

# PDMP Patient Matching Challenges and Opportunities

#### Naresh Sundar Rajan, PhD, MS

Past: Senior Health Informaticist, Project Director, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Division of Occupation and Professional Licensing, State of Utah Present: Interim – CTIO, & Senior Director, Interoperability & Informatics, Nebraska Health Information Initiative (NEHII)



### **Patient Matching – Perspective**

- Universal problem Many solutions
  - "No single solution to patient matching" GAO, Jan. 2019 Report to Congress
- Challenge: Identifying the best rules/algorithm for your data
- Department of Health MPI (DOHMPI) (Probabilistic/Manually Curated)
  - Create a gold-standard MPI by linking different data sources across Utah, Vital Records, Cancer Registry, Controlled Substance Database, All-Payer Claims Database and etc.

#### • Utah Health Information Network (UHIN) – MPI (Referential)

- A RESTful MPI Service to search patients across Utah's population.
- Authorized organizations can search using: Name, Gender, DOB, Address, Phone (Home, Work and Mobile) and SSN
- Migrating to NextGate (third-party solution)



#### **PDMP – Data Elements for Patient Matching**

- Demographics (PATIENT TABLES)
  - First Name (required)
  - Last Name (required)
  - DOB (required)
  - Address (required)
  - City (required)
  - Zip-code (required)
  - Gender (optional)
  - Middle Name (optional)

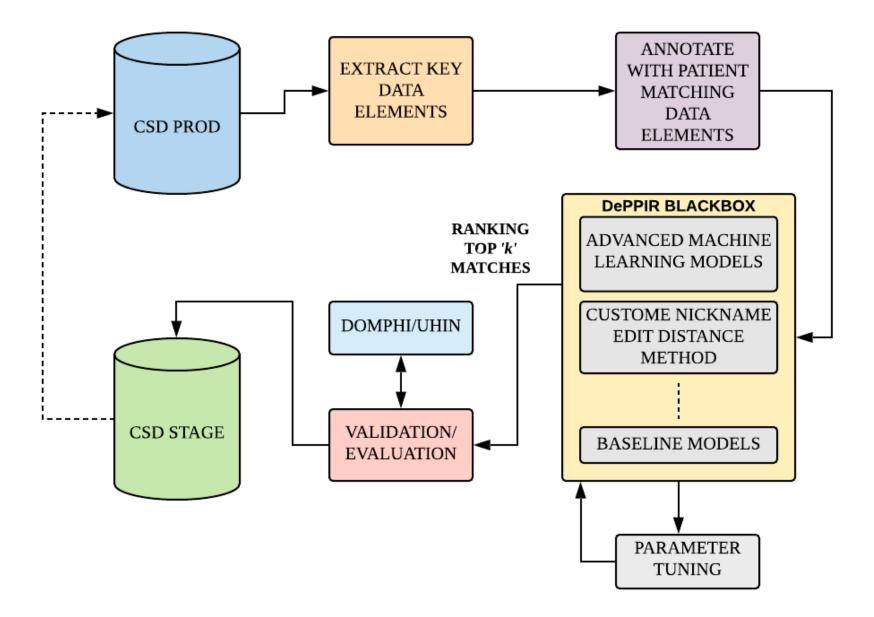


## Deep Probabilistic Patient Identity Resolution (DePPIR) –towards a data science approach

- Patient matching problem as a data science challenge
- Open-source (Python, PySpark, TensorFlow) tools
- Supervised Machine Learning based methods and annotated ASAP 4.2 version data model
- Hybrid approaches for blocking data to reduced pair-wise comparison by a significant number
- DePPIR Open-sourced

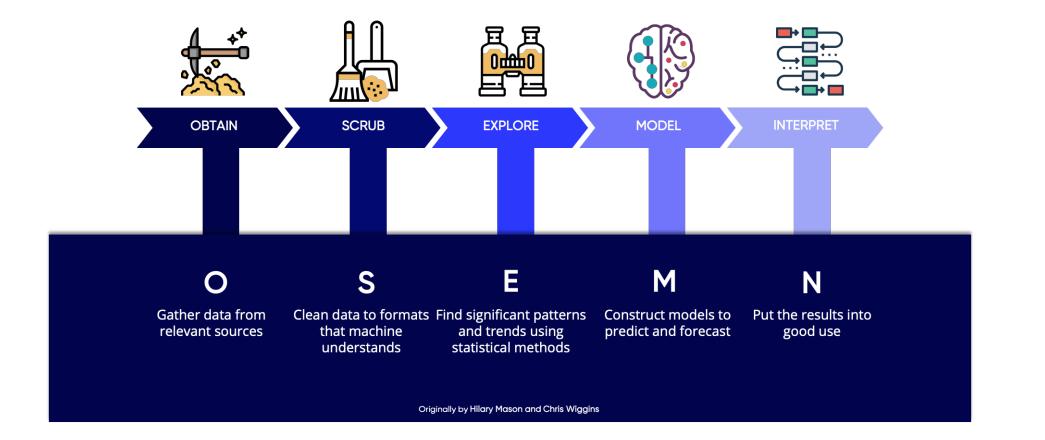


#### **DePPIR – Architecture**





#### **Current Stage – Evaluation**





### Results

**Demographics Data Elements** (PATIENT TABLES ASAP 4.2A)

> First Name (required)\* Last Name (required)\* DOB (required)\* Address (required)\* City (required) Zip-code (required)\* Gender (optional)\* Middle Name (optional)

Compared against Department of Health MPI (current gold-standard)

Sample Size: 13 Million Records Models Used: Deep Neural Networks

Algorithm		Area Under the Curve (AUC)	F1 Score
DePPIR	99.68	99.84	95.84

#### **Current model winners:**

Incorrect addresses Swapped middle names Nicknames Abbreviated names and addresses



#### **Next Steps**

- Include more features to gain F1 Score
  - Phone Number
  - SSN
- Explore feasibility of exposing DePPIR as a service (FHIR endpoints)
- Enhancing interstate PDMP Patient Matching by providing top-K matches for a given query



#### **Points to Ponder**

- Comparative effectiveness of Algorithms
- Understanding the quality of data
- Lack of transparency
- Ways to reduce human errors, create standardized data capture methods, and validity checks at the point of data ingestion
- Improve matching by including external sources such as biometrics (FastID), and Internet of Things (IoT)



### Questions

- Naresh Sundar Rajan
- Email: <u>nsrajan@nehii.org</u> or <u>nsr.informatics@gmail.com</u>

