



BioSense 2.0 Webinar: Features Update January 16, 2014, 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM EST

Hosted by ISDS & the BioSense Redesign Team



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Learning Objectives

By the end of the Webinar, the audience will be able to:

- 1. Describe the BioSense 2.0 binning system for emergency department visit data.
- Discuss analytic tools that are in development.
- Discuss how BioSense 2.0 can support or augment their agency's population health surveillance work.
- 4. Describe BioSense 2.0 key functionalities.
- 5. Identify new BioSense application functions and services.





Looking for CPH Credit for this Webinar?

If you are seeking Certified in Public Health (CPH) recertification credit for this Webinar, please be sure to complete the evaluation form at the end of the Webinar.

One credit is available for attending this Webinar and completing the evaluation. The cost for non-members is \$10. For ISDS members, the CPH credit is free.

If you have any questions, please contact us at syndromic.org.





Upcoming ISDS Events

- BioSense User Group Meeting
 Tuesday, January 21, 2014, 3:00 PM 4:00 PM EST
- Meaningful Use Community CallFriday, February 7, 2014, 1:00 PM 2:00 PM EST

Visit www.syndromic.org for more information on upcoming events

For more information about BioSense 2.0, please visit the BioSense Redesign Collaboration Web Site www.biosense2.org





Upcoming Partner Event

2014 CSTE Annual Conference Strike a Chord: Epi with Impact

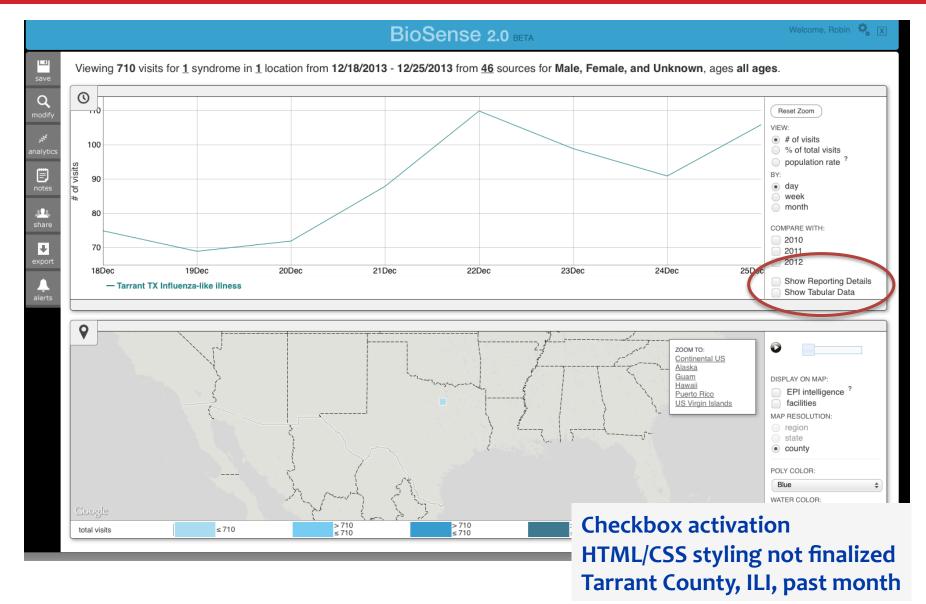
June 22-26—Nashville, TN Registration opens 2/3/14

More information at http://www.csteconference.org/



Tabular Data Display in BioSense 2.0





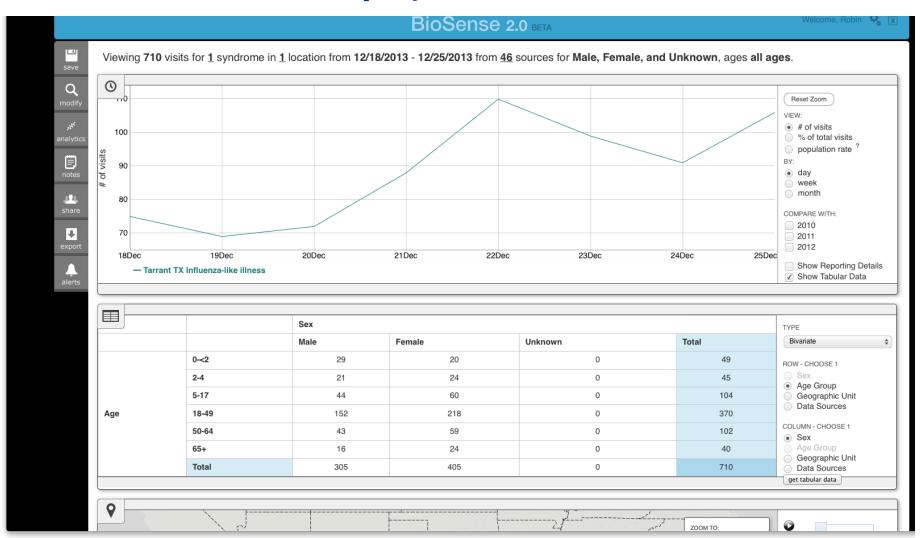


Univariate Tabular Display





Bivariate Tabular Display

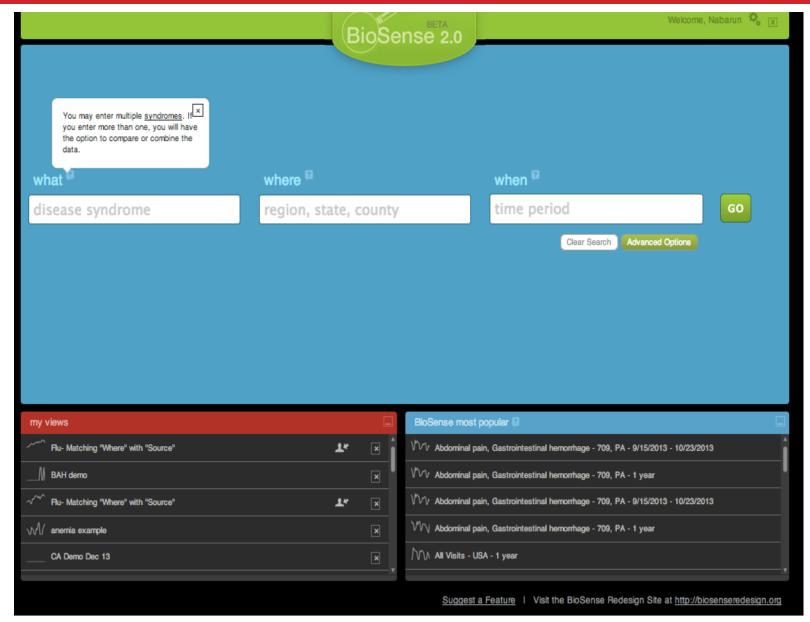




Data Source Tabular Display (same conceptually as bivariate, but with additional uses for metadata)

1	reiniojivania	·	·	·	U
	Nevada	0	0	0	0
	Wisconsin	0	0	0	0
	Ohio	0	0	0	0
	Georgia	0	0	0	0
	Indiana	0	0	0	0
	Maryland	0	0	0	0
	Colorado	0	0	0	0
	Arizona	0	0	0	0
	Missouri	0	0	0	0
	Texas	0	0	0	0
	Oregon	0	0	0	0
	Tennessee	0	0	0	0
	Kansas	0	0	0	0
	North Carolina	0	0	0	0
	Illinois	0	0	0	0
Source	Michigan DCH	0	0	0	0
	Alaska	0	0	0	0
	California	0	0	0	0
	Wyoming	0	0	0	0
	Virginia	0	0	0	0
	Louisiana	0	0	0	0
	District Of Columbia	0	0	0	0
	Tarrant County APC - Texas Region 2/3	303	403	0	706
	West Virginia DHHR	0	0	0	0
	Alabama DPH	0	0	0	0
	Arkansas DPH	0	0	0	0
	Florida DOH	0	0	0	0
	Minnesota DOH	0	0	0	0
	New Jersev DHSS	0	0	0	0









Jump to Syndrome List

To search for specific codes or definitions, use the search function of your Internet browser.

BioSense 2.0 Binning Algorithm

Introduction

This document is paired with a separate spreadsheet named BioSense Binning Instructions.xisx. The flow of the BioSense 2.0 algorithm is described in this document. Details and specific instructions relating to parsing referred to in this document are found in the binning instructions spreadsheet.

Raw, HL7 encoded ADT records received by BioSense are Extracted, Translated and then Loaded (ETL) in the Jurisdictional Locker (or Meaningful Use Base [MUB] table). Periodically the binning algorithm looks at records that have not previously been binned and performs the binning of records into syndromes and sub-syndromes.

Binning

Binning is performed in distinct passes through the raw data that is housed in jurisdictional lockers.

First Pass

In the first pass data from the Diagnosis Code, Diagnosis text, Procedure Code, or Chief Complaint fields of the ADT record are viewed (see the "SEARCH TYPE" column in the binning instructions spreadsheet). The record is tested using, regular expressions, against all of the rules found in the binning instructions spreadsheet. All possible matches are recorded and temporarily stored.

If the text in from the SEARCH VALUE column is found in the record and the sign in the "Include/Exclude" column is "+" then the record is identified with the syndrome; if the sign in the "Include/Exclude" column is "-" then the record is not identified with the syndrome.

Note: The first pass will create a large number of false positives. These false positives are removed in later passes.

Second Pass

After all possible matches are found (see pass 1), pruning begins. Each

Abdominal pain

Diagnosis Search Terms

Include: 789.0, 789.6, 7890, 7896

Diagnosis Text Search Terms

Include: abd + cramp, abd + grip, abd + pain, abdominal + pain, abdominalgia, adb + pressure, ap, epigast + pain, epigastric tenderness, gut + pain, stomach ache, stomach cramp

Chief Complaint Search Terms

Include: ab pain, abd + cramp, abd + pain, abd + pressure, abd pain, abd pn, abdomoninal pain, abdo pain, abdom pain, abdomen pain, abdominal pain, acides estomacal, adb pain, adb pn, adbdominal pain, adominal pain, apendicitis, appendicitis, bariga, belly ache, belly pain, blq pain, calambre abdominal, calambre de estomago, calambre en el estomago, diverticulitis, dolor abd, dolor abdomen, dolor abdominal, dolor de abdomen, dolor de bariga, dolor de estomago, dolor en el abdomen, dolor en el vientre, dolor en la bariga, dolor estomago, epaigastric pain, epigas pain, epigastic pain, epigastrial pain, epigastric burn, epigastric disconfort, epigastric distress, epigastric pain, epigastric pressure, epigatric pain, epigastric pain, estomag, indigestion, I q pain, Ilq, lq pain, Irq pain, luq, malestar estomacal, pansa, panza, peritoniti, quadrant pain, r q pain, rlq, rq pain, ruq, stomach ache, stomach cramp, stomach pain, stomach problem, stomachache, stomache, upset stomach, urq pain, vientre

