Jerric: Good afternoon! I’m Jeric.

John: I’m John

William: I’m William

John: We’re from De La Salle University. We’re hre to inquire about the software. So uh first of, can you tell us about yourself and what what do you do?

Jovy: I’m Jovy Abong. I’m a doctor. I specialize in internal medicine and my sub specialty is allergy and immunology. Presently I am connected with four hospitals where I practice my sub specialty at the Manila Doctors Hospital, Philippine General hospital Asian Hospital in Alabang and De La Salle University in Dasmarinas Cavite. At the same time, I’m also a professor in the college of Medicine of College of Medicine of UP and La Salle.

John: At those places that you worked on, what are usually the problems that your patients have or atleast kung ano yung uhm what are the information that they want to have from the doctor?

Jovy: From the doctor? Usually my patients are allergic paients so they present if they have respiratory allergies, they may present with itchy nose, recurrent sneezing, runny nose, nasal stuffing. If they have asthma they may present with difficulty in breathing. If they have skin allergies then they may present with rashes and itch. For immunology, I usually have those patients with recurrent pregnancy loss(????)

John: So right now, what is the current software or are you using a software right now?

Jovy: No. So what you want is to develop a software right? Okay uhm, our.. I’m also the director of research in La Salle and under the internal medicine, there’s what we call gastro interology(??) specialty and what we really want to do is to create a database of all cancer in the gastro intestinal track. So let’s say if the patient comes in with a bloody stool it’s a problem eh, it’s bloody stool (something????) He’s a doctor, he’s from UP.

Jovy: Uhm they want to create a database

Another doctor: (something????) We hired (something????) students to make database (something????) so they started (something????) They worked for us two months ago, November pa. They started making the database.

John: Basically we’re gonna do the same thing.

Another doctor: We hired somebody pa eh in the section but this we one we can… (something????)

Jovy: So for example soft stools, ah I mean bloody stools. Some bloody stools can be infectious in nature right so you have a set of questions there and if they ended, they’d undergo some, some would be infectious some would be almoranas diba. Some would become a cancer. So usually the procedure is the laboratory exams, colonoscopy, you know all those diagnostic tests and from there, it’s either an atomic, infectious, cancer, etc. So something like that. That’s what we want.

John: Uhm so basically what you need is for the database so that you could know what kind of disease that the patient has uhm

Jovy: And at the same time, it’s going to be a registry of diseases

John: Yeah you can put and edit the data

Jovy: So at the end, we would have profile of let’s say for, no I’m just giving an example, so for example.. Can I just show you something?

John: Oh yeah, that would be better po actually. Thank you.

Jovy: Here na lang, I’m making it for kasi for my lecture tomorrow. Because what we want is after we diagnose a certain group of patients, we want to know the equivalenc or the percentage of let’s say bloody stools of a cancer of patients who presented bloody stools. We also want to know their age range, their etc.

John: Okay so parang like the statistics

Jovy: Statistics, precise

John: Statistics of the patients

Jovy: And we could do that very easily if you do it, if you make it as a program . I’ll show you later our because we have an algorithm in the diagnosis of rashes because you know when you have rashes, it can be caused by different things, multitude of things. We could make it simpler if we have this database so we could know this.

John: So basically what we can put sa database are the basic na data that we need to store is yung symptoms, uhm yung cause nito. We can, in the database, we can place the disease, or allergy.

Jovy: Or you can present the symptoms first, okay and from those symptoms, medical history. You know what a medical history is? When did it start? How long? Is it very itchy? Something like that. And then after the medical history, physical examination and then diagnostic tests and tehn probably you can branch it. So I’ll show you a.. So this is usallly what do we do. So this are your symptoms and this is just a very short history so that if it’s positive, it’s probably this. If this one, if the test is positive, then it’s probably this. But of course, this is a very simple one. There should be a lot of diagnostic tests. And there should be a lot of questions here also

John: So the software that you need is yung something that would base sa input which is yung symptoms? And then from that, it’ll ask another question and then in the end it will derive what kind of disease it has, the person has.

Jovy: Parang ano lang yun, tick lang. Kasi the patient will have to do this diba to answer parang yes or no, something like that. Maybe not really this, maybe it’s another type of disease that we want. It’s still something like this.

John: Uhm so that you could know the disease, yung final disease, what are the data that you need to know first? Besides yung symptoms, medical history?

Jovy: The lab exam

John: What do you usually look in the medical history so that you can further understand what kind of disease?

Jovy: Usually, uh I’ll show you something. Actually we already have a journal where we can copy. I don’t know if it’s here. It depends upon the disease but usually of course the first thing weould be the age of the patient, sex, the occupation, educational attainment, the socio economic status. Those aree the usual ones

John: Because it would also depend on the age noh?

Jovy: Yes, their capacity to.. here. This database for prostate cancer. That’s already an article. This is the database that we use for prostate cancer. This is the prostate cancer research database with clinical warehouse technology for linkage with medical records, something like that. If you want to read that, you can read that. I wouldn’t understand so much kung ano yung databse that you could use, I don’t know.

John: Uhm how about in the lab exam po, what are the data na kinukuha nyo po from it?

Jovy: Depending upon for example, mga chronic (something). Lab exams would be your blood testing, CBC, urinalysis, measures to detect inflammation. So from there, you have a basic one and to have more test, depending upon the basic test (something).

John: Right now, where or how do you store your data about the patients?

Jovy: Paper,diba we have papers, sulat mo dun. I don’t have a database

John: Okay, so based from what we asked and what you’ve told us also, the software that we can create are based on the symptoms, based on the data that will be input by the user, the program will ask a series of questions. It will also need lab exam results, the medical history and from those, it’ll be able to derive the sickness that the patient can possible have.

Jovy: From the history, from the symptoms, and the physical examination and what is present. We can have a question for example, “Is (something) likely or unlikely?” That would be yes or no, depending upon the criteria. From there you can, for example, “Is (something) likely? Yes or no. What type of (something) is it? Is it acute or spontaneous or chronic? And then from there, if it is chronic, do we need lab test, something like that. And then the results of the lab exams.

John: Basically it’s a software that asks the patient yes or no questions and his or her answer would cross reference the existing database that we’ll be collecting.

Jovy: And from there, we’ll know the exact disease or what does the patient have or any ailement. And then from there, do you think we can for example, we have a data registry of let’s say patients with chronic (something) versus acute, something like that. From there, can we get the let’s say, the characteristics with chronic (something) in terms of age, in terms of the underlying cause, in terms of the laboratory profile, something like that. Can we get it from there? I mean in that database? Is that possible?

John: Actually, we can pero uhm we’ll follow you up with that one nalang.

Jovy: Okay, siguro depende sa objectives. I mean the goal of database, what we want because it seems like a.. When do you need this?

John: End of term.

Jovy: So uh when is the end of term?

Je: I think mga two months.

Jovy: Okay siguro, at the end of the week, or early next week, I can give you a brief parang research protocol. You know what I mean, the object, the research question, short objectives so that you will know how to go about it.

John: When you say research questions po, uh example po.

Jovy: For example uh, let’s say a research question is like a general objective. So example my general objective is at the end of the uh yung database, among patients with uh I want to describe the profile of patients with chronic (something) using this database, something like that. That’s a very simple one. Or I want to determine the diagnostic approach using patients with (something) using this database. I’ll give it to you at the end of this week so that you’ll have an idea what the database is going to be used for. Kasi di nyo din alam pano, ano yung ilalagay dun kung di nyo alam san naming sya gagamitin tsaka exactly anong sakit, marami yun. Di pwedeng isang database.

John: Kaya naman pong isa pero malaki. We’ll follow up you nalang up kung anong features yung kaya naming magawa.

Jerric: Thank you for your time.

Jovy: Oo, I hope I was helpful.