Sharable, Computer-Interpretable Clinical Guidelines

An Emerging Core Technology for Future Health Care Systems

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Quality challenges in health care

- reduce errors
- conduct "best practice" medicine

while

- devoting less time!
- spending less money!

How do we improve quality?

- Alerts & reminders
- Measurements & feedback
- Practice guidelines
 - beyond alerts to multi-step care processes
 - focus may be screening, diagnosis, workup, referral, or management
 - consensus-based vs. evidence-based
 - embody "best practices"
 - l aim to reduce variation
 - hasis for wide range of annlications

Some applications of guidelines

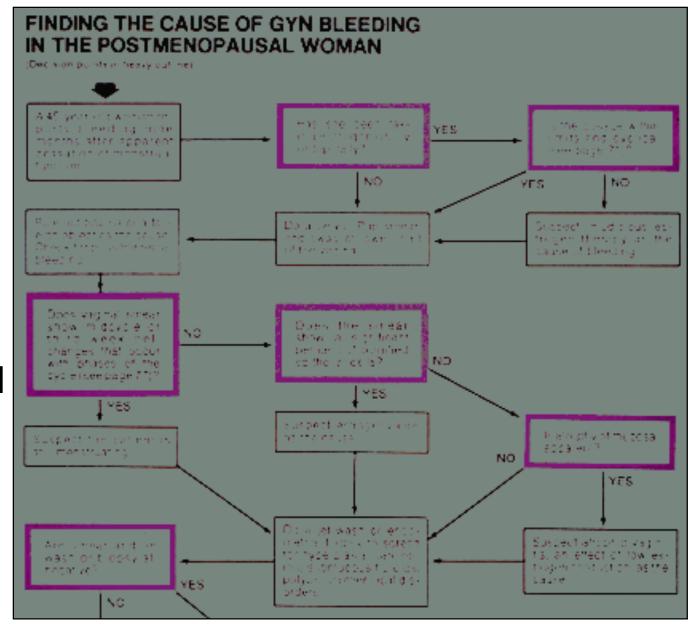
- Education & reference
- Risk assessment
- Referral criteria
- Appropriateness determination
- Consultation

- Problem-based encounter forms & info assembly
- Workflow management
- Clinical trials
- Care plans/UR/UM

History of the field

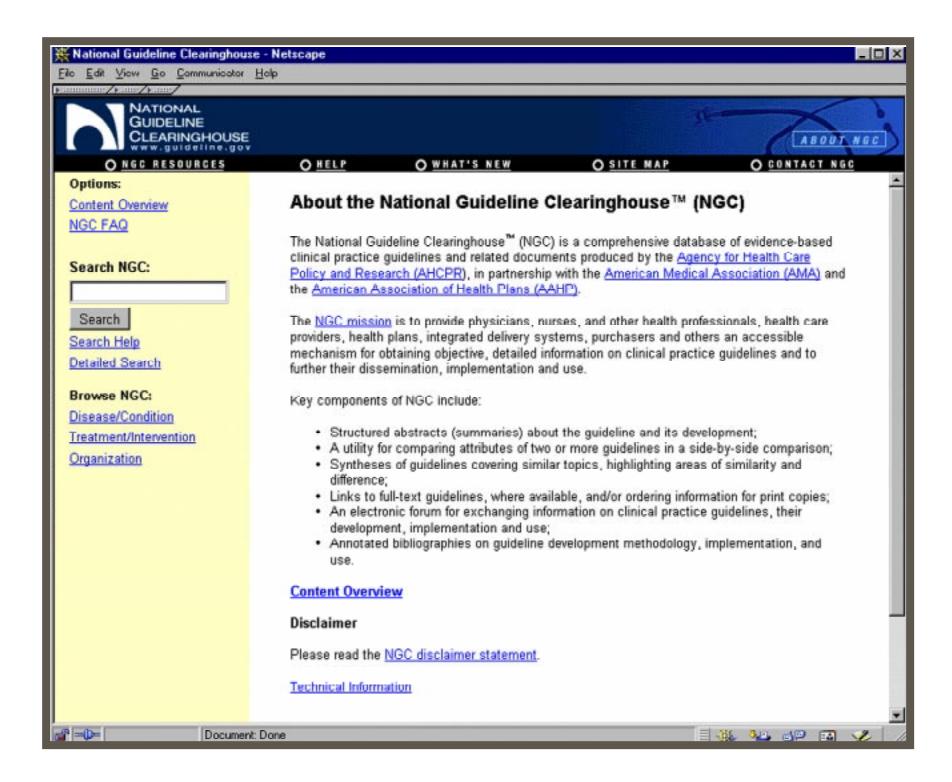
- Long interest dating from early '70s
 - dissemination via print \rightarrow CDROM \rightarrow Web
- New surge of activity
 - professional societies
 - government agencies
 - managed-care organizations & health plans
 - **Individual institutions**

A Common Feature in Clinical Journals and Textbooks



Guideline Dissemination

- Conventional publication in journals and textbooks
- Mailing of monographs or guideline summaries to clinicians
- Compilations of guidelines for reference
- Online resources
 - National and international
 - see www.guidelines.gov
 - Locally supported



Yet little impact to date

- Dissemination in read-only form
- Provenance, evidence base not always clear or trusted
- Too general or too specific
- Not adaptable or flexible, too "cookbook"
- Not integrated with point of care or into workflow

What is needed

- High quality guidelines from trusted sources
- Standard computer-based representation, sharability
- Means for adaptation to local setting
- Flexibility of decision/choice model
- Integration with clinical applications

The InterMed Collaboratory

- Decision Systems Group, Brigham & Women's Hospital, Harvard
- Stanford Medical Informatics (SMI)
- Department of Medical Informatics, Columbia
- Centre for Medical Education, McGill University
- American College of Physicians –
 American Society of Internal Medicine

Toward GL sharing & integration into applications

- GuideLine Interchange Format (GLIF)
 - developed by InterMed project of Columbia, Harvard, Stanford
 - v 2.0 JAMIA, 1998
- Imported/exported by authoring tools
- Applications can interpret GLIF– encoded guidelines <u>or</u> convert them to app-specific representations

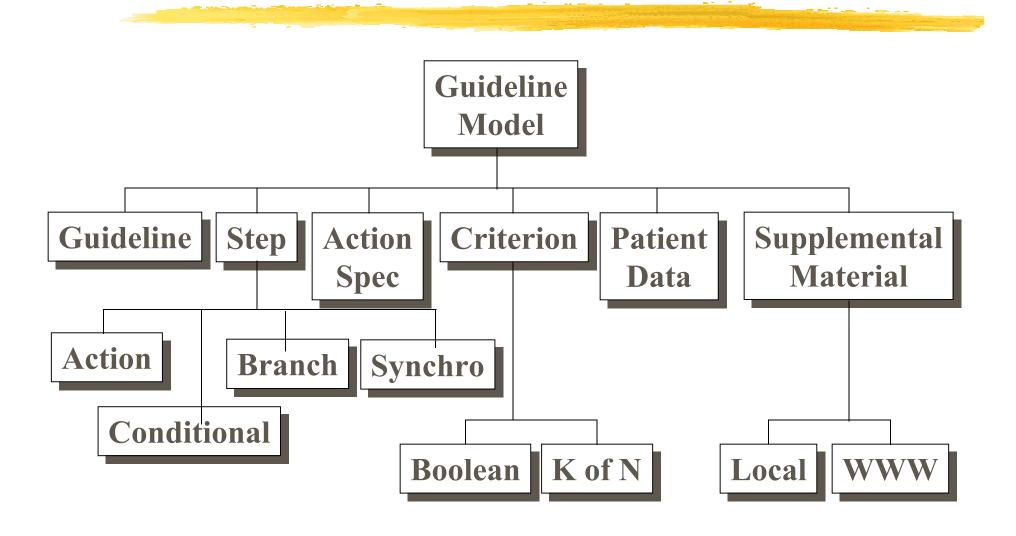
Elements of a GLIF GL

- Flowchart representing temporal sequence of clinical steps
 - Action steps clinical actions to be performed
 - Conditional steps decision criteria for conditional flowchart traversal
 - Branch & synchronization steps simultaneous pathways

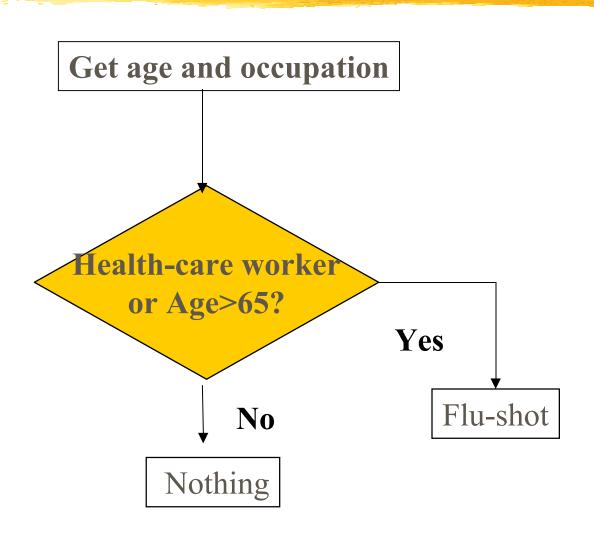
Elements of a GLIF GL, cont'd

- Other elements
 - Eligibility criteria (for GL or step)
 - Patient data items needed
 - Supporting or documentary resources (text, citations, URLs, DBs)

Object Hierarchy



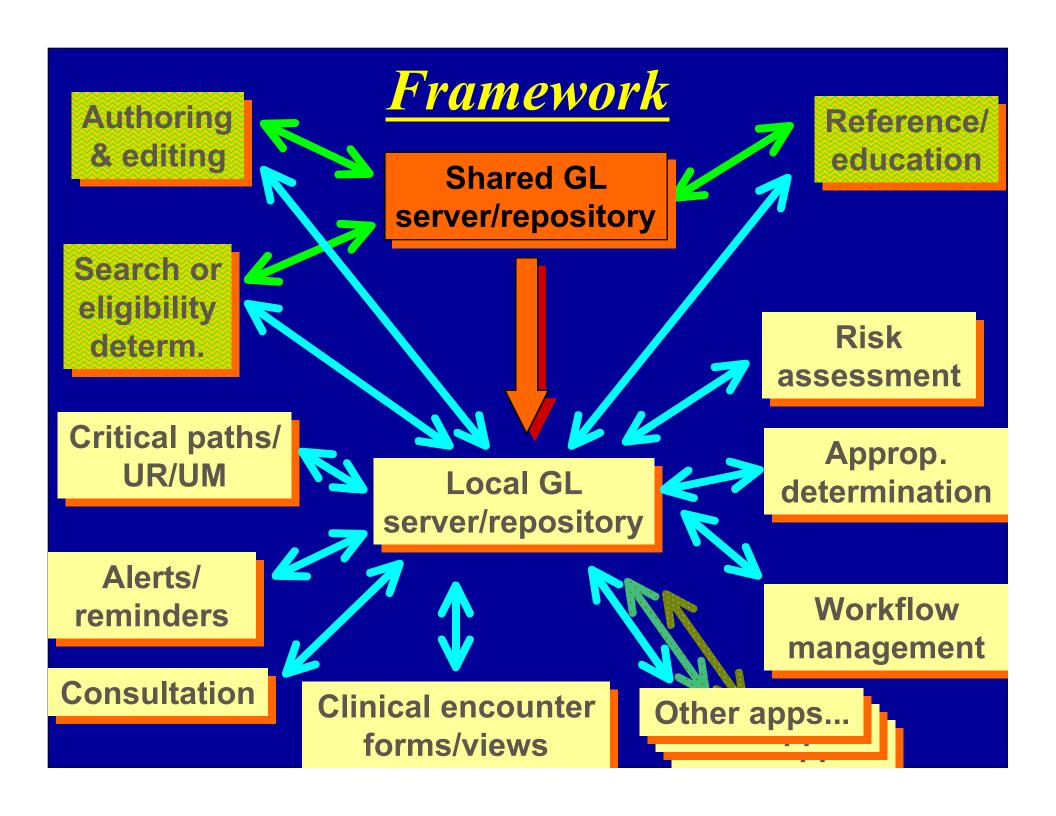
Flu vaccine guideline



Conditional step, in GLIF

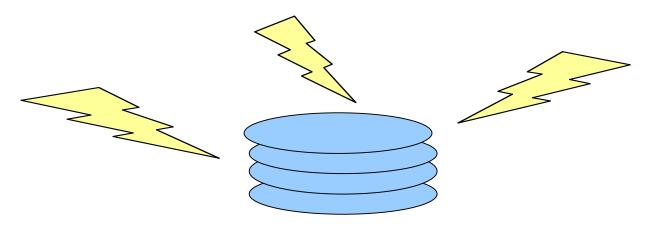
A GLIF-based GL tool suite

- Tools aimed at providing ability to create, maintain, share, access, and execute clinical GLs
- Distributed framework, with tools designed to work with each other
- GLIF provides the common sharable representation

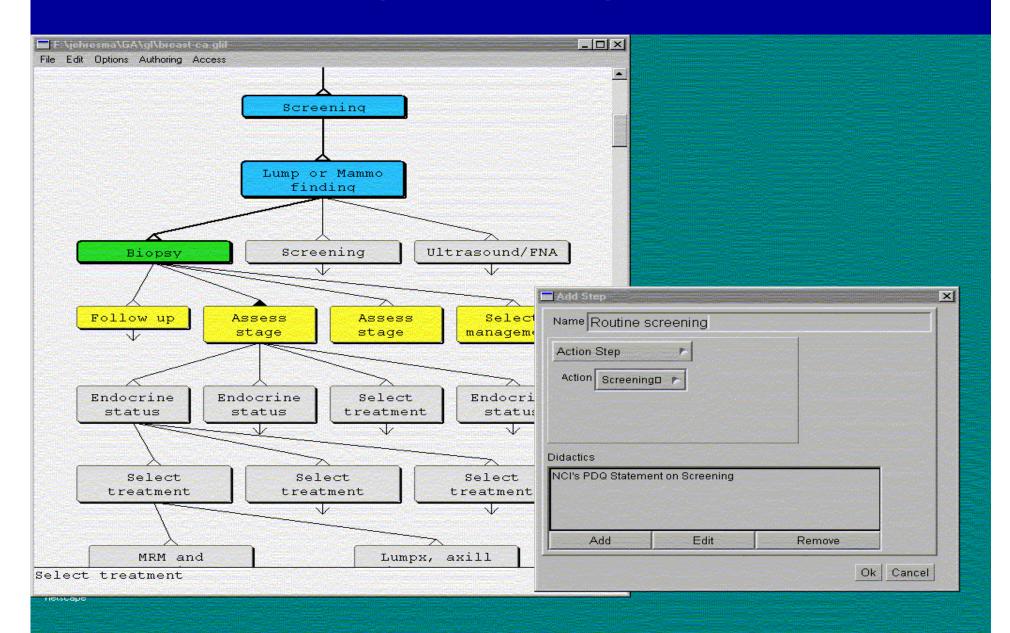


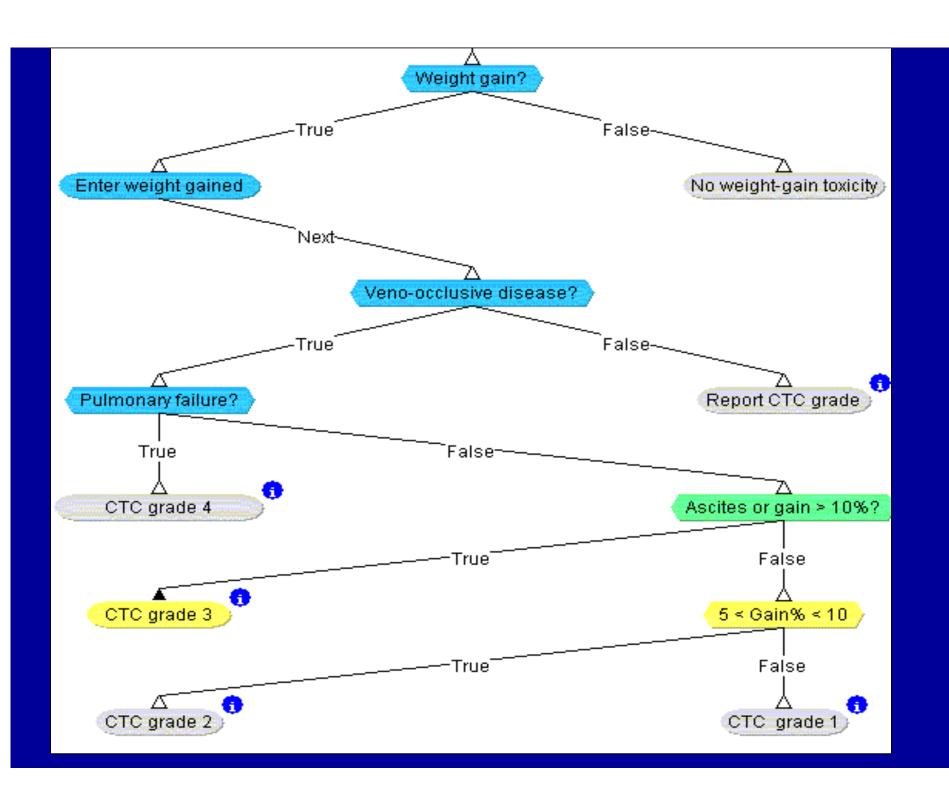
Server/repository

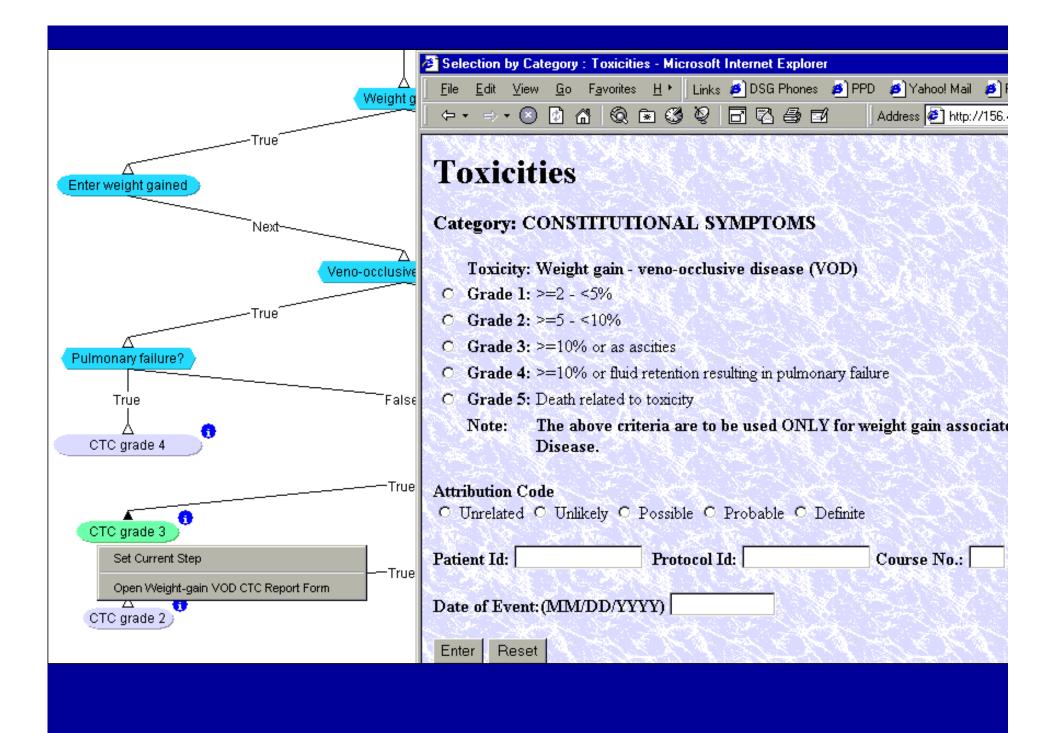
- Internet-accessible (CORBA-based)
- Classifies and indexes GLs or protocols
- Controls access over a network



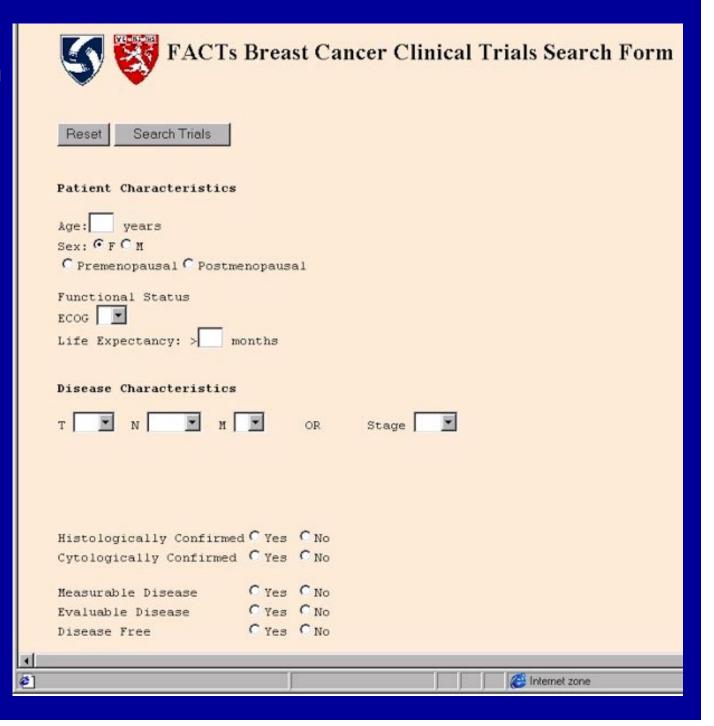
GL authoring/browsing

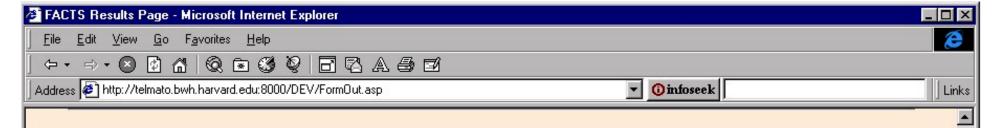






Eligibility determination & patient recruiting





Results - Abbreviated Listing

This is a listing of the 15 clinical trials that your patient may qualify for. Please note that we cannot determine with certainty whether your patient matches *all* of the eligibility criteria for any trial. The number of criteria matched and number of criteria still unknown are shown next to the name of each trial. The trials are listed in order of probability of match, with the highest probability trials listed first.

Click here for a FACTS Detailed Listing or click on a Protocol below to view the complete PDQ abstract.

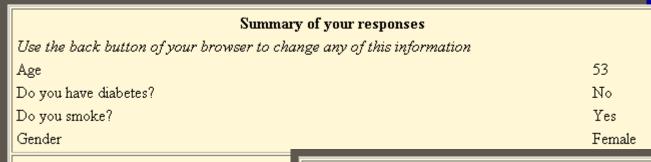
Key: M - Number of criteria matched, U - Number of criteria still unknown

Clinical Trial Name	M	U
1. Protocol 12665: Phase III Study of Prolonged Adjuvant Tamoxifen for Breast Cancer	1	5
2. Protocol 10198: Phase II Pilot Study of PBSC Mobilization with High-Dose Cyclophosphamide/Etoposide or with Cyclophosphamide/Etoposide/Cisplatin Followed by G-CSF or GM-CSF in Cancer Patients Undergoing Transplantation (Summary Last Modified 10/97)	2	7
3. Protocol 13151: Phase II Study of Interleukin-2 in Patients with Hematologic Malignancies or Solid Tumors Who Have Received Autologous Bone Marrow or Peripheral Blood Progenitor Cell Transplantation (Summary Last Modified 06/98)	2	10
4. Protocol 12039: Phase II Study of Neoadjuvant Continuous Weekly Doxorubicin/Cyclophosphamide (AC) for Locally Advanced and Inflammatory Breast Cancer (Summary Last Modified 01/98)	6	11
5. Protocol 11793: Phase II Pilot Study of Stem Cell Mobilization with Paclitaxel/Cyclophosphamide Followed by High-Dose Melphalan/Etoposide with Autologous T-Cell-Depleted CD34+ Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Rescue for Metastatic and High-Risk Breast Cancer (Summary Last Modified 08/98)	5	14
6. Protocol 13184: Phase II Study of High Dose Combination Chemotherapy and Autologous or Syngeneic Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Rescue Followed by Immunotherapy With Interleukin-2 and Sargramostim (GM-CSF) in Patients With Inflammatory Stage IIIB and Responsive Metastatic Stage IV Breast Cancer	5	14

Execution "engine"

- Tracks & interprets GLIF-based guideline, as data are obtained
- Used as a core in multiple applications
 - I risk assessment
 - consultation
 - clinical trial protocol
 - disease management
 - workflow support
 - **educational simulations**

Risk assessment



Please fill in the information below

HDL Cholesterol

LDL Cholesterol

Total Cholesterol

Blood pressure

34 mg/dl (

280 mg/dl (

140 BP Systolic (mm

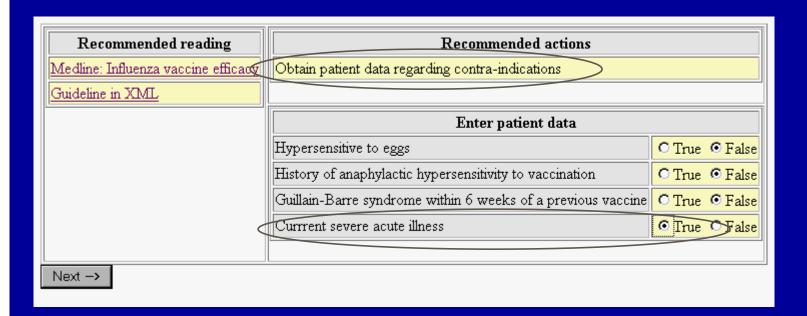
Recommendations

Please keep in mind that if you left an answer blank, we used the average risk for that question to generate these recommendations.

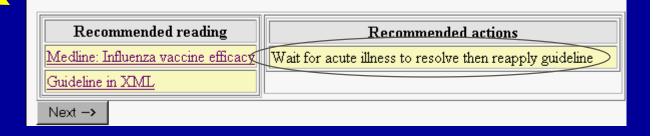
- Based on your answers, your risk for developing heart disease within the next 10 years is 13%. The average risk for a 53 year old woman is 8%. If any member of your family (1st degree relative) developed heart disease before the age of 45 in men, 55 in women, your risk is further increased.
- · Your risk is higher than average. We suggest you see your doctor.
- · We suggest reviewing all of the following risk factors with your doctor
 - Smoking
 - Total cholesterol
 - LDL cholesterol
 - HDL cholesterol
 - Blood pressure
- · Your risk could be further improved by
 - · Lowering your total cholesterol
 - · Lowering your LDL cholesterol
 - · Lowering your blood pressure
 - · Not Smoking

Heart disease risk

Consultation



Flu vaccine guideline

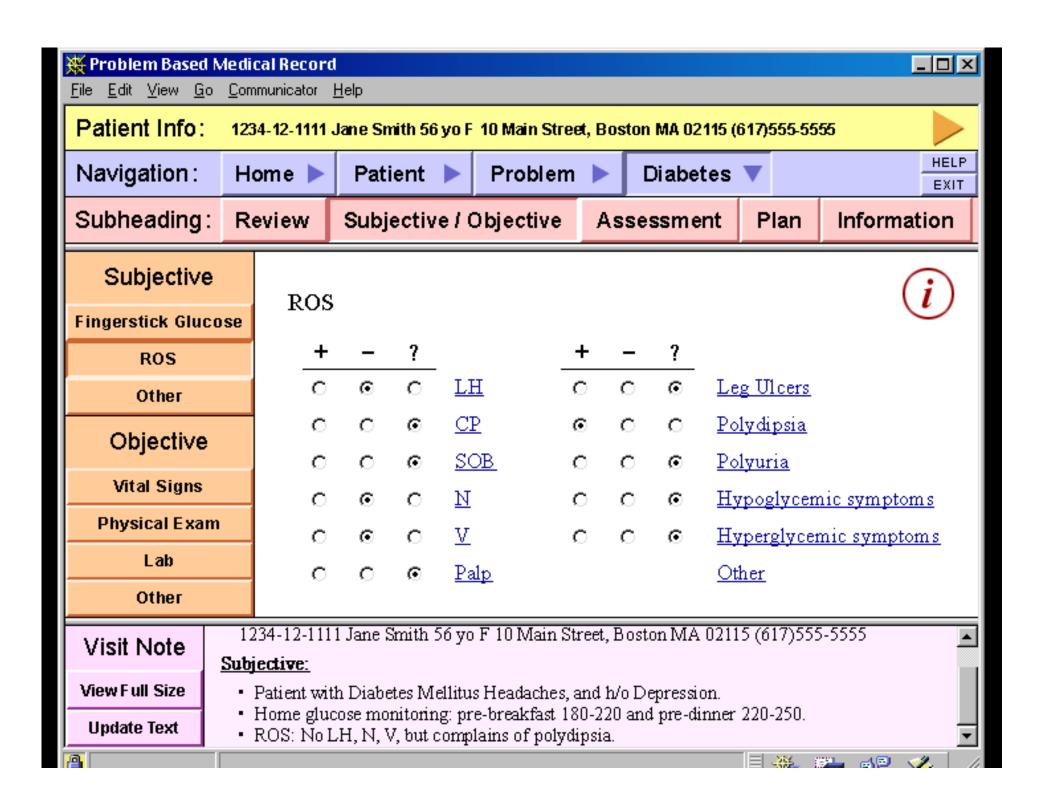


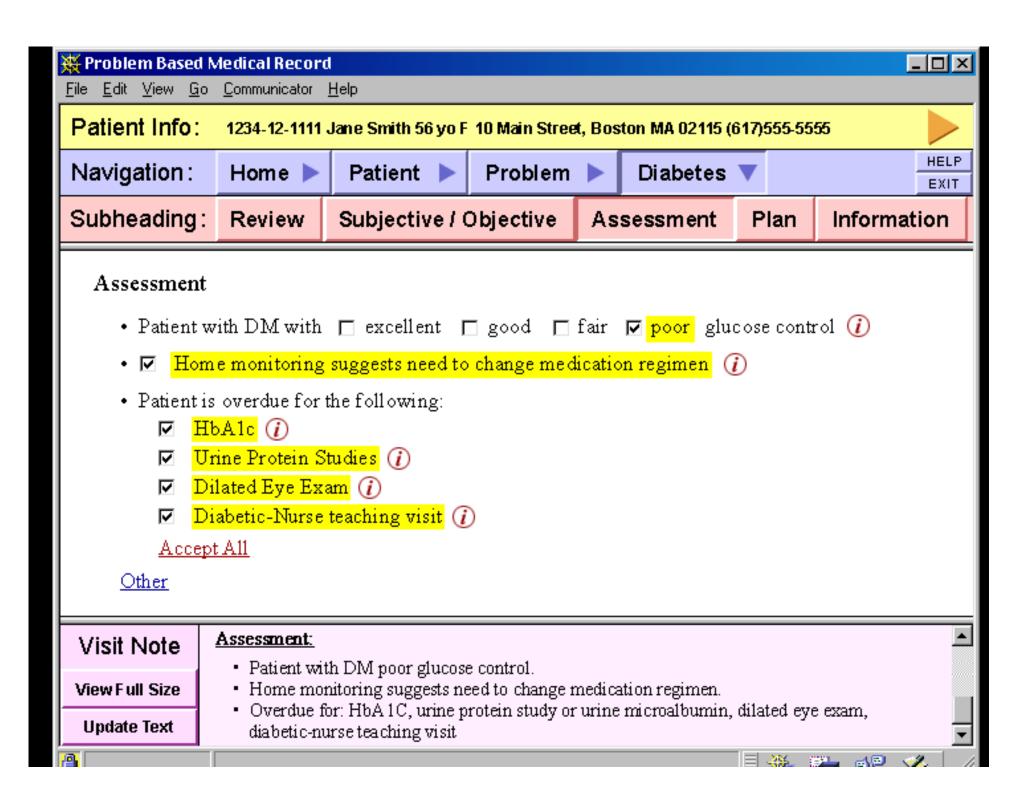
Protocol-based care

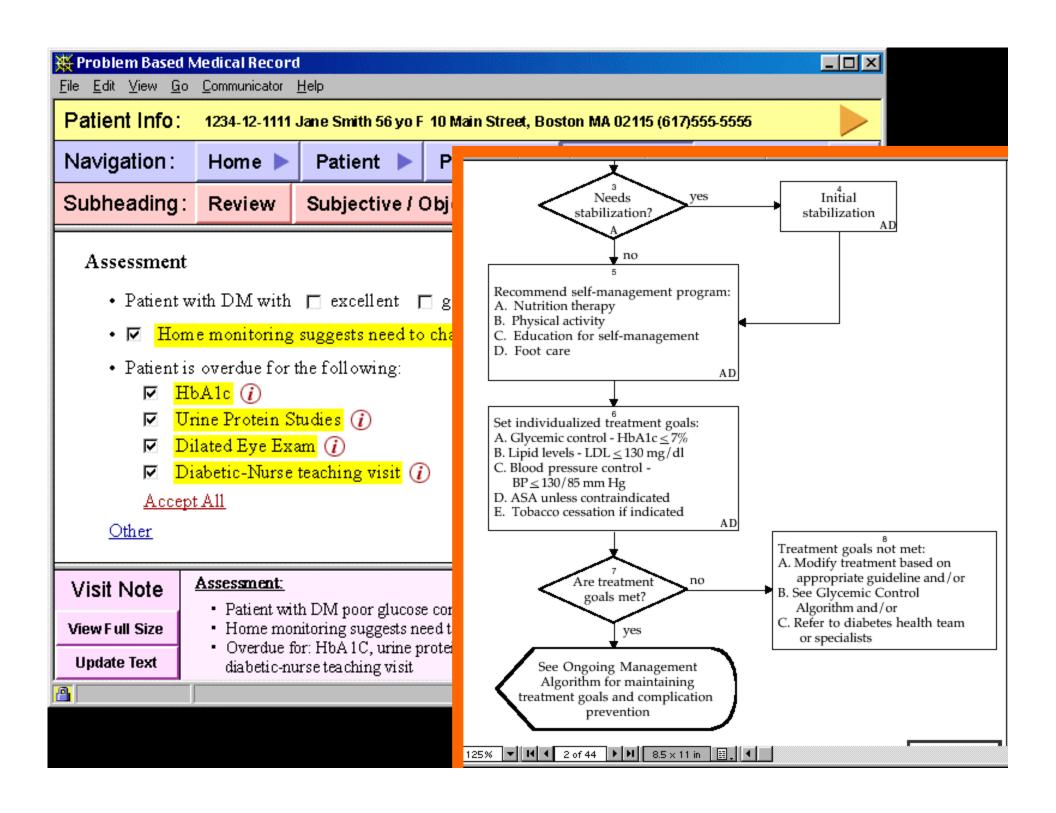
Visit - Neoadjuvant hormonal therapy Reference material Tasks for this visit Common toxicity criteria Order now). Leuprolide acetate (Lupron) 7.5 mg IM today. Repeat at 28 days interval. Order now - Flutamide (Eulexin) 250 mg PO, TID. Continue until next visit (after 28 days). Solid tumor flowsheet Serum prostate-specific **Adverse Events** Temperature Category: CONSTITUTIONAL SYMPTOMS Drug order entry Adverse Event Weight gain - Veno-Occlusive Disease (VOD) for BMT studies if specified in the Leuprolide Drug name O Grade 1: >=2 - <5% 7.5 mg O Grade 2: >=5 - <10% Dose IM C Grade 3: >=10% or as ascites Route C Grade 4: >=10% or fluid retention resulting in pulmonary failure Frequency stat O Grade 5: death related to toxicity Period Also consider Ascites, Edema, Pleural effusion (non-malignant) Note: Cancel Order Submit Order Attribution Code C Unrelated C Unlikely C Possible C Probable C Definite Protocol Id: Patient Id: Course No .: Prostate cancer Date of Event: (MM/DD/YYYY) protocol Reset Enter

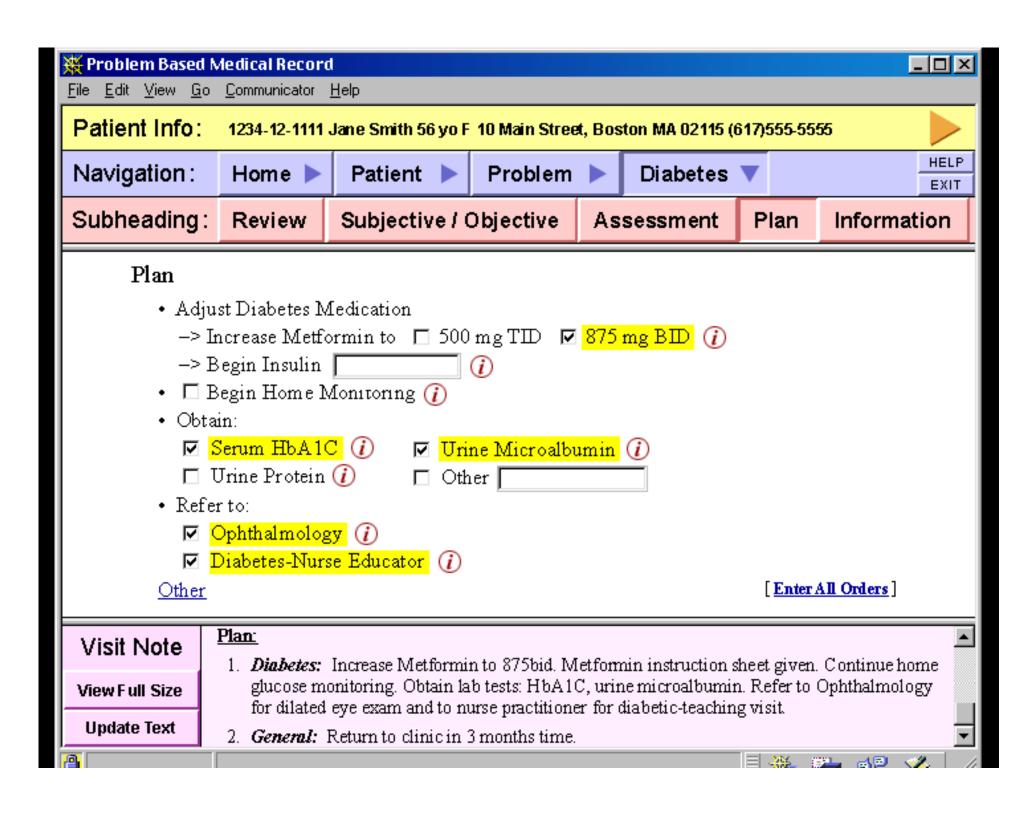
Guideline-driven clinical encounter

- A possible model for integration into practice
 - tailored information assembly
 - disease management as a primary focus
 - suggestions triggered by data entry
 - workflow facilitated by anticipating user needs









Hypotheses (yet untested)

- Approach will provide positive effect on:
 - structured record keeping
 - adoption of best practices
 - physician attitudes
 - workflow

GLIF 3

- GLIF 2, as published in 1998:
 - underspecified, yet has spawned a number of implementations & extensions
- GLIF 3 created as a draft model for a proposed standard approach
 - **I** focus of an international workshop in Boston, March, 2000

Framework

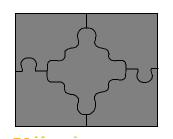
- In GLIF 3 we approach the issue of sharing at three different levels:
 - A. Author/viewer
 - human able to navigate, edit, use
 - B. Abstract machine representation
 - correctness, completeness of representation able to be proved
 - C. Integration into application environments
 - linkage to clinical information systems &

Rationale for tri-level framework

- Enables standardization requirements for each level to be considered separately
- Fosters ability to reconcile various formalisms that address different levels
 - e.g., prior GLIF work was focused on level A, Arden syntax aimed primarily at Levels B, C
- Combined facus facilitates use at all

GL Workshop

Boston, MA, March 3-4, 2000



- Brought together multiple stakeholders concerned with the development, dissemination, & use of clinical practice guidelines (GLs)
 - To identify the collective needs & purposes of GLs & for sharing of them -the functional requirements
 - To develop a robust representation model
 - To establish a process to foster sharing

Sponsors

- US Army
- **NLM**
- **CDC**
- AHRQ

Stakeholders represented

- Government
- Professional specialty organizations
- Insurers
- Health care provider organizations
- Academic medical informatics
- Industry -- content, systems, tools providers, consultants/integrators

International Scope

Representation from

- UK - Brazil

NetherlandsIndia

ItalyFrance

TaiwanJapan

CanadaUSA

Breakout groups

- A. Functional requirements
- B Representation models
- C. Special needs of clinical trials
- D. Infrastructure & tools
- **E.** Organization & process

Some meeting outcomes

- Establishment of 5 on-going task forces
- Production of white papers
- Presentations
 - AMIA, HIMSS, professional special organizations, other forums
- A Web site for exchange
 - http://www.glif.org
- Decision to form consortium to

Summary & current status

- GLs have many potential roles
- Goal of GL representation for sharability
- Have demonstrated use of GLIF as basis for a suite of tools to support above
- Development beginning to converge on:
 - standards
 - infrastructure & tools

Where do we go from here: An agenda

- 1. Promote adoption of a GL representation standard
- 2. Develop internet resource for access to:
 - specifications, tools, well-coded GLs, discussion & information exchange
- 3. Support projects to:
 - demonstrate feasibility of sharing & reuse
 - explore ways to integrate GLs into