Exploration Medical Data Architecture

Big Data Big Think Forum
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Exploration Medical Capabilities – Data is a Challenge

- ISS and exploration: Different Medicine requires different capabilities
- What can we learn from ISS?
- A vehicle and a ground challenge
- Risk Modeling – what are we worried about?
- Needs Analysis – what do we think we need?
- Data Architecture – Medicine as a system
HUMAN EXPLORATION
NASA's Path to Mars

EARTH RELIANT
MISSION: 6 TO 12 MONTHS
RETURN TO EARTH: HOURS

Mastering fundamentals aboard the International Space Station

U.S. companies provide access to low-Earth orbit

PROVING GROUND
MISSION: 1 TO 12 MONTHS
RETURN TO EARTH: DAYS

Expanding capabilities by visiting an asteroid redirected to a lunar distant retrograde orbit

The next step: traveling beyond low-Earth orbit with the Space Launch System rocket and Orion spacecraft

MARS READY
MISSION: 2 TO 3 YEARS
RETURN TO EARTH: MONTHS

Developing planetary independence by exploring Mars, its moons and other deep space destinations

www.nasa.gov
**Motivation**

**Medical Risk:** Given that medical conditions will occur during human spaceflight missions, there is a possibility of adverse health outcomes & decrements in performance during these missions and for long term health.

The medical system supports healthy crew to enable completion of mission objectives. We are concerned with health and prevention, not just catastrophic events.

To minimize mission medical risk through medical system design and integration into the overall mission and vehicle design.
Mission Constraints

Exploration missions are different:

- Harsher environmental constraints
- Shrinking resources (mass, volume, power, etc.)
- No evacuation option
- Limited if any resupply
- Delayed or absent communications
- The only resource growing is data handling capability (Moore’s Law)

Exploration may require “Stay and Fight” Medicine, not “Retreat” Medicine.
Medical and Research Data Processing

- Mission Associated Summary of Health
  - Detailed Medical Report
  - 500 page pdf
  - Takes a team 6 months to create

- Biomedical Data Reduction and Analysis
  - Around 100 pages pdf
  - Preparation is pre-mission through 45-60 days post flight

Some version of both of these processes will need to be incorporated and **automated** in exploration missions.
Challenges

- No single medical database stores all information that is complete
- Leveraging extensive quantity of medical research being published on an ongoing basis
- Integrating new data sources into existing medical systems
- Existing industry systems have limitations
  - Limited utilization and scope
  - Design for specific purpose and difficult to personalize
- Access to knowledge base and other medical data
- Machines can assist but can’t replace humans
How do we get there?

• Risk Mitigation Strategy
  – Planning
    • Concept of Operations Development (Ops Risk Reduction)
  – Characterization of Risk
    • Models and Metrics – Integrated Medical Model (IMM), MONSTR prototype
    • Active Data Gathering – Medical Consumables Tracker (MCT), biosensors, Flexible Ultrasound
  – Active Risk Reduction
    • Medical Data Handling – Exploration Medical System Demonstrator (EMSD), Medical Data Architecture
    • Technology Development – Oxygen Concentrator Module, Medical Suction, IVGen...
    • Training
    • Medical Decision Support
    • Integration of Medical with Vehicle Designers and ECLSS SMTs
The Goal

Provide the crew with the best chance to accomplish mission and get home healthy

Medical Operations
- Nominal Operations
- Contingency Operations
  - Routine
  - Urgent
  - Emergent
Risk Characterization

- Identify the medical conditions that are likely to occur.
- Identify how likely and how often they might occur.
- Identify what resources are desired to address them.

Medical Optimization Network for Space Telemedicine Resources (MONSTR)
The IMM Medical Conditions

SKIN
Burns secondary to Fire
Skin Abrasion
Skin Laceration

EYES
Acute Glaucoma
Eye Corneal Ulcer
Eye Infection
Retinal Detachment
Eye Abrasion
Eye Chemical Burn
Eye Penetration

EARS, NOSE, THROAT
Barotrauma (sinus block)
Nasal Congestion (SA)
Nosebleed (SA)
Acute Sinusitis
Hearing Loss
Otitis Externa
Otitis Media
Pharyngitis

DENTAL
Abscess
Caries
Exposed Pulp
Tooth Loss
Crown Loss
Filling Loss

CARDIOVASCULAR
Angina/Myocardial Infarction
Atrial Fibrillation / Atrial Flutter
Cardiogenic Shock secondary to Myocardial Infarction
Hypertension
Sudden Cardiac Arrest
Traumatic Hypovolemic Shock

GASTROINTESTINAL
Constipation (SA)
Abdominal Injury
Acute Cholecystitis
Acute Diverticulitis
Acute Pancreatitis
Appendicitis
Diarrhea
Gastroenteritis
Hemorrhoids
Indigestion
Small Bowel Obstruction

Pulmonary
Choking/Obstructed Airway
Respiratory Infection
Toxic Exposure: Ammonia
Smoke Inhalation
Chest Injury

NEUROLOGIC
Space Motion Sickness (SA)
Seizures
Headache
Stroke
Paresthesia
Headache (SA)
Neurogenic Shock
VIII (SA)

MUSKULOSKELETAL
Back Pain (SA)
Abdominal Wall Hernia
Acute Arthritis
Back Injury
Ankle Sprain/Strain
Elbow Dislocation
Elbow Sprain/Strain
Finger Dislocation
Fingernail Delamination (EVA)
Hip Sprain/Strain
Hip/Proximal Femur Fracture
Knee Sprain/Strain
Lower Extremity Stress fracture
Lumbar Spine Fracture
Shoulder Dislocation
Shoulder Sprain/Strain
Acute Compartment Syndrome
Neck Injury
Wrist Sprain/Strain
Wrist Fracture

PSYCHIATRIC
Insomnia (Space Adaptation)
Late Insomnia
Anxiety
Behavioral Emergency
Depression

GENITOURINARY
Abnormal Uterine Bleeding
Acute Prostatitis
Nephrolithiasis
Urinary Incontinence (SA)
Urinary Retention (SA)
Vaginal Yeast Infection

INFECTION
Herpes Zoster (shingles)
Influenza
Mouth Ulcer
Sepsis
Skin Infection
Urinary Tract Infection

IMMUNE
Allergic Reaction
Anaphylaxis
Skin Rash
Medication Reaction

ENVIRONMENT
Acute Radiation Syndrome
Altitude Sickness
Decompression Sickness (EVA)
Headache (CO2)

47 have occurred in spaceflight
Without IMM

- What is the likelihood of a medical evacuation?
- What is the risk of Loss of Crew Life due to illness on ISS?
- What medical devices should we have on ISS?
- What should be in the Exploration Medical Kit?

Clinical Outcomes and Mission Impact

ISS Medical System Resources

Medical Condition Incidence Data

Functional Impairments

Medical Resource Attributes

Flight Surgeon

Crew Member Attributes

Mission Duration and Profile

Risks due to Extravehicular Activities (EVAs)

Diagnosis and Treatment of Medical Conditions
Provides a tool to help informed decision making

Mission Specific Inputs
- Crew Member Attributes
- Crew Composition
- Mission Duration and Profile

Monte Carlo Simulations
-CliFFs
- Integrated Medical Model

Quantified Outputs
- Type and Quantity of all Medical Events
- Risk of EVAC
- Risk of Loss of Crew
- Quality Time Lost
- Medical Resources Used
- Optimized Medical System within Vehicle Constraints

Informed Analysis
-Flight Surgeon

ISS Medical System Resources
- Diagnosis and Treatment of Medical Conditions
- Medical Condition Incidence Data
- Risks due to EVAs

IMM Relational Database

13,500+ data elements
MONSTR

- MONSTR provides a way of quantifying a ‘Needs Analysis’
- Uses the same 100 conditions as IMM
- Identifies resources ‘desired’ for diagnosis and treatment (In an ideal world)
- Ranks those resources on:
  - Medical criticality and generalizability to multiple conditions
  - Incorporates Probability of Occurrence
  - Provides a ‘value’ estimate to help prioritize research investments
What’s Next?

• Once you've characterized the medical risk and assessed what you need to address it, what is next?

Put those needs together in a system designed to maximize good outcomes and minimize medical errors.

MEDICAL DATA ARCHITECTURE
Active Risk Reduction

• A comprehensive medical system to support the crew in Exploration Missions targeting autonomy.

• In order to do this, ExMC will need integration with vehicle systems – single point solutions are not desirable for Exploration Missions.

• Medical System
  – Provide for centralized medical care
  – Enhance available knowledge base
  – Provide for electronic training needs
  – Monitor supplies for crew
  – Monitor crew as needed
  – Streamline communication with ground flight surgeons
  – Decrease likelihood of medical errors
Medical System Integrates with other needs

• Behavioral Health and Performance
  – Dashboard program
  – Actiwatch
  – Technology for monitoring and intervention needs to communicate with this system

• Human Health and Countermeasures
  – Exercise countermeasures and monitoring
  – Laboratory and analysis capability
  – These tools provide early warning for medical issues and crossover for rehabilitation needs

• Space Human Factors and Habitability
  – Training methods and procedures
  – Crew interface for the medical system
  – Medical Hab design

• Space Radiation
  – Radiation monitoring
  – Long-Term Health Effects

• Other Vehicle Systems
  – Environmental sensors (CO₂ levels, cabin temperature, etc.)
  – Vital signs monitoring via use of vehicle cameras
  – Medical system integrated with vehicle data, hardware and information systems
Data Architecture and Medical Data Analytics

- **Data Architecture**
  - Capture and collect from disparate data sources
  - Transform and integrate all data
  - Provide uniform access to data
  - Build analytics datamarts

- **Analytics of patient health data**
  - Monitor data
  - Process data and infer adverse health events
  - Aid crew medical officer in a broad range of diagnostic tasks
  - Enhance crew safety
Data Transformation Model

Data Sources → Data Policy Manager → Data Aggregation & Fusion → Data Enrichment, Classification → Scalable Database → Data Analytics → Interactive Query

- Data Discovery, Search & Access
- Data Delivery & Visualization

- REST APIs
- HTTP
- Web Dashboard

User Applications

- pre-processing, filtering, QA, “ETL” rules
- Reasoning engine, modeling, predictions
ExMC Data Architecture

Data Sources Layer
- Structured
  - Health Records
  - Medical Records
  - Clinical Trials
  - Other...
- Unstructured
  - Medical devices
  - Monitoring System
  - Images
  - Logs & Notes
  - Exercise Machine
  - Other...
- Streams
  - Bio Sensors
  - Env. Sensors
  - Other...

Data Storage Layer
- Data Assets
  - Knowledge Models
    - EHR
    - Documents
    - Sensor
    - Other
  - Vitals
- Integrated Data Platform
  - Data Service
    - Annotate
    - Correlate
    - Classify
- Data Models

Analytical Layer
- Clinical Decision Support System
  - Analytics Data Mart
    - Databases
    - Data Warehouse
    - Dependent Data Mart
- Knowledge Base

Discovery & Analytics
- Reports
  - Dashboard
- Data Mining
  - Text Classification
  - Computational Statistics
- Modeling & Analytics
  - Diagnostic
  - Predictive
- Discovery
  - Ontological Search
- Real Time Apps
  - Alerts
- Cognitive Computing
  - Adaptive, Interactive, Contextual

User Interface
- Applications & Prototypes
- User Interface & Visualization

Metadata & Data Standards
- Federated Access & Delivery Infrastructure (FADI)
Medical Decision Support System (MDSS)

A knowledge system designed to use patient medical data and medical knowledge to generate case-specific assessment and recommendations to help medical staff make medical decisions.

Collaborative effort with Canadian Space Agency
Hybrid Approach for Implementation

• Knowledge based
  • Use of knowledge bases
  • Inference engine
  • Decisions based on rules

• Non-knowledge based
  • Machine learning
  • Neural Networks (ANN/CNN) and algorithms
  • Derive knowledge from patient data
  • Learn from decision trees
Medical Decision Support Module

Knowledge base & Inference engine

Data Integration and Transformation

Information Interpretation

Machine learning & Patterns

Medical & health records

Bio & Env. sensors

Images

Test results

Training

References
Medical System Development

- Initial Focus is on Use Cases defined with the Clinical Team
- Later development is driven by the Concept of Operations
- An early testbed with a subset of systems is created from use cases
- An incremental and iterative testing pathway is created to build up the system
Medical Data Architecture

Ground Based and Vehicle Data Architectures:
- Clinical Operational Needs
- Research Data Capture
- Long Term Health Information

Vehicle Exploration Medical System
- Crew Medical Officer
- Crew Medical Support

Mirrored Delayed Data Presentation for situational awareness/support

Real-Time Data Processing for Crew
Sample Visualizations

MedB Sharepoint Site
LSAH (lab results & Nutrition Data)
Archive data (on FTP site)

Summary Analysis (manual)

MASH report

MedB test timeline by Crew Member

Colors represent the type of test – Immunology, Env. Monitoring, EVA, Bone & Calcium Physiology

Example – JFK assassination timeline

Return
Summary

• The ExMC research plan builds on what is known about medicine and physiology in spaceflight to
  – Characterize the likely medical risks
  – Identify medical needs to address those risks
  – Map out a medical system to optimize crew response to those risks
    • Medical Data Architecture
    • Medical Decision Support to Crews
    • Interface with Ground Data Architecture for clinical and research needs
  – Engage in a testing pathway to validate and improve that system

• This necessitates integration with vehicle design concepts early in the design cycle

• It’s all about the DATA and knowledge gleaned from data that enable good decisions

• Data Architecture and Data Management approaches are keys to Mission Success
BACKUP
SLIDES
System Approach Reduces Medical Risk

- Safe and Effective Pharmacy
- Oxygen Delivery
- Medical Suction
- Ultrasound Imaging
- Laboratory Analysis
- Biosensors/EKG

We do not have a concept of operations for medical care exploration missions.

We do not have the capability to provide a safe and effective pharmacy for exploration missions.

We do not know how to apply personalized medicine effectively to reduce health risk for a selected crew.

We do not have a defined rehabilitation capability for injured or de-conditioned crew members during exploration missions.

We do not know how to train crew for medical decision making and medical skills to enable extended mission or autonomous operations.

We do not know how to define medical planning or operational needs for ethical issues that may arise during exploration missions.

We do not have the capability to comprehensively process medically-relevant information to support medical operations during exploration missions.

We do not have quantified knowledge bases and modeling to estimate medical risk incurred on exploration missions.
Spaceflight Medical Events Risk

Top 100 In Mission Medical Events and 30 Specific Human Risks

~30 Specific Human Risks

- Aerobic Capacity
- Dynamic Loads (overlap)
- Electric Shock
- HSDI
- Immune (some overlap)
- Micro (some overlap)
- Muscle
- Nutrition/Food
- Neuro-vestibular
- Long Term Osteoporosis
- Medication Storage
- Orthostatic Intolerance
- Radiation (long term)
- Sunlight Exposure
- Team Cooperation

~100 Medical Events in IMM

- Acute Radiation
- Altitude Sickness
  - Cardio
    - Angina/ Myocardial Infarction
    - Atrial Fibrillation/ Flutter
  - Stroke
  - Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- Back Pain
- Behavioral/Depression
- Bone Fracture
- Carbon Dioxide (headache)
- Celestial Dust Exposure
- Decompression Sickness
- EVA Injuries
- Hearing Loss
- Renal Stones
- Sleep
- Specific Toxic Exposure
- Urinary Retention
- VIIP

Abdominal Injury
Abdominal Wall Hernia
Abnormal Uterine Bleeding
Appendicitis
Acute Diverticulitis
Anaphylaxis
Eye Abrasions
Dental
Diverticulitis
Gall Bladder
Hernia
Indigestion
Med Overdose/Reaction
Pancreatitis
Sepsis

......
......
Spaceflight Medical Events Risk

This risk will integrate the likelihood and consequence of all human spaceflight risks for each DRM.

Spaceflight Medical Events Risk
Includes the ~100 IMM medical events which includes the 30 specific Human Spaceflight risks

~100 Medical Events in IMM

~30 Specific Human Risks

Medical Conditions for which we have not planned.
Risk Characterization

But what if it happens?

- Secondary Prevention
- Diagnosis
- Treatment
- Chronic Management
- Rehabilitation

For known risks:
How do we decrease this?

Keep it from happening?

- Selection
- Screening
- Primary Prevention
- Vehicle Design Standards
- Mission Architecture
Challenges

• Networked Complexity
• Communication
  – Centers
  – Elements
  – Outside HRP – SD, EA, HSRB, OCHMO and many others
• Increment and Iterate
  – Modified agile system development approach needed
  – Flexibility in approach
• Optimization pathway
  – The solution today is likely not the solution in 10 years
  – Flexibility in architecture
  – Standards definition and upgrades
How are resources ranked?

• Summed across all conditions

\[ M_c = (1) \sum_{i=1}^{100} CR1_i + (2) \sum_{j=1}^{100} CR2_j + (3) \sum_{k=1}^{100} CR3_k \]

\[ WMC_c = (1) \sum_{i=1}^{100} (CR1_i)(p_i) + (2) \sum_{j=1}^{100} (CR2_j)(p_j) + (3) \sum_{k=1}^{100} (CR3_k)(p_k) \]

\[ M_c = \text{Aggregate Criticality Score} \]
\[ WMc = \text{Weighted Aggregate Criticality Score} \]
\[ CR1 = \text{Resource Criticality Score of 1} \]
\[ CR2 = \text{Resource Criticality Score of 2} \]
\[ CR3 = \text{Resource Criticality Score of 3} \]
\[ P = \text{Probability of Occurrence} \]
Gap Conceptual Flow

The Concept of Operations Drives System Design

Notional
## Medical Risk

### New Gaps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Med01</th>
<th>We do not have a concept of operations for medical care during exploration missions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Med02</td>
<td>We do not have the capability to provide a safe and effective pharmacy for exploration missions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med03</td>
<td>We do not know how we are going to apply personalized medicine to reduce health risk for a selected crew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med04</td>
<td>We do not have a defined rehabilitation capability for injured or de-conditioned crew members during exploration missions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med05</td>
<td>We do not know how to train crew for medical decision making or to perform diagnostic and therapeutic medical procedures to enable extended mission or autonomous operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med06</td>
<td>We do not know how to define medical planning or operational needs for ethical issues that may arise during exploration missions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med07</td>
<td>We do not have the capability to comprehensively process medically-relevant information to support medical operations during exploration missions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med08</td>
<td>We do not have quantified knowledge bases and modeling to estimate medical risk incurred on exploration missions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med09</td>
<td>We do not have the capability to predict estimated medical risk posture during exploration missions based on current crew health and resources.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Med10</td>
<td>We do not have the capability to provide computed medical decision support during exploration missions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Med11</td>
<td>We do not have the capability to minimize medical system resource utilization during exploration missions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Med12</td>
<td>We do not have the capability to mitigate select medical conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Med13</td>
<td>We do not have the capability to implement medical resources that enhance operational innovation for medical needs</td>
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</tbody>
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How to decompose the work

Incremental and Iterative Approach

Pedigree: DoDAR

Relationships between research divisions in the Exploration Medical Capability Element.
Background

• Exploration Medicine is unique:
  – NO regular resupply of materials
  – NO real-time communications
  – NO potential for evacuation if serious medical concerns arise.

• Medical care includes:
  – Screening
  – Prevention
  – Diagnostic capability
  – Treatment capability
  – Follow up care and Rehabilitation
  – Prognosis

• Characterize the likely medical risks
• Identify medical needs to address those risks
• Create a medical system to optimize crew response to those risks
• Engage in a testing pathway to validate and improve that system
• Work with vehicle engineers and flight surgeons to ensure useful implementation of that system

Exploration may require “Stay and Fight” Medicine, not “Retreat” Medicine.
ExMC Responsibilities

Risk Title:  Risk of Adverse Health Outcomes & Decrements in Performance due to Inflight Medical Conditions

Description:  Given that medical conditions will occur during human spaceflight missions, there is a possibility of adverse health outcomes and decrements in performance during these missions and for long term health.

Other ExMC Risks:
1.  Risk of bone fracture due to spaceflight induced changes in bone.
2.  Risk of ineffective or toxic medications due to long term storage.