Department of Biomedical Informatics



DBMI Vital stats

Personnel

- 36 faculty
 - 16 VC5
 - 4 ICRC
- 54 trainees
 - 30 PhD
 - 15 masters
 - 9 post-doc
- 24 developers, managers
- 9 admin staff

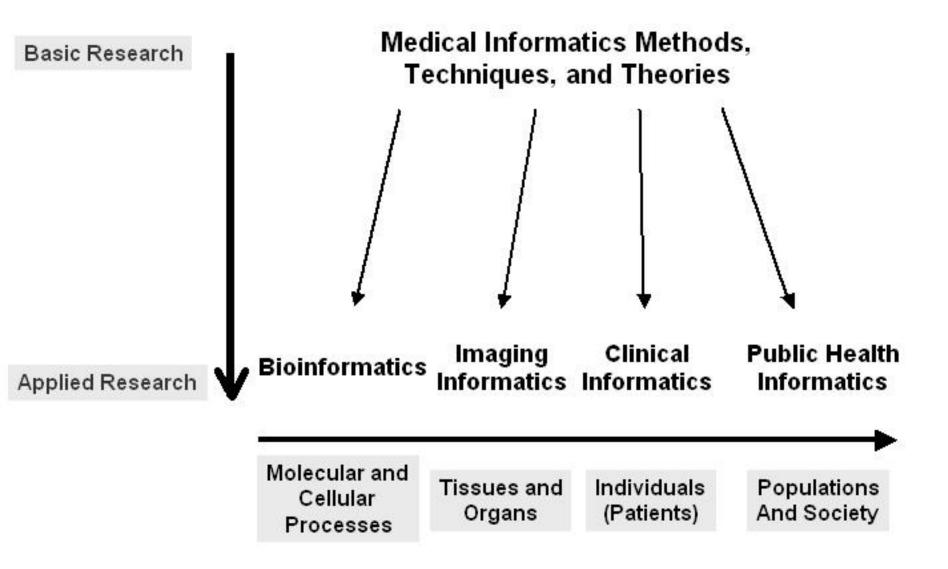
Budget

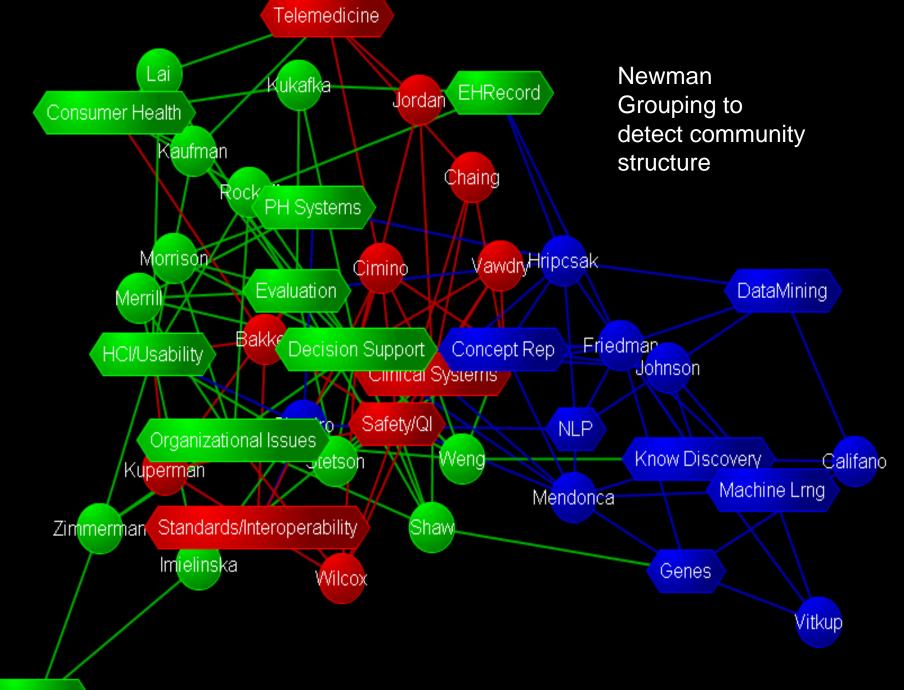
- \$5M + \$3M grants
- \$2M hospital pass through
- \$2M tuition, recruitment, other

Space

- Vanderbilt Clinic 5
- Irving Cancer Center 8,9
- Presbyterian Hosp 15







Three "communities"

Empirical discovery & prediction (natural science)

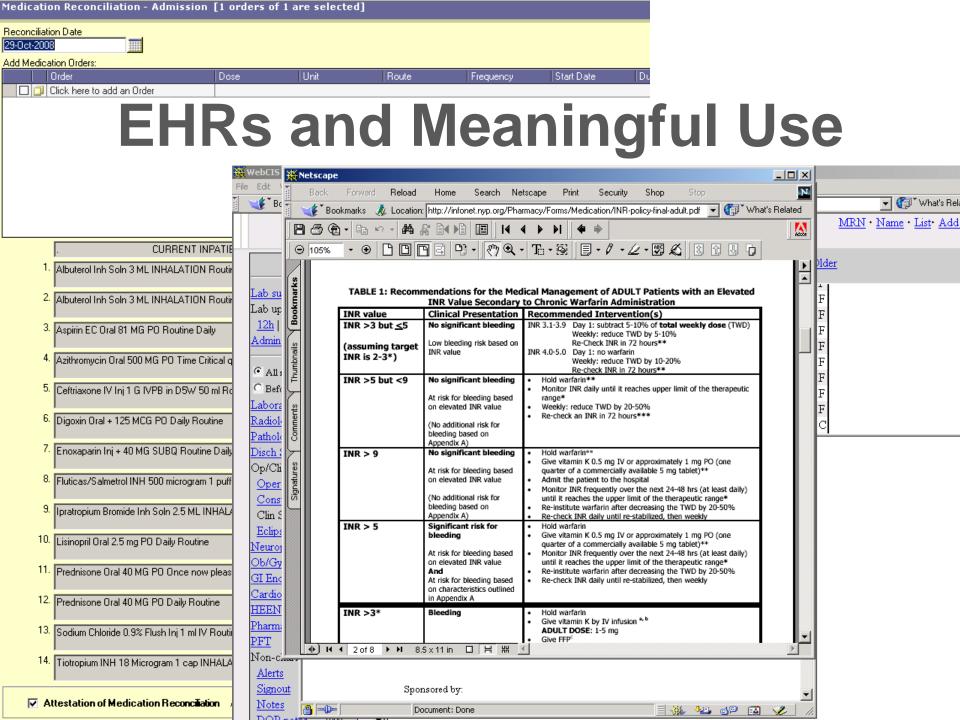
- systems biology and medicine
- modeling, data mining, and knowledge discovery

Human & organizational factors (social science)

- cognition, team interaction, & organizational impact
- human-computer interface and usability
- consumer health

Information management (engineering)

- clinical information systems
- knowledge management
- information standards and interoperability

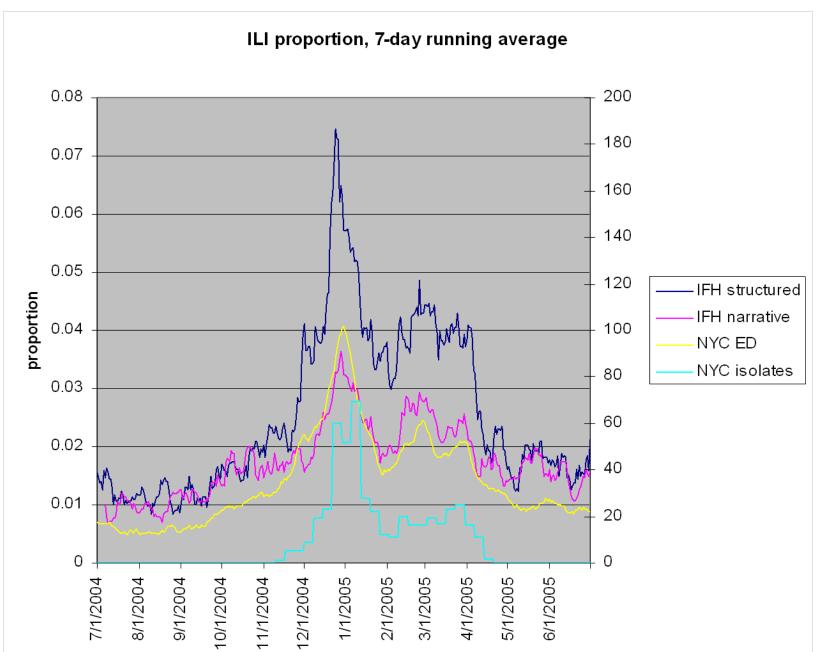




Clinical data warehouse

- 2,500,000 patient records
- 62,000,000 laboratory test batteries
 12,000,000 glucoses
 - 6,000,000 clinical notes: discharge summary, admission, progress, signout, and visit notes
- 34,000,000 narrative reports from 40 ancillary departments, including radiology, pathology, cardiology, pulmonary
- 20,000,000 **inpatient orders**, outpatient orders flow sheeted nursing documentation c VS

Surveillance



Hospital / Intensive Care Unit Modeling Organizational Policy: effective infection control guidelines' formulation and implementation in the face of crowding and understaffing Local Epidemiology: endemic organisms, disease burden, patterns of resistance, contamination prevention, colonization/carriage rates - *Technology*: efficient clinical microbiology, including pathogen pheno/genotyping; clinical data collection, maintenance, and tracking Infected and/or colonized patients introduce Hospital/ICU status affects provider behavior and pathogens into the environment and serve as offers increased opportunities for environmental sources of contamination as well as HAIs. contamination and hand carriage of staff. Providers offer care, but **Patient Provider** may help transmit pathogens to patients. - Profile: age/gender, original diagnosis, associated procedures Practice: good/poor drug regiment may lead to cure/resistance Risk factors: devices (ventilator, catheter), immune status, etc. Awareness: may allow early detection and outbreak prevention - Location and Contacts: staff, other patients, visitors, etc. Behavior, adherence to contact and infection control protocol Screening: decontamination of wards and colonized/camer staff Movement, ICU ⇒ floor, floor ⇒ ICU, ICU ⇒ ICU, etc. Patients may help/hinder provider adherence to infection Provider practices may lead to preferential organ-Infected tissue may lead to disease control protocol or cause them to specific risk, e.g. VAP /device-associated infections. and can allow infection to spread to become contaminated/colonized. Sub-optimal treatment strategies may allow the other organs, causing complications. infection to persist and spread to other tissues. Appearance of MDR Tissue / Organ Emergence of specific virulent pathogen(s) pathogens may lead to can affect hospital - Varying support for colonization creates a reservoir of recurrent infections and seeds potential outbreaks increased burden on or policies & operations. disruption of operations, Gluce Organ-specific (pre-)conditions significantly influence relative likelihoods of HAIs caused by different pathogens - Tissue-specific (un)favorable pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics of prescribed antibiotic at site of infection e.a. for decontamination Hospital conditions and patient isolation. Q: Tissue/Organ-specific infections offer varied clinical presentation, affect prognosis, and dictate course of treatment and policies influence composition of microbial 0.45 flora. For instance, dry Pathogen virulence factors and invasion Tissues susceptible to specific microbes conditions such as those mechanisms are often specific for individual organs may allow proliferation, colonization, encountered in parts of Asia or tissues, for instance resistance to ciliary action. and biofilm/IBC formation. 0.4 can favor proliferation of desiccation-resistant bacteria, as shown mproper treatment selects 0.35 Microbe / Pathogen by Acinetobacter spp for resistance and leads to virulent strain proliferation. including A. baumannii **Molecular Biology** Cellular Properties Collective Behavior 0.3 - Virulence and Resistance factors - Resistance to antibiotics - Cell-cell communications Genotype and transformation - Clonal diversity and invasiveness - Quorum sensing 0.25- Gain/Loss of function mutations - Co-colonization w/ other pathogens - Biofilm/IBC formation Q: Resistance/virulence acquisition via horizontal gene transfer mediated by competence, mobile DNA elements, etc. 0.2 **0.15-0.2** 0.15 **0.1-0.15 0.05-0.1** 0.1 ■ 0-0.05 0.05 **-0.1-0** 450 delta-t (days) 0.83 0.17

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

College of Physicians and Surgeons



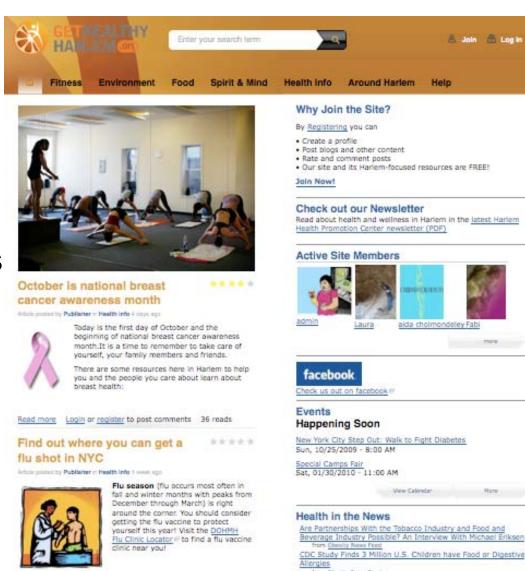
Rita Kukafka

Web 2.0 and Social Technologies Gethealthyharlem.org

Leverage social
connections and
community knowledge
for health

Empower users as creators curators, consumers of health information

Actionable, local, contextual information that *could* enable lifestyle change



DC Study Finds U.S. Schools Making Progress in Decreasing

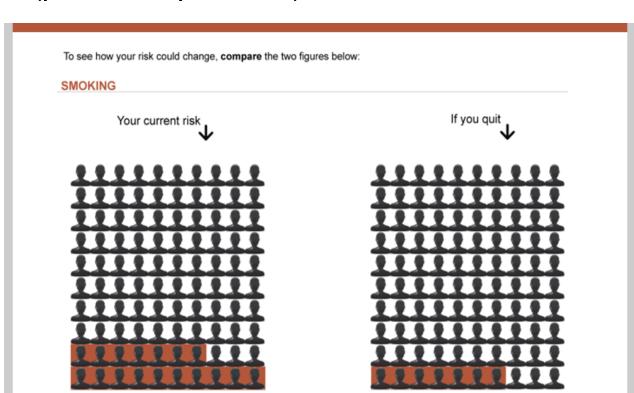
Tailored Behavioral Interventions

Tailored Lifestyle Conversions (TLC)

- brief intervention modality
- integrates clinical data from EHR w/ patient-supplied assessment data
- tailored outputs (patient & provider) for clinical encounter

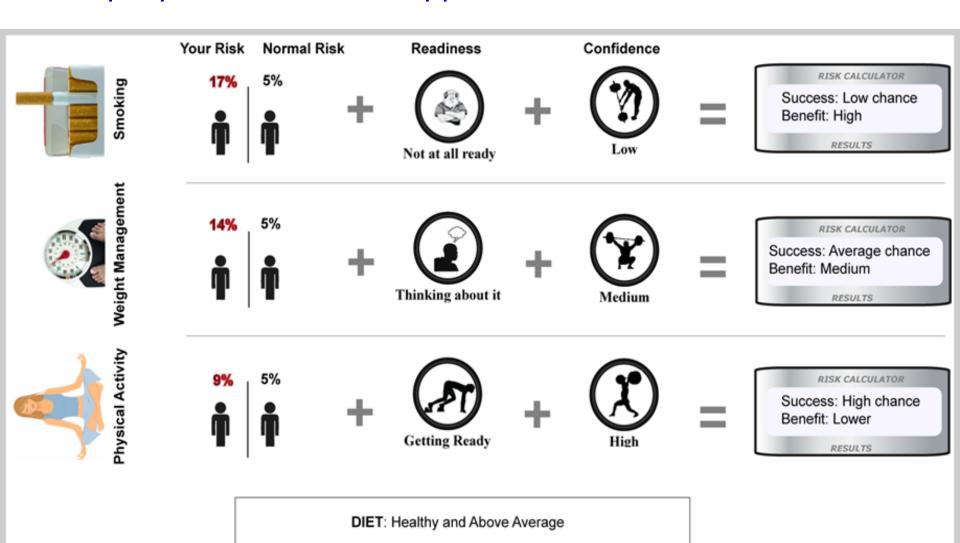
Tailored TLC Report

Sample behavioral risk graphic:



Tailored TLC Report

Sample patient decision support:



Provider's Report

TALKING POINTS

Smoking



- Highly dependent on tobacco
- Heavy smoker (20 cigarettes/day)

Chance of Success & Benefit of Behavior Change

- · Success: Low chance
- Benefit: High

Physical Activity



- Sedentary lifestyle
- Average <1 hour light physical activity per week

Chance of Success & Benefit of Behavior Change

- Success: Average chance
- Benefit: Medium

Diet



Problem areas:

- High fat foods
- Not enough fruits & vegetables
- High calorie beverages

Positive areas:

- Adequate protein (beans, chicken, fish)
- · Few desserts

Chance of Success & Benefit of Behavior Change

- · Success: High chance
- Benefit: Lower

Weight Management



- Healthy!
- BMI = 23

Important to Know...

Your patient does not know:

- Cholesterol
- Blood pressure

As a result, we could not calculate overall Framingham risk.

Important to Know...

Your patient:

- Has limited health literacy. Many patients hide their literacy levels well.
 - Use plain language. No medical jargon.
 - Ask patients to repeat in their own words what they need to do when they leave your office.
- Has a high level of stress. Stress could be affecting the patient's health.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

College of Physicians and Surgeons



Andrew Kanter

Millennium Villages

- 1. Koraro, Ethiopia
- 2. Bonsaaso, Ghana
- 3. Dertu, Kenya
- 4. Sauri, Kenya
- 5. Kokoyah, Liberia
- 6. Mwandama, Malawi
- 7. Tiby, Mali

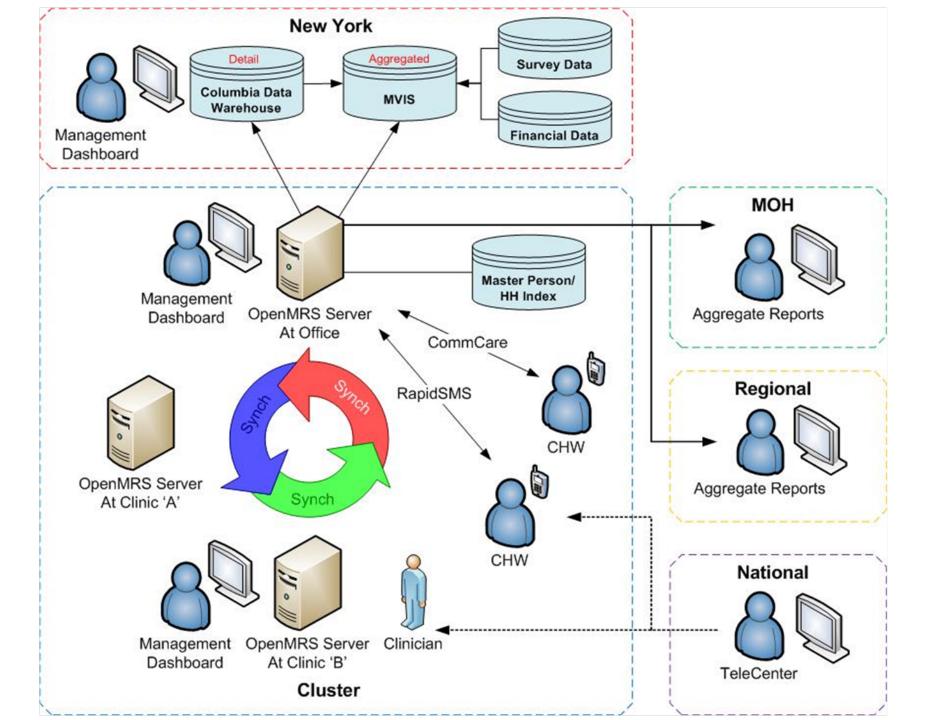
- 8. Timbuktu, Mali
- 9. Ikaram, Nigeria
- 10. Pampaida, Nigeria
- 11. Mayange, Rwanda
- 12. Potou, Senegal
- 13. Mbola, Tanzania
- 14. Ruhiira, Uganda



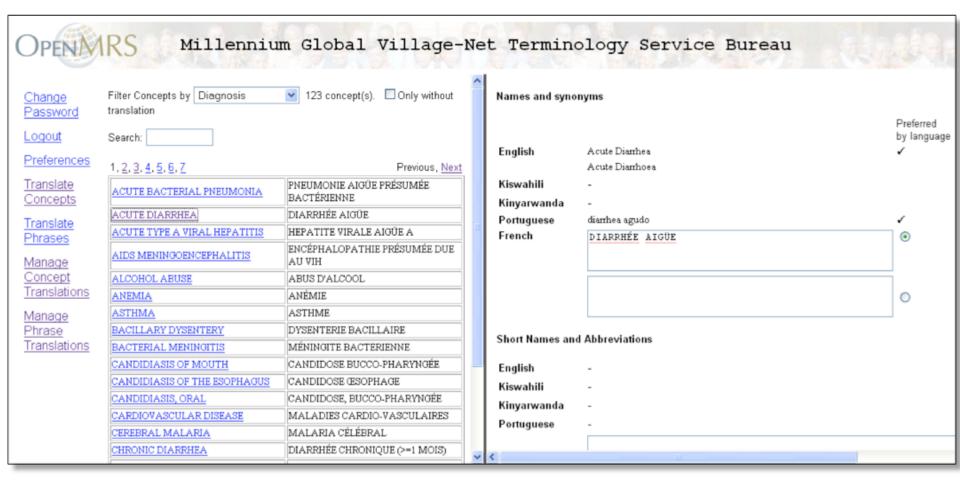
Monthly Serial	Registration number		New Patient						Seen within 4 weeks of	Treatment / Advice Service lee/ Card charge
Number	new	Revisit	Name	Address	Age	Sex	Diagnosis	Gode	appointment	charge
567	745	-	Shirt say to Trade	Milwapalin	9/2	F	Malania	32		SPE Stant Pombatil
5681	7146		CAT I WE WAS IN	Museni	24	F	WATI	8		coth, ti ba!
569	2192		WALL DAVIDOR	onga	25	F	TIY	31		Flaguetti 8fr. t.
570	3148		TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	Souti	20	M	Some throad	11		DENTEL
	7149		SAN CONTRACTOR	Majawa	32	M	wands	36		Alband tod.
572	3157		- skymminetty	Mulwepating	1	m	WATI	8		Catribbl pourtites
573	3157		MULTINES COLUMN	muliapila		t	conjuct	23		TEO REFFOR to ZCH
574	3157		CHARLES VICENSIAN .	Musamadi	20	£	Dysper	46		Magnestiffs Pointiffs
575	7153		L'Industrial Committee on	Murphy	29	生	- MAG	8		Cato a let provide
	7159		The state of the state of	Handise	7	1	Malana	36		apillat provides
-	7155		THE REAL PROPERTY.	ij	35	M	Mnu	8		ACNIBY
	7156		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	- 11	_	F	Ahearing	15		FIS WU
579	3150	1	Cape of Assisting the	Gendi	25	F	Syape	149		magto sharpon of the
_	368	,	CONTRACTOR ACCORDANGE	Mulla	4		1 n 1	ch.		DCivilla prop plan
	7154		get a light to Labor.	fa 10 Seulla	16	M	Malang	36		en 3 stat A Ea ; Wil
	460		THE RESIDENCE OF	Madalla		M	41-11	4		A COUNTAGE HELD
	3161		and the boundary	Itimum	18	F	MATIL	8		Cato & let & A Ea & has
584	3162		MATERIAL PROPERTY.	ha gondi	1	11	Chal	11		Calorite
1	_	-	September 1981		-	-	1			Sparlet (NO she)
100	7163		A CONSTRUCTION	Hondae	6	1	Ayape	99		Meto has provided
286	7164	-	Mark Line Barrier	1 anyily	1	M	und	11		Cuto the portant



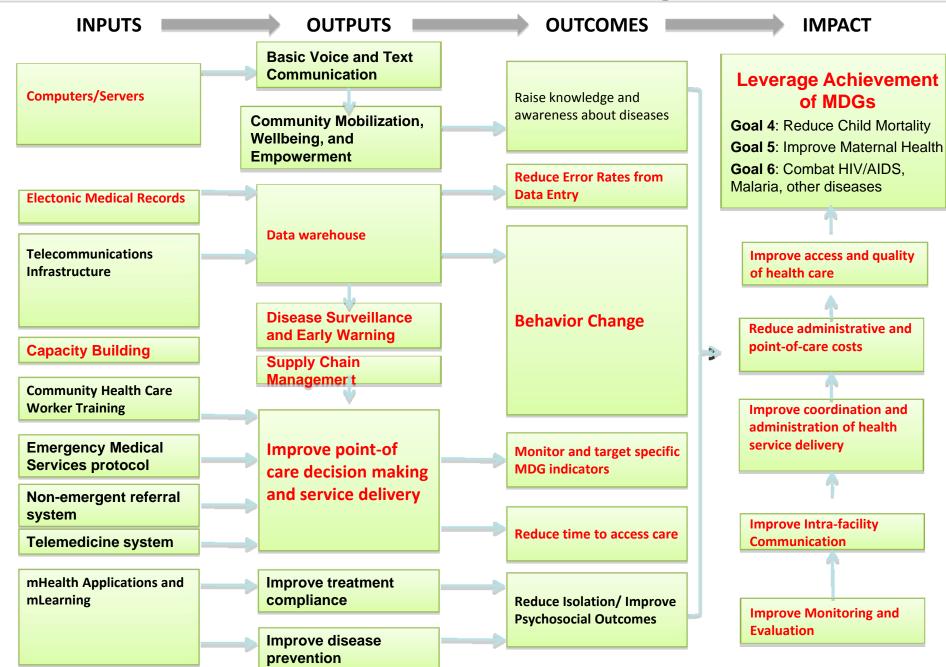




Common Multilingual Structured Data Dictionary



eHealth M&E Logical Framework



Columbia University

College of Physicians

and Surgeons

Jacqueline Merrill

Public Health Systems Research

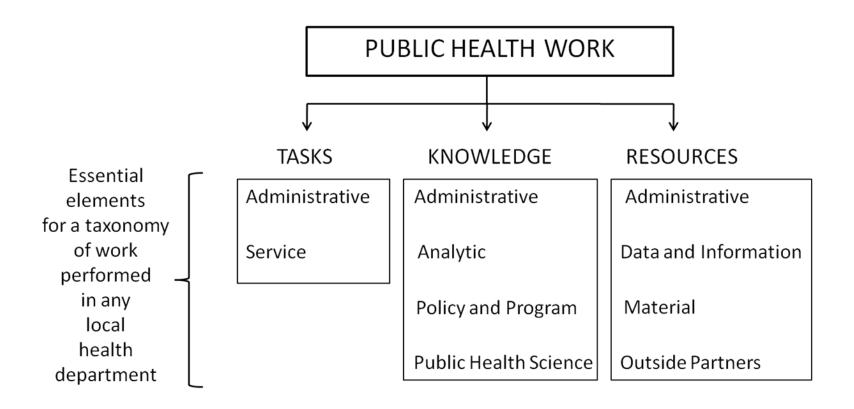
Infrastructure and capacity development

- Organizational decision support
- Data visualization, non-linear techniques
- Growth of scientific discipline
 - LICOS
 - PHSR CoLab

HIE for PH

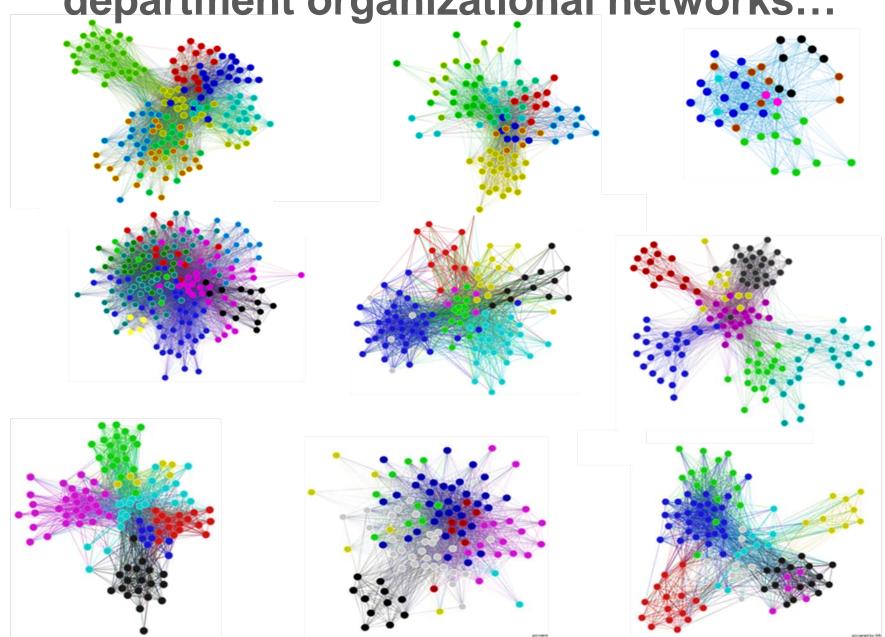
- Primary Care Information Project
- HEAL NY Phase 5

Example 1 Knowledge Management to produce standard data: Taxonomy Development



Evidence-based management decisions
Optimize common elements across systems

What we found comparing local health department organizational networks...

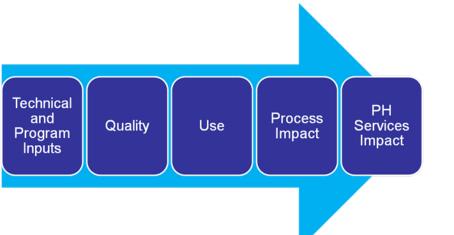


Health Information Exchange for PH



Homophily & Proximity in EHR implementation

Multi level data sets and SEM



Impact of HIE for PH

Comparative case study



Biomedical Informatics discovery and impact

h ph ph

, b

***** * ***** *