: Hour? heart rate?
- Context is critical



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Safety Report Machine Learning Algorithms

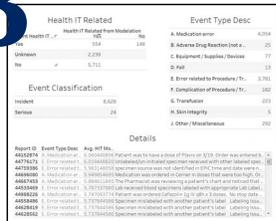
1 Miscellaneous



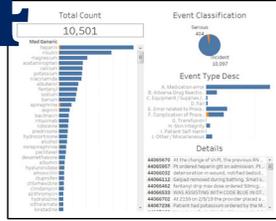
2 Profile



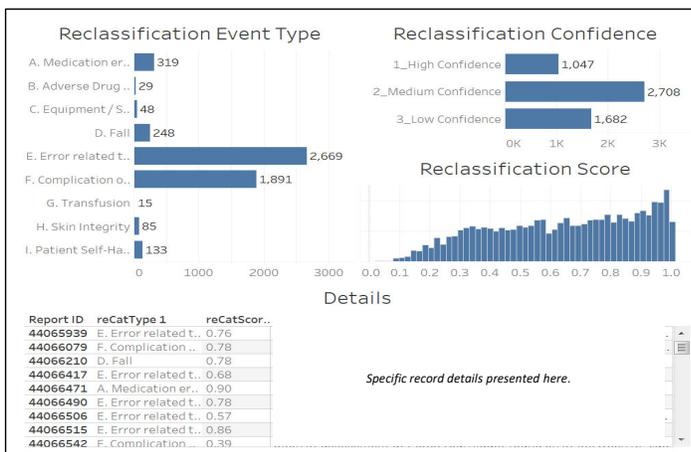
3 Health IT



4 Medication



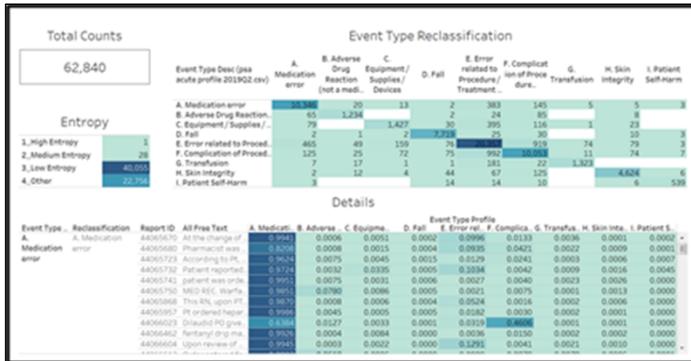
Miscellaneous



Recategorize reports entered with a category into an appropriately matching category.



Profile

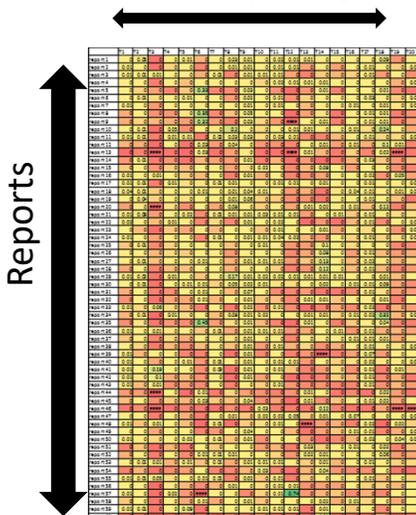


Identify if multiple categories match an event to identify unique patterns.



Report Profiles

General Event Type categories



Apply supervised and unsupervised approaches to identify reports with multiple factors.

	Text	Fall	Medication	Health IT
Report 1	"side effects of medication"	0	0.9	0
Report 2	"patient fell from bed"	0.9	0	0
Report 3	"patient fell while on new medication"	0.7	0.3	0



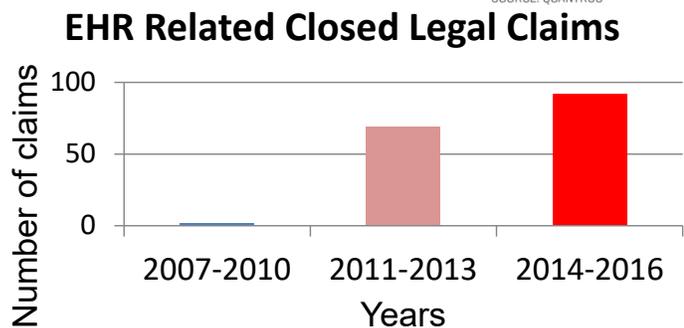
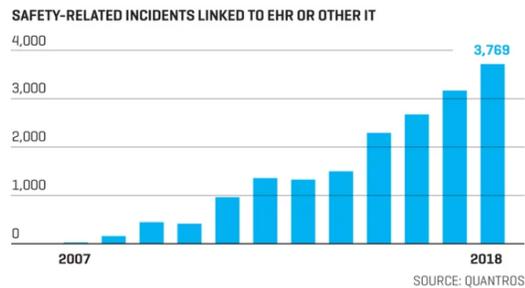
Health IT

Health IT Related			Event Type Desc	
Health IT Related from Modelation			A. Medication error	4,054
Event Health IT ...?	Yes	554	B. Adverse Drug Reaction (not a ...)	25
	Unknown	2,239	C. Equipment / Supplies / Devices	77
	No	5,711	D. Fall	13
Event Classification			E. Error related to Procedure / Tr...	3,781
Incident		8,628	F. Complication of Procedure / Tr...	182
Serious		24	G. Transfusion	223
Details			H. Skin Integrity	5
Report ID	Event Type Desc	Avg. HIT Mo...	J. Other / Miscellaneous	292
44152874	A. Medication er...	6.060440996		
44776171	E. Error related t...	6.029448800		
44799306	E. Error related t...	5.983148058		
44696080	A. Medication er...	5.949854895		
44667453	A. Medication er...	5.884811845		
44533469	E. Error related t...	5.797337880		
44988226	A. Medication er...	5.747093774		
44558486	E. Error related t...	5.737844586		
44628429	E. Error related t...	5.737844586		
44628562	E. Error related t...	5.737844586		

Identify health information technology related events given a free-text description.



Example: Health IT Reports



Difficulty Identifying Health IT Issues

- Identifying health information technology (health IT) related reports is challenging:
 - Rarely specific event type categories for health IT
 - Reporters don't always recognize IT contributions
- How can we better detect health IT reports?

Identifying Health IT Events

- Using natural language processing to identify health IT related events from free text descriptions
 - 1.7m reports
 - Develop a simple model that can be easily applied to determine which safety events may be health IT related
- A health IT hazard is a characteristic of any health IT application or its interactions with any other health care system (e.g. the people, equipment and workspaces) that increases the risk that care processes will be compromised and patients harmed. (Walker)

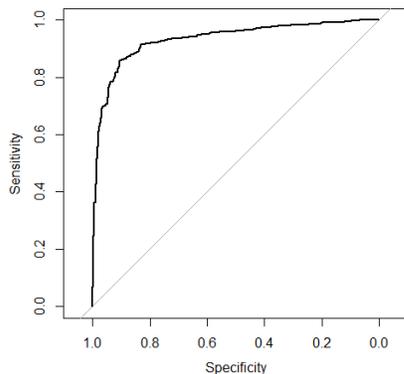
Model Development Process

- Manually coded ~ 5,000 reports
 - 2,435 Likely and 2,852 Unlikely
- Multiple modeling approaches, with unigram as the best performing

Features	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600
duplicate	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1
mismatch	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
computer	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
prescription	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
incorrect	1	0.9	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
system	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
label	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
enter	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
order	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
schedule	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
administer	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
dose	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
give	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4



Model Performance



303 Likely (L)
982 Unlikely (U)
95 Need more info



Exclude "Need more information"

	Predicted L	Predicted U
True L	263 (87%)	40 (13%)
True U	122 (12%)	860 (88%)

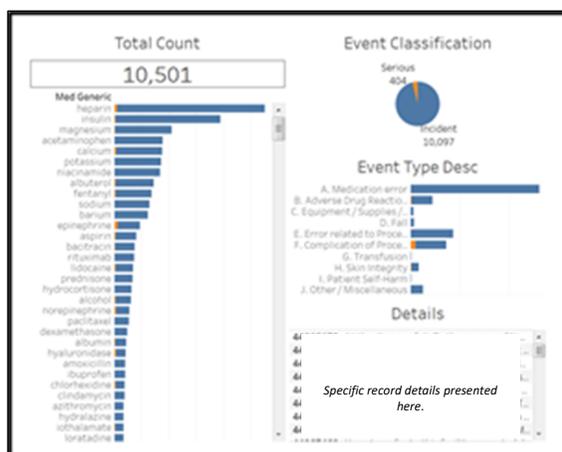
Specificity: 0.88 AUC: 0.93
Sensitivity (Recall): 0.87 Precision: 0.68



Model Application

- Applied the model to a database of reports (regardless of event type category)
- Identified 16x more health IT reports than traditional classification methods
- Enables identification of more health IT contributing factors

Medication



Identify medication names any report and map to drug libraries.

The Future of Reporting and Analysis



Opportunities

- Reduce reporting burden
 - Automatically categorize free text
- Ease analysis challenges
 - Surface patterns and trends
- Semi-automate tracking of intervention effectiveness

Limitations

- Interface design
- Updating models
- Demonstrating value
- Solution development

Current Efforts

- Developing a prototype application to support report analysis:
 - Intuitive search
 - Visualization
 - Algorithms
- Actively seeking sites to pilot test the tool
 - No data sharing required



Questions



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Thank you!

Contact: jessica.l.howe@medstar.net

Human Factors Research Scientist & Systems Safety Specialist

It's how we **treat people.**



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