MITRE / FLUX NOTES

PRE-ENCOUNTER VS ENCOUNTER VISUALIZATION CONCEPTS PRE ENCOUNTER CARCINOMA OF BREAST v12.8 (SELECTED CONCEPTS)

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clinicians and patients, in exploring possible differences in visualizations and information presentation between pre-encounter and encounter modes.

iterated based on feedback and require further SME review.

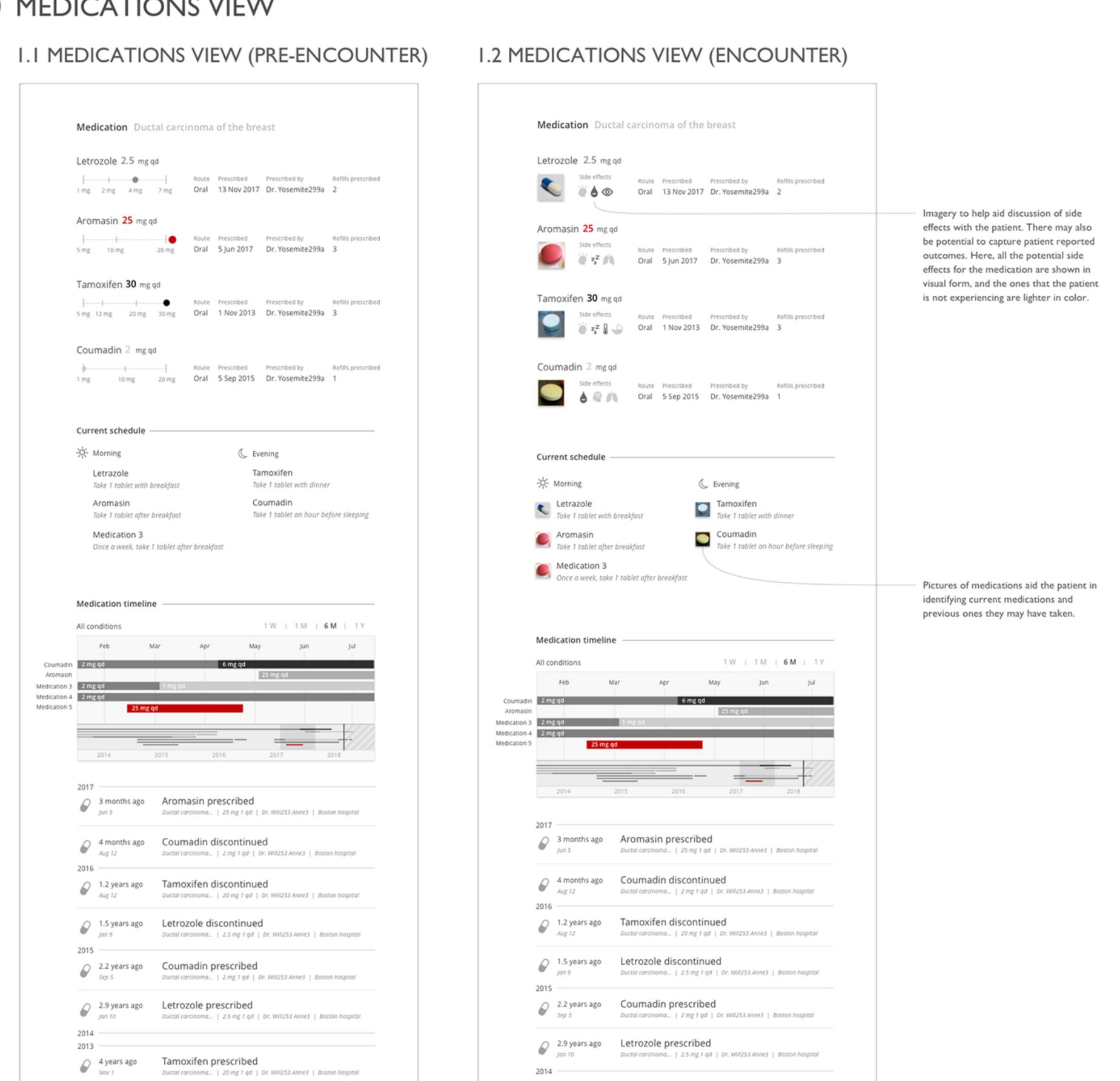
The following are concepts that should be used to drive discussion with

INITIAL PRINCIPLES DRIVING VISUALIZATION DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PRE-ENCOUNTER AND ENCOUNTER

	PRE-ENCOUNTER	ENCOUNTER
PRINCIPLES &	Emphasis on viewing the longitudinal patient record in "snapshot" form	Emphasis on capturing new patient information
CONCEPTS	 Emphasis on understanding the overall status of the patient through improved information presentation of the history of present illness 	 More emphasis on viewing the latest status of the patient and a focus on changes since the last visit, which may help with patient-clinician discussion
	 Visualizations focused on the current state of the patient in the context of their longitudinal record 	 Patient-clinician collaboration in capturing new data during the encounter and generating materials for patient education and understanding
	 Visualizations support the formulation of next clinical steps 	 Patient clinician co-collaboration in planning next steps in care
	 Understanding the reason the patient is coming to see the clinician 	Potential for capturing patient recorded outcomes
		 Clinical decisions made and captured based partially on patient preferences
		 Visualizations aid in driving patient understanding of concepts
		 Opportunity for confirmation and validation of patient medical information
MEDICATIONS	 Viewing the current and longitudinal record of medications Viewing current medication schedule 	 Viewing what medications may look like (color, form, shape, etc) to aid the patient in medication identification and understanding
		 Visualizations used to initiate discussion and capture patient recorded outcomes, such as visual representations of medication side effects
		 Potential for capturing patient choice and preference (between medication regimens, route of administration, form of medication, etc)
DISEASE STATUS	Viewing the current and longitudinal record of disease status	A visual that may represent the most recent changes and updates in disease status
		 What the disease status means for the patient in relation to their whole body and their lifestyle
IMAGING	 Ability to compare and contrast sets of medical images (whether it's one, or several, or in different modalities ranging from MRI, CT, ultrasound, etc) to aid in 	Ability to "co-create" patient understandable medical imagery through use of editing tools, possibly for the patient to take home
	understanding the tumor status and trajectory of the patient	A visual progression view of the most recent medical images

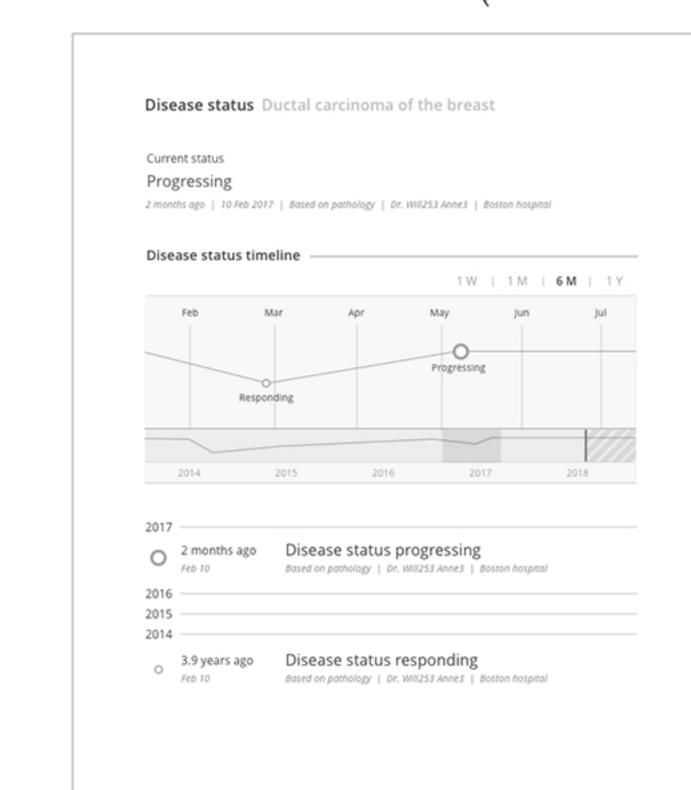
Visualizations to place images in relation to the wider view of the patients body

MEDICATIONS VIEW



2 DISEASE STATUS VIEW

2. I DISEASE STATUS VIEW (PRE-ENCOUNTER) 2.2 DISEASE STATUS VIEW (ENCOUNTER)





O Seb 10 Disease status responding

Based on pathology | Dr. WIII253 Anne3 | Boston hospital

3 IMAGING VIEW

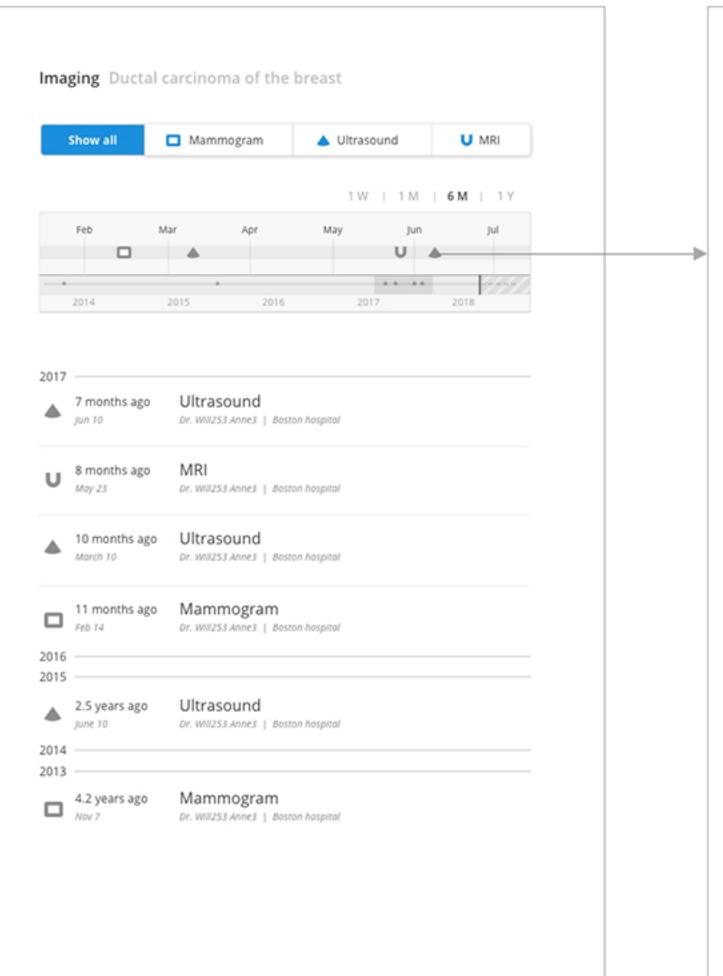
2.5 years ago Ultrasound

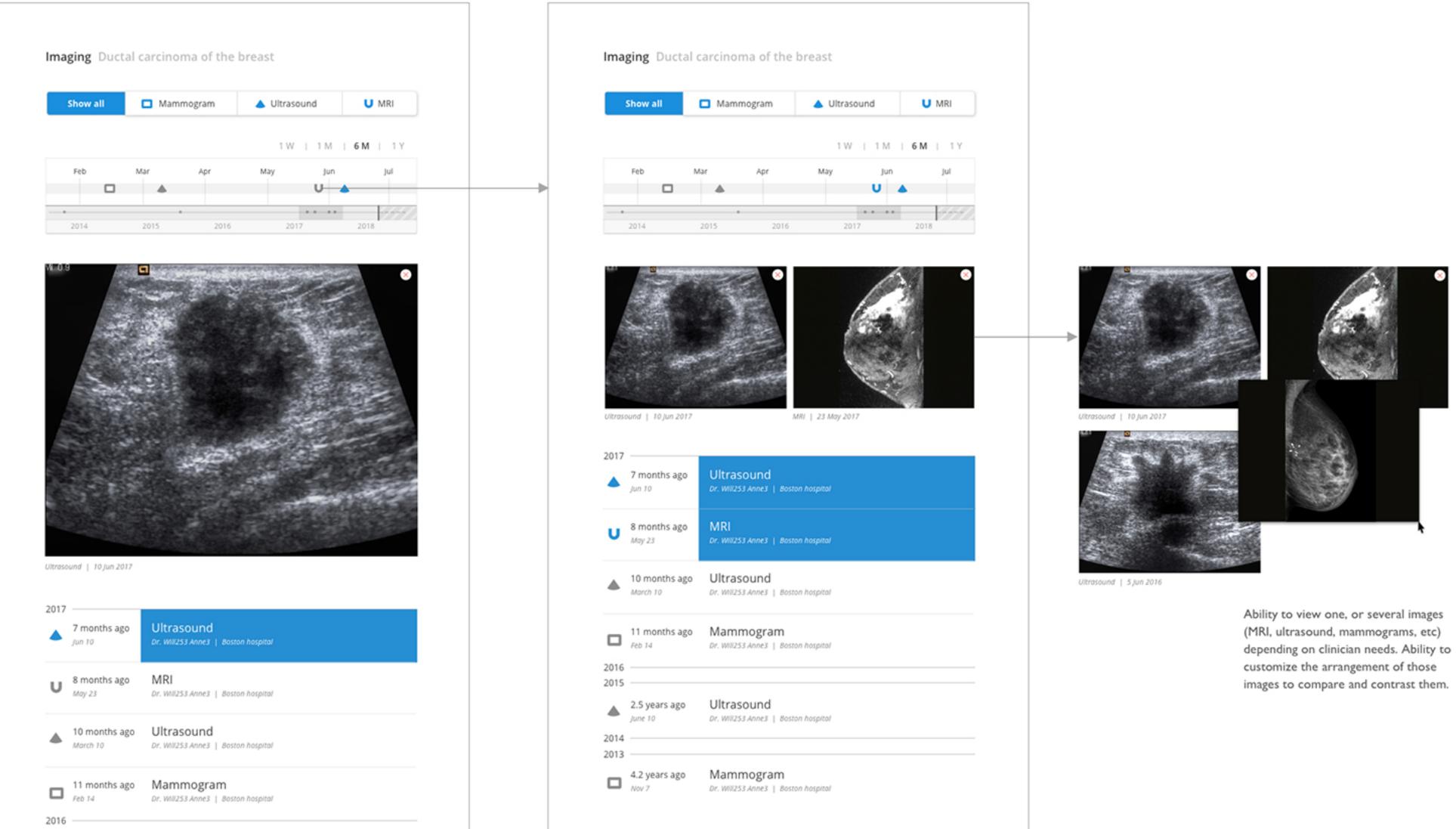
June 10 Dr. Will253 Anne3 | Boston hospital

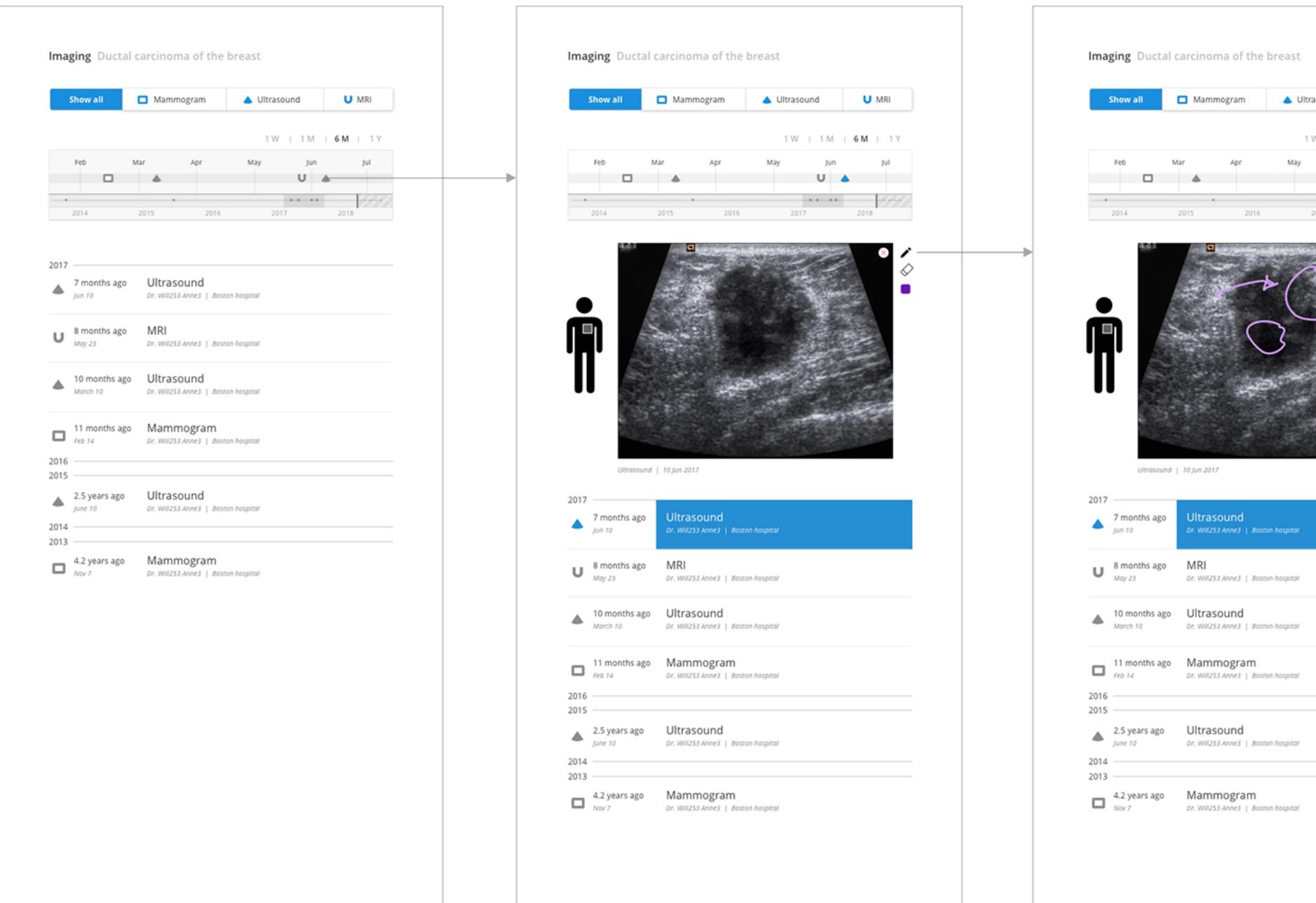
4.2 years ago Mammogram

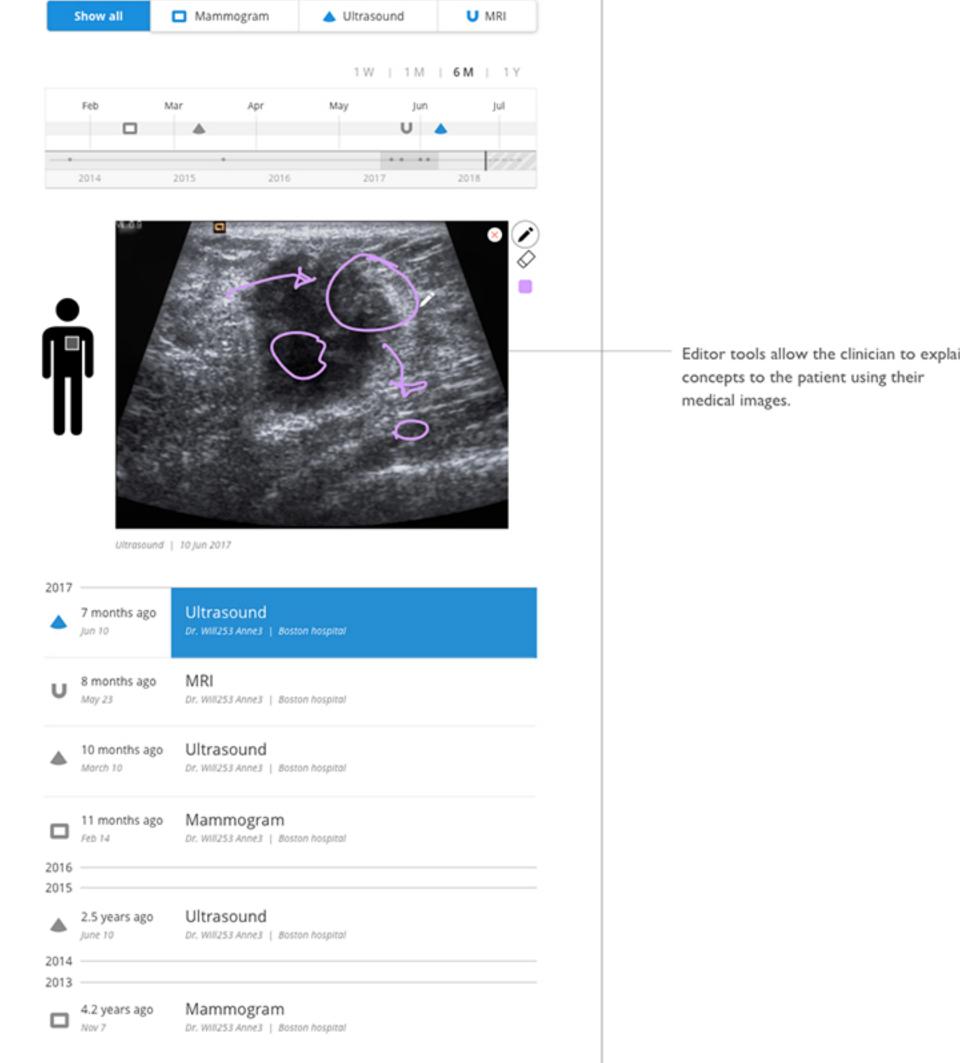
Dr. Will 253 Anne3 | Boston hospital

2014 — 2013

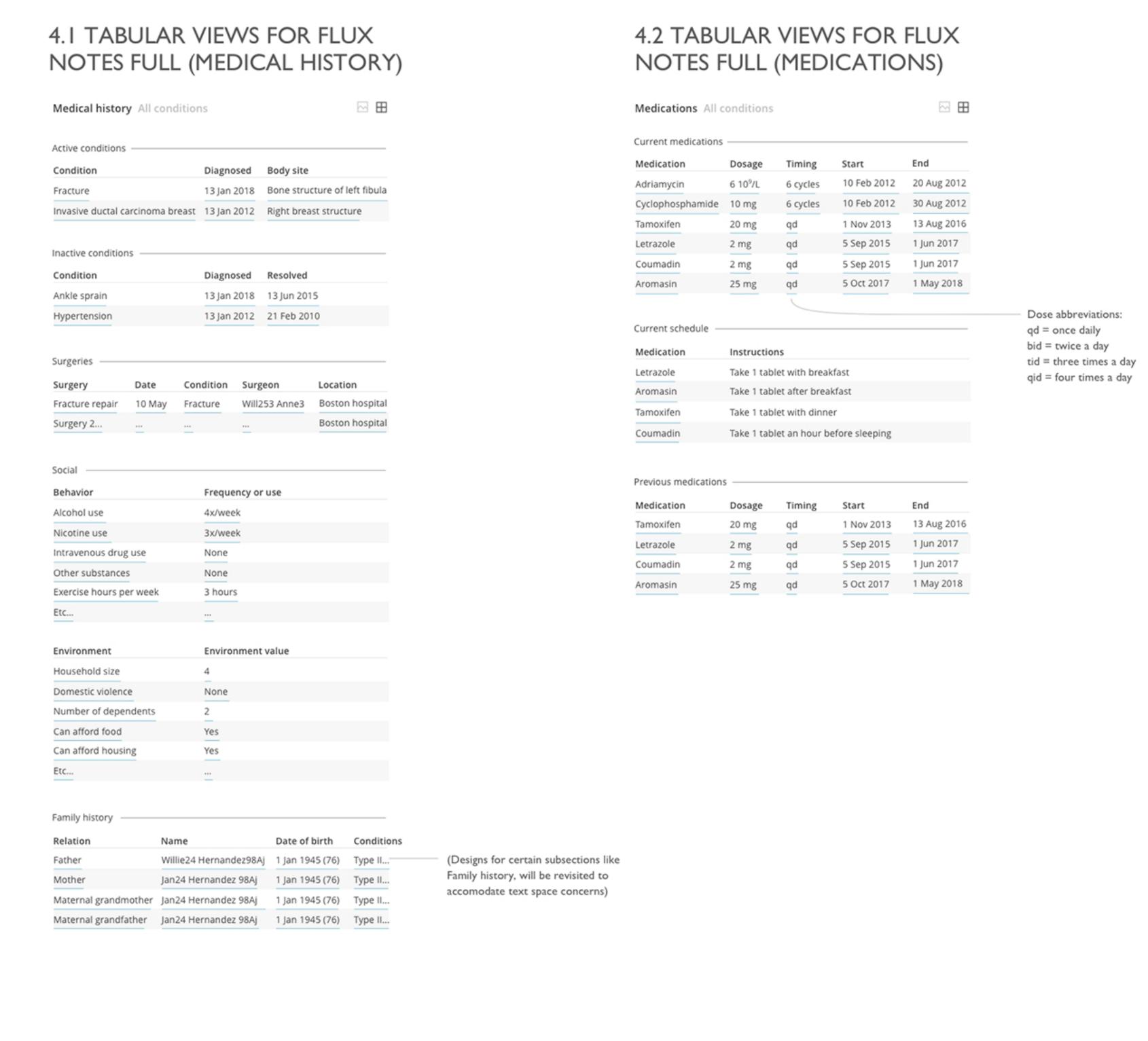








4 TABULAR VIEWS FOR FLUX NOTES FULL



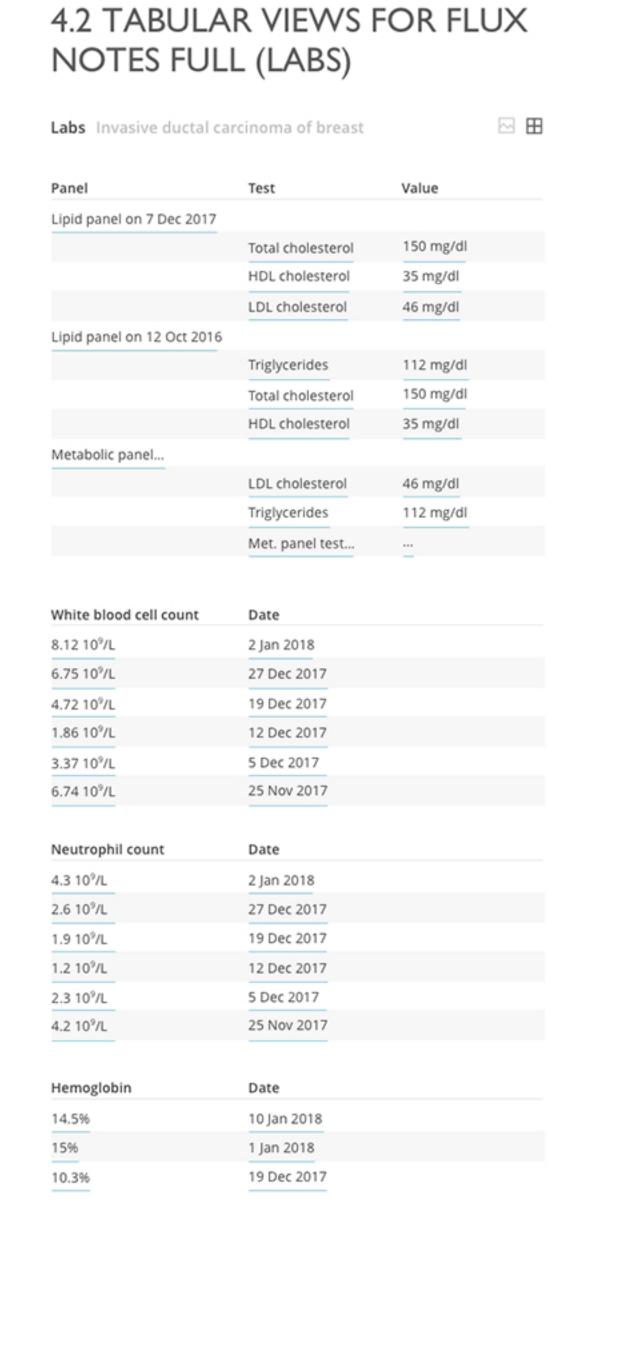


Allergy Severity Effects

Pollen Severe Causes hives

Medication —

Other —





2013