

Applying Al-driven language models to eMRs

What can this teach us about system performance?

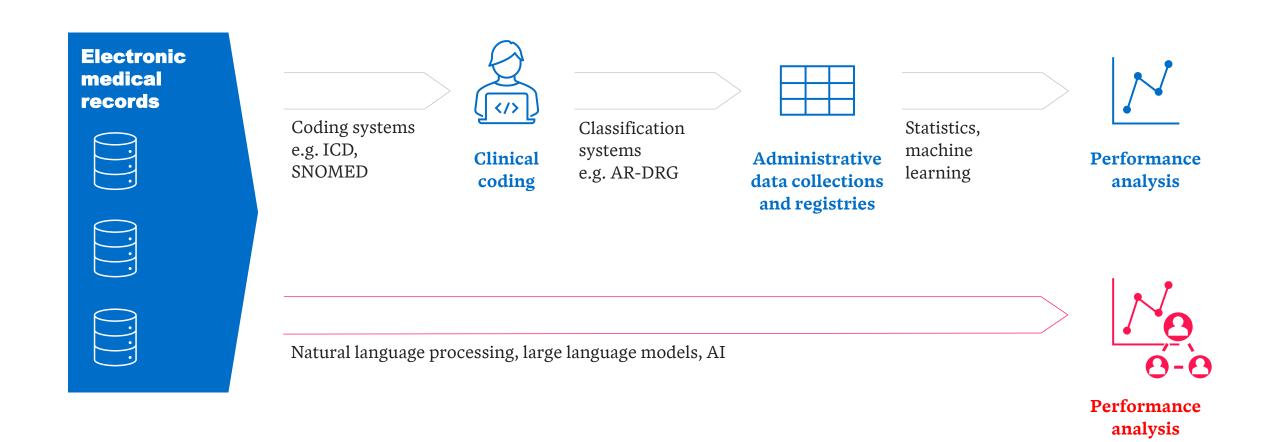
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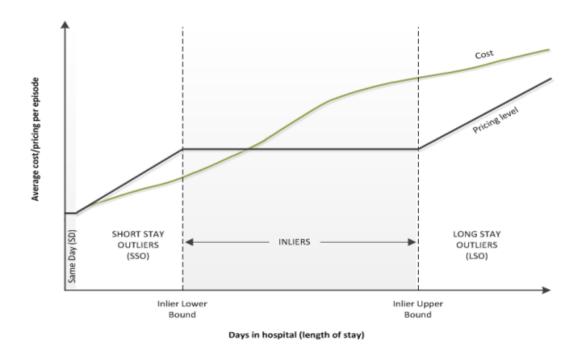


Case study: Electronic Medical Records



Activity based funding for hospital services

ABF context: pricing based on length of stay



Example model

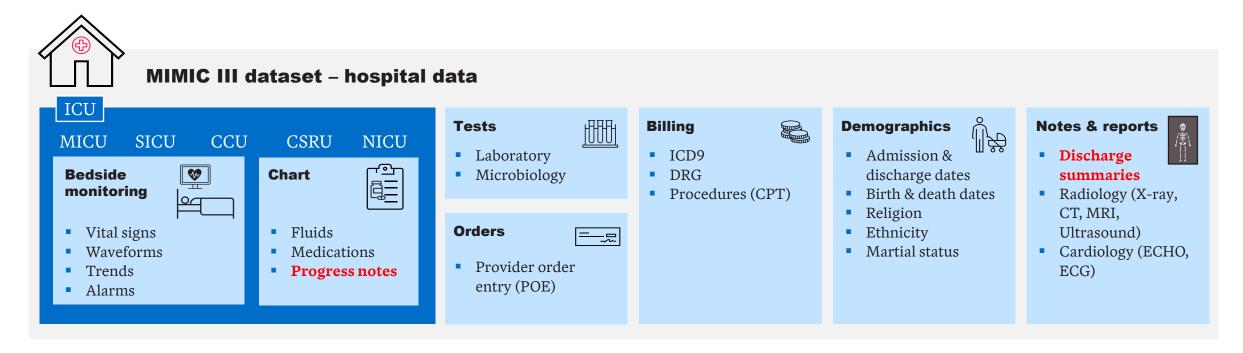
- Can we use text information contained in an eMR to predict higher-than-average-for-DRG LoS?
- What information can these models provide about what drives LoS over and above existing classification systems?

Source: IHACPA, National Pricing Model Technical Specifications

Deriving insights from eMR data

An eMR dataset: MIMIC III

- Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care (MIMIC)
- Publicly available, de-identified dataset of 50,000 ICU patients at the Beth-Israel Deaconess Medical Centre in Boston, Massachusetts, USA



Modelling longer length of stay (LoS)

We compare 5 models of **likelihood of longer than average-for-DRG LoS:**

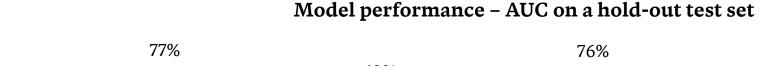
Base model	Base + ICD9	Base + text	Base + ICD9 + text	Base + ICD9 + AI
AgeSexInsurance status	 Base variables Top 10 ICD9 procedures and top 10 ICD9 diagnoses for each MDC 	 Base variables Discharge summary, nursing and physician notes 	 Base variables Top 10 ICD9 procedures and top 10 ICD9 diagnoses for each MDC Discharge summary, nursing and physician notes 	 Base variables Top 10 ICD9 procedures and top 10 ICD9 diagnoses for each MDC Discharge summary, nursing and physician notes

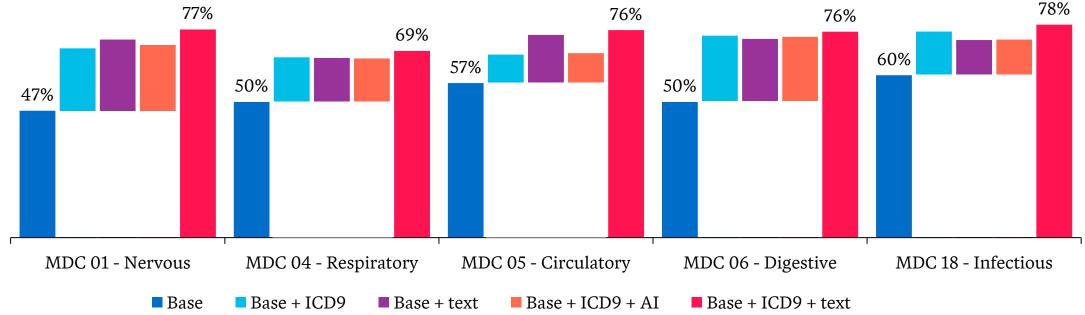
Structured data only	Models include clinical notes analysis		
Regression	Regression + Term Frequency / Inverse Document Frequency (TF/IDF) model	Regression + Bio-Clinical BERT model	

Note: All regression models are L1-regularised (LASSO)

Modelling longer length of stay (LoS)

- Base + ICD9 + text performs best at predicting longer LoS episodes
- Adding text on its own has similar explanatory power to adding ICD9 diagnoses and procedures

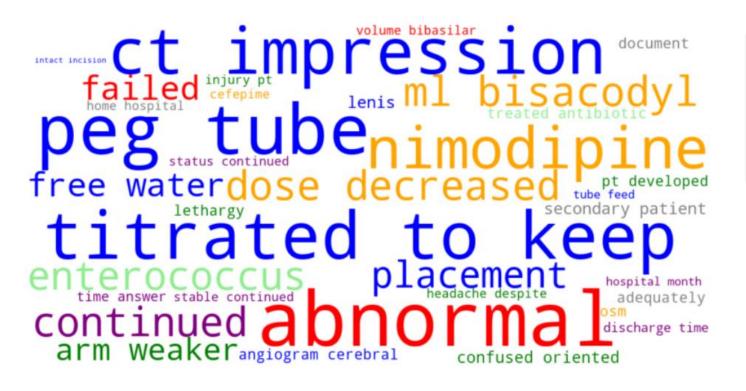




What contributes to longer LoS, after controlling for comorbidity?

Text features for MDC 01 – Diseases and disorders of the nervous system

Base + IDC 9 + text model



complication procedure medication

time infection symptom other

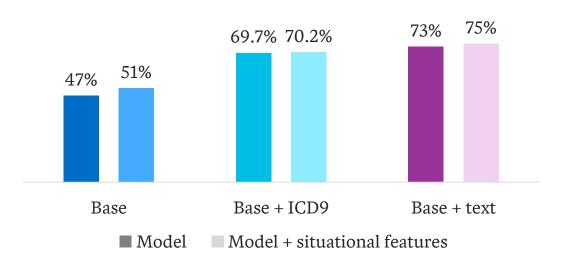
What if we "direct" the models for where to look?

Feature engineering can help improve model performance and "direct" the models to put explanatory power into features we expect to have an impact

Socio-economic and trauma-related features created from text



Model performance AUC for MDC 01 - Nervous system



How can we use these models to monitor performance?



- Develop models on a broader range of eMR data
- Compare results from multiple facilities to highlight unaccounted-for variation in case-mix and care



- The models can be powerful in identifying **patterns in care pathways**, e.g. whether best-practice protocols are followed after a procedure
- Must be **purpose built**, **collaborating with clinicians** to identify key metrics



Enrich

 The models can be used to incorporate additional information, such as socioeconomic information, about case mix that isn't covered by current classification systems, but does explain differences in efficiency



- **Evaluate the models prior to implementation** to choose most suitable: don't use AI for the sake of AI!
- Monitor the models to ensure they are still performing as the environment changes

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