Prof. Pascal Coorevits

Certification and Labelling Adviser, EuroRec Representative

Assessing the data quality of hospital EHRs

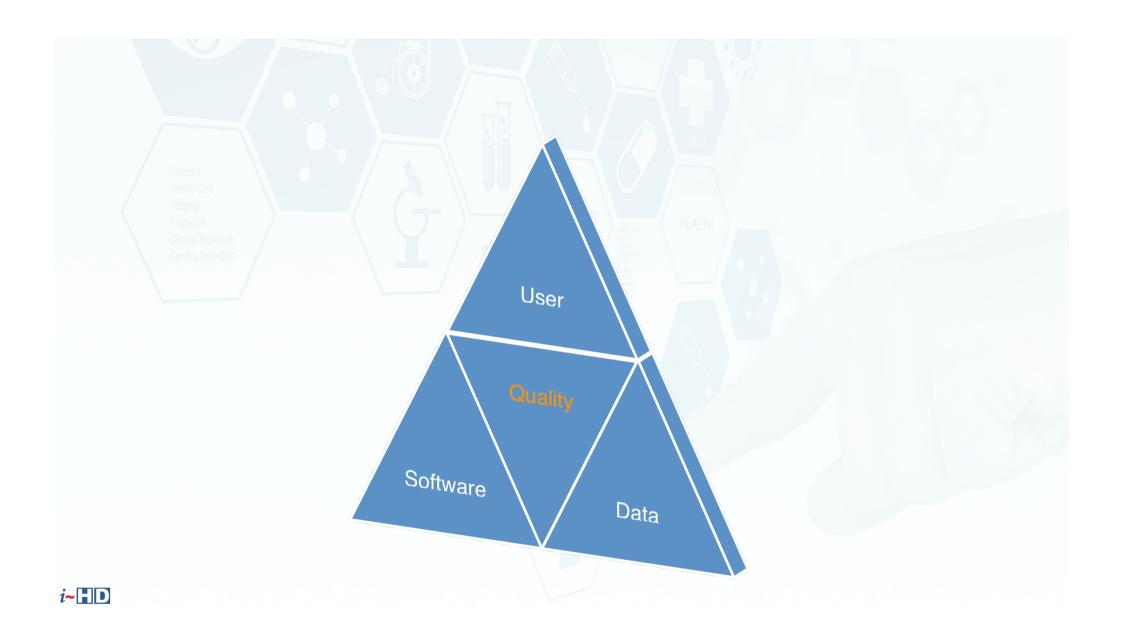




Quality of health data is vital

- ☐ Patients and clinicians want health data to be safe, rapid and evidence based
- ☐ Healthcare managers also want to use resources efficiently and need insights for strategic planning
- ☐ Public health agencies need reliable data to guide healthcare and prevention programmes
- ☐ Healthcare funders need good quality data to reward high-quality and value-based care
- ☐ Pharma wants to re-use EHRs to accelerate clinical research
- Regulators and HTA agencies want to be able to trust Real World Evidence in decision making
- Everyone wants to achieve the best patient outcomes and they all know that good data is a critical success factor





Electronic Health Records

- □ Electronic Health Records offer enormous potential to improve the safety, quality and efficiency of healthcare
- □ Empirical evidence for the beneficial impacts of most eHealth technologies on the quality and safety of healthcare are often lacking, or at best, only modest
- □ Some of the reported issues: lacking of key EHR features, not using EHRs to their full potential, poor interoperability, low usability, low EHR (data) quality, etc...



Quality of EHRs and EHR data

□ To use EHRs efficiently for daily routine care, for clinical research, for big data analytics, ... a number of functionalities are needed (e.g. security, confidentiality, trustworthiness, ...)

■ Mechanisms are required to ensure e.g. data correctness,

Actually, I'm not a

Doctor...I'm health care

administrator

That's okay.

'm not the patient.

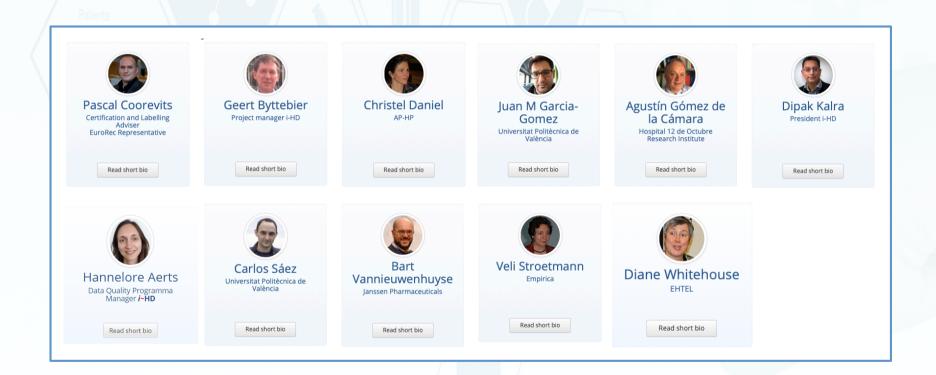
completeness, consistency, ...

Quality labelling & cartification are no

Quality labelling & certification are needed



i~HD Data Quality Taskforce





i~HD Data Quality Taskforce aims

- ☐ Develop data quality assessment methods, tools and improvement strategies to maximise quality of health data
- ☐ Promote the importance of data quality
- Guidance in assessing and improving data quality
- Scale up a multi-stakeholder understanding and commitment to increase data quality



Methods and dimensions of electronic health record data quality assessment: enabling reuse for clinical research

Nicole Gray Weiskopf, Chunhua Weng

A Harmonized Data Quality Assessment Terminology and Framework for the Secondary Use of Electronic Health Record Data

Michael G. Kahn

Secondary Use of EHR: Data Quality Issues and Informatics Opportunities

Taxiarchis Botsis^{a,b}, Gunnar Hartvigsen^{a,c}, Fei Chen^b, Chunhua Weng^b

A practical framework for data management processes and their evaluation in population-based medical

M. SARIYAR¹, A. BORG¹, O. HEIDINGER² & K. POMMERENING¹

A Pragmatic Framework for Single-site and Multisite Data Quality Assessment in Electronic Health Record-based Clinical Research Michael G. Kahn, MD, PhD,*† Marsha A. Raebel, PharmD \$ Jason M. Glanz PhD, MS,† G. Kann, M.J., Ph.J., *† Marsna A. Kaebel, Pharm.J. 18 Jason M. Gianz Ph. Karen Riedlinger; MPH, MT (ASCP), ¶ and John F. Steiner, MD, MPH.;

A Data Quality Assessment Guideline for **Electronic Health Record Data Reuse**

Applying probabilistic temporal and multisite data quality control methods to a public health mortality registry in Spain: a systematic approach to quality control of repositories



Work on data quality dimensions and assessment methods

Carlos Sáez^{1,2}, Oscar Zurriaga^{3,4,5}, Jordi Pérez-Panadés³, Inma Melchor³, Montserrat Robles[†] and Juan M García-Gómez^{1,6}

Work on data quality dimensions and assessment methods

- Several data quality indicators used
- ☐ Several definitions for the same concept
- No universal approach
- → mapping exercise
- →9 quality dimensions





Completeness – "data values are present"

Data Group	Data Item	Avg. usage	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 9	Site 9
Demographics	Gender	100%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100%	100%	100,0%	100,00%
Demographics	Case Status	96%	99,87%	100,00%	60,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100%	100,0%	100,00%
Demographics	Date of Birth	89%	100,00%	100,00%	99,00%	NA	100,00%	100%	100%	100,0%	100,00%
Demographics	Admission date	84%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	NA	100,00%	99,53%	58%	100,0%	100,00%
Diagnosis	Diagnosis Text	81%	50,46%	84,02%	100,00%	100,00%	98,05%	100,00%	14%	100,0%	80,98%
Diagnosis	Diagnosis Code	81%	50,46%	84,02%	100,00%	100,00%	98,05%	100,00%	14%	100,0%	80,98%
Demographics	Discharge date	75%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	NA	100,00%	100,00%	58%	100,0%	14,18%
Diagnosis	Diagnosis Date	70%	50,46%	84,02%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	NA	13%	100,0%	80,98%
Medication	Dosage	25%	20,36%	0,00%	NA	NA	94,43%	95%	NA	NA	12,21%
Findings	Weight	25%	29,56%	18,24%	NA	NA	89,17%	27,20%	36%	7,5%	13,82%
Laboratory Findings	Platelets Blood	48%	52,78%	33,14%	63,73%	NA	100,00%	100%	45%	NA	33,88%
Laboratory Findings	SGPT (ALT) in serum	47%	33,61%	22,29%	100,00%	NA	100,00%	100%	47%	NA	21,86%
Laboratory Findings	Total Protein in serum	46%	52,37%	14,96%	86,53%	NA	100,00%	100%	47%	NA	16,34%
Laboratory Findings	Total Bilirubin in serum	46%	33,03%	16,99%	100,00%	NA	100,00%	100%	47%	NA	19,58%



Variables such as Weight are quite frequently not present

Doods et al. Trials 2014, 15:18 http://www.trialsjournal.com/content/15/1/18



RESEARCH

Open Access

A European inventory of common electronic health record data elements for clinical trial feasibility

Justin Doods¹, Florence Botteri², Martin Dugas¹, Fleur Fritz^{1*} and on behalf of EHR4CR WP7



- Data quality issues found in a survival analysis of pancreatic cancer patients (Columbia University Medical Center, New York)
- ➤ Information inconsistency between different EHR data sources:
 - In a few cases, pancreatitis was diagnosed as being chronic in the pathology reports but it was reported as being only acute in the clinical notes
- Information inconsistency within the same data sources :
 - Some patients received simultaneously two different ICD-9-CM codes for their diagnoses of diabetes, both 250.01 and 250.02 for type-1 and type-2 respectively

Consistency – "Data satisfies constraints"

Summit on Translat Bioinforma. 2010; 2010: 1–5. Published online 2010 Mar 1.

PMCID: PMC3041534

Secondary Use of EHR: Data Quality Issues and Informatics Opportunities

Taxiarchis Botsis, a,b Gunnar Hartvigsen, a,c Fei Chen, b and Chunhua Wengb

Osteoporos Int DOI 10.1007/s00198-016-3635-2

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Clinical height measurements are unreliable: a call for improvement

A. L. Mikula 1 · S. J. Hetzel 2 · N. Binkley 3 · P. A. Anderson 4

"Fifty percent of staff reported they on occassion enter patient reported height into the EHR rather than performing a measurement"

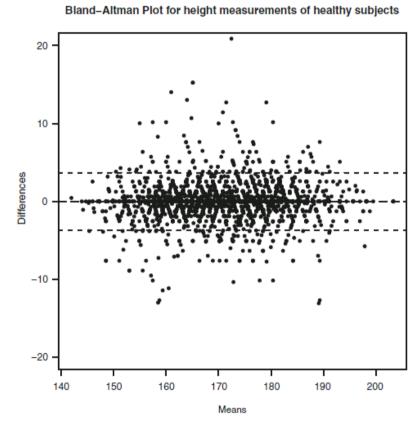


Fig. 4 Bland-Altman plot for height measurements of subjects. Each data point represents a single patient. *X axis* represent mean patient height in centimeters. *Y axis* represents difference between the first and the last height measurement for the individual patients in centimeters. The *dotted lines* represent 95 % CI



i~HD Hospital Network of Excellence Data Quality Workshop Towards better data quality in hospitals

Tuesday 23rd May 2017 - Wednesday 24th May 2017







A two-day workshop run by the *i*~HD
Hospital Network of Excellence and Data Quality Task Force,
in collaboration with

Gaining the Benefits of Improved Health Data Quality











Service Providers







i~HD Session (Workshop 2) "The reuse of EHRs for Learning Health Systems"

When: Friday 13.09.2019 Timing: 4 PM – 5:30 PM Location: Meet & Greet Center in the Ghelamco Arena, Gent

Uncover the insights hidden in your EHRs





Assessing the Quality of Congestive Heart Failure outcomes data at the Hospital del Mar Barcelona

Pascal Coorevits
Geert Byttebier
Dipak Kalra
Geert Thienpont
Carlos Sáez
Juan M. García Gómez
Marta Durá-Hernández
Juan-Manuel Ramírez Anguita
Miguel-Angel Mayer















Pilot DQA

- Scoping of the DQA
- Congestive Heart Failure
- 146.602 patient visits with diagnosis of CHF
- ICHOM "Heart Failure" outcome variables basis for selection of variables for DQA → 22 variables (out of 72 ICHOM variables) were selected
- Data Quality Dimensions: Completeness, Correctness, Consistency, Uniqueness & Stability



Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) – ICD9 codes

428 Heart failure

Code, if applicable, heart failure due to hypertension first (402.0-402.9, with fifth-digit 1 or 404.0-404.9 with fifth-digit 1 or 3) Excludes:

rheumatic (398.91) that complicating: abortion (634-638 with .7, 639.8) ectopic or molar pregnancy (639.8) labor or delivery (668.1, 669.4)

428.0 Congestive heart failure, unspecified

Congestive heart disease Right heart failure (secondary to left heart failure) Excludes:

fluid overload NOS (276.6)

428.1 Left heart failure

Acute edema of lung with heart disease NOS or heart failure Acute pulmonary edema with heart disease NOS or heart failure Cardiac asthma

Left ventricular failure

428.2 Systolic heart failure

Excludes:

combined systolic and diastolic heart failure (428.40-428.43)

428.3 Diastolic heart failure

Excludes:

combined systolic and diastolic heart failure (428.40-428.43)

428.4 Combined systolic and diastolic heart failure

428.9 Heart failure, unspecified

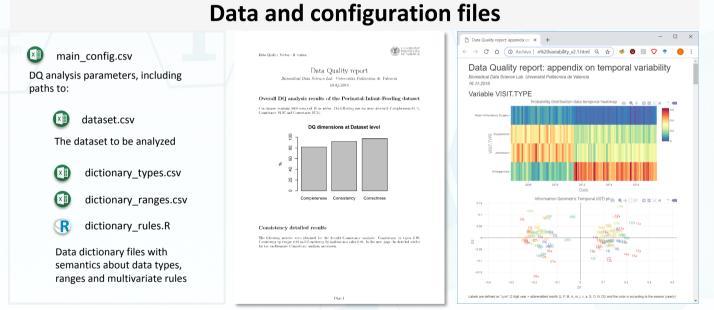
Cardiac failure NOS Heart failure NOS Myocardial failure NOS Weak heart



402 Hypertensive heart disease

402.0 Malignant 402.00 Without heart failure 402.01 With heart failure

R package: automated pdf & html DQ reporting





Types → dictionary_types.csv

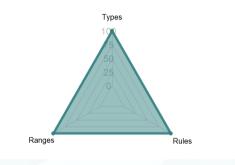
Ranges → dictionary_ranges.csv

Comment	Error.su m
Arrival date <= Discharge date	0
Birth date <= Death date	0
Discharge date <= Death date	0
Birth date <= Arrival date	0
BMI under 70	180
BMI over 10	15
	Arrival date <= Discharge date Birth date <= Death date Discharge date <= Death date Birth date <= Arrival date BMI under 70

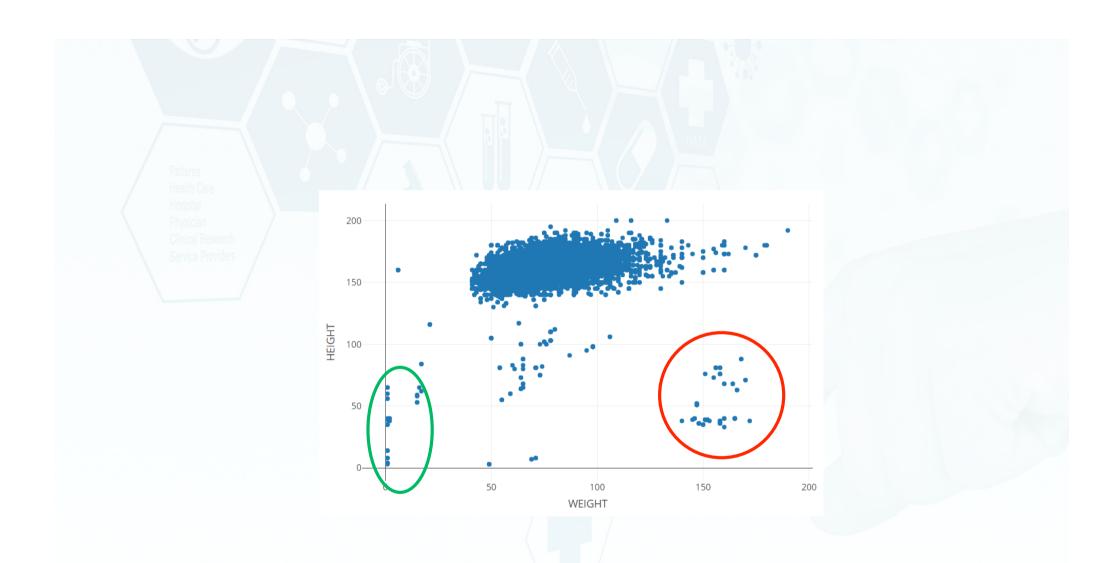
By Types: 99,99 % By Ranges: 100 %

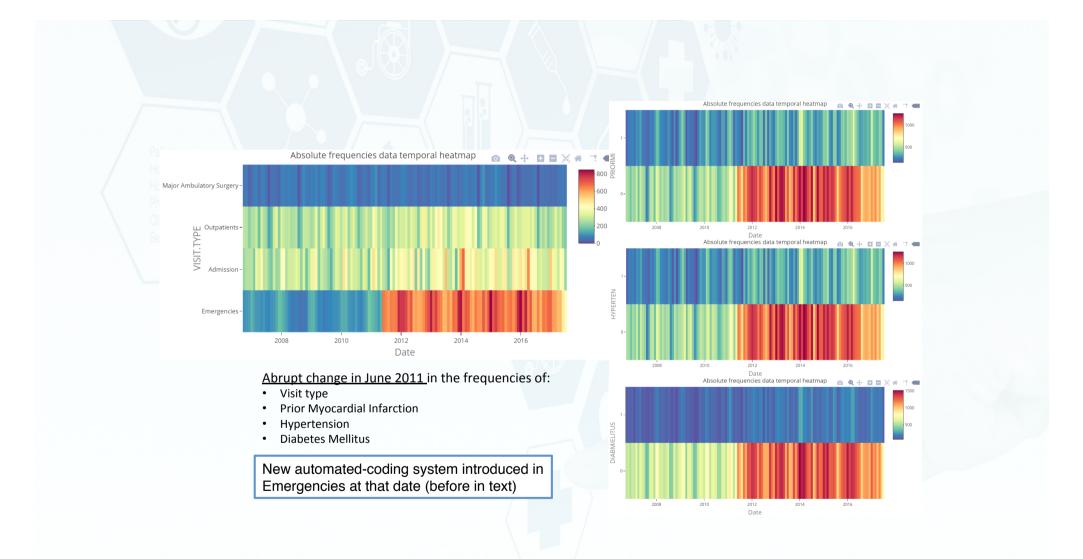
By Multivariate rules: 99,98 %

Consistency results by types, ranges and rules











Report - Pilot Project -Hospital Parc de Salut Mar Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain



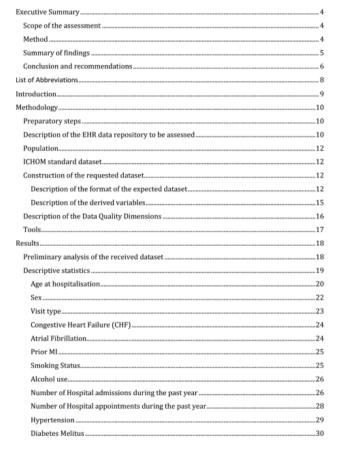


Table of content

i~ ■ Data Quality Service for Hospitals – Barcelona pilot – Final Report v1.0 Friday 31st January 2019



- It is essential to have considerable knowledge of the EHR (types of data available, how the data were collected or who collected it)
- The **assessment** of the data is the very first step to improve the quality of your data
- Once you know about the quality of your data, it is important to **monitor it regularly**
 - Multidisciplinary approach is highly recommended
 - Thinking of using EHR for different purposes such as research, EHR data models would need to be expanded and redesigned and data quality assessment can assist in doing these tasks

- It is of value that an **external assessment** of the data quality is performed by an independent organization
- High-quality data enhance the validity and reliability of study findings
- It is critical to ensure that the metrics are feasible, valid, and meaningful for a specific EHR and purpose and its quality improvement

Prof. dr. Miguel-Angel Mayer – Hospital del Mar - Barcelona

Do you want to make better use of your electronic health record?

Do you want to improve the quality of your health data?



Data Quality Service for Hospitals



Preparation and planning

- Webinar on data quality
- Needs and objectives
- Define the scope and domain(s)
- Scope the data sets
- Partnership and confidentiality agreements, GDPR
- Assign roles, timelines
- Contracts

Dataset generation

- Onsite visit
- Prioritise the DQ dimensions
- Select the EHR variables
- Prioritise and localise the i~HD DQ rule library
- Pre-assessment of the data set extract
- Fine tuning the data set
- Final data set for assessment

Assessment

- Validation of the data set
- Tools based analysis of the variables for agreed dimension
- Graphical outputs + descriptive interpretation by i~HD medical and statistical experts
- Preliminary findings discussed with the hospital, to exchange insights on causative factors

Outcome

- Final written report
- Presentation to the team
- Discussion of recommendations
- Improvement strategy planning
- Workshops, online tutorials
- Issue successful hospitals with a Data Quality Seal





Wat makes the i~HD DQS4H unique?

Pragmatic: minimally invasive to hospital operations

Evidence based: well researched, published, assessment methodology

Flexible: can be tailored to your data quality drivers

Focussed: we can help you choose the most suitable dimensions and EHR data variables

Staged: clear sequence of steps with regular interactions and feedback loops

Holistic: we consider quality in the context of your user workflows and your EHR system

Extendable: data sets can be added incrementally, to chart out a data quality improvement journey







Frank Staelens OLV Hospital Aalst

- i~HD@iHD_HealthData . Oct 15
- @Joanxcomella, Director of @VHIR_: Given #iHD mission in health data quality, it was quite obvious for us to select i~HD as a preferred partner for our hospital data quality strategy. It will make us an even more attractive partner for European research activities." #healthdata



Miguel Angel Mayer Hospital del Mar

i~HD@iHD_HealthData . Oct 9

i~HD member,@fstaelens, OLV Hospital
Aalst: My vision is that medical data is an
important vehicle to measure and improve
quality of care in our hospital. i~HD supports
us in analysing and visualising our health
data and its quality. This helps in providing
high quality care."



Joan Comella
Director of Vall d'Hebron
Institut de Recerca

Dipak Kalra@DipakKalra . Oct 17

Dr Miguel Angel Mayer, from Hospital del MAr and i~HD Member, explains to the SCOPe audience how integrating clinical data, and assessing its quality, has enabled them to accelerate their bio-informatics research. #Datasaveslives



Thank you!

atients

Health Care

ospital

Physician

Clinical Research

Service Provider



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