



The Ability of SNOMED CT to Capture Perinatal Process Concepts

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The State of Perinatal Care

- More than 4 million annual births
- Annual cost approximately \$16 billion
- Current issues:
 - National focus on safety and quality
 - Increased medical intervention
- Tools to assess perinatal quality, such as P-FTR



Perinatal Data

- Complex medical records
- Customizable electronic systems
- No comprehensive source of perinatal data for research or quality assessment



Healthcare IT Agenda

- Meaningful use
 - Reimbursement vs. penalties
 - Focus on quality
 - Standards for electronic documentation
 - Use of standard terminologies



Standard Nursing Terminologies

- 12 are ANA-approved
- None widely deployed
- Little concentration on perinatal nursing concepts
 - Little identified research on standard language use in perinatal nursing



Failure to Rescue for Perinatal Care

- AHRQ endorsed process measurement tool
- Only 1 published study using the tool
 - Noted limitation inability to retrieve data
- Processes measured in 3 areas:
 - Expectations for careful monitoring and timely identification (of problems)
 - Appropriate interventions
 - Timely activation of a team response



**Evaluating Appropriate Responses to Clinical Situations based on
AHRQ's (2003) Failure to Rescue Patient Safety Indicator (Adapted to Perinatal Care)**

Rescue Process for Nonreassuring (Indeterminate / Abnormal) Fetal Heart Rate Patterns					
Rescue Process Components	Yes	No	UTBD	NA	Comments/Additional Descriptions of Processes
<i>Expectations for careful monitoring</i>					Includes characteristics of FHR patterns and uterine activity
<i>For women/fetuses without identified risk factors</i>					
Every 30 min during the active phase of first stage labor					% of 30 min time frames with assessment data
Every 15 min during the active pushing phase of second stage labor					% of 15 min time frames with assessment data
<i>For women/fetuses with identified risk factors</i>					
Every 15 min during the active phase of first stage labor					% of 15 min time frames with assessment data
Every 5 min during the active pushing phase of second stage labor					% of 5 min time frames with assessment data or summary notes q 15 min indicating continuous bedside attendance and assessment during pushing
<i>Score</i>	0		1		2
<i>Timely identification</i>					
Within the timeframe outlined in the expectations for careful monitoring (e.g. q 30 min, 15 min or 5 min based on identified risk factors)					Time:
Accurate interpretation and appreciation of the implications of the clinical data displayed (based on agreement between medical record documentation and fetal monitoring strip)					Time:
Nonreassuring (indeterminate/abnormal) characteristics of the FHR pattern	List characteristics:				
<i>Score</i>	0		1		2



Research Questions

- What are consensus definitions of the elements included in P-FTR?
- Can P-FTR elements be mapped to four ANA-recognized standard languages?



Study Design

- Exploratory study, with mixed methods
- Phase I: consensus definitions for P-FTR
 - Modified Delphi study
- Phase II: cross-mapping of defined P-FTR elements to ANA terminologies
 - Validation by expert panel



Results

- 29 participants in Phase I, 27 completed all three study rounds
 - 27 submitted demographic information
- At least 75% consensus on most P-FTR elements. Noted exceptions:
 - Laterality, provider notification, MVUs, documentation of non-reassuring fetal status



Phase II

- P-FTR elements (defined in Phase I) mapped to 4 nursing terminologies
 - Clinical Care Classification™ (CCC)
 - International Classification of Nursing Practice (ICNP®)
 - Logical Observation Identifiers, Names, & Codes (LOINC®)
 - Systemized Nomenclature of Medicine-Clinical Terms (SNOMED-CT®)



Rationale for Terminology Selection

- Previous use in nursing informatics research
- Defined semantic structure
- Specific search strategy
- Ability to access at no charge for research purposes



Cross-Mapping Results

- 76 individual concepts mapped
 - 63 (> 80%) in SNOMED-CT
 - 26 in ICNP
 - 21 in LOINC
 - 11 in CCC



Expectations for Careful Monitoring/Timely Identification

- 58 total concepts
- Consensus definitions for:
 - High and low risk maternal and fetal characteristics
 - Use of NICHD terminology
 - Uterine monitoring characteristics
 - Active labor elements
- No consensus for:
 - Terms to describe non-reassuring fetal status
 - Use of MVUs to describe contraction strength



Notable SNOMED Findings

- Hyperstimulation vs. tachysystole
- “Reassuring” as an intervention rather than a clinical finding
- NICHD Categories
- The concept of gestation



Appropriate Intervention

- 13 concepts
- Consensus definitions for:
 - Oxygen administration
 - IV bolus
 - Discontinuation of Oxytocin
 - Administration of Terbutaline
 - Amnioinfusion
 - Modified pushing efforts
- No consensus for
 - Laterality, provider notification



Activation of Team Response

- 5 Concepts
- Consensus definitions for:
 - Notification of provider
 - Decision for cesarean section
 - Notification of transport team



Activation of Team Response

Name	Value	Column1	Code	Definition Code	Definition	Type
Provider Notification	Y/N		428426009	2695565017	notification of physician	procedure
Time notified	time		410669006	2472323016	time	qualifier value
Time Arrived	time		410669006	2472323016	time	qualifier value
C/S called	Y/N		274130007	2154892010	emergency cesarean section	procedure
Transport/Transfer Team notified	Y/N					



Expert Panel Validation

- Perinatal and informatics nursing experts
 - P-FTR author
 - Perinatal nurse participant from Phase I
 - Informatics nurse with perinatal clinical experience
 - Representative from SNOMED-CT responsible for perinatal content
 - Nursing informatics researcher with expertise in standard terminologies



Validation Sessions

- Mapping results sent to experts one week in advance
- Scheduling facilitated by Doodle[®]
- Virtual meetings facilitated by SCOPIA
 - Webcam and headset provided to panel members on request. Support through VICTR



Expert Panel Validation

- Participants asked to validate findings for:
 - Accuracy
 - Context
- 100% of findings validated, without exception



Implications

- SNOMED-CT may best represent P-FTR elements
 - Most elements related to intrapartum care are present
- Standardization essential for data retrieval and benchmarking



Next Steps

- Formal request to SNOMED-CT for incorporation of missing P-FTR elements
- Pilot testing for the ability to retrieve concepts from existing EDW
- Modeling and testing of P-FTR in electronic system
 - real time use of P-FTR for decision support
 - Process measurement vs. process validation tool
- Similar study format for other perinatal nursing elements



Questions?

