

Denominators matter: Understanding medical encounter frequency and its impact on surveillance estimates using EMR data

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### Background

- Electronic medical record (EMR) data are an increasingly common source for public health surveillance
- EMR systems do not include definitive lists of all patients associated with the practice at any given time
  - Patients may leave a practice without notifying the practice, they might die, or years may elapse between encounters
  - Only those who seek and receive care on a regular basis can be identified with confidence
- Challenge: selecting an appropriate denominator for incidence and prevalence estimates



### **Background continued**

- Our practice has been to estimate prevalences using "≥1 encounter of any kind in the last 2 years" as our default denominator
- Canadian Primary Care Sentinel Surveillance network:
  - Estimated diabetes among patients with ≥1 primary care encounter in 2 years (Greiver et al., 2014)

#### NYC Macroscope:

 Estimated prevalence of chronic conditions among patients with ≥1 visit in 1 year (Thorpe et al., 2016)



### **Objectives**

Evaluate the distribution of intervals between encounters for populations of patients to inform the selection of an ideal denominator for population-level disease rates

Explore the impact of different denominator definitions on chronic condition prevalence estimates



Am J Pub Health 2012;102:S325-S332

## ESP – <u>EMR</u> Support for <u>Public Health</u>

Software and architecture to extract, analyze, and transmit electronic health information from providers to public health

- Surveys codified EMR data for patients with conditions of public health interest
- Generates secure electronic reports for the state health department
- Designed to be compatible with any EMR system Requires ability to export data
- Open source software, PopMedNet (available via sphealth.org) *JAMIA* 2009;16:18-24 *MMWR* 2008;57:372-375







\*Also reports individual cases of notifiable diseases



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#### **Methods**

- Identified date of adult patients' first clinical encounter for each year (2011-2016)
- Plotted distribution of days until each patient's next encounter



#### Methods continued

We defined "clinical encounters" as encounters where at least 1 of the following was recorded:

- Vital sign (blood pressure, height, weight, temperature)
- Diagnosis code
- Immunization
- Prescription
- Laboratory test



#### **Methods continued**

- Estimated prevalence of asthma, hypertension, obesity, tobacco use in 2016 using different denominators
  - ≥1 clinical encounter in the past 2 yr
  - ≥1 clinical encounter in the past 1 yr
  - ≥2 clinical encounters in the past 1 yr
  - ≥2 clinical encounters in the past 2 yr



#### **Results**

2011-2016: 1,995,529 patients had 90,308,287 clinical encounters across all practices



#### No. of days from 1<sup>st</sup> annual clinical encounter to the next, adults ≥20 yrs





#### Days to next encounter by percentile, 2016





# Of those with an annual clinical encounter, % with <u>no</u> subsequent encounter, adults $\geq$ 20 yrs



Percent



#### Prevalence of conditions by denominator, MA adults ≥20 yrs, July 2016



ESP prevalence are adjusted for age, sex, race, ethnicity based on 2010 MA census



### Conclusions

- Most ambulatory patients have >1 encounter per year
- More frequent engagement in care is associated with higher prevalence estimates of some chronic conditions
- The most appropriate denominator for surveillance estimates from EMR data will vary by condition of interest – and algorithm definition
  - e.g., a less stringent denominator likely best option for "general population" of patients



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### **Questions?**

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