

IBM Performance 2012

Smarter Analytics. Smarter Outcomes.



Seton Healthcare Family

....making healthcare smarter

Mark Rice

13-11-2012

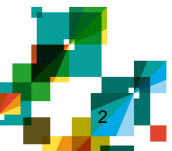




Disclaimer

Information regarding potential future products is intended to outline our general product direction and it should not be relied on in making a purchasing decision. The information mentioned regarding potential future products is not a commitment, promise, or legal obligation to deliver any material, code or functionality. Information about potential future products may not be incorporated into any contract. The development, release, and timing of any future features or functionality described for our products remains at our sole discretion.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PRESENTATION IS PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. WHILE EFFORTS WERE MADE TO VERIFY THE COMPLETENESS AND ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PRESENTATION, IT IS PROVIDED “AS IS” WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. IN ADDITION, THIS INFORMATION IS BASED ON IBM’S CURRENT PRODUCT PLANS AND STRATEGY, WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BY IBM WITHOUT NOTICE. IBM SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF, OR OTHERWISE RELATED TO, THIS PRESENTATION OR ANY OTHER DOCUMENTATION. NOTHING CONTAINED IN THIS PRESENTATION IS INTENDED TO, NOR SHALL HAVE THE EFFECT OF, CREATING ANY WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS FROM IBM (OR ITS SUPPLIERS OR LICENSORS), OR ALTERING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ANY AGREEMENT OR LICENSE GOVERNING THE USE OF IBM PRODUCTS AND/OR SOFTWARE.



The problem – rapid change



Uncontrolled costs

100 million

People worldwide pushed below the poverty line by personal healthcare expenditures each year.¹

2 times

Healthcare costs are rising two times faster than economic growth in many countries.²

Inconsistent quality

1.5 million

Citizens in the US harmed by errors in the way medications are prescribed each year.³

1 in 10

The estimated number of patients affected by healthcare-related infections in the EU.⁴

Lack of access to timely care

50 percent

Of developed countries where people with higher incomes have better access to physicians than those with lower incomes.⁵

35 years

Life expectancy within developing countries that struggle with poor urban governance.⁶

With this change comes an opportunity to exploit the explosion of information



15 petabytes

Amount of new information created each day - eight times more than the information in all US libraries

Health data growing 35% per year*

... yet some health organizations operate with **blind spots** and information is **not actionable**

Volume of information → **Lack of Insight**

1 in 3 managers frequently make critical decisions without the information they need

Variety of information → **Inefficient Access**

1 in 2 don't have access to the information across their organization needed to do their jobs ... notably unstructured information including paper

Velocity of decision making → **Inability to Predict**

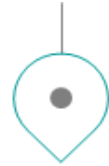
3 in 4 business leaders say more predictive information would drive better decisions

* Recent study by Enterprise Strategy Group

... but the biggest **blind spot** still remains



- How are you measuring and reducing preventative readmissions?
- How are you providing clinicians with targeted diagnostic assistance?
- Which patients are following discharge instructions?
- How are you leveraging unstructured data to prevent and detect fraud?
- How are you using data to predict intervention program candidates?
- **Would revealing insights trapped in unstructured information facilitate more informed decision making?**



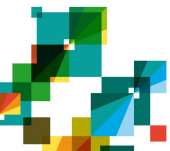
Does unlocking the unstructured data help accelerate your transformation?

- ✓ Physician notes and discharge summaries
- ✓ Patient history, symptoms and non-symptoms
- ✓ Pathology reports
- ✓ Tweets, text messages and online forums
- ✓ Satisfaction surveys
- ✓ Claims and case management data
- ✓ Forms based data and comments
- ✓ Emails and correspondence
- ✓ Trusted reference journals including portals
- ✓ Paper based records and documents



*Over 80% of stored health information is unstructured**

* AIIM website, accepted industry percentage



Unstructured data is messy but filled with key medical facts

patient came to the EM for an episode of vertigo while reaching for some books. The patient was able to reach the books, to support self, but did not have any syncope. No nausea or vomiting. No chest pain. No shortness of breath. Came to EM and had a CT head, which was within normal limits. The impression was atrophy with old ischemic changes but no acute intracranial findings. No focal weakness, headache, vision changes or speech changes. The patient has had similar episodes since one year. Peripheral neuropathy since onset and memory impairment. appetite.

PROCEDURE: Discharge planning patient.

CONSULT: Echocardiogram was obtained for assessment of left ventricular function. The patient has been admitted with syncope. Overall, the study was suboptimal.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Hypertension.

FAMILY HISTORY: None.

SOCIAL HISTORY: None.

ALLERGIES: None.

REVIEW OF SYSTEMS: Hematologic and feet.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: Well-appearing, middle-aged, smooth skin, no rashes.

LABORATORY: Hemoglobin 18, PT 18.

The patient had a chest x-ray, which showed cardiomegaly and diffuse, a left costophrenic angle which has not changed. Had CT, which showed atrophy with old ischemic changes.

Echocardiogram Sample Report:

DATE OF STUDY: MM/DD/YYYY

DATE OF INTERPRETATION OF STUDY: MM/DD/YYYY

Echocardiogram was obtained for assessment of left ventricular function. The patient has been admitted with syncope. Overall, the study was suboptimal.

FINDINGS:

1. Aortic root appears normal.
2. Left atrium is mildly dilated. No grossly recognized, although subtle abnormality of the left atrium is of normal dimension.
3. There is echo dropout of the inferior vena cava which could not be excluded.
4. Right and left ventricles are normal in size. Right ventricular systolic function appears to be normal. Left ventricular fraction is around 55%. Again, due to the suboptimal quality of the study, abnormalities in the distribution of left ventricular function could not be excluded.
5. Aortic valve is sclerotic with normal Doppler study demonstrates trace aortic regurgitation.
6. Mitral valve leaflets are also sclerotic with normal Doppler study demonstrates trace mitral regurgitation.
7. Tricuspid valve is delicate and opening clearly seen. No evidence of pericardial effusion.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Poor quality study.
2. Eyeball ejection fraction is 55%.
3. Trace to mild degree of mitral regurgitation.
4. Trace aortic regurgitation.

cardiac catheterization prior to the operation. Echocardiography showed an ejection fraction of 50%. There was marked left ventricular hypertrophy with septal wall 1.80 cm and posterior wall 1.55 cm. Coronary arteriography showed 90% stenosis of the anterior descending artery, situated distally just before the apex of the left ventricle. Only mild to moderate narrowing was seen elsewhere in the coronary circulation.

CORONARY RISK FACTORS: Her father had an irregular heartbeat and her brother had a fatal heart attack. She herself has had high blood pressure for 20 years. She has elevated cholesterol and takes Lipitor. She has had diabetes for 20 years. She is not a cigarette smoker. She does little physical exercise.

REVIEW OF SYMPTOMS: **CARDIOVASCULAR AND RESPIRATORY:** She has no chest pain. She sometimes becomes short of breath if she walks too far. No cough. She has occasional swelling of her feet. Occasionally, she gets mildly lightheaded. Has not lost consciousness. She tends to be aware of her heartbeat when she is tired. She has no history of heart murmur or rheumatic fever. **GASTROINTESTINAL:** Recent GI symptoms as noted above, but she does not usually have such problems. She has had no hematemesis. She has no history of ulcer or jaundice. She sometimes has dark red blood in the stool. **GENITOURINARY:** She tends to have urine once a night to pass urine. No dysuria, incontinence. She has had no stones noted. **NEUROLOGIC:** She has occasional headaches. No loss of consciousness. No loss of hearing or speech. No limb weakness. **MUSCULOSKELETAL:** She has pain in her hands and has a history of gout. **HEMATOLOGIC:** No anemia, no blood transfusion. **GYNECOLOGIC:** No gynecologic or breast problems.

Cardiology Consultation Transcribed Medical Transcription Sample Reports

DATE OF CONSULTATION: MM/DD/YYYY

REFERRING PHYSICIAN: John Doe, MD
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN: Jane Doe, MD
REASON FOR CONSULTATION: Surgical evaluation for coronary artery disease.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: The patient is a 60-year-old female who has a known history of coronary artery disease. She underwent previous PTCA and stenting procedures in December and most recently in August. Since that time, she has been relatively stable with medical management. However, in the past several weeks, she started to notice some exertional dyspnea with chest pain. For the most part, the pain subsides with rest. For this reason, she was re-evaluated for cardiac catheterization. This demonstrated 3-vessel coronary artery disease with a 70% lesion to the right coronary artery; this was a proximal lesion. The left main had a 70% stenosis. The circumflex also had a 90% stenosis. Overall left ventricular function was mildly reduced with an ejection fraction of about 45%. The left ventriculogram did not show any septal hypokinesis. In view of these findings, surgical consultation was requested and the patient was evaluated by Dr. Jane Doe.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY:

1. Coronary artery disease
2. Dyslipidemia
3. Hypertension
4. Status post CABG

ALLERGIES: No known allergies.

CURRENT MEDICATIONS: Aspirin, Atorvastatin, Lisinopril, Metoprolol, Nitroglycerin.

SOCIAL HISTORY: She does not smoke and does not drink alcohol.

FAMILY MEDICAL HISTORY: Her father had a myocardial infarction and died of a heart attack at age 65. Her mother had a stroke at age 75. Her brother had a heart attack at age 55.

REVIEW OF SYSTEMS:

- HEMATOLOGIC:** No anemia, no blood transfusion.
- NEUROLOGIC:** No loss of consciousness, no loss of hearing or speech, no limb weakness.
- MUSCULOSKELETAL:** She has pain in her hands and has a history of gout.
- HEMATOLOGIC:** No anemia, no blood transfusion.
- GYNECOLOGIC:** No gynecologic or breast problems.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: Well-appearing, middle-aged, smooth skin, no rashes.

LABORATORY: Hemoglobin 18, PT 18.

The patient had a chest x-ray, which showed cardiomegaly and diffuse, a left costophrenic angle which has not changed. Had CT, which showed atrophy with old ischemic changes.

cardiac catheterization prior to the operation. Echocardiography showed an ejection fraction of 50%. There was marked left ventricular hypertrophy with septal wall 1.80 cm and posterior wall 1.55 cm. Coronary arteriography showed 90% stenosis of the anterior descending artery, situated distally just before the apex of the left ventricle. Only mild to moderate narrowing was seen elsewhere in the coronary circulation.

CORONARY RISK FACTORS: Her father had an irregular heartbeat and her brother had a fatal heart attack. She herself has had high blood pressure for 20 years. She has elevated cholesterol and takes Lipitor. She has had diabetes for 20 years. She is not a cigarette smoker. She does little physical exercise.

REVIEW OF SYMPTOMS: **CARDIOVASCULAR AND RESPIRATORY:** She has no chest pain. She sometimes becomes short of breath if she walks too far. No cough. She has occasional swelling of her feet. Occasionally, she gets mildly lightheaded. Has not lost consciousness. She tends to be aware of her heartbeat when she is tired. She has no history of heart murmur or rheumatic fever. **GASTROINTESTINAL:** Recent GI symptoms as noted above, but she does not usually have such problems. She has had no hematemesis. She has no history of ulcer or jaundice. She sometimes has dark red blood in the stool. **GENITOURINARY:** She tends to have urine once a night to pass urine. No dysuria, incontinence. She has had no stones noted. **NEUROLOGIC:** She has occasional headaches. No loss of consciousness. No loss of hearing or speech. No limb weakness. **MUSCULOSKELETAL:** She has pain in her hands and has a history of gout. **HEMATOLOGIC:** No anemia, no blood transfusion. **GYNECOLOGIC:** No gynecologic or breast problems.

She has had shoulder and hand injuries and has had carpal tunnel syndrome and has been on insulin. She has chronic renal insufficiency with a history of hypothyroidism. She has had morbid obesity. She has chronic kidney disease. She has had hysterectomy and oophorectomy in the past. She is currently on dialysis. She was taking glipizide XL 2.5 mg daily, metoprolol 50 mg twice daily, lisinopril 40 mg daily, Synthroid 75 mcg daily, aspirin 81 mg daily, Lipitor 40 mg daily, and Nitroglycerin 0.4 mg sublingual as needed. She is taking Lipitor 40 mg daily, Lasix 10 units at bedtime, and Zosyn 3.375 grams q.d. She does not drink alcohol.

She is not currently dyspneic, in no distress. She is alert, oriented, and does not have any focal deficits. Her mucous membranes are well colored. Jugular venous pressure is not elevated. Carotid pulses are equal, regular and the blood pressure 152/78. The cardiac exam is normal. There is a grade 3/6 ejection systolic murmur heard medial to the midclavicular line with radiation to the neck vessels. There is no evidence of aortic regurgitation or aortic stenosis. Normal respiratory effort. The presence of a large ventral hernia is noted. Posterior tibial pulses were felt bilaterally, but I did not feel the femoral pulses. No lower extremity edema. No rashes or skin lesions are noted.

OSTIC DATA: Electrolytes are normal. BUN and creatinine 18/1.2. Hemoglobin 18.7 with hematocrit 54.9, platelets 167,000. INR 1.1. TSH 1.02. Troponin I was normal on three occasions. ECG showed sinus bradycardia with normal axis, but no evidence of acute ST-T changes. Left atrial enlargement. Low voltage QRS, probable inferior wall anterior wall infarction, age undetermined.

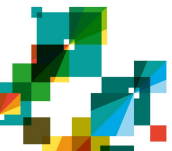
with aortic regurgitation. Residual aortic murmur. There is only a small mass of myocardium. There is only a small mass of myocardium. There is only a small mass of myocardium. There is only a small mass of myocardium.

It appears that she does not wish to proceed with the if such surgery is not

Medications, diseases, symptoms, non-symptoms, lab measurements, social history, family history and much more

Seton Healthcare Family

- Not-for-profit organization which provides healthcare services for over an 11-county population of 1.9 million:
 - 5 major medical centers
 - 2 community hospitals
 - 3 rural hospitals
 - An inpatient mental health hospital
 - Several strategically located health facilities
 - 3 primary care clinics for the uninsured.



Project: Reducing Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) Readmissions

IBM Content and Predictive Analytics for Healthcare uses the same type of natural language processing as IBM Watson, enabling us to leverage information in new ways not possible before. We can access an integrated view of relevant clinical and operational information to drive more informed decision making and optimize patient and operational outcomes.”
Charles J. Barnett, FACHE, President/Chief Executive Officer, Seton Healthcare Family.

Business Challenge

Seton Healthcare strives to reduce the occurrence of high cost Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) readmissions by proactively identifying patients likely to be readmitted on an emergent basis.

What's Smart?

IBM Content and Predictive Analytics for Healthcare solution will help to better target and understand high-risk CHF patients for care management programs by:

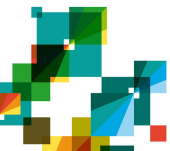
- Utilizing natural language processing to extract key elements from unstructured History and Physical, Discharge Summaries, Echocardiogram Reports, and Consult Notes
- Leveraging predictive models that have demonstrated high positive predictive value against extracted elements of structured and unstructured data
- Providing an interface through which providers can intuitively navigate, interpret and take action

Smarter Business Outcomes

- Seton will be able to proactively target care management and reduce re-admission of CHF patients.
- Teaming unstructured content with predictive analytics, Seton will be able to identify patients likely for re-admission and introduce early interventions to reduce cost, mortality rates, and improved patient quality of life.

IBM solution

- IBM Content and Predictive Analytics for Healthcare
- IBM Cognos Business Intelligence
- IBM BAO solution services



Key Findings

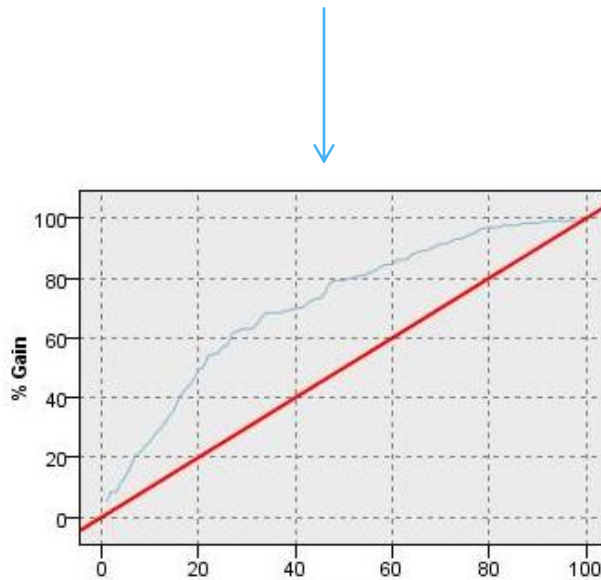
What Really Causes Readmissions at Seton

The Data We Thought Would Be Useful ... Wasn't

- 113 candidate predictors from structured and unstructured data sources
- Structured data was less reliable than unstructured data – increased the reliance on **unstructured data**

New Unexpected Indicators Emerged ... Highly Predictive Model

- 18 accurate indicators or predictors



Predictor Analysis	% Encounters Structured Data	% Encounters Unstructured Data
Ejection Fraction (LVEF)	2%	74%
Smoking Indicator	35% (65% Accurate)	81% (95% Accurate)
Living Arrangements	<1%	73% (100% Accurate)
Drug and Alcohol Abuse	16%	81%
Assisted Living	0%	13%

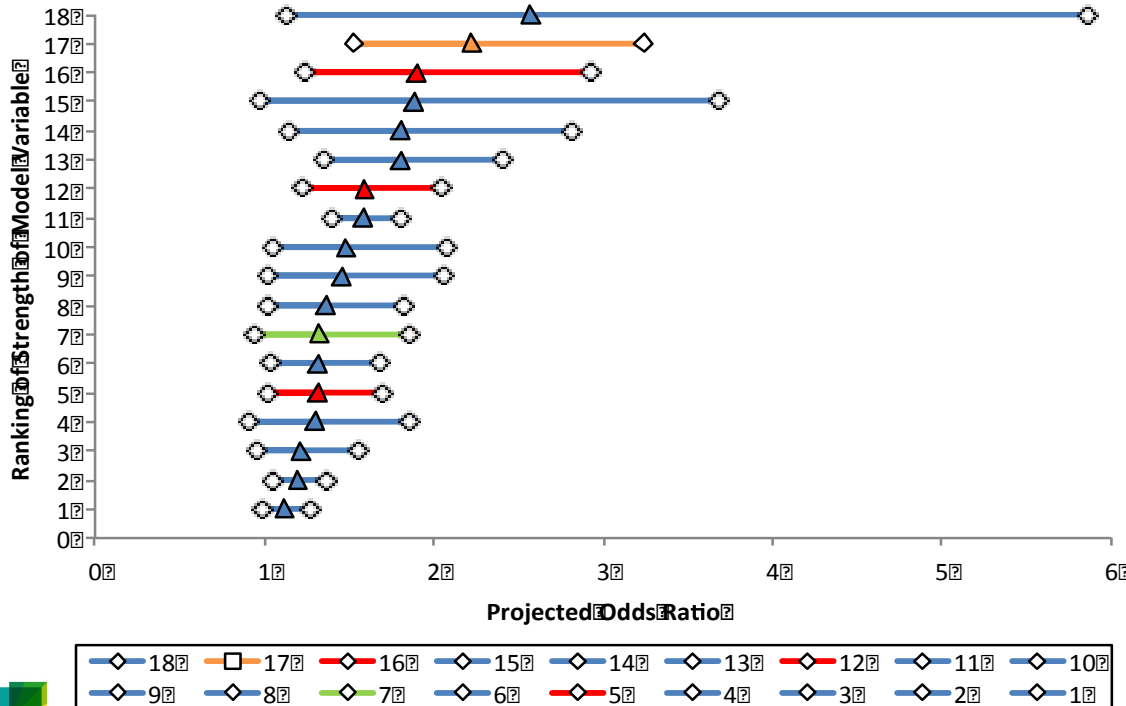


Key Findings

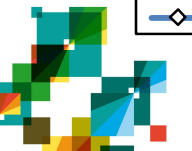
Top 18 Indicators

New Insights Uncovered by Combining Content and Predictive Analytics

- LVEF and Smoking are significant indicators of CHF but not readmissions
- Assisted Living and Drug and Alcohol Abuse emerged as key predictors (only found in unstructured data)
- Many predictors are found in “History” notations and observations



- 18. Jugular Venous Distention Indicator** ↑
- 17. Paid by Medicaid Indicator
- 16. Immunity Disorder Disease Indicator
- 15. Cardiac Rehab Admit Diagnosis with CHF Indicator
- 14. Lack of Emotion Support Indicator
- 13. Self COPD Moderate Limit Health History Indicator
- 12. With Genitourinary System and Endocrine Disorders
- 11. Heart Failure History
- 10. High BNP Indicator
- 9. Low Hemoglobin Indicator
- 8. Low Sodium Level Indicator
- 7. Assisted Living (from ICA Extract)**
- 6. High Cholesterol History
- 5. Presence of Blood Diseases in Diagnosis History
- 4. High Blood Pressure Health History
- 3. Self Alcohol / Drug Use Indicator (Cerner + ICA)**
- 2. Heart Attack History
- 1. Heart Disease History

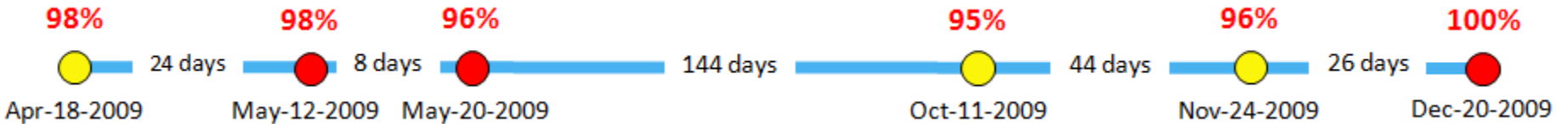


Key Findings

Case Study: CHF Patient X

● Admit / Readmission
● 30-Day Readmission

Patient X was hospitalized 6 times over an 8 month period. The same basic information was available at each encounter and Patient X's readmission prediction score never dropped below 95 (out of possible 100)



Individual Patient Data at Each Encounter (Patient X @ Dec 20, 2009)

Patient X (DSS & Cerner)

High Model Score (100)

Gender: Male

Age: 73

Insurance: Medicaid

Lack of Emotional Support: **Yes**

Sodium Level: Low

Cholesterol Level: High

COPD History: Yes

Heart Disease & Heart Failure History:

Yes

HBP History: Yes

NLP Clinical Documentation

Living Arrangement: Permanent

Assisted Living: No

Smoking History: **Yes**

Smoking Amount: N/A

Alcohol Abuse History: **Yes**

Drug Abuse History: N/A

Ejection Fraction: N/A

Patient Population Monitoring Clinical and Operational Data

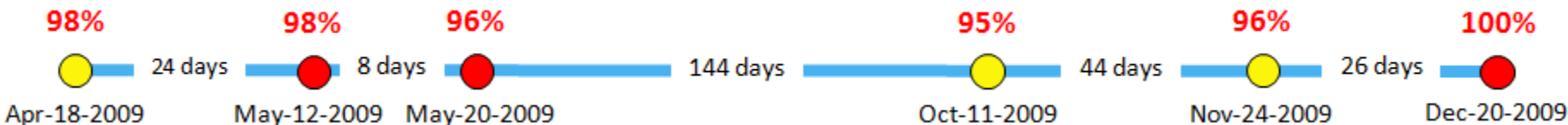


Key Findings

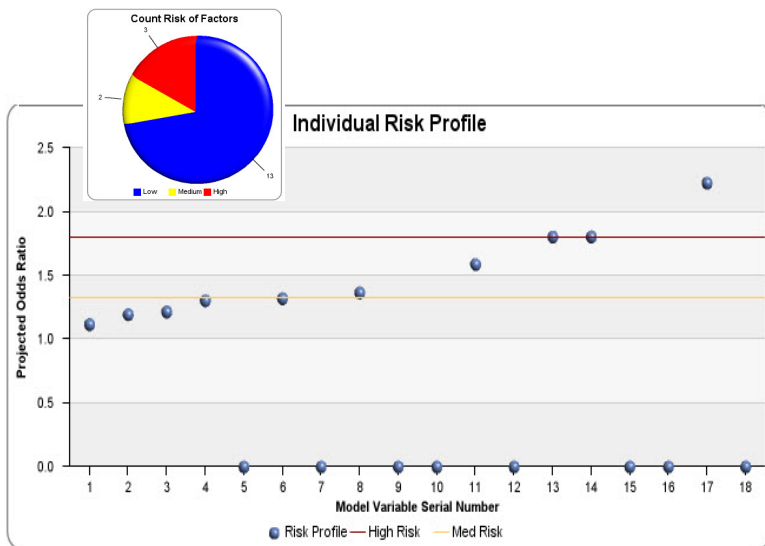
Case Study: CHF Patient X

● Admit / Readmission
● 30-Day Readmission

Patient X was readmitted the 5th time after 26 days with **additional risk factors**. It surfaced that there was of lack of emotional support plus Patient X had taken up smoking again as well as alcohol abuse.



Individual Patient Data at Each Encounter (Patient X @ Dec 20, 2009)



Description of Model Serial Number

18. Jugular Venous Distention Indicator
17. Paid by Medicaid Indicator
16. Immunity Disorder Disease Indicator
15. Cardiac Rehab Admit Diagnosis with CHF Indicator
14. Lack of Emotion Support Indicator
13. Self COPD Moderate Limit Health History Indicator
12. With genitourinary system & Endocrine disorders
11. Heart Failure History
10. High BNP Indicator
9. Low Hemoglobin Indicator
8. Low Sodium Level Indicator
7. Assisted Living from ICA Extract
6. High Cholesterol History
5. Presence of diseases of the blood in diagnosis history
4. High Blood Pressure Health History
3. Self Alcohol/Drug Use Indicator (Cerner + ICA)
2. Heart Attack History
1. Heart Disease History

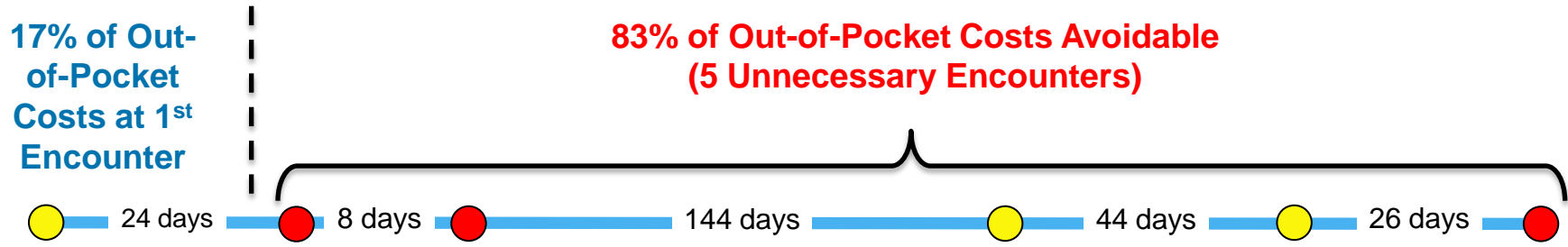
Patient Population



Key Findings

Case Study: CHF Patient X

● Admit / Readmission
● 30-Day Readmission



Summary of Key Readmission Risk Factors for Patient X

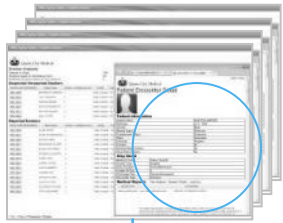
- **Possible Intervention Factors:** High Cholesterol, Low Sodium, Emotional Support, High Blood Pressure
- **Other Factors:** Paid by Medicaid, History: COPD, Heart Disease and Heart Failure
- A number of the top 18 factors were not available from the data at each encounter including the top predictor (Jugular Venous Distention Indicator)

Patient Population Monitoring Clinical and Operational Data



IBM Innovation

IBM Content and Predictive Analytics (ICPA) for Healthcare



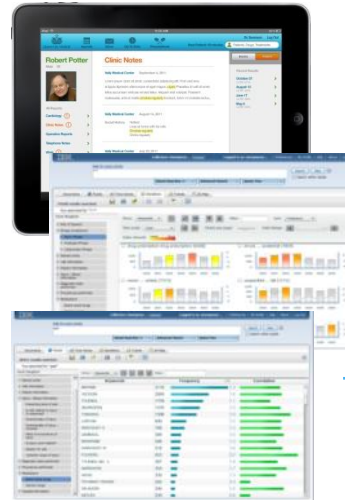
A 42-year old white male presents for a physical. He recently had a right **hemicolecotomy** **invasive grade 2 (of 4) adenocarcinoma** in the **ileocecal valve** was found and excised. At the same time he had an **appendectomy**. The **appendix** showed **no diagnostic abnormality**.

Accurately extract buried medical facts and relationships with **medical annotators**

Patient Age: 42
Gender: Male
Race: White

Procedure **hemicolecotomy**
diagnosis: invasive adenocarcinoma
anatomical site: ileocecal valve
grade: 2 (of 4)

Procedure **appendectomy**
diagnosis: normal
anatomical site: appendix



Analyze compiled information for trends, patterns, deviations, anomalies and relationships in aggregate to reveal new insights with **content analytics**

Model, score and predict the probability of outcomes with **predictive analytics**



Physicians
Other Clinicians
Care Coordinators
Researchers



Executives
Business Analysts
Claims
Fraud



Knowledge Workers



Other Systems and Applications

Make insights accessible and actionable for all clinical and operational knowledge workers (and systems)

Confirm hypotheses or seek alternative ideas from learned knowledge via Watson for Healthcare from the same user interfaces*



IBM P

Sr

* Future capability

© 2012 IBM Corporation

ICPA

Visualizing Results



Cognos dashboard reporting system can help in monitoring the key clinical, operational and financial metrics. More importantly, being able to track down the top priority cases for case management.



1. **Clinical Statistics:** admission count, readmission count and readmission rate
2. **Operational Statistic:** Counts of different length of stay periods
3. **Financial Statistic:** Total direct cost by total admission and by readmission
4. **Mortality:** mortality rate
5. **Average length of stay**
6. **Average direct cost by total admission and by readmission only**
7. **PA Model Score:** Distribution of propensity of readmission

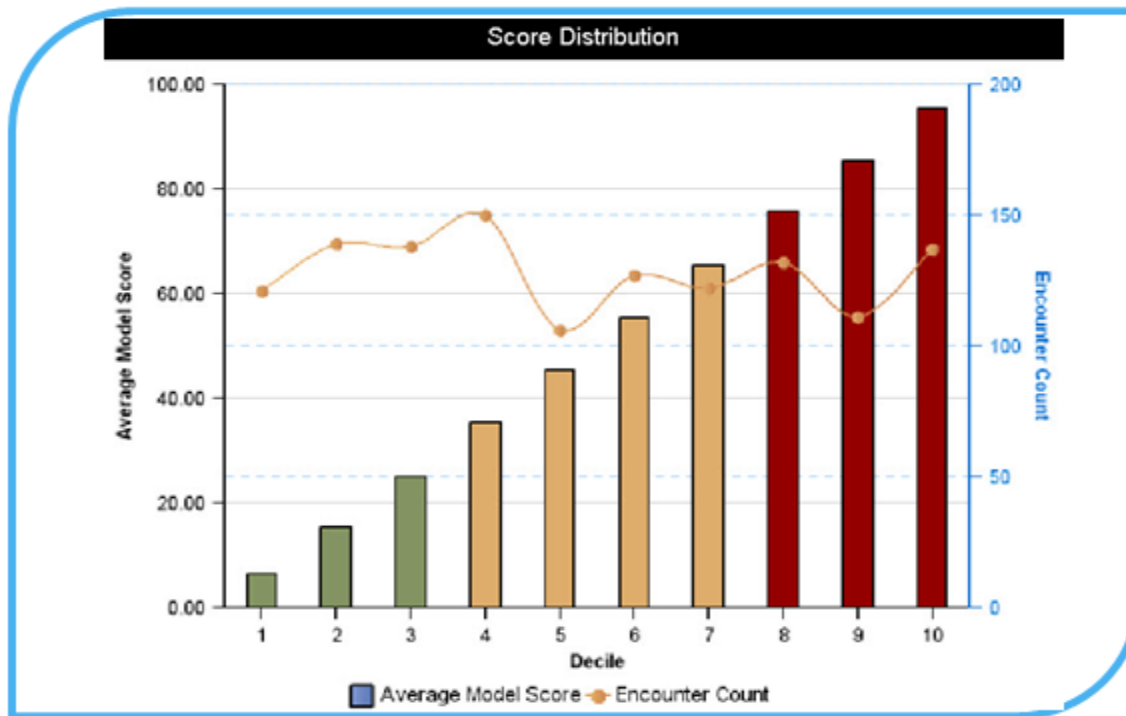
ICPA

Visualizing Results

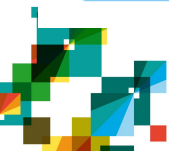


Managing the follow-up cases through Cognos

Each discharged patient is scored by the predictive model to anticipate the propensity of readmission. The pool of patient is divided into 10 groups according to model risk score. The colored bar represents the average model score (0-100) of each group. The higher the model score, the higher the priority of case management.



- The colored line above the colored bar represents the distribution of encounter count in each risk group (colored bar).
- The height of the colored bars represents the average model score of the group. The higher the model score, the higher the propensity of readmission. Case manager can start to focus on the early intervention effort from the high score groups.

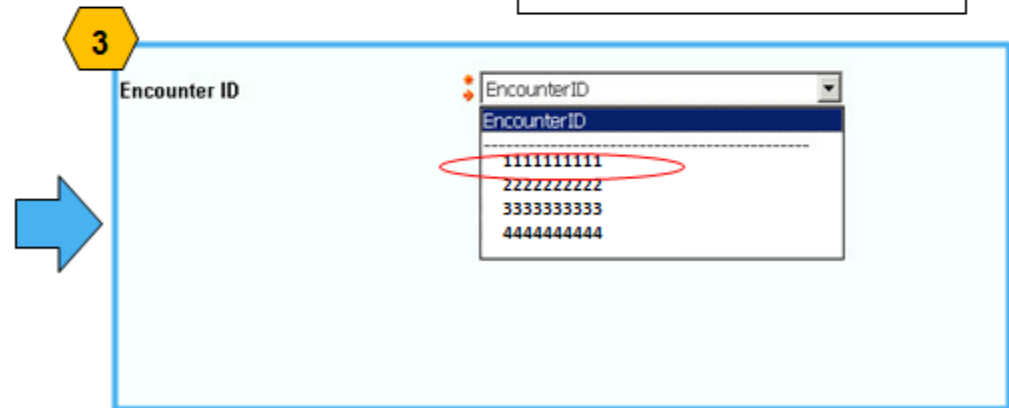
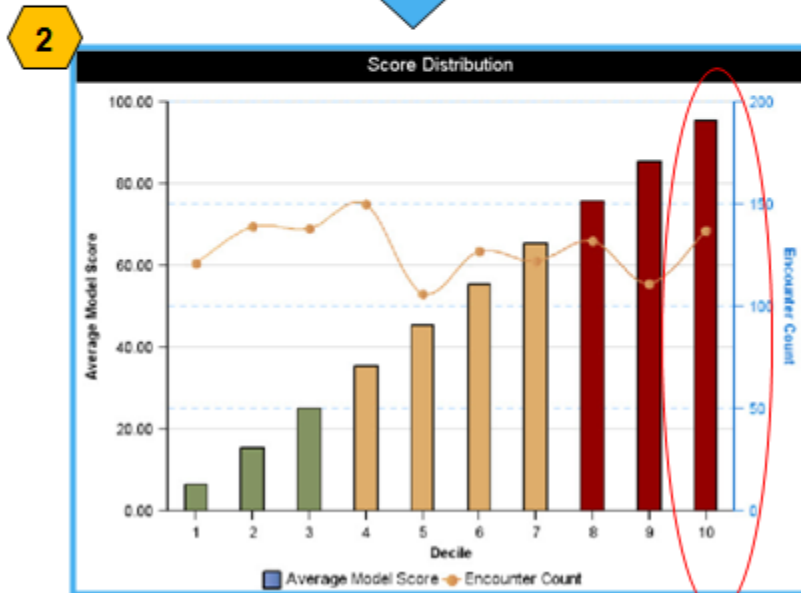


ICPA

Visualizing Results

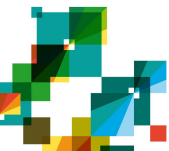


Steps to Navigate through Cognos Dashboard



Steps to navigate the Dashboard

1. Select the date range for targeted focus group
2. Click on colored bar to find out the encounters/patients belong to that group.
3. Select the case to follow up.
4. The individual risk profile dashboard pops up on next page.

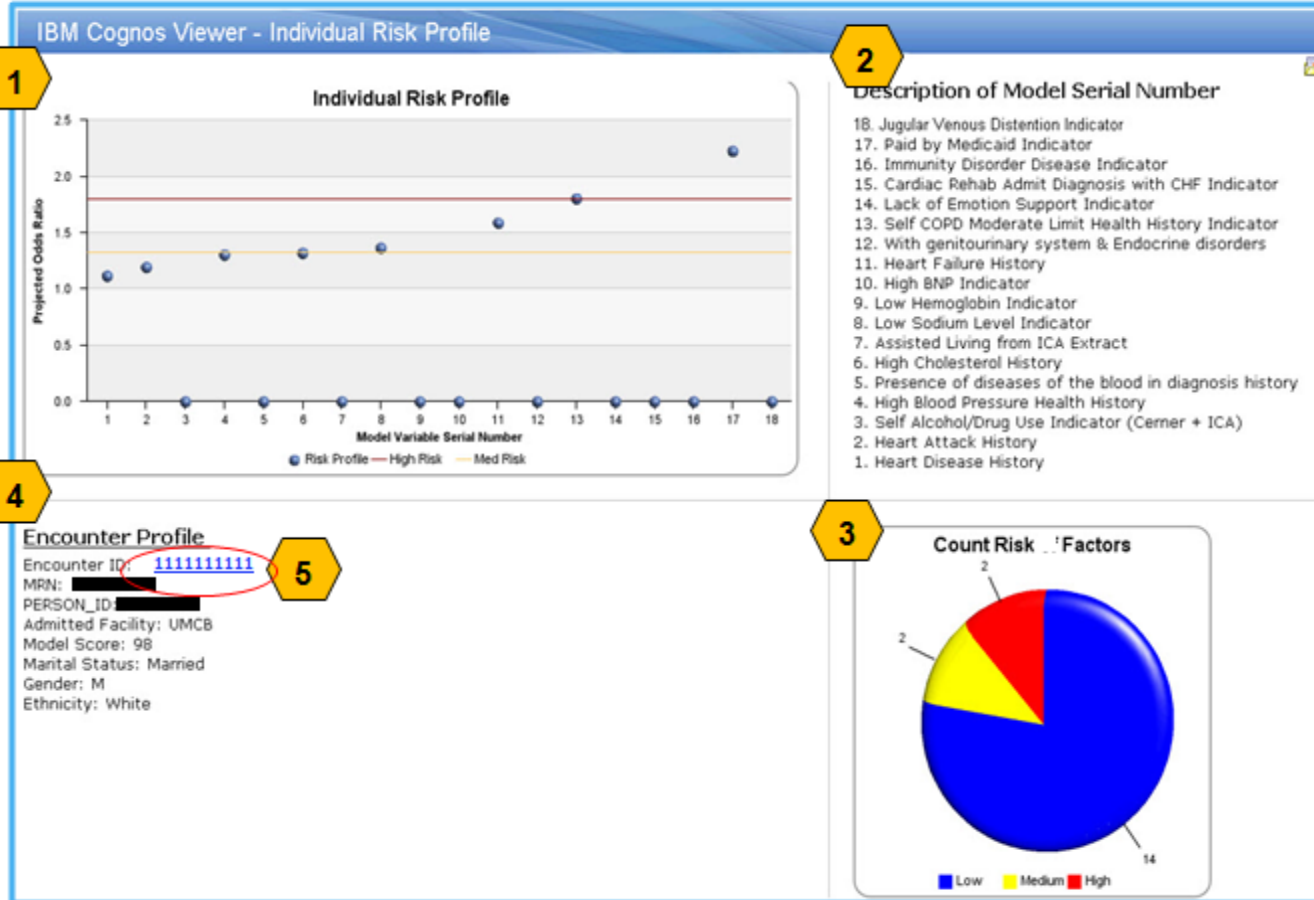


ICPA

Visualizing Results



Components of Individual Risk Profile Dashboard



- 1. Individual Risk Profile:** it displays the risk factors of patient that are flagged by predictive model.
 - i. Red line is the reference line for high risk factors.
 - ii. Orange line is the reference line for medium risk factors.
- 2. Description of model variable serial number** on x-axis of chart on (1)
- 3. Pie chart of count of risk factors:** gives quick overview of number of high/medium/low risk factors to follow up with.
- 4. Encounter Profile:** provides basic profile of the encounter for case manager to follow up.
- 5. Hyperlink to patient's longitudinal record**



ICPA

Visualizing Results

Components of Individual Risk Profile Dashboard

Go to Help

Available links:

Name	Target
Medical Cost	Public Folders > CHF Reporting > Reports > Medical Cost by EncounterID
Clinical Events	Public Folders > CHF Reporting > Reports > Clinical Event by EncounterID

[View passed source values](#)



IBM Cognos Viewer - Medical Cost by EncounterID

Seton

Medical Cost for Encounter ID: 1111111111

Encounter ID	Sum of Charges	Sum of Direct Paved Cost	Sum of Direct Variable Cost	Total Direct Cost	Sum of Indirect Paved Cost	Sum of Indirect Variable Cost	Total Indirect Cost	Total Direct Medical Cost	Total Indirect Cost
5016882676	30,292.48	4,320.92777	4,128.72916	8,449.65693	1,862.621373	921.881441	1	10,312.278303	921.881441

Once clicked on the hyperlink of encounter, it will lead to options of viewing detail medical cost and clinical information.

1. Screen shot of Details of medical cost Information
2. Screen shot of details of clinical information (including NLP results)

IBM Cognos Viewer - Clinical Event by EncounterID

Seton

Clinical Event Information for Encounter ID: 5016882676

Clinical Events:

Encounter ID	MRN	Clinical Event Key	Clinical Event Date & Time	Units	Result	ICD9 Code & Text	Encounter Number	Encounter Type Class	Person ID	Person Location Name (SAR)	Person Location Facility (SAR)	Person Location Name (SAR)	ICD9_Stroke_Percent	ICD9_Stroke_Amount	ICD9_PhaseCode	ICD9_Anomalies	ICD9_Jugites	ICD9_StrokeHistory	ICD9_FactorID
5016882676	0219830	Cerebral	07	mg/dL	Auto	04102009 13074603	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	Brackeledge	70-89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.000000
5016882676	0219830	Cholesterol	120	mg/dL	Auto	04102009 13074603	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	Brackeledge	70-89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.000000
5016882676	0219830	Hgb	15.8	g/dL	Auto	04102009 13074603	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	Brackeledge	70-89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.000000
5016882676	0219830	Sodium Level	134	mmol/L	Auto	04102009 13074603	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	Brackeledge	70-89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.000000
5016882676	0219830	Cardiacmarker	WGL Enzym	Auto	04102009 13074603	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	Brackeledge	70-89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.000000
5016882676	0219830	Cardiacmarker	Revised of Sodium	Auto	04102009 13074603	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	Brackeledge	70-89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.000000
5016882676	0219830	Cardiacmarker	Shortness of breath/dyspnea breathing with activity	Auto	04102009 13074603	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	Brackeledge	70-89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.000000
5016882676	0219830	Diastolic Blood Pressure	104	mmHg	Auto	04102009 13074603	1346028	02-09	1346028	02-09	Brackeledge	70-89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.000000



Why IBM Content and Predictive Analytics?



IBM Content and Predictive Analytics for Healthcare

A synergistic solution to IBM Watson

- Uniquely applying multiple analytics services to derive and act on new insights in ways not previously possible
- The first “Ready for Watson” solution ... designed to complement and leverage IBM Watson



IBM is helping to transform healthcare

Revealing insights in the high impact overlap between clinical and operational – enabling low cost accountable care

- Enhanced patient care and optimized outcomes
- Improved patient satisfaction and lower costs



IBM Innovation Continues

ICPA for Healthcare and IBM Watson for Healthcare



Evidence Based Learned Knowledge



*Books, clinical guidelines,
web resources, journals
and other healthcare
authoritative resources*

IBM Content and Predictive Analytics for Healthcare

*Past, present and future
analysis compliments
Watson – with focus on
customer data for **clinical**
and **operational** outcomes*



IBM Watson for Healthcare



*Leverage learned knowledge
with QA-style interactions for
clinical applications such as
diagnosis*

WellPoint and IBM Announce Agreement to Put Watson to Work in Health Care

*"... clinical best practices to help a
physician advance a diagnosis and
guide a course of treatment"*



Ready for Watson

IBM Innovation Continues

IBM Care Management



ICM Care Management extends **IBM Case Manager** with a patient-centric care management platform that empowers Care Coordinators



Healthcare Operations

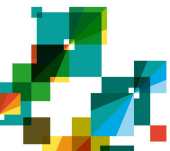
- Patient Intake
- Patient Release
- Care Planning
- Patient Population Analysis
- Audits/Forensic Accounting
- Administrative Task Efficiency
- Collaborative co-ordination from release to prescription management to care plan
- Mobile Care Management access

Healthcare Imperatives

- Decrease the medical and administrative cost of patient care
- Enable care managers to focus on critical clinical tasks
- Improve care management quality by fostering guideline compliance
- Improve quality of patient care by improving clinical outcomes
- Improve member satisfaction thru a personalized care experience
- Provide a secure collaborative communications platform for the exchange of health information
- Reduce the number of avoidable hospital readmissions

Required Capabilities

- Case Aggregation
- Team Collaboration
- Care Plan Management
- Medical Text Analytics
- Care Plan Business rules
- Care Plan/Population Analytics
- Solution development and deployment
- Risk/Compliance
- Interoperability



IBM Innovation Continues

IBM Care Delivery Analytics: Built on ICPA



IBM ICDAPortal R&D Edition

Case ID: 1323463655242-2110799675 Last Updated: 08-Oct-11
Patient Name: Murray Hill Doc Sr, H Sta Status: Open

Patient Record Congestive Heart Failure Risk Physician Outcome Utilization

Risk Assessment

Risk Score 0.94276094

Framingham Criteria Evolution for Similar Patients

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Rales, AnkleEdima, Dyspnea, Tachycardia, Pulmon, S3 Gallop, PulmonaryEdima

Find: Next Previous Highlight all Match case

Done

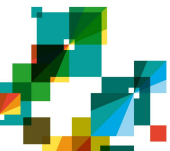


Next steps

Find out more about IBM Content and Predictive Analytics for Healthcare

<http://www-01.ibm.com/software/ecm/content-analytics/predictive/healthcare.html>

<http://www-01.ibm.com/software/ecm/patient-care/>



IBM Performance 2012

Smarter Analytics. Smarter Outcomes.



Thank You....

