



September 22, 2016

**Save Time, Improve Quality
and Patient Care. It only takes
the push of a button!**

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Faculty / Presenter Disclosure

- **Faculty:** Jesse Lamothe, Quality Improvement Decision Support Specialist (QIDSS) HNHB LHIN FHTs
- **Relationships with commercial interests:**
 - No relationships with commercial interests

Disclosure of Commercial Support

- This program has not received financial support or in-kind support from any organization
- **Potential for conflict(s) of interest:**
 - Jesse Lamothe has not received payment or funding from any organization supporting this program AND/OR organization whose product(s) are being discussed in this program.

Mitigating Potential Bias

- There are no potential sources of bias.

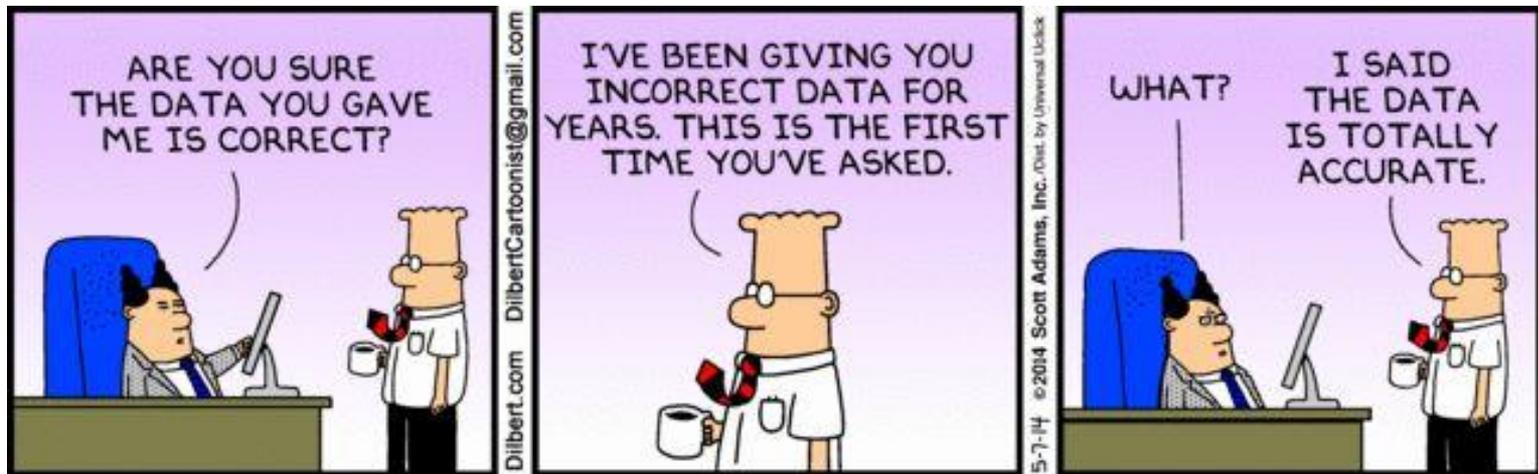
Are you able to pull population health and chronic disease data from your EMR?

Are you confident about the queries you run on your EMR?

Do you trust that the data is correct?

Data-Driven Decision-Making

- If we are making decisions based on data, how can we ensure that the data we are using is accurate and reliable?



Learning Objectives

- To provide practice teams with:
 - A solution that will allow them to optimize their EMRs
 - A valid and reliable tool that will more accurately & efficiently detect patients with chronic diseases
 - A starting point to prevent & manage patients with chronic diseases



Technical Team

- Brice Wong, QIDSS, Erie-St. Clair FHTs
- Charles Bruntz, QIDSS, North East LHIN FHTs
- Thivaher Paramsothy, Director of FHOCare, DoctorCare

Communication Team

- Sara Dalo, Manage of Quality, Experience and Patient Safety, Windsor FHT
- Greg Mitchell, QIDS Knowledge Translation and Exchange Specialist, AFHTO
- Jesse Lamothe, QIDSS, Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant LHIN FHTs



AP Team Purpose

- Improve access to clinical data through the development of standard queries for five major EMRs so that teams across the province can collect data on chronic conditions

Goals of the AP Team

- Provide health teams with consistent searches for multiple disease conditions across multiple EMRs
- Be able to easily and consistently identify patients not previously identified
- Provide tools that aid in offering early treatment to mitigate disease progression
- Help teams improve patient outcomes
- Reduce cost to the healthcare system

AP Team Methodology

Step 1

Identify priority conditions



AP Team

Step 2

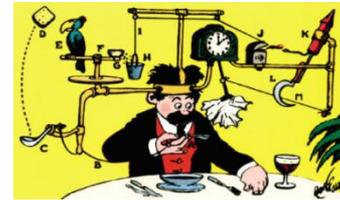
Leverage existing case definitions and collaborate with experts



AP Team

Step 3

Develop, test, and revise queries



AP Team

Step 4

Validate queries with confirmed diagnosis registries



afhto-member FHTs

Step 5

Retrieve queries from afhto



Practice Team

Step 6

Import the queries to your EMR



Practice Team

Step 7

Extract reliable and meaningful data



Practice Team

Step 8

Use the data for practical application



Practice Team

Step 1

Identify priority conditions



AP Team

Step 2

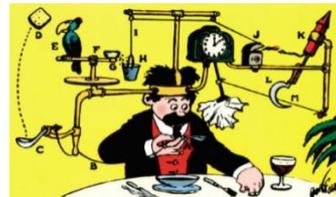
Leverage existing case definitions and collaborate with experts



AP Team

Step 3

Develop and test queries



AP Team

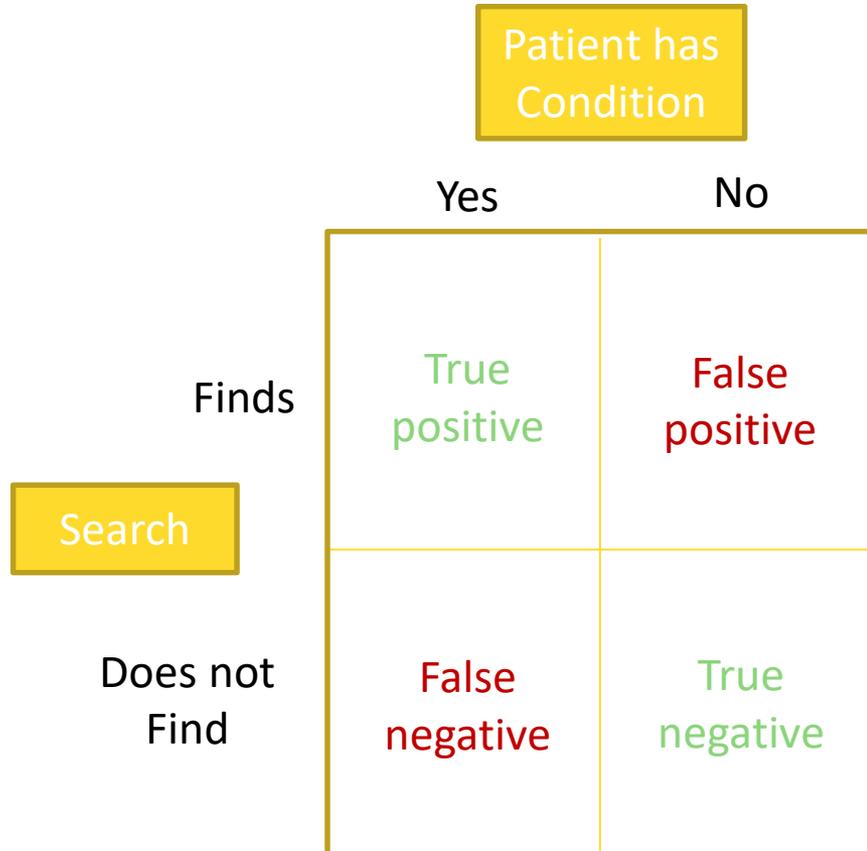
Step 4

Validate queries with confirmed diagnosis registries



afhto-member FHTs

Diagram for Term Definitions



Practice Team

Step 5

Retrieve queries from afhto



Practice Team

Step 6

Import the queries to your EMR



Practice Team

Step 7

Extract reliable and meaningful data



Practice Team

Step 8

Use the data for practical application



Practice Team

Search

2 a1c
 20+ females - Date of Latest Pap
 A1C greater than 9
 A1c+BP +LDL
 AFHTO COPD PSS Frontend Search Fi
 AFHTO Diabetes PSS Frontend Search
 Age 0-4
 Age 10-18
 Age 18-29
 Age 19-34
 Age 30-54
 Age 35-49
 Age 5-9
 Age 50-64

CPP Prob ICD-9 no items start with 256.4
 and
 CPP Prob ICD-9 no items start with 648.8
 and
 CPP Prob ICD-9 no items start with 249
 and
 CPP Prob ICD-9 no items start with 790.29
 and
 CPP Prob ICD-9 no items start with 775.1
 and
 CPP Prob ICD-9 any item starts with 250
 or
 CPP HPH ICD-9 any item starts with 250
 or
 CPP Prob ICD-10 any item starts with E10

Search for Patients of These Doctors: Other doctor

Include Matched Data with Results Include Deleted Records in Evaluation

Report Format

Title: D2D 3_0 Diabetes Denominator

Patient #	Md Name	Privacy
-100		Privacy

Notes:

At the push of a button!



Practical Application of Queries

- We can use the queries to:
 - Identify patients with chronic diseases and code them with ICD-9, ICD-10, SnoMedCT
 - Develop and maintain disease registries
 - Quickly generate call lists for preventative health measures
 - Ultimately improve patient outcomes

AP Queries

(Across multiple EMRs)

- Currently Available
 - Diabetes
 - COPD
 - CHF
- In Development
 - Depression
 - Hypertension

Partners in development

St. Michael's

Inspired Care. Inspiring Science.



CARDIAC CARE NETWORK



How do I get them?

Obtaining the Queries

- Telus Queries -
<https://telushealthcommunity.force.com/pssuitecommunity/thritelogin>
- Accuro - Alert Publisher
- OSCAR – contact Greg
- Greg Mitchell greg.Mitchell@afhto.ca

Thank you!



The views expressed in this publication are the views of OntarioMD and do not necessarily reflect those of the Province.

Technical Note – Positive Predictive Value (PPV) and Sensitivity

The definitions for PPV and Sensitivity are based on the terms defined as follows:

- True Positive: A patient who has the condition and is found in the search results.
- False Positive: A patient who does not have the condition but is found in the search results.
- True Negative: A patient who does not have the condition and is not found in the search results.
- False Negative: A patient who has the condition but is not found in the search results.

- **PPV:** ratio of true positives divided by the sum of the true positives and the false positives.

Example 1: we run the AFHTO diabetic search on a Physician's Practice. If 80 patients have diabetes and are found in the search results, and 20 patients don't have this condition but are found in the search results, then the PPV in this hypothetical scenario is 80%.

The PPV is used to indicate the probability that the patient really has the specified disease when it is found in the search results.

Sensitivity: ratio of true positives divided by the sum of the true positives and false negatives.

Example 2: Same search results as in example 1. Now, we learn that 80 additional patients have this condition in this Physician's Practice but are not found in the search results: The sensitivity in this hypothetical scenario would be 50%.

The sensitivity indicates the proportion of people who are found in the search results for the disease among those who have the disease.

Condition	Gold Standard		AP EMR Testing
COPD	CPCSSN	Sensitivity: 41%	Sensitivity: 80%
		PPV: 80%	PPV: 59%
Diabetes	CPCSSN	Sensitivity: 100%	Sensitivity: 80%
		PPV: 95%	PPV: 88%
CHF	EMRALD	Sensitivity: 83%	Sensitivity: 61%
		PPV: 46%	PPV: 74%
Depression	CPCSSN	Sensitivity: 39%	Sensitivity: 96%
		PPV: 79%	PPV: 62%