



# A Modeling Environment for Patient Portals

Sean Duncavage[■], Janos Mathe[■], Jan Werner[■],
Akos Ledeczi[■], **Bradley Malin**[■□], Janos Sztipanovits[■]
[■]Dept. of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
[□]Dept. of Biomedical Informatics
Vanderbilt University
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# Introduction

- Clinical Information Systems (CIS) integrate IT with organizational components across healthcare environments
- Potential to increase productivity and patient safety, but…
- Must handle complex infrastructures & human interactions
  - Poorly-designed CIS can cause major system and care errors
    - Difficult to detect what, or where, errors occur
    - Not easy to audit, evolve, or reconfigure
- Goal: Provide a formal way to represent and evaluate CIS
  - Separate high-level abstractions from implementation details
  - Reason about the current, but also future, system

# Overview

- Introduction
- Background & Motivation
  - Portals
  - Service Oriented Architectures
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions

# Why Portals?

- Online availability and archiving of medical records is a complex societal challenge
  - Potentially affects the health and well-being of **every citizen**
  - Embeds the need for **critical infrastructure**
  - Substantial computer and network **security** requirements
  - **Regulatory** and ethical mandates for data privacy protection

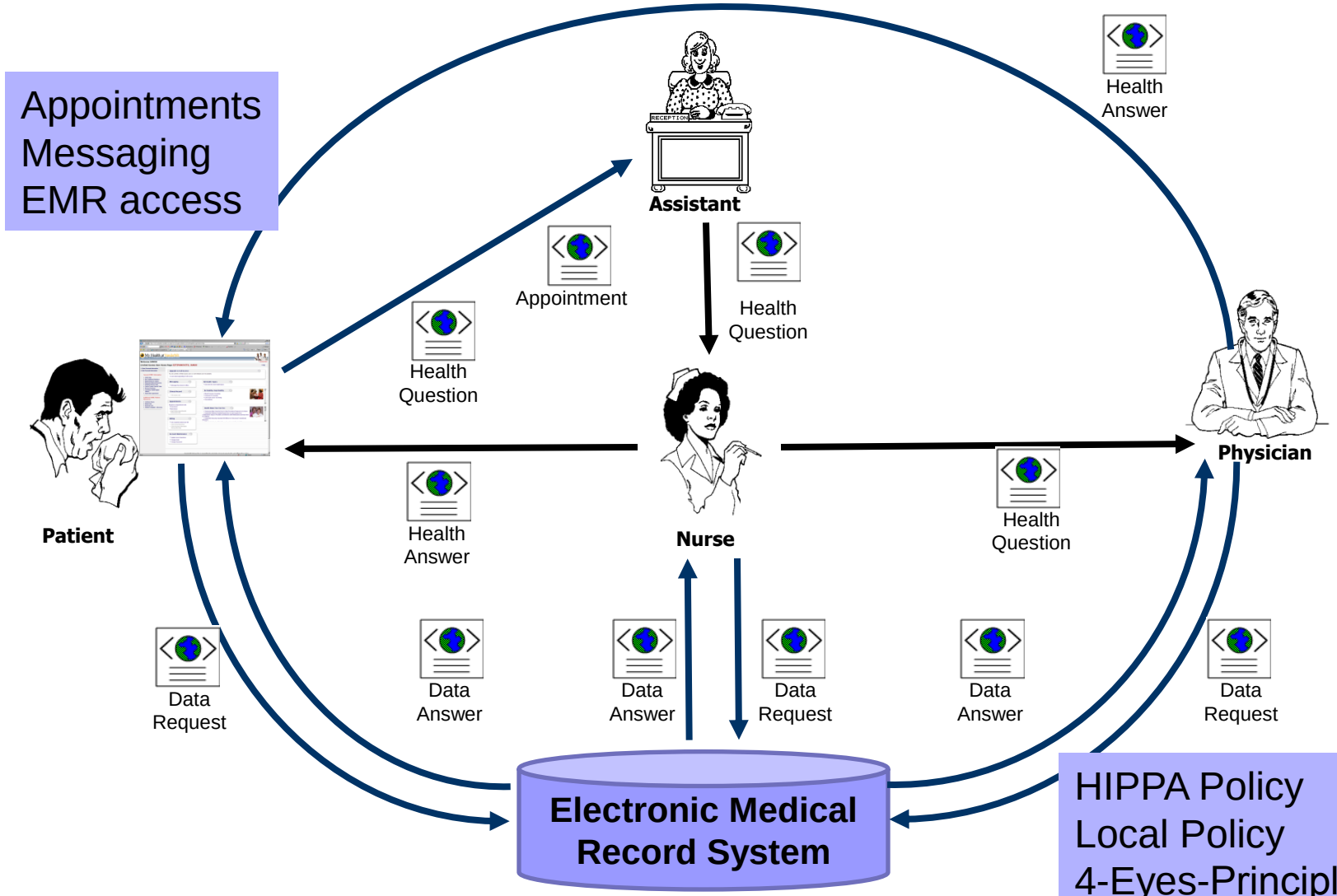
- Growing trend in healthcare to address the challenge is the **"patient portal"**
  - Secure and personalized customer services over the **Internet**
  - Opportunity to deploy **individualized** services
  - Can implement **diverse** health-related functions
  - **Patients are proactive** in the maintenance of their medical records and care decisions

# Portals, Privacy, Security, & Access

- NIH has supported projects to provide patients with secure access to their medical records via the Internet for over a decade
  - PCASSO (UCSD)
  - PATCIS (Columbia)
  - My Doctor's Office (Colorado)
  - Web messaging (UC Davis)

- Summary of Findings:
  - Personal health information has value to patients
  - Patients want electronic access
  - Providers fear being overwhelmed by patient interactions and 'information toxicity' will occur when patients see technical info they don't understand
  - Security breaches not reported (yet) in portal systems

# Behind the Portal: Workflows & Services



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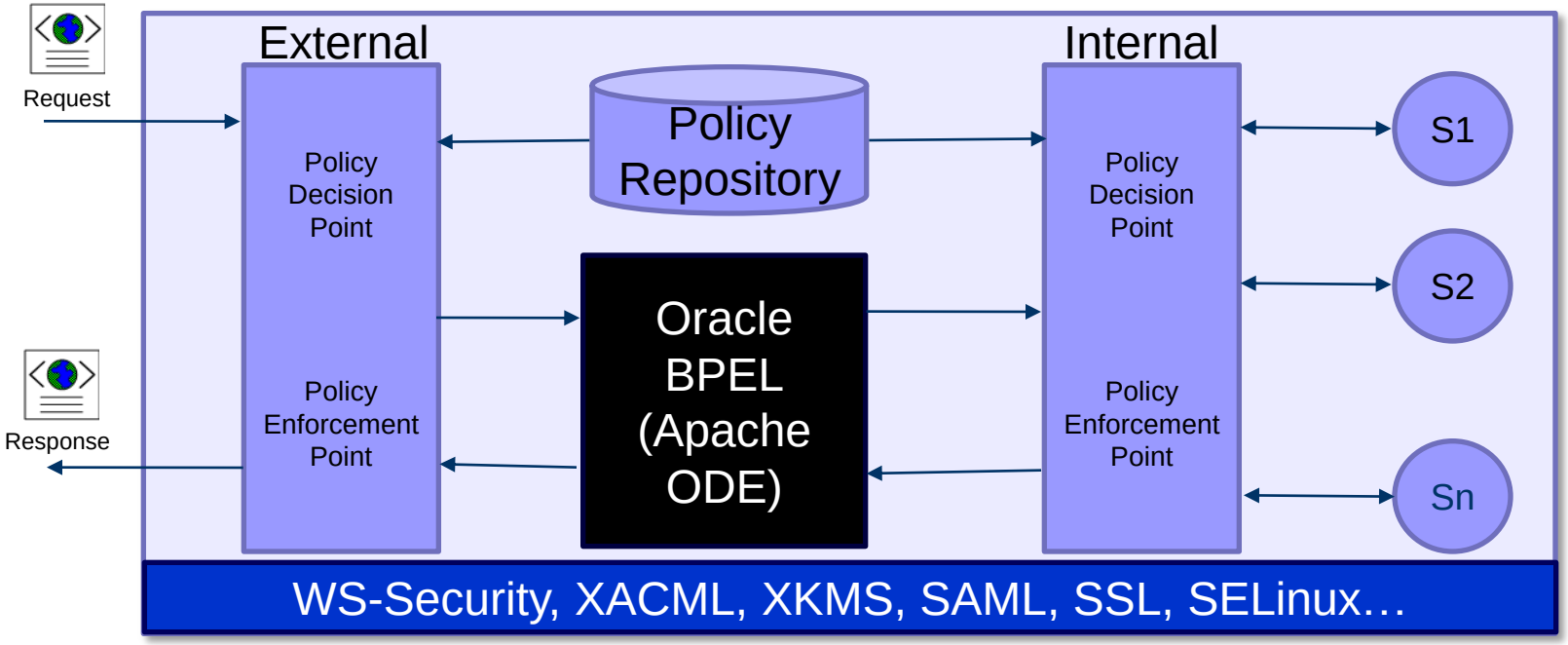
# Existing Architecture & Framework

- Service Oriented Architectures (SOA)
  - Rely on existing standards, such as SOAP, WSDL, WS-Security, XACML
  - Exploit open-source implementation of integration platforms (Active BPEL, Apache ODE)




Standards do not guide integration of security technologies with applications

# SOA, Models & the Clinical Realm

- SOA is applicable to existing CIS*
  - Aids the design of medical decision support systems
  - Facilitates the integration of standards, such as HL7
- Model-based approaches support documentation, communication, and standardized development of health information systems**
  - Model-driven architectures: Generic approach isolates technology changes from logic, but no unified application;
  - Business Process Modeling: Process abstraction via standardized platforms, but excludes organizational resources, data typing, & business rules

*Kawamoto K, Lobach D. JAMIA. 2007.

**Tuomainen M, et al. MEDINFO. 2007.

# Overview

- Introduction
- Background & Motivation
- Methods
  - Our Software: MODECIS
  - MODECIS Abstractions
  - MODECIS Infrastructure
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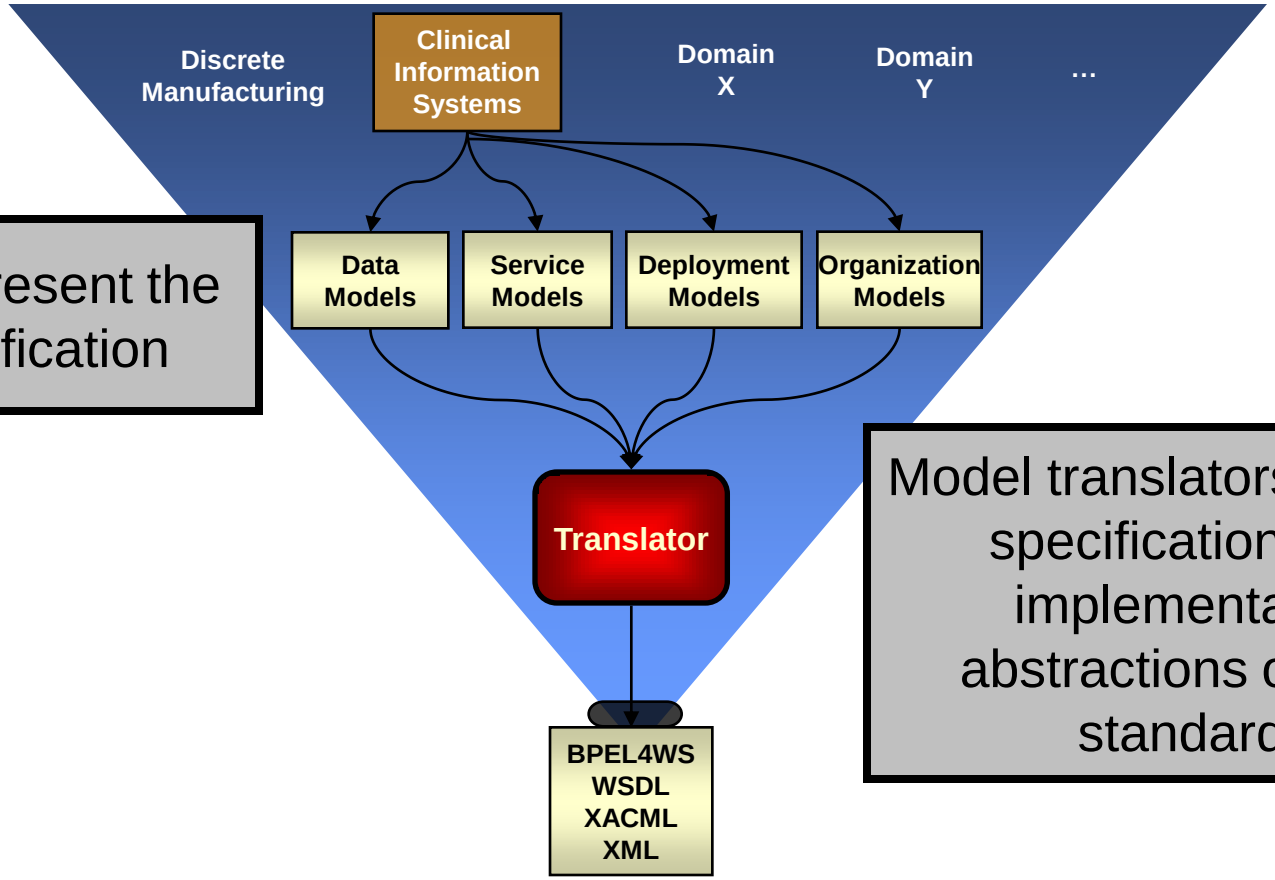
# MODECIS: Model-based Design Environment for Clinical Information Systems

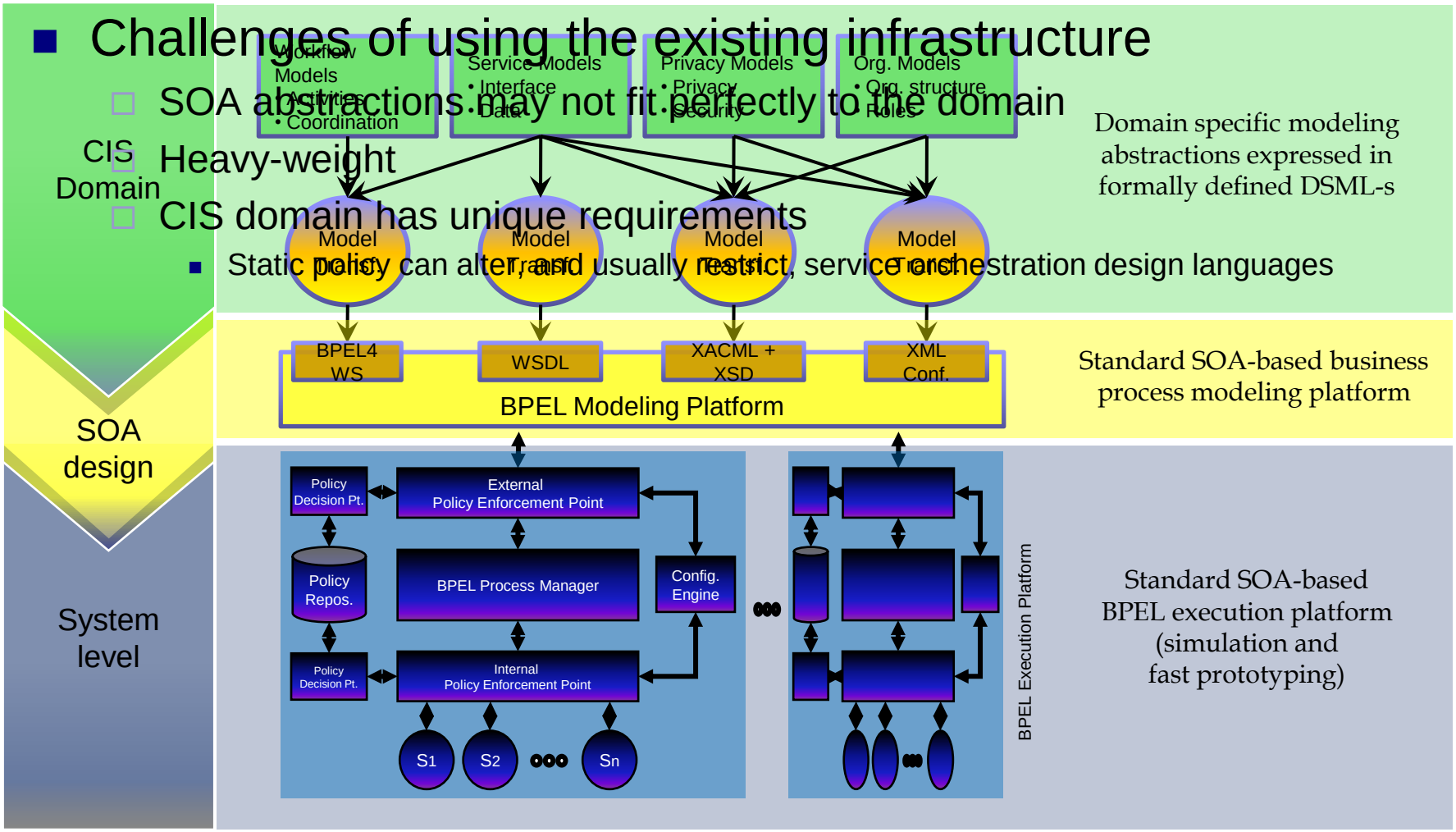



Models represent the CIS specification

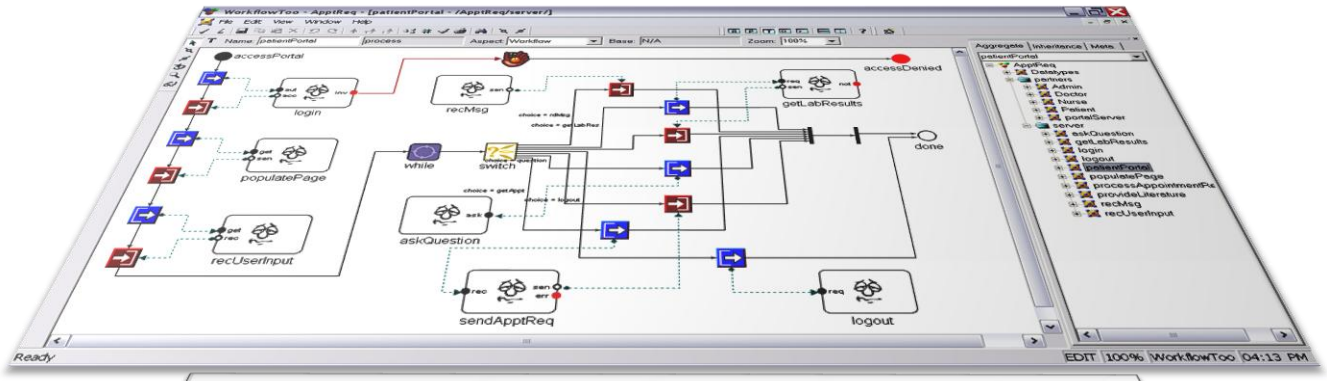
Model translators map the specification onto implementation abstractions of SOA standards

# General Architecture

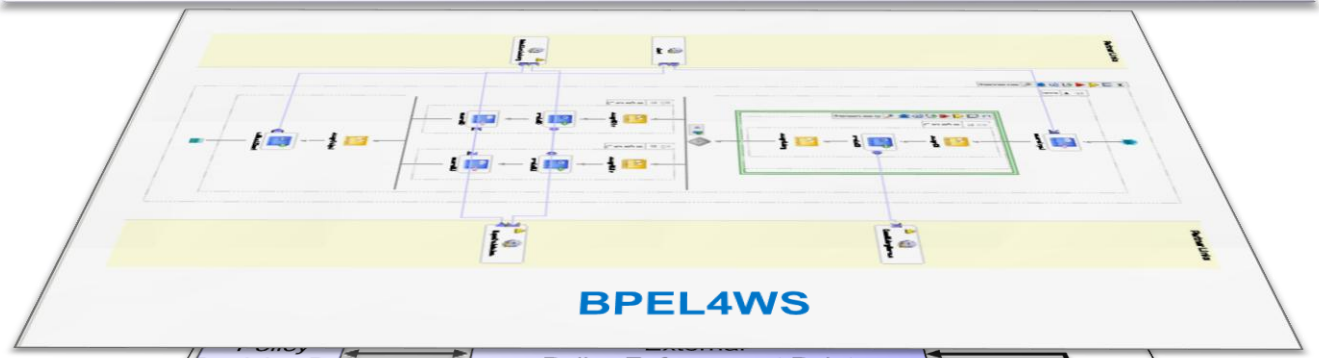
- Challenges of using the existing infrastructure
  - SOA abstractions may not fit perfectly to the domain
  - Heavy-weight
  - CIS domain has unique requirements
    - Static policy can alter, and usually restrict, service orchestration design languages



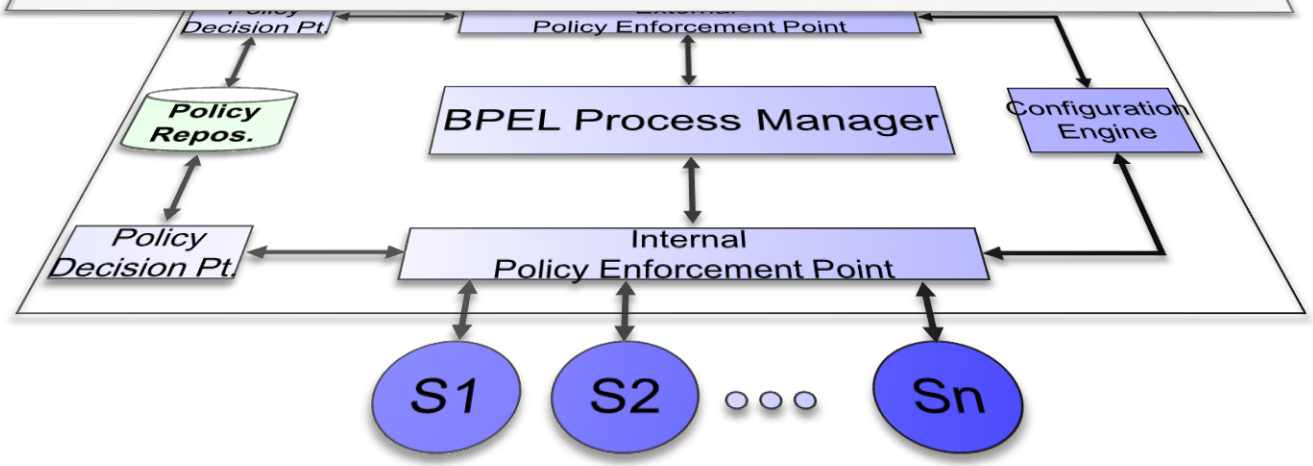
# Layers of Abstraction




Domain specific modeling abstractions expressed in formally defined DSML-s. TRUST research focus




SOA-based, standard, business process modeling platform

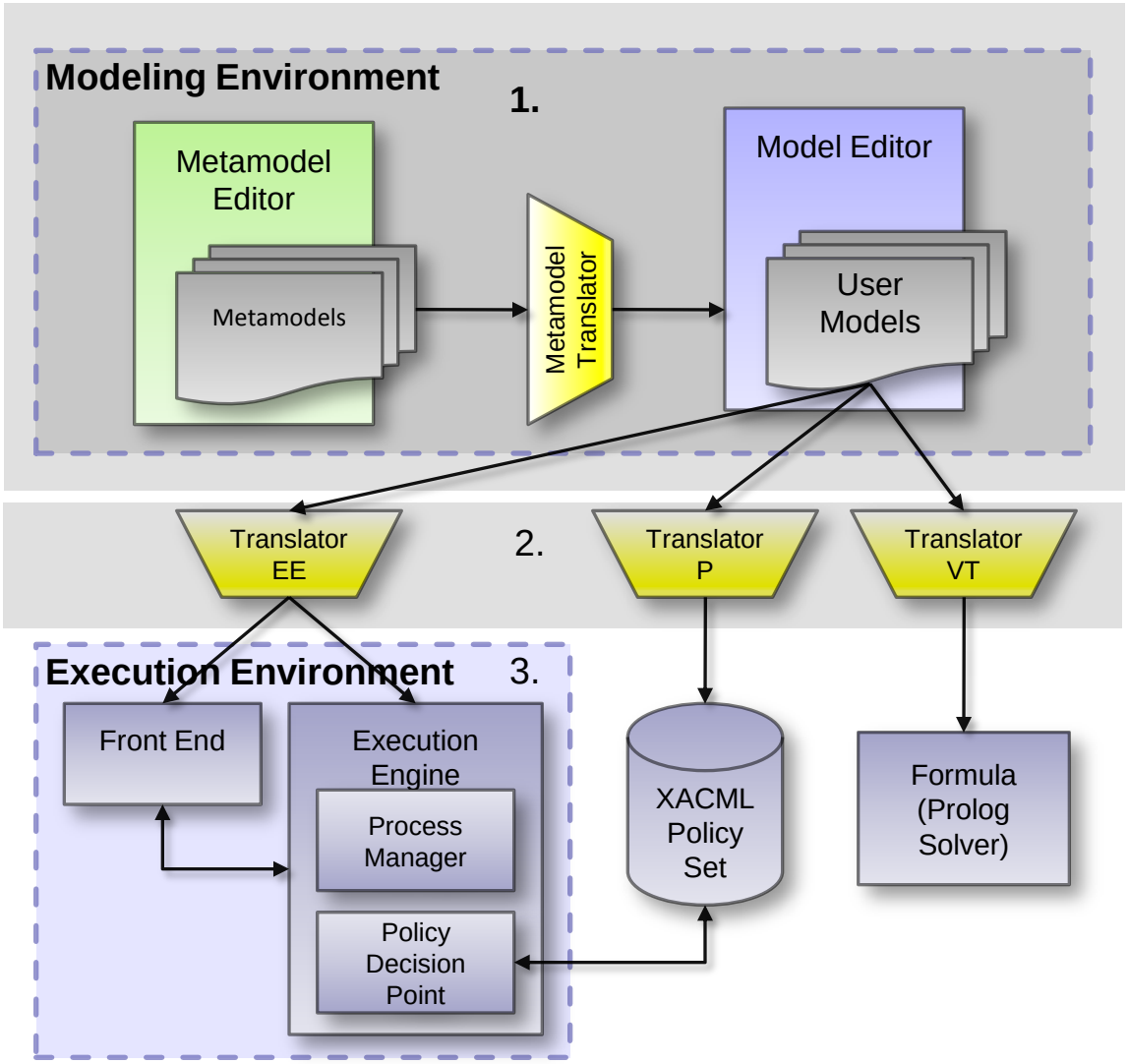



SOA-based, standard, execution platform (simulation/fast proto.tng)

# From Language Design to Workflow Execution

1. Via model Based Design (MBD) we express domain specific modeling (DSM) abstractions as formal language (DSML)
2. Configure *Generic Modeling Environment* (*GME*), based on DSML, to build domain specific models
3. Models are translated to Service Oriented Architectures (SOA) standards, including
   - Business Process Execution Language (BPEL)
   - Web Services Definition Language (WSDL)
   - eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML)
4. Translated models can be used to drive an execution engine / platform
5. Models can also be translated for verification or simulation system

# MODECIS Architecture




**1. Modeling environment**

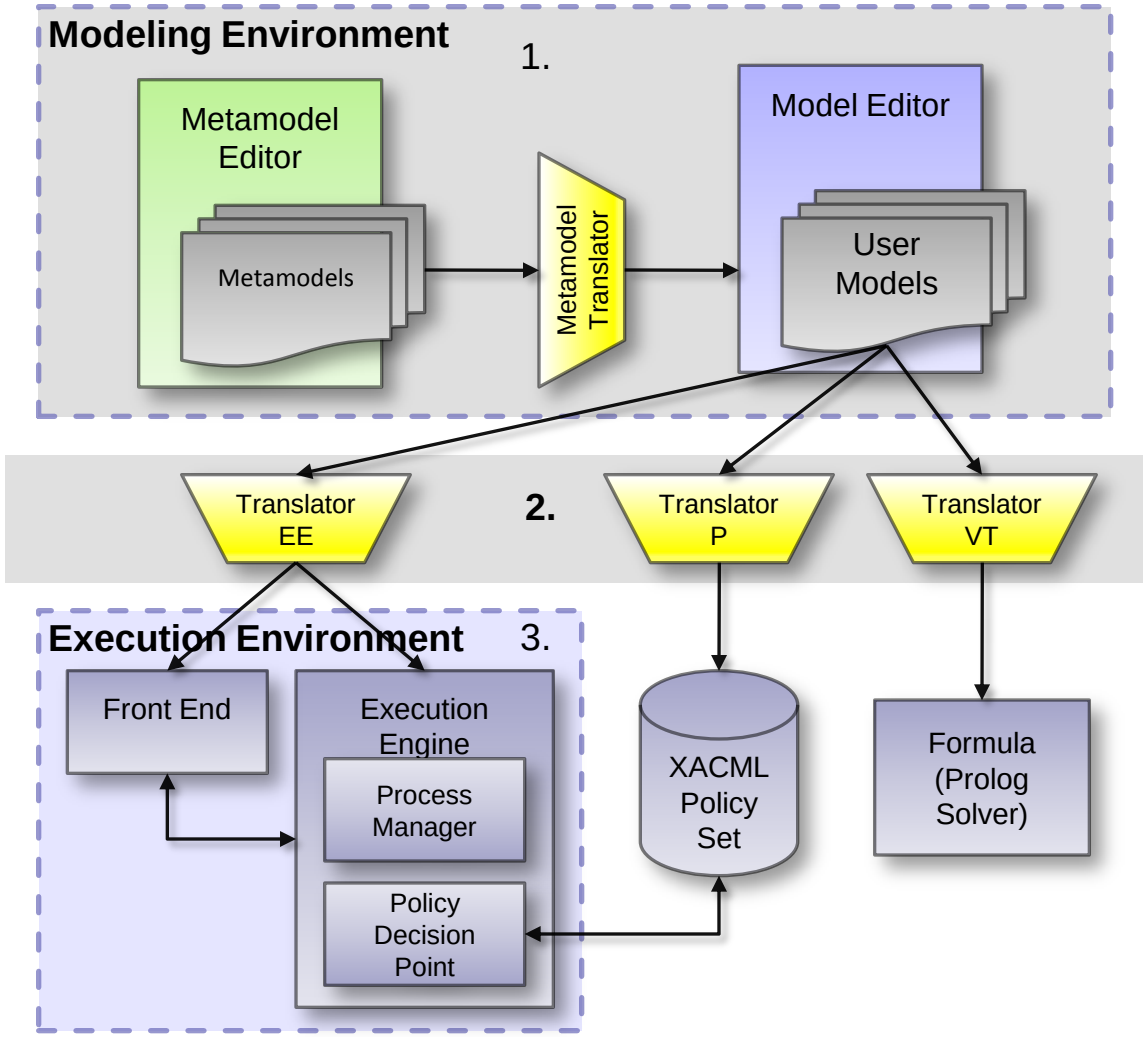
"Metamodels" define the domain specific modeling language and define the abstract syntax of domain models

User models represent a specific CIS instance through a set of modeling abstractions

**Technology Applied**

Generic Modeling Environment (GME)

# MODECIS Architecture




## 2. Translators

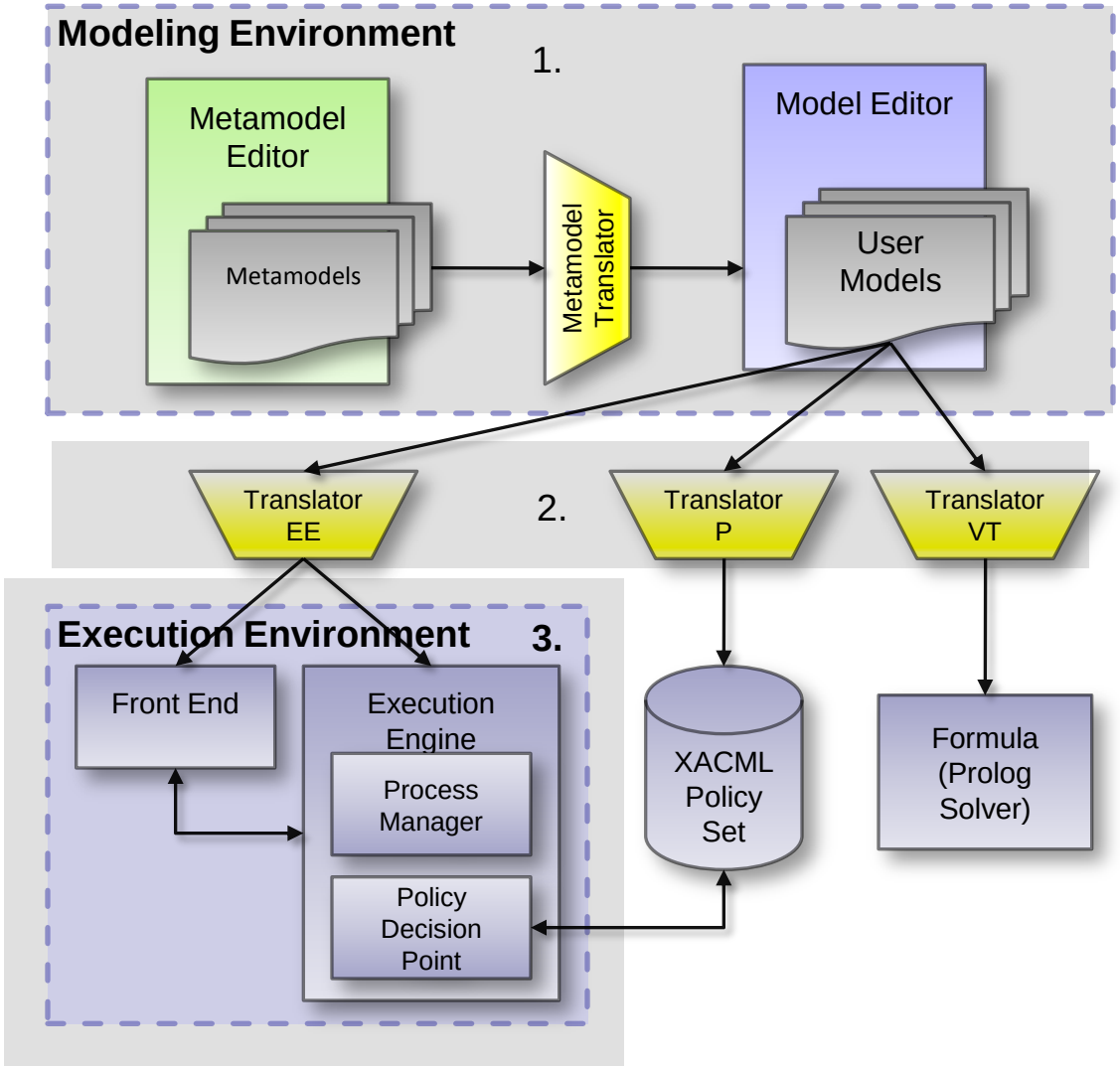
Transform user models into BPEL deployment code

Create XACML policy decision points

## Technology Applied

- GREAT
- Builder Object Network (BON) interface

# MODECIS Architecture




**3. Execution Environment**

BPEL execution engine

Policy execution engine

Web server for user interaction

**Technology Applied**

- OracleBPEL
- ActiveBPEL
- SunXACML

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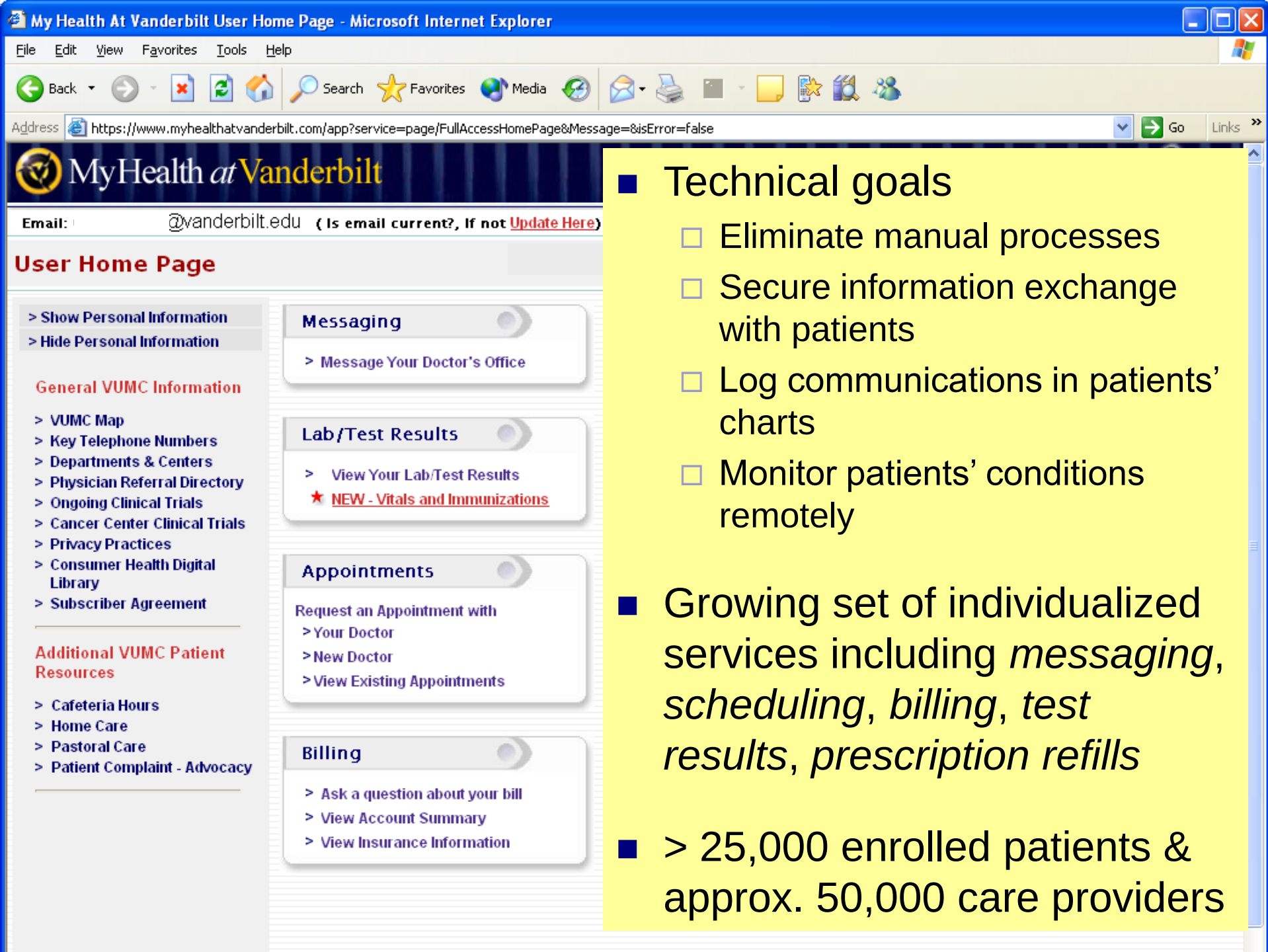
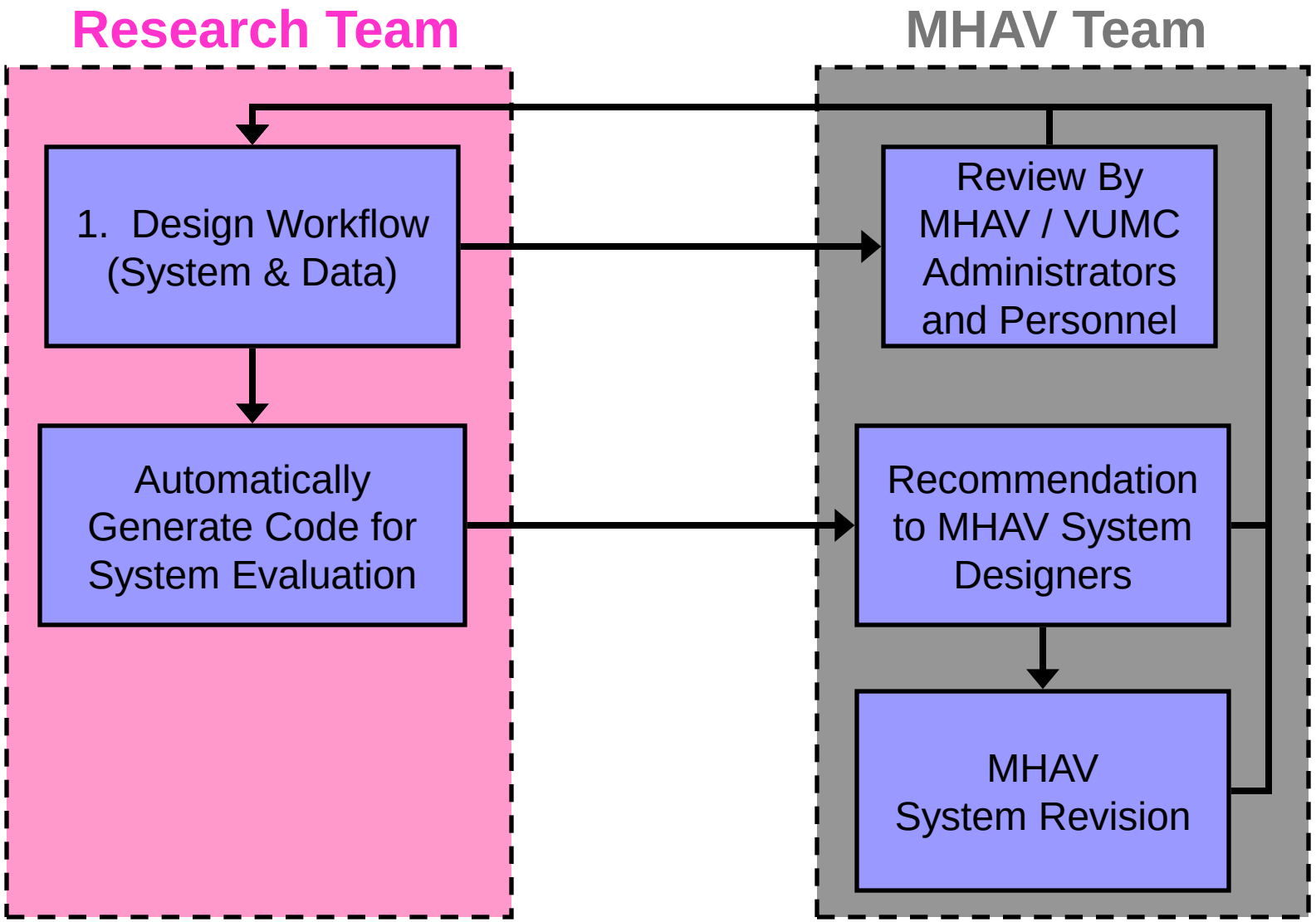


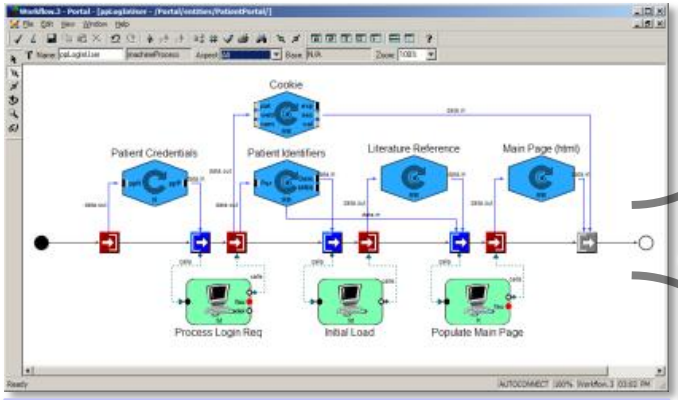

- Technical goals
  - Eliminate manual processes
  - Secure information exchange with patients
  - Log communications in patients' charts
  - Monitor patients' conditions remotely
- Growing set of individualized services including *messaging*, *scheduling*, *billing*, *test results*, *prescription refills*
- > 25,000 enrolled patients & approx. 50,000 care providers

# Design and Development Process

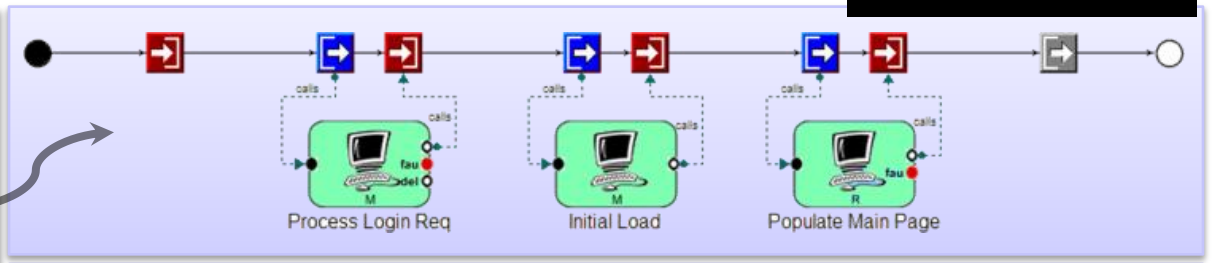


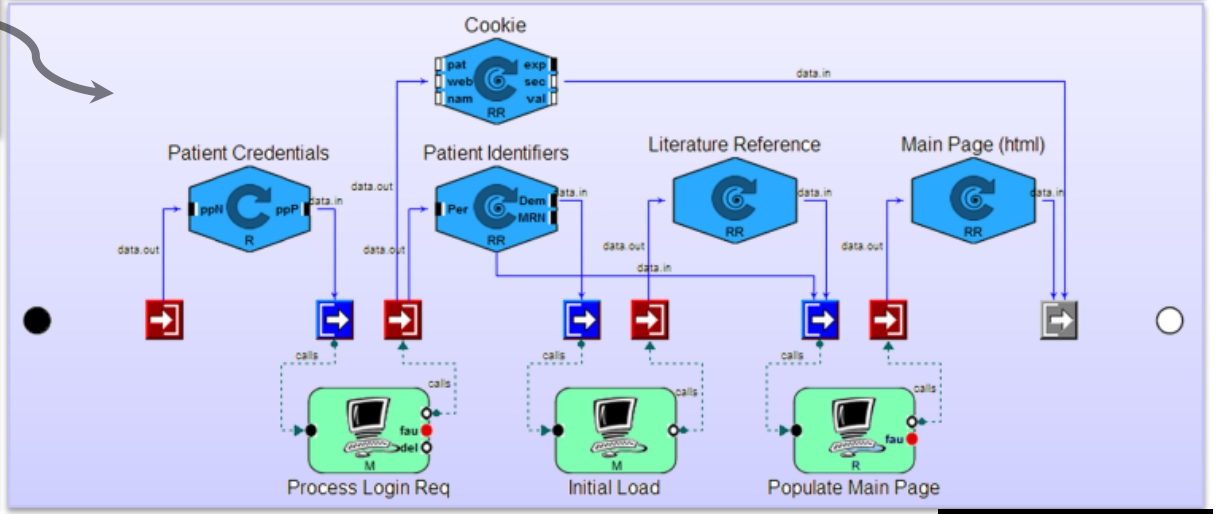
# Service Abstractions

Design Environment (GME) – Combined View

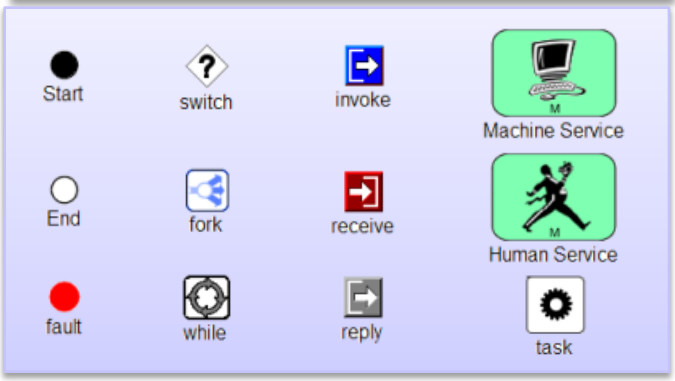



CONTROL FLOW




DATA FLOW

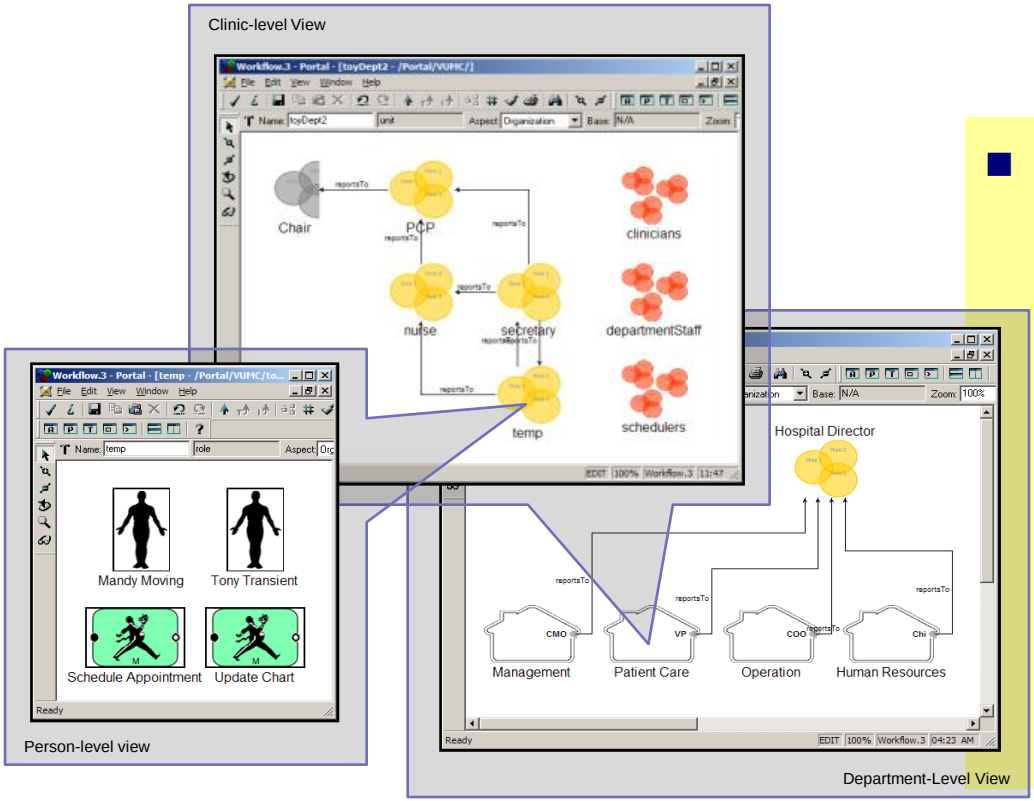



Component View

- Service models capture business logic
  - Workflows of hospital staff and portal-related software
  - Control flows for service invocations
  - Data flow for transmission of information

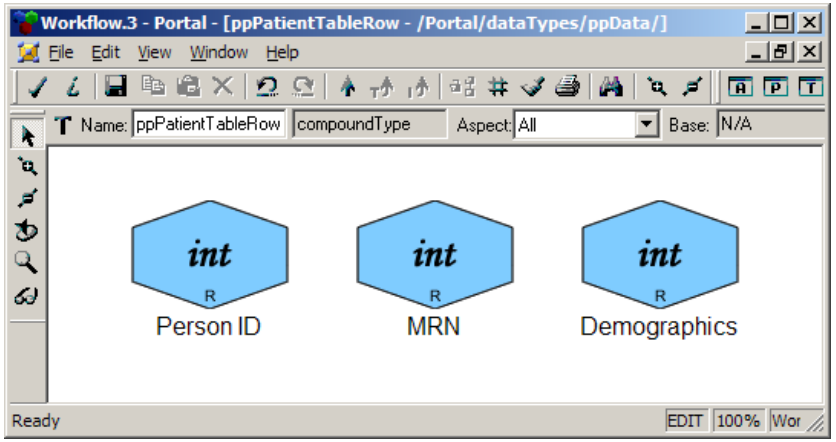
# Organizational Abstractions

- **Interdepartmental**: communication between separate clinical entities
  - e.g. hardware servers and human care providers in different departments (referrals)




- **Intradepartmental**: information flows within single clinical department
  - Entities modeled with multiple roles to reflect assignments to multiple departments
  - Ex: a billing assistant that works for the gastroenterology and emergency depts.

# Data Abstractions



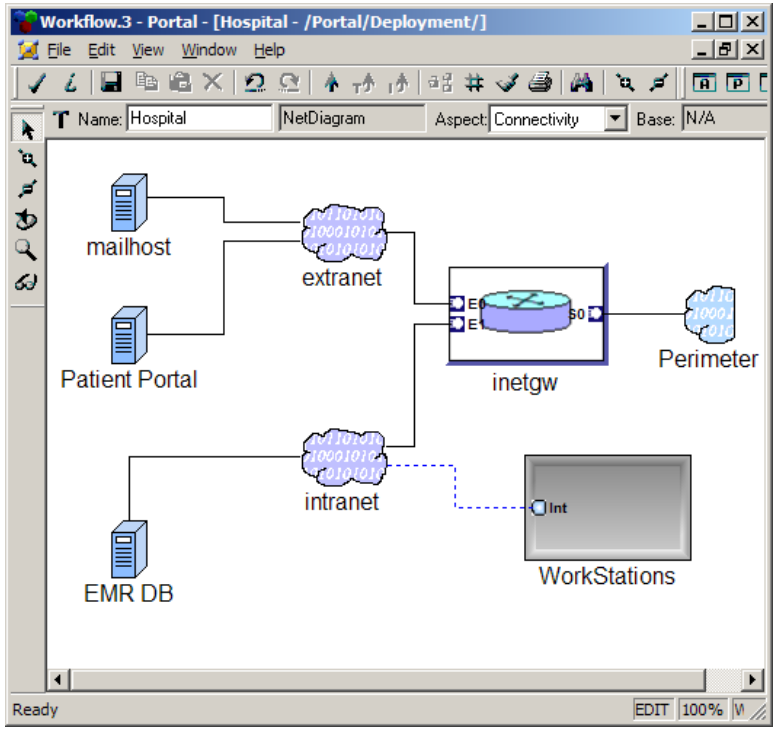

- Data models
  - Specify the information in the CIS
  - Simple and compound data types in hierarchical form

**Patient Information**
*Medical Record Number (MRN)*

**State Variables**
*Current System Time (CST)*

**Compund Variables**
*URL = MRN + CST + Service Call*

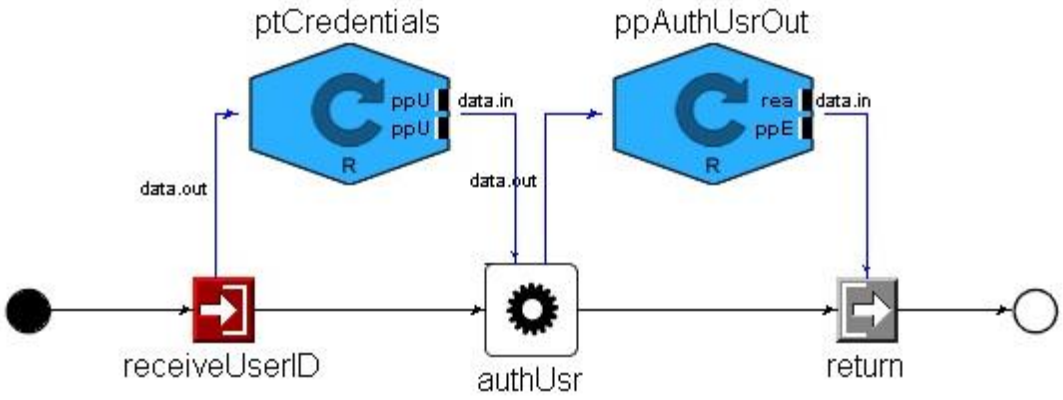
# Deployment Abstractions



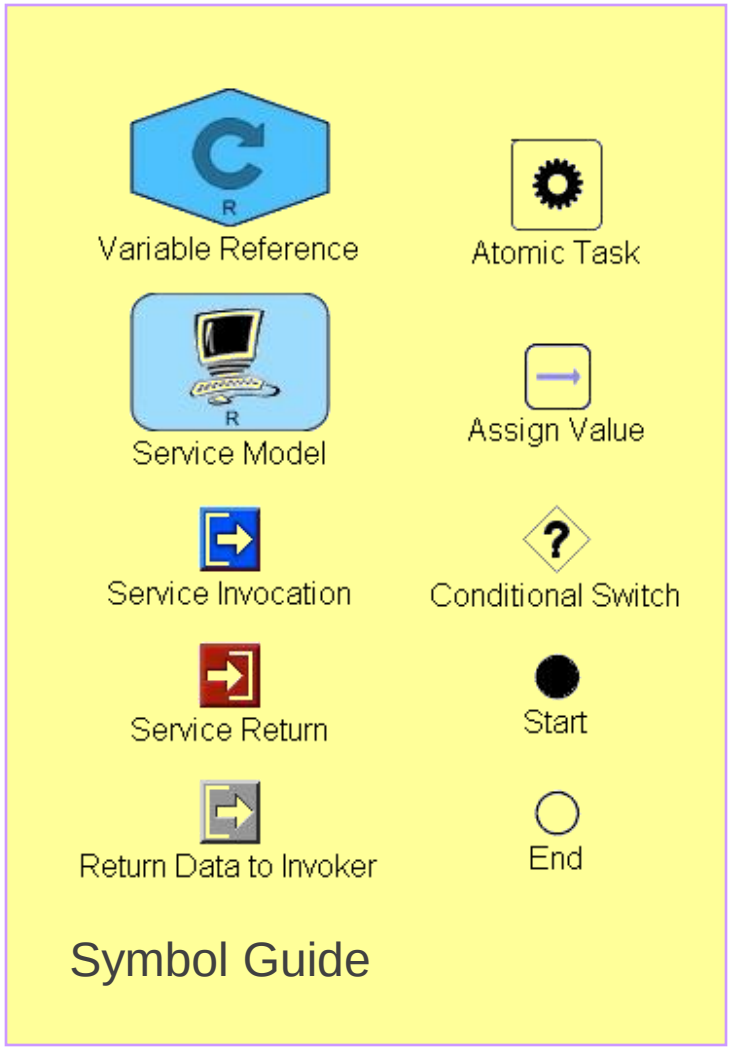

- Deployment models: capture coordination of machines in CIS
- Network Architecture
  - Servers and workstations
  - Service deployment
  - Secure sessions
  - Access control

- Depict hospital servers and workstations with services they provide
- Ex: MHAV server is housed separately than hospital's EMR servers, but both contribute to patient portal services

# MODECIS Example




a simple service that checks the user's credentials and authorizes access to other services



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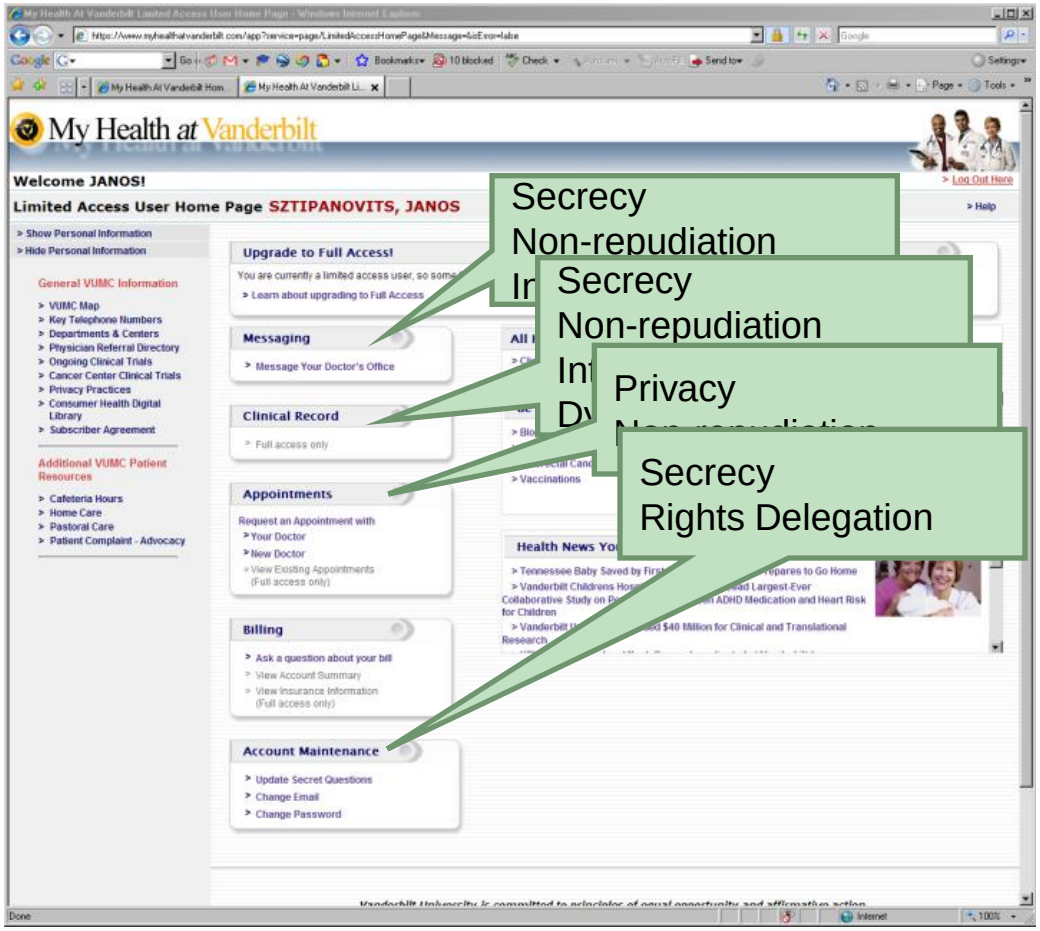
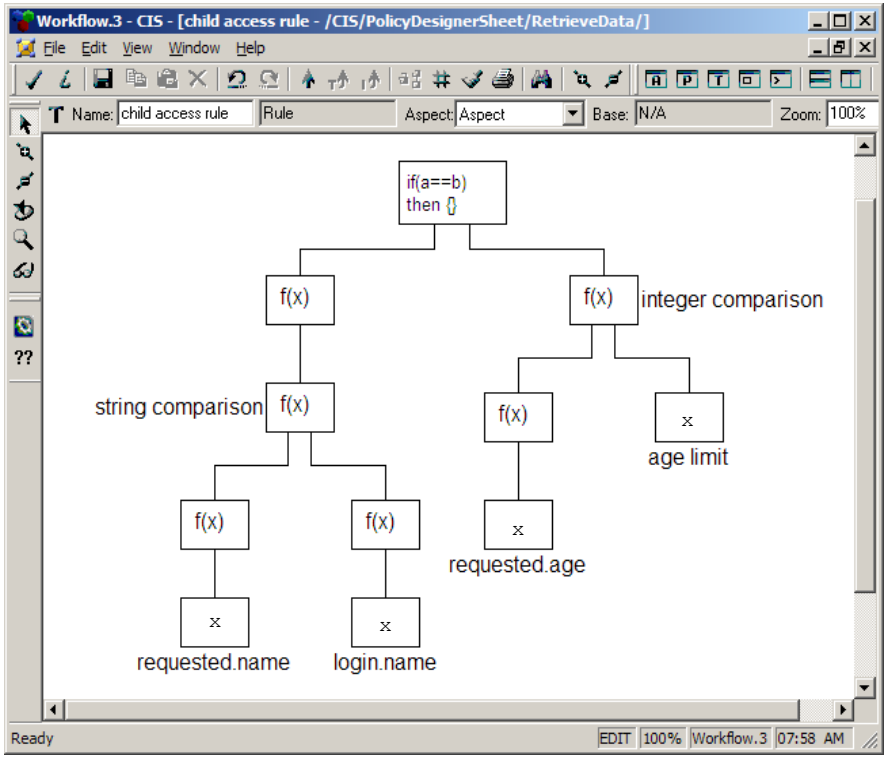
# Design Opportunities




- Perspective:
  - formal modeling of system designs
  - Policy-driven control of information flows
  - formal modeling of access control and privacy policies
- Enable systems design that satisfies high-level requirements
  - privacy, secrecy,
  - integrity,
  - non-repudiation,
  - dynamic access control,
  - rights delegation

# Policy Abstractions




- Policy models
- Static policies that can be evaluated based on system specifications
- Dynamic policies that can be evaluated at run-time

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# Conclusions

- MODECIS tool suite provide a graphic modeling environment tailored to CIS
  - Initial support for BPEL and XACML code generation
  - Supports rapidly reconfigurable design of complex clinical environments
- Future Work
  - Create translators for
    - Security enforcement
    - Front-end generation
    - Model verification
  - Disseminate and conduct studies on usability

# Acknowledgements


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# Questions? Comments?

Brad Malin, Ph.D.
b.malin@vanderbilt.edu