An investigation of an integration tool to improve access to information resources in clinical software

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Presentation Overview

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Background

- Health system challenges
- Increasing reliance on evidence-based information to achieve best practice
- Promise of decision support
 - Variability of implementation approaches
 - Effectiveness
 - Approach in different settings
- Other NPS experience

Challenge of information use

- Amount and complexity
- Challenge of information integration into clinical software
 - Few standard approaches or specifications
 - Low frequency of access of computerised information
 - Little user experience
 - Poorly investigated area
- Clinical software on General Practitioners' desktops
- Potential for improved decision-making

Project Aims

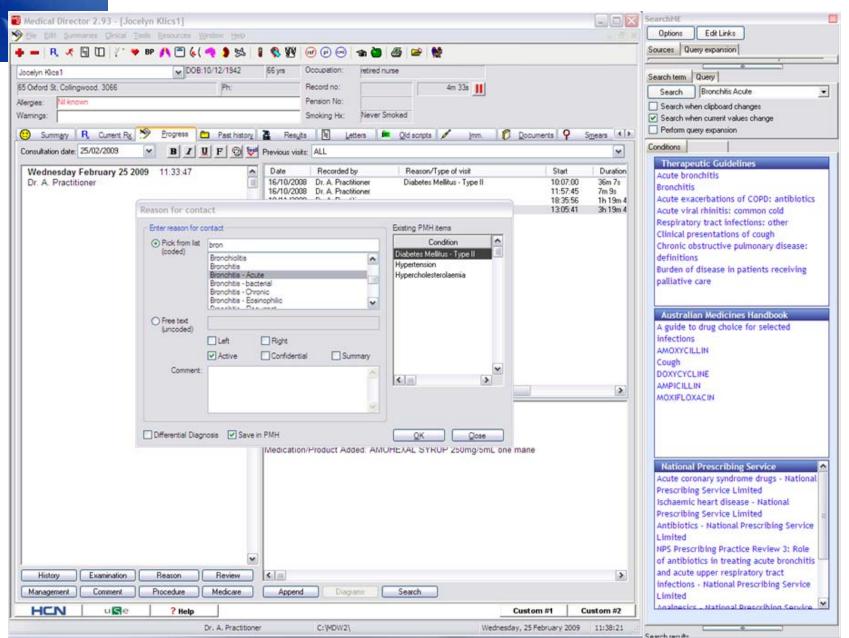
- Enable a context-based information search based on triggers in GP clinical software
- Information from high quality clinical resources
- Inform decision-making at the point of care

Conduct of the project

- Observational study
- Project Reference Group
 - Clinical pharmacologist
 - Two experienced GPs
 - GP Registrar
 - GP Academic
- Prototyping and User Needs Assessment
 - Demonstration
 - Testing using clinical scenarios
 - Observation of workflow and information use
 - Validation of findings

Knowledge Linked into Clinical Software (KLICS) Prototype

- Proof of concept
- Independent information integration
 - Clinical software systems
 - Information resources
- Monitoring of clinical system
 - Unobtrusive
 - Mechanisms transparent to user
- Searching of context relevant information
 - Parameters from 'triggers'
 - e.g. diagnoses, medication
- Passive information display
 - 'floating window'
 - No interference to workflow



Scenarios for prototype testing

- For GPs
 - Recall for HbA1c result and ongoing diabetes
 - Influenza immunisation & question about osteoporosis
 - New mother, tiredness and fatigue (breast feeding)
 - Otitis media (paediatric)
 - Rash and itching, scabies (pregnancy)
- Clinical pharmacologist

Scenario example

Recall for HbA1c result and ongoing diabetes

Jocelyn, 65 year old retiree presenting for review.

History

- History includes hypertension and Type 2 Diabetes.
- She has no known allergies
- Non-smoker, consuming 2 glasses of wine per week and walks daily. Is careful with her diet.
- Over the last 6 months, self-monitored daily blood sugars have increased to between 11.0 and 13.0 mmol/L in the last three weeks.
- Her HbA1c six months ago was 8.5% but a recent reading two weeks ago was 9%. Her medications for the past 6 months have been:
- aspirin 100 mg daily, perindopril 4 mg daily, metoprolol 25 mg twice daily, simvastatin 20 mg daily, metformin 850 mg three times a day; and gliclazide 120 mg twice daily with food

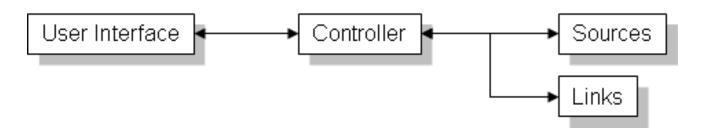
Current presentation

Examination reveals:

• blood pressure is 135/80 mmHg, heart rate regular 65 beats per minute, weight 68 kg, height 170 cm (BMI 23.5 kg/m2), waist circumference 76 cm.

Technology

- Delphi 7 (incorporating XML, XSL, HTML, JavaScript and CSS)
- Four major modules
 - User Interface (presents results to the user and allows the user to control the application)
 - Controller (coordinates search activity)
 - Sources (manages searching and presentation of search results)
 - Links (manages links)



Some key findings - Information resources

- Greater accessibility equates to greater likelihood of use
- Speed and perceived 'usability'
- This information a complement to that existing in clinical software
- Information resources that best suit inclusion
 - support clinical areas of least experience
 - likely to be updated regularly
- General information resources may be of limited use for specialists



Some key findings - Search tool

- Useful as a combined search over a range of resources
- Potential refinements?
 - Partial string searching, search string completion etc.?
 - Preferences for resources searched?
 - Highlight the search item in the returned document?
- Additional use as an educational tool

Some key findings – Software triggers

- Limited (routine) use for more experienced prescribers
- Decisions about treatment will often be made without use of the clinical software (especially where there is more experience)
- Opportunistic use of triggers will be limited because of the individuals' workflows
- Particular trigger points may often be turned off by individual GPs within a general practice
- Use unlikely to help diagnosis, but more likely to help decisions about treatment
- Input of 'trigger data'
 - retrospectively may improve quality of the patient record?
 - possibly influence workflow over time?



Some selections from the '10 commandments'

- Speed is everything
- Anticipate needs and deliver in real time
- Fit into the user's workflow
- Little things can make a big difference
- Recognize that physicians will strongly resist stopping
- Simple interventions work the best
- Monitor impact, get feedback, and respond
- Manage and maintain your knowledge-based systems

Bates, DW et al. 2003, 'Ten Commandments for Effective Clinical Decision Support: Making the Practice of Evidence-based Medicine a Reality', *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association*, vol. 10, no. 6, pp. 523-530.



Conclusions

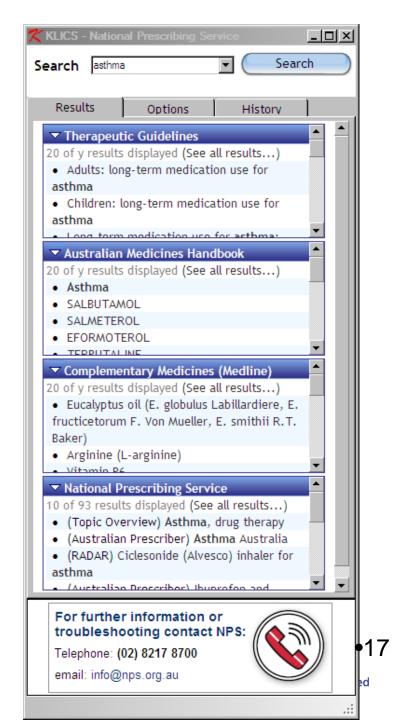
- Limitations
 - time frame and small number of participants
- Independent information is valued by GPs
- Complements existing information in software
- Federated searching over evidence-based information resources is useful
- Access, simplicity and speed are critical
- Workflow will be a major determinant of how a tool is used
- Triggers seem to offer few opportunities for information interventions
- The outcomes from this project are first steps towards providing clinicians with independent evidence-based information resources to support decision-making during patient



Update

- Evaluation of the interface
- Redevelopment using .NET

- Pilot project
 - Roll out for field testing
 - Wider GP engagement (up to 50)
 - Additional GP systems
 - Evaluation
 - Use and useability
 - Information use
 - Effect on decision-making



Knowledge Linked into Clinical Software (KLICS) Project

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- Therapeutic Guidelines Pty. Ltd. (TGL)
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