UC San Diego SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Department of BioMedical Informatics



Using Natural Language Processing for Vancomycin Induced Nephrotoxicity

By Joshua Fuller

NIH Grant: T15LM011271

About Me



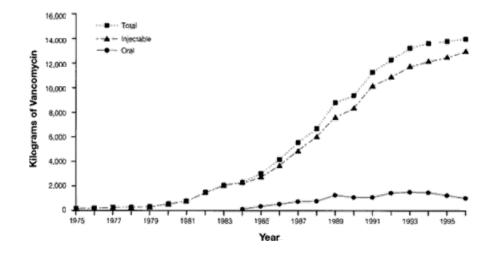
- Second Year at Columbia University
- Studying Biomedical Engineering

This is my first Informatics internship



Why does this matter

- Vancomycin is an antibiotic
- The use of Vancomycin has increased sharply
- 100-Fold increase since the 80s



- "...aggressive drug dosing aimed at curbing the trend of reducing microbial sensitivity is associated with higher incidence of AKI."
- "...10-20 % and 30-40 % of patients following conventional and high doses of vancomycin therapy, respectively."

How to find the people

- There are models
 - But they use structured data
 - But that's not where the data is...
- If we find them
 - Different antibiotic

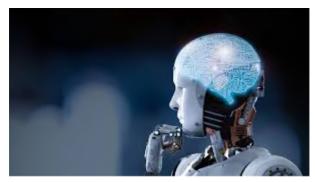


The Solution: NLP

- Info Extraction
 - Words to data
- Machine learning to identify
 - Parts of speech Sentence structure

 - Meaning of the information?





The Difficulty

Dehydrated?

Jeart Failure

- Why not do a keyword search?
 - Not that easy
- A Diagnosis of elimination, spanning multiple days and clinician notes
- Muddy data because of patients
 - Severe Infection?
 - Diabetic?

Vasculitis?

Enlarged Prostate?

Tumor?

NSAID?

The Tools

- Clinical Language Annotation and Modeling Pipeline
 - CLAMP
 - Keywords
 - Temporal relation

DOC_ID

Negation

ID

- Discern tests and their values
- Export all of that into a mySQL database

53

100

START_POS

END_POS

17

51

75

107

test

	hypertension, diabetes and stage III CKD with a creatinine of 1.8 in May 2006 corresponding with the GFR of 40-41 mL/min. The test patient had blood work done at Dr. XYZ's office on June 01, 2006, which revealed an elevation in his creatinine up to 2.3. He					
SEM_TYPE	ASSERT	ENT_TEXT	CODE	this patient in		
problem	present	Sinus tachycardia	C0039239	He also states that		
problem	present	low limb lead voltage	C0428969			
problem	present	Non-specific ST-T wave	C0429104			
				urinary dribbling and		

RESENT ILLNESS: The patient is a 68-year-old Korean gentleman with a history of coronary artery disease.

REASON FOR VISIT: Acute kidney failure

tracing

absent

The Tools Cont

- Two Flavors:
 - Total Dictionary
 - Expert Derived
- Unified Language Medical System (UMLS)



REASON FOR VISIT: Acute kidney failure.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: The patient is a 68-year-old Korean gentleman with a history of coronary artery disease, hypertension, diabetes and stage III CKD with a creatinine of 1.8 in May 2006 corresponding with the GFR of 40-41 mL/min. The patient had blood work done at Dr. XYZ's office on June 01, 2006, which revealed an elevation in his creatinine up to 2.3. He was asked to come in to see a nephrologist for further evaluation. I am therefore asked by Dr. XYZ to see this patient in consultation for evaluation of acute on chronic kidney failure. The patient states that he was actually taking up to 12 to 13 pills of Chinese herbs and dietary supplements for the past year. He only stopped about two or three weeks ago. He also states that TriCor was added about one or two months ago but he is not sure of

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Kidney Damage

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Test

blood glucose this morning was 123 and he still was dizzy. This was worse on standing. He states that he has been checking his blood pressure regularly at home because he has felt so bad and that he has gotten under 100/60 on several occasions. His pulses remained in the 60s.

- 5 ALLERGIES: None.
- MEDICATIONS: Imdur 20 mg two to three times daily, nitroglycerin p.r.n., insulin 70/30 40/45 units daily, Zetia 10 mg daily, ? Triglide

AKI Kidney Damage acute interstitial nephritis Kidney Damage Acute Kidney Injury Kidney Damage acute tubular necrosis Kidney Damage AIN Kidney Damage ATN Kidney Damage hypoperfusion Kidney Damage hypovolemia Kidney Damage nephrotoxic Kidney Damage nephrotoxicity Kidney Damage oliguria Kidney Damage azotemia Kidney Damage kidney failure Kidney Damage hyperkalemia Kidney Damage hypernatremia Kidney Damage

nephrology Kidney nephrology consult Kidney renal output Kidney pre-renal Kidney kidney Kidney

blood loss comorbidity
cardiagenic shock comorbidity
hypotension comorbidity
UTI comorbidity
septic shock comorbidity
sepsis comorbidity
shock comorbidity
urinary track infection comorbidity
volume loss comorbidity
hyperalycemia comorbidity

The Tools Cont.

- Literal Petabytes
- PHI
- Amazon workspaces remote desktop

The Virtual Research Desktop

A joint project by UCSD ACTRI and UCSD HS
Information Services

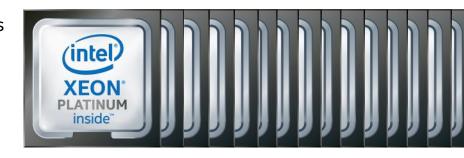
- Scalability
- EC2

Amazon EC2 Secure and resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Launch applications when needed without upfront commitments.

A Little Comparison

- My Mac
 - 2.3 GHz Intel Core i7 Processor
 - 16 GB of memory
- Amazon
 - o 3.6 GHz Intel Xeon Scalable Processors
 - o 96 of them...
 - 192 GB of memory





Part 2: Creation of the Cohort

- Model require efficacy tests
- Me, MIMIC, and Many Tables

SUBJECT_ID	HADM_ID	ADMITTIME		DISCHTIME	Pre-Admit Creatinine time
Pre-Admit Creatinine Levels	First_Creatinine_Test_Time		First_Creatinine_Test_Value		Min_Creatinine_Time
Min_Creatinin	e_Value	Max_Creatinine_Tim	ne	Max_Creatinine_Value	Avg_Creatinine_Value

Future Steps

- Narrow and Confirm the Cohort
- Run CLAMP on the EC2 Server
- Create a comprehensive list of those affected
- Far Future Steps
 - DNA Tests
 - Patient interviews
 - Other...

What did I learn

- So, so, so much
- The eternal joy of de-bugging code I didn't write
- mySQL, database Java
- The minutiae of comp-sci





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Questions?

Thank you to Dr. Jejo Koola, Dr. Zaid Yousif, and the National Library of Medicine