

Spatio-temporal measurements of patient-healthcare worker interactions

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Patient-HCW interactions & respiratory viruses

- Health Care Workers (HCW)
 - Are exposed to respiratory viruses
 - May be asymptomatic after exposure
 - Experience illness and absenteeism
 - We know this from experience!

Healthcare workers at risk

- Potentially any HCW
- High risk areas
 - Intensive care units
 - Immuno-suppressed patient care areas
- *Emergency Departments!*
 - Pediatric emergency care
 - More symptoms, more shedding
 - Less control of secretions

Occupational exposure

- Concern for circulating viruses
 - Influenza
 - RSV
- Also for emerging infections:
 - SARS
 - 21% of worldwide cases were HCW
 - The Toronto experience
 - Duration of exposure associated with transmission
 - Avian influenza

Low JG, Wilder-Smith A. *Ann Acad Med Singapore.* 2005; 34(1): 105-10.

Stott DJ, Kerr G, Carman WF. *Occup Med (Lond).* 2002; 52(5): 249-53.

Pachucki CT, et al. *Arch Intern Med.* 1989; 149(1): 77-80.

Sepkowitz KA. *Ann Intern Med.* 1996; 125(10): 826-34.

Patient-HCW interactions & respiratory viruses

- **2003 Hong Kong & SARS**
 - “Health care workers who were at high risk of contracting SARS appear not only to have chronic stress but also higher levels of depression and anxiety.”

“Immediate and sustained psychological impact of an emerging infectious disease outbreak on health care workers” (Can J Psychiatry 2007 Apr;52(4):241-7)

Project: the hypothesis

- Transmission of respiratory virus from patient to health care worker depends on the *duration of contact* between them

Project: the research questions

- How best can we measure contact patterns between patients and their HCW?
- Can we estimate transmission of respiratory viruses from patients to HCW?

Project: the location & time

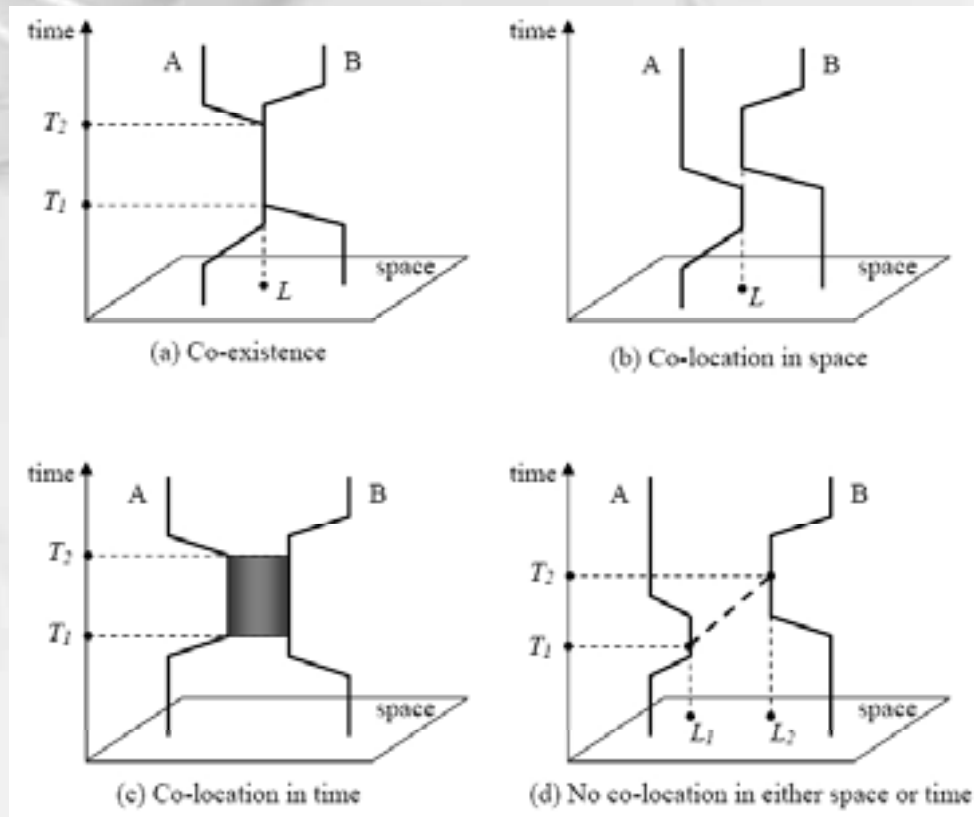
- Primary Children's Medical Center in Salt Lake City, Utah
- January 2007 to April 2008



Patient-HCW interactions & respiratory viruses

- Direct transmission of respiratory viruses requires all of the following:
 - An infectious individual
 - A susceptible individual
 - A coincidence in space
 - A coincidence in time
- For analysis of HCW-patient interactions, we need all four elements

Patient-HCW interactions & respiratory viruses



-Yu, Hongbo: "Spatio-Temporal Design for Exploring Interactions of Human Activities." pg.7 (<http://www.ucgis.org/ucgisfall2004/studentpapers/files/yu.pdf>)

Acquiring the time-geography for HCW-patient interactions

- Location and time are needed for both parties. For example, the following could work:

	(x,y)	Time
Patient	Room Number	Time “Roomed”
HCW	Room Number	Time of HCW visit

Acquiring the time-geography for HCW-patient interactions

- What level of data granularity is sufficient to capture the moment of transmission?
 - Infectious dose:
 - Pathogenicity of infectious organism
 - Immune status of host
 - Patient-HCW proximity:
 - Usually considered 3-feet
 - “How long is my arm?”
 - Duration of contact

Acquiring the time-geography for HCW-patient interactions

- For Patients:
 - Logicare™ System
 - Manual patient flow software
 - Records of important events such as time triaged, time escorted to room, time of various HCW visits, and disposition (admit/discharge/LWOT)
 - Importantly, all records have the following:
 - Date/Timestamp
 - Room number

LogiCare Report

Patient

Location

Time

ID	Chief Complaint	Urgency	Room Number	ArrivalTimeStamp	Disposition	DispositionTime
1	Dehydration	3 - Urgent	13	3/1/2007 12:01:57 AM	Discharged ED	2007 3:55:39 AM
2	Respiratory Distress	3 - Urgent	5	3/1/2007 12:10:41 AM	Discharged ED	2007 5:20:00 AM
3	Fever	2 - Emergent	2	3/1/2007 12:28:31 AM	Discharged ED	2007 3:25:06 AM
4	Respiratory Distress	3 - Urgent	1	3/1/2007 12:35:57 AM	Discharged ED	2007 4:17:33 AM
5	Respiratory Distress	4 - Semi-Urgent	118	3/1/2007 1:38:54 AM	To Inpt Unit	2007 2:00:00 PM
6	Respiratory Distress	2 - Emergent	8	3/1/2007 12:08:00 AM	Admitted	2007 2:50:36 AM
7	Weakness	3 - Urgent	7	3/1/2007 12:39:04 AM	Discharged ED	2007 4:09:01 AM
8	Respiratory Distress	4 - Semi-Urgent	16	3/1/2007 12:40:40 AM	Discharged ED	2007 4:10:49 AM
9	Fever	2 - Emergent	6	3/1/2007 1:48:22 AM	Admitted	2007 5:57:01 AM
10	Diabetic Reaction	2 - Emergent	17	3/1/2007 1:01:00 AM	Admitted	2007 3:15:00 AM

Acquiring the time-geography for HCW-patient interactions

- For Healthcare Workers:
 - Hill-Rom COMLinx™ Nurse Communication Module
 - Passive, infrared line-of-sight healthcare worker locating system
 - IR-emitting badges
 - Geographically known IR sensors
 - System server

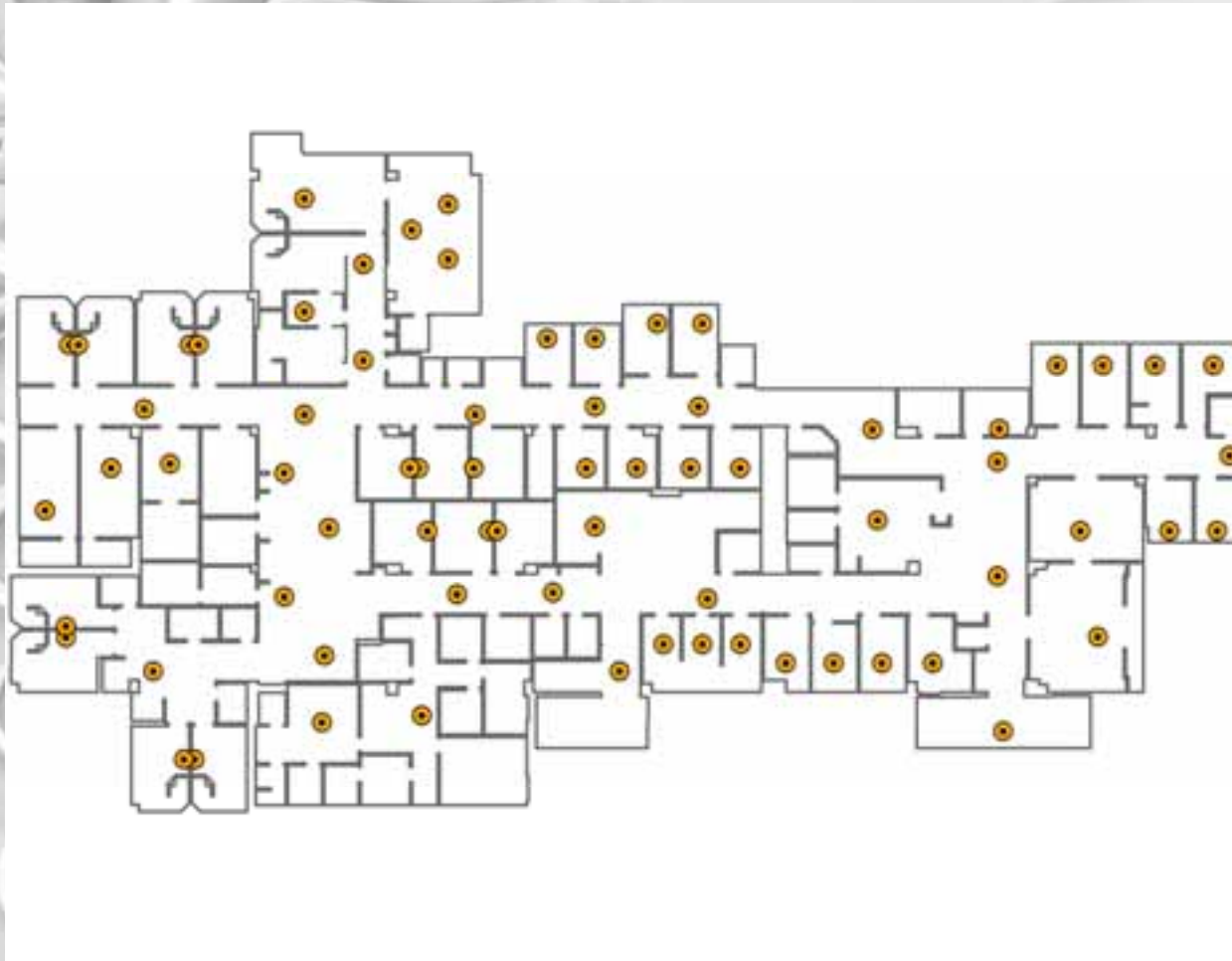
COMLinx IR-emitting badges

- Small clip-on badge that HCWs wear while on shift
 - Broadcasts unique ID via IR LED
 - Signal sent every 2-4 seconds
 - Battery powered

COMLinx IR Sensors

- “Listen” for IR transmission of a HCW’s badge identification
- Located on ceilings and walls
 - Patient rooms
 - Hallways
 - Break rooms
 - Points of entry and exit
- Senses IR badges up to 20 feet away
- Sends messages to the COMLinx server

COMLinx IR Sensor Locations



Sensor coverage with doors open

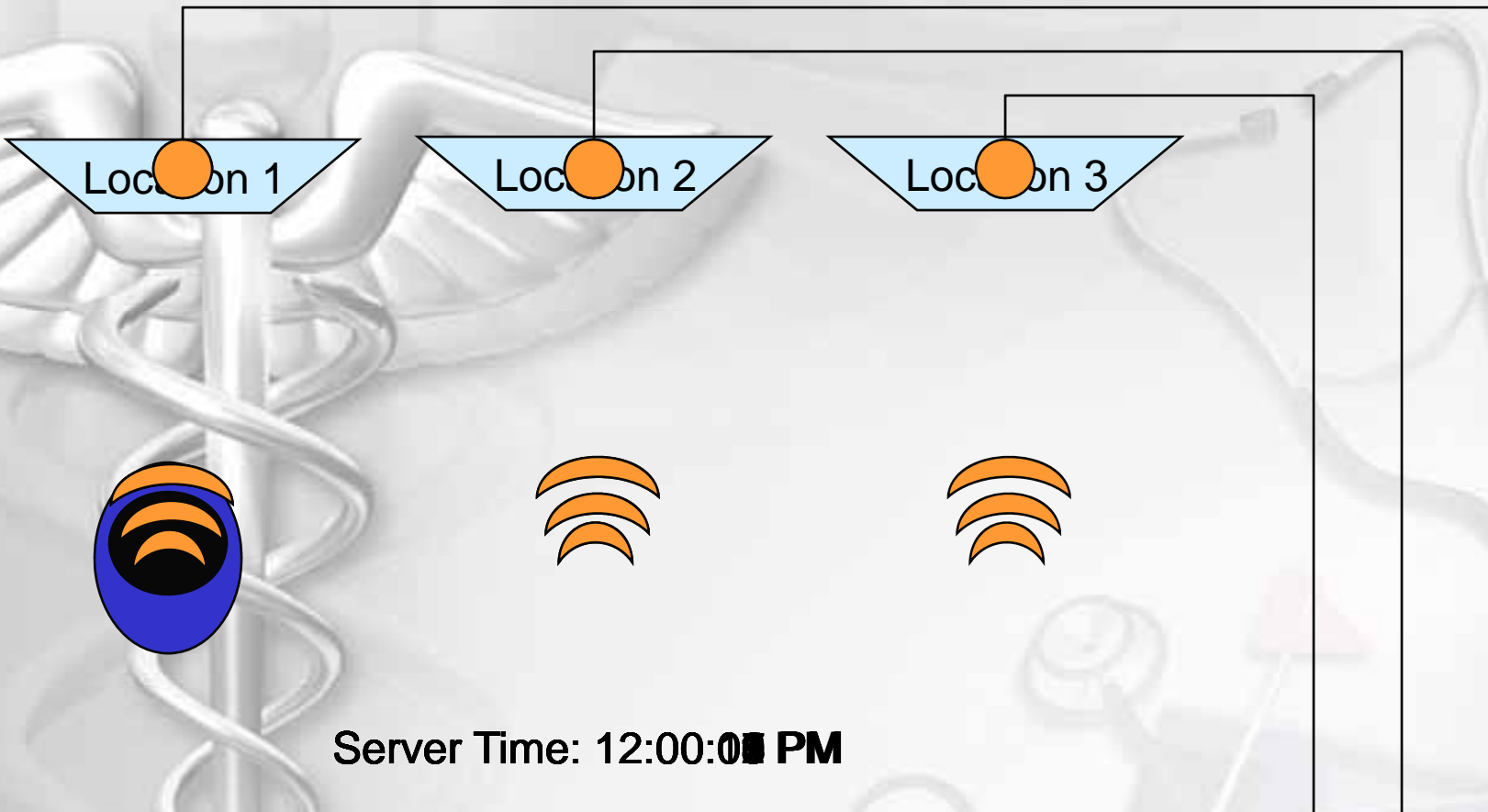


Sensor coverage with doors closed



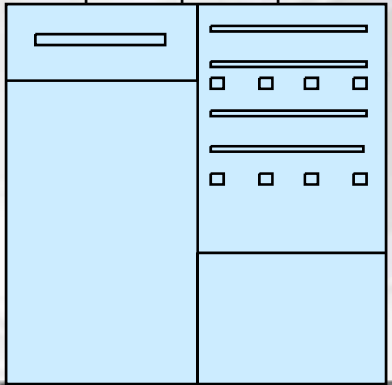
COMLinx Server

- Records all sensor messages
 - Records IR-emitting badge unique ID
 - Creates Date/Timestamp
 - Records duration
- Adjustable system parameters
 - Location exit timer: 14 seconds
 - Active staff timer: 10 minutes
- Always on



Server Time: 12:00:01 PM

Report		
Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
12:00:01	12:00:03	12:00:06
12:00:11	12:00:09	



COMLinx Server Report

Location

Time

HCW

Primary Children's Med. Ctr.

COMLinx-NCM

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Data Report by Room/Location

From 3/2/2007 00:00:00 To 3/2/2007 23:59:59

Room: EXAM14

Unit:

ED-MS1

Location Type:

Patient Room

Date	Time	Locator ID	Title	Time In Room
03/02/2007	12:13:00 AM	14110	Dr	4:48
03/02/2007	12:19:46 AM	26492	NP	0:39
03/02/2007	12:21:06 AM	26492	NP	0:25
03/02/2007	12:50:01 AM	14110	Dr	2:13
03/02/2007	1:25:18 AM	4140	RN	1:17
03/02/2007	1:33:41 AM	4140	RN	4:39
03/02/2007	1:38:49 AM	4140	RN	0:54
03/02/2007	1:43:15 AM	4140	RN	9:21
03/02/2007	2:02:07 AM	4140	RN	10:00
03/02/2007	2:33:21 AM	4140	RN	4:50

Patient-HCW time-geography

- Patient:
 - Geographic component: LogiCare record of patient room
 - Temporal component: LogiCare Date/Timestamp
- Healthcare Worker:
 - Geographic component: IR sensors & IR-emitting HCW badges
 - Temporal component: COMLinx Date/Timestamp

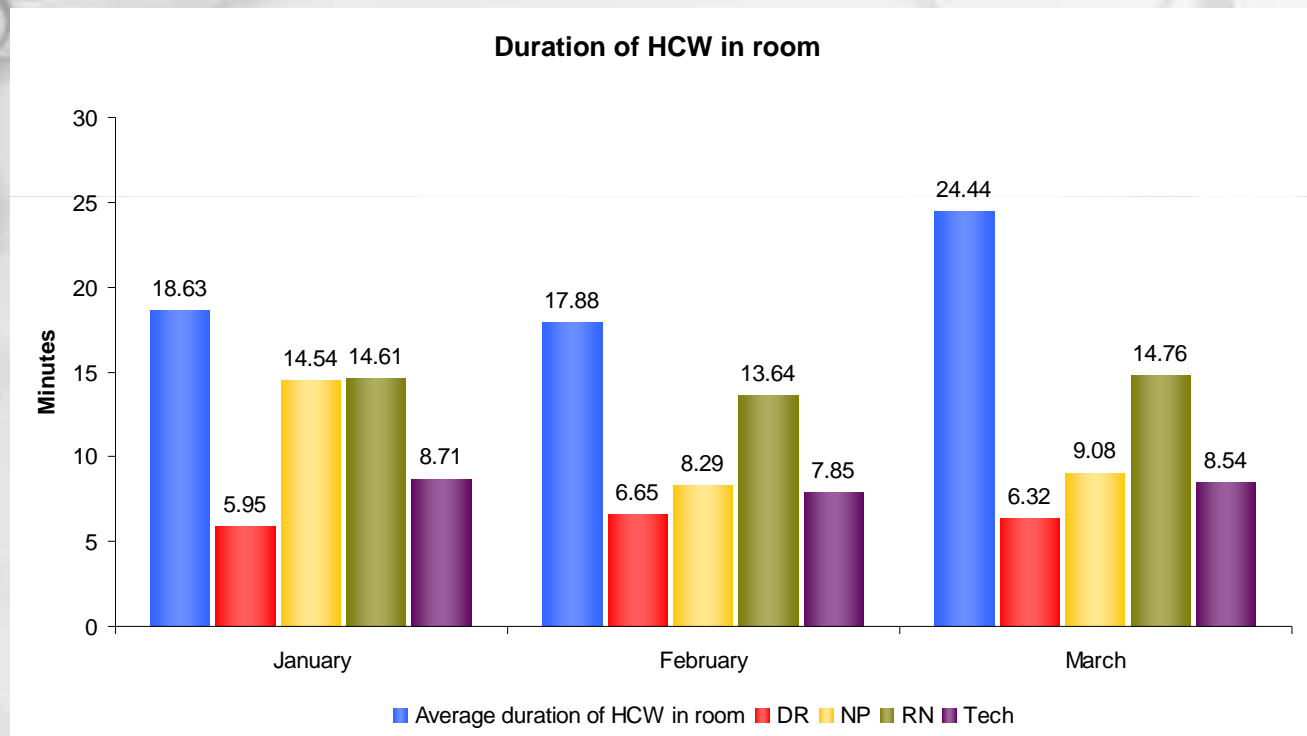
Creating the patient-HCW time-geography dataset

- **Data preparation:**
 - Deidentification of LogiCare data as per IRB protocol
 - Manipulation of COMLinx data
 - Adjust for COMLinx system parameters
- **Merging the datasets**
 - Link on time stamp
 - Link on room number

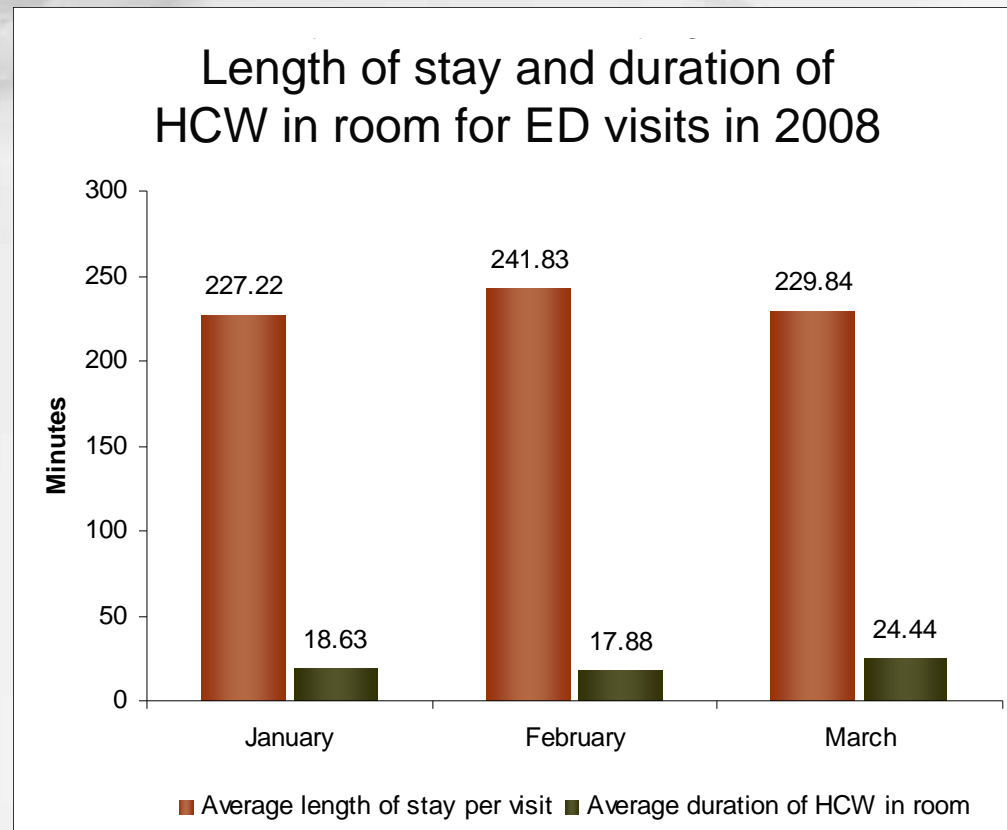
COMLinx & LogiCare Merge

- **COMLinx records:**
 - Data from Feb 2007 – April 2008
 - 5,521,804 unique records
- **LogiCare records:**
 - Data from Jan 2007 – April 2008
 - 50,248 records
 - 48,268 unique records

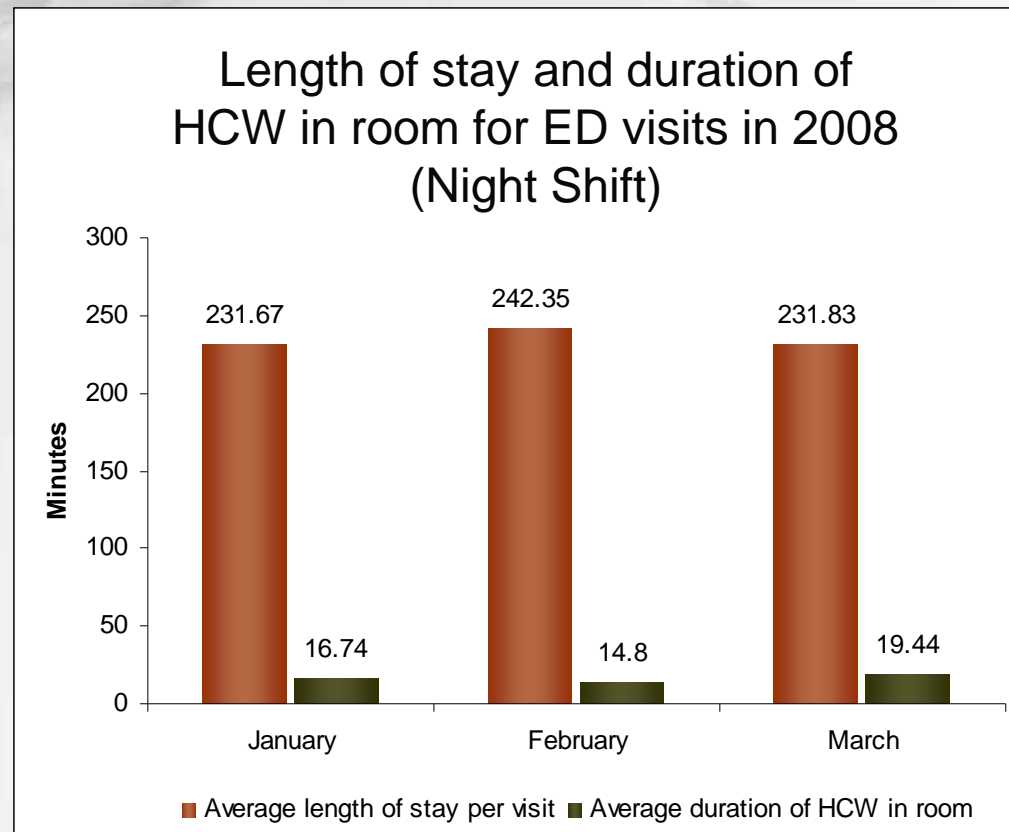
Some preliminary numbers



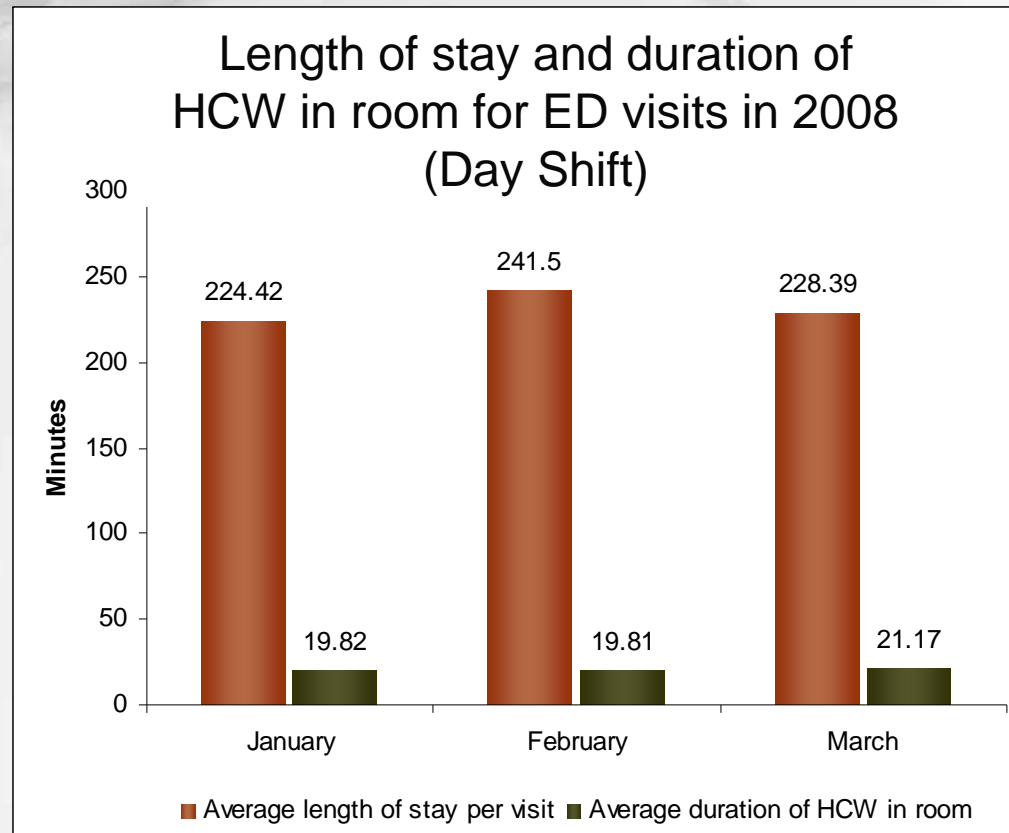
Some preliminary numbers



Some preliminary numbers



Some preliminary numbers



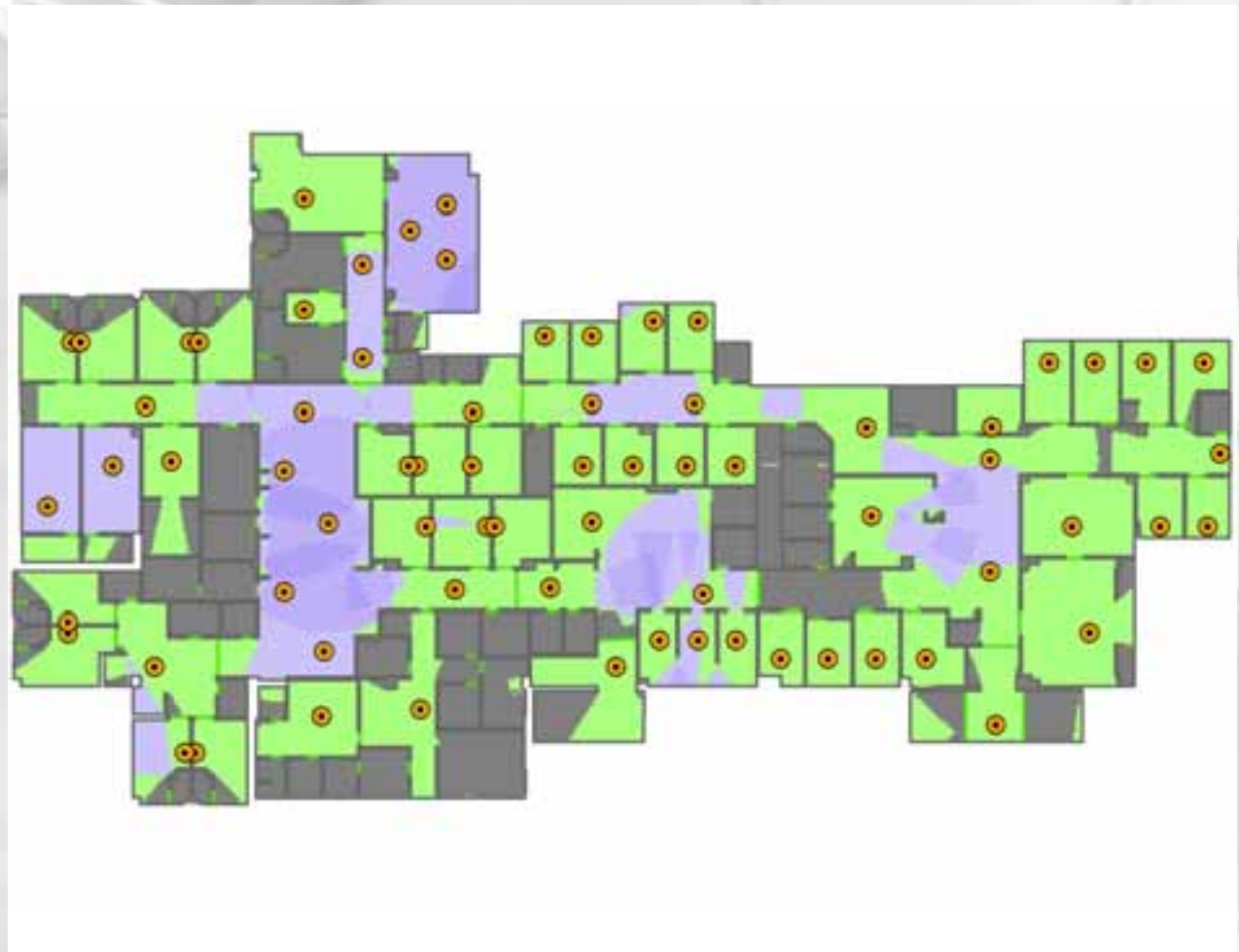
Challenges and problems

- Badges
 - Habit:
 - HCW not wearing badges
 - HCWs exchanging badges
 - Technical:
 - IR LED covered
 - Battery weak
- IR Sensors
 - Multiple coverage areas
- COMLinx Server
 - Subject to system parameters such as the 14-second exit timer
- LogiCare
 - Requires active HCW participation
 - Subject to usual data entry errors

Sensor multiple coverage areas with doors open



Sensor multiple coverage areas with doors closed



Ongoing and future efforts to answer the research question

- Network modeling and analysis
- Agent-based simulation of disease spread and “What if?” scenarios
- Merging with and analysis of other data that complement our effort to understand how respiratory viruses may spread during the patient-HCW interaction

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Questions?