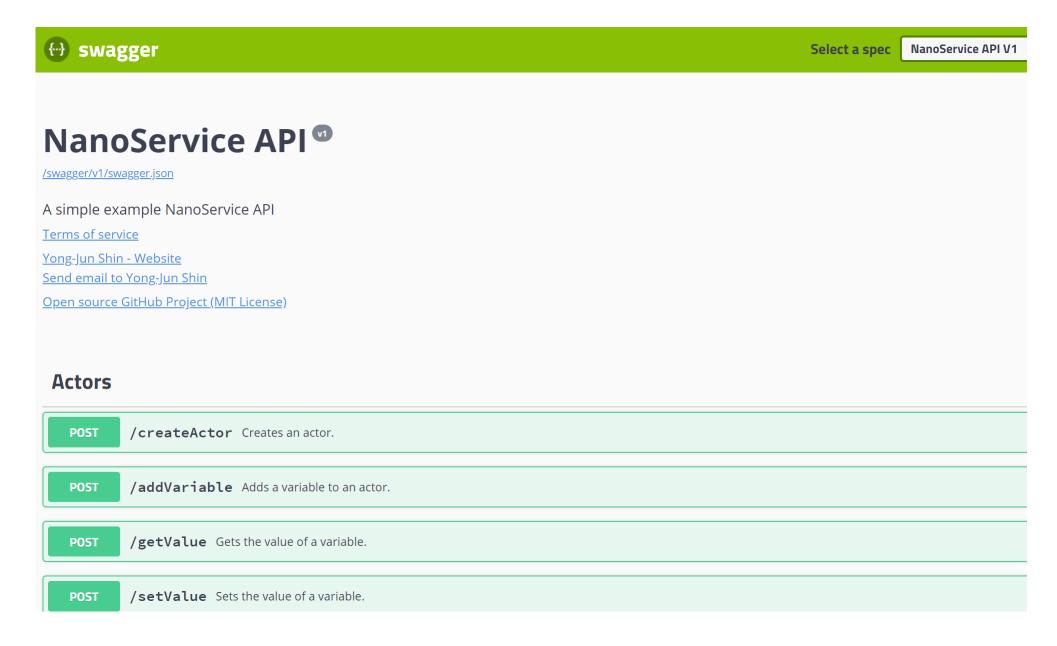
Nanoservice-enabled event-driven clinical decision support REST APIs

Hyponatremia Diagnosis Demo

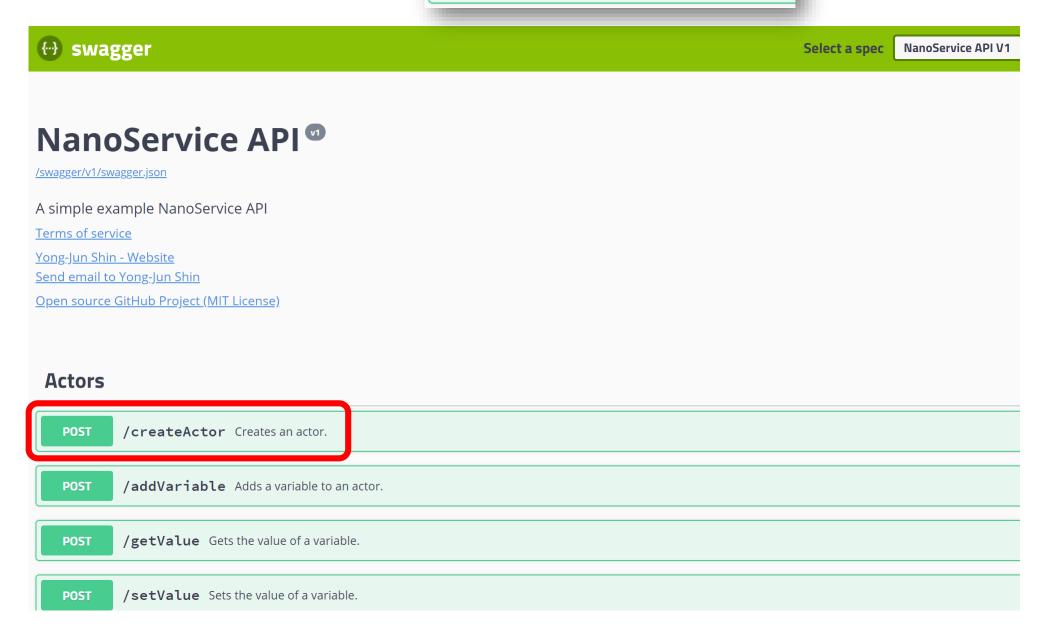
For more information about Nanoservice, please visit https://csml.uconn.edu/

Step 1: Go to http://csmlab7.uconn.edu/swagger/



Step 2 [createActor]: Click

/createActor Creates an actor.



Step 3 [createActor]: Follow the instruction and create a patient (actor) with a unique ID (actorId).

Sample request body (requestBody):

{
 "actorId": "patient032904475"
}

• "actionId": string

To try this service:

1. Click [Try it out] button (white).
2. Type your request body into "Example Vaule | Model" textbox (white). A sample request body is shown above.
3. Click [Execute] button (blue).
4. Check "Response body" (ignore "Code" for now). If you see "Actor created", your request is processed successfully. Otherwise, you will get an error messsage.

For more information about Service Fabric Actors, please see:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/service-fabric-reliable-actors-introduction



Service Fabric Actors

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/service-fabric-reliable-actors-introduction

Step 4 [addVariable]: Add a variable ("bloodSodium") to the previously created patient actor. Let the variable value be "unknown" initially

/addVariable Adds a variable to an actor. **POST** Sample request body (requestBody): "actorId": "patient032904475", "variable": "bloodSodium", "value": "unknown" "actionId": string "variable": string "value": string, int, float, bool To try this service: 1. Click [Try it out] button (white). 2. Type your request body into "Example Vaule | Model" textbox (white). A sample request body is shown above. 3. Click [Execute] button (blue). 4. Check "Response body" (ignore "Code" for now). If you see "Variable added", your request is processed successfully. Otherwise, you will get an error messsage.

Response body
"Variable added"

Step 5 [getValue]: Get the value of the variable "bloodSodium" which is "unknown".

POST /getValue Gets the value of a variable. Sample request body (requestBody): "actorId": "patient032904475", "variable": "bloodSodium" "actionId": string • "variable": string To try this service: 1. Click [Try it out] button (white). 2. Type your request body into "Example Vaule | Model" textbox (white). A sample request body is shown above. 3. Click [Execute] button (blue). 4. Check "Response body" (ignore "Code" for now). If you see the value retrieved, your request is processed successfully. Otherwise, you will get an error messsage.



Step 6 [setValue]: Set the value of the variable "bloodSodium" to 109. The unit is mEq/L and not included.

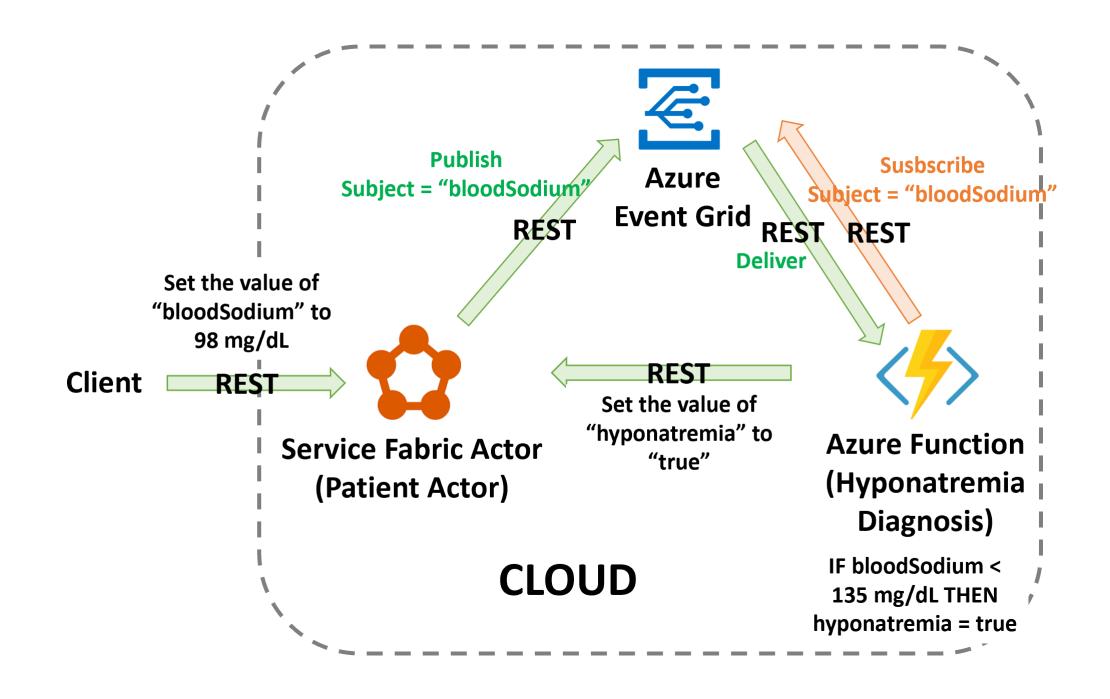
POST /setValue Sets the value of a variable. Sample request body (requestBody): "actorId": "patient032904475", "variable": "bloodSodium", "value": 109 "actionId": string • "variable": string • "value": string, int, float, bool To try this service: 1. Click [Try it out] button (white). 2. Type your request body into "Example Vaule | Model" textbox (white). A sample request body is shown above. 3. Click [Execute] button (blue). 4. Check "Response body" (ignore "Code" for now). If you see "Value set", your request is processed successfully. Otherwise, you will get an error messsage.



Note this new value is also published to Azure Event Grid.

Step 7 [getValue]: Get the value of the variable "bloodSodium" which is now changed to 109.

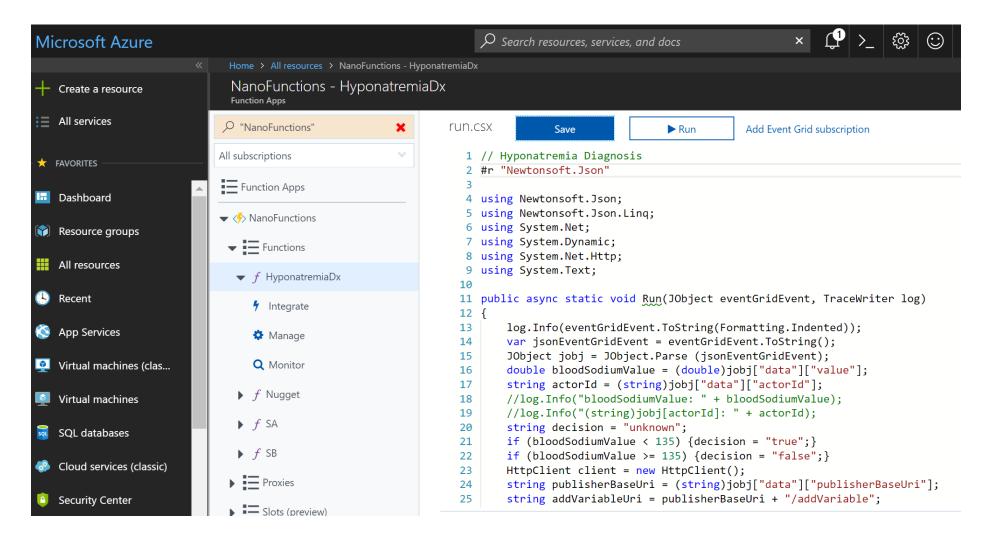
POST /getValue Gets the value of a variable. Sample request body (requestBody): "actorId": "patient032904475", "variable": "bloodSodium" "actionId": string • "variable": string To try this service: 1. Click [Try it out] button (white). 2. Type your request body into "Example Vaule | Model" textbox (white). A sample request body is shown above. 3. Click [Execute] button (blue). 4. Check "Response body" (ignore "Code" for now). If you see the value retrieved, your request is processed successfully. Otherwise, you will get an error messsage.



Code for publishing an event to Azure Event Grid

```
public async Task<string> PublishToAzureEventGridAsync(JObject data)
   string AzureEventGridTopicEndPoint = "https://topic.eastus-1.eventgrid.azure.net/api/events?api-version=2018-01-01";
   string AzureEventGridTopicAccessKey = "9UGRYFbXX3Pqr8yTp2vvhgvNBr8H00HSWza/PMdxu/0=";
   string uri = AzureEventGridTopicEndPoint;
   string topicSubject = (string)data.SelectToken("variable");
   // Event data schema (Azure Event Grid)
   // https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/post-to-custom-topic#event-data
   dynamic requestBody = new ExpandoObject();
   requestBody.id = "notSet";
   requestBody.eventType = "notSet";
   requestBody.subject = topicSubject; // e.g., bloodSodium
                                                                 Source code available at
   requestBody.eventTime = DateTime.Now;
   requestBody.data = data;
                                                                 https://github.com/yshin1209/Nanoservice
   requestBody.dataVersion = "v1";
   List<dynamic> requestBodyArray = new List<dynamic>();
   requestBodyArray.Add(requestBody);
   HttpClient client = new HttpClient();
   client.DefaultRequestHeaders.Add("aeg-sas-key", AzureEventGridTopicAccessKey);
   var request = new HttpRequestMessage(HttpMethod.Post, uri);
   string jsonRequestBody = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(requestBodyArray);
   request.Content = new StringContent(jsonRequestBody, Encoding.UTF8, "application/json");
   var response = await client.SendAsync(request);
   string stringResponseContent = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
   return stringResponseContent;
```

Azure Function https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/functions/



This Azure Function (Hyponatremia Diagnosis) subscribes to Azure Event Grid and is triggered whenever a new bloodSodium value is published (new event).

Azure Function https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/functions/

```
if (bloodSodiumValue < 135) {decision = "true";}
if (bloodSodiumValue >= 135) {decision = "false";}

If (bloodSodiumValue >= 135) {decision = "true";}

string addVariableUri = "http://csmlab7.uconn.edu/addVariable";
var firstRequest = new HttpRequestMessage(HttpMethod.Post, addVariableUri);
dynamic firstRequestBody = new ExpandoObject();
    firstRequestBody.actorId = actorId;
    firstRequestBody.variable = "hyponatremia";

string setValueUri = "http://csmlab7.uconn.edu/setValue";
var secondRequest = new HttpRequestMessage(HttpMethod.Post, setValueUri);
```

The Hyponatremia Diagnosis Function 1) decides whether there is hyponatremia or not, 2) adds a new variable "hyponatremia" to the patient actor in case the variable is not yet added, and 3) sets the value to true (hyponatremia) or false (not hyponatremia).

Step 8 [getValue]: Get the value of the variable "hyponatremia" which is now "true" (because 109 < 135)

```
Example Value | Model

{
    "actorId": "patient032904475",
    "variable": "hyponatremia"
}
```



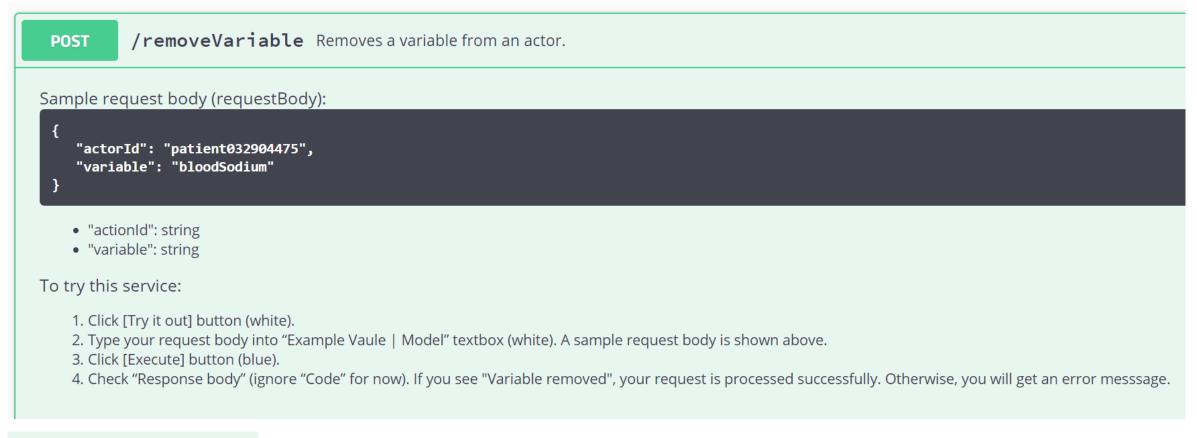
Step 9 [setValue]: Set the value of the variable "bloodSodium" to 235.

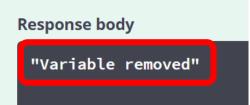
```
{
    "actorId": "patient032904475",
    "variable": "bloodSodium",
    "value": 235
}
```

Step 10 [getValue]: Get the value of the variable "hyponatremia" which is now "false" (because 235 > 135)



Step 11 [removeVariable]: Remove the variable "bloodSodium".





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