

# AEye<sup>TM</sup>

## Big Data Challenges and Opportunities

Anthony Vipin Das, FRCS

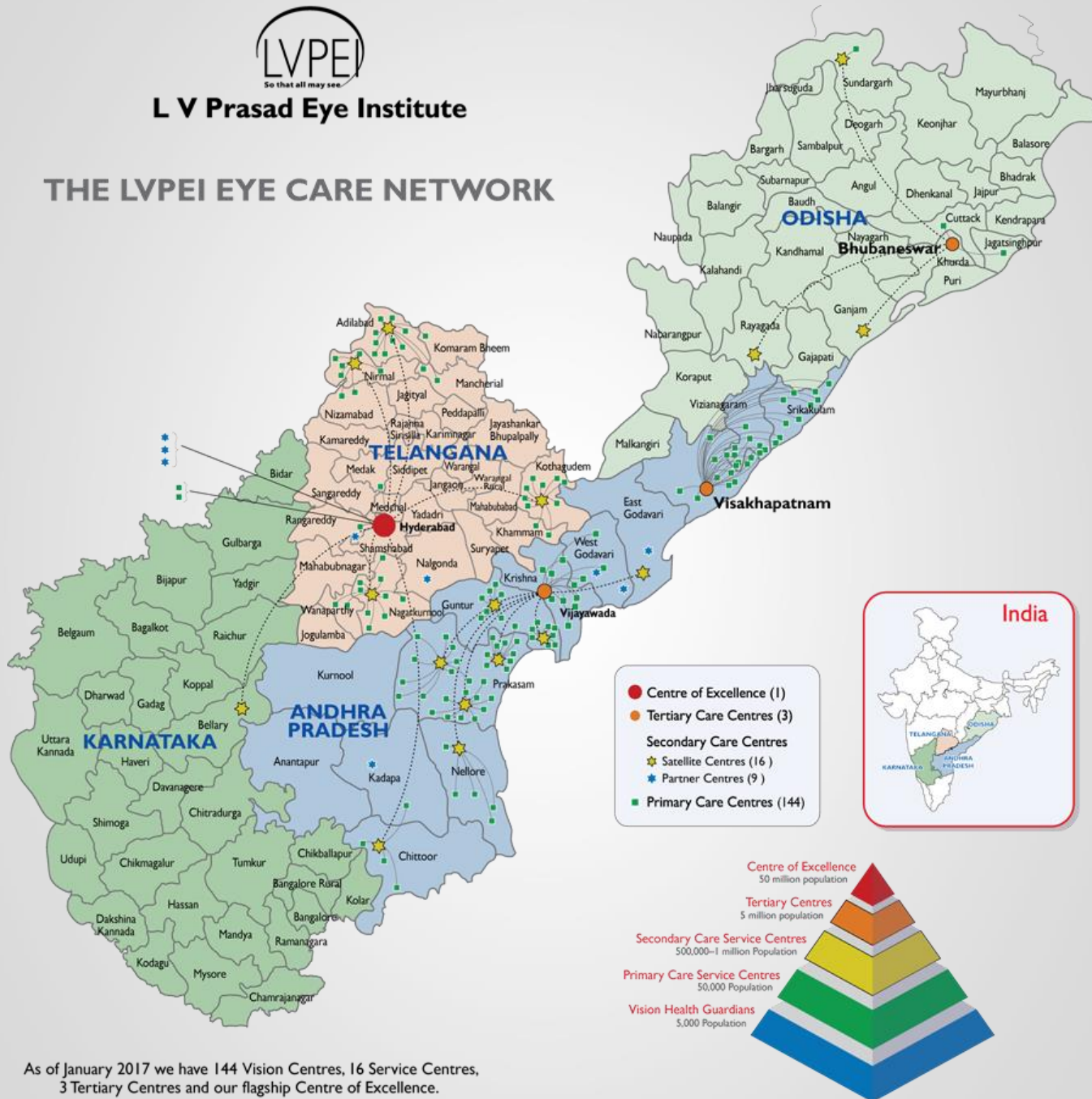
# Financial Disclosures

None



**L V Prasad Eye Institute**

## THE LVPEI EYE CARE NETWORK



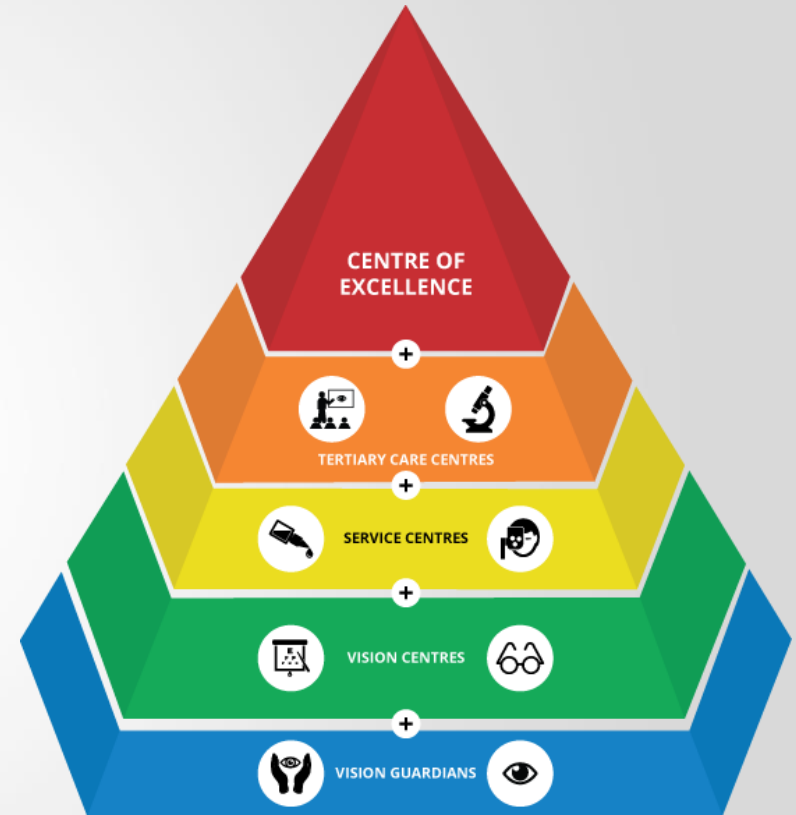
# Building a DIGITAL Institution

CoE

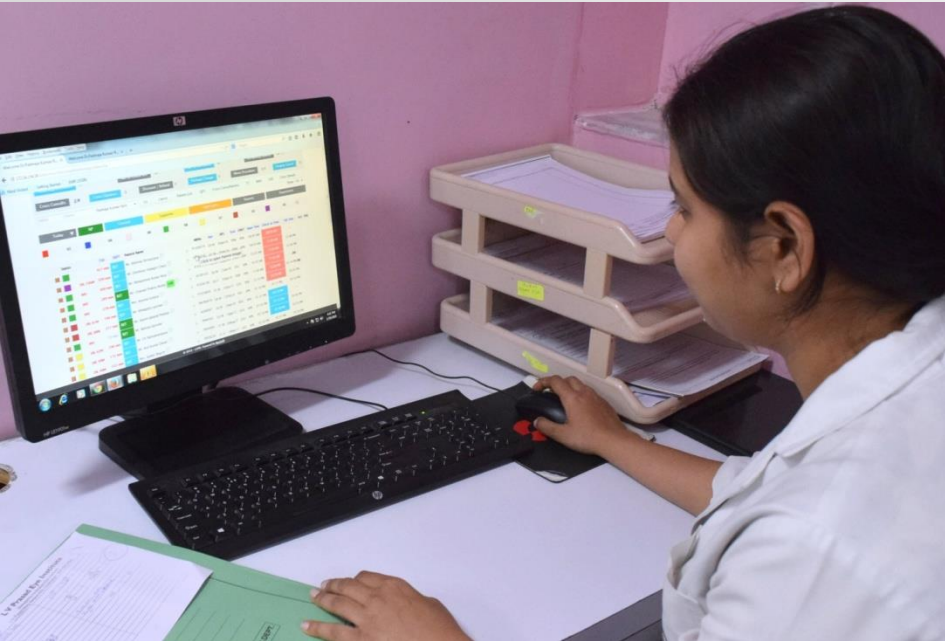
Tertiary

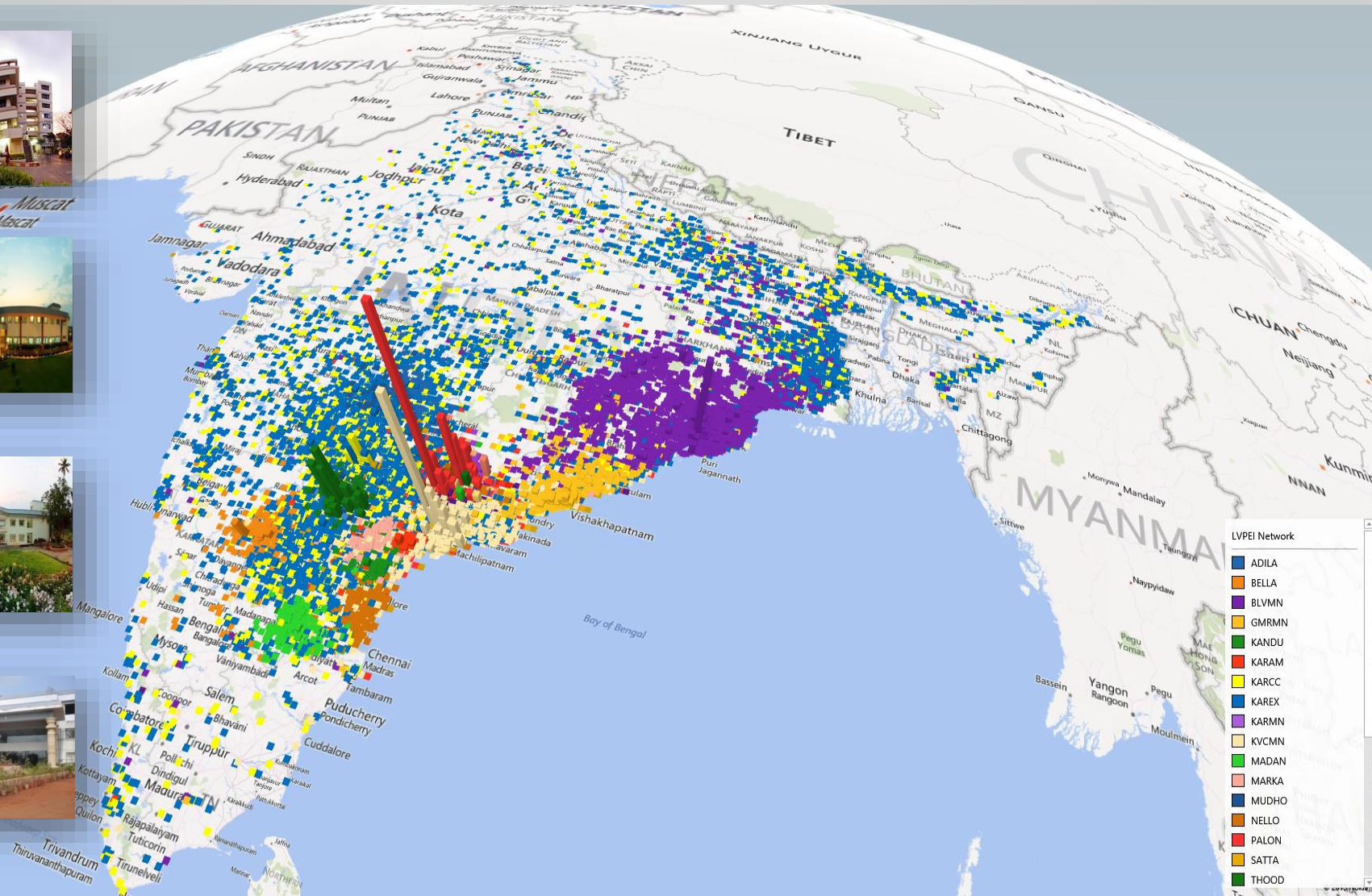
Secondary

Vision Centre Complex



**202 Centres - 8 yrs**





**5 Million** Consults and counting...

1st revolution  
Water/Steam



1784

2nd revolution  
Electricity



1870

3rd revolution  
Automation

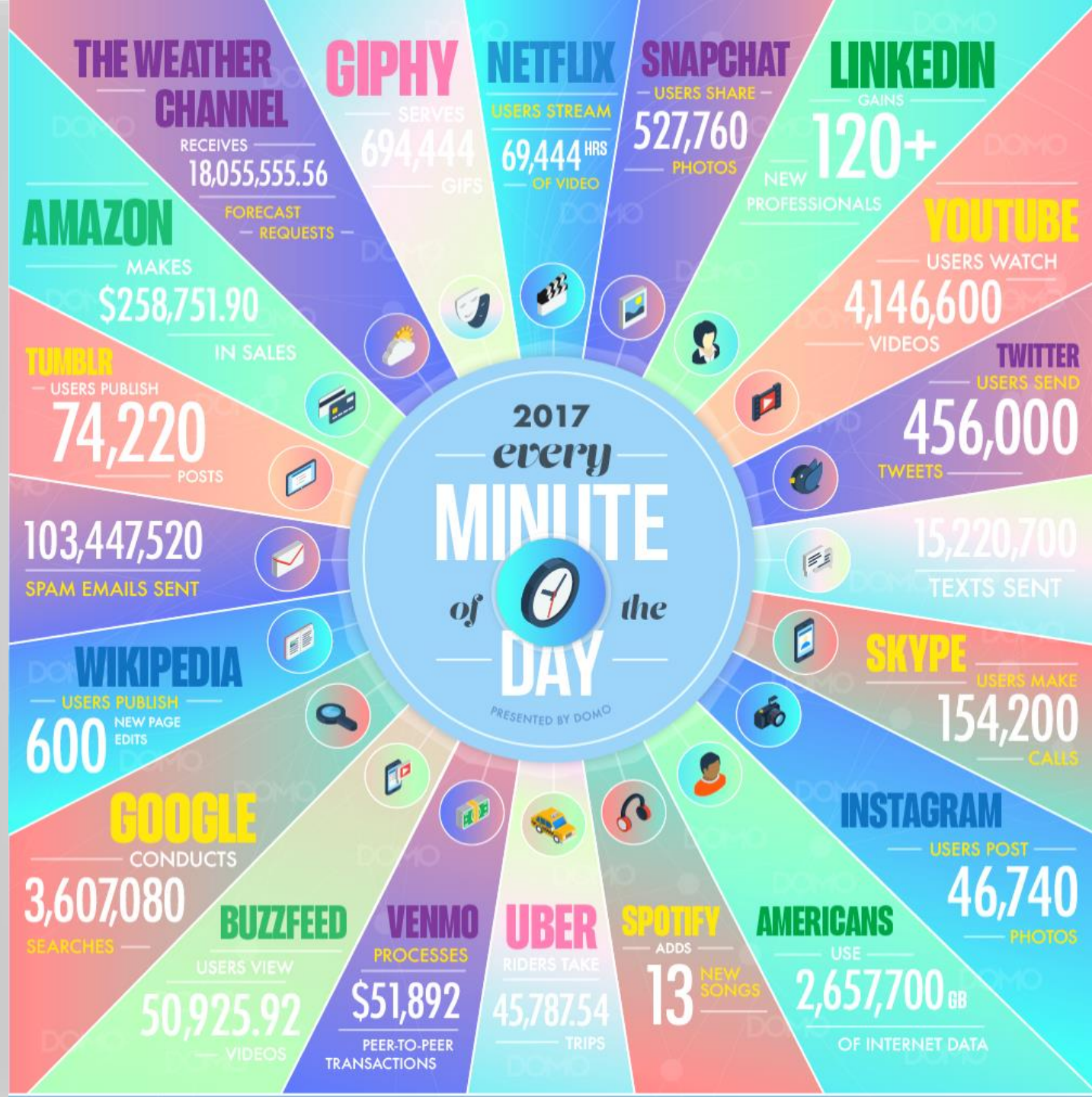


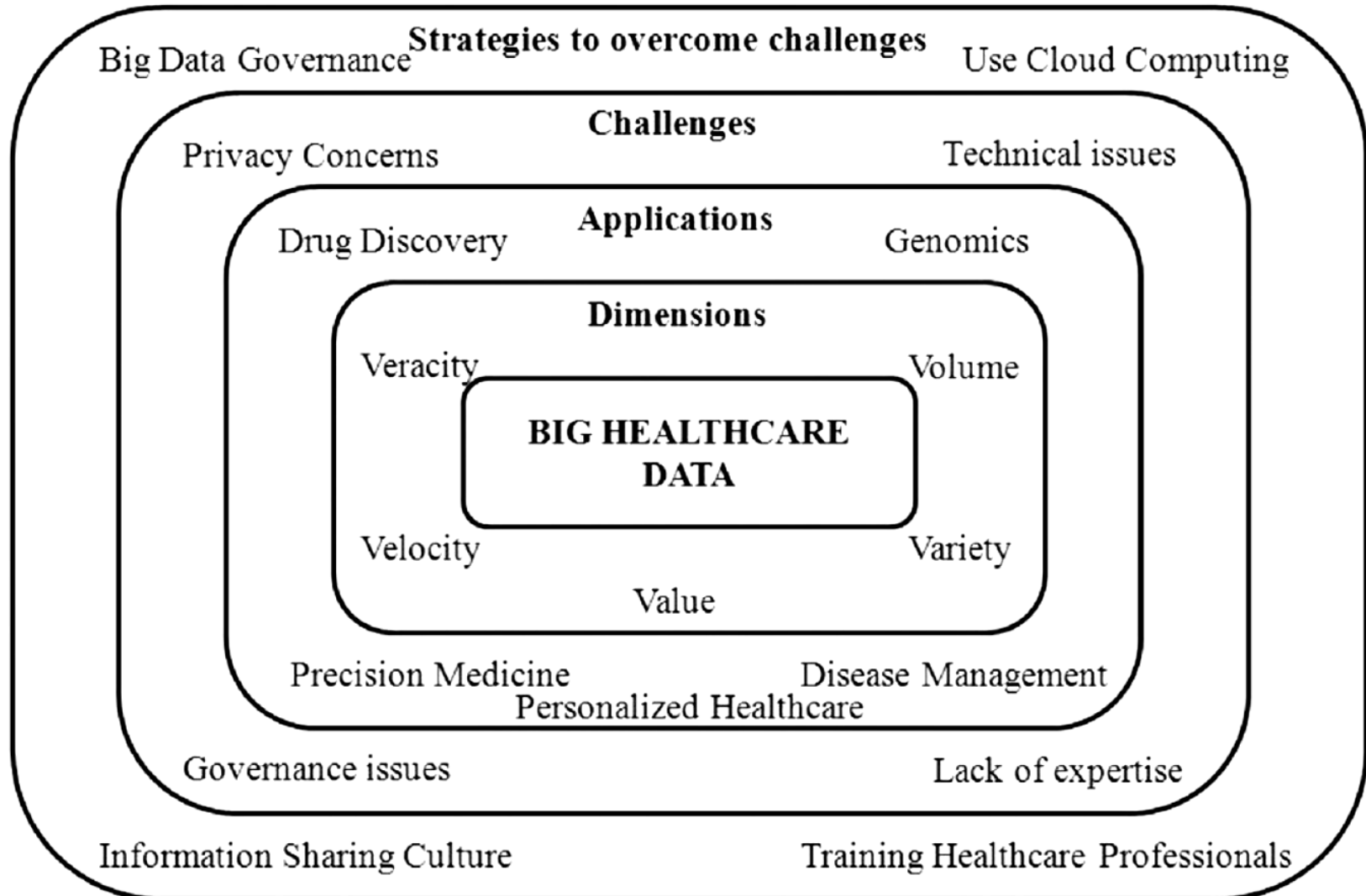
1969

4th revolution  
Cyberphysical systems



2000





Can Research be in **REAL TIME**?

Bridging the **GAP** in Human Understanding

# Asking the Question

Disease Progression

Image Analysis

Surgical Outcomes Prediction

OPD Forecasting

Population Health

H-K-M-B-T

# Tools for Analysis



# Continuous Data Pipelines

Govindram Seksaria  
Institute of Dacryology  
L V Prasad Eye Institute

YEAR COUNT

1

AVERAGE AGE

40.73

COUNTRY

12

LOCATION

3722

AEye Data  
Pipeline  
Jan 2018

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

10.19K

YEAR FILTER

2018

10.19K

AGE GROUP

0-5 yrs

2.25K

61-70 yrs

1.94K

51-60 yrs

1.79K

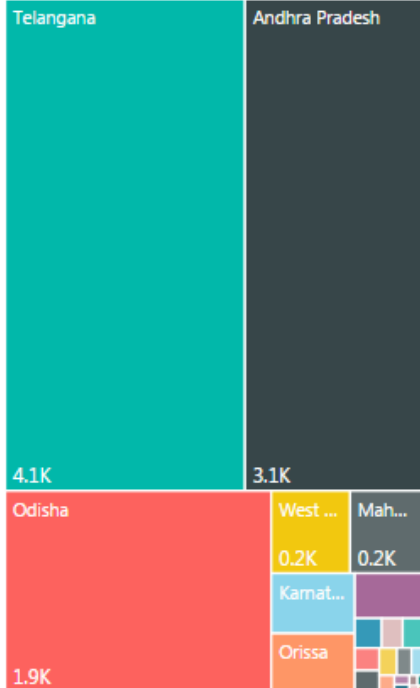
41-50 yrs

31-40 yrs

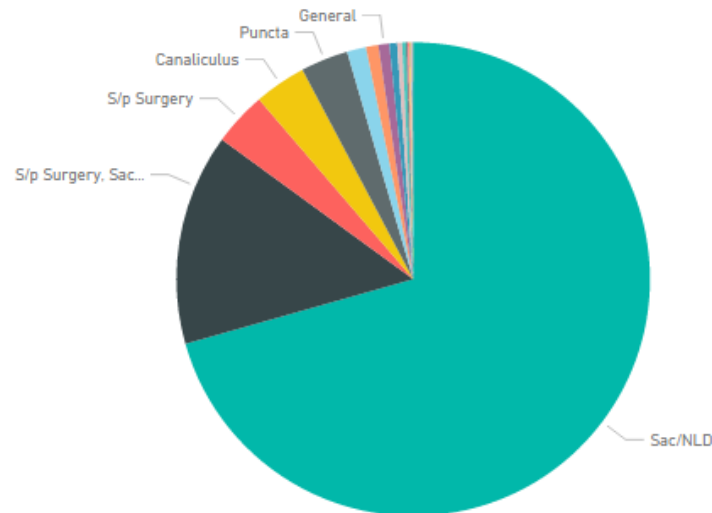
71-80 yrs

21-30 yrs

STATE FILTER



DIAGNOSIS DISTRIBUTION



GENDER DISTRIBUTION



**LVPEI**  
So that all may see  
**LV Prasad Eye Institute**

## Doorstep to Boardroom



LV Prasad Eye Institute

## AEye Pipeline

Liberia Eye Center  
Monrovia  
L V Prasad Eye Institute

YEAR COUNT

2

AVERAGE AGE

47.44

COUNTY

16

LOCATION

972

AEye Data  
Pipeline  
Jul 2017

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

5529

GENDER FILTER

Female

2.79K

Male

2.74K

EYE AFFECTED

OU

4.06K

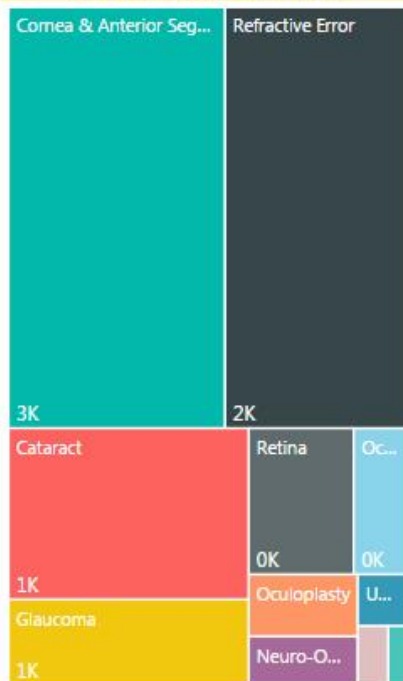
OS

1.71K

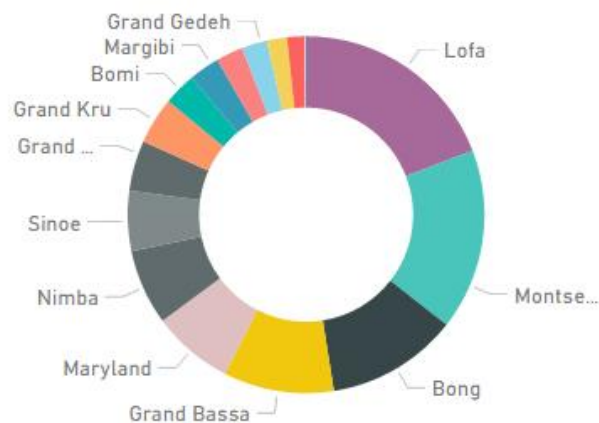
OD

1.68K

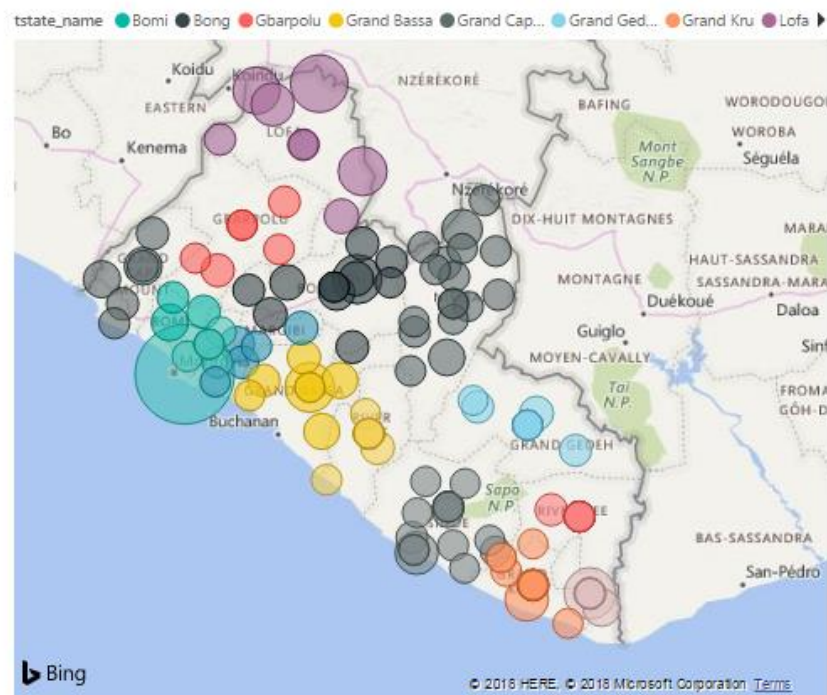
DIAGNOSIS DISTRIBUTION



COUNTY DISTRIBUTION



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION



## ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

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# The Incidence of Lacrimal Drainage Disorders Across a Tertiary Eye Care Network: Customization of an Indigenously Developed Electronic Medical Record System—eyeSmart

*Anthony Vipin Das, F.R.C.S., M.D.\*, Suryasnata Rath, F.R.C.S., M.D.†, Milind N. Naik, M.D.†, and Mohammad Javed Ali, F.R.C.S., Ph.D.†*

*\*Department of eyeSmart EMR & AEye, and †Govindram Seksaria Institute of Dacryology, L.V.Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad, India*

# Lacrimal Disorders

**TABLE 1.** Incidence of lacrimal drainage disorders by diagnosis

| Diagnosis                                         | No. of patients (%) |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Primary acquired nasolacrimal duct obstruction | 10,364 (51.56)      |
| 2. Congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction       | 5394 (26.83)        |
| 3. Acute dacryocystitis                           | 1074 (5.34)         |
| 4. Punctal stenosis                               | 603 (3.00)          |
| 5. Failed external DCR elsewhere                  | 460 (2.29)          |
| 6. Secondary acquired lacrimal duct obstruction   | 298 (1.48)          |
| 7. Functional epiphora                            | 271 (1.35)          |
| 8. Failed endoscopic DCR elsewhere                | 235 (1.17)          |
| 9. Lacrimal abscess                               | 194 (0.97)          |
| 10. Bicanalicular obstruction                     | 182 (0.91)          |
| 11. Canaliculitis                                 | 163 (0.81)          |
| 12. Canalicular laceration                        | 109 (0.54)          |
| 13. Punctal agenesis                              | 101 (0.50)          |
| 14. Isolated lower canalicular obstruction        | 75 (0.37)           |
| 15. Acquired lacrimal fistula                     | 72 (0.36)           |
| 16. Congenital lacrimal fistula                   | 65 (0.32)           |
| 17. Common canalicular obstruction                | 60 (0.30)           |
| 18. Canalicular stenosis                          | 54 (0.27)           |
| 19. Isolated upper canalicular obstruction        | 50 (0.25)           |
| 20. Incomplete punctal canalization               | 43 (0.21)           |
| 21. Peripunctal lesions                           | 37 (0.18)           |
| 22. Atonic lacrimal sac                           | 36 (0.18)           |
| 23. Failed dacryocystectomy elsewhere             | 22 (0.11)           |
| 24. Punctal ectropion                             | 20 (0.10)           |
| 25. Failed laser DCR elsewhere                    | 19 (0.09)           |
| 26. Rare punctal disorders                        | 19 (0.09)           |
| 27. Canalicular wall dysgenesis                   | 18 (0.09)           |
| 28. Lacrimal sac tumors                           | 17 (0.08)           |
| 29. Lacrimal sac diverticula                      | 17 (0.08)           |
| 30. Lacrimal sac dacryoliths                      | 16 (0.08)           |
| 31. Centurion syndrome                            | 10 (0.05)           |
| 32. Hemolacria                                    | 4 (0.02)            |

DCR, Dacryocystorhinostomy.

## Key Insights

32 Diseases

No Laterality

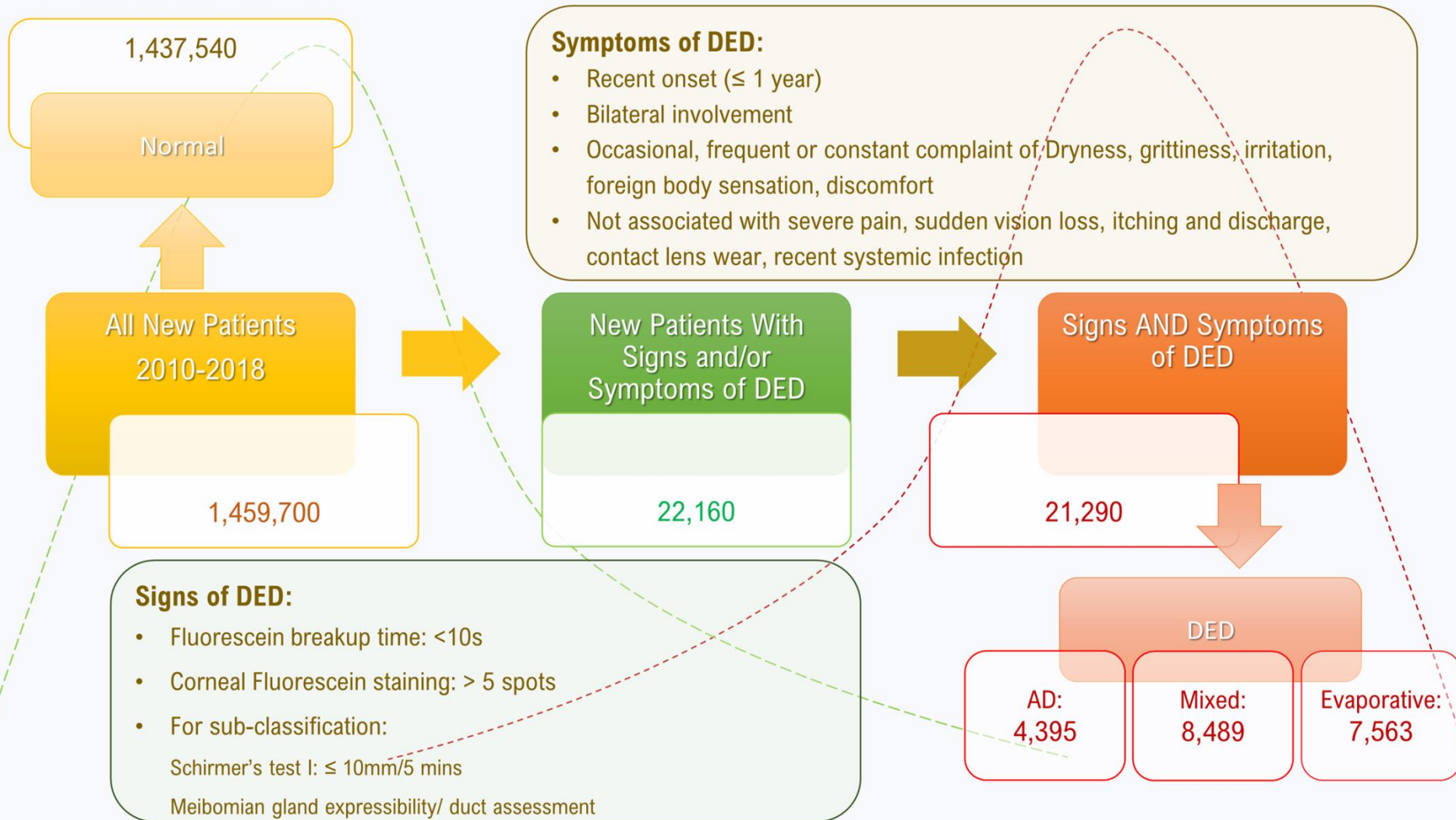
2/3<sup>rd</sup> Females

20,102 patients

# 1.45 Million

Rao Donthineni, Pragnya & Kammari, Priyanka & Shanbhag, Swapna & Singh, Vivek & Vipin Das, Anthony & Basu, Sayan. (2019). Incidence, demographics, types and risk factors of dry eye disease in India: Electronic medical records driven big data analytics report I. The Ocular Surface. 10.1016/j.jtos.2019.02.007.

# Dry Eye Disease (N=21,290)

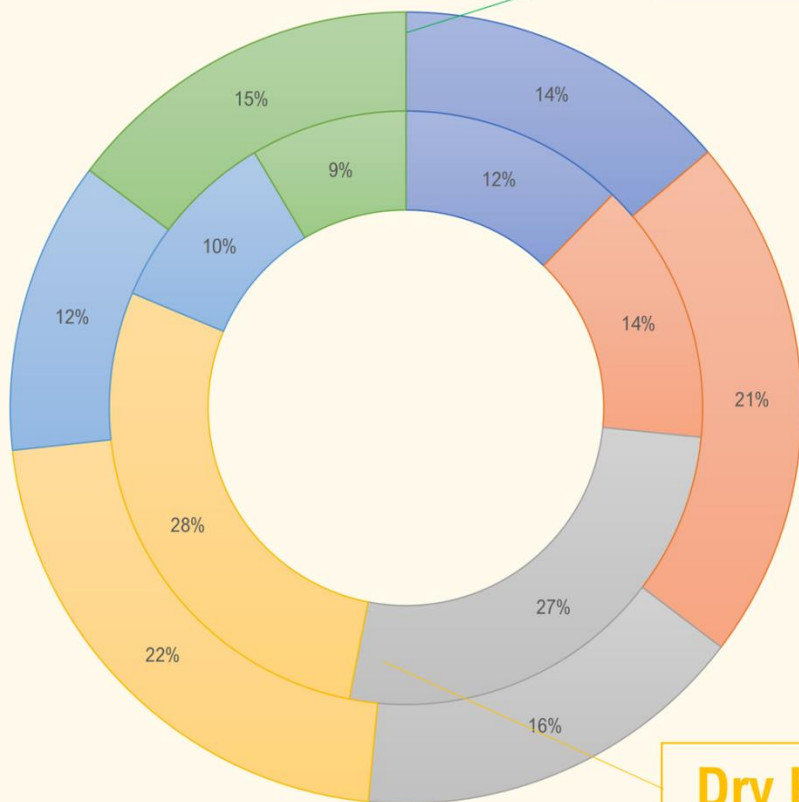


# Professional Work (OR 1.5), Affluence (OR 1.6-3.2)

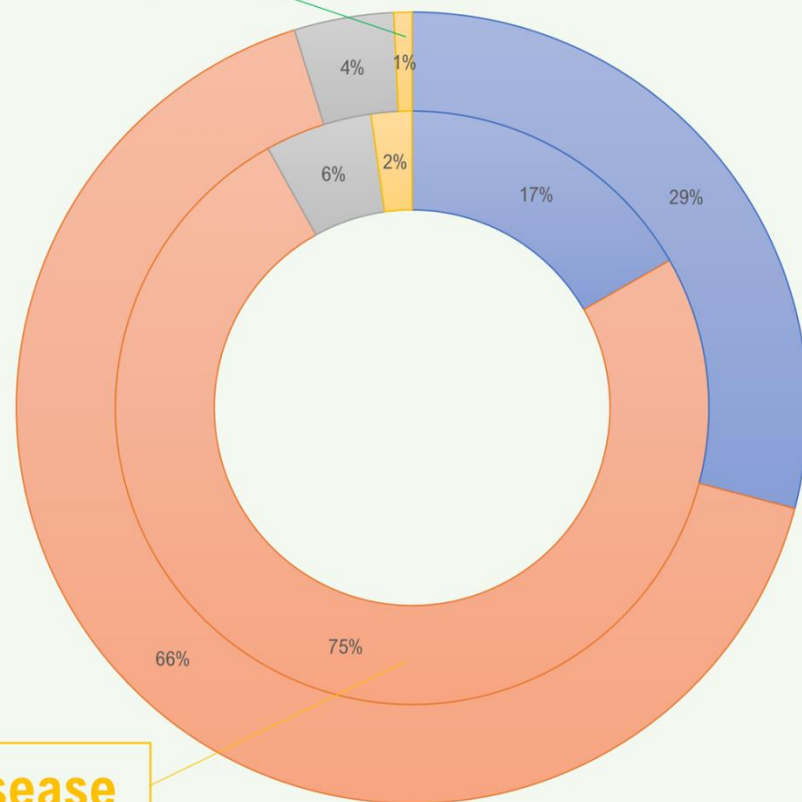
A

Overall

B



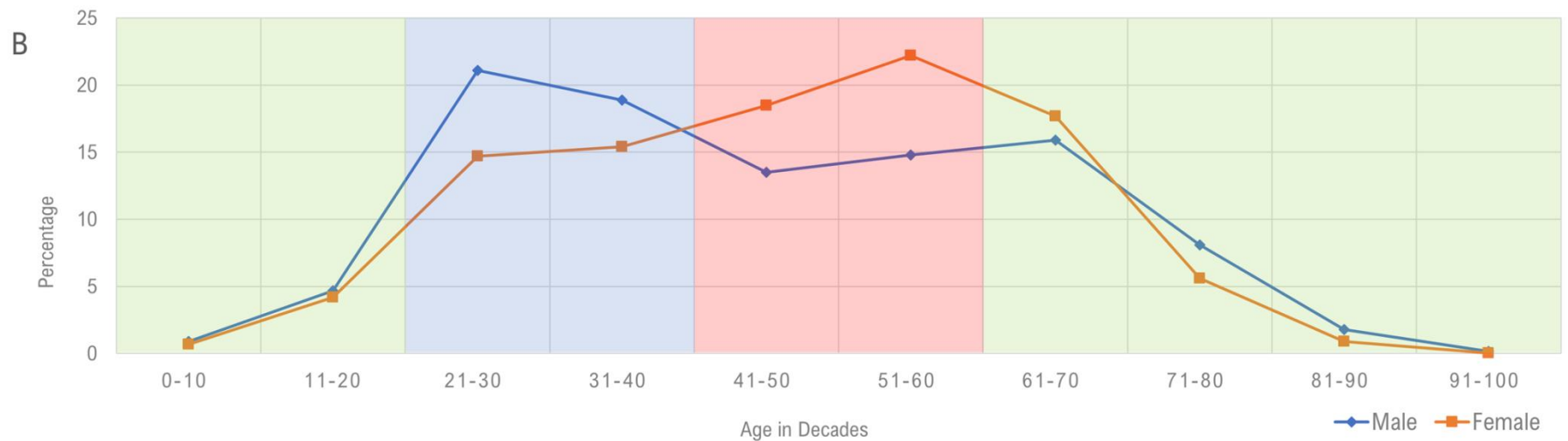
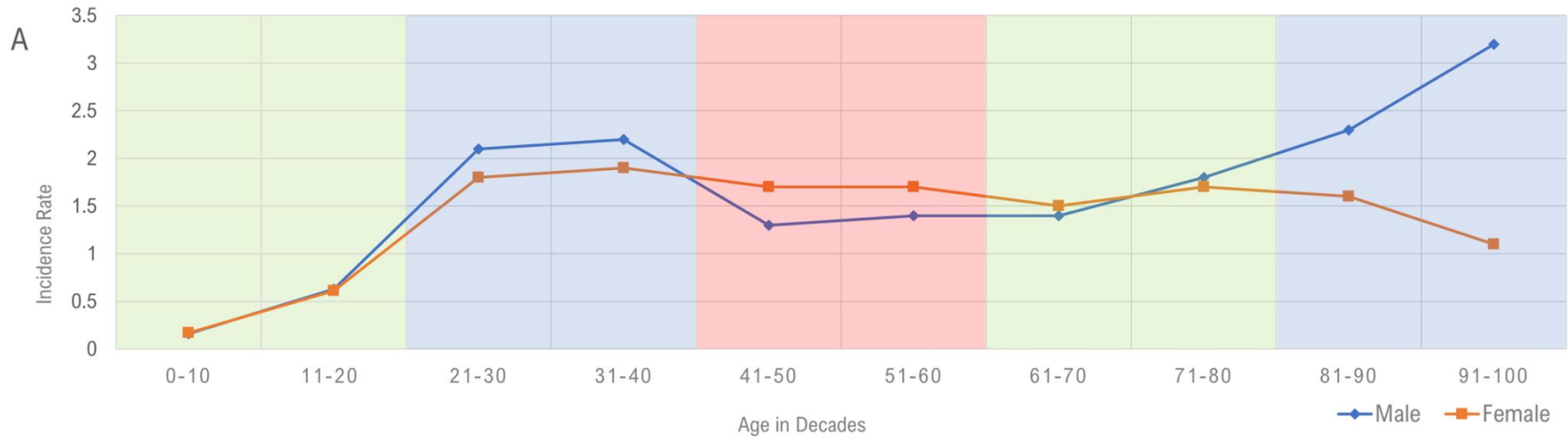
Dry Eye Disease

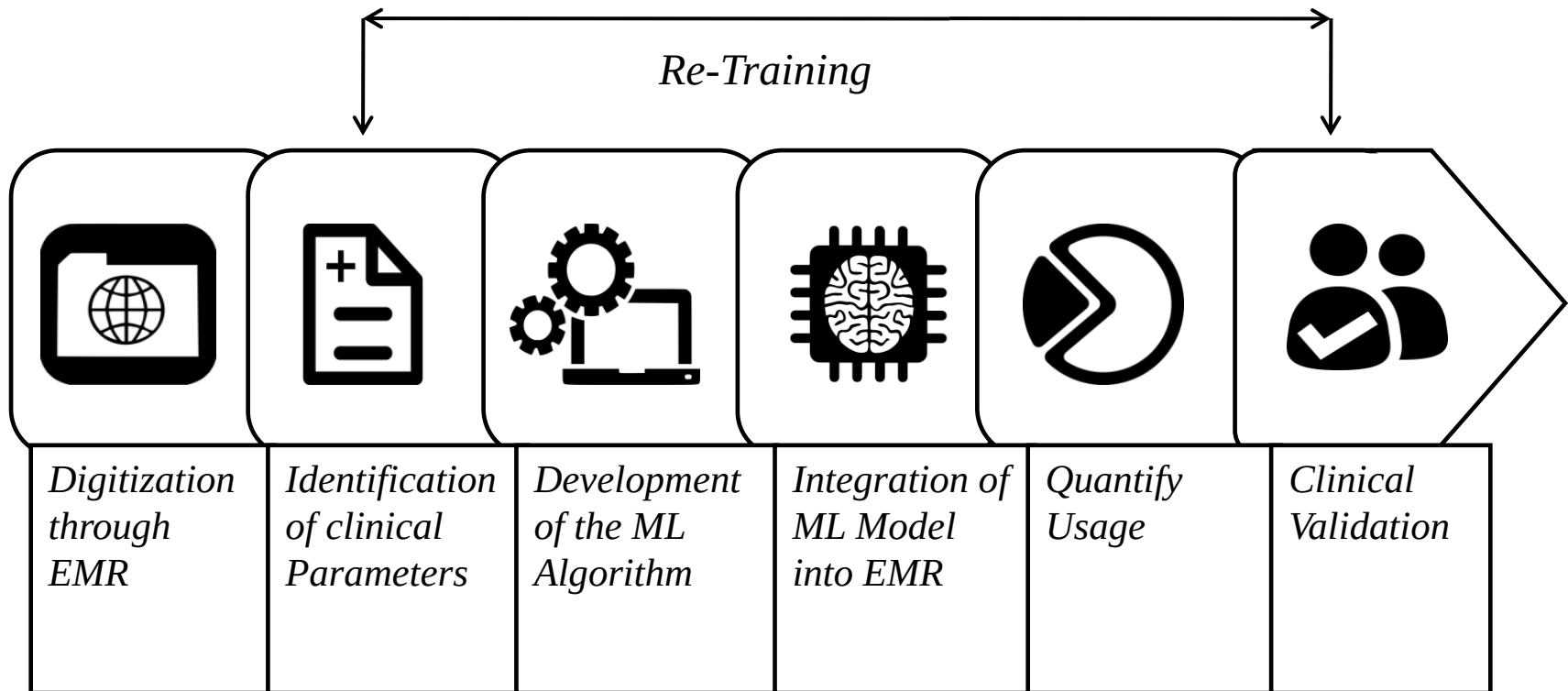


■ Not Applicable ■ Manual Labourer ■ Professional ■ Home Maker ■ Retired ■ Student

■ Lower Class ■ Lower Middle Class ■ Upper Middle Class ■ Upper Class

# Bimodal Distribution (Gender)





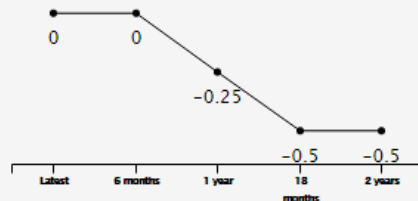
# The AEye Pipeline

# Refractive Error Prediction (N=333,000)

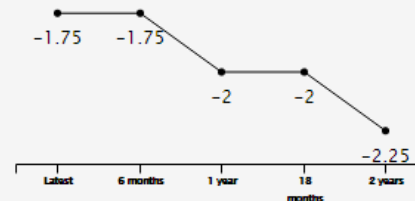
## Spherical Forecast

A function of DISTANCE between lenses in the Eye

### RIGHT EYE



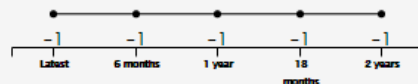
### LEFT EYE



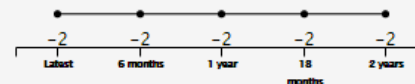
## Cylindrical Forecast

A function of the SHAPE of the lenses in the Eye

### RIGHT EYE



### LEFT EYE



These models are currently in preview and for doctor assistance only. Please read [this](#) disclaimer for guidance

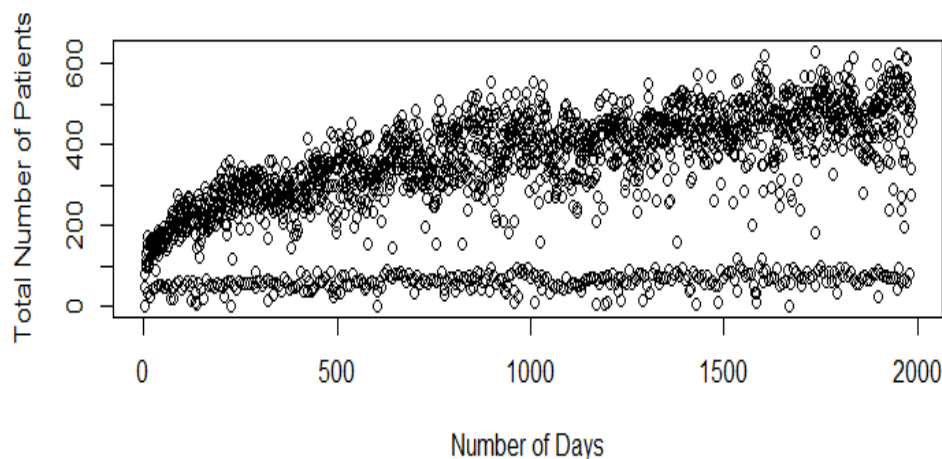
| Time Period | RIGHT EYE |     | LEFT EYE |     |
|-------------|-----------|-----|----------|-----|
|             | Sph       | Cyl | Sph      | Cyl |
| Latest      | 0         | -1  | -1.75    | -2  |
| 6 months    | 0         | -1  | -1.75    | -2  |
| 1 year      | -0.25     | -1  | -2       | -2  |
| 18 months   | -0.5      | -1  | -2       | -2  |
| 2 years     | -0.5      | -1  | -2.25    | -2  |

Response Time: 2 seconds

Last Update time: 21-12-2018 12:28 PM

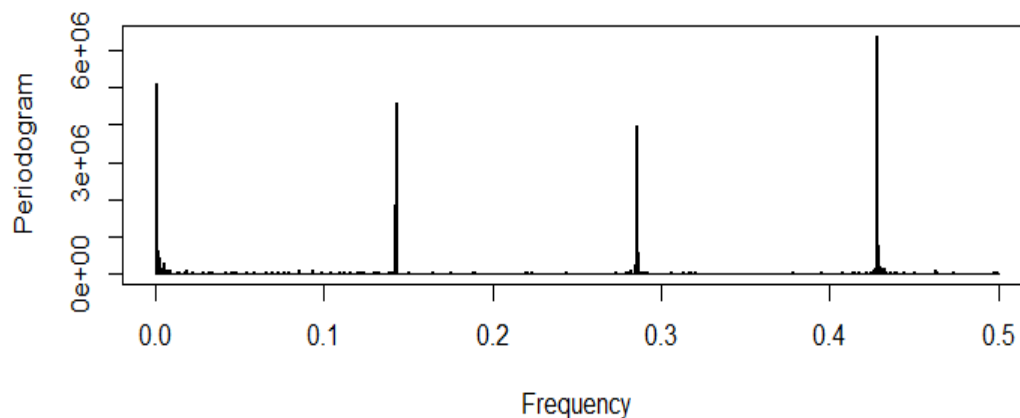
# Patient Forecasting (N= 3,384,157)

Total Patient Inflow vs Time



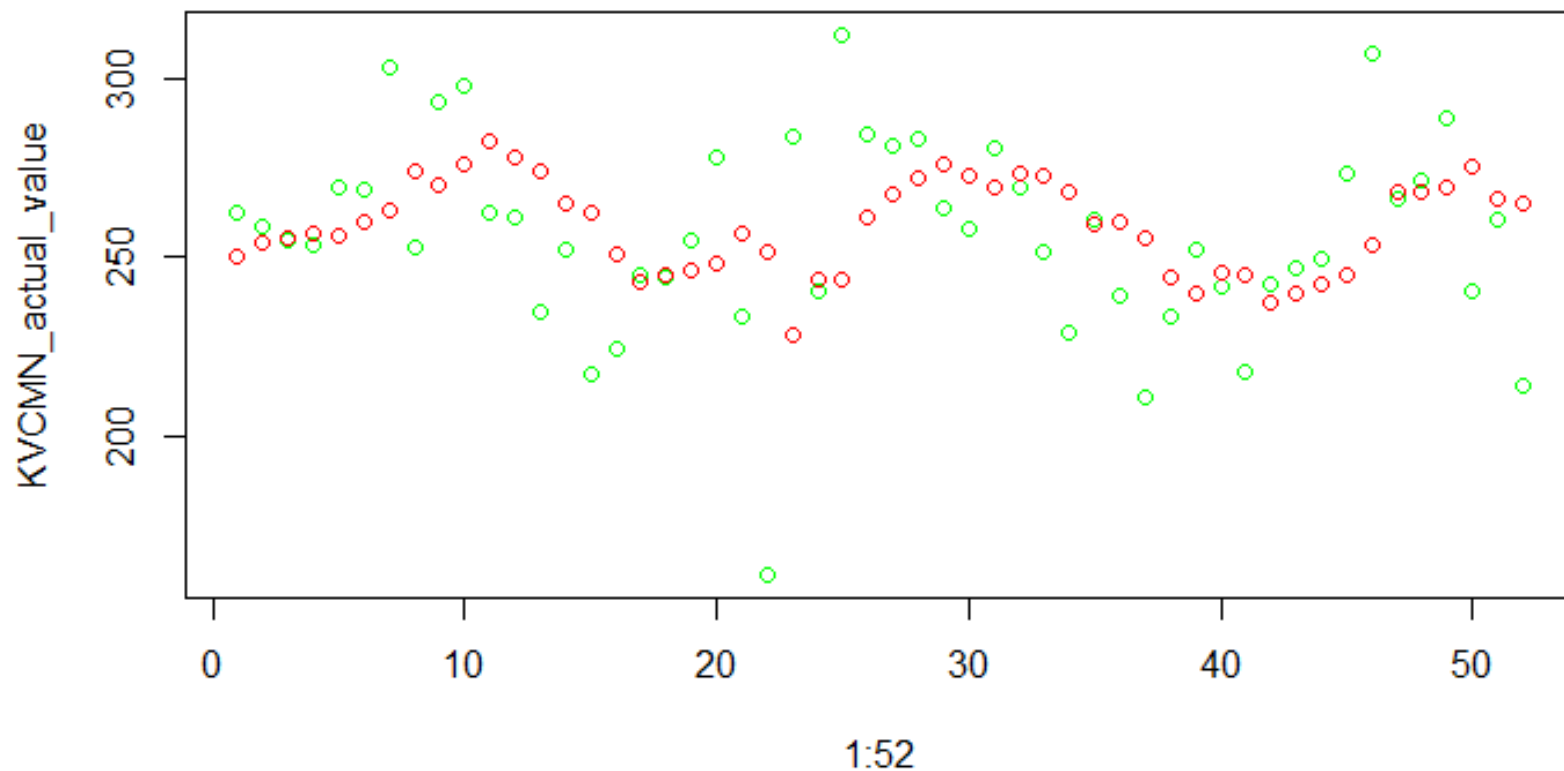
Increasing patient inflow  
over 8 years

Periodogram of Total Number of Patients



Seasonal pattern  
every 7 days

# SARIMA Modeling Results



**Green** = Actual Value ; **Red** = Predicted Value

Prediction Error <20% for 52 weeks - **63% to 96%**

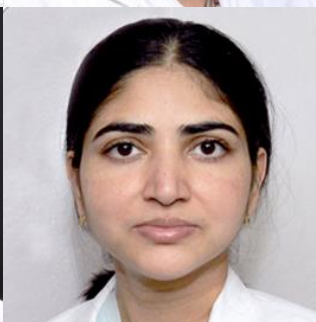
GIGGO

# Current Scenario

- (1) Researchers **lack consensus about the operational definition** of Big Data in healthcare;
- (2) Big Data in healthcare comes from the **internal sources** within the hospitals or clinics as well **external sources** including government, laboratories, pharma companies, data aggregators, medical journals etc.;
- (3) **Natural language processing (NLP)** is most widely used Big Data analytical technique for healthcare and most of the processing tools used for analytics are based on Hadoop;
- (4) Big Data analytics finds its **application** for clinical decision support; optimization of clinical operations and reduction of cost of care
- (5) Major challenge in adoption of Big Data analytics is **non-availability of evidence of its practical benefits in healthcare**

# 1 Billion





Data is not information,

Information is not knowledge,

Knowledge is not understanding,

Understanding is not wisdom.

Wisdom is not Impact!



So that all may see