

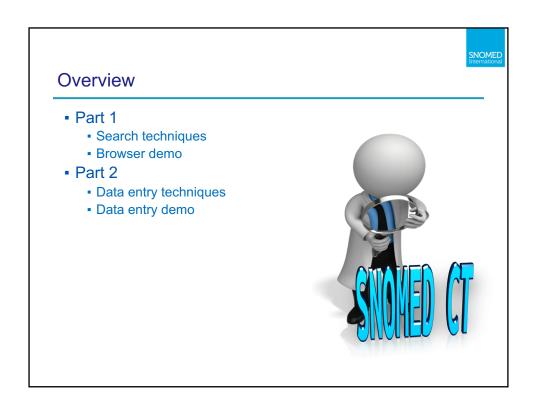
Background

- SNOMED CT is the most comprehensive, clinical healthcare terminology in the world
- It includes concepts representing the wide range of types of information that need to be recorded in clinical records
- It is aimed at supporting easy, consistent and accurate data entry and facilitate effective use of clinical data for
 - Data retrieval and analytics
 - · Clinical decision support
 - Etc.

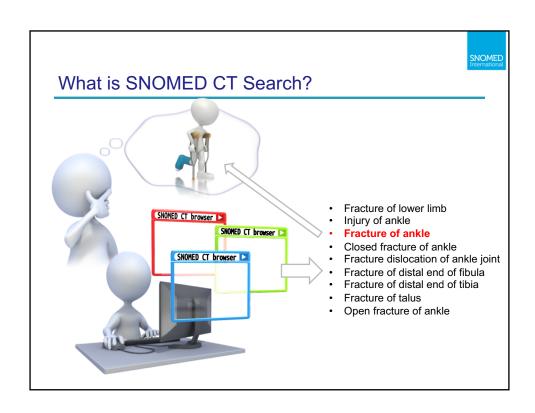
The size of SNOMED CT and the underlying logical model demands effective and efficient search and data entry functionalities.

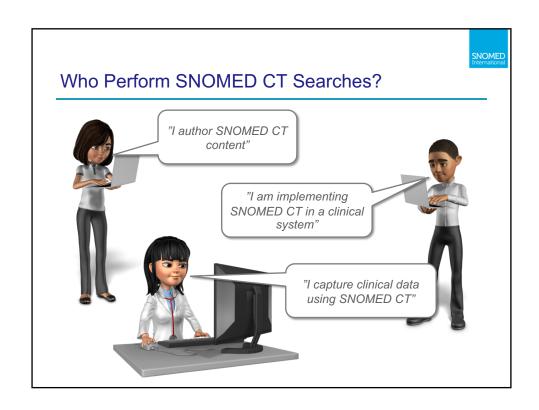


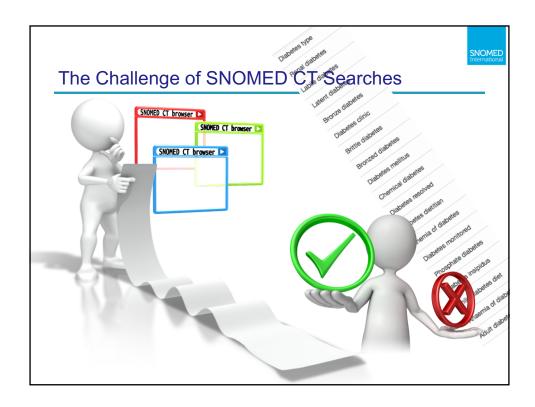
SNOMED

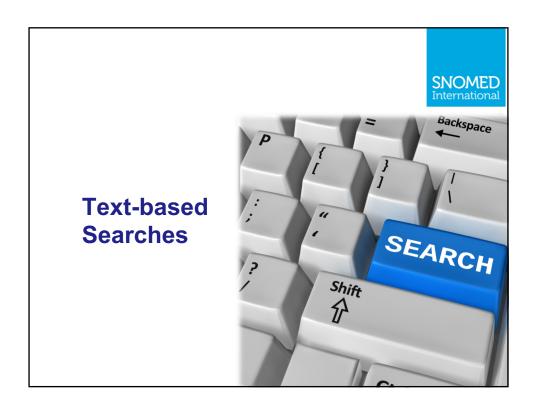


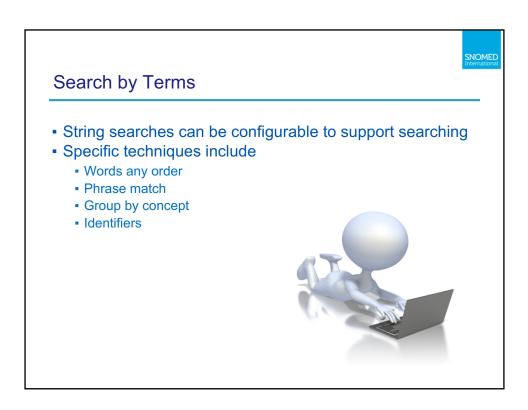


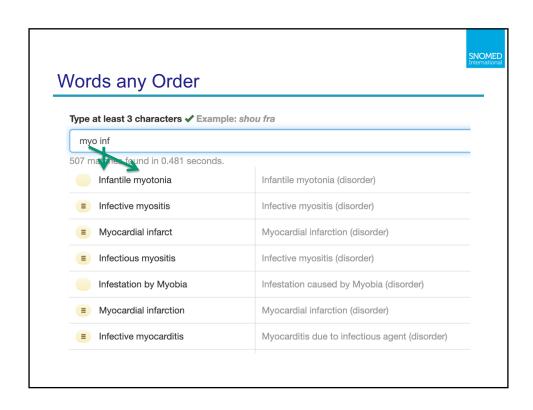


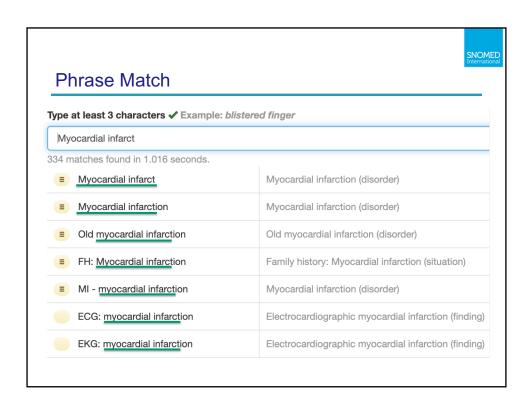


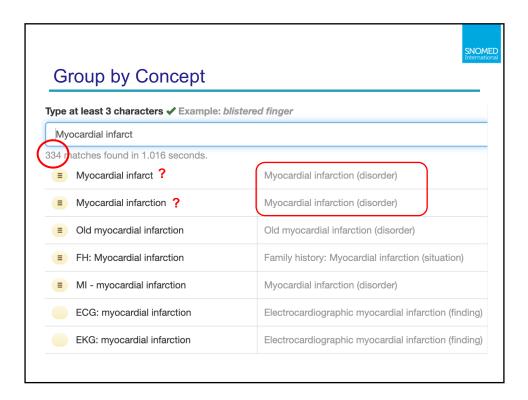


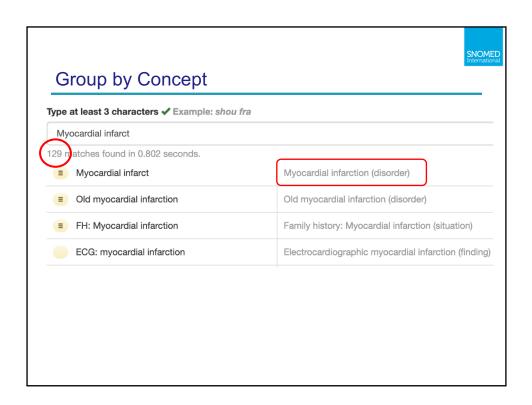


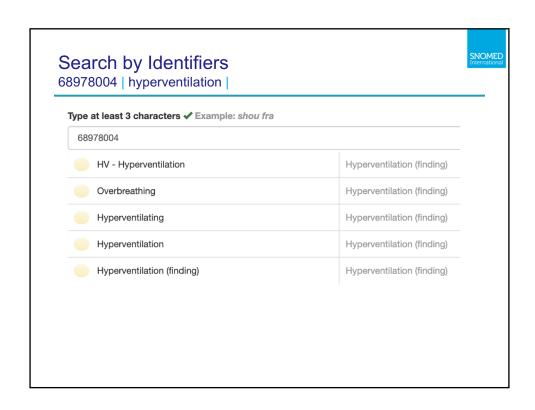


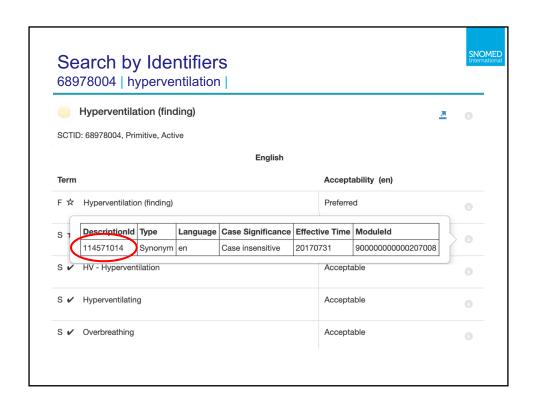


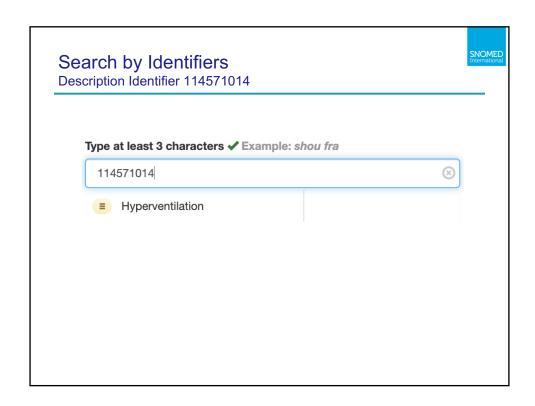


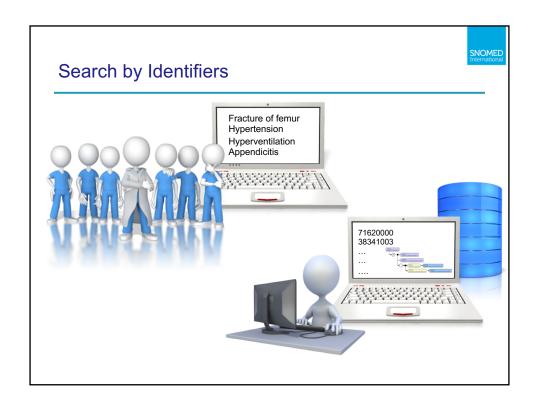




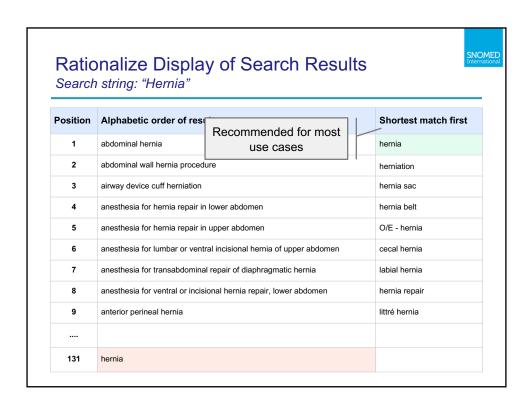


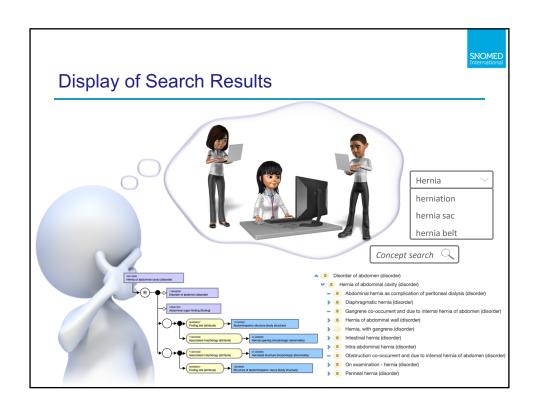


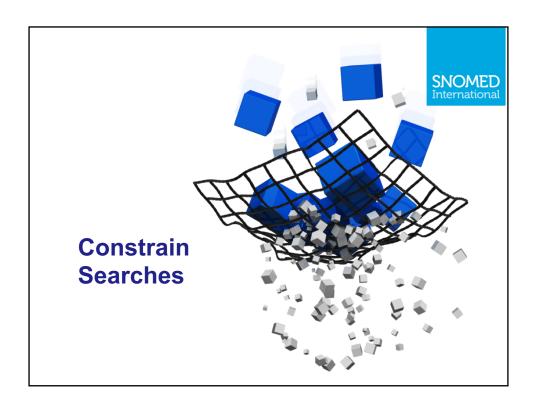


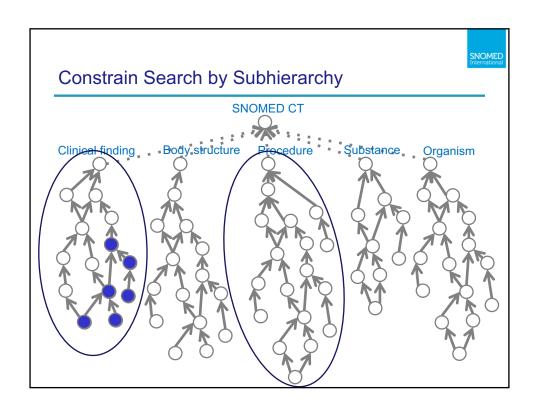


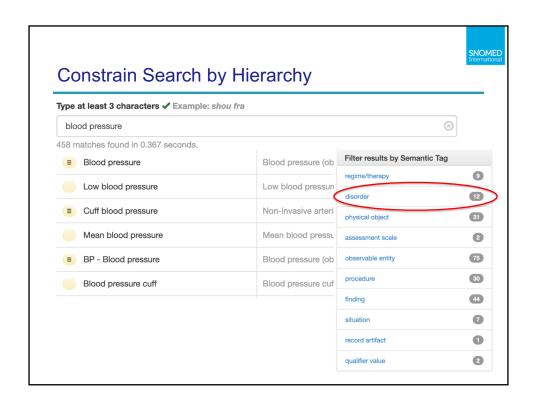


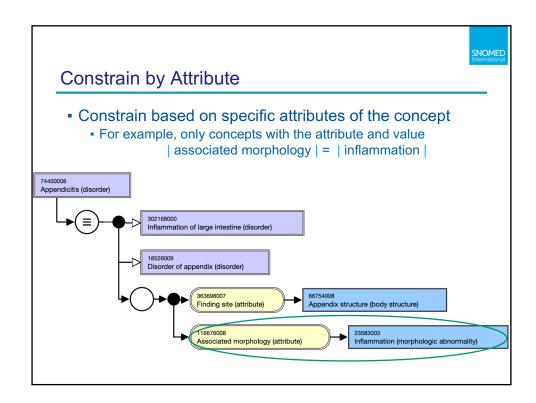


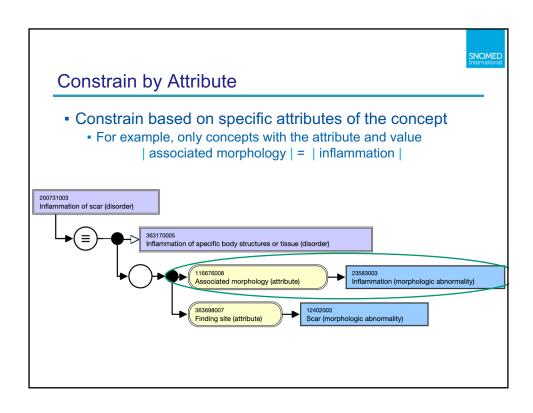


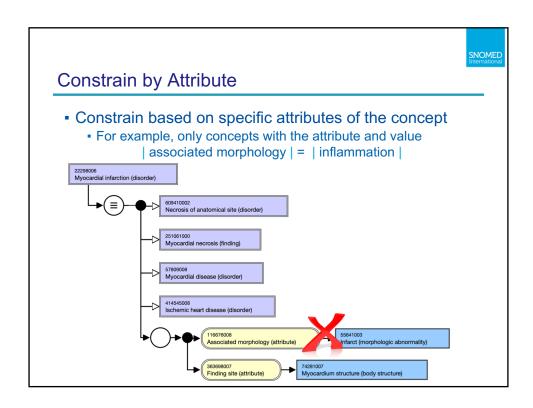








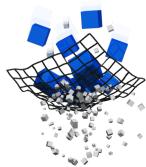




SNOMET nternationa

Constrain Searches using ECL

- An expression constraint is a computable rule that can be used to define a bounded set of clinical meanings
- The Expression Constraint Language (ECL) enables queries over SNOMED CT content for a range of purposes, e.g.
 - Authoring and quality assurance of new SNOMED CT content
 - Design and display of SNOMED CT subsets in clinical user interfaces
 - Search or extract concepts with common characteristics



ECL Example

- Example Disorder of lung with edema
 - < 19829001 | Disorder of lung |:

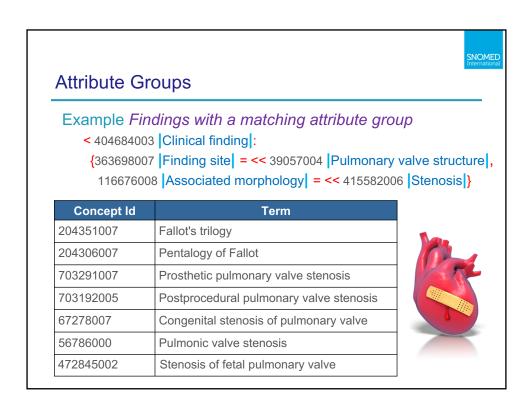
116676008 | Associated morphology

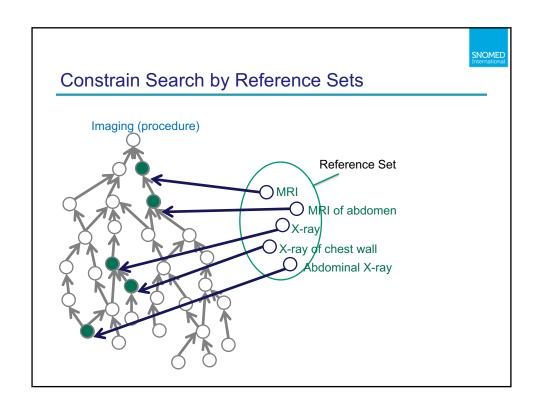
= << 79654002 | Edema |

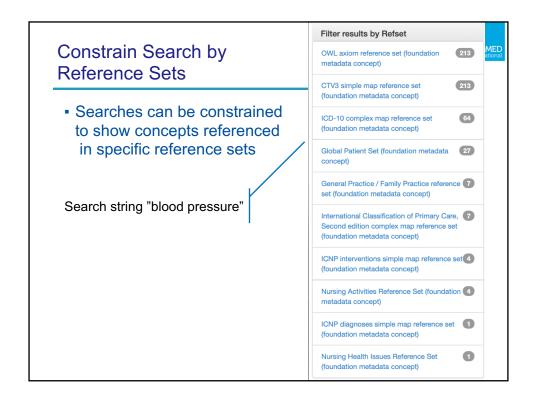
Valid Concepts



Concept Id	Term
233709006	Toxic pulmonary edema
11468004	Postoperative pulmonary edema
19242006	Pulmonary edema
61233003	Silo-fillers' disease
40541001	Acute pulmonary edema
89687005	Postimmersion-submersion syndrome
67782005	Adult respiratory distress syndrome

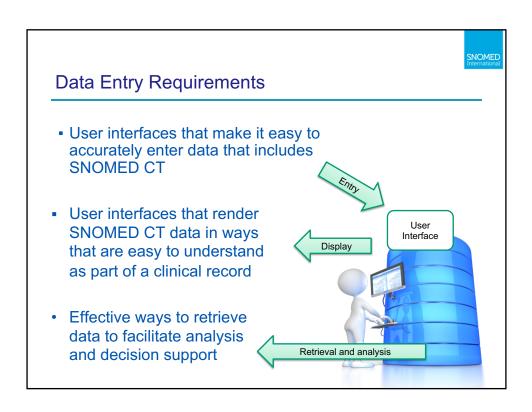














Choosing Appropriate Data Entry Methods

- Data entry methods should be tailored to the way different groups of clinicians think and work However ...
- Consistent representation of similar data is essential for effective communication, retrieval and analysis

 The refere
- Data entry methods should **not** dictate the way that data is stored and accessed for reuse



Alternative methods of data entry are good servants but they make poor masters



NOMED

Problems with Data Entry Dependent Storage

If information is stored in ways determined by how was originally recorded it can be difficult to answer simple questions.

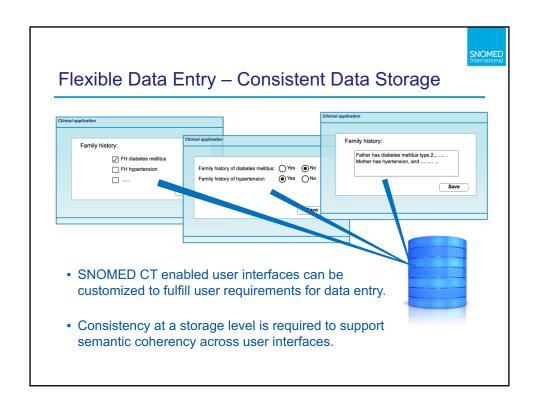
Does the patient have a family history of diabetes mellitus?

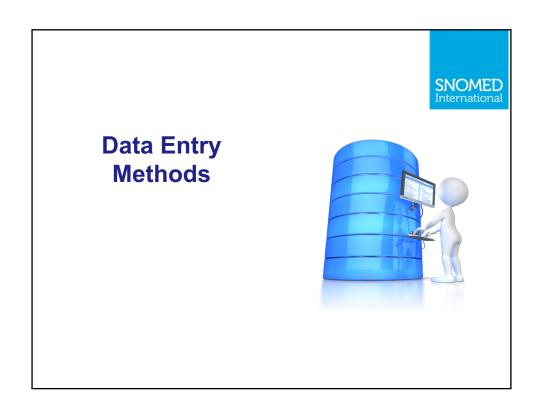
This might require several different searches in the patient record

- 1. Is the code for family history of diabetes mellitus present?
- 2. Is diabetes mellitus ticked in a family history form?
- 3. Is there a note that a specific relative has diabetes mellitus?

... and there are many other possible representations to consider

36

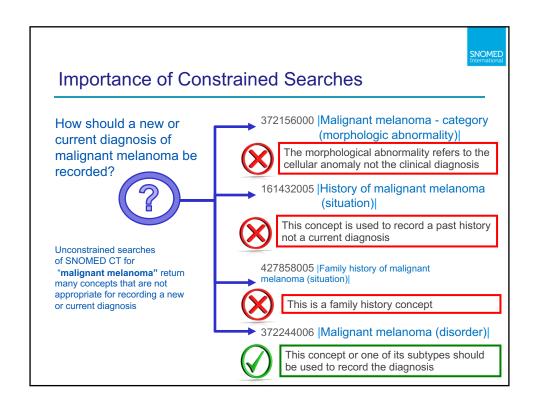






Data Entry Using Searches

- SNOMED searches provide an effective way to enter some types of clinical data
- Searches should be constrained so that only concepts appropriate to the data entry context can be selected
 - For example
 - Restricting entry into a diagnosis slot to subtypes of disease
- Permitted concepts can be specified as:
 - Members of an identified subset designed for a data entry field
 - Subtypes of specified concepts
 - Concepts that conform to a specified expression constraint



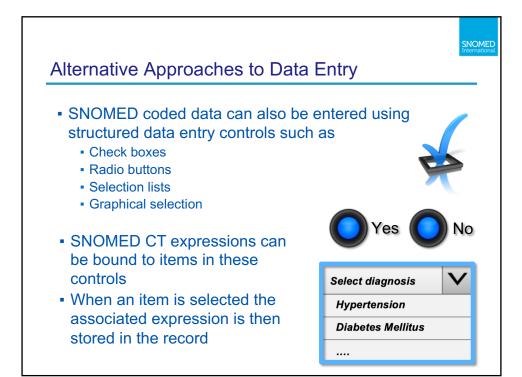
SNOMED

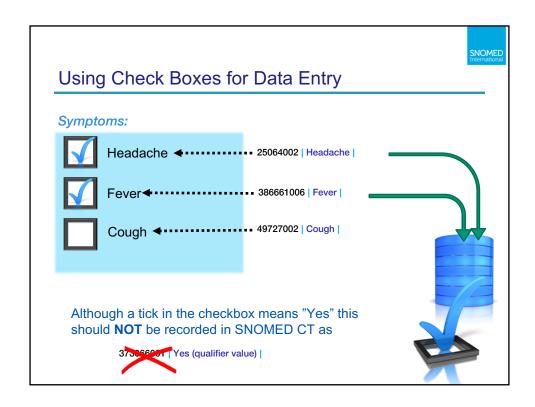


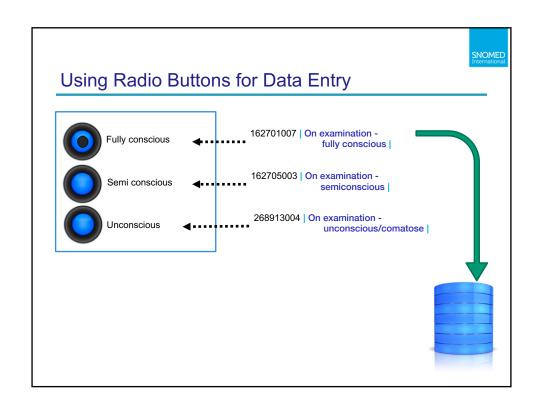
Search Term	Concepts Incorrectly Selected as ER Diagnoses	Count
Temperature	246508008 Temperature (attribute)	1097
High temperature	285717004 High temperature (physical force)	145
Drug used	246488008 Drug used (attribute)	17
Alcohol (substance)	53041004 Alcohol (substance) (and similar errors)	747
Lymph node	59441001 Structure of lymph node (body structure)	33
Stabbing	410706007 Stabbing sensation quality (qualifier value)	230
RTA	1776003 Renal tubular acidosis (disorder)	535

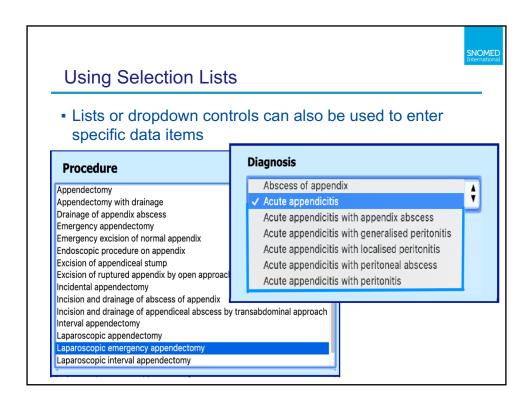
"Overall, 11% of all 408,000 coded data items were very obviously coded to clinically impossible or improbable categories (e.g. to a substance, not a diagnosis)"

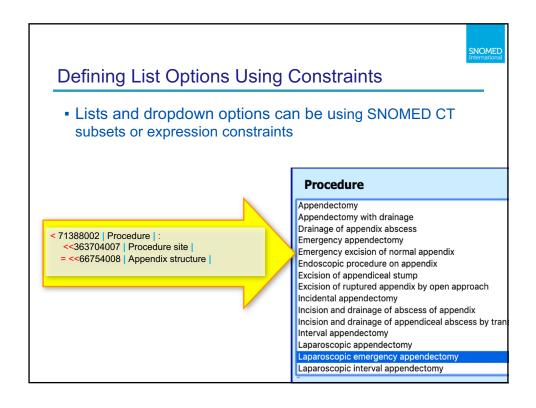
Dr Jeremy Rogers – 2014 presentation SNOMED Expo

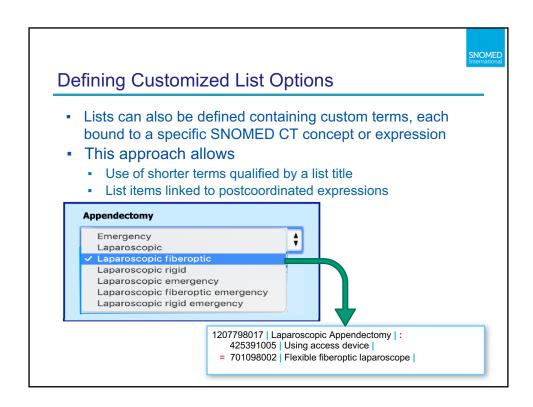


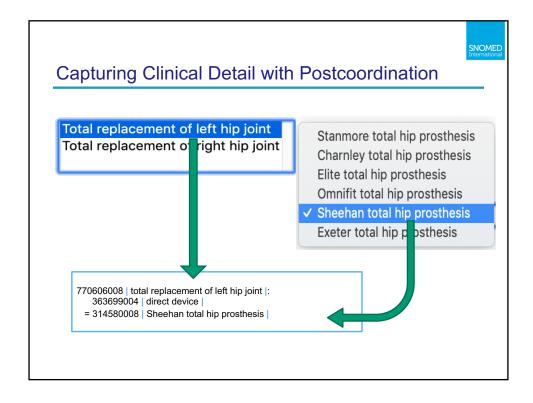


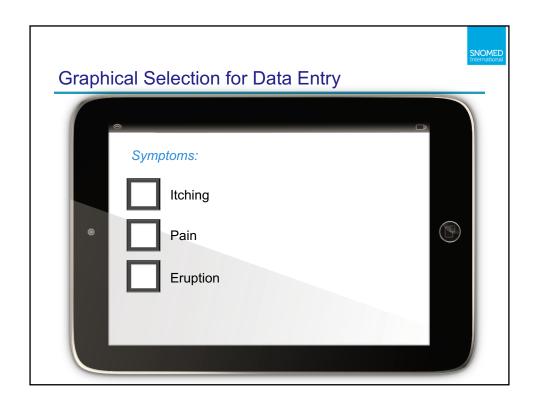


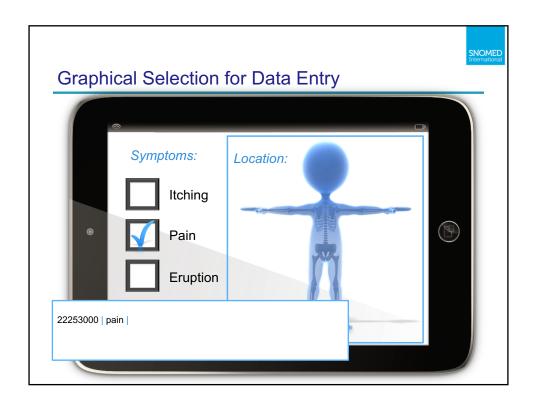


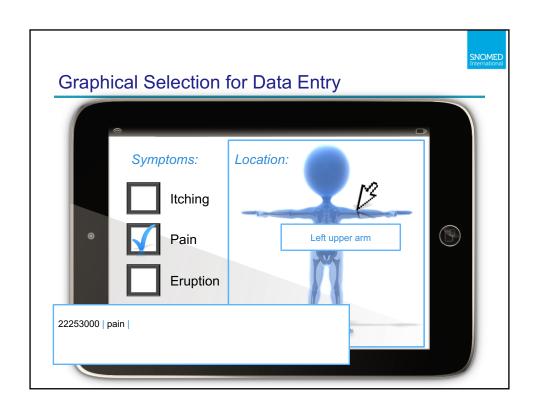


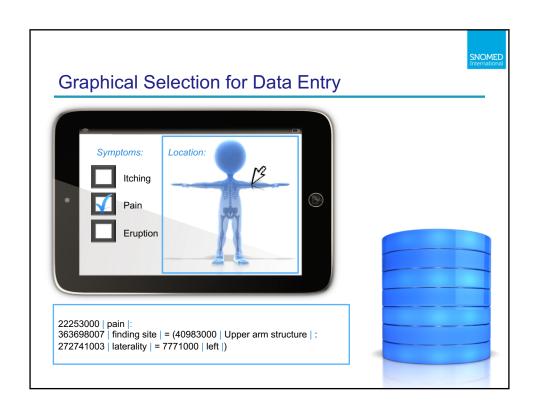


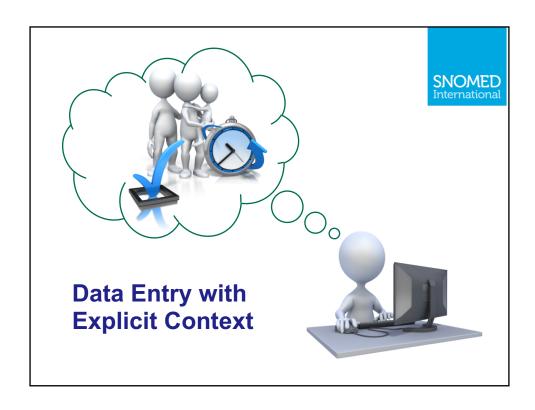


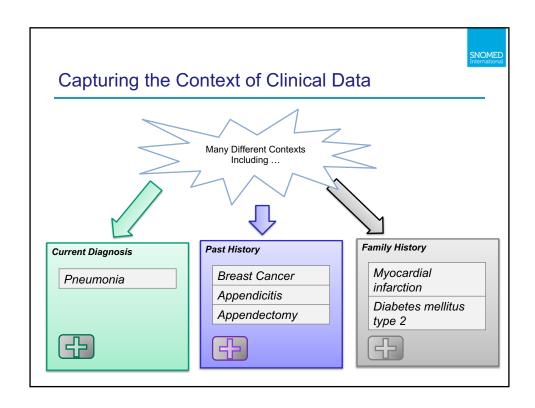


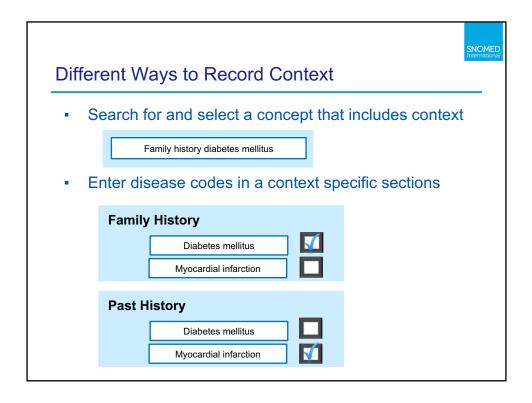


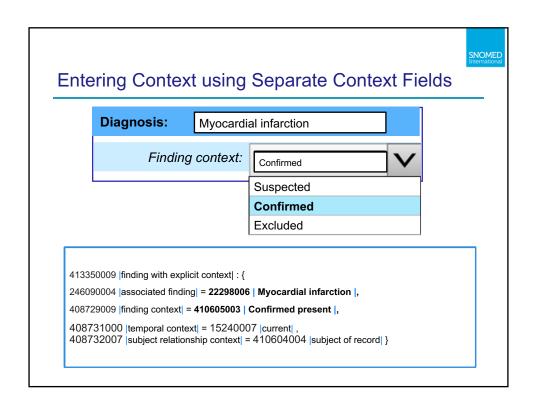














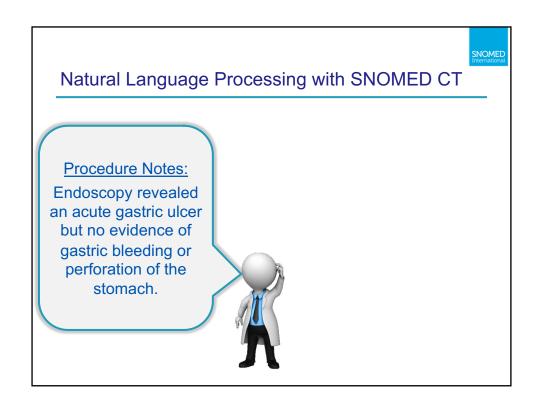
Natural Language Processing

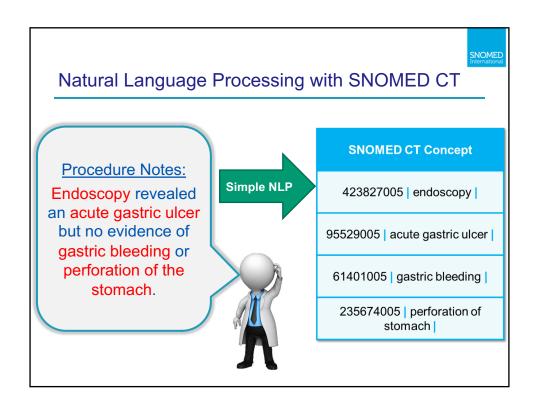
- NLP enables a computer program to analyze and extract meaning from human language
- That meaning can be represented as SNOMED CT concepts and expressions in a clinical record

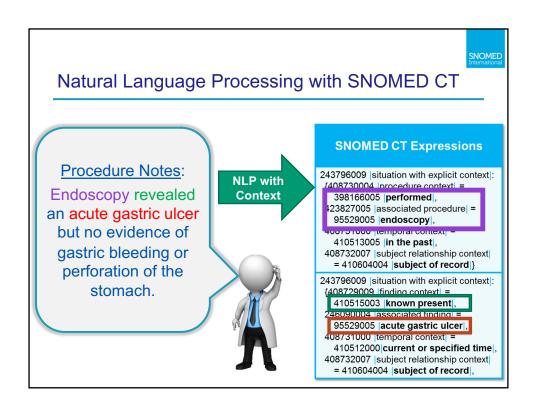
Challenges

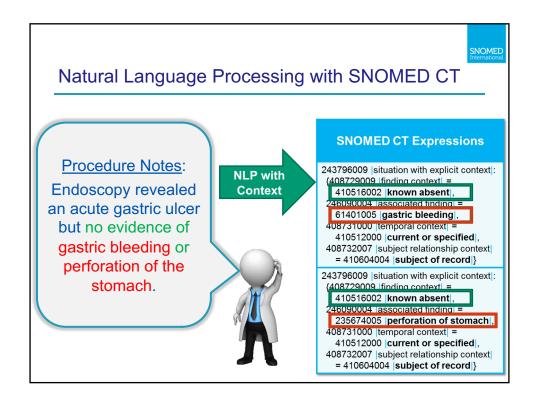
- abbreviations
- spelling errors
- · grammatical errors
- unexpected synonyms
- unusual vernacular phrases
- CAUTION hidden contextual information

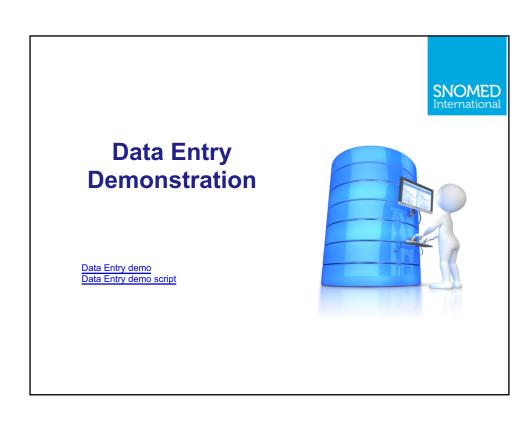












Links to Further Information Search and Data Entry Guide Search http://snomed.org/search Data Entry http://snomed.org/dataentry Data Entry Demo https://ihtsdo.github.io/snomed-ui-examples/

