

IHE

Integrating
the Healthcare
Enterprise

Medical Device Connectivity

*Leveraging current approaches,
Developing New Capabilities –
IEEE 11073 SDC @ IHE PCD SDPi*

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**Trusted
Solutions
Foundry**

Workshop Agenda

1000-1015 **Introductions & Overview**

1015-1200 **Session #1: SDC & SDPi Deep Dive**

1200-1230 **Lunch**

1230-1400 **Session #2: IHE SDPi White Paper – Review & Feedback**

1400-1415 **Break**

1415-1545 **Session #3: IHE SDPi Challenges/Opportunities in AU**

1545-1600 **Wrap-up & Planning**

Workshop Objectives

#1 *WORKshop ... not Death-by-PowerPoint!*

Today's journey will include ...

1. Understanding of the challenges and current state of open standards-based medical device interoperability (MDI)
2. Detailed understanding of ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC interoperability
3. Review of the IHE SDPi Profile Proposal (in comment period)
4. Identify & Discuss Challenges with PnP MDI Realization
5. Identify & Discuss SDC/SDPi Application in Australia

What else?

Shout out to our workshop sponsors ...





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Session #1 IEEE SDC & IHE SDPi Deep Dive

Acronyms:

MDI	Medical Device Informatics / Interoperability
DPI	Device Point-of-Care (PoC) Interoperability
SDC	Service-oriented (WS-*) Device Connectivity
SDPi	Mash-up of SDC+DPI @ IHE PCD SDC Profiles

NOTE: SDC focuses on *High-Acuity Contexts*: OR, ICU, ED

1st Consider 4 Core Use Cases ...

#1 Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery – OR Integration

#2 NITRD / FDA MDI Scenario (military evacuation)

#3 IHE PCD “Quiet Hospital” – Device to Clinician & Back Again

#4 Preeclampsia During Pregnancy (PDP) Across the Continuum of Care

NOTE: SDC focuses on High-Acuity Contexts: OR, ICU, ED

4 Core Use Case Examples

Example #1: Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery (FESS)

John Miller (13yrs, m) has chronic rhinosinusitis, which is an inflammatory condition in which the nose and his left maxillary sinus is swollen and the drainage of the mucus is prevented. John's chronic rhinosinusitis doesn't respond to medication anymore. After consulting with his physician, he and his parents decide to resolve the issue with a Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery (FESS). The FESS will be done in as a day surgery, so that John can get home in the evening.

*Before the day of the surgery, a **CT scan** is taken that is used to guide the surgeon during the surgery.*

*In order for the surgery to start, John is put under general **anesthesia** and monitored with a **patient monitor** by a pediatric anesthesiologist, esp. his mean arterial blood pressure which has been reduced in order to provide optimal visibility of the surgical field due to reduced capillary bleeding.*

*During the intervention, the Surgeon has a **constant view of the patient's vitals** (including MABP) and the **control functions** to execute the intervention.*

*During the procedure one of the surgical devices has a technical issue. It generates a **technical alert** which notifies the responsible biomedical technician. He/she decides to replace the device and connects it to the network where it is **automatically discovered and configured** allowing the intervention to continue.*

There are no additional technical or clinical problems, the surgery is a success and John can go home with his parents.

NOTE: Proposed for the HIMSS'20 SDC Showcase Demo

4 Core Use Case Examples

FESS narrative includes the following component use cases:

- SDC/FESS.1 Surgeon view of patient vitals
- SDC/FESS.2 Surgeon control of OR table and lights
- SDC/FESS.3 Surgeon control of surgical tools
- SDC/FESS.4 Device reports technical issue to responsible BMET
- SDC/FESS.5 Seamless exchange of Medical Devices

4 Core Use Case Examples

Example #2: NITRD '19 MDI Use Case

From the online narrative ...

NITRD.1 – Seamless changes of medical devices

NITRD.2 – Capture of data and settings

NITRD.3 – Supervisory control established

NITRD.4 – Autonomous patient therapy

NITRD.5 – Data flows through the Continuum of Care

NITRD.6 – Capture of equipment configurations

NITRD.7 – Black Box Recorder

Source: <https://www.nitrd.gov/nitrdgroups/index.php?title=Medical-Device-Interoperability-2019>

4 Core Use Case Examples

Example #3: Quiet Hospital

Sam, a nurse in University Hospital's high-acuity intensive care unit is continuously bombarded with alert sounds emanating from a variety of medical devices including infusion devices, ventilators, nurse call systems, patient monitors and/or associated central monitoring systems. This can result in alarm fatigue, especially since only a portion of these alerts are intended for her. In addition, Kelly – one of Sam's patients, hears many of the same alarm sounds increasing his overall level of stress as well as interrupting his rest.

The Quiet Hospital (QH) introduces the concept of "Alarm/Alert Delegation" which allows one medical device (usually SaMD) to act as an alarm proxy for other medical devices/sensors. For example, an SpO2 monitor, blood pressure monitor or infusion device on an SDC network can delegate its alarm signaling to a local patient monitor (on the same network). In turn, a ventilator and the patient monitor can delegate their alarm signaling to a central station. The central station (acting as a PCD AR or via an independent SDC device gateway acting as an AR) can, in turn, delegate the function of alarm signaling to an alert communications manager which sends alert notifications directly to Sam's smart phone or another personal device. This can result in reducing or eliminating the noise level in the care unit as well as the potential for alarm fatigue. The reduced noise level also reduces Kelly's level of stress and allows for uninterrupted periods of rest.

Given the possibility of communication errors or system failures which could affect patient safety, appropriate feedback loops must be in place to mitigate any hazards that may result in dropped Alerts or other malfunctions.

Finally, in order to support longer term alert logging and analysis of alert patterns a separate SDC to FHIR gateway can be installed to capture the alert traffic and "serve" results to interested applications.

NOTE: Isolation ICU extension also included

4 Core Use Case Examples

Quiet Hospital narrative includes the following component use cases:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| SDC/QH.1 | Device alert signal delegation to single-pt. alert aggregator |
| SDC/QH.2 | Single pt. alert aggregator alert signal delegation to multi-pt. aggregator |
| SDC/QH.3 | Device alert signal <i>delegation</i> to Alert Communication Manager |
| SDC/QH.4 | Multi-pt. aggregator to Alert Communication Manager |
| SDC/QH.5 | SDC to FHIR Gateway. |
| SDC/QH.6 | Alert Communications Manager to care-giver Alert Communicator |
| SDC/QH.7 | Alert Communicator failure |
| SDC/QH.8 | Alert Communications Manager failure |
| SDC/QH.9 | Multi-pt. aggregator failure |
| SDC/QH.10 | Single pt. aggregator failure |

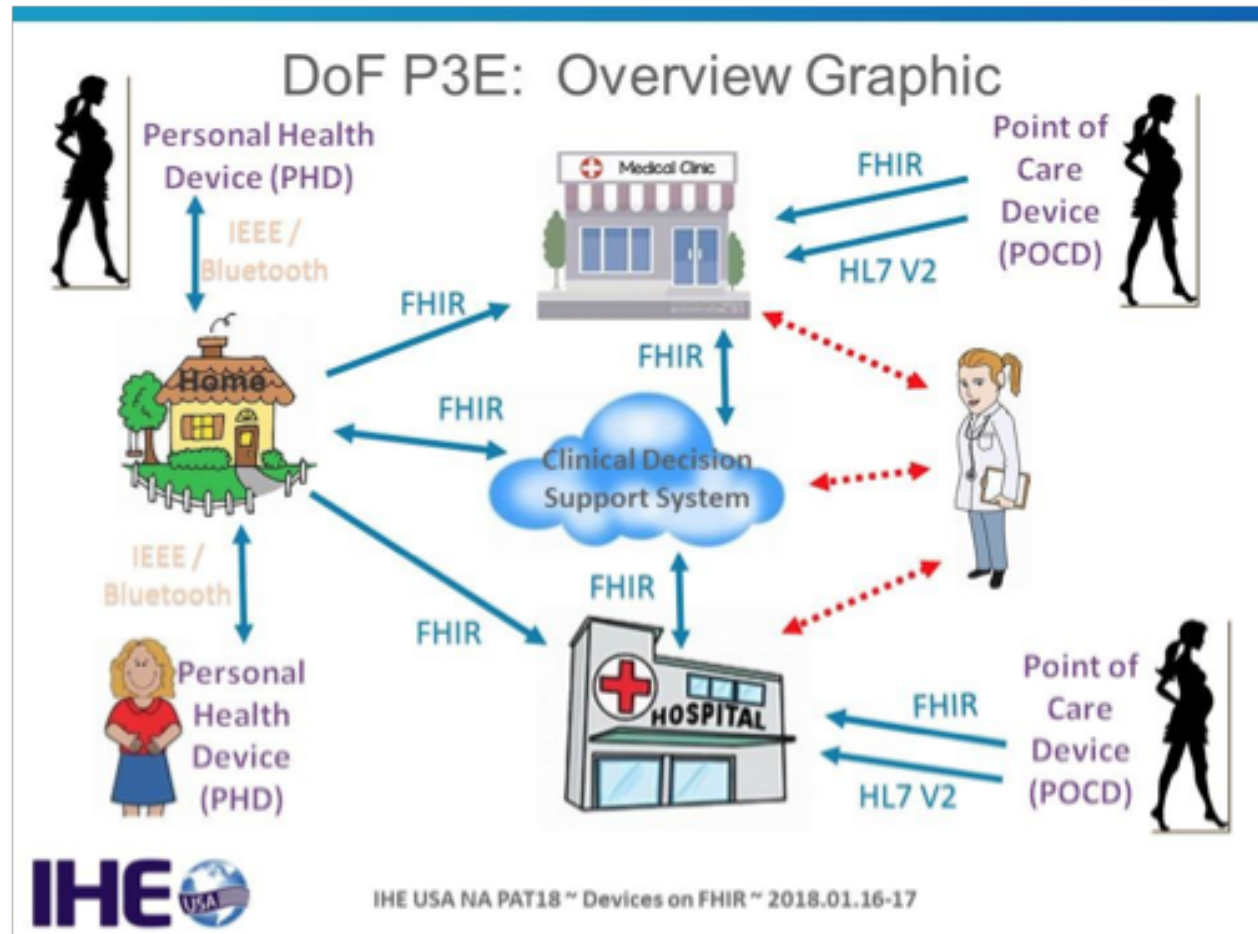
4 Core Use Case Examples

Example #4: Preeclampsia During Pregnancy (PDP)

*Holly, a pregnant mom, goes to the **clinic** for a **regular check-up** where **hypertension + proteinuria** are detected resulting in a diagnosis of preeclampsia. She is **monitored** for preeclampsia (hypertension) during the remainder of her pregnancy utilizing a **personal health device** (PHD) blood pressure monitor and urine analyzer. A **Clinical Decision Support (CDS) system** is integrated to help with the real-time monitoring of Holly's condition. During Holly's final pre-natal exam, it was determined that the infant was under stress and an **emergency C-section** was performed. After delivery (postnatal) everyone expected her blood pressure to return to normal within a few days or weeks; however, to ensure this is the case, as part of her discharge Holly is prescribed to continue her **home monitoring** regimen and the CDS system oversight is also continued. Shortly after her discharge, Holly's BP spikes which is detected by the CDS and the physician is alerted to action. It's a good thing that she was being actively monitored. The problems were quickly identified, her caregivers alerted, and she was re-admitted to hospital before the condition progressed to eclampsia and seizures.*

4 Core Use Case Examples

Example #4: SDC with DoF (PoCD / PHD)



Source: IHE DoF PAT '18 + HL7 FHIR DevDays

**A wealth of MDI use cases
have been developed over
the last few decades ...**

**SDC & IHE SDPi build upon
this rich heritage!**

Download @
[https://wiki.ihe.net/index.php/
SDC@IHE_White_Paper](https://wiki.ihe.net/index.php/SDC@IHE_White_Paper)

Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise



**IHE Patient Care Devices (PCD)
Compendium of Medical Device
Oriented Use Cases**

**Companion to the “Service-oriented Device
Point-of-Care Interoperability (SDPi)”
White Paper**
*Device-to-Device Connectivity in High-Acuity Healthcare
Environments using Web Services Technology*

Revision 1.0

Date: August 1, 2019
Author: IHE PCD Technical Committee
Email: pcd@ihe.net



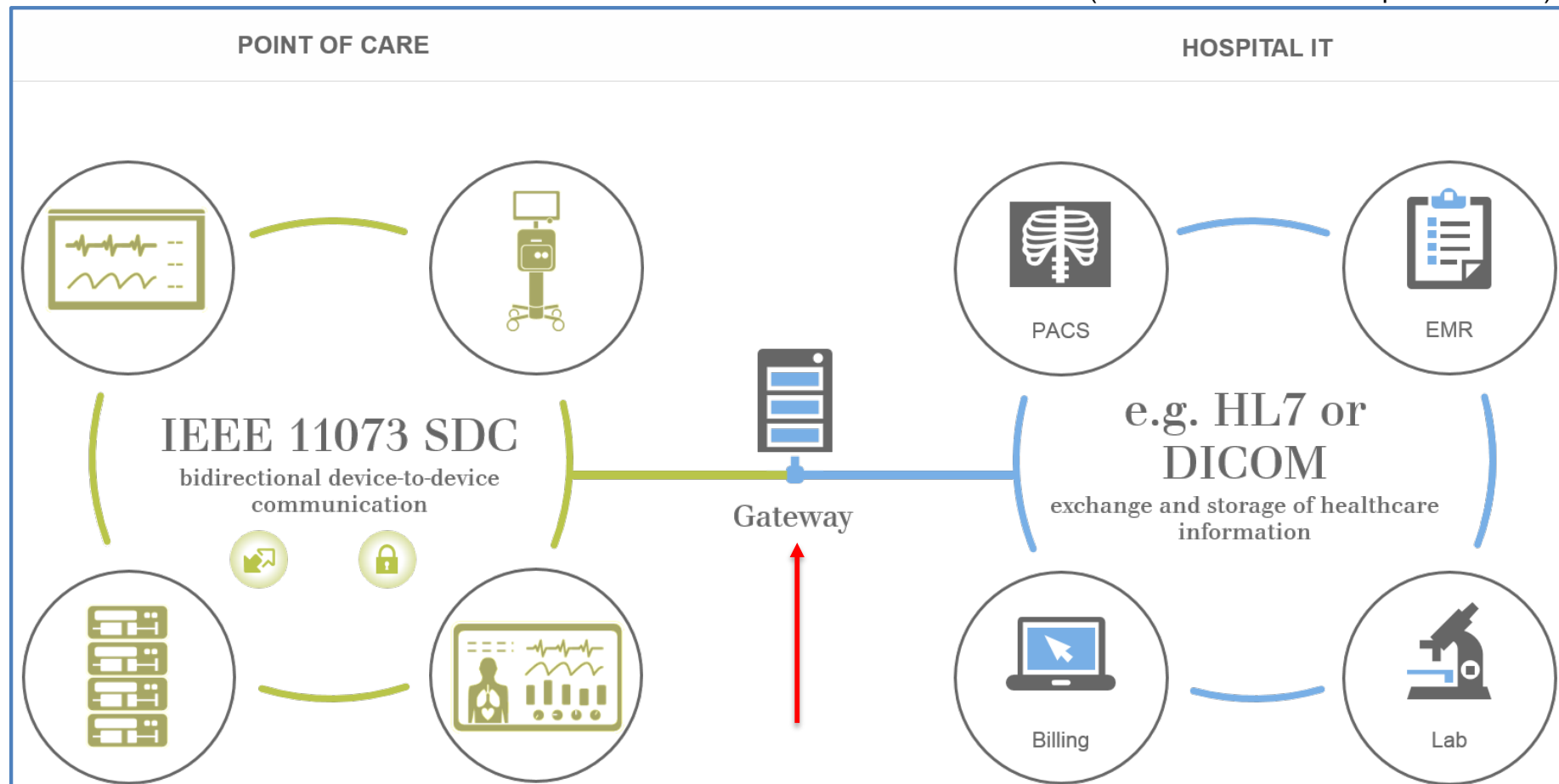
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IEEE 11073 SDC Deep Dive

SDC Standards & Functional Capabilities

(Source: SDC overview presentations)

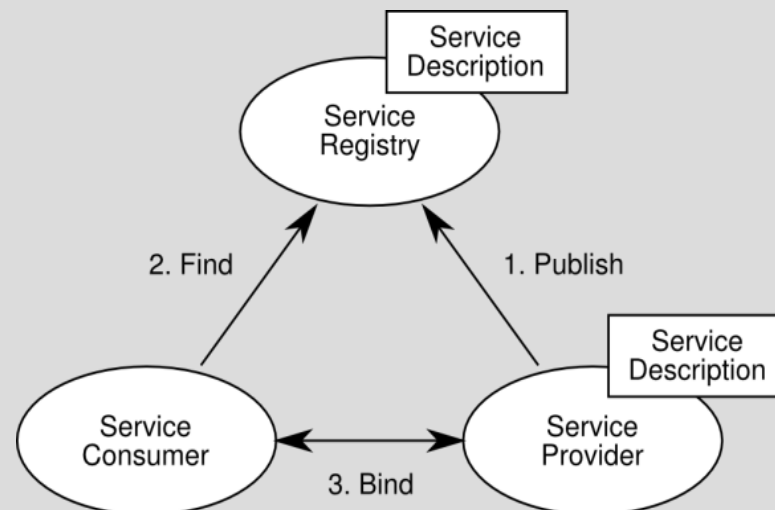


SDC Point-of-Care Context

IHE "Enterprise" Context

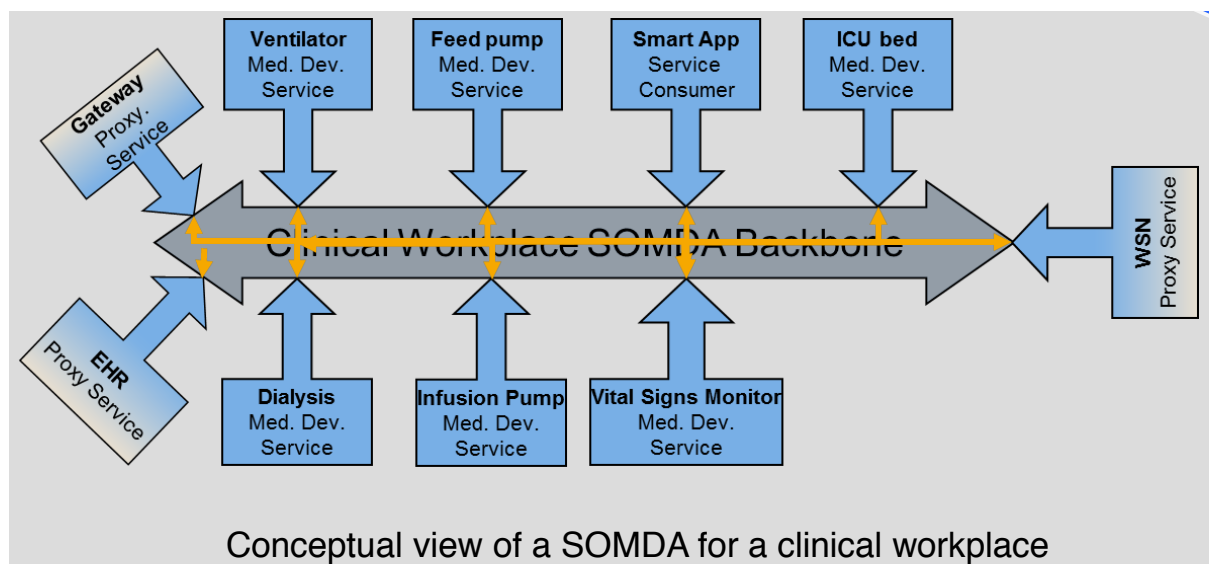
SDC Standards & Functional Capabilities

The concept of a
**clinical workplace service-oriented
medical device architecture**
transfers the concept of a
service-oriented architecture
to the domain of
**distributed system of medical devices
for one clinical workplace.**

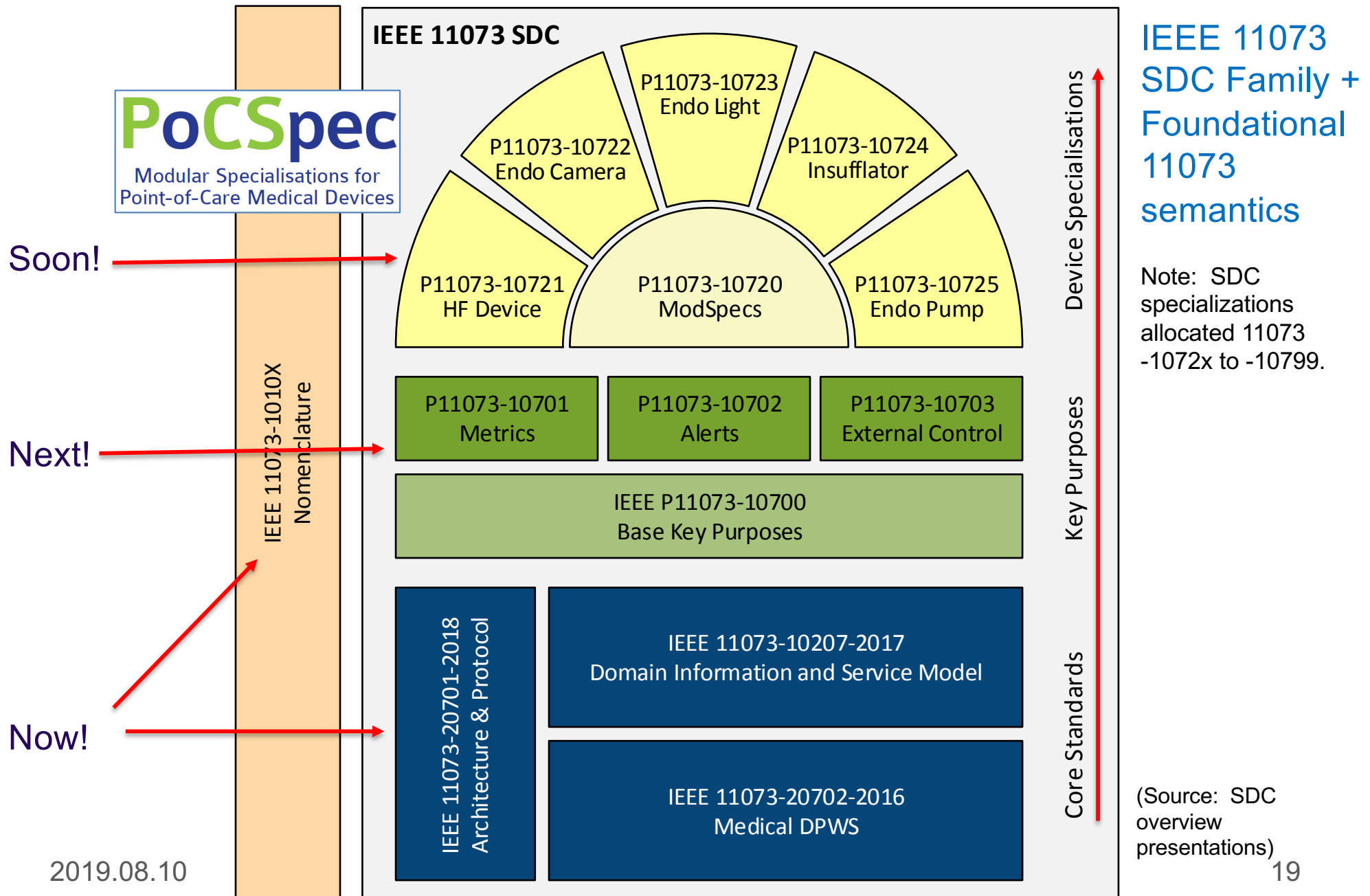


(Sources: SDC overview presentations)

**Device-
to-
Device**



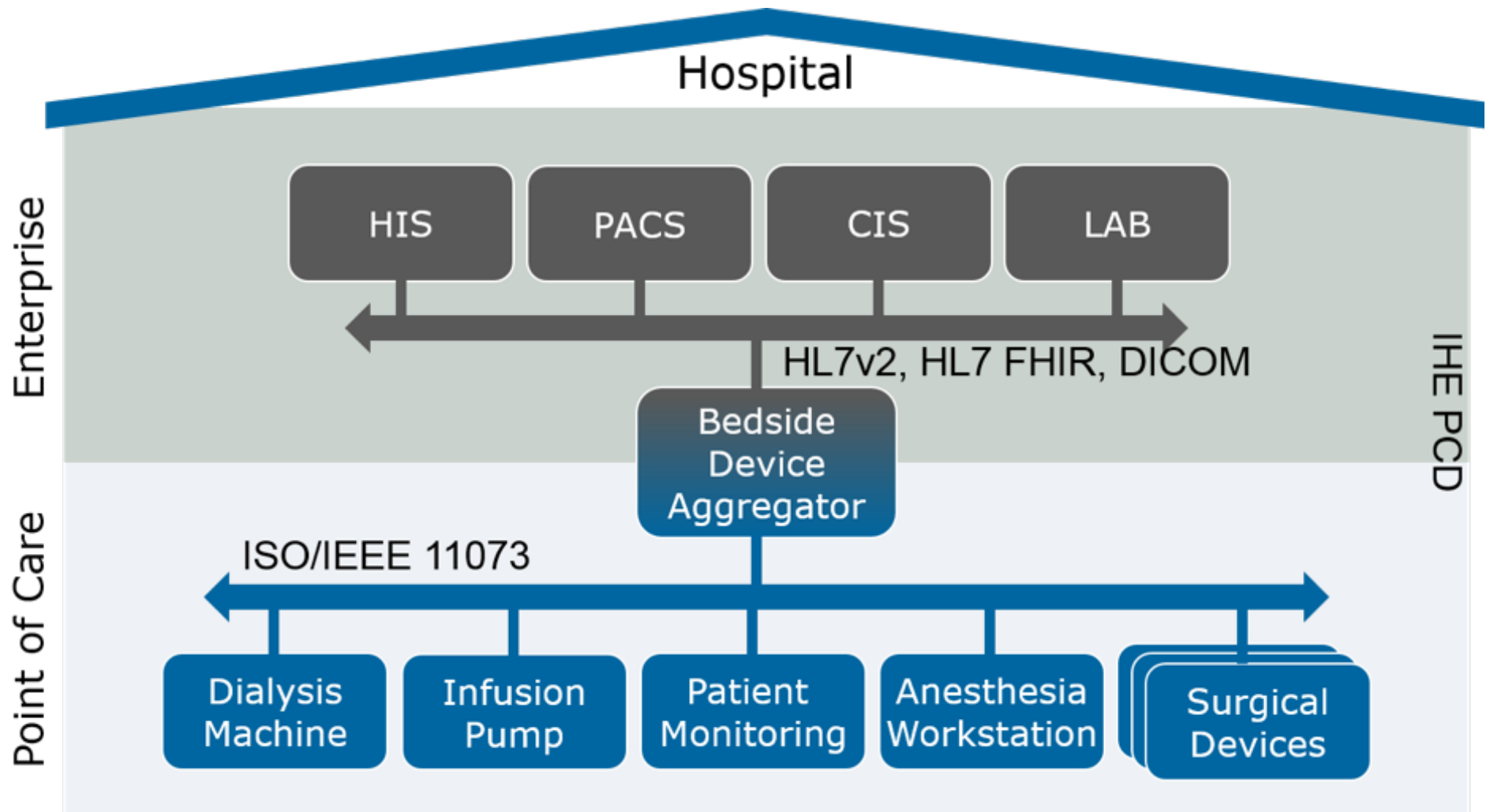
SDC Standards & Functional Capabilities



SDC FDA Workshop 2019-04 presentations

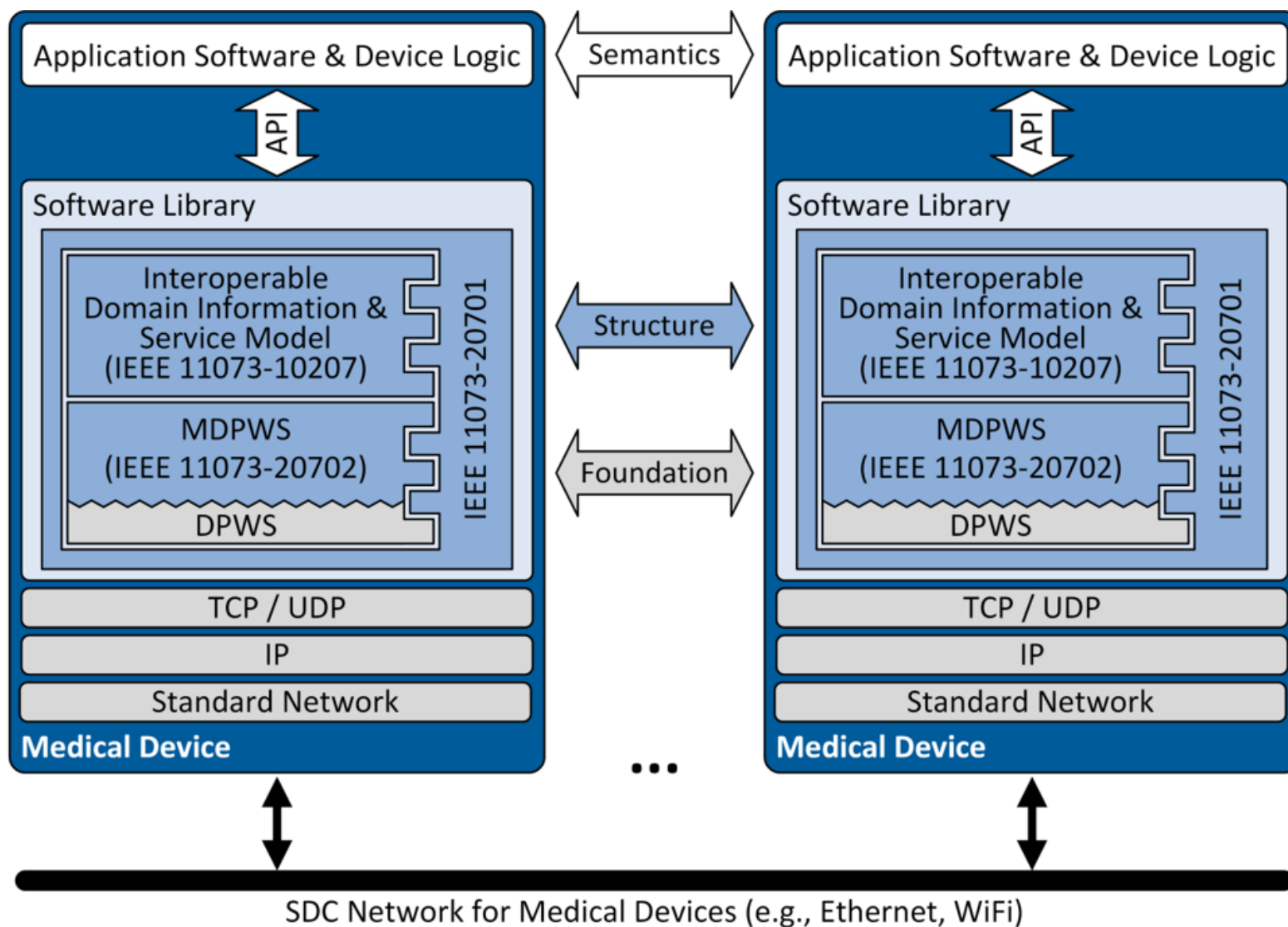
- 1. IEEE 11073 SDC Standards Family Overview**
- 2. IEEE 11073-10207 SDC BICEPS Overview**
- 3. IEEE 11073-20701 SDC SOMDA “Glue” Overview**
- 4. IEEE 11073-20702 SDC MDPWS Overview**
- 5. BICEPS - Demo SpO2 Example**

SDC Standards & Functional Capabilities

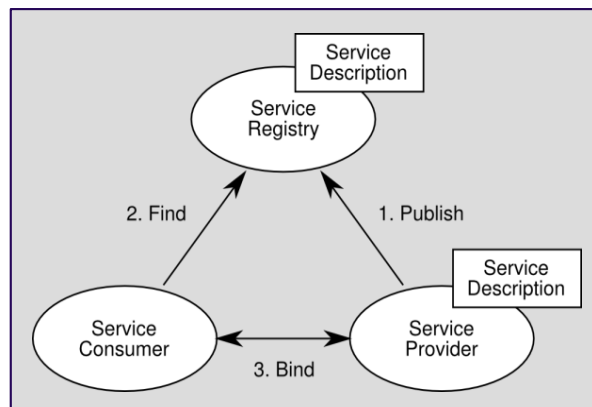


(Source: SDC overview presentations)

SDC Standards & Functional Capabilities

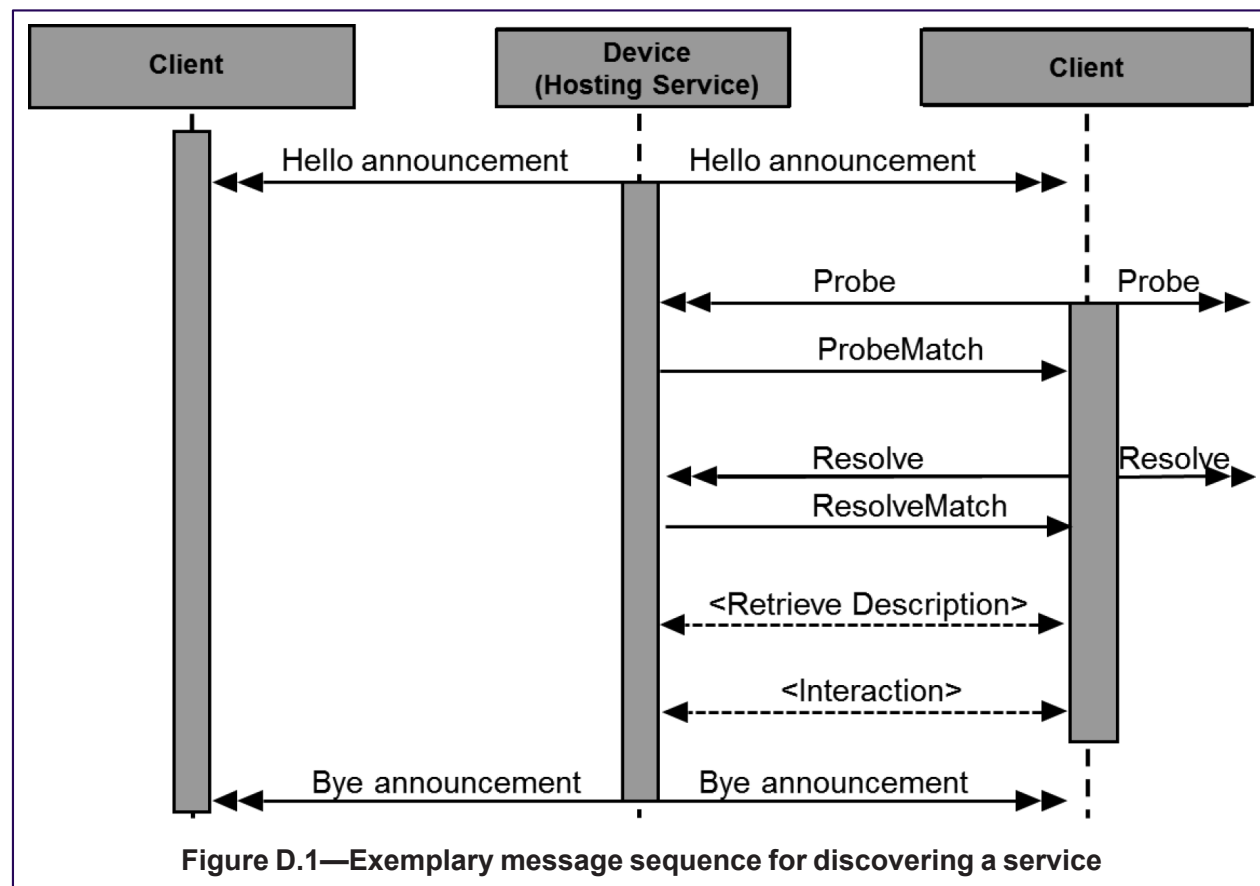


SDC Standards & Functional Capabilities



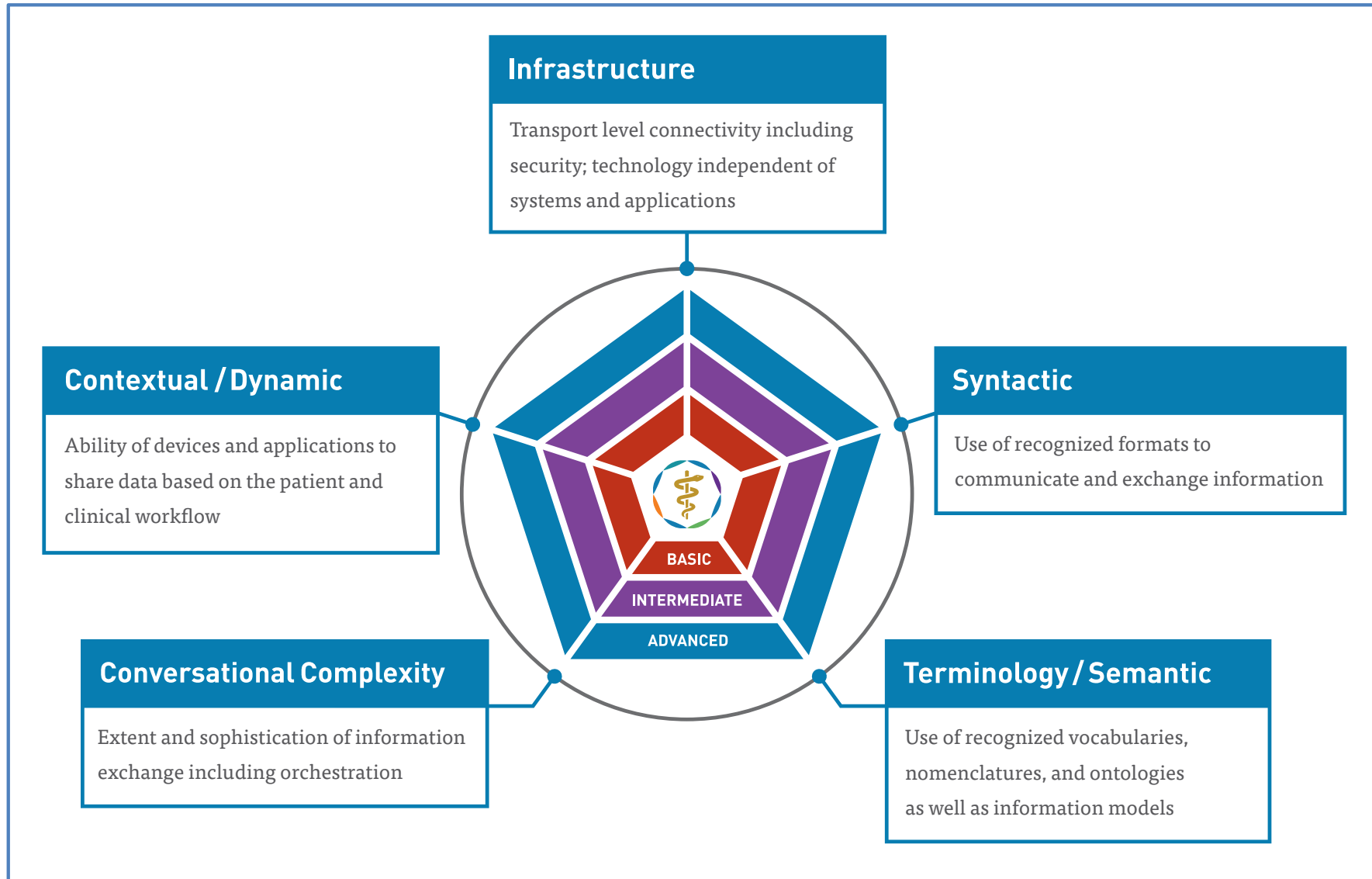
Basic Discovery & Exchange

(note: distributed
“registry” architecture)



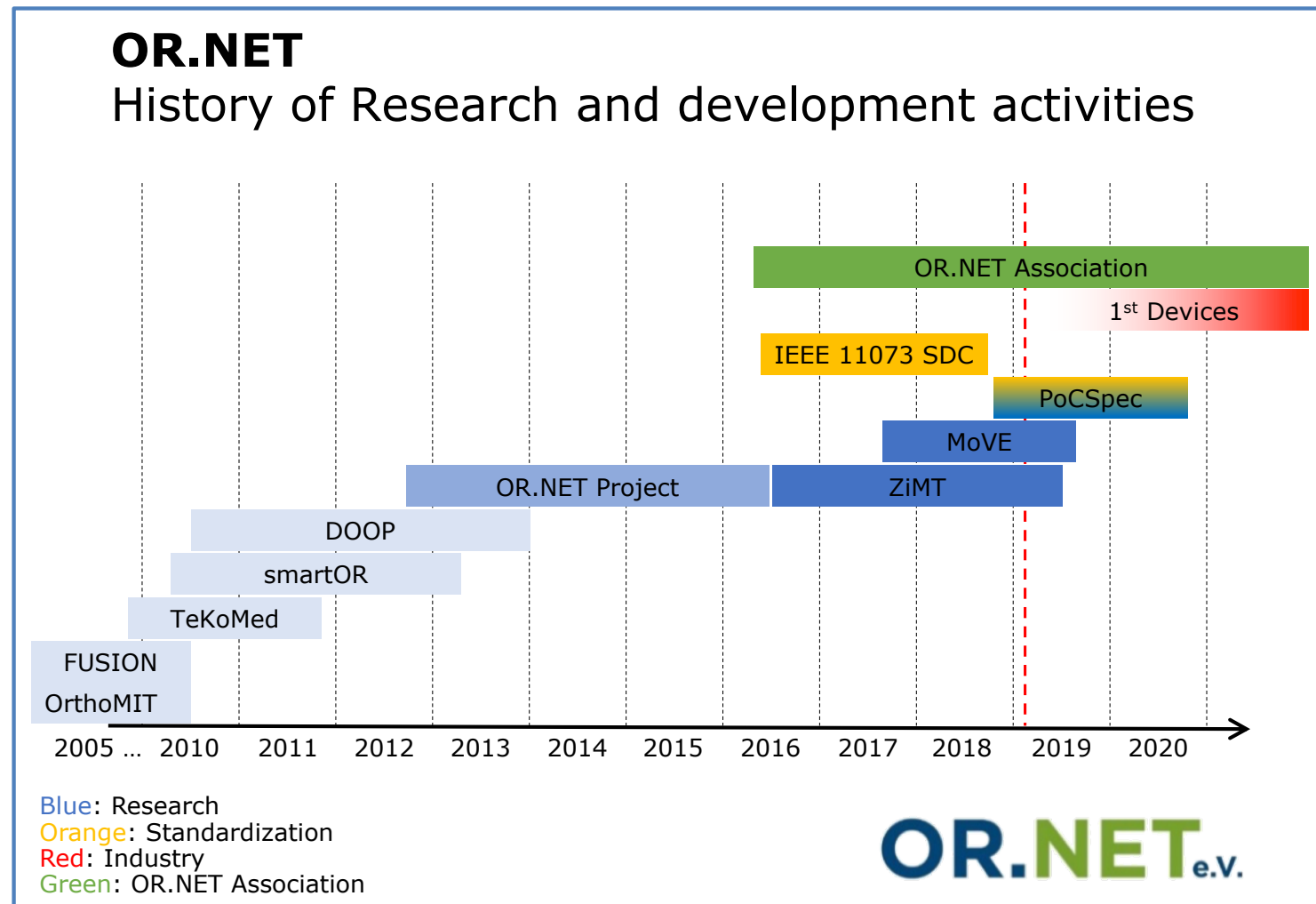
(Source: 11073:20702)

MDI Maturity Models



Source: Ken Fuchs (C4MI) at ACCE/AAMI 2016 Conference & Expo, Tampa, Florida

- ✓ Standards
- ✓ Open Sources
- ✓ Testing Tools



See IHE SDPi White Paper Appendix B for references.



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IHE PCD Overview

IHE Patient Care Devices (PCD)

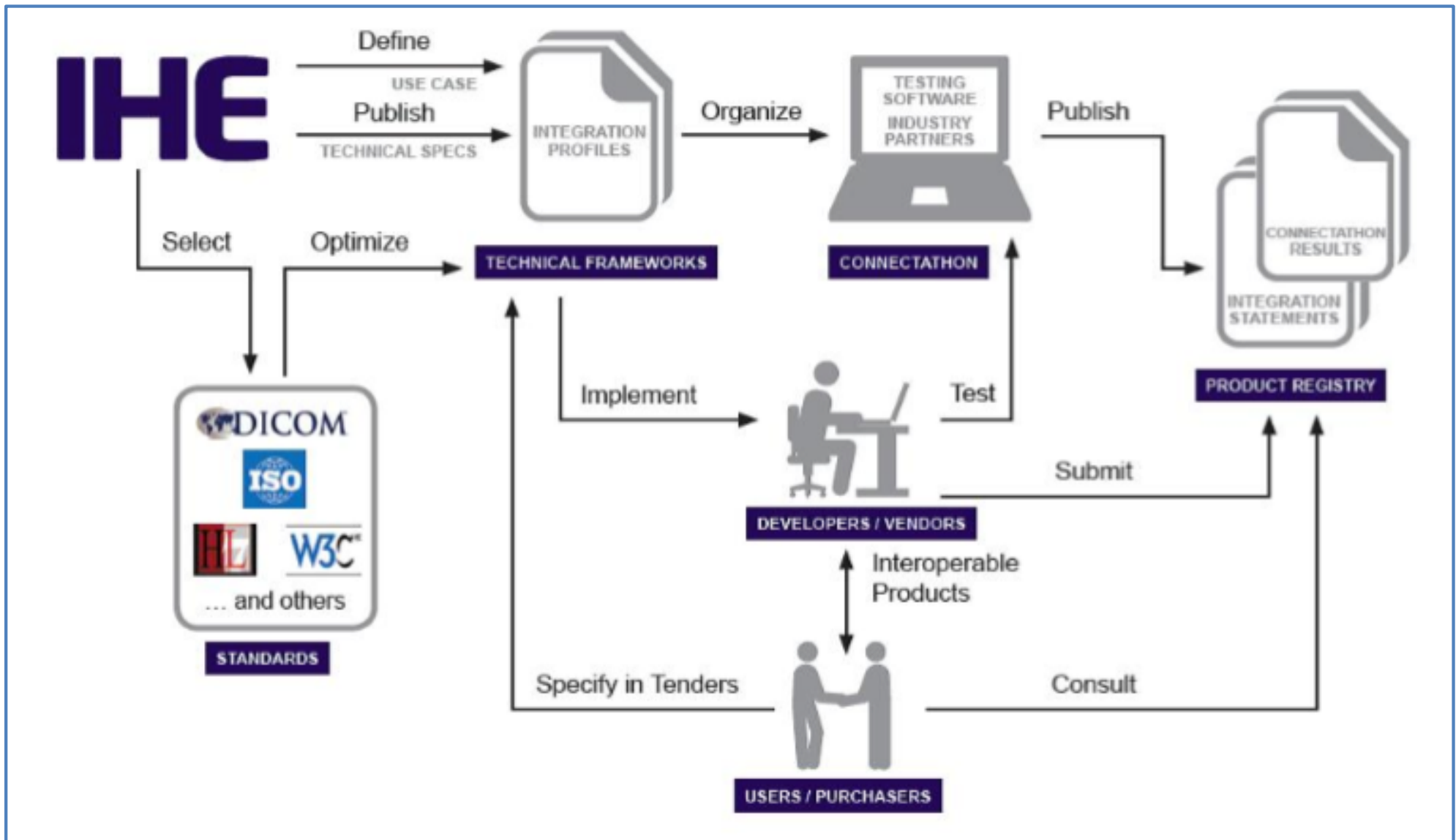


What is IHE?

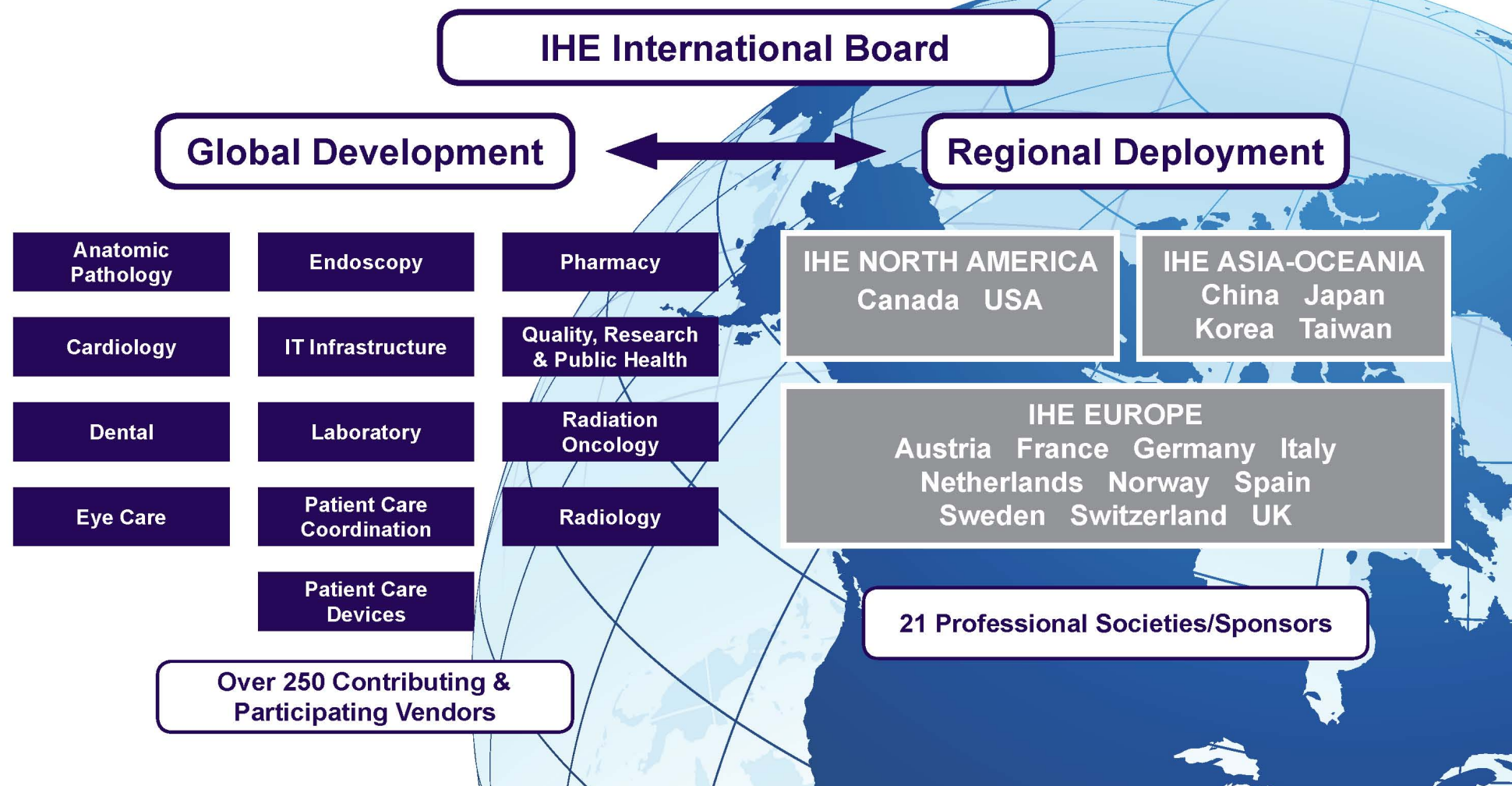
IHE Netherlands Video ...

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_7Rx9MracVwqVXDOH8Hj5Q

IHE Patient Care Devices (PCD)



IHE Organization



IHE Patient Care Devices (PCD)

IHE Asia-Oceania	IHE Europe	IHE North America	South America	Middle East
Australia China Japan Korea Taiwan	Austria Finland France Germany Italy Spain Switzerland The Netherlands Turkey Luxembourg United Kingdom	Canada U.S.A.	Brazil Colombia	Saudi Arabia

IHE Patient Care Devices (PCD)

IHE Plug-a-thons

- Rigor: Low
- Iterative testing process based on use cases
- Similar to Hackathon
- Standards and code in development
- Code will change on-site

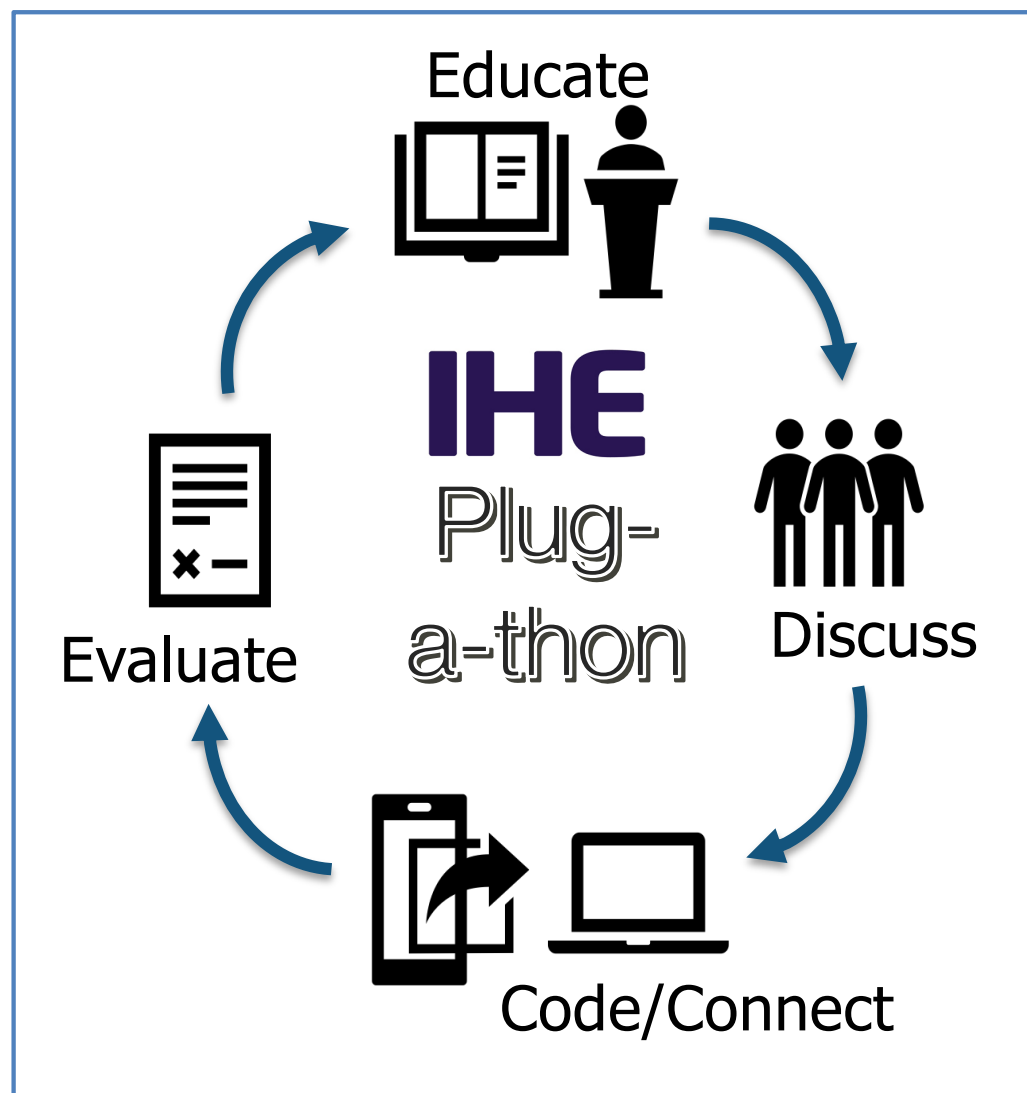
IHE Connectathons

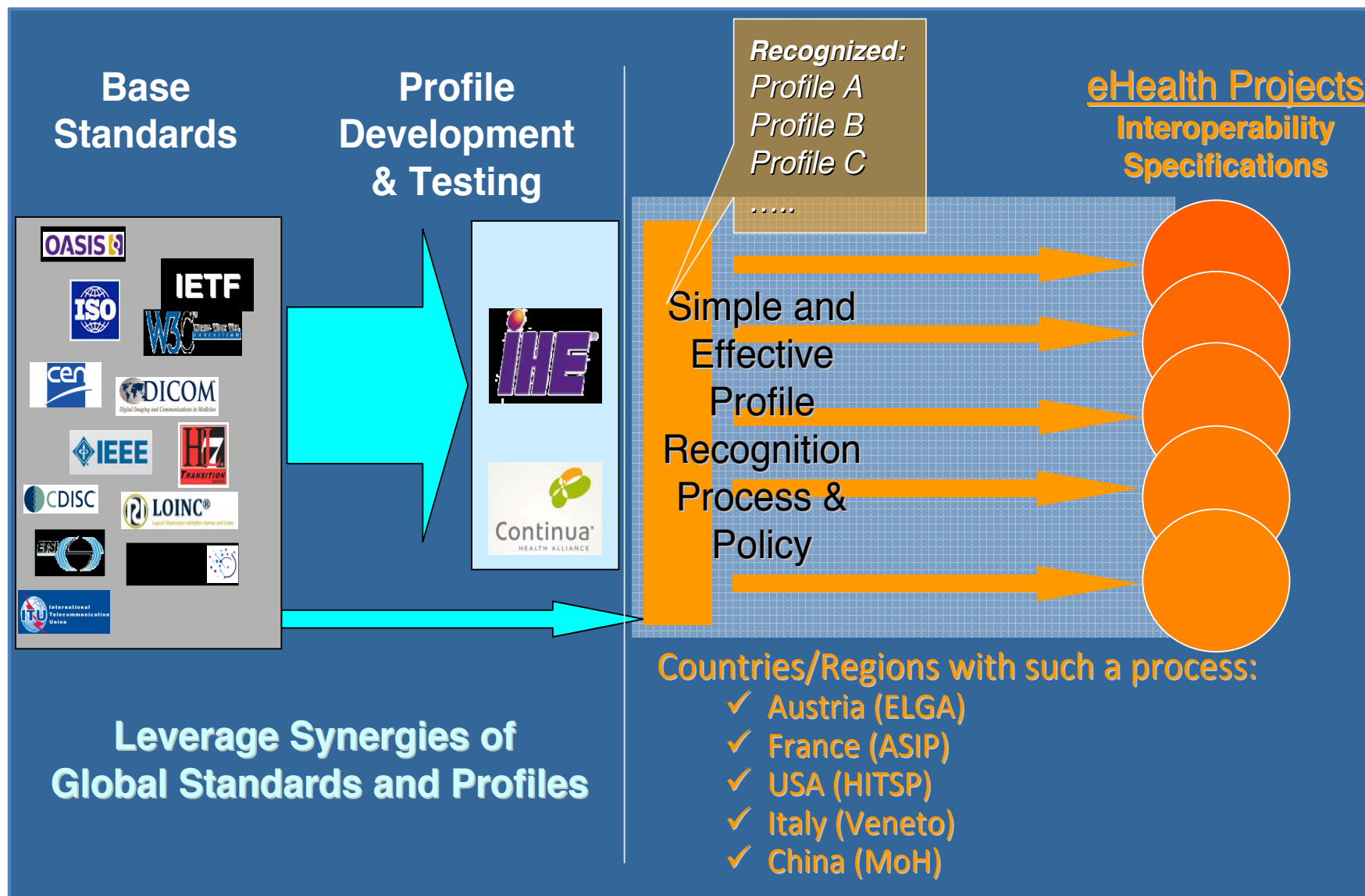
- Rigor: Medium
- Structured, Peer-to-Peer testing
- Conformance
- Multiple standards
- Established standards
- Code might change on-site

IHE Conformity Assessment

- Rigor: High
- Selected IHE Profiles in Final Text
- ISO accredited test labs
- Strict version controls of product & tools

IHE Patient Care Devices (PCD)



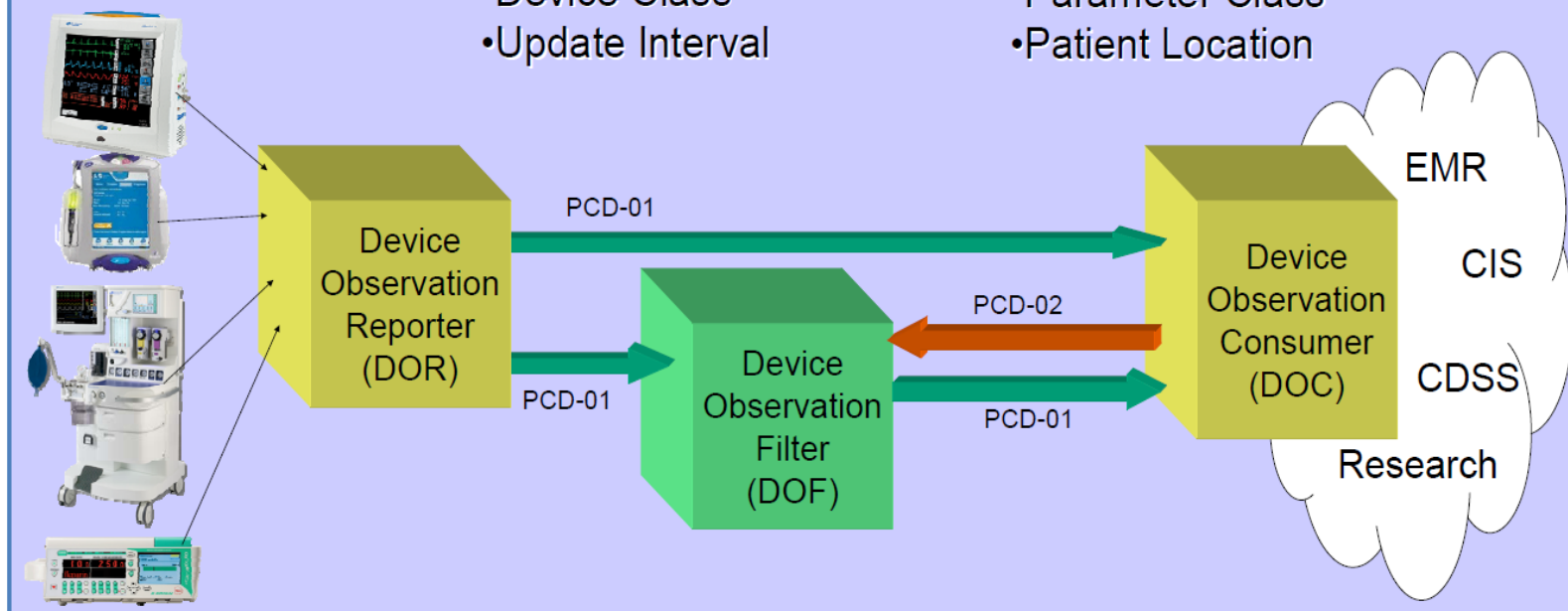


IHE Patient Care Devices (PCD)

The DEC profile allows a consuming system (DOC) to receive patient clinical information including vitals, demographics, settings, and location from a reporting device/system (DOR).

The Subscribe to Patient Data (SPD) option allows the consumer to filter the data by:

- Medical Record #
- Device Class
- Update Interval
- Start & End Times
- Parameter Class
- Patient Location



See 2018 PCD Webinars @

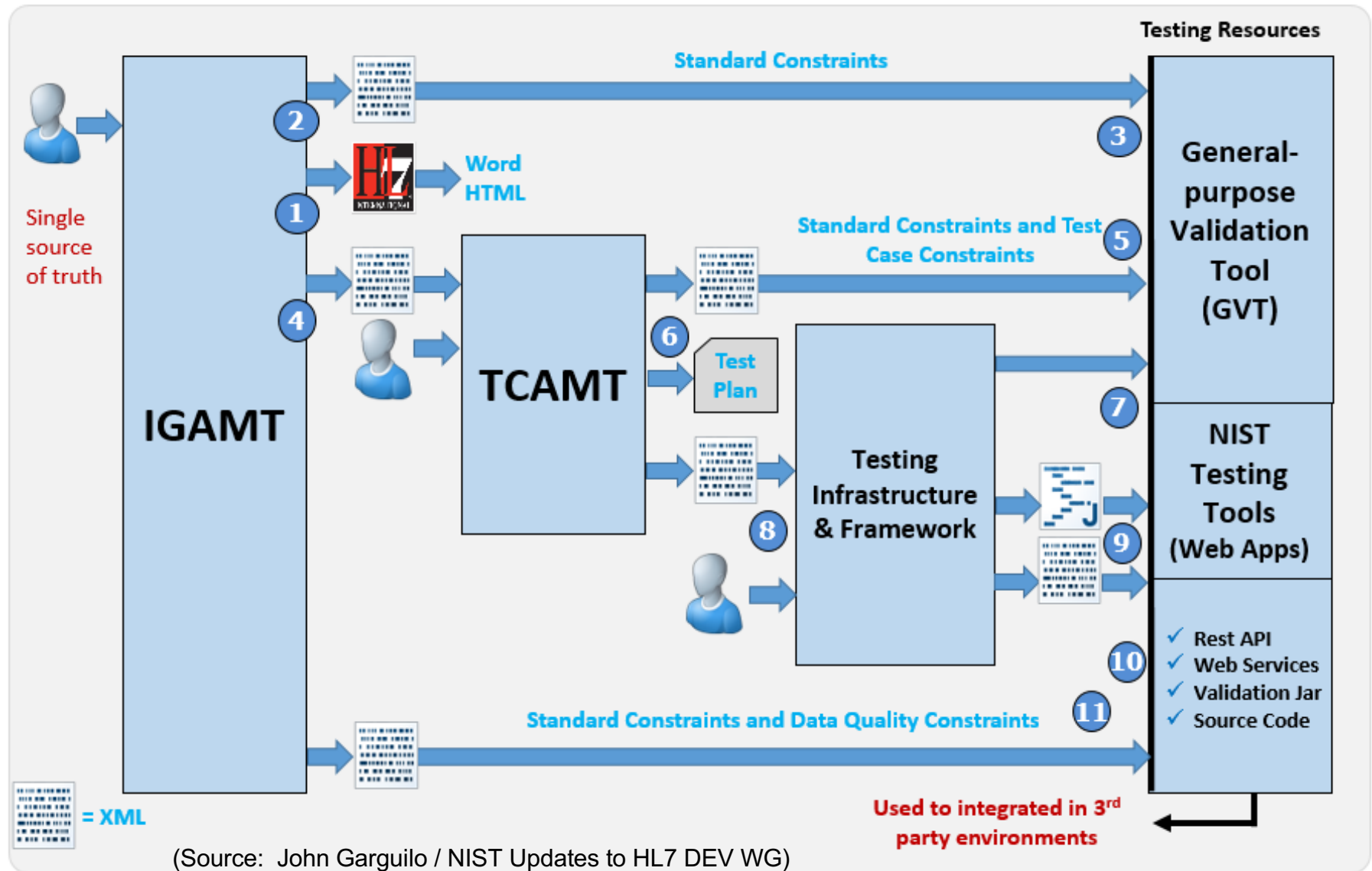
<https://www.ihe.net/education/webinars/2018-webinars/#pcd>

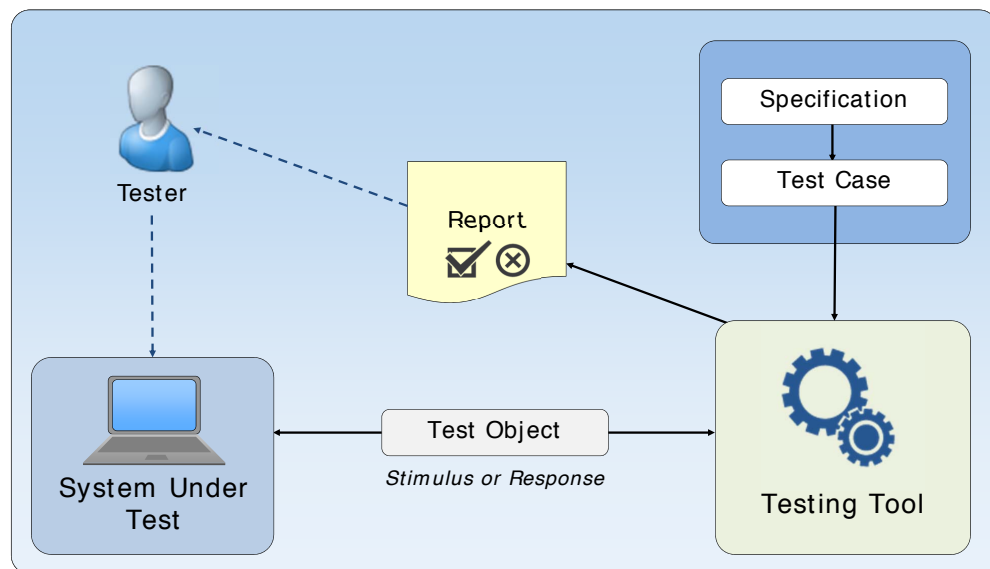
Sign up for 2019 PCD Webinar August 15 @

<https://www.ihe.net/education/webinars/#pcd>

NIST Validation Tools

Today – V2 / Future – CDA etc.

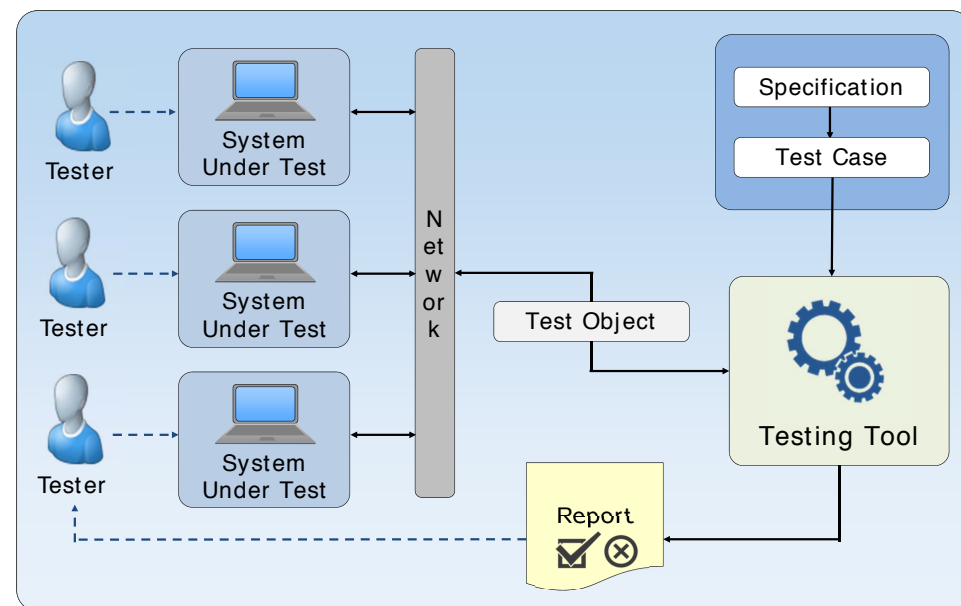




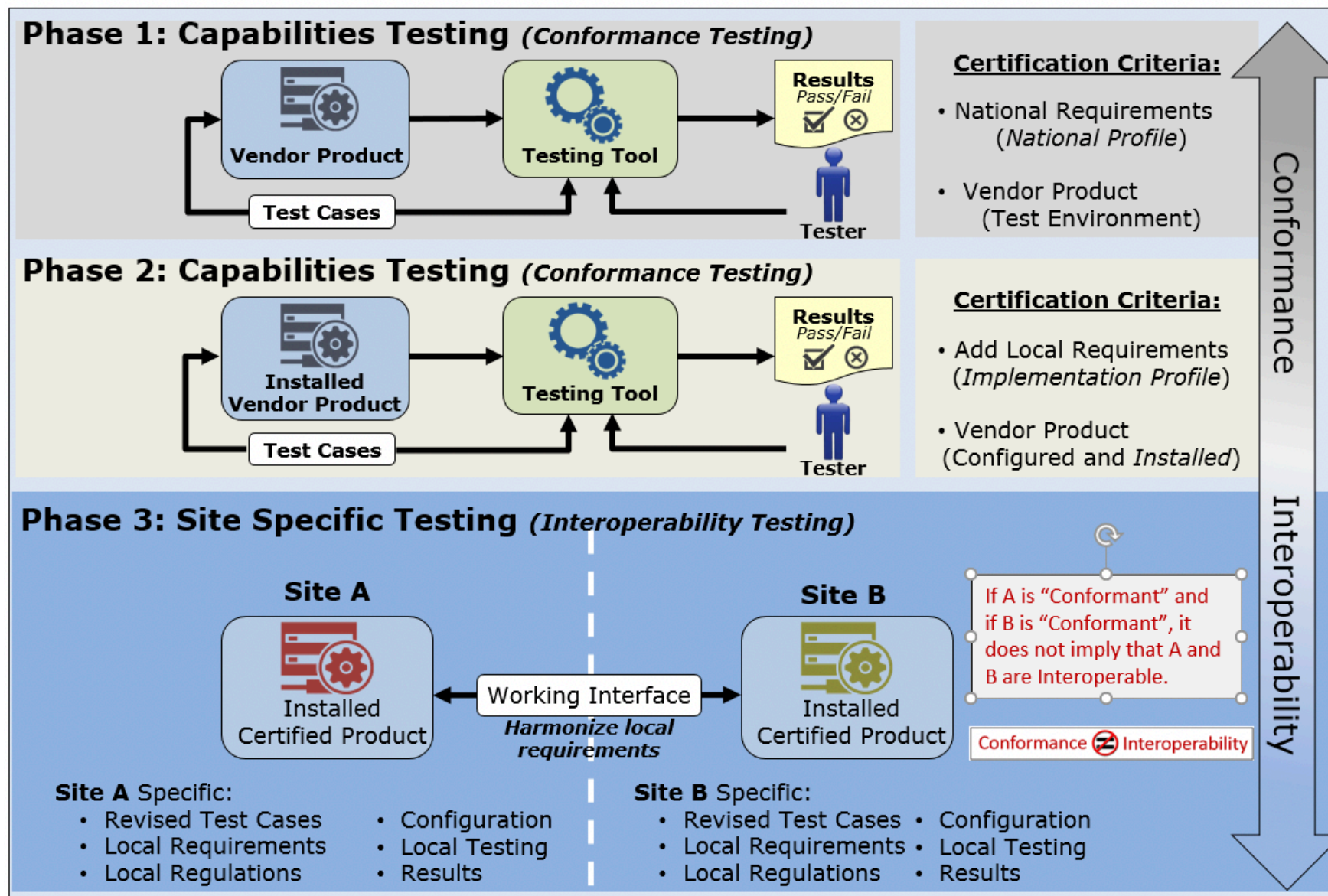
Isolated System Testing

Progress from standalone
to networked P2P

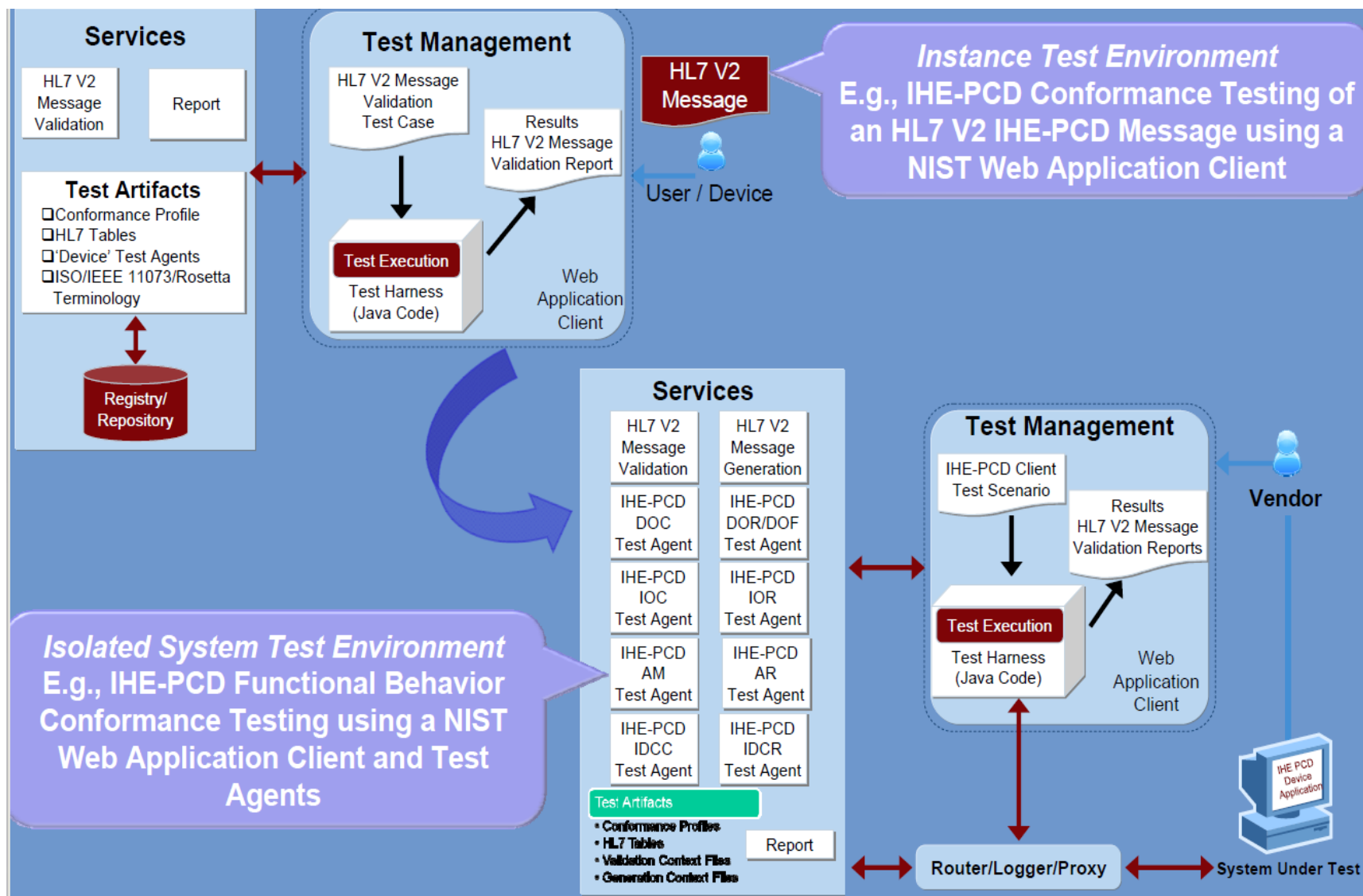
Peer-to-Peer System Testing (a la SOMDA!)



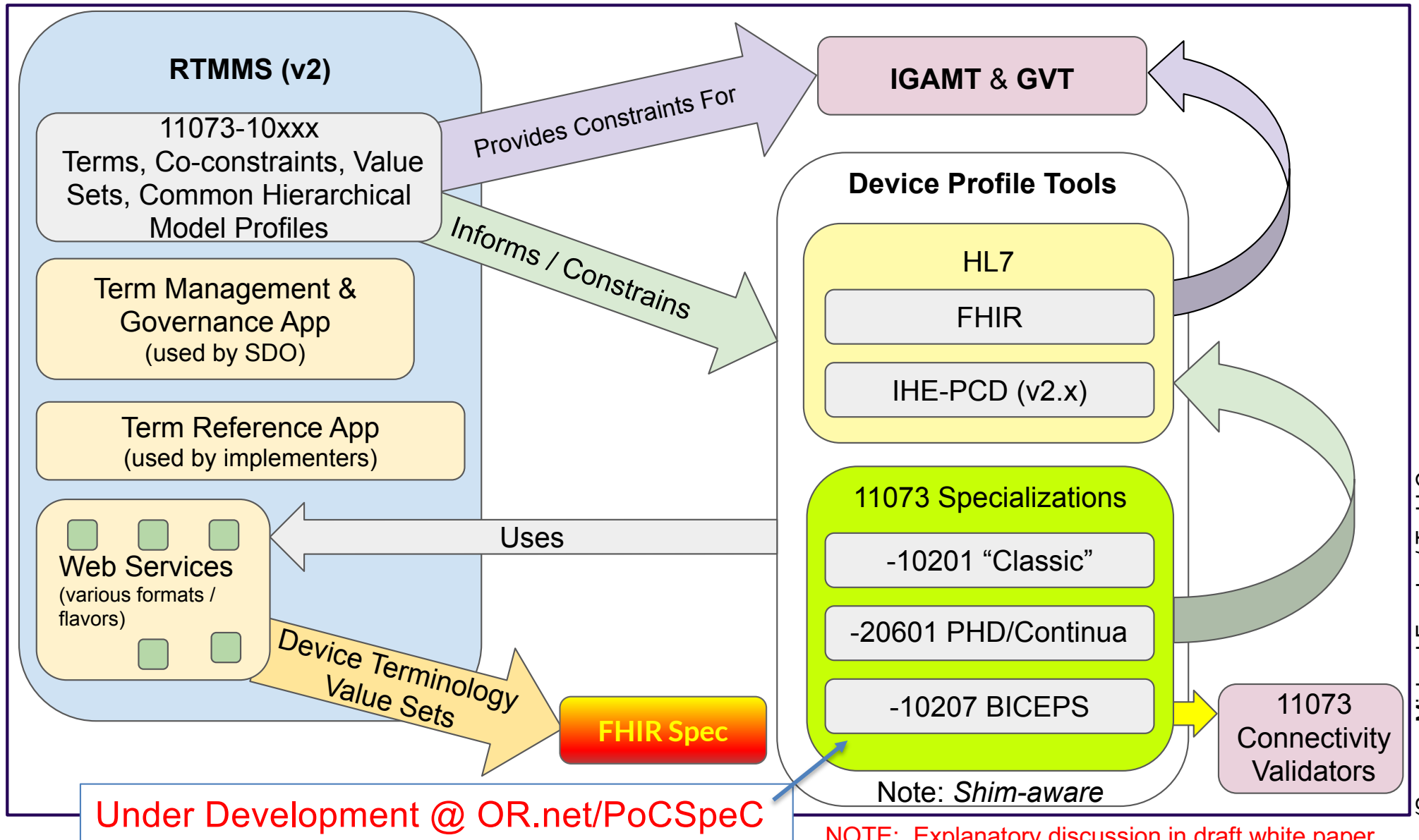
(Source: John Garguilo / NIST Updates to HL7 DEV WG)



(Source: John Garguilo / NIST Updates to HL7 DEV WG)



Proposed Framework to support SDC profiling ...





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Session #2

IHE SDPi White Paper

Review & Feedback

Review & Comment

- ✓ **What is missing?** (esp. for Australian application)
- ✓ **What will be the greatest challenges?**
- ✓ **Where should start – early wins to finishing the plan?**

Download @

https://wiki.ihe.net/index.php/SDC@IHE_White_Paper



IHE Patient Care Devices (PCD) White Paper

Service-oriented Device Point-of-Care Interoperability (SDPi)

*Device-to-Device Connectivity in High-Acuity Healthcare
Environments using Web Services Technology*

Revision 1.0 – Draft for Public Comment

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Session #3

IHE SDPi in Australia – *Challenges & Opportunities*

Challenges & Opportunities for MDI/SDPi?

Open discussion considering ...

1. Compelling Community-building Use Cases?
2. MDI @ Technical Challenges – Low hanging fruit?
3. Business Model Challenges – Who receives what value & how?
4. Regulatory (TGA) Engagement ... role of IHE Australia?
5. Advancing disruptive innovation? Lowering the interop barrier
6. eHealth pain points to rally behind?
7. ...

NOTE: Review ?'s collected into the parking lot



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Workshop Wrap-up & Planning

Workshop Objectives

- 1. Understanding of the challenges and current state of open standards-based medical device interoperability (MDI)**
- 2. Detailed understanding of ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC interoperability**
- 3. Review of the IHE SDPi Profile Proposal (in comment period)**
- 4. Identify & Discuss Challenges with PnP MDI Realization**
- 5. Identify & Discuss SDC/SDPi Application in Australia**

Workshop Wrap-up & Planning

Review ...

- ✓ Takeaways ... ?
- ✓ Next steps: Personally & IHE/MDI AU Community?

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Changing the Way Healthcare CONNECTS

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