

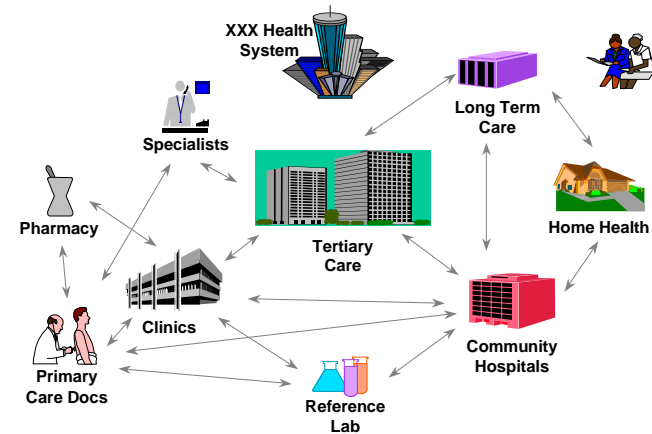
# Health Enterprise Computing and Patient Identification

6.872/HST.950

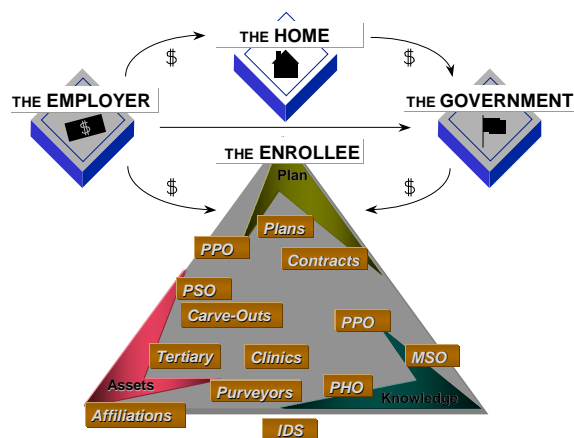
February 13, 2003

Peter Szolovits  
(with first half content  
from David Margulies)

## Integrated Delivery System...



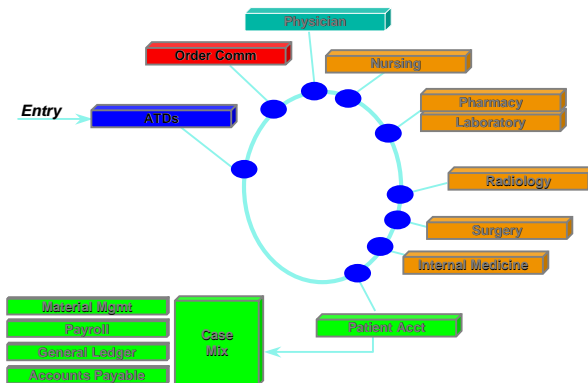
## Complexity now within...



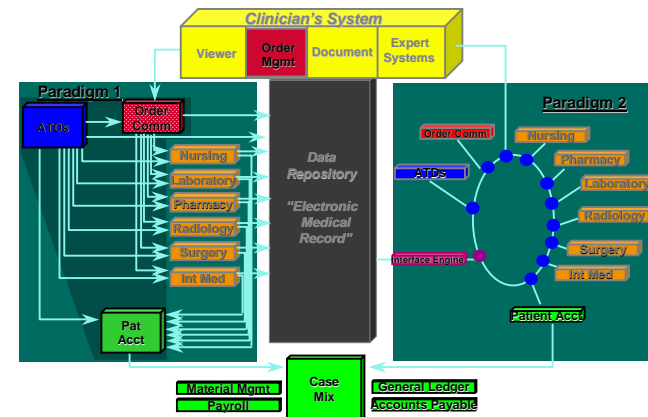
## Context: Evolution of Clinical Computing...

- Focus evolved from automating AR process in hospitals, to LAN-based SI of departmental systems, to enterprise clinical computing, toward region- and system-level process automation
- Changing healthcare organizational models and economic models ---> changing clinical computing priorities and designs

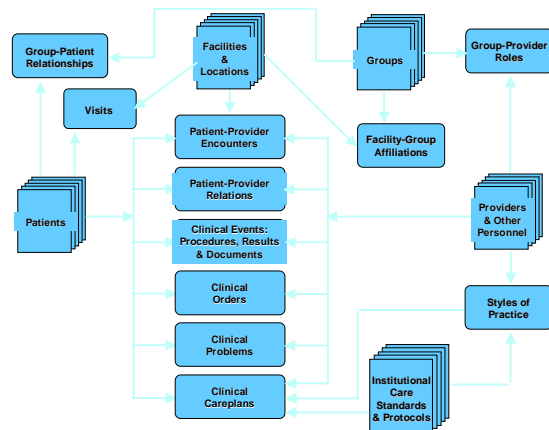
## Phase 2: LAN-based SI -- Automate Data Distribution to MDs...



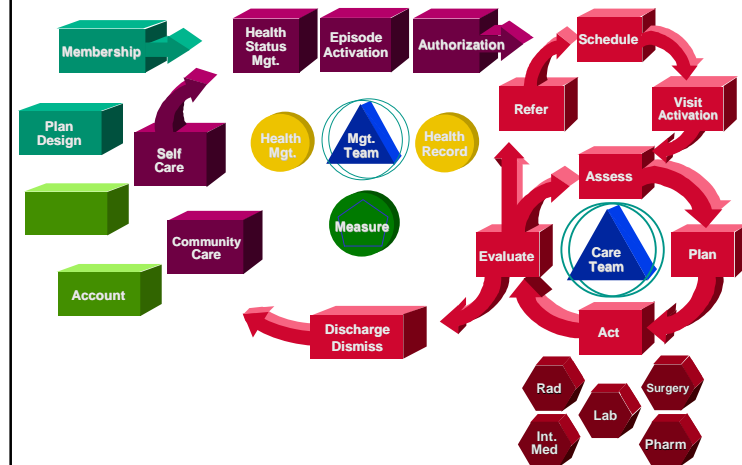
## Phase 3: Data-based SI to Create an EMR...

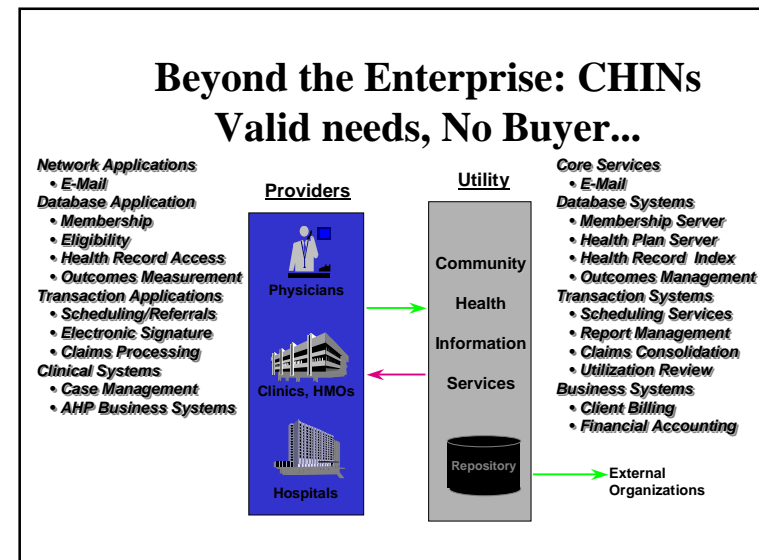
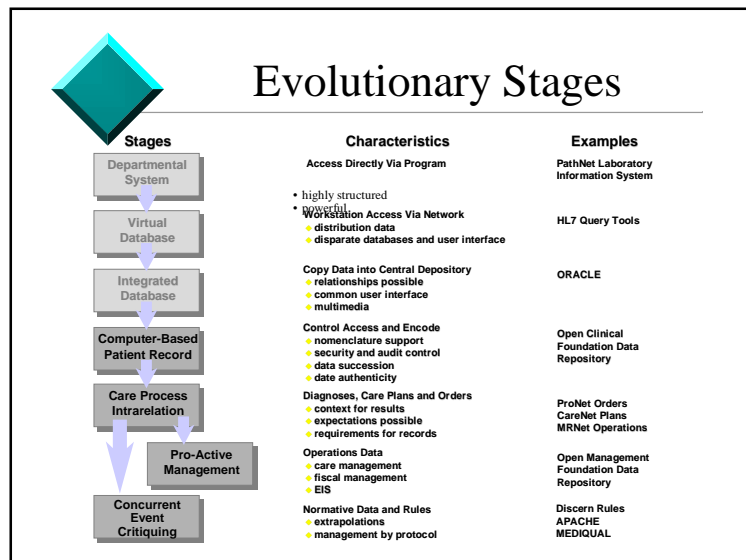
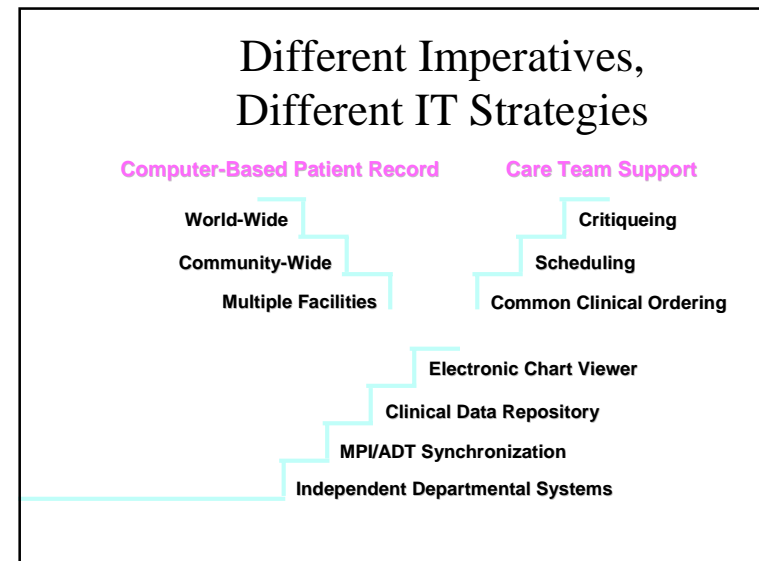
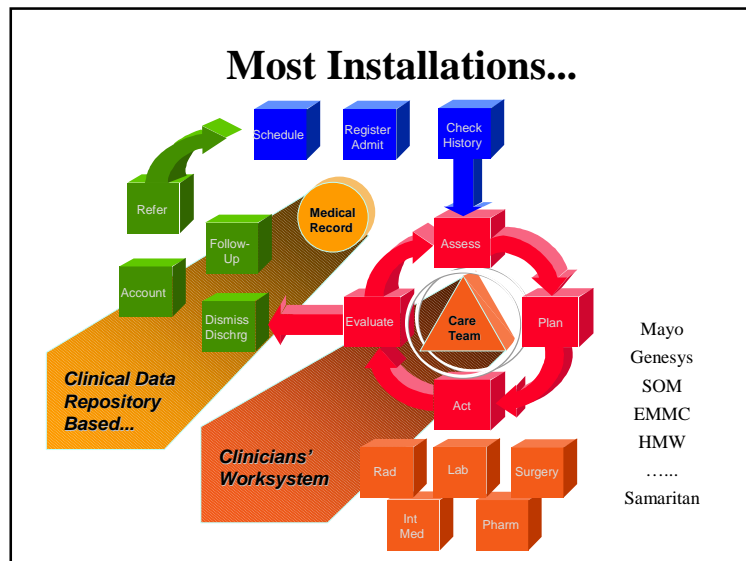


## DATA REPOSITORY



## Phase 4: Enterprise-level Clinical Process Automation...

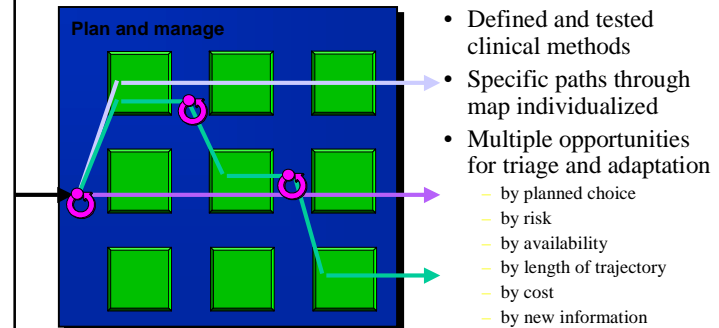




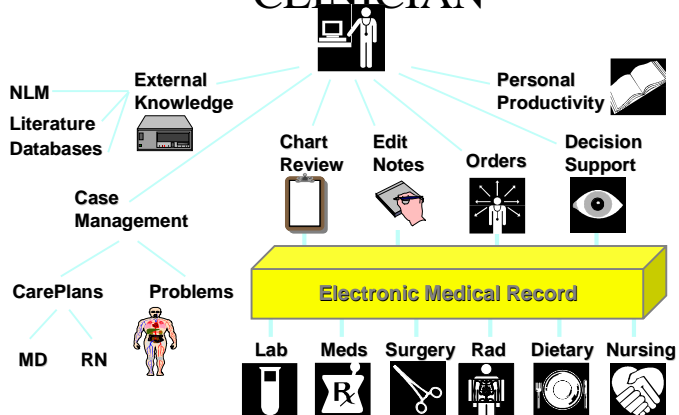
## Community Health Information Needs

- Person Identification Server
- Membership Server
- Plan/Eligibility Server
- Health Record Server
- Resource Scheduling Server
- Care Protocol Server
- Commerce Server

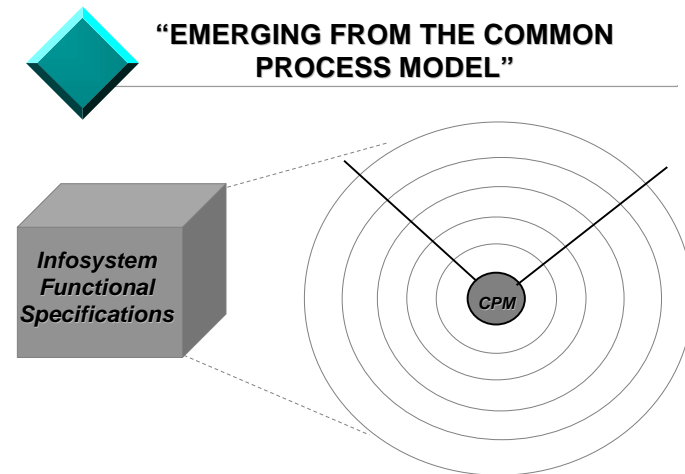
## Care Maps

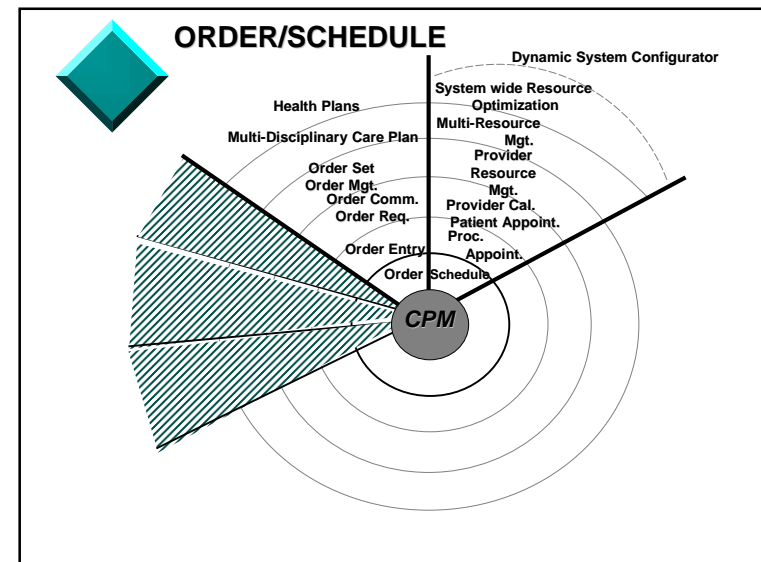
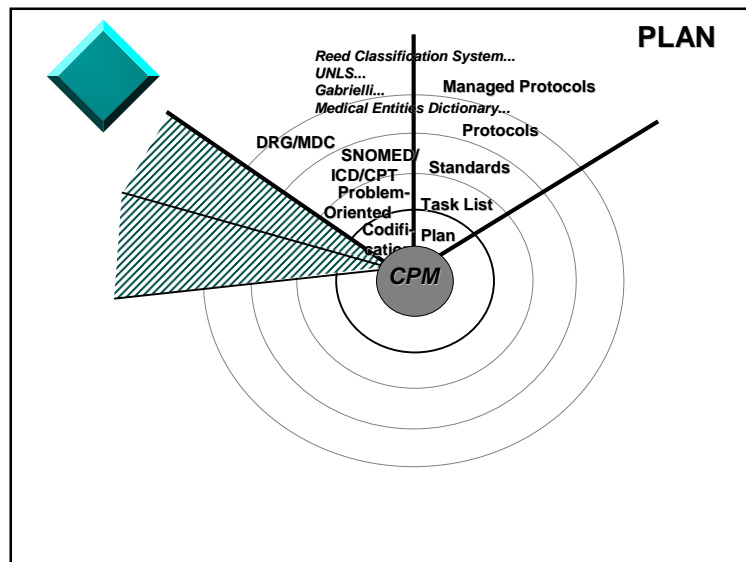
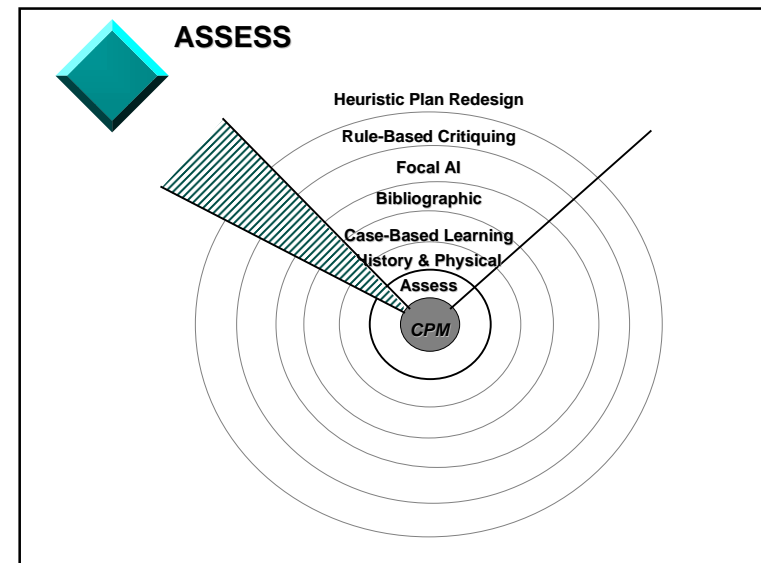
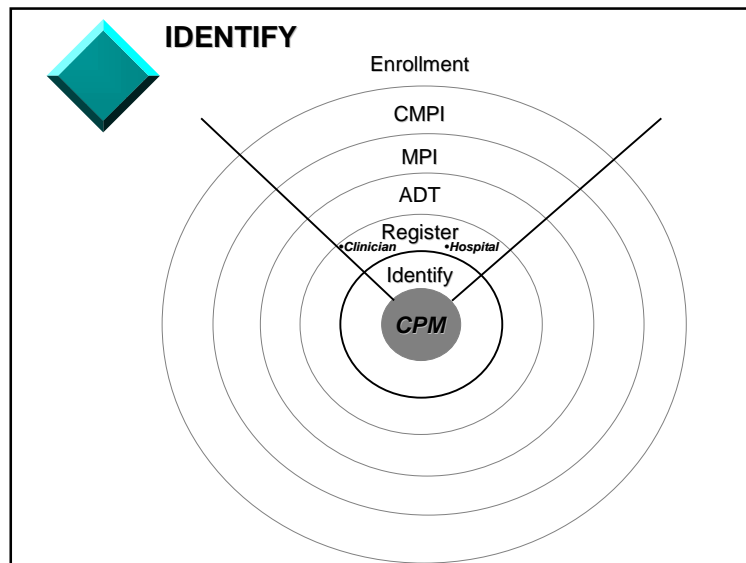


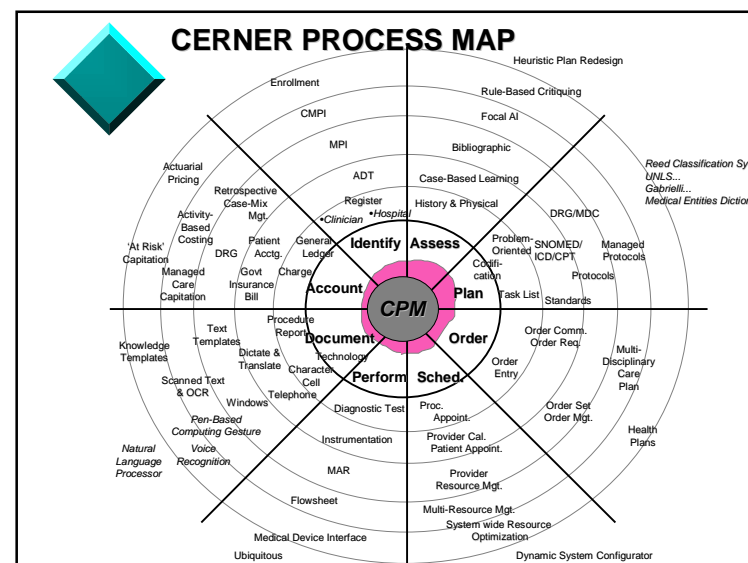
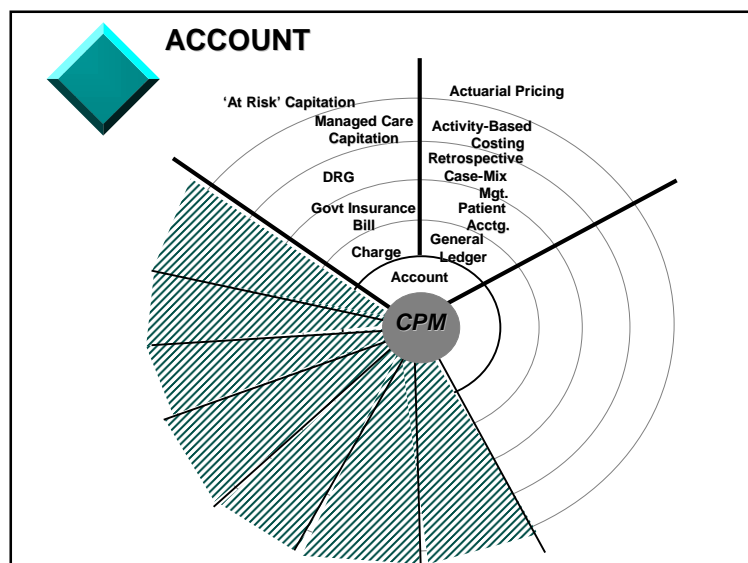
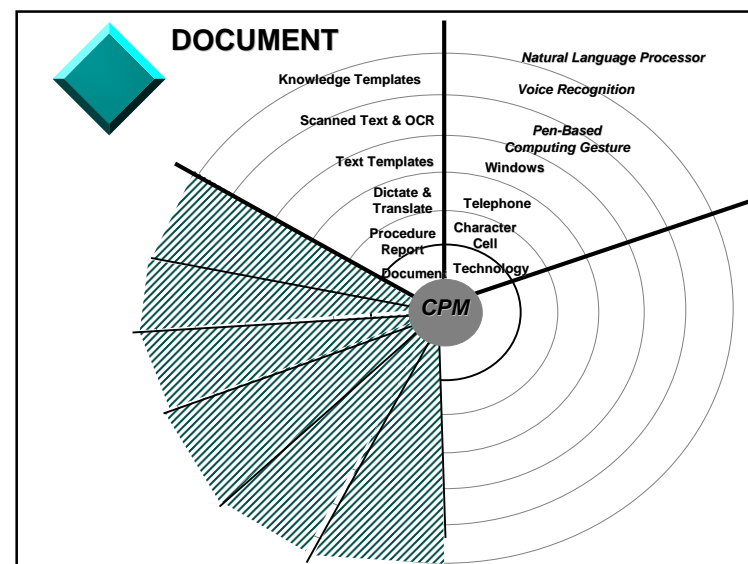
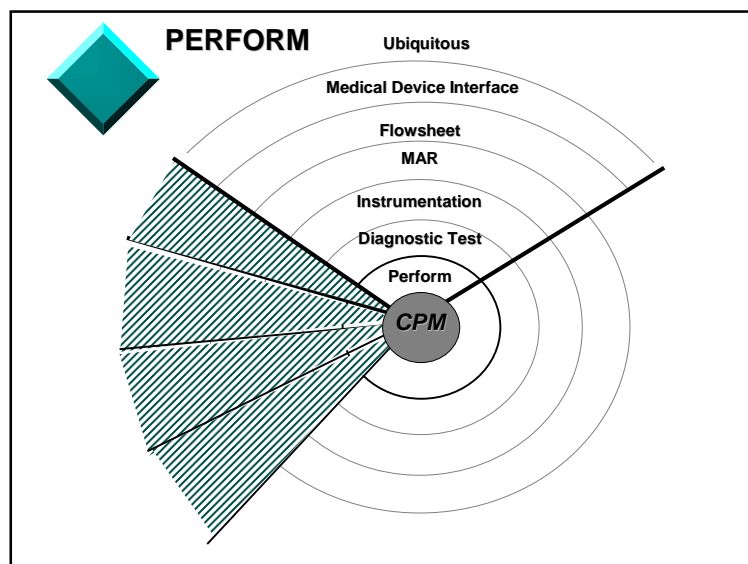
## THE EYE OF THE CLINICIAN

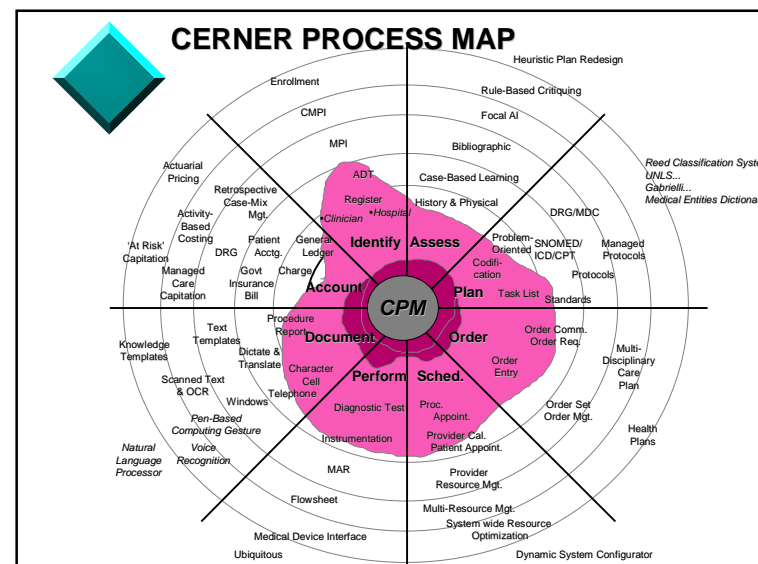
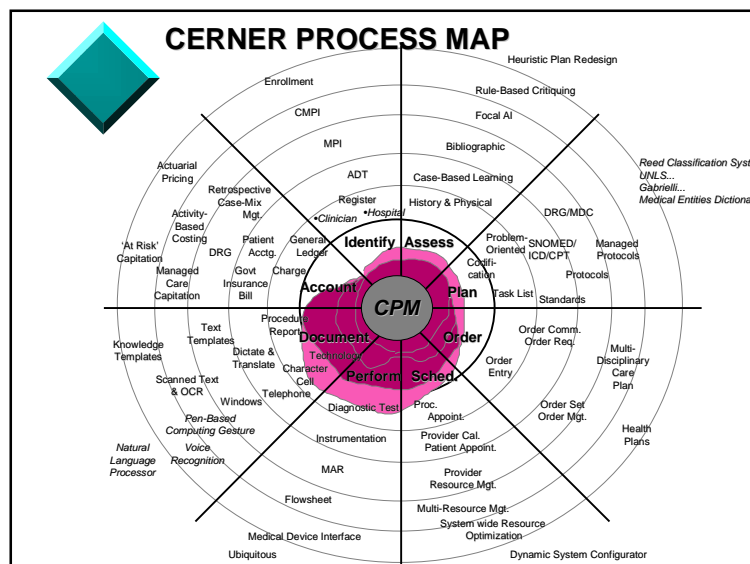
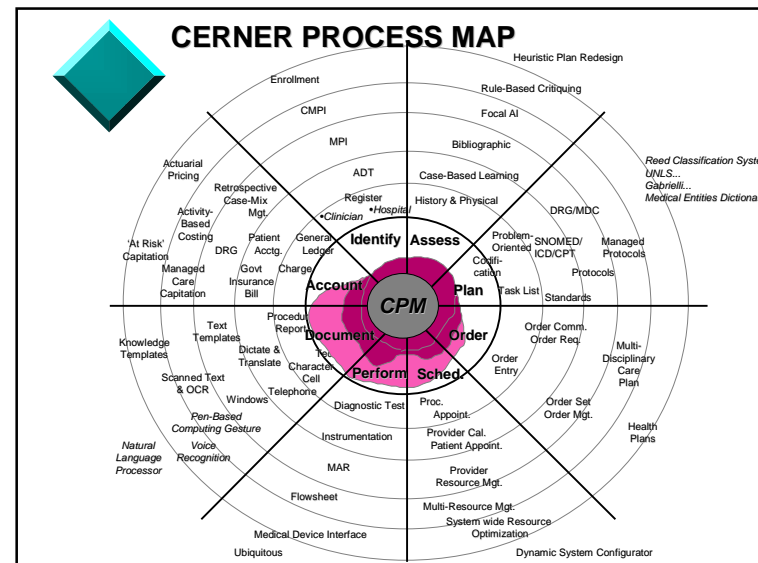
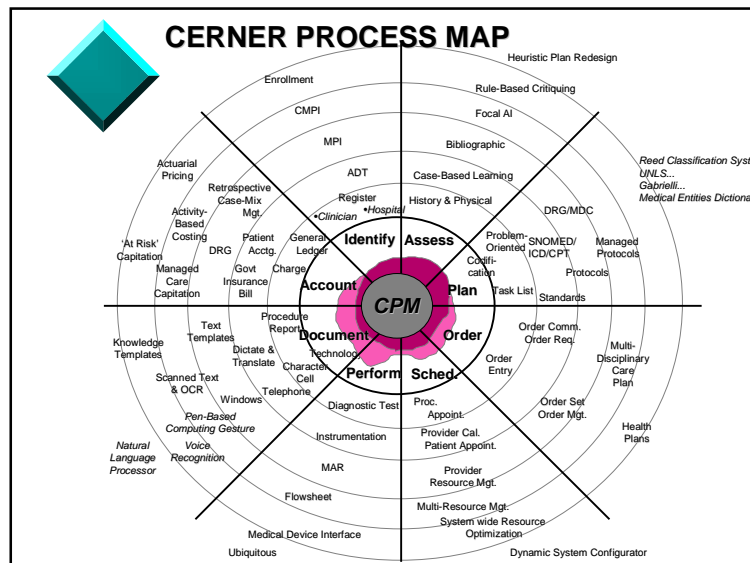


## “EMERGING FROM THE COMMON PROCESS MODEL”

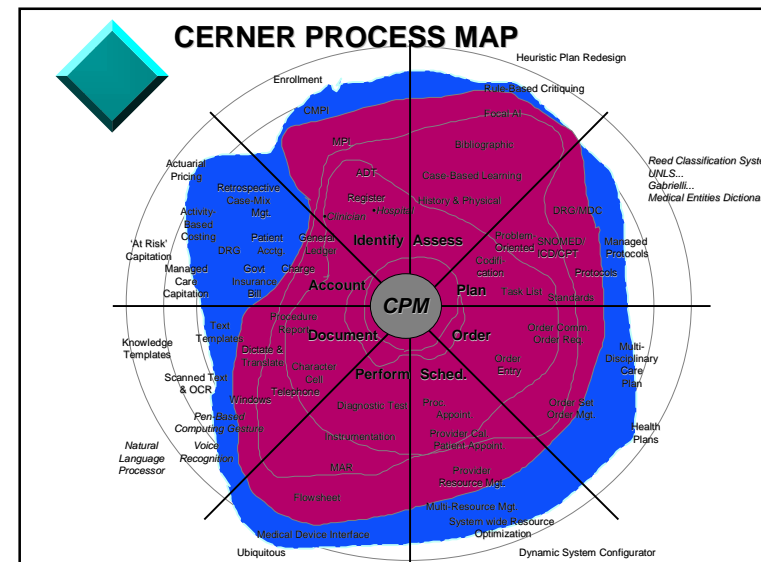
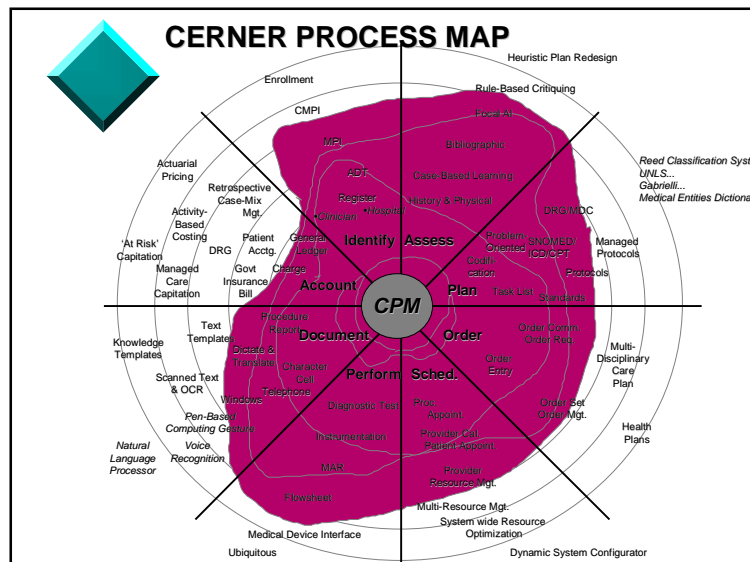
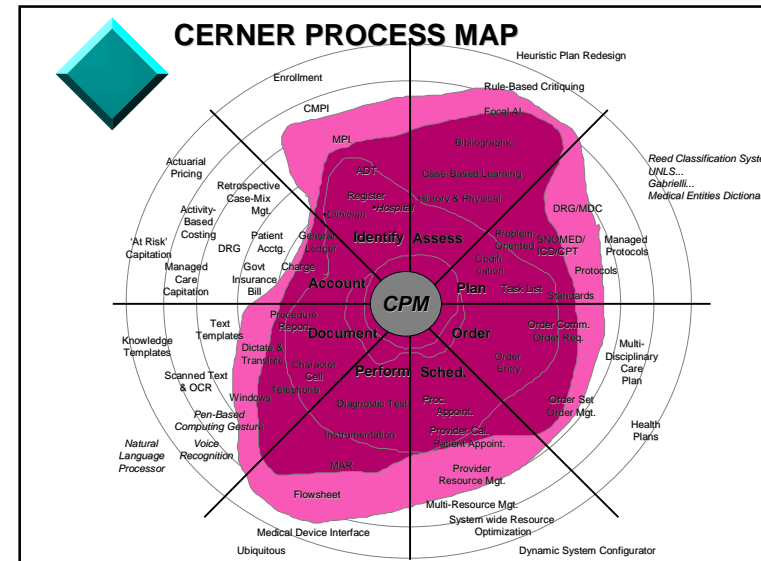
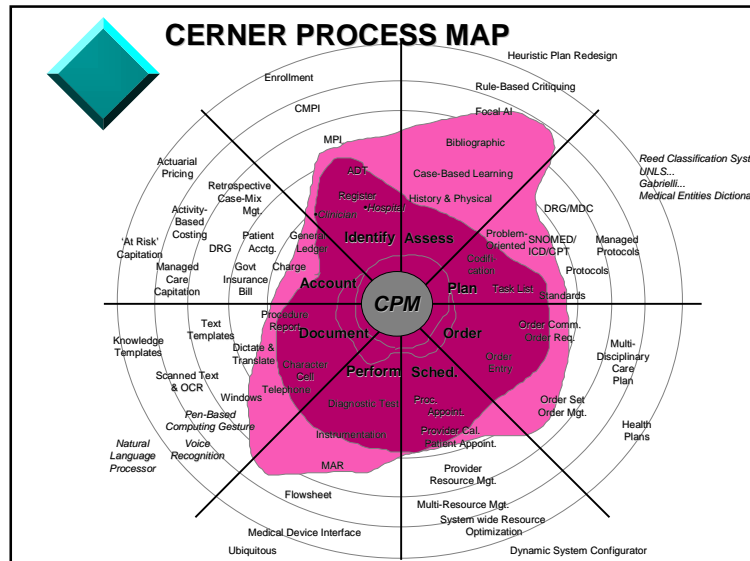














## Summary...

- Diverse organizational models
- Healthcare IT emphasis moving from enterprise to health system focus
- Increased emphasis on patient's role and MD risk
- An open, net-based commerce model fits in all organizational models

## Definition...

- **Definition:**

- “*Net-based clinical commerce*” is the ability for patients, physicians, and other buyers of healthcare products and services to arrange, track, and pay for services, purchase healthcare commodity products from an electronic exchange, and manage health records on the Internet.

## Context: Evolution of Commerce on the Internet...

- Commerce-enabled Web
  - banking
  - retail
- Extensive use in healthcare
  - research
  - communication
- Toward Clinical Commerce!!

## Healthcare Commerce Entry Barriers

- Consumers purchase health *processes*
- Processes are ongoing with multiple points of contact with the provider
- Payment is by assignment of entitlement
- Payer exerts significant control over choice
- Payer exerts significant control over care
- Some goods and services require license

## Patient Identification



## Patient Identification

- Example: Partners Health Care EMPI (Enterprise Master Patient Index)
  - Lisa Adragna, J AHIMA 1998 Oct;69(9):46-8, 50, 52
- Probabilistic Models for Matching

## Partners EMPI Goals

- (Context) Partners Healthcare is affiliation of Brigham and Women's, Mass. General, North-Shore Medical Center, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Spaulding Rehab, McLean, Partners Community Healthcare, ..., formed in 1994.
- Eliminate need to renumber existing systems by creating Partners-wide unique ID
- Foundation for Clinical Data Repository
- Minimally invasive to current operations
- Rapid installation

## Partners EMPI Scope

- Medical record “crosswalk” across Partners
  - Local medical record numbers linked to Partners-wide ID
- Back-end, real-time, one-way interface
  - No modifications to existing systems
- Automated tools for identifying and resolving duplicates
  - No human intervention at “run time”

## Partners EMPI Matching

- Three methods of lookup:
  - Last and First names
  - First name, Date of Birth and Gender
  - Social Security Number
- If no matches, create new EMPI number
- If exact match on all known features (above), then link to existing EMPI entry
- If multiple possible matches, create new entry and flag as potential duplicate; *manual intervention*

## Partners EMPI Experience (1997)

- 1M records entered from BWH & MGH
- 170,000 pair of records identified as potential duplicates
- 80% of new registrations match a unique EMPI entry; ~1800/day
- Sites made 3308 “within-entity” merges
- EMPI Admin staff (3 FTE) resolved over 200,000 potential duplicates.

## Models of Patient Matching

- *Ad hoc* methods are weak, and difficult to improve
- Motivational observation:
  - *Two records that share the last name Kowalczyk are more likely to refer to the same individual than two that share the name Smith.*

## Computing posterior odds of a match

- $O(match/obs) = O(match)L(obs/match)$
- $O(match) = 1/N$
- $L(obs/match) = P(obs/match)/P(obs/\sim match)$
- $P(\text{Smith}, \text{Smith} | match) = P(\text{Smith})$
- $P(\text{Smith}, \text{Smith} | \sim match) = P(\text{Smith})^2$
- $L(\text{Smith}, \text{Smith}) = .01006 / .01006^2 = 99.4$
- $L(\text{Kowalczyk}, \text{K} \dots) = 1 / .00001 = 100,000$

## Multiple evidence accumulates

- Smith has same Soundex code as Smyth
- L partially matches Liz
- Same street address number, street name
- Ave. vs. Blvd.
- Different phone numbers
- ...
- Assume conditional independence

## Soundex

- Developed in 1800's to represent phonetic similarity of names
  - E.g., Smith → S-530; Smyth → S-530
- Rules:
  - 1 B, F, P, V
  - 2 C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, Z
  - 3 D, T
  - 4 L
  - 5 M, N
  - 6 R
  - Disregard the letters A, E, I, O, U, H, W, and Y.
  - Special rules for doubled consonants, prefixes, ...

## Soundex examples

Szolovits	S-413
Beethoven	B-315
Smyth	S-530
Kowalczyk	K-422

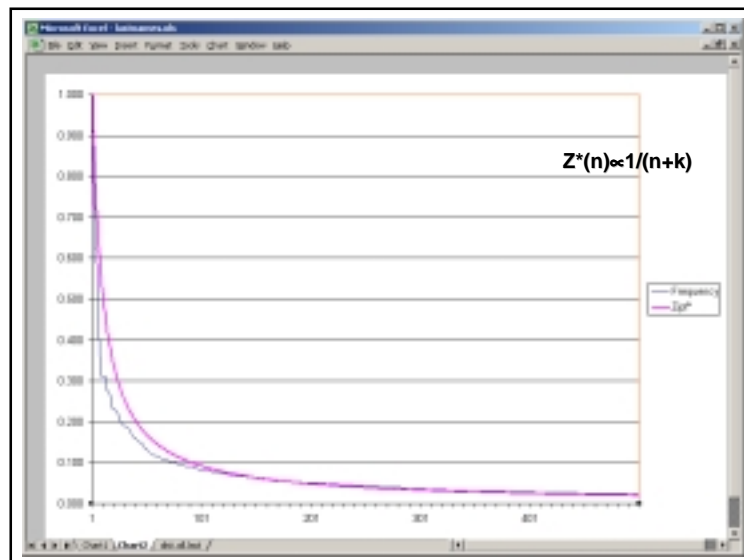
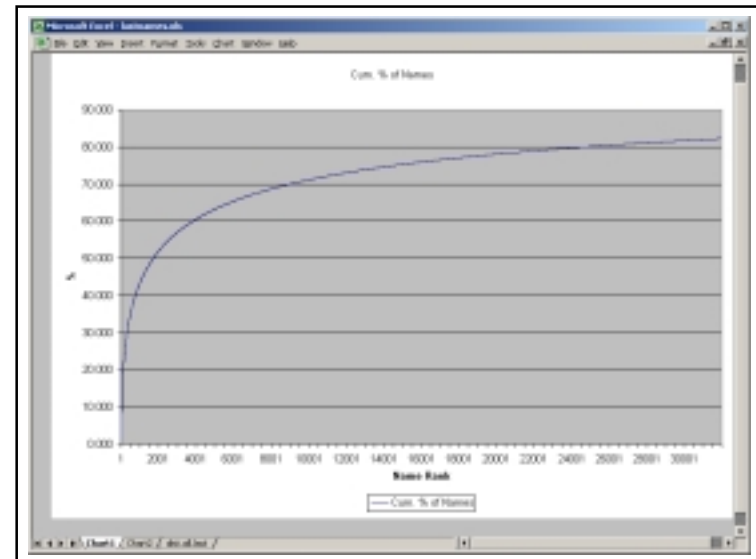
## Typing/Transcription Error Model

- Consider probabilities of
  - Insertion
  - Deletion
  - Transposition
  - (Mutation) – varies with key layout
- Compute “distance” between mismatched features
- Same idea in ***BLAST***

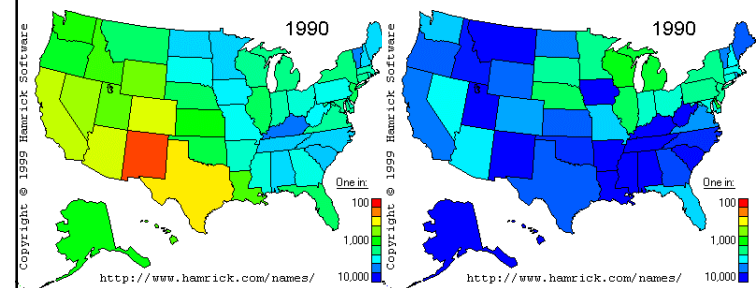
## Frequency of U.S. Last Names

Rank	Last Name	Frequency
1	SMITH	1,234,567
2	JOHNSON	1,123,456
3	WILSON	1,012,345
4	JONES	901,234
5	BROWN	890,123
6	DAVIS	789,012
7	MILLER	678,901
8	WILSON	567,890
9	MOORE	456,789
10	TAYLOR	345,678
11	ANDERSON	234,567
12	THOMAS	123,456
13	JACKSON	112,345
14	WHITE	101,234
15	HARRIS	90,123
16	MARTIN	89,012
17	THOMPSON	78,901
18	CAMPBELL	67,890
19	MARTINEZ	56,789
20	ROBERTSON	45,678

--U.S. Census Bureau



## Geographical Distribution of “Gonzales” vs. “Lewandowski”



## A Theory for Record Linkage

- Fellegi IP, Sunter AB. *J. Am. Stat. Assn.* **64**(328):1183-1210. 1969
- Estimate  $L(obs/match)$  for all possible observations
  - Normally must make independence assumption to factor contributions of different aspects of *obs*
- Define *decision policy*
  - $P(A+|obs)$ ,  $P(A?|obs)$ ,  $P(A-|obs)$ , sum=1
  - Based on thresholds on L's
- Yields errors
  - $P(A+|\sim match)$  or  $P(A-|match)$ , minimize  $P(A?)$

## Blocking Sets

- Pair-by-pair comparison is expensive
  - E.g., 1M records at Partners  $\rightarrow 10^{12}$  comparisons
- Therefore, compare only smaller subgroups
  - E.g., assume first letter of name is never misspelled, as Soundex does
  - E.g., assume Soundex pronunciation code is correct, even if spelling is not
- Increased chance of missing matches, much faster