Lessons Learned Implementing Machine Learning in Workflows

ROADMAP



Background



Embed in Workflows

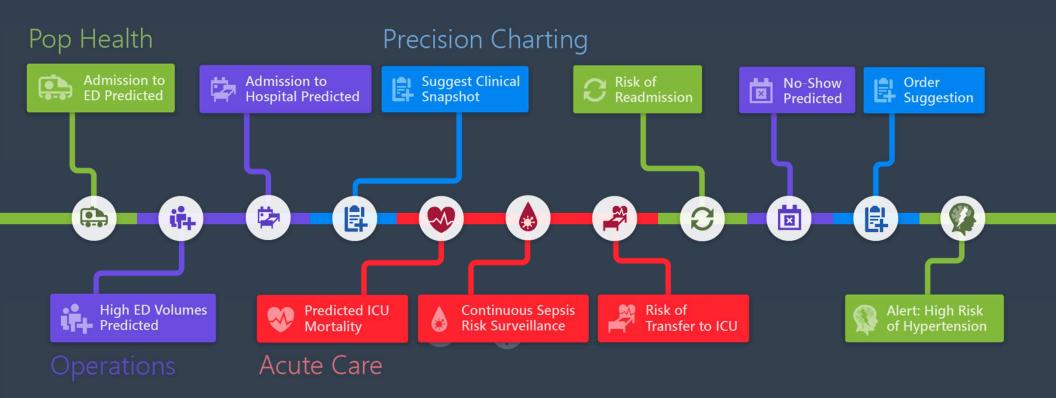


Measure & Monitor



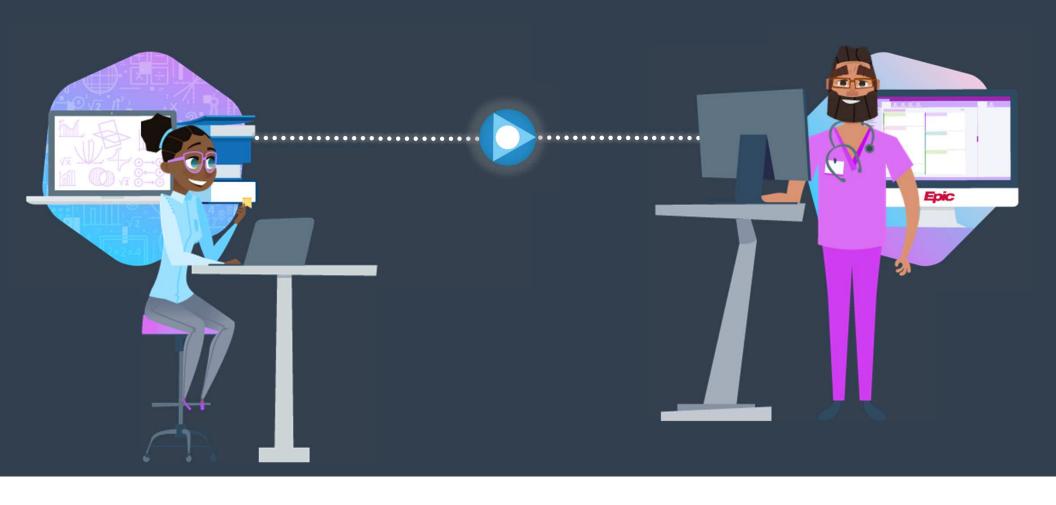
Future Applications

ACROSS THE CONTINUUM



Rule #1: Don't be afraid to launch a product without machine learning.

LAST MILE CHALLENGE



EPIC MACHINE LEARNING







Better Math:

Machine Learning Algorithms

More Data:

Weather, Local Events, Census

Adapt:

To local populations

Enhanced Decision-making.



Embed in Workflows

DESIGNING A WORKFLOW



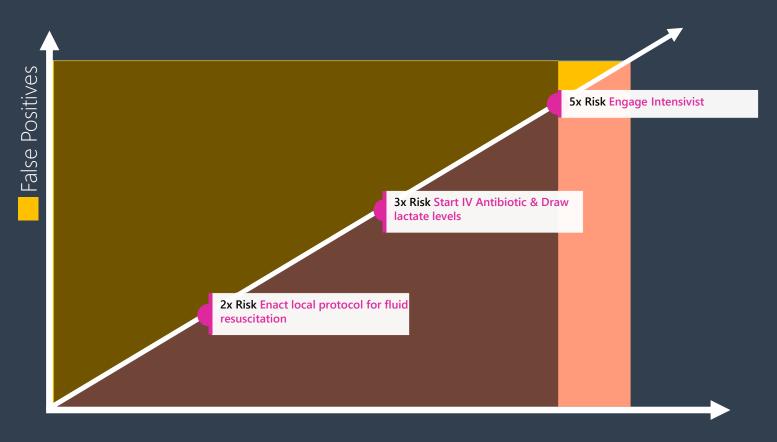
Domain knowledge Workflow focus





Statistical approach Data reveals insight

INTERVENTION SLIDING SCALE



DEFINING INTERPRETABILITY

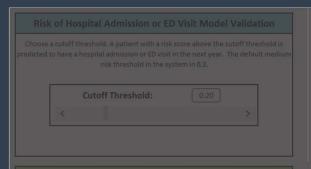
Explainable AI (XAI)
Understand results of the model

PRESENTING INSIGHTS



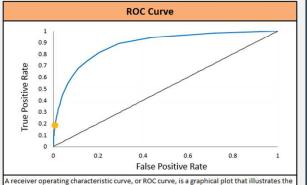
Measure & Monitor

DEFINING MODEL ACCURACY



Performance Measures	
Accuracy: The number of patients correctly identified divided by the total number of patients.	
True Positive Rate: The number of patients who were in the hospital or ED in the last year with a risk greater than the threshold / total number of patients who were in the hospital or ED in the last year. Higher is better.	
False Positive Rate: The number of patients who were not in the hospital or ED in the last year with a risk greater than the threshold / total number of patients who were not in the hospital or ED in the last year. Lower is better.	
Positive Predictive Value: The number of patients who were in the hospital or ED in the last year with a risk greater than the threshold / total number of patients with a risk greater than the threshold. Higher is better.	
Negative Predictive Value: The number of patients who were not in the hospital or ED in the last year with a risk lower than the threshold / total number of patients with a risk lower than the threshold. Higher is better.	0.914





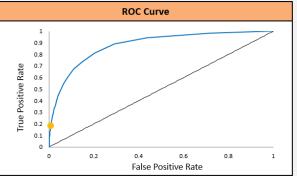
A receiver operating characteristic curve, or ROC curve, is a graphical plot that illustrates the performance of a binary classifier system as its discrimination threshold is varied. The curve is created by plotting the true positive rate against the false positive rate at various threshold settings. This indicates how the model's ability to discriminate between positive and negative cases compares to pure chance (pure chance is depicted as the black line).

DEFINING MODEL ACCURACY

Risk of Hospital Admission or ED Visit Model Validation Choose a cutoff threshold. A patient with a risk score above the cutoff threshold is predicted to have a hospital admission or ED visit in the next year. The default medium risk threshold in the system in 0.2. Cutoff Threshold: 0.20

Performance Measures	
Accuracy: The number of patients correctly identified divided by the total number of patients.	0.910
True Positive Rate: The number of patients who were in the hospital or ED in the last year with a risk greater than the threshold / total number of patients who were in the hospital or ED in the last year. Higher is better.	0.183
False Positive Rate: The number of patients who were not in the hospital or ED in the last year with a risk greater than the threshold / total number of patients who were not in the hospital or ED in the last year. Lower is better.	0.008
Positive Predictive Value: The number of patients who were in the hospital or ED in the last year with a risk greater than the threshold / total number of patients with a risk greater than the threshold. Higher is better.	0.732
Negative Predictive Value: The number of patients who were not in the hospital or ED in the last year with a risk lower than the threshold / total number of patients with a risk lower than the threshold. Higher is better.	0.914
C - Statistic: Also known as AUC, this is the area under the ROC curve. A C- statistic of 0.5 is no better than chance, while a C-statistic of 1.0 represents perfect accuracy.	0.880





A receiver operating characteristic curve, or ROC curve, is a graphical plot that illustrates the performance of a binary classifier system as its discrimination threshold is varied. The curve is created by plotting the true positive rate against the false positive rate at various threshold settings. This indicates how the model's ability to discriminate between positive and negative cases compares to pure chance (pure chance is depicted as the black line).

MONITORING OUTCOMES

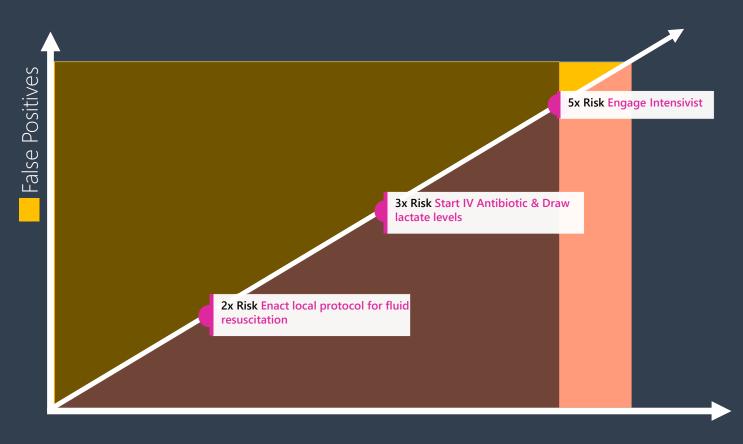








OPTIMIZING THRESHOLDS





Future Applications

EXPANDING MACHINE LEARNING





HELPING PHYSICIANS





HELPING PHYSICIANS



ONGOING MONITORING



CONCLUSIONS



Design a workflow to maximize benefit to end users



Establish a strategy for optimizing thresholds & monitoring impact



Be thoughtful in ongoing model management capabilities