

MESSY DATA AND RELUCTANT USERS - THE TROUBLE WITH HEALTHCARE DATA

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DataCouncil NYC 2019

HI, I'M SAM!

PhD in semantic web, knowledge representation and automated reasoning

Data Insights Engineer = end-to-end data product development

Spent 5 ½ years at Flatiron Health in NYC analyzing oncology data

- Less big data, more artisanal handcrafted data
- Less data science, more subject matter expertise

Twitter: @spbail



sambail, one word.

@spbail



Healthcare data scientists in academia: "We built a cool model with this data!"

Healthcare data scientists in industry: "Well the data is a homogenous mess and HIPAA makes things hard and you really need domain experts and your users probably won't trust you..."

#MLConfNYC

10:20 PM - 29 Mar 2019

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↻ 2

♡ 12



OUTLINE

1

----- The vision -----

2

The problem:
Messy data

3

The other problem:
Reluctant users

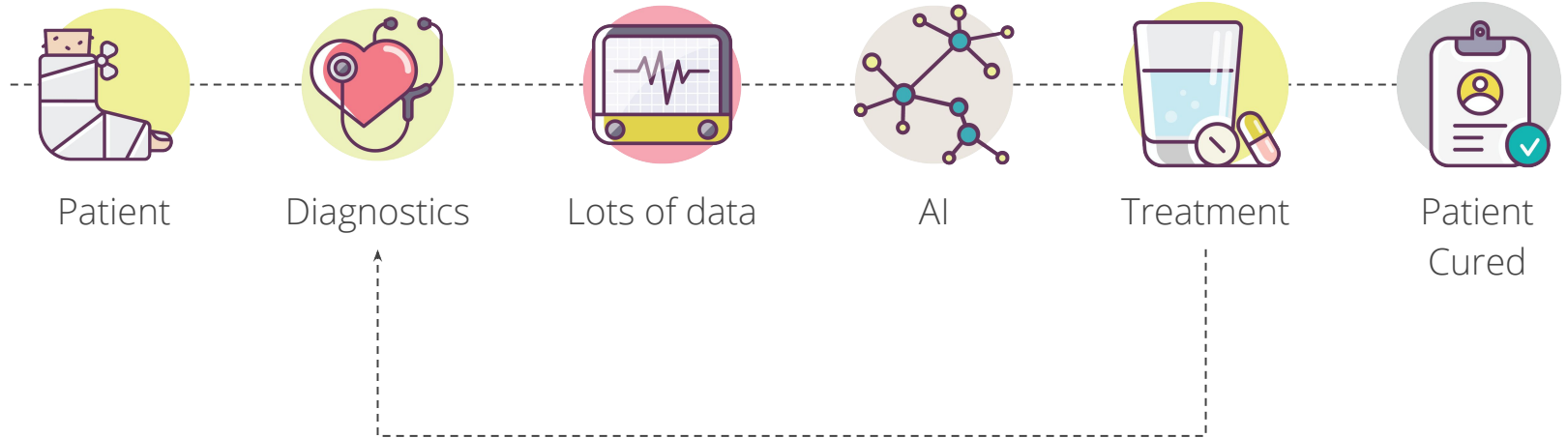
4

Paths
forward -----

1 - THE VISION

I, for one, welcome our robot overlords.

THE AI DOCTOR



HIGH HOPES

IBM Watson for Oncology is a prominent example of healthcare + AI in recent years

Starting in 2011, over fifty organizations announced Watson collaborations

By 2017, only five projects out of a sample of 24 had been launched

Babylon Health is a patient-facing app that provides an AI chatbot for triaging symptoms

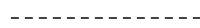
Babylon has two contracts with the NHS in the UK

In 2018, physicians voiced concerns about the accuracy of 10-15% of the bot's diagnoses

HEALTHCARE DATA CHALLENGES



Technical challenges



User acceptance challenges

2 - THE PROBLEM: MESSY DATA

Healthcare data is hard! Let's go shopping.

“HEALTHCARE DATA”

WORKING DEFINITION:

Any kind of “real-world” data that is generated as part of a patient’s and clinician’s interaction with data capturing software and medical devices, e.g. medical records, scans, lab and pathology reports, billing records, chat interactions, device data, etc.

JUST *HOW* MESSY?



“Structured” and unstructured data



Gaps in data



Data silos



Ambiguity in medical text



Privacy restrictions

“Structured”: discrete database fields, might still allow free-text
Unstructured: Scanned letters, lab reports, faxes, physician notes

SAMPLE VISIT NOTE

Initial - CCC

Note Date: 11/08/16

Signed by (ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON), MD, PHD on 11/11/16 at 3:32 pm Affiliation:
HOSPITAL

Active Medication list as of 11/08/16:

Medications - Prescription

FLUROSEMIDE – 20 mg daily

TYLENOL – OTC as needed

This is a first office visit to my clinic by Mr. XXXX, a very pleasant 57-year-old male patient, who sustained in 1993, as the result of a ski accident, a pelvic fracture with vertical shear that has healed in about an inch vertical shortening. Nevertheless, Mr. XXXX has had a remarkably active life. He exercises and has been managing very well over the last few years until recently when he has developed some groin type pain, very reminiscent of arthritic symptoms. Films obtained today confirmed that finding with some bone-on-bone contact and significant posttraumatic hip osteoarthritis.

He actually has a remarkably good gait. He has overall good strength. He has pain along the groin. He has a little bit of anterior medial pain that may be muscular in nature and even though he has a leg length discrepancy, he walks a very normal gait on exam. His extremity appears to be sensory intact and well perfused. He reports the typical symptoms of pain on initiation of motion, winter pain and pain at end of the day.

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Privacy
restrictions

Patients see multiple clinicians
EHR migrations
Workflow changes

THE PATIENT JOURNEY*

WHAT IS HAPPENING

Tests at PCP,
sent to
outside lab

Referral
to clinic A

More
tests and
diagnosis

Treatment
and
recurring
tests at
clinic A

Patient
continues
treatment
at clinic B

Hospitalization

Referral to
hospice

** Heavily simplified and based on what I've seen in oncology - I'm not a doctor!*

THE PATIENT JOURNEY*

WHAT WE MAY
SEE IN CLINIC
B'S EHR

Mention in
visit note,
backfilled
data might
be off

Mention in
visit note
(maybe)

Recurring
records and
visit notes

Mention in
visit note
(maybe)

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Privacy restrictions

Data is (physically) hard to access

“No” data model or coding standards

Scaling beyond a single institution is hard

JUST *HOW* MESSY?



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Data silos



Ambiguity in medical text



Privacy restrictions

Heavy use of acronyms and abbreviations
Sequencing of longitudinal data is hard

JUST *HOW* MESSY?



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Privacy restrictions

We can't just store data “in the cloud” (HIPAA* etc)
Linking data sets and mapping entities is limited
Sharing (and validating) data is hard

* Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

SIDEBAR: HOW DID WE GET THERE?

US HITECH ACT
2009: Encourage
EHR **adoption**, but
not **interoperability**

Data was an
afterthought - meant for
humans to look at
("Glorified paper")

UX was an
afterthought - data
entry is painful and
encourages **dictation**

No incentive to
document anything in
structured form if it's
not needed for billing

THE TL;DR

Getting **clean** and **reliable** healthcare data as input for any kind of analytical application is hard.

Scaling data access and standardization across the boundaries of a single institution is hard.

3 - THE OTHER PROBLEM: RELUCTANT USERS

Or, "Why Doctors Hate Their Computers"

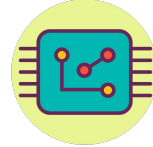
“DOCTORS HATE THEIR COMPUTERS”



Slow data
entry



Alert
fatigue



Insights and
then what?



Lack of
transparency

“Most days, I will have done only around **thirty to sixty per cent** of my notes by the end of the day”

Susan Sadoughi, “Why Doctors Hate Their Computers”

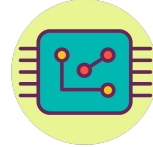
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Insights and
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“Of roughly 350,000 medication orders per month, pharmacists were receiving pop-up alerts on **nearly half** of them”

Robert Wachter, “The Digital Doctor”

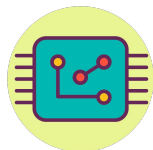
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Insights and
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Lack of
transparency

“If we use AI to detect more spinal fractures,
we've now shifted the problem to having
to treat more patients”

Kerry Weinberg (Amgen), MLConf NYC 2019

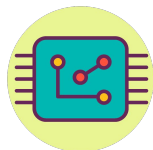
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Insights and
then what?



Lack of
transparency

“I would certainly want to see **some validation** to whether the [data] is representative of anything that would make sense”

Dr. Jonathan Chen, “Why Doctors Hate Their Computers”

THE TL;DR

It will take more and continued effort to convince clinicians that computers are **helpful**, not just **painful**.

4 - PATHS FORWARD

Don't give up just yet.

PATHS FORWARD FOR AI + HEALTHCARE DATA*

BE PREPARED

Expect inconsistent data
Build a strong data engineering culture (monitoring, alerting, QA, ...) to detect and prevent data issues

Have a Plan B

What if your data source changes, e.g. workflow changes, provider changes...

CLINICIAN-FACING

Practice workflows
Claim denial prediction, clinical trial matching...

Value-based care
Predict and reduce hospitalizations...

Image processing
Annotating and diagnosing scans, e.g. Microsoft InnerEye

PATIENT-FACING

Administrative tasks
Cost and benefit management, scheduling, communication...

Triaging (“digital nurse”)
Prevent hospital visits, e.g. Babylon, Sensely

Mental health
Lower barriers and reduce stigma, e.g. Youper, (Talkspace)...

* Focused on applications that target clinicians and patients rather than researchers and biased by my own perspective

THANK YOU

Sam Bail @spbail

Data Insights Engineer

REFERENCES

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- [8] [The Digital Doctor](#) (excerpt here)
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- [10] [Dr Murphy on Twitter](#)
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- Thanks to Lucy Bridges (@linuxlucy) for a detailed overview of data flow in the NHS.