Learning health systems supporting primary care

LESSONS LEARNED AND OPPORTUNITIES

Pr Jean-François Ethier, MD, CM, PhD

General Internal Medicine Division Université de Sherbrooke / CHUS

Groupe de recherche interdisciplinaire en informatique de la santé (GRIIS.ca)

Codirector

Department of Medicine / Department of Computer Science

Data Access Component – Quebec SPOR Support Unit (QSSU)

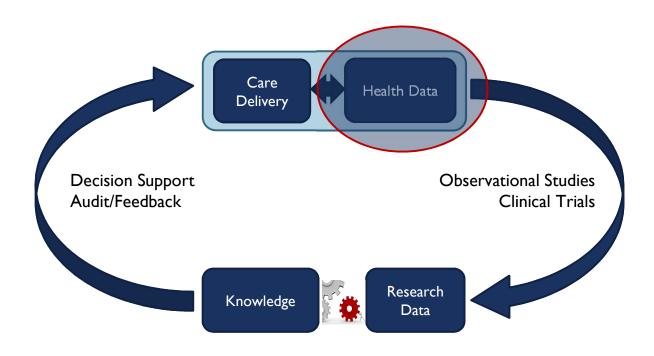
Director

Overview

- LHS: vision and challenges
- LHS: requirements to support primary care
- A first proof of concept in Europe:
 - The TRANSFoRm project
- Deployment of a platform in Quebec
 - ... and beyond

LHS: VISION AND CHALLENGES

LHS



Health data challenge: Fragmentation

- Clinical
 - Clinics
 - Hospitals
 - Health Ministry
 - Health agency
- Personal information (Quantified self)
 - Fitbit
 - Smart phone
 - Home automation (e.g.: thermostat)
 - Twitter

Research

- Cohort
- RCT
- Biobank
- Excel spreadsheets

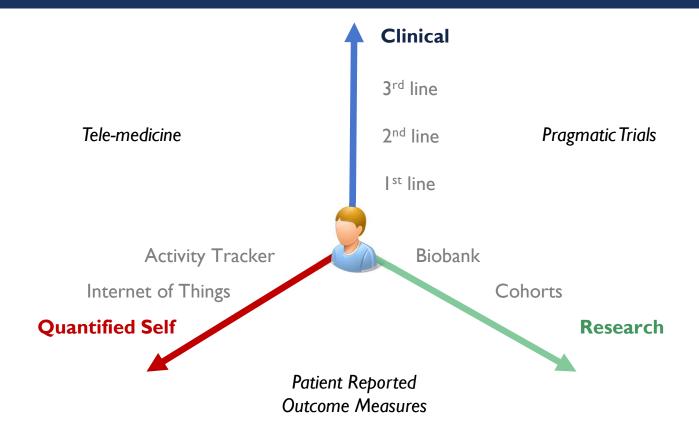
Quantified self: SCI FI?

- A physician and a bracelet: together for the win
 - September 2016

Interrogation of Patient Smartphone Activity Tracker to Assist Arrhythmia Management

Joshua Rudner, DO, Carol McDougall, MSN, APN-C, Vivek Sailam, MD, Monika Smith, DO, Alfred Sacchetti, MD

Individual centered view



Paradigm Shift

- Present: focus on data warehousing organisation centered
- But...
 - Not all information will ever live in the same organisation
 - Nor in the same system
- Future: Distributed systems individual centered
 - Better understanding of each individual
 - Collaboration (provincial, national... or even between two clinics)
 - Use data where it lives (and is kept updated)

Social contract for LHS: 3 important principles

Engagement

patients, care givers, stakeholders, clinicians

Transparency

- Good communication about what is happening on the platform
- Patient specific information on contribution

Responsibility

Plan and demonstrate care improvement, ideally including PROM/PREM

Faden, R.R., et al., An Ethics Framework for a Learning Health Care System: A Departure from Traditional Research Ethics and Clinical Ethics. Hastings Center Report, 2013. 43(s1): p. S16-S27.

LHS IN PRIMARY CARE

A RICH AND COMPLEX ENVIRONMENT

Limitations to research and knowledge transfer in primary care

Research

- RCT in primary care
 - Few and apart
 - Not easily transferable to primary care
 - Prevalence, spectrum, demographics, comorbidities
- Generating research hypotheses from primary care data with primary care patients

Knowledge transfer

- Conflicting guidelines
- Audit/Feedback: gold standard?

Environment

- Multiple sites
- Different EMRs
- Small teams
- Limited resources
- Private organisations
- Different legal and administrative frameworks

- Often the first contact for new problems
- Multiple sub-populations
 - Women's health, pediatric...
 - Few disease specific clinics

Requirements in primary care A platform must...

- Minimise resources needed:
 - For onboarding
 - To maintain participation
- Handle varying data scope and granularity
- Not be based on a predetermined set of questions

- Allow recruitment of patient as they present to the clinic with new problems
- Enable decision support with live data
- Be able to coordinate with other partners
 - E.g.: hospitals

TRANSFoRm

TRANSLATIONAL MEDICINE AND PATIENT SAFETY IN EUROPE

TRANSFoRm

- **2011-2016**
- ~ 10 million euros from EU
- Primary care
- Observational
 - Clinico-genomic | Diabetes
- Decision support
 - Clinical | three common presenting complaints

RCT

- Clinical | Antiacid daily vs on demand
- 4 countries
- 5 EMRs
- 3 languages

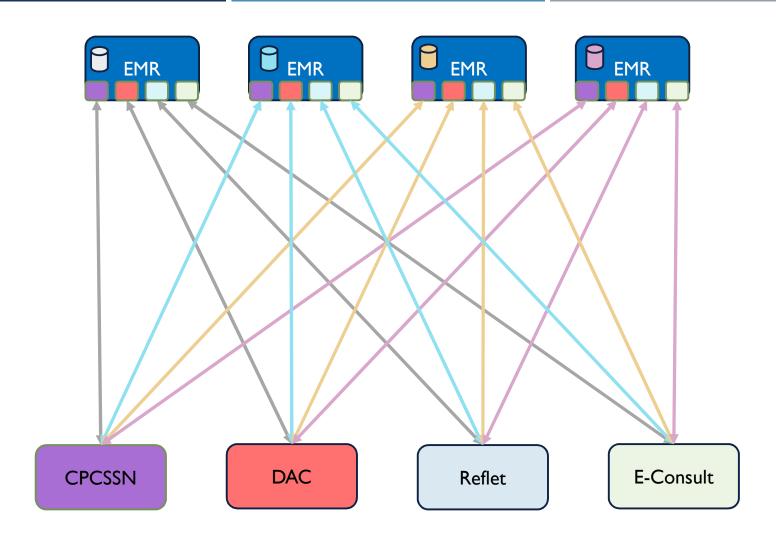


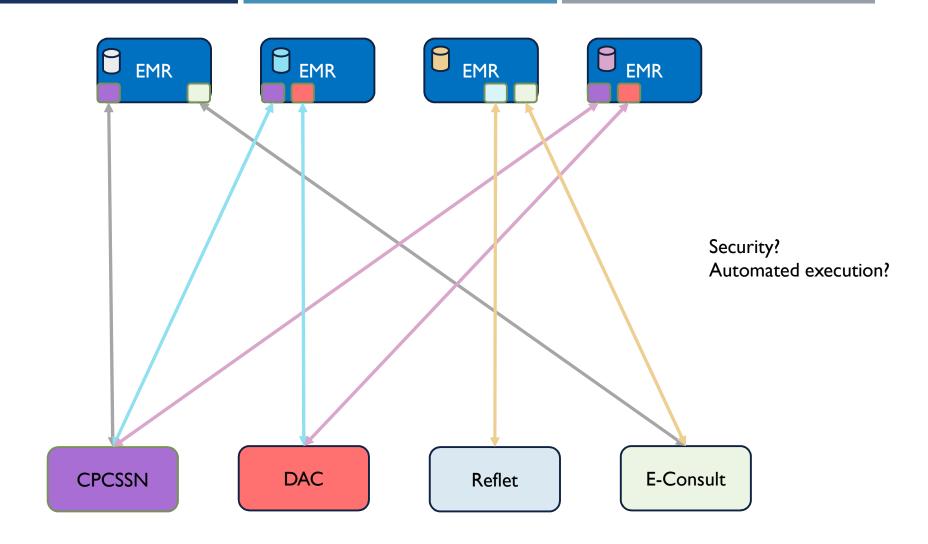
A LEARNING HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH PLATFORM

Situation in Quebec (and in many other jurisdictions I suspect)

- Many great ideas and pilot projects
 - Rare scaling up
- Lack of infrastructure to share the burden
- Technical problem having to be solved by clinicians or researchers in each project

- Main difficulty:
 - Getting EMR to participate
 - Associated costs
 - Understanding each system
 - Coding
 - Structure
 - Communications





PARS³

- LHS backbone in Quebec to form a strong, shared and flexible infrastructure
- Project of the Quebec SPOR Support Unit
- Partnerships
 - Quebec Health Ministry
 - INESSS (health technology and processes assessments)
 - Réseau-I Québec (PBRNs)
 - Diabetes Action Canada (SPOR network)
 - **...**

Vision Build an **ecosystem** implementing:

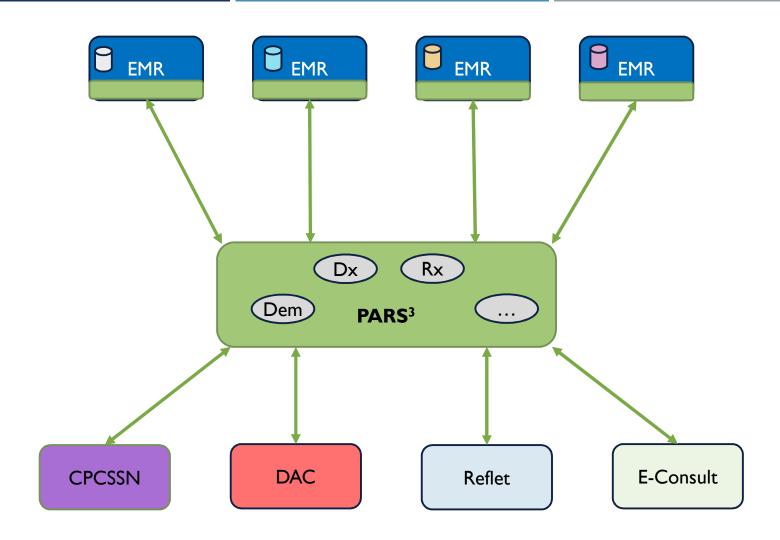
- Strong security features
- Automated execution
- Transparency
 - Both for application code and activities
- Engagement
 - Patient portal (information and consent)
- Strong collaboration with other sectors or organisations

- Support of
 - Care delivery
 - E-consult
 - Research
 - RCT | Observational
 - Present forms to capture new data
 - Knowledge transfer
 - Audit/feedback
 - Decision support

Platform Principles

- Project based
 - Nothing moves before a project workflow is fully signed by each party
- Minimal data extraction
 - Patient identification without moving data
 - Feasibility
- Research standards compliant (CDISC)

- Minimal knowledge of technical details of source required
 - Exposed model about domain, not technology
 - Data returned in same format
- Open entry
 - Not centralised
 - No single point of control
 - Choice of components for each project



IN SUMMARY

Future

- LHS in primary care
 - Rich, complex, fragmented environment
 - Limited resources
 - Essential to realise the full vision of a LHS
- Current limitations
 - Access to EMR

PARS³

- Deployment started in Quebec
- Code is open source
- Other aspects also addressed
 - Ethics, policy...
- More than happy to collaborate for deployments outside of Quebec

Thank you very much

JF.ETHIER@USHERBROOKE.CA

ETHIERJ@GMAIL.COM

Pr Jean-François Ethier, MD, CM, PhD

General Internal Medicine Division

Université de Sherbrooke / CHUS

Groupe de recherche interdisciplinaire en informatique de la santé (GRIIS.ca)

Codirector

Department of Medicine / Department of Computer Science

Data Access Component – Quebec SPOR Support Unit (QSSU)

Director

