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Clinical Perspective on Interoperable Medical Device Systems

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Outline

- 1. Innovation outside of healthcare has changed our expectations for healthcare
- 2. Medical device are key data sources for EMRS
- 3. Safe stand-alone devices are not adequate to maintain patient safety. System solutions are required to create "error resistance"
- 4. There are clinical requirements, and strong clinical demand for medical device interoperability to enable system integration

Real-time status



A platform for innovation ...

An iPhone gets Zipcar drivers on their way

Updated 9/29/2009 9:53 PM | Comments 9 3 | Recommend & 26



Enlarge

By By Jefferson Graham, USA TODAY

Zipcar chief technology officer Luke Schneider says the iPhone application promises to be popular with lots of the car-sharing company's members.

Research, calls it a "breakthrough."

SAN FRANCISCO — The Phone can do many things. Now it can even lock and unlock

a car and start the engine.

Cambridge, Mass.-based car-sharing service Zipcar this week launched an app that lets you locate and reserve one of its vehicles, unlock it using the iPhone's touch-screen and drive it off the lot.

"The iPhone is a pipeline for almost one-third of our members," says Luke Schneider, Zipcar's chief technology officer. "This is something they have been asking for."

While there are many iPhone apps for autos, most are focused on directions, traffic,

roadside assistance and games. Zipcar's app

is the first to control the operation of a car, which is why David Cole, chairman of the Ann Arbor, Mich.- based Center for Auto



"Once you have this kind of electronic ability in a cellphone, there's no end to the type of technology you could bring to cars," he says.

Landing gear not down? -> <u>Smart alarm</u> Example of error resistant integrated system



<u>Contextual awareness</u> requires data from several sensors and systems: altitude, airspeed, etc. to <u>augment vigilance</u> "Hudson River Over-ride" – Pilot remains in control

Conclusion #1

Other industries have elegant and effective system solutions. Wouldn't these capabilities be useful for patient care?

Challenge: Capturing complete and accurate EMR data

This EMR is dependent on manual entry of all nonphysiologic data. That's a lot of manual data.







How can this data be interpreted once in the EMR?





Bedside physiological monitor



Challenge – Accurate documentation and analysis of clinical data in EMR Pulse Oximeter data in EMR and bedside monitor display. Intermittent error counting pulse rate due atypical waveform. EMR data <u>incorrect</u>.



Result: False alarms, <u>incorrect</u> permanent record. Since no waveforms recorded, no possibility of subsequent analysis.

"Protocol Watch: severe sepsis screening"



Nuisance alarm ... all night long! Algorithm was missing: temp, wbc, glucose, ... <u>context</u>

New Problems are Emerging

- With broad use of EMRS, we are starting to see latent problems emerging
- Different data on different system screens
- Questionable time stamps for point of care data

New Lab R	esults		
Action	Abbreviation	Time	Valu
Acknowl	ACT	11.06 AM	192

ACT – appeared to be checked too soon after heparin administration Cause – Device does not use NTP







ACT Machine

Conclusion #2

- Medical devices are critical data sources and data consumers.
- Effective connectivity is essential to create complete, accurate, useful, contextually rich records.

4 Examples of needs, and clinical procedures and associated safety issues

(Source: MD PnP program "Clinical Scenario" Repository)

Scenario: Surgical Fires



Laser worked as intended, but the patient died ...

600 surgical fires each year



The most severe burns are "blast injuries" of the lungs caused by burning endotracheal tubes

Airway Laser Surgery + O₂ -> Fire

- O₂ in respiratory gas supports combustion.
- If laser hits tracheal tube, could produce devastating burn.
- Surgical team must "remember" to minimize
 O₂

Tracheal Tube with Enriched O₂



A Solution: Laser-O₂ Interlock

- Measure breathing circuit O₂ concentration. (This is already measured.)
- Safety interlock or alarm to prevent laser activation if $O_2 > 25\%$
- Option: "dynamic check list" prior to activating laser

Proposed and published in 1999! NOT Commercially available



Scenario: Failure to ventilate

Cardio-Pulmonary Bypass



Normal routine: Switch from anesthesia machine ventilator to cardiopulmonary bypass machine, and back to ventilator (after bypass)

Failure to Ventilate

- Adverse Anesthetic Outcomes Arising from Gas Delivery Equipment: A Closed Claims Analysis.
- Anesthesiology. 87(4):741-748, October <u>1997</u>
 13 Years
- "… In the second case, the anesthesiologist forgot to resume ventilation after separation from cardiopulmonary bypass… Both patients sustained permanent brain damage."
- All the medical equipment functioned as intended, but the patients were injured anyway!

Cardio-Pulmonary Bypass smart alarm (not available!)



Smart system would provide warning if both ventilator and bypass pump are off. Almost every surgical team has experienced this error!

Scenario: Imaging and ventilation

Example: Cholecystectomy (gall bladder removal) with intraoperative cholangiography (x-ray)

Workflow:

1) Ventilation is stopped.

2) Intraoperative cholangeogram is performed with contrast to identify internal structures

Breath hold -> improve x-ray quality



X-ray





"With the advent of sophisticated anesthesia machines incorporating comprehensive monitoring, it is easy to forget that serious anesthesia mishaps still can and do occur." APSF Newsletter Winter 2005

A 32-year-old woman had a laparoscopic cholecystectomy performed under general anesthesia. At the surgeon's request, a plane film x-ray was shot during a cholangiogram. <u>The anesthesiologist stopped the</u> <u>ventilator for the film.</u> The x-ray technician was unable to remove the film because of its position beneath the table. The anesthesiologist attempted to help her, but found it difficult because the gears on the table had jammed. Finally, the x-ray was removed, and the surgical procedure recommenced. At some point, the anesthesiologist glanced at the EKG and noticed severe bradycardia. He realized he had never restarted the ventilator. <u>This patient ultimately expired</u>.

The medical devices worked as intended

But the patient died

Alternative: Synchronize x-ray with ventilator - examples

@ exhalation: cholangiogram, angiograms



: routine chest radi



NOT COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE

Integration of devices into a networked system can improve safety by avoiding ventilator shut-off, improve image quality (especially on serial images), and decrease re-imaging.

Synchronization of Radiograph Film Exposure with the Inspiratory Pause Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med., Volume 160, Number 6, December 1999, 2067-2071 11 years





CIMIT Medical Device Interoperability Lab Cambridge, Mass



What is required for safe synchronization of ventilator and x-ray exposure?

- Not safe to externally "control" life-critical ventilator in mixed-vendor (heterogeneous) network
- Ventilator could provide real-time signal to trigger xray, or
- Ventilator could have pause feature + autonomous restart. Pause would be activated by x-ray over network connection.
- These requirements have been incorporated into new draft ventilator standards
- BUT, functions needed at medical device interfaces have not been fully elucidated, and regulatory paradigm is unclear

Image Registered Gastroscopic Ultrasound (IRGUS) of the Human Pancreas: Display

B-Scan Ultrasound Image



Reformatted CT Data in US-Defined Plane

3D CT-Based Model of Patient for Navigation and Biopsy Probe Positioning

www.ciglab.org



Data Processing & Display



3D Model + Probe position

Ultrasound Image

Resampled oblique plane of CT matching ultrasound image plane

www.ciglab.org



Conclusion #3

- Many longstanding problems cannot be fixed, and patients are being injured.
- Improvements in patient safety, clinical care, and healthcare efficiency require heterogeneous (mixed-vendor) systems solutions.
- Scalable, versatile integration requires medical device interoperability. Interfaces must be updated to support required functionality.

Clinical Requirements

- Clinical scenarios are necessary to assure that interoperability standards and manufacturer-provided solutions will support <u>clinical improvements</u> in safety and efficiency.
- Carefully documented scenarios are needed
- MD PnP program has been eliciting requirements since 2005. Developed requirements methodology.



	Req #	Clinical Scenario	Current Hazards	Proposed State	Future Hazards
	CLN- 050	ESU causes interference on ECG	Risks to patient safety due to poor diagnostics	Notify devices of ESU activity to eliminate/reduce ESU interference, or flag bad data	none
EX	CLN- 011	Difficult to reposition patient, cables, devices due to cluttered physical environment ("malignant spaghetti")	Devices could get disconnected, causing patient harm; it is difficult to maintain a clean environment with cables; visual paths of clinicians can be obstructed	Uncluttered environment, allowing appropriate communication between devices, information system, and patient; ease of movement of desired resources without	Possible interference of communication paths
	CLN- 052	Operating room lights and anesthesia task lights are not coordinated	Can end up in total darkness	Mire F FSS Interconnect lighting, such that when room lights go off, anesthesia machine task light goes on	May want to work in the dark. Must permit override
	CLN- 048	Electronic medical record is missing medical device- generated data	Lack of adequate data for clinical decision- making	Comprehensive medical record, with capture of all medical device-related data in EMR: patient ID, personnel, equipment IDs. "ESU on" vs	EMR may become "bloated", overly complex

CLN- Laser, x-ray use in the OR 017

Unprotected personnel may enter OR unknowingly Laser/xray outputs network message for automatic notification outside clinical environment during laser use

"ESU off" (especially for later analysis)

Failure of notification system; wrong room, wrong device activated



ASTM F2761-2009 "Integrated Clinical Environment" Clinical context and clinical scenarios

- 1. Safety Interlock (PCA infusion)
- 2. Synchronization of equipment (X-ray ventilator synchronization)
- 3. Process control/workflow (Heparin monitoring via PTT testing)
- 4. Smart alarm system (annunciate alarm when ventilator not re-started after cardiopulmonary bypass)
- 5. Decision support (integrate bedside data and observations to activate Rapid Response Team)
- 6. Physiological Closed Loop Control (artificial pancreas via intravenous infusions)
- 7. Plug-and-play connectivity

www.mdpnp.org





RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association (AMA) believes that intercommunication and interoperability of electronic medical devices could lead to important advances in patient safety and patient care, and that the standards and protocols to allow such seamless intercommunication should be developed fully with these advances in mind. Our AMA also recognizes that, as in all technological advances, interoperability poses safety and medico-legal challenges as well ... "

as of July 2009:

Anesthesia Patient Safety Foundation Society for Technology in Anesthesia Society of American Gastrointestinal Endoscopic Surgeons American Medical Association World Federation of Societies of Anesthesiologists American Society of Anesthesiologists Massachusetts Medical Society

MD FIRE

<u>Medical Device Free Interoperability</u> <u>Requirements for the Enterprise</u>

- Position Statement & Sample of Interoperability RFP and Contract language
- Developed by Mass General Hospital / Partners, Hopkins, Kaiser Permanente
- Released Oct 17, 2008

<u>5 Stakeholder groups from each organization:</u> Purchasing/materials management, BME, IS, Clinical, Legal

Download MD FIRE from www.mdpnp.org

MD FIRE

"Healthcare Delivery Organizations (HDOs) must lead a nationwide call to action for interoperability of medical devices and systems. One way that HDOs can effect this change is by including medical device interoperability as an essential element in the procurement process and in vendor selection criteria."

Download: http://mdpnp.org/MD_FIRE.php



Medical Device Plug-and-Play (MD PnP) Program Massachusetts General Hospital / Partners HealthCare System Johns Hopkins Medicine Kaiser Permanente

This paper decisives the requirements for medical device interoperability in the modern hashbase environment. These higgs/environments are changing the way in which we procure medical devices. An aspendic provides streamble RPF and contract language exemption.

Background

Modical devices, tearnized for the produce of nodem medicine, here been hardboardy designed to openite independently using appointelary protocols and independent for integration. With the increasing complexity of the headhouse environment, stand-elone, programming and systems no longer provide an acceptation accident. Medical devices and systems must easily integrate with other venders' appointent, applicant and systems in order to improve patient advite.

Essential increvenents in polent safety and healthcare officiency in high-acuty clinical settings require system solutions that can be implemented using alanderical, interpendie medical devices and systems.¹¹ Clinical sociates and the FOA new andone the potential of medical device interpending to said to "improvements in patient safety and clinical efficiency".²⁰⁰

Dur collaboration through the Madical Device Play-and-Play (ND PhP) program over the last our years leads us to conclude that Healthcare Derivey Organizations (HDO)) must lead a instanceus and the action for interleugesability of medical advoces and systems. Delve way that HDOs care offent this change is by instanting medical device interval and and HDOs care offent the change is by instanting medical device interval. Device that element in the proclument process and in vector selection retrains.

We HDGs with to adopt interoperability standards for medical device interconnectivity. We also ecopaties that the necessary standards are not uptifully device point and approach the medical equipment version. However, we believe that adoption of standards-compliant interoperable devices and applications will enable the device/period of standards-compliant interoperable devices and applications will enable the device/period of standards-compliant interoperable devices and applications will enable the device/period of reve citical technology and compaperating improvements in patient cases will release HDC associate new used to methatin contemporting improvements in patient cases will release HDC associate new used to methating automatic interfaces, and will enable the adoption and analysis of more compliant domaind used to improve therative cases, which will septent interfaced, and national goals for improved herative cases, which will septent individual, institutional, and national goals for improved heratives cases, which will septent individual institution and instiguted obstrained cases and to standards and methatics cases and your doubtions. Cases goals are been applied and more to address and interfaces cases and will doubtion and instiguted and and address and the individual institution and adoption of medical deviced used to standards and makes technologies.

Conclusion #4

 Clinicians, biomedical engineers, health delivery organizations, and medical societies want market access to interoperable devices to enable innovation and reduce the cost and complexity of device-EMR integration



It all began with a new way of thinking.











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MD PnP Program www.mdpnp.org

Adoption of medical device interoperability will support:

- 1. Complete, accurate electronic medical records
- 2. Reduce errors caused by manually entered data, and provide single "source of truth" for patient ID and other key data
- 3. Facilitation of disaster preparedness: real-time inventory of hospital equipment in-use and national stockpiles
- 4. Rapid deployment of devices in makeshift emergency care settings
- 5. Clinical decision support systems and smart clinical alarms
- 6. Support of remote healthcare delivery
- 7. Automated system readiness assessment (prior to starting invasive clinical procedures)
- 8. Increased quality and completeness of international research databases
- 9. Reduce cost of devices and their integration, and reduce accelerating EMRadoption costs
- 10. Closed-loop control of therapeutic devices and safety interlocks (e.g. ventilation, medication and fluid delivery)

