Perceptive Reach

Integrated Reach Database System

(IRDS)

Dashboard Design Document



Department of Veterans Affairs

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Version 3.9

Revision History

| Date | Version | Description | Author |
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| 2/19/2016 | 3.9 | Updated Medical Cover Sheet widget screen shots in sections ‘4.2. Primary View: Individual Veteran’ and ‘4.4. Widget Design’ | Kaitlin Reskovac |
| 2/18/2016 | 3.8 | Updated content regarding the Attempt Prediction Chart Widget in section ‘4.4. Widget Design’  Updated screen shots throughout. | Kaitlin Reskovac |
| 2/16/2016 | 3.7 | Updated title page, headers, and footers to reflect the correct month.  Added a screenshot of the Data Entry Widget (Figure 12) to section “4.4. Widget Design” | Kaitlin Reskovac |
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| 4/13/2015 | 2.0 | Final Review | Monica Mohler/Paul Bradley |
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| 2/12/2015 | 1.3 | Peer Review | Radina Ivanova |
| 2/13/2015 | 1.2 | February 2015 update with additional content added related to patient information and widget design | Matthew Robinson |
| 1/6/2014 | 1.1 | January 2015 update with revisions to content and focus on patient care | Matthew Robinson |
| 12/10/2014 | 1.0 | Final review | Paul Bradley and Monica Mohler |
| 12/5/2014 | .02 | Peer Review | Radina Ivanova |
| 11/18/2014 | .01 | Initial Version | Matthew Robinson and Radina Ivanova |

Artifact Rationale

The Dashboard Design Document is a dual-use document that provides the conceptual design as well as the as-built design of the IRDS Dashboard. This document will be updated as new requirements are identified, interface design details are refined, and new features are implemented. Wireframes are to be considered “proof of concept” drawings that may differ from the finalized design in the application.

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# About this document

This document is a “work in progress.” The Dashboard component of the Perceptive Reach application will be designed through a series of mockups and iterative development sprint cycles in collaboration with VA stakeholders and users. The document will be populated with content as the design evolves with each sprint, including all potential data options, configurability rules, and options. The early versions of the document will focus on the conceptual Dashboard design, key business requirements, and the primary end-user features related to the design of the Dashboard.

# Introduction

VA is seeking to expand suicide prevention to include upstream approaches designed to reduce initiation or escalation of a risk factor or factors. Upstream suicide interventions target individuals or groups who exhibit biological, psychological, or social risk factors that are more prominent among high-risk groups than among the larger population. Understanding the unique needs of our nation’s Veterans and the military culture as it relates to stigma and mental health is important for early intervention. The goal of the Integrated Reach Database System (IRDS) innovation is to promote the general health of the Veteran population and effectively intervene in issues before they escalate in crisis.

The IRDS innovation will serve to bolster the three major components of the Veteran Health Administration’s (VHA) Strategic Plan for Suicide Prevention: surveillance, risk and protective factors, and prevention interventions. The IRDS innovation will target antecedent events specific to Veteran populations prior to the onset of risk to mitigate the development of risk.

The Dashboard component is a key feature of the IRDS solution. Within the Dashboard, end users such as frontline outreach and intervention specialists, VA leadership, clinicians, and other staff with an interest in suicide outreach and intervention will be able to see data visualizations related to individual at-risk Veterans. The solution will provide visual screen elements that will provide quick, intuitive “at a glance” type information, in addition to visual screen elements that will allow users to “deep dive” into the data and create more customized views depending on user preference.

The Dashboard’s design is informed by Human Centered Design (HCD) principles and techniques. HCD is a discipline in which “the needs, behaviors, and experiences of an organization's customers (or users) drive product, service, and/or technology outputs.[[1]](#footnote-1)” In the case of IRDS, researchers and designers have used qualitative research techniques, primarily interviewing and document review, to understand how VA users do their work today and what they desire from the IRDS, including the Dashboard. To that end, the Dashboard’s design emphasizes display of information that is directly relevant to the target end user groups’ goals and desired outcomes in their work in a way that is both easy to access and understand.

## Purpose

The purpose of this document is to describe how the proposed Dashboard will be designed. The Dashboard Design Document translates requirement specifications into a document from which the developers can create the actual system. A related document, the System Design Document (SDD), translates requirement specifications into a document from which the developers can create the actual system from a technical and architectural perspective. For more information, please refer to the [SDD](https://internal.vacloud.us/wiki/pages/81X0Z7X5/Perceptive_Reach_Deliverables.html)*.*

## Scope

The lists below describe what content is considered inside and outside the scope of the Dashboard Design Document.

In scope:

* The visual and functional design of a surveillance Dashboard consisting of custom visualization tools that depict the results of analyses conducted by the IRDS, including data trends, events and performance metrics, Veteran demographics, Veteran medical history, clinical care support, outreach and intervention resources and guidelines, links to other tools and resources, etc.
* Data visualizations to include charts, tables, maps, animations, other graphics and visual technology.
* Dashboard configurability, providing different user groups distinct views that meet their business needs.
* Support for interactive viewing and formatting.
* Consideration of user interface (UI) and user experience (UX) practices that will enable the Dashboard to present data in a manner that is accessible to a broad range of users.

Out of scope:

* End-user profiles and characteristic research (to be included in the [User Research Report](https://internal.vacloud.us/wiki/pages/81X0Z7X5/Perceptive_Reach_Deliverables.html))
* Descriptions of the IRDS architecture or technical capabilities (to be included in the [System Design Document](https://internal.vacloud.us/wiki/pages/81X0Z7X5/Perceptive_Reach_Deliverables.html))

## User Scenarios

There are five user interaction scenarios envisioned for the IRDS: upstream at-risk notification, surveillance, research, reporting, and system sustainment.

1. Upstream At-Risk Notification – The primary users in this usage model are the VA outreach and intervention teams. The system will provide secure notification via a Direct Message of at-risk populations and at-risk individuals to these teams.
2. Surveillance – The primary users in this model shall include VA leadership, VA Center of Excellence for Suicide Prevention staff, VA Mental Health leaders, and VA Suicide Prevention Coordinators. The surveillance Dashboard will be available through a standard web browser that will be updated in near real-time (minimum weekly) with results produced from the continuous monitoring and processing of linked data sources.
3. Research – The users in this usage model are researchers and statisticians looking to leverage the tools and data available through Reach data analytics platform. The solution will provide a framework for these users to utilize the interfaces provided by the assembled tools to perform required research functions.
4. Reporting – This model shall include both direct and indirect users. The direct users are the individuals required to assemble reports. The indirect users are the consumers or target audience of the reports. The direct users will utilize the interfaces provided by the assembled tools to assemble reports. The report generation process shall be automated.
5. Sustainment - The application will provide the capability for users to edit and add to the IRDS Risk Stratification Model, create new models, and map to additional interfaces.

User interaction with the Dashboard is broadly described in the “Surveillance” scenario above; however, it is conceivable that users will access the Dashboard in parallel or in conjunction with other interaction scenarios during the course of a regular workday. Additional user research and characteristics are included in the [User Research Report](https://internal.vacloud.us/wiki/pages/81X0Z7X5/Perceptive_Reach_Deliverables.html).

## Relationship to Other Documents and Plans

The following IRDS documents may be referenced in tandem with the information recorded here:

* [IRDS Requirements Specification Document (RSD)](https://internal.vacloud.us/wiki/pages/81X0Z7X5/Perceptive_Reach_Deliverables.html)
* [IRDS System Design Document (SDD)](https://internal.vacloud.us/wiki/pages/81X0Z7X5/Perceptive_Reach_Deliverables.html)
* [IRDS Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM)](https://internal.vacloud.us/wiki/pages/81X0Z7X5/Perceptive_Reach_Deliverables.html)
* [IRDS User Research Report](https://internal.vacloud.us/wiki/pages/81X0Z7X5/Perceptive_Reach_Deliverables.html)

# Background

## Assumptions and Constraints

### Design Assumptions

The primary user goals and objectives related to Dashboard functionality are related to providing effective, timely, and well-informed outreach, intervention, and clinical care services to at-risk Veteran patients. Data visualizations related to Veteran populations at the state, Veteran Integrated Service Network (VISN), region, or national levels are of lower priority for development. The ability to view data aggregated at these levels will be limited to users in leadership positions within VA who have appropriate system access.

In accordance with industry standard Agile best practices, the design team will present the design of the Dashboard to project stakeholders regularly to garner feedback and better-inform future iterations of the design.

### Design Constraints

* System designers have attempted to utilize open source tools wherever possible. This includes design of the user interface / front end presentation layer of the system, testing tools, and statistical / analytics tools.
* System designers have utilized VA tools approved for use in the VA Technical Reference Model (TRM) or have requested a waiver for any tools not included in the TRM.
* The design team will comply with VA-recommended UI/UX best practices as defined in the project’s RSD.
* The design of the Dashboard is both driven and constrained by the data available within the IRDS. As new datasets are incorporated into the IRDS or when new statistical techniques and models are applied to the data, new design features or data visualizations may be feasible.
* The Dashboard must operate within VA-approved web browsers per the VA TRM.
* The Dashboard must conform to VA Handbook 6500 requirements related to security and privacy matters.

### Design Trade-offs

The Dashboard’s design must be created using open source tools meaning that adoption of a design based on non-open source or commercial tools is not feasible. In addition, access to the Dashboard must be web-based and accessible by VA supported/approved browsers. Therefore, design features must be readable for viewers using standard 1024×768, 1366×768, and 1280×800 screen resolutions. Lastly, given the diverse set of target end users of the Dashboard, the design will emphasize configurable features and data visualizations to enhance user ability to customize Dashboard views to their own unique needs.

# Conceptual Dashboard Design

At the highest level, a Dashboard is “a visual display of the most important information needed to achieve one or more objectives, consolidated and arranged on a single screen so the information can be monitored at a glance.[[2]](#footnote-2)”

In the case of the IRDS Dashboard, the “most important information needed” will be information directly related to Veteran patient outreach, intervention, and clinical care. This information includes:

* Veteran contact information
* Veteran demographics
* Veteran medical history
* Care recommendations, guidelines, resources, and other supplemental information

The Veteran’s demographics and key insights into the Veteran’s medical record will provide users with information that can help guide development of an outreach approach. The application will provide this information coupled with guidance and resources related to the Veteran’s specific information. The Dashboard will also feature administrative functions related to the management of this content so that users can add new resources, update care guidelines, and update care recommendations as they are developed and identified. These features will help care providers identify at-risk Veterans, understand the Veteran’s circumstances, and devise targeted outreach and intervention strategies that are custom-tailored to each Veteran’s needs.

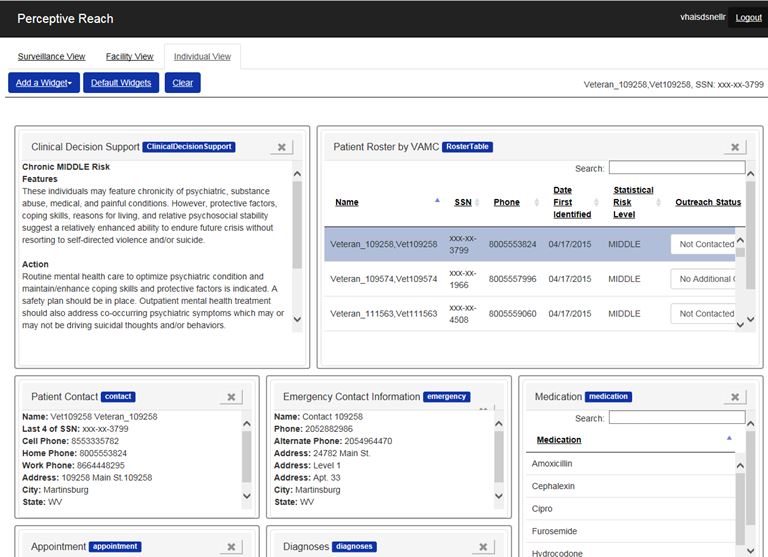


Figure 1: Screen Capture of Current Dashboard Development Framework

The visual features of the Dashboard will be primarily displayed as “widgets” within the Dashboard’s Graphical User Interface (GUI). Widgets are small, modular displays of Dashboard information, with limited scope and functionality within the widget’s window. The primary benefit of adopting a widget-driven design is to provide end-users with the ability to pick and choose which widgets they most want to see, while also providing the ability to resize and move widgets according to user preference. Technical aspects of the Dashboard and its widget-driven development are described in Section 5.2.1.2 of the SDD: <https://internal.vacloud.us/wiki/pages/81X0Z7X5/Perceptive_Reach_Deliverables.html>.

The following sections describe the specific screen features of the Dashboard in further detail.

## User Login / Logout

Users will have the ability to login to the Dashboard via a landing page. The landing page includes

* A banner warning, required by VA Handbook 6500, describing authorized use for login and use of the system.
* A field for the user’s Username
* A field for the user’s Password
* A checkbox for users to acknowledge that they have read and agree to the terms in the warning banner.
* A button to complete the login. The button will not be “clickable” until users accept the terms described in the warning banner.

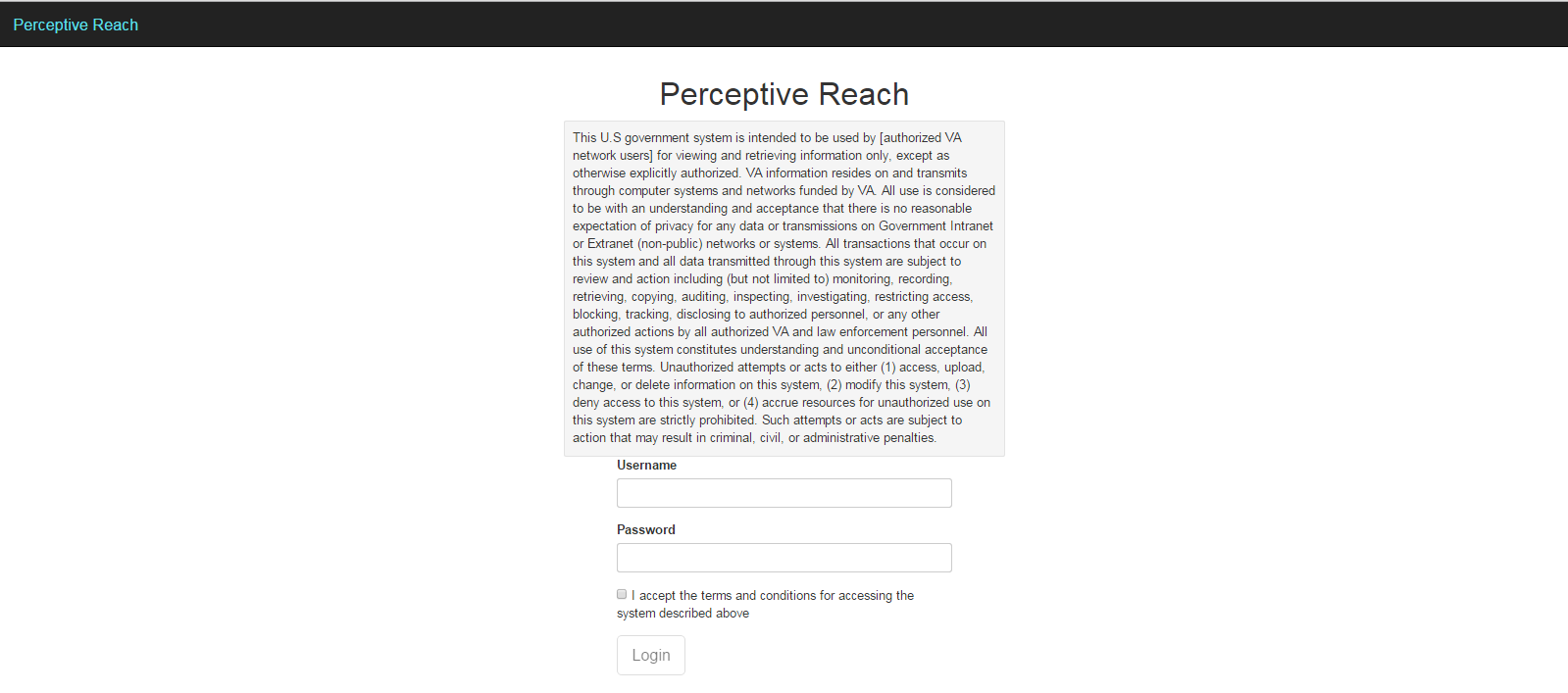


Figure 2: Dashboard Login

Users will have the ability to logout of the Dashboard via a “Logout” button in the upper right of the screen. This button will persist at the top of all Dashboard views so users are able to logout at any time. Users will also be automatically logged out of the application after 15 minutes of inactivity, consistent with VA Handbook 6500 requirements.

## Primary View: Individual Veteran

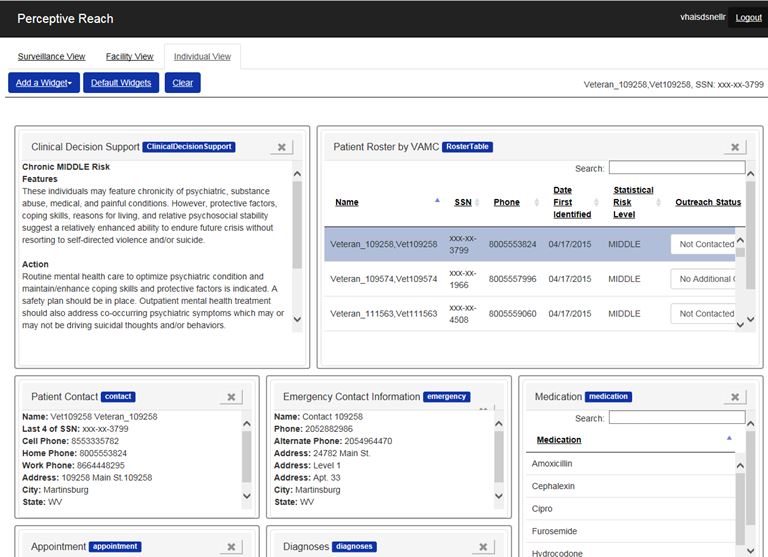


Figure 3: Individual Veteran View Wireframes

The Individual Veteran View allows an outreach provider, such as a Suicide Prevention Coordinator (SPC), the ability to view details associated with an individual Veteran’s health factors and contact information. **Figure 3: Individual Veteran View** above shows some of the widget display options available to users. The view will display the Veteran’s contact information in addition to his or her emergency contact information. Displaying this information clearly and prominently is a key feature, as an outreach provider will want to frequently access Veteran contact information (especially phone number) during the course of their regular work.

The Individual view also features Medical Cover Sheet widgets displayed in **Figure 4: Medical Cover Sheet Widgets**. These widgets are populated with data pulled from the Veteran’s electronic health record (EHR). The data points for these widgets have been selected from those displayed in the EHR’s Cover Sheet tab as those directly related to suicide outreach, intervention, and overall mental health. The Cover Sheet fields to be pulled include:

* Medical Diagnoses
* Active Medications
* Appointments, Visits, and Admissions

The Dashboard must feature easy to read, easy to consume “at a glance”-style content. Therefore, widgets will provide the most recent diagnoses, medications, and appointments. If the user wishes to see either more details or information from further in the past, the user will be able to access the Veteran patient’s full medical record via other VA applications.

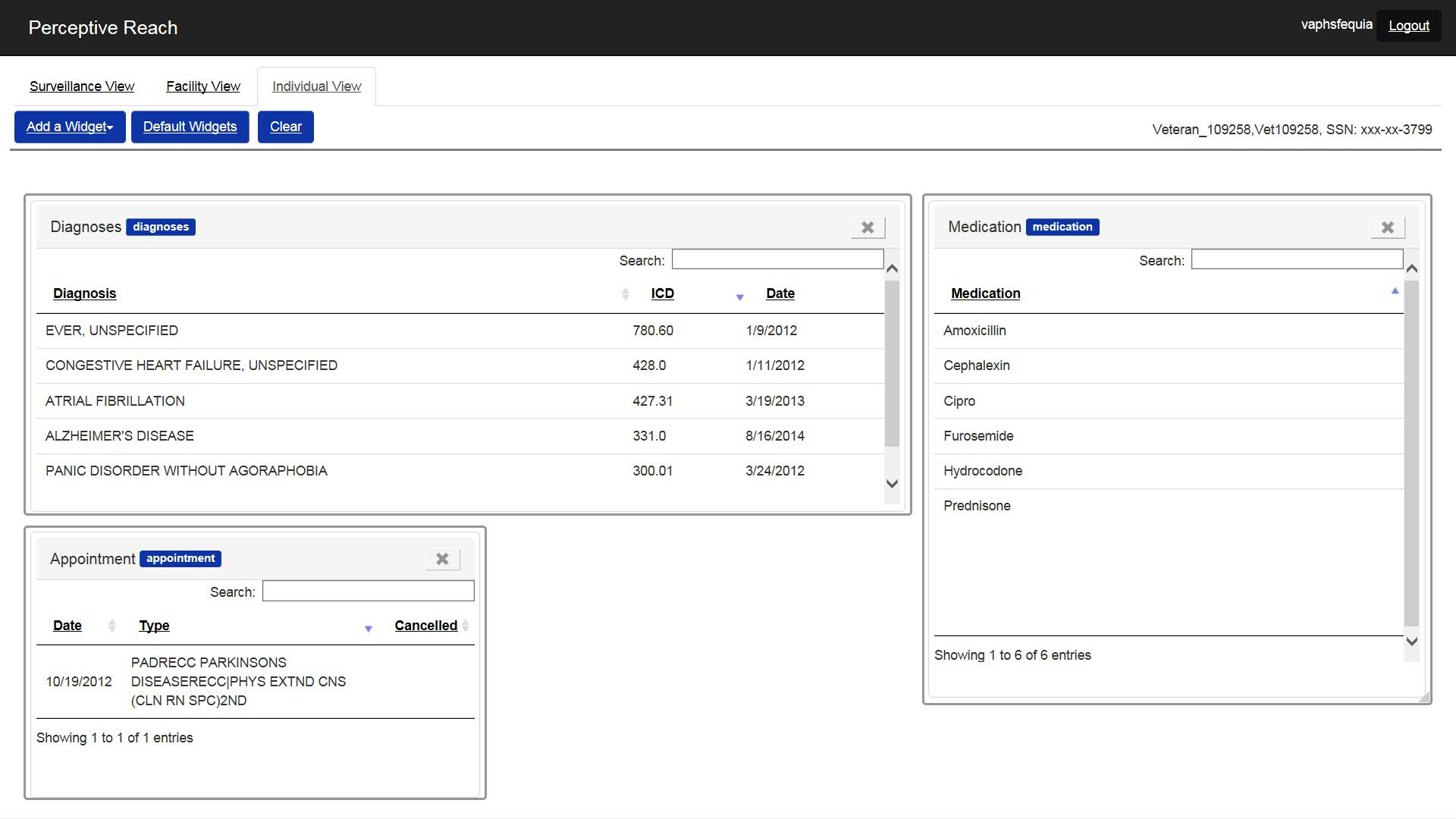


Figure : Medical Cover Sheet Widgets

In the future, the Individual view may provide additional widgets that will allow users to identify local resources based on Veteran diagnoses, report and locally save Veteran outreach information in the IRDS database, and make informed decisions about treatment recommendations.

Future development of the “Local Facility Resources” widget will allow users to view programs, groups, tools, and applications available at their facility directly related to a Veteran’s condition. For example, if a Veteran has been diagnosed with Type II Diabetes, the application will display information about local resources such as the local VA endocrinology clinic, Veteran support groups, and VA’s MOVE! weight loss program. The VA / Department of Defense (DoD) Clinical Practice Guidelines option will provide links to the complete clinical guideline for relevant conditions.

Future enhancement of the “Clinical Decision Support” widget will provide users with a list of recommended treatment options based on Veteran-specific conditions. For example, if a Veteran has Bipolar Disorder, this widget would prompt the user to answer questions related to Bipolar Disorder and ultimately recommend treatment options like mood stabilizers or lithium. Additional information about treatments would be available along with examples and links to the VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guidelines. This widget will allow users to make more informed decisions when recommending treatments.

Future development of the “Data Entry” widget will enhance user capabilities to report outreach-related information within IRDS. All data reported in this widget will be locally saved in the IRDS database. This widget will be activated by users to record dates of visits, clinical care team information, dates related to high risk flags, and general comments. Users will also have the ability to view historical information related to high risk flags, comments, and visits.

## Other Views

### Surveillance Level View

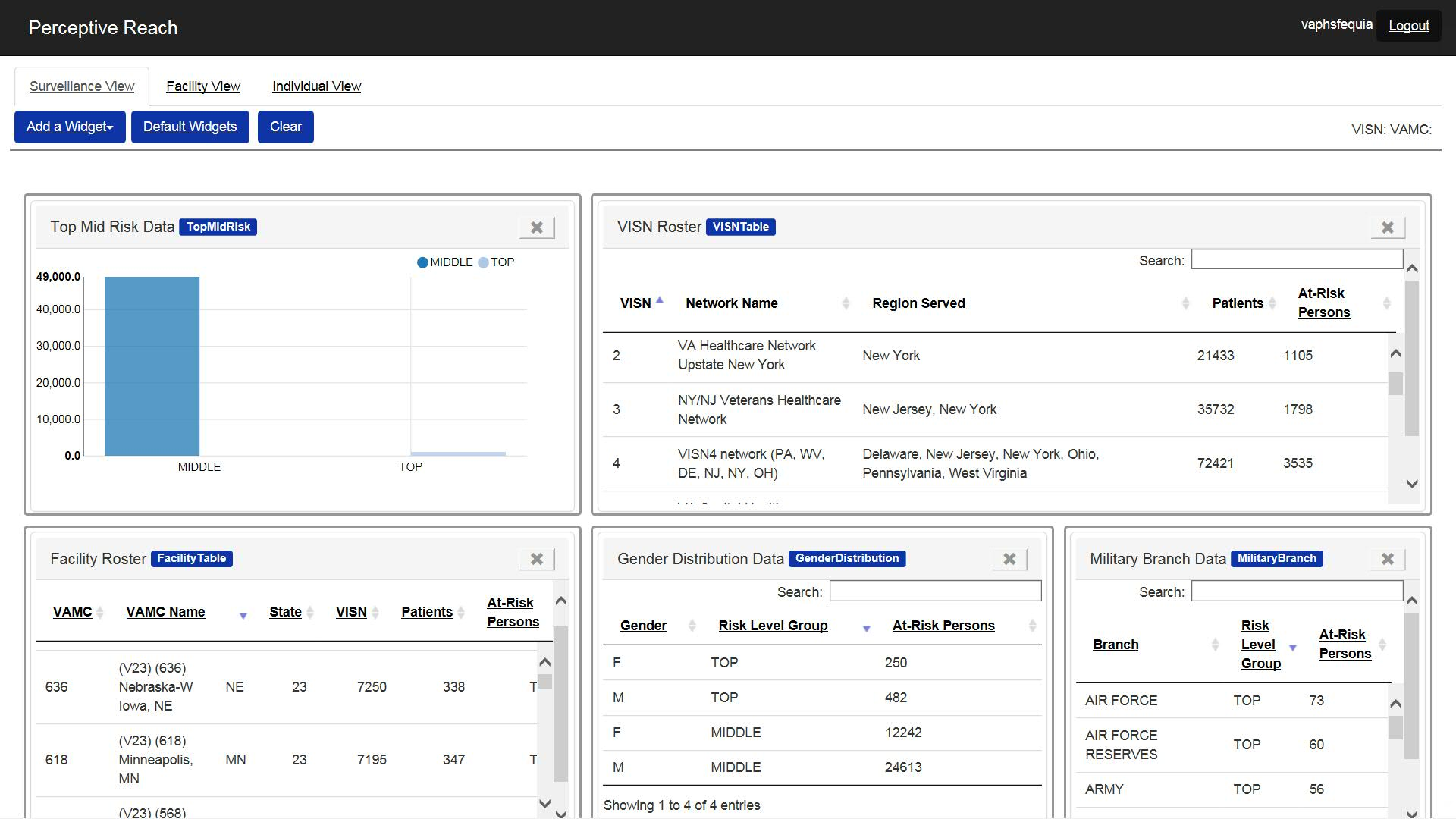


Figure 5: Surveillance Level View

The primary view for IRDS users will be the Individual Veteran View. Other views will give users the ability to view visualizations of data related to Veterans and / or Veteran suicide within a specific geographic area, to include Facility Service Area, VISN, and National data . In **Figure 4: Surveillance Level View** above, data provided is aggregated at the National, VISN, and facility levels, meaning that users will be able to see summary statistics related to Veteran incidence across individual VISNs. Users will have the ability to then navigate down to facility level information depending on what the user has selected from the VISN and Facility Roster widgets. These views and widgets will only be accessible to users in leadership positions with appropriate access.

As with the Individual Veteran View, users will be able to customize these views by selecting and rearranging the widgets visually on the screen (Described in [Section 4.3](#_Widget_Design_1)). According to stakeholders, the most desirable data points to summarize in these views include:

* Number of Veterans in each statistical risk group
* Outreach Status
* Location

Lower priority data points include:

* Age Group
* Military Branch
* Gender

As enhancement of the application continues in future phases of the project, these data points will continue to be further refined.

### Facility Level View

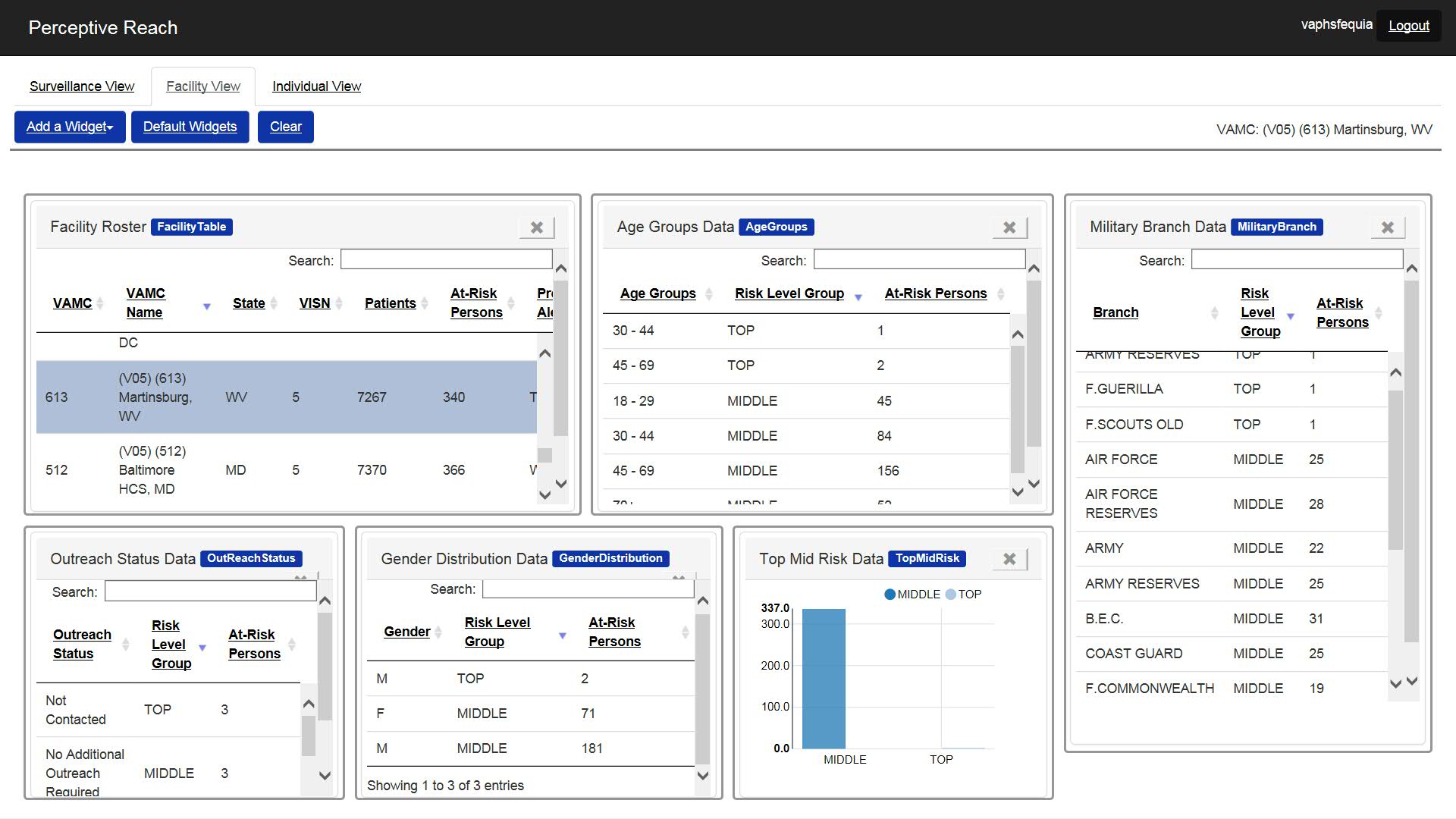


Figure : Facility Level View

An additional view, the Facility Level View, is available to both supervisors and clinical care team members. The widgets on the view show data aggregated at the facility level, similar to how it is displayed on the Surveillance Level view at VISN and facility levels (depending on the user’s selection). For local clinical team members, however, this view will not offer the ability to view data from facilities that are not the users’ “home” facility. For example, an SPC working in Tampa will not have the ability to see data from a facility in Puget Sound, and vice versa. Otherwise, the data points available are the same as on the Surveillance Level View described above.

## Widget Design

The Dashboard design will be “widget” based, meaning that information will be visually grouped together in generally small, discrete areas of the screen, each with a specific, useful purpose and function. This will allow users to move and arrange widgets spatially within the Dashboard to their own preferences, and in some cases select what widgets they do and do not desire to be displayed on the screen.

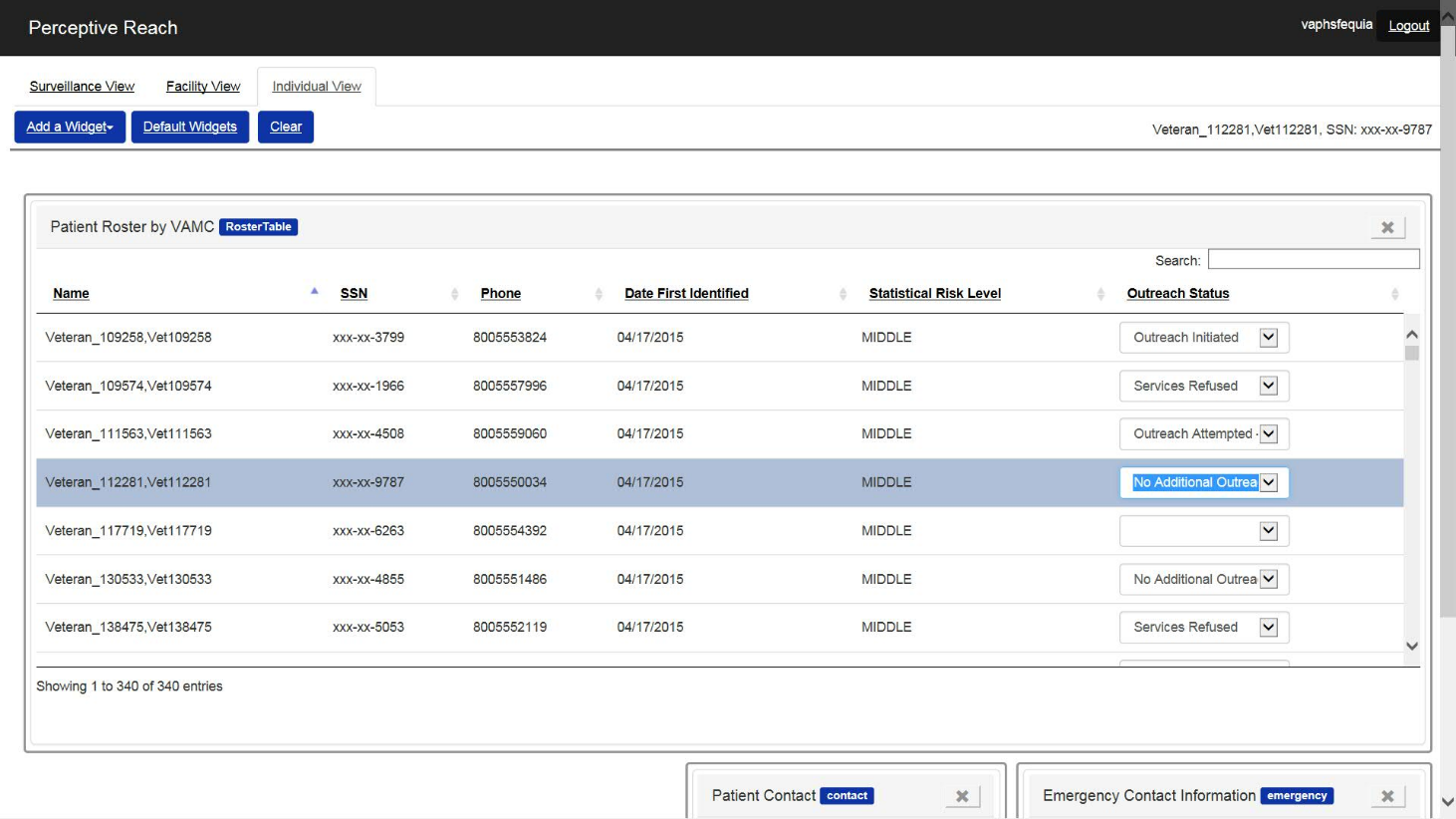


Figure 7: Veteran Roster

The Veteran Roster allows a user to view a list of Veterans within a specific area (service area, state, etc.). Clicking a Veteran’s row will cause the interface to display the Veteran’s health information in the Dashboard’s clinical widgets. Clicking a different Veteran will then cause the application to display the information related to the newly selected Veteran, and so on. Users can also sort and filter the columns as desired. Users will also be able to select a Veteran’s outreach status from a drop down menu, and see if a Veteran is in the TOP risk category (top .1% of the risk stratification) or MIDDLE risk category (top 5% of the risk stratification).

The Veteran Roster will also play an important role in patient case management. The IRDS system will automatically identify Veterans who are within a certain risk percentile as described above. If no VA staff member updates the outreach status for these individuals within N number of days (currently 30 days), the assigned VA staff member(s) will receive a Direct Message reminder to reach out to the Veteran. In addition, for Veterans who receive care across multiple sites, an outreach status update from a specific site will indicate in the system which site is the “lead” for care. For example, a Veteran regularly receives care at the Bay Pines and Puget Sound VA Medical Centers. If a resource from Bay Pines first updates the Veteran’s outreach status, this will indicate in the system that the Bay Pines site will be the “lead” site for outreach and intervention for this Veteran in the future.

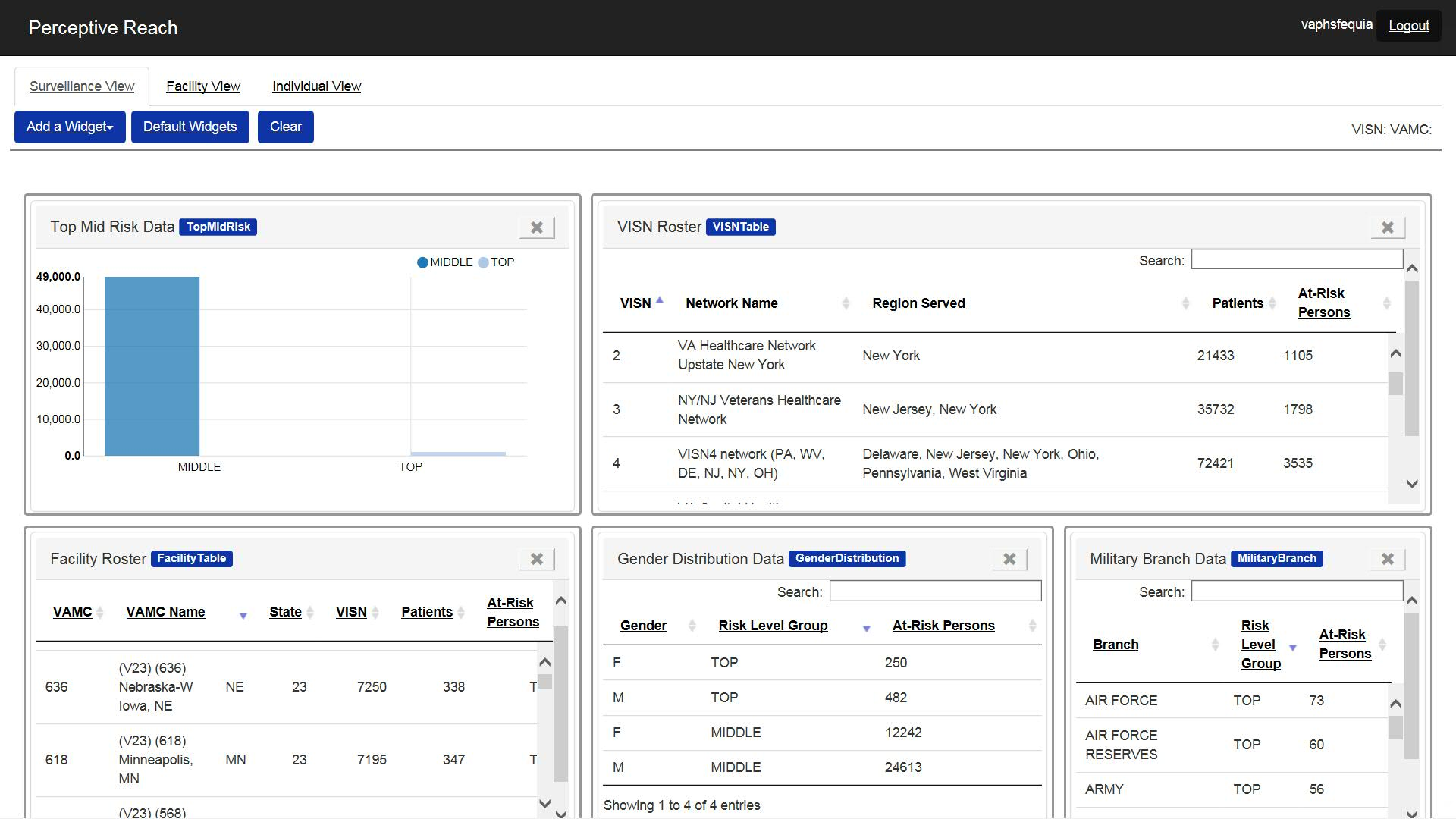


Figure : Surveillance View VISN Roster

On the Surveillance View, users will utilize the VISN and Facility Rosters to access data aggregated at a higher level. For example, a user may click the VISN 5 row in the VISN Roster. The Dashboard will then update to show data related to the Veterans in VISN 5. A user will then have the ability to click a facility from the Facility Roster that is within VISN 5. The Dashboard will then update to show data related to just the facility selected. If the user changes his or her selection (either the VISN of the facility) then the data on the screen will update accordingly.

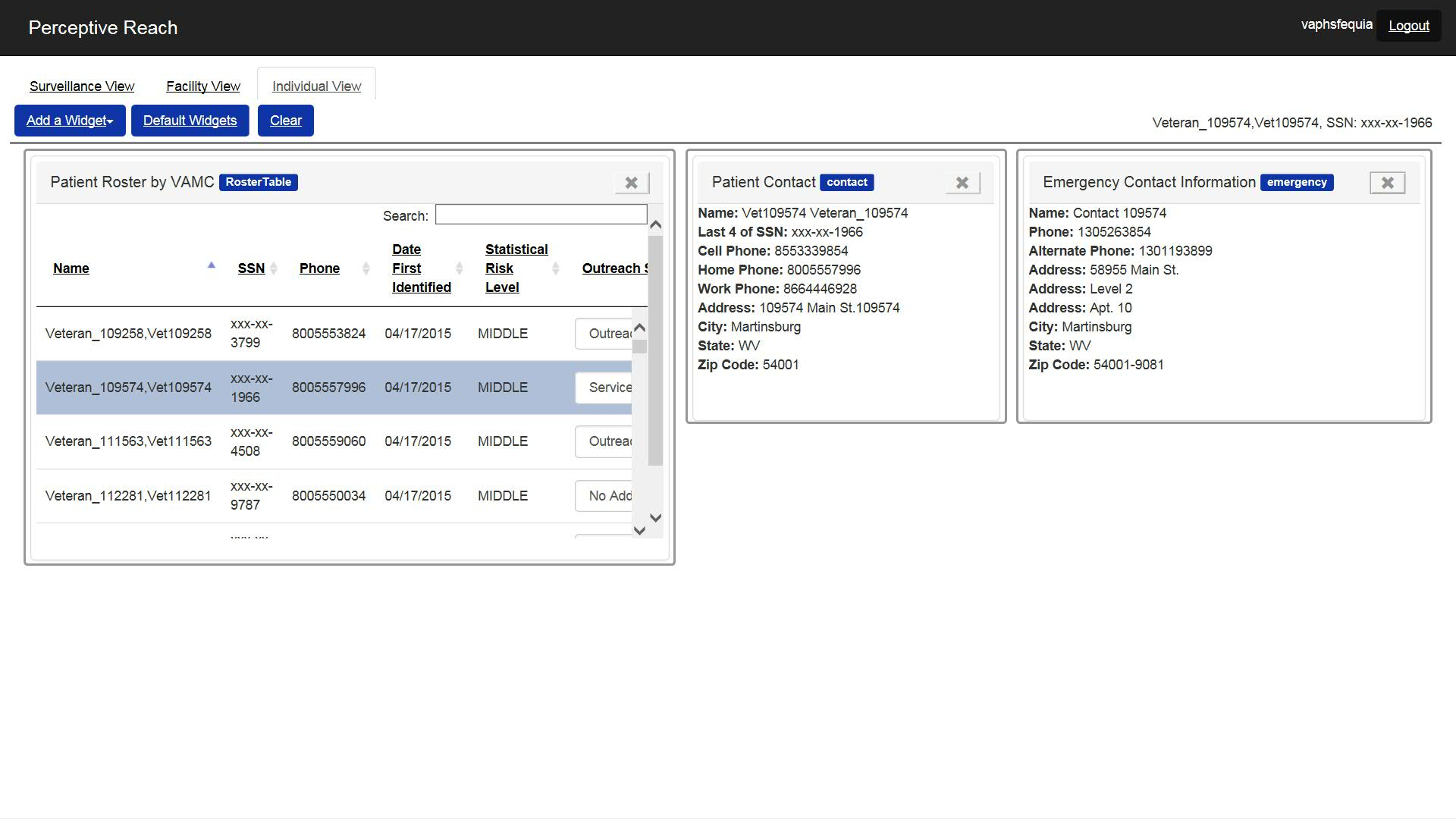


Figure 9: Contact Widgets

The Contact Widgets (also described in [Section 4.1](#_Primary_View:_Individual)) allow users to quickly view a Veteran’s recorded contact information and emergency contact information. Users will be able to use the information displayed to contact a Veteran via phone (the primary mode of communication for initial contact) and mail.

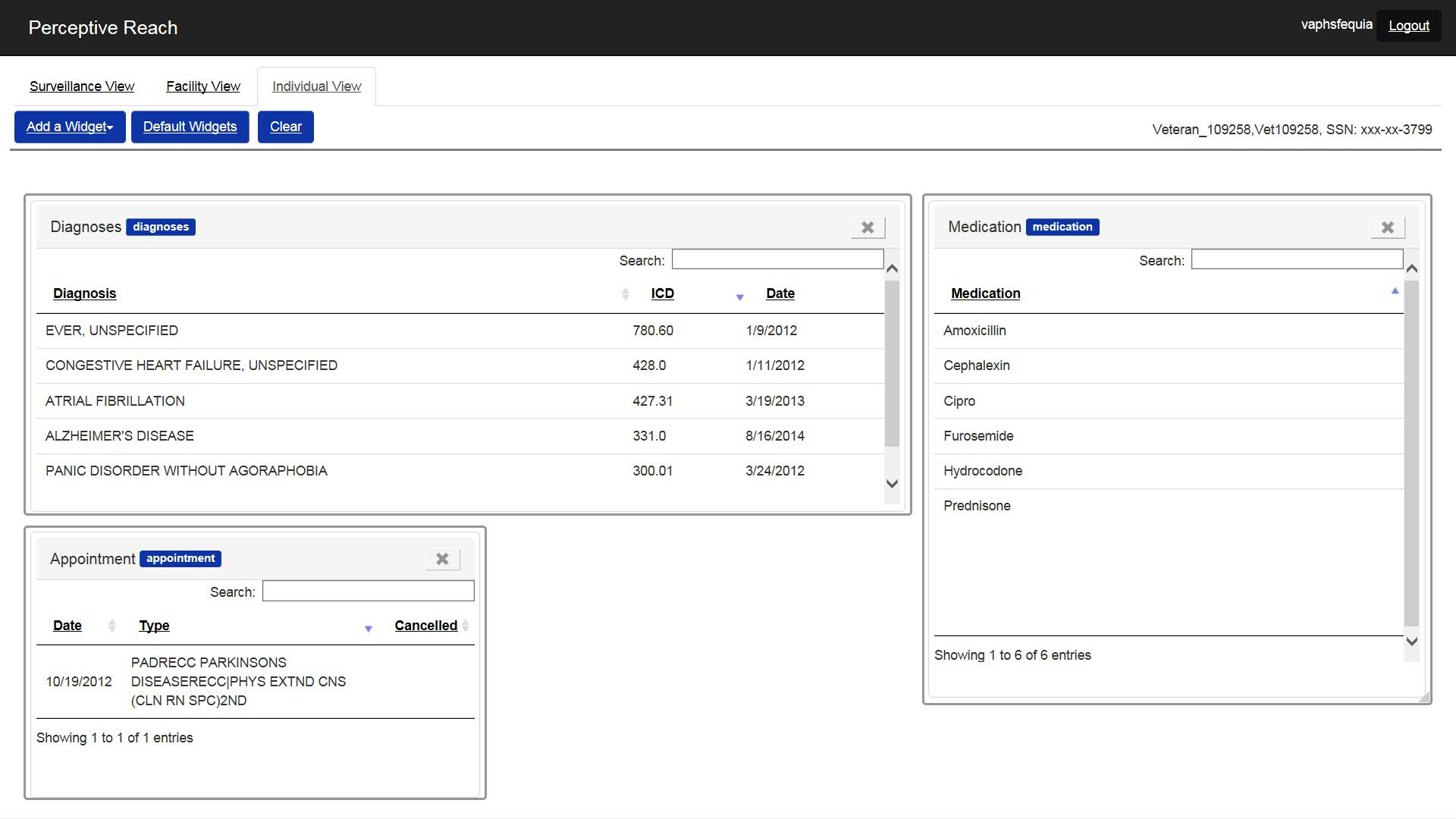


Figure 10: Medical Cover Sheet Widgets

The Medical Cover Sheet Widgets pull relevant information from the Veteran’s health record and consolidates it into an easy to read view. Data pulled will include recently identified diagnoses, active medications, recent appointments, procedures, and patient / provider encounters (summarized as Appointments). Another proposed user feature for future enhancements is providing access to a search widget which gives the ability to search for keywords in a Veteran’s health record and returns a list of relevant results. This way, users will not have to search through information scattered across multiple tabs and screens to find key information they are interested in. On the Dashboard, these features use “tabular” frameworks that are re-usable for other data that is best displayed in table form.

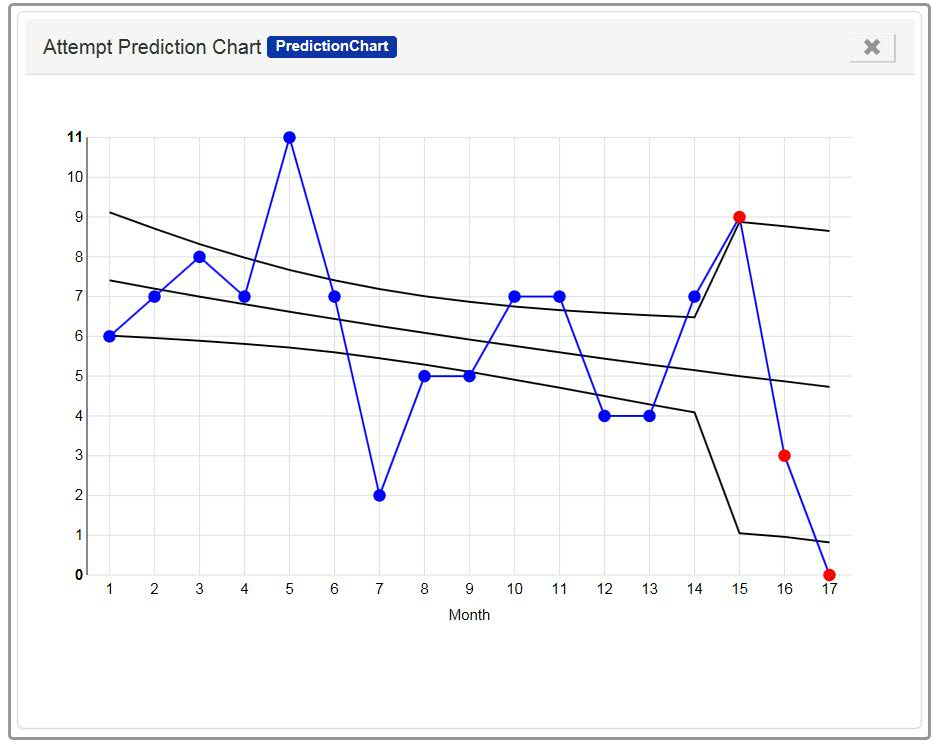


Figure 11: Attempt Prediction Chart Widget

The Attempt Prediction Chart widget displayed above is located on the Surveillance view and is only available to users with elevated access permissions. This widget displays monthly patient attempt data for a selected facility in line graph format. It provides users with longitudinal trends of monthly reportable incidents for the previous 17 months. The user has the ability to hover their mouse over the dots on the line graph to view actual data along with upper limit, lower limit, and the line of best fit metrics. Future enhancements include listing the specific months on the x-axis as opposed to numbers as it is listed in the current view. This widget introduces a reporting and analytics component to the IRDS Dashboard allowing users to view data over a period of time and discern patient-related trends.

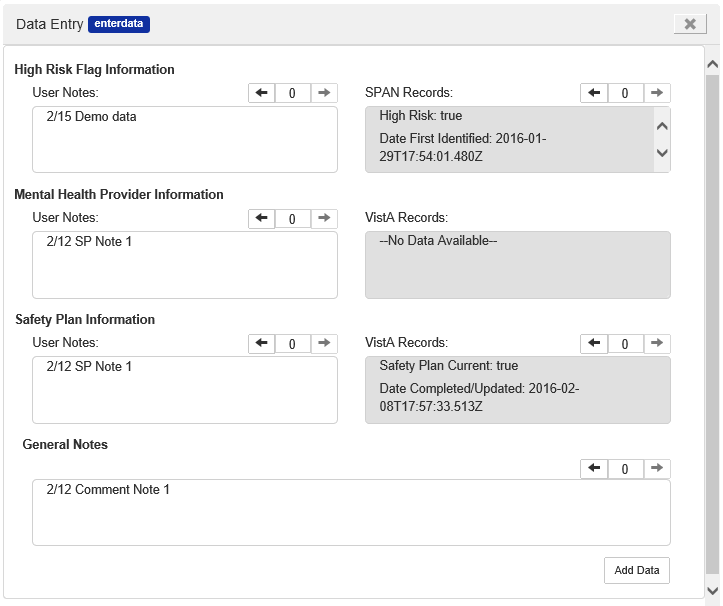


Figure 12: Data Entry Widget

The Data Entry widget displayed above is located on the Individual view and is available to all users. This widget introduces an informal reporting component to the IRDS Dashboard allowing users to enter and save patient-related information in the IRDS Database. The Data Entry widget displays information entered by the user and official information from the systems of record. System of record data in this widget is updated on a monthly basis.

## Potential Future Widget Designs

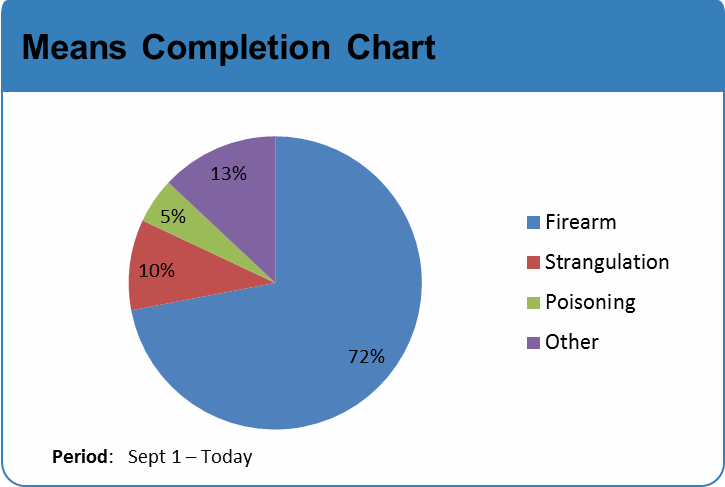


Figure 12: Example Circle Chart

The Circle Chart Widget shows data that is best displayed as a proportion of a whole. The example showed here, a Means Completion Widget shows what percent of suicides were completed by a certain mean (firearm, poisoning, etc.). These means are associated with an International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) code in the underlying database. Users will be able to see this information for a specific geographic area such as facility or VISN. The development team will be able to re-use this widget framework as needed to display any other nominal or proportional data that is most easily read and understood as a circle chart.

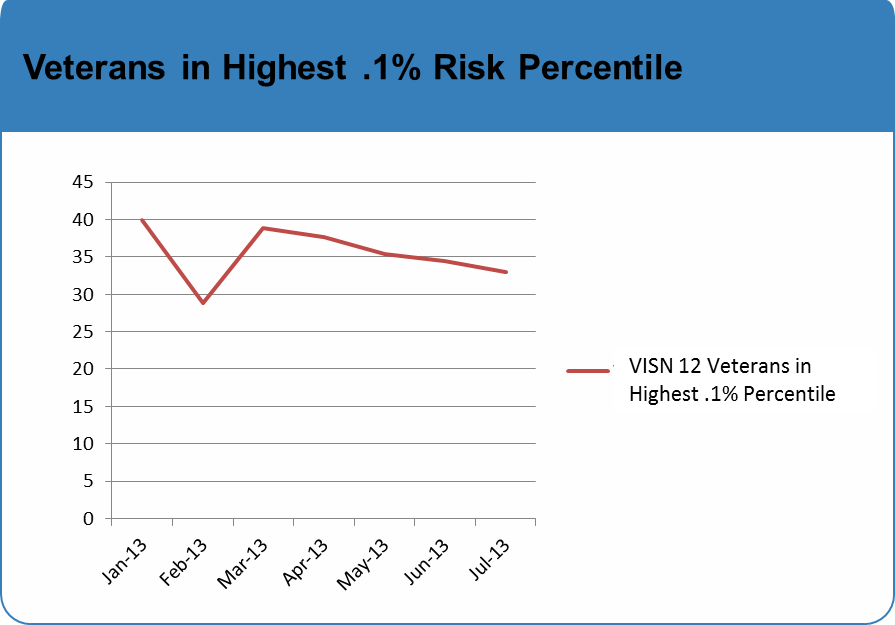


Figure 13: Example Line Chart Widget

The Line Chart Widget shows changes in data values over time. The example here, a Suicide Risk Chart, shows the trend for how many Veterans are within certain risk stratification. Users will also be able to specify the time frame, risk stratification, and geographic area to define charts of interest to them. The development team will be able to re-use this widget framework as needed to illustrate changes in data over time that are most easily read and understood in a line chart.

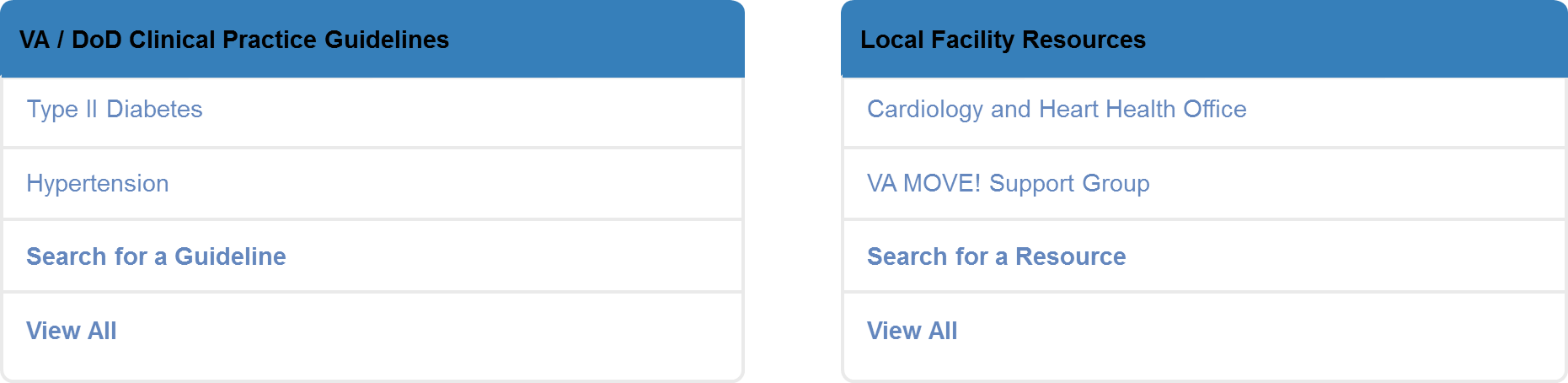


Figure 14: Example Clinical Practice Guidelines and Local Facility Resource Widgets

The widgets above provide contextual decision support information to the user. Each widget offers information based on logical business rules and information from the medical record. For example, if a Veteran has been diagnosed with Type II Diabetes, the widgets could show recently completed assessments related to diabetes management, clinical practice guideline recommendations diabetes care, and local resources for diabetes such as support groups, mobile apps, clinical care, etc. The Dashboard also has the ability to display links to the VA / DoD Clinical Practice Guideline documents for patients at risk for suicide, and also provides supplemental information based on the individual Veteran’s statistical risk level. As enhancements to the application continues, the content of this widget will be further refined as new resources are developed and identified for inclusion in the Dashboard.

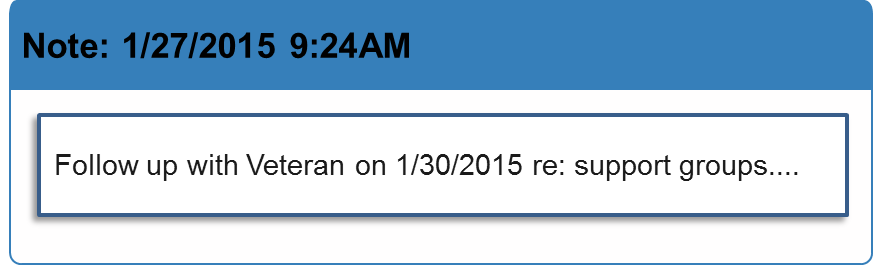


Figure 15: Note Widget

The Note Widget allows users to enter and save a note in the Dashboard as desired. Users will be able to save, edit, and remove notes within the Dashboard’s UI. This functionality does not replace contact notes required in various VA tools of official record such as the EHR or suicide prevention case management tools. The Note Widget is under consideration for development in future enhancement-focused phases of the project.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

Table 1: Acronyms and Abbreviations

| Acronym | Term |
| --- | --- |
| EHR | Electronic Health Record |
| DoD | Department of Defense |
| GUI | Graphical User Interface |
| HCD | Human Centered Design |
| HHS | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| ICD | International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems |
| IPT | Integrated Project Team |
| IRDS | Integrated Reach Database System |
| IT | Information Technology |
| MDD | Major Depressive Disorder |
| PWS | Performance Work Statement |
| RSD | Requirements Specification Document |
| RTM | Requirements Traceability Matrix |
| SDD | System Design Document |
| SPC | Suicide Prevention Coordinator |
| TRM | Technical Reference Model |
| UI | User Interface |
| UX | User Experience |
| VA | Department of Veterans Affairs |
| VACI | VA Center for Innovation |
| VHA | Veterans Health Administration |
| VISN | Veterans Service Area Network |

1. PWS for VA Contract No. VA118-14-C-0046 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Stephen Few (March 20, 2004) “Dashboard Confusion” *Intelligent Enterprise.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-2)