



November 15, 2022

# With a Little Help From My Friends

Tools and insights for developing and  
deploying algorithms in the hospital



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# With a Little Help From My Friends

How we got our model out of one person's  
computer and deployed it to the hospital

# Agenda

- A bit about DSAA
- Where we started vs where we are now
- What do you need for **development?**  

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- What do you need for **deployment?**  

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# Introduction

# A little bit about DSAA

- Hello! I'm **Chloe** and I'm a data scientist for the DSAA team at Unity Health Toronto.
- **Data Science and Advanced Analytics** (**DSAA**) is a healthcare data analytics group at **Unity Health Toronto (UHT)**.



Data Science and Advanced Analytics

# A little bit about DSAA

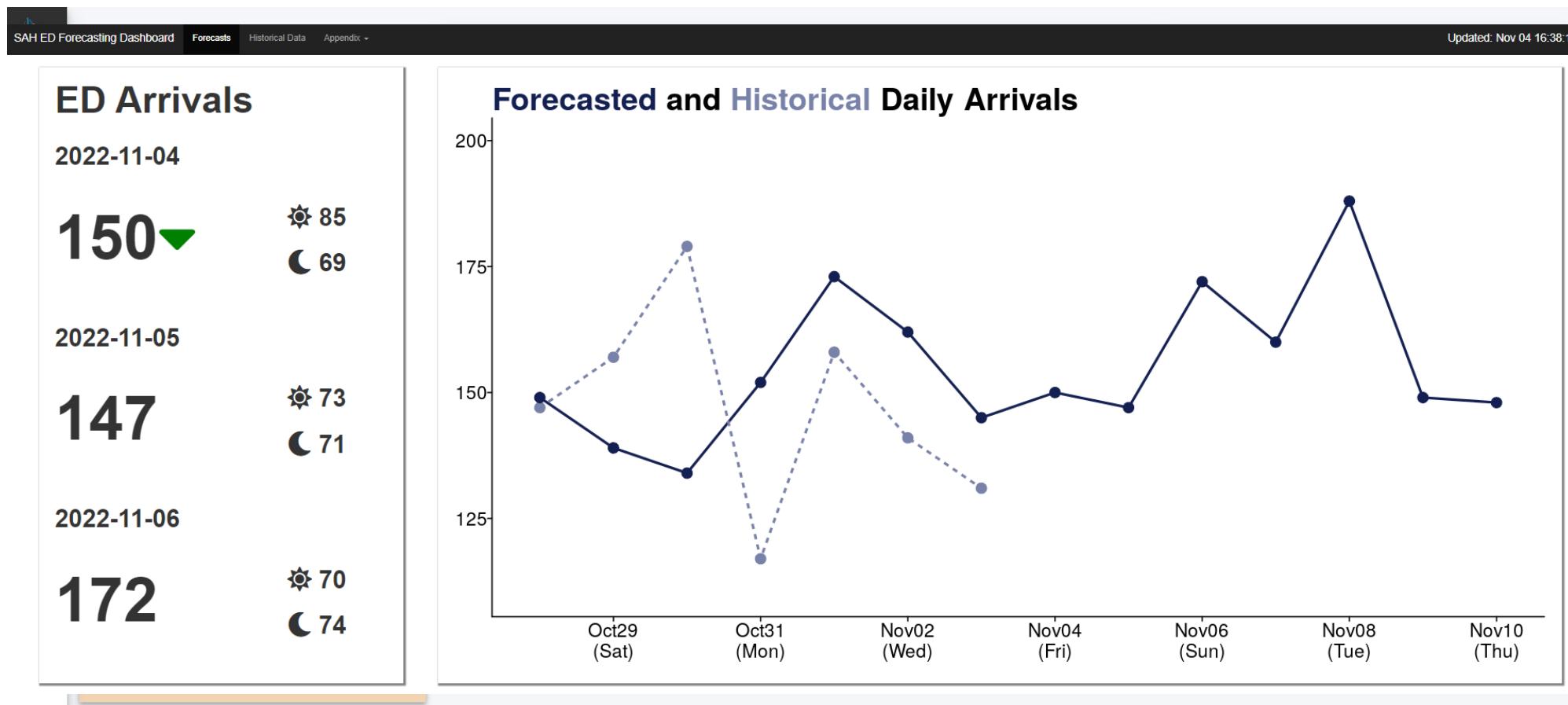
- Suit the needs of the hospital, our collaborators, and our partners to *make better decisions, increase hospital efficiency, and improve patient care and patient outcomes.*
- DSAA works with *clinicians and administrative decision-makers* to develop and deploy solutions.



# A little bit about DSAA

- Ranges of solutions: statistics, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and optimization (e.g., operations research).
- Currently more than 40 active solutions at Unity Health:
  - Predicting patient outcomes for enhanced clinical management
  - Planning for hospital bed capacity
  - Medical imaging AI tools
  - Assignment/scheduling

# A little bit about DSAA

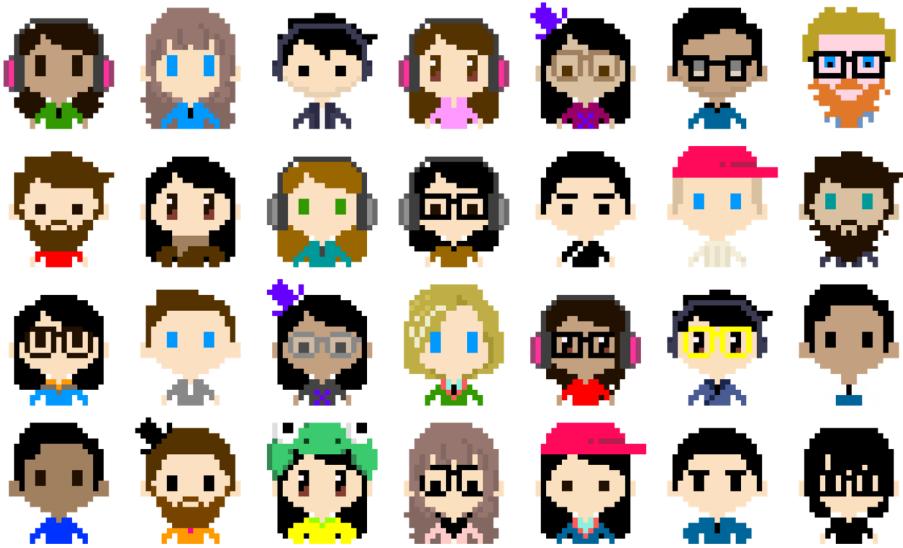


# A little bit about DSAA





# A little bit about DSAA



- DSAA is split into 4 teams:
  - Data Integration and Governance team
  - Advanced Analytics team
  - Product Development team
  - Support team

# A successful deployment!

- In August 2020, we deployed **CHARTwatch**, an early warning system for detecting patient deterioration.
- CHARTwatch was deployed to the General Internal Medicine (GIM) ward.
- Aside: *Why is it called “CHARTwatch”?*

# CHARTwatch

- We developed a model to predict which patients are at risk of deterioration:
  - Transfer to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
  - Death
  - Transfer to the Palliative Care unit
- The model was trained on ~20,000 patient visits consisting of: laboratory values, vital measurements, and demographics.
- The model output is a risk group: **High** vs **Medium** vs **Low** risk group

# CHARTwatch

Model predictions were delivered to different end-users.

- Email to charge nurses
- Email to the Palliative Care team

To **Palliative** team: The following GIM patients were identified by CHARTwatch as being at high risk of dying or requiring ICU in the next 48 hours.

ENCOUNTER_NUM	LOCATION	BED	MRN	PATIENT_NAME	AGE	SEX	TEAM	PHYSICIAN	STATUS	ISOLATION_STATUS	ALARM_TS
1	14CG	K040-C2					Team Medicine C		High	Exposed COVID-19	22:01:17
2	8CS	844C-2					Team Medicine B		High	Contact Precautions	07:40:54
3	14CU	K010-04					Team Medicine A		Medium		22:01:17
4	14CG	K718-G1	2				Team Medicine E		Medium	Confirmed COVID-19	15:01:08
5	14CG	K728-G1	3				Team Medicine D		Medium	Suspected COVID-19	15:01:08

# CHARTwatch

Model predictions were delivered to different end-users.

- Updates to front-end tool

[Sign-out List](#) [Team Profile](#) [View/Print Full](#) [View/Print On-Call](#) [Signed Off](#)

## Sign-out List

Add New Patient to Sign-out List											Patient MRN	Search
Last Name	First Name	MRN	Gender	DOB	Age	Encounter #	Nursing Unit-Room-Bed	Code Status	CHART WATCH	Admission Date	House Staff	Detail
TEST-MOTHER	BABY-BOY	400000000000000000	M	Sep 30, 2014	4y	000000000000000000	15NB - L026 - 2N			Sep 30, 2014 08:00:00		<a href="#">Sign-out Detail</a>
CPOE	Test2	400000000000000000	F	Jan 01, 1960	59y	000000000000000000	3B - 368B1	HIGH		Jun 03, 2018 14:00:00		<a href="#">Sign-out Detail</a>
TEST	TEST	400000000000000000		2018-02-01 00:00:00	40y	002700000000000000	3B - 374B - 2	low		Feb 16, 2018 15:40:00		<a href="#">Sign-out Detail</a>
TEST	TEST	400000000000000000		2018-02-01 00:00:00	40y	002700000000000000	7CC - 708C - 02			Oct 22, 2018 11:12:00		<a href="#">Sign-out Detail</a>
TESTIMONIALNAME	TESTIMONIALNAME	400000000000000000	F	2000-01-01 00:00:00	20y	000000000000000000	7CC - 716C - 1	Full Code	medium	Oct 22, 2018 11:11:00	8	<a href="#">Sign-out Detail</a>
TESTIMONIALNAME	TESTIMONIALNAME	400000000000000000		2000-01-01 00:00:00	20y	000000000000000000	7CCV - 744C - 1			Jul 03, 2015 11:24:00		<a href="#">Sign-out Detail</a>
TESTIMONIALNAME	TESTIMONIALNAME	400000000000000000		2000-01-01 00:00:00	20y	000000000000000000	7CEL - 704C - 2			Mar 26, 2018 15:33:00		<a href="#">Sign-out Detail</a>
TESTIMONIALNAME	TESTIMONIALNAME	400000000000000000		2000-01-01 00:00:00	20y	000000000000000000	7CEL - 708C - 2	No CPR: Advanced Life Support		Mar 26, 2018 15:33:00		<a href="#">Sign-out Detail</a>

[Add New Patient to Sign-out List](#)

# CHARTwatch

Model predictions were delivered to different end-users.

- Alerts sent to phones

Read more about it:

- “Preparing a Clinical Support Model for Silent Mode in General Internal Medicine”
- “Implementing Machine Learning in Medicine”
- “From Compute to Care: Lessons Learned from Deploying an Early Warning System into Clinical Practice”

# Back to the future



# Back to the future

## Before

---

- Scripts running from one person's laptop
- No logging
- No development environments

## Now

---

- Service accounts!
- Log all the things!
- Staging vs production environments!
- .... and more!

# How did we get from “Before” to “Now”?



- Tools for development
- Tools for deployment

What do you need for  
*development?*

# Connections to databases

- Various data systems in the hospital.
- We developed `chartdb`, an internal R package to interact with hospital databases.
- All connection functions follow the same pattern.

# Connections to databases

```
1 con_a <- chartdb::connect_databaseA(username = ..., password = ...)  
2 con_b <- chartdb::connect_databaseB(username = ..., password = ...)  
3 con_edw <- chartdb::connect_edw(username = ..., password = ...)  
4 con_soarian <- chartdb::connect_soarian(username = ..., password = ...)  
5 con_mak <- chartdb::connect_mak(username = ..., password = ...)  
6 con_syngo <- chartdb::connect_syngo(username = ..., password = ...)  
  
1 while(try < retries) {  
2     con <- CHART_connect_odbc(source_db = "EDW",  
3                                 username = username,  
4                                 password = password)  
5     if(class(con) == "NetezzaSQL") {  
6         try <- retries + 1  
7     } else if (!"NetezzaSQL" %in% class(con) & try < retries) {  
8         warning("EDW connection failed. Retrying...")  
9         try <- try + 1  
10        Sys.sleep(retry_wait)  
11    } else {  
12        try <- try + 1  
13        warning("EDW connection failed")  
14    }  
15 }
```

# Connections to databases

- `chartdb` also offers other utility functions:

```
1 con_edw <- chartdb::connect_edw(username = ..., password = ...)  
2 adt <- get_patient_adt(con_edw)
```

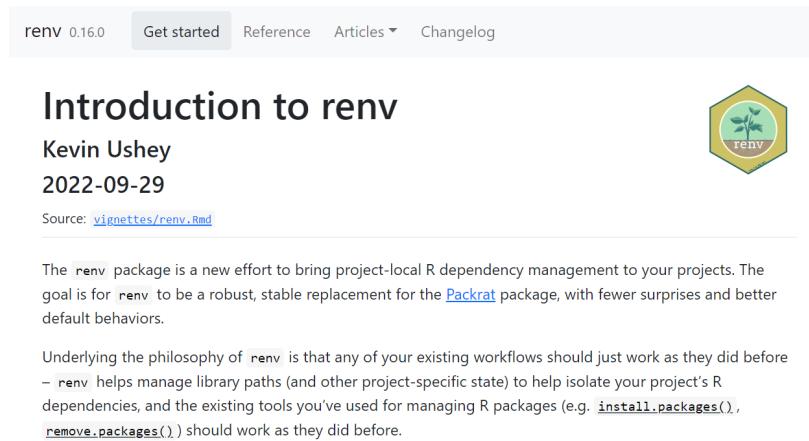
- ADT = Admit / Discharge / Transfer

# An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project



# An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project

- We started using `renv`.



The screenshot shows the homepage of the `renv` package version 0.16.0. The top navigation bar includes links for "Get started", "Reference", "Articles ▾", and "Changelog". The main title is "Introduction to renv" by Kevin Ushey, dated 2022-09-29. A green hexagonal logo with a stylized plant design is centered above the text. Below the title, a paragraph explains that `renv` is a new effort to bring project-local R dependency management to your projects, replacing the `Packrat` package. It states that the goal is for `renv` to be a robust, stable replacement with fewer surprises and better default behaviors. A note below mentions that underlining the philosophy of `renv` is that any existing workflows should just work as they did before, and provides examples of functions like `install.packages()` and `remove.packages()`.

- `renv` is an R package for R dependency management.

# An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project

```
1 very_awesome_project/
2 |- .github/
3 |- R/
4 |- renv/
5 |- tests/
6 |- DESCRIPTION
7 |- NAMESPACE
8 |- README.md
9 |- .gitignore
10 |- renv.lock
```

# An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project

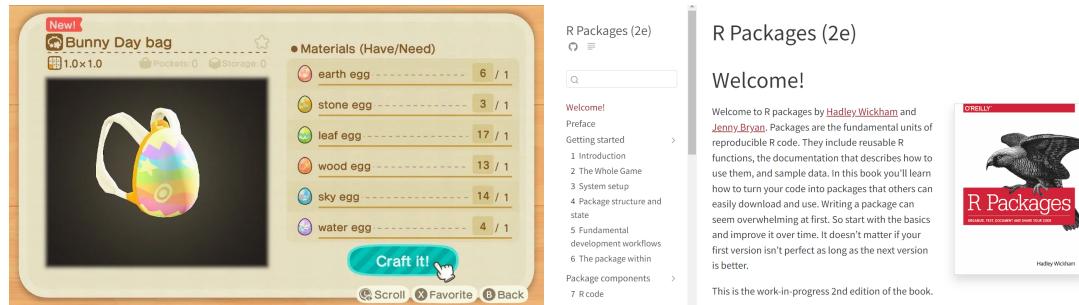
```
1 ...
2 "Packages": {
3   ...
4   "dplyr": {
5     "Package": "dplyr",
6     "Version": "1.0.7",
7     "Source": "Repository",
8     "Repository": "RSPM"
9   },
10  "lubridate": {
11    "Package": "lubridate",
12    "Version": "1.7.10",
13    "Source": "Repository",
14    "Repository": "RSPM"
15  },
16  ...
17 }
```

# What do you need for *development*?

- ✓ Connections to databases
- ✓ An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project

# Functions and utilities that you re-use

- ... package-based development!



- Why write a package?
  - Share code/knowledge with others
  - No more copy-pasting

# Functions and utilities that you re-use

```
1 very_awesome_project/
2 |- .github/
3 |- R/
4 |- renv/
5 |- tests/
6 |- DESCRIPTION
7 |- NAMESPACE
8 |- README.md
9 |- .gitignore
10 |- renv.lock
```

# Functions and utilities that you re-use

```
1 Package: chartwatch
2 Type: Package
3 Title: Utilities For CHARTwatch Project
4 Version: 1.11.10
5 Author: DSAA
6 Maintainer: Chloe Pou-Prom <Chloe.Pou-Prom@unityhealth.to>
7 Description: This package contains utility functions for CHARTwatch,
8     the General Internal Medicine Early Warning System.
9 License: MIT + file LICENSE
10 Encoding: UTF-8
11 LazyData: true
12 Suggests:
13     testthat
14 RoxygenNote: 7.1.1
15 Imports:
16     lubridate,
17     ...
18     ...
```

# What do you need for *development*?

- ✓ Connections to databases
- ✓ An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project
- ✓ Functions and utilities that you re-use

# Environments! Environments!

# Environments!

- We work with **development**, **staging** and **production** environments.
- The **development** environment:
  - Local computer
  - The **development** server: GPUs, works with **chartdb**

# Environments! Environments!

# Environments!

- The **staging** environment is as close to the “real” deployment environment as possible.
  - When we need to make updates to CHARTwatch, we first deploy it to the **staging** environment.
- The **production** environment is where things actually get deployed.

# What do you need for *development*?

- ✓ Connections to databases
- ✓ An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project
- ✓ Functions and utilities that you re-use
- ✓ An environment that is similar to the production environment

What do you need for  
*deployment?*

# Pause... story time

PAUSE Reflect on CHARTwatch's deployment



# Pause... story time



- CHARTwatch was deployed on August 2020.
- It was first silently deployed in November 2019.
- Originally, CHARTwatch was supposed to go live in early 2020, but the pandemic affected our plans...

# Pause... story time

 00-data-extraction	Add Order Status History (#57)	3 years ago
 00-setup	CHARTwatch v0.4 (#72)	3 years ago
 01-data-preprocessing	CHARTwatch v0.4 (#72)	3 years ago
 02-nurse-notes-processing	README updates (#74)	3 years ago
 03-ensembling	CHARTwatch v0.4 (#72)	3 years ago
 04-alarming	CHARTwatch v0.4 (#72)	3 years ago
 05-email	Show isolation status in email (#76)	3 years ago
 06-cleanup	CHARTwatch v0.4 (#72)	3 years ago
 .gitignore	Update gitignore	3 years ago
 README.md	Update vs-research mount instructions	3 years ago
 error_check.py	Send email on failure (#30)	3 years ago
 gim_ews_production.Rproj	Email stuff	3 years ago

# Pause... story time

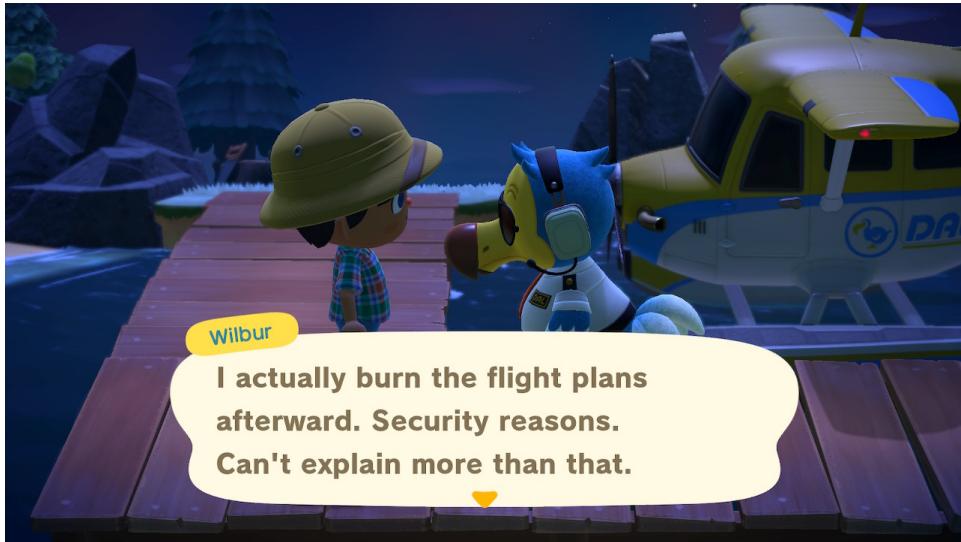
This is what the first attempt at deployment looked like for CHARTwatch:

- A mixture of Python and R scripts
- A CRON job..... that calls different bash scripts.....  
that calls different Python/R scripts

```
1 55 7 * * TUE sh /home/smhusser/gim-ews/code/run_generate_predictions.sh
2 0 10 * * TUE sh /home/smhusser/gim-ews/code/run_email_palliative.sh
3 20 15 * * TUE sh /home/smhusser/gim-ews/code/run_full_pipeline.sh
4 50 22 * * TUE sh /home/smhusser/gim-ews/code/run_generate_predictions.sh
5 0 3 * * WED sh /home/smhusser/gim-ews/code/run_email_charge_nurses.sh
```

What do you need for  
*deployment?*

# Authentication



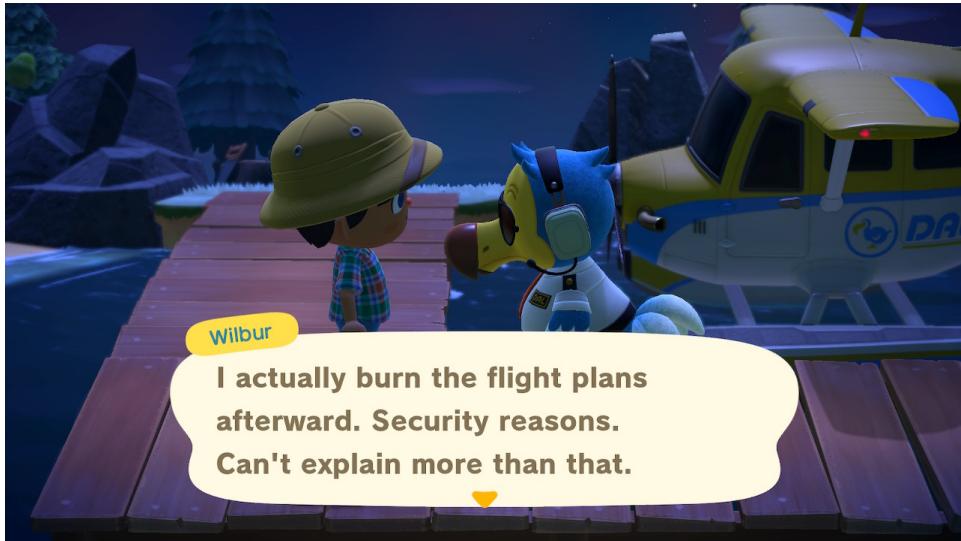
- Our deployed applications run on **RStudio Connect**
-

# Authentication



- Our deployed applications run on ~~RStudio Connect~~  
Posit Connect.

# Authentication



- Our deployed applications run on ~~RStudio Connect~~ Posit Connect.
- ~~RStudio Connect~~ Posit Connect connects to the hospital's Active Directory.

# Authentication

- What this means:
  - Users can authenticate using their hospital username and password!
  - For developers: don't need to keep track of an extra server username/password
  - For end-users: to access application, they log in with their hospital credentials
  - We can use existing Active Directory groups to manage permissions

# Scheduling scripts

- ~~RStudio Connect~~ Posit Connect allows us to schedule scripts.
- We run our applications from service accounts.
- Automatic scheduling + service account = deployments don't rely on one person

# Scheduling scripts

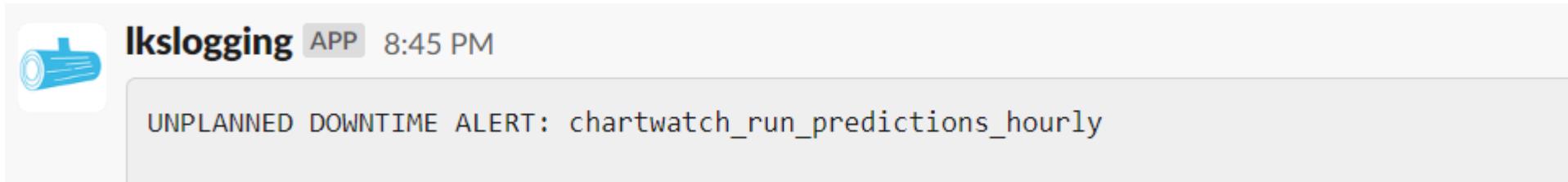
```
1 55 7 * * TUE sh /home/smhusser/gim-ews/code/run_generate_predictions.sh
2 0 10 * * TUE sh /home/smhusser/gim-ews/code/run_email_palliative.sh
3 20 15 * * TUE sh /home/smhusser/gim-ews/code/run_full_pipeline.sh
4 50 22 * * TUE sh /home/smhusser/gim-ews/code/run_generate_predictions.sh
5 0 3 * * WED sh /home/smhusser/gim-ews/code/run_email_charge_nurses.sh
```

# What do you need for *deployment*?

- ✓ Authentication
- ✓ Scheduling

# To know when there's a downtime

- Alerts!



- We created **jarvis**, an R package for helping us monitor our production applications.





# To know when there's a downtime

- We use `jarvis` to send email alerts.

```
1 jarvis::send_email(  
2   type = "ERROR",  
3   project = "COVID Dashboard"  
4 )
```



Tue

Jarvis

ERROR: COVID Dashboard (Server function error)

To

**ERROR: COVID Dashboard**

**Server function error :**

cannot open the connection

**Stack Trace**

server(...)

# To know when there's a downtime

- We use `jarvis` to send Slack messages.

```
1 jarvis::send_slack(  
2     channel = "#general",  
3     message = "Hello World!",  
4     level = "INFO",  
5     slack_api_key = Sys.getenv("SLACK_API_KEY")  
6 )
```

INFO [2020-26-11 15:52:00] Hello World!

# To know when there's a downtime

- We use `jarvis` to check the health of systems we depend on.

```
1 # Checking a suite of dependencies (eg. EDW, Soarian, and vs-research)
2 jarvis::check_health(c("edw", "soarian", "vs-research"))
3 #   edw      soarian  vs-research
4 # TRUE        TRUE       TRUE
5
6 # Checking a specific database
7 jarvis::check_db("edw")
8 #   edw
9 # TRUE
10
11 # Checking a specific mounted filesystem
12 jarvis::check_mount("vs-research")
13 #   vs-research
14 # TRUE
```

# To know when there's a downtime

- We have downtime protocols.

SMH Unplanned Downtime – CHARTwatch	
<b>When?</b>	
<b>Why?</b>	SMH network issues.
<b>Who is impacted?</b>	All users of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CHARTwatch</li></ul>
<b>What do you need to do?</b>	Resume clinical operations. CHARTWatch alerts will not be sent until services are restored.
<i>For any other questions or concerns regarding this issue, or if you feel you are experiencing problems, please contact the Helpdesk at:</i>	
<i>PHC:</i>	
<i>SJHC:</i>	
<i>SMH:</i>	
<i>Please do not respond directly to this email, as the originating e-mail account is not monitored.</i>	
Notification Colour Codes	
Planned Downtime	Unplanned Downtime
Resolved Downtime	Service Interruption

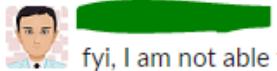
# What do you need for *deployment*?

- ✓ Authentication
- ✓ Scheduling
- ✓ To know when there's a downtime

# A secure way to download internally-developed packages



# A secure way to download internally-developed packages



fyi, I am not able to get on the network or receive emails



Call IT and open a ticket. In parallel, please search your C drive for "log4j"



sorry just on the phone w/ IT for a log4j thing and might be a bit late - should be wrapped up soon!



btw, if anyone uses PyCharm, there was a log4j file in one of the program files! 😱 I had to uninstall the IDE

8 replies



Mine has a log4j file in vscode folder 😰



we don't joke about log4j

# A secure way to download internally-developed packages

- **log4j** is a Java-based logging utility.
- In December 2021, it was discovered that the “**log4j** flaw” could allow malicious users to access internal networks.

# A secure way to download internally-developed packages

**Log4j is a pervasive vulnerability.  
Update your devices now**

A hole in a popular piece of code is an open window for criminals.



**Log4j software flaw 'endemic,' new cyber safety panel says**

# A secure way to download internally-developed packages

- We need to limit who can access the hospital network.
- ~~RStudio Package Manager (RSPM)~~ Posit Package Manager is a repository management server.
- We can download packages while being disconnected from the Internet.

# A secure way to download internally-developed packages

- Remember when we mentioned `renv`?

```
1   ...
2 "Packages": {
3   ...
4   "dplyr": {
5     "Package": "dplyr",
6     "Version": "1.0.7",
7     "Source": "Repository",
8     "Repository": "RSPM"
9   },
10  "lubridate": {
11    "Package": "lubridate",
12    "Version": "1.7.10",
13    "Source": "Repository",
14    "Repository": "RSPM"
15  },
```

# What do you need for *deployment*?

- ✓ Authentication
- ✓ Scheduling
- ✓ To know when there's a downtime
- ✓ A secure way to download internally-developed packages

# An implementation plan



# An implementation plan

- CHARTwatch predictions are delivered to different end-users:
  - Email to charge nurses
  - Email to the Palliative Care team
  - Updates to front-end tool
  - Alerts sent to phones

# An implementation plan

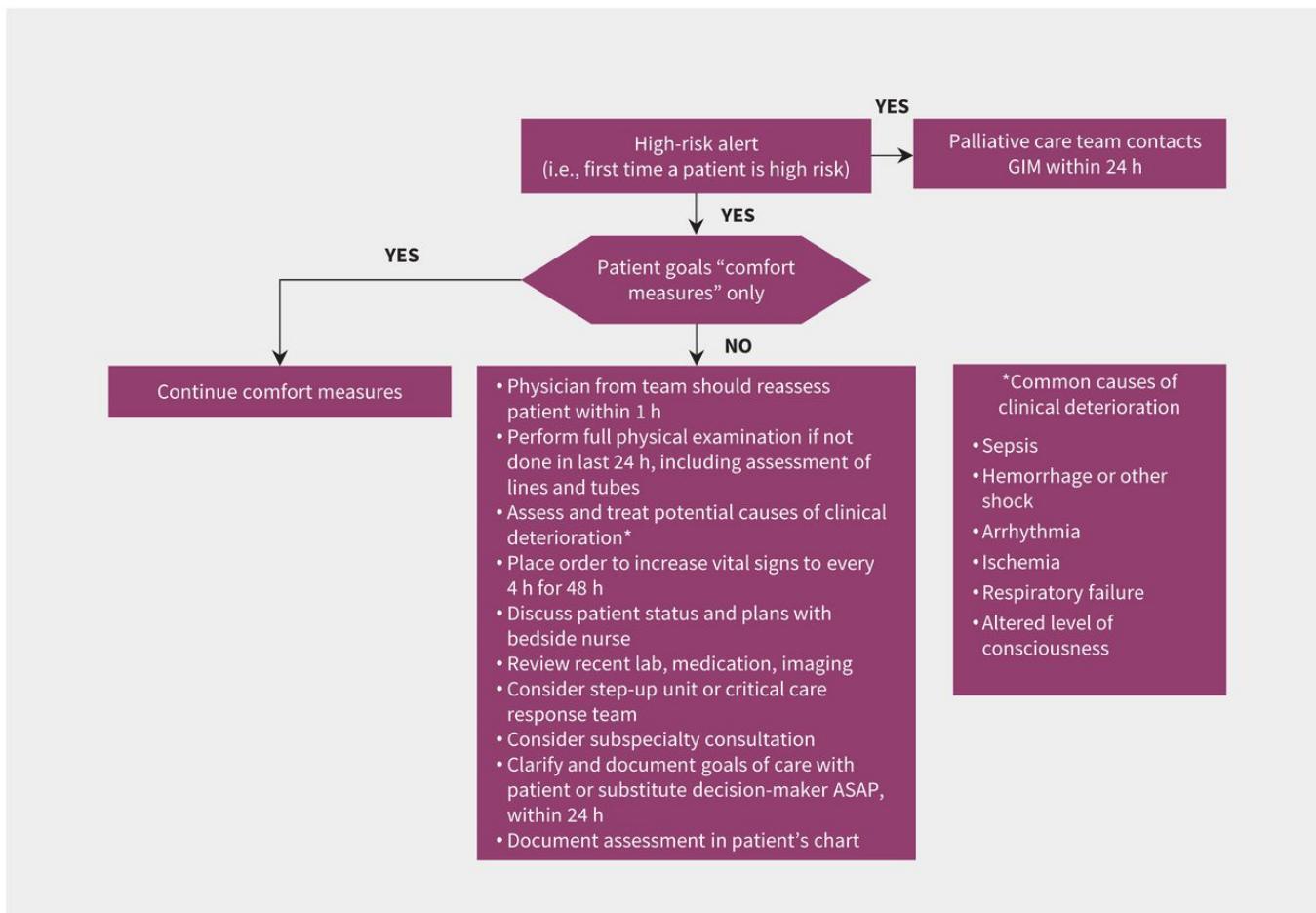
- CHARTwatch predictions are delivered to different end-users:
  - Email to charge nurses
  - Email to the Palliative Care team
  - Updates to front-end tool (IT)
  - Alerts sent to phones (IT, residents, physicians)

# An implementation plan

- CHARTwatch was deployed by an implementation team consisting of many people.
  - General Internal Medicine (GIM)
  - Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
  - Palliative Care
  - Clinical Informatics
  - IT
  - Data science team

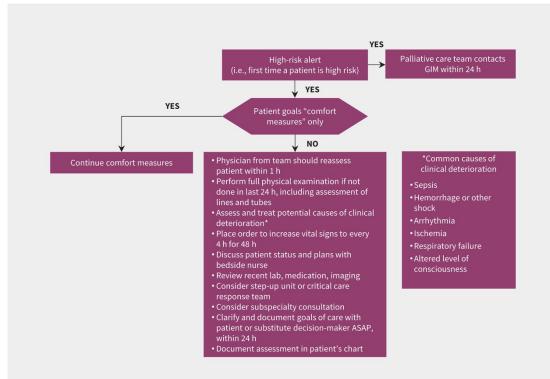
# An implementation plan

What happens after CHARTwatch flags a patient as being High risk?



# An implementation plan

What happens after CHARTwatch flags a patient as being High risk?



- Consider existing resources
  - Timing of emails to charge nurses
- Alerting notifications fit within existing processes
  - Clinical pathway
  - Time targets
  - Leave room for clinical judgment

# An implementation plan

- Silent deployment period



- Change to how **troponin** is measured.
- Changes due to deploying at the beginning of the pandemic.

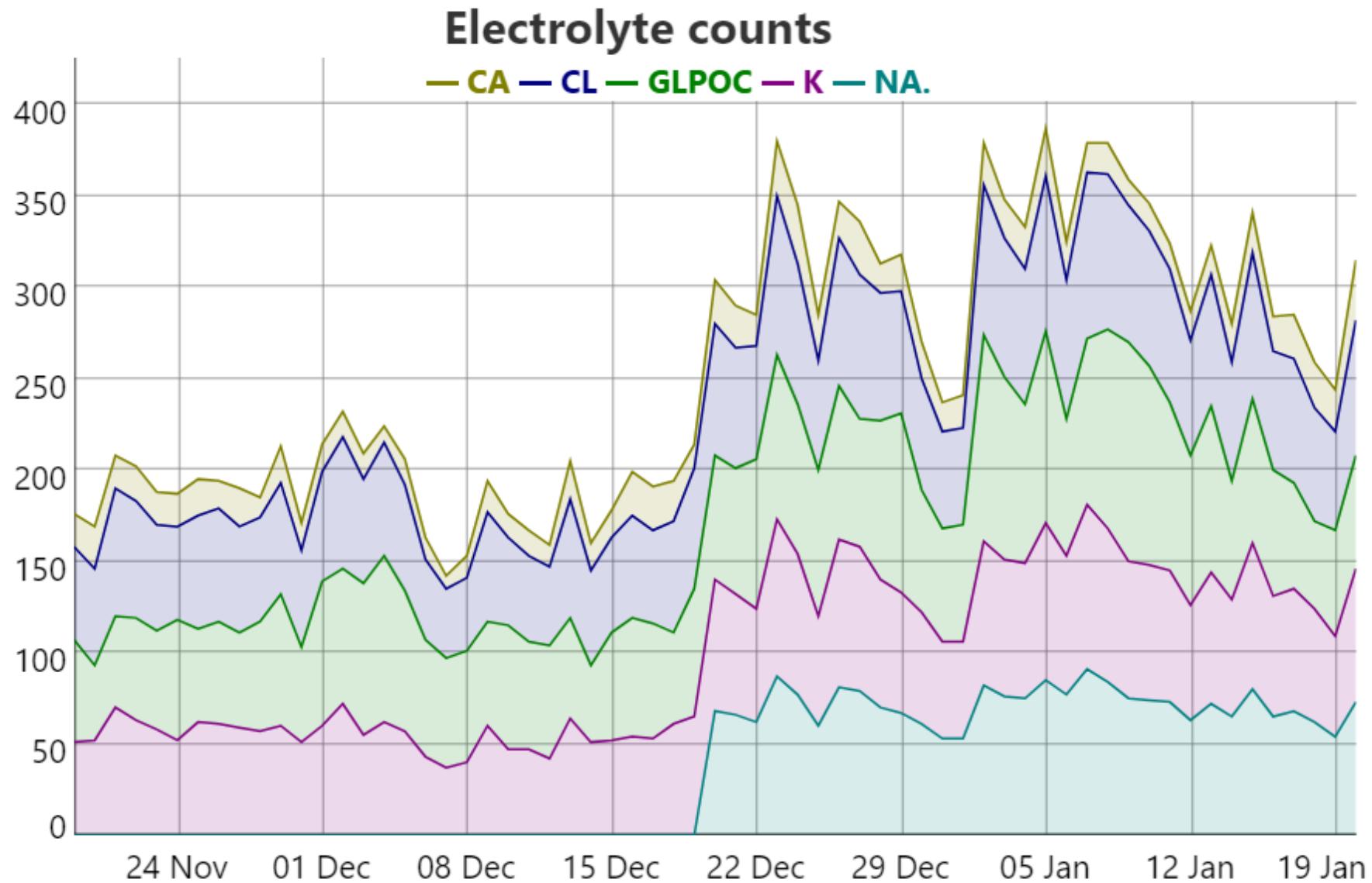
# An implementation plan

- Silent deployment period



- Catching bugs!
  - How are missing values represented in R?
    - NA (not available)
  - What's the chemical element for sodium?
    - NA = sodium

# An implementation plan



# An implementation plan

- Pilot phase
  - CHARTwatch was first deployed to two GIM teams.
  - Weekly meetings
- End-user engagement is important!
  - Developing the clinical pathway
  - Developing education and training processes

# What do you need for *deployment*?

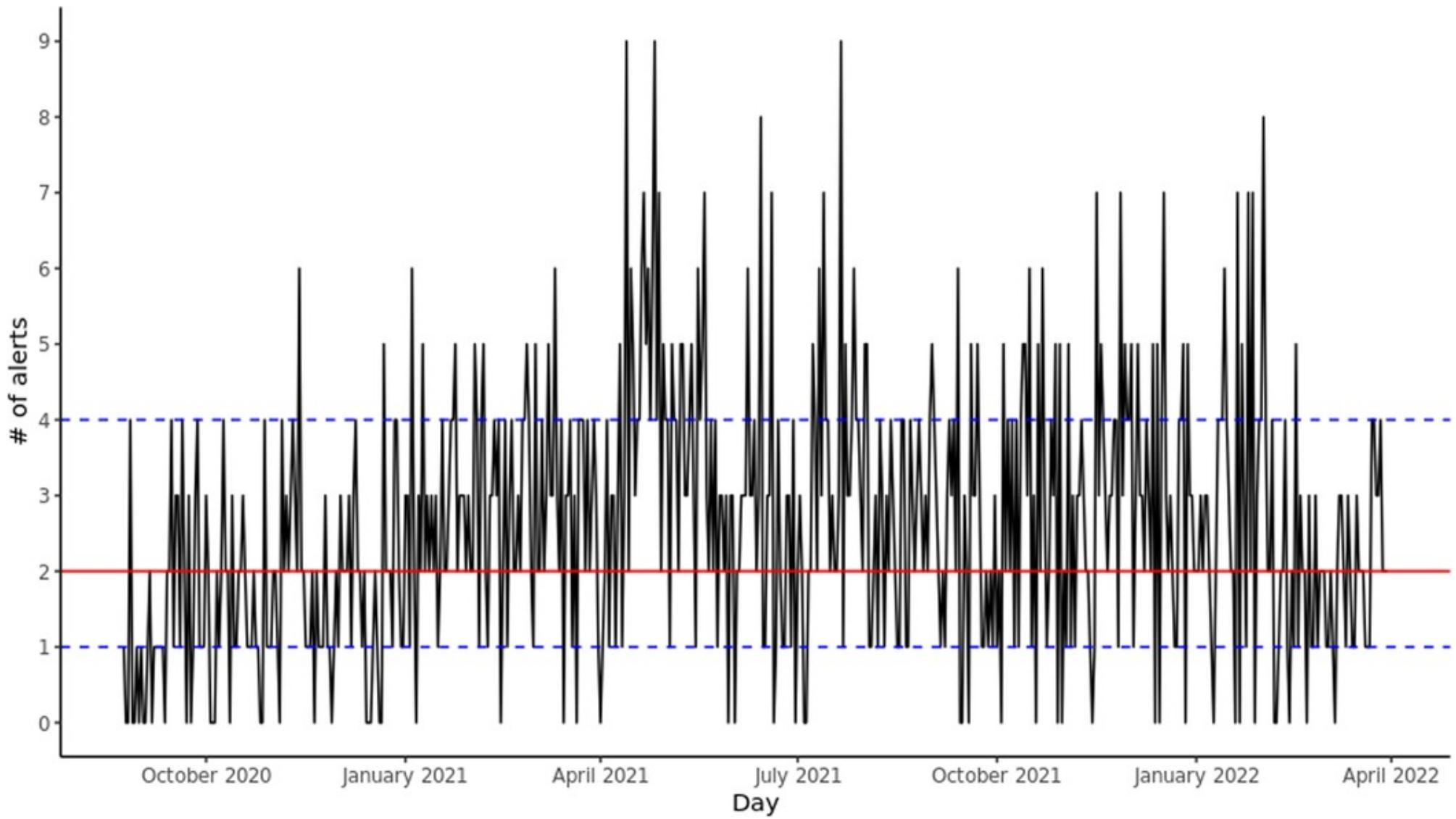
- ✓ Authentication
- ✓ To know when there's a downtime
- ✓ A secure way to download internally-developed packages
- ✓ An implementation plan

# Something about monitoring...?

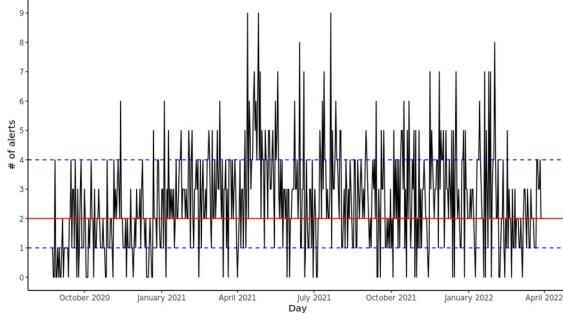


# Something about monitoring...?

# Something about monitoring...?



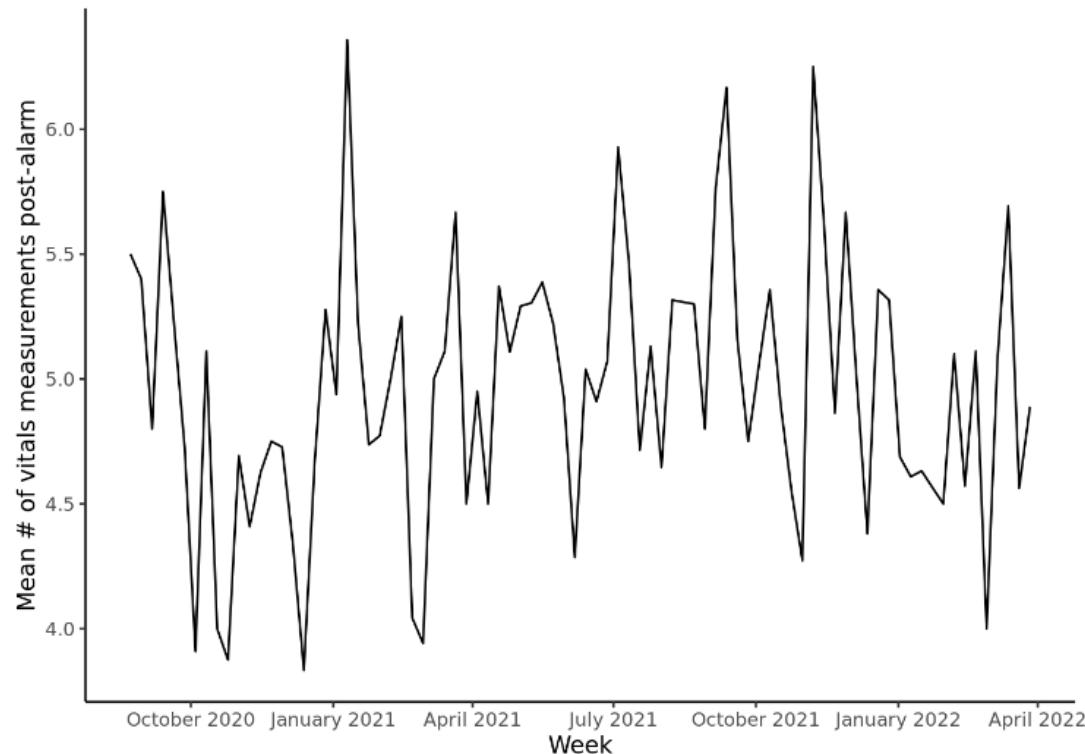
# Something about monitoring...?



- Minimizing alerts
  - A patient receives an alert if CHARTwatch classifies them as being High risk.
  - Don't re-alert a patient unless it's been 48 hours since their previous alert.
  - Don't alert a patient if they just came from the ICU.

# Something about monitoring...?

- Clinical adherence
  - # of vitals that are measured after an alert is sent



# With a little help from my friends

## Development:

- ✓ Database connections
- ✓ Reproducible environment
- ✓ Package-based development
- ✓ **development, staging, production environments**

## Deployment:

- ✓ Authentication
- ✓ Downtime protocols
- ✓ A secure way to download internally-developed packages
- ✓ Implementation plan
- ✓ Monitoring



**Resources, links, papers,  
etc.**

# CHARTwatch

- Papers:
  - Pou-Prom, Chloé, Joshua Murray, Sebnem Kuzulugil, Muhammad Mamdani, and Amol Verma. “From Compute to Care: Lessons Learned from Deploying an Early Warning System into Clinical Practice.” *Frontiers in Digital Health*, 2022, 174. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fdgth.2022.932123>.
  - Nestor, Bret, Liam G. McCoy, Amol A. Verma, Chloe Pou-Prom, Joshua Murray, Sebnem Kuzulugil, David Dai, Muhammad Mamdani, Anna Goldenberg, and Marzyeh Ghassemi. “Preparing a Clinical Support Model for Silent Mode in General Internal Medicine.” In *Proceedings of the 5th Machine Learning for Healthcare Conference*, 950–72. PMLR, 2020.  
<https://proceedings.mlr.press/v126/nestor20a.html>.
  - Verma, Amol A., Joshua Murray, Russell Greiner, Joseph Paul Cohen, Kaveh G. Shojania, Marzyeh Ghassemi, Sharon E. Straus, Chloe Pou-Prom, and Muhammad Mamdani. “Implementing Machine Learning in Medicine.” *CMAJ* 193, no. 34 (August 30, 2021): E1351–57.  
<https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.202434>.
- Data:
  - Kuzulugil, Sebnem, Chloé Pou-Prom, Muhammad Mamdani, Joshua Murray, Amol A. Verma, Kaiyin Zhu, Michaelia Banning (2022). “GIM, a dataset for predicting patient deterioration in the General Internal Medicine ward (version 1.0.0)”. *Health Data Nexus*. <https://doi.org/10.57764/5rq7-xj70>.

# DSAA

- Our website: <https://unitynet.unity.local/departments-programs-services/corporate-services/data-science-and-advanced-analytics/>
- Our blog: <https://lks-chart.github.io/blog/>
  - “Ohh na na... where are my sodium labs?”

# Development tools

- “Introduction to renv” by Kevin Ushey
- “R Packages” by Hadley Wickham and Jenny Bryan

# Deployment tools

- RStudio Posit Connect: <https://docs.rstudio.com/rsc/>
- RStudio Posit Package Manager: <https://packagemanager.rstudio.com/client/#/>
- Model monitoring:
  - “Model Monitoring with R Markdown” by Julia Silge
  - “MLOps with vetiver in Python and R” by Julia Silge & Isabel Zimmerman
- Feedback loops, “true” false positives and “fake” false positives
  - Adam, George Alexandru, Chun-Hao Kingsley Chang, Benjamin Haibe-Kains, and Anna Goldenberg. 2020. "Hidden Risks of Machine Learning Applied to Healthcare: Unintended Feedback Loops Between Models and Future Data Causing Model Degradation." In *Proceedings of the 5th Machine Learning for Healthcare Conference*, 710–31. PMLR.  
<https://proceedings.mlr.press/v126/adam20a.html>.