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A detection algorithm for drug-induced liver injury in medical information databases using the Japanese diagnostic scale and its comparison with the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences/the Roussel Uclaf Causality Assessment Method scale

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ABSTRACT

Purpose Drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is one of the primary targets for pharmacovigilance using medical information databases (MIDs). Because of diagnostic complexity, a standardized method for identifying DILI using MIDs has not yet been established. We applied the Digestive Disease Week Japan 2004 (DDW-J) scale, a Japanese clinical diagnostic criteria for DILI, to a DILI detection algorithm, and compared it with the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences/the Roussel Uclaf Causality Assessment Method (CIOMS/RUCAM) scale to confirm its consistency. Characteristics of DILI cases identified by the DDW-J algorithm were examined in two Japanese MIDs.

Methods Using an MID from the Hamamatsu University Hospital, we constructed a DILI detection algorithm on the basis of the DDW-J scale. We then compared the findings between the DDW-J and CIOMS/RUCAM scales. We examined the characteristics of DILI after antibiotic treatment in the Hamamatsu population and a second population that included data from 124 hospitals, which was derived from an MID from the Medical Data Vision Co., Ltd. We performed a multivariate logistic regression analysis to assess the possible DILI risk factors.

Results The concordance rate was 79.4% between DILI patients identified by the DDW-J and CIOMS/RUCAM; the Spearman rank correlation coefficient was 0.952 ($P < 0.0001$). Men showed a significantly higher risk for DILI after antibiotic treatments in both MID populations.

Conclusions The DDW-J and CIOMS/RUCAM algorithms were equivalent for identifying the DILI cases, confirming the utility of our DILI detection method using MIDs. This study provides evidence supporting the use of MID analyses to improve pharmacovigilance. Copyright © 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

KEY WORDS—drug-induced liver injury; medical information database; pharmacovigilance; DDW-J; antibiotics; pharmacoepidemiology

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INTRODUCTION

Drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is a clinically problematic issue and a major cause of acute liver failure.^{1–3} In general, DILI diagnosis is complex and nonstandardized because of the difficulty in detection and lack of reliable markers.^{4,5} Therefore, clinical scales were developed to facilitate DILI diagnosis.

The Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences/the Roussel Uclaf Causality Assessment Method (CIOMS/RUCAM) scale was proposed⁶ and has been generally used as a standardized diagnostic tool. In Japan, the Digestive Disease Week Japan 2004 (DDW-J) scale, which is highly sensitive (92.1%) and specific (88.1%), was developed by modifying the CIOMS/RUCAM scale.^{7,8} In particular, the factor of co-medication was excluded, and the factors of drug lymphocyte stimulation test and eosinophilia were included according to Japan's clinical environment.

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Challenges using medical information databases (MIDs) for identifying DILI have been addressed worldwide,^{9,10} but a standardized method for such analyses has not yet been established. Because a diagnosis scale based on numerical or quantitative information was considered suitable for MID-based research, we constructed a detection algorithm for DILI on the basis of the DDW-J scale.

METHODS

Data source and ethics

This study was performed using two data sources: one was a high-speed retrieval system at the Hamamatsu University Hospital (Shizuoka, Japan),¹¹ and the other was a commercial MID developed by the Medical Data Vision Co., Ltd. (MDV, Tokyo, Japan) that contained data from 124 large and mainly tertiary hospitals in Japan. The mean follow-up period within this MID was 243 days. MIDs from Hamamatsu and MDV included health records from approximately 200 000 and 4 400 000 patients, respectively. The two MIDs had similar age structures. We used only anonymized data in our analysis. This study was approved by the ethics committees of both the Hamamatsu University School of Medicine and the National Institute of Health Sciences.

Study population

Clarithromycin (CM), azithromycin (AM), levofloxacin (LX), and moxifloxacin (MX) for internal use were examined in this study because of their similar clinical indications and their wide use in Japan. The subject inclusion criteria were as follows: (i) received at least one prescription for one of the study drugs between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2012 in the Hamamatsu MID and between 1 April 2008 and 31 August 2011 in the MDV MID; (ii) no other study drug prescription between 90 days prior to the index date (the first day of the study drug administration) and the last administration in the first prescription term (>180-day interval between the study drug administrations); (iii) 18 years old or older at the index date; (iv) received alanine aminotransferase, and alkaline phosphatase tests in the preceding period (within 90 days prior to the index date) and the follow-up period (within 180 days after the last administration); (v) no occurrence of liver injury (alanine aminotransferase > 2 × the upper limit of normal value or alkaline phosphatase > upper limit of normal value) in the preceding period; (vi) no medical history in the preceding period of HIV (B20-24) or cancer (C00-97) as

determined by the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision.

Characteristics

On the basis of the general considerations for usage and dosage in each label, a long treatment was considered ≥8 days with CM, LX, and MX and ≥4 days with AM; a high dose was considered an average daily dose of >400 mg/day for CM and MX, >500 mg/day for AM and LX, and >2000 mg/day for AM in dry syrup form for single administration.

Algorithm for identifying drug-induced liver injury

We applied the original DDW-J scoring to the DILI detection algorithm consistently.¹² In addition, the algorithm based on the CIOMS/RUCAM scale was used as a reference.⁶ Details regarding these two scales are summarized in Table S1. According to the definition of each scale, DILI was defined as a total score ≥5 in the DDW-J and ≥6 in the CIOMS/RUCAM algorithm.

Statistical analysis

To calculate the odds ratios (ORs) for DILI onset and those between DILI and non-DILI groups, we performed a multivariate logistic regression analysis adjusting for age (≥55 years), gender, in/outpatient status, diabetes mellitus, treatment duration, and high dose. Values of $P < 0.05$ (two-sided) were considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were conducted using SAS software, version 9.3 (SAS Institute Inc., NC, USA).

RESULTS

Assessment of drug-induced liver injury detection algorithm

Using the DDW-J algorithm in the Hamamatsu population, we detected 182 DILI patients. To assess the utility of the DDW-J algorithm, we compared the results with those obtained with the CIOMS/RUCAM algorithm. Because the CIOMS/RUCAM scale excludes the delayed onset cases (>15 days for hepatocellular type or >30 days for cholestatic or mixed type after stopping the drug) from scoring except when dealing with slowly metabolized chemicals, the comparison was performed in the nondelayed onset population (Figure 1). The concordance rate for DILI patients between the two algorithms was 79.4%; the Spearman rank correlation coefficient was 0.952 ($P < 0.0001$). Although the CIOMS/RUCAM scale does not explicitly define slowly metabolized chemicals, AM has a longer half-life than other drugs.

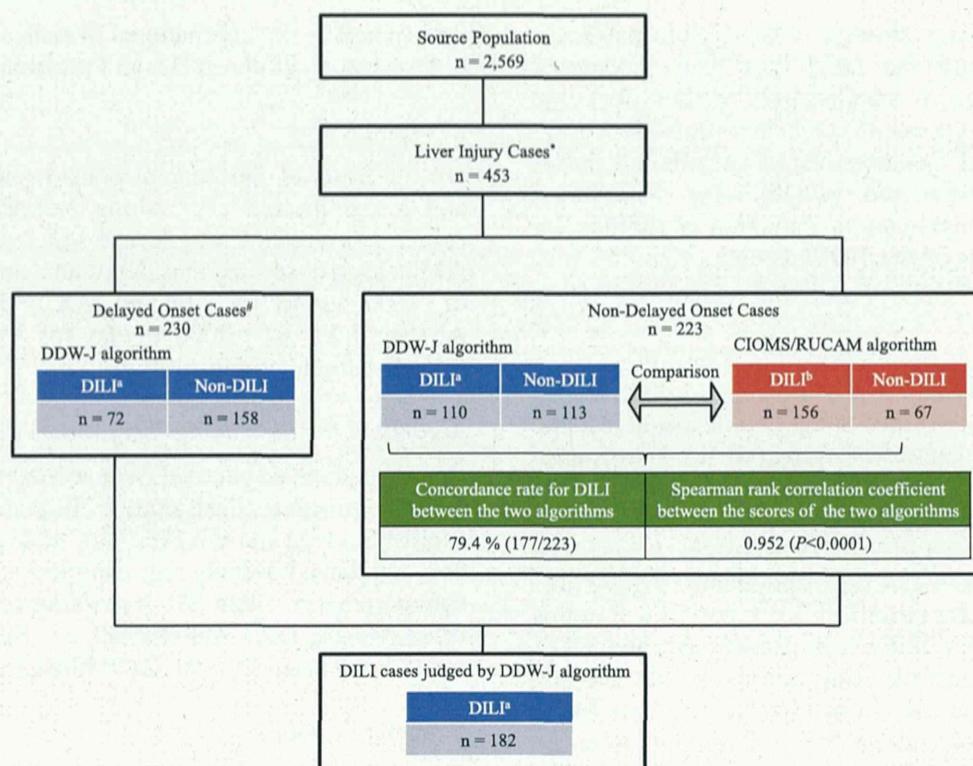


Figure 1. Identification of drug-induced liver injury (DILI) cases in the Hamamatsu population. *Patients with alanine aminotransferase $> 2 \times$ the upper limit of normal value (ULN) or alkaline phosphatase $> \text{ULN}$ from the index date to 180 days after the last administration. #Patients in which the liver injury occurred after 15 days for the hepatocellular type, or more than 30 days for the cholestatic or mixed type, following the last administration. ^aDefined as a total score ≥ 5 in the Digestive Disease Week Japan 2004 (DDW-J) algorithm. ^bDefined as a total score ≥ 6 in the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences/the Roussel Uclaf Causality Assessment Method (CIOMS/RUCAM) algorithm

We therefore performed sensitivity analysis that incorporated the delayed onset cases prescribed AM into the comparison. This analysis showed consistent findings with a concordance rate of 78.4%.

Presence of possible alternative causes in DILI cases was compared with liver injury cases judged as non-DILI by the DDW-J algorithm in the Hamamatsu population (Table S2). The results showed that patients with alternative causes, such as viral hepatitis, were effectively excluded by this algorithm.

Characteristics of drug-induced liver injury patients

The study population sizes in MIDs from Hamamatsu and MDV were 2569 and 3856, respectively. To examine the characteristic of DILI patients, the ORs for DILI identified by the DDW-J algorithm were calculated (Table 1, with details in Table S3). The ORs of DILI onset in men were 1.44 (95% confidence interval, 1.05–1.98) in the Hamamatsu MID and 1.32 (95% confidence interval, 1.01–1.72) in the MDV MID. Because there were considerable differences in the average treatment duration, we performed an

additional sub-analysis on treatment duration stratified by the study drugs. In the MDV MID, CM and LV subpopulations showed a significant association between a long treatment duration and DILI.

DISCUSSION

We demonstrated that the DDW-J algorithm was highly compatible with the CIOMS/RUCAM algorithm in the Hamamatsu MID (Figure 1). This indicates the DDW-J algorithm has adequate generalizability in assessing DILI. Using the DDW-J algorithm, we examined the characteristics of DILI cases by assessing the potential risk factors. Furthermore, we used the same study protocol to investigate a second population that included patients from multiple hospitals (MDV MID) to improve the robustness of our results. As a result, men showed a significantly higher risk for DILI in both populations. This finding is inconsistent with those of previous reports, although the role of gender in DILI remains controversial.⁴ Alcohol consumption is one of the criteria in both the DDW-J and CIOMS/RUCAM scales, but this information was not available in the

Table 1. Comparison of odds ratios (ORs) for onset of drug-induced liver injury (DILI) in two medical information databases (MIDs)

Characteristics	Hamamatsu University Hospital MID				MDV MID			
	<i>n</i>	OR*	95% CI	<i>P</i> -value	<i>n</i>	OR*	95% CI	<i>P</i> -value
Total	2569				3856			
Age ≥55 years		1.49	1.02–2.17	0.0371		0.85	0.63–1.16	0.3052
Male		1.44	1.05–1.98	0.0237		1.32	1.01–1.72	0.0409
Inpatient		1.38	1.01–1.90	0.0452		1.30	0.99–1.72	0.0624
Diabetes mellitus		0.81	0.47–1.38	0.4316		0.90	0.60–1.36	0.6225
Long treatment ^a		1.14	0.83–1.57	0.4225		1.46	1.10–1.94	0.0082
High dose ^b		1.83	0.81–4.16	0.1473		1.34	0.73–2.48	0.3436
Clarithromycin sub-group	524				845			
Days ≥8		1.19	0.56–2.52	0.6531		3.18	1.59–6.37	0.0011
Days ≥28		2.08	0.91–4.80	0.0846		2.97	1.43–6.15	0.0034
Levofloxacin sub-group	1551				2441			
Days ≥8		1.15	0.75–1.76	0.5273		1.57	1.10–2.23	0.0122

CI, confidence interval; DILI, defined as Digestive Disease Week Japan 2004 score ≥5.

^aPatients whose treatment duration was ≥8 days in clarithromycin, levofloxacin, and moxifloxacin and ≥4 days in azithromycin.

^bPatients whose average dose was beyond the usual approved dose.

*Adjusted for age (≥55 years), gender, in/outpatient status, diabetes mellitus, treatment duration, and high dose.

current study. Because the national survey in Japan indicated that alcohol consumption was remarkably higher in men than in women (35.1% vs. 7.7%),¹³ the gender difference in alcohol consumption might have led to a higher risk in men.

Regarding treatment duration, a longer treatment with CM and LX, which included an adequate population size in this study, was significantly associated with DILI in the MDV population. In the Hamamatsu population, the long treatment groups, especially the ≥28-day CM group, showed a tendency toward a higher risk for DILI, although the associations were not significant. These results might indicate that DILI should be carefully monitored during the long-term treatments with antibiotics. Although further confirmation in a larger-scale study is necessary, our algorithm, which is based on a clinical diagnostic scale, could be a useful method to identify DILI and access its risk-related information through MID research.

The current study has some limitations. The DDW-J and CIOMS/RUCAM scoring systems were designed for prospective diagnoses of individual cases, and their utilities in retrospective studies, including the quality of DILI cases identified by our algorithms, were not validated. Furthermore, we could not retrieve additional information from the MIDs used in this study, such as drinking habits and pregnancy, which constitutes parts of the scoring systems. This might lead to underestimation of DILI risk. In addition, articles on the DDW-J were predominantly published in Japanese-language journals, which makes it difficult for non-Japanese researchers to assess and utilize the DDW-J scale. Although regional DILI scoring would still be required

for diagnostic purpose when considering the Japanese medical environment, the adoption of a uniform diagnostic approach will be preferable in future.

In conclusion, we have proposed a useful method that uses MIDs for identifying DILI. Our study supports the utility of MID research in pharmacovigilance.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

KEY POINTS

- A standardized detection method for DILI using MIDs has not yet been established because of the complexity of diagnosis.
- We applied a Japanese DILI diagnostic scale, DDW-J, to a DILI detection algorithm that is applicable for assessment of potential risk factors.
- The DDW-J algorithm was compatible with the international CIOMS/RUCAM scale, which indicates the utility of the algorithm.
- This study supports the utility of MID-based research for improving pharmacovigilance.

ETHICS STATEMENT

This study was approved, including procedures for informed consent, by the ethics committees of both the Hamamatsu University School of Medicine and the National Institute of Health Sciences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Ms. Kaori Ota and Mr. Masaki Nakamura (MDV) for their technical support. This study was supported by the Program for the Promotion of Studies in Health Science from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan (H23-iyaku-shitei-025). The authors' research was conducted independently of the funding organization.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of this article at the publisher's web site.

IV.研究成果の刊行物・別刷
【学会発表】

1. 木村通男:

電子カルテは何をもたらし、今後どう使うか、

第 36 回 POS 医療学会大会, 熱海市,

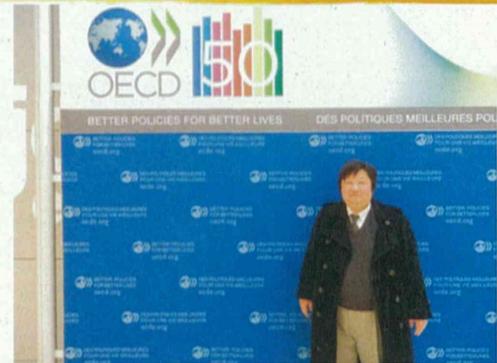
6 月 28 日, 2014.

電子カルテは何をもたらし、 今後はどう使うか？

浜松医科大学医療情報部
木村通男

Michio Kimura MD PhD FACMI Hamamatsu University School of Medicine

2012年1月、OECDで医療ITの インディケータ作成準備会議



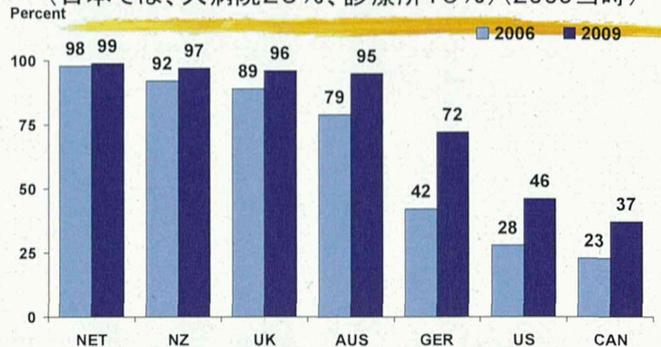
Michio Kimura MD PhD FACMI Hamamatsu University School of Medicine

議論のベースになったのは、

- Commonwealth Fund Survey
 - 2009 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians in Eleven Countries
 - Countries: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States

Michio Kimura MD PhD FACMI Hamamatsu University School of Medicine

Doctors Use Electronic Patient Medical Records in Their Practice, 2006 and 2009* (日本では、大病院25%、診療所10%) (2009当時)



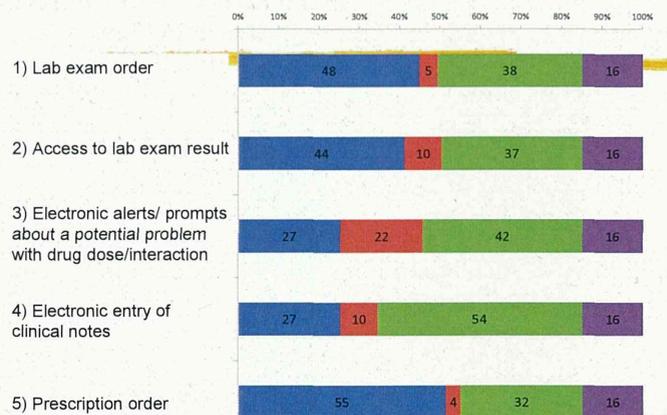
* 2006: "Do you currently use electronic patient medical records in your practice?"
* 2009: "Do you use electronic patient medical records in your practice (not including billing systems)?"
Source: 2006 and 2009 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.

Practice Use of IT on a Routine Basis for Core Tasks

Percent reporting ROUTINE:	AUS	CAN	FR	GER	ITA	NET	NZ	NOR	SWE	UK	US
Electronic ordering of laboratory tests	86	18	40	62	91	6	64	45	81	35	38
Electronic access to patients' test results	93	41	36	80	50	76	92	94	91	89	59
Electronic prescribing of medication	93	27	57	60	90	98	94	41	93	89	40
Electronic alerts/prompts about a potential problem with drug dose/interaction	92	20	43	24	74	95	90	10	58	93	37
Electronic entry of clinical notes	92	30	60	59	82	96	96	81	89	97	42

Source: 2009 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.

静岡県全病院(183)調査、2012/3、回答107 「こういうものに、情報システムを用いていますか？」(単一回答)



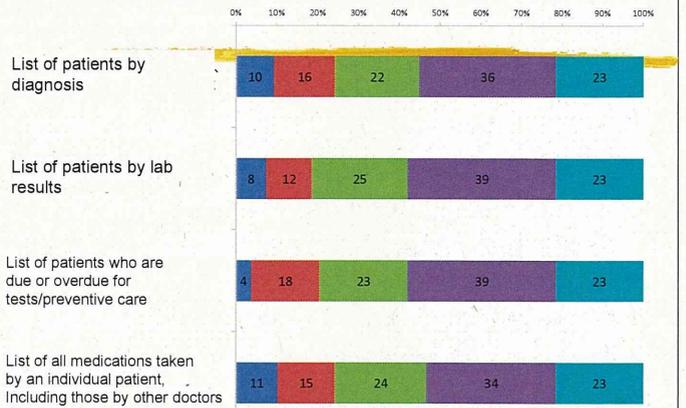
(Yes everytime - Yes sometimes - Do not use - No answer)

Computerized Capacity to Generate Patient Information

Percent report the COMPUTERIZED capacity to generate:	AUS	CAN	FR	GER	ITA	NET	NZ	NOR	SWE	UK	US
List of patients by diagnosis	93	37	20	82	86	73	97	57	74	90	42
List of patients by lab result	88	23	15	56	76	62	84	49	67	85	29
List of patients who are due or overdue for tests/preventive care	95	22	19	65	76	69	96	32	41	89	29
List of all medications taken by an individual patient*	94	25	24	65	78	61	96	45	49	86	30

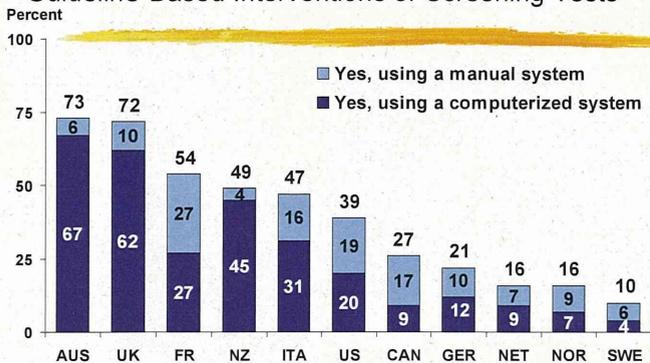
* Including those that may be prescribed by other doctors.
Source: 2009 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.

静岡県全病院(183)調査、2012/3、回答107
「こういうものを、情報システムを用いて、簡単にできますか？」(単一回答)



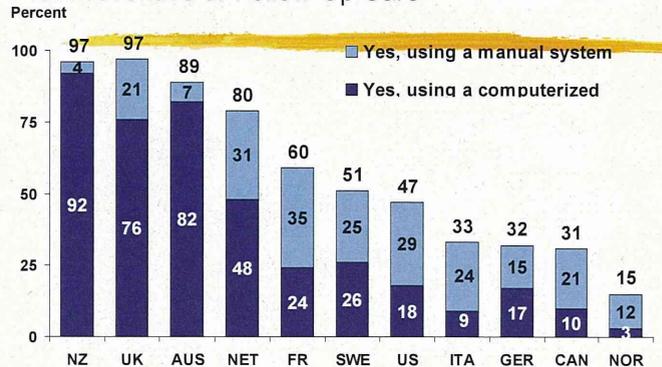
(Electronically at once, electronically smoothly, electronically with effort, manually, no answer)
Michio Kimura MD PhD FACMI Hamamatsu University School of Medicine

Doctor Routinely Receives Reminders for Guideline-Based Interventions or Screening Tests



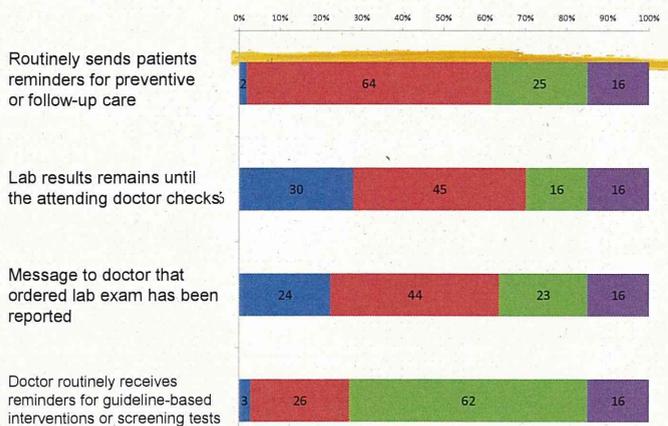
Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.
Source: 2009 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.

Routinely Sends Patients Reminders for Preventive or Follow-Up Care



Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.
Source: 2009 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.

静岡県全病院(183)調査、2012/3、回答107
「あなたの病院では、こういうものを、どのようにやっていますか？」(単一回答)



(Electronically easily, Electronically with effort, Manually, No answer)

評価されるべきものは

- オーダ、電子カルテの(情報システムの)普及率ではなく
- 何ができるか、何を助けるか?、例えば
 - 施設をまたがった、患者の処方歴のリスト
 - (ガイドラインに基づき)この患者に今何をすべきかのリマインダ
 - 副作用報告の仕組み
- アメリカのMeaningful Useによる改善.

Michio Kimura MD PhD FACMI Hamamatsu University School of Medicine

電子カルテは何をもたらしたか？

- 研究、経営データが出る
 - 処方、検査結果、病名(DPC)以外はフリーテキストなので、情報は出ない
- ペーパーレス、スペースレス、デリバーレス
 - 飛行機のe-ticketで、もらう紙は増えた
 - 後で押印したことがバレる
 - 紙か画面か、どちらかに徹底しないと事故が起きる
 - 研修医の「コピペ問題」
- 職種間の即時情報共有：◎。

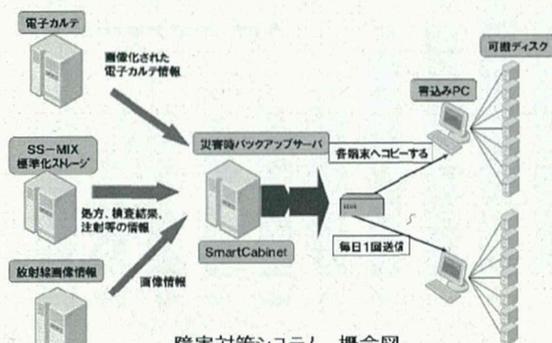
Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

電子カルテの問題点

- 指示などが、紙か画面か、どちらかに徹底しないと、「変更されてるけど、どっち？」
 - 画面に徹底するなら、全員がいつでも使えるだけの端末が必要
 - ウチでは、「注射指示原稿」であり、押印して有効、変更あればその「紙」に記載押印、最後にスキャンして病歴化
- 「セレブ」が入院したら、どうなる？
- 停電、ネットワーク障害時、どうする？。

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

バックアップソリューション
処方、検査結果、3ヶ月の画像、画像化されたカルテ記述を30台のノートに常時バックアップ



障害対策システム 概念図

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

災害時には盗難防止のチェーンをかけて、外来・病棟・トリアージ場所などに設置

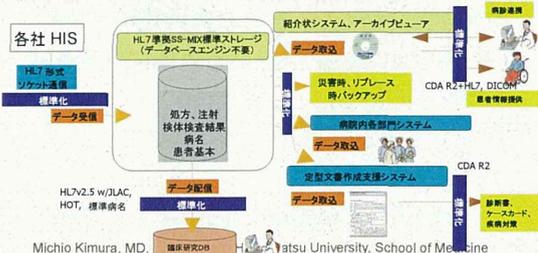


Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

厚生労働省事業SS-MIX:
HL7ベースの標準ストレージ — 各種の利点

用途

- 紹介状作成の簡便
- 各種文書作成補助
- ケースカード作成の簡便
- 災害時バックアップ
- 院内他部門から参照
- 研究DBへのデータ提供

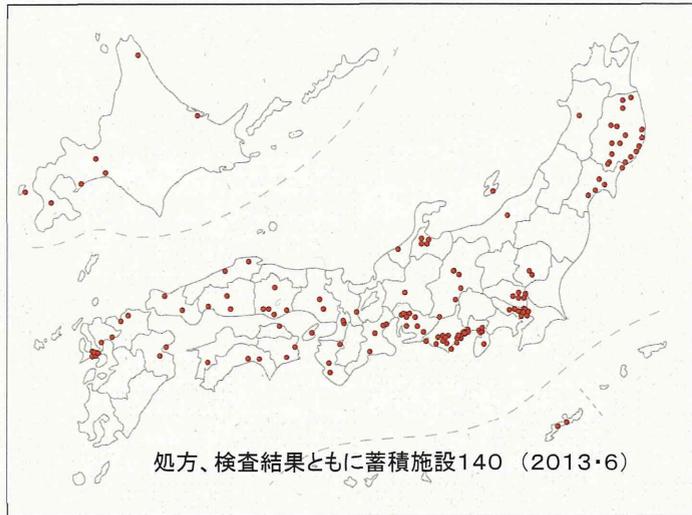


Michio Kimura, MD, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

SS-MIX導入を推奨または前提とする公的事業

- 厚生労働省医薬食品局「医療情報データベース基盤整備事業(MID-NET)」
 - 全国10グループ、25病院に導入(2012-2014)
- 文部科学省国立大学全42病院
 - 災害バックアップ(2013)
- 経済産業省「どこでもMy病院」
- 総務省地域医療連携事業
- 被災地診療施設復興。

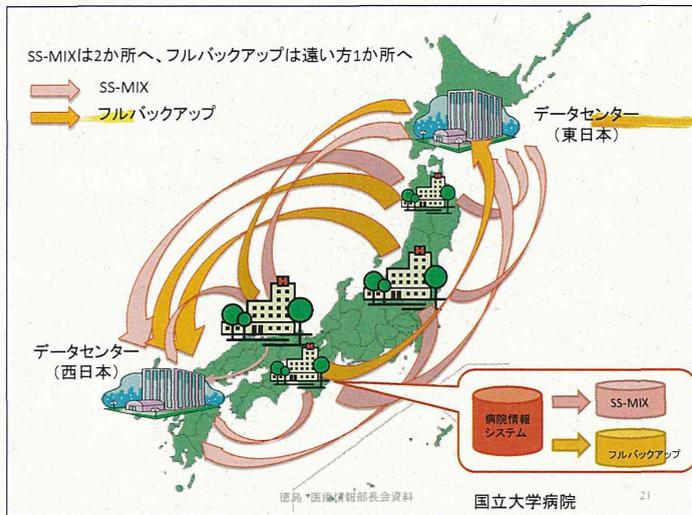
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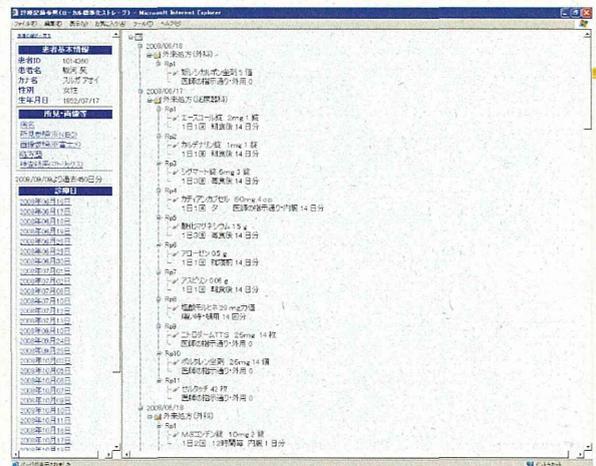
文部科学省24年度補正予算

- 災害対策のための医療情報バックアップ事業 The Gemini Project
- 東大病院事務扱い、一括契約
 - 約17億.

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University



処方の表示



臨床情報検索システムD*D

浜松医大の10年間
73,709,298
の患者基本
処方、注射、検体検査結果、病名登録を
SS-MIX標準化ストレージ経由で
常時インポート

臨床研究DBシステム

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

検索モデル(画面例)

投与前1週間以内の検査では、ASTが30~180だったが Crestor 投与後1週間以内の検査ではASTが180~500になった症例の検索。
※上図のデータはデモ用のものであり、患者氏名・IDなどはずらしているものである。

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

PMDAのMIHARIプロジェクト
SS-MIX 標準化ストレージデータを利用した
医薬品の安全性に関する試行調査

- 電子診療情報等の安全対策への活用に関する検討会(2010より5年)
 - PMDA 安全第1部 調査分析課
- 22,23年度は静岡5病院対象
 - D*D稼動中
 - 静岡県総合、静岡済生会、袋井市民、沼津市立、浜松医大
- 24,25年度は浜松医大、県総合、九大
 - レビューワによるカルテチェック。

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結果1, 2

スタチン・横紋筋融解	5施設合計	浜松医大
実対象者(薬剤投与患者)	7552	1683
ケース	178	20
発生割合	2.36%	1.19%
ファモジチン・血球系減少	5施設合計	浜松医大
実対象者(薬剤投与患者)	17960	3604
ケース	684	162
発生割合	3.81%	4.50%

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厚生労働省医薬食品局: 医薬品等安全対策のための医療情報データベース基盤整備事業 (MID-NET Project)

- 東大、東北大、千葉大、浜松医大、香川大、九州大、佐賀大、北里大グループ、NTT病院グループ、徳洲会病院グループ
 - すでに200万人程度をカバー
- 平成24年: 1か所先行導入(東大病院)
- 平成25年: 6か所導入整備
- 平成26年: ヴァリデーション(システム、臨床)
- 平成27年: プロトコル配信による検索開始。

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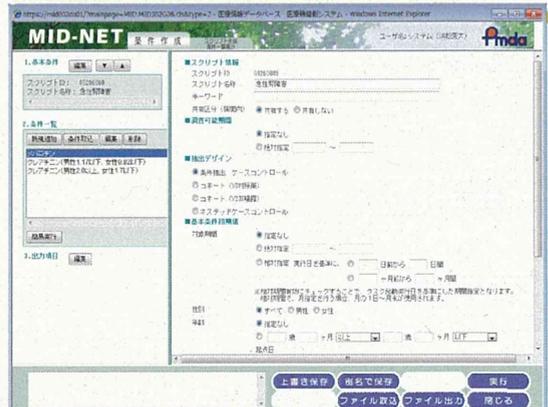
本事業の拠点医療機関

- 10医療機関を拠点としてデータの検索・調査を行い、副作用を分析・評価する。
- 平成23年度は東大病院のシステムの開発に着手。24、25年度に順次、9拠点病院のシステムを開発



Michio Kimura MD PhD FACMI Hamamatsu University School of Medicine

Setting script: Creatinine < 1.17, then Pravastatine (Mevalotine^R)(any titer) prescribed, Creatinine > 2.0 within 1 week



30

Control (Pravastatin prescribed): 253 cases
 Case (Creatinine<1.17 then CRE>2.0): 1 case

群	年齢性別 (患者人数)	ブロック	年齢性別 (患者人数) 単位	属性	サブブロック	年齢性別 (患者人数) 単位	属性
対象患者 付加属性	253 (253)	253	253	0	253 (253)	253	0
年齢性別	7 (7)	7	7	0	7 (7)	7	0
性別	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
合計	260	260	260	0	260	260	0

全国に163の地域医療情報連携

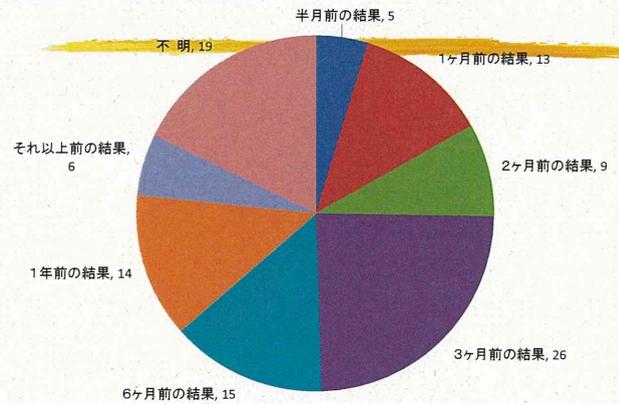
- その実態は？
 - 2003経産省事業
 - 「地域連携型電子カルテ推進事業」の教訓
 - 26のほとんどが動いていない
 - 出口戦略(サステナビリティ)の欠如
 - 「動いている！」としてその場合のモチベーションは？
 - 困り込み？乗り遅れ感？
 - m3.com「ITが変わる、医師が変わる【カルテ活用が改革のカギ】」カルテ情報共有で、医師淘汰の時代に◆Vol.1
 - 「カルテ情報共有」？

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

- 標準化、連携診療情報および実態に関するアンケート
- 2012年3月実施
- 静岡県内病院に183件発送し、107件回答。

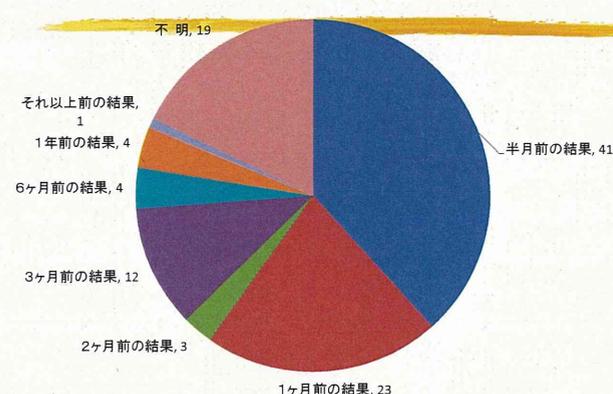
Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

D2 外来患者から、紹介状とともに「検体検査結果」が持ち込まれた場合、一般論として、1)どのくらい前からの「検査結果」を詳細にご覧になりますか。
 ※限界レベルで集計(単一回答として)



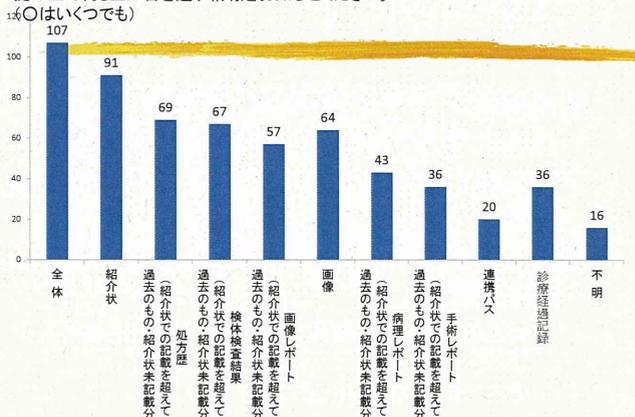
Michio Kimura M.D. Ph.D. FACMI Hamamatsu University School of Medicine

D2 外来患者から、紹介状とともに「検体検査結果」が持ち込まれた場合、一般論として、2)改めて検査(再検査)の必要はないと判断されるのは、どのくらい前の結果がある場合ですか。
 ※限界レベルで集計(単一回答として)



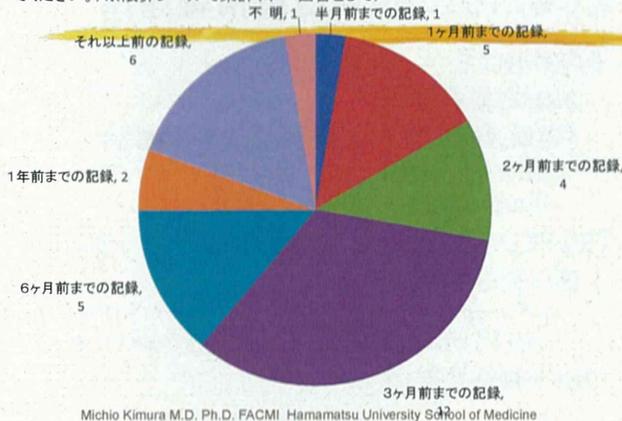
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D7 紹介されてきた患者の情報のうち、現実的にみて、どのくらいの情報に目を通すことができると思われますか。現状の診察時間内に、同じ患者数を診ることを前提の上で、先生が目を通す情報をお知らせください。



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(D7で「9.診療経過記録」に○をつけた方)
 D7-1 現状の診察時間内に、同じ患者数を診ることを前提の上で、「診療経過記録」はどのくらい前のものまでご覧になりますか。(回答例にならって矢印を記入してください。)※限界レベルで集計(単一回答として)



「少しでもデータが多いほうがよりよい医療を提供できると思いますか？」

- 電子カルテが相互アクセス可能となっている
- 「全スライス」はフィルムでは無理だが、ITでは可能
- 訴点:「紹介元の病院で昔治療したときのアレルギー、地域連携カルテで見たはず」
- オープン:「紹介元のカルテ、ちゃんと見ておけよ、見落とすと言われぬように」
 - 研修医はどれだけ時間かけて読むか?
 - 楽しがる「出す側」
 - 情報の取捨は、相手が効率的に的確に症例を把握するためのプロの医師の仕事
 - 出せないからサマリー、プロブレムを書いていたのか、的確に伝えようと書いていたのか?

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

電子カルテの未来 医療ID、全件データ、医療評価

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

1. 医療の評価

- オークションサイト、宿泊予約、美食サイト
 - すべて「評価」により、飛躍的集客
- 書店に横積みされた「病院ランキング」
- 2000年の演者の連合大会での「未来予想」
 - 「少なくとも医師同士では診療内容を見られることを意識するようになる」
 - 現実には、病院が競って臨床指標を公開
 - 6年生が厚労省のDPCデータで志望を決める。

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1. 医療の評価(続)

- 医療は意思決定を信託される業務
 - (単純に言えば)透明性、説明責任が求められる
 - 意思決定が経済性に直結しているアメリカの場合
 - 低リスク者の囲い込み、重篤例の回避
- 医療情報システムがその材料を提供するなら
 - 医療情報学は
 - 公正性の担保、全体益の明示化の手段を提供するべきである
 - そのためのファクターは、...

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2. 全件データ

- 会計だけでなく、各種オーダ、カルテのデータを全件持つようになった
 - また「ガイドライン」3原則で、その証拠性も向上
- 母集団があることの、疫学的価値の高さ
- 研究での捏造に対する障壁
- 大きな学術的(行政的)パラダイムシフトの可能性
 - ネガティブデータは報告されるべきか?
 - 「失敗」の記録には価値があり、公的研究は失敗も報告すべき
 - (研究にとって適切な「歩留り」は?)
 - 患者にとって「全件」であるためのファクター、...

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3. 共通番号

- 医療個別法(仮称)及び番号制度の検討における日本医療情報学会からの提言
 - マイ・ナンバーをそのまま使うのは不適當
 - 医療IDを別途符番(二つ以上持てる、大多数は持たないと思われるが)
 - アンケート:75%がカルテ一本化を望んでいる
 - これをそのまま病院IDとしない(悪人に便利すぎ)
 - 別途、個人情報医療個別法による、使用目的の吟味
- 一方、これらがもたらすリスクは？.

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A. 便利さは人を退化させる

- 漢字能力→ネットの雑多から見分ける能力
- 紙の処方箋で調剤できない薬剤師
- 紹介時の大量データ
 - 最初からの全検査、全記録を送れる
 - 情報は少しでも多いほうがいい医療が出来る?
 - 無限に時間があれば
 - 紙とフィルムでは無理だった
 - 無理だからまとめ、選んでいたのか、相手のことを思い、まとめ、選んできたのか？.

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B. 医療情報の「悪い」2次利用



- 「情報は金になる。増してや医療情報は、、」
- 悪意は法で取り締まれるが、善意によって被害を生む可能性:
 - 自分はこの分野の医療技術開発をおこなっている
 - この分野の治療は急務なので「善」であるから、社会は認め、研究資金を出すべきである
 - 普通の人にとっては、医療も重要なことのうち一つ
 - 「私は悪いことをするはずはない」→誰が示す？
 - 「思而不学即罔(くらし)、学而不思即殆(あやうし)」.

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C. グロテスクな事実

- 「医療情報は医療のものさし」(開原先生)
- 現状の医療にもものさしをあてると、
 - ものさしが医療費である場合:「70歳以上には新たに透析を公費負担しない」(英国)
 - この違和感は何が原因？
 - 予防医学は医療費を減らさず、先送りする
 - 将来かかる病気はもっと面倒？
 - 1つの病気の克服は、1つの病気の出現.

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細菌と抗菌剤モデル (不老不死の薬はあるのか?)

 細菌の勢力図

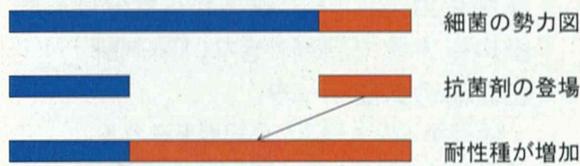
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細菌と抗菌剤モデル (不老不死の薬はあるのか?)

 細菌の勢力図
 抗菌剤の登場

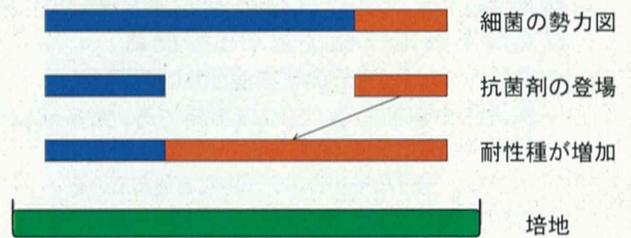
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細菌と抗菌剤モデル (不老不死の薬はあるのか?)



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細菌と抗菌剤モデル (不老不死の薬はあるのか?)



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C. グロテスクな事実

- 「スパルタでは、敗軍の将の前に、敗戦の知らせを持ってきた使者を処刑した」
- しかし、このグロテスク感の分析こそ、未来の進む道を示してくれる
 - 失敗に目を背けることなく、向き合う勇気を
- 経済学は200年、算術でも2000年
- 医療は文化に密着して、5000年、医療が経済のものさしですべて記述できるはずがない

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なぜこの病気の治療法を開発しなければならないか？

- この病気は多くの医療費を使っているから
 - その患者は、先に、きつともっと医療費がかかる病気で死ぬだろう、単なる先送りでは？
 - 延命された期間の納税、支払保険料、社会的貢献も加味して評価されるべき
- この高血圧は、突然死を防止するために、予防されるべきである
 - 痛いのが苦しいのが長く続く死に方ばかり残った
- この病気で治った人の笑顔が見たいから。

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ケインズの「一般理論」

- 「経済学者は文明ではなく文明の可能性の受託者であり、経済に関する究極的な真理を解明することではなく、時代状況に合わせて、豊かさのための処方箋を書くことが求められる。」

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医学の「一般理論」

- 「**医学者**は文明ではなく文明の可能性の受託者であり、**医学**に関する究極的な真理を解明することではなく、時代状況に合わせて、豊かさのための処方箋を書くことが求められる。」

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

医療情報学の将来

- 医療は文化と密接
 - 人間の役割が多い
 - それも、優秀な人間が介在し、数多くの「部分最適」が実現している
 - 記述万能主義から見ると、不都合な事実が露見される
 - しかしそれは「魔法」かもしれない、多様性(長く続くための必須条件)という名前の。

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医療情報学の将来(続)

- それぞれの文化に取り囲まれた医療
 - 取り囲まれ方も、様々
 - 異文化との対比、自文化の客体視
 - どこは共通?、どこは経験共有可能?
 - 例えば「看護師」の役割
 - 「自分は自分で守る」vs「制度が守ってくれる」
- 研究する分野は、それこそ360°

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Final Remarks 「人類の進歩と調和」

- アイ・ビー・エム館の映画
- 悪魔によって課せられた「過重労働」
- 「産業革命」で克服
- 次に課せられた「環境汚染など工業化社会の不均衡」
- 「コンピュータ」で最適化し克服
- 映画は悪魔が「よし、次はこれでいこう」と思いつくシーンで終了
 - 演者の予想「過度の最適化・効率化による多様性の喪失」



EXPO '70 アイ・ビー・エム館

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

2. 木村通男:

標準化:

次にやること—文書形式とその扱い,
第9回日本医療情報学会中部支部会
学術集会, 名古屋市, 10月4日, 2014.

標準化:次にやること ——文書形式とその扱い

浜松医科大学医療情報部
木村通男

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

病院情報システムが持つデータ (上ほど入手しやすい)

- ※ 画像 (DICOM規格)
 - ※ 患者基本、処方、検体検査結果 (HL7 v2規格)
 - ※ 病名(但しどれが主病かわからない) (HL7 v2)
- この2つは、SS-MIX標準化ストレージで、全国358の病院で蓄積中(2014/6現在)
- ※ 各種報告書、計画書(人に読んでもらうための書類) (HL7の文書規格CDA)
 - ※ 所見、計画など(プログレスノート) (規格なし)

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連携における各種文書の重要性 データが多い方がより良い医療ができる?

- ※ 地域医療情報連携システムの多くは、電子カルテをそのまま閲覧するものである。
- ※ しかし、紹介されてきた患者の、元の病院での記事すべてに目を通す時間はない。にもかかわらず、閲覧可能であるがゆえに、見落としの訴訟リスクが生じる。
- ※ したがって、互いの貴重な時間を無駄にしないために過去から用いられてきた各種サマリ、各種報告書が、責任分岐点の明確化という観点からも重要視される。

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

(ほとんどはそうだけど、)
「カルテに本当のことばかりが書いてあると思いますか？」

- ※ 「患者は本当のことばかりを言っていると思いますか？」
 - ☑ 「お酒は、ちょっとだけ」
 - ☑ 酒はちょっとと言っているが、疑わしい
 - ☑ お酒は、「ちょっとだけ」
- ※ 経口薬の服薬コンプライアンス
 - ☑ 精神科ではそれを見抜くのが大事
- ※ そんな、文脈のあるカルテを、背景なく参照して大丈夫か？

Michio Kimura, MD, PhD, FACMI, Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine

過去の、各種文書標準化の失敗

- ※ DICOM Structured Report、各病院グループ退院時サマリ形式
 - ☑ 各Dr、各グループにはこだわり項目がある
 - ☑ それに入らなければ記載されない、と思うと、要望が増え、雪ダルマになり、記入が大変
- ※ 部分的に拡張可能なトリー構造XML
 - ☑ HL7 CDA (Clinical Document Architecture)
 - ☑ これを目的別にまとめたC-CDA (Consolidated CDA).

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JAHISへの厚労省事業

- ※ 退院時サマリ、紹介状(改訂)、在宅指示書、各種報告書(画像、内視鏡、心電図、)、
- ※ 画像報告書については、JIRAと共同で、JIRAからJRSへ確認依頼
- ※ すべて、厚労省標準規格を来年中に目指す

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