

Big Data: How Will It Affect My Practice?

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UCSF Musculoskeletal Center

UCSF PREMIER
Precision Medicine in Rheumatology



Director, Analytics Core
UCSF Core Center for Patient-centric
Mechanistic Phenotyping in Chronic Low
Back Pain (UCSF REACH)



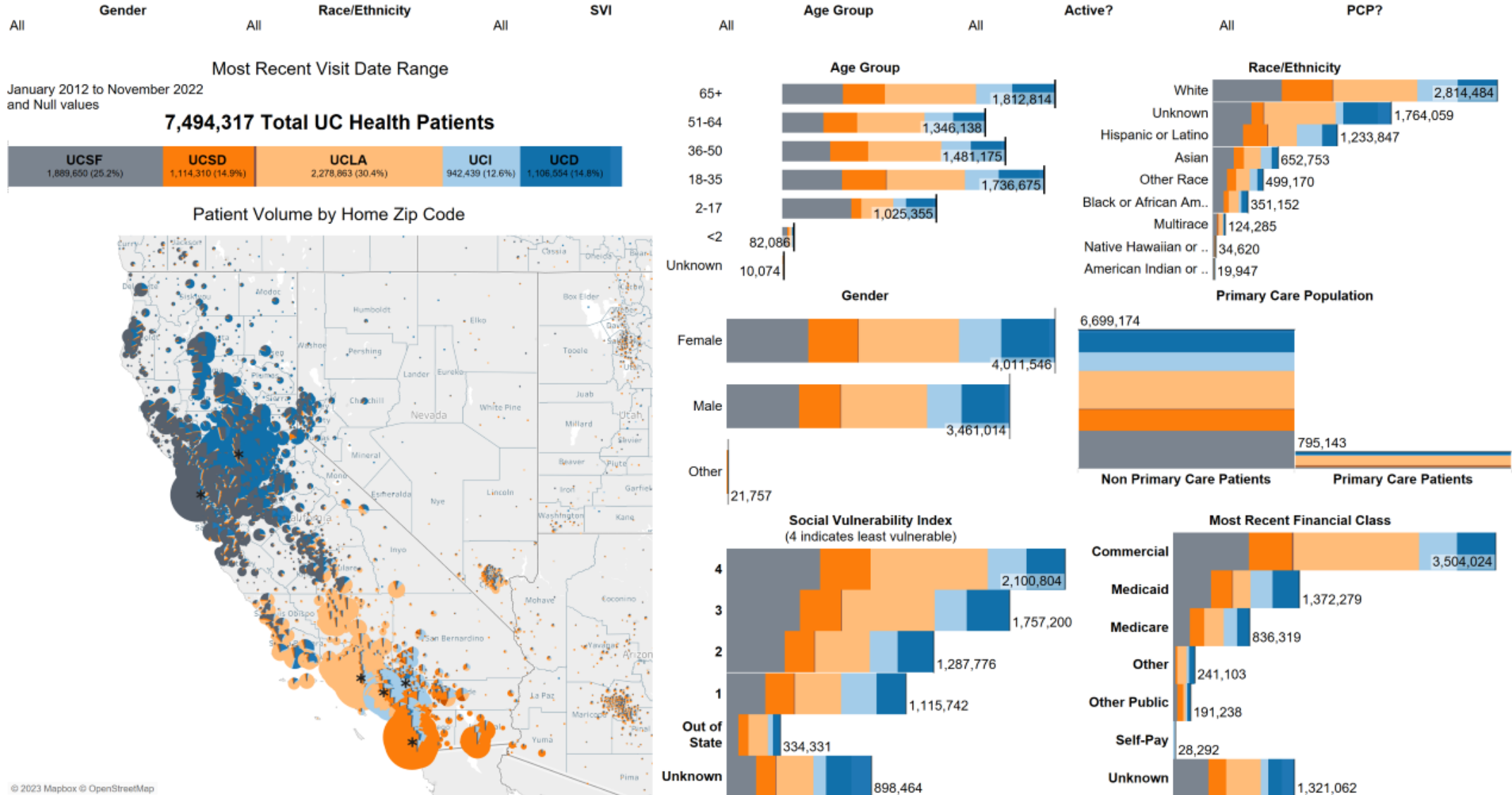
BACPAC
Back Pain Consortium

UCSF  **REACH**

I have no relevant disclosures

UC-Wide Databases Increase Research Potential

UC Health Patient Demographics



Connected Worldwide EHR Systems

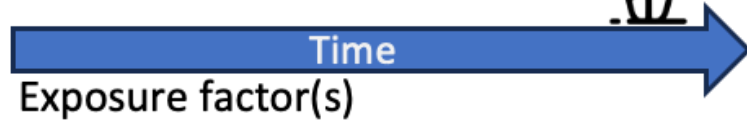
We're all in this journey together...



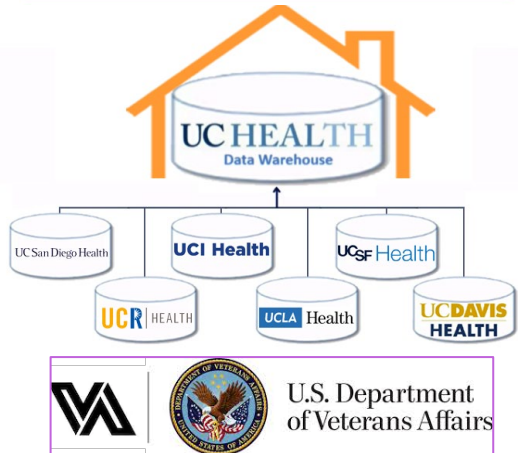
Different stakeholders: academia, medical product industry, regulators, government, payers, technology providers, health systems, clinicians, patients
Different disciplines: computer science, epidemiology, statistics, biomedical informatics, health policy, clinical sciences

- Data in 18 different countries, with >369 million patient records from outside US
- 133 different databases with patient-level data from various perspectives:
 - Electronic health records, administrative claims, hospital systems, clinical registries, health surveys, biobanks

Retrospectively Collected Data



Electronic Health Records & Registries



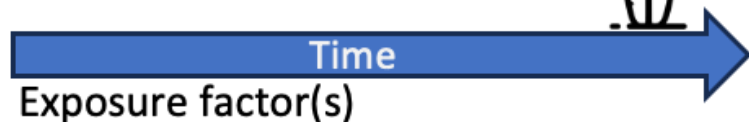
Administrative Claims



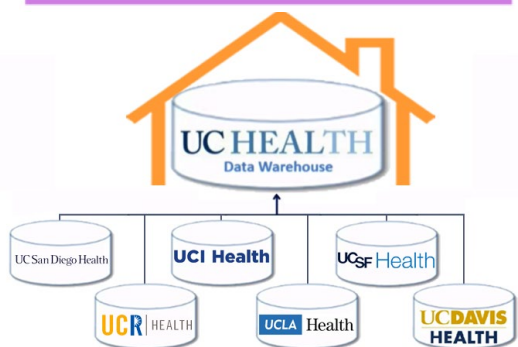
Nationwide Surveys



Retrospectively Collected Data



Electronic Health Records & Registries



OHDSI
OBSERVATIONAL HEALTH DATA SCIENCES AND INFORMATICS

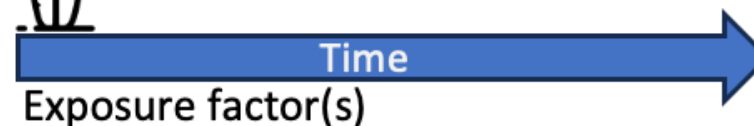
Administrative Claims



Nationwide Surveys



Prospectively Collected Data



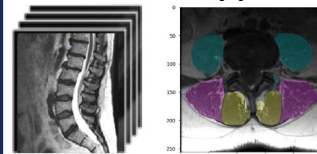
Clinical Presentation



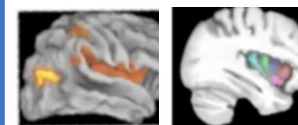
Biomechanical Phenotype



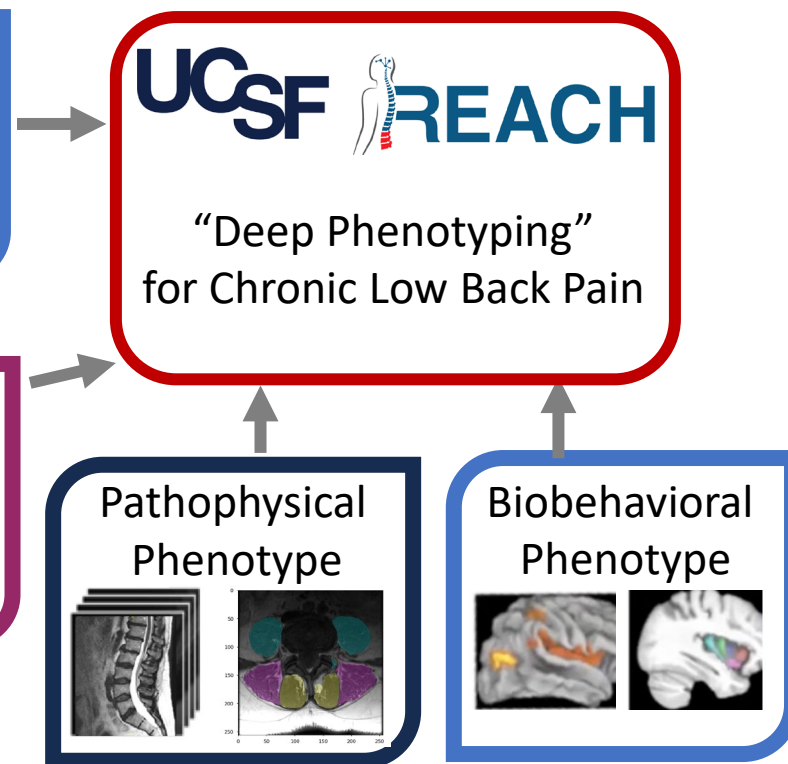
Pathophysical Phenotype



Biobehavioral Phenotype



UCSF REACH
"Deep Phenotyping"
for Chronic Low Back Pain





comeBACK
N=450



BACKHOME
N=4,000



Routinely collected
EHR data



Administrative
/ Claims



Nationwide
Surveys

Size of Cohort
(Small)

Size of Cohort
(Large)

Depth of
Phenotyping
(Deep)

Depth of
Phenotyping
(Shallow)

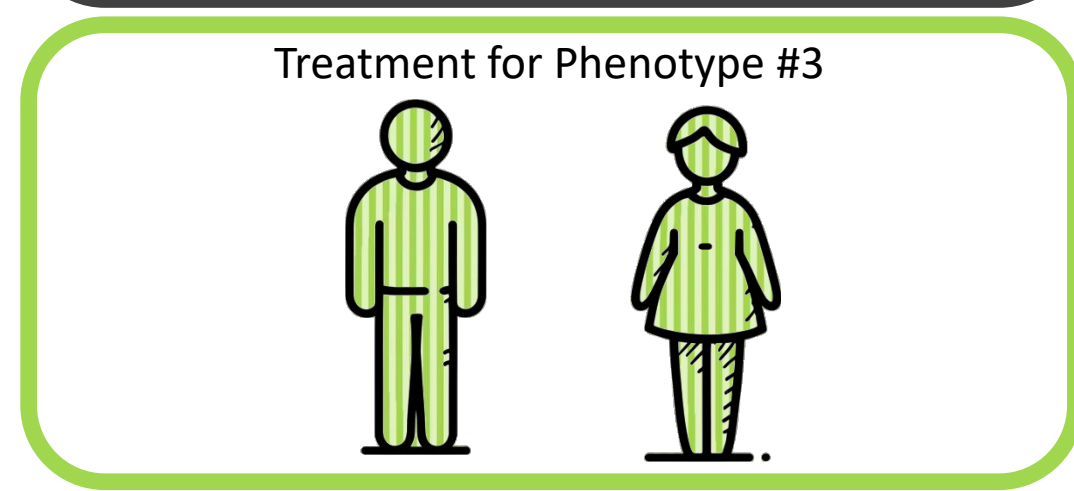
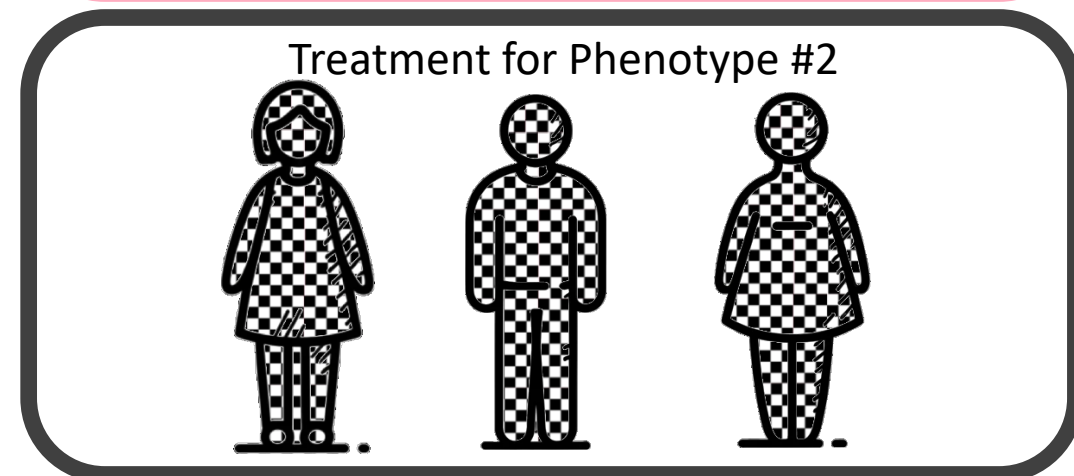
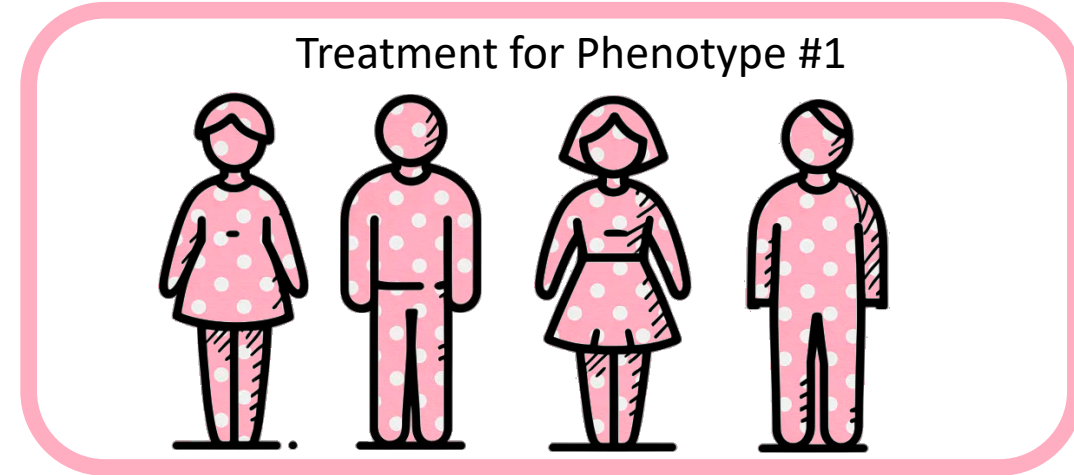
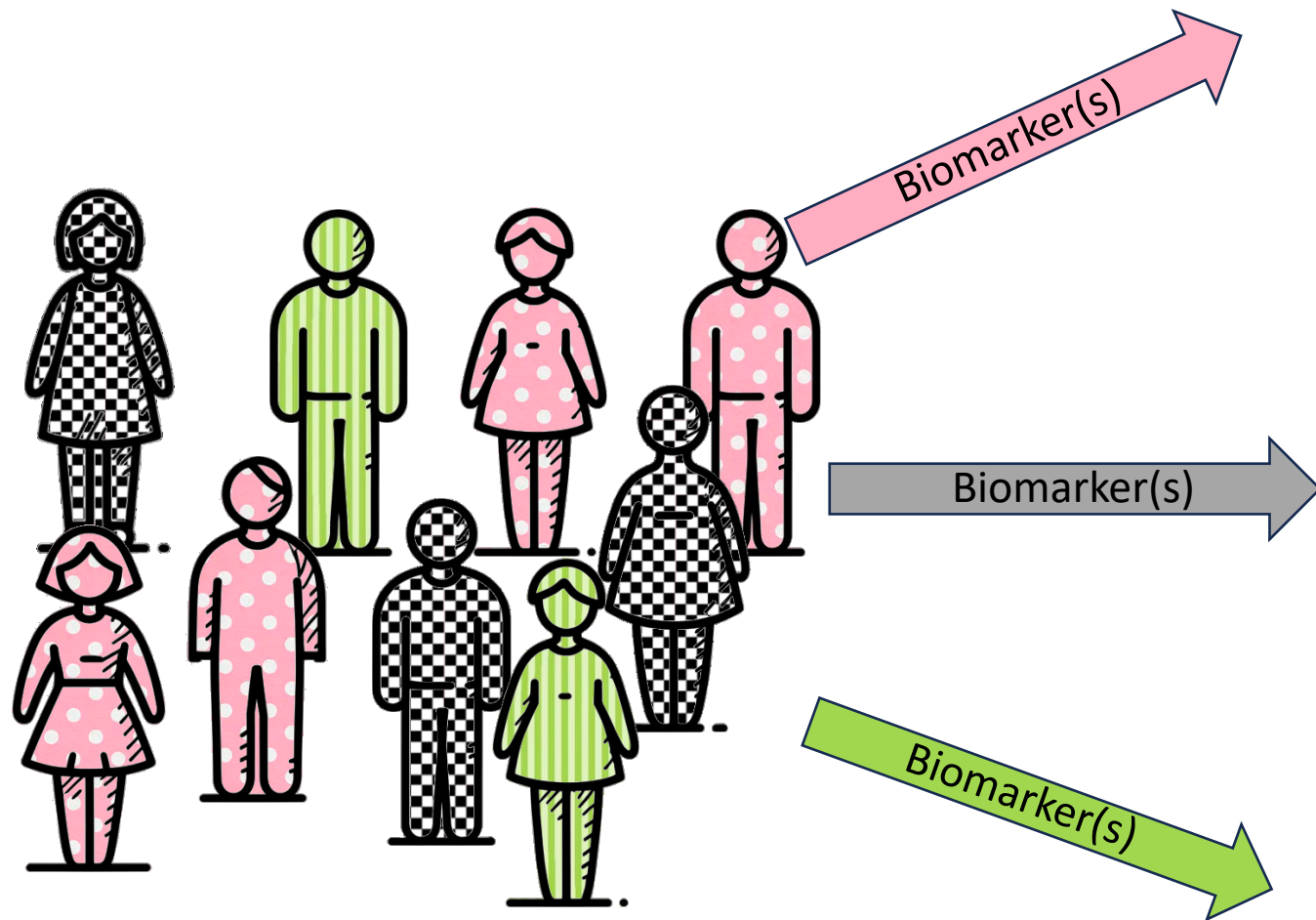
Outcome Metrics
(Detailed)

Outcome Metrics
(Sparse)

Cost for Use
In Research
(High)

Cost for Use
In Research
(Low)

Big Data Can Help Categorize Patients



AL/ML for Predicting Patient-Specific Treatment Response

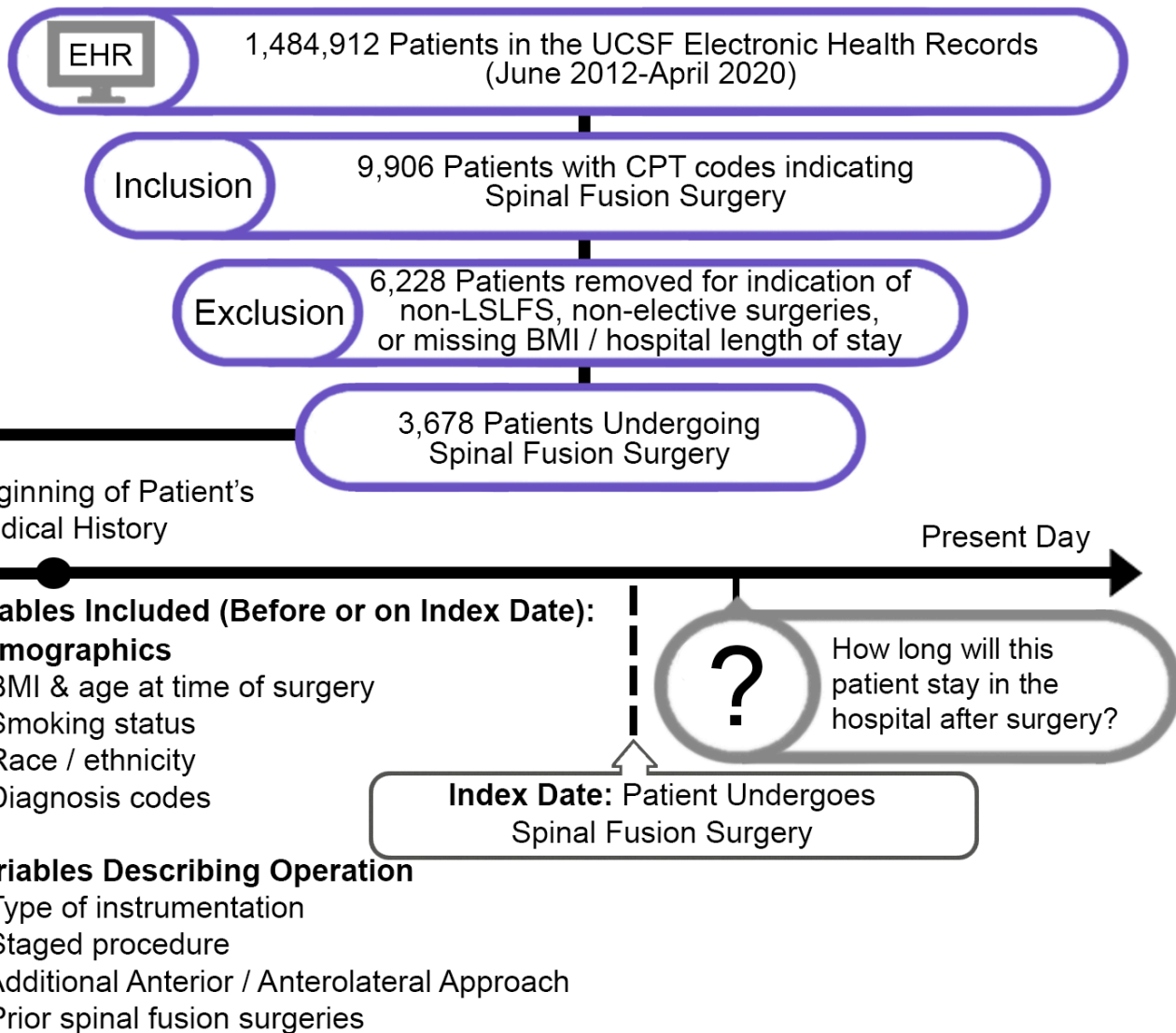
Why predict patient-specific Length of Stay (LOS) and Discharge Disposition?

- Anticipating Outcomes:
 - Perioperative spine surgery complication is common [1], and AI/ML tools can help predict how a specific patient will respond to treatment, which is not a simple statistical association
- Anticipating Economic Impact:
 - Extended LOS in hospital after surgery has been identified as a reliable predictor for catastrophic costs over \$100,000 following spine surgery [2]
 - Usage of rehabilitation services can account for 30% of the cost of care [3,4]. Hence, an extended LOS and discharge to rehabilitation care reflect worsening patient morbidity, cost, and postoperative outcome.

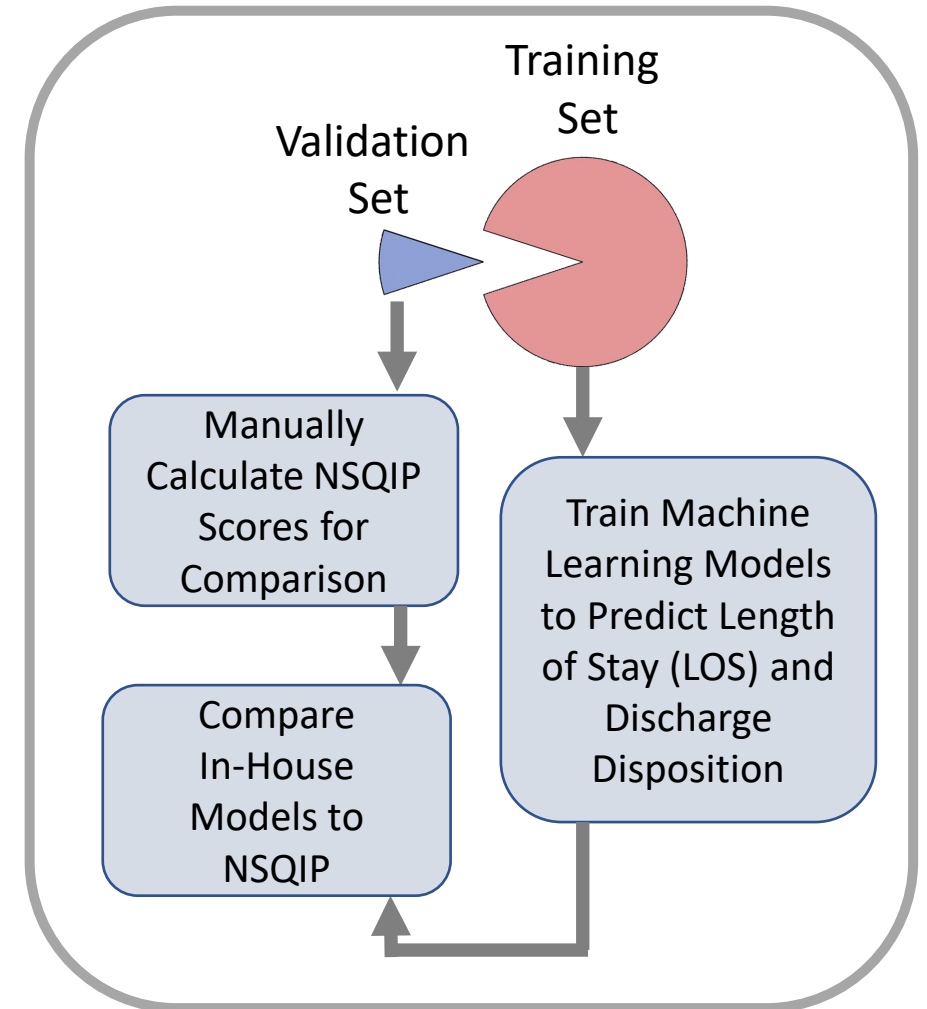
1. Reis RC, de Oliveira MF, Rotta JM, Botelho RV. Risk of complications in spine surgery: a prospective study. *Open Orthop J.* 2015;9:20-25. Published 2015 Jan 31. doi:10.2174/1874325001509010020

2. Klineberg EO, Passias PG, Jalai CM, Worley N, Sciubba DM, Burton DC, Gupta MC, Soroceanu A, Zebala LP, Mundis GM Jr, Kim HJ, Hamilton DK, Hart RA, Ames CP, Lafage V; International Spine Study Group. Predicting Extended Length of Hospital Stay in an Adult Spinal Deformity Surgical Population. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976).* 2016 Jul 1;41(13):E798-E805. doi: 10.1097/BRS.0000000000001391. PMID: 26679876.

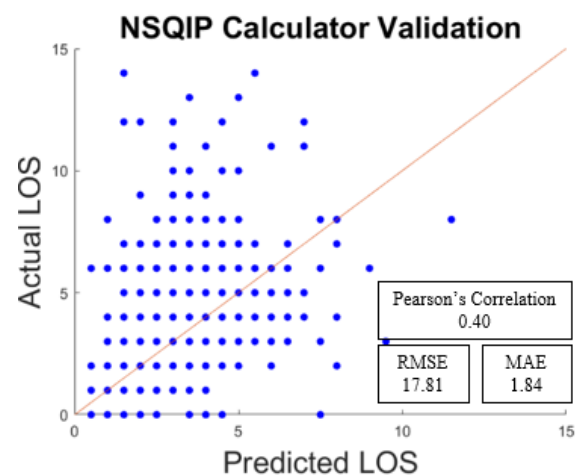
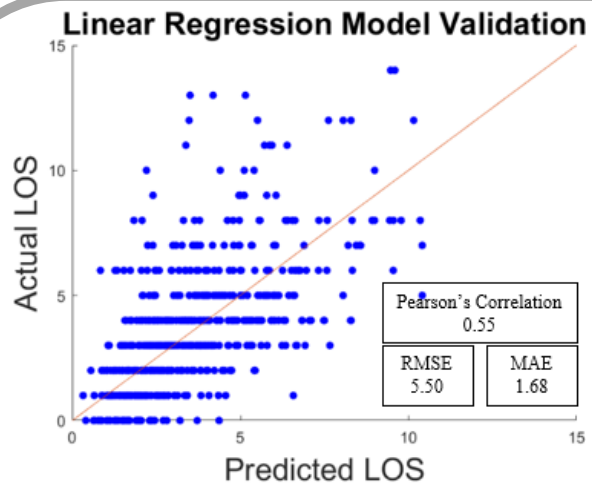
3. Soroceanu A, Burton DC, Oren JH, Smith JS, Hostin R, Shaffrey CI, Akbarnia BA, Ames CP, Errico TJ, Bess S, Gupta MC, Deviren V, Schwab FJ, Lafage V; International Spine Study Group. Medical Complications After Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery: Incidence, Risk Factors, and Clinical Impact. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976).* 2016 Nov 15;41(22):1718-1723. doi: 10.1097/BRS.0000000000001636. PMID: 27105460.



Data Flow for Machine Learning Model Creation & Validation

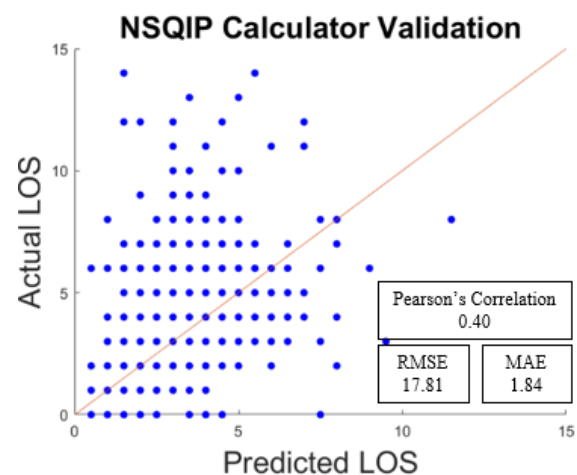
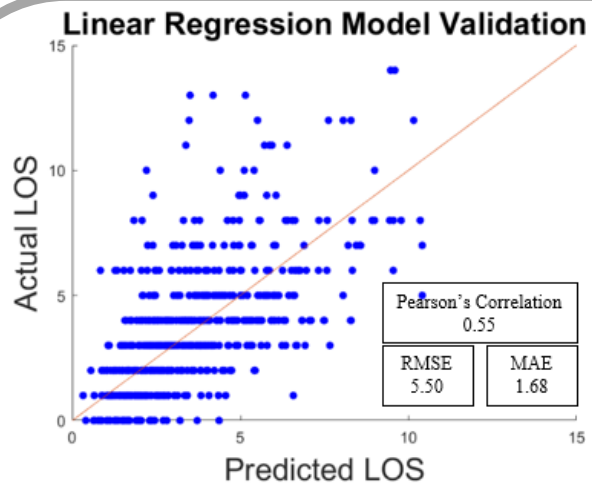


Predicting LOS



Different model from 2018
achieved a Pearson's
correlation of 0.50 using
data not available in the EHR

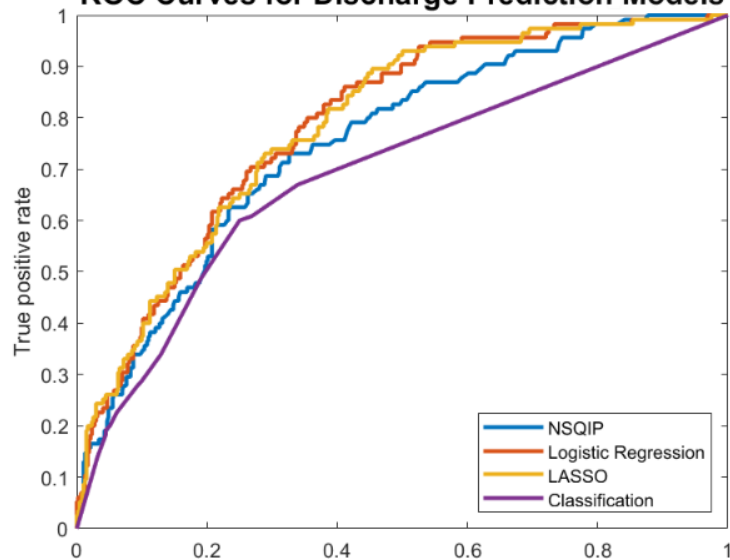
Predicting LOS



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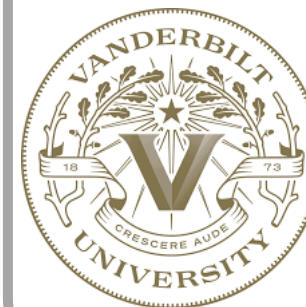
Predicting Discharge Disposition

ROC Curves for Discharge Prediction Models

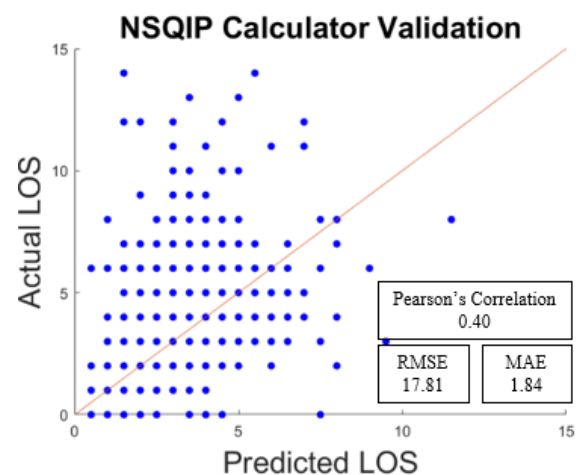
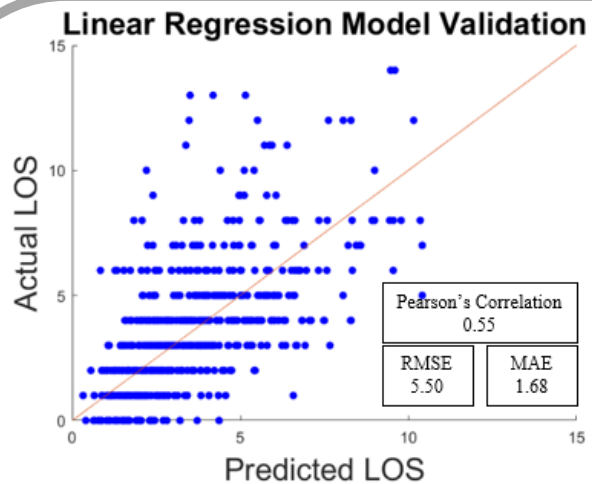


| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 'NSQIP' | 0.7521 |
| 'Logistic' | 0.7882 |
| 'Classification' | 0.6925 |
| 'LASSO' | 0.7874 |

Current / Future Work with BACPAC

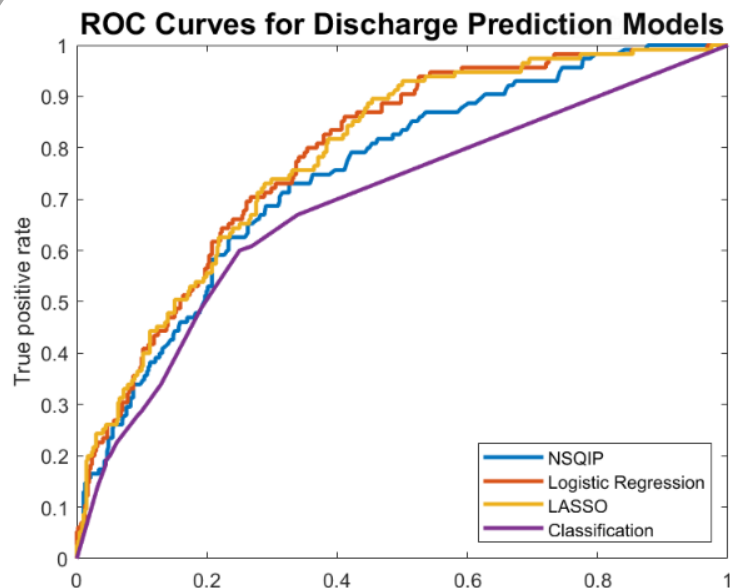


Predicting LOS



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Predicting Discharge Disposition



| | |
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Current / Future Work with BACPAC



Takeaways:

- Prediction models built in-house outperform the ACS NSQIP. This could be attributed to:
 - Task-specific models (trained specifically for spine fusion)
 - Site-specific data

Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR)



- FHIR is a system that securely interacts with Electronic Health Records
- **Potential Uses:**
 - Dashboards
 - Apps
 - Wearable Devices
- **Potential Users:**
 - Patients
 - Provider
 - Payers

Thanks!

UCSF Department of
Orthopaedic Surgery

UCSF Bakar Computational Health
Sciences Institute

UCSF Musculoskeletal
Center

UCSF PREMIER
Precision Medicine in
Rheumatology



BACPAC
Back Pain Consortium

UCSF  **REACH**

The UCSF REACH logo features the UCSF logo in blue, followed by a stylized human figure with a red spine, and the word 'REACH' in large blue letters.