

Predicting platelet usage

R in Medicine

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How many units of platelets will the Stanford Hospital need tomorrow?



**WE WANT
YOUR GOLD.**

The stuff in your blood, not your bank.

Allison Zemek



Tho Pham



Saurabh Gombar



Leying Guan



Xiaoying Tian



Big data modeling to predict platelet usage and minimize wastage in a tertiary care system

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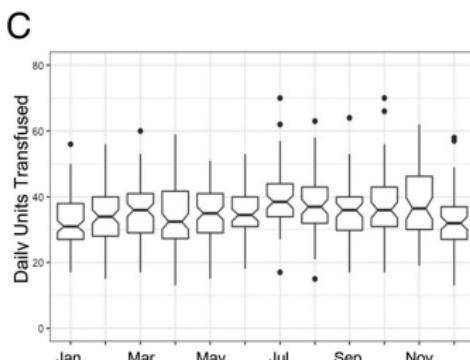
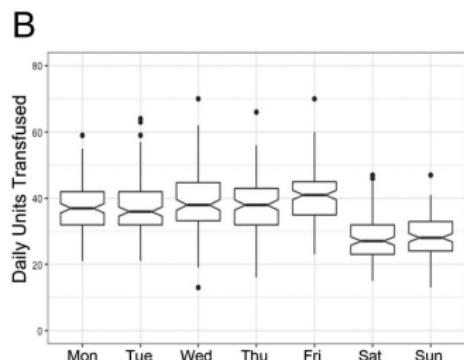
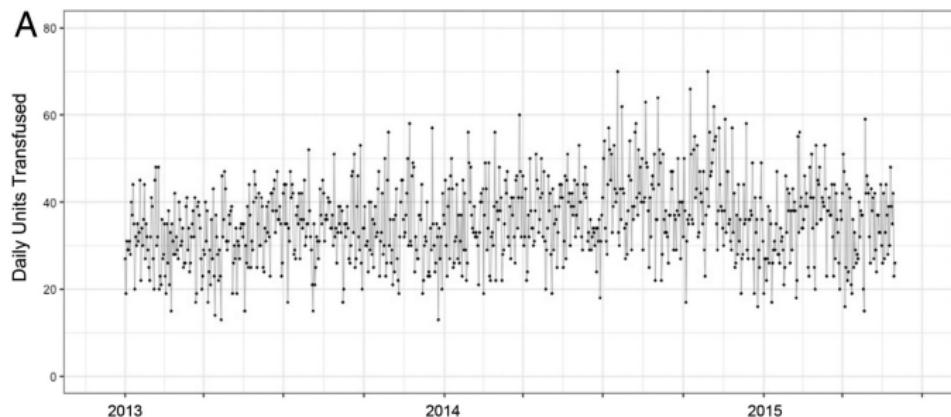
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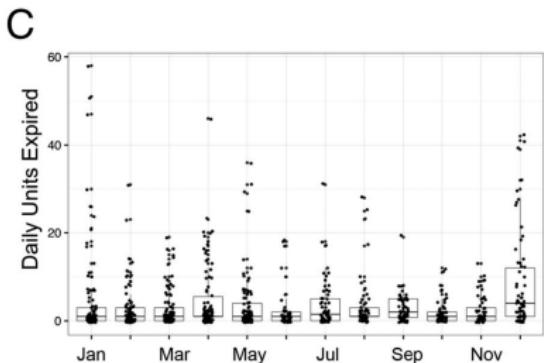
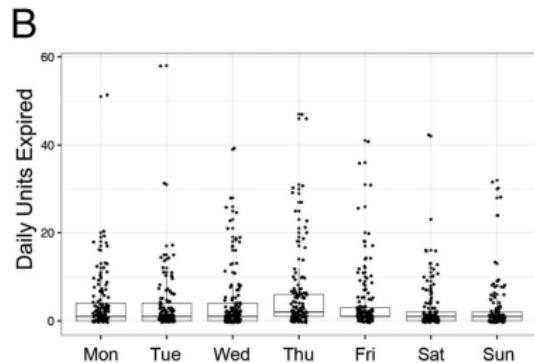
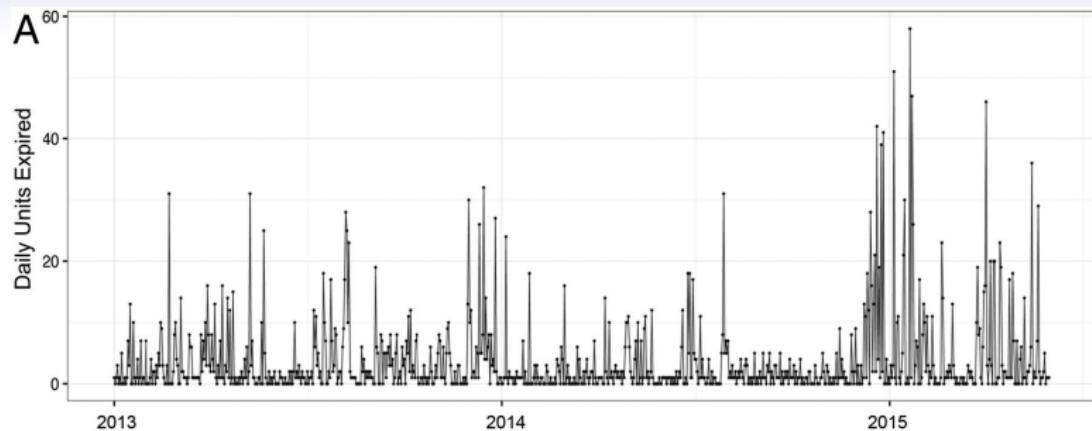
Contributed by Robert J. Tibshirani, August 10, 2017 (sent for review June 25, 2017; reviewed by James Burner, Pearl Toy, and Minh-Ha Tran)

The current system

- Each day, the Stanford blood center collects some number of units (bags) of platelets, based on the estimated needs at Stanford Hospital. The daily needs are estimated “manually”.
- Platelets have a **5 day shelf life**, and are safety-tested for 2 days. So they are **usable for just 3 days**, and are discarded after that time.
- Currently about **1400 units (bags) are wasted each year**. That's about 8% of the total number ordered.
- There's rarely any shortage (shortage is bad but not catastrophic)
- *Can we use available information about the hospital to do better?*

Data overview





Data description

Daily platelet use from 2/8/2013 - 2/8/2015.

- Response: number of platelet transfusions on a given day.
- Covariates:
 1. **Complete blood count (CBC) data:** Platelet count, White blood cell count, Red blood cell count, Hemoglobin concentration, number of lymphocytes, ...
 2. **Census data:** location of the patient, admission date, discharge date, ...
 3. **Surgery schedule data:** scheduled surgery date, type of surgical services, ...
 4. ...

Data description

We first tried to work on the individual patient level, but there were many complications:

1. Complete blood count (CBC) data:

- o 30% of patients have no CBC measurement at all
- o After being measured, a patient can (1) have a transfusion right away; (2) leave the hospital; (3) come back later in the future but we do not know when.

2. Census data:

- o Often there was no matching medical record number.

3. Surgery schedule data:

- o Often does not match previous data file at the personalized level.
- o Large percentage of missingness.

Conclusion: **Use aggregated features.**

Feature Construction

- o CBC measurement: for each day i and feature j , count the number of patients below the first quartile of the population. Use the average of the past week(11 features).
- o CENSUS record: for each day i , count the total number of patients at a location j in the hospital (26 features).

Feature Construction— continued

- o PLT transfusion record: for each day i , let y_i be the total number of PLT used at day i . Use the average of past week \bar{y}_i at day i when making prediction(1 feature).
 - o SURGERY record: for each day i , and count the number of scheduled surgeries at day $i + k$ when making prediction for day future k days, $k = 1, 2, 3$ (17 features).
 - o Day of the week information: Monday,...,Sunday
- ⇒ 61 features in total.

Notation

y_i : actual PLT usage in day i .

x_i : amount of new PLT that arrives at day i .

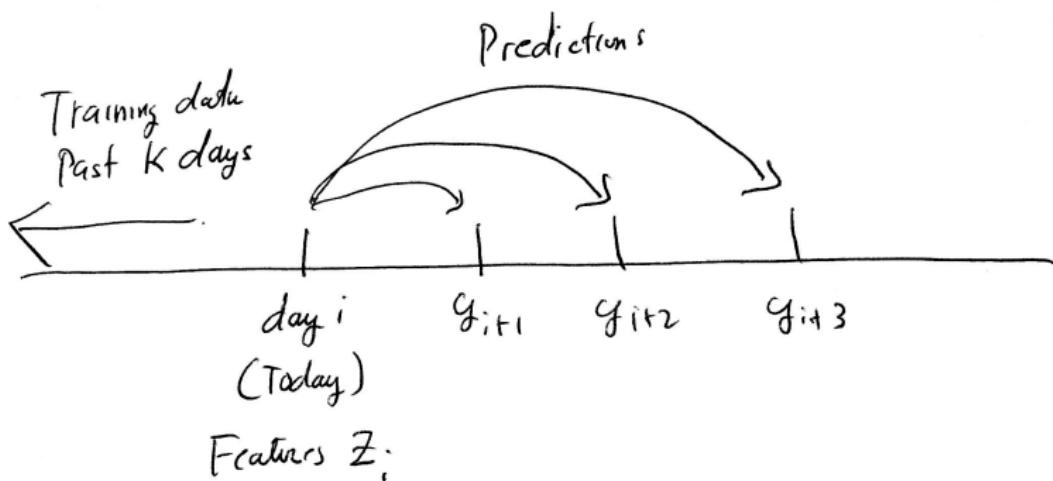
$r_i(k)$: remaining PLT which can be used in the following k days, $k = 1, 2$

w_i : PLT wasted in day i .

s_i : PLT shortage in day i .

- *Overall objective:* waste as little as possible, with little or no shortage

Our first approach: supervised learning



The Lasso for supervised learning

Given features x_{ij} and an outcome measurement y_i ,
the **Lasso** is an estimator defined by the following optimization
problem:

$$\underset{\beta_0, \beta}{\text{minimize}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_j x_{ij} \beta_j)^2 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \sum |\beta_j| \leq s$$

- Penalty \implies sparsity (feature selection)
- Convex problem (good for computation and theory)
- Our lab has written a open-source R language package called **glmnet** for fitting lasso models. Available on CRAN.

Our first approach

- Build a supervised learning model (via lasso) to predict use y_i for next three days (other methods like random forests or gradient boosting didn't give better accuracy).
- Starting at day 200, train model. Then use it moving forward, retraining model every month
- We tried training on the prior k days of data. $k =$ all data, or 400, or 150 days.
- Use the estimates \hat{y}_i to estimate how many units x_i to order. Add a buffer to predictions to ensure there is no shortage.

If $t_i = \hat{y}_i + \hat{y}_{i+1} + \hat{y}_{i+2}$, then amount to order is

$$x_{i+3} = t_i - r_i(1) - r_i(2) - x_{i+1} - x_{i+2}$$

- Works quite well- but (1) choice of buffer is trial and error, and (2) doesn't solve the problem directly (why not?)

A More direct approach

This approach minimizes the waste directly:

$$J(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i + \lambda ||\beta||_1 \quad (1)$$

where (2)

$$\text{three days' total need } t_i = z_i^T \beta, \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (\text{linear predictor}) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{number to order : } x_{i+3} = t_i - r_i(1) - r_i(2) - x_{i+1} - x_{i+2} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{waste } w_i = [r_{i-1}(1) - y_i]_+ \quad (5)$$

$$\text{actual remaining } r_i(1) = [r_{i-1}(2) + r_{i-1}(1) - y_i - w_i]_+ \quad (6)$$

$$r_i(2) = [x_i - [y_i + w_i - r_{i-1}(2) - r_{i-1}(1)]]_+ \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Constraint : fresh bags remaining } r_i(2) \geq c_0 \quad (\text{no shortage allowed}) \quad (8)$$

(9)

Emphasis shifts from **Prediction of platelet usage** to
Prediction of how many units to order

This can be shown to be a convex problem (LP). We solve it using standard software in R.

Choice of λ

We choose λ via 8-fold block-wise cross-validation: constraints and targets only involve the remaining 7 folds.

We used the objective function:

$$\sum w_i + 50\{i : r_i < 10\}$$

Important features selected

Table: Important features selected

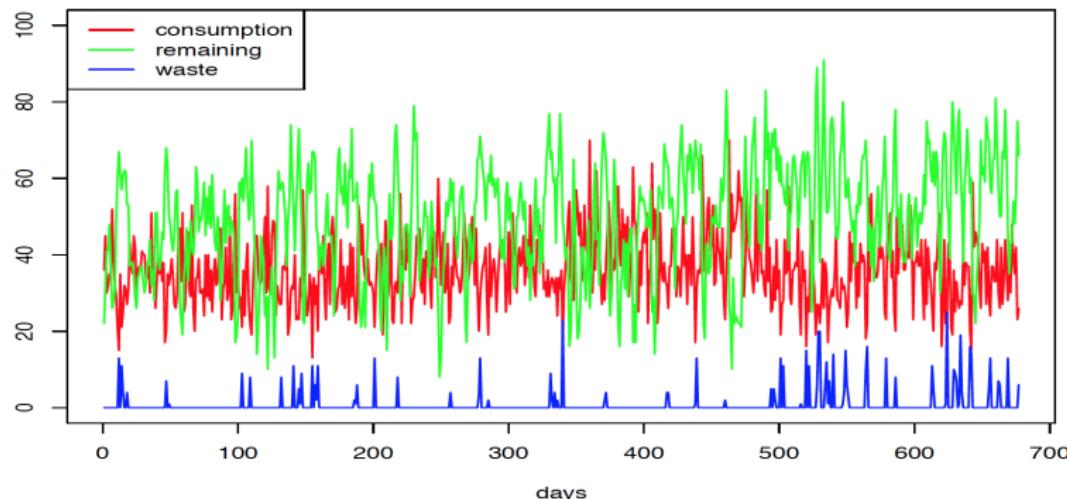
PLT transfusion record $\bar{y}_i : 5.16$	Day of week:Fri -3, Sun +2
HCT: 1.82	RDW:+1
MCHC: -3	RBC:-3
PLT: -3.5	
CENSUS B2: 1	CENSUS C2: +1.5
CENSUS E3: +2	CENSUS H1: +6
CENSUS H2: +2	CENSUS FGR: -1.5

Others:CENSUS E2.ICU, CATH PACU.....

Results: All data

Using all data points from the past as training data: no shortage, waste 389 bags(2.00%) between

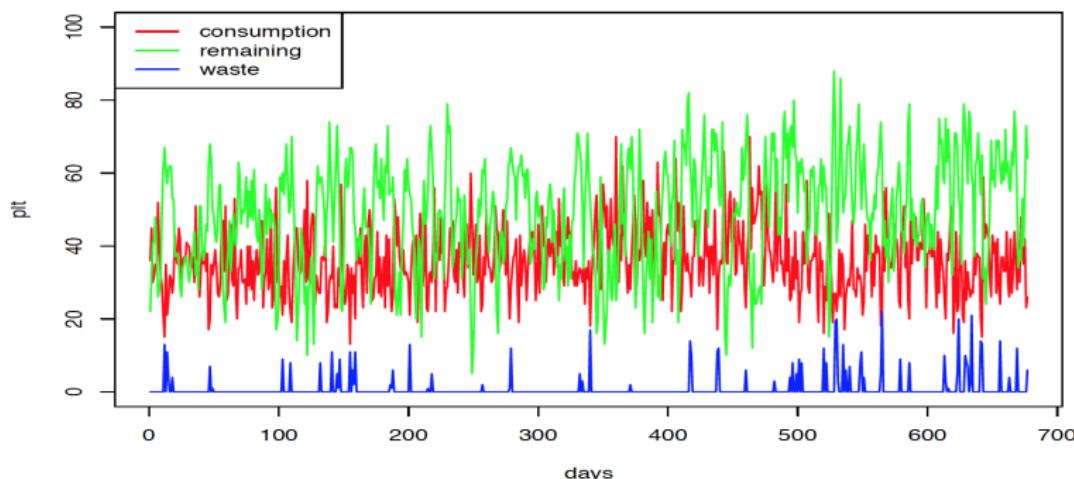
2/08/2013 – 2/08/2015



Time window 400

Using 400 data points from the past as training data: no shortage, waste 359 bags(1.85%) between

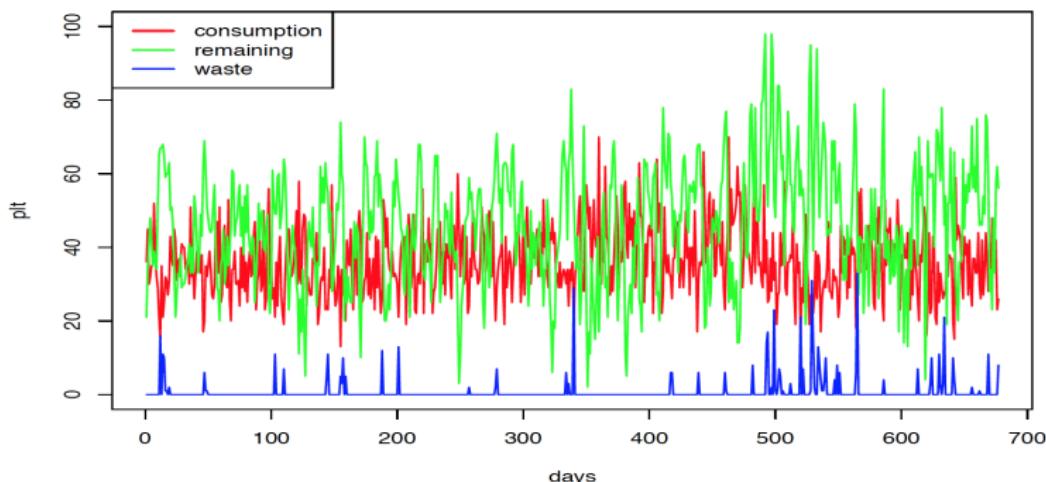
2/08/2013 – 2/08/2015



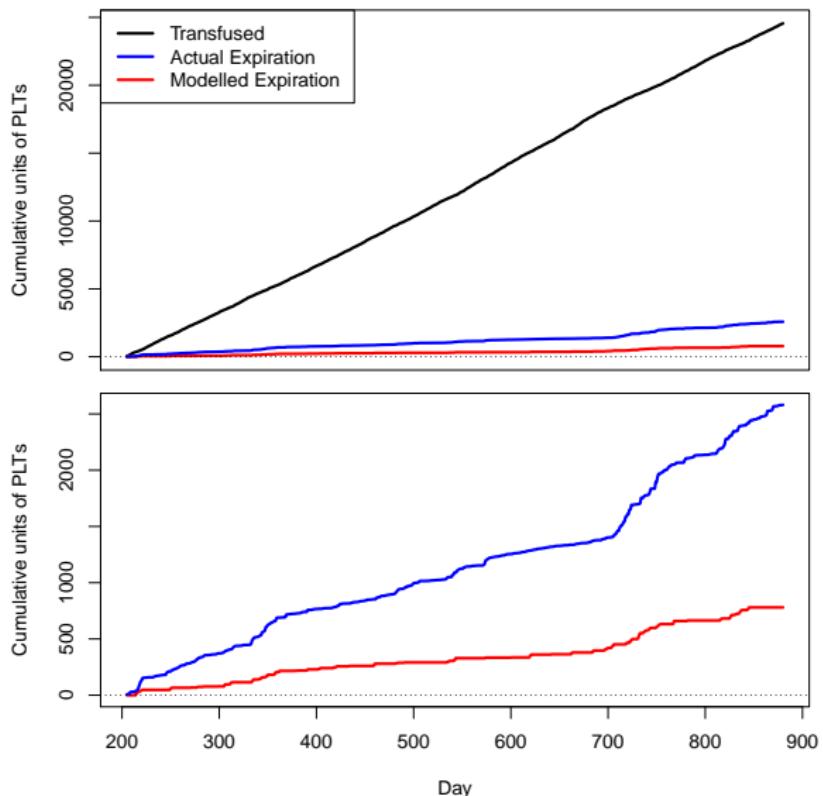
Time window 150

Using 150 data points from the past as training data: no shortage, waste 383 bags(1.97%) between

2/08/2013 – 2/08/2015



Results



Summary

- Reducing wastage from 8% to 2% corresponds to a predicted direct savings at Stanford of \$350,000/year.
- If implemented nationally could result in approximately \$110 million in savings.
- Deployed at Stanford blood center in July 2018
- We are distributing an R package so that blood centers and hospitals can train the model on their own local data , and then deploy the system. Github repo: bnaras/SBCpip
- Application to other time-limited resources?

The secrets of our success

- 1. Progressive and open-minded medical collaborators**
(Tho and Gombur)
- 2. Extremely talented and dedicated Statistics graduate students** (Guan and Tian)
- 3. First rate statistician/software engineer**
(Narashimhan) with great attention to detail

It takes a great team!

R package SBC

- Naras's work. **Important !!** with lots of messy details to tackle
- Consists of a site-specific component for data preparation, and a generic package for model fitting with an R Shiny Interface

SBC Dashboard 127.0.0.1:8783

STANFORD BLOOD CENTER

- [Dashboard](#)
- [Settings](#)
- [Apply](#)
- [Predict for Today](#)
- [Reports](#)
- [IM Plots](#)
- [Exit](#)

Configuration Settings

Filename Patterns (%s is YYYY-mm-dd)

CBC Files: LAB-BB-CSRP-CBC_Daily%s-

Census Files: LAB-BB-CSRP-Census_Daily%s-

Transfusion Files: LAB-BB-CSRP-Transfused Product Report_Daily%s-

Inventory Files: Daily_Product_Inventory_Report_Morning_To_Folder%s-

Output Files: pip-output-%s.RDS

Log Files: SBCpip_%s.json

Input and Output Locations

Data Folder: /Users/naras/R/packages/platelet-data/Blood_Center_inc

Report Folder: /Users/naras/R/packages/platelet-data/Blood_Center_Reports

Output Folder: /Users/naras/R/packages/platelet-data/Blood_Center_Outputs

Log Folder: /Users/naras/R/packages/platelet-data/Blood_Center_Logs

Model Fitting Parameters

Minimum Remaining Units:

Minimum Required Inventory Units:

History Window:

Penalty Factor:

Skip Initial:

Model Update Frequency:

Prediction Result

date	t_pred
2018-07-09	193.00

Prediction Log

timestamp	log_lvl	log_msg	log_detail
2018-08-17 17:54:03	INFO	Initial log	
2018-08-17 17:54:03	INFO	Step 1. Loading previously processed data on 2018-07-08	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Step 2. Processing incremental data for date 2018-07-09	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Processing LAB-BB-CSRP-CBC_Daily2018-07-09-08-29-38.csv	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Writing Report:/Users/naras/R/packages/platelet-data/Blood_Center_Reports/LAB-BB-CSRP-CBC_Daily2018-07-09-08-29-38-summary.xlsx	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Processing LAB-BB-CSRP-Census_Daily2018-07-09-08-02-10.csv	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Writing Report:/Users/naras/R/packages/platelet-data/Blood_Center_Reports/LAB-BB-CSRP-Census_Daily2018-07-09-08-02-10-summary.xlsx	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Processing LAB-BB-CSRP-Transfused Product Report_Daily2018-07-09-08-05-64.xls	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Writing Report:/Users/naras/R/packages/platelet-data/Blood_Center_Reports/LAB-BB-CSRP-Transfused Product Report_Daily2018-07-09-08-05-64-summary.xlsx	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Processing Daily_Product_Inventory_Report_Morning_To_Folder2018-07-09-07-30-00.xls for 2018-07-08 23:59:59 inventory	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Writing Report:/Users/naras/R/packages/platelet-data/Blood_Center_Reports/Daily_Product_Inventory_Report_Morning_To_Folder2018-07-09-07-30-00-summary.xlsx	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Step 3. Adding new increment to previous data	
2018-08-17 17:54:04	INFO	Step 3a. Creating CBC features	
2018-08-17 17:54:06	INFO	Step 3b. Creating training/prediction dataset	
2018-08-17 17:54:06	INFO	Step 4. Checking model age	
2018-08-17 17:54:06	INFO	Step 4.1. Using previous model and scaling	
2018-08-17 17:54:06	INFO	Step 5. Predicting and bumping model age	
2018-08-17 17:54:06	INFO	Step 6. Save results for next day	

The screenshot shows the SBC Dashboard interface. On the left, a sidebar menu includes options like Dashboard, Settings, Predict for Today, Reports (selected), CBC Summary, Date (set to 2018-07-10), Summarize, Census Summary, Prediction Summary, IM Plots, and Exit. The main content area is titled "CBC Summary" and displays a table of CBC test statistics.

BASE_NAME	total_N	missing_N	abnormal_N	min	q25	median	q75	max	mean	sd
HGB	1060.00	0.00	223.00	3.10	9.20	11.20	13.10	17.70	11.19	2.44
LYMAB	664.00	24.00	175.00	0.01	0.64	1.09	1.71	30.16	1.30	1.42
MCH	1060.00	0.00	261.00	19.50	29.00	30.40	32.00	40.70	30.40	2.90
MCHC	1060.00	0.00	95.00	28.90	32.70	33.40	34.10	37.90	33.37	1.11
MCV	1060.00	0.00	261.00	64.00	87.00	91.00	95.20	117.80	91.04	7.66
PLT	1060.00	1.00	314.00	5.00	134.00	204.00	270.50	1250.00	212.03	123.81
RBC	1060.00	0.00	809.00	1.06	3.01	3.71	4.36	6.52	3.71	0.85
RDW	1060.00	0.00	0.00	11.70	13.80	15.30	17.82	36.50	16.19	3.29
WBC	1060.00	0.00	269.00	0.00	5.00	7.20	10.40	87.00	8.49	6.86

The screenshot shows the SBC Dashboard interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Dashboard, Settings, Predict for Today, Reports (with sub-links CBC Summary and Census Summary), Date (set to 2018-07-10), Summarize, Prediction Summary, IM Plots, and Exit. The main content area is titled "Census Summary" and displays a table of location counts.

Location	Count
B1	17
B2	25
B3	25
C1	10
C2	22
C3	25
CAPR XFER OVERFL	2
CATH PACU	2
CDU-CLIN DEC UNIT	9
D1CC	8
D1CS	14
D2	13
D3	25
DGR	25
E1	21
E2-ICU	30
E29-ICU	23
E3	25
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT	8
F3	22
FGR	35
G1	19
G2P	13
G2S	7
H1	20
H2	15
VCL SKILLED NURSING FACILITY	17
VCP 1 WEST	13
VCP 2 NORTH	1
VCP 2 WEST	20
VCP 3 WEST	22
VCP CCU 2	8
VCP EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT	4
VCP LABOR AND DELIVERY	5

SBC Dashboard | 127.0.0.1:4393

PREDICTION TABLE

date	Platelet usage	Adj. three-day prediction	Adj. no. expiring in 1 day	Adj. no. expiring in 2 days	Adj. waste	Adj. no. to order	Adj. shortage
2018-04-10	37	158	0	0	0	0	0
2018-04-11	42	148	0	0	0	0	0
2018-04-12	35	143	0	0	0	0	0
2018-04-13	36	135	0	0	0	0	0
2018-04-14	32	146	0	0	0	0	0
2018-04-15	22	159	0	0	0	0	0
2018-04-16	50	176	0	0	0	0	0
2018-04-17	36	177	0	0	0	0	0
2018-04-18	44	168	0	0	0	0	0
2018-04-19	38	166	0	0	0	60	0
2018-04-20	49	167	0	11	0	60	0
2018-04-21	20	171	0	51	0	60	0
2018-04-22	33	179	18	25	0	25	0
2018-04-23	41	177	2	72	0	72	0
2018-04-24	43	170	31	24	0	24	0
2018-04-25	37	170	18	41	0	41	0
2018-04-26	37	164	22	39	0	39	0
2018-04-27	32	160	29	36	0	36	0
2018-04-28	36	166	29	37	0	37	0
2018-04-29	15	171	37	31	14	31	0
2018-04-30	32	166	31	28	5	28	0
2018-05-01	42	154	17	42	0	42	0
2018-05-02	42	158	17	34	0	34	0
2018-05-03	16	147	34	32	1	32	0
2018-05-04	49	139	17	30	0	30	0
2018-05-05	38	161	9	46	0	46	0
2018-05-06	33	169	22	6	0	6	0
2018-05-07	53	182	0	16	0	41	0
2018-05-08	50	171	0	26	0	60	0
2018-05-09	50	184	0	17	0	41	0
2018-05-10	46	164	0	37	0	66	0
2018-05-11	36	153	1	39	0	39	0
2018-05-12	22	160	18	63	0	63	0
2018-05-13	27	162	54	26	0	26	0

