



PRECISION CRITICAL CARE

HOW DATA CAN HELP US FIND THE ZEBRA IN A HERD OF HORSES

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KHSC/QUEEN'S INNOVATION WORKSHOP
FEB 3, 2020



“When you hear hoofbeats,
think of horses not zebras.”

—Dr. Theodore Woodward

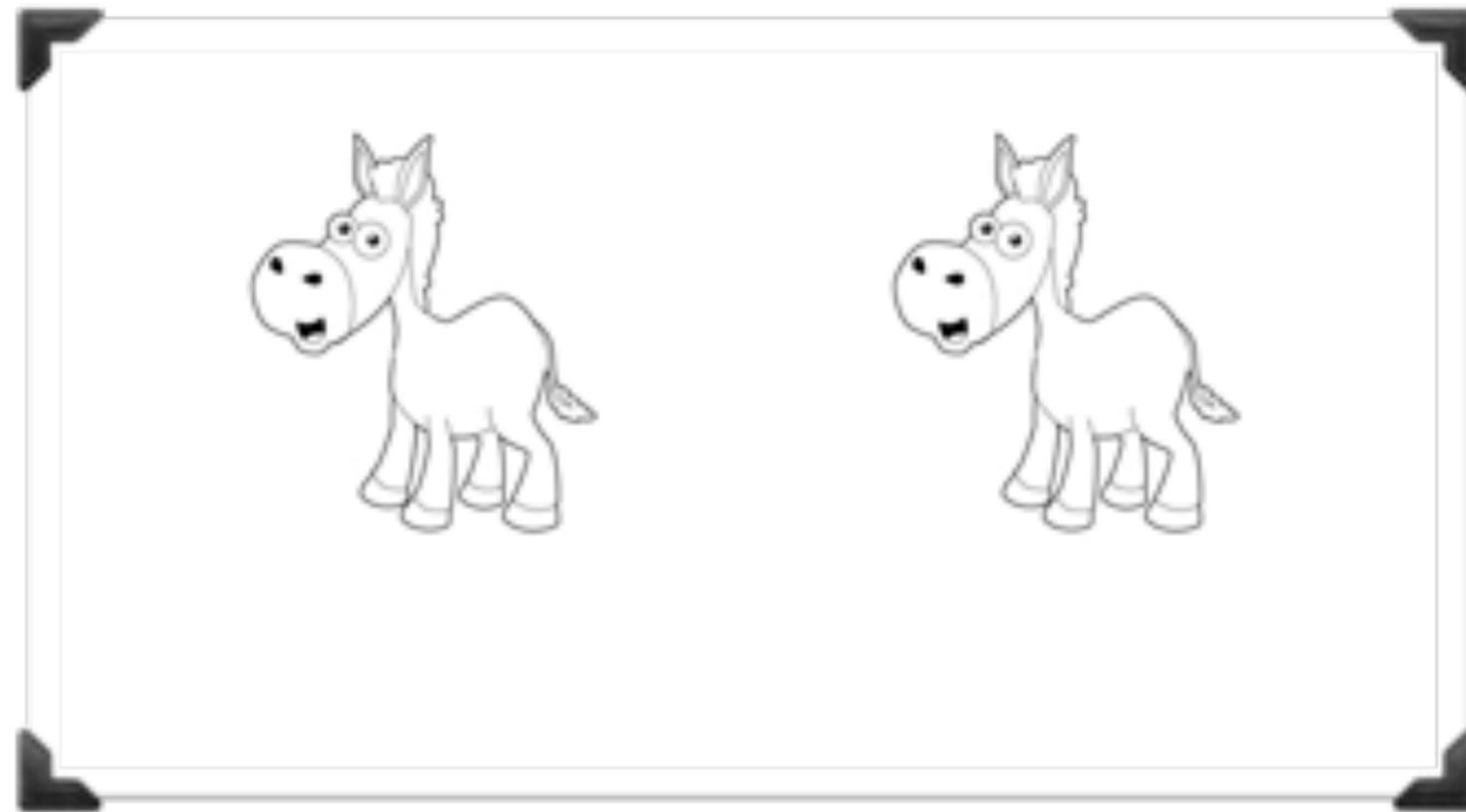
We Are All Zebras:
How Rare Disease Is Shaping the Future of Healthcare

“When you hear hoofbeats, think of horses, not zebras,” Dr. Woodward told his medical interns in the 1940s to teach them the art of diagnosis. **That was then. This is now. Now there’s precision medicine,** a revolution in healthcare based on the rare disease model. Precision medicine sees the zebra in all of us and focuses not on what makes you part of the herd, but what makes you unique.

A stylized illustration of a zebra in profile, facing right. The zebra's body is covered in stripes of various colors, including blue, green, yellow, orange, and purple, in addition to the traditional black and white stripes. The legs are also striped in black and white.

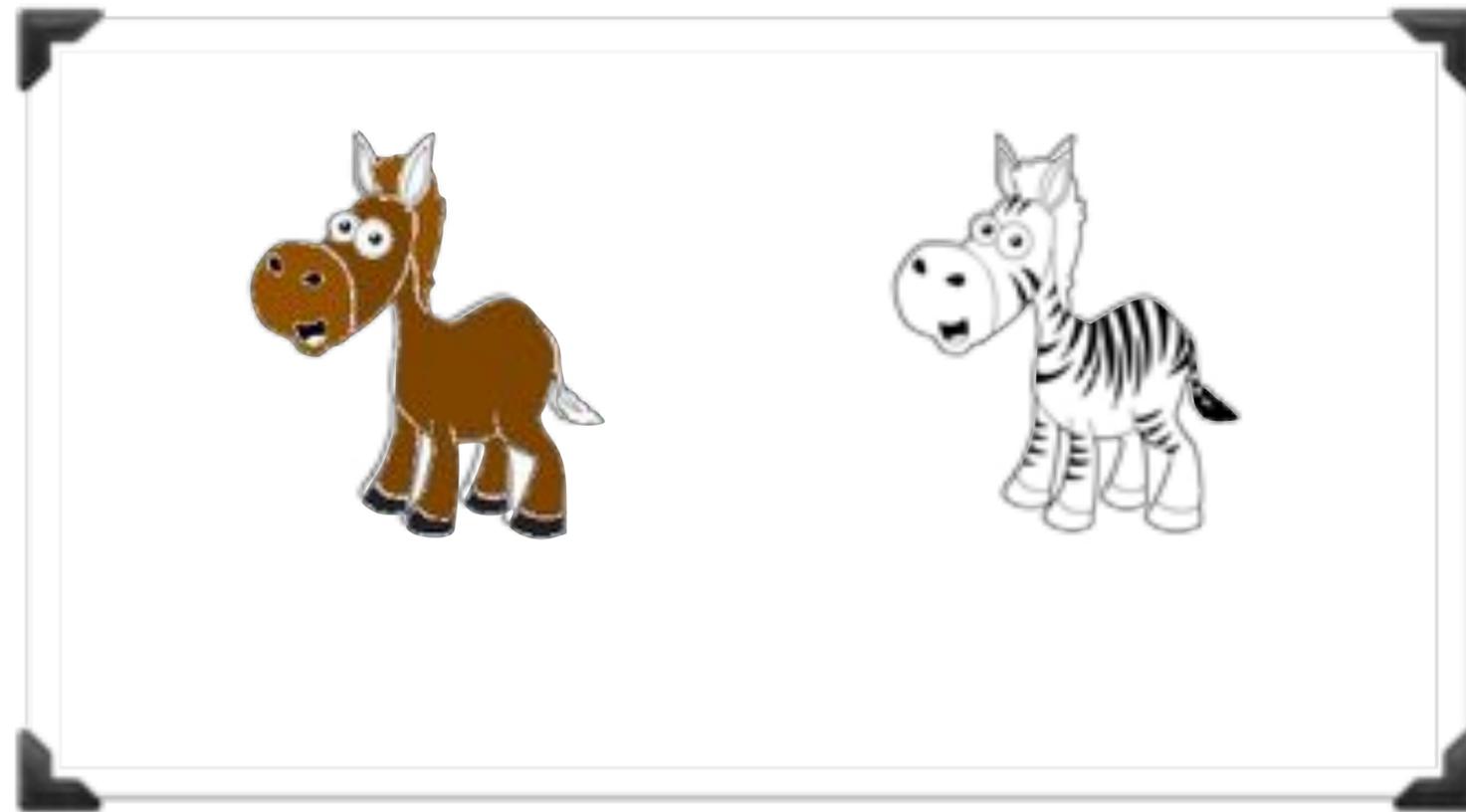
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DATA TO ENABLE DISTINCTIONS



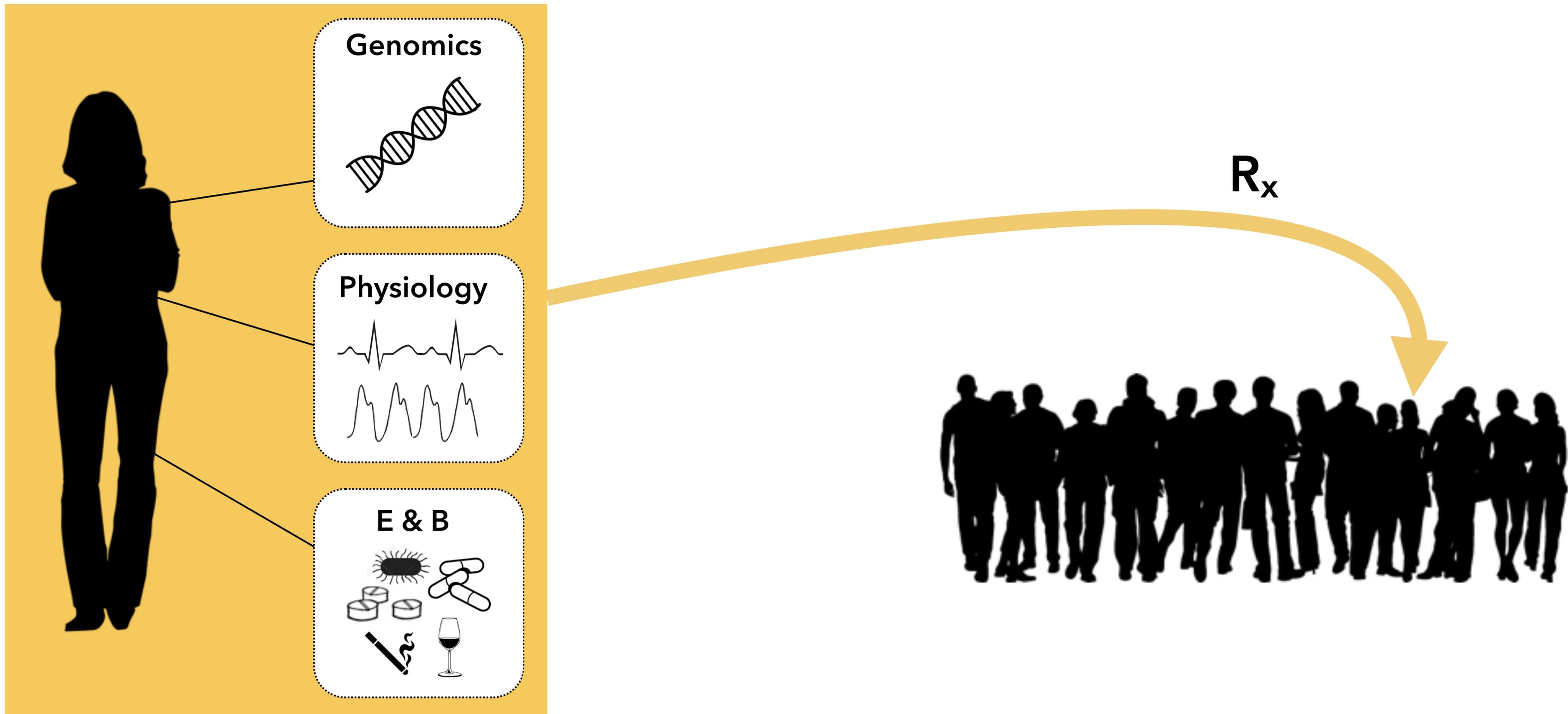
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DATA TO ENABLE DISTINCTIONS

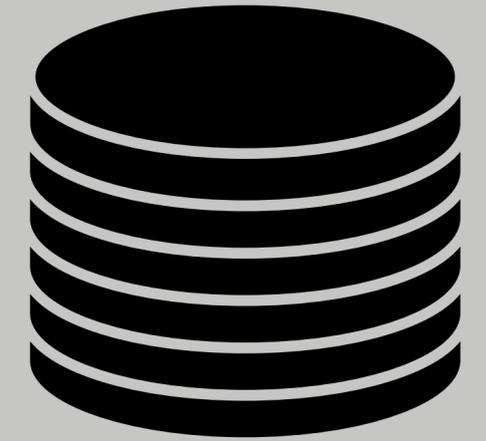


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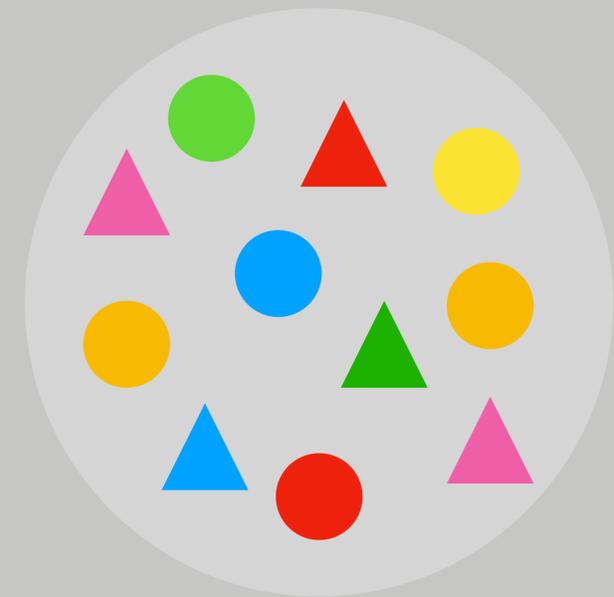
DATA TO ENABLE PRECISION



THE ICU IS A PROVING GROUND FOR PRECISION MEDICINE



Lots of data



Lots of heterogeneity

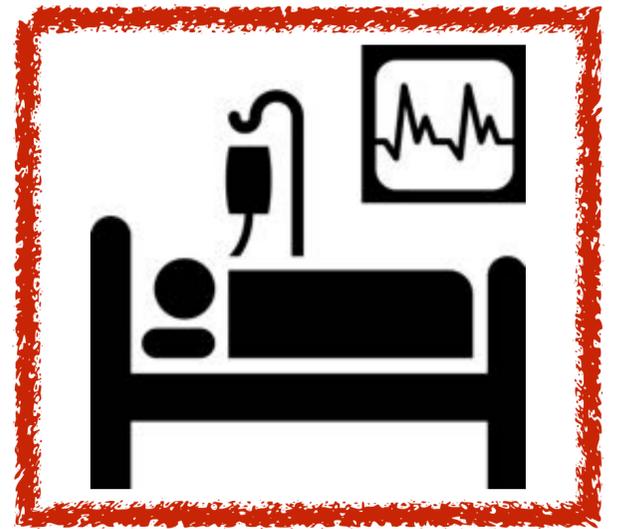
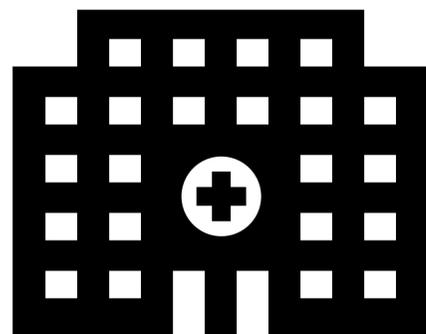
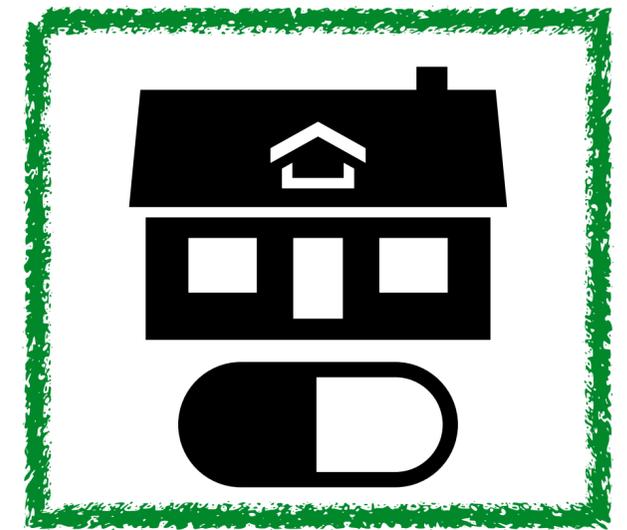
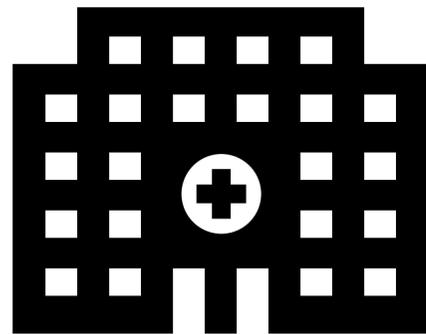




Critical illness is defined by syndromes

...and syndromes are heterogeneous

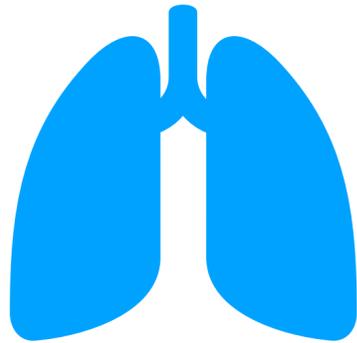
Critical illness is defined by syndromes



Critical illness is defined by syndromes



SEPSIS = infection + life-threatening organ dysfunction
(and is implicated in 1 out of 5 deaths worldwide)



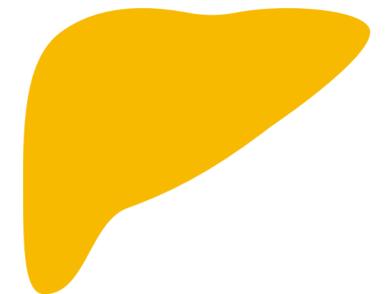
Lung



Brain



Heart

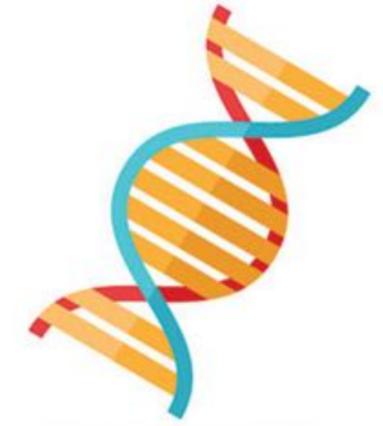


Liver

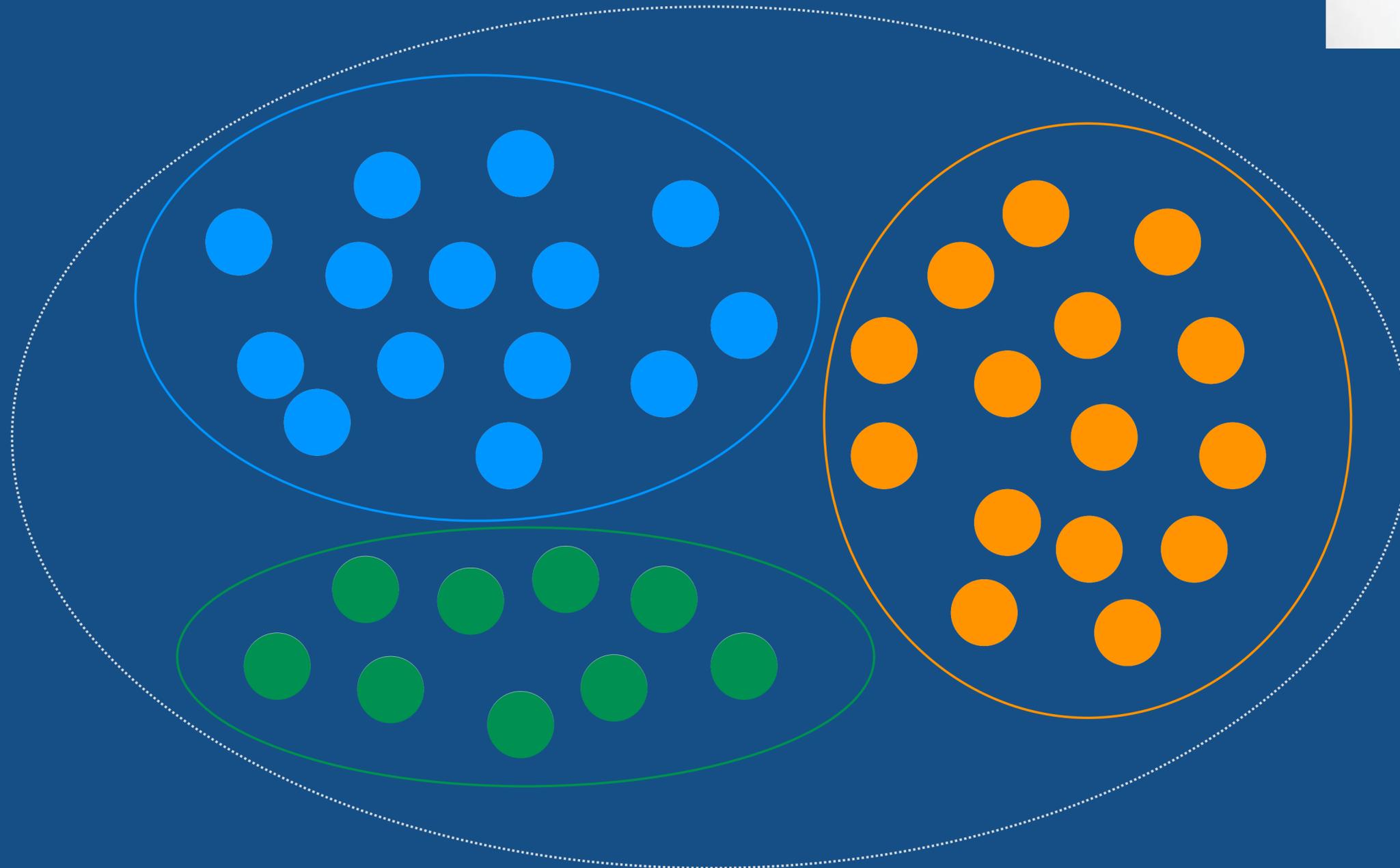
Machine learning & sepsis

Where are we now?

Sepsis subtypes



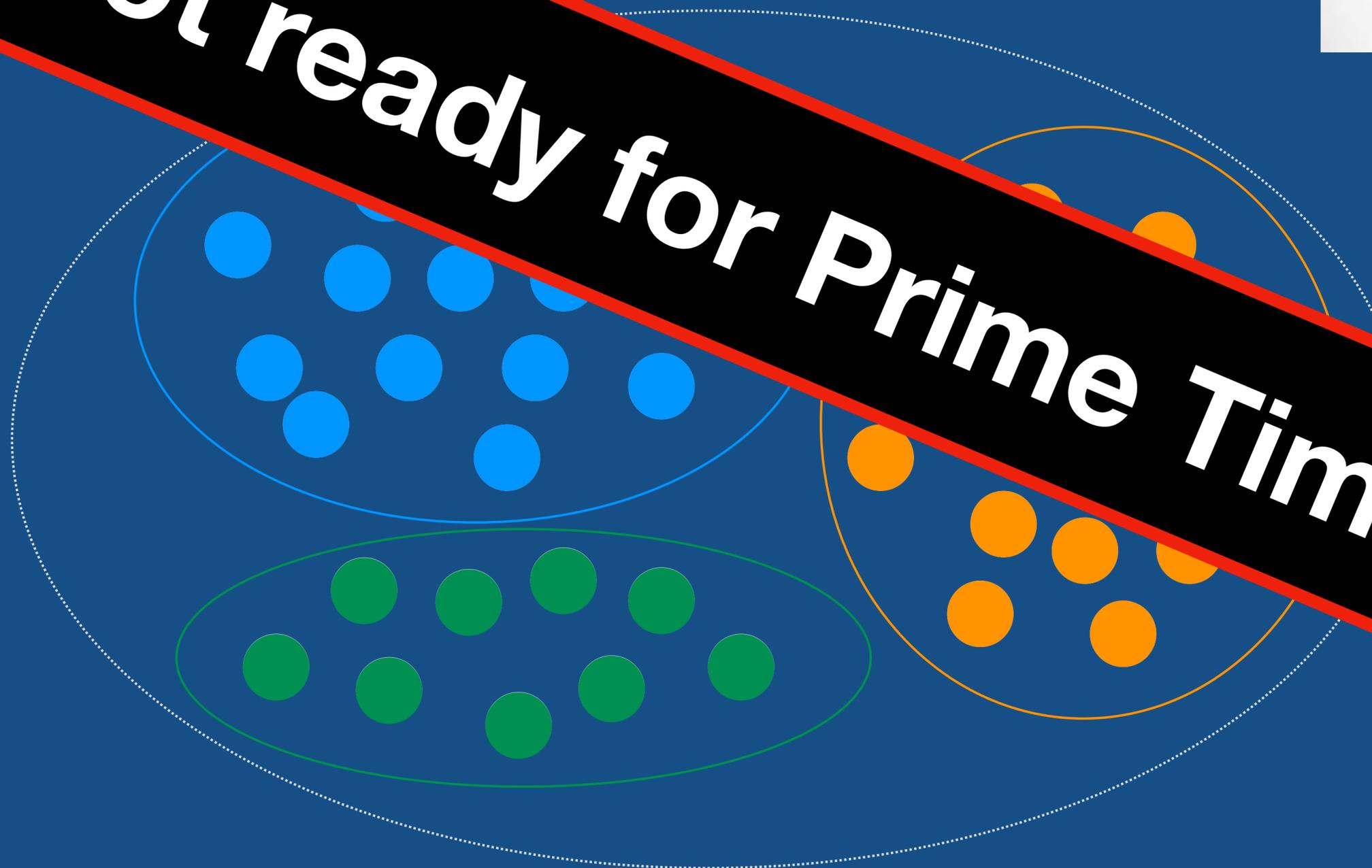
Gene expression data



Sepsis subtypes



Not ready for Prime Time



Predicting sepsis onset

A Machine Learning Algorithm to Predict Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock: Development, Implementation, and Impact on Clinical Practice*

Heather M. Giannini, MD¹; Jennifer C. Ginestra, MD¹; Corey Chivers, PhD²; Michael Draugelis, BS²; Asaf Hanish, MPH²; William D. Schweickert, MD^{2,3}; Barry D. Fuchs, MD, MS^{2,3}; Laurie Meadows, RN, CCRN⁴; Michael Lynch, RN, CEN⁴; Patrick J. Donnelly, RN, MS, CCRN⁵; Kimberly Pavan, MSN, CRNP⁶; Neil O. Fishman, MD²; C. William Hanson, MD, III²; Craig A. Umscheid, MD, MSCE^{2,7,8}

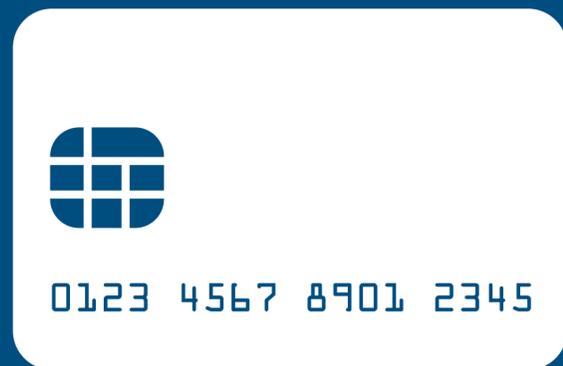
Predicting sepsis onset

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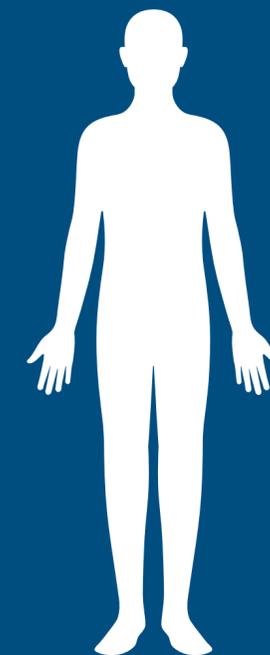
Challenges



“regular” big data

≠

“medical” big data



Where are we at Queen's? / KHSC

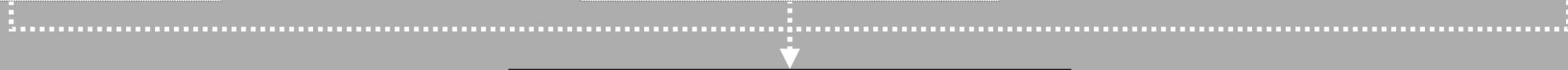
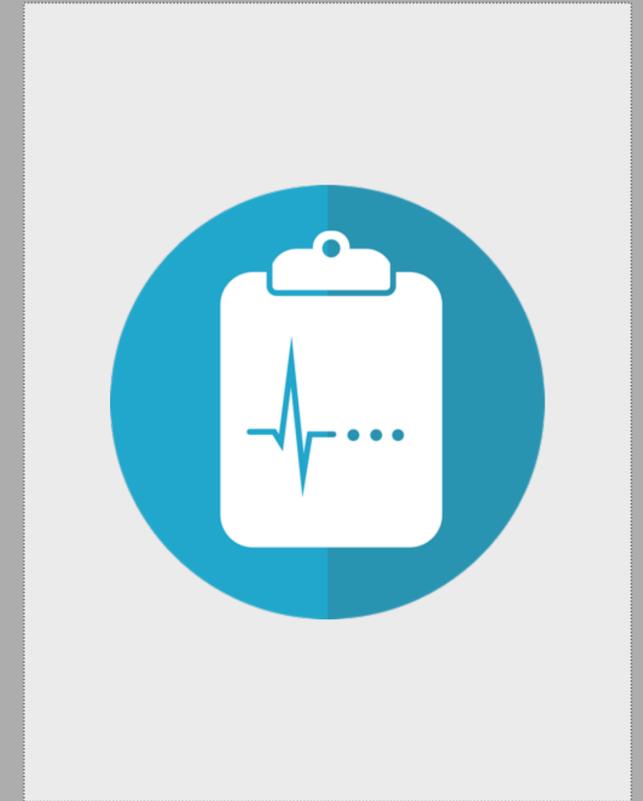
Genomics



Waveforms



EMR





These data have tremendous potential to generate novel hypotheses.

Progress to date

- Every heartbeat from every patient, in every bed**
- HDF5-based data standard**
- Fast query system**
- 30 TB of high-frequency data**



What we need

1



People!

2



Computing resources (storage, GPUs for *deep learning*)

KHSC vs CAC

3



EMR data (for clinical context)

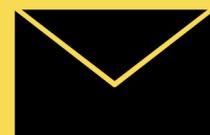
4



Support from IT, Decision Support, Clinical Engineering



QUESTIONS & COMMENTS



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