Composer: Visual Cohort Analysis of Patient Outcomes

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### Lower Back Pain is a Significant Health Burden

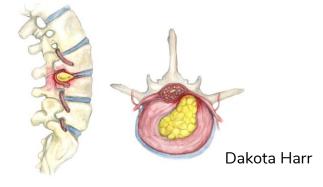
#### 2.6 Million Emergency Room visits

Treatment exceeding \$100 Billion

#### This is Frank. He has a herniated disc.

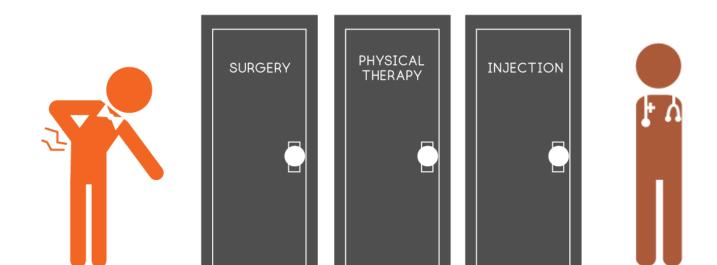


#### **Intervertebral herniated disc**



lower back pain weakness in legs bladder and bowel problems

# Three treatment options to consider with his doctor.



Surgery **mostly** effective for persistent symptoms

Risk involved, takes time to recover

12% will need another one within 4 years.

#### 43% of these will need fusion

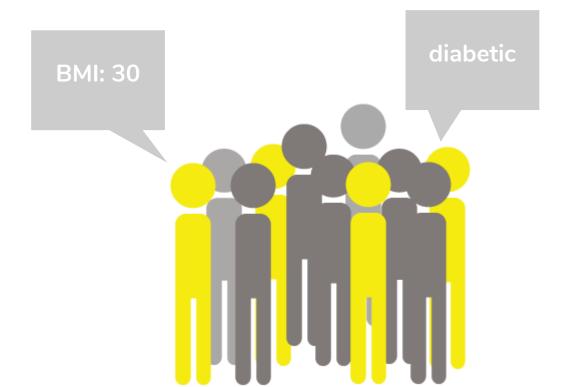
#### Frank has some pre-existing conditions.



# Takes these into account along with **past experience** and **clinical guidelines**.



#### general population may not provide an accurate reflection of potential outcomes for patients with pre-existing conditions.



#### EHR for evidence based comparisons

#### Identify factors that can **influence recovery** and more accurately **predict outcomes**



#### **Dataset of Prior Cases**



#### Prognosis Under Different Treatment Options

11

## **Cohorts**: subset of the general population shares defining characteristics

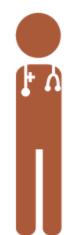




#### Effective for identifying influential factors.







#### Investigating Patient Reported Outcomes as measure of well-being

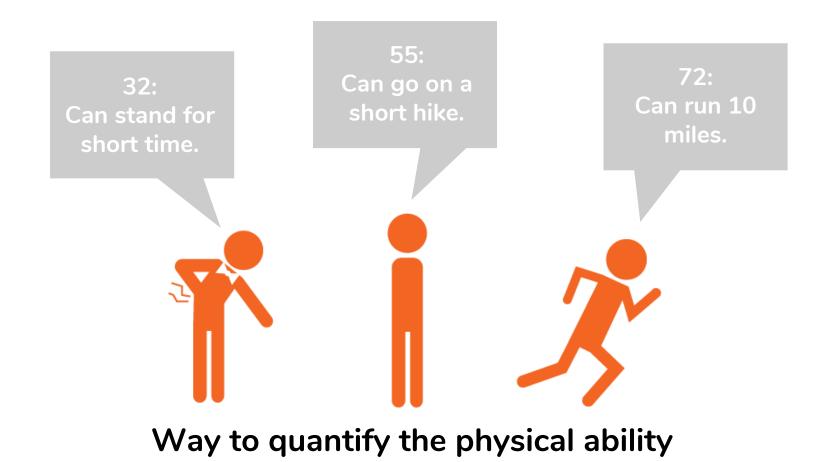
### PROMIS

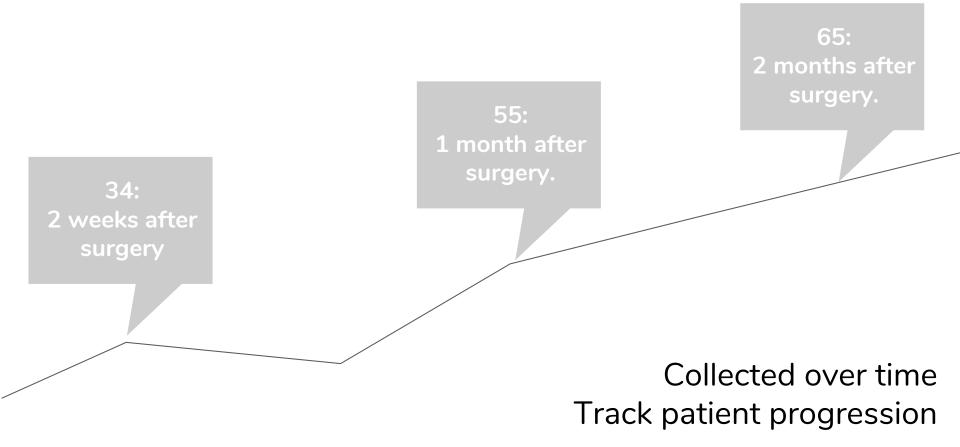
Patient Reported Outcome Measurement Information System.

Evaluate and monitor physical, mental, social health.



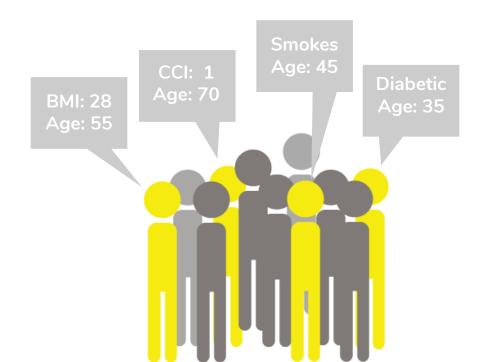
#### Focus on PROMIS physical function scores.



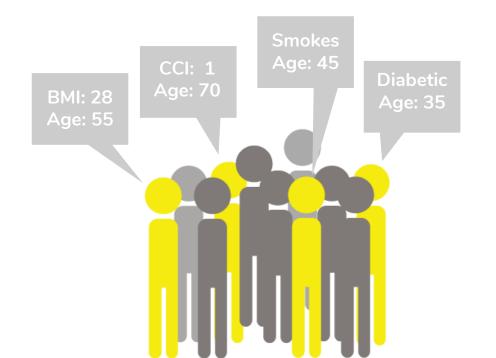


#### use **PROMIS PF** to more **accurately** evaluate progression

#### To compare outcomes



#### Lack tools that use **PROMIS PF** trajectories



#### Dataset

## **PROMIS PF** scores for 6071 patients beginning in 2013 Range of 1 to more than 20 scores

ICD/CPT codes, demographic data, comorbidities

## 3 requirements for functionality

Define meaningful cohorts of patients
 Compare outcomes of different cohorts
 Compare outcomes of different treatments

#### **Domain Requirements**

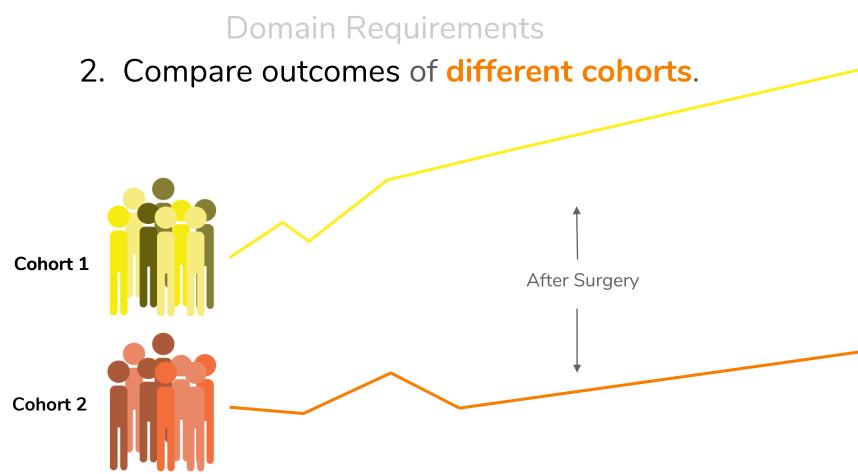
#### **1. Define meaningful cohorts** of patients.



#### **Domain Requirements**

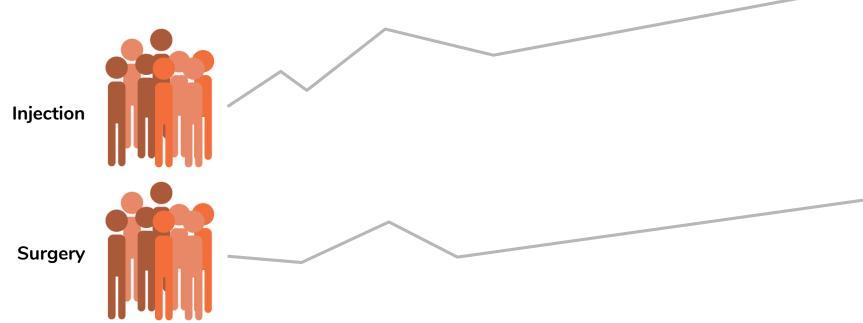
#### **1. Define meaningful cohorts** of patients.







#### 3. Compare outcomes of different treatments.



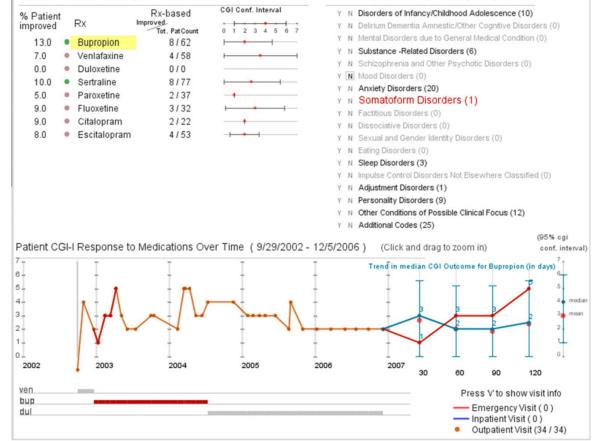
**Related Work** 

#### Patient MRN # 15057

Age: 37 | Sex: Female | Race: White

#### % of Patients with

Improved Treatment Response to Medications



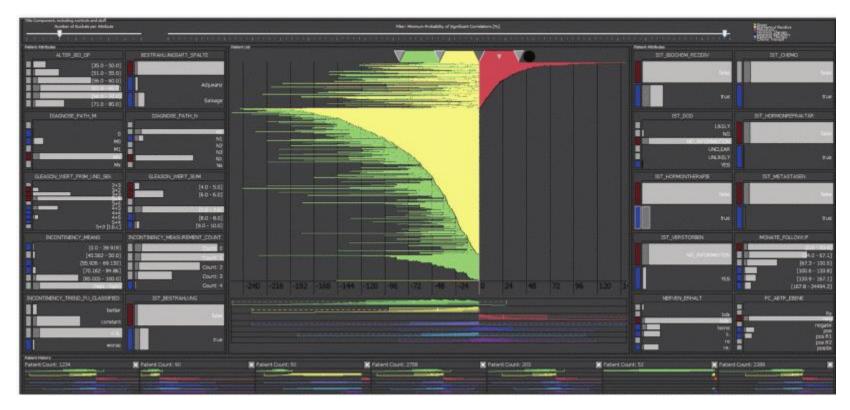
CoMorbid Conditions: Patient (red)

and Comparative Population (black)

**Patient score trajectories** in the context of a similar group of patients.

Mane, K.K., Bizon, C., Schmitt, C., Owen, P., Burchett, B., Pietrobon, R. and Gersing, K., 2012. VisualDecisionLinc: A visual analytics approach for comparative effectiveness-based clinical decision support in psychiatry. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 45(1), pp.101-106.

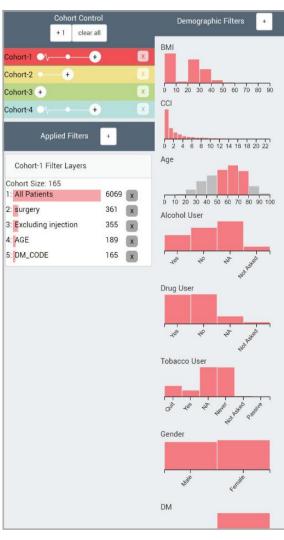
#### Iterative cohort refinement.



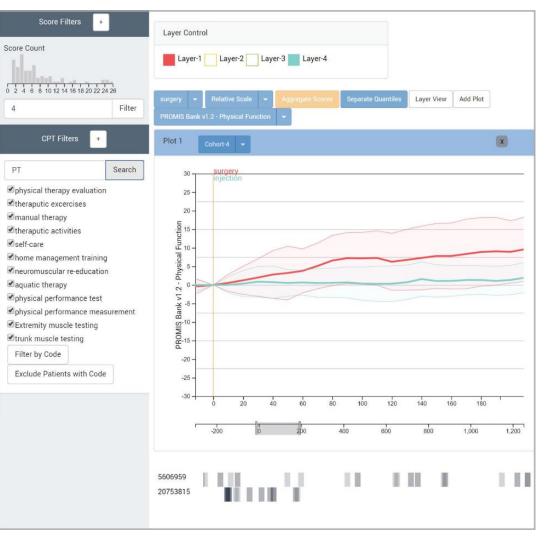
Bernard, Jürgen, et al. "A visual-interactive system for prostate cancer cohort analysis." *IEEE computer graphics and applications* 35.3 (2015): 44-55.

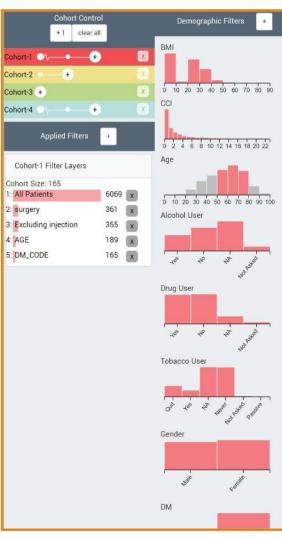
### Contributions

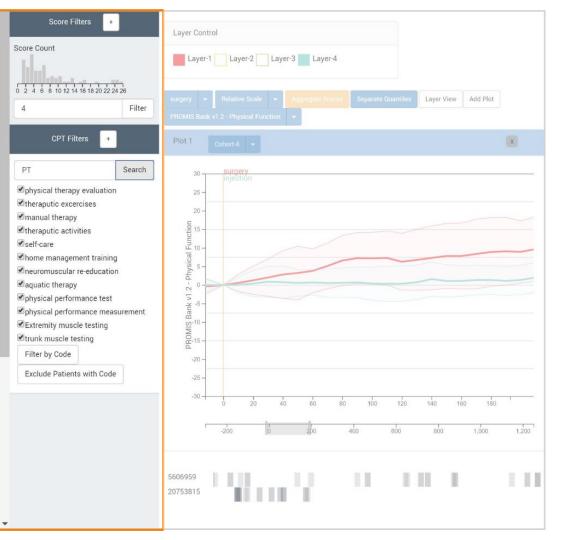
**Comparison of treatment options** measured by patient score trajectories Ability to **normalize and adjust representation** of trajectories **Flexible definition** of multiple patient cohorts for comparison

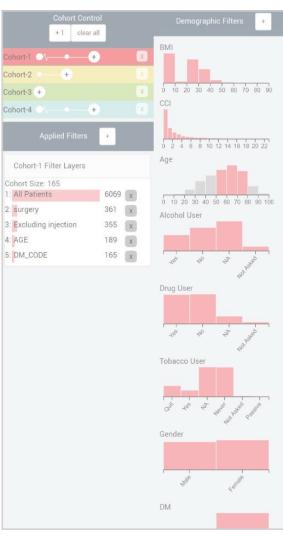


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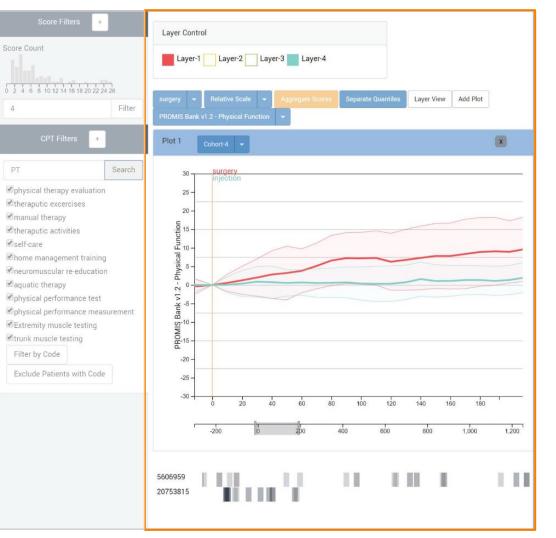








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#### Define a cohort for Frank by filtering based on attributes.



COMPOSER	
Cohort Contro + 1 clear al	
Cohort-1 -+	×
Cohort-2 +	
Cohort-3 •+	×
C-3 Branch-1	x
Applied Filters	+
C-3 Branch-1 Filter Layers	5
Cohort Size: 139	
Cohort Size: 139 1: All Patients	6069 x
	6069 x 361 •
1: All Patients	
1: All Patients 2: surgery	361
<ol> <li>All Patients</li> <li>surgery</li> <li>Excluding injection</li> </ol>	361 x 355 x

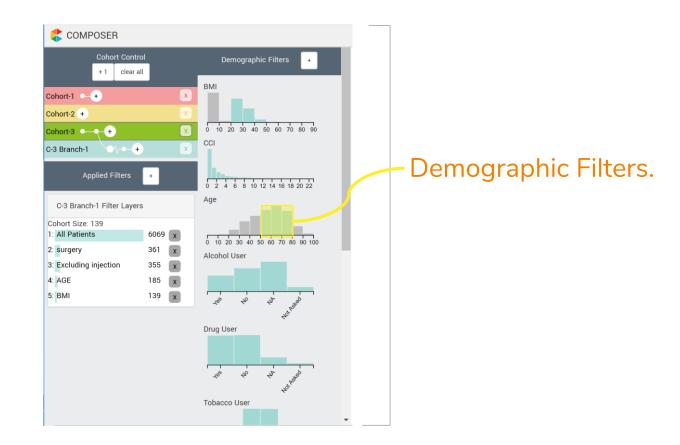
### Filter History.

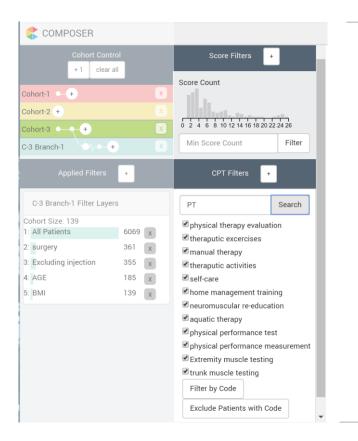
Patient count of cohort at each filter stage

COMPOSER	
Cohort Contro + 1 clear all	
Cohort-1 -+	x
Cohort-2 +	
Cohort-3 •+	x
C-3 Branch-1	x
Applied Filters	+
C-3 Branch-1 Filter Layers	
Cohort Size: 139	
1: All Patients	6069 x
2: surgery	361 🗙
3: Excluding injection	355 x
4: AGE	185 x

#### Filter History.

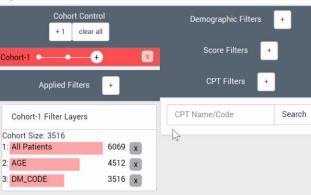
Remove and recalculate

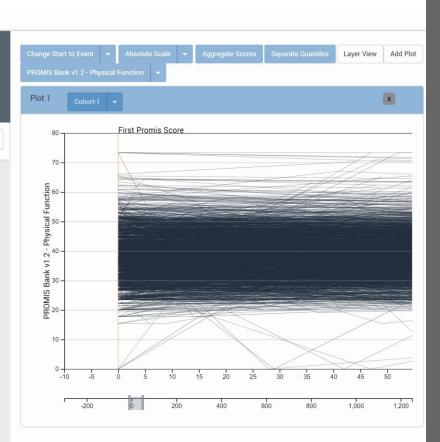




### Score & CPT Filters.

#### COMPOSER



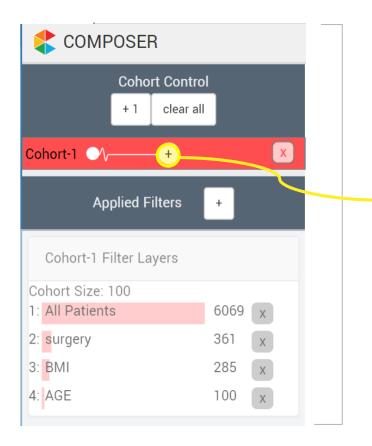


Filtering by attributes to define a cohort like Frank

COMPOSER			
Cohort Control + 1 clear all			
Cohort-1 🗸 🕂	×		
Applied Filters	+		
Cohort-1 Filter Layers			
Cohort Size: 100			
1: All Patients	6069 x		
2: surgery	361 x		
3: <mark>B</mark> MI	285 x		
4: AGE	100 x		

Added

## Cohort control panel.



## Cohort control panel.

Branched

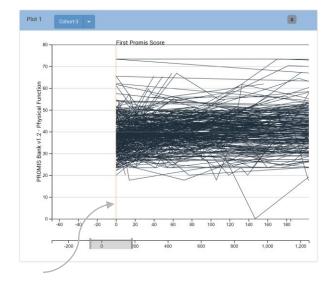
COMF	POSER			
Cohort Control				
Oshart 1				
Cohort-1 $\checkmark$	+			
C-1 Branch-1				
Ар	plied Filters	+		
C-1 Branch-1 Filter Layers				
Cohort Size:		6060		
1: All Patients 2: surgery	5	6069 x		
3: BMI		285 x		
4: AGE		100 x		

Remove

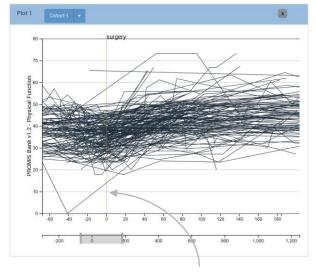
## Cohort control panel.

How did patients like Frank progress after surgery?

### Realign scores to see trend after surgery

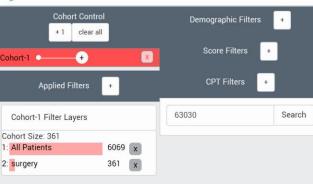


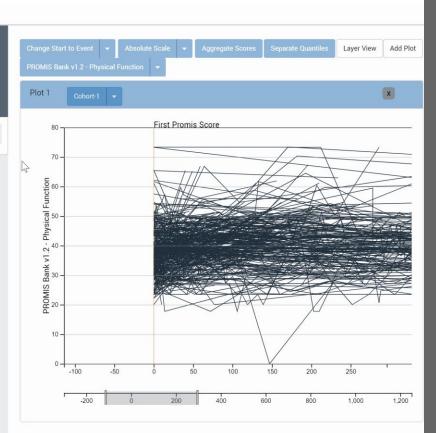
Aligned by first recorded PROMIS score



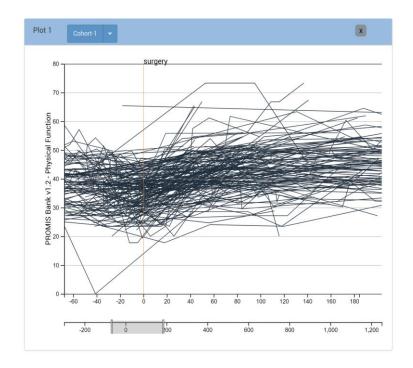
Aligned by surgery

#### COMPOSER



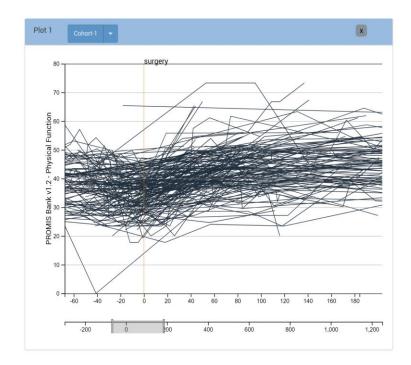


## Aligning by event



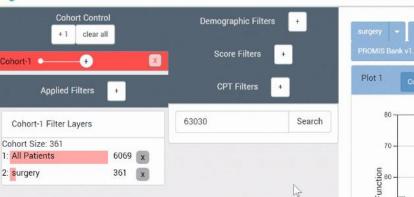
Patient score trajectories have different baselines

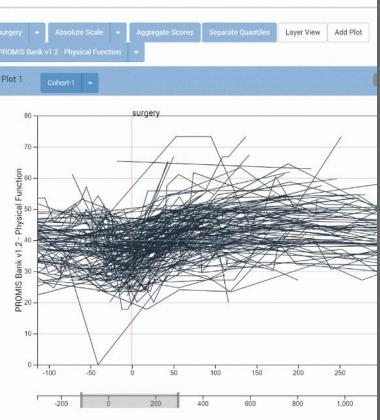
Small change (2-8) clinically meaningful



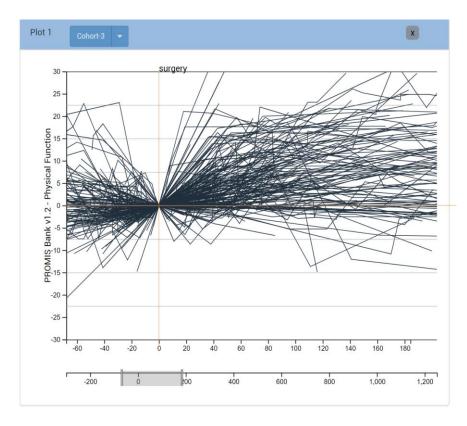
## Hard to see **measured change** in scores

COMPOSER

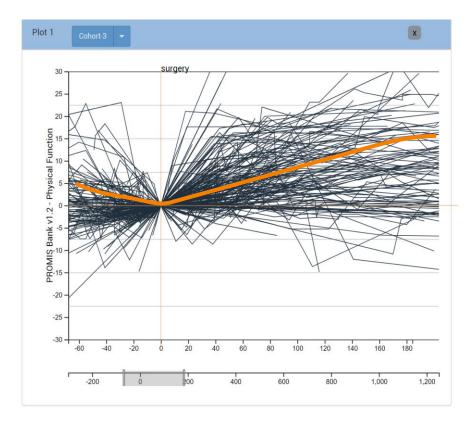




## Changing scales to relative score change



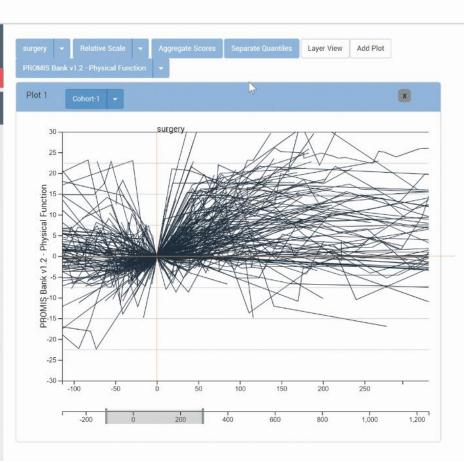
This is messy.



We want to see the **general trend** in score fluctuation

#### COMPOSER



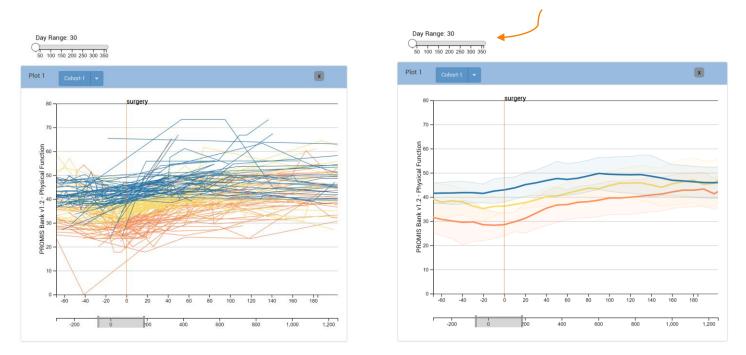


# Aggregation of scores

How did the patients with the most **positive change** in score progress?

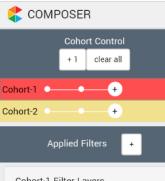
What about the **bottom quantile** for score change?

#### Adjust the day range to calculate average score change.

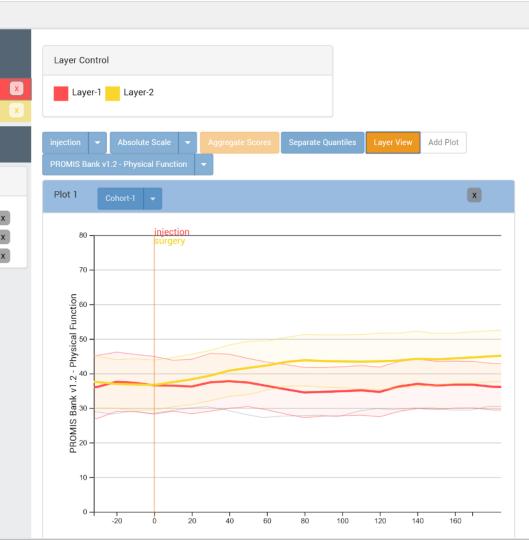


Separation of Scores by Quantiles.

How did patients like Frank progress after surgery vs injection?



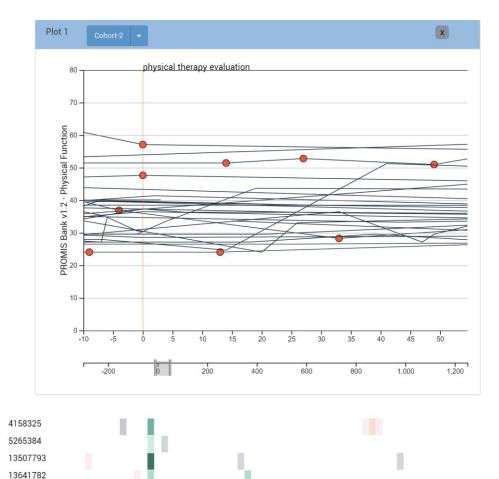
Cohort-1 Filter Layers	
Cohort Size: 146	
1: All Patients	6069 ,
2: injection	152
3: Excluding surgery	146 )



Compare cohorts in layer view

## We find a patient line of interest

What **other events** are present in their medical histories?



# Drill down into **individual patient histories**

# **Moving Forward**

**Generalize** to a broader clinical base

Development of a shared decision-making interface

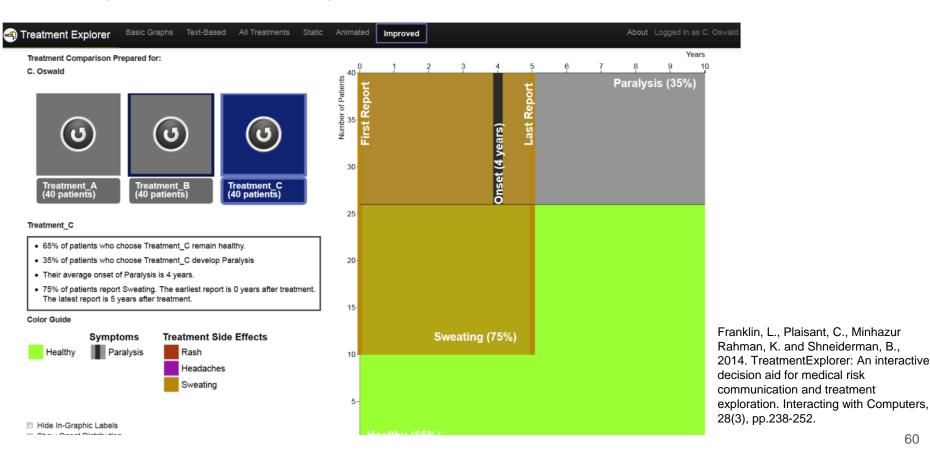
# Thank You

Learn more about our lab: http://vdl.sci.utah.edu/ Learn more on the project website: http://bit.ly/composer\_paper



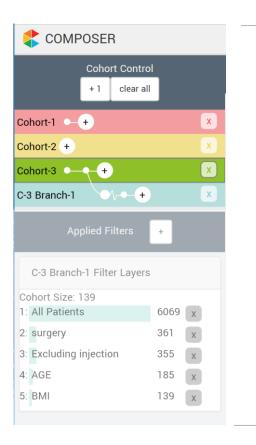


## Comparison of multiple treatment outcomes.



Separating By quantiles Utah Health Using **PROMIS** scores longer than any other institution in the country.

**PROMIS physical function** scores.



## Cohort control panel.

Cohorts can be added, branched and deleted.

Adding, Branching, Removing Cohorts