USING SOFTWARE ENGINEERING TO HELP REDUCE MEDICAL ERRORS

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How did I get here?

- BA, mathematics, University of Rochester
- Programmer, U of R Medical School
- PhD, CS, University of Colorado Boulder
- Faculty, University of Massachusetts Amherst



Research Focus

- Most of my career has focused on Software Engineering Research
 - How to make software systems more reliable
 - Automated testing techniques
 - Automated reasoning techniques
 - Better approaches for representing requirements
 - How to better support developers
 - Object management
 - Software architecture



Software Engineering

- A wonderful, rich area for research
- Systems are always getting more complex
 - Sequential to distributed
 - Internet-based to cloud-based, client-server
- Safety and security concerns are increasing

But one day...







Medical Errors

A crisis in healthcare!



Could techniques developed for analyzing software systems be effectively applied to medical procedures to reduce errors and improve outcomes?



Question

Leading causes of death in the US?

Heart disease ~611,000

– Cancer ~584,000

– Medical Errors ~440,000

— Accidents ~130,000



What this means?

If 3 B747 airplanes crashed everyday, for an entire year, it would be equivalent to the number of deaths due to medical errors a year



Medical Procedures

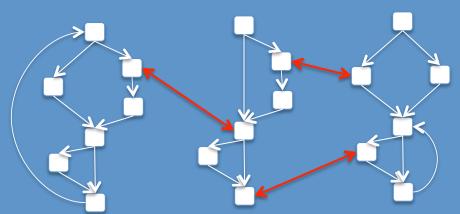
- 2009 National Research Council Report
 - "persistent problems do not reflect incompetence on the part of health care professionals - rather, they are a consequence of the inherent intellectual complexity of health care taken as a whole and
 - a medical care environment that has not been adequately structured to help clinicians avoid mistakes or to systematically improve their decision making and practice."





Medical Procedures Are Complex, Distributed Systems

- Human-Intensive Systems that involve coordination among software applications, hardware devices, and human performers
 - Humans are central decision makers, but
 - Humans may be exhausted or distracted and may make mistakes

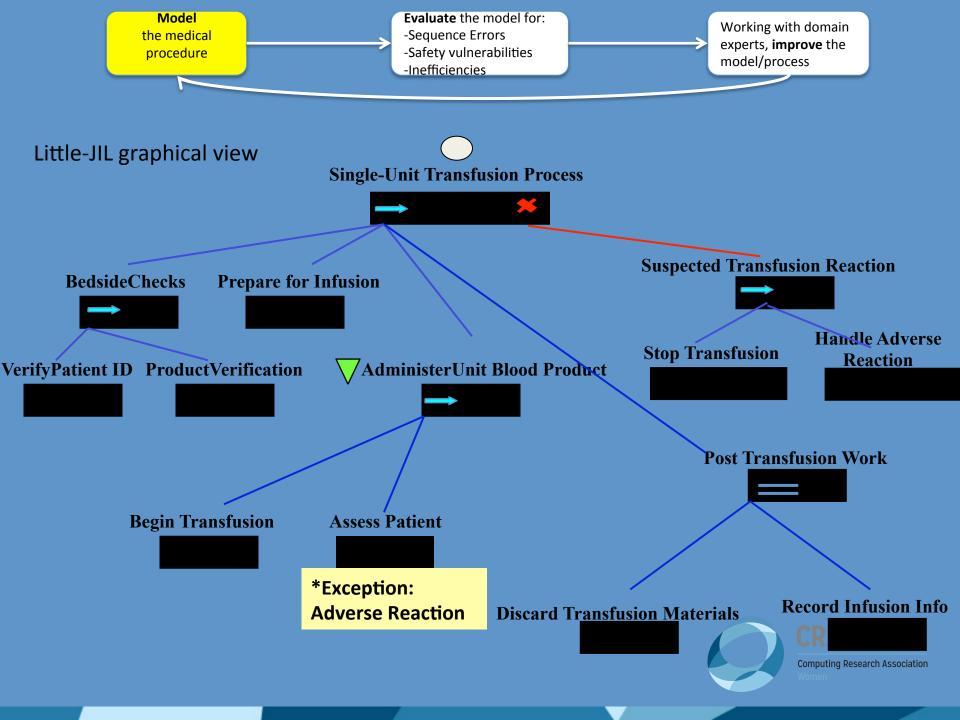


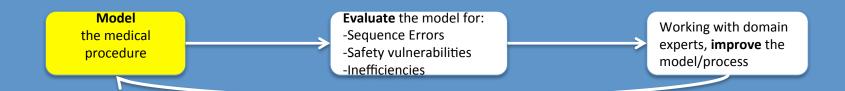


Our approach

Model the medical procedure Evaluate the model for: -Sequence Errors -Safety vulnerabilities -Inefficiencies Working with domain experts, improve the model/process







Textual hyperlinked view

Perform Blood Specimen Obtaining Process

The following agent may be involved in this (sub)process: nurse

The following may be utilized in this step: *specimen-container, label, agent: ma/nurse, specimen-collection-equipment*.

To "perform Blood Specimen Obtaining process", the following need to be done in the listed order:

determine the need for blood test

order test(s)

recognize some tests have been ordered

collect labels

gather equipment for specimen collection

walk to patient

verify the correct patient to get specimen

obtain and label specimen

send blood specimen to lab

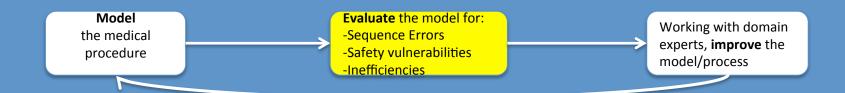
E If *Info Not Match*, report this error.

E If *Patient Has Multiple ID Bands*, report this error.

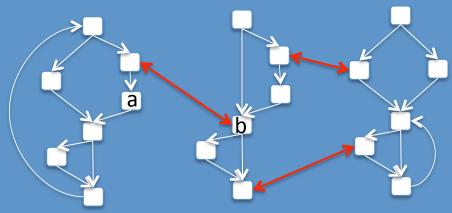
E If *Info Not Found*, report this error.

E If *Patient Has No ID Band*, report this error.





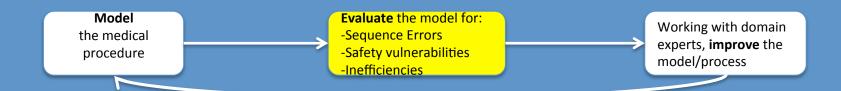
Sequence errors



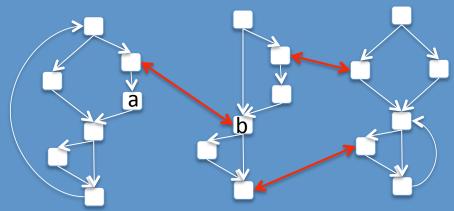
Can event a happen before event b?

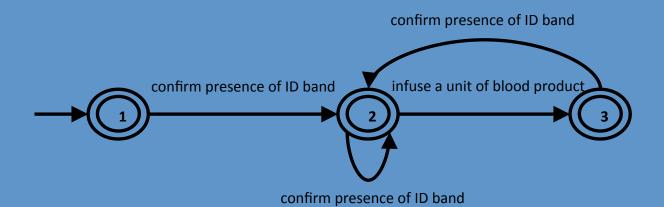
Use model checking techniques to verify if the property holds or provide counter example traces



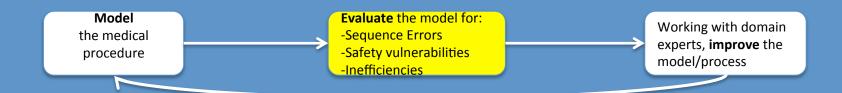


Sequence errors: representing properties

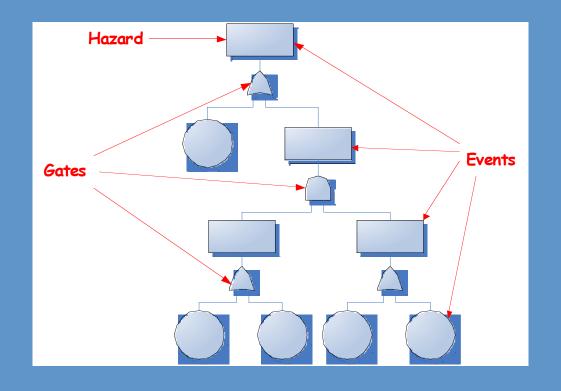




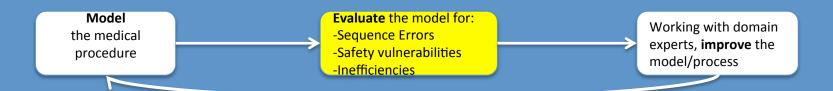




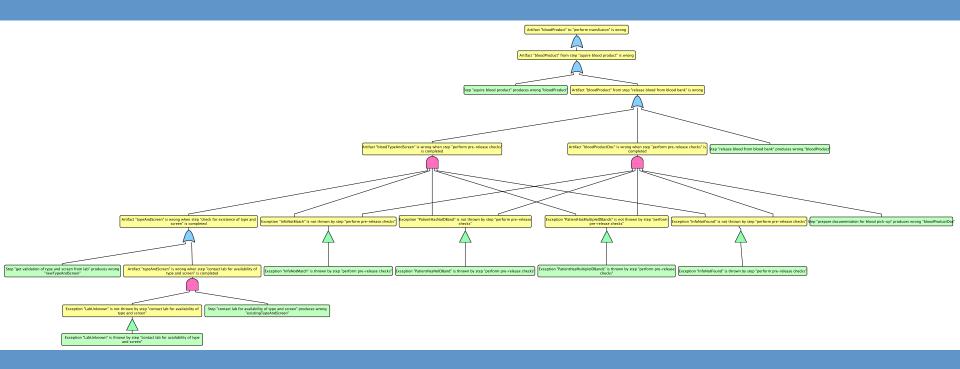
Safety Vulnerabilities: Fault Tree Analysis





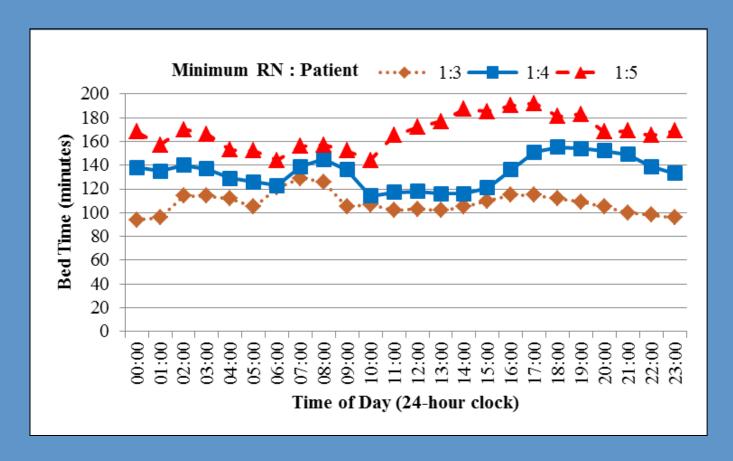


Safety Vulnerabilities: Fault Tree Analysis





Efficiencies: Discrete Event Simulation





Results

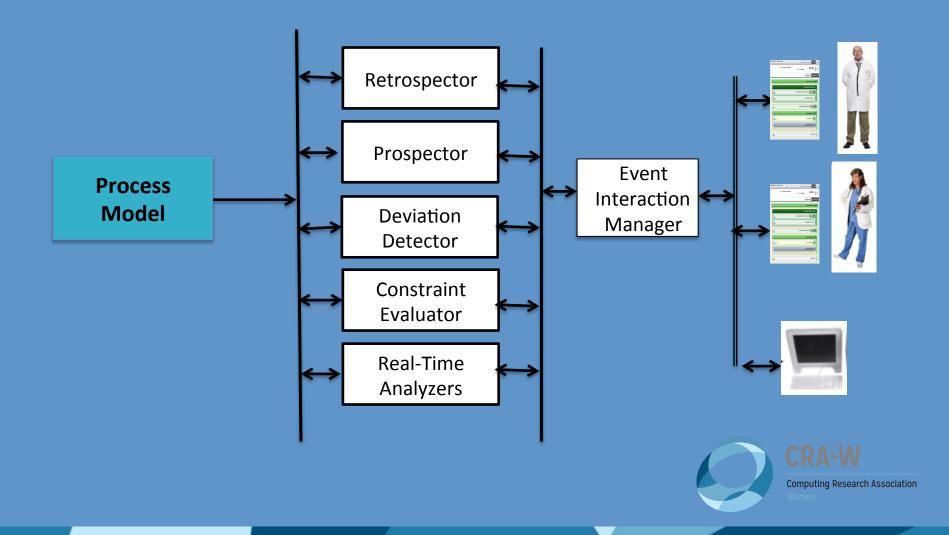
- Mostly found problems in our models and properties
- BUT, after those problems are removed, found important errors in the processes
 - Single points of failure
 - Deadlocks
 - Use of stale data
 - Etc.
- Case studies: Blood transfusion, Emergency room flow, Cardiac surgery, Chemotherapy

(saw a 70% reduction in errors that reached patients)



Dynamic Guidance and Analysis

• Using the validated models to provide context sensitive, dynamic guidance and feedback



Nurse: Jane Doe



Geary, Margaret

Gender: female

HR 78

SYS / DIAS 116 / 80

Birthdate: 07-03-1926

TEMP 37.0 C

SpO2% 95

Age: 89

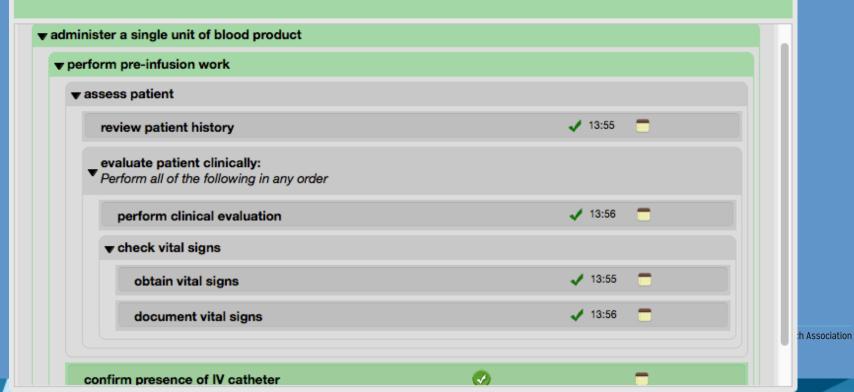
MRN: 12345678

Room: 204

ADMINISTER A SINGLE UNIT OF BLOOD PRODUCT In progress

General Notes







Geary, Margaret

Gender: female

Birthdate: 07-03-1926

Age: 89

MRN: 12345678

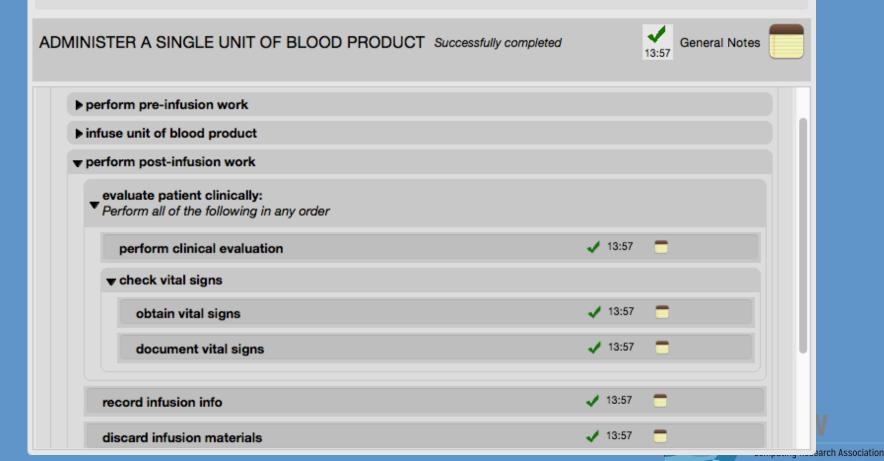
Room: 204

HR 78

SYS / DIAS 121 / 80

TEMP 37.2 C

SpO2% 95













Administer A Single Unit Of Blood Product Last updated: Mon Mar 21 13:57:59 EDT 2016; Created: Mon Mar 21 13:54:38 EDT 2016

Client Name: John Doe			MRN#: 12345678	
Activity	Date	Time	Clinician	Comments
review patient history	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:55:29	Jane Smith	
obtain vital signs	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:55:53	Jane Smith	
document vital signs	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:56:21	Jane Smith	
perform clinical evaluation	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:56:23	Jane Smith	
confirm presence of IV catheter	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:02	Jane Smith	
gather infusion materials	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:05	Jane Smith	
verify patient ID to ID band	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:20	Jane Smith	
verify blood product information	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:23	Jane Smith	
begin infusion of blood product	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:30	Jane Smith	
perform clinical evaluation	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:33	Jane Smith	
obtain vital signs	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:34	Jane Smith	
document vital signs	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:35	Jane Smith	
perform clinical evaluation	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:39	Jane Smith	
obtain vital signs	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:40	Jane Smith	
document vital signs	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:43	Jane Smith	
perform clinical evaluation	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:50	Jane Smith	
obtain vital signs	Mon Mar 21, 2016	13:57:51	Jane Smith	

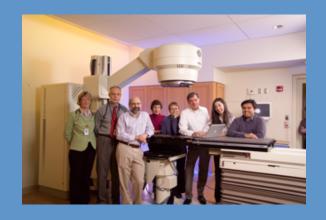


nputing Research Association

Many Contributors







George Avrunin



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Stefan Christov



Rachel Cobleigh



Heather Conboy



Huong Phan



Seung Yoeb Shin



M.S. Raunak

MENTORS: WHY DO WE NEED THEM AND HOW DO WE FIND THEM?

CRA-W Virtual Undergraduate Town Hall



A MENTOR?

Homer: "wise and trusted counselor"

A Mentor = someone who takes a special interest in helping another person develop into a successful professional.

Mentoring = professional + personal relationship



Research on Mentoring

Research shows that those who are mentored achieve greater career advancement and higher work satisfaction than those who are not mentored.



Why do I need mentors? Benefits of being Mentored

- + Knowledge of your discipline's expectations
- + Solid foundation of skills and knowledge in your discipline
- + Self confidence
- + Independent problem solving skills
- + A good start on a professional reputation
- + Access to a professional network



A Good mentor provides:

- advice on courses, career, personal challenges
- Contacts/connections for networking,
- information
- letters of reference,
- Encouragement
- Opportunities (advocates)
- Coaching
- Help: how to use your strengths;
- overcome your weaknesses
- A role model
- A listening ear
- Powerful/probing questions
- ALL possibilities, w/o judgment





How to Find Mentors Look Everywhere

- -In your department at your institution
- -Outside your department at your institution
- -In your field outside your institution (e.g., at an internship)
- Outside your field outside your institution



You, the Mentee, have responsibilities too

Attention: SHOW UP with an open mind and respect

Advice: LISTEN + FOLLOW as appropriate

Information: LISTEN, LEARN, and USE

Encouragement: LISTEN + SAVOR

Opportunities: EXPLOIT



You too can be a Mentor... Benefits of being a Mentor

- + Facilitate another's accomplishments: parenthood
- + Increase confidence
- + Strengthen your own network
- + Give back

