



Use case:
Analysis of heart failure patients with
ANIS™

March 11, 2021

INTRODUCTION

ANIS™ is an analytical platform developed by Amalfi Analytics for the analysis of structured patient data.

It allows, in a simple and fast way, to analyze structured health records, discover patient patterns, explore the real variability and complexity of pathologies. This makes it easier to focus on the most at-risk patient groups, manage resources more efficiently, and improve quality of care.

The main functionalities it offers are the creation of projects, application of filters for any variable, clustering with advanced algorithms, analysis of complex associations and comparison of populations.

In this paper we show an application to the analysis of heart failure (HF) patients.

For more details on the functionalities you can consult the manual.

DATA

- CMBD-URG 2019-2020 of a university hospital emergency department.
- 240,000 episodes from about 140,000 patients

CREATION OF THE PROJECT

The project is created with the CMBD-URG and I get basic statistics.



I select (filter) patients with an episode of Heart Failure (HF).

I can do this for ICD-10 diagnoses or for DRG.

I get 9,000 episodes from about 3,000 patients



ANALYZING THE DIVERSITY OF PATIENTS

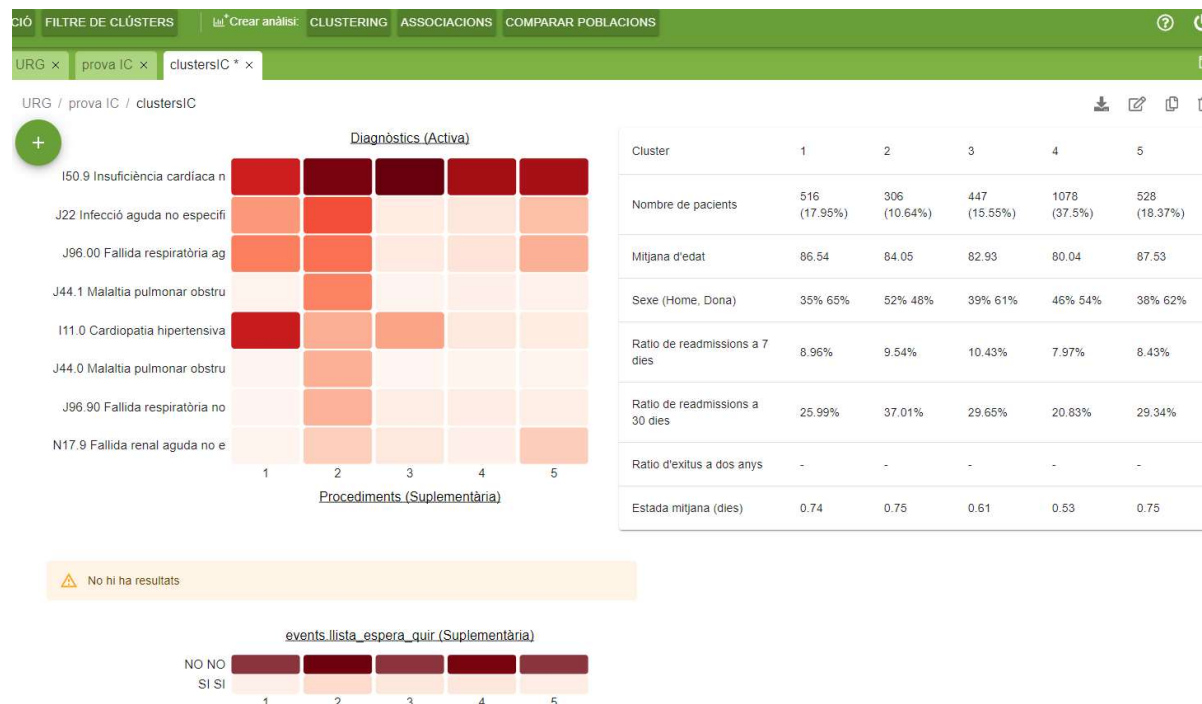
I make clusters of this population, based on diagnoses only.

I get 5 groups that make clinical sense:

- Group 1 with a lot of hypertensive heart disease
- Group 2 with more COPD
- Group 3 with fibrillation and concussion
- Group 4 HF only
- Group 5 with chronic kidney failure.

Once the clusters are created I can look at differential features of each. For example:

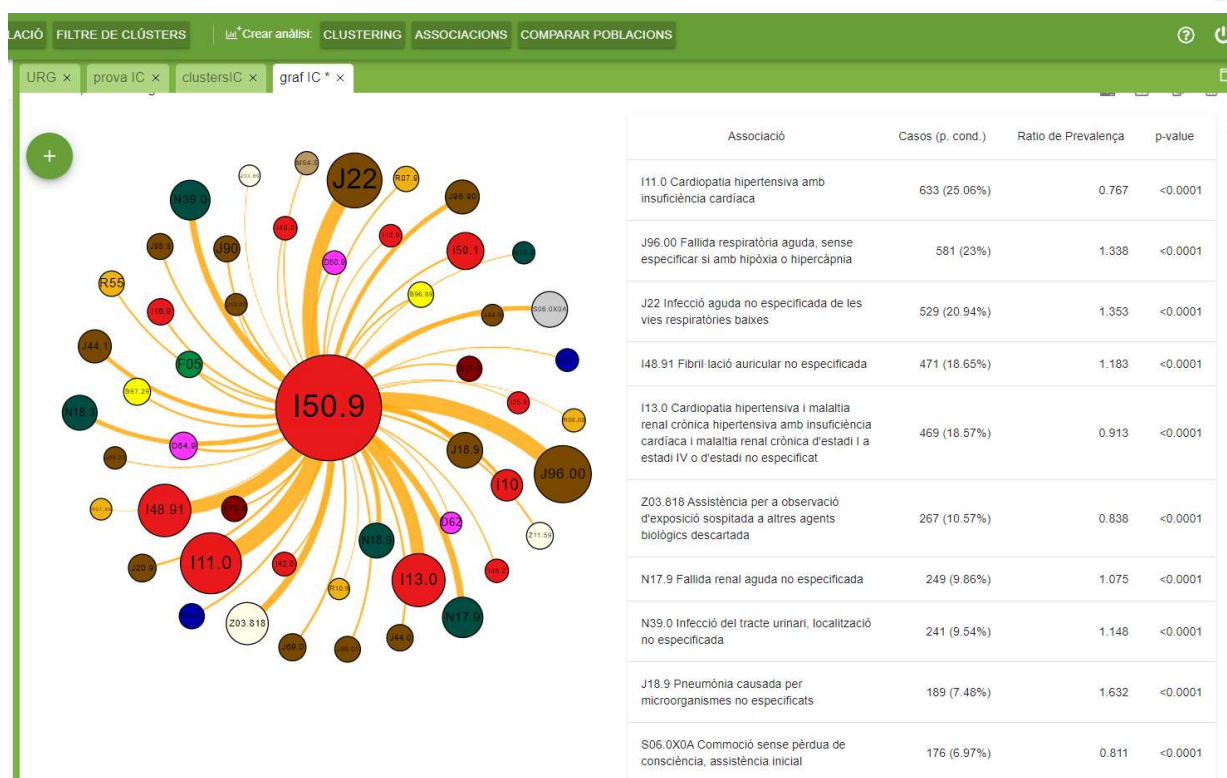
- Groups 2 and 3 have 10-14% of patients on the waiting list. The rest, only 5.7%
- The 30-day readmission ratio ranges from 20% in group 4 to 37% in group 2.



ANALYZING THE COMPLEXITY OF PATIENTS

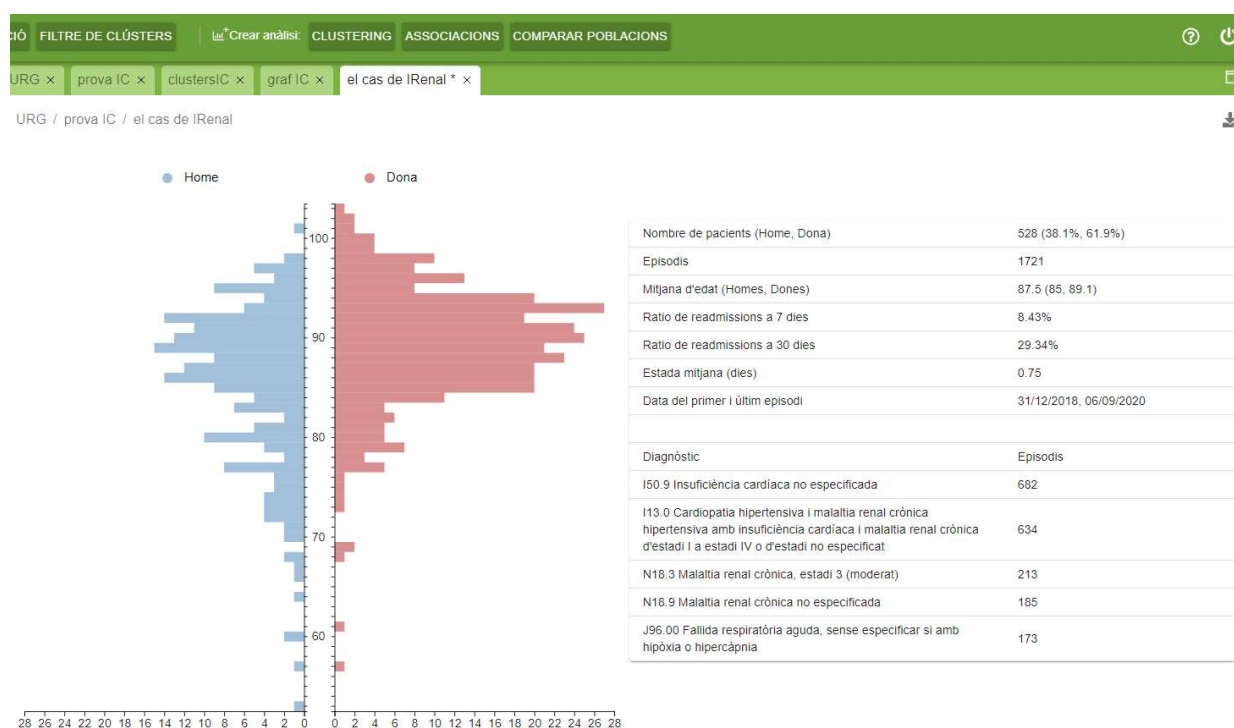
I can analyze in detail the set of problems treated in patients with HF. Specifically, I can see which are the pathologies much more associated with HF than usual in the population.

Pneumonia and concussion appear to be very prominent and perhaps unexpected.



PUTTING THE FOCUS ON A SPECIAL RISK GROUP

Now I want to delve into one of the identified groups, HF with Kidney Failure, to see its peculiarities with respect to HF in general. I select cluster 5 and I am left with the 500 patients from the cluster.



I compare the population of HF + Kidney Failure with the entire population of HF.

BLACIÓ FILTRE DE CLÚSTERS Crear anàlisi CLUSTERING ASSOCIACIONS COMPARAR POBLACIONS

URG x prova IC x clustersIC x grafIC x el cas de IRenal x IRenal amb tots IC * x

URG / prova IC / el cas de IRenal / IRenal amb tots IC Comparacions: 43

Element	Casos Subpoblació (528)	Casos Població Base (2875)	Excés (vegades)
E87.5 Hipercalcèmia	15 (2.84%)	33 (1.15%)	2.48
I50.22 Insuficiència cardíaca (congestiva) sistòlica crònica	11 (2.08%)	25 (0.87%)	2.4
N17.9 Fallida renal aguda no especificada	119 (22.54%)	281 (9.77%)	2.31
K62.5 Hemorràgia d'anus i recte	14 (2.65%)	36 (1.25%)	2.12
E86.0 Deshidratació	17 (3.22%)	46 (1.6%)	2.01
F05 Delirium causat per factors fisiològics coneguts	32 (6.06%)	91 (3.17%)	1.91
R54 Debilitat física relacionada amb l'edat	15 (2.84%)	43 (1.5%)	1.9
I50.32 Insuficiència cardíaca (congestiva) diastòlica crònica	18 (3.41%)	54 (1.88%)	1.82
I50.23 Insuficiència cardíaca (congestiva) sistòlica crònica aguditzada	19 (3.6%)	58 (2.02%)	1.78
A41.9 Sèpsia causada per microorganismes no especificats	13 (2.46%)	40 (1.39%)	1.77
K92.2 Hemorràgia gastrointestinal no especificada	12 (2.27%)	40 (1.39%)	1.63
D64.9 Anèmia no especificada	31 (5.87%)	104 (3.62%)	1.62
B96.89 Altres tipus especificats d'agent bacterià que causen malalties classificades en un altre lloc	23 (4.36%)	84 (2.92%)	1.49

I observe that they have 5 times more Kidney failure stage 4 (severe), 4 times more anemia, twice as much rectorrhagia, delirium and dehydration etc.

This may lead me, for example, to design differentiated therapeutic plans for this group. I can put the effort into this high-risk, high-cost group, which buys only 18% of HF patients but can account for a much higher % of the costs associated with HF.

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