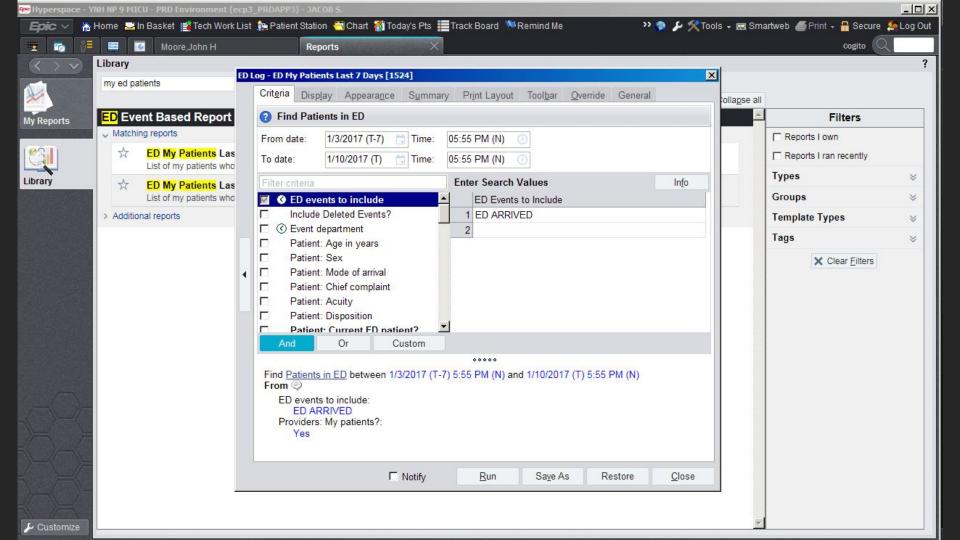
visualization for communicating health

Benjamin Watson

bwatson@ncsu.edu vxlab.csc.ncsu.edu

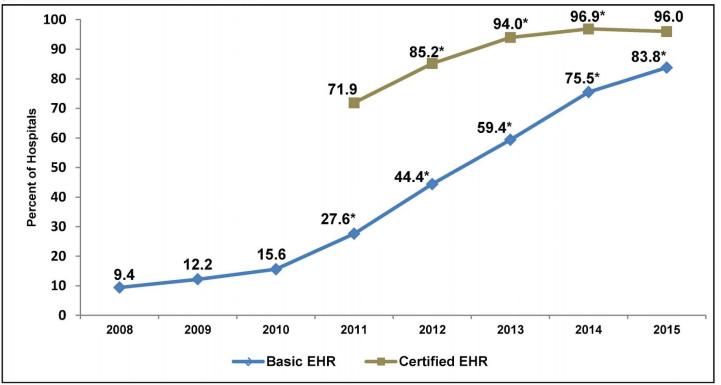
go-vxlab.csc.ncsu.edu/vizforhealthtalk go-vxlab.csc.ncsu.edu/vizforhealthpaper

ehr adoption and promise



Basic EHR adoption increased while certified EHR adoption remained high.

Figure 1: Percent of non-Federal acute care hospitals with adoption of at least a Basic EHR with notes system and possession of a certified EHR: 2008-2015.



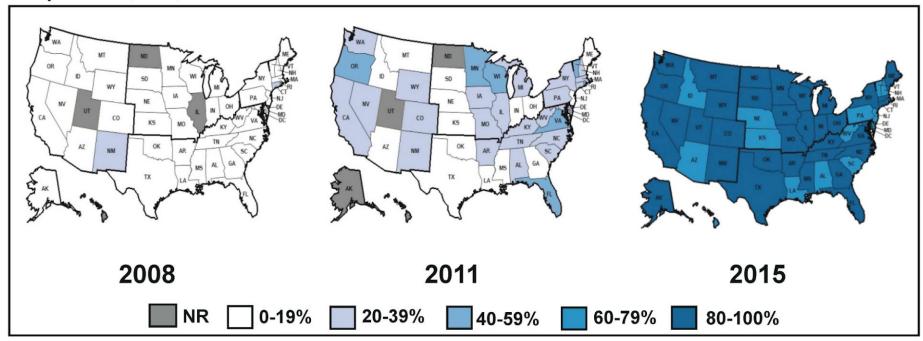
NOTES: Basic EHR adoption requires the EHR system to have a set of EHR functions defined in Table A1. A certified EHR is EHR technology that meets the technological capability, functionality, and security requirements adopted by the Department of Health and Human Services. Possession means that the hospital has a legal agreement with the EHR vendor, but is not equivalent to adoption.

*Significantly different from previous year (p < 0.05).

SOURCE: ONC/American Hospital Association (AHA), AHA Annual Survey Information Technology Supplement.

For all states, at least 6 in 10 hospitals adopted a Basic EHR.

Figure 4: Percent of non-federal acute care hospitals with adoption of at least a Basic EHR system at the State-Level for years 2008, 2011, and 2015.

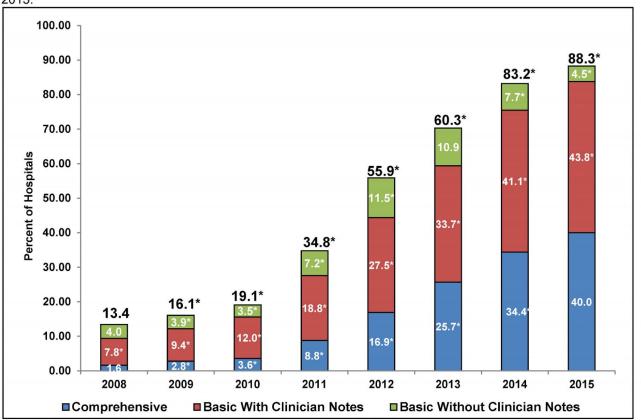


NOTES: Basic EHR adoption requires the EHR system to have at least a basic set of EHR functions, including clinician notes, as defined in Table A1. Estimates for states shaded gray did not meet the standards for reliability (NR). See the Table A2 for a complete list of 2008, 2011, and 2015 hospital adoption by state.

SOURCE: ONC/AHA, AHA Annual Survey Information Technology Supplement.

Trends in EHR adoption show increasing use of advanced functionality.

Figure 5: Percent of non-federal acute care hospitals with adoption of EHR systems by level of functionality: 2008-2015.

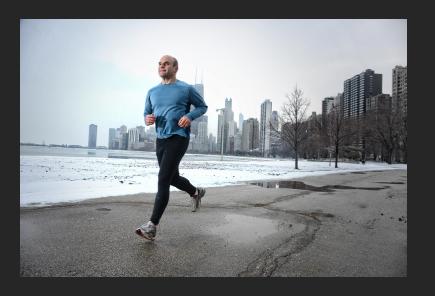


NOTES: Definitions of Basic EHR and Comprehensive EHR systems are reported in Table A1.

SOURCE: ONC/AHA, AHA Annual Survey Information Technology Supplement.

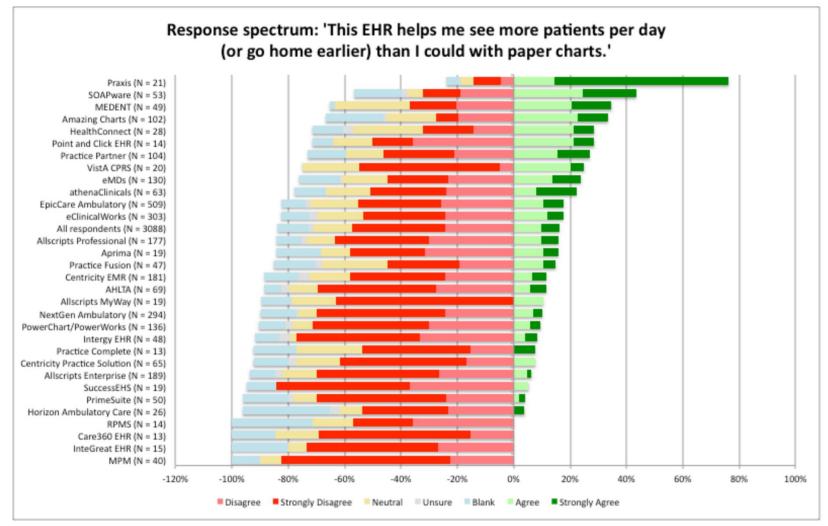
^{*}Significantly different from previous year (p < 0.05).





ehr ux is not good

O11 What impact if any has using the EMD/EUD had an your five time?	
Q11. What impact, if any, has using the EMR/EHR had on your free time?	
I have much more free time (eg, I get home much earlier and/or have much less patient chartand practice-related work at home) ($Ask\ Q12$)	9 (2.2)
I have somewhat more free time (eg, I get home somewhat earlier and/or have somewhat less patient chart- and practice-related work at home.) (Ask Q12)	52 (12.7)
It's had no impact on my free time. (Assume zero minutes; skip to Q14.)	106 (25.8)
I have somewhat less free time (eg, I get home somewhat later and/or have somewhat more patient chart- and practice-related work at home). ($Skip\ to\ Q13$)	153 (37.2)
I have much less free time (eg, I get home much later and/or have much more patient chartand practice-related work at home). (Skip to $Q13$.)	91 (22.1)
Q12. On average how many minutes of free time have you gained per clinic day? ($n = 61$), mean (SD)	39.0 (21.4)
Q13. On average, how many minutes of free time have you lost per clinic day? ($n = 244$), mean (SD)	-77.5 (40.9)
Q15. Which tasks, if any, take more of your overall time to perform using the EMR than they did computer? (Consider both the time to complete each task as well as any increase/decrease in the Choose all that apply.) ($n = 410$) ^d	
Choose all that apply.) (11 – 410)	
Nothing takes longer	42 (10.2)
Nothing takes longer Managing calls and messages, refill requests, and new test results (With the EMR, these are	42 (10.2) 129 (31.5)
Nothing takes longer Managing calls and messages, refill requests, and new test results (With the EMR, these are usually in-box functions.)	
Nothing takes longer	129 (31.5)
Nothing takes longer Managing calls and messages, refill requests, and new test results (With the EMR, these are usually in-box functions.) Writing visit notes	129 (31.5) 262 (63.9)
Nothing takes longer Managing calls and messages, refill requests, and new test results (With the EMR, these are usually in-box functions.) Writing visit notes Ordering and scheduling tests Finding and reviewing medical record data	129 (31.5) 262 (63.9) 166 (40.5)
Nothing takes longer Managing calls and messages, refill requests, and new test results (With the EMR, these are usually in-box functions.) Writing visit notes Ordering and scheduling tests	129 (31.5) 262 (63.9) 166 (40.5) 143 (34.9)



Response spectrum: 'This EHR doesn't just enable me to meet meaningful use criteria; it actually helps me provide better patient care.'

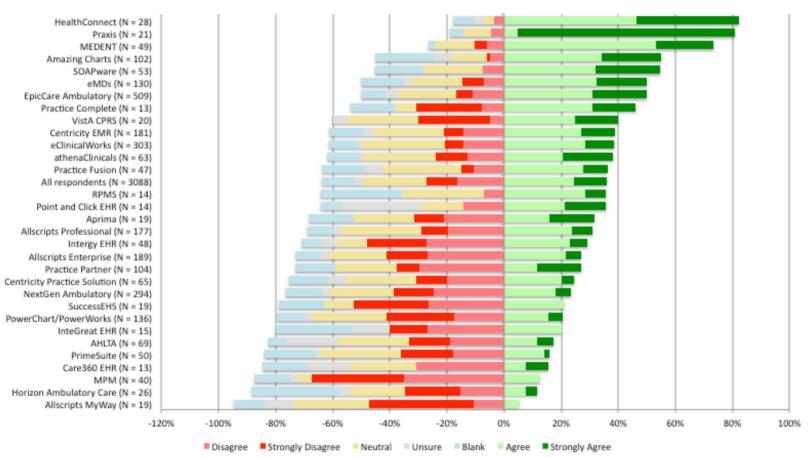
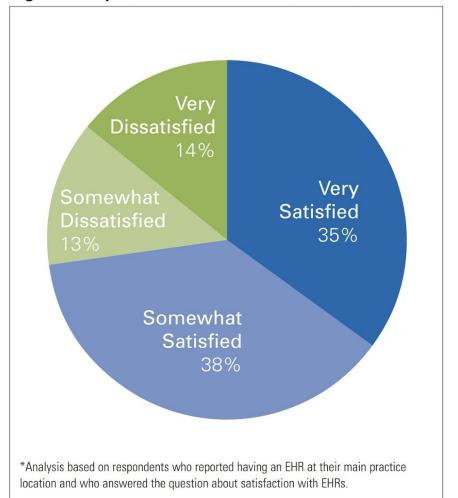
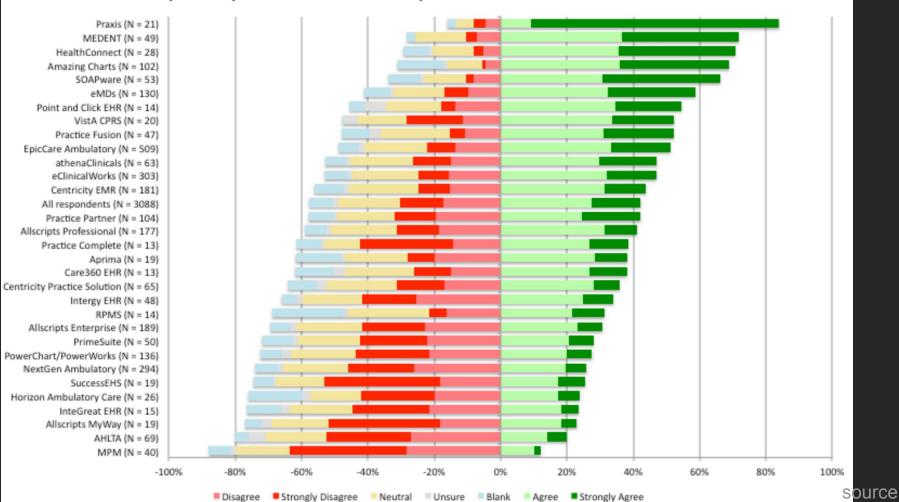


Figure 3. Physician Satisfaction with EHRs (n = 3,239)*



Response Spectrum: Sum of all responses to the 19 'satisfaction' items.



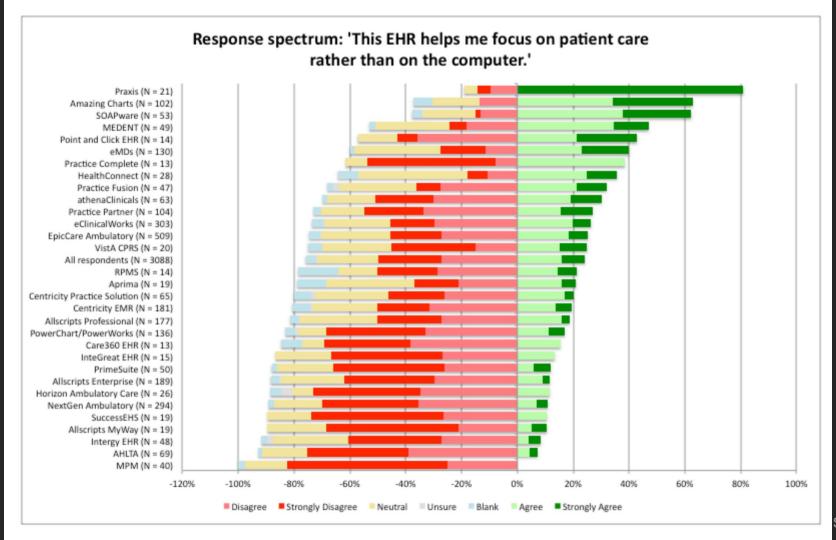


Table 5: Impact of computer use during consultation.

	Physicians n=106	Patients n=392	p a
On duration of the consultation $^{\rm b}$	-0.31 (1.174) ^c	+0.72 (1.039) °	0.000
On confidentiality	-0.38 (1.060)	+0.83 (0.984)	0.000
On ability to look at the patient	-1.12 (0.902)	+0.57 (1.222)	0.000
On ability to listen to the patient	-0.72 (0.837)	+0.64 (1.107)	0.000
On ability to talk to the patient and collect information	+0.92 (1.079)	+0.70 (1.124)	0.085
On ability to provide information to the patient	+1.08 (0.852)	+0.98 (1.017)	0.338
On ability to understand the patient	-0.03 (0.736)	+0.81 (1.068)	0.000

^a Independent-Samples T Test, 95% Confidence Interval.

^b Scores ranging from -2=very negative impact to +2=very positive impact.

^c Mean (Standard Deviation).



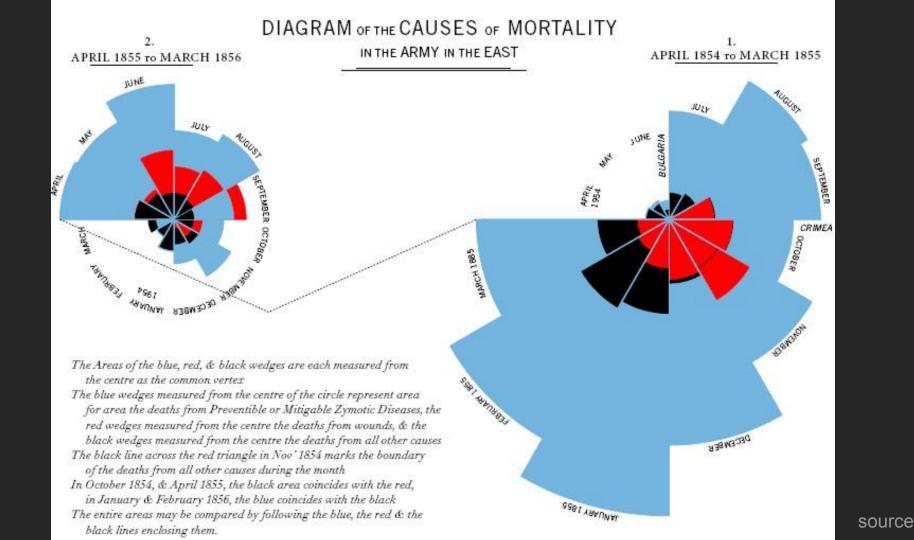




visualization can help

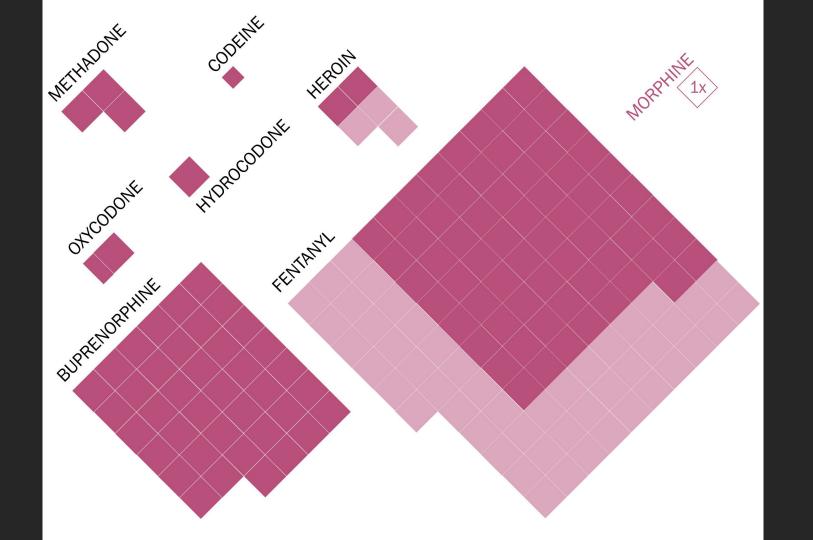








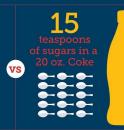
visualization for communication



SUGAR OF A SWEET THING

The American Heart Association recommends that women consume no more than 6 teaspoons and men no more than 9 teaspoons of added sugars per day. Even one 20 oz. soda contains far more than that.





25 teaspoons

Actual added sugars
consumed by average
American per day



Calories consumed daily from added sugars by the average American

Burning those calories would take:



Walking: Basketball: 1 hours

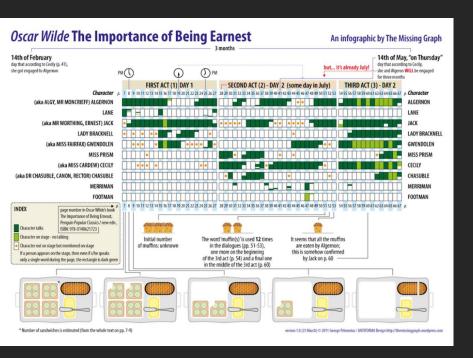


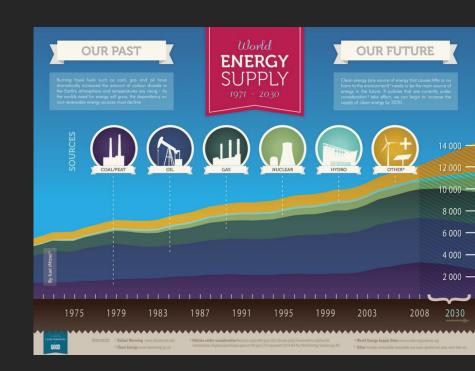
Biking:
3/4 hour

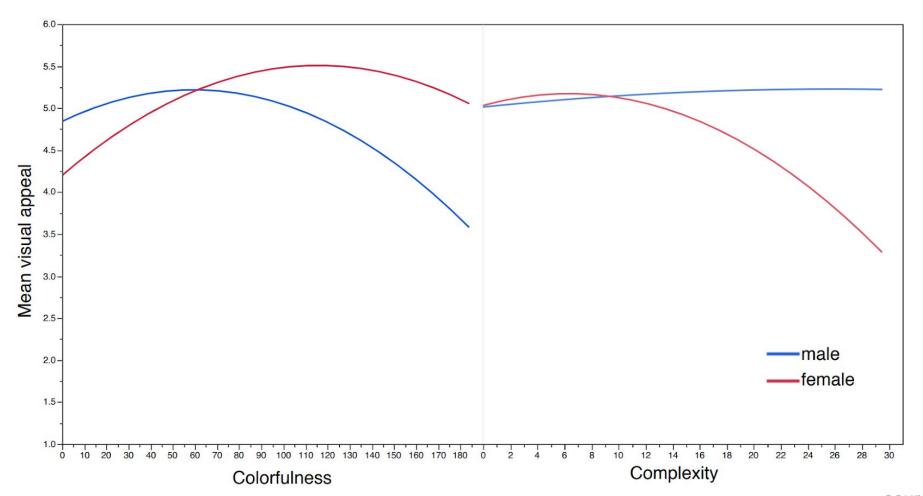


Jogging:
3/4 hour











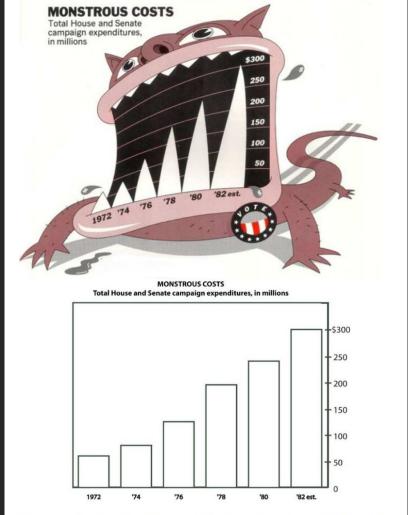


Figure 1. A chart by Holmes [7] (above), and a 'plain' version.



ENGLISH 中文 (CHINESE) ESPAÑOL

The New York Times

Tuesday, March 27, 2018 ■ Today's Paper ■ Video 50°F FTSE 100 +1.76% ↑

World U.S. Politics N.Y. Business Opinion Tech Science Health Sports Arts Books Style Food Travel Magazine T Magazine ALL

Expelling 60 Russians, U.S. Joins Allies in a

Harsh Rebuke

- President Trump ordered 60 Russian officials to leave the country, joining a coordinated campaign by two dozen countries to retaliate for the poisoning of a former Russian spy in Britain.
- The joint action intensified the conflict between Russia and the West, yet Mr. Trump avoided any public condemnation of Russia's role in the attack.

How an Outraged Europe Agreed to a Hard Line on Putin

By STEVEN ERLANGER 2:30 AM ET Faced with new aggressiveness from the newly re-elected President Vladimir V. Putin, Britain and sent a strong message to Moscow.



She Was Shot in Parkland, Can She Turn Trauma Into Change?

Onstage, Samantha Fuentes, 18, is helping to lead a national conversation about gun control. Behind the scenes, she's reeling from mental and physical trauma.

Following Citigroup, New Ways Banks Can Limit Gun Sales

Listen to 'The Daily': Violence as Daily Threat

Students on the South Side of Chicago joined protests spurred by the Florida school shooting, but they also felt frustration. Why hadn't gun



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Opinion

New Leadership Has Not Hello, Generation Putin **Changed Uber**

has always been the same, and it's always been destructive.

Editorial: Tough Action on Russia, at Last, but More Is Needed

Freeze oligarchs' assets and bar them from Western banks. then start to protect the American electoral system.

- · Scott Pruitt's Attack on Science Would Paralyze the E.P.A.
- Editorial: All the President's Thugs

Vladimir Putin is installing a cohort of young, loval technocrats in a bid to assure that his regime will endure without him.

- · Editorial: New York City Subways Are Still Looking for a Savior
- · Brooks: In Praise of Privilege
- · Krugman: Putting the Ex-Con in Conservatism
- · Yes, You Can Indict the President
- · Beware of A.I. in Social Media Advertising
- · What Was the Vietnam War About?
- · Goldberg: Stormy Daniels Spanks Trump Again

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Humans of Quebec: Portraits of Those I Met on My Road Trip

THE CROSSWORD » Play Today's Puzzle

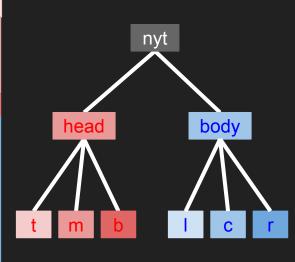


An admission of cheating by the Australian cricket captain has stunned a sport that prides itself on fair play.



The bullet that killed a gunman in a Maryland school last week came from his own weapon, not from the gun of a school resource



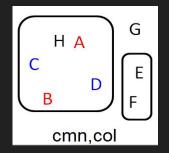


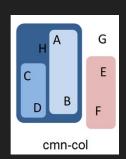
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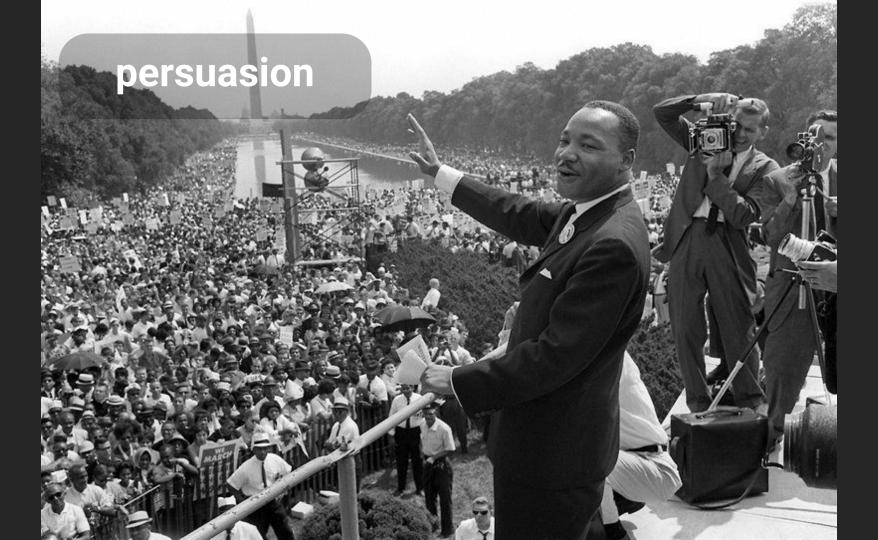
disjoint grouping

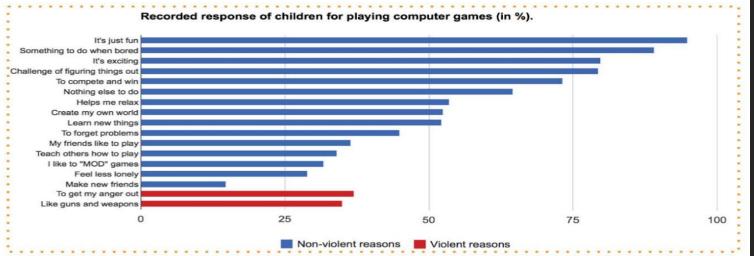
reinforced grouping











Reasons for playing video games	Agree percentage	Reason type
It's just fun	94.85	Non-violent
Something to do when bored	89.05	Non-violent
It's exciting	79.8	Non-violent
Challenge of figuring things out	79.35	Non-violent
To compete and win	73.2	Non-violent
Nothing else to do	64.65	Non-violent
Helps me relax	53.5	Non-violent
Create my own world	52.5	Non-violent
Learn new things	52.25	Non-violent
To forget problems	45	Non-violent
My friends like to play	36.5	Non-violent
Teach others how to play	34	Non-violent
l like to "MOD" games	31.75	Non-violent
Feel less lonely	29	Non-violent
Make new friends	14.75	Non-violent
To get my anger out	37	Violent
Like guns and weapons	35	Violent

visualization for communicating health



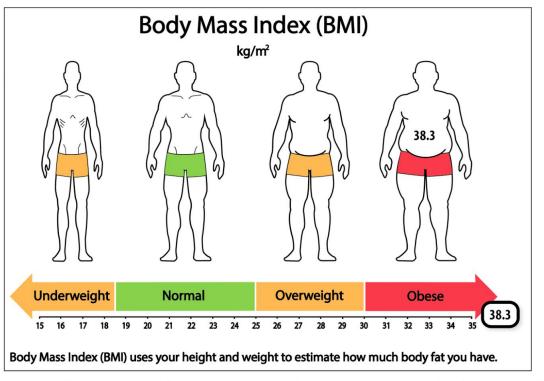


Figure 2: Body Mass Index (BMI) infographic from WICER showing an out-of-range value (38.3). Initially, we presented the body silhouettes (top portion) and the reference range number line (bottom portion) in participatory design sessions as separate graphical formats. We combined them into a single infographic at the suggestion of design session participants. The attributes of the data drove numerous design decisions.



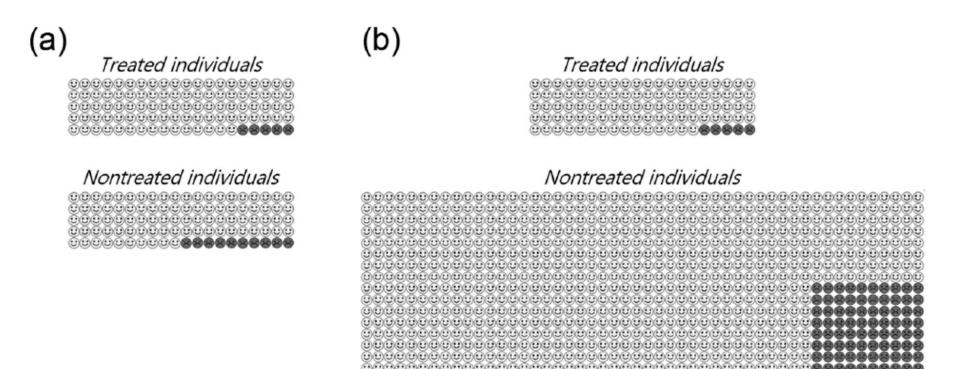


Figure 5. Icon arrays representing a treatment risk reduction of 50% with (a) equal and (b) different samples of treated and nontreated individuals. Affected individuals are represented in dark gray. Healthy individuals are represented in light gray.

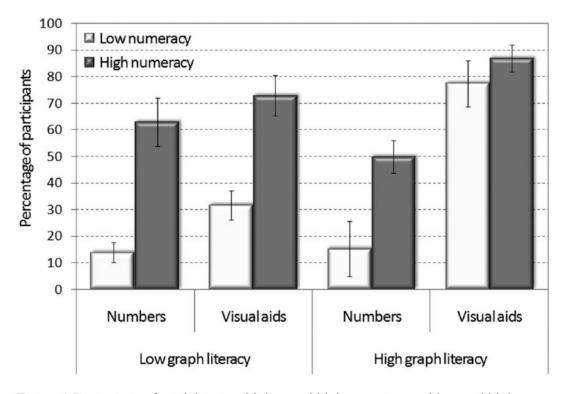


Figure 4. Percentage of participants with low and high numeracy and low and high graph literacy who correctly inferred treatment risk reduction, as a function of condition (numbers vs. visual aids). In the visual-aids condition, icon arrays and bars reported the entire population at risk. Error bars represent one standard error. Adapted from "Who Profits From Visual Aids: Overcoming Challenges in People's Understanding of Risks," by R. Garcia-Retamero and M. Galesic, 2010, Social Science & Medicine, 70, 1019–1025. Copyright 2010 by Elsevier Ltd. Adapted with permission.

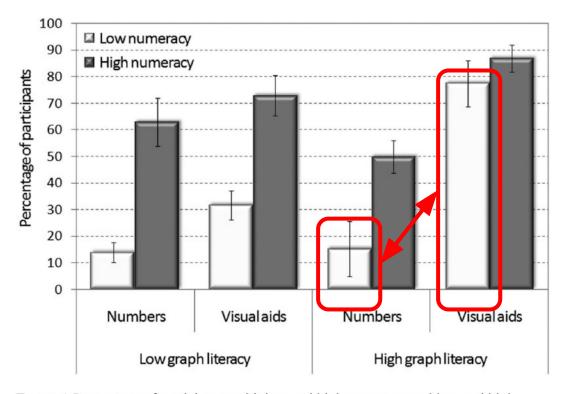


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open problems



thanks. questions?

Benjamin Watson

bwatson@ncsu.edu vxlab.csc.ncsu.edu

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