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l'Italia Digitale

LA TRASFORMAZIONE DIGITALE PER INTEGRARE SANITÀ E SOCIALE

Sorrento 8-9 Aprile 2019 Hotel Tramontano



PROGRAMMA 8 APRILE

Dal Fascicolo Sanitario Elettronico alle applicazioni

Sergio Pillon

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Un esempio di uso virtuoso del
FSE

Development and validation of a predictive model for detection of colorectal cancer in primary care by analysis of complete blood counts: a binational retrospective study

[Yaron Kinar](#),¹ [Nir Kalkstein](#),¹ [Pinchas Akiva](#),^{1,*} [Bernard Levin](#),² [Elizabeth E Half](#),³ [Inbal Goldshtein](#),⁴ [Gabriel Chodick](#),⁴ and [Varda Shalev](#)^{4,5}

Materials and Methods Primary care data were collected from a cohort of 606 403 Israelis (of whom 3135 were diagnosed with CRC) and a case control UK dataset of 5061 CRC cases and 25 613 controls. The model was developed on 80% of the Israeli dataset and validated using the remaining Israeli and UK datasets. Performance was evaluated according to the area under the curve, specificity, and odds ratio at several working points.

Results Using blood counts obtained 3–6 months before diagnosis, the area under the curve for detecting CRC was 0.82 ± 0.01 for the Israeli validation set. The specificity was $88 \pm 2\%$ in the Israeli validation set and $94 \pm 1\%$ in the UK dataset. Detecting 50% of CRC cases, the odds ratio was 26 ± 5 and 40 ± 6 , respectively, for a false-positive rate of 0.5%. Specificity for 50% detection was $87 \pm 2\%$ a year before diagnosis and $85 \pm 2\%$ for localized cancers. When used in addition to the fecal occult blood test, our model enabled more than a 2-fold increase in CRC detection.


Discussion Comparable results in 2 unrelated populations suggest that the model should generally apply to the detection of CRC in other groups. The model's performance is superior to current iron deficiency anemia management guidelines, and may help physicians to identify individuals requiring additional clinical evaluation.

Conclusions Our model may help to detect CRC earlier in clinical practice.

Tanti dati: un problema ed una
soluzione allo stesso tempo

Il modello Israeliano

so much data



But the problem is also part of the solution...

Mor... & M... bi
Health...

5

Prof. Varda Shalev MD MPA

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Data as a resource



"I ask that you think of Data as
"the next natural resource".

Ginni Rometty, IBM CEO

McKahn
& McCabi
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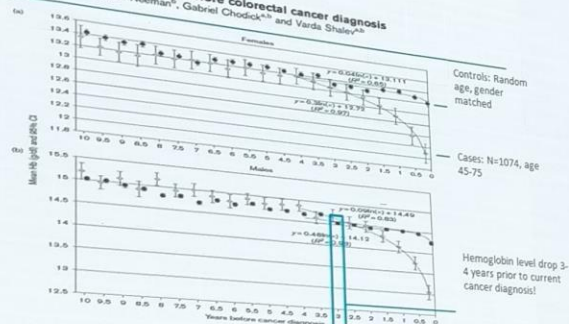
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Previous Work – Descriptive

Variations in hemoglobin before colorectal cancer diagnosis
Inbal Goldstein^a, Uri Neeman^a, Gabriel Chodick^{a,b} and Varda Shalev^{a,b}



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* European Journal of Cancer Prevention 2010, 19:342-344

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2011 - Ongoing

Maccabi-MedialCS Personalized Predictive Analytics and Big Data Early detection of Colorectal Cancer



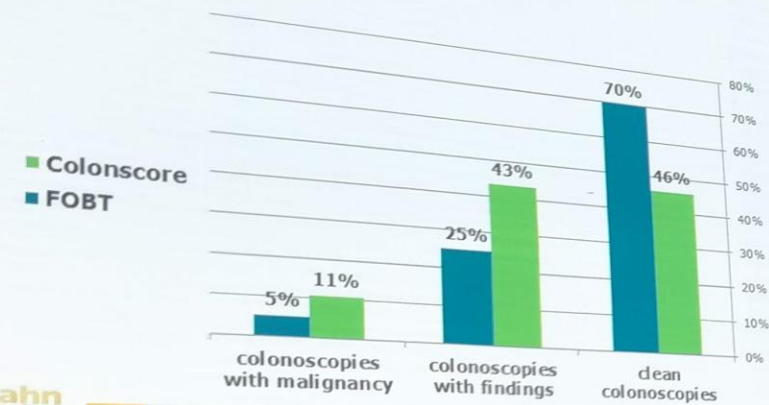
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Research Update Colon Score



Meir Kahane & McCabi
Institute

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we have decided

Ap

Conference Co

Prof. Isa

Prof. Ra

Confere

• Data drive

• 'Uber'izati

• Innovator
of healthc• New chall
innovator

Tuesday, March 20, 2018

Big Data the 'new gold' in Healthcare Dive

Each time there is a new IT development, it rushes into the newly created vacuum.

- "Healthcare is becoming a data-driven industry, as reported. More than 2,310 new apps are projected to be produced by 2018, compared to the 1,200 that were produced in 2017.
- Human data and the ability to analyze it are transforming healthcare and attracting tech giants eager to cash in on the new gold, as reported.
- The data are coming from a variety of sources, including 86% penetration rate and sold in 2017, according to health history, medical claims, and academic research generated by hospitals. Data are generated at a rate of one data point a day — or about 30% of the data reported.

Cookies on Forbes

4,243 views | Mar 26, 2019, 09:36am

How Israel Turned Decades Of Medical Data Into Digital Health Gold



Amir Mizroch Contributor

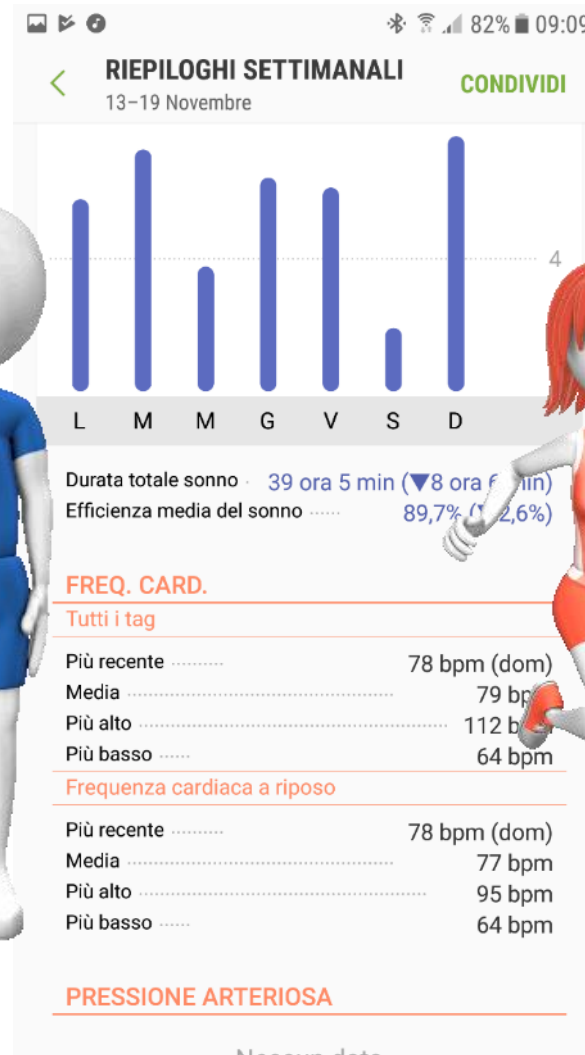
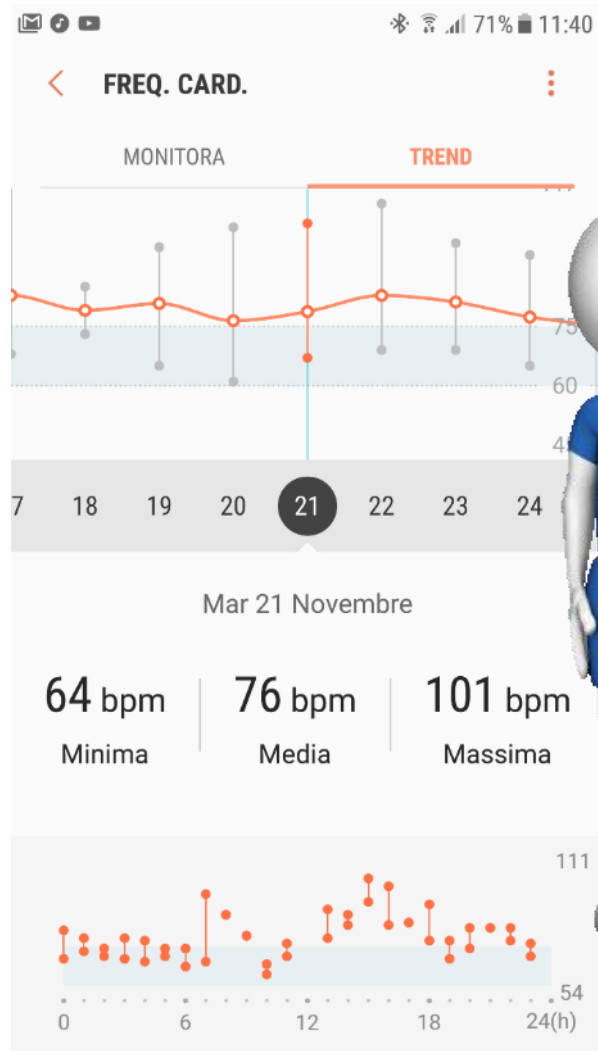
Start-Up Nation Central Contributor Group

Amir is the Director of Communications at Start-Up Nation Central.

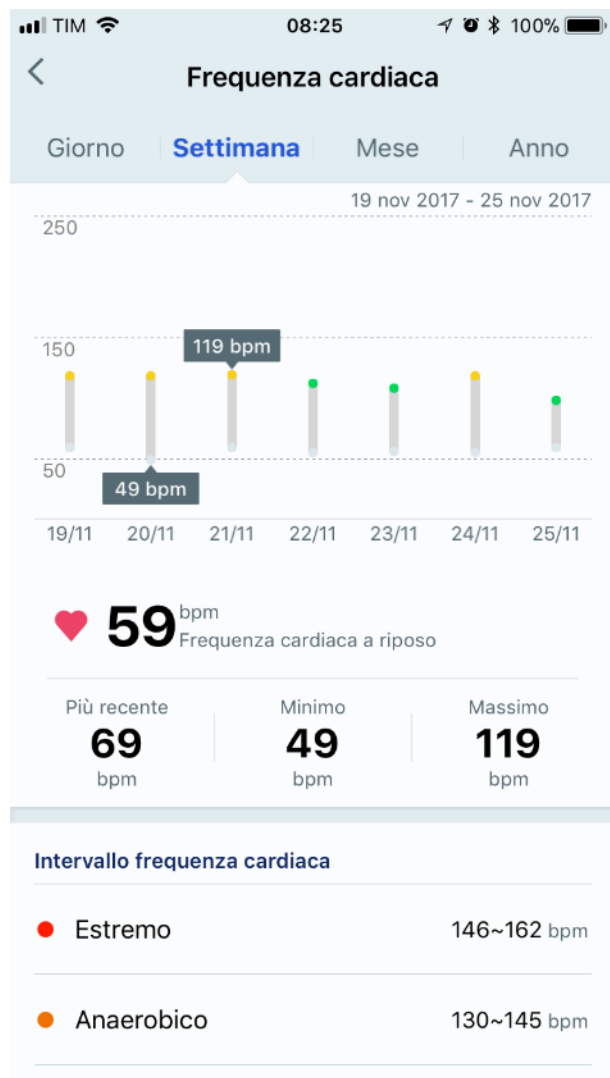
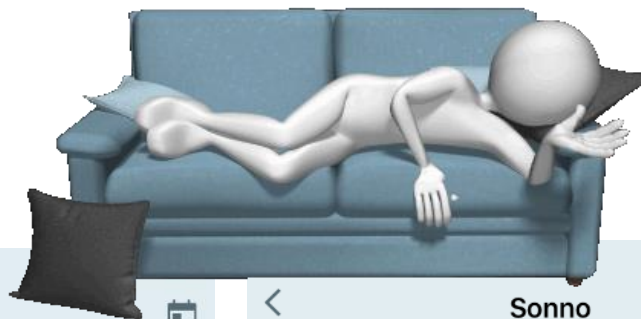
Guest post by Moshe Bar Siman Tov, Director General of the Israel Ministry of Health.

All over the world, healthcare systems are struggling to provide the service their patients demand while also working within the legal and budgetary constraints set by governments or other institutions like insurance companies and hospitals. Digitization of medical records and new medical technologies have yet to touch large swathes of the world's medical institutions. In many countries, because of differences in the way records are kept, healthcare services and organizations are unable to "talk" to each other and cannot share data. That makes for inefficiency; if data cannot be shared between institutions, things as basic as blood tests need to be repeated each time a patient goes to a different doctor or institution.

Tutti abbiamo dispositivi che misurano «i passi», associabili alla frequenza cardiaca..



E al sonno....



Ma per persone anziane o fragili i dati dei
«sensori» sono ancora piu' importanti..



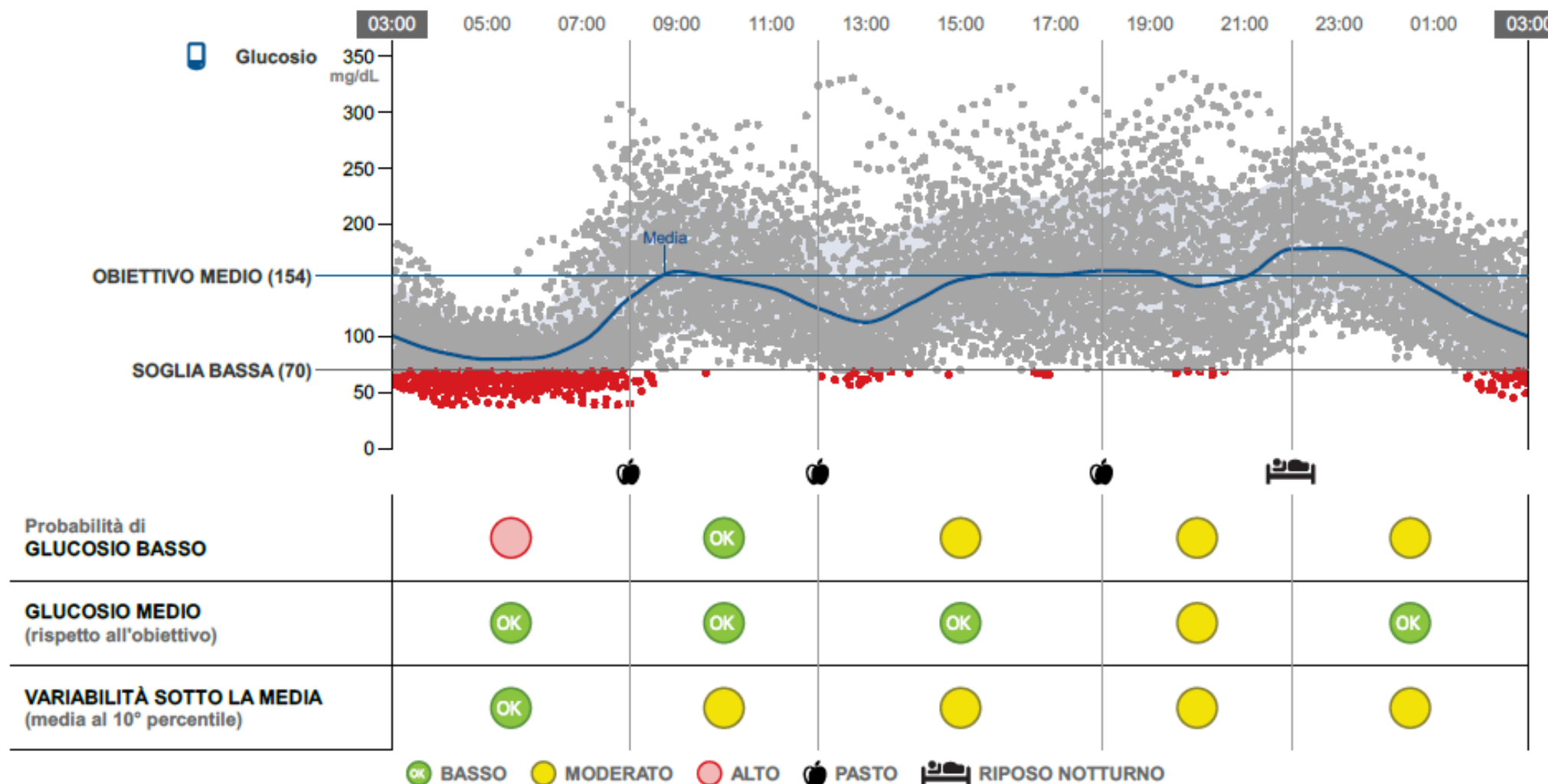
Indicatori di profilo del glucosio (con valori del glucosio)

1 gennaio 2019 - 31 marzo 2019 (90 giorni)

IMPOSTAZIONE GLUCOSIO BASSO CONSENTITO: Medio

IMPOSTAZIONI OBIETTIVO MEDIO: 154 mg/dL (A1c: 7,0% o 53 mmol/mol)

A1c stimata **6,5% o 48 mmol/mol**



The Effect of a Continuous Patient Monitoring System on Reducing Falls, Pressure Ulcers and Hospitalization in Skilled Nursing Facilities

A. Hassan - A. Sela

VATIKIM Geriatric center, Tel Aviv, Israel



Introduction

Background: In the skilled nursing facility, acute changes in condition can result in unplanned hospitalizations for the elderly, often due to falls with injury, or as the result of the onset of an acute medical illness. The introduction of new technological solutions that incorporate continuous vital sign monitoring and surveillance of patient activity in bed can be utilized to improve outcomes among the nursing home population.

Objective: To assess the effects of continuous monitoring in reducing hospitalizations of post-acute care residents in a skilled nursing facility. This was studied using Vitalerter, a contactless patient monitoring system that continuously transmits real-time information on pulse, respiratory rate, and level of activity in bed directly to the nursing staff, and instantly alerts when these values fall outside of pre-set parameters.

Methods

This study was conducted at the VATIKIM Geriatric Center, a 250-bed facility in Tel-Aviv Israel. A 6 months monitoring period was compared to observe before-after outcome information. Data on patients' falls, early diagnosis and treatment at the facility, and re-admissions to hospital rates, were collected.

Contactless sensors that monitor patient heart and respiratory rates, and in/out of bed status, were utilized.

All data was provided to caregivers on monitors and at the nursing station. Alerts regarding changes in vital signs or bed exit were transmitted to nurses for further assessment and intervention.

Results & Conclusions

We reviewed 64 patient records for our evaluation vs 64 checked before the test. The transfer rate to the hospital decreased by 38%, pressure ulcers decreased by 80% and the falls rate decreased by 56%.

Vatikim facility - Outcome data					
	Before evaluation		Evaluation (monitored patient)		Improvement %
# of Residents	64		64		
Men	28	54,4%	25	44.10%	
Women	36	45,6%	39	55.90%	
Age (Avg)	78		78		
Results					
Fall from bed	9	14.06%	4	6.25%	-56%
Pressure Ulcers	6	9.38%	1	1.56%	-83%
Readmission to Hospital	13	20.31%	8	12.50%	-38%

In this study, the implementation of Vitalerter, a continuous patient monitoring system has demonstrated a **significant decrease in the total number of falls, pressure ulcers and a trend towards reduction in the transfer rate to hospitals**, thus improving the overall quality of care for the elderly.



Variations in hemoglobin before colorectal cancer diagnosis.

[Goldshtein I](#)¹, [Neeman U](#), [Chodick G](#), [Shalev V](#).

Author information

Abstract

We have conducted the present case-control study to examine whether long-term variations in blood hemoglobin (Hb) levels within the normal range could detect subtle gastrointestinal bleeding in the early development of colorectal cancer (CRC). A total of 1074 CRC cases aged 45-75 years that have been diagnosed with CRC and had normal Hb levels were frequency matched for age and sex with cancer-free individuals at a ratio of 10 controls per case. Our retrospective analysis indicates that starting from 4 years prior to cancer diagnosis, a progressive significant ($P < 0.001$) decrement in Hb levels (0.28 g/dl per 6 months) was found among cases but not among controls. CRC patients were characterized in an on-going, long-term, logarithmic decrement in Hb levels. Such small changes within the normal Hb range could be missed by health providers, but automatically detected by computerized alert algorithms..

PMID: 20543703 DOI: [10.1097/CEJ.0b013e32833c1be0](#)

[Indexed for MEDLINE]

Nuovi device di telemonitoraggio
forniscono parametri in modo
non invasivo e continuo

DIA

Pressione arteriale

Below Range

< 60

MAP

Pressione arteriale

Below Range

< 70

pCO2

Pressione parziale di CO2

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 35

35 to 45

> 45

37 mmHg

O2

Contenuto di ossigeno

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 16

16 to 22

> 22

20.2 mL/dL

Hematology

Hgb

Emoglobina

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 14

14 to 17.4

> 17.4

15.1 g/dL

Hct

Ematocrito

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 42

42 to 54

> 54

42.65 %

RBC

Eritrociti

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 4.4

4.4 to 5.7

> 5.7

4.92 M/μl

BV

Viscosità

Below Range

< 65

SV

Stroke volume

Below Range

< 60

pH

pH capillare

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 7.38

7.38 to 7.44

> 7.44

7.39

Hematology

Hgb

Emoglobina

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 14

14 to 17.4

> 17.4

15.1 g/dL

Hct

Ematocrito

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 42

42 to 54

> 54

42.65 %

CO

Gittata

Below Range

< 4

pO2

Pressione parziale di O2

Below Range

< 75

CO2

Contenuto di CO2

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 23

23 to 29

> 29

24 mmol/L

Hematology

Hgb

Emoglobina

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 14

14 to 17.4

> 17.4

15.1 g/dL

Hct

Ematocrito

Below Range

In Range

Above Range

< 42

42 to 54

> 54

42.65 %

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Goes Digital Health

IT IMPROVES
THE CONTINUUM
OF CARE
BY CREATING A
CONTINUUM
OF DATA



Moshe Bar Siman Tov



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HELP PATIENTS TO CONTROL THEIR CONDITIONS



Moshe Bar Siman Tov



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PREDICT FUTURE DETERIORATION



Moshe Bar Siman Tov

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50% OR MORE OF
CANCER TREATMENTS
BEGIN WITH THE
WRONG DOSE OR
WRONG MEDICINE



Moshe Bar Siman Tov

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Il Big Data in sanità non vuol dire solo dati sanitari

Sociale e sanitario, assieme, per supportare la FRAGILITA';
cronicità è un concetto ormai superato dall'evoluzione della
medicina, siamo tutti cronici ma le priorità devono essere per i
piu' fragili



Big Data

Big data refers to the mass of structured and unstructured data generated worldwide. In healthcare, this encompasses everything from electronic medical records, to internet-connected (IoT) devices.

It spans four dimensions:

VOLUME

Life sciences/pharma businesses are awash with patient-related data of all types, every day.

Artificial intelligence enables healthcare providers to parse through large amount of data and perform complex analytical tasks quicker and with greater accuracy.

VELOCITY

Waiting for answers from data troves tends to slow things down in a time-sensitive industry.

To maximize the value of big data, meaningful insights must be extrapolated as it streams in.



VERACITY

Establishing trust and accuracy in big data is imperative in the healthcare industry.

Data assurance includes guaranteeing that data analytics are error-free and credible.



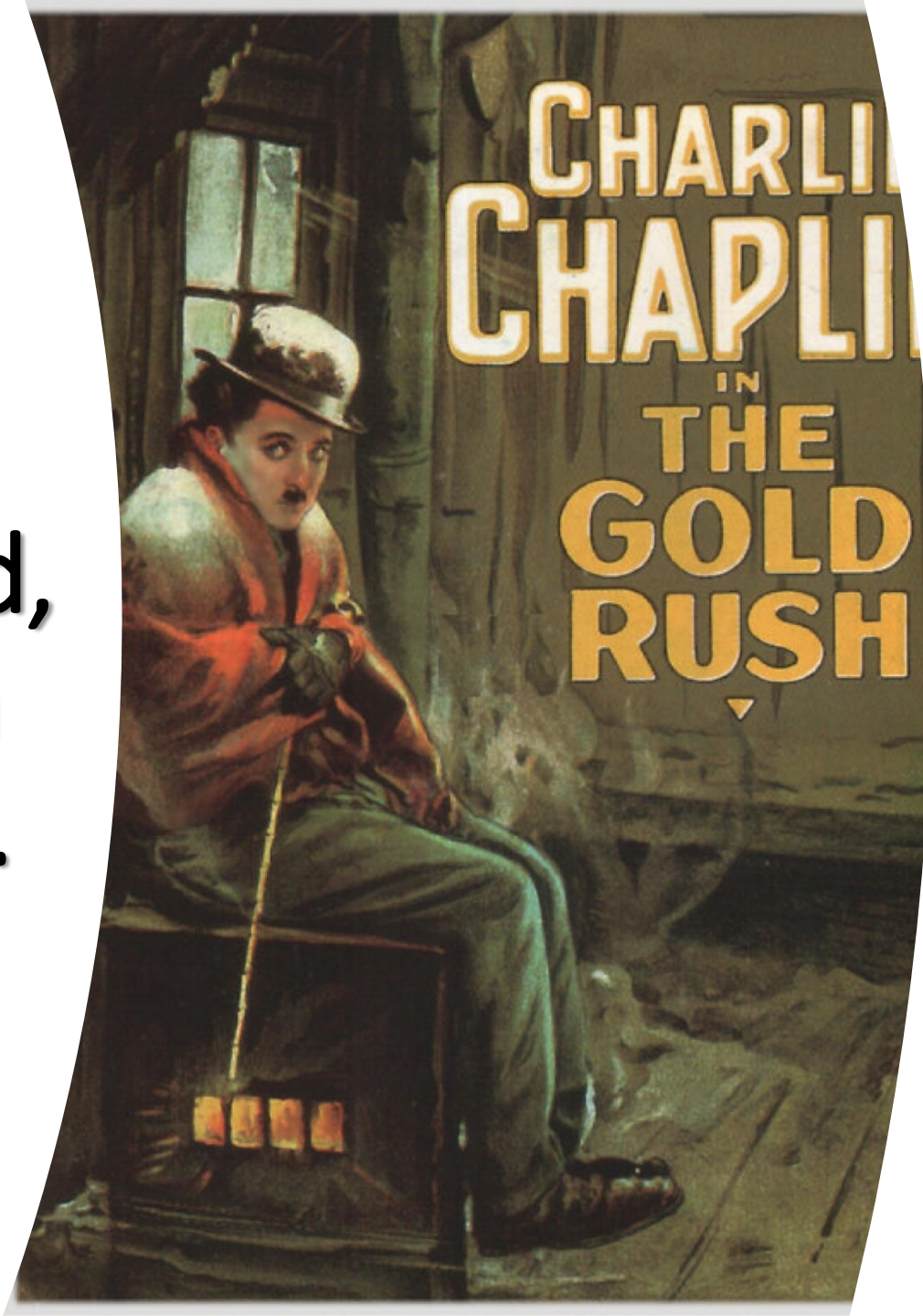
VARIETY

Big data comes from a myriad of sources, such as IoT devices and social media.

New and actionable insights can be found when various data types are analyzed together.



Lesson
Learned,
la corsa
all'oro...



- Arrivano i cercatori...poi
- Arrivano i fornitori...poi
- Arrivano le banche...poi

Chi è si è arricchito?



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Grazie

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