

Architectural and Usability Considerations for a Web 2.0-based EHR Interface:

MedWISE³

Medical Widget-based Information Sharing, (extension, evolution) Environment



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Introduction

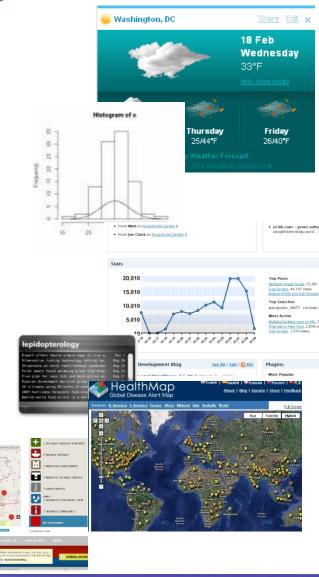
- Motivation and Rationale
- Architecture and Features
- Demonstration + video
- Cognitive Usability Study with real cases and users
- Limitations
- Conclusions
- Next steps

What is a Widget?

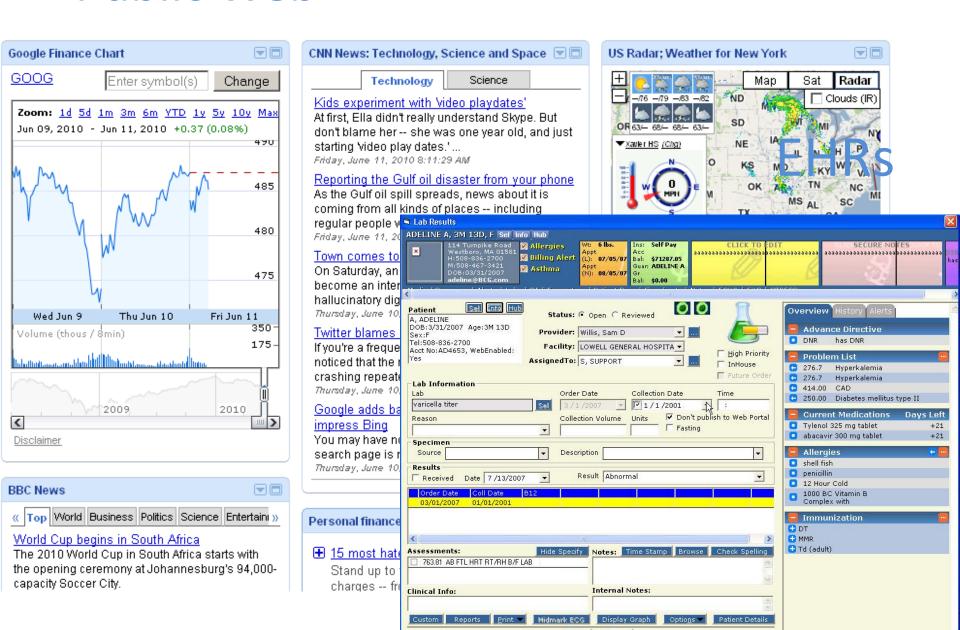
- Fragment of programming/display affords particular capabilities,
 - can be defined, configured, shared, duplicated and mixed into new forms by the user
 - e.g. lab data display widget, trends, disease in population, protocol widget, diabetes tracker...

"Mashable" widgets pass events, so that they can be wired together to create something new.

MedWISE is a widget-based system



Public Web



Why

Give those with medical knowledge control of the software:

"EHRs will never be adopted until doctors and nurses can configure the information and layout as they wish..." CIS WG writer

- User-created custom views for different specialities/Dxs/patients/groups
- Collaboration, share user creations, capture tacit knowledge
- Not just information access but real tool for thinking
- Time/efficiency: residents on EHR ~65 hours/week
- Adapt to rapid change distribution of new treatments, public health features into CIS

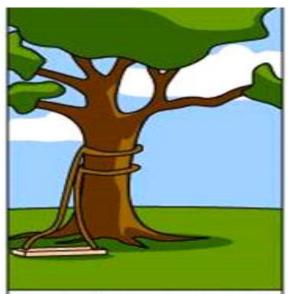
"Clinicians need to take back ownership of the medical record as a tool for improving patient care" – Schiff & Bates, 2010



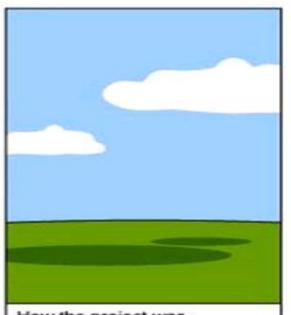
How the customer explained it



How the Analyst designed it



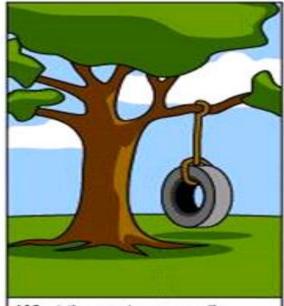
How the Programmer wrote it



How the project was documented

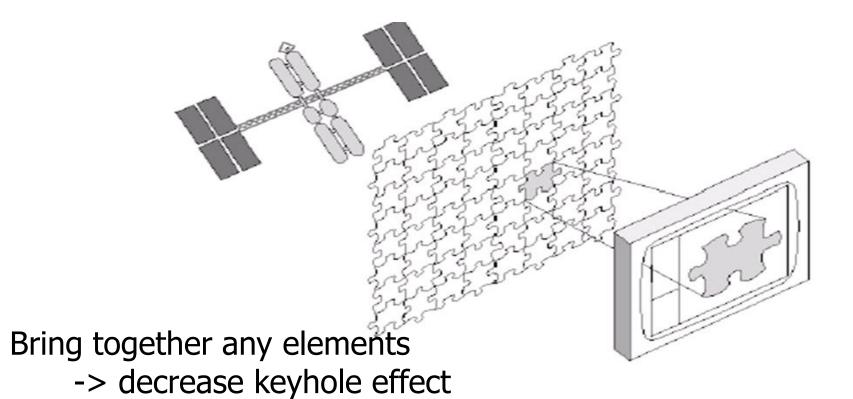


What operations installed



What the customer really needed

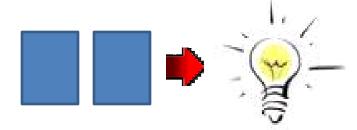
HCI Considerations: Keyhole Effect



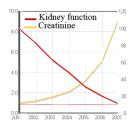
Woods D. Toward a theoretical base for representation design in the computer medium: Ecological perception and aiding human cognition. In: J. Flach PH, J. Caird, K.J. Vicente, editor. Global perspectives on the ecology of human-machine systems. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.; 1995. p. 157–88.

HCI Considerations: Spatial Arrangement

 Juxtaposition ->insight, creativity^{1,2}



- Simultaneous, not sequential->decreased cognitive load
- Perception, not computation



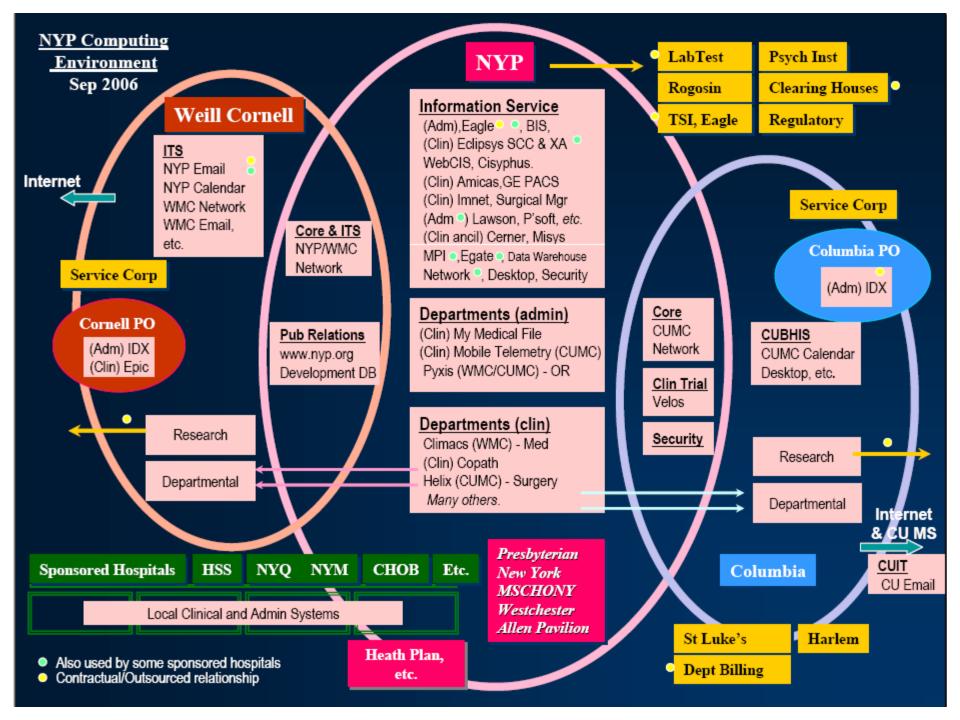
YEAR Creatinine %Renal (mg/dl) function 2001 1 100% 2002 1.2 83% 2003 1.6 63% 2004 2.1 48% 2005 3.2 31% 2006 5.1 20%

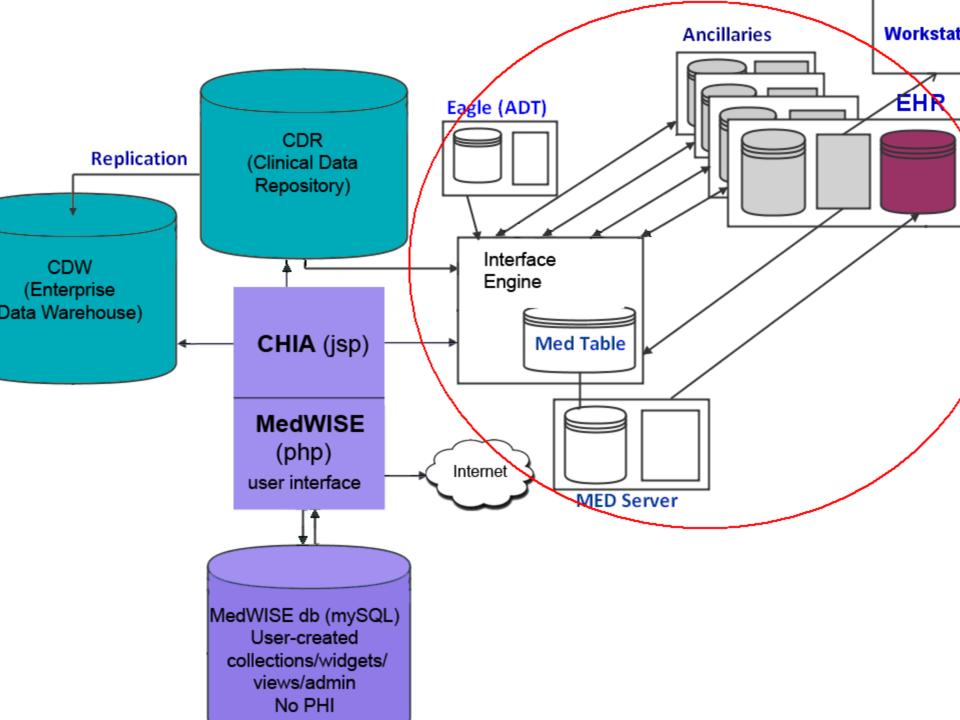
- 1. Few, S. *Information Dashboard Design*, 2006 p.50
- 2. Kerne, A., et al. "Promoting Emergence in Information Discovery by Representing Collections with Composition," *ACM Creativity & Cognition 2007*

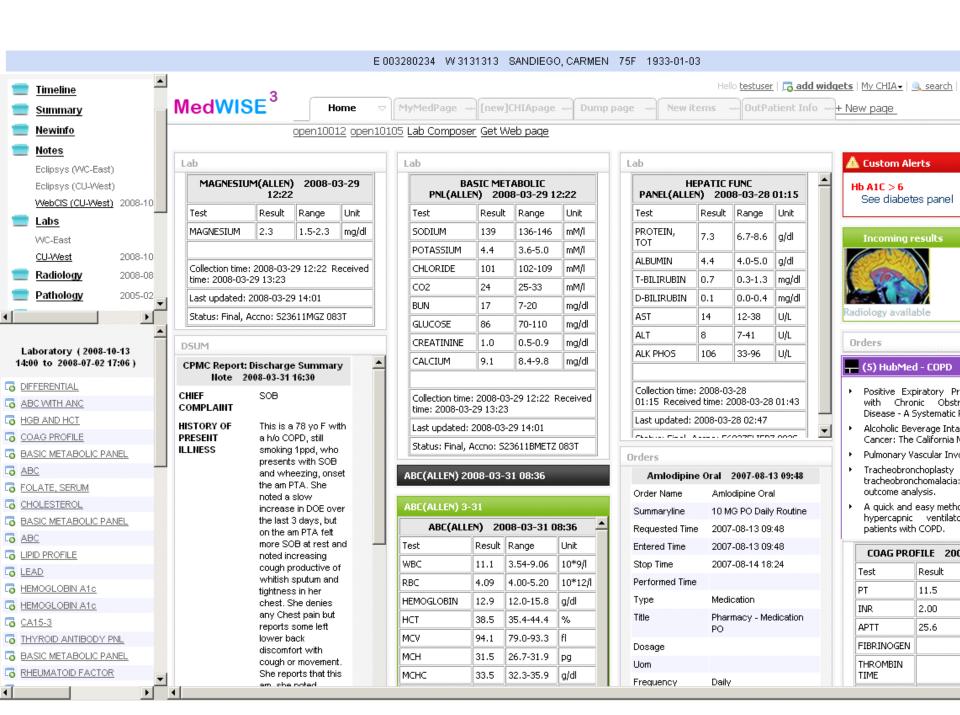




- ~1500 beds (West campus), 2000 Drs.
- 2 main CIS (WebCIS, Eclipsys) + dozens of smaller systems
- Integrated architecture/interfaces
- Central Medical Entities Dictionary (MED)
- CDR (operational, EAV) and CDW (research, relational) Dbs







Demonstration

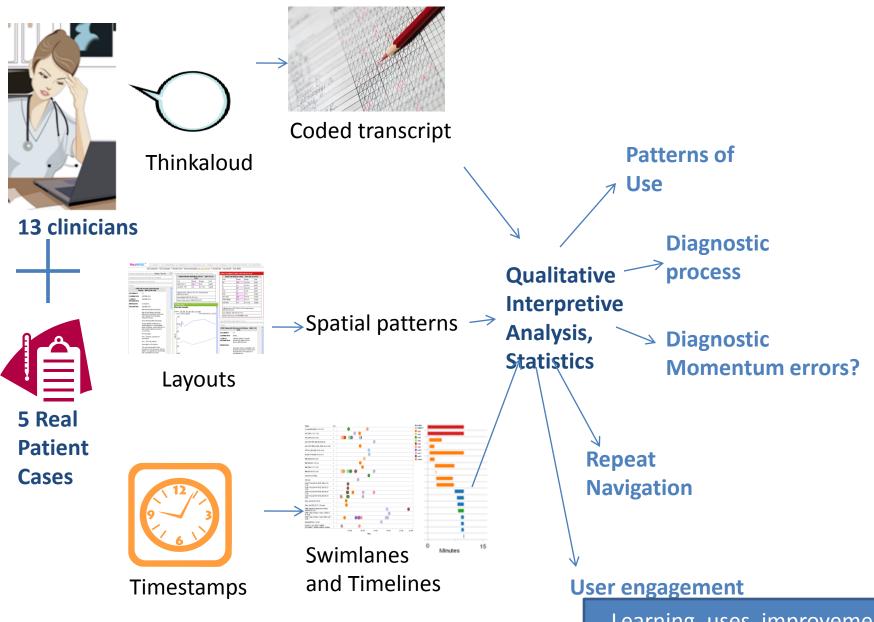
Research Questions

Can typical clinicians learn and use the system?
What use patterns and created resources emerge?
Difference, if any, in repeat viewing of elements in WebCIS v. MedWISE?

User engagement

- What new uses or improvements are suggested by users?
- Users' perceptions of ease of use, usefulness, effect on mental process

Methods



Learning, uses, improvements, perceptions

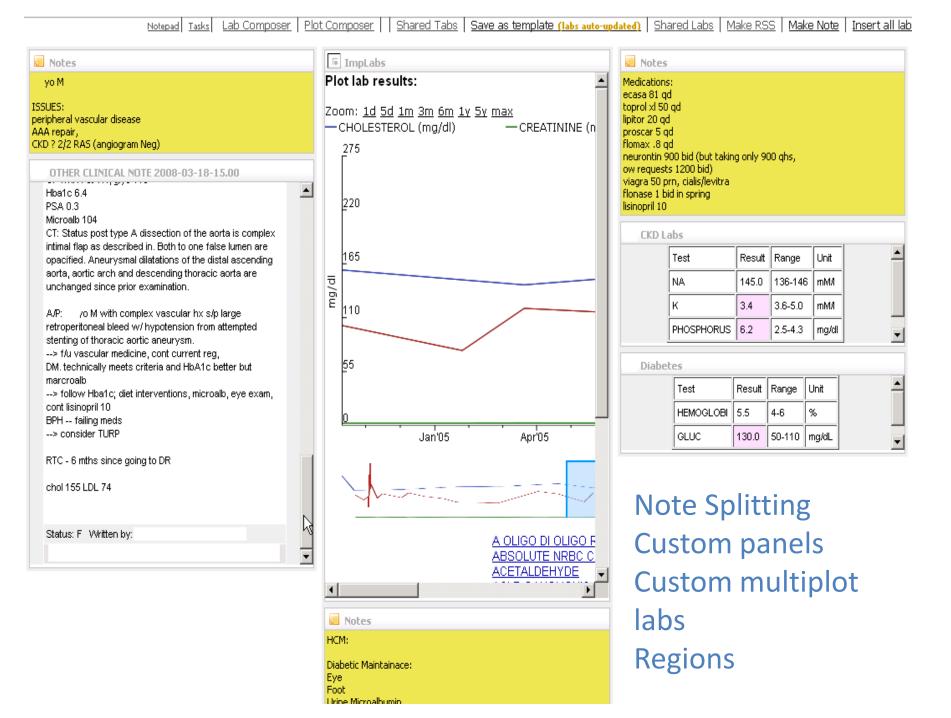
Findings

- 4 general strategies: 'bag of stuff', structured, dynamic stage, mixed
- Back and forth navigation & Keyhole effect reduced
- Users make use of the system to improve task-technology fit: note splitting is an example
- Most users: beneficial effect on mental process
- Theoretical reduced work (2X-14X reduction)

Video

4 users:

- Start of case, structured approach
- Renal specialist gets shared labs, makes plot
- 'Bag of stuff'
- User summarizing via 'bag of stuff'



Findings – User Engagement

Can typical clinicians learn and use the system?

20 minute training: new features found easy to use (except Timeline)

What new uses or use cases do users envision?

- •E.g. clinic duty: efficient for 100-patient caseloads, preparation
- •Handoff common ground
- •Templates to track rapid culture speciation
- •Communicating tasks, workflow, orders, group communication
- Prepared tabs for quick information in case of ED admission

What improvements are suggested by users?

- Markable timelines
- Double click anywhere in widget to close it
- •'push in' widgets; they get smaller as more added
- •Sortable, markable lists, ...
- Ease of Use: 3.79 (5-point Likert scale)
- Usefulness: 4.00

Conclusions

- Keyhole effect reduced
- Users innovate to carry out task, given tools
- Most users say it helps their mental processes
- Great enthusiasm from some users:
 - "If you could be in that space, in Eclipsys, it'd be awesome"
 - "It'll save 10 min/patient encounter"
 - -" it allowed me to really quickly summarize relevant stuff; what I liked about it is sitting here thinking 'how do I summarize this person succinctly?' which is the art of medicine ... [it] made me question what's really important, so I think that was a positive thing."

Limitations

- Small number of subjects, 3 specialties, 3 roles
- One institution (data from two)
- Laboratory study, possible Hawthorne effect

Future Work

- Precisely controlled laboratory and deployment studies, especially with respect to: errors, time, efficiency
- How simple is simple enough? (mashups, editors)
- New Avenues: HCI, clinician cognition, HIS design, CSCW, data mining of user-created resources, implementation science

Questions for discussion

- How to balance flexibility with need to prevent errors?
- Can nonprogrammer clinicians do complex functions (e.g. control flow, database queries)?
- Other issues: management of large bodies of user-created resources, spread of medical expertise (worldwide), possible role in safety, EBM
- How can such a paradigm spread, if desired?

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Comments, Suggestions, Questions?

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