

Can predictive models based on patient information support emergency department decision-making?

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Highlights

EDNA is a support tool for administrative and clinical decision-making that assist operation emergency department operation featuring the use of AI to have better estimations of the hospital capacity required.

EDNA works in real time and can be operated from anywhere in the world!

Importance

Medical emergency departments (ED) account for a considerable proportion of patient admissions at hospitals, and for that reason, efficiency processes at presentation are needed to avoid overcrowded rooms and long waiting times that could affect negatively the quality of service.

With the purpose of improving capacity management in emergency department and be used as a complementary technology to triage and other clinical methodologies, we developed a clinical decision support tool based on predictive models that identifies patients to be hospitalized and their expected time in emergency room.

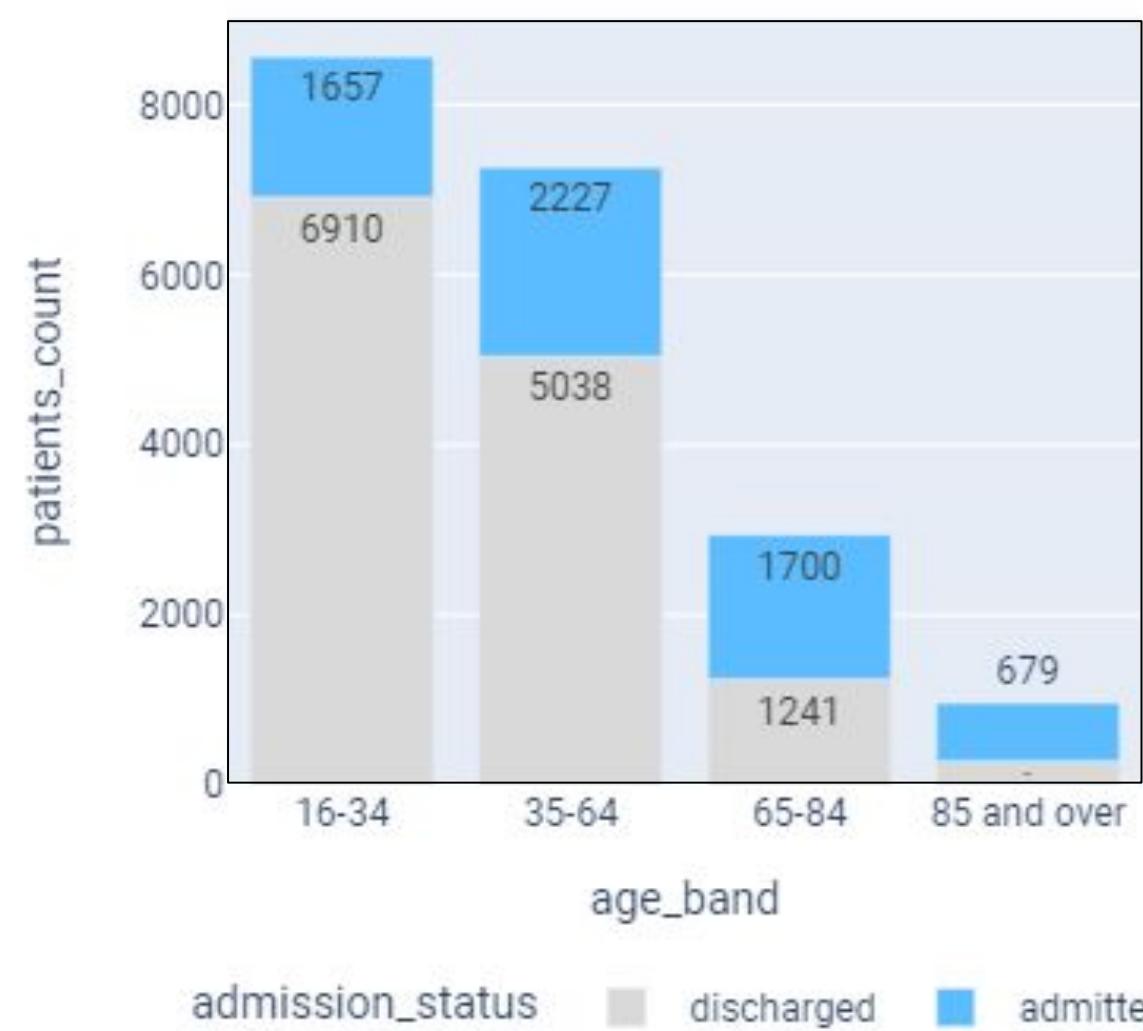
Data

18 variables for 19,734 adult patients aged 16 and older from admission at three ED in London, that include:

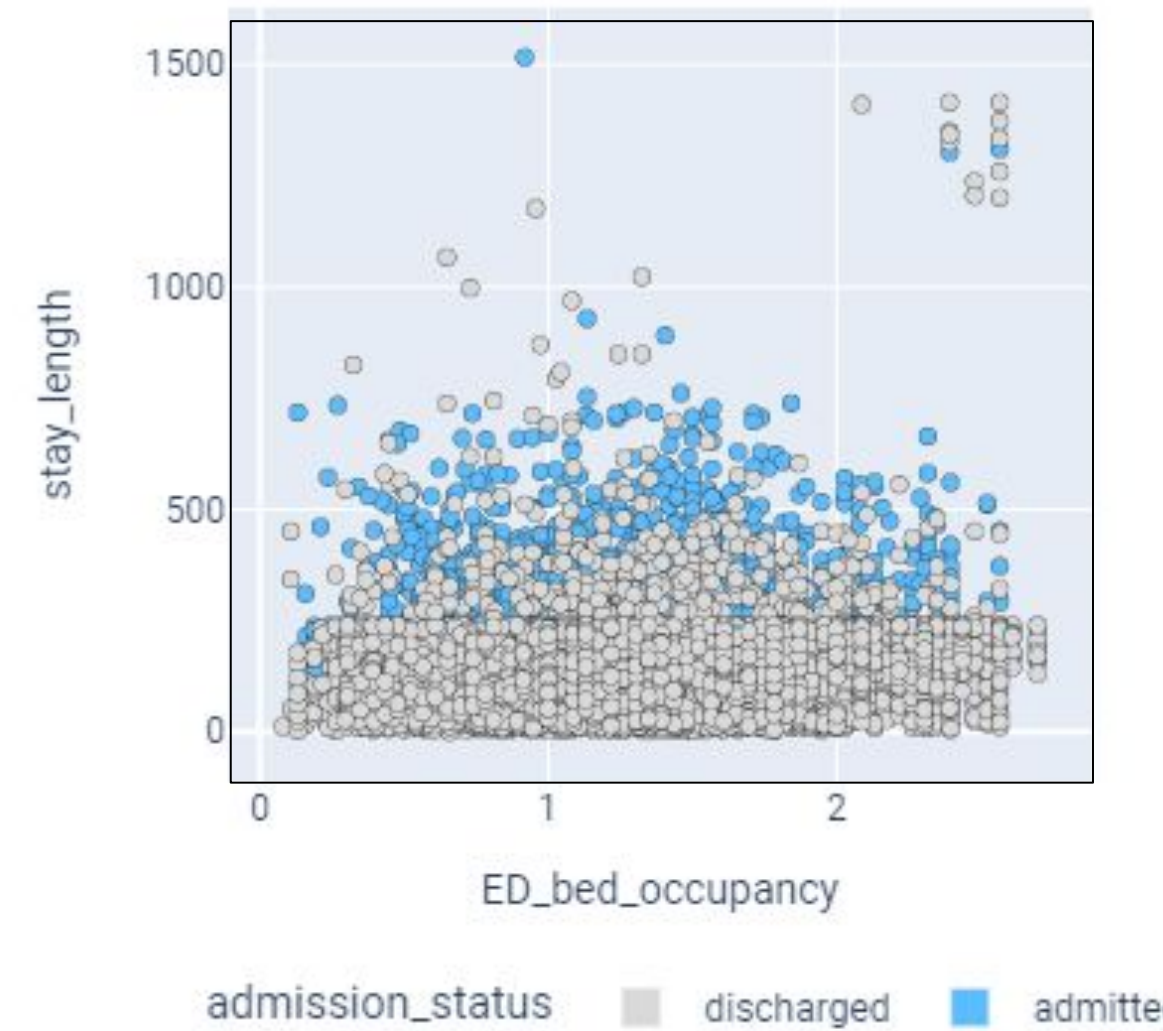
- Admission status.
- Stay length.
- Demographic factors.
- Bed occupancy rates.

85% of times consultant on duty is present

1.25 average bed occupancy in ED



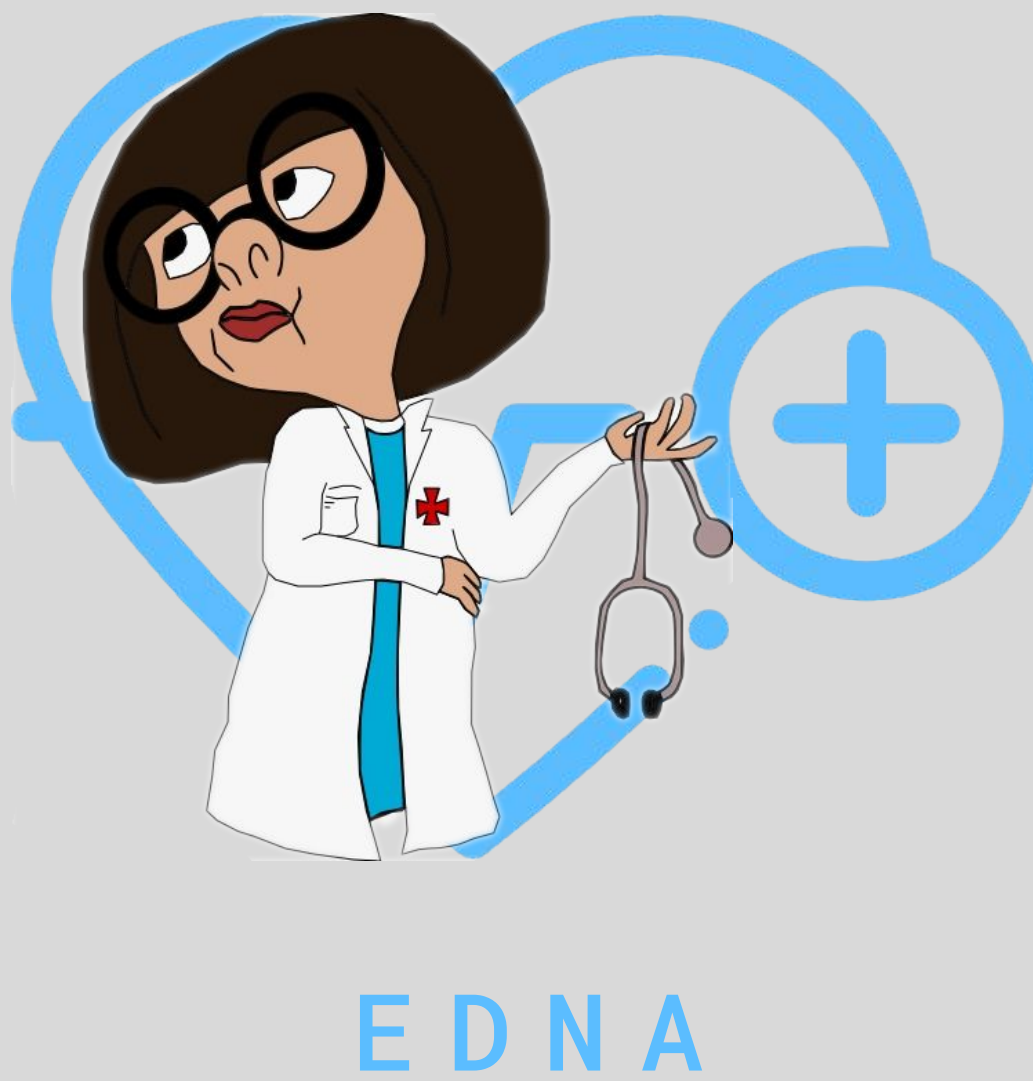
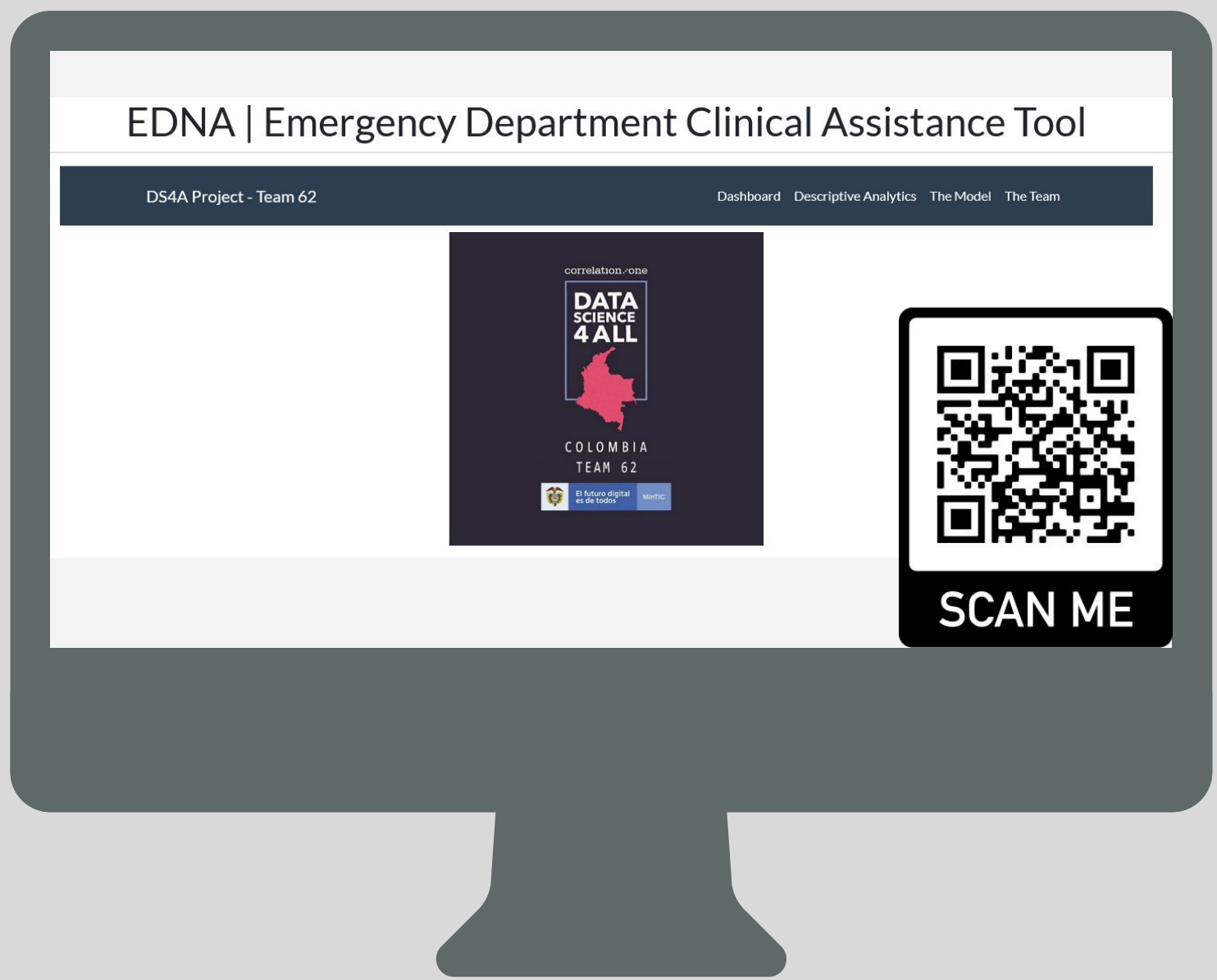
32% of admission, with higher proportions at older age bands.



Web Application

We built **Emergency Department Clinical Assistance Tool (EDNA)**, a functional web application that includes 3 main modules:

- Dashboard: in this module the user can upload a csv file with daily patients to run the classification and regression tuned models. The dashboard cards will show the uploaded file calculated KPIs compared with the thresholds defined by the training dataset.
- Descriptive analytics: in this module different plots will show demographic characteristics of the population represented by the uploaded file.
- The Model: in this module key information about classification and regression tuned models will be shown, for users interested in technical details of modeling performed.



<http://ds4a-dev.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com>

Predicting a patient admission result with sufficient accuracy can be done with information gathered at the arrival moment, and this input contributes to an efficient capacity management.

Models

The hospital admission classifier
Presentation to ED outcome prediction as hospitalized or not hospitalized.

The final model confusion matrix

0.50 threshold

True label	not hospitalized	hospitalized
	2429	261
hospitalized	701	552
	not hospitalized	hospitalized

Predicted label

0.25 threshold

True label	not hospitalized	hospitalized
	1757	933
hospitalized	332	921
	not hospitalized	hospitalized

Predicted label

The coefficients of the tuned classification model (elastic-net regression) showed that the top 3 variables that contribute to the hospitalization of a patient are:

- Being on the age band 3 (85 years or older).
- The amount of patients admitted in the last 10 minutes 4 hours before.
- Being on the IMD quintile 5 (heavily sleep deprived).

Final metrics:

73.5% Sensitivity on testing

65.3% Specificity on testing