



Sanguine: Visual Analysis for Patient Blood Management

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Objectives

- List limitations of common patient blood management (PBM) metrics
- Consider how Creativity Workshops glean end user perspectives and insights
- Analyze *Sanguine*, a novel data visualization tool prototype for PBM in complex cardiothoracic surgery
- Evaluate how *Sanguine* can rapidly demonstrate PBM performance in context
- Consider how *Sanguine* can be used to generate “patients like mine”

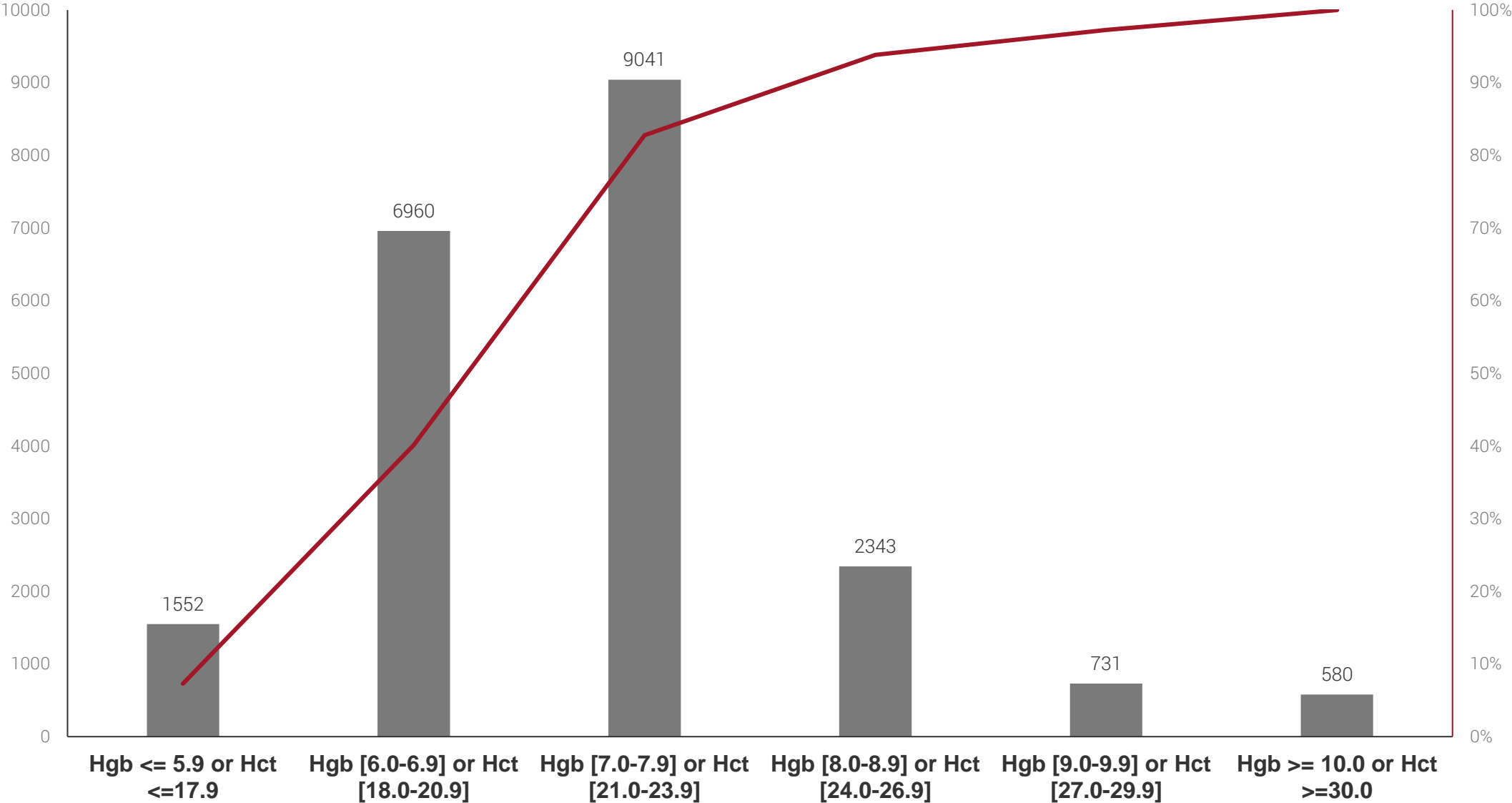
Defining PBM

- Rationally optimizing anemia and hemostasis
- Goal of “restricting” blood utilization
- Improve patient outcomes, efficiency, and value

$$\text{Value} = \text{Quality} / \text{Cost}$$

sabm.org

Last Lab Value Prior to Transfuse Event/Order RBC



RBC transfusion Best Practice Alerts (BPAs)

- Alert 1: Hemoglobin (7g/dL), hematocrit (21%) threshold
- Alert 2: Single unit transfusion policy

Hemoglobin/hematocrit BPA:

End user action to remove order 30% (very successful)

Care Guidance (1)

The patient has a last measured hemoglobin result of ≥ 7 g/dL (or hematocrit $\geq 21\%$), or has had neither measured within the past 24 hours. In hospitalized, hemodynamically stable patients, a transfusion trigger of hemoglobin < 7 g/dL or hematocrit $< 21\%$ decreases transfusion requirements and reduces adverse outcomes. If transfusion is required, single unit transfusion and clinical re-evaluation is recommended.

Reference:

- [Patient Blood Management \(JAMA Article\)](#)

Last HGB, Collected: 12/8/2019 11:12 AM = 14.2
Last HCT, Collected: 12/8/2019 11:12 AM = 42
Last THB: Not on file

Remove the following orders?

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="button" value="Remove"/> | <input type="button" value="Keep"/> | Red Blood Cells Product Request Routine Irradiate? No Location to be transfused: N/A - Inpatient Transfusion |
| <input type="button" value="Remove"/> | <input type="button" value="Keep"/> | Transfuse RBC Routine, Nurse can adjust the rate of transfusion based upon the patient's condition. Transfusion duration per unit (hrs): 90 - 180 mins |

Acknowledge Reason

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="button" value="Active bleeding"/> | <input type="button" value="Acute cardiac ischemia"/> | <input type="button" value="Severe symptoms from anemia"/> | <input type="button" value="Other (Specify in comments)"/> |
|--|---|--|--|

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Single unit transfusion policy BPA

End user action to remove order <1% (not so good!)

Care Guidance (1)

⚠ Single unit transfusions are usually preferable. Please select an item below if you would like to proceed with the current order.

Last HGB, Collected: 11/18/2019 11:09 AM = 6
Last HCT, Collected: 11/18/2019 11:09 AM = 20%

Remove the following orders? _____

Remove

Keep

🚚 Red Blood Cells Product Request: 2 Units
Routine, Prepare Red Blood Cells 2 Units Date Needed: 11/19/2019 Irradiate? No Location to be transfused: N/A - Inpatient Transfusion

⚠ Acknowledge Reason _____

Active bleeding requiring > 1 unit PRBC

Large increase in hemoglobin needed

Other (specify in comments)

✓ Accept

Cancel

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An opportunity to further improve

- Changed single unit BPA default action
 - » “Keep” → “remove”
- 4.5 month follow up
 - » End user action to remove increased to 35%
 - » Default action influences end-user behavior


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TRANSFUSION MEDICINE ILLUSTRATED

TRANSFUSION

Electronic clinical decision support: Evidence that default settings influence end-user behavior

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Metcalf et al. Transfusion. 2021.

Best Practice Alert Results

- Pre-intervention: 4/2018 to 3/2019
- Post-intervention: 4/2019 to 3/2020
- Overall 11% reduction in RBCs transfused
- Projected acquisition cost savings
~\$400k/year

Limitations of threshold approaches

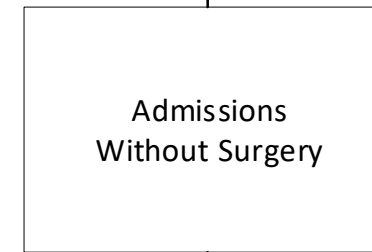
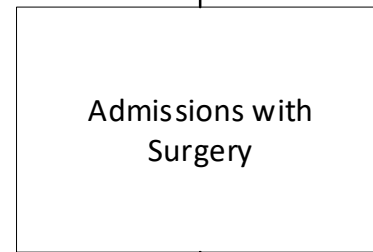
- PBM is multifaceted
 - » Perioperative anemia management
 - » Blood conservation
 - » Surgical technique
 - » Antifibrinolytic agents
- Evaluate blood use beyond lab values?
 - » For example: high blood loss surgeries

Risk-adjustment by organizational unit using billing codes

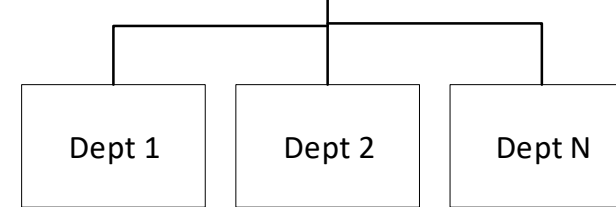
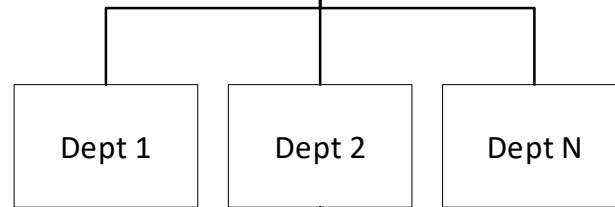
Level 1



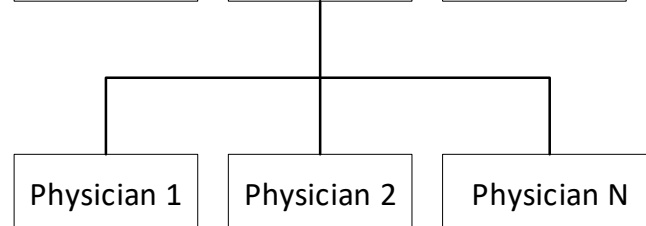
Level 2



Level 3



Level 4



Metcalf et al. Transfusion. 2019.

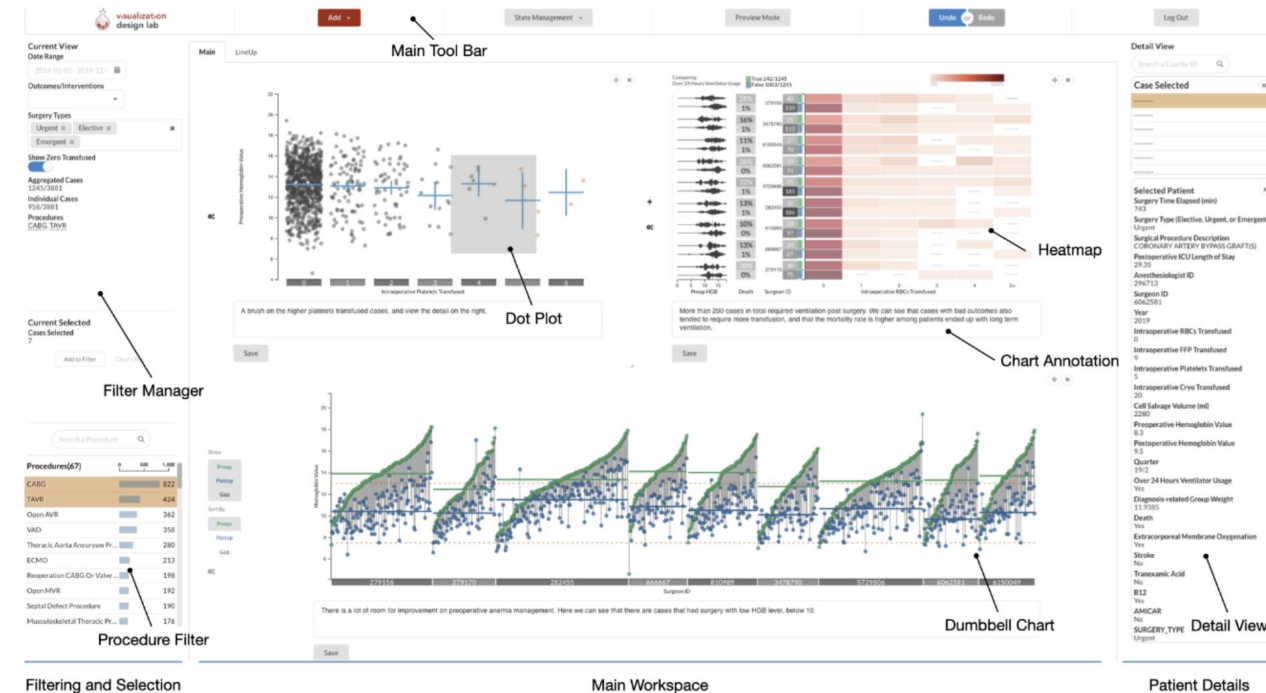
Statistical vs Clinical Significance

| | Model | DRG weight IRR | p-value | Clinical LOS IRR | p-value |
|---|----------|----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| ➤ | Overall | 1.22 | <0.001 | 1.03 | <0.001 |
| ➤ | Surgical | 1.26 | <0.001 | 1.03 | <0.001 |
| | Medical | 1.05 | <0.001 | 1.04 | <0.001 |

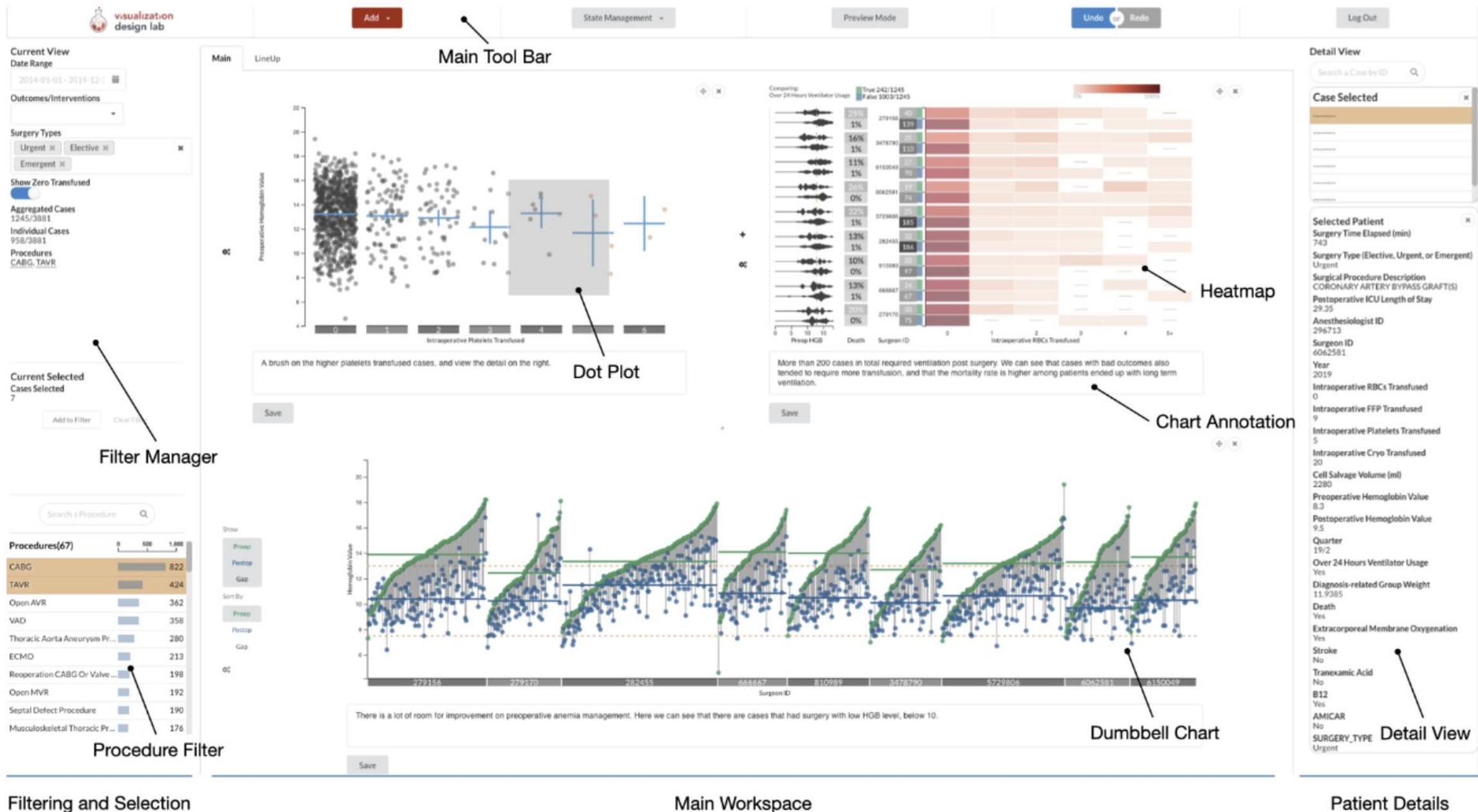
DRG = diagnosis related group; IRR = incidence rate ratio

Application & next steps

- Data visualization: graphical representations of data to facilitate understanding and insights into the data
- Sanguine: a novel tool with rapid, flexible data visualizations in relevant PBM contexts
 - Institutional review board approval
 - Data use agreement



Lin et al. Info Vis. In press.



Filtering and Selection

Main Workspace

Patient Details

Cardiothoracic (CT) Surgery Database

- Worked closely with Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)
- CT surgery database core elements:
 - » Patient demographic data
 - » Encounter data
 - » Billing codes (ICD, CPT, DRG)
 - » Surgery case
 - » Vital signs
 - » Medications
 - » Labs
 - » Blood transfusions

Why CT Surgery?

- Highly complex patients that frequently require blood transfusions
- Several possible PBM modalities exist
 - » Perioperative anemia management
 - » “Restrictive” transfusion strategy
 - » Antifibrinolytic agents
 - » Intraoperative blood recovery
- Quality-oriented, collaborative culture

Data Visualization: What is possible?

- Cohort filter/zoom to any organizational unit
 - » Department, procedure type, physician, patient, etc
- Create meaningful context:
 - » Blood utilization
 - » Surgeon and anesthesiologist
 - » Procedures
 - » Risk adjustment
 - » Laboratory values
 - » Use of PBM modalities
 - » Time/intervention
 - » Outcomes: mortality, complications, etc.
 - » Cost

Creativity Workshop

- End user stakeholders (participants): CT surgeons, CT anesthesiologists, IT decision support
- Facilitators: Visualization expert*, PBM expert
- Three hour session
 - » Opening/background, tool demo (20min)
 - » Current workflow (30min)
 - » Wishful thinking (50min)
 - » Visualization analogies (30min)
 - » Barrier removal (40min)
 - » Reflection and next steps (10min)

What would you like to know?
What would you like to do?
What would you like to see?

*Scientific Computing and Imaging (SCI) Institute: sci.utah.edu

vdl.sci.utah.edu/CVOWorkshops

Activity 2: Wishful Thinking: Grouping / Prioritizing

Now we would like you to:

- Group your ideas by topics
- Rank them by importance.

Creativity Workshop: Findings/Themes

- Transfusion can feel like an emotional decision, bias to transfuse if not sure
- My practice compared to a standard?
- Benchmarking my utilization with risk-adjustment would be useful
- Want info at hierarchical levels
- Incorporate patient outcomes
- Retrospective quality application
 - » Beyond blood: include other quality measures?

Sanguine: Selected Use Cases

- Preoperative anemia management
- Transfusion appropriateness
- Antifibrinolytic agents
- Cell salvage
- “Patients like mine”
- General quality
- Financial impact



■ Switching Gears: Live Demo

Sanguine: Visual Analysis Tool for Patient Blood Management

Lin et al. Info Vis. In press.

Conclusions

- Limitations of static PBM metrics
- Risk-adjusted blood use for comparisons
- Creativity workshops for stakeholder input
- *Sanguine* identifies PBM patterns in context; examples:
 - » Preop anemia management
 - » Transfusion appropriateness
 - » Antifibrinolytic use
 - » Cell salvage use
 - » “Patients like mine”



Future directions and next steps for *Sanguine*

- Deployed locally
- Beta site deployment
- Iterative refinement
 - » State sharing, annotation, line up, etc.
- Generalization
- Beyond PBM?

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