

How can population data science big health data make an impact on health(care) system(s)?

Andriy Koval

Health System Impact Fellow



Plan for today

- A sketch to set the stage
- 5 things
- 2 graphs
- 5 things again

20 years ago

EHR Developers:

- Make your records digital and bask in clinically actionable knowledge!

Public:

- OK



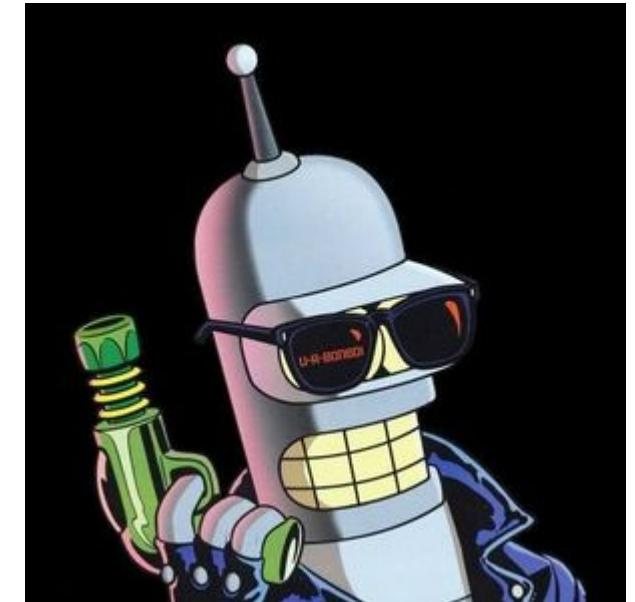
Today

Public:

- So what about basking in clinically actionable knowledge?

EHR Developers:

- Err... It turns out, EHR data is usually complex, frequently unstructured, and most of the time missing. And while making sense of it is often problematic and unreliable, do not worry, artificial intelligence will come to our rescue!



http://villains.wikia.com/wiki/Bender_Bending_Rodríguez

The promise of big clinical data remains largely UNFULFILLED

How can
population data science
big health data
make an impact on health(care) system(s)?

What features of data science
What creative skills
What concepts

are important* to help fulfill this promise?

*in my opinion

How can
population data science
big health data
make an impact on health(care) system(s)?

Stated less optimistically:

IF there is any impact, what* would be responsible for it?

*in my opinion

Plan for today

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TL;DR

Hone these skills: this is applied health data science*

Concept	Skill	Central Idea	Expected Functional Benefits
Script Composition	Intelligent Programming	Programming script as a Medium of communication	Scripts could be read by humans. Less buggy and more transparent code.
File Architecture	Workflow Architecture	Reproducible project as a Non-linear narrative	Easier to remember and to collaborate. More reliable reproduction of analyses.
Display production	Data Visualization	Information display as a Scripted function	Presents results in approachable way. Easy to adjust script to other purposes.
Digital Publishing	Self Publishing	Dynamic report as a Platonic form	R + .Rmd = html + pdf + .docx Greater control over appearance. Stronger online presence
Model Expression	Statistical Modeling	Model as a Simplification of reality	Improved team communication Deeper understanding of the phenomenon

* In my opinion

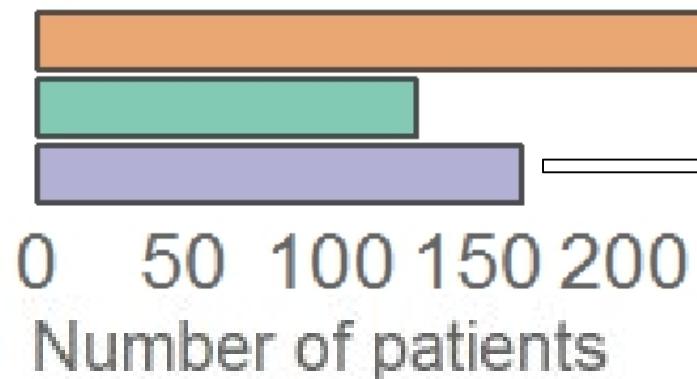
Plan for today

- A silly sketch to set the stage
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{3} N = 524 [3]

Crisis Response Teams - One-time, High-intensity -



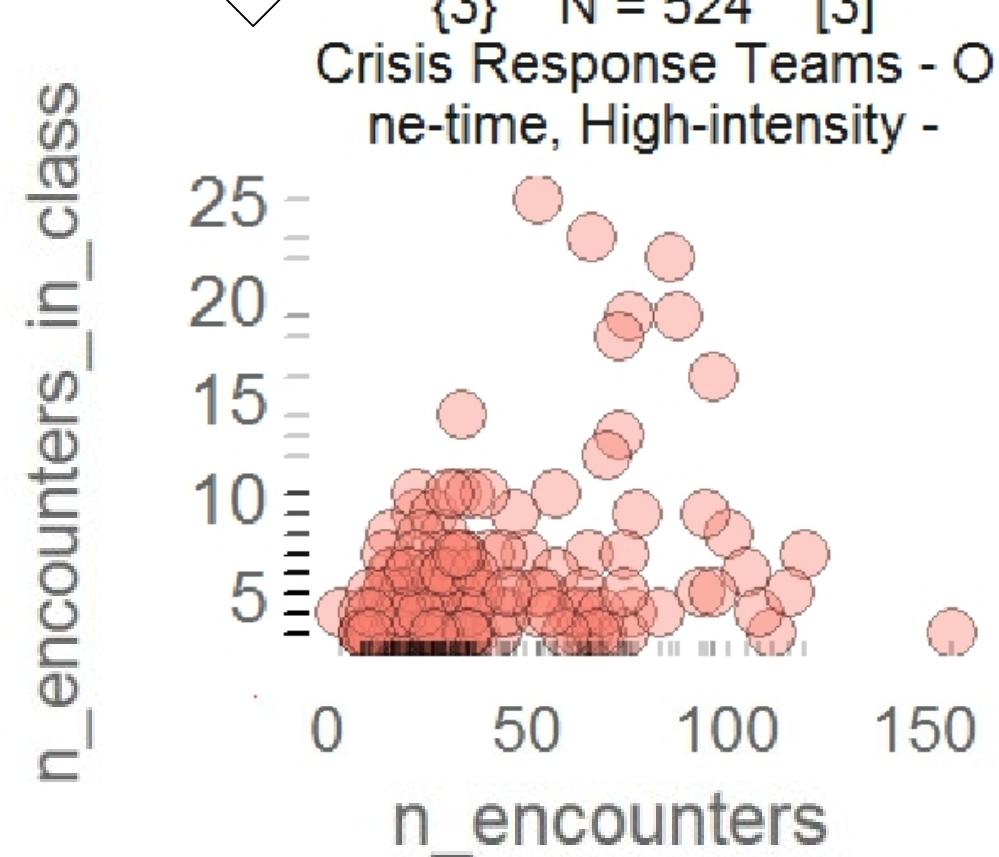
Frequency Group:

How many times has a patient engaged this {class} of service?

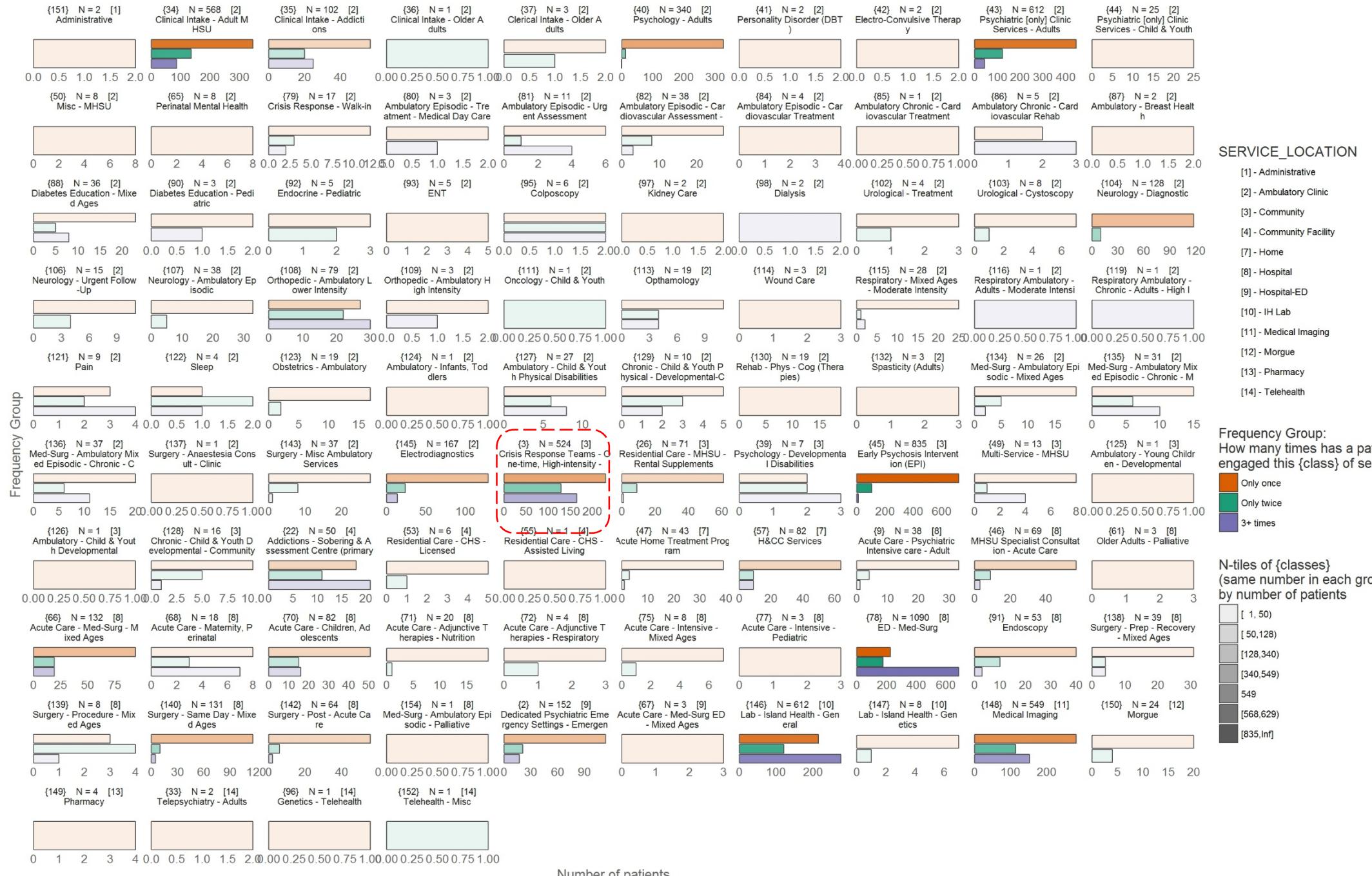
- █ Only once
- █ Only twice
- █ 3+ times

Consider that there is a cohort of patients (N = 1,304) who have been identified as having a form of SCHIZOPHRENIA.

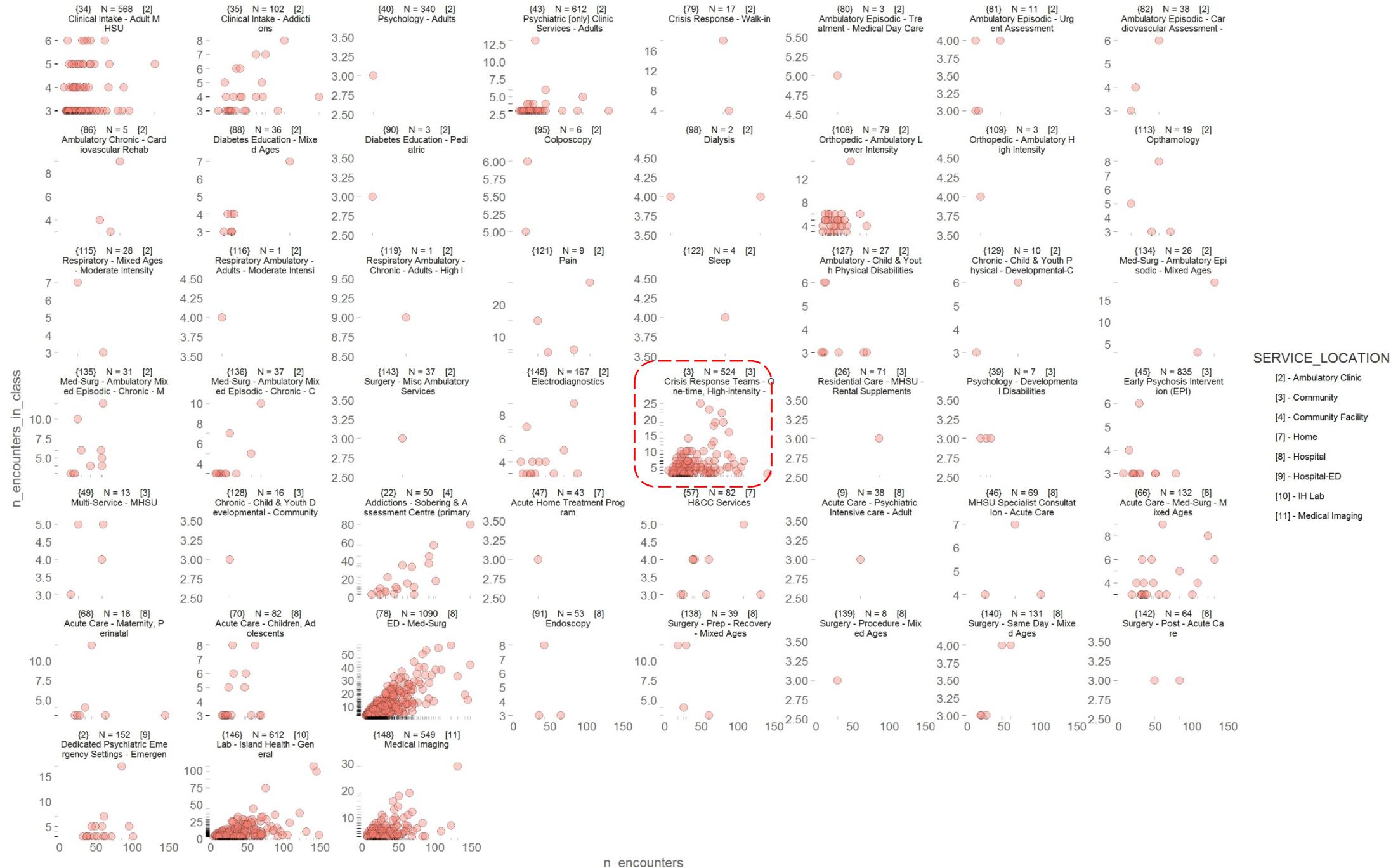
How were they using health services?
Which classes?
How often?



Panoramic view of cohort SCHIZO: engagement of each service {class}, organized by [SERVICE_LOCATION], cohort size is 1,304 patients

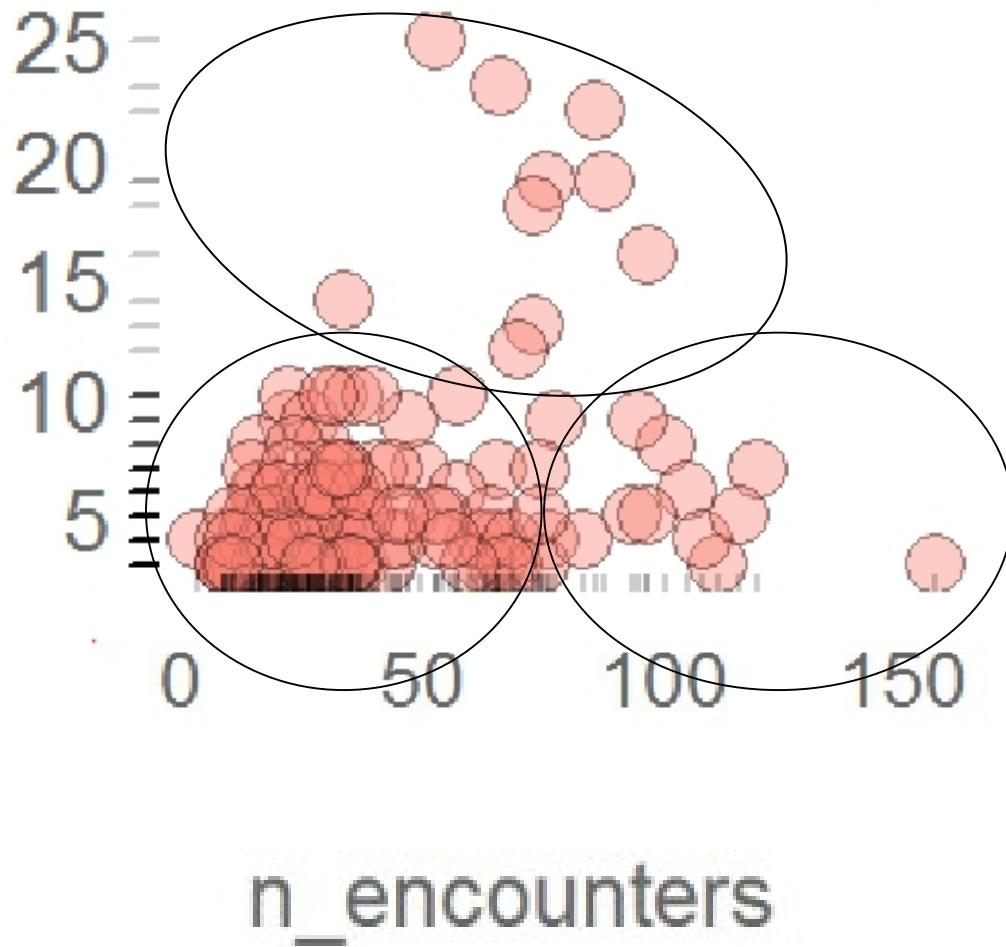


Panoramic view of cohort SCHIZO: engagement of each service {class}, organized by [SERVICE_LOCATION], cohort size is 1,304 patients

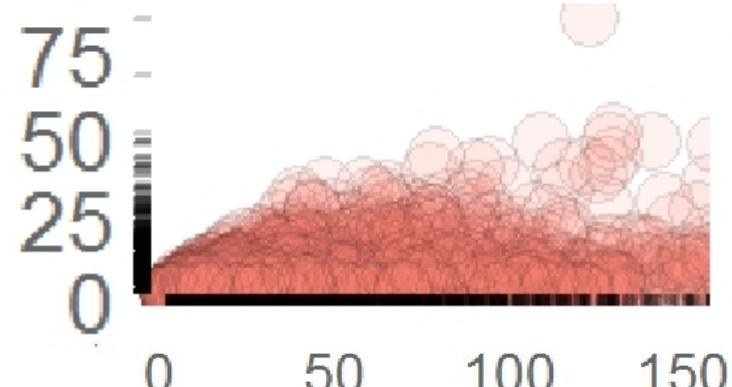


n_encounters_in_class

{3} N = 524 [3]
Crisis Response Teams - O
ne-time, High-intensity -



{3} N = 15006 [3]
is Response Teams
-time, High-intensity



Code

Issues 5

Pull requests 0

Projects 0

Wiki

Insights

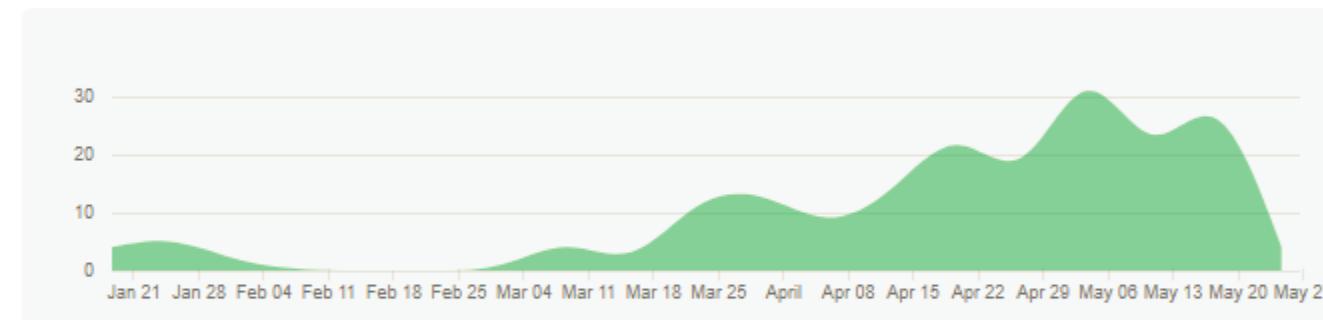
Settings

- Pulse
- Contributors
- Traffic
- Commits
- Code frequency
- Dependency graph
- Network
- Forks

Jan 21, 2018 – May 29, 2018

Contributions: Commits ▾

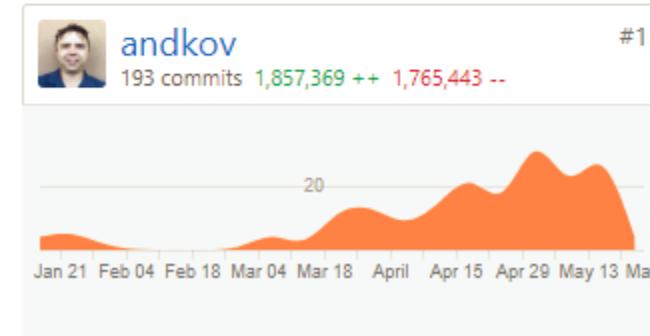
Contributions to master, excluding merge commits



andkov

193 commits 1,857,369 ++ 1,765,443 --

#1



The screenshot shows an RStudio interface with an R script open in the main pane. The script contains R code for generating mosaic plots, specifically for clinical focus categories. The code includes functions for creating plots and for printing them to a specified root directory. It uses dplyr and gridExtra packages for data manipulation and plotting.

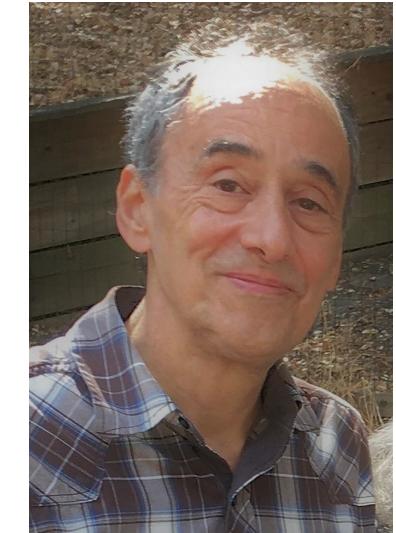
```
257     plot = g1,
258     n_rows = n_rows
259   )
260   return(outlist)
261 }
262 # Usage
263 # ds_classes_long %>% make_mosaic1_plot("clinical_focus", "MHSU-Addict
264 g1 <- ds_classes_long %>% make_mosaic1_plot("clinical_focus", "MHSU-Ad
265 g1$plot
266
267
268 # ----- print-mosaic1-plot -----
269 #
270 path_report_root <- "./sandbox/location-landscape/prints/2018-04-17-mo
271
272 for(m in c("people", "encounters", "locations")){
273   # m <- "locations"
274   (path_folder <- paste0(path_report_root, m, "/"))
275   dir.create(path_folder, showWarnings = F)
276   # develop a printing loop
277   for(i in compressor_names){
278     # i <- compressor_names[6]
279
280     compressor_values <- ds_classes_long %>%
281       dplyr::select_(.dots = c(i)) %>%
282       dplyr::distinct() %>%
283       as.list() %>% unlist() %>% as.character()
284     # create a folder for this compressor
285     (path_save_folder <- paste0(path_folder, i))
286     dir.create(path_save_folder, showWarnings = F)
287
288   for(k in compressor_values ){
289     # k <- compressor_values[4]
290     # make graphing object (plot + other stuff)
291     g1 <- ds_classes_long %>% make_mosaic1_plot(i, k, metric_name
```

Concept	Skill	Central Idea	Expected Functional Benefits
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Acknowledgements



Kate Smolina



Ken Moselle

Shoulders to stand on



Andreas Vesalius



John Tukey



Edward Tufte



Hadley Wickham

Model Manifestations

Tabular

	id	time	attend
1	1	0	1
2	1	1	6
3	1	2	2
4	1	3	1
5	1	4	1
6	1	5	1
7	1	6	1
8	1	7	1
9	1	8	1
10	1	9	1
11	1	10	1
12	1	11	1

Algebraic

$$y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 time_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

$$\beta_0 = \gamma_{00}$$

$$\beta_1 = \gamma_{10}$$

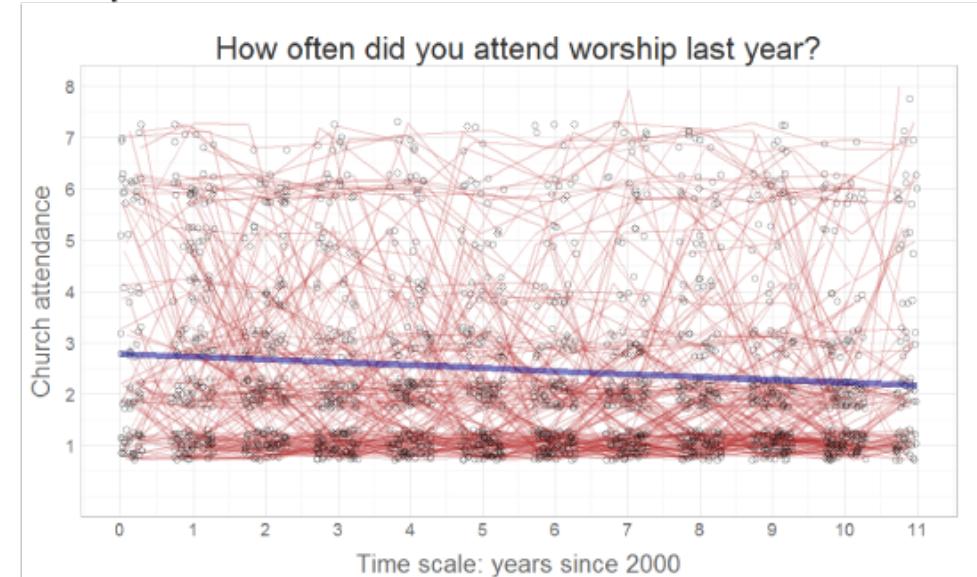
Semantic

In 2000 respondents attended church less than once a month (2.79) and gradually declined in their attendance since (.06 per year).

Syntactic

```
nlme::gls(attend ~ 1 + time, data=dsM)
```

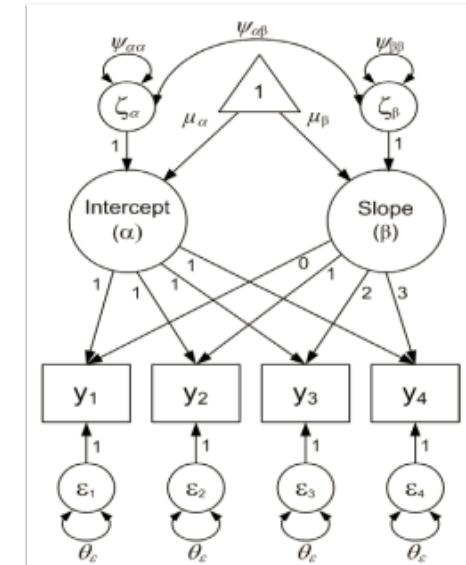
Graphical



Numeric

	modelB
logLik	-3719
deviance	7438
AIC	7444
BIC	7461
df.resid	1858
N	1860
p	2
ids	155

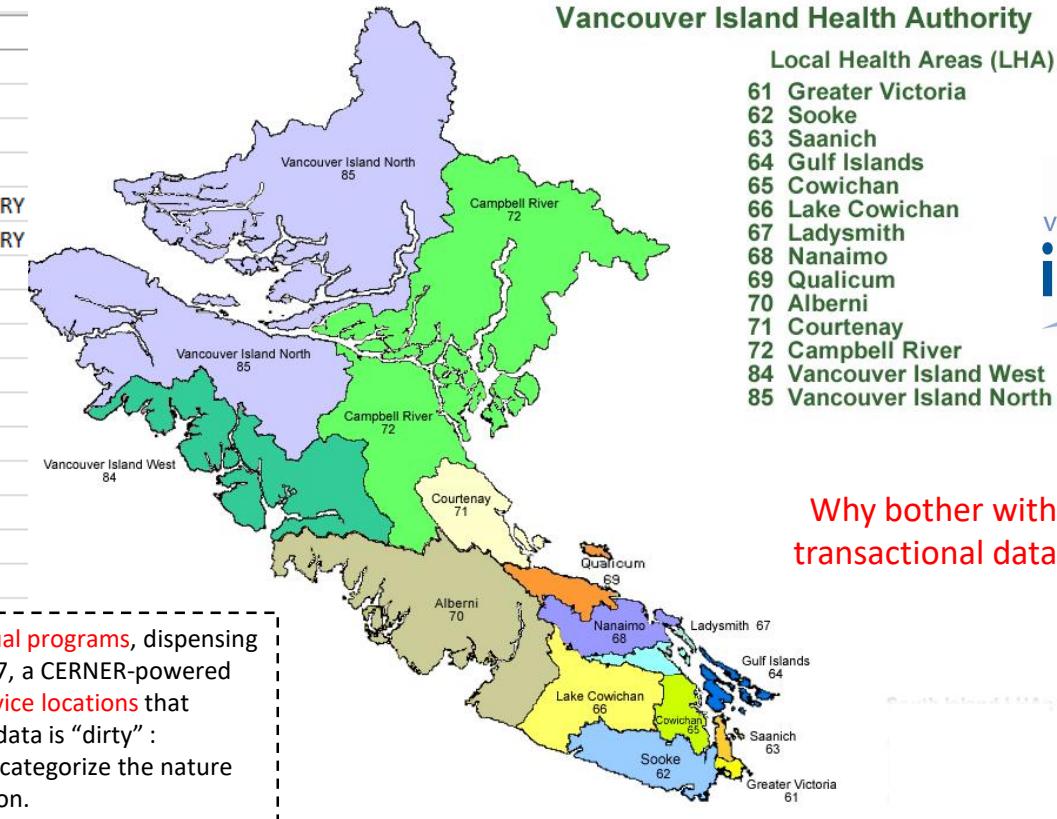
Schematic



Vancouver Island Health Authority

Examples of service locations

1	Unit_Name
110	Respiratory Therapy-CDH
111	Respiratory Therapy
112	Respiratory Therapy Clinic-CVH
113	Respiratory Therapy Clinic-CRG
114	RJH - ROYAL BLOCK EXT 3 RESPIRATORY
115	RJH - ROYAL BLOCK EXT 4 RESPIRATORY
129	House 1
130	Mt. Doug Apts
131	House 2
132	A Wing-Cowichan
133	House 3
134	House 1
135	House 2
136	House 3
137	House 4
138	House 4



Source: <https://midwifery.ubc.ca/student-portal/midwifery-clinical-placements/about/vancouver-island-health/>

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018



Why bother with
transactional data?



Ken Moselle

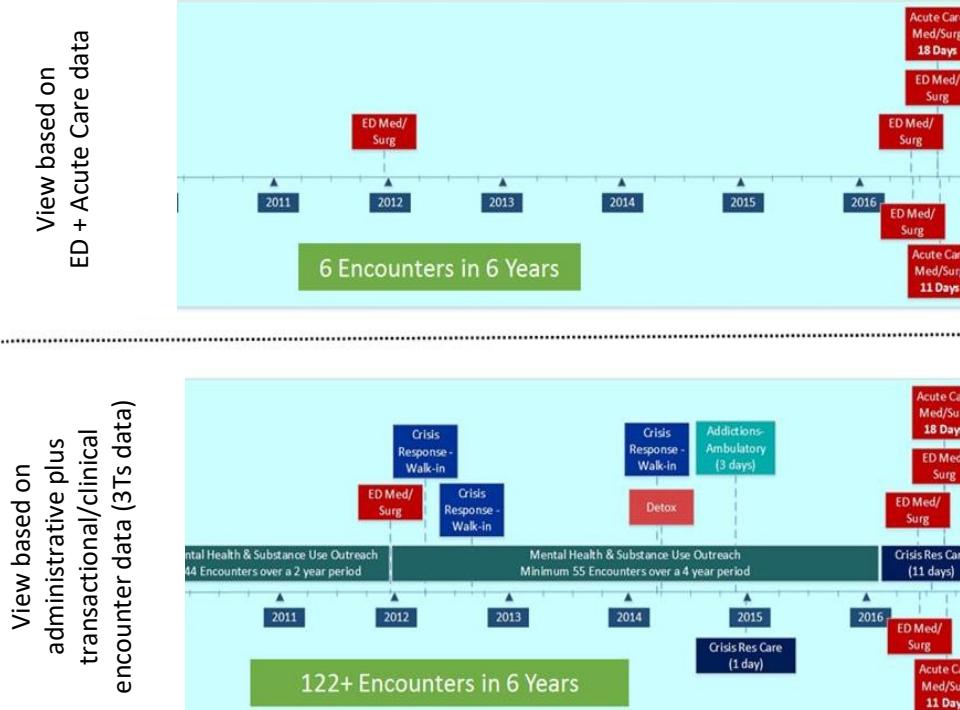
Vancouver Island Health Authority

Summary – Comparison of Views of Patient M (High Need/High Risk Mental Health & Substance Use)

Research relying ONLY on Acute + ED data sources may be **overlooking** a substantial portion of patients' clinical history.

Patients' interaction with health services may offer a glimpse into a **brewing crisis** that otherwise would have been missed by administrative data.

I join Ken to create a learning system for mapping the full-spectrum cross-continuum space of health services at VIHA onto a **smaller set of descriptive labels**: Clinical Context Coding Scheme (CCCS)



By Ken Moselle, PhD, R.Psych.
February 21, 2017

Island Health

2007 2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018



Here is why



Ken Moselle

github/ihacru/ihacru-location-census

1	Unit_Name
110	Respiratory Therapy-CDH
111	Respiratory Therapy
112	Respiratory Therapy Clinic-CVH
113	Respiratory Therapy Clinic-CRG
114	RJH - ROYAL BLOCK EXT 3 RESPIRATORY (old S3)
115	RJH - ROYAL BLOCK EXT 4 RESPIRATORY (old S3)
129	House 1
130	Mt. Doug Apts
131	House 2
132	A Wing-Cowichan
133	House 3
134	House 1
135	House 2
136	House 3
137	House 4
138	House 4
139	A Wing-Cowichan
140	A Wing
141	Sandringham Community Residential

Health Service Location
N = 2300+



Location Class
N = 150+



Clinical Context Coding Scheme (**CCCS**) organizes the processes of (1) identifying service features of each location and (2) grouping individual locations into a **class of locations** based on similarity of these features.

```
ds %>% unique_sums(c("location_class_code","location_class_description")) %>% arrange(desc(n_people)) %>% neat()
```

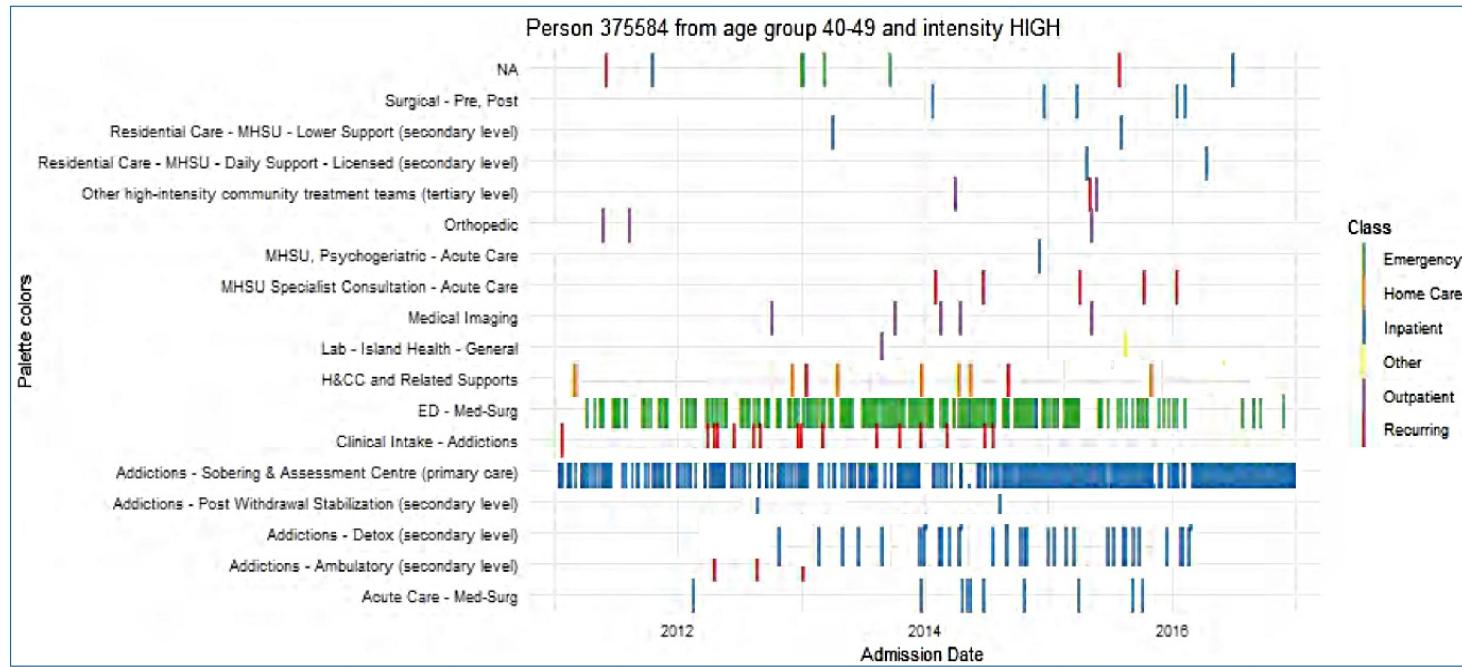
location_class_code	location_class_description	n_encounters	n_people	n_locations
78	ED - Med-Surg	887402	141754	95
148	Medical Imaging	648411	119550	52
146	Lab - Island Health - General	833549	109088	134
57	H&CC Services	131292	79030	8
66	Acute Care - Med-Surg - Mixed Ages	127659	57117	107
34	Clinical Intake - Adult MHSU	73417	46158	21
140	Surgery - Same Day - Mixed Ages	53449	34363	24
145	Electrodiagnostics	89601	32366	10
142	Surgery - Post - Acute Care	45732	31765	35
135	Med-Surg - Ambulatory Mixed Episodic - Chronic - Mixed Ages	186901	26455	33
91	Endoscopy	38387	26006	17
138	Surgery - Prep - Recovery - Mixed Ages	34812	22639	29
37	Clerical Intake - Older Adults	37194	21907	5
43	Psychiatric [only] Clinic Services - Adults	32934	20858	32
16	Time-limited Ambulatory Treatment Services - Mental Health - Adults (secondary level)	27356	20785	29



Ken Moselle

Aggregating individual *service locations* into homogeneous *location classes* allowed manageable rendering of **clinical landscapes**: a complete history of person's interaction with health services. This image forms the focal point of my methodological interest: I want to express mathematically and evaluate statistically constellations of person's engagements with healthcare system.

Severe addiction



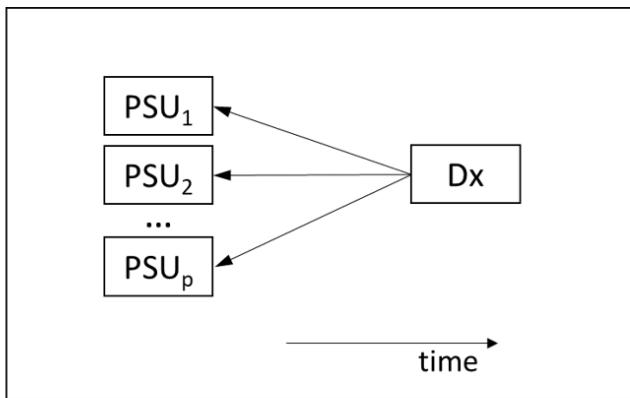
Ken Moselle

This is a fictional composite visualization based on data from several patients, cut and reassembled (Photoshop) to create an image that is representative of a single individual patient 'journey' through the array of secondary and tertiary services, but not actually reflecting at a row level the data of any patient.

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Health System Impact Fellowship: Project 1

Stratifications of Clinical Histories



2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Question: Do individuals with certain diagnoses/event tend to have similar patterns of service utilization?

Premise: Transactional records of secondary and tertiary health services of Island Health are linked with substance use profile from MHSU-MRR profile, emergency room, and acute care records to assemble a data frame for estimating and training statistical models for identifying patterns of service use (PSU) related to specific health outcomes.

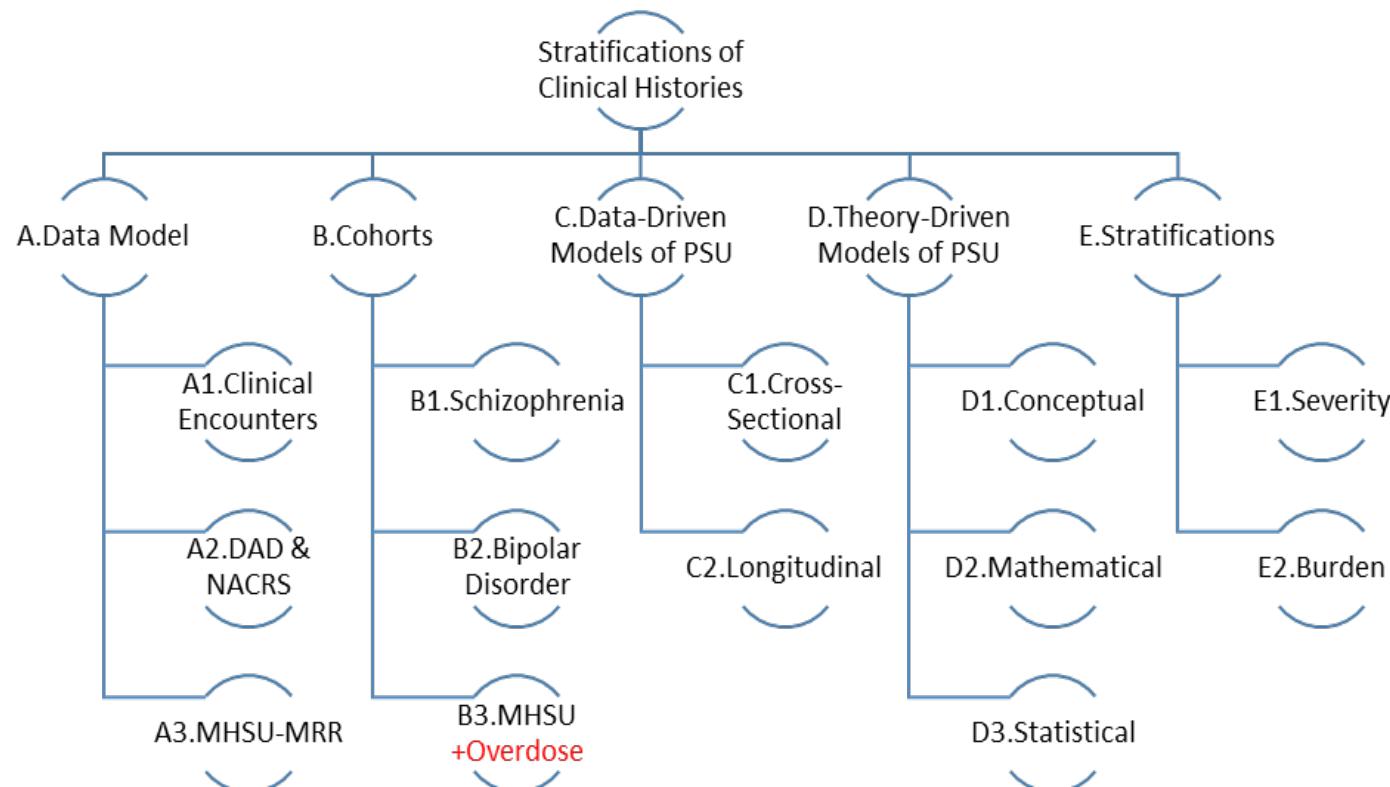
Applied Objective: Demonstrate *clinical heterogeneity of diagnostically homogeneous cohorts* by describing the variability in their clinical histories.

Methodological Question: How can we stratify patients on severity of condition and burden of disease based on their clinical history?

Building on this work, Kate, Ken, and I have designed two projects for my CIHR Health System Impact Fellowship to support BCOPPH in enhancing surveillance of chronic and/or mental health and substance use (MHSU) conditions



Kate Smolina



Work Break Down (WBD) structure of the proposed project

