



-让行医更轻松











Dong Feng (physician)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a Chinese name; the family name is Dong (Chinese surname).

Dong Feng (Chinese: 董奉) (c. 3rd century), courtesy name Jun Yì (Chinese: 君異) was a famed practitioner of tradit Chinese medicine during the Eastern Han period. He hailed from Hougan, near what is now the modern city of Fuzhou in Fujian. Dong Feng, together with Hua Tuo and Zhang Zhongjing, was one of the "Three physicians of Jian'an", although his skill was ranked the lowest. The physician Ge Hong wrote a biography of Dong Feng in the *Shenxian zhuan*. ^[1]









The apricot forest [edit]

hospitals, as being "apricot forests".

Many legends surround the life and work of Dong Feng. As a physician, it is said that Dong Feng would refuse monetary payment for his services. Instead, he would ask patients successfully cured of minor ailments to plant a single apricot kernel, and those cured of severe ailments were asked to plant five kernels. A forest of apricot trees came to surround his home as a testament to his skill.^[1] Dong Feng became known as "He of the apricot forest". Later generations would come to describe physicians and those in the medical profession poetically as being "Those of the apricot forest", and their place of work, i.e.

Dong Feng allowed people to pick his apricots in exchange for an equal amount of grain. Ge Homan who tried to take a greater quantity of apricots than the grain he had offered to Dong Feng. man departed from the apricot grove. He was frightened by tigers and spilled several of his apricots apricots in the man's container equaled the grain that he had paid to Dong Feng, so the proof of the pro

remaining apricots in the man's container equaled the grain that he had paid to Dong Feng, shim.^[1]

25. Apricot Forest

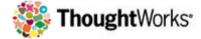
FOR SEEKING THE CURE TO WHAT AILS CHINESE HEALTH CARE.

















2012年



60万 月活跃用户

中国医生25%



50% 中国医生

覆盖120万注册医生



150个

覆盖主要专科/疾病



500万

云端电子病历数



10_个

帮助医生发表论文



码观看大会视频

















用工作坊建立品牌、成长自己

形成分层分级医疗信任

5000余专业医生,覆盖三、四线城市

背后: 云学院的社区服务能力

百余次查房、千个病历问答

背后: 云学院用户分析与推荐

不同级别转诊

背后: 云学院认知网络







回传化验报告



通过患者管理树立专业科室

北京朝阳医院心律失常随访中心



调药指导

文章给患者

直接发图片

2769名患者,覆盖三、四线城市

背后:云病房患者病历、对话分类整合

0%的周期患者脱离率

背后:云病房患教、康复指导有计划黏着性

高医患者好评率

背后: 云病房的高效、自动化任务



3观看大会视频





通过数据收集开展有效医疗研究

"骨灰级"随访, 她是这样做成的



作为河南省肿瘤医院血液科 七病区的主任,张龑莉一直 从事血液系统疾病的诊治...



收集并管理着1000多位慢粒患者

背后: 病历识别处理+病历征集

移动工具随访和依从性更强

背后:远程随访(地方跟踪)

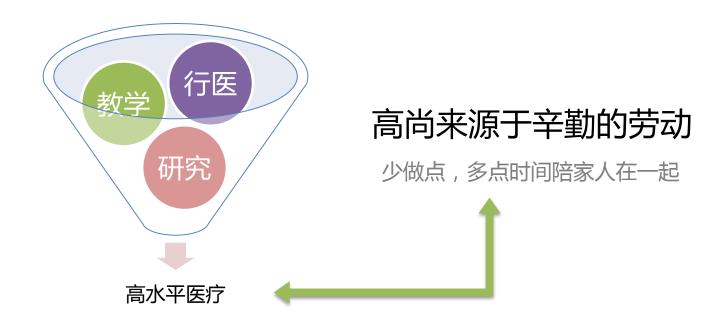
在核心期刊发表相关研究论文数篇

背后:数据分析+专家指导















高水平 ---来自于对高质量医疗的精耕细作

少一点 --- 来自于对高效率医疗的不懈追求







通过数据智能构建云学院

更意义的医生互助关系、更迅捷的知识检索和推荐







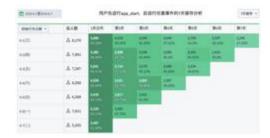


特殊事件漏斗

事件行为

医口袋 補橙 分享拼音的总次数、按天查看

BOR ME SEMBRAZISCO



Cohort留存分析









通过数据智能构建云病房

更高质量的统计结果、更方便的患者数据收集和管理

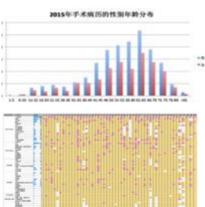




此题的设计如下:

雷帕霉素种类:

- □ A雷帕鸣(辉瑞)
- B宣欣可(华北制药,液体)
- C宜欣可(华北制药,胶囊)
- D赛莫司(杭州中美制药)
- □ E端帕明(福建科瑞药业)
- □ 其他











通过数据智能构建云数据

更高质量数据、更快速的结果统计

通过云病房的实践:促进云数据发展

通过医疗标准化:降低异构

通过数据校验规则:降低数据关联准确性

通过病历数据打分:提升数据完整性、准确性



		RBC紅细胞数		
	VBC白细胞数	(X	HGB血红蛋白	PLT血小板数
检查时间	(×10°9/L)	10°12/L)	旅度 (g/L)	(×10°9/L)
2013/10/25	210. 2		123	486
2013/10/29	164	3, 77	110	480
2013/10/30	136. 8	3.51	96	401
2013/10/31	128. 9	3.5	104	418
2013/11/2	100.3	3.42	97	381
2013/11/3	88. 1	3.4	102	397
2013/11/5	77.3	3.8	112	421
2013/11/9	76.58	3.84	121	489
2013/11/12	37. 5	3.76	115	464
2013/11/17	12.47	3.81	117	584
2013/11/19	7.4	3. 31	100	558
2013/11/26	8. 1	3.4	104	248
2013/12/10	8.9	3.56	108	207
2013/12/19	6.6	3. 53	108	161
2014/1/7	5. 46	3.38	110	160
2014/1/23	7.42	4.87	160	206
2014/2/9	9.3	4.04	133	208
2014/2/25	6.4	3.56	112	273
2014/3/18	4.9	3.61	115	218
2014/4/29	5. 6	3. 25	110	192
2014/5/22	6.9	3.05	106	212
2014/6/24	6	2.93	104	202
2014/7/22	7.4	3. 13	110	229
2014/8/21	7. 2	3. 17	111	245
2014/9/26	8	2.96	105	231
2015/1/11	6.5	3. 13	114	259
2015/2/3	5, 54	3.2	110	226
2015/7/28	7.44	3.44	115	

医生跟踪某患者数据展示







拥有核心,才是问题的解决之道 云端服务,让医疗共享开放文化







通过云端建立智能化数据获取与机器分析

技术推动数据智能

Data Collection

Rapidly collect medical data via latest mobile device, wearable device, high-speed scanner and formalized collection SOP

Data Process

Well trained human document recognition assisted by efficiency SOP embedded system and OCR algorithm

Data Structuration

Structured data storage together with standardized data analysis to build up formal meddata database

Data Visualization

Buildup visible and readable data report by machine-based statistic, analysis under standard data combine with data mining algorithm









移动化推进数据的高效采集









图像、语音识别技术实现数据快速处理









医学数据检索技术推升高效的数据存储分析







非结构化存储、列式数据库 基于特征值计算标签建模、 ES搜索引擎加速和改造







数据建模能力实现数据驱动分析与机器算法

标准化 标签学 病历规 则系统 可系统 可不能模型 流程优化模型









数据建模能力实现数据驱动分析与机器算法

标准化 系统 标签学 习系统 病历规 则系统

产品评估模型

流程优化模型

病历质量评估

Created by Unknown User (ketings, last modified on Oct 08, 2015

- 第一節發病历评估
 算法
- 第二阶段病历评估
 - · 一颗存在问题
 - · _#85555
 - MIL
 - · Wanna
 - Witt2.0
 - 算混3.0
 - 開放4.0
 開放期

第一阶段病历评估

参考: 20150611-病历波量评估

算法

- 每人的病历团量评分
 - 取每人上传的病历质量标准评分的均值Average (Σ^{\vee})
- 病历质量标准评分
 - 病防学指数M
 - 。 字报请可数N,不同科查的请可数 N_j , $_{jo}$ (科皇集合),所有病历数Z,不同科章的病历数 Z_j , $_{jo}$ (科皇集合)
 - 每人填写情况X、第一阶段取借(0,1)再款信
 - 每个字段的权量—请写率 ³/₂ = ⁵/₂ , le(0,M), je(和意集会)
 - ・等分成仍使量评分Y公式 $^{\eta} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} J_{i} \cdot X_{i}$ 。 $\lambda(DM_{i}, | \mu(阿拿集命)$
 - 概括重量符分記一化和意评分 $V \odot Z$ 、 $V_n = V_n = V_n$







技术,用智能,帮助医生





The Computing Conference THANKS

互联网+时代行医必备 杏树林=让行医更轻松

王哲 医疗和技术工匠 wangzhe@xingshulin.com



