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### Computerized Provider Order Entry

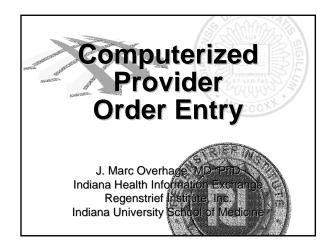
J. Marc Overhage

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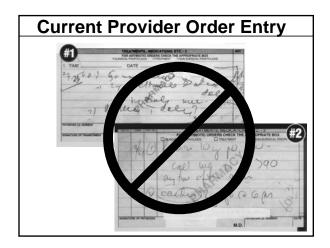
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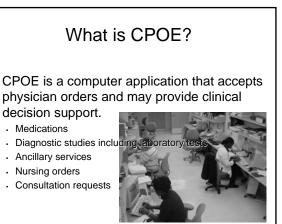
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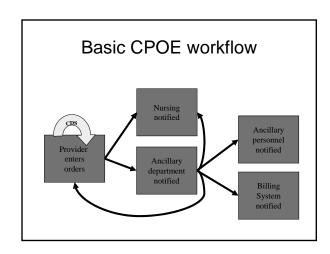
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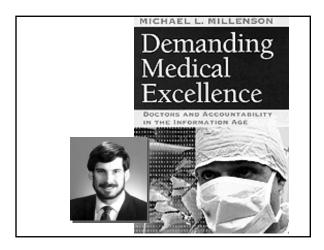


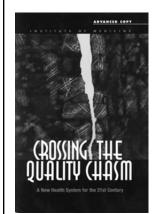












- There are serious problems in
  - Between the health care we have and the care we could have lies not just a
- could have lies not just a gap but a chasm.

  The problems come from poor systems...not bad people

  In its current form, habits,
- In its current form, nabits, and environment, American health care is incapable of providing the public with the quality health care it expects and deserves.
   We can fix it... but it will require changes

### In a rising tide of information...

- Clinical decision-making is becoming progressively more difficult
  - we know more about the human body, how it works, and how it fails
  - we know more about individuals
- Information we need is not always available at the moment we need it
- Too much poorly organized information is little better than too little information

It is simply unrealistic to think that individuals can synthesize in their heads scores of pieces of evidence, accurately estimate the outcomes of different options, and accurately judge the desirability of those outcomes for patients.



David M. Eddy, MD, PhD

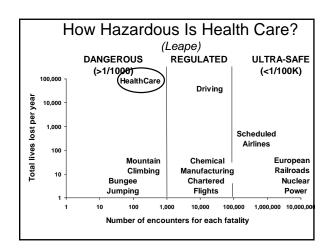
...many of these errors are probably due to man's limitations as a data processor rather than to correctable human deficiencies



Man - a creature made at the end of the week, when God was tired.

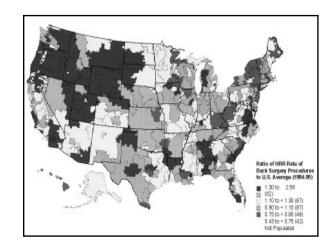






#### **Inappropriate Variation Exists**

- Variation in hospitalization rates; "decision to treat" – Wennberg et al
- High rates of care judged inappropriate or equivocal — Rand: Brook, Chassin, Leape, et al
- Variation in the process of care; the "manner of treatment"
- Variation in "expert" opinion; perceived treatment outcomes – Eddy



### Effect of Inappropriate Variation

- Destroys trust
  - Damages the physician-patient relationship
  - For individual patients and the general public
- Increases errors
  - Usually at handoffs
  - Creating hassle and potentially harming patients
- Wastes resources
  - Through resulting inefficiencies

### Standardize the care process

- Are we doing the right thing?
- Are we doing things right?
- How can we be certain that it is done right the first time every time?

Bent James, IHC

## Reasons for Inappropriate Variation

- Complexity
- Lack of valid clinical knowledge (poor evidence)
- Subjective judgment / uncertainty
- Human error
  - Humans are inherently fallible information processors – Clem McDonald MD

# Doing the Right Thing Complexity

- "The complexity of modern American medicine exceeds the capacity of the unaided human mind" – David Eddy MD
- How many factors can the human mind simultaneously balance to optimize an outcome – Alan Morris MD

## Doing the Right Thing Poor evidence

- Evidence based medicine is a set of skills which allow critical appraisal of the literature
- Emphasis on literature more than opinion
- Evidence is often gray, decisions black/white



## Doing the Right Thing Poor evidence

- Percentage of practice with evidence
  - 10% Williamson 1979
  - 10-20% OTA 1975
  - <20% OMRA
- The rest is opinion
  - This doesn't make it wrong
  - Much of it probably works
  - May not represent the best patient care

## Doing the right thing Subjective judgment / uncertainty

- Subjective evaluation is notoriously poor across groups or over time
- Enthusiasm for unproven methods Mark Chassin, MD

# Doing the Right Thing Expert opinion

The telephone is an amazing invention, but who would ever want to use one of them?

President Rutherford B. Hayes, 1876

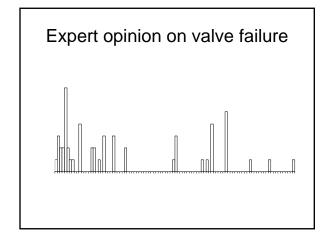
The Japanese auto industry isn't likely to carve out a big slice of the U.S. market.

Business Week, 1968

There is no reason for any individual to have a computer in their home.

President, Digital Equipment Corp, 1977

The Experts Speak 1984



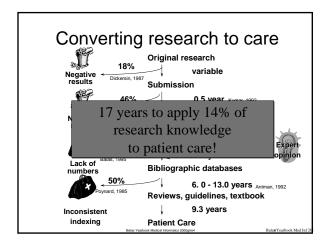
## The Knowledge Processing Problem

#### Good News

 Medical knowledge, accompanied by evidence-based understanding of clinical "best practices" is advancing at accelerating pace.

#### Bad News

This pace already far exceeds our ability to disseminate that knowledge, and rate outputs the ability of individual clinicians to keep up.





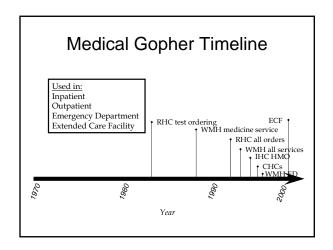
## Medical Gopher Order Shaping Tools

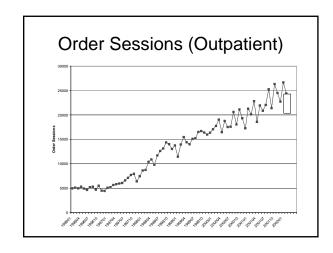
- Problem oriented menus
- Commented choice lists
- Active menus
- Cost
- Last result for selected tests
- "Counter detailing" comments
- Drug-drug and Drug-diagnosis interactions
- Reminders

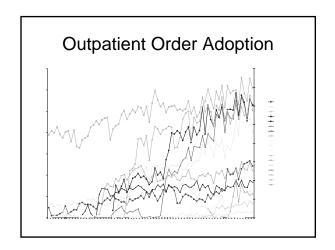
### On-line Feedback Advantages

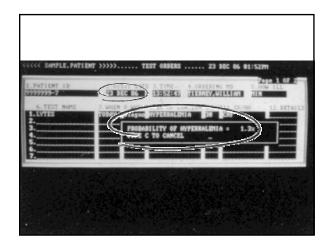
- Can suggest NOT doing something AFTER an order has been initiated
- Can ask for qualifying data that computer does
- Computer knows context once an order has been selected
- Provide feedback when ordering

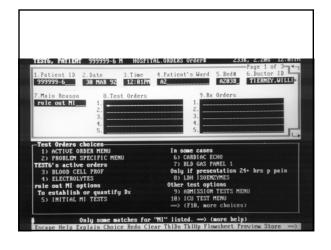






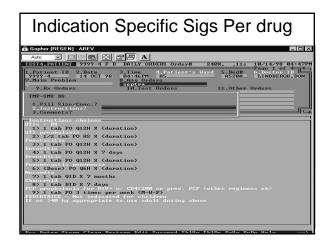


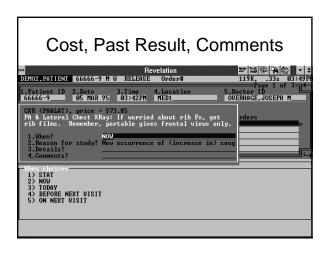


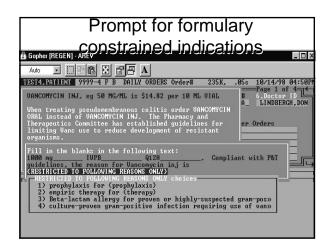


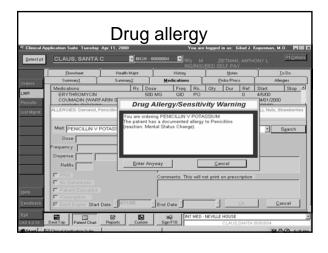
# Simple Informational Interventions

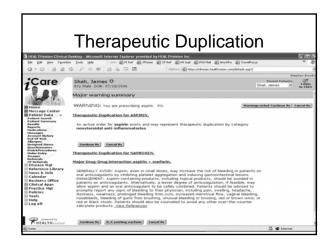
- Display of costs
- Restriction of orderables to formulary
- Allergy and drug interaction checks— "careful"
- Menus that subtly biased MDs to less expensive options
- Active logic to re-direct from one option to another
- Control frequency or repetition of orders (Miller)

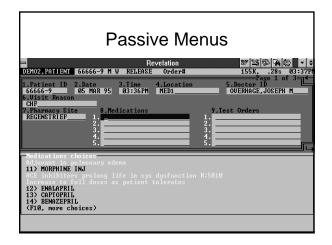


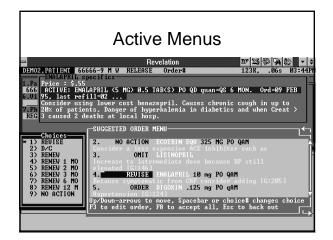


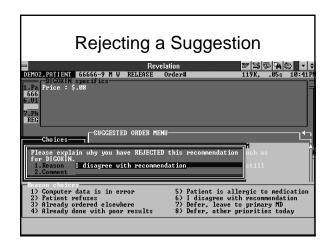


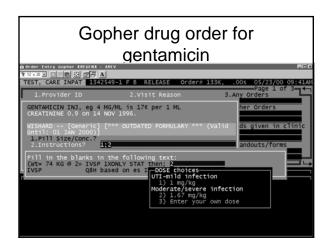


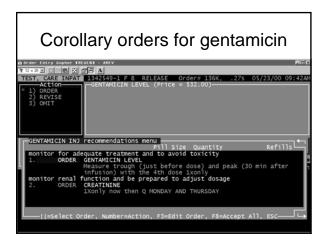


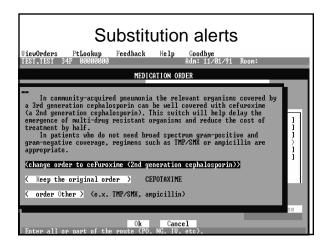


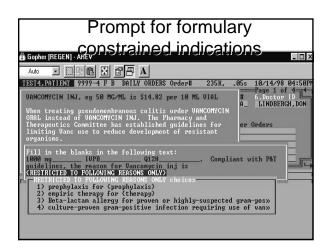


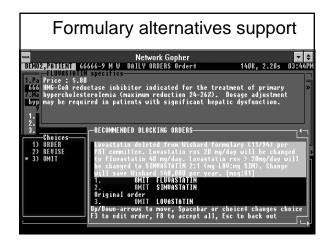


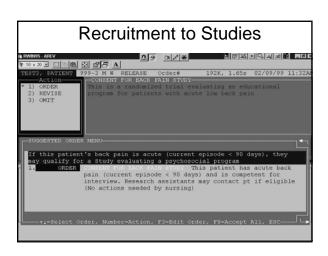


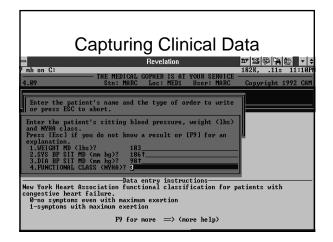


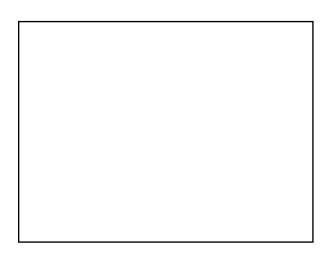




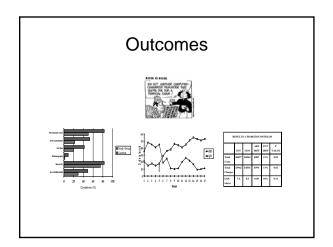






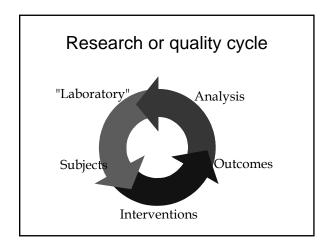


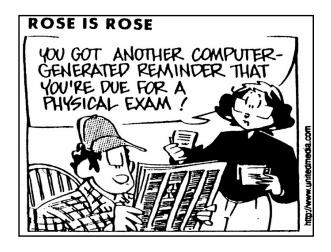




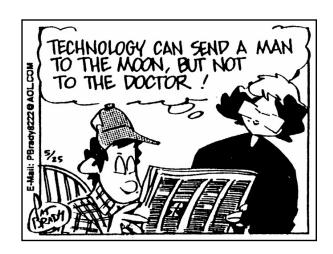
#### Achieving the best outcomes

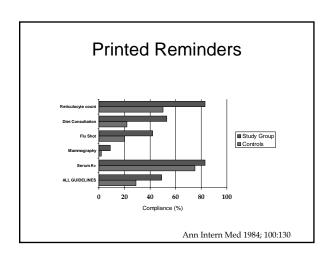
- Informatics innovations are expensive!
  - capital \$\$\$ invested
  - personnel time re-engineering processes
- Purchasers should know the marginal gain to expect from their investment
- Effects of informatics innovations should be tested in real clinical environments

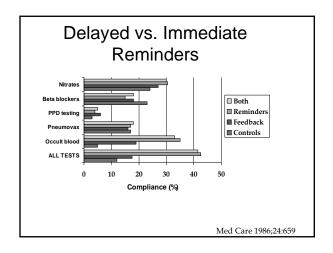


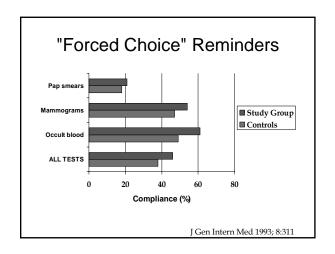




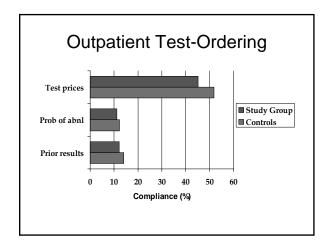


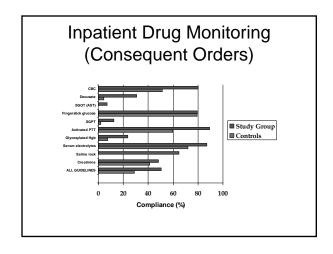


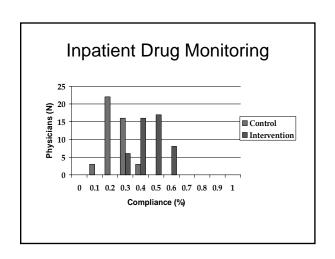


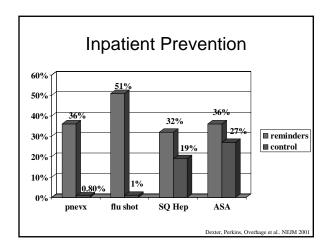












#### **CPOE** Can Help Reduce Errors

- Brigham and Women's Hospital launched its first CPOE in 1993
- Since then, they have documented a 54% reduction in serious medication errors
- Resulted in 62% reduction in preventable ADE's

#### Improved Quality

- CPOE allows for physician reminders of best practice or evidence-based guidelines
- Indiana University study
  - Pneumococcal vaccine in eligible patients 0.8% ■■■36.0%
  - Heparin prophylaxis 18.9% → 32%

#### **Medication Cost Savings**

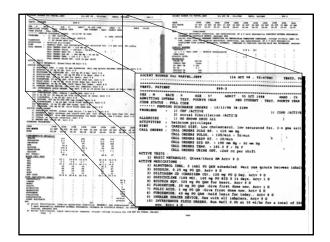
- Brigham and Women's CPOE system includes several alerts targeted to specific high-cost drugs. The alerts provide a possible less expensive alternative
- Example of savings—Odansetron TID vs. QID
  - TID dosing used 5.9% 93.5%
  - Estimated savings: \$250,000

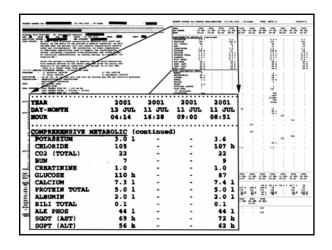
### Improved Efficiency

- Maimonides Medical Center (Bronx, NY)
- 700 bed teaching hospital
- After CPOE, found substantial reduction in order processing time
  - Physician order to receipt by pharmacy
     43.4 hours
  - Physician order to Delivery to Patient Care Area
     4.6 hours
- ◆Estimate 12% 

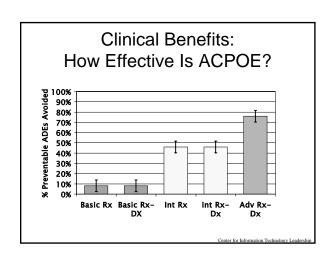
  In LOS following CPOE







#### **ACPOE System Classification** Class Medication (Rx) OE Diagnostic (Dx) OE 1: Basic Rx-only Structuring data capture, passive references 2: Basic Rx-Dx Intermediate Rx & Order-specific decision support, Rx-only with some patient data Intermediate Rx-Dx Sophisticated Rx & Order-specific decision support, with most patient data, EDI 5: Advanced Rx-Dx



#### Concerns

- Physicians overloaded with feedback
  - How best to deliver "out of band" feedback
- No dedicated time for chronic disease management
  - Provide feedback during "administrative time"?
- Physicians may feel like the computer is intruding on their practice of medicine



## **CDSS** Issues

- Guideline selection (5%)

- Guideline Serection (7/s)

  Reminder "stacking"

  How do you prioritize? Weighting?

  How do you get preventive care to "bubble up" high enough to get done?

  Conflicting recommendations from guidelines.
- Who resolves these?
- Inserting feedback at the right point in the care process

  Acute issues compete for provider's attention

  Must be provided while there is still an opportunity to change the actions taken

- Data issues

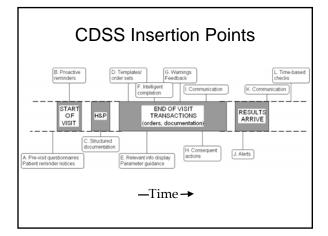
  Data must be structured and coded
  - How are these data captured

  - Operational databases
    Direct provider entry
    Create process to obtain specific data
- Standardization of concepts & terminology

### **CDSS Triggers**

- Local variation
- Threshold issues
- May be difficult or impossible to get the data
  - PFTs in every asthmatic
- Who will pay for the test





### CDSS Data problems

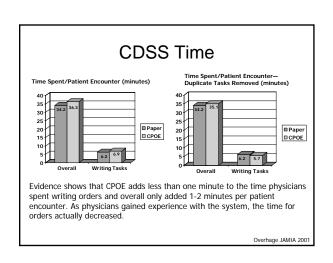
- Definition
- Availability
- Completeness
- Reliability
- Changes over time
- Representations
- Need for inference

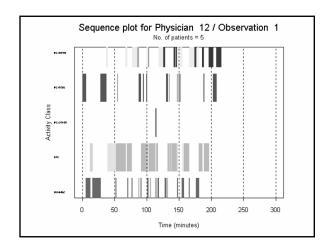


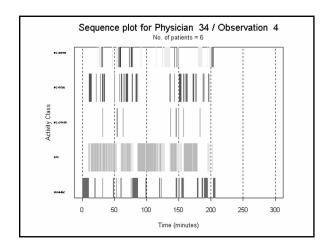
#### Definitions/Weasel words

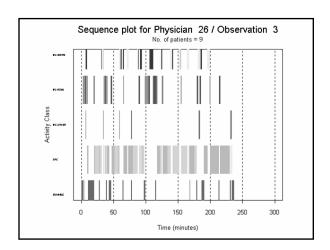
- Undefined/poorly
  - Organic heart disease - MVP?, mild mitral regurgitation on echocardiogram?
  - Abnormal EKG non specific ST-T wave changes?, Occasional PVCs?
- Vocabularies not standardized

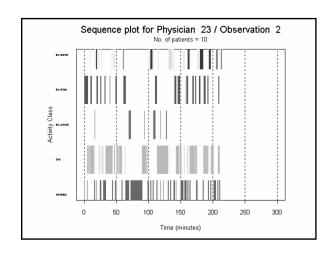


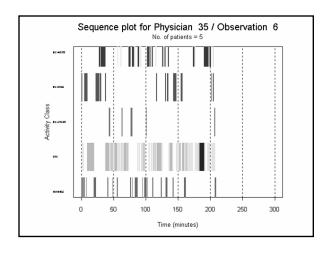


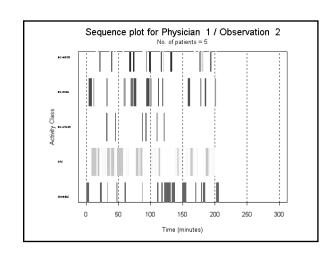










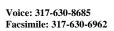


That it will even come into general use, no twithstanding its value, is extremely doubtful because its deneficial application requires much time and gives a good bit of trouble, both to the patient and to the practitioner because its hue and character are foreign and opposed to all our habits and associations.



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