

# Text Data Analytics at Nedap Healthcare

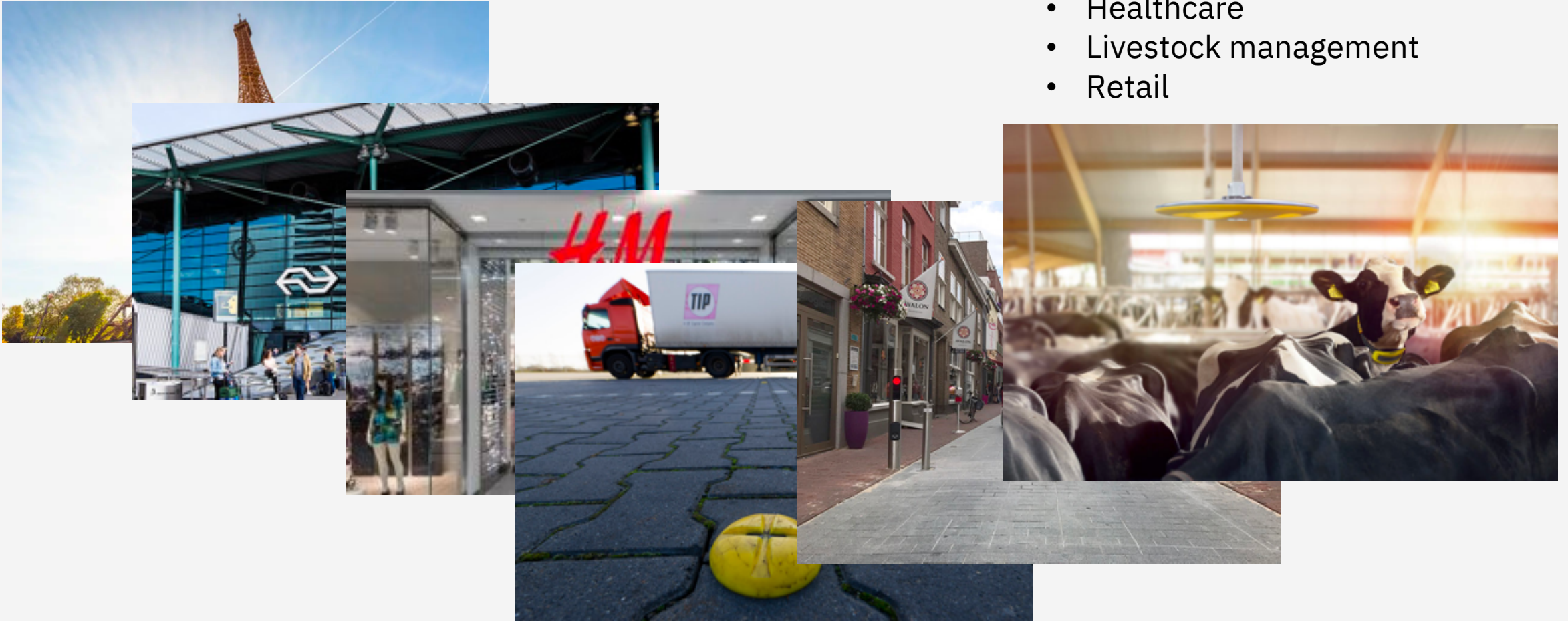
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Lena Brandl, Djurre de Jong, Thomas Markus,  
Linda Meijer, Jan Trienes, **Dolf Trieschnigg**



# You (might) have seen us

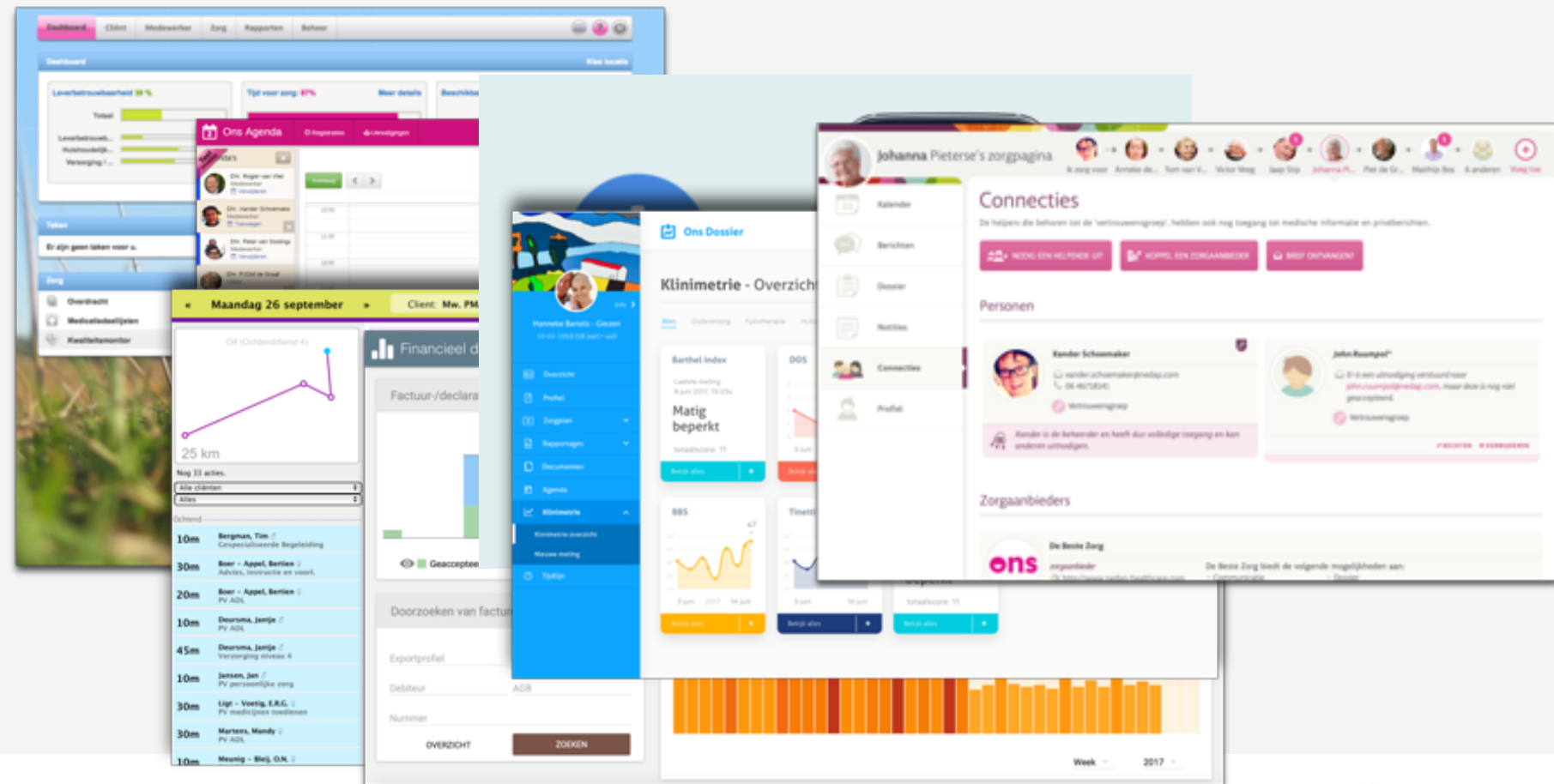
- Staffing solutions
- Light controls
- Security management
- Identification systems
- Healthcare
- Livestock management
- Retail



# Nedap Healthcare

# ons<sup>®</sup>

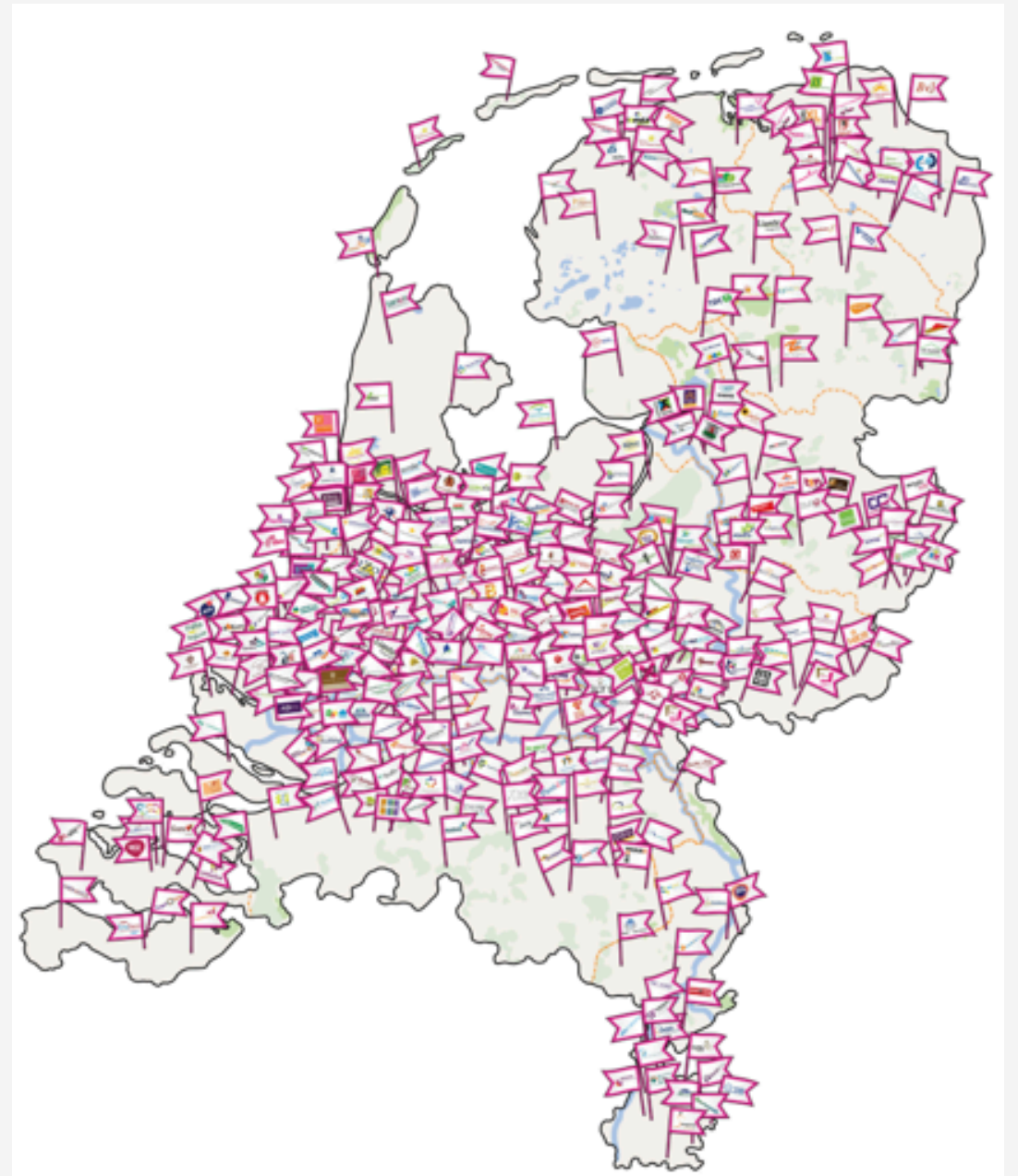
- Software to enable care
  - Planning
  - Administration
  - Communication
  - Health records
- Three domains
  - Elderly care
  - Disabled care
  - Mental care



# Nedap Healthcare

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- Key statistics
  - 150 employees
  - > 1000 care providers
  - Hundreds of thousands of users
- We keep track of the health of  
**Hundreds of thousands of clients**



# Goal

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- Share experiences, get feedback & find collaborators
- Three text analytics projects
  1. Anonymization *We need to adapt*
  2. Classification *Real-world classification is hard*
  3. Text prediction *UX/UI is a challenge*



# 1. Anonymization

Work by Jan Trienes and Dolf Trieschnigg

- Lots of information in free text: care plans, reports
- Goal: remove personally identifiable information to protect privacy
- Entities: name, profession, location, age, date, contact, ids, other

Dhr voelde zich in de loop van de ochtend minder goed. Was benauwd saturatie 93. Pijn op de borst en pijn in de buik. Uitstralingen na de armen en transpireren. **UMCG** gebeld, ambulance heeft dhr opgehaald. 1ste contact persoon gebeld

Mevr. is geboren in **Groenlo** in **1947**. Mevr. had een oudere zus. Mevr. heeft tot haar huwelijk gewerkt al **kassier** in **Groenlo**. Mevr trouwde in **1967** en stopte toen met werken. Er werden twee kinderen geboren , een zoon en een dochter. In **1970** verhuist het gezin naar **Eibergen**. Haar man was hier **vakkenvuller** en mevr. werkte soms mee als **kassier**. De kinderen van mevr. zijn goed terechtgekomen en wonen allebei in **Eibergen**.

Volkshuisvesting gebeld om na te gaan of er klachten zijn, aangezien **Ludwig** veel psychotische belevissen heeft tav zijn bovenbuurman. De medewerker zag geen enkele notitie, niet op zijn adres of het adres vd bovenbuurman

# Anonymization – experimental setup

- 1260 documents from elderly, disabled and mental care
- Each document annotated twice (0.84 agreement)
- Evaluated systems
  1. Rule-based anonymizer built for Dutch medical text [1]
  2. Conditional random field [2]
  3. Deep neural network (BiLSTM-CRF) [3]

[1] Vincent Menger et al. 2018. Deduce: A pattern matching method for automatic de-identification of dutch medical text. *Telematics and Informatics*, 35(4):727 – 736.

[2] Zengjian Liu et al. 2015. Automatic de-identification of electronic medical records using token-level and character-level conditional random fields. *Journal of Biomedical Informatics*, 58:S47– S52.

[3] Alan Akbik et al. 2018. Contextual string embeddings for sequence labeling. In *Proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Computational Linguistics*, p.1638–1649. ACL.

PHI Tag	Count	Frac. (%)	IAA
Name	9558	54.73	0.96
Date	3676	21.05	0.86
Care Institute	997	5.71	0.52
Initials	778	4.45	0.46
Address	748	4.28	0.75
Organization	712	4.08	0.38
Internal Location	242	1.39	0.29
Age	175	1.00	0.39
Profession	122	0.70	0.31
ID	114	0.65	0.43
Phone/Fax	97	0.56	0.93
Email	95	0.54	0.94
Hospital	92	0.53	0.42
Other	33	0.19	0.03
URL/IP	23	0.13	0.70
SSN	2	0.01	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,464</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.84</b>

# Anonymization – results

- Rule-based system generalizes poorly to different domains in healthcare
- CRF & Deep neural network perform relatively well
- Transfer learning is hard:  
neural networks are most robust but at a cost
- The **system** and **model** will be open sourced

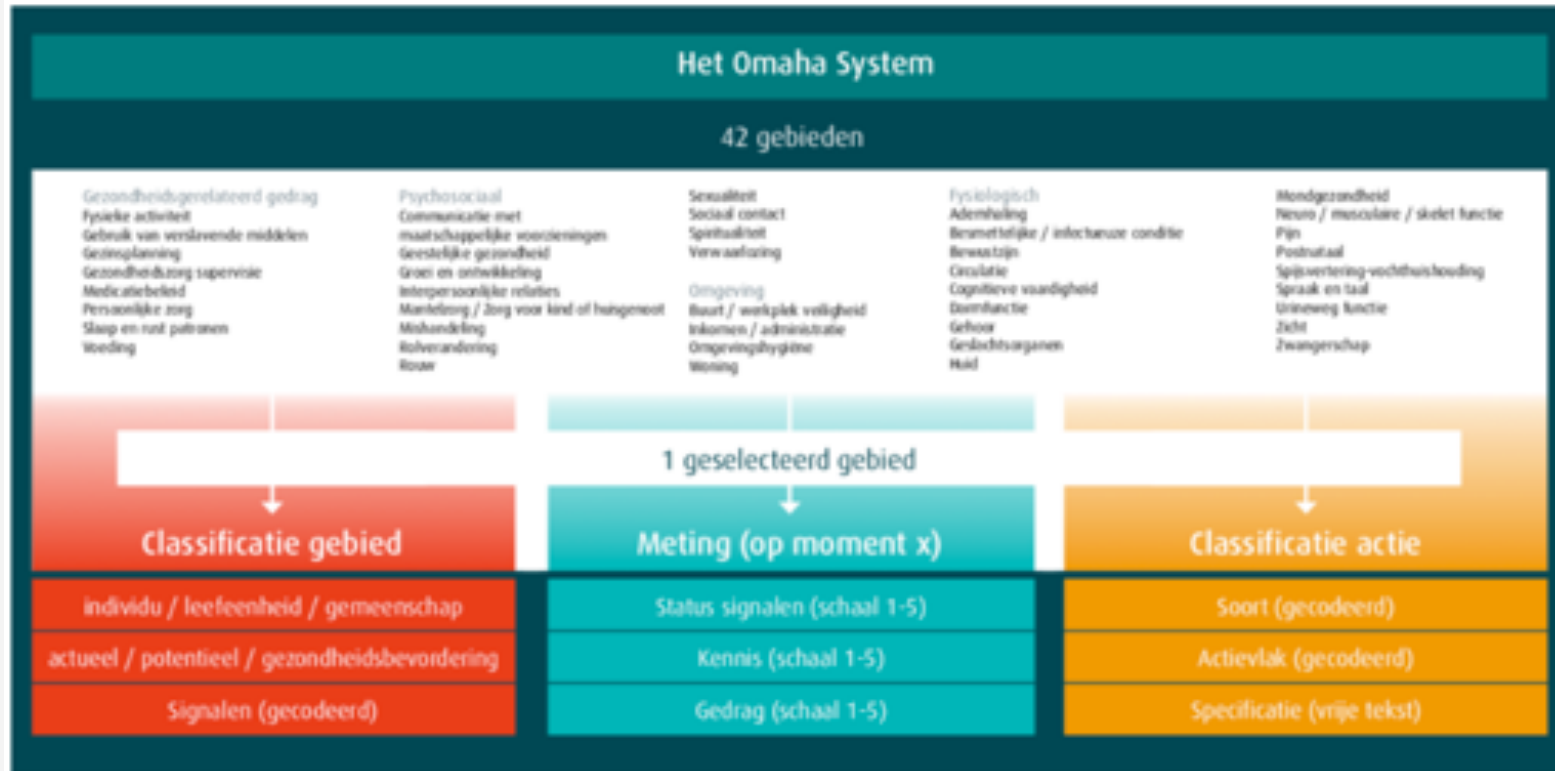
Method	Our Dataset		
	Prec.	Rec.	F1
DEDUCE	0.807	0.564	0.664
CRF	<b>0.919</b>	0.775	0.841
BiLSTM-CRF	0.917	<b>0.871</b>	<b>0.893</b>

Method	Training Domain		
	Elderly	Disabled	Mental
DEDUCE	0.683	0.565	0.675
CRF	0.414	0.697	0.719
BiLSTM-CRF	<b>0.775</b>	<b>0.775</b>	<b>0.839</b>

# 2. Classification

Work by Lena Brandl and Dolf Trieschnigg

- Dutch elderly care organizations are **required** to use a classification system for care plans
- Omaha System: a taxonomy to describe client care
  - Problem classification scheme
  - Intervention scheme
  - Problem rating scale for outcomes



# Classification – experimental setup

Intake text:

De heer Verbeek is 48 jaar en woont met zijn gezin in een eensgezinswoning. [...] Bij de heer Verbeek is 3 maanden geleden de **ziekte van Alzheimer** gediagnosticeerd. [...] Hij heeft problemen met ogenschijnlijke normale activiteiten. Omdat hij de volgorde niet meer weet en vergeet waar hij mee bezig is doen zich gevaarlijke situaties voor. [...]

- Collection: 200,000 care plans
- Multi-label, multi-class classification
  - Input: intake text
  - Output: one or more problem classes (42)
- Evaluated system: many variations of logistic regression and SVM classifiers (one-vs-rest)

Example Omaha classification

Cognitie

- Beperkt korte termijn geheugen
- Beperkt vermogen tot rekenen / volgorde aanbrenen

# Classification - results

- ML much better than top X
- Possible explanations
  - Lots of variation in use of Omaha?
  - Too little information in intake text?
- However: might still be useful for suggestions
  - How to incorporate this in the UI?
  - How to prevent bias?

Model	Example-based		
	Precision	Recall	F1
Top three*	0.379	0.418	0.398
Top four*	0.356	0.536	0.428
Top five*	0.329	0.627	0.431

Model	Example-based		
	Precision	Recall	F1
SVM-gridSearch	0.52	0.69	0.593
SVM-unlimited*	0.552	0.675	0.607
LogReg-gridSearch	0.497	0.713	0.586
LogReg-unlimited*	0.521	0.704	0.599

# 3. Text prediction

Work by Thomas Markus, Lena Brandl, Djurre de Jong



<https://www.zorgvisie.nl/verpleegkundige-is-ruim-30-procent-tijd-kwijt-aan-registratie/>

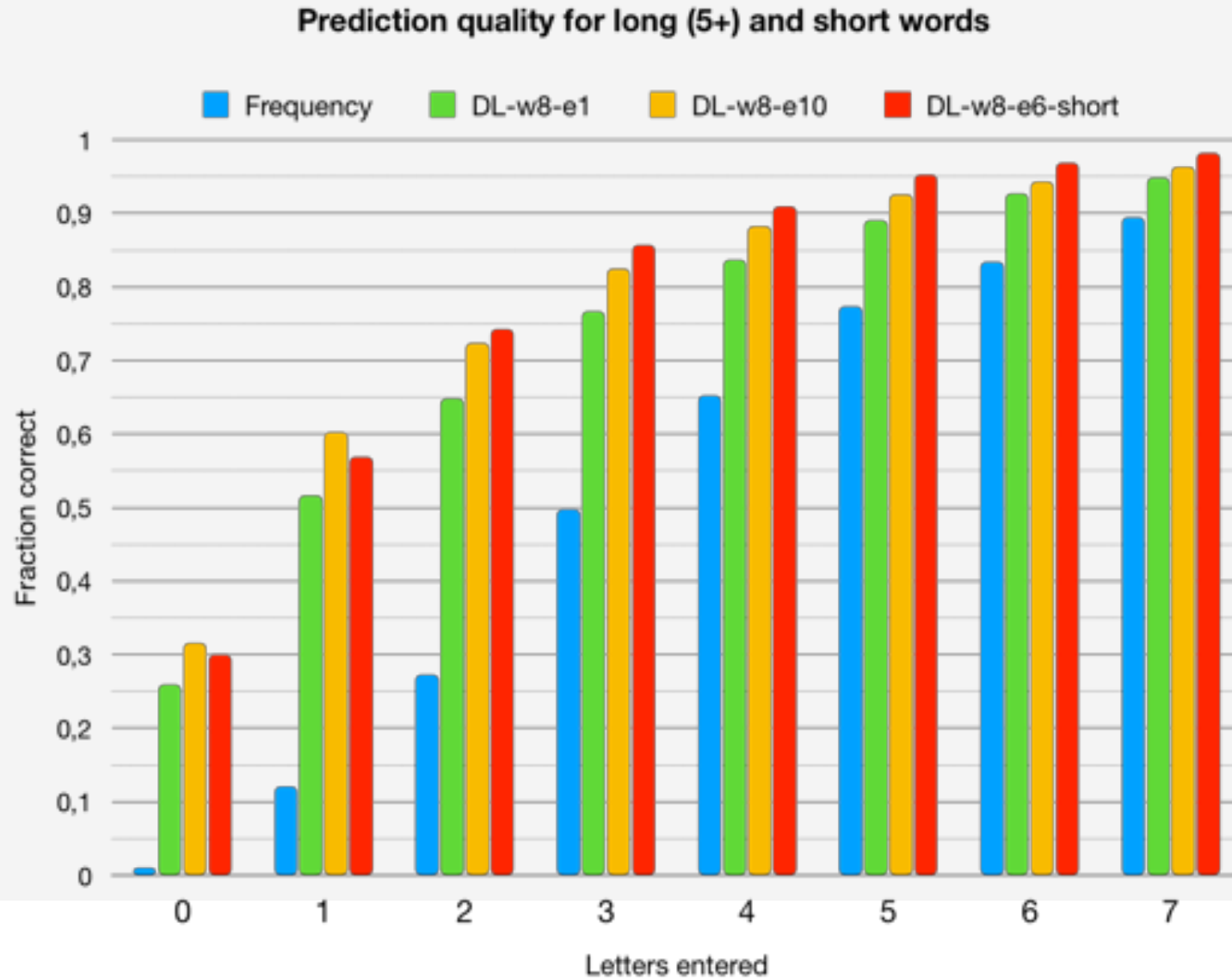
- Can we improve reporting speed and quality?

# Text prediction – approach

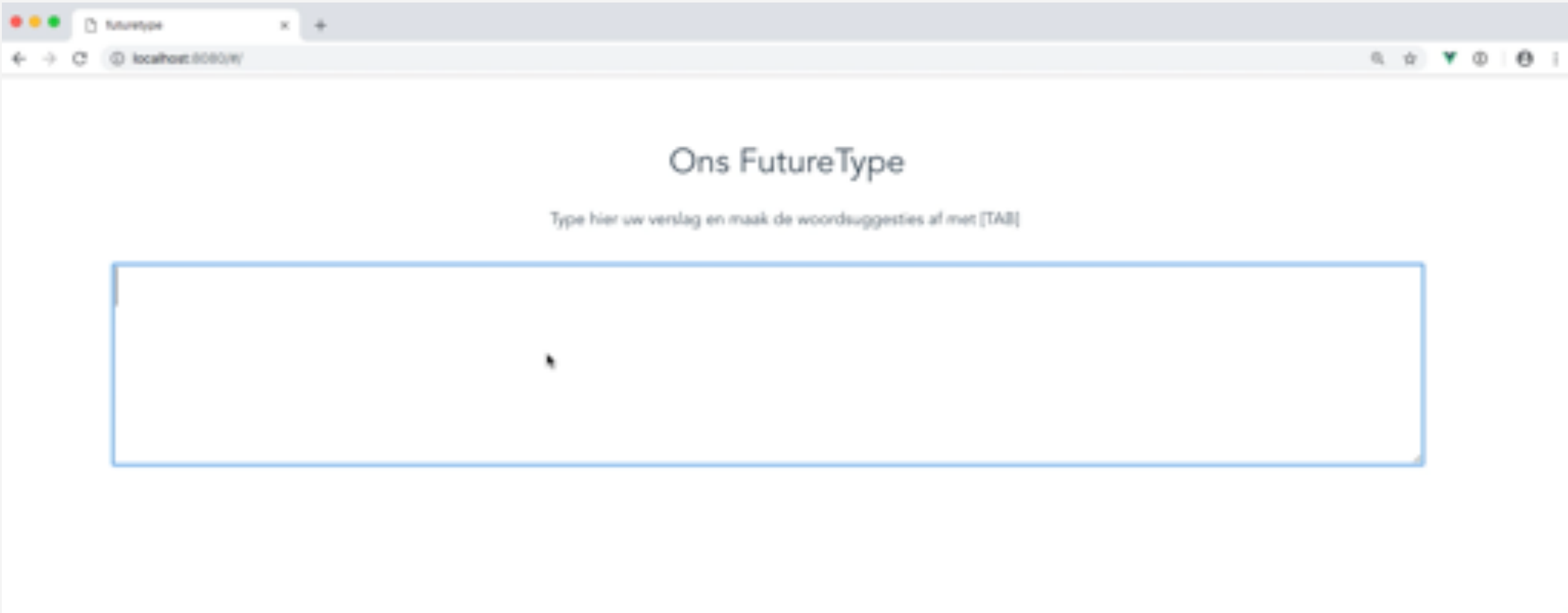
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- Auto-complete words taking into account context
- Prototype system
  - Deep Learning - BLSTM
    - (~Google Gmail "smart compose")
  - 10.000 most frequent words
  - 8 word lookback
  - ~5 hour training time (CPU) per epoch

# Text prediction - results



# Text Prediction – example



# Conclusion

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- Three text analytics projects
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  - 2. Classification *Real-world classification is hard*
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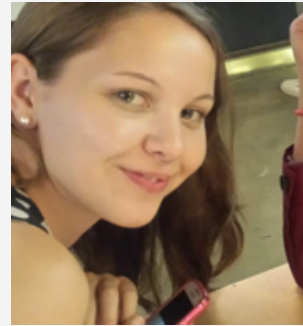
# Thanks!

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Nedap Healthcare data science team



Lena Brandl



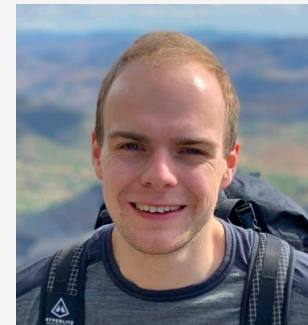
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Dolf Trieschnigg