Clinical Use of a Patient Data Management System

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Clinical Use of a PDMS

- General background: ICT in health care
- Using the PDMS in my daily practice
- Lessons learnt and wish list



The 180°- Shift (from disease- to patient-centred care)



Etienne M. TQM-Leitfaden für Spitäler, 2005:49

The 180°- Shift is also true for ICT!



Modified from J. Takala, Bern

From a data cloud to consistent delivery of care



Holistic Picture Emerges

Pickering BW et al. Crit Care 2012 16:220

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 - Patient management
 - Daily management of the ICU
 - Strategic management of the ICU
- Lessons learnt and wish list





Computerized physician order entry: Pro

• Before-afer study

ill adults

- Mixed adult ICU (tertiary academic center)
- Computerized decision support for red cell (RBC) transfusion in critically

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	2h from the onset)	Early Septic Shock - (withi Other,specify:	Requestin Consultar

Rana R et al. Crit Care Med 2006, 34:1892-7

Computerized physician order entry: Pro

- Reduction in the use of RBC
- Presumably a combined effect of
 - Education
 - Protocol
 - Decison support
 - CPOE (forcing functions)



Computerized physician order entry: Con

- Introduction of CPOE
- Tertiary care level children's hospital



Computerized physician order entry: Con

- Introduction of CPOE
- Tertiary care level children's hospita
- Possible causes of increased mortality
 - Additional time to enter orders in CPOE
 - More time spent upfront (\rightarrow reduced time at bedside)
 - Physicians
 - Nurses
 - Delays in administration of criticial medication
 - Due to centralisation of pharmacy services
 - General clinical **application program suboptimal** for ICU
- But
 - Association is not necessarily cause-and-effect relationship!

Han YY et al. Pediatrics 2005, 116:1506-12

"Smart Alarm" → Relevant provider action



Pickering BW et al. Crit Care 2012 16:220

"Smart Alarm" → Relevant provider action

VILI Alerts



Herasevich V et al. Crit Care Med 2011 39:34-9

Clinical decions-support systems: actual state

Aim: To evaluate the effect of CDSSs on clinical outcomes, health care processes, workload and efficiency, patient satisfaction, cost, and provider use and implementation.

Conclusions

- Both commercially and locally developed CDSSs are effective at improving health care process measures across diverse settings
- However, evidence for clinical, economic, workload, and efficiency outcomes remains sparse

Bright TJ et al. Ann Intern Med 2012 157:29-43 See also NIH's HTA assessment 2010, 14:No 48

Daily management of the ICU



Strategic management of the ICU

- The central role of an ICU in the acute care hospital
- Planning structures and ressources
- Orientation towards results (reporting)
- Quality control and management
 - Concentration on a few key elements
 - Taking advantage of strengths
 - Trust and positive thinking

Practice and perception—A nationwide survey of therapy habits in sepsis*

Frank M. Brunkhorst, MD; Christoph Engel, MD; Max Ragaller, MD; Tobias Welte, MD; Rolf Rossaint, MD; Herwig Gerlach, MD; Konstantin Mayer, MD; Stefan John, MD; Frank Stuber, MD; Norbert Weiler, MD; Michael Oppert, MD; Onnen Moerer, MD; Holger Bogatsch, MD; Konrad Reinhart, MD; Markus Loeffler, MD; Christiane Hartog, MD; for the German Sepsis Competence Network (SepNet)



Brunkhorst FM et al. Crit Care Med 2008, 36:2719-25

The first score: Apgar Score

Current Researches in Anesthesia and Analgesia-July-August, 1953

A Proposal for a New Method of Evaluation of the Newborn Infant.*

Virginia Apgar, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Department of Anesthesiology, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Anesthesia Service, The Presbyterian Hospital



SUSCITATION OF INFANTS at birth has been the subject of many articles. Seldom have there been such imaginative ideas, such enthusiasms, and dislikes, and such unscientific observations and study about one clinical picture. There are outstanding exceptions to these statements, but the poor quality and lack of precise data of the majority

of papers concerned with infant resuscitation are interesting.

Apgar V. Curr Res Anaesth Analg 1953, 32:260-7

What is a score (scoring system)?

- Score and scoring system
 - Rating, or disease classification system
 - Usually expressed numerically
 - Based on
 - Predefined set of variables
 - Rating of each variable, using a predefined scale

Why do we use scores in the ICU today?

- Research
 - Inclusion/exclusion criteria in prospective studies
 - Risk stratification
 - Check for balance between groups (RCT)
- Quality management & benchmarking
 - Calculation of indicators (Severity of acute illness)
 - Risk adjustment, based on outcome prediction models (SMR)
- Reimbursement (SwissDRG)
- Protocols for patient care
 - Sepsis: Use of activated protein-C
 - Liver transplant (MELD: Model for end-stage liver disease)
 - Acute care hospital ward: Trigger for medical emergency teams

Customized eSimplified SAPS



UK: Intensive Care National Audit & Reserach Centre

Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) vs. Number of admissions



Case mix programe, summary statistics 2011: www.icnarc.org

Sweden: Svensk Intensivvårdregistret – SIRS

Variable Life Adjusted Display Medlem SIR R65.1 R57.2 K92.2 J80.9 146.9 - K85.9 **-** J44.9 J09.9 - T07.9 Ej medlem SIR 171.0 G00.9 S06.9 160.9 171.8 171.9 500 R65.1 Svår Sepsis (1 932) N 14 255 △ Regionsjukhus R57.2 Septisk chock (1 524) □ Länssjukhus 450 SAPS3 J80.9 ARDS (365) O Länsdelssjukhus 146.9 Hjärtstopp (1 404) 400 K85.9 Pankreatit (367) Kumulativt Riskjusterat Resultat Svår sepsis K92.2 G-I blödning (1 665) 350 J44.9 KOL (2 535) J09.9 Influensa pandemikaratär (55) T07.9 Multipla skador (1 405) 300 S06.9 Intrakraniell skada (1 212) Septisk chock 160.9 Subarakniodalblödning (604) 250 Ao-dissektion (300) COPD 171.0 G-I blödning 171.8 Ao-aneurysm, brustet (286) 200 171.9 Ao-aneurysm, ej brustet (504) G00.9 Meningit bakt (211) 150 Multipla skador 100 50 n -50 Hjärtstopp -100 250 500 750 1 0 0 0 1 2 5 0 1 500 1 7 5 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 5 0 2 500 Konsekutivt antal vårdtillfällen

SIRS Arsrapport 2011: <u>www.icuregswe.org</u>

ICU processes and outcome: SAPS 3



Rothen HU et al. Intensive Care Med 2007, 33:1329-36



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The ICT Productivity Paradox: Confirmed?

- There is a negative effect of ICT on health care
 - Increased costs without any gain in productivity
 - Safety Problems
- Lack of gain in productivity is due to
 - Mismeasurement
 - Output difficult to measure in service industry (accessibility, convenience, ...)
 - Mismanagement
 - Overly optimistic expectations about return of investement
 - Impatience
 - Poor usability
 - Lack in focus on best ways to improve ICT use in health care
 - Functionallity in health care behind usage in "civilian" life

Jones S et al. N Engl J Med 2012 366:2243-5

PDMS: A wish list

To support clinical management of the patient

- Context-related and integrated display of clinically relevant data
 - Monitor, support systems, laboratory, drugs, ...
 - Display of trends
- Support of clinical workflow
 - Computerized physician order entry (CPOE)
 - Handover
 - Clinical decision-support system
- Allow for valid (reliable, timely, tracking) documentation

PDMS: A wish list

To support management of the ICU

- Bedside documentation of relevant information
 - Therapeutic procedures
 - Drugs, ...
 - Diagnoses
 - Administrative data
- Resource management
- Controlling and reports
- Modular configuration

Support

- Configuration
- Training
- Continuous development and adaptation to new needs

Do not forget the main goal of an ICU!

