



Natural Language Processing and Enhanced Clinical Decision Making Radiology and VINCI

Eliot Siegel, M.D.

Professor and Vice Chairman University of Maryland
School of Medicine Department of Diagnostic
Radiology and Nuclear Medicine
Chief Imaging VA Maryland Healthcare System

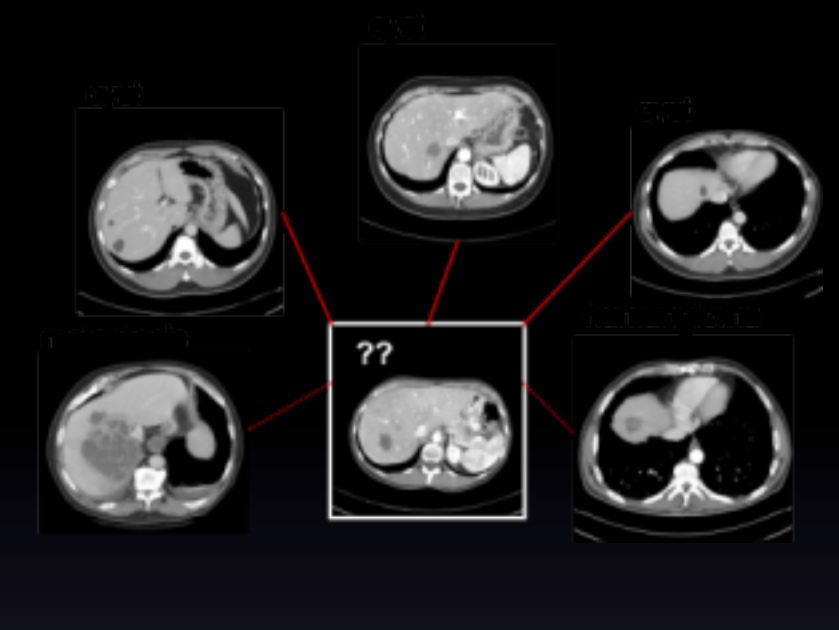


Introduction

- Radiology is specialty with long history of research in NLP and Enhanced Decision Making but these may be critical in the continuing success of our specialty
- ACR Annual Meeting: “Quality is our Image”
 - But increased pressure to increase efficiency while not sacrificing quality
- SPIE 30th anniversary of PACS and research in computer aided detection and quantification of disease

Content Based Image Retrieval

- Criteria include:
 - Grayscale and color
 - Texture
 - Point sets
 - Contours/curves
 - Surfaces
 - Regions and parts
 - Global shape, morphology, location and spatial

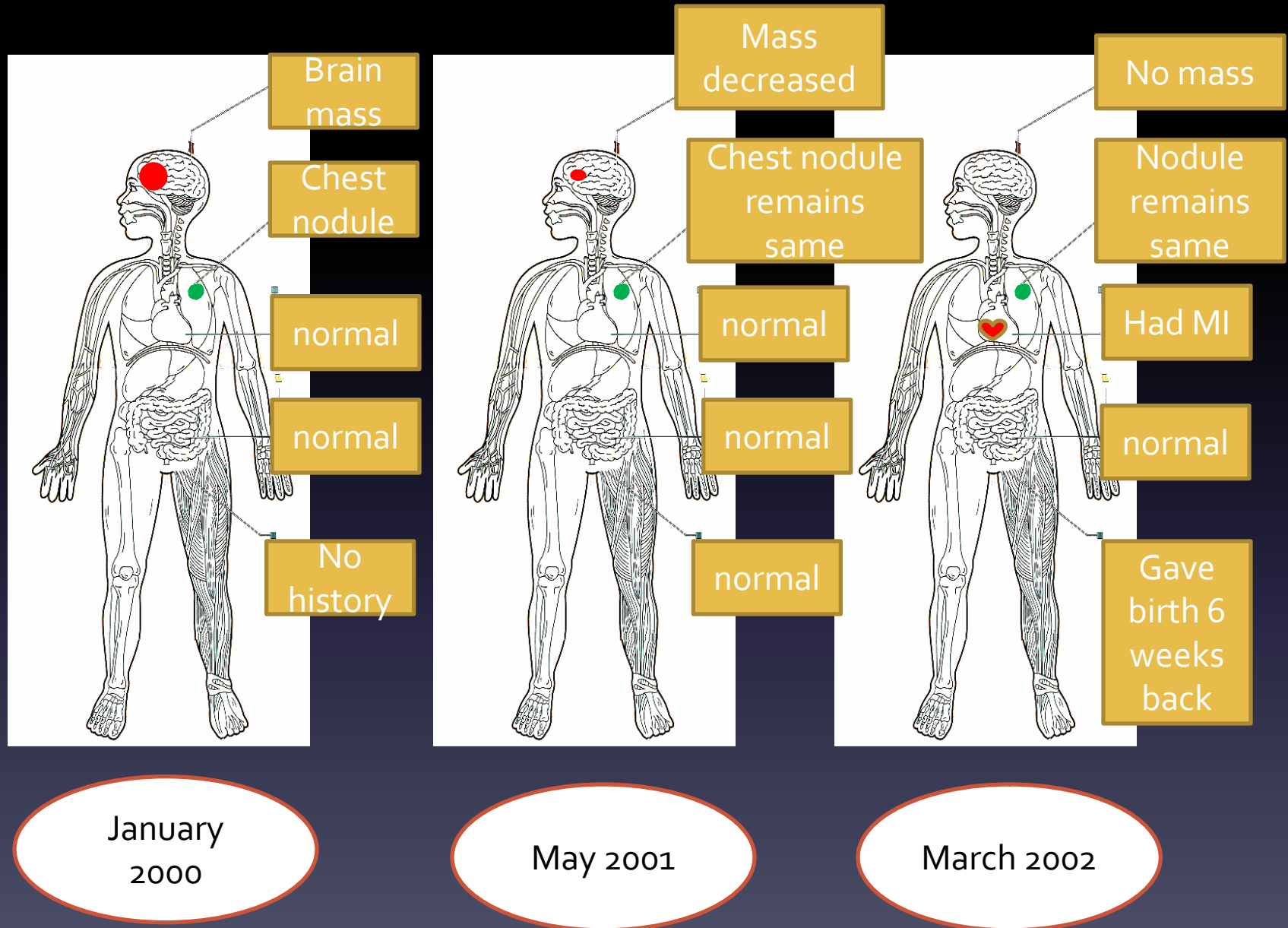
Table 2. Main Characteristics of the Medical CBIR^a Systems

Ref.	Descriptors	Similarity measures	Segmentation	Relevance feedback	Notes on modalities and datasets
24	General	Classifier-based	–	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 images from daily routine (a subset of imageCLEFmed) • 20 categories (different organs, modalities, views)
21a	General	Classifier-based	Manual	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 147 ROIs extracted from CT liver images • 76 control vs. 71 pathological
32	General	Classifier-based	Manual	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57 ROIs extracted from mammograms • 37 benign vs. 20 malignant
16	Specialized	Classifier-based	Interactive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 302 lung CT images • 8 lung disease categories
15	Mixed	Classifier-based	–	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,725 images (CasImage[®] database) • Medical retrieval task in imageCLEF 2004 • 26 query topics
34	Specialized	Procrustes	Manual	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHANES II spine X-ray images • 250 vertebra boundary profiles • 10 categories of cervical and lumbar vertebra shapes
17a	Mixed	Classifier-based	Manual	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 endoscopy images • Several classes from endoscopic findings/diagnoses
36a	Specialized	Classifier-based	–	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain MR images • Hippocampus in schizophrenia (15 control vs. 15 patients) • Corpus callosum in affective disorder (20 controls vs. 18 patients)
33	Specialized	Procrustes	Manual	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHANES II spine X-ray images • 2,812 vertebra boundary profiles • No classification analysis
58	General	Classifier-based	Manual	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76 Mammograms containing clustered microcalcifications
59a	General	Elastic deformation	–	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground truth similarity obtained from human observer studies • 90 cardiac ultrasound images • View classification
61	Specialized	Elastic deformation	Interactive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 intravascular ultrasound images containing calcium plaque structures • Similarity-based retrieval used for improving registration
14	General	Vector distance	–	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdominal ultrasound images
57	General	Vector distance	Interactive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 brain MR images • Hippocampus localization and identification • 10 epileptic patients
66	General	Classifier	Automated	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image categorization and retrieval on 1500 radiological images (IRMA project X-ray library). • 17 radiological X-ray classes
40a	General	Vector distance	Manual	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fMRI activation contrast maps used as correlates of Alzheimer's disease • 9 controls vs. 9 patients
60	Mixed	Classifier-based Vector distance Textual	Automatic	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 VOIs extracted from 13 dynamic PET brain scans • 2 tumor cases, 3 normal, 8 other neurological cases
43	Specialized	Graph matching	Manual	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 124 MR images • No classification analysis • Target application: indexing and fast search
55	General	Vector distance Graph matching Classifier-based	Automatic	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,617 radiographs from daily routine • Classification based on image modality, body orientation, anatomic region, biological system
56	Mixed	Vector distance Textual	–	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ImageCLEF 2005 medical retrieval tasks
67	General	Classifier	–	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categorization: database of 12,000 radiographs (ImageClef 2007); 11,000 training, 1,000 testing; 116 different categories • Retrieval: database of 66,000 images, 30 query topics (ImageClef 2008). Return ranked set of 1,000 images.

Introduction

- SIIM meeting with Sam Dwyer presentation on next generation of PACS which will rely heavily on NLP and Enhanced Decision Support to a large extent from EMR and PHR
 - Relevant Clinical information which is rarely obtained in most places
 - Personalized medicine
 - Pathology correlation
 - Chart timelines
- How do we get there from here?

Graphical sketch of a patient's radiological history



Outline

- Natural Language Processing and Enhanced Clinical Decision-Making in diagnostic imaging
- The Department of Veterans Affairs Vinci Project
 - An Overview and Opportunities
- IBM's Watson Deep Q/A software
 - Potential Medical Applications

NLP in Radiology (Medical Imaging)

- Diagnostic Radiology reports, although text based, have a constrained vocabulary and limited number of concepts for each imaging modality
 - This combination has made radiology an ideal specialty to employ natural language processing and hundreds of articles have been written on the topic over the past more than 30 years

Recent NLP in Radiology Articles

- Machine and radiology
- Automatic identification of critical follow-up **recommendation** sentences in radiology reports, Yetisgen-Yildiz, Gunn, Xia, Payne
- Natural language processing for **lines and devices** in portable chest x-rays
- Informatics in radiology: **RADTF**: a semantic search-enabled natural language process enabled radiology teaching file
- Informatics in radiology: **Render**; an online searchable radiology study repository
- Discerning **tumor status** from unstructured MRI reports—completeness of information in existing reports and utility of automated natural language processing

Recent NLP in Radiology Articles

- Use of **Radcube** for extraction of finding trends in a large radiology practice
- Natural language processing using online analytic processing for assessing **recommendations** in radiology reports
- A study of lexical behavior of sentences in **chest** radiology reports
- Indexing anatomical phrases in **neuro-radiology** reports to the UMLS 2005AA
- Extracting information on **pneumonia in infants** using natural language processing of radiology reports
- Improved identification of **noun phrases** in clinical radiology reports using a high-performance natural language parser augmented with the UMLS specialist lexicon

Four Fundamental Elements

- Identification of a study as **positive** or negative
- **Recommendations**
- **Unexpected** findings
- Indication and type of study for automatic **protocol** generation

Mass General Dryer et al

LEXIMER

(Lexicon Mediated Entropy Reduction)

HIST1	Hematuria
IMPRESSION	Renal Stones
REPORT	Renal Stones
PT_STATUS	o
Body_Part	kidney

Age:

Modality:

Radiologist:

MRN/ACC:

In PACS: ☐ Yes ☒ No

In Render: ☐ Yes ☒ No

[Advanced Search](#)
[Manual Search](#)
[Save Query](#)

CTAbdomenw/oCTPelvis w/o Con

..... abdomen and pelvis were obtained per departmental renal stone protocol. COMPARISON: No prior..... distention, sludge or CT evidence of stones. The spleen, adrenals and pancreas are normal in..... appearance. There are bilateral 2 mm nonobstructing renal stones in the upper poles. There is no..... hydronephrosis. Small bilateral nonobstructing renal stones

Sex: M, Age: 33, Modality: Abdomen-CT

[Patient Exam History](#)

CTAbdomenw/oCTPelvis w/o Con

..... punctate calcifications in the left upper and lower renal poles are consistent with nonobstructing..... without oral contrast. FINDINGS: Tiny low-density renal stones. No right renal, right or left..... including the liver, spleen, gallbladder, pancreas, adrenal glands, retroperitoneum and bowel. No..... unremarkable for age. IMPRESSION: Tiny nonobstructing renal stones in the left upper and left..... unremarkable. The bones, joints and soft tissues are lower renal poles. Otherwise, the study is

Sex: M, Age: 35, Modality: Abdomen-CT

Leximer Analysis of Millions of Reports

- **Overall Reports: 8070**
- Overall Positive Findings: 5819 (72.1%)
- Overall Negative Findings: 2251 (27.9%)
- Overall Positive Recommendations: 749 (9.3%)
- Overall Findings Positive with No Recommendations: 5151 (63.8%)
- Overall Findings Positive with Recommendations: 668 (8.3%)
- Overall Findings Negative with No Recommendations: 2167 (26.9%)
- Overall Findings Negative with Recommendations: 84 (1.0%)
- Time to Process: 3 seconds (Estimated Processing Rate: 10 million reports per hour)

HEAD CT

Policy on CONTRAST: Scans are performed according to departmental protocols selected by the radiologist unless otherwise specified.

Special Considerations, Check If Appropriate

Contrast

- ☐ Contrast MUST NOT BE USED because (Required):
- ☐ 3D
- ☐ Dissection Protocol (schedule chest, abdomen and pelvis in same time slot)
- ☐ Pregnant
- ☐ Reformats (sagittal/coronal)
- ☐ Send additional report copies to:
- ☐ BUN/Creat (If Known)
- ☐ EVT Protocol (schedule abdomen and pelvis in same time slot)
- ☐ Radiation planning
- ☐ Stereotactic

At least one box MUST be selected from either of the following groups

SIGNS / SYMPTOMS

- ☐ Ataxia
- ☐ Convulsions
- ☐ Dementia
- ☐ Headache chronic with progressive worsening
- ☐ Headache sudden onset or Thunderclap
- ☐ Hyperprolactinemia
- ☐ Pain in face
- ☐ Swelling, mass or lump
- ☐ TIA with transient neurological disturbance
- ☐ Weakness-right/left/both
- ☐ Concussion mild or moderate acute, no neurological deficit
- ☐ Coordination changes, new or progressive
- ☒ Dizziness
- ☐ Headache migraine or chronic
- ☐ Hearing changes
- ☐ Mental Status change (after trauma)
- ☐ Speech changes
- ☐ Syncope/fainting
- ☐ Vision changes

KNOWN DIAGNOSES (NOT Rule/out!)

- ☐ Aneurysm
- ☐ Intracranial hemorrhage
- ☐ Neoplasm CNS primary (specify)
- ☐ Neoplasm non-CNS primary (specify)
- ☐ Neoplasm-Primary Unknown
- ☐ Sub-dural hemorrhage

Information for radiologist (Only 140 Characters Allowed):

Your Order: CT	MR
4	8
Proceed with Order	Change Order

Indicated 7-9 Marginal 4-6 Contraindicated 1-3

HEAD CT

Policy on CONTRAST: Scans are performed according to departmental protocols selected by the radiologist unless otherwise specified.

Special Considerations, Check If Appropriate

Contrast

☐ Contrast MUST NOT BE USED because (Required):

☐ 3D

☐ Dissection Protocol (schedule chest, abdomen and pelvis in same time slot)

☐ Pregnant

☐ Reformats (sagittal/coronal)

☐ Send additional report copies to:

☐ BUN/Creat (If Known)

☐ EVT Protocol (schedule abdomen and pelvis in same time slot)

☐ Radiation planning

☐ Stereotactic

At least one box MUST be selected from either of the following groups

SIGNS / SYMPTOMS

☐ Ataxia

☐ Convulsions

☐ Dementia

☐ Headache chronic with progressive worsening

☐ Headache sudden onset or Thunderclap

☐ Hyperprolactinemia

☐ Pain in face

☐ Swelling, mass or lump

☐ TIA with transient neurological disturbance

☐ Weakness-right/left/both

☐ Concussion mild or moderate acute, no neurological deficit

☐ Coordination changes, new or progressive

☒ Dizziness

☐ Headache migraine or chronic

☐ Hearing changes

☐ Mental Status change (after trauma)

☐ Speech changes

☐ Syncope/fainting

☐ Vision changes

KNOWN DIAGNOSES (NOT Rule/out!)

☐ Aneurysm

☐ Intracranial hemorrhage

☐ Neoplasm CNS primary (specify)

☐ Neoplasm non-CNS primary (specify)

☐ Neoplasm-Primary Unknown

☐ Sub-dural hemorrhage

Information for radiologist (Only 140 Characters Allowed):

Any Hospital
Department of Radiology

Patient: **IGNORE,TEST**

MRN: 0000006

Ordering Phys: Physician 1

Exam	Ordering Phys	Schedule Location/Time	Special Considerations	History
<input type="button" value="Cancel Exam"/> HEAD (BRAIN) MRI	Physician 1	Click Here to Schedule	No special considerations	-Dizziness 780 4



CT SCAN

SELECT ONE ▾



Nuclear Medicine

SELECT ONE ▾



Plain Film

SELECT ONE ▾



MRI

SELECT ONE ▾



Bone Densitometry

SELECT ONE ▾



Spine, Bone & Procedures

SELECT ONE ▾



Ultrasound

SELECT ONE ▾



Mammography

SELECT ONE ▾



Nuclear Cardiology Exams

SELECT ONE ▾

FOR CONSULTATION PLEASE CALL:

MUSCULOSKELETAL
CHEST
ABDOMINAL
NEURORADIOLOGY
NUCLEAR
PEDIATRICS

726-7717
724-4254
726-8396
726-8320
726-8350
724-4207

Any Hospital
Department of Radiology

Patient: **IGNORE.TEST**

MRN: 0000006

Ordering Phys: Physician 1

Exam	Ordering Phys	Schedule Location/Time	Special Considerations	History
Cancel Exam HEAD (BRAIN) MRI	Physician 1	Click Here to Schedule	No special considerations	-Dizziness 780.4

Start Again Print



CT SCAN

SELECT ONE



Nuclear Medicine

SELECT ONE



Plain Film

SELECT ONE



MRI

SELECT ONE

SELECT ONE
ABD/PELVIS MRI
CHEST MRI
EXTREMITY MRI
HEAD (BRAIN) MRI
SPINE MRI
FACE OR SINUS MRI
PELVIS SOFT TISSUE MRI
PELVIS (BONE) MRI
KIDNEY/ADRENAL (GU) MRI
LIVER/PANCREAS/SPLEEN MRI
NECK MRI
BREAST MRI
MR ARTHROGRAM

FOR CONSULT

MUSCULOSKELETAL
CHEST
ABDOMINAL
NEURORADIOLOGY
NUCLEAR
PEDIATRICS

726-7717
724-4254
726-8396
726-8320
726-8350
724-4207



Ultrasound

SELECT ONE



Mammography

SELECT ONE



Nuclear Cardiology Exams

SELECT ONE

EXTREMITY MRI

Patients must be cooperative and able to hold still for 1 hour to have an MRI Scan
If sedation is required call 4-XRAY

Special Considerations, Check If Appropriate

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> With Contrast | <input type="checkbox"/> MRA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Head/Neck MRA | <input type="checkbox"/> With & w/o Contrast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Send additional report copies to: <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacing device |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intracranial aneurysm clip | <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial heart valve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ear implant or prosthesis | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment as metal worker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metallic foreign body | <input type="checkbox"/> Claustrophobia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant | <input type="checkbox"/> MRCP |

EXAM REQUESTED Pick only ONE of the Following

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Left | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Right |
| <input type="radio"/> Shoulder | <input type="radio"/> Arm |
| <input type="radio"/> Elbow | <input type="radio"/> Forearm |
| <input type="radio"/> Wrist | <input type="radio"/> Hand |
| <input type="radio"/> Hip | <input type="radio"/> Thigh |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Knee | <input type="radio"/> Leg |
| <input type="radio"/> Ankle | <input type="radio"/> Foot |

At least one box MUST be selected from either of the following groups

SIGNS / SYMPTOMS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bone Pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Deformity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Instability | <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Pain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Limited movement | <input type="checkbox"/> Swelling or mass |

KNOWN DIAGNOSES (NOT Rule/out!)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arthritis | <input type="checkbox"/> Aseptic necrosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dislocation | <input type="checkbox"/> Fracture specify location <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neoplasm - Musculoskeletal Primary (specify) <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Neoplasm - Non-musculoskeletal Primary (specify) <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neoplasm - Primary Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Nonunion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Osteomyelitis | |

ABNORMAL PREVIOUS EXAMINATIONS

- ☐ Abnormal x-ray

Information for radiologist (Only 140 Characters Allowed):

Patient: IGNORE,TEST

MRN: 0000006

Ordering Physician: Physician 1

Your Order: MR	X-Ray	CTA	MRA	CT
3	9	4	4	3
Proceed with Order	Change Order			

Indication 7.9 Magnitude 4.6 Sensitivity 3.3

EXTREMITY MRI

Patients must be cooperative and able to hold still for 1 hour to have an MRI Scan

If sedation is required call 4-XRAY

Special Considerations, Check If Appropriate

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> With Contrast | <input type="checkbox"/> MRA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Head/Neck MRA | <input type="checkbox"/> With & w/o Contrast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Send additional report copies to: <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacing device |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intracranial aneurysm clip | <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial heart valve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ear implant or prosthesis | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment as metal worker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metallic foreign body | <input type="checkbox"/> Claustrophobia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant | <input type="checkbox"/> MRCP |

EXAM REQUESTED Pick only ONE of the Following

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Left | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Right |
| <input type="radio"/> Shoulder | <input type="radio"/> Arm |
| <input type="radio"/> Elbow | <input type="radio"/> Forearm |
| <input type="radio"/> Wrist | <input type="radio"/> Hand |
| <input type="radio"/> Hip | <input type="radio"/> Thigh |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Knee | <input type="radio"/> Leg |
| <input type="radio"/> Ankle | <input type="radio"/> Foot |

At least one box MUST be selected from either of the following groups

SIGNS / SYMPTOMS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bone Pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Deformity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Instability | <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Pain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Limited movement | <input type="checkbox"/> Swelling or mass |

KNOWN DIAGNOSES (NOT Rule/out!)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arthritis | <input type="checkbox"/> Aseptic necrosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dislocation | <input type="checkbox"/> Fracture specify location <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neoplasm - Musculoskeletal Primary (specify) <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Neoplasm - Non-musculoskeletal Primary (specify) <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neoplasm - Primary Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Nonunion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Osteomyelitis | |

ABNORMAL PREVIOUS EXAMINATIONS

- ☐ Abnormal x-ray

A “Low utility” exam


http://mghroe/roe/Ros2.asp - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Partners HealthCare System

Massachusetts General Hospital
Department of Radiology

Patient: **TEST,IGNORE** MRN: 0000006 Ordering Phys: Rosenthal, Daniel


Exam	Ordering Phys	Schedule Location/Time	Special Considerations	History
------	---------------	------------------------	------------------------	---------

Start Again Print




CT SCAN

SELECT ONE




Nuclear Medicine

SELECT ONE



Plain Film


SELECT ONE




MRI

SELECT ONE


ABD/PELVIS MRI
 CHEST MRI
 EXTREMITY MRI
 HEAD (BRAIN) MRI
SPINE MRI
 FACE OR SINUS MRI
 PELVIS SOFT TISSUE MRI
 PELVIS (BONE) MRI
 KIDNEY/ADRENAL (GU) MRI
 LIVER/PANCREAS/SPLEEN MRI



BONE DENSITOMETRY




SPINE JOINT & OTHER PROCEDURES




Ultrasound

SELECT ONE



Mammography

SELECT ONE



Nuclear Cardiology Exams

SELECT ONE

FOR CONSULTATION PLEASE CALL:

MUSCULOSKELETAL	726-7717
CHEST	724-4254
ABDOMINAL	726-8396
NEURORADIOLOGY	726-8320
NUCLEAR	726-8330
PEDIATRICS	724-4207



Patient: TEST,IGNORE

MRN:

Your Order: MR		X_Ray	CT
3		3	2
Proceed with Order		Change Order	

Indicated 7-9

Marginal 4-6

Low utility 1-3

SPINE MRI

- ☐ Cervical ☐ Thoracic
☒ L-S ☐ Sacrum
☐ SI Joints ☐ Limited complete (for mets)

At least one box MUST be selected from either of the following groups

SIGNS / SYMPTOMS

- ☐ Abnormal extremity reflexes ☐ Abnormal extremity sensation
☒ Back pain ☐ Back pain following trauma
☐ Back pain, prior surgery ☐ Extremity weakness (paraplegia)
☐ Neck pain ☐ Neck pain following trauma
☐ Radiculopathy ☐ Sciatic leg pain
☐ Swelling, mass or lump

KNOWN DIAGNOSES (NOT Rule/out!)

- ☐ Cauda Equina syndrome ☐ Congenital spine malformation (specify)
☐ Demyelinating disease with spinal cord syx (type) ☐ Demyelinating disease without spinal cord syx
☐ Disk disease ☐ Neoplasm - Primary Unknown

Your Order: MR		CT	X_Ray
9		2	2
Proceed with Order		Change Order	

Indicated 7-9

Marginal 4-6

Low utility 1-3

Patients must be cooperative and able to hold still for 1 hour to have an MRI Scan
If sedation is required call 4-XRAY

Special Considerations, Check If Appropriate

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> With Contrast | <input type="checkbox"/> MRA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Head/Neck MRA | <input type="checkbox"/> With & w/o Contrast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Send additional report copies to: <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacing device |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intracranial aneurysm clip | <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial heart valve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ear implant or prosthesis | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment as metal worker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metallic foreign body | <input type="checkbox"/> Claustrophobia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant | <input type="checkbox"/> MRCP |

EXAM REQUESTED Pick only ONE of the Following

- ☐ Cervical ☐ Thoracic
☒ L-S ☐ Sacrum
☐ SI Joints ☐ Limited complete (for mets)

At least one box MUST be selected from either of the following groups

SIGNS / SYMPTOMS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abnormal extremity reflexes | <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal extremity sensation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Back pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Back pain following trauma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Back pain, prior surgery | <input type="checkbox"/> Extremity weakness (paraplegia) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neck pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck pain following trauma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radiculopathy | <input type="checkbox"/> Sciatic leg pain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Swelling, mass or lump | |

**Fix the problem:
Changed order
with additional history**

Proceed on Red: Reasons

Requisition Form - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Partners HealthCare System

Patient: TEST,IGNORE

MRN: 0000006

Ordering Physician: Rosenthal, Daniel

ATTENTION:

You have decided to proceed with this exam even though the decision support response suggests it may not be necessary or optimal. Filling in the check boxes below will allow us to better understand why you have chosen to proceed. You will need to check at least one of the boxes before entering the order. The box marked "explain" allows you to enter free text.

- ☐ I disagree with guidelines. Explain:
- ☐ Other imaging approaches were already tried and were not revealing.
- ☐ Other imaging modalities that might be better will take too long to obtain.
- ☐ This test was recommended by a specialist.
- ☐ This test was recommended by Radiology.
- ☐ Patient demand.

Continue

Change Order

This study is reviewed with Dr Smith. Standard protocol was used to obtain an MRI of the brain with MRA of the circle of Willis and DWI imaging.

Dizziness and recurrent syncope. Please evaluate the posterior circulation. Comparison is to a CT of the head performed 3 September 99. Comparison is also to a CT performed the day after the MRI on 5 September 1909. Bilateral subdural hemorrhages are present. The right sided subdural hemorrhage appears improved when compared to the prior CT. It has a component extending further posteriorly than appreciated on the CT, appearing to involve the occipital lobe on the right side. The left subdural hemorrhage is worse than it appeared on the initial CT. There is extensive subarachnoid hemorrhage better appreciated on MRI than on CT.

There is no evidence of tentorial subdural hematoma. The subsequent CT did show such a bleed, this must have occurred in the interval between studies. DWI imaging of the brain parenchyma is normal in appearance. There is no evidence of acute infarction. The circle of Willis was imaged with particular attention to the posterior circulation. The right vertebral artery appears prominent. The procedure circulation appears entirely normal. Because imaging was centered on the procedure circulation, the MCA's are not completely evaluated. The ventricular system and CSF spaces do not show evidence of abnormal dilation. The visualized extracranial structures are normal in appearance.

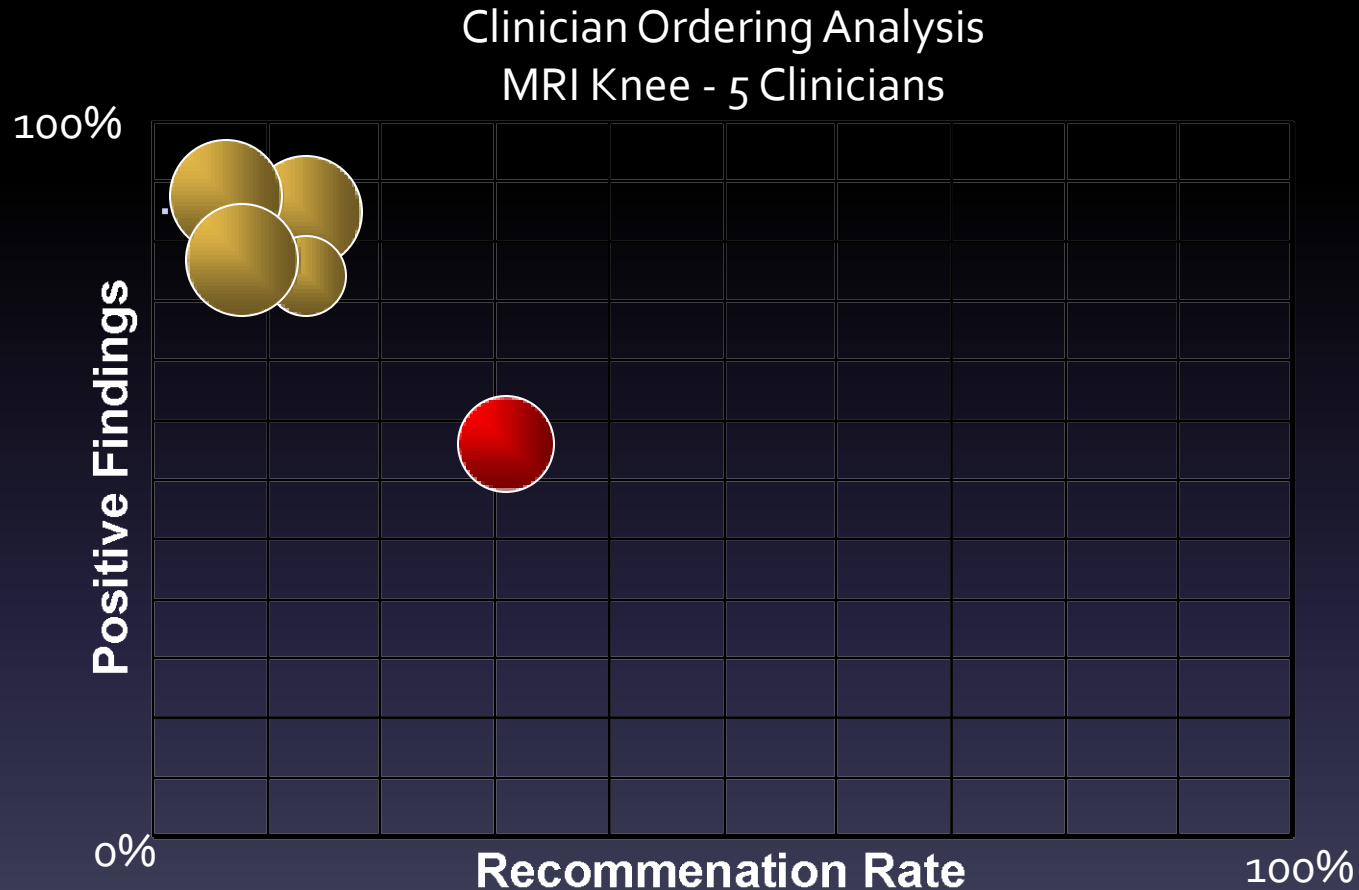
Impression. No evidence of acute infarction on diffusion weighted imaging. Bilateral subdural hemorrhages with subarachnoid hemorrhage. The posterior circulation appears entirely normal. A follow up MRI of the brain is recommended within 7 days to assess progression of hemorrhage.

Bilateral subdural hemorrhages with subarachnoid hemorrhage.

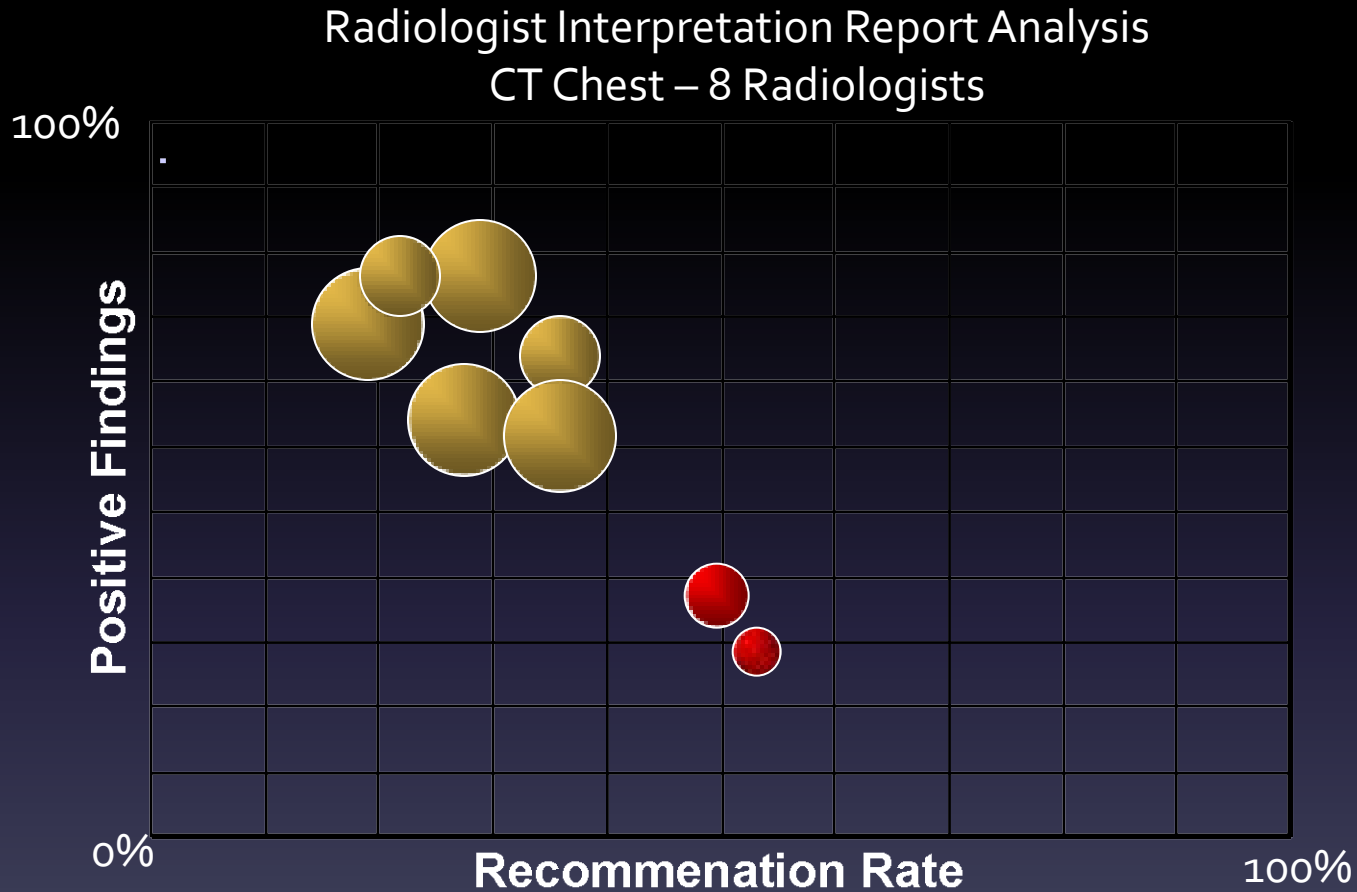
A follow up MRI of the brain is recommended within 7 days to assess progression of hemorrhage.

Diagnostic Decisions Evaluation

Comparison of 5 Ordering Physicians



Diagnostic Decisions Evaluation Comparison of Radiologists



Indication → Examination Evaluation

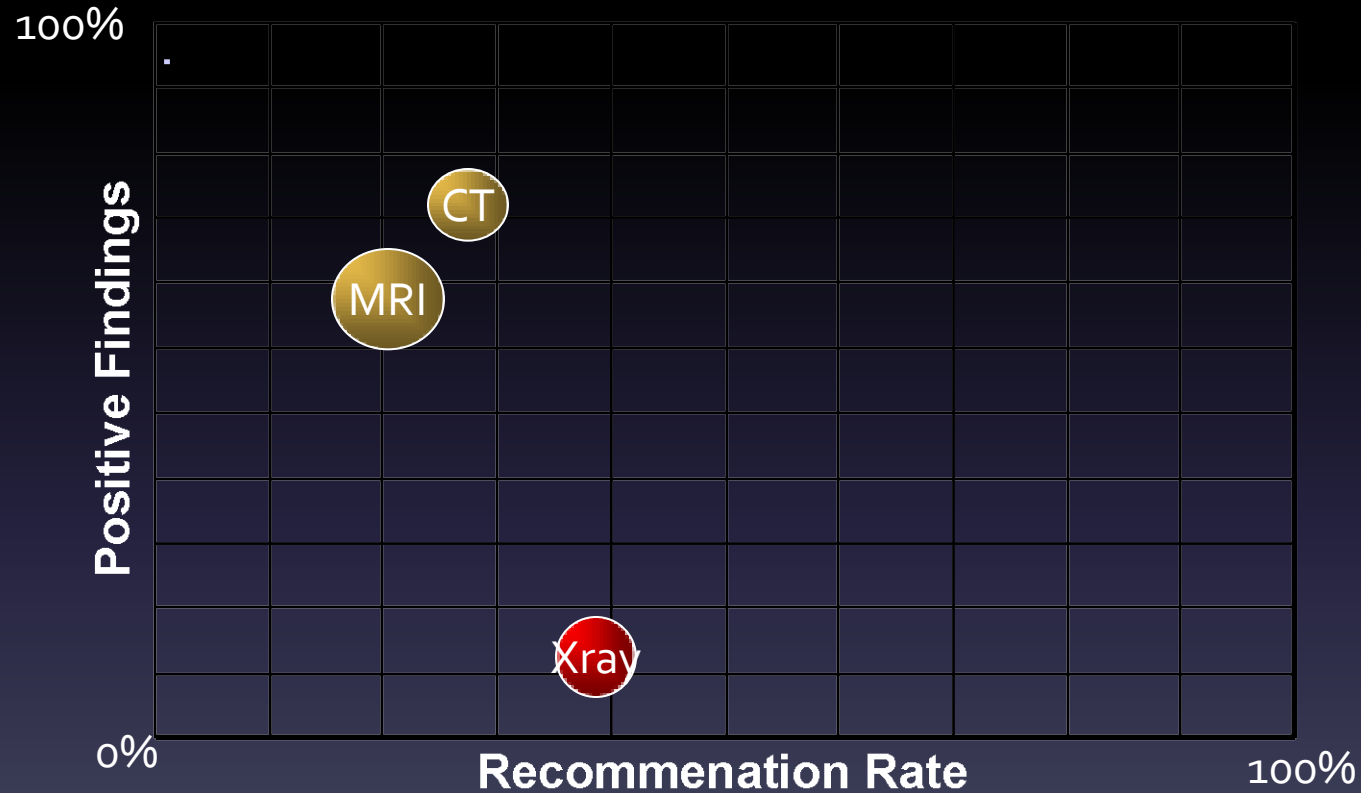
Comparison of Exams Males

Thunderclap Headaches → Head Imaging Analysis
Males



Indication → Examination Evaluation

Thunderclap Headaches → Head Imaging Analysis
Females



EDM for Evaluation of Indication for Automated Protocols

- Once examination has been selected
choosing the best technique, e.g. with or
without contrast, which MRI sequences to use
given the specific indication

EDM for Unexpected Findings

- Findings that fall through the “cracks” represent a major challenge in radiology
- Closing the communication loop is currently done manually at our facility
 - Most do not close this loop

Logical Semantics Editor

Edit View Search Review Tools Templates Routing Print Hypothesis Generation Query Mode Speech

UnMapped Sentences Suggested Propositions Similar Sentences Review Maps Review Categories Review Propositions

UnMapped Text Lines	Freq
Streaky right basilar atelectasis and/or infiltrate .	3
Single AP view of the chest demonstrates a normal cardiac silhouette and size .	3
He received a total of 0.5 mg of Versed and 25 mcg of fentanyl for sedation and pain control .	3
Digital subtraction arteriography was performed in the LAO , AP , and RAO projections .	3
The urinary bladder is well distended and the bladder wall appears smooth without evidence of any masses .	3
The vertebral arteries are patent and are visualized to the level of the skull base .	3
Axial CT scans were obtained through the calvarial region and filmed in intermediate and parenchymal windowing .	3
There is an endotracheal tube with the distal tip just below the level of the thoracic inlet .	3
There is increased opacity in the right lower lobe consistent with infiltrate .	3
there is an abnormal but nonspecific bowel gas pattern with a few gas-filled loops of small bowel .	3
The right and left common femoral , femoral and popliteal veins are compressible with good flow and augmentation .	3
Follow up tomograms demonstrate prompt bilateral and symmetric nephrograms .	3
T1 , T2 and proton density sagittal images were acquired .	3
Normal appearing lumbosacral spine without evidence of bony abnormality .	3
WITHOUT IV CONTRAST The ventricles and sulci are within normal limits .	3
The bilateral renal calices , pelvices and ureters are well visualized and appear unremarkable .	3
There is subsegmental atelectasis/infiltrate in the left lower lobe .	3
Multiple surgical skin staples consistent with skin graft .	3
Comparison is with 7/17/95 at 7:30 a.m. There is an ET tube in place with the tip well above the carina .	3
Comparison : None There is an ET tube with the distal tip above the carina .	3
No comparison There are no fractures , dislocations or significant arthritic changes seen .	3
The tibia and fibula are intact without evidence of fracture or dislocation .	3
Internally fixed ankle fracture with radiographically stable mortise .	3

Create Maps

Proposition	System Context	Modality Context
✓ The ankle mortise is stable.	All	All
✓ The patient is status post open reduction internal fixation (ORIF) of the ankle.	All	All
✓ There is a fracture of the ankle.	All	All

Find Similar Sentences

Propose Maps

Validate Maps

Findings Procedures

+	General Radiology
+	Brain and Skull
+	Face, Mastoids, and Neck
+	Spine and Contents
+	Skeletal and Soft Tissue
-	Heart and Great Vessel
-	Heart
+	Miscellaneous
-	Normal
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The heart is normal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The visualized heart is normal. • The heart is grossly normal. • The heart is normal for age.
+	There is no cardiac disease.
+	Morphology
+	Failure
+	Pericardium
+	Temporal
+	Ventricles
+	Coronary Vessels
+	Great Vessels
+	Cardiac Valves
+	Lung, Mediastinum, and Pleura
+	Gastrointestinal
+	Genitourinary
+	Vascular and Lymphatic
+	Breast
+	Recommendation
+	Miscellaneous Observation

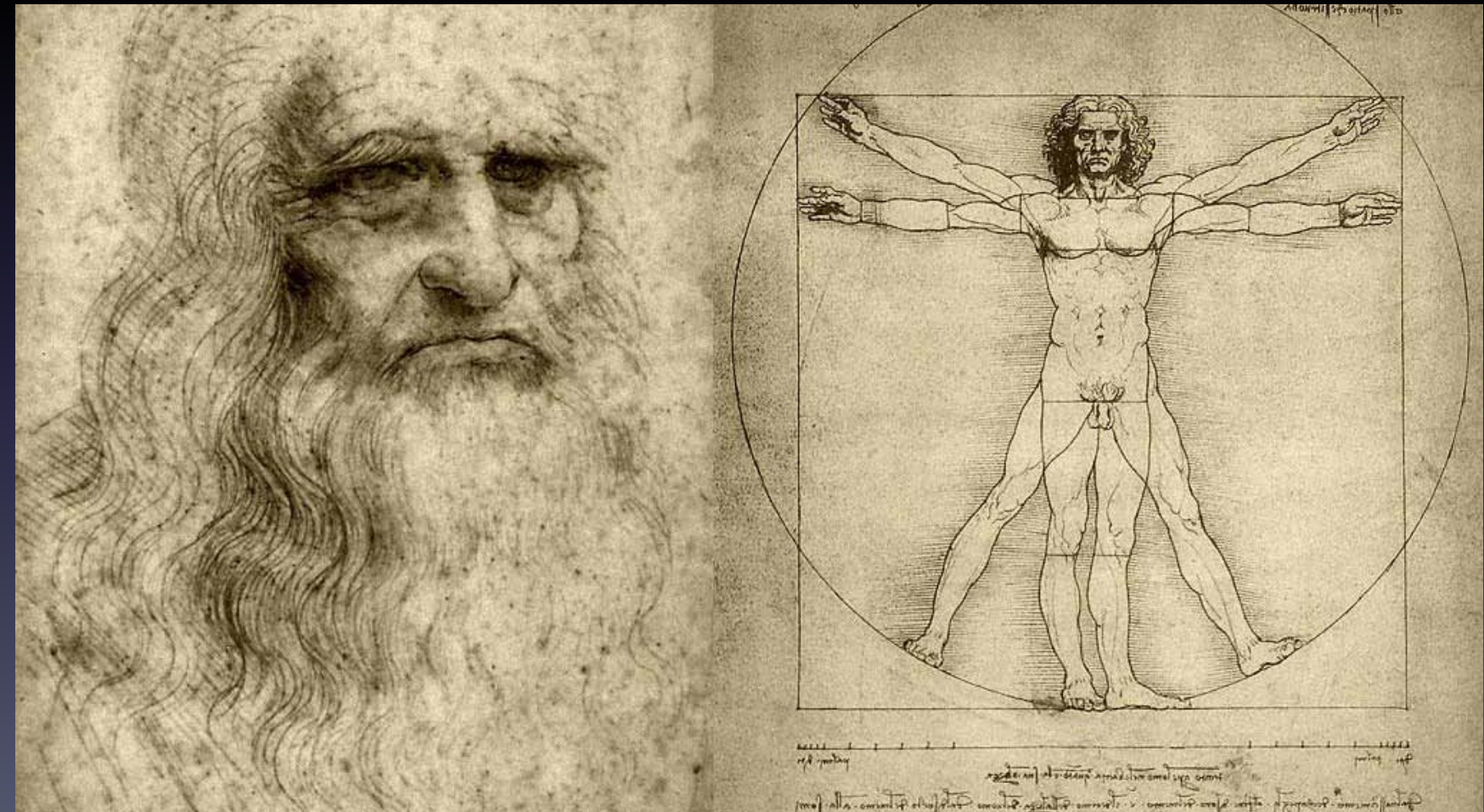
Brief History of Radiology Decision Support Tools

Chuck Kahn

- ICON
 - Rule based expert system for differential diagnosis of lung disease
 - E.g. If a patient with Hodgkin's disease has a pleural effusion and no lymphadenopathy, there is a moderate probability that the effusion is caused by an infectious process
 - Uses critiquing approach responding with evidence supporting or refuting tentative physician diagnosis
 - PHOENIX
 - Contains 54 common clinical problems such as head trauma or pulmonary embolism and generates recommended work-up using flowcharts
 - ROENTGEN
 - Uses case based reasoning to help plan radiation therapy protocols
 - ISIS
 - Uses case based decision support to help physicians select diagnostic imaging procedures based on actual cases abstracted from patient records and from published texts

Mining the EMR for Data in Support of Diagnostic Imaging VA's VINCI Project

VA Informatics and Computing Infrastructure (VINCI)



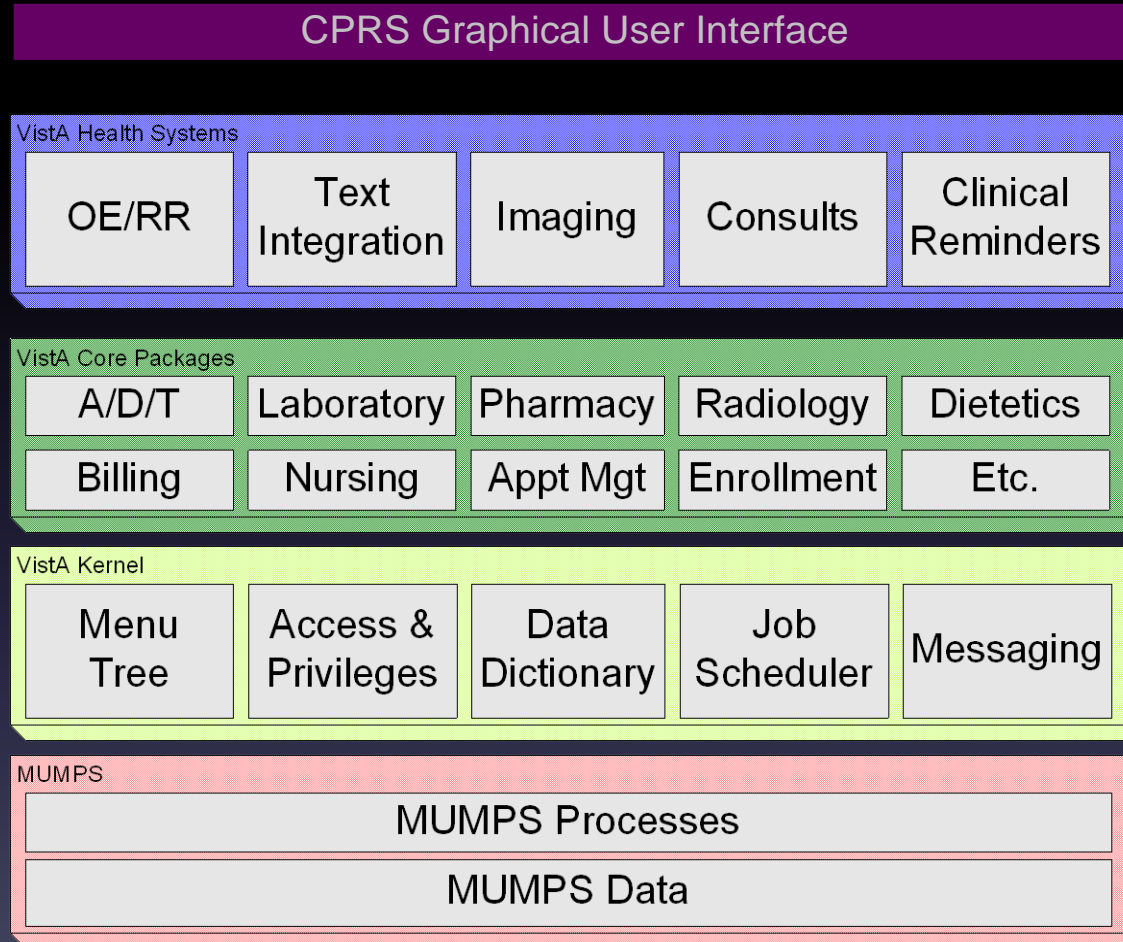
VHA Facilities

- 163 Hospitals
- 800 Clinics
- 135 Nursing Homes
- 43 Domiciliaries
- 180,000 Healthcare Professionals
- Serving 6 Million Veterans per Year

VHA Volume

- Hospital sizes vary from 100 to 1000 beds.
- Outpatient visits vary at the facility from 30,000 to 450,000 visits per year
- 46.5 million outpatient visits per year
- 564,000 inpatient admissions per year
- 167 million prescription-months filled

Layered Approach



Courtesy of Kevin Meldrum

ADEMOPATIENT_SEVEN (OUTPATIENT)
666-00-0927

Visit Not Selected
Oct 21,1964 (47)
Provider: PROVIDER,EIGHT

Primary Care Team Unassigned

Flag

VistaWeb
Remote Data

No Postings

Active Problems
Depression
Allergic Rhinitis
Hypertension
Osteoarthritis

Allergies / Adverse Reactions
No Known Allergies

Postings
No Patient Postings Found.

Active Medications	Clinical Reminders	Due Date
Citalopram Hydrobromide 20mg Tab	Hepatitis C risk Factor Screening	DUE NOW
Lisinopril 20mg Tab	Primary Care Depression Screening	DUE NOW
Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5mg Tab	Hypertension	DUE NOW
Acetaminophen 500mg Tab	SUICIDE HOTLINE	DUE NOW
Aspirin 81mg Ec Tab		
Chondroitin/Glucosamine Cap/Tab		
Fluticasone Furo 27.5mcg 120d Nasal Inhl		
Cetirizine		

Recent Lab Results	Vitals	Appointments/Visits/Admissions
Cholesterol Blood Serum W/c Lb #17900 Oct 31,11	T 99.2 F Jul 01,2010 14:00 (37.3 C)	Feb 21,12 08:00 Cardiology Action Required
	P 75 Jul 01,2010 14:00	Dec 25,11 08:00 Primary Care Action Required
	R 15 Jul 01,2010 14:00	
	BP 127/82 Jul 01,2010 14:00	
	HT 68 in May 14,2010 14:00 (172.7 cm)	
	WT 175 lb Jul 01,2010 14:00 (79.4 kg)	
	PDX 93 Jul 01,2010 14:00	
	PRV 26 cc Jul 01,2010 14:00	

Vista CPRS in use by: Provider,Eight (CPRSdemo.va.gov)

FileEditViewActionOptionsToolsHelp

ADEMOPATIENT,SEVEN (OUTPATIENT)

666-00-0927

Oct 21,1964 (47)

Visit Not Selected

Provider: PROVIDER,EIGHT

Primary Care Team Unassigned

Flag

VistaWeb

Remote Data

No Postings

Last 100 Signed Notes (Total: 8)

All signed notes

Jul 01,10 PRIMARY

May 21,10 PRIMAR

May 14,10 PRIMAR

May 11,09 PRIMAR

May 04,09 PRIMAR

Jun 25,08 PRIMAR

Apr 22,08 PRIMAR

Apr 15,08 PRIMAR

Visit: 07/01/10 PRIMARY CARE GENERAL NOTE, GENERAL MEDICINE, ONE PROVIDER (Jul 01,10@13:00)

LOCAL TITLE: PRIMARY CARE GENERAL NOTE

STANDARD TITLE: PRIMARY CARE NOTE

DATE OF NOTE: JUL 01, 2010@13:00

ENTRY DATE: MAR 01, 2011@09:22:19

AUTHOR: PROVIDER,ONE

EXP COSIGNER:

URGENCY:

STATUS: COMPLETED

CC

F/U Depression and lab work.

Subjective

The patient went by the lab this morning and got the labs ordered for today.

Depression

The patient indicates that his symptoms have improved significantly, but not as much as he expected. He is still sleeping a lot (about 12 hours per day) and finds it hard to concentrate on looking for work. He is eating better and has gained a few pounds. He denies suicidal ideation. His PHQ-9 score is 16 today.

Allergies

NKDA

PMH

Depression

Hypertension

Allergic rhinitis

Acute sinusitis

Osteoarthritis

PSurgHx

None

FamHx

Mother died of MI at 64 years of age.

SocHx

<

>

Templates

New Note

Cover Sheet

Problems

Meds

Orders

Notes

Consults

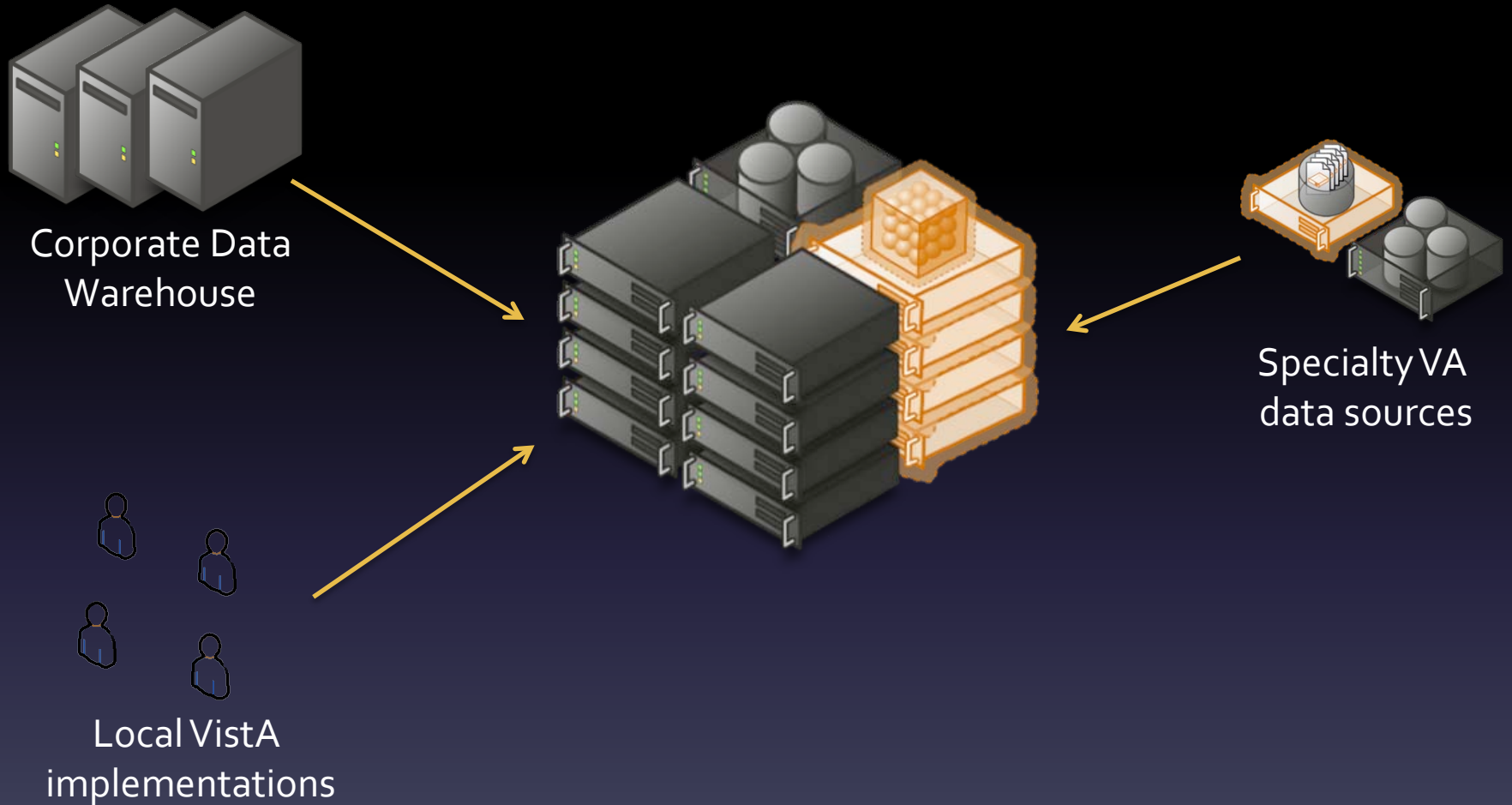
Surgery

D/C Summ

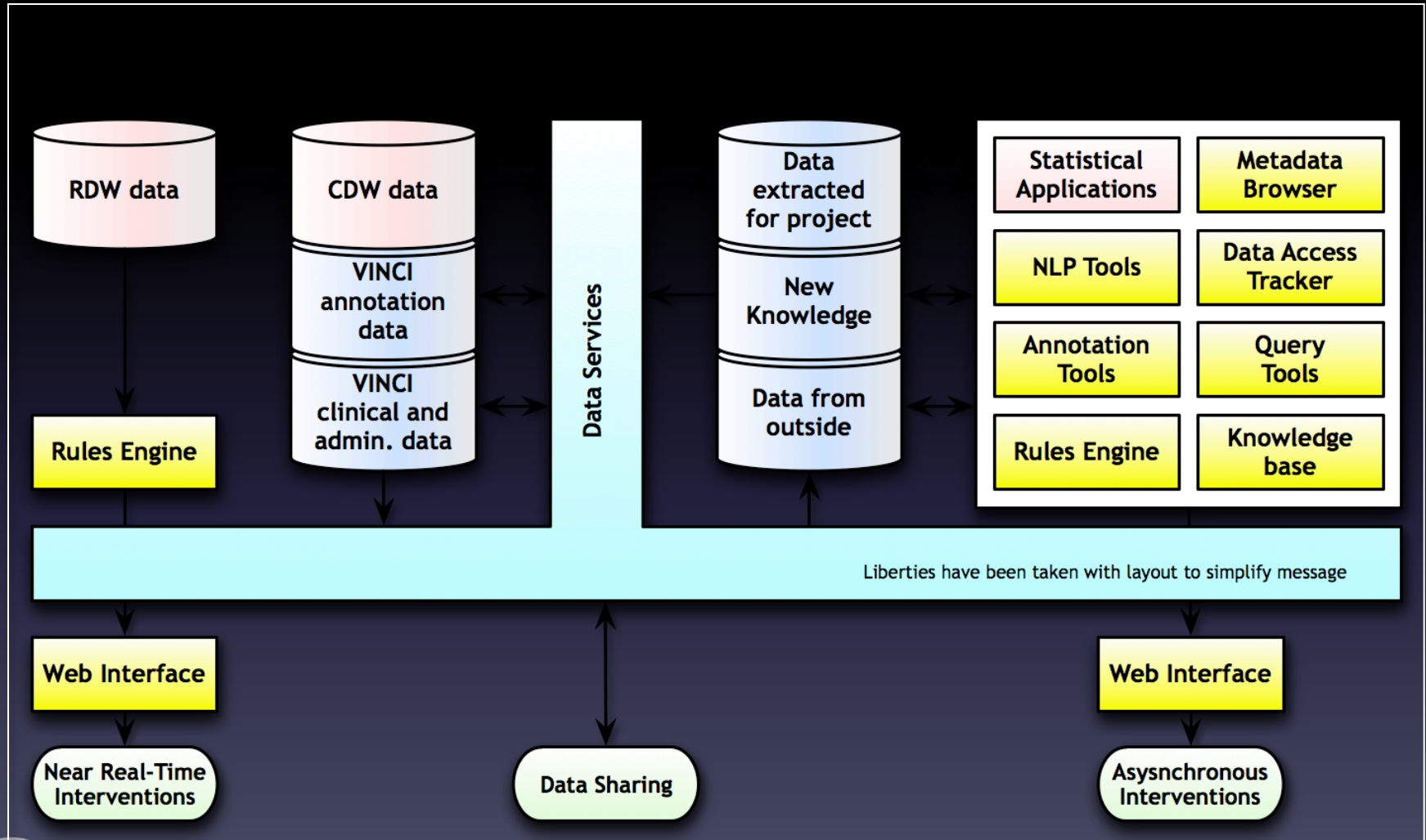
Labs

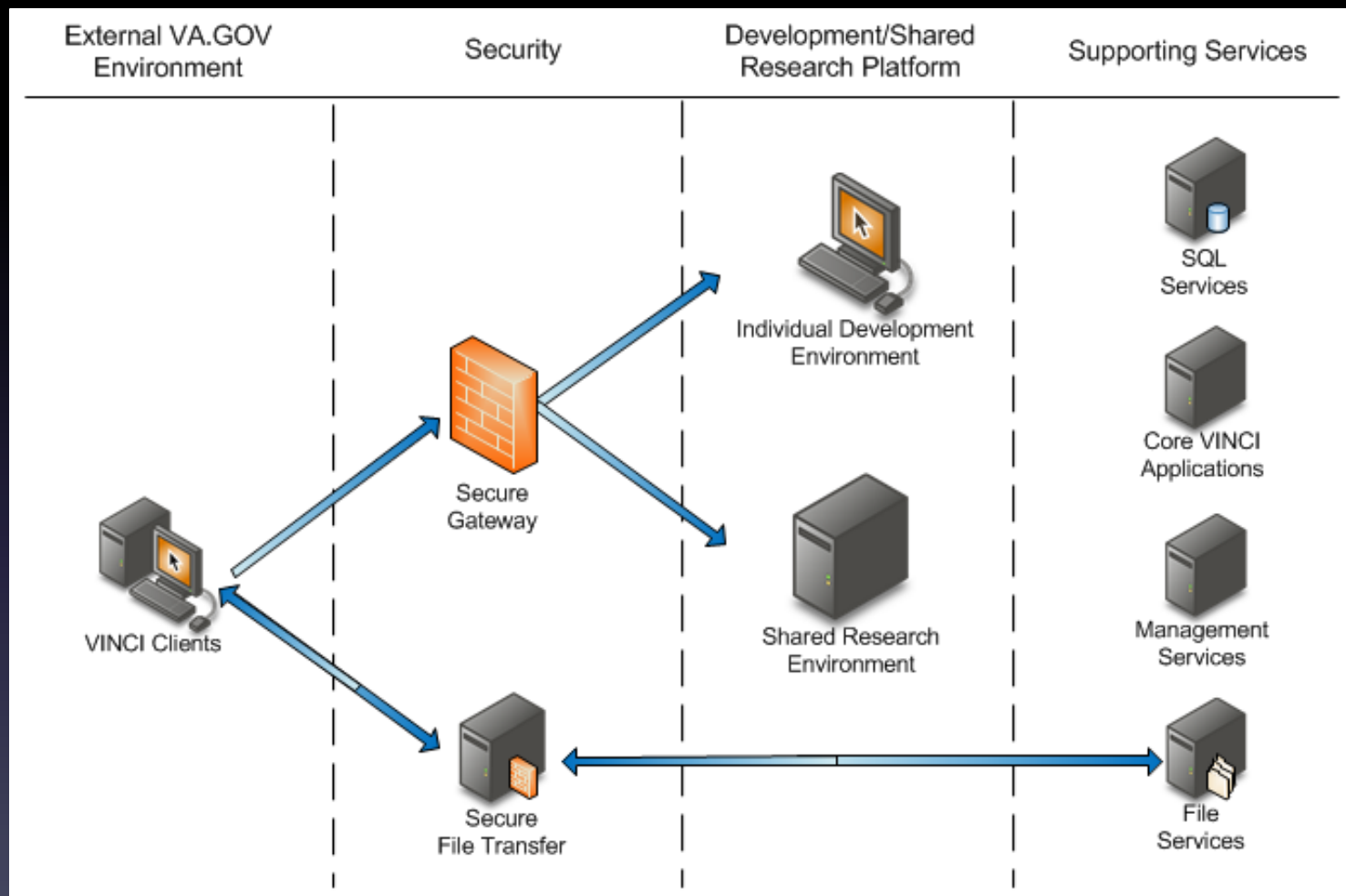
Reports

VINCI



A Research / IT Partnership





Data Extraction Research Model

- Research Study Team uploads cohort to a secure site or VINCI creates cohort per requirements
- Research Study Team completes the Data Selection Forms on correspondence site
- NDS approved data domains are extracted and provided
- Analysis performed by research project team staff

External Data Can Be Uploaded

- Research Study Team may upload other data for analysis into project database or workspace
- Secure data upload process
- Optional direct database upload
- VINCI data managers work on behalf of research team to upload data from other data providers

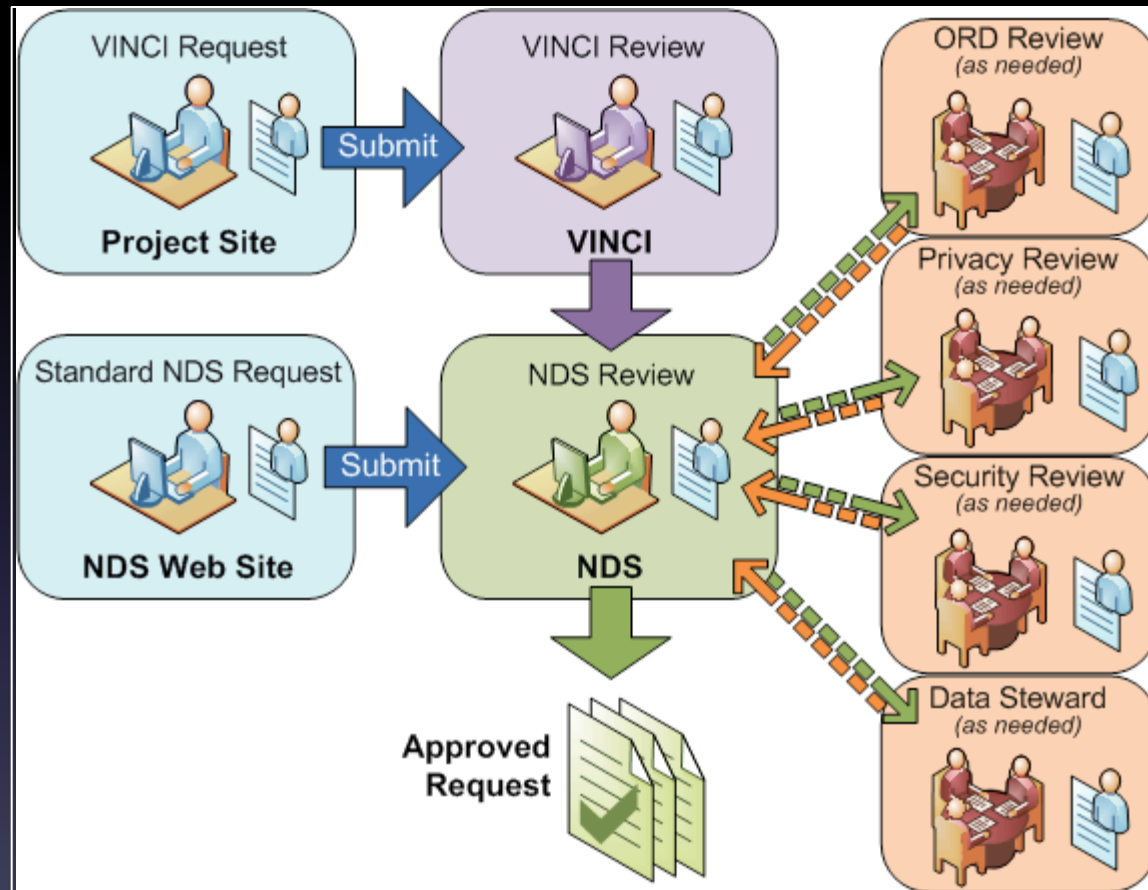
Data Processing/Analysis tools

- SQL Server as primary data store
- Multiple high performance servers
- Most data queries performed in SQL Server
- Accessible by all analysis software
- SSIS, SSRS, SSAS
- High speed intra-server network will allow distributed queries

SAS

- High performance SAS server
 - 2 TB of RAM, 64 cores, 2 TB SSD
 - Launch grid jobs
- SAS grid – very large data analysis work
 - 10 high performance servers
 - Most advanced SAS implementation in VA
 - Dedicated SAN
 - Additional SAS modules
 - SAS knowledge base SharePoint site
- Dedicated SAS administrator

Data Approvals



Data Access & Security

- Access groups created based on IRB and NDS approved research team
- Only research team members have access to the data
- Data stored on secure VINCI servers
- Regular data backup and archiving
- Workspace vs. collaboration site
- Project work can be performed in VINCI
- Export final result & publication

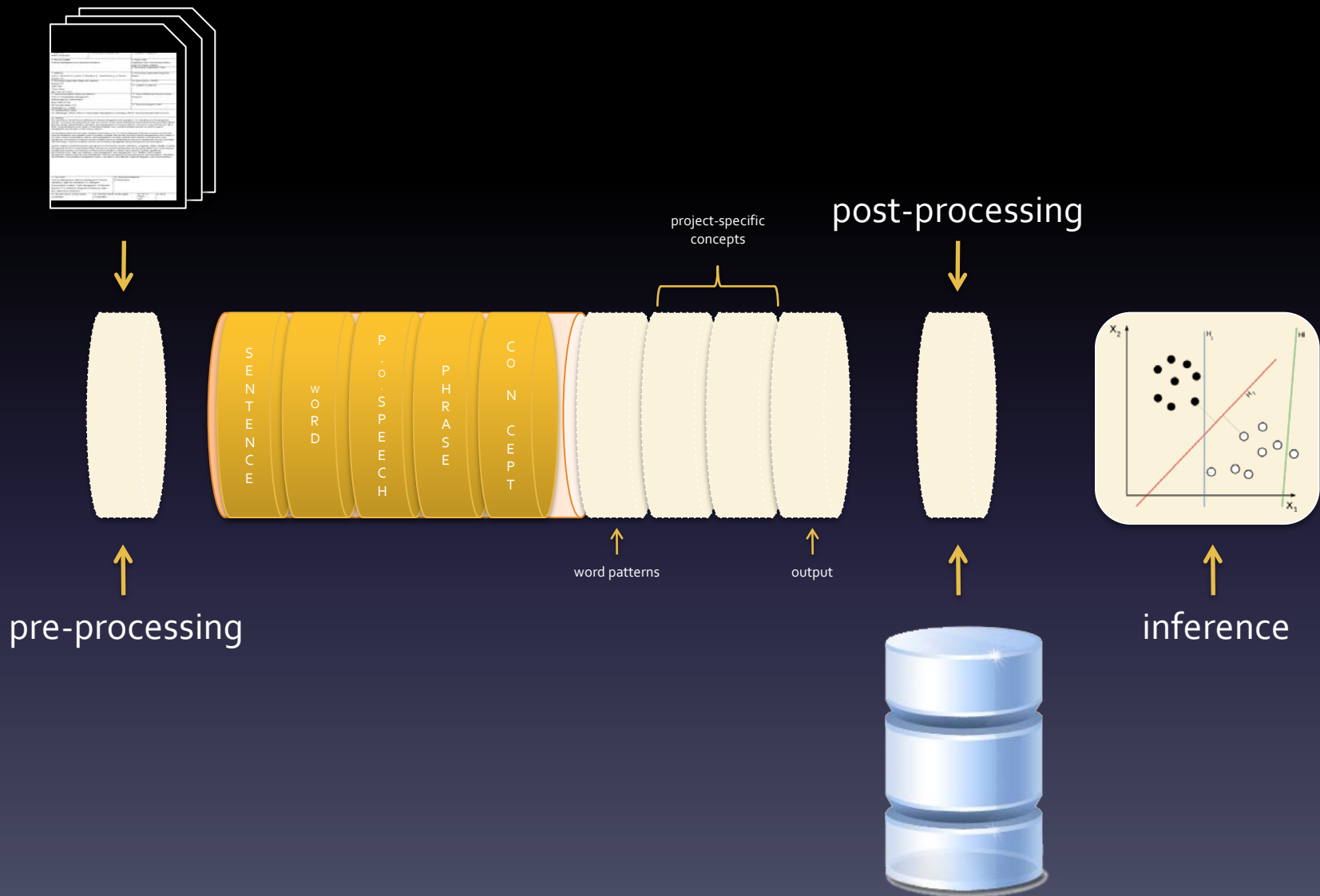
Data Type Examples

- Patient demographic information
- Vital signs
- Diagnoses and procedures from patient encounters
- Outpatient pharmacy data
- Laboratory values
- Immunizations
- Microbiology reports
- Text notes (including progress notes, discharge summaries, radiology reports)
- VA Decision Support System (DSS) in database tables linked with other VINCI data or as the original SAS files
- VHA Medical SAS datasets

Applications of VINCI Data in VA

- Increasing demands for more detailed clinical data
 - Quality Measures
 - Evidence-based medicine
 - Phenotyping for genomic-related analysis
 - Biosurveillance
- The majority of EMR data is free text

An NLP Pipeline



Pipeline Issues

Base modules have trouble with:

- Templates
- Incomplete Sentences
- Jargon

Next Generation Data Mining and VINCI



IBM Jeopardy Software

- Deep Q/A is unique and exciting because it represents a fundamentally new approach that creates tools to rapidly mine a dynamic and non-predefined database
- Represents a potential fundamental change in opportunities for Artificial Intelligence applications in medicine
- But in some ways Watson is a “special needs” student
- How does one train a system that is so remarkable at Jeopardy! questions and apply to medicine?

- Watson can process 500 gigabytes, the equivalent of a million books, per second
- Hardware cost has been estimated at about \$3 million
- 80 TeraFLOPs , 49th in the Top 50 Supercomputers list
- Content was stored in Watson's RAM for the game because data stored on hard drives too slow to process

Deep Q/A

- Massively parallel, component based pipeline architecture
- Uses extensible set of structured and unstructured content sources
- Uses broad range of pluggable search and scoring components

Deep Q/A

- These allow integration of many different analytic techniques
- Input from scorers is weighed and combined using machine learning to generate a set of ranked candidate answers and associated confidence values
- Each answer is linked to its supporting evidence

Deep Q/A

- Does not map question to database of answers
- Represents software architecture for analyzing natural language content in both questions and knowledge sources
- Discovers and evaluates potential answers and gathers and scores evidence for those answers using unstructured sources such as natural language documents and structured sources such as relational and knowledge databases

Hardware

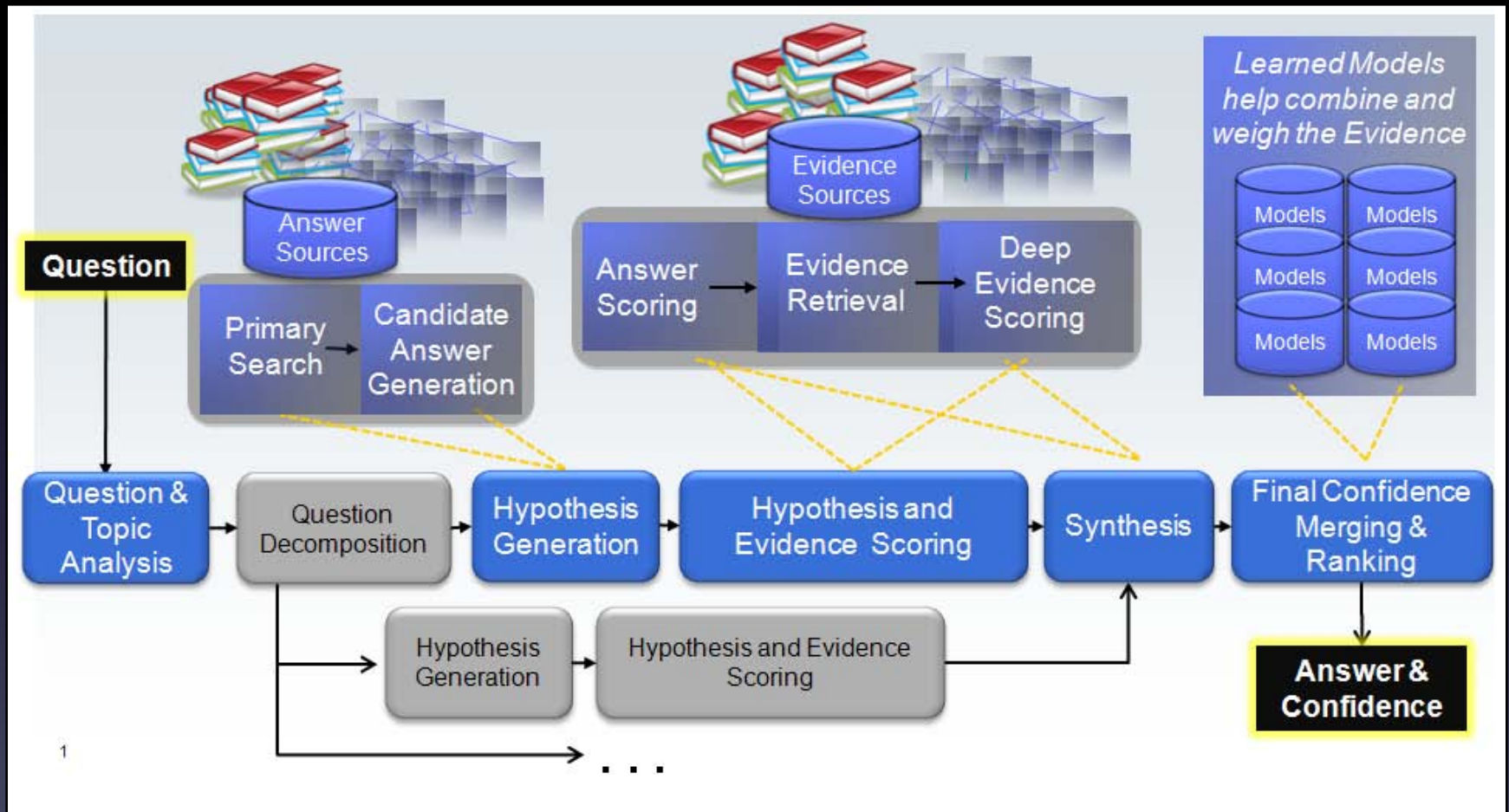


- Cluster of ninety IBM Power 750 servers (plus additional I/O, network and cluster controller nodes in 10 racks) with a total of 2880 POWER7 processor cores and 16 Terabytes of RAM
- Each Power 750 server uses a 3.5 GHz POWER7 eight core processor, with four threads per core
- The POWER7 processor's massively parallel processing capability is an ideal match for Watson's IBM DeepQA software which is embarrassingly parallel (that is a workload that is easily split up into multiple parallel tasks)

Software

- Watson's software was written in both Java and C++ and uses Apache Hadoop framework for distributed computing
- Apache UIMA (Unstructured Information Management Architecture) framework
- IBM's DeepQA software and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 operating system
- “More than 100 different techniques are used to analyze natural language, identify sources, find and generate hypotheses, find and score evidence, and merge and rank hypotheses.”

High Level View of DeepQA Architecture



The Science Behind an Answer

Deep QA Process

- Analyzes input question and generates many possible candidate answers through broad search of volumes of content
- Hypothesis is formed based on consideration of each candidate answer in context of original question and topic
 - For each of these, DeepQA spawns independent thread attempting to prove it
 - Searches content sources for evidence supporting or refuting each hypothesis
 - Applies hundreds of algorithms for each evidence hypothesis pair that dissects and analyzes along different dimensions of evidence

Can We Use Deep Q/A to Mine VINCI Data?

- IRB approval to mine >28 million patients over 12 years
- Cannot export data due to difficulties de-identifying patient PHI
- In what format to present data to Deep Q/A software?
 - Currently using screen scraping text information from various aspects of patient record
 - Want to export using HL7 CDA or other standard, reproducible method
- VA has plans to collect DNA samples from 1,000,000 of its patients and can cross correlate this with clinical and lab and other data over period of time
- Initial project proposed has been evaluation of factors that predispose to metabolic syndrome/diabetes type II
- Also planning to use these data for diagnostic imaging specific queries including mining for recommendations, positive studies, etc. but also questions such as impact of imaging studies that involve radiation on cancer rates

Conclusion

- Radiology/diagnostic imaging has historically and will continue to be a rich subspecialty not only for image processing and computer aided diagnosis but also for Natural Language Processing and Enhanced Clinical Decision Making from the EMR
- These two techniques can be utilized on very large databases such as VINCI for research and clinical support purposes and have the potential to have a major impact on research as well as our day to day decision making in medicine