SNOMED CT



Application to eHRs

Where do you find SNOMED CT?

- May be the backbone of your eHR system
- May be part of a cross mapping table from legacy data
- May have components integrated into a knowledge engine (weighted concepts, CDS)
- May be integrated with other code sets
- May be totally off-line (value sets, quality measures)
- May be part of drop-down menus or search terms

.... Varies with type of implementation

Front-end versus Back-end

Differences in opinion

..some want SNOMED CT "preferred terms" for interface

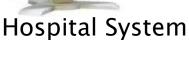
...others want to use terms they prefer in their practice (customized by locale, use of templates, etc.)

May vary by country (lot of nuances with language/translation)



XXX123 myocardial infarct

SNOMED CT enables the integration of clinical data from disparate systems







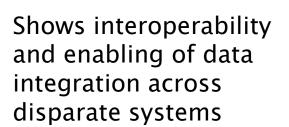
22298006 myocardial infarction (disorder)

SNOMED CT

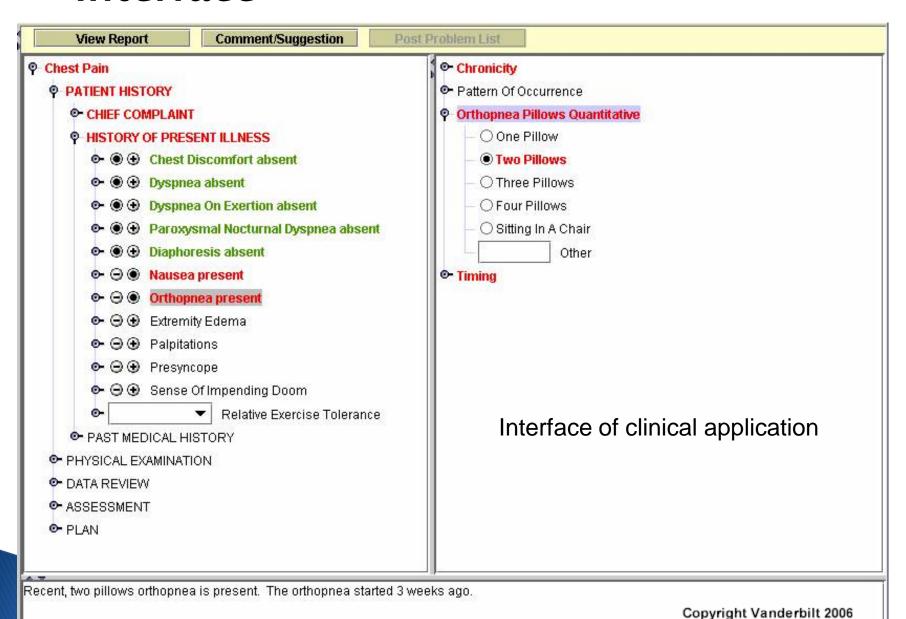
Doctor's Office



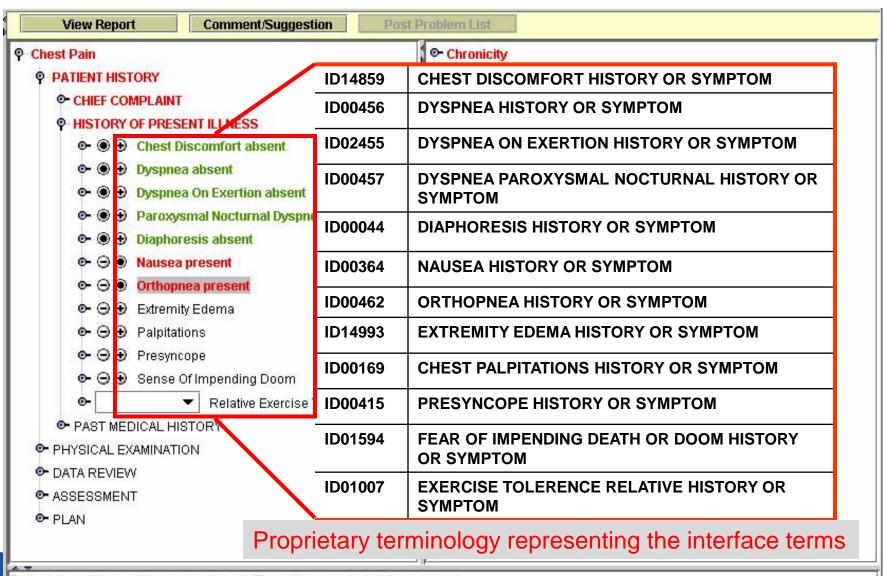




Interface



Interface



Recent, two pillows orthopnea is present. The orthopnea started 3 weeks ago.

	Interface terminology	Reference terminology
	Front end – SNOMED to represent the clinical terms needed by an eHR product	Back end -SNOMED CT is the reference standard for interoperability (Other code sets are also important)
	Want one to one mapping interface terms and SNOMED CT (pre-coordinated terms; use of local extensions)	SNOMED CT modeled in back end from interface term (terms can be post- coordinated
	End-users want only one- click	Vendors customize interface/use templates
	Implementers/vendors must design products to display SNOMED CT terms (drop downs/search)	Implementers/vendors allow for customization- use of local terms/use of templates
	SNOMED CT tied to end- users practice	SNOMED CT is seamless to end-user
	Other standards depend on SNOMED CT concepts	SNOMED CT is only one of several standards within an eHR

The quality of data collected is directly proportional to the care with which options are presented to the user

...so the functionality of the eHR product is as important as the terminology (Usability factors)

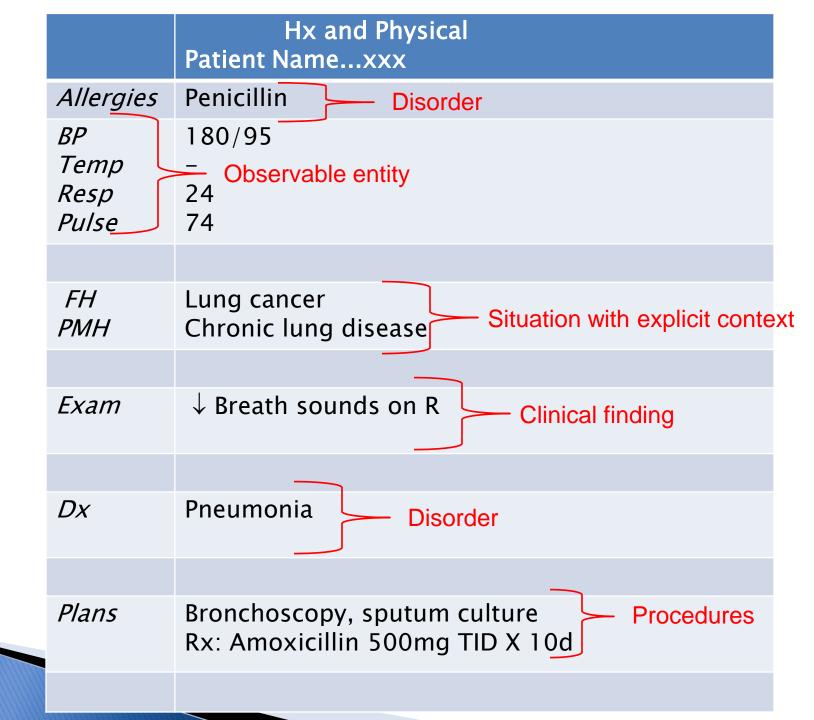
How SNOMED CT relates to clinical applications

Terminology model now needs to relate to the architecture or design of a clinical system



Information model

There is more than one way to manipulate datamust balance between Terminology model and Information model



Observable entity

LSNOMED CT Concept GObservable entity 🛊 🖪 Body product observable ₱₢ Clinical history/examination observable ⊕ C Device observable **車(व** Drug therapy observable। **⊕** Functions **₫**ݛGeneral clinical state 🗓 🖪 lmaging observable ├ 🔁 Laboratory biosafety level **₫** Lethal dose 🗓 🧲 Monitoring features **≢** Population statistic ∳**्**Radiation therapy observable Rate of administration of intravenous fluid **₫**┌Sample observable 🛊 🖪 Social / personal history observable ├<mark>┌</mark> Substance observable **Ėra** Tumor observable 中国Additional pathologic finding in tumor specimen Breslow depth staging for melanoma · Clark's melanoma level - Degree of pigmentation of tumor

- Dukes stage

Represent a question or a feature which can be given an answer or result

Things that can be measured or observed

Example – structured docs

Observable entity

- Blood pressure (observable entity)
- Heart rate (observable entity)
- Respiratory rate (observable entity)
- Patient name (observable entity)

Clinical finding

SNOMED CT Concept Clinical finding Administrative statuses Adverse incident outcome categories Causes of injury and poisoning 🛊 🖪 Clinical history and observation findings **車⊂** <u>Clinical s</u>tage finding **⊕** Disease **‡⊂** Finding by method 申**ਿ**Finding by site ঘ 🖪 Finding of grade **‡[** Finding related to phγsiologic substance i 🛊 🖪 General clinical state finding 📮 🕻 Lesion finding Lesion size cannot be determined 中**a** Prognosis/outlook finding 🗄 🖪 Tumour finding

The result of a clinical observation, assessment or judgment

Includes both normal and abnormal clinical states

The sub-hierarchy of "Disease" includes everything that could be called a "disorder"

Clinical finding

- finding of increased blood pressure (finding)
- fever (finding)
- tachypnea (finding)

Example:

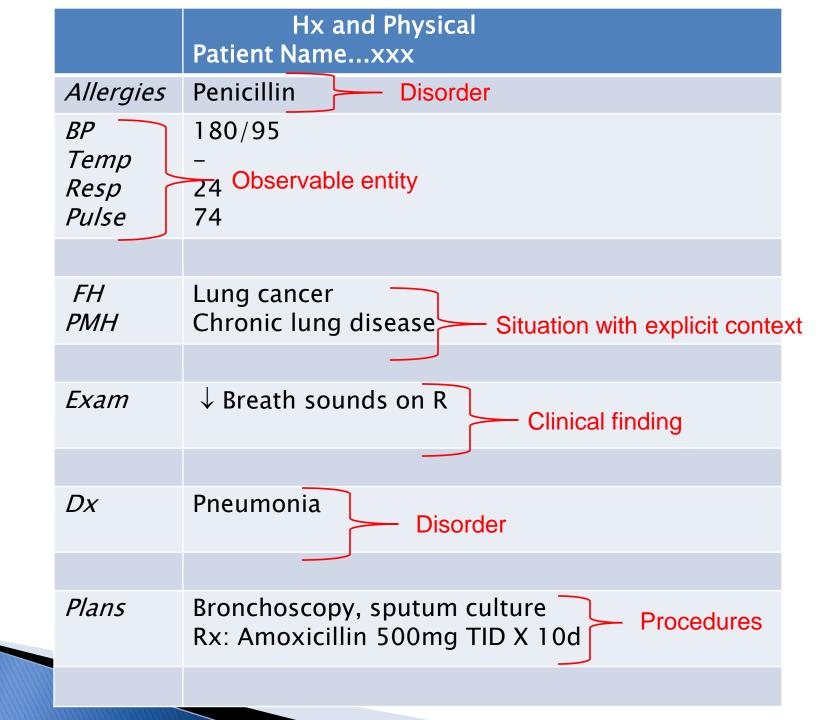
A clinical finding interprets an observation

Pearl #1 Observation or clinical finding?

Examples

- PR interval feature (observable entity)
- Prolonged PR interval (finding)
- Body temperature (observable entity)
- Hypothermia (finding) / Fever (finding)
- Knee reflex (observable entity)
- Knee reflex brisk (finding)

Observable entity + Value = Clinical finding



Situation with explicit context

FI138875005 SNOMED CT Concept						
□ 243796009 situation with explicit context						
∳□ 276445008	A/N risk factors					
□ 405647008	critical incident factors					
□ 405648003	critical incident properties					
व 398819009	diabetic foot at risk					
□ 33993005	disease t∨pe AND/OR categor∨ not applicable					
व 66678007	disease type AND/OR category not assigned					
‡द 271336007	examination / signs					
‡ि 57177007	famil∨ histor∨ of					
‡ दि413350009	findina with explicit context					
‡ द4908009	histor∨ of					
□ 405280005	operating room una∨ailable					
व 416534008	outbreak					
□ 161766002	past pregnancy outcome NOS					
□ 398138002	patient inter∨al chanαe					
₽□ 129125009	procedure with explicit context					
□ 182985004	response to treatment					

Used to represent findings and procedures that make explicit:

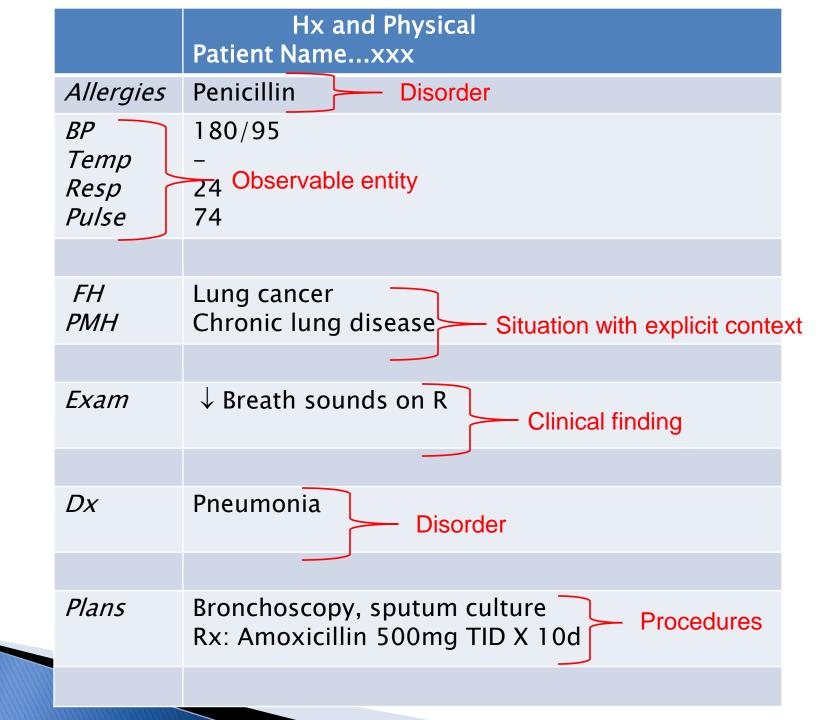
Whether a finding is present or absent or probable, or a procedure was done or not done, or planned, etc.

Who the finding or procedure is about

When the finding or procedure occurred

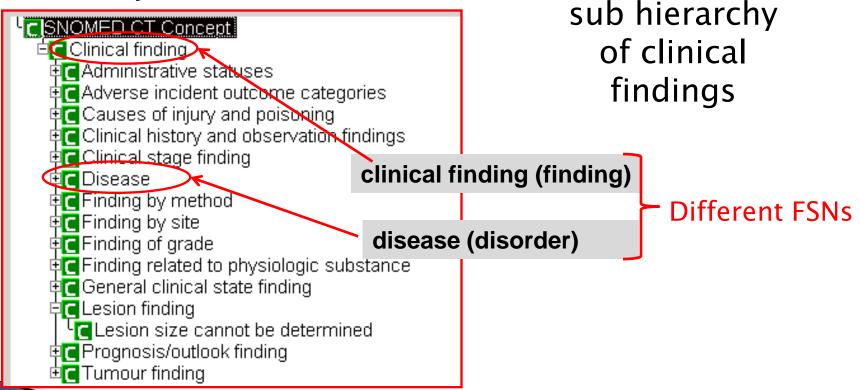
Situation with explicit context (whether, who, when)

- family history of neoplasm of lung (situation)
- no cough (situation)
 - Absent clinical findings
- lung volume test not done (situation)
- history of chronic lung disease (situation)



Pearl #2 Clinical finding or disorder?

- Disorder same as disease
- *Always abnormal



All Diseases are Clinical Findings

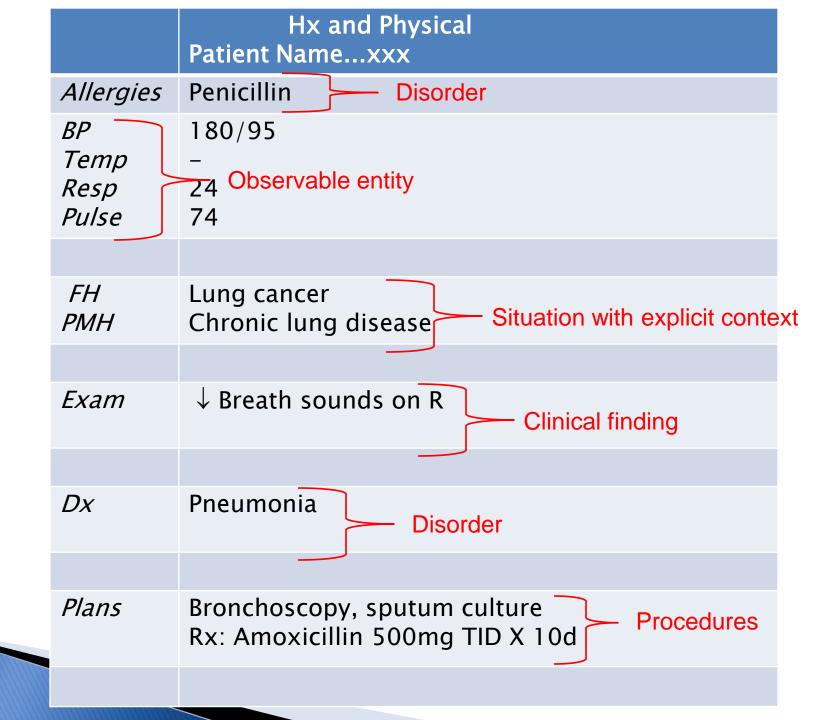
Disease is a

Disease/Disorder

- pneumonia (disorder)
- asthma (disorder)
- chronic obstructive lung disease (disorder)

Clinical Finding

- decreased breath sounds (finding)
- large airway sounds (finding)
- dyspnea on exertion (finding)



Body structure

□138875005 SNOMED CT Concept							
□ 123037004 bod∨ structure							
‡ द442083009	anatomical or acquired bod∨ structure						
∳ द्व91832008	anatomical organizational pattern						
₽□ 258331007	anatomical site notations for tumor staging						
∳ द्व118956008	morphologicall∨ altered structure						
व 278001007	nonspecific site						
□ 361083003	normal anatom∨						
₽□ 91722005	physical anatomical entity						
a 21229009	topograph∨ not assigned						
^L □ 87100004	topography unknown						

"Body structure" includes normal and abnormal structures

Anatomical concepts used to specify the site of a "Procedure" or of a "Clinical finding" are found in this hierarchy

Body structure

- Lobe of liver (body structure)
- Mitral valve structure (body structure)
- Cecum structure (body structure)
- Bone structure of sternum (body structure)
- Lung structure (body structure)

Morphologic abnormality

```
1138875005 SNOMED CT Concept
E 123037004 Shody structure
                 anatomical or acquired body structure
 ‡■442083009
                 anatomical organizational pattern
 ₽■91832008
                 anatomical site notations for tumor staging
 ₽ 258331007
 ‡[■ 118956008
                morphologically altered structure
                 nonspecific site
 1■278001007
                 normal anatomy
  -1 361083003
 1 2 9 1 7 2 2 0 0 5 ± 1 3 1 7 2 2 0 0 5
                 physical anatomical entity
 21229009
                 topography not assigned
 87100004
                 topography unknown
```

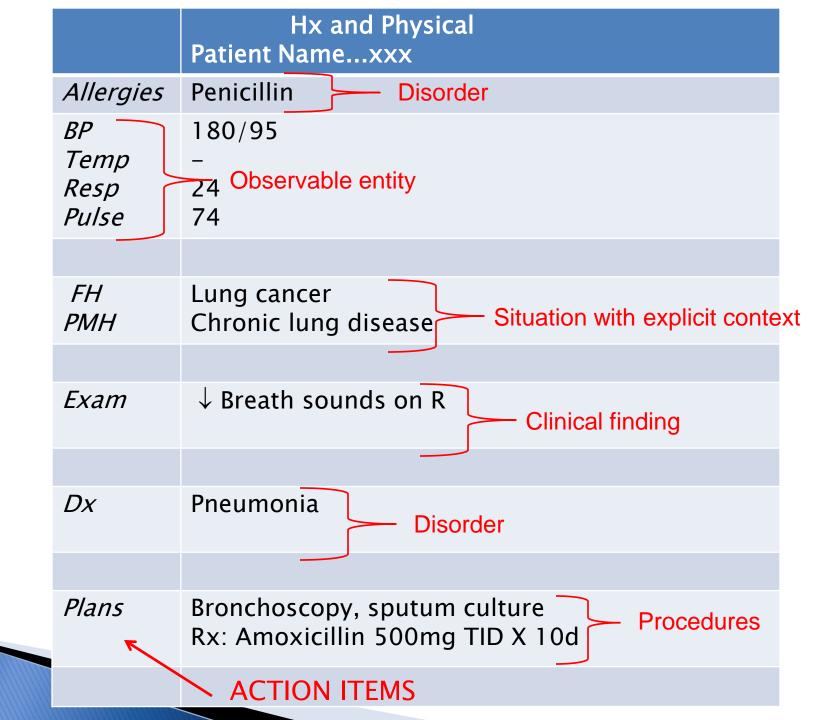
Sub-hierarchy of "Body structure"

Used for "Clinical finding" concepts as value of "Associated morphology"

Used for "Procedure" concepts as the value of "Procedure morphology"

Morphologic abnormality

- Polyp (morphologic abnormality)
- Plaque (morphologic abnormality)
- Adenosarcoma (morphologic abnormality)
- Embolus (morphologic abnormality)
- Inflammation (morphologic abnormality)
- Consolidation (morphologic abnormality)



Plans - ACTION ITEMS

Diagnostic Chest X-Ray, Bronchoscopy, Sputum culture

Therapeutic....prescribe medication Amoxicillin 500 TID X 10 days

Patient Education
Referral to stop-smoking clinic

Procedure

- Prescription of drug (procedure)
- Ambulating patient (procedure)
- Standard chest X-ray (procedure)
- Lobectomy of lung (procedure)

Procedure

SNOMED CT Concept

- **⊟** Procedure
 - **़ं** Administrative procedure

 - General treatment

 - ☐ Procedure by device

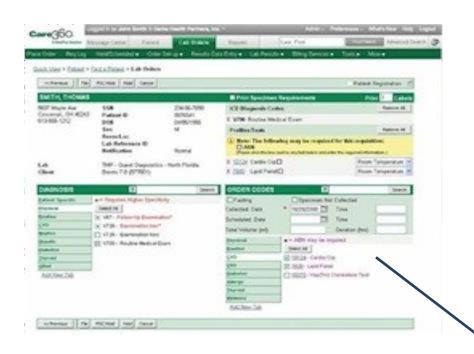
 - **ब्रं** Procedure by method।

 - **車**(■Procedure by site
 - ₱**c** Procedure related to anesthesia and sedation
 - 申**c** Procedure with a clinical finding focus
 - 中国Procedure with a procedure focus
 - 中**己**Provider-specific procedure
 - **∳**[Regimes and therapies।

Represent ACTIONS

Includes administrative, invasive, diagnostic, imaging and education procedures

How does SNOMED CT relate to what you see?





↓ Breath sounds on R

What you see

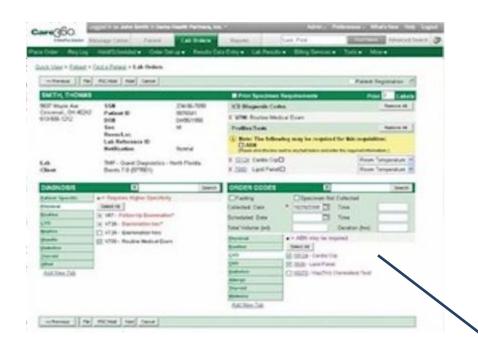
Interface term

SNOMED CT representation of interface term

IS A	58840004	decreased breath sounds
FINDING SITE	34922002	lung field
INTERPRETS	52653008	respiratory sounds
FINDING METHO	37931006	auscultation
LATERALITY	24028007	right

What you get - Stored terms

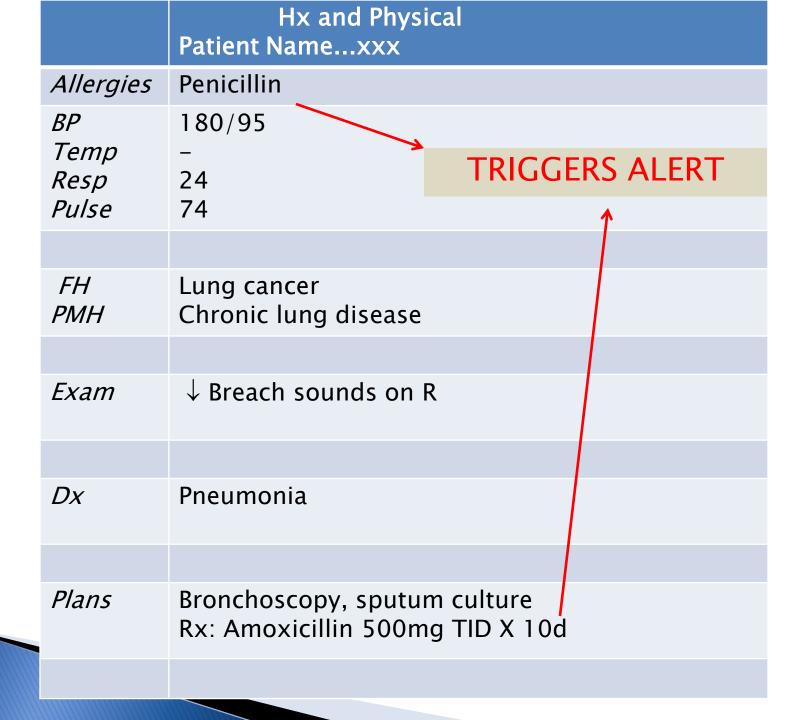
How does SNOMED CT relate to what you see?





Order for Amoxicillin

TRIGGERS ALERT



allergy to penicillin (disorder)	CAUSATIVE AGENT	penicillin -class of antibiotic- (substance)		
		Î		
		ΛΙ	ERT TRIGGERED	
PATIENT HISTORY		AL	LINT TRIUGENED	
171112111111111111111111111111111111111				
		penicillin -class of ant	ibiotic (substance)	
		IS A		
		broad spectrum penicillins (substance)		
		IS A		
- MEDICATION OPPI		aminopenicillin (substance)		
MEDICATION ORDI	±K			
		IS A		
Amoxicillin (product)	HAS ACTIVE INGREDIENT	amoxicillin (substance)	

Problem list

- ▶ Diagnoses ← Pneumonia
- Findings
- Procedures
- ▶ Allergies ← Allergy to Penicillin

CDS



Abdominal pain 21522001

Hemorrhagic diarrhea 95545007

Hemolytic anemia 61261009

Serum creatinine raised 166717003

(SNOMED CT)

Patient signs and symptoms

Integration with other code sets

For public health/reporting



Stool culture + e.coli 0157

(Lab Code)

Lab Result

Hemolytic uremic syndrome (disorder) 111407006

(SNOMED CT)

Diagnosis

For administrative /billing /statistics



Hemolytic-uremic Syndrome 283.11 (ICD9CM)



Analysis

- Can analyze data by different hierarchies
- Find all patients with diseases having lung consolidation
- Or all procedures done on gastric mucosa

Recommendations for Successful Implementation

- Begin with products (eHRs) that clinicians use
- Make interfaces easy and not require SNOMED knowledge by end-users
- Clinician focus is on patient care
 not searching for codes -not during pt visit
- Put standards on the back end
- Help from Informaticists and domain experts
- Implement only what you understand....includes meaning and context...Do No Harm!

Thank You

Geraldine Wade MD, MS

Contact: info@clinicalinformatics.us

Clinical Informatics Consulting

http://www.clinicalinformatics.us/

Member of the Content Committee for the IHTSDO (2010–2013) The Americas

http://www.ihtsdo.org/