

# With PCORnet<sup>®</sup>, we have developed a nationwide functional research network that...

- **Engages** people, clinicians, and health system leaders throughout
- **Creates** infrastructure, tools, and policies to support rapid, efficient clinical research
- **Uses** multiple data sources including electronic health records, insurance claims data, data reported directly by people, and other data sources
- **Enables** people and systems to work collaboratively

## Patients, caregivers, and others interested in clinical research provide leadership

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- **Patients and caregivers** help identify knowledge gaps by sharing their experiences with the daily burden of disease conditions.
- **Patient and stakeholder engagement** is embodied within the [PCORnet Governance Policy](#).
- **Patients and caregivers serve as principal investigators** for PCORnet studies and networks.

# CRNS

## ADVANCE

Accelerating Data Value Across a National Community Health Center Network (ADVANCE)

Oregon Community Health Information Network (OCHIN)

Chicago Area Patient Centered Outcomes Research Network (CAPriCORN)  
The Chicago Community Trust

Greater Plains Collaborative (GPC)  
University of Kansas Medical Center

Research Action for Health Network (REACHnet)  
Louisiana Public Health Institute (LPHI)

Mid-South CDRN  
Vanderbilt University



National PEDSnet: A Pediatric Learning Health System  
The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia



New York City Clinical Data Research Network (NYC-CDRN)  
Weill Medical College of Cornell University



OneFlorida Clinical Data Research Network  
University of Florida



PATH: Towards a Learning Health System  
University of Pittsburgh



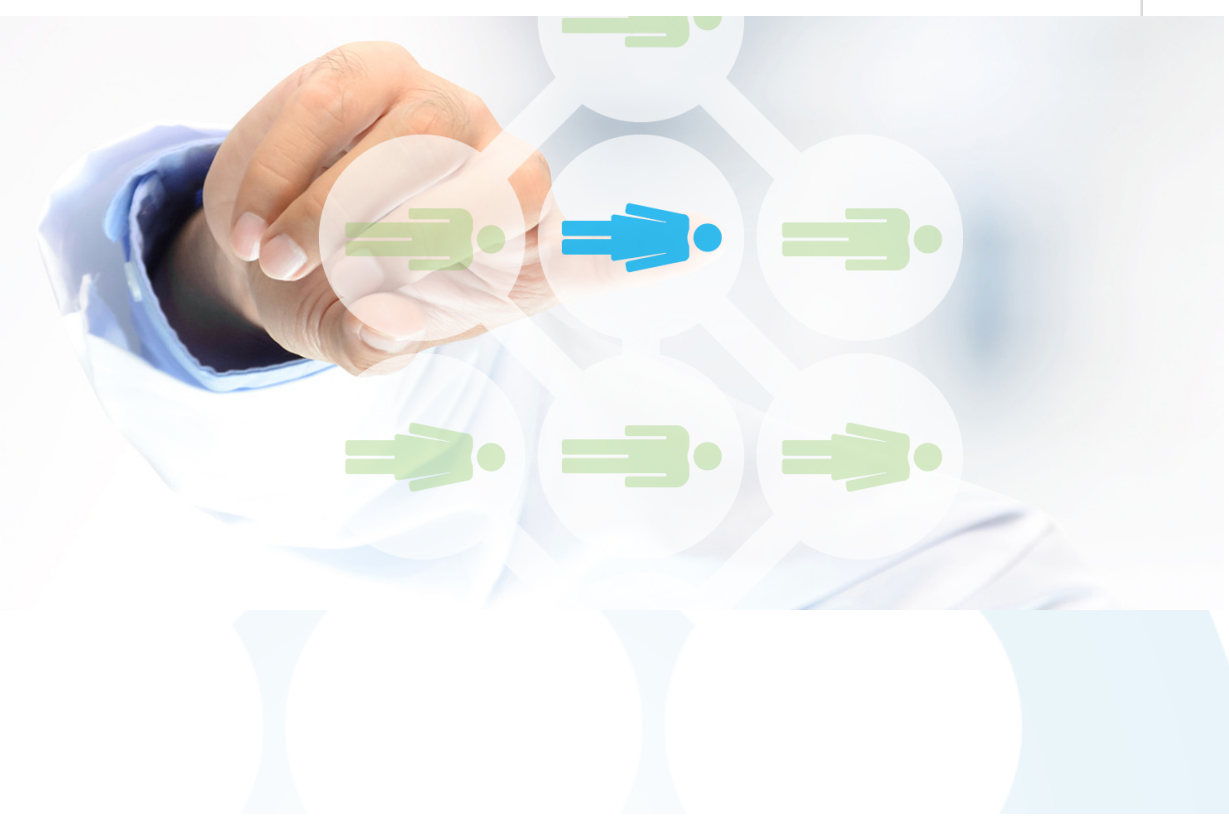
# HPRNS



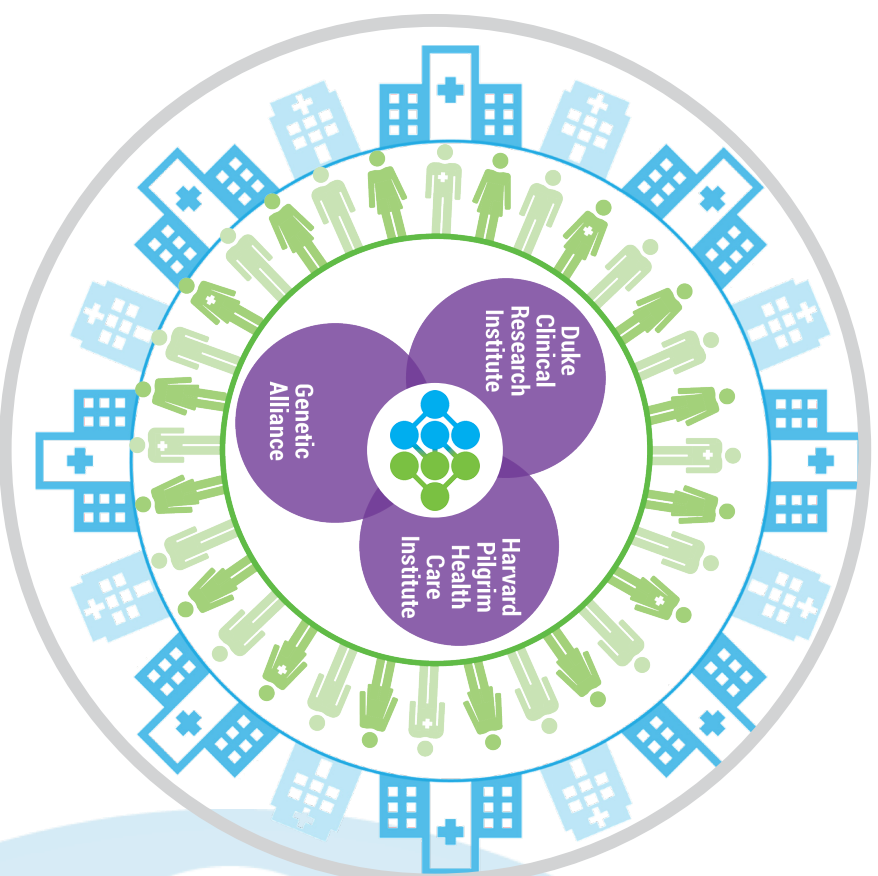
HealthCore (a subsidiary of Anthem)



Humana – Comprehensive Health Insights  
(CHI; a subsidiary of Humana Pharmacy Solutions)



# PCORnet® embodies a “network of networks” that harnesses the power of partnerships

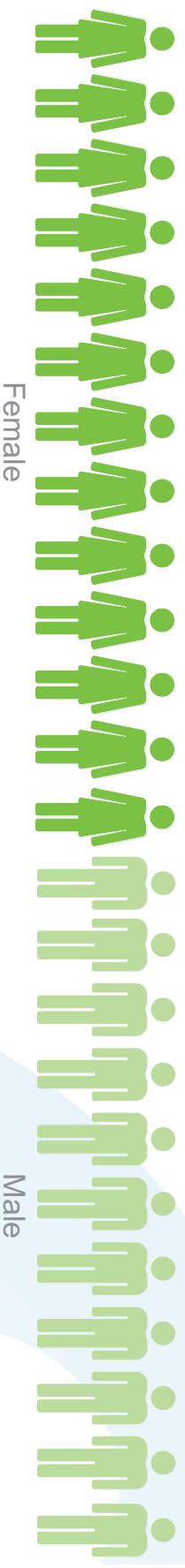


- 9 Clinical Research Networks (CRNs) + 2 Health Plan Research Networks (HPRNs) + Patient Partners + 1 Coordinating Center = A national infrastructure for people-centered clinical research

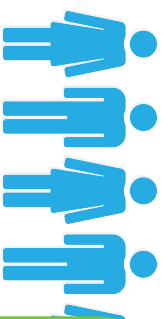


# Resulting in a national evidence system with unparalleled research readiness

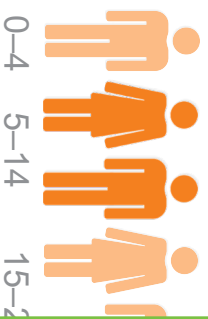
## Sex



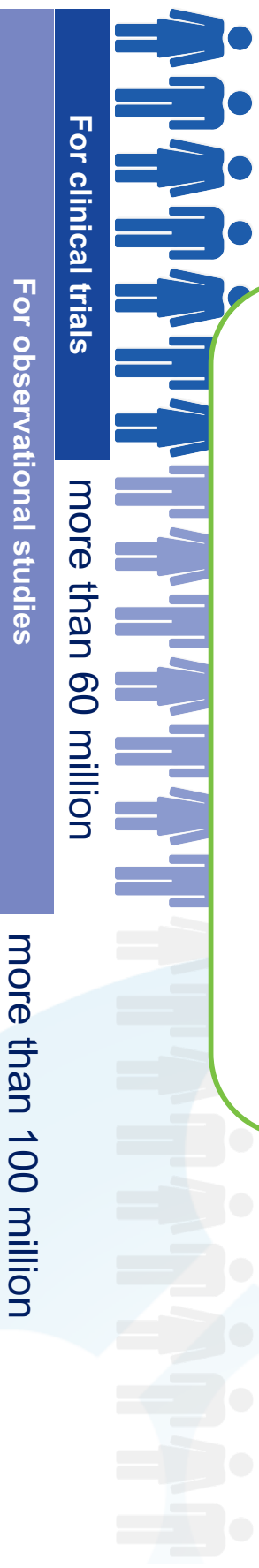
## Race



## Age

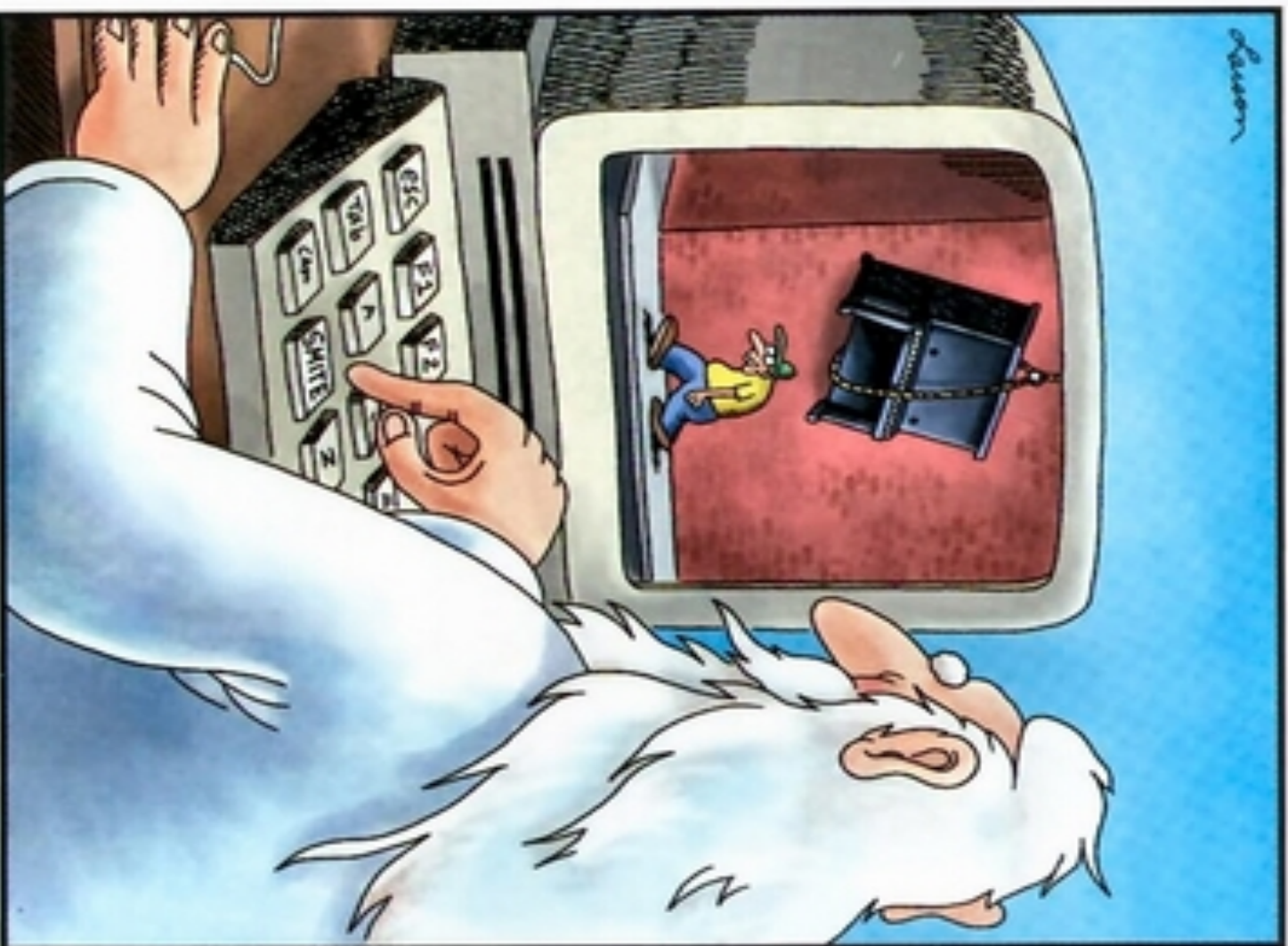


## Pool of patients



**PCORnet represents:  
more than  
100 million patients  
who have had a medical encounter  
in the past five years**

*\*some individuals may have visited more than one partner network Partner and would be counted more than once*

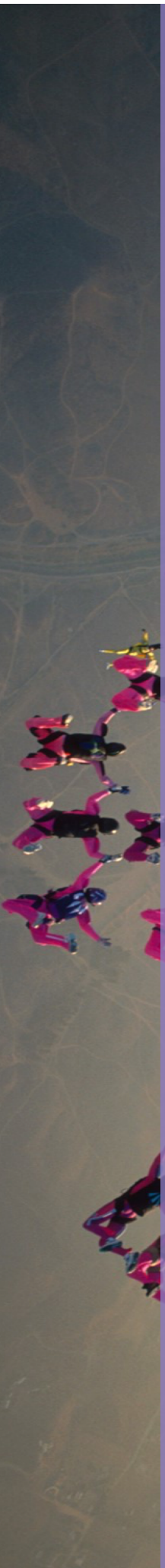


God at His computer



Single Minded Proposition based on core insight of altruism:

**We can't map heart health without you. Join Us.**





# ADAPTABLE Study Design

**15,000 patients with known ASCVD +  $\geq 1$  “enrichment factor”**

Patients identified by research networks through EHR searches  
Computable phenotype identifies pts via inclusion/exclusion criteria

Patients able to learn, provide e-consent, and self randomize on a web portal  
Treatment assignment provided directly to patient

ASA 81 mg QD

**RANDOMIZATION**

ASA 325 mg QD

Electronic patient follow-up: Every 3 or 6 months  
Supplemented with EHR, health plans, Medicare

To develop and refine the infrastructure for PCORnet to conduct multiple comparative effectiveness trials in the future

**Primary endpoint:**  
Composite of all-cause mortality, hospitalization for MI, or hospitalization for stroke  
**Primary safety endpoint:**  
Hospitalization for major bleeding

ClinicalTrials.gov:  
NCT02697916

# Site Approach and Enrollment

CDRN	Total Number Eligible	Total Number Approached	% of Eligible Approached	Golden Tickets Entered	% Golden Tickets entered per Approached	Total Enrolled	# Non-internet Enrolled	% Enrolled Per Approached	% Enrolled Per Golden Ticket Entered
CAPRICORN	18,389	12,251	67%	821	7%	516	203	4%	63%
GPC	92,053	62,365	68%	3594	6%	1690	119	3%	47%
HPRN	160,914	160,914	100%	1,551	1%	358	2	0%	23%
LHSNet	128,981	35,342	27%	1493	4%	865	115	2%	58%
Mid-South	92,714	43,629	47%	7,283	17%	3942	491	9%	54%
NYC-CDRN	22,141	6,575	30%	1339	20%	710	253	11%	53%
OneFlorida	59,373	5,220	9%	749	14%	593	154	11%	79%
PATH	47,594	41,187	87%	3682	9%	1279	58	3%	35%
pScanner	15,669	6,855	44%	253	4%	131	8	2%	52%
REACHnet	33,299	20,583	62%	1801	9%	773	240	4%	43%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>671,133</b>	<b>394,921</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>22,566</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>10,857</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>48%</b>



What if a choice made over the counter prevented...



19,000 Deaths/Heart Attacks  
Thousands of Bleeds  
Annually in the United States



Or



The Aspirin Study

47

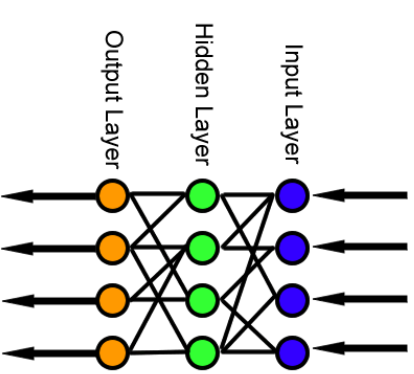


PATIENT-CENTERED OUTCOMES RESEARCH INSTITUTE



## definitions

- Machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence in the field of computer science that often uses statistical techniques to give computers the ability to "learn" (i.e., **progressively improve performance**) on a **specific task** with data, without being explicitly programmed.
- Artificial neural networks (ANNs) or connectionist systems are computing systems vaguely inspired by the biological neural networks that constitute animal brains. Such systems "**learn**" to **perform tasks by considering examples**, generally without being programmed with any task-specific rules.
- Natural language processing (NLP) is an area of computer science and artificial intelligence concerned with the **interactions between computers and human (natural) languages**, in particular how to program computers to process and analyze large amounts of natural language data.



# Innovations jointly deployed by Google + Verily



**AAO 15 (2018) 1209-1211 | Improving Healthcare Delivery with the Adoption of a Deep Learning Algorithm for Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy in Retinal Fundus Photographs**

**Abstract** Deep learning is a form of artificial intelligence that uses algorithms to learn from data and make predictions. In this study, a deep learning algorithm was used to detect diabetic retinopathy in retinal fundus photographs. The algorithm was trained on a large dataset of retinal fundus photographs and achieved a sensitivity of 99.1% and a specificity of 98.3%.

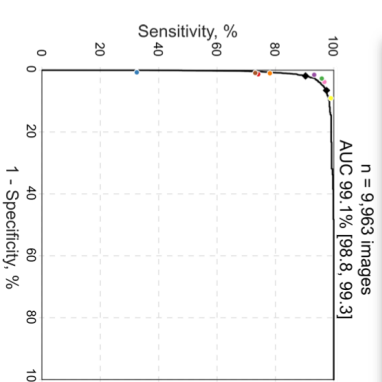
**Introduction** Diabetic retinopathy is a leading cause of blindness in the United States. Early detection and treatment can prevent or delay vision loss. However, there is a shortage of ophthalmologists to perform retinal exams, particularly in underserved areas. A deep learning algorithm can help address this shortage by detecting diabetic retinopathy in retinal fundus photographs.

**Methods** A deep learning algorithm was trained on a dataset of 10,000 retinal fundus photographs. The algorithm was tested on a separate dataset of 1,000 retinal fundus photographs. The algorithm achieved a sensitivity of 99.1% and a specificity of 98.3%.

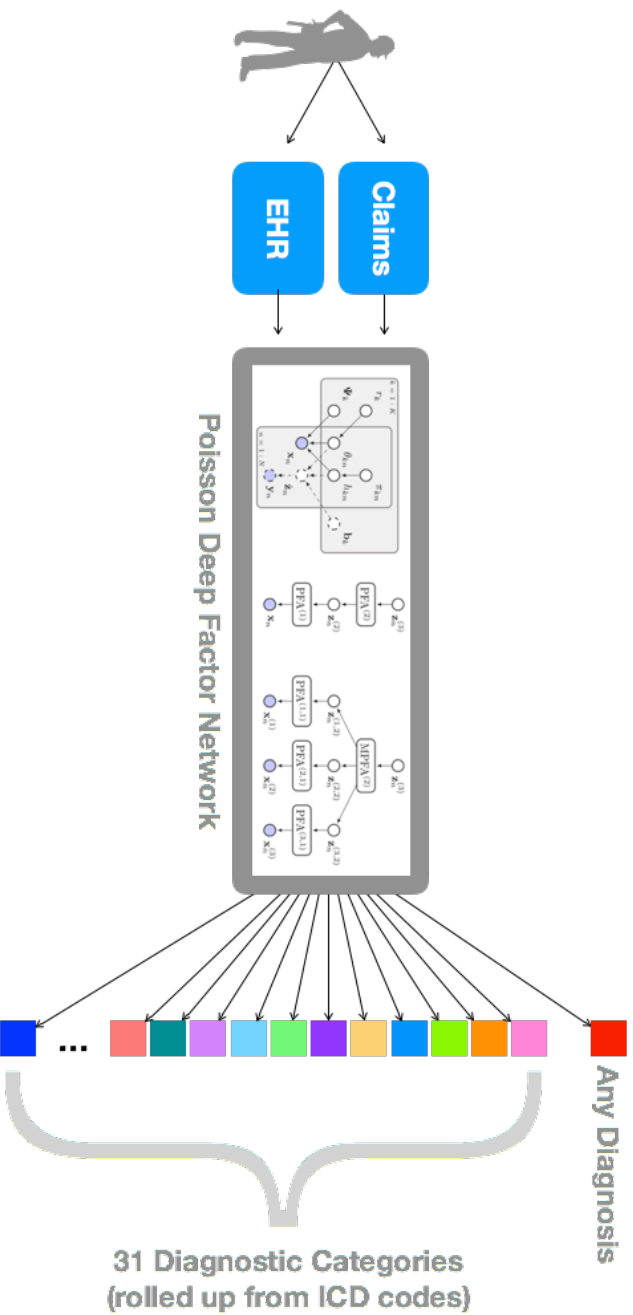
**Results** The algorithm detected diabetic retinopathy in 99.1% of the test images. The algorithm also correctly identified 98.3% of the non-diabetic retinal fundus photographs.

**Conclusion** A deep learning algorithm can accurately detect diabetic retinopathy in retinal fundus photographs. This technology has the potential to improve the detection and treatment of diabetic retinopathy, particularly in underserved areas.

**Keywords** Deep learning, Artificial intelligence, Diabetic retinopathy, Retinal fundus photographs, Healthcare delivery.



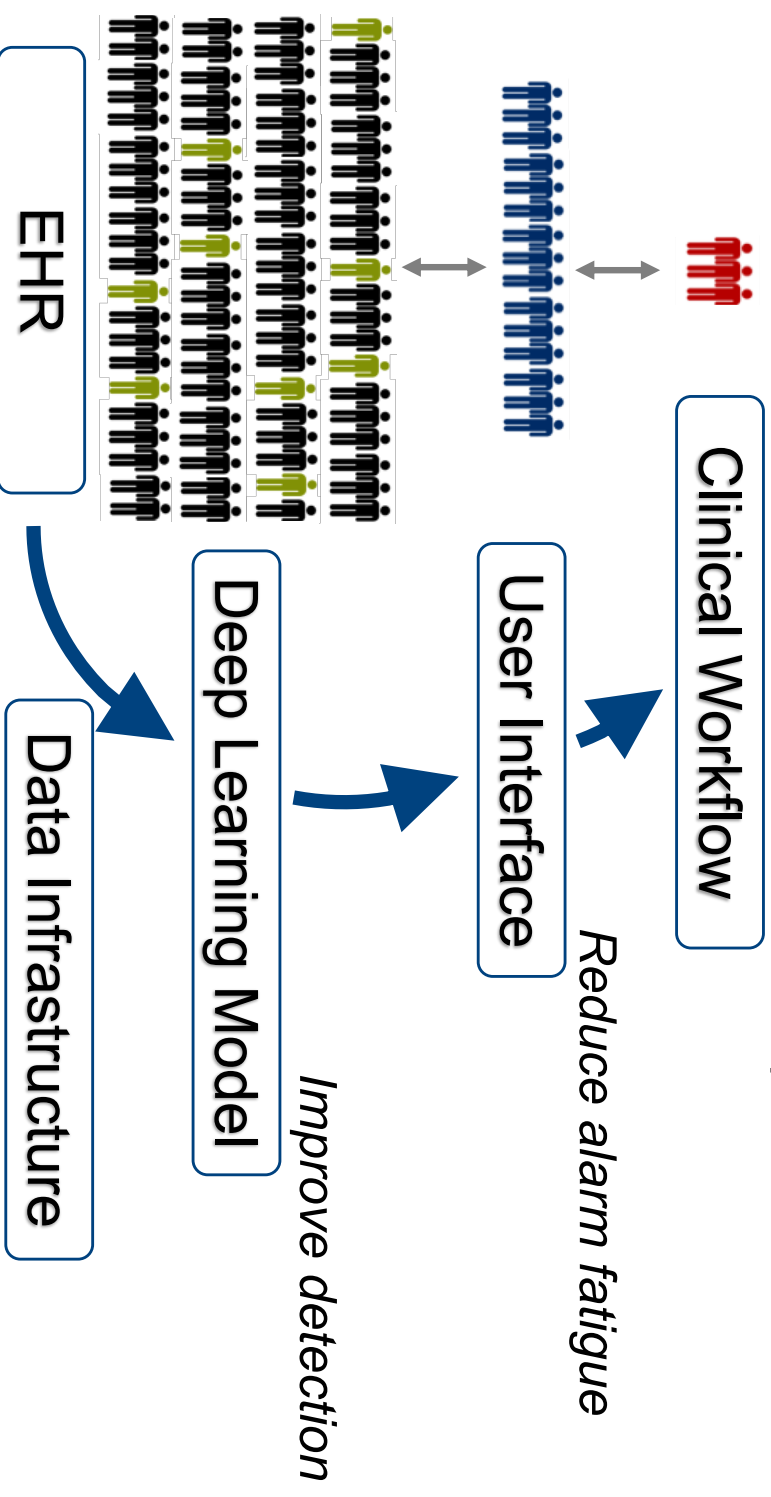
# Admission Risk Prediction Model



Expressed as absolute 6-month probability and percentile risk (e.g. 73% and 87th %-ile)

# FLAGGING ACUTE INPATIENT ISSUES

*Shorten time to treatment  
and better patient outcomes*



**“The Boeing 737 Max and the Problems  
Autopilot Can’t Solve”  
- *New York Times***

**“Trump Laments Modern Airplanes as ‘Too Complex to Fly’ in  
Wake of Deadly Crashes” - *Chicago Tribune***



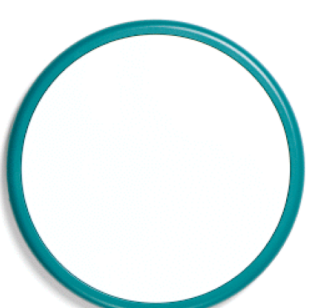
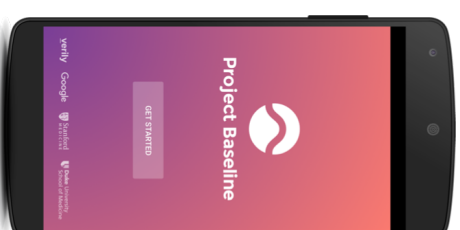


# Continuous data with wearable sensors

Sensors and devices for passive collection of large quantities of real world data

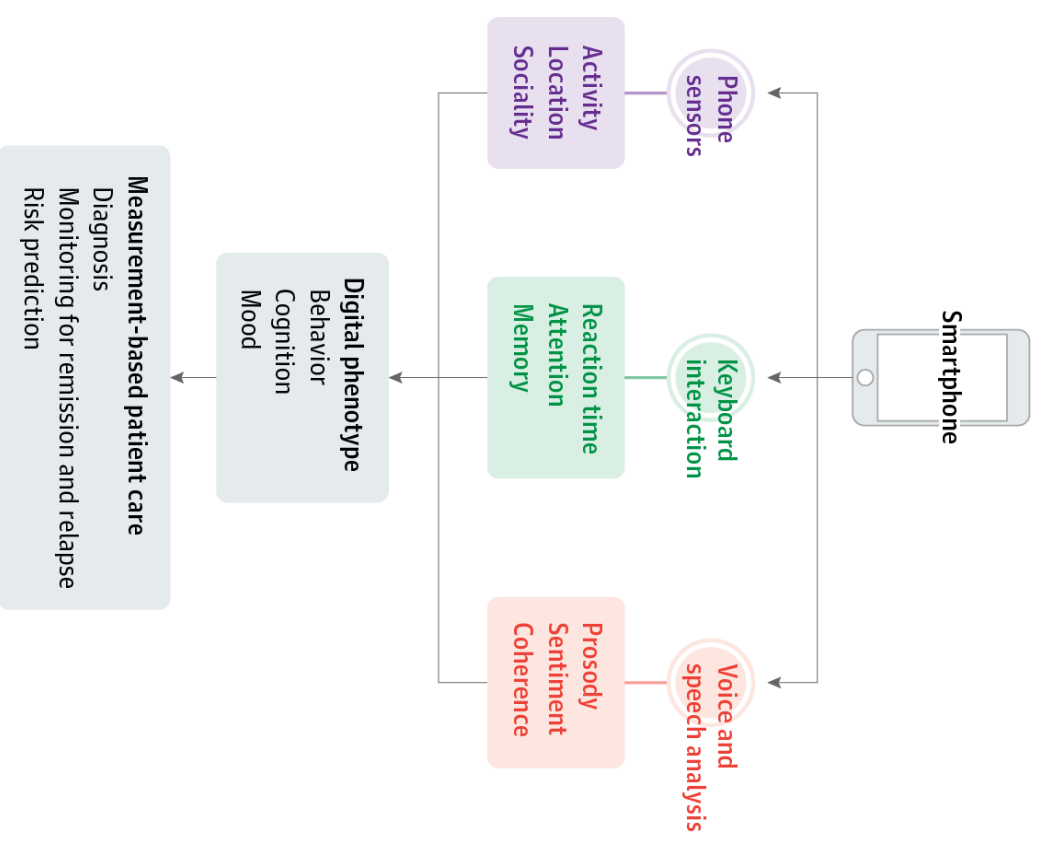


*\*Investigational device*



## The process of digital phenotyping

Digital phenotyping involves collecting sensor, keyboard, and voice and speech data from smartphones to measure behavior, cognition, and mood.



Insel TR. Digital phenotyping technology for a new science of behavior. JAMA. 2017;318:1215-16. [doi:10.1001/jama.2017.11295](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2017.11295)

**1 in 20**  
Google searches  
are health  
related

Google

