Causal pathway models can be formalized as computable knowledge for tailoring clinical feedback messages

Toward computable knowledge about clinical

Methods

We iteratively a) conducted theory-based content analysis of clinical performance summaries, b) held team discussion and reflection and c) developed ontologies using Basic Formal Ontology².

performance feedback messages

Zach Landis-Lewis, Veena Panicker, Colin Gross, Cooper Stansbury, Shelbi Lisecki, Benjamin Sheppard, Astrid Fishstrom University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI

Background

Healthcare organizations have tremendous opportunities to use their data to improve care quality and outcomes. However, an epidemic of provider dissatisfaction with the electronic environment suggests that communication about clinical data is frequently inappropriate¹. Computable knowledge about performance feedback interventions could enable improved communication via automated tailoring of feedback messages.

Objective

To develop a conceptual model for computable knowledge about performance feedback messages for clinical quality dashboards and performance feedback reports.

Information content

Example

Performance measure: Appropriate prescribing of antibiotics

Results

We developed a model with three types of performance feedback knowledge: information content, visual elements, and perceived information. Each modality can represent information about four types of referents: Measures, ascribees, performance, and time intervals. Causal pathway models³ can link characteristics of referents with knowledge about mechanisms⁴ through which feedback messages influence clinical practice. We developed causal pathway and performance summary display application ontologies to support computable specifications for the purpose of message tailoring.

Conclusion

A foundational conceptual model for computable knowledge about clinical performance feedback can use causal pathway models to express theoretical mechanisms of action for feedback interventions.

Visual elements

Perceived information

performance feedback intervention

Recipient performance level: 23%

Peer-based benchmark: 75%

Negative performance gap: Present

Key message: "You are not a top performer for appropriate prescribing of antibiotics"





Upper-level classes (Basic Formal Ontology)

Information content entities

Material information bearers, Qualities





Acknowledgements

Funding for this study was provided by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) through 1K01LM012528

Contact

Email : zachLL@umich.edu

References

- 1. Shanafelt TD, Dyrbye LN, Sinsky C, Hasan O, Satele D, Sloan J, et al. Relationship Between Clerical Burden and Characteristics of the Electronic Environment With Physician Burnout and Professional Satisfaction. Mayo Clin Proc. 2016 Jul 1;91(7):836–48.
- 2. Arp R, Smith B, Spear AD. Building Ontologies with Basic Formal Ontology. MIT Press; 2015.
- 3. Lewis CC, Klasnja P, Powell BJ, Lyon AR, Tuzzio L, Jones S, et al. From Classification to Causality: Advancing Understanding of Mechanisms of Change in Implementation Science. Front Public Health. 2018; 6.
- 4. Johnston M, Carey RN, Connell Bohlen L, Johnston DW, Rothman A, de Bruin M, et al. Linking behavior change techniques and mechanisms of action: Triangulation of findings from literature synthesis and expert consensus]. PsyArXiv; 2018 Oct.



display-lab.github.io

