



Pressure Ulcer Injury in Unstructured Clinical Notes: Detection and Interpretation

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S49 - Care Management

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Disclosure & Acknowledgement



The authors and their spouse/partner have no relevant relationships with commercial interests to disclose.

This work was supported by NIH grant 1R01LM013323; PIs: V. Hertzberg, Joyce Ho, Roy Simpson.



PUI Detection & Prediction: a necessary task



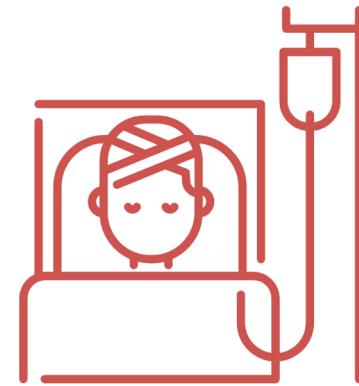
Over 2.5 million Americans develop PUI each year

Hospital readmissions due to PUI are 75% higher

Reduced quality of life, higher mortality, longer hospital stays

Penalties to the bottom 25% of hospitals as a nursing quality metric

Allocate resources better esp. for intensive and postoperative care units



Manual assessment is inefficient → Automation

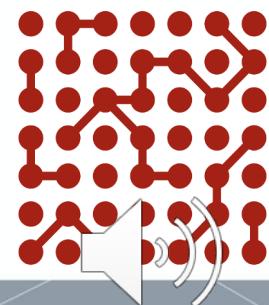


Existing challenges in PUI assessment and PUI detection literature

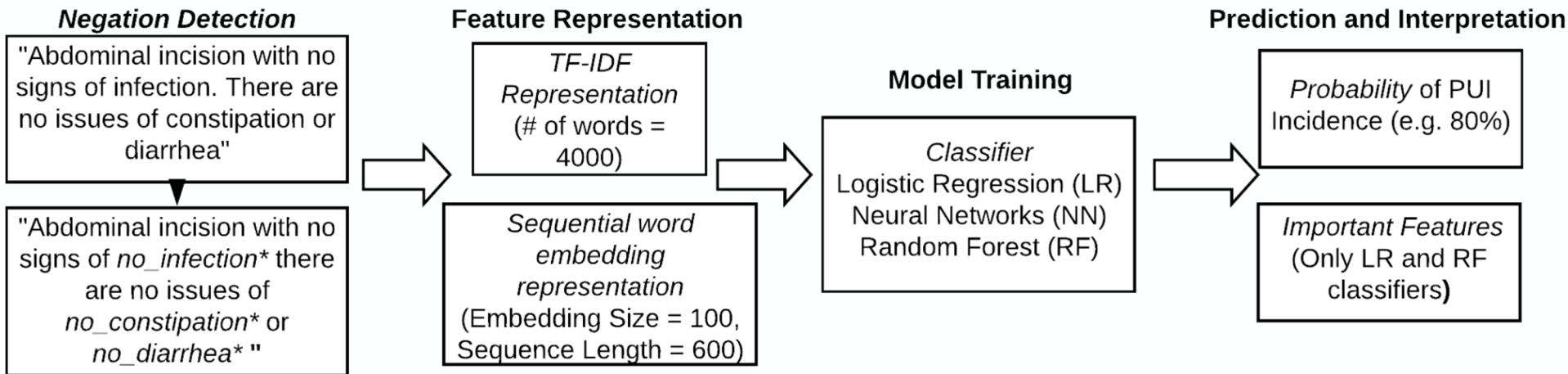
- Quarterly assessments of one hospital in a single day has many problems
- Missed opportunities to change practices leading to inadequate care
- Inefficiency of risk assessment tools such as the Braden scale
- Most works are on identifying risk factors retrospectively
- Nurse-collected data is not actively mined for patient information

Contributions

- Exploratory analysis of unstructured data (notes) for PUI detection
- Automated PUI detection enables more frequent assessments



Overall framework: PUI detection from notes



Negation detection using NER and Regex

Spacy: Extracting all mentions of named entities including disease, medication, symptoms, and chemicals

NegEX

- Employs defined regular expressions indicating negation
- Limits the scope of the negation phrase
- Filters out phrases that falsely appear to be negation phrases

“showed no evidence of **congestive** heart failure or **pneumonia**”



“showed evidence of **no congestive** heart failure or **no pneumonia**”



Feature construction and Baseline models

Text Vector representations

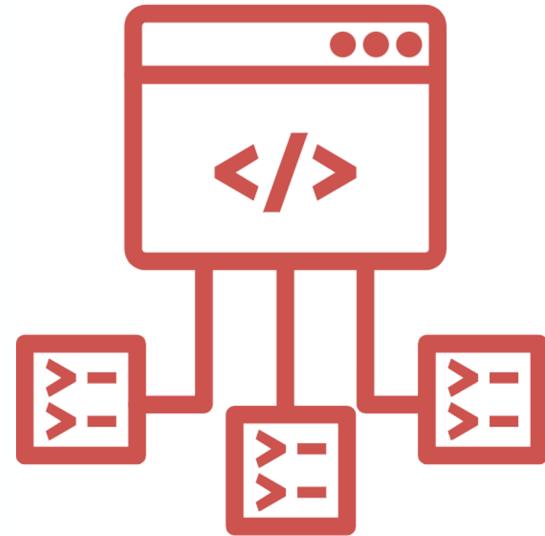
- TF-IDF representation
- Sequential Word Embedding Representation

Baseline models

- *Logistic Regression*
- *Random Forest*
- *Neural Networks*

Data Split

68% training, 12% validation & 20% test, 30 runs



MIMIC III dataset , Problem setup



Open data, 49K hospital admissions, stays of people younger than 20 are removed

PUI-positive from an ICD-9 perspective

- [707, 707.1, 707.2, 707.3, 707.4, 707.5, 707.6, 707.7, 707.9, 707.11, 707.21, 707.22, 707.23, 707.24, 707.25]

PUI-positive from a notes perspective

- [Pressure Ulcer Prevention, Skin Surveillance, Decubitus Ulcers, Impaired Tissue Integrity, Impair Skin integrity, Bed Sores, Pressure Ulcer, Pressure sore]

Stays indicating PUI in **both** (*neither*) sources constitute → + (-) class

Each + sample is matched with **4** - ones closest to it in age, gender, length of stay

Total number of samples: 3,589 **Positive samples:** 856 (23.8%)

Results: Negation Detection boosts prediction

Classifier	Average Test AUC (SD)		Average Test F1 (SD)	
	Negation-Aware	w/o Negation Detection	Negation-Aware	w/o Negation Detection
Neural Networks (NN)				
	0.8462 (0.0169)	0.8440 (0.0161)	0.6252 (0.0291)	0.6189 (0.0302)
Logistic Regression (LR)*				
	0.9022 (0.0120)	0.8720 (0.0155)	0.6905 (0.0188)	0.6455 (0.0248)
Random Forest (RF)				
	0.9533 (0.0086)	0.9530 (0.0071)	0.7887 (0.0226)	0.7862 (0.0219)



Results : Words created by negation detection contribute greatly to classification

Classifier	Found only in	Indicating PUI's	Words in the Set (importance)
LR	Negation-aware notes	Absence	mso (-0.3182), groundglass (-0.2953), swanganz (-0.2915), preoperative (-0.2730), no_ecstasy (-0.2632), no_edema (-0.2560), independent (-0.2531), no_sob (-0.2137), no_pneumothorax (-0.2107) number (-0.1918), no_pulmonary (-0.1881)
LR	Untouched notes	Absence	ganz (-0.3563), mso4 (-0.3431), lat (-0.3431), ward (-0.2286), lima (-0.1443), hyperthermia (-0.1169), pepcid (-0.1156), neoplasm (-0.1043), Sao2 (-0.1023) pyrexia (-0.1006)
RF	Negation-aware notes	Presence or Absence	no_wound (0.0016), apply (0.0011), multipodus (0.0011), swanganz (0.0008), sch (0.0005), clip (0.0004), no_skin [no_pneumothorax, unit, no_infection] (all 0.0003)
RF	Untouched notes	Presence or Absence	lat (0.0007), ptitle (0.0006), ganz (0.0005), name (0.0004), [followup, numeric, lastname, identifier] (all 0.0003), fi02, defined] (all 0.0003)



Results: Prominent features (words) overlap with medical literature on PUI

Classifier	Type of Words (or notes)	Indicating PUI's	Most Medically Meaningful Keywords in the Set (importance)
LR	Only no_ words	Presence	no_wound (0.2951), no_erythema (0.2303), no_skin (0.1629), no_infection (0.1420), no_obstruction (0.1403), no_ct (0.1291), no_secretions (0.0850), no_lesions (0.0728)
LR	Only no_ words	Absence	no_edema (-0.2560), no_stool (-0.1241), no_pain (-0.0923), no_diuresis (-0.0744), no_hemorrhage (-0.0677), no_bleed (-0.0589), no_bleeding (-0.0523)
LR	Only Negation-aware	Absence	swanganz (-0.2915), no_edema (-0.2560), independent (-0.2531), pacu (-0.1765), bloodtinged (-0.1314), no_stool (-0.1241)
RF	Only no_ words	Presence or Absence	no_wound (0.0016), [no_skin, no_tube] (0.0003), [no_infection, no_blood, no_insulin, no_erythema, no_hypotension] (all 0.0002), [no_diuresis, no_abscess, no_pain, no_stool, no_edema, no_gtt] (all 0.0001)
RF	Only Negation-aware	Presence or Absence	no_wound (0.0016), multipodus (0.0010), [no_skin, no_infection, no_tube, no_insulin] (all 0.0003), sedate (0.0002)



Using notes is promising, possible next steps

Findings of the current work

- Detection of PUI for quality assurance purposes using notes of the care team
- Negation Detection improves models' predictive performance
- Most contributing keywords have considerable overlap with medical literature

Potential extensions and directions

- Further improvement by hyperparameter tuning & more complex models
- ConText, an extension for more accurate identification of medical terms
- Predict PUI prior to its occurrence and detecting its stage



Thank you!

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