

A wooden sign with a date tag. The sign is made of light-colored wood and has a decorative, slightly irregular shape. It features a date tag in the top right corner with a tropical island illustration. The text on the sign is in a yellow, sans-serif font.

November 15, 2022

With a Little Help From My Friends

Tools and insights for developing and
deploying algorithms in the hospital

A wooden sign with a decorative top and bottom edge. A date tag is attached to the top right corner. The tag has a blue background with a white wavy line at the bottom, a green palm tree on a small island, and the date 'November 15, 2022' in green text.

November 15, 2022

With a Little Help From My Friends

How we got our model out of one person's
computer and deployed it to the hospital

Agenda

- A bit about DSAA
- Where we started vs where we are now
- What do you need for development?
- What do you need for deployment?

Introduction

A little bit about DSAA

- Hello! I'm Chloe and I'm a data scientist for the DSAA team at Unity Health Toronto.
- Data Science and Advanced Analytics (DSAA) is a healthcare data analytics group at Unity Health Toronto (UHT).



Data Science and Advanced Analytics

A little bit about DSAA

- Suit the needs of the hospital, our collaborators, and our partners to *make better decisions, increase hospital efficiency, and improve patient care and patient outcomes.*
- DSAA works with *clinicians and administrative decision-makers* to develop and deploy solutions.



A little bit about DSAA

- Ranges of solutions: statistics, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and optimization (e.g., operations research).
- Currently more than 40 active solutions at Unity Health:
 - Predicting patient outcomes for enhanced clinical management
 - Planning for hospital bed capacity
 - Medical imaging AI tools
 - Assignment/scheduling

A little bit about DSAA

ED Arrivals

2022-11-04

150 ▼

☀ 85

🌙 69

2022-11-05

147

☀ 73

🌙 71

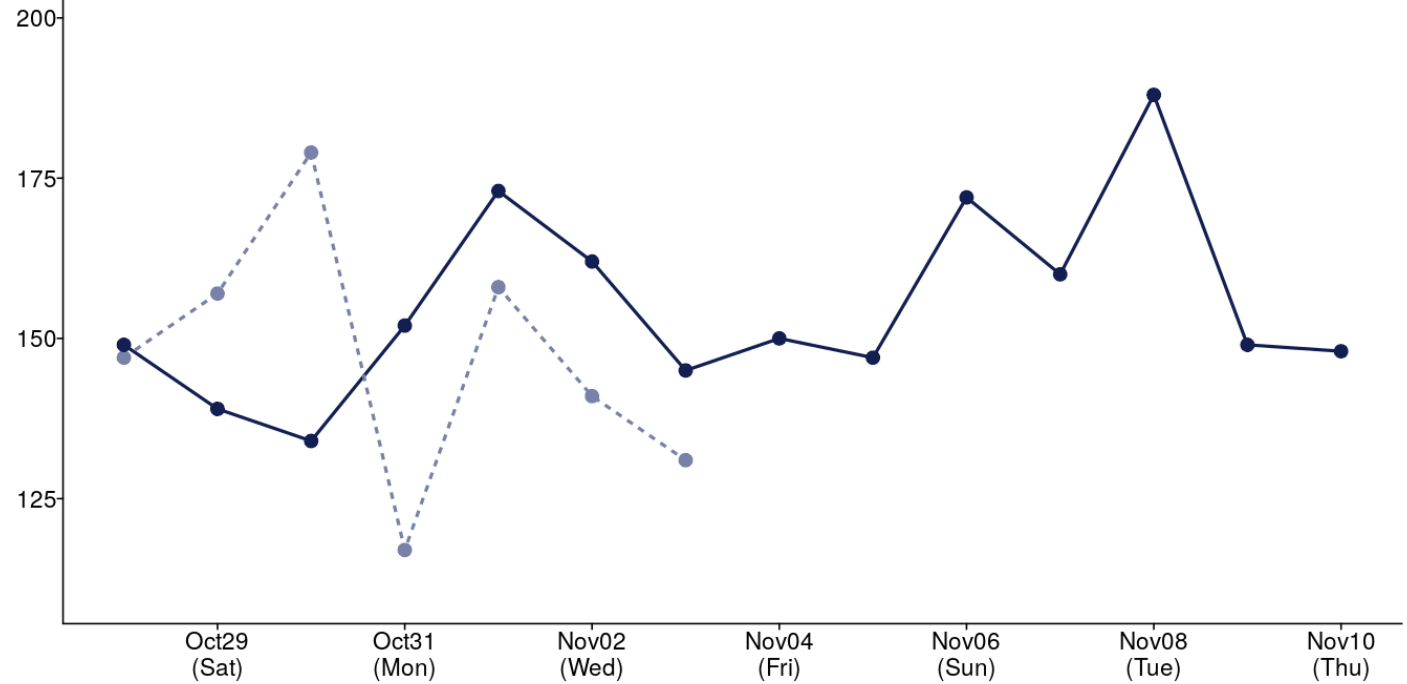
2022-11-06

172

☀ 70

🌙 74

Forecasted and Historical Daily Arrivals



A little bit about DSAA



A little bit about DSAA



- DSAA is split into 4 teams:
 - Data Integration and Governance team
 - Advanced Analytics team
 - Product Development team
 - Support team

A successful deployment!

- In August 2020, we deployed CHARTwatch, an early warning system for detecting patient deterioration.
- CHARTwatch was deployed to the General Internal Medicine (GIM) ward.
- *Aside: Why is it called “CHARTwatch”?*

CHARTwatch

- We developed a model to predict which patients are at risk of deterioration:
 - Transfer to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
 - Death
 - Transfer to the Palliative Care unit
- The model was trained on ~20,000 patient visits consisting of: laboratory values, vital measurements, and demographics.
- The model output is a risk group: High vs Medium vs Low risk group

CHARTwatch

Model predictions were delivered to different end-users.

- Email to charge nurses
- Email to the Palliative Care team

To **Palliative** team: The following GIM patients were identified by CHARTwatch as being at high risk of dying or requiring ICU in the next 48 hours.

	ENCOUNTER_NUM	LOCATION	BED	MRN	PATIENT_NAME	AGE	SEX	TEAM	PHYSICIAN	STATUS	ISOLATION_STATUS	ALARM_TS
1		14CG	K040-C2					Team Medicine C		High	Exposed COVID-19	22:01:17
2		8CS	844C-2	2				Team Medicine B		High	Contact Precautions	07:40:54
3		14CU	K010-04					Team Medicine A		Medium		22:01:17
4		14CG	K718-G1	2				Team Medicine E		Medium	Confirmed COVID-19	15:01:08
5		14CG	K728-G1	3				Team Medicine D		Medium	Suspected COVID-19	15:01:08

CHARTwatch

Model predictions were delivered to different end-users.

- Updates to front-end tool

Teams > General Internal Medicine Team E

Sign-out List Team Profile View/Print Full View/Print On-Call Signed Off

Sign-out List

Add New Patient to Sign-out List

Patient MRN

Search

Last Name	First Name	MRN	Gender	DOB	Age	Encounter #	Nursing Unit-Room-Bed	Code Status	CHART WATCH	Admission Date	House Staff	Detail
TEST-MOTHER	BABY-BOY		M	Sep 30, 2014	4y		15NB - L026 - 2N			Sep 30, 2014 08:00:00		Sign-out Detail
CPOE	Test2		F	Jan 01, 1960	59y		3B - 368B1		HIGH	Jun 03, 2018 14:00:00		Sign-out Detail
TEST	TEST		M	1979	40y		3B - 374B - 2		low	Feb 16, 2018 15:40:00		Sign-out Detail
TEST	TEST		F	1958	60y		7CC - 708C - 02			Oct 22, 2018 11:12:00		Sign-out Detail
TEST	TEST		F	1969	49y		7CC - 716C - 1	Full Code	medium	Oct 22, 2018 11:11:00	8	Sign-out Detail
TEST	TEST		M	1972	47y		7CCV - 744C - 1			Jul 03, 2015 11:24:00		Sign-out Detail
TEST	TEST		M	1960	59y		7CEL - 704C - 2			Mar 26, 2018 15:33:00		Sign-out Detail
TEST	TEST		M	1960	59y		7CEL - 708C - 2	No CPR: Advanced Life Support		Mar 26, 2018 15:33:00		Sign-out Detail

Add New Patient to Sign-out List

CHARTwatch

Model predictions were delivered to different end-users.

- Alerts sent to phones

Read more about it:

- [“Preparing a Clinical Support Model for Silent Mode in General Internal Medicine”](#)
- [“Implementing Machine Learning in Medicine”](#)
- [“From Compute to Care: Lessons Learned from Deploying an Early Warning System into Clinical Practice”](#)

Back to the future



Back to the future

Before

- Scripts running from one person's laptop
- No logging
- No development environments

Now

- Service accounts!
- Log all the things!
- Staging vs production environments!
- and more!

How did we get from “Before” to “Now”?



- Tools for development
- Tools for deployment

**What do you need for
*development?***

Connections to databases

- Various data systems in the hospital.
- We developed `chartdb`, an internal R package to interact with hospital databases.
- All connection functions follow the same pattern.

Connections to databases

```
1 con_a <- chartdb::connect_databaseA(username = ..., password = ...)
2 con_b <- chartdb::connect_databaseB(username = ..., password = ...)
3 con_edw <- chartdb::connect_edw(username = ..., password = ...)
4 con_soarian <- chartdb::connect_soarian(username = ..., password = ...)
5 con_mak <- chartdb::connect_mak(username = ..., password = ...)
6 con_syngo <- chartdb::connect_syngo(username = ..., password = ...)
```

```
1 while(try < retries){
2     con <- CHART_connect_odbc(source_db = "EDW",
3                               username = username,
4                               password = password)
5     if(class(con) == "NetezzaSQL"){
6         try <- retries + 1
7     } else if (!"NetezzaSQL" %in% class(con) & try < retries){
8         warning("EDW connection failed. Retrying...")
9         try <- try + 1
10        Sys.sleep(retry_wait)
11    } else {
12        try <- try + 1
13        warning("EDW connection failed")
14    }
15 }
```

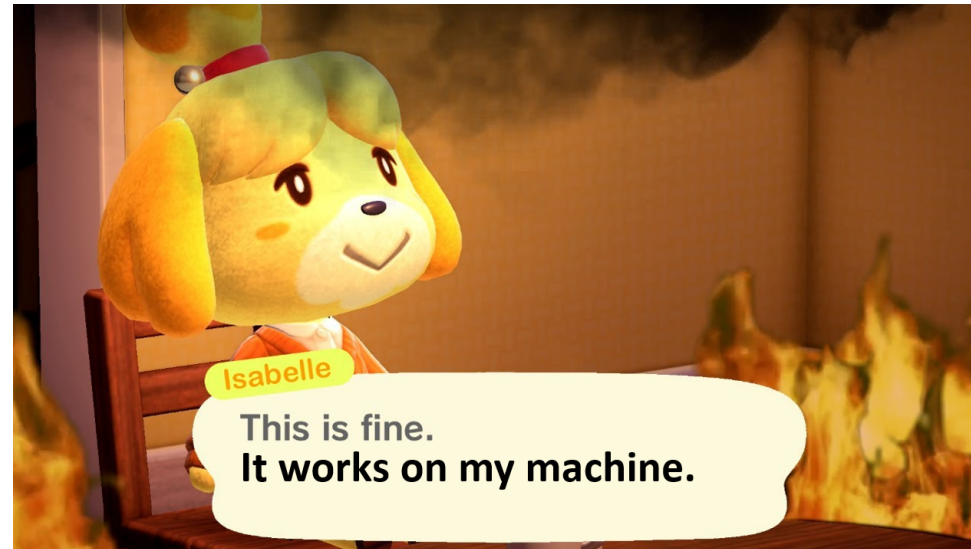
Connections to databases

- `chartdb` also offers other utility functions:

```
1 con_edw <- chartdb::connect_edw(username = ..., password = ...)  
2 adt <- get_patient_adt(con_edw)
```

- ADT = Admit / Discharge / Transfer

An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project



An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project


- We started using **renv**.

renv 0.16.0 [Get started](#) [Reference](#) [Articles](#) [Changelog](#)

Introduction to renv

Kevin Ushey
2022-09-29

Source: [vignettes/renv.Rmd](#)



The `renv` package is a new effort to bring project-local R dependency management to your projects. The goal is for `renv` to be a robust, stable replacement for the [Packrat](#) package, with fewer surprises and better default behaviors.

Underlying the philosophy of `renv` is that any of your existing workflows should just work as they did before – `renv` helps manage library paths (and other project-specific state) to help isolate your project's R dependencies, and the existing tools you've used for managing R packages (e.g. `install.packages()`, `remove.packages()`) should work as they did before.

- **renv** is an R package for R dependency management.

An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project

```
1  very_awesome_project/  
2  |- .github/  
3  |- R/  
4  |- renv/  
5  |- tests/  
6  |- DESCRIPTION  
7  |- NAMESPACE  
8  |- README.md  
9  |- .gitignore  
10 |- renv.lock
```

An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project

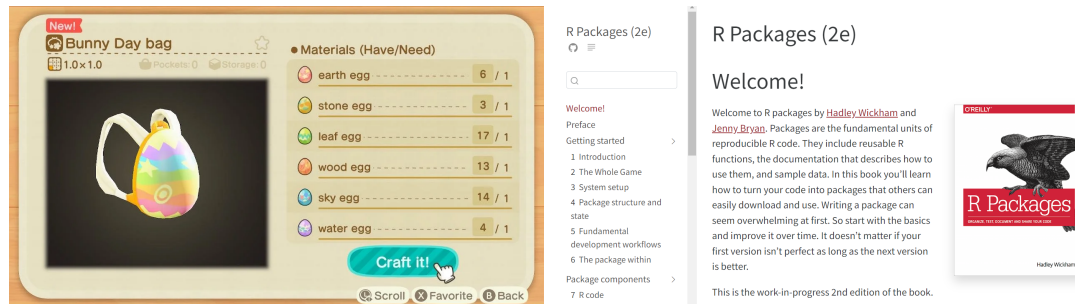
```
1   ...
2   "Packages": {
3     ...
4     "dplyr": {
5       "Package": "dplyr",
6       "Version": "1.0.7",
7       "Source": "Repository",
8       "Repository": "RSPM"
9     },
10    "lubridate": {
11      "Package": "lubridate",
12      "Version": "1.7.10",
13      "Source": "Repository",
14      "Repository": "RSPM"
15    },
16    ...
17  }
```

What do you need for *development?*

- ✓ Connections to databases
- ✓ An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project

Functions and utilities that you re-use

- ... package-based development!



- Why write a package?
 - Share code/knowledge with others
 - No more copy-pasting

Functions and utilities that you re-use

```
1  very_awesome_project/  
2  |- .github/  
3  |- R/  
4  |- renv/  
5  |- tests/  
6  |- DESCRIPTION  
7  |- NAMESPACE  
8  |- README.md  
9  |- .gitignore  
10 |- renv.lock
```

Functions and utilities that you re-use

```
1 Package: chartwatch
2 Type: Package
3 Title: Utilities For CHARTwatch Project
4 Version: 1.11.10
5 Author: DSAA
6 Maintainer: Chloe Pou-Prom <Chloe.Pou-Prom@unityhealth.to>
7 Description: This package contains utility functions for CHARTwatch,
8     the General Internal Medicine Early Warning System.
9 License: MIT + file LICENSE
10 Encoding: UTF-8
11 LazyData: true
12 Suggests:
13     testthat
14 RoxxygenNote: 7.1.1
15 Imports:
16     lubridate,
17     ...
18     ...
```


What do you need for *development?*

- ✓ Connections to databases
- ✓ An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project
- ✓ Functions and utilities that you re-use

Environments! Environments! Environments!

- We work with `development`, `staging` and `production` environments.
- The `development` environment:
 - Local computer
 - The `development` server: GPUs, works with `chartdb`

Environments! Environments! Environments!

- The **staging** environment is as close to the “real” deployment environment as possible.
 - When we need to make updates to CHARTwatch, we first deploy it to the **staging** environment.
- The **production** environment is where things actually get deployed.

What do you need for *development?*

- ✓ Connections to databases
- ✓ An environment that lets multiple people collaborate on a project
- ✓ Functions and utilities that you re-use
- ✓ An environment that is similar to the production environment

**What do you need for
*deployment?***

Pause... story time

PAUSE Reflect on CHARTwatch's deployment



Isabelle













Work is slow right now, so **Mr. Nook** suggested I come over here for a little coffee break.

Pause... story time



- CHARTwatch was deployed on August 2020.
- It was first silently deployed in November 2019.
- Originally, CHARTwatch was supposed to go live in early 2020, but the pandemic affected our plans...

Pause... story time

 00-data-extraction	Add Order Status History (#57)	3 years ago
 00-setup	CHARTwatch v0.4 (#72)	3 years ago
 01-data-preprocessing	CHARTwatch v0.4 (#72)	3 years ago
 02-nurse-notes-processing	README updates (#74)	3 years ago
 03-ensembling	CHARTwatch v0.4 (#72)	3 years ago
 04-alarming	CHARTwatch v0.4 (#72)	3 years ago
 05-email	Show isolation status in email (#76)	3 years ago
 06-cleanup	CHARTwatch v0.4 (#72)	3 years ago
 .gitignore	Update gitignore	3 years ago
 README.md	Update vs-research mount instructions	3 years ago
 error_check.py	Send email on failure (#30)	3 years ago
 gim_ews_production.Rproj	Email stuff	3 years ago

Pause... story time

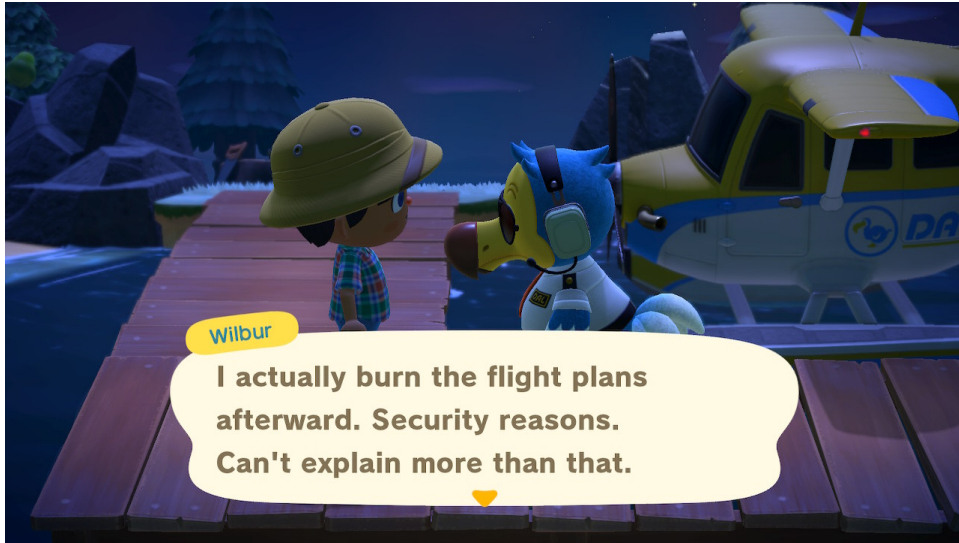
This is what the first attempt at deployment looked like for CHARTwatch:

- A mixture of Python and R scripts
- A CRON job..... that calls different bash scripts.....
that calls different Python/R scripts

```
1 55 7 * * TUE sh /home/smhuser/gim-ews/code/run_generate_predictions.sh
2 0 10 * * TUE sh /home/smhuser/gim-ews/code/run_email_palliative.sh
3 20 15 * * TUE sh /home/smhuser/gim-ews/code/run_full_pipeline.sh
4 50 22 * * TUE sh /home/smhuser/gim-ews/code/run_generate_predictions.sh
5 0 3 * * WED sh /home/smhuser/gim-ews/code/run_email_charge_nurses.sh
```

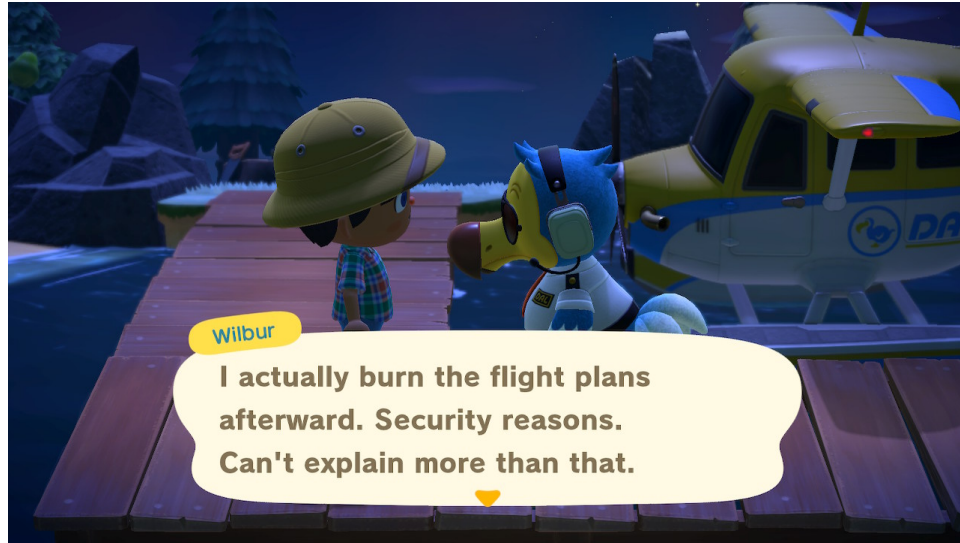
**What do you need for
*deployment?***

Authentication



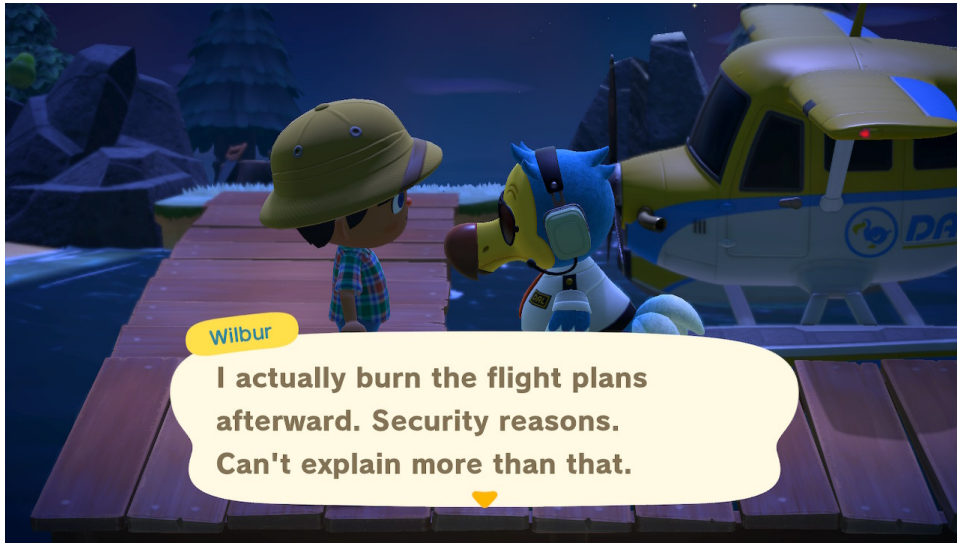
- Our deployed applications run on RStudio Connect

Authentication



- Our deployed applications run on ~~RStudio Connect~~
Posit Connect.

Authentication



- Our deployed applications run on ~~RStudio Connect~~ Posit Connect.
- ~~RStudio Connect~~ Posit Connect connects to the hospital's Active Directory.

Authentication

- What this means:
 - Users can authenticate using their hospital username and password!
 - For developers: don't need to keep track of an extra server username/password
 - For end-users: to access application, they log in with their hospital credentials
 - We can use existing Active Directory groups to manage permissions

Scheduling scripts

- ~~RStudio Connect~~ Posit Connect allows us to schedule scripts.
- We run our applications from service accounts.
- Automatic scheduling + service account = deployments don't rely on one person

Scheduling scripts

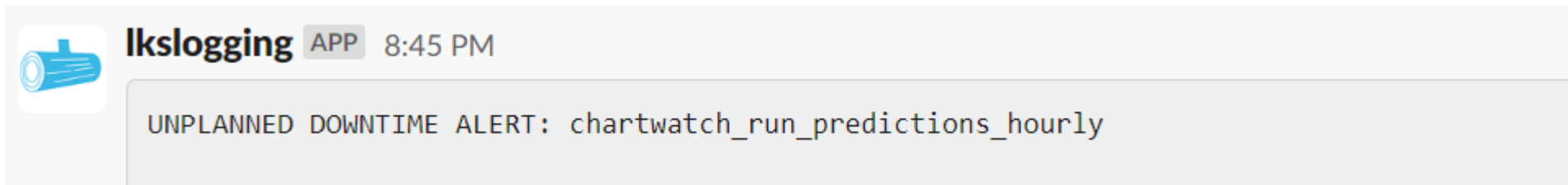
```
1 55 7 * * TUE sh /home/smhuser/gim-ews/code/run_generate_predictions.sh
2 0 10 * * TUE sh /home/smhuser/gim-ews/code/run_email_palliative.sh
3 20 15 * * TUE sh /home/smhuser/gim-ews/code/run_full_pipeline.sh
4 50 22 * * TUE sh /home/smhuser/gim-ews/code/run_generate_predictions.sh
5 0 3 * * WED sh /home/smhuser/gim-ews/code/run_email_charge_nurses.sh
```


What do you need for *deployment?*

- ✓ Authentication
- ✓ Scheduling

To know when there's a downtime

- Alerts!



- We created [jarvis](#), an R package for helping us monitor our production applications.





To know when there's a downtime

- We use `jarvis` to send email alerts.

```
1 jarvis::send_email(  
2   type = "ERROR",  
3   project = "COVID Dashboard"  
4 )
```



Tue

Jarvis

ERROR: COVID Dashboard (Server function error)

To

ERROR: COVID Dashboard

Server function error :

cannot open the connection

Stack Trace

```
server(...)
```

To know when there's a downtime

- We use `jarvis` to send Slack messages.

```
1 jarvis::send_slack(  
2     channel = "#general",  
3     message = "Hello World!",  
4     level = "INFO",  
5     slack_api_key = Sys.getenv("SLACK_API_KEY")  
6 )
```

```
INFO [2020-26-11 15:52:00] Hello World!
```

To know when there's a downtime

- We use `jarvis` to check the health of systems we depend on.

```
1 # Checking a suite of dependencies (eg. EDW, Soarian, and vs-research)
2 jarvis::check_health(c("edw", "soarian", "vs-research"))
3 #   edw      soarian vs-research
4 # TRUE      TRUE      TRUE
5
6 # Checking a specific database
7 jarvis::check_db("edw")
8 #   edw
9 # TRUE
10
11 # Checking a specific mounted filesystem
12 jarvis::check_mount("vs-research")
13 #   vs-research
14 # TRUE
```

To know when there's a downtime

- We have downtime protocols.

SMH Unplanned Downtime – CHARTwatch			
When?			
Why?	SMH network issues.		
Who is impacted?	All users of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CHARTWatch		
What do you need to do?	Resume clinical operations. CHARTWatch alerts will not be sent until services are restored.		
<p><i>For any other questions or concerns regarding this issue, or if you feel you are experiencing problems, please contact the Helpdesk at:</i></p> <p>PHC: SJHC: SMH:</p> <p><i>Please do not respond directly to this email, as the originating e-mail account is not monitored.</i></p>			
Notification Colour Codes			
Planned Downtime	Unplanned Downtime	Resolved Downtime	Service Interruption

What do you need for *deployment?*

- ✓ Authentication
- ✓ Scheduling
- ✓ To know when there's a downtime

A secure way to download internally-developed packages



A secure way to download internally-developed packages



[redacted] fyi, I am not able to get on the network or receive emails



[redacted] Call IT and open a ticket. In parallel, please search your C drive for "log4j"



[redacted] sorry just on the phone w/ IT for a log4j thing and might be a bit late - should be wrapped up soon!



[redacted] btw, if anyone uses PyCharm, there was a log4j file in one of the program files! 😱 I had to uninstall the IDE

8 replies



[redacted] Mine has a log4j file in vscode folder 🤔



[redacted] we don't joke about log4j

A secure way to download internally-developed packages

- [log4j](#) is a Java-based logging utility.
- In December 2021, it was discovered that the “[log4j](#) flaw” could allow malicious users to access internal networks.

A secure way to download internally-developed packages

**Log4j is a pervasive vulnerability.
Update your devices now**

A hole in a popular piece of code is an open window for criminals.



Log4j software flaw 'endemic,' new cyber safety panel says

A secure way to download internally-developed packages

- We need to limit who can access the hospital network.
- ~~RStudio Package Manager (RSPM)~~ Posit Package Manager is a repository management server.
- We can download packages while being disconnected from the Internet.

A secure way to download internally-developed packages

- Remember when we mentioned `renv`?

```
1   ...
2   "Packages": {
3     ...
4     "dplyr": {
5       "Package": "dplyr",
6       "Version": "1.0.7",
7       "Source": "Repository",
8       "Repository": "RSPM"
9     },
10    "lubridate": {
11      "Package": "lubridate",
12      "Version": "1.7.10",
13      "Source": "Repository",
14      "Repository": "RSPM"
15    },
```

What do you need for *deployment?*

- ✓ Authentication
- ✓ Scheduling
- ✓ To know when there's a downtime
- ✓ A secure way to download internally-developed packages

An implementation plan



An implementation plan

- CHARTwatch predictions are delivered to different end-users:
 - Email to charge nurses
 - Email to the Palliative Care team
 - Updates to front-end tool
 - Alerts sent to phones

An implementation plan

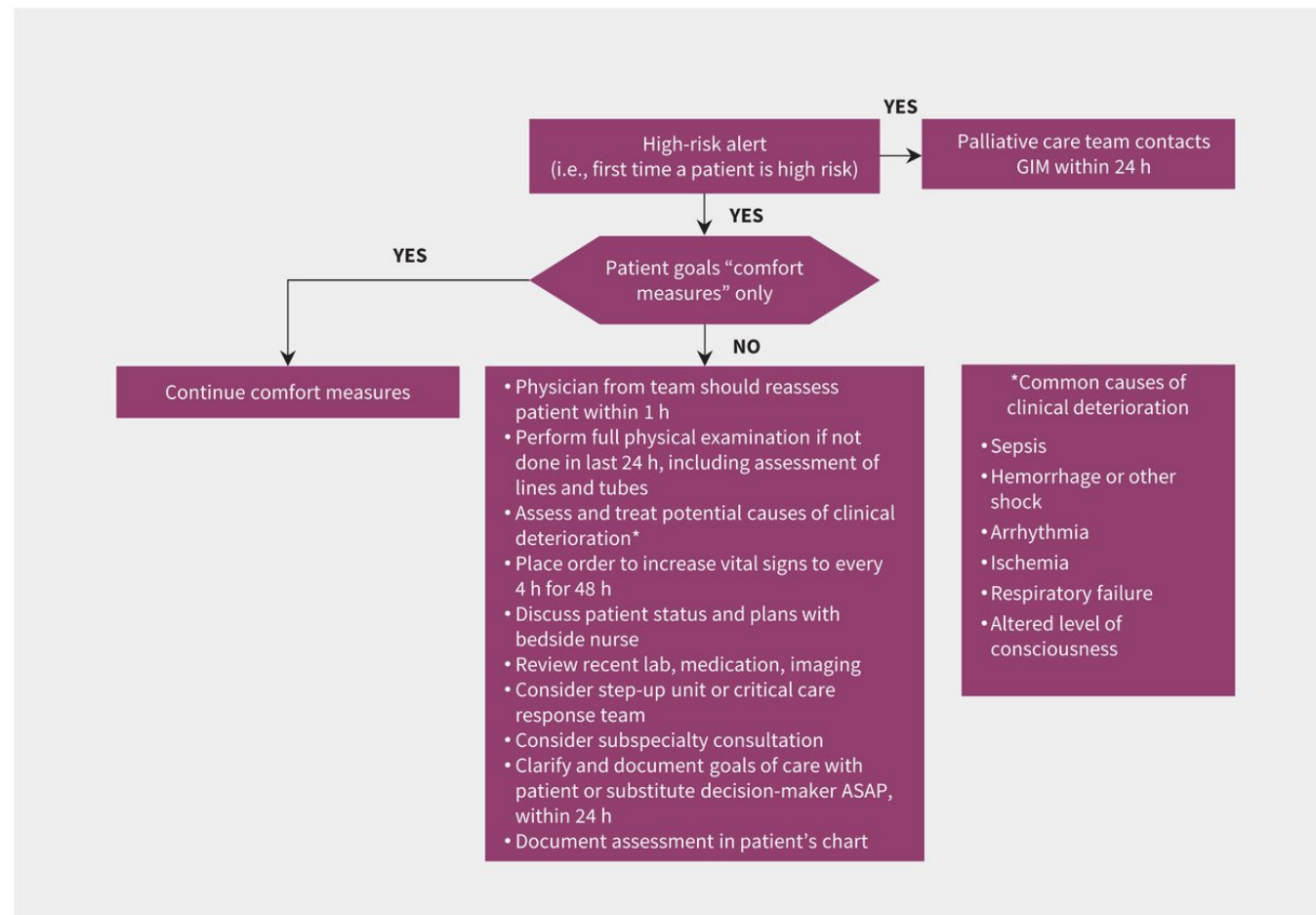
- CHARTwatch predictions are delivered to different end-users:
 - Email to charge nurses
 - Email to the Palliative Care team
 - Updates to front-end tool (IT)
 - Alerts sent to phones (IT, residents, physicians)

An implementation plan

- CHARTwatch was deployed by an implementation team consisting of many people.
 - General Internal Medicine (GIM)
 - Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
 - Palliative Care
 - Clinical Informatics
 - IT
 - Data science team

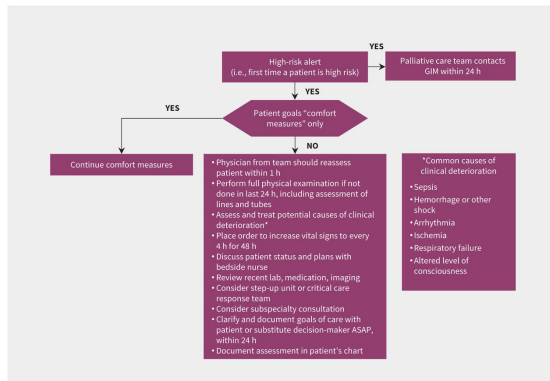
An implementation plan

What happens after CHARTwatch flags a patient as being High risk?



An implementation plan

What happens after CHARTwatch flags a patient as being High risk?



- Consider existing resources
- Alerting notifications fit within existing processes
 - Timing of emails to charge nurses
- Clinical pathway
 - Time targets
 - Leave room for clinical judgment

An implementation plan

- Silent deployment period



- Change to how troponin is measured.
- Changes due to deploying at the beginning of the pandemic.

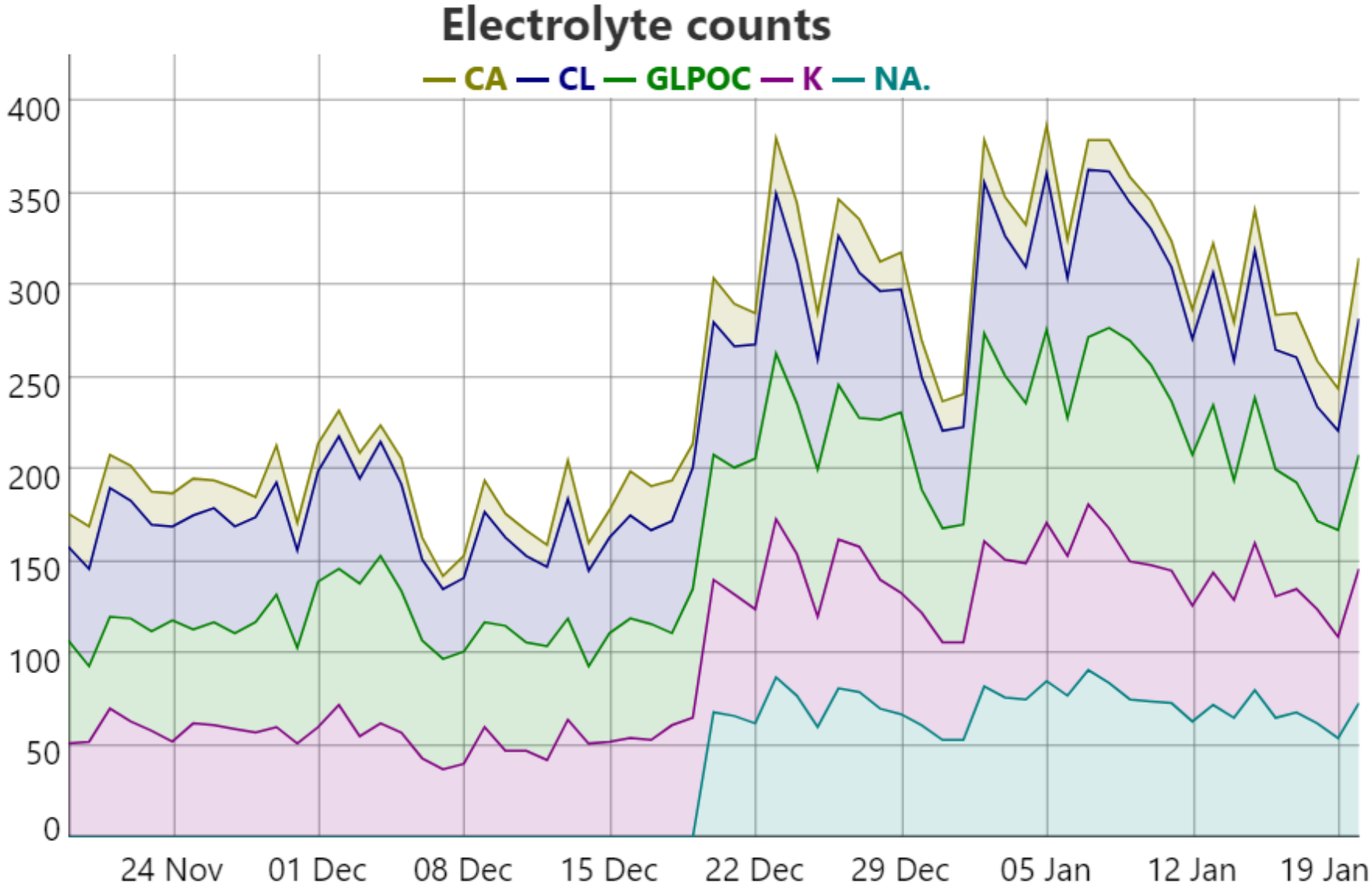
An implementation plan

- Silent deployment period



- Catching bugs!
 - How are missing values represented in R?
 - **NA** (not available)
 - What's the chemical element for sodium?
 - **NA** = sodium

An implementation plan



An implementation plan

- Pilot phase
 - CHARTwatch was first deployed to two GIM teams.
 - Weekly meetings
- End-user engagement is important!
 - Developing the clinical pathway
 - Developing education and training processes

What do you need for *deployment?*

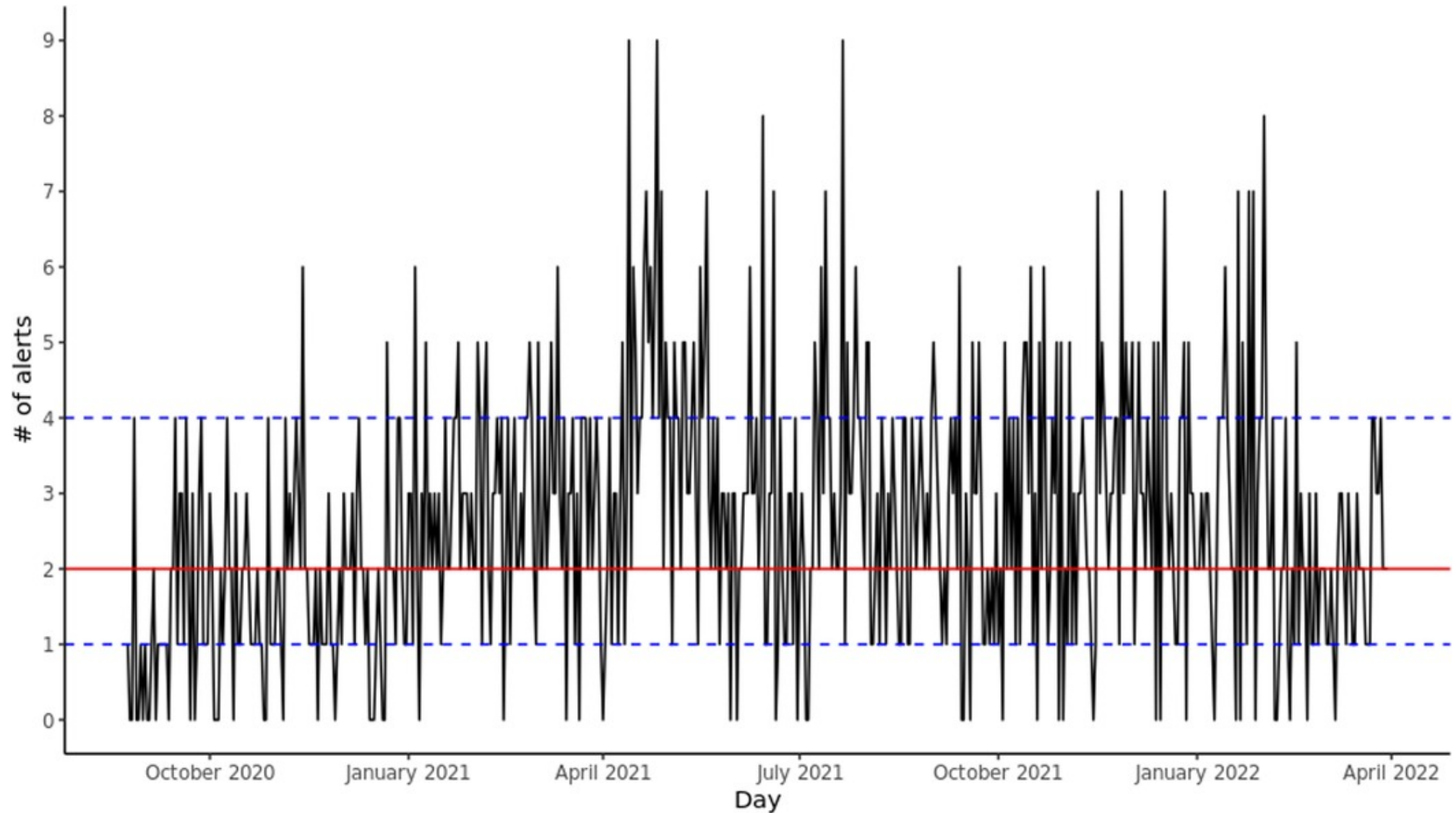
- ✓ Authentication
- ✓ To know when there's a downtime
- ✓ A secure way to download internally-developed packages
- ✓ An implementation plan

Something about monitoring...?

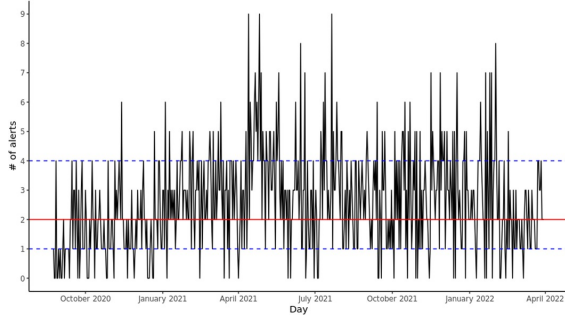


Something about monitoring...?

Something about monitoring...?



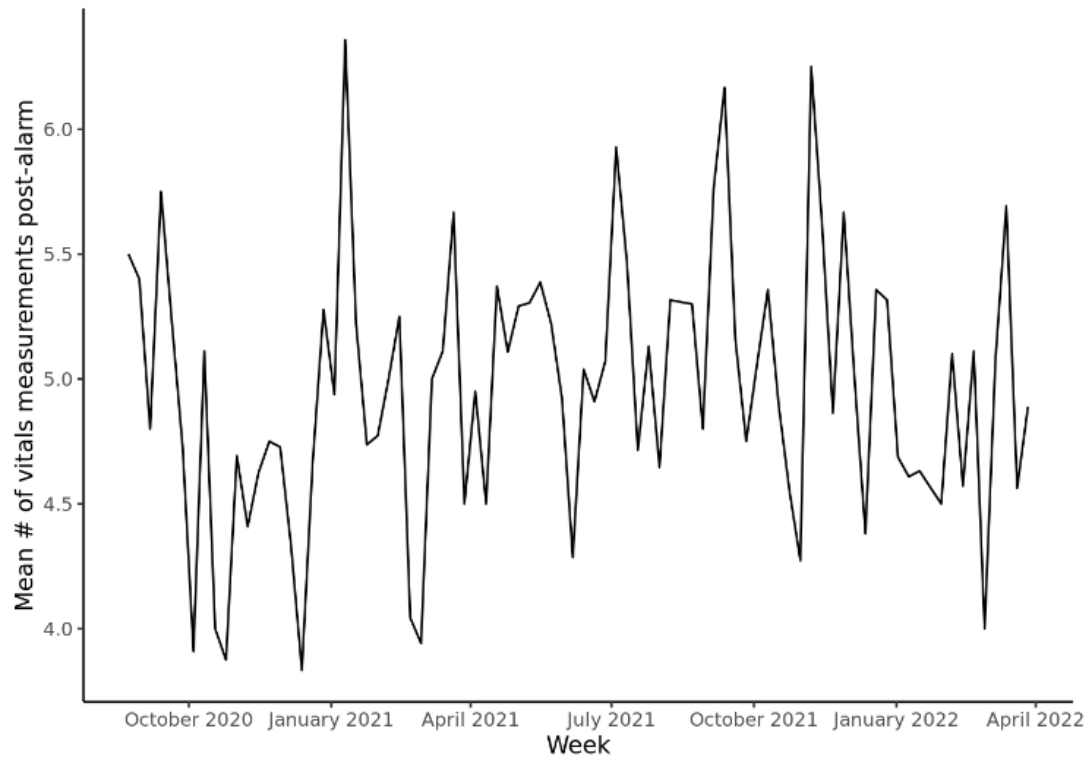
Something about monitoring...?



- Minimizing alerts
 - A patient receives an alert if CHARTwatch classifies them as being High risk.
 - Don't re-alert a patient unless it's been 48 hours since their previous alert.
 - Don't alert a patient if they just came from the ICU.

Something about monitoring...?

- Clinical adherence
 - # of vitals that are measured after an alert is sent



With a little help from my friends

Development:

- ✓ Database connections
- ✓ Reproducible environment
- ✓ Package-based development
- ✓ development, staging, production environments

Deployment:

- ✓ Authentication
- ✓ Downtime protocols
- ✓ A secure way to download internally-developed packages
- ✓ Implementation plan
- ✓ Monitoring



**Resources, links, papers,
etc.**

CHARTwatch

- Papers:

- Pou-Prom, Chloé, Joshua Murray, Sebnem Kuzulugil, Muhammad Mamdani, and Amol Verma. “From Compute to Care: Lessons Learned from Deploying an Early Warning System into Clinical Practice.” *Frontiers in Digital Health*, 2022, 174. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fdgth.2022.932123>.
- Nestor, Bret, Liam G. McCoy, Amol A. Verma, Chloe Pou-Prom, Joshua Murray, Sebnem Kuzulugil, David Dai, Muhammad Mamdani, Anna Goldenberg, and Marzyeh Ghassemi. “Preparing a Clinical Support Model for Silent Mode in General Internal Medicine.” In *Proceedings of the 5th Machine Learning for Healthcare Conference*, 950–72. PMLR, 2020. <https://proceedings.mlr.press/v126/nestor20a.html>.
- Verma, Amol A., Joshua Murray, Russell Greiner, Joseph Paul Cohen, Kaveh G. Shojania, Marzyeh Ghassemi, Sharon E. Straus, Chloe Pou-Prom, and Muhammad Mamdani. “Implementing Machine Learning in Medicine.” *CMAJ* 193, no. 34 (August 30, 2021): E1351–57. <https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.202434>.

- Data:

- Kuzulugil, Sebnem, Chloé Pou-Prom, Muhammad Mamdani, Joshua Murray, Amol A. Verma, Kaiyin Zhu, Michaelia Banning (2022). “GIM, a dataset for predicting patient deterioration in the General Internal Medicine ward (version 1.0.0)”. *Health Data Nexus*. <https://doi.org/10.57764/5rq7-xj70>.

DSAA

- Our website: <https://unitynet.unity.local/departments-programs-services/corporate-services/data-science-and-advanced-analytics/>
- Our blog: <https://lks-chart.github.io/blog/>
 - “Ohh na na... where are my sodium labs?”

Development tools

- “Introduction to renv” by Kevin Ushey
- “R Packages” by Hadley Wickham and Jenny Bryan

Deployment tools

- ~~RStudio~~ Posit Connect: <https://docs.rstudio.com/rsc/>
- ~~RStudio~~ Posit Package Manager: <https://packagemanager.rstudio.com/client/#/>
- Model monitoring:
 - “Model Monitoring with R Markdown” by Julia Silge
 - “MLOps with *vetiver* in Python and R” by Julia Silge & Isabel Zimmerman
- Feedback loops, “true” false positives and “fake” false positives
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