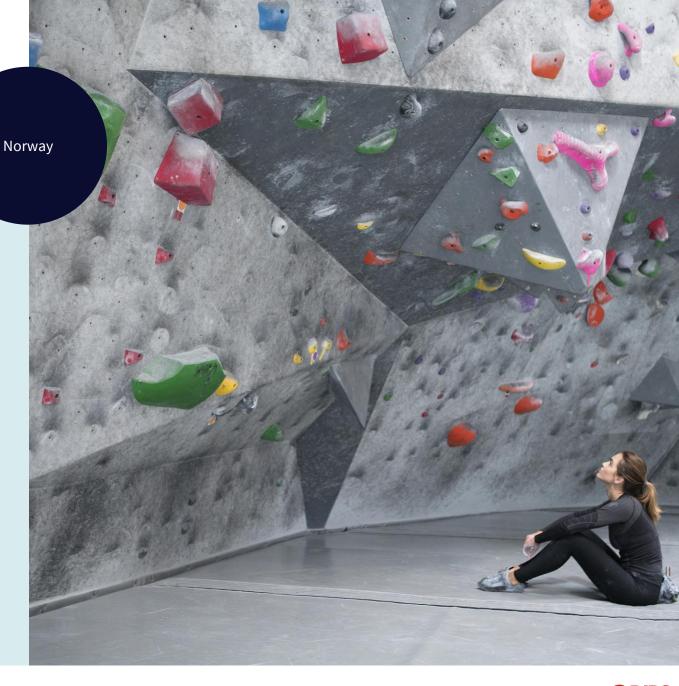


3# Nordic openEHR Collaboration Meeting

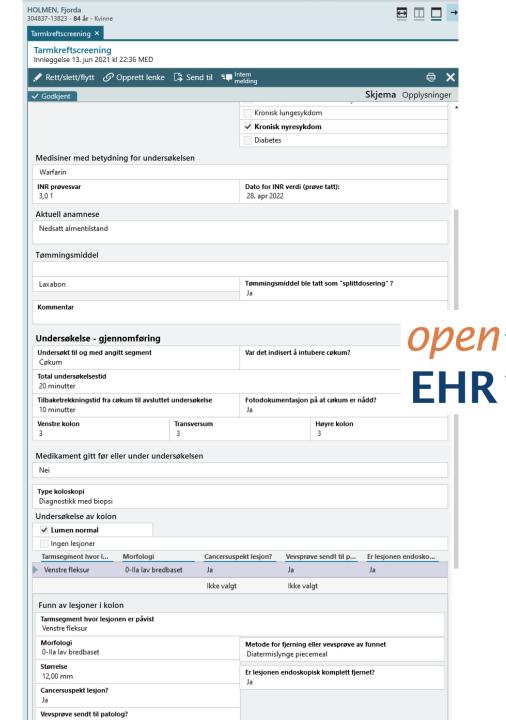
2022.05.04 – Hosted by Norway

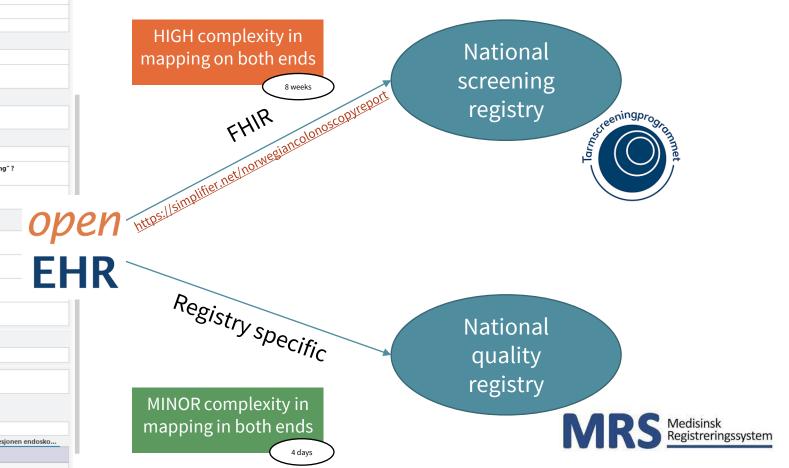
Agenda

- Welcome and introductions (15 min)
- Update on ongoing projects related to openEHR in Norwegian hospitals
 - Reproduction medicine Vebjørn Arntzen
 - Multidisciplinary teams in Cancer diagnostics/treatment prostate and kidney (openEHR and SNOMED-CT)
 Bjørn Næss
 - Customer-driven development using openEHR tooling John Tore Valand
- Update on any current topics in the Nordic countries
- Update on ongoing activities within openEHR international
- Agreement on the next meeting
 - Proposed decision: Going back to Sweden in august?

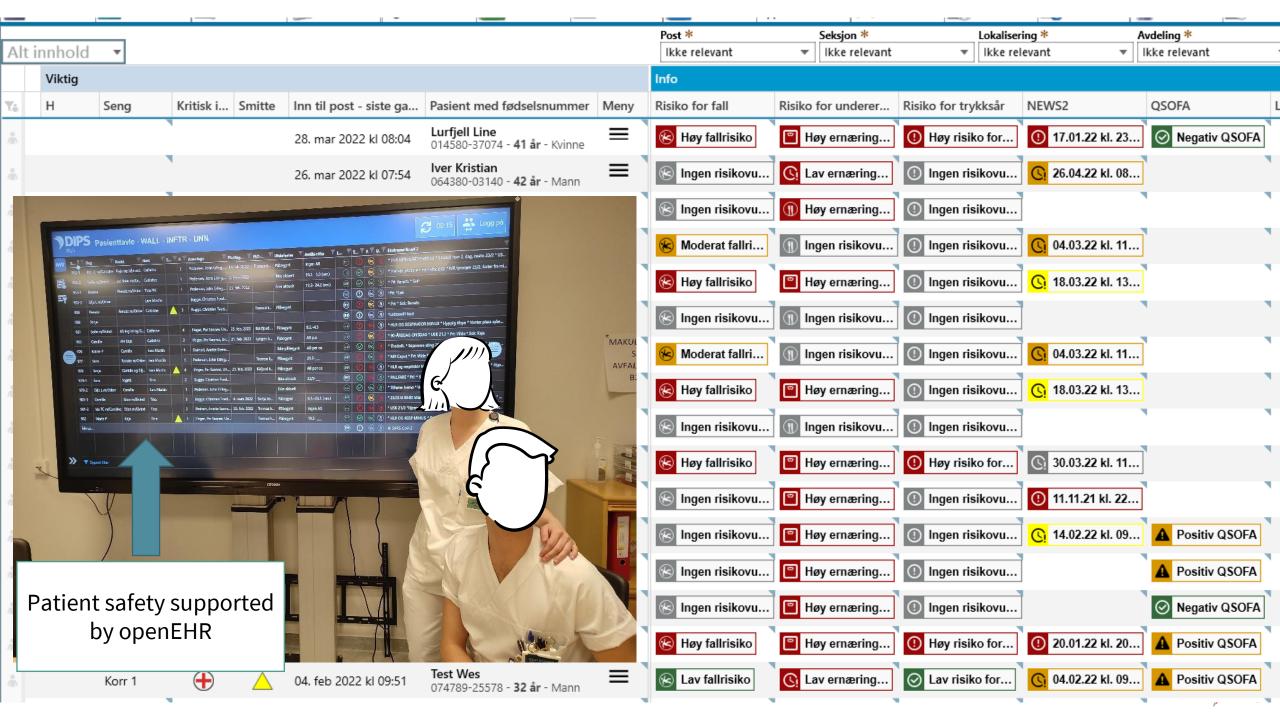












Modelling patterns

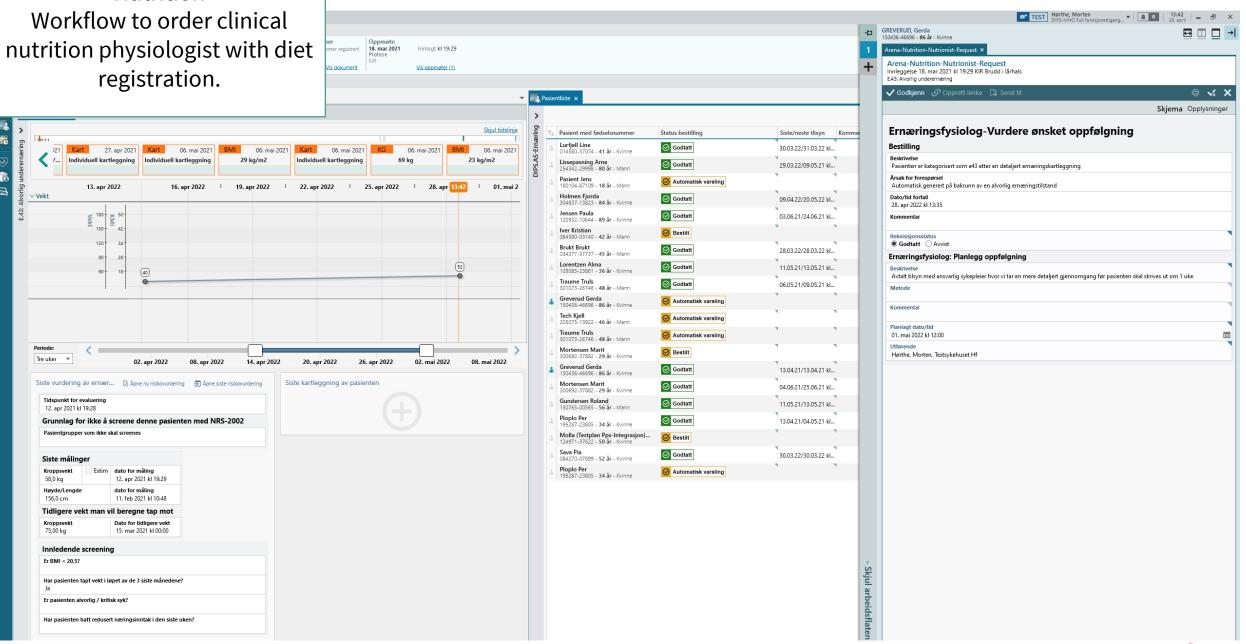
Modelling

- Risk is screened using different protocols. I.e. <u>STRATIFY Falls Risk Assessment Tool</u>, <u>Brøset Violence Checklist (BVC)</u>, <u>Nutritional Risk Screening (NRS 2002)</u>
- To "normalize" risk we use <u>EVALUATION Health risk assessment</u> combined with SNOMED-CT to classify the risk:
 - at0002::Health risk, i.e. 65404009 | Undernutrition (disorder) |
 - at0003::Risk assessment, i.e. 15508007 | High risk of (contextual qualifier) (qualifier value) |

Information models combined with terminologies is a powerful combination



Nutrition





Cystic fibrosis

- openEHR is well suited for solutions to follow up rare diseases
 - An open community sharing models will make it possible to develop such solutions and share the cost of development between countries and regions.
- Cystic fibrosis as an example
 - A chronic disease from birth
 - 370 people in Norway with the disease
 - Helse Nord and DIPS develop an openEHR based solution to follow up the patient with the primary goal to create a history of antibiotic medication.

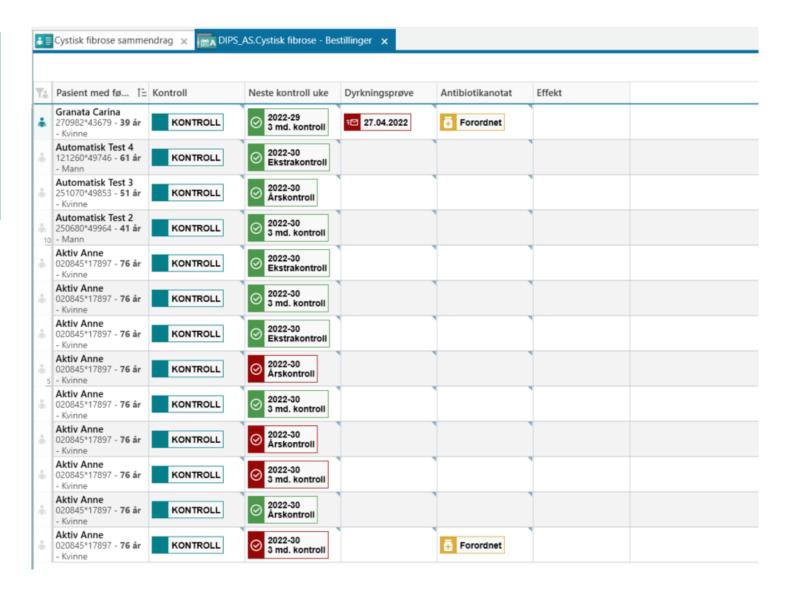




Cystisk Fibrosis

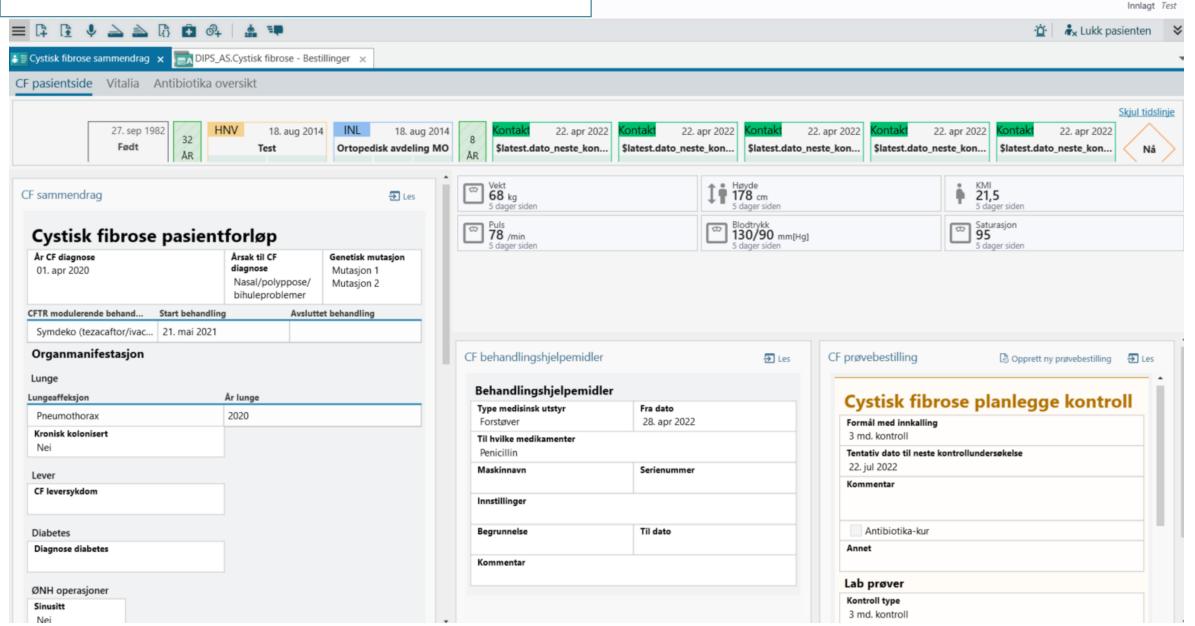
A list of all patients with CF on this hospital.

openEHR queries to provide decision and process support



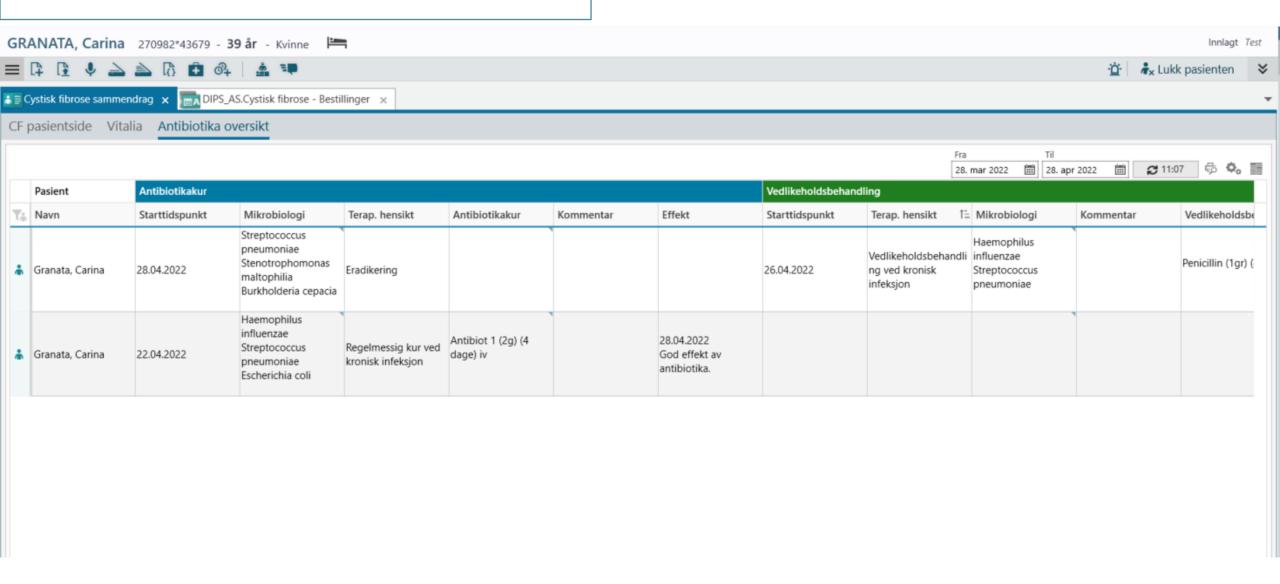


Patient summary extracting relevant information about ongoing and planned activities.



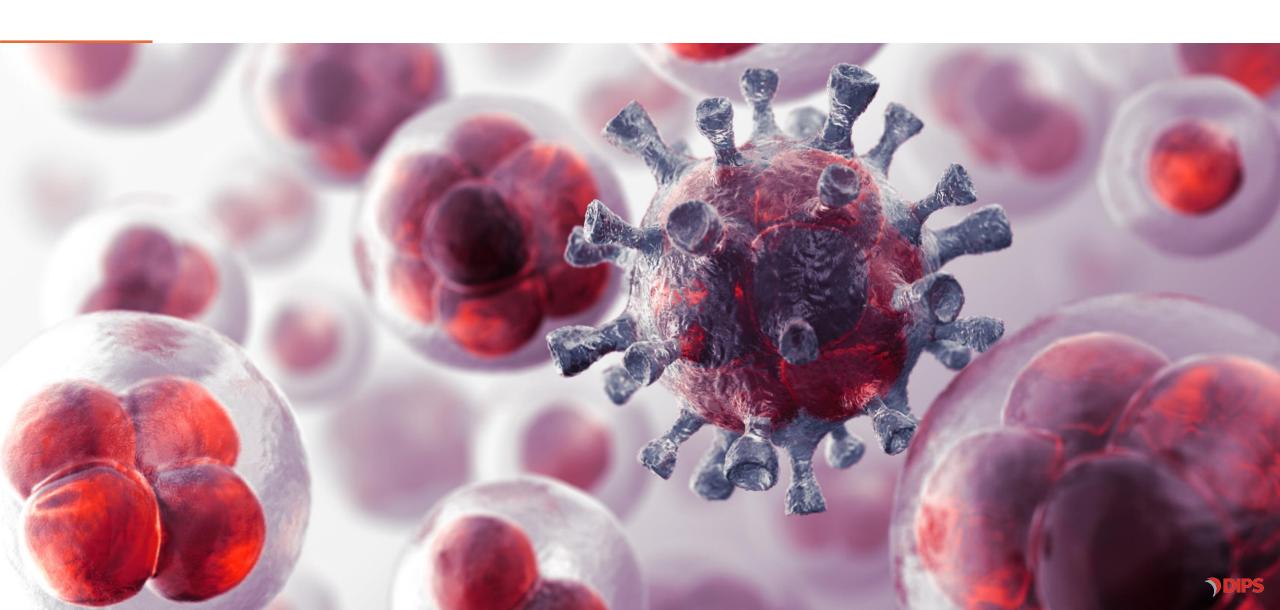


Active antibiotic medication for the given patient.

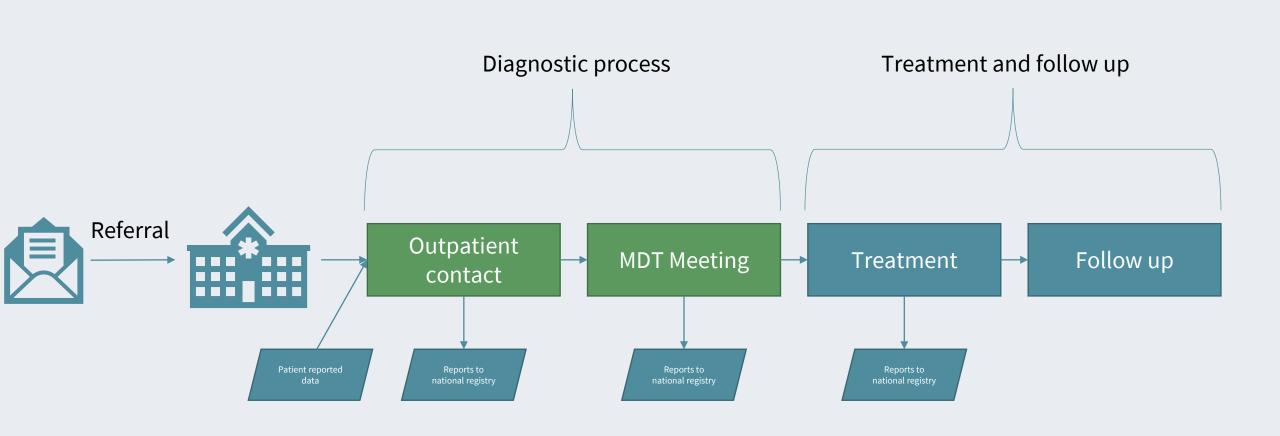




Development of openEHR based solutions for diagnostic of cancer in prostate and kidney, 2022.

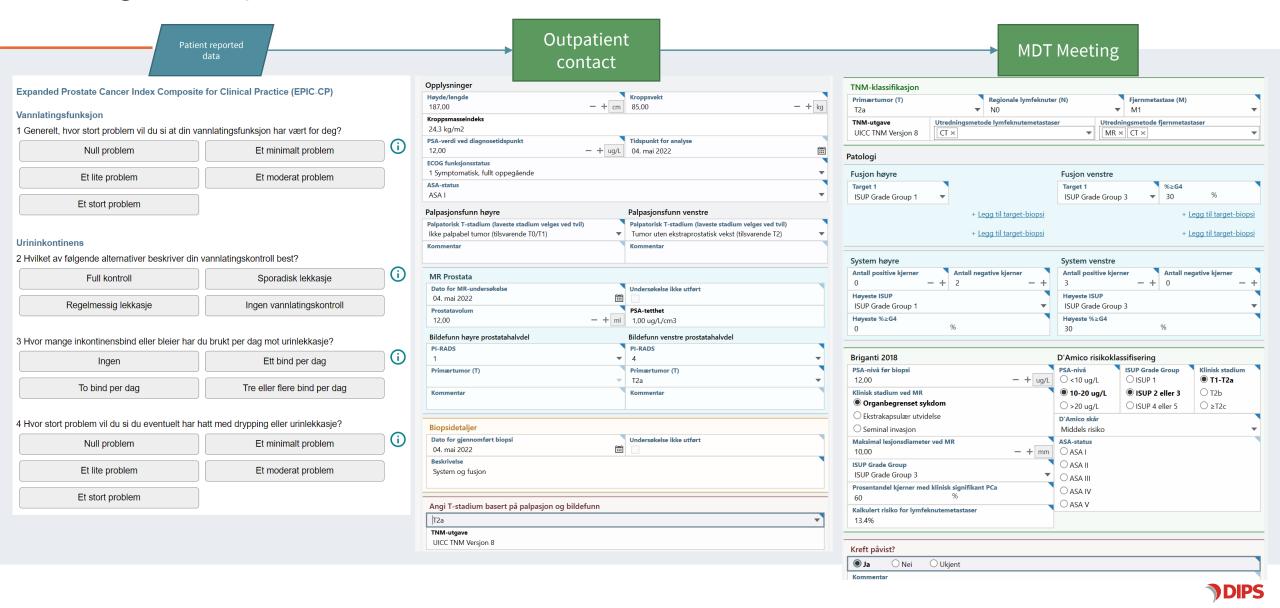


The overall process



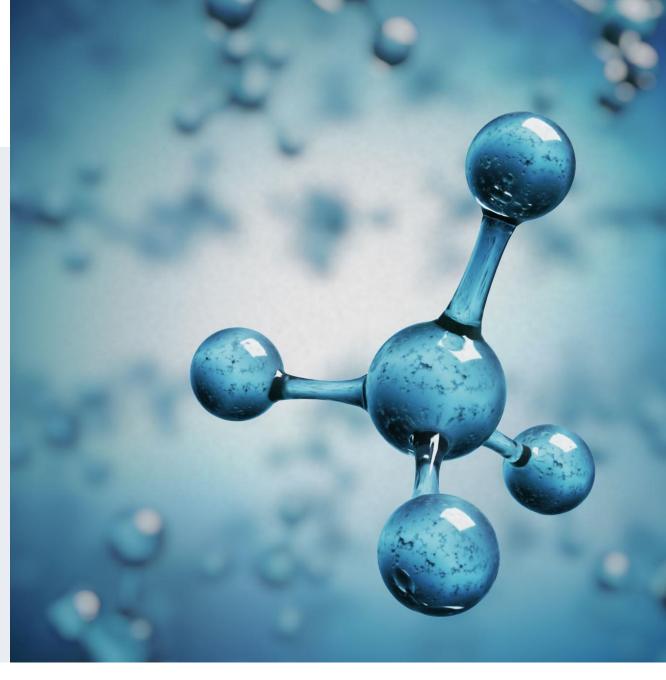


Diagnostic of prostate cancer



Modelling pattern

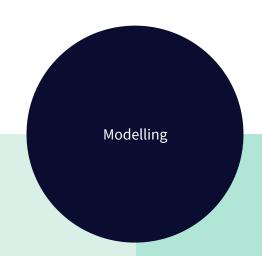
- EVALUATION problem/diagnosis for the primary reason or disease/problem for the contact with the patient
- EVALUATION precaution for health conditions/problems which affect the treatment and/or diagnostic process
- OBSERVATION laboratory test for histopatological results
- OBSERVATION imaging exam result for imaging findings
- OBSERVATION exam for physical examination findings
- Use extension by CLUSTER to specific findings for each of the disease like:
 - TNM classification in either lab, imaging or physical findings
 - Renal nephrometry score
 - Gleason/ISUP grading





Clinical models – prostate cancer

- TNM classification
 - Usage of SNOMED-CT, https://github.com/bjornna/modelling-mdt/wiki/TNM
 - Using information model combined with terminology
 - Problem/diagnosis for clinical TNM
 - Labresult for histopatological TNM
 - Imaging examination for radiologic TNM
- New archetypes
 - Briganti 2018, https://www.evidencio.com/models/show/1555
 - D`Amico, https://www.mdcalc.com/damico-risk-classification-prostate-cancer
 - ISUP Grade Group, https://www.uptodate.com/contents/image?imageKey=ONC%2F107132
 - PI-RADS, https://www.acr.org/Clinical-Resources/Reporting-and-Data-Systems/PI-RADS
 - Charlson commorbidity index, https://www.mdcalc.com/charlson-comorbidity-index-cci



New archetypes will be published to national and international CKM's as soon as clinicians accept the solutions.

All models available here:
https://github.com/DIP
SAS/modelling-mdt

