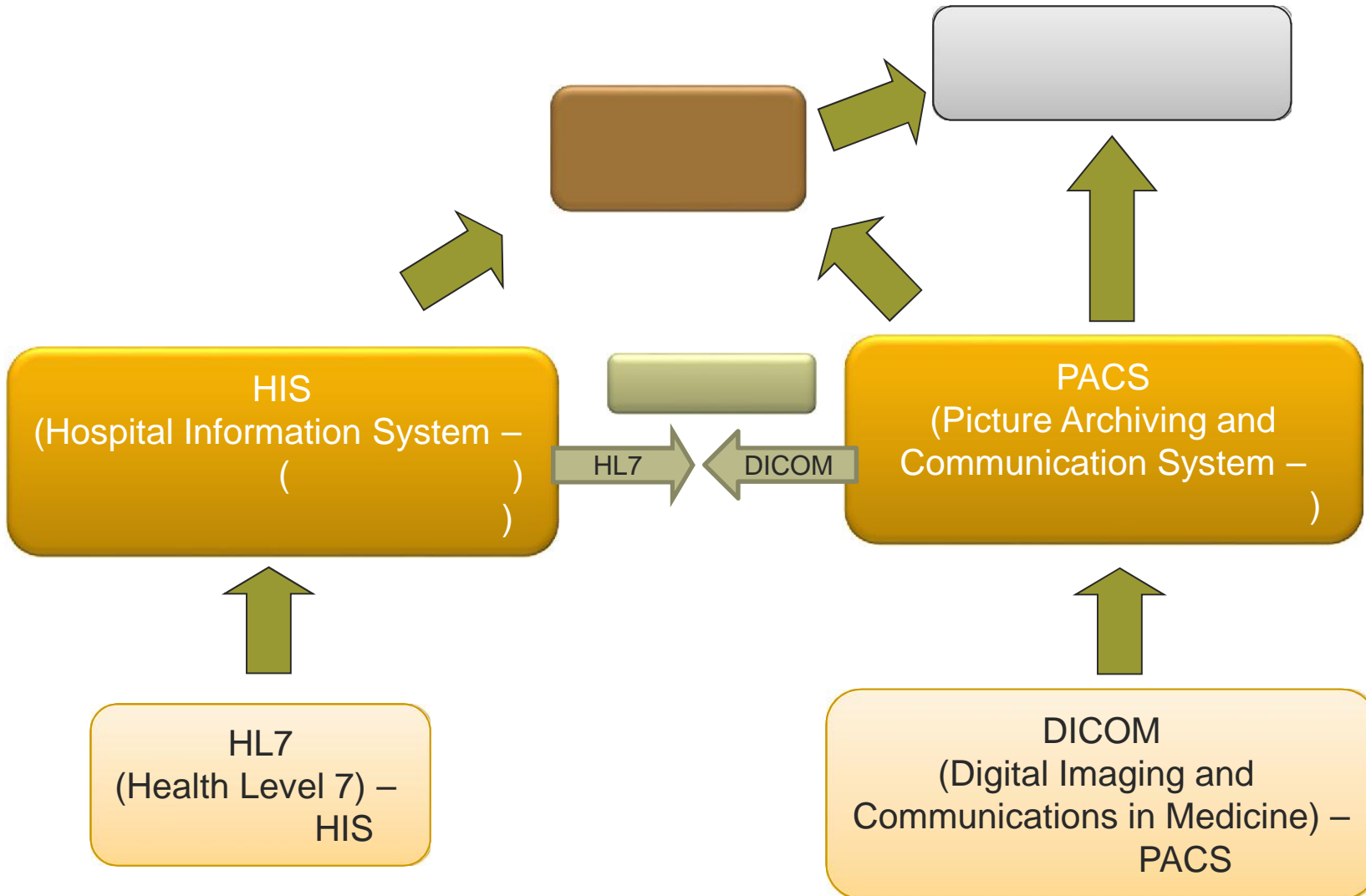




opiany@gmail.com

18.05.2015



# HL7

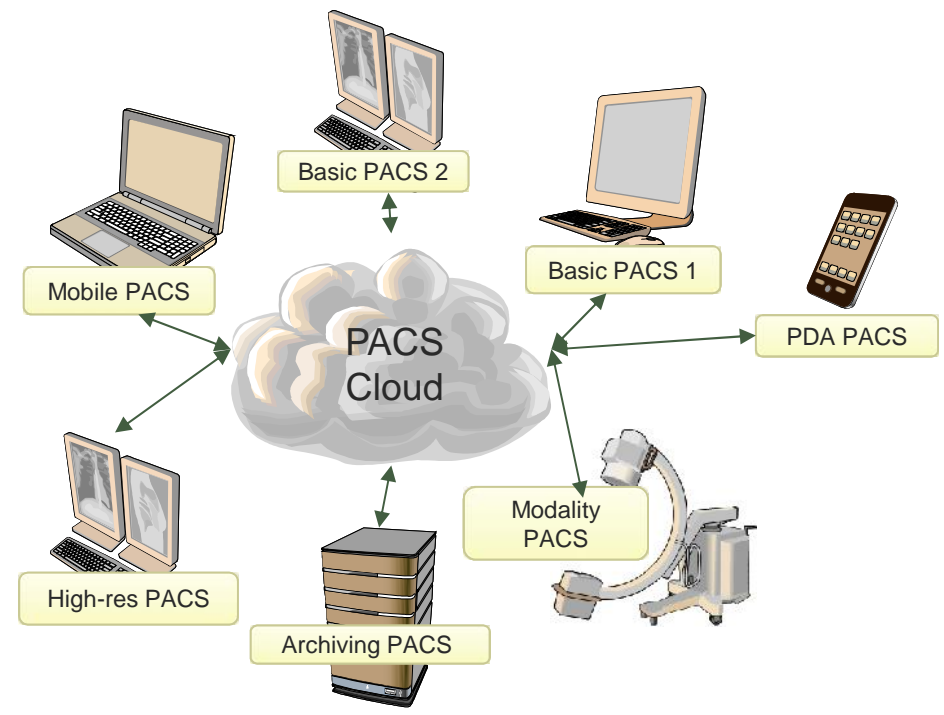
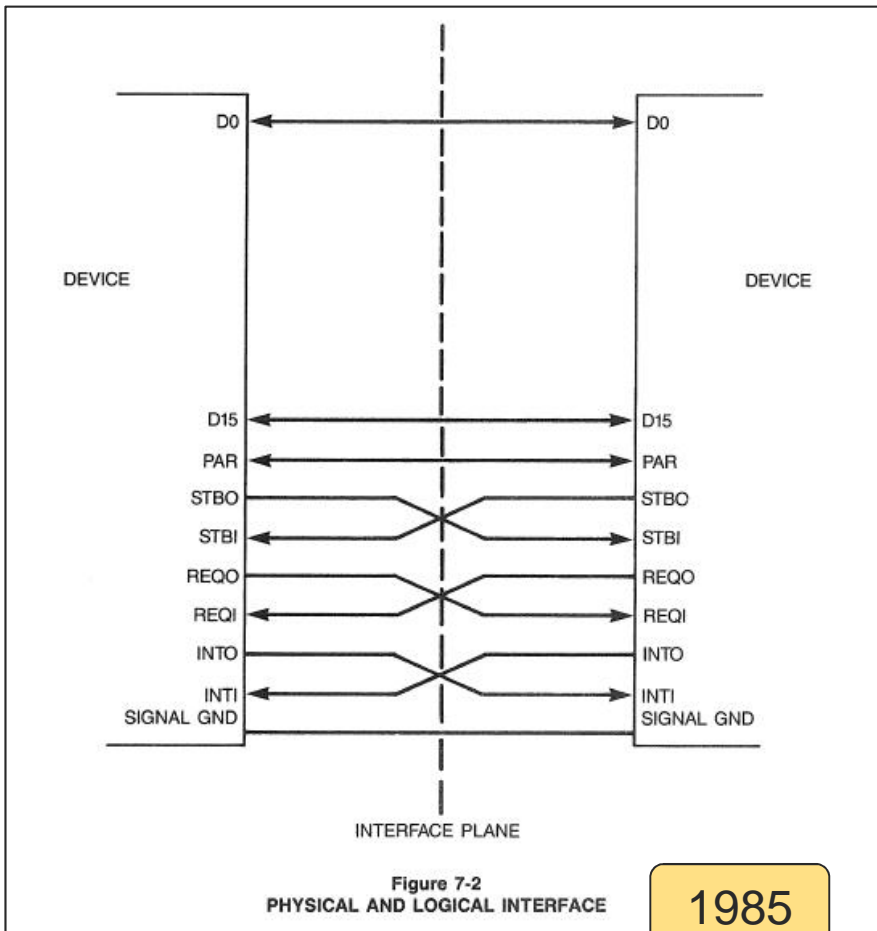
ADT (Admission, Discharge, Transfer) message

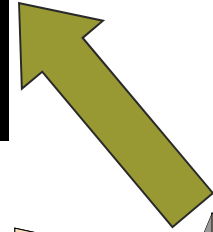
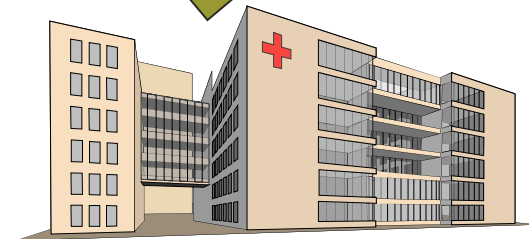
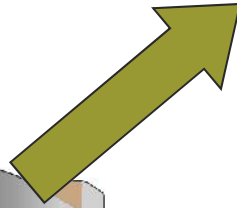
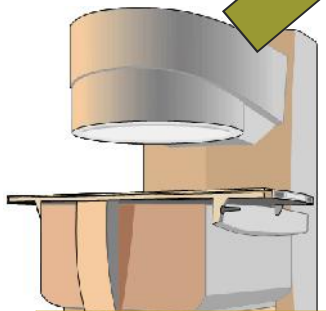
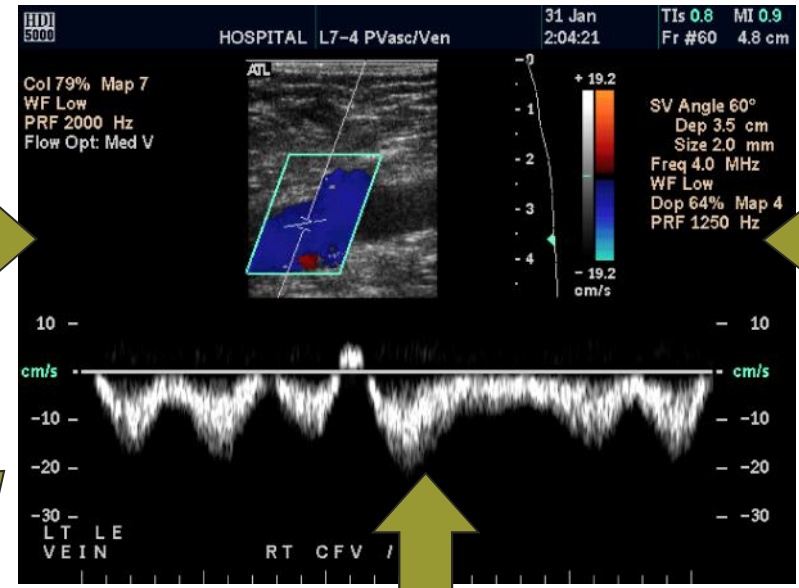
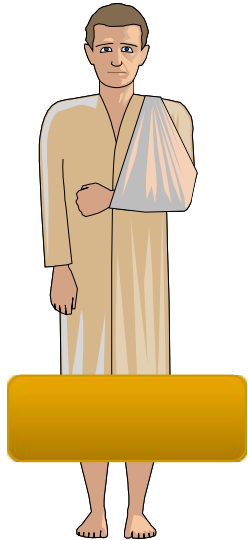
Pipe

- MSH|^~\&|ADT|N|ADT|MEDSC|200601081527||ADT^A08|RE|P|3.2|||||ASCII|
- EVN|A08|200601080823|||||PID|1||3175875|1127278|S  
AMPLE^JOE^^^|19901334|M||5400 Lake Villa  
Dr^^Metairie^LA^70001-1230||(405)555-  
2920||SINGLE||||||||||||N|
- MSH|^~\&|ADT|N|ADT|MEDSC|200601081527||ADT^A08|RE|P|3.2|||||ASCII|EVN|A08|200601080832|||||PID|1||  
3057088|1051999|INCOGNITO^MONICA^ANN^^^|197  
80117|F||PO Box 1324^^Jefferson^LA^83625-  
3184||(555)423-1423||OTHER||512-11-1425||||||||N|

See [http://www.hosinc.com/products/interfaces/interface\\_documentation.htm](http://www.hosinc.com/products/interfaces/interface_documentation.htm)







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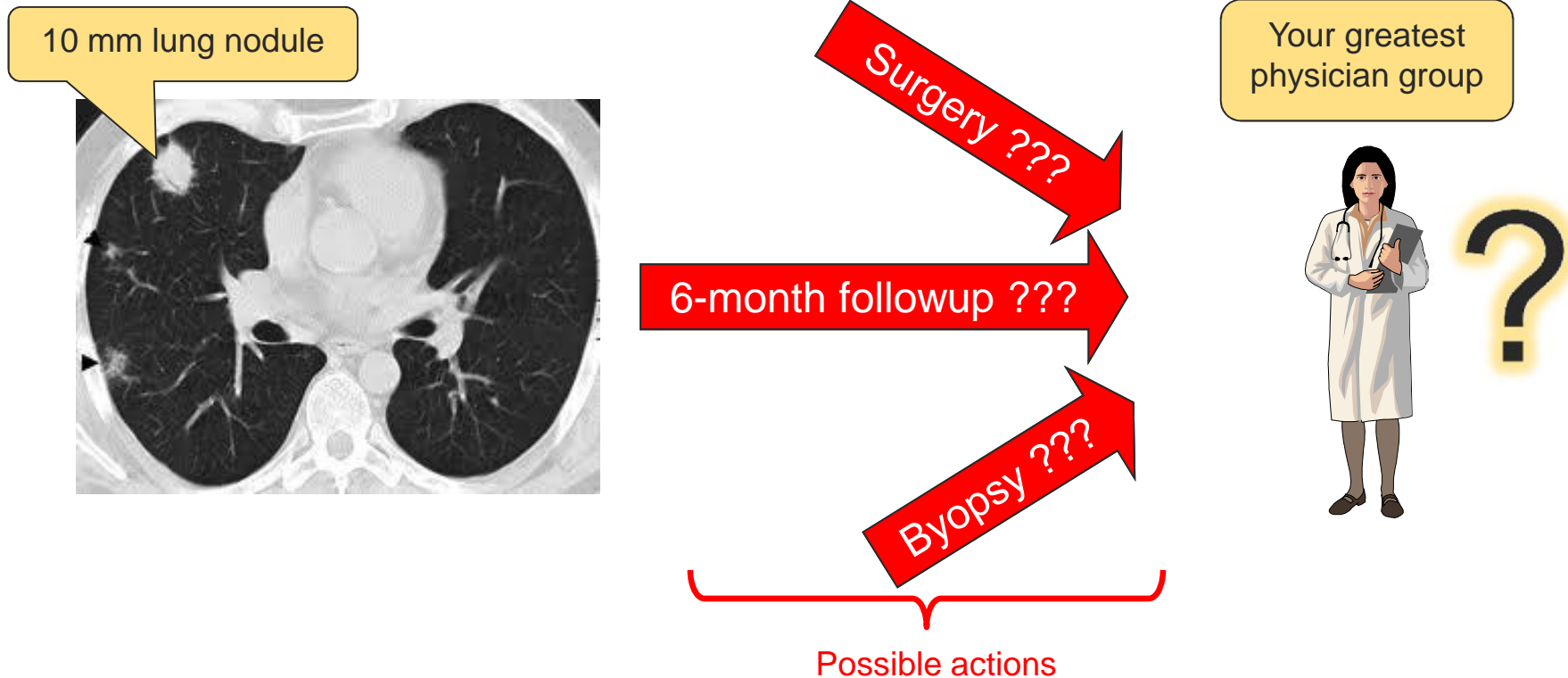
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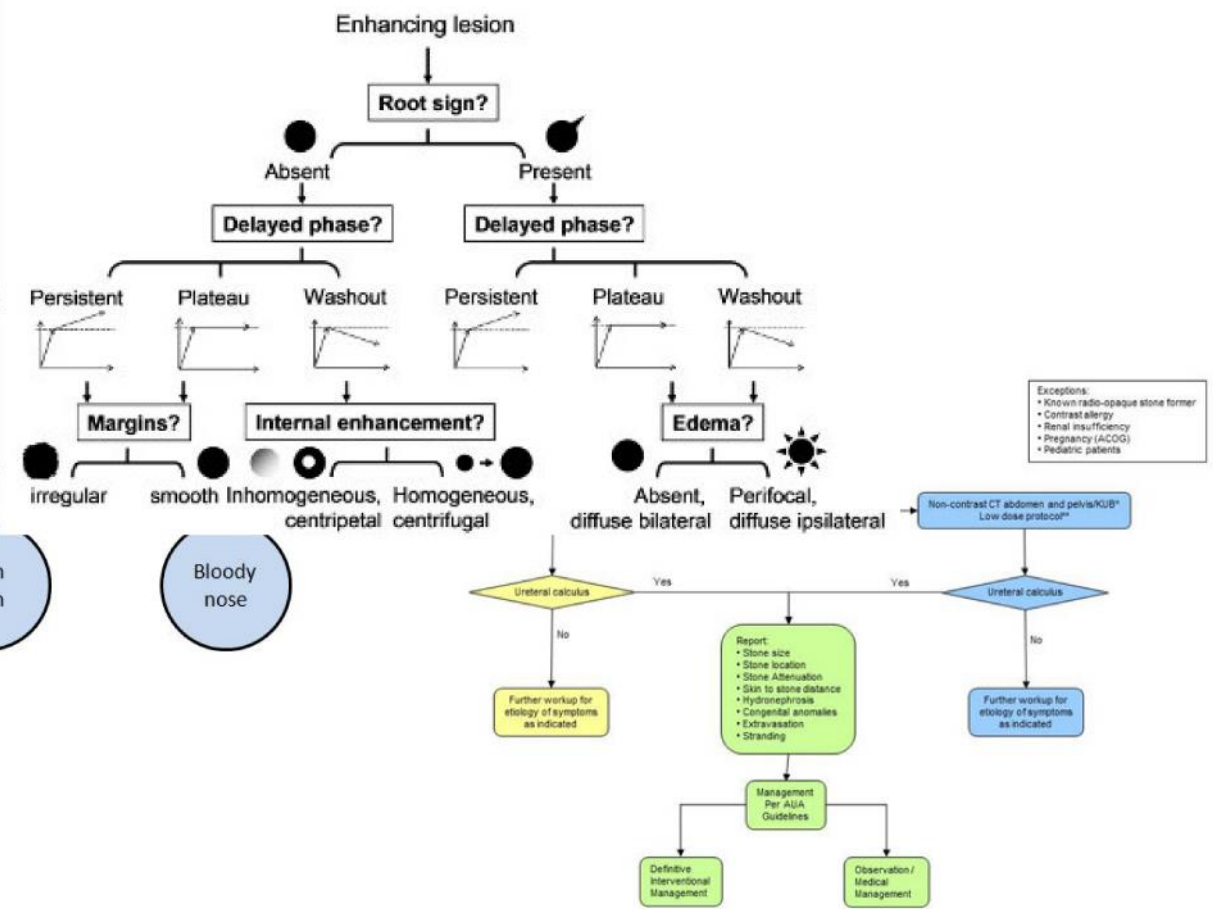
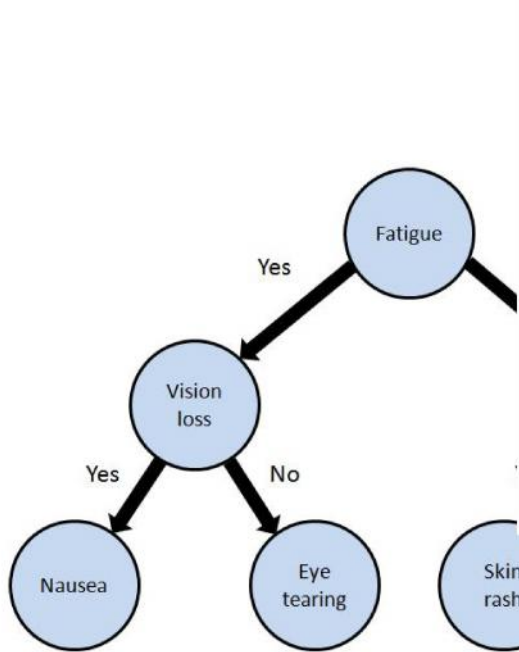
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- The same clinical observations should lead to the same standard actions, but physicians' opinions may differ:



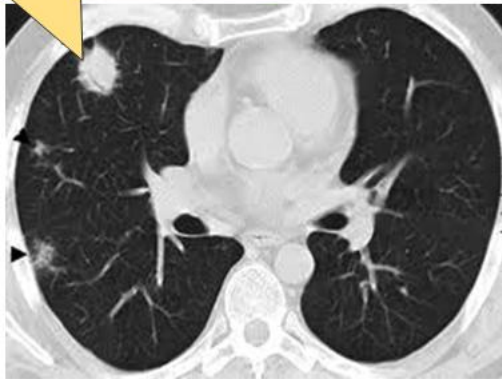




Exceptions:  
 • Known radio-opaque stone former  
 • Contrast allergy  
 • Renal insufficiency  
 • Pregnancy (ACOG)  
 • Pediatric patients

\* KUB is obtained if stone is not seen on CT scout film  
 \*\*Low dose protocol not recommended for patients with BMI > 30

10 mm lung nodule



Your greatest physician group



Decision support software suggests the best option based on the HIS/PACS data (such as tumor size).





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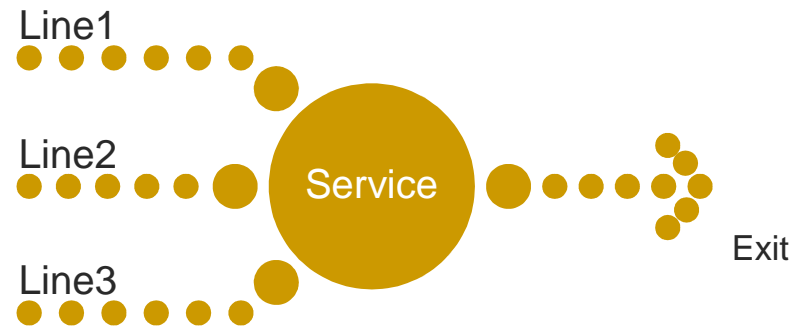
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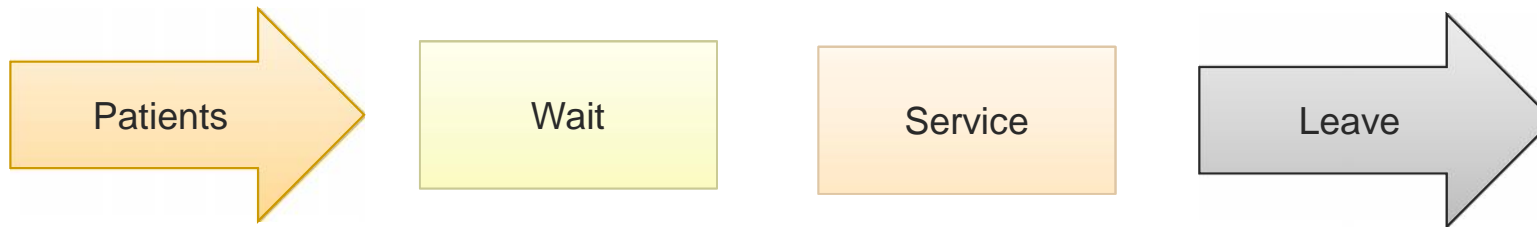
О. П. Б. В. Г. Д. Е. З. И. К. Л. М. Н. О. П. Р. С. Т. У. Ф. Х. Ц. Ч. Ш. Щ. Ъ. Ы. Ь. Э. Ю. Я.

# : Queuing theory



- : A.K. Erlang, “The theory of probabilities and telephone conversations,” 1909
- 
- :

[ QT ]



*Demand*

( patients per minute)

*Queue*

*Capacity*

( $\mu$  patients per minute,  
=  $\lambda/\mu$  – utilization,  
<1 – stable system)

The formula states that the mean queue length  $L$  is given by

$$L = \rho + \frac{\rho^2 + \lambda^2 \text{Var}(S)}{2(1 - \rho)}$$

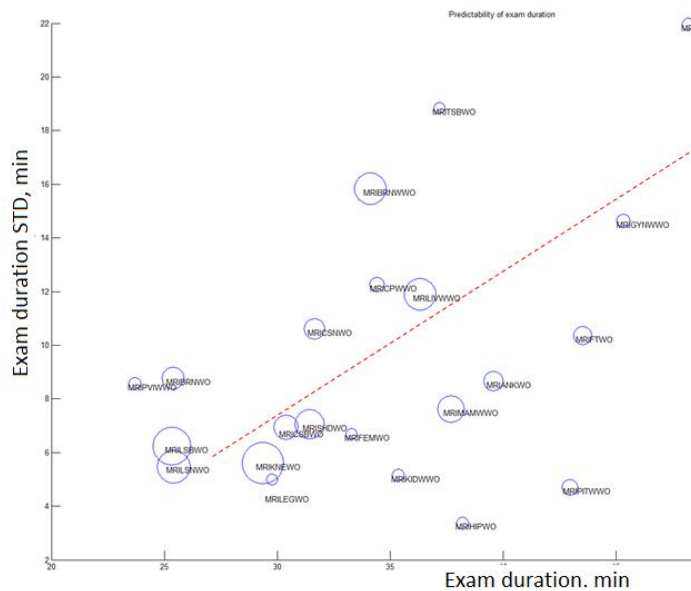
where

- $\lambda$  is the arrival rate of the Poisson process
- $1/\mu$  is the mean of the service time distribution  $S$
- $\rho = \lambda/\mu$  is the utilization
- $\text{Var}(S)$  is the variance of the service time distribution  $S$ .

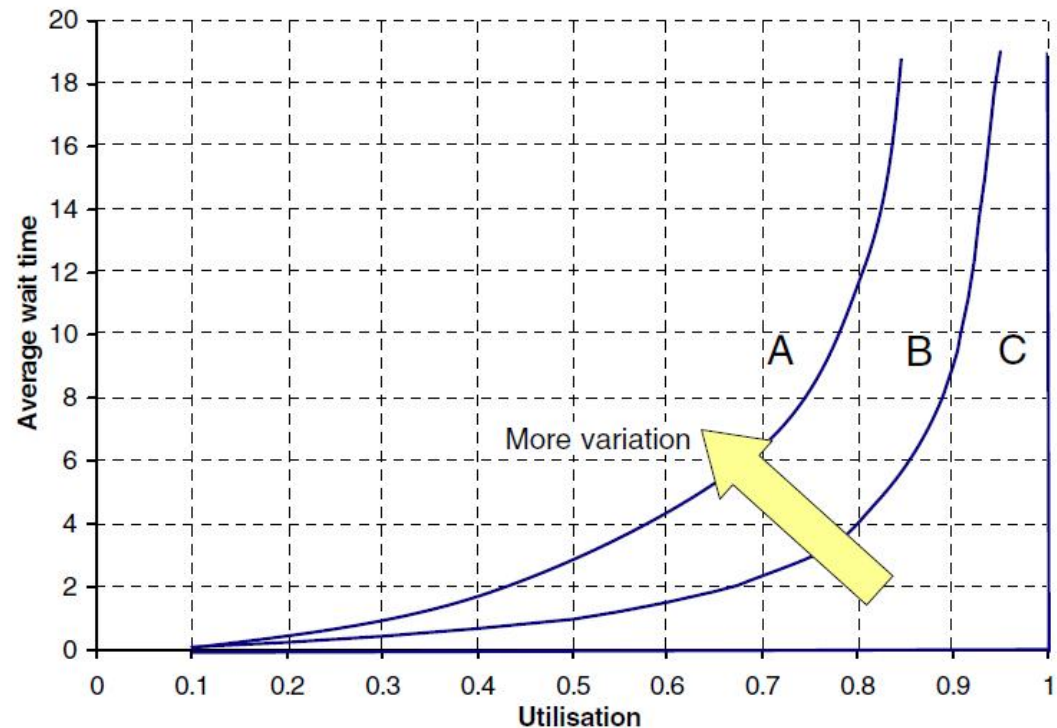
See “Queuing for Healthcare”, R. Kannapiran Palvannan & Kiok Liang Teow

# QT

- L1: Queues are formed even when service rate *exceeds* demand. Variation in demand and service rate affects patient wait time significantly



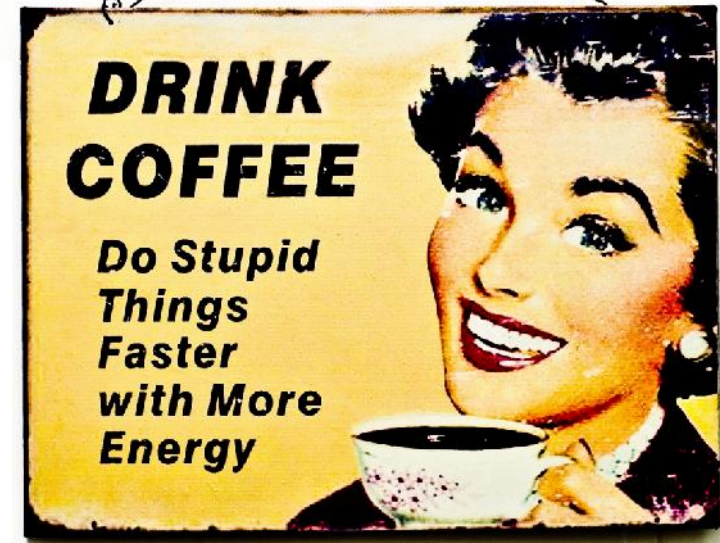
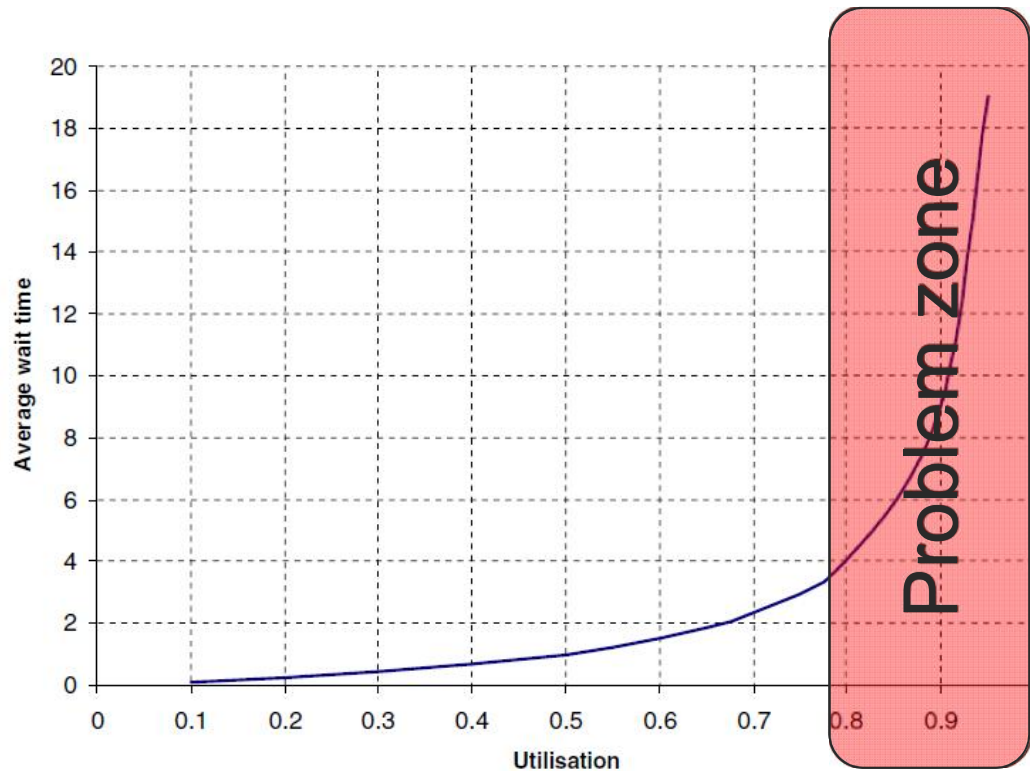
$$L = \rho + \frac{\rho^2 + \lambda^2 \text{Var}(S)}{2(1 - \rho)}$$





# QT

- L2: Short wait time requires low system utilization and high cost structure.



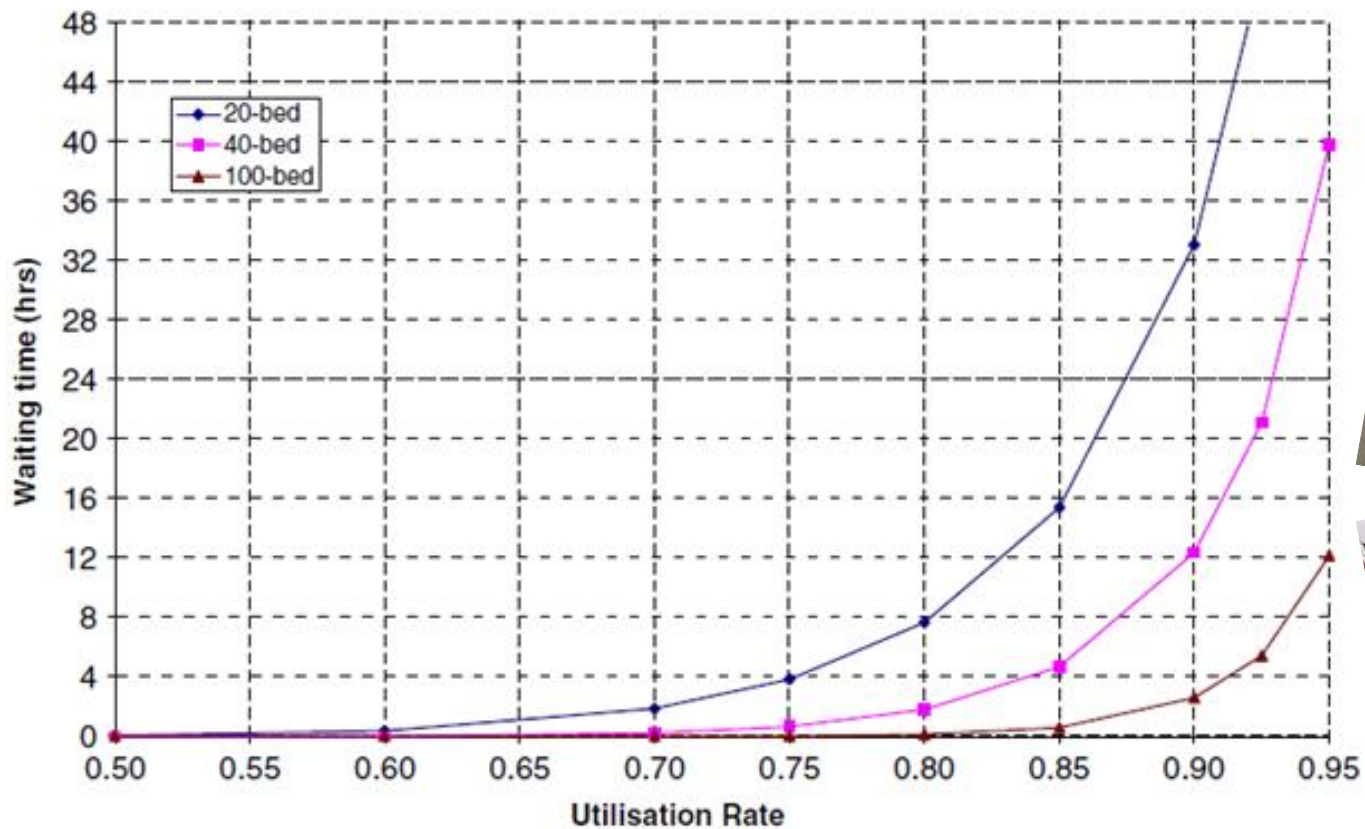
$$L = \rho + \frac{\rho^2 + \lambda^2 \text{Var}(S)}{2(1 - \rho)}$$

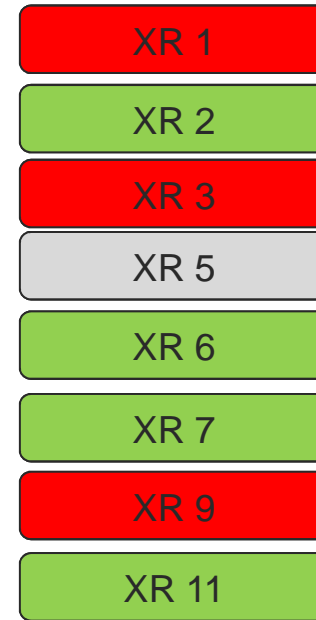
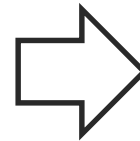
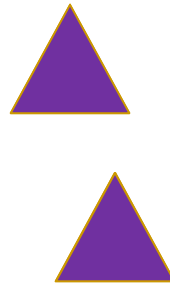
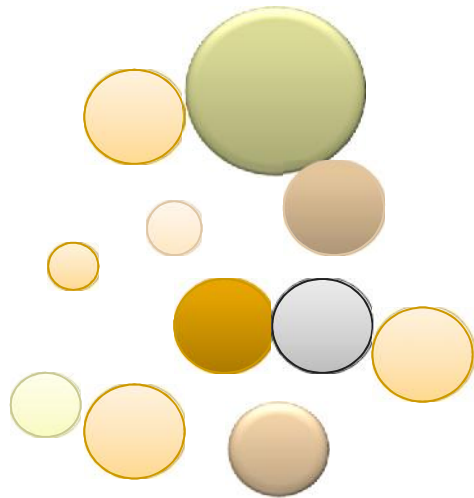
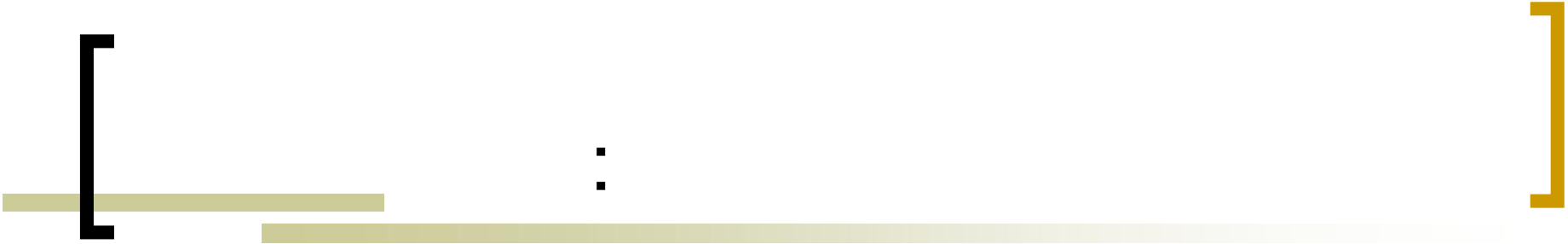


# QT

- L3: Resource availability and allocation strategies matter:

Can you always allocate more, really?

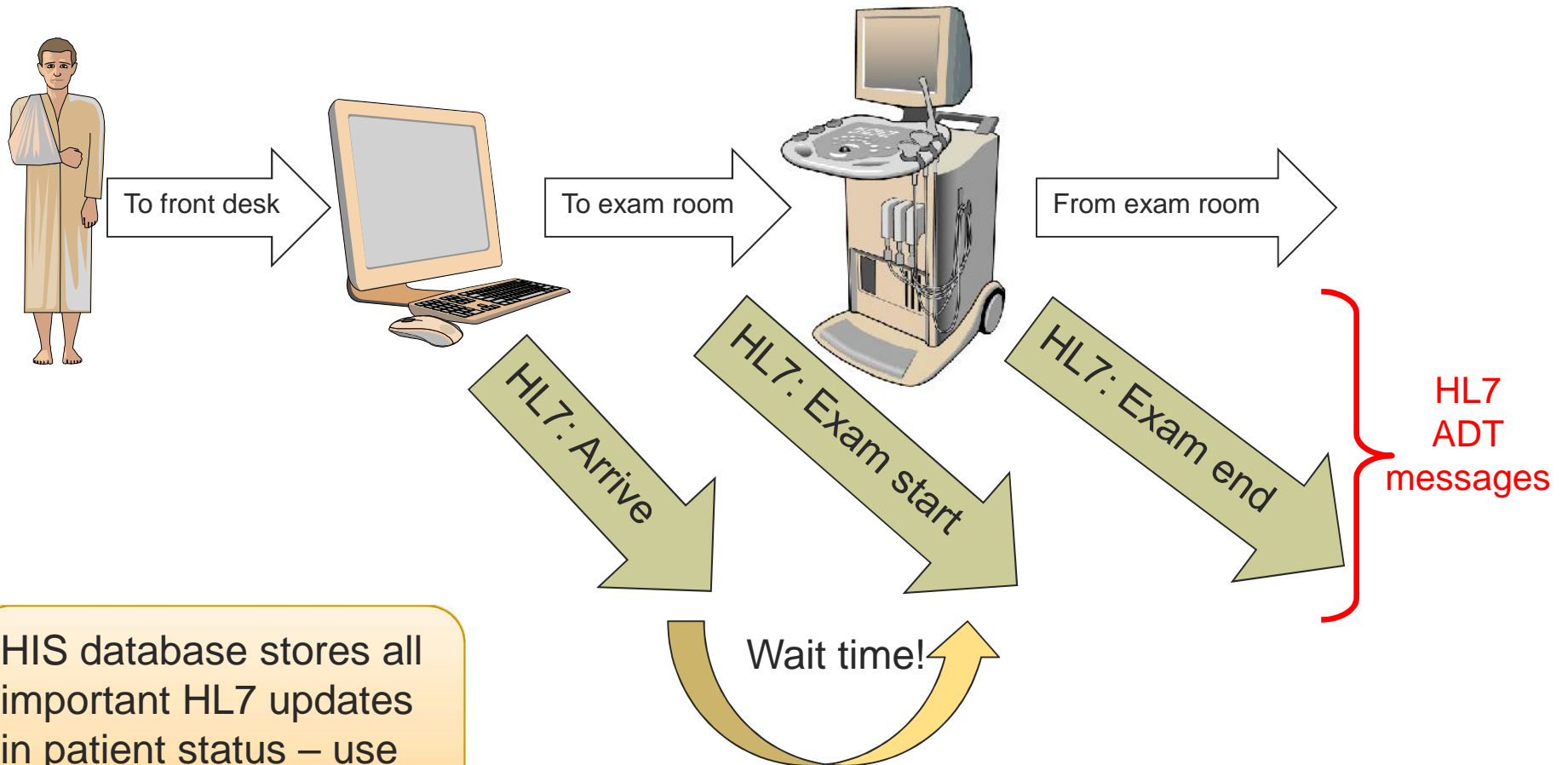




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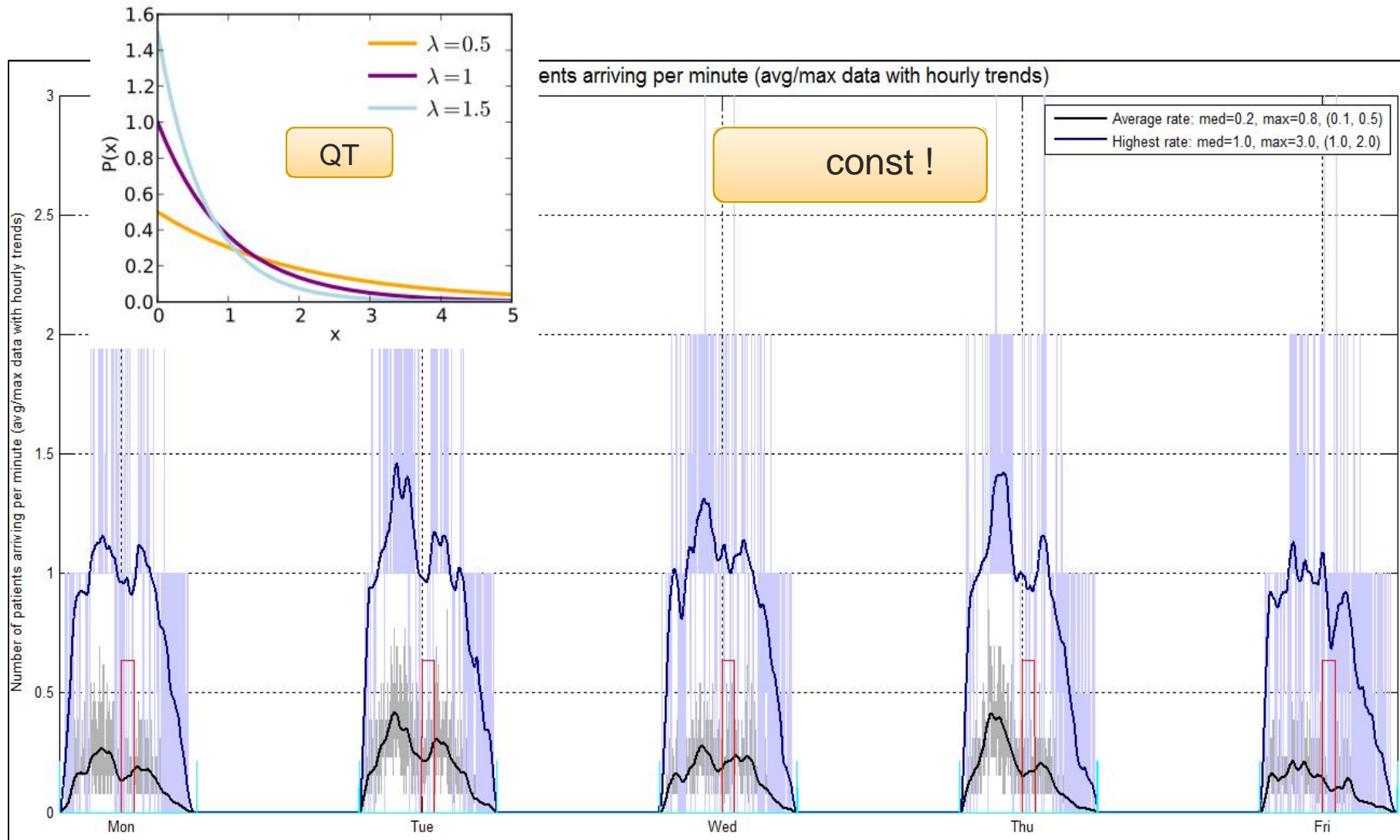


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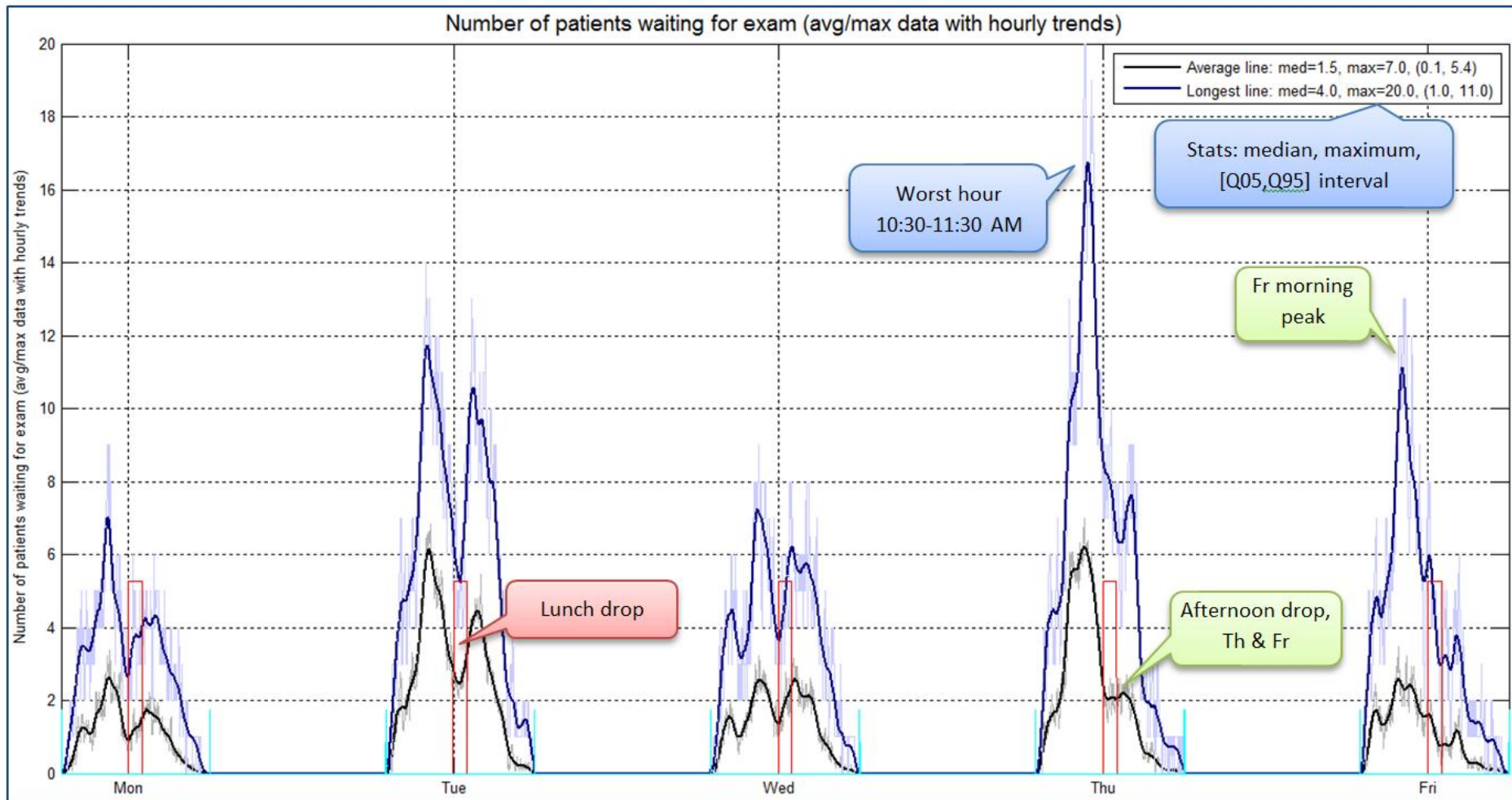


HIS database stores all important HL7 updates in patient status – use them!

# : Patient arrival rate

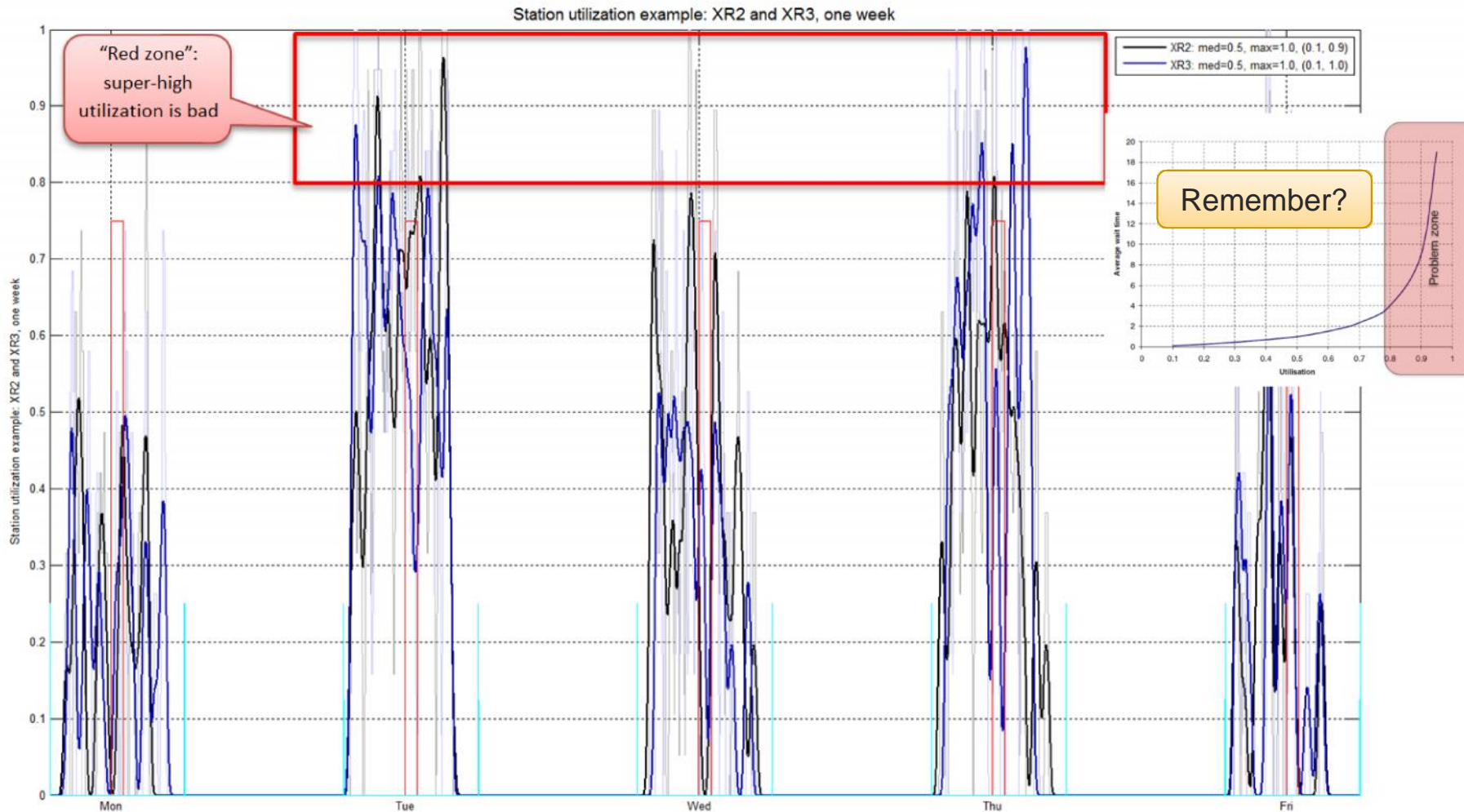


# : Patient waiting time W





# : Station utilization





- “Big Data”

QT



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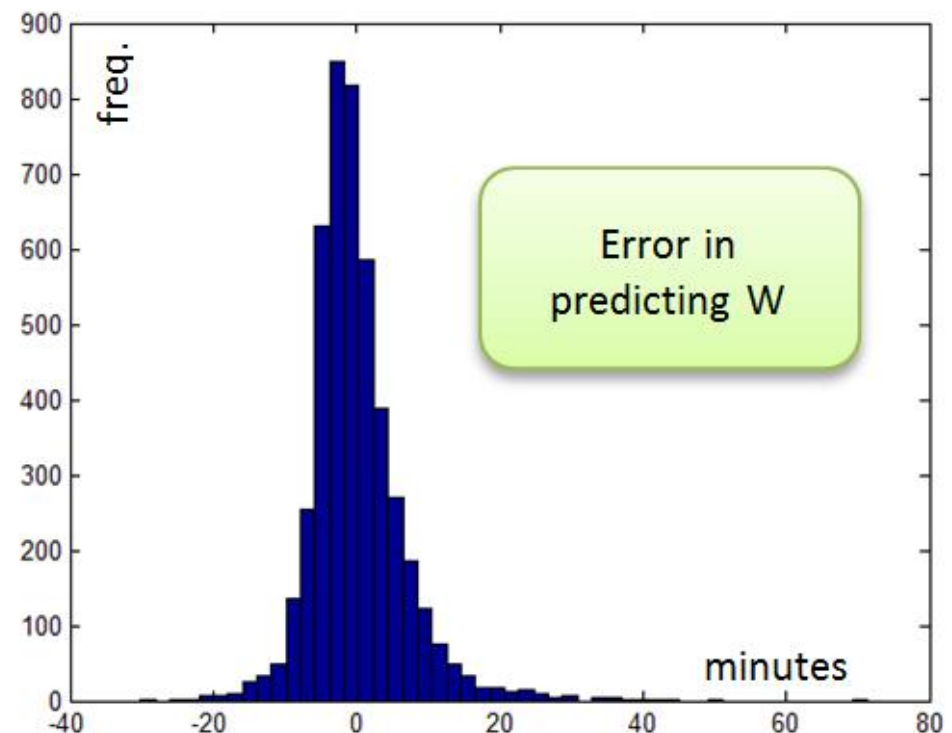
# W?

- QT formula  $W=L/$  – based on idealized model

- Empirical formula, derived with best-predictor regression analysis from 3 months of real clinic data:

$$W = 4.5 + L + 0.5L_5 + 0.25L_{10},$$

where  $L_5$  is the size of the waiting line 5 minutes ago, and  $L_{10}$  – 10 minutes ago.



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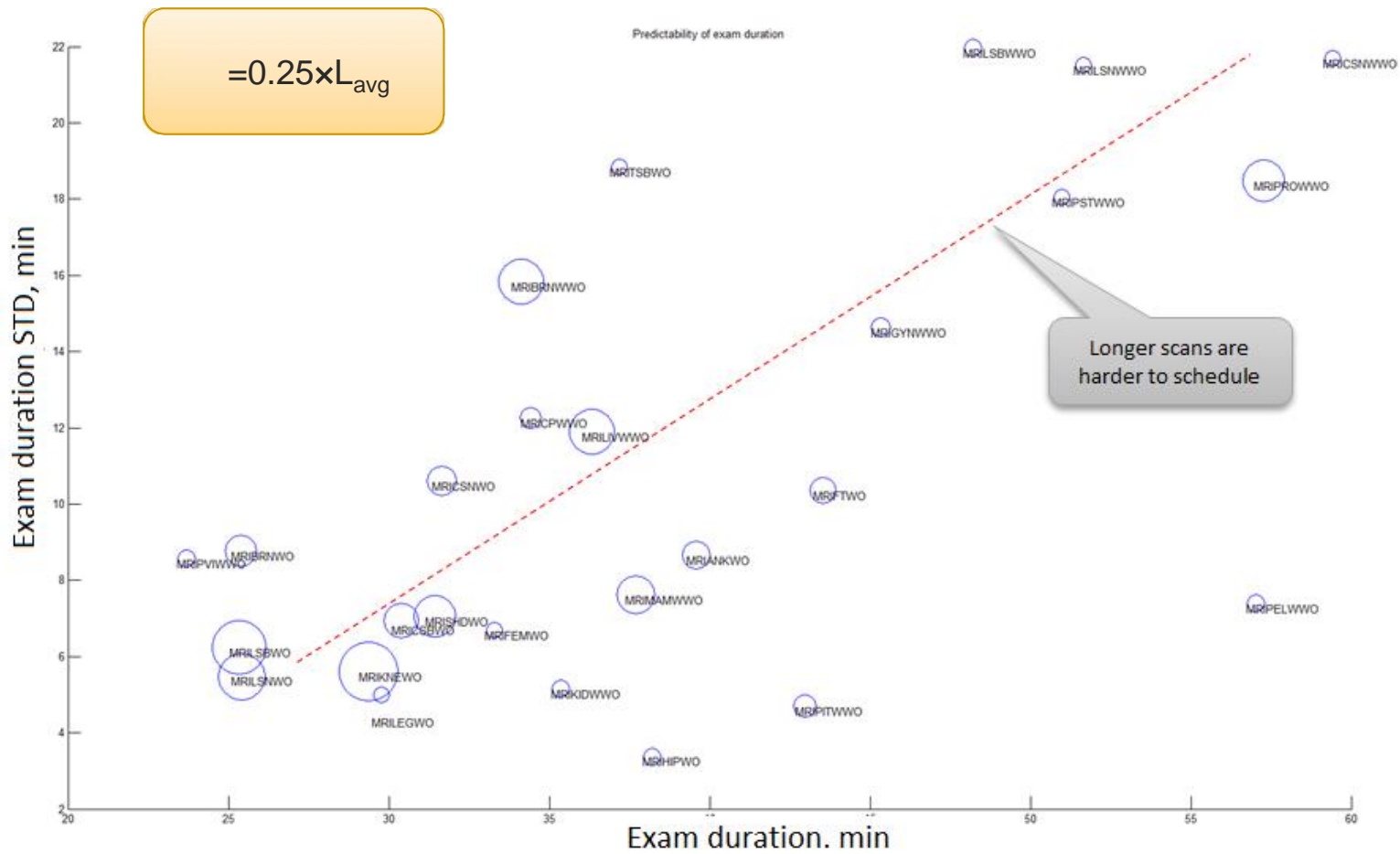
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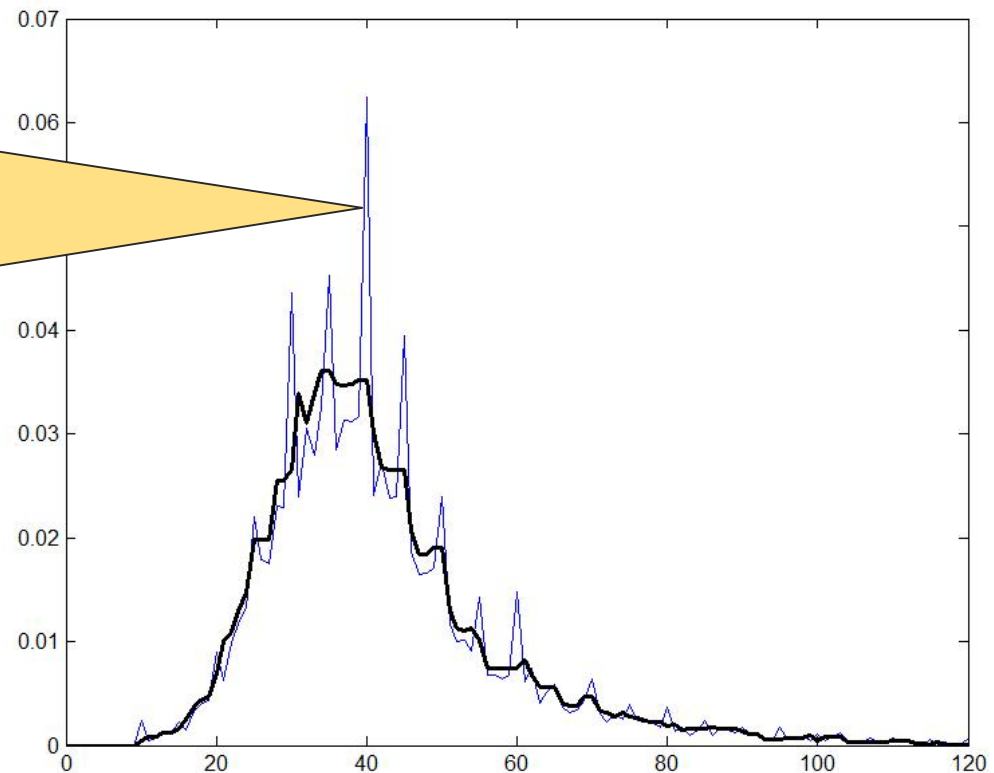


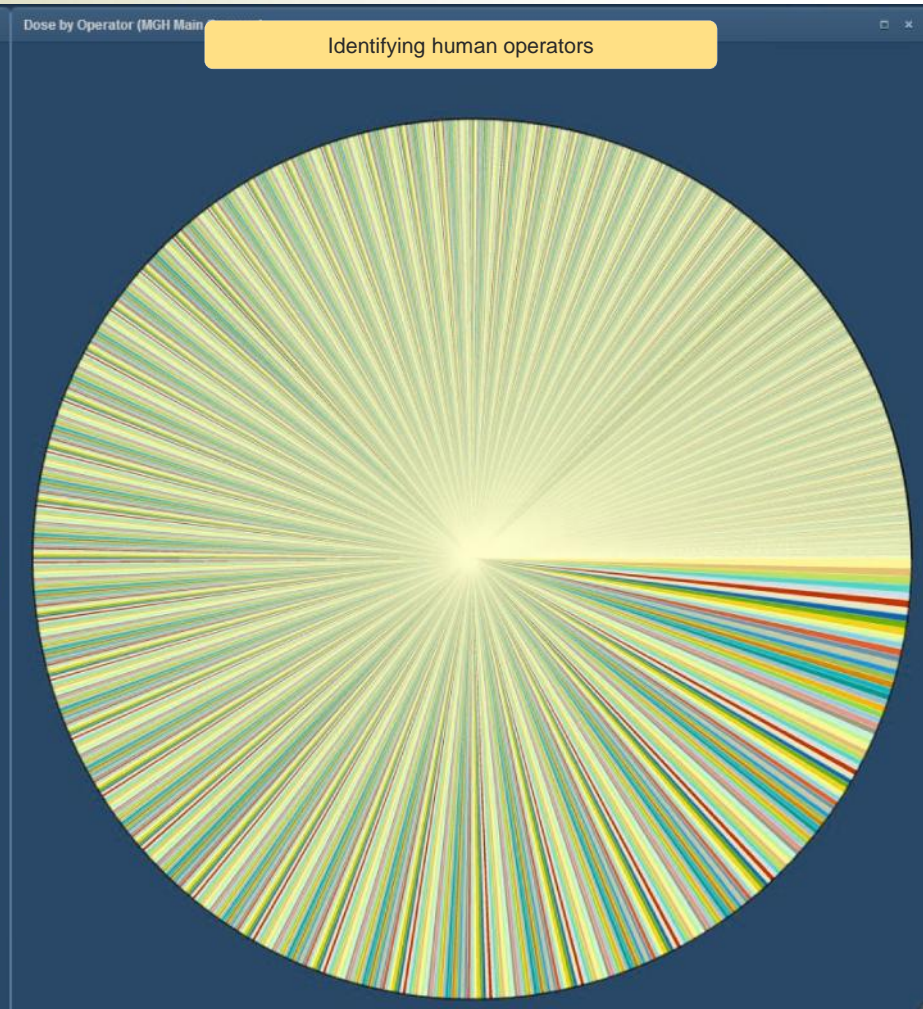
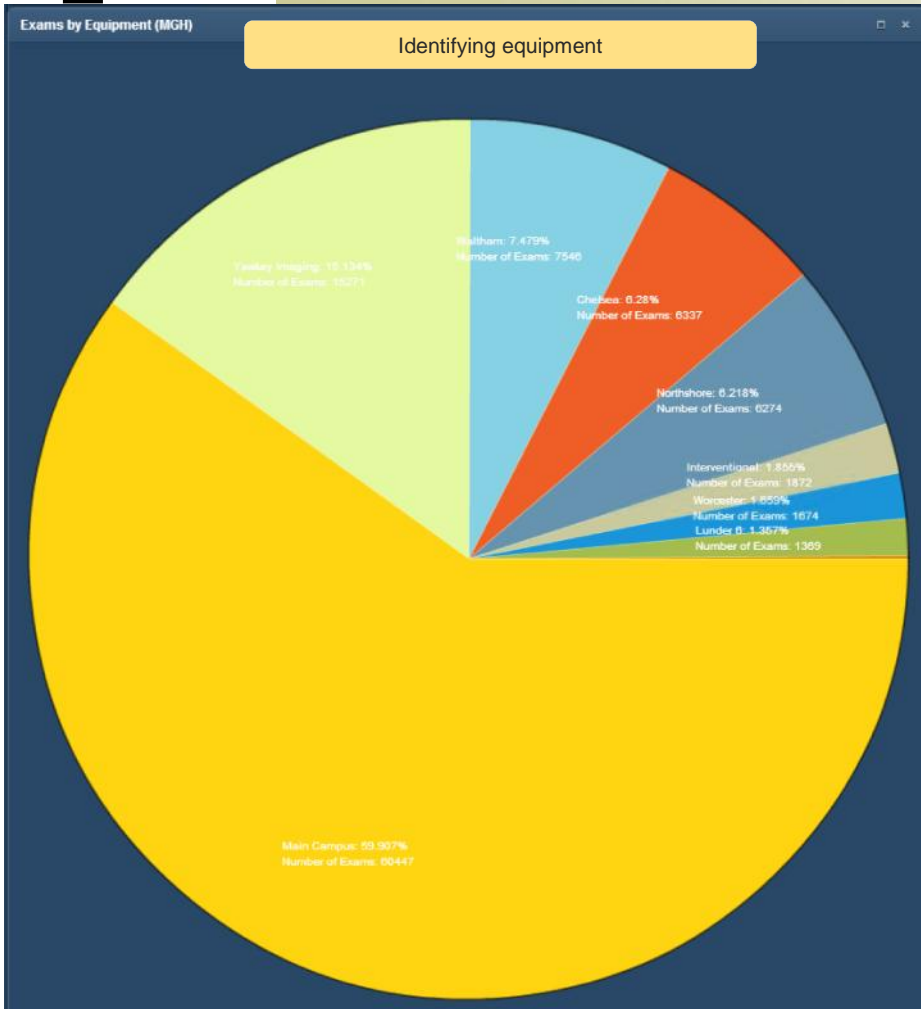


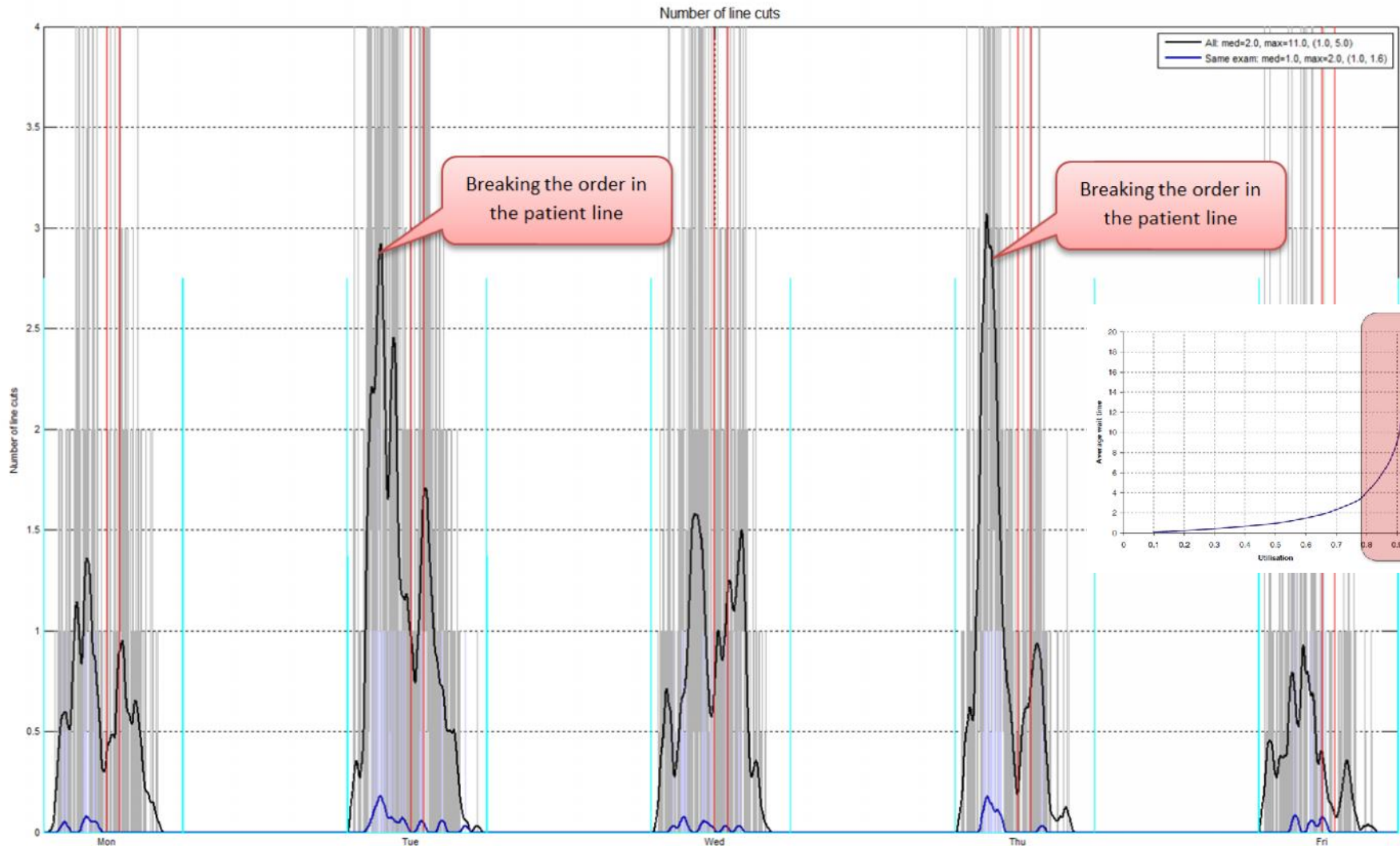


- Manual entry supplies most of HIS data!
- Result: incorrect or strangely-biased numerical results

Example: Histogram for MRI exam length distribution (blue) shows unusual spikes for multiple of 5 minutes: data entry with 5-min accuracy. They have to be filtered out (black).









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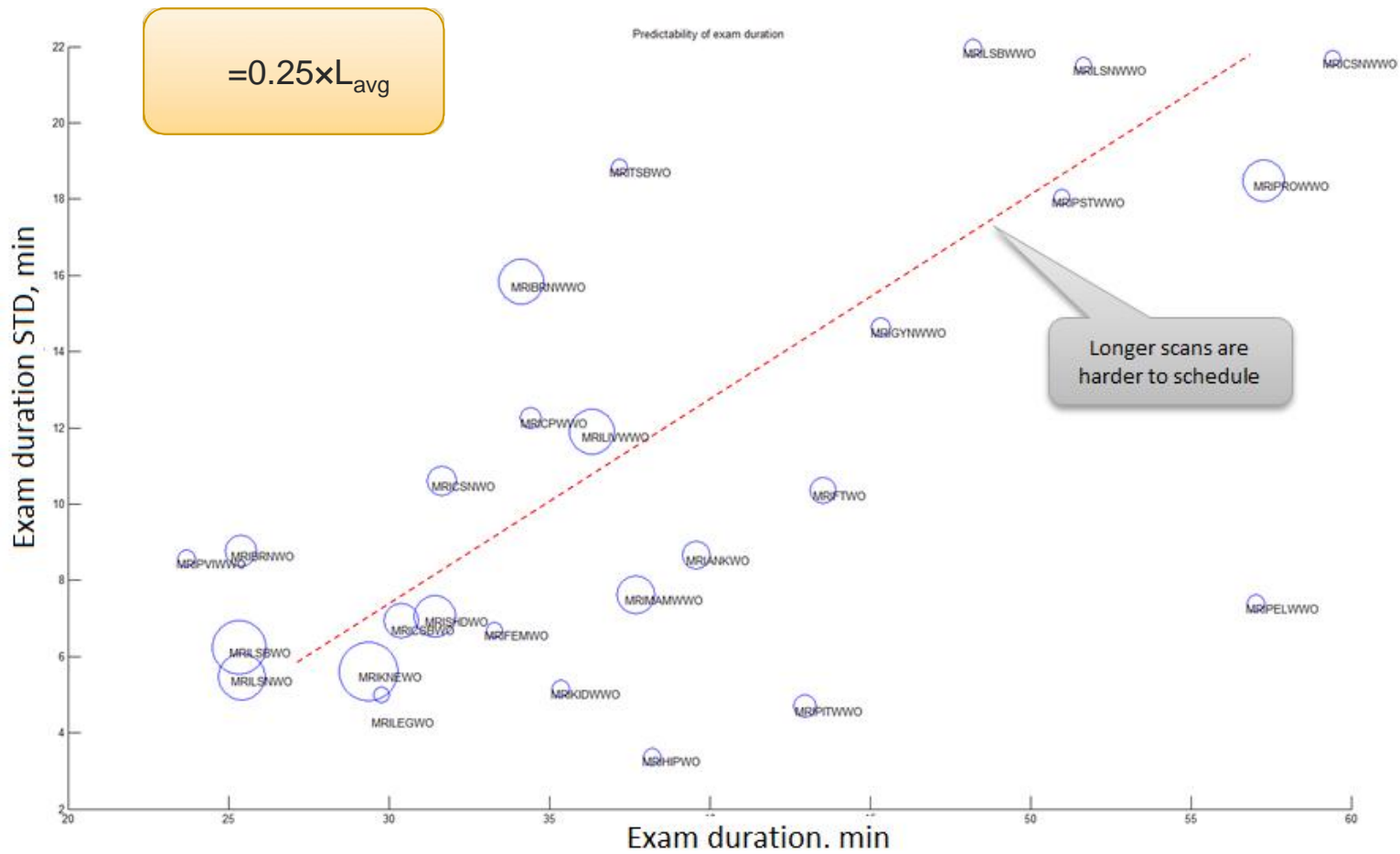
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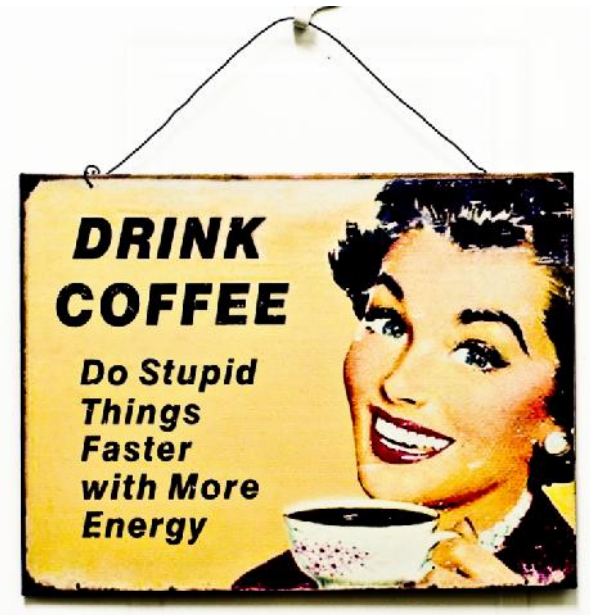
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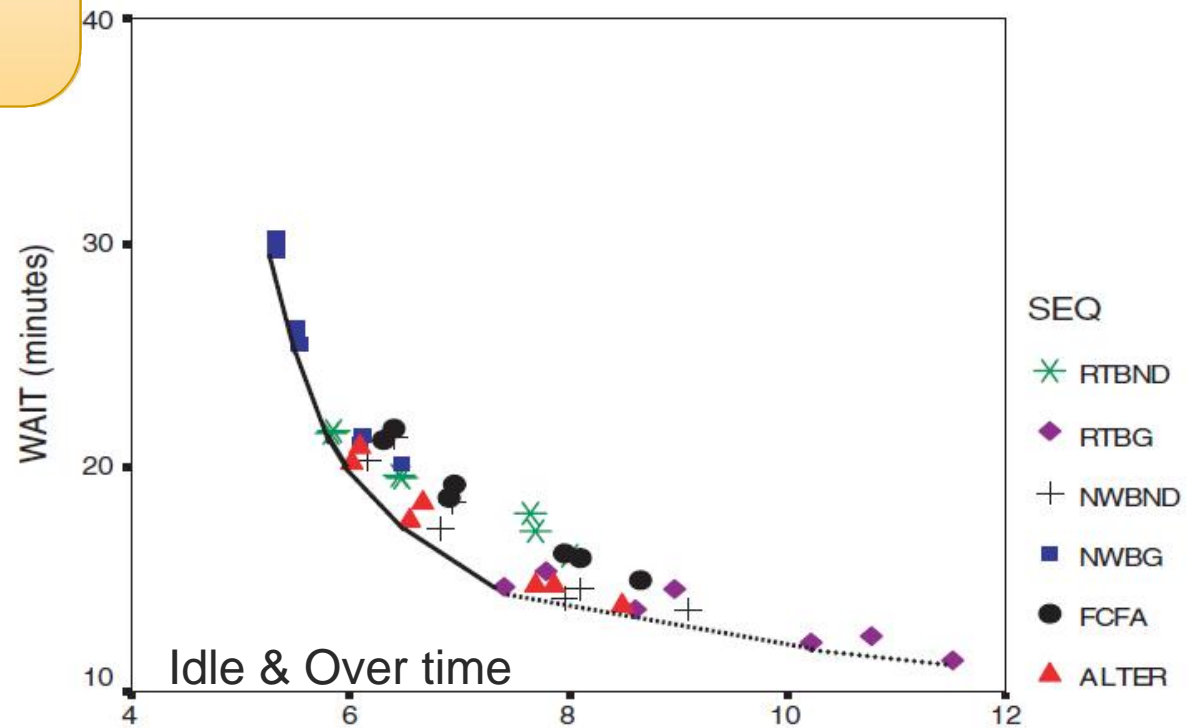
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Sequencing rules:

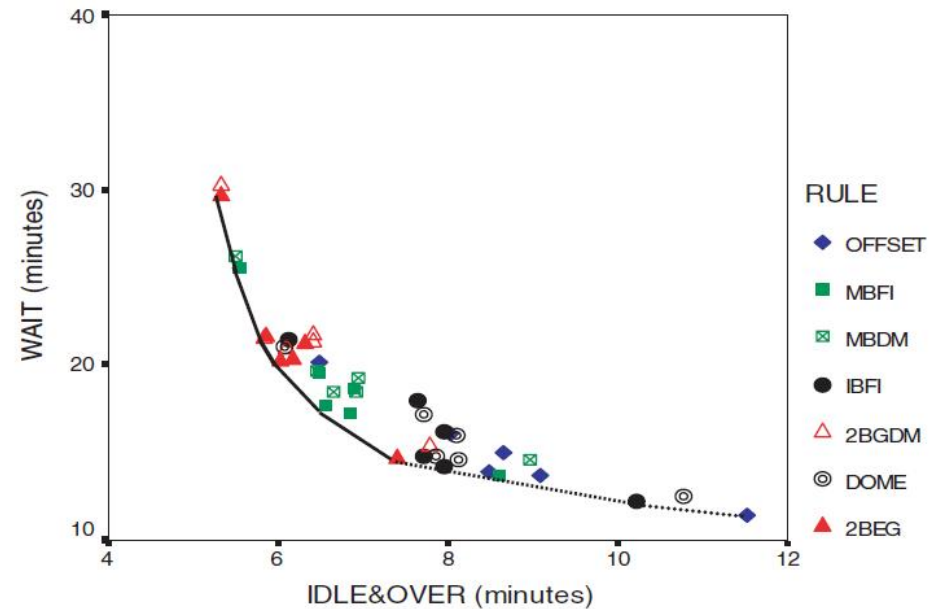
- FCFS
- ALTER (long/short)
- Long first (NWBG)
- Short first (RTBG)
- Long first and last (NWBND)
- Short first and last (RTBND)



## Appointment rules:

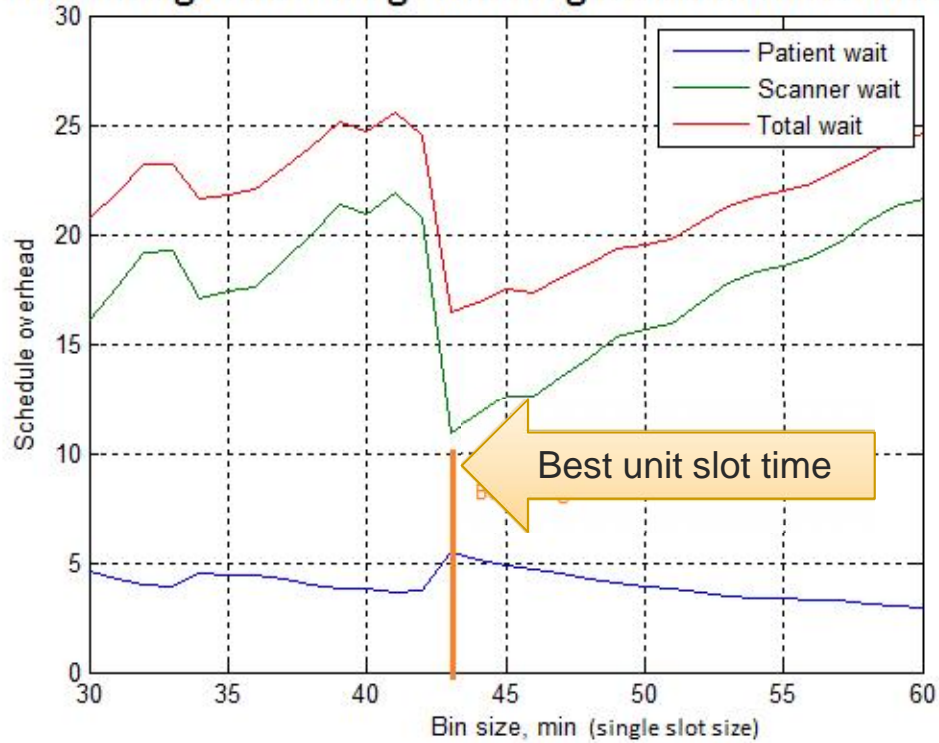
**Table 1** Appointment rules

Symbol	Description	Formulations <sup>1</sup>
<b>IBFI</b>	Individual-block/fixed-interval rule calls patients individually at intervals equal to the mean service times of patients	$t_1 = 0$ $t_i = t_{i-1} + \mu$ for $i > 1$
<b>OFFSET</b>	Individual-block/variable-interval rule, where initial $(k_1 - 1)$ patients are scheduled earlier, and the rest are scheduled later compared to IBFI	$t_i = (i - 1)\mu - \beta_1(k_1 - i)\sigma$ for $i \leq k_1$ , and $t_i = (i - 1)\mu + \beta_2(i - k_1)\sigma$ for $i > k_1$
<b>DOME</b>	Individual-block/variable-interval rule, where initial $(k_1 - 1)$ patients are scheduled earlier, patients $(k_1 + 1)$ through $(k_2 - 1)$ are scheduled later, and the rest earlier compared to IBFI	$t_i = (i - 1)\mu - \beta_1(k_1 - i)\sigma$ for $i \leq k_1$ , $t_i = (i - 1)\mu + \beta_2(i - k_1)\sigma$ for $k_1 < i < k_2$ , and $t_i = (i - 1)\mu - \beta_3(i - k_2)\sigma$ for $i \geq k_2$
<b>2BEG</b>	Individual-block/fixed-interval rule with an initial-block of two patients	$t_1 = t_2 = 0$ $t_i = t_{i-1} + \mu$ for $i > 2$
<b>MBFI</b>	Multiple-block/fixed-interval rule calls patients two-at-a-time with intervals set equal to twice the mean service time	$t_i = t_{i+1} = (i - 1)\mu$ for $i = 1, 3, 5$
<b>2BGDM</b>	Combination of the 2BEG and the DOME rules	$t_i = t_{i+1} = (i - 1)\mu - \beta_1(k_1 - i)\sigma$ for $i = 1$ $t_{i+1} = (i - 1)\mu - \beta_1(k_1 - i)\sigma$ for $2 \leq i \leq k_1$ $t_{i+1} = (i - 1)\mu + \beta_2(i - k_1)\sigma$ for $k_1 < i < k_2$ $t_{i+1} = (i - 1)\mu - \beta_3(i - k_2)\sigma$ for $i \geq k_2$
<b>MBDM</b>	Combination of the MBFI and the DOME rules	$t_i = t_{i+1} = (i - 1)\mu - \beta_1(k_1 - i)\sigma$ for $i = 1, 3, \dots$ $t_i = t_{i+1} = (i - 1)\mu + \beta_2(i - k_1)\sigma$ for $k_1 < i < k_2$ $t_i = t_{i+1} = (i - 1)\mu - \beta_3(i - k_2)\sigma$ for $i \geq k_2$ ; wh $k_2$ are odd int

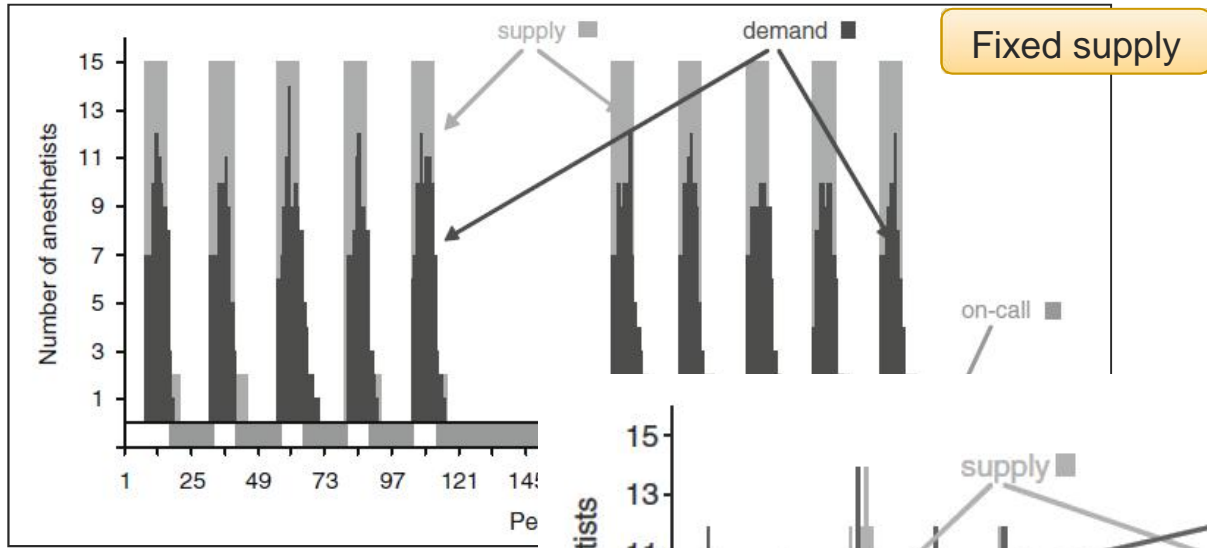
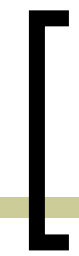


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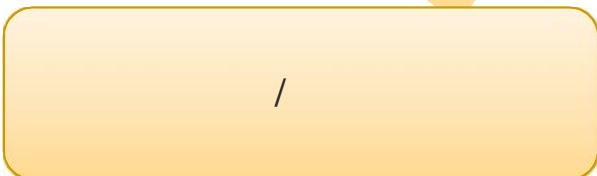
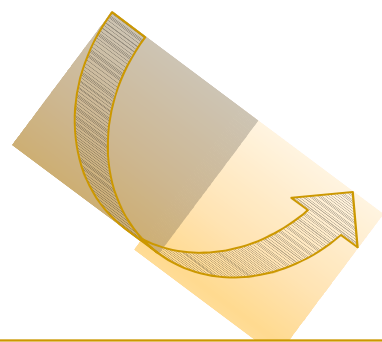
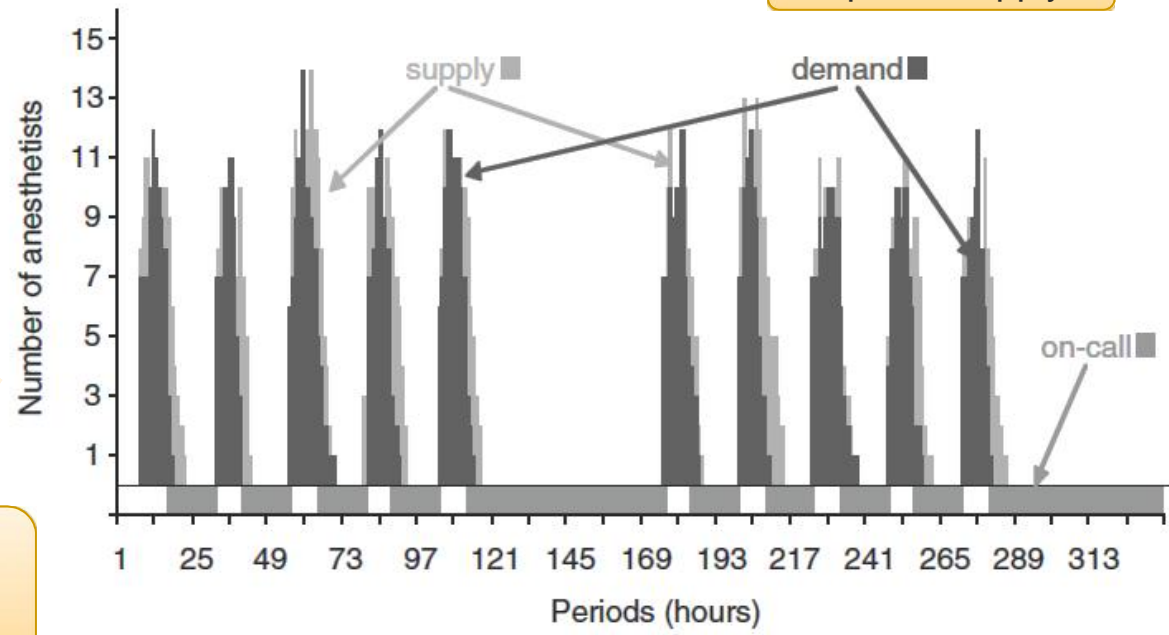
Simulating scheduling with single and double time slots







Optimal supply



See:  
 Brunner JO, Bard JF, Kolisch R., "Flexible shift scheduling of physicians", Health Care Manag Sci. 2009  
 Sep;12(3):285-305.

## Model

### Parameters

- $d_t$  demand in period  $t$
- $c_i^{paid}$  cost per hour of paid out time for physician  $i$
- $c_i^{over}$  cost per hour of overtime for physician  $i$
- $c^{out}$  cost per hour for outside physicians
- $O_i^{max}$  maximal allowed overtime for a physician  $i$  in a week
- $\bar{T}^{shift}$  maximum shift length
- $\underline{T}^{shift}$  minimum shift length
- $\underline{T}^{rest}$  minimum rest length after a shift ends
- $r_i$  regular working hours per week for physician  $i$  according to his individual contract
- $T^{week}$  number of periods within a week;  
 $T^{week} = |T|/|W|$
- $T^{day}$  number of periods in a day;  $T^{day} = T^{week}/7$
- $T^{oncall}$  length of an on-call service
- $N^{oncall}$  number of physicians required for each on-call service
- $O^{oncall}$  maximal number of on-call services for a physician in a week

### Function

- $f_1(t)$  calculates the number of hours that are charged for any on-call service for each  $t \in I$ , to regular working time per week

### Binary decision variables

- $x_{it}$  1, if physician  $i$  works in period  $t$ , 0 otherwise
- $y_{it}^{shift}$  1, if physician  $i$  begins a shift in period  $t$ , 0 otherwise
- $y_{it}^{rest}$  1, if rest period begins for physician  $i$  in period  $t$ , 0 otherwise
- $y_{it}^{oncall}$  1, if physician  $i$  begins an on call service in period  $t \in L$ , 0 otherwise

### General integer decision variables

- $o_{i,w}$  amount of overtime for physician  $i$  in week  $w$
- $u_{i,w}$  amount of undertime for physician  $i$  in week  $w$
- $h_{i,w}$  amount of paid out time for physician  $i$  in week  $w$
- $x_t^{out}$  number of outside physicians hours in period  $t$

### Model

$$\text{Minimize } \sum_{w \in W} \sum_{i \in I} c_i^{paid} \cdot h_{i,w} + \sum_{w \in W} \sum_{i \in I} c_i^{over} \cdot o_{i,w} + \sum_{i \in I} c^{out} \cdot x_t^{out} \quad (1)$$

$$y_{i,t}^{shift} = x_{i,t} \cdot (1 - x_{i,t-1}) \quad \forall i \in I, t \in T \quad (2)$$

$$y_{i,t}^{rest} = x_{i,t-1} \cdot (1 - x_{i,t}) \quad \forall i \in I, t \in T \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{\tau=i}^{\min(i+T^{shift}-1, |T|)} x_{i,\tau} \geq \min(T^{shift}, |T|-i+1) \cdot y_{i,t}^{shift} \quad \forall i \in I, t \in I \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{\tau=i}^{i+T^{oncall}} (1 - x_{i,\tau}) \geq y_{i,t}^{oncall} \quad \forall i \in I, i \in \{1, \dots, |T| - T^{oncall}\} \quad (5)$$

$$\min(i+T^{oncall}-1, |T|) \sum_{\tau=i}^{\min(i+T^{oncall}-1, |T|)} (1 - x_{i,\tau}) \geq \min(T^{oncall}, |T|-i+1) \cdot y_{i,t}^{oncall} \quad \forall i \in I, t \in T \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} x_{i,t} + x_t^{out} > d_t \quad \forall t \in T \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} x_{i,t} + \sum_{i \in I} f_1(i - T^{day}, y_{i,t}^{oncall}) \cdot y_{i,t}^{oncall} = r_i + o_{i,w} - u_{i,w} \quad \forall i \in I, w \in W \quad (8)$$

$$h_{i,w} \geq o_{i,w} - u_{i,w} \quad \forall i \in I, w \in W \quad (9)$$

$$\sum_{\tau=\max(i-T^{rest}, 0)}^{i-1} (1 - x_{i,\tau}) > \min(T^{rest}, i-1) \cdot y_{i,t}^{oncall} \quad \forall i \in I, t \in L \quad (10)$$

$$\sum_{\tau=i}^{\min(i+T^{oncall}-1, |T|)} (1 - x_{i,\tau}) \geq \min(i+T^{oncall}-1, |T|) \cdot y_{i,t}^{oncall} \quad \forall i \in I, t \in L \quad (11)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} y_{i,t}^{oncall} = N^{oncall} \quad \forall t \in L \quad (12)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} y_{i,t}^{oncall} \leq O^{oncall} \quad \forall i \in I, w \in W \quad (13)$$

$$y_{i,t}^{oncall} + y_{i,t+T^{oncall}}^{oncall} \leq 1 \quad \forall i \in I, i \in \{t \in L : t < |T| - T^{oncall}\} \quad (14)$$

## Optimal roster

	MONDAY								TUESDAY								WEDNESDAY								THURSDAY								FRIDAY								SATURDAY								SUNDAY							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See: Brunner JO, Bard JF, Kolisch R., "Flexible shift scheduling of physicians", Health Care Manag Sci. 2009 Sep;12(3):285-305.

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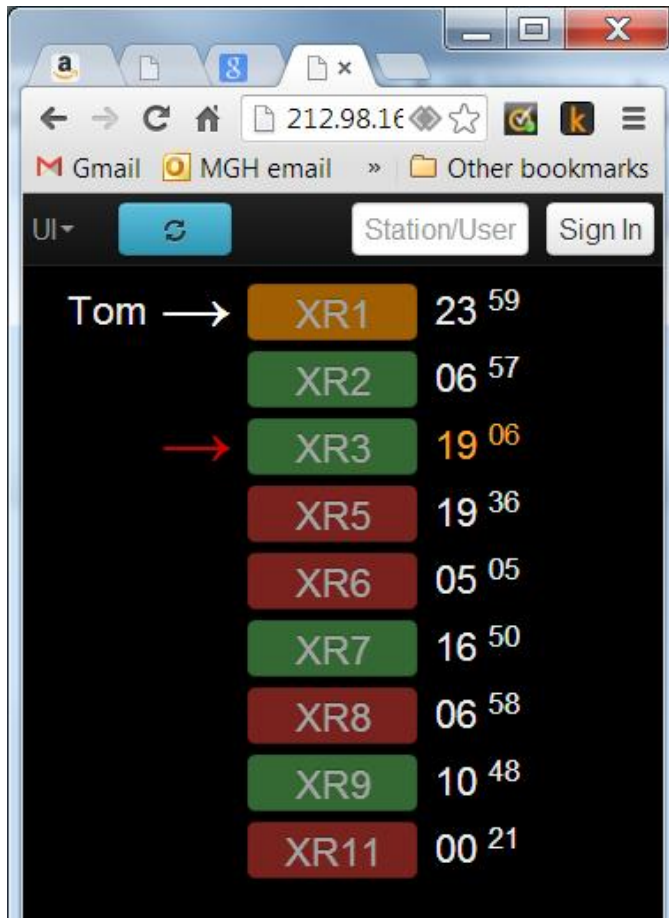
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- Web application to view and book X-ray stations”
  - Faster patient dispatching
  - Fairness in exam-to-tech assignments
  - Optimal station utilization

Reduction of variability

Reduction of over-utilization  
and stress

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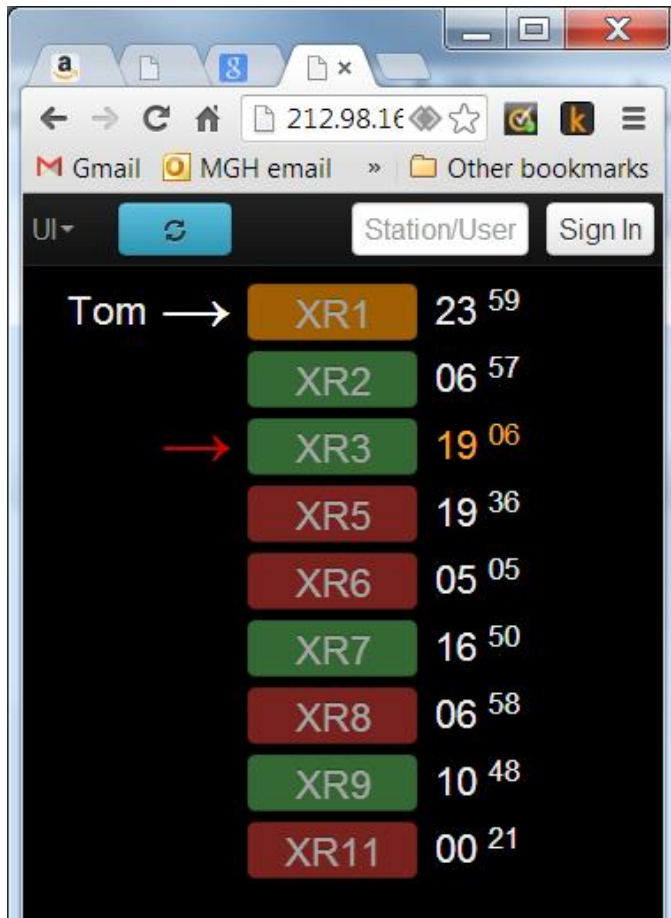


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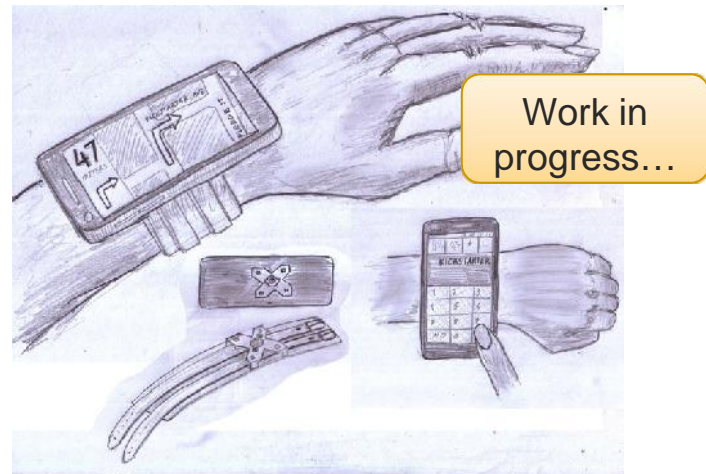
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[http://www.kickstarter.com/projects/1958024164/connectorr-smartphone-iphone-gps-wearable-mounting?ref=recently\\_launched](http://www.kickstarter.com/projects/1958024164/connectorr-smartphone-iphone-gps-wearable-mounting?ref=recently_launched)



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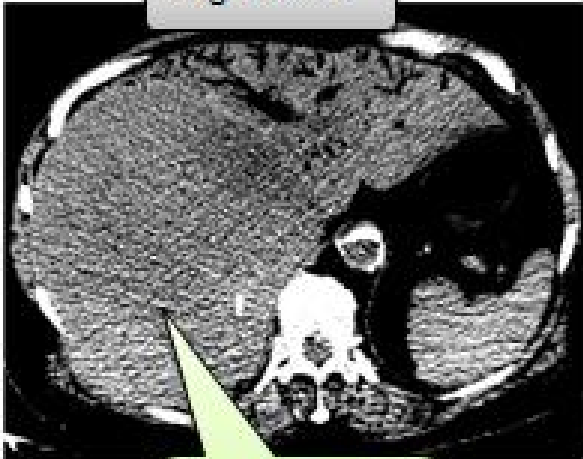
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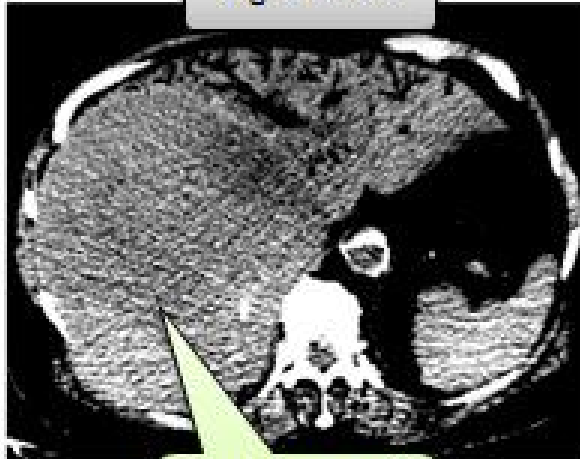


Algorithm 1



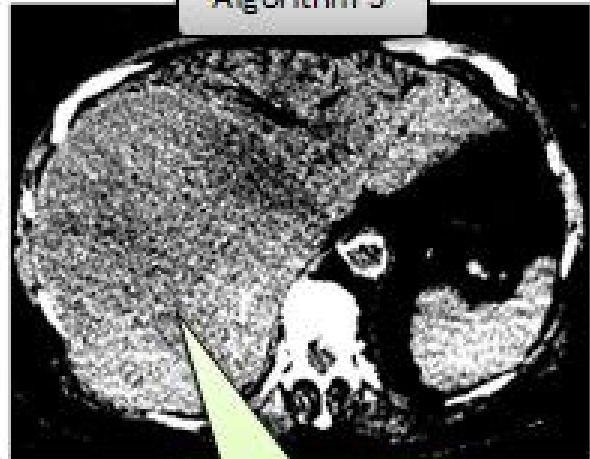
Streaking and fine-grain texture

Algorithm 2



Streaking and large-grain texture

Algorithm 3



No streaking, fine-grain texture

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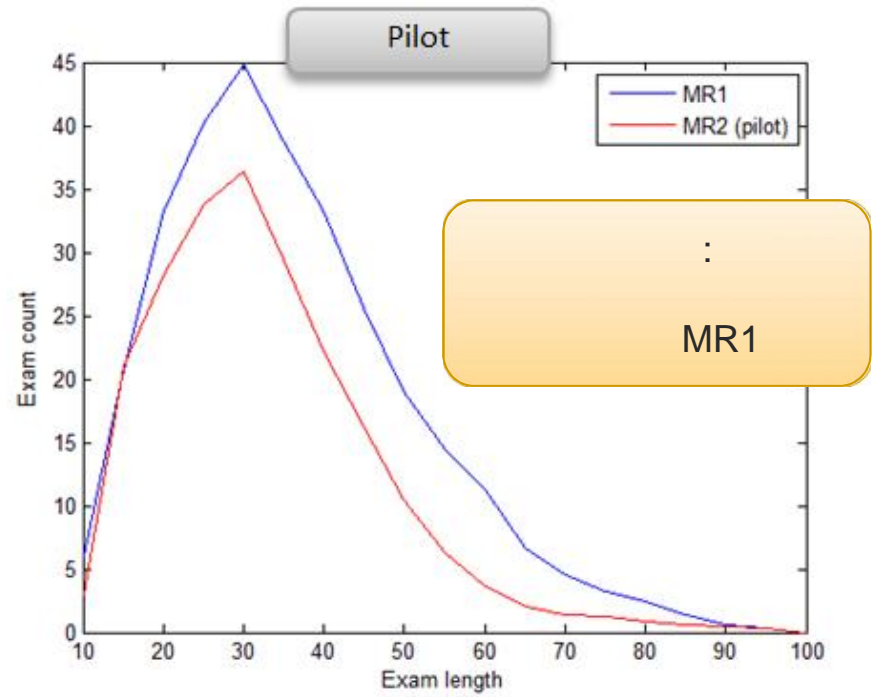
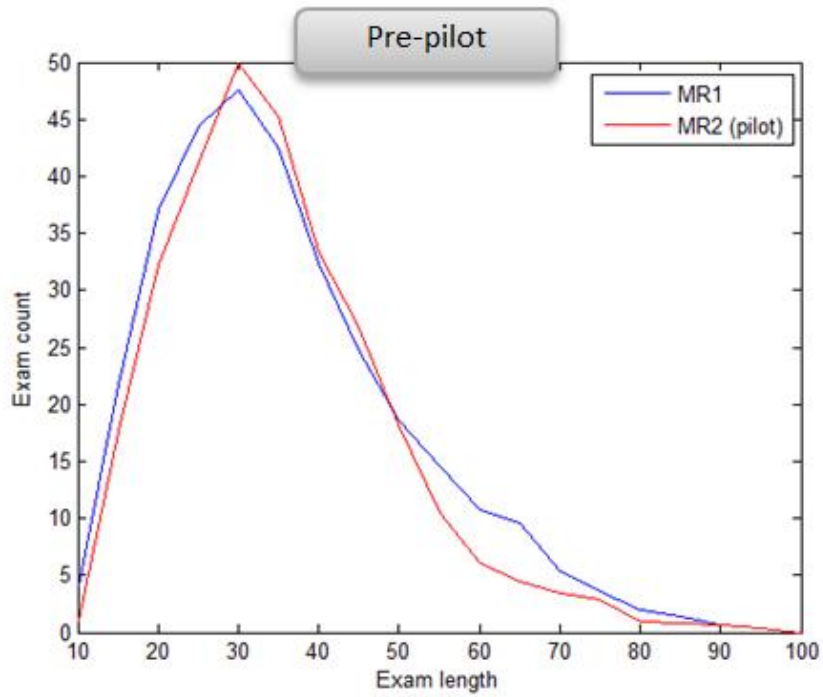
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MR2

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MR1