Clinical Informatics for Varied EHR Systems

State of Science and Gaps

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Goals

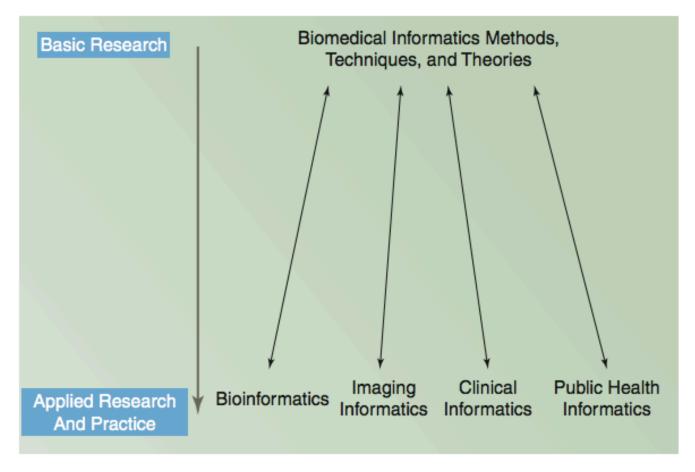
Define clinical informatics

• The role the EHR and CDS plays in precision medicine

Technology and information gaps impacting precision medicine

Clinical informatics approaches to address gaps

Biomedical informatics is motivated by problems from a biomedicine domain



(Shortliffe & Cimino 2014 Fig 1.19. Biomedical Informatics as a Basic Science)

Clinical Informatics

 "Clinical informatics is the application of informatics and information technology to deliver healthcare services" (https://www.amia.org/applications-informatics/clinical-informatics)

Clinical care activities (medicine, pharmacy, nursing, dentistry, etc)

Patient-oriented informatics applications

Clinical care activities in precision medicine

• P4 MedicineTM (Hood L, Nat Biotechnol, 2011)

• Predictive

Preventive

Personalized

Participatory

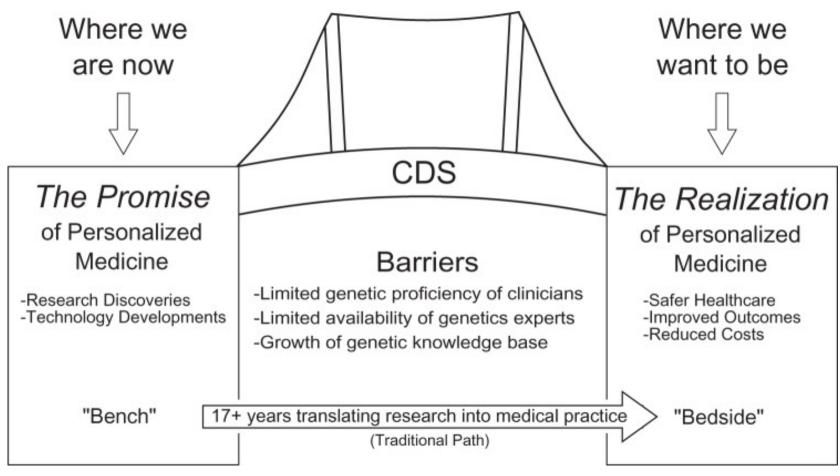
eg., family history of risk/susceptibility

eg., prevent adverse drug reactions

eg., complex disease risk advice

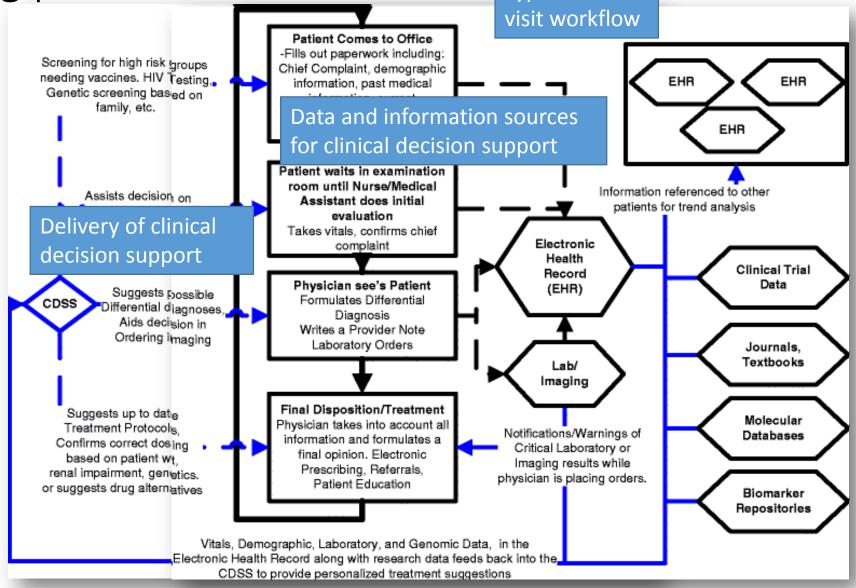
eg., self-management of complex diseases

Clinical decision support as a bridge to overcome barriers to realizing precision medicine



(Welch & Kawamoto et al. JAMIA, 2012. Figure 1 Retrieved from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3638177/)

Facilitating precision medicine with Typical office lecision support



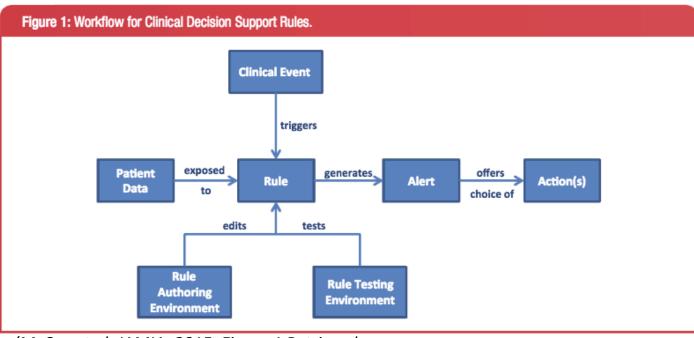
(Castaneda et al. Journal of Clinical Bioinformatics, 2015. Retrieved from: http://jclinbioinformatics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13336-015-0019-3)

Technology and information gaps in implementing precision medicine

- Healthcare delivery process
 - Workflows are variable (timing & transactions)
 - Multiple stakeholders (patient, healthcare providers, lab professionals, bioinformatics professionals, health IT professionals)
- Data and information sources for clinical decision support
 - Various data sources
 - Data storage, access and exchange (while ensuring privacy & security)
 - Ensure high quality and identify actionable data and information
- Delivery of clinical decision support
 - Mechanisms for delivery vary
 - Dependence on vendor specified capabilities
 - Current CDSS are inadequate

Clinical informatics approaches to address gaps: Healthcare delivery process

- Understand and document context and workflow for tailored solutions
 - Workflow process (what are pre-EHR, EHR, and post-EHR the tasks?)
 - Who are the stakeholders?
 - What and how data are used?
- Pre- & post- implementation monitoring



(McCoy et al. JAMIA, 2015. Figure 1 Retrieved from:http://jamia.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/pmidlookup?view=long&pmid=26104739)

Gaps

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Clinical informatics approaches to address gaps: Data and information sources for CDS

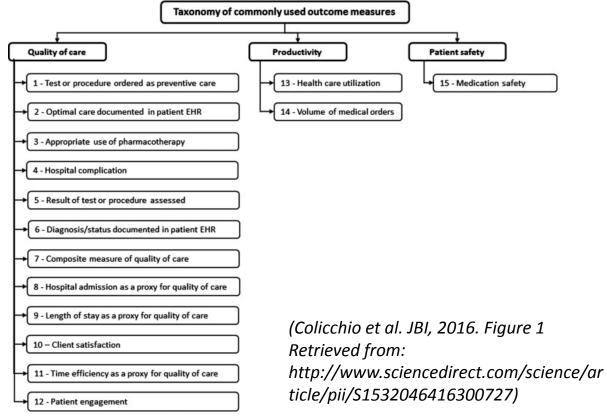
- Understand what are needs for and availability of data and information
- Use of standardized terminology and data exchange standards
- Establish an "integrated knowledge environment" to connect structured/disparate with unstructured/text-based database repositories (Castaneda et al. Journal of Clinical Bioinformatics, 2015)
- Share actionable interpretations and authoritative, concise, informative guidance

Gaps

- Various data sources
- Data storage, access and exchange (while ensuring privacy & security)
- Ensure high quality and identify actionable data and information

Clinical informatics approaches to address gaps: Delivery of clinical decision support

- Characterizing CDS capabilities
 - Most EHR's lack some CDS capabilities (McCoy et al. JAMIA, 2015)
- Understanding readiness to adopt CDS
- User experience and design considerations
- Measure CDS adoption
- Measure impact of CDS on outcomes



Gaps

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- Dependence on vendor specified capabilities
- Current CDSS are inadequate

Summary of gaps and challenges

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