The pop up window.

But this slicer Dicer guide is 74 pages. It’s very detailed.

It was developed by Jennifer McCann and the Jada team to help us out with regards to learning about slice or dice.

So it’s really a very good resource for you to look at as you begin your journey towards using Slicer Dicer.

So the next one I wanted to point out are these training videos. These are linked to our learning.
management system or the LMS?

So as.

Yale faculty, you do have access to it,

you just need your epic

credentials to log in.

Use your same password to log into epic

to get to the learning management system.

So the link is right here.

I’m using my laptop,

maybe that’s the reason why,

but if you’re on your desktop,

you should be able to access

the learning management system.

And the rest of the learning

home breaks down a different

learning materials according to
the models or the data models that are available currently.

For you to use.

So now I turn you over to Emily and she’ll walk you through in terms of, you know,

how do we use Slicer, Dicer in general.

So for me and for most of you, there will be 3 primary uses of Slicer and all of them are have a lot of benefit that they can provide to you both in your research career and your patient panel management.

So the first one is actually looking at your particular patient population and being able to figure out who needs what.
or what needs to be done using Slicer Dicer.

00:02:07.710 --> 00:02:10.262 I'm just going to give you an example

00:02:12.566 --> 00:02:14.870 of what some a couple of things

00:02:16.798 --> 00:02:18.638 depending on your role in the hospital.

00:02:20.290 --> 00:02:22.298 If you were an encounter provider, if you are the member of the treatment team and really any area of the patient care setting that includes the emergency department, inpatient, admission Care team member, surgical team member,
pregnancy admission.

And then if you’re a member of the care team in any other capacity,

there is a consultant or a primary care provider that a patient in which you’ve serviced.

As those capacities would be your patient,

what that means is Slicer Dicer is what that means is Slicer Dicer is

that you’ll be able to see data about them at the patient level,

so you’ll be able to see specific information including all of their you know,

their name and identifying information in Slicer Dicer itself.

Which is really useful when you’re
trying to manage your own patients and figuring out who needs what. So these are just two examples that I have looked at lately for myself.

So the one on the left hand side is I was looking to see how many of my patients I'm seeing, I'm admitting and then looking specifically for some of those patients to figure out what happened to them and what their hospitalization was so in Slicer Dicer, I was able to look for my patients in the ER and then divide them up by disposition whether or not...
I admitted or discharged them.

And then if I go to one of the visual options and look for the table, what comes up is there identifying information.

So spreadsheet for each patient with a number of identifying details and then I know what their MRI is and I can go then into the patients.

So for me that’s something that’s really useful in the ER, just finding out what happened to patients and kind of understanding how
I’m doing and the global level for the patients I see for a variety of metrics. An example, before I was in the ER, I was a primary care pediatrician in the primary care center. And for that I might want to look globally at my patient population. So here I looked back at my primary care patients from 2014 and look to see of the patients for whom I’m the primary care provider, how many of them have had a well visit this year and how many have not. So there’s not a ton of them for me at that time.
But there were 115 of my patients that I had seen in their checkup, but 17 that had not. So then if I go to the patient, Level data I can look and see. Who those are that haven’t had the well child check and then go into their chart, but I can see the individual patients and then take action based on you know, information that I’ve uncovered in Slicer Dicer. You don’t need anyone’s help to do this. It’s something that you can do on
your own in epic without having to contact anyone or get special permission from anyone to find out this level of detail.

So that’s, that’s this can be a really powerful tool.

One thing you can also do is share your patients ability to see your patients with other providers.

So if you work in you know in a smaller area where there’s only a handful of providers and you want to look at patients for your whole clinic or your whole practice,

you can share all of the patient,
therefore like create kind of like a subpopulation of patients that are all specific to your clinic.
The next thing is quality improvement. So this is the quality improvement project that we’re working in in the emergency Department for Children which is looking to see how many of our behavioral health patients have this day in our ER often for long time waiting for evaluation or a psychiatric bed are receiving. I am medications ideally we don’t want them to get agitated to the point that they were require IM injections.
and so we're trying to reduce the number who are getting IM injections. So using Slicer Dicer I was able to look at all patients. Call Ed encounters, look at anyone who came in with a psychiatric chief complaint and then look and see, divide them by which type of IM medication they received and then you can graph this over time. So you can use this as a run chart for quality improvement essentially. And you can see that most of our patients get nothing, but there are plenty that do get something.
This is percentage of the overall population, but you could look at absolute numbers as well and you can see that we’re giving Thorazine, I am more commonly than we are a Benadryl and Haldol, but we’re still giving it probably more than we want to be. You can set goals also like this dotted red line, you know is a sort of arbitrary goal you know is a sort of arbitrary goal that I chose for this demonstration. But you can also set thresholds so that if it’s above a certain threshold or below, it will sort of be called out on this graph.
So you can set this up as a run chart for your quality improvement project and it’s something that you can also share the view with anybody else who’s working on the project and they should be able to see it as well. So it’s really helpful to be able to track. This is over.

And the last thing, something that you guys are probably exceptionally interested in is using Slicer Dicer for research. In general, Slicer Dicer is best for what we would call hypothesis generation. So because you are not able to get
00:07:22.792 --> 00:07:24.671 the individual patient level data for
the entire data set that you might
want to be working with in Slicer Dicer,
it would only be for patients that you
yourself have a treating relationship with.
It’s not going to be good enough
to sort of analyze that data
for publication in the paper.
And it’s a group called JADAK,
which stands for the Joint
Data Analytics team.
But for those of you who need a specific data set, this is the website that you want to go to.

So it's service now. Dot com you can see it here and you're welcome to copy that down and it will take you to a website that looks like this and in order to enter your request in spreadsheet form, for patient level data that will come to you in spreadsheet form, for the most part this is the option that you want to select.

So Jaladot research data request.
We have an idea and we just want to understand. Am I in the right ballpark with this idea and slicer dicer is really helpful for that specific idea. So for I haven’t, I had a student come to me recently wondering if she could work on a quality improvement project include improving the time to pain medication for sickle cell patients in the ER. But we weren’t even sure how many patients we were seeing in the ER who were presenting with sickle cell pain crises. So for slide structure,
the two of us got together and

just trying to figure out what

Are there enough patients in which

we could see an impact and make

this a quality improvement project

worth pursuing or ultimately a

research project worth publishing on.

So for in this example,

we looked at all in Ed encounters and

anybody who came in with a sickle cell

disease diagnosis and then we ruled out,

we took out all patients that had

received antibiotics because we

wanted to make sure they weren’t

there for additionally another
complication of sickle cell and
then we just looked at the numbers.
So it’s ranges anywhere from 2 to 12.
Per month and the pediatric ER
specifically and we decided together
that was probably enough to pursue
the project and so this kind of thing
comes up a lot, just wondering.
Even for Curiosity's sake,
whether or not trends are changing,
are we seeing more of this in my
clinic or less of that in my clinic?
And then moving on to more specific
research proposals as well.
This is a great place to start.
Just to get an idea of ballpark numbers is like a few in a feasibility capacity. So those are the three main areas that we use Slicer Dicer for, but there’s plenty of others as well if you guys explore. They’ll hand it back over to Richie. Thanks, Emily. Hmm. Alright. So now we get to actually trying Slicer Dicer. So what we’re going to do today is basically walk you through how you use Slicer Dicer and then we’re going to break out into two groups and we’ll be looking at different data models that are available for you,
as well as run some sample queries so that you know how it works. And if there are any specific questions that you have, we can. Early answer them there. So I’m back on my slicer Dicer learning home screen. So you ask, how do I access slicer Dicer? I’m going to teach you two ways. The first one is via the epic menu, which is right up here. I like to use keyboard shortcuts, so if anybody’s interested, the keyboard shortcut for this if you’re using your PC,
that would be the ALT key.

So I'm just gonna click on that.

What you want to do is look for reports.

And then find Slicer Dicer and you can certainly click from here once.

If you Slicer Dicer already, it will live under the recent area and then if it's there, you can actually also configure it to appear up here as well.

The 2nd way to actually get the Slicer dicer is by using chart search, which is this icon here. You click that,
there is a keyboard shortcut for it.

It’s control plus space.

What you do need to do now is type in Slicer Dicer or the first 3 letters even.

So now it pulls up a slicer dicer and I can click on it.

To get me to the slicer dicer.

Data models currently, depending on your access level, you may have more or less models that you can work on. If you hover around a data model, you can see that there’s this information icon here. You want to click that to
take a look and see what the description of that data model is. For the purposes of our demonstration today, I’m going to use the patient’s data model. I’m clicking on that so this is your startup Slicer Dicer screen. For those of you who have never used Slicer Dicer before, you will actually be greeted by a beginner tutorial. You’ll be prompted to take that beginners tutorial first before you can actually start doing your queries. Up here on the right hand side is an icon for the tutorials. That beginner tutorial will
also be found here.

There's another tutorial there that you can also access that also helps you with additional things you want to know about Slicer Dicer.

So the screen is divided into 3 areas, the left hand side.

As you can see here, there's a bar graph there, so every time you put in items within your query.

So the Slicer Dicer automatically calculates what you’ve put in and will give you an actual result right away.

So when I hover here,
you can see that there’s a description of the bar graph, how it, how I got to this point. For example, here it’s the number of patients, this is the number of patients that have access to which represents the Yale New Haven Health System Service area.

So if I put it in specific criteria for my search, it will also appear here. So as you can see up here, this is the name of the graph. If I click on it, I can actually edit it and customize it according to what I want for the graph to be named as.
On the upper right hand corner here is an information icon. If I click on it, this will allow me to actually put in description for the search or the graph that I have. The words all time here represents the data, the data points or the time points rather, for which my graph is based on. The default time frame that Slicer has when you start putting in criteria will be six months. At the bottom here in your X axis you will be able to actually see.
00:15:25.794 --> 00:15:29.590 on is obstructing my view.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:29.590 --> 00:15:32.264 So this is the ad access label.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:32.270 --> 00:15:35.322 You can click on that to create
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:35.322 --> 00:15:37.968 a different label for the graph.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:37.970 --> 00:15:41.090 So the second are the middle
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:41.090 --> 00:15:44.550 column and the right hand column.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:44.550 --> 00:15:46.104 They’re kind of related to each other,
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:46.110 --> 00:15:49.250 so there’s five different components.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:49.250 --> 00:15:52.226 Here are items here that I can manipulate,
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:52.230 --> 00:15:55.722 manipulate to help with my search
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:55.722 --> 00:15:58.562 and to also give me different
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:15:58.562 --> 00:16:00.746 visual options for the graph that
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:16:00.746 --> 00:16:03.385 I have here on the left hand side.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:16:03.390 --> 00:16:06.554 So if I start putting in items
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:16:06.554 --> 00:16:07.910 for my population.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84721789
00:16:07.910 --> 00:16:10.479 Like here it’s in the population side.
Now you can see on the right hand side that it’s set as the base which is all patients and then if I start putting in criteria that criteria will automatically be placed here on this area here. So the second portion after I defined my population will be the slices. So basically here what’s happening is just you’re grouping the population into different groups or slices. And then here on the third item is measures. So I can apply certain measures here to define my results, for example like percentages.
The next one is dates.

So here you can actually set the dates that you want.

Again as I mentioned the default date range of six months, but you can certainly change that according to your preferences and then the visual options will be here as well.

The next section of our talk will actually walk you through a different items here so that we can do it in more detail.

I’d also like to point out on top here the different icons. It allows you to undo your search redo, start over, load a search that you’ve saved in the past, like here.
And then you can save your search here also.

This is where you can save your share your search rather and also save it at the same time.

And then the settings icon here allows you to change the settings for your slicer dicer.

So now I turn you over to Emily and she’ll walk you through some specific things regarding population and slices.

Give me just a second.

I’ll pull up my epic. Hold on.

If there are any questions, feel free to ask the chat options available.

Also Jen McCann, our clinical
00:18:35.540 --> 00:18:38.010 systems analyst will help us
NOTE Confidence: 0.949661552
00:18:38.095 --> 00:18:40.820 out answer those questions also.
NOTE Confidence: 0.758808
00:18:49.600 --> 00:18:53.129 We one question. Go ahead. Yeah,
NOTE Confidence: 0.896539228571429
00:18:53.140 --> 00:18:55.140 we have access to our own patients. What
NOTE Confidence: 0.853189406
00:18:55.150 --> 00:18:57.894 about all of the, if I wanted to
NOTE Confidence: 0.853189406
00:18:57.894 --> 00:19:00.040 have access to all of the patients
NOTE Confidence: 0.853189406
00:19:00.040 --> 00:19:02.294 from my section? Do I need to?
NOTE Confidence: 0.853189406
00:19:02.294 --> 00:19:03.790 How do I go about doing that?
NOTE Confidence: 0.876695484285714
00:19:07.320 --> 00:19:09.426 You can share your patient population
NOTE Confidence: 0.876695484285714
00:19:09.426 --> 00:19:11.514 with other members of your section
NOTE Confidence: 0.876695484285714
00:19:11.514 --> 00:19:13.688 in order to have them share with me,
NOTE Confidence: 0.876695484285714
00:19:13.688 --> 00:19:15.746 yes, like in order to really have
NOTE Confidence: 0.876695484285714
00:19:15.746 --> 00:19:17.504 everybody within the whole section
NOTE Confidence: 0.876695484285714
00:19:17.504 --> 00:19:19.610 share with access to everybody else’s,
NOTE Confidence: 0.876695484285714
00:19:19.610 --> 00:19:21.038 you each individually have to go in
NOTE Confidence: 0.876695484285714
00:19:21.038 --> 00:19:22.435 and share your patient population with
all the other members of the section.

But you definitely could do so.

Alright, sorry for the delay,

kind of have closed on me.

OK.

And I couldn’t find the.

I tried to do it I I was able to

got the Slicer dicer but the

training dashboard I couldn’t get

to that page.

Yeah so you in the dashboards right now.

So if you are looking interested you just

go to the title of the dashboard that

you happen to be on once you click this

little dashboard icon and I think if you
search for Slicer Dicer it should come up.

So there it is, Slicer.

Dicer is all one word,

which sometimes can, but OK.

Is that does that work? Yeah.

Actually, I think I was doing a space.

I think that was the difference.

Epic likes to do everything like one word.

It’s sort of a little silly thing

that they do, but OK.

All right.

So for as you’re getting

started with Slicer Dicer,

the first thing that you want to do is

define your patient population.

kind of define your patient population.

So it will ask you to select a data model.
And you kind of want to think about, you know your Excel spreadsheet in your head and ask yourself, what does each row in your imaginary Excel spreadsheet represent? Do you want to know just about your patients as a whole? Are you looking at like specific visits? Like if one patient has had five visits, do you want each one of those visits to have a separate line? And then are you looking just at particular Med orders or
00:21:07.846 --> 00:21:10.566 referrals or a research study?
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:10.570 --> 00:21:12.394 So that will help you select which data
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:12.394 --> 00:21:14.069 model you want to go with and that’s
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:14.069 --> 00:21:15.738 how you want to be thinking of it.
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:15.740 --> 00:21:17.581 Like these data models are sort of
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:17.581 --> 00:21:19.448 like that line in the spreadsheet.
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:19.450 --> 00:21:20.976 And you can see I have probably
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:20.976 --> 00:21:22.730 more than most of you will because
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:22.730 --> 00:21:23.774 I’m a physician builder.
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:23.780 --> 00:21:26.210 So there’s probably 15 that are
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:26.210 --> 00:21:29.129 listed here that I have access to,
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:29.130 --> 00:21:30.966 but Epic actually has more than
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:30.966 --> 00:21:33.218 50 of these that they have made.
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:33.220 --> 00:21:35.551 And that’s looking at like all different
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:35.551 --> 00:21:37.419 kinds of aspects of the patients
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:21:37.419 --> 00:21:39.653 care and we are in the process of
00:21:39.653 --> 00:21:41.697 releasing more and more all the time.

00:21:41.700 --> 00:21:43.863 So if there isn’t something that you

00:21:43.863 --> 00:21:46.977 see that you would like to see now stay

00:21:46.977 --> 00:21:49.076 tuned is definitely something that we

00:21:49.076 --> 00:21:51.232 are rolling out on an ongoing basis.

00:21:51.240 --> 00:21:53.454 For instance,

00:21:53.454 --> 00:21:55.327 something things that we don’t have yet

00:21:55.327 --> 00:21:56.364 but which are coming would be a data

00:21:56.364 --> 00:22:00.200 model for inpatient hospitalization

00:22:00.200 --> 00:22:02.180 There’s also imaging studies,

00:22:02.180 --> 00:22:03.440 anesthesia records.

00:22:03.440 --> 00:22:05.330 You stays birth,

00:22:05.330 --> 00:22:06.140 outpatient, prescriptions,
00:22:06.140 --> 00:22:06.545 pregnancies,
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:06.545 --> 00:22:08.975 those are all things that we
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:08.975 --> 00:22:11.105 have in the works and epic is
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:11.105 --> 00:22:12.700 also developing more that they
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:14.390 --> 00:22:16.418 So there’s going to be something
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:16.418 --> 00:22:18.179 here for almost anything that
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:19.910 --> 00:22:22.190 So keep checking back for more.
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:22.190 --> 00:22:23.975 And for the purposes of demonstration today,
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:23.980 --> 00:22:26.356 I’m going to go with the patients model
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:26.356 --> 00:22:28.531 and this is the model that probably
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:28.531 --> 00:22:30.610 will be most useful to you all.
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:30.610 --> 00:22:32.500 But the first thing that you want
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:32.500 --> 00:22:34.650 to do when you are opening or
NOTE Confidence: 0.892939195333333
00:22:34.650 --> 00:22:36.564 starting a session is define what
Your patient population will be and the more specific you can be with that the better your results will be. So for we were doing a project and I'll use this kind of as an example in the ER of looking at how many patients came in with pelvic pain and then had a pelvic ultrasound ended up getting diagnosed with ovarian torsion. So we can kind of use the. Sites or dicer to figure that out.
and we want them to have had a pelvic ultrasound and we want them to be female. We don’t care about any of the other patients. We might want to know different things about that population, like who ended up with a very intelligent versus who didn’t. But for we don’t care about anybody else in the whole health system except for that like subset of patients. The way you want to define that subset is always using this population tab.

So get as specific as you as you possibly can within this population tab. So the first thing that I’ll do,
I tend to use browse over here rather than search for criteria, but you could do either one and so I’m looking to narrow my patient population to. Females who are less than 21. And so patient demographics is a folder. There are a lot of folders you can choose from. These blue folders aren’t really folders, they’re just items in themselves. So if you pick BPA triggered for instance, it will just be like a yes or no. It is the criteria itself, but all the yellow ones have items that within each folder.
So for us, there's a lot of things within patient demographics and I'll just choose age in years. And then if I click up here I'll say 21 and I want it to be less than 21. And then you can see it narrows all my all patients who are less than 21 are in my population and everyone else is now no longer included. And then I want to say for legal sex. So I'm really only interested in women. And then it's narrowed further from there. And then I want to say why?
00:24:55.270 --> 00:24:58.396 I really only want to to.

00:24:58.400 --> 00:25:00.164 I only really only care about them if they were seen in my ER.

00:25:00.164 --> 00:25:02.288 And so you can look under the encounters folder has a lot of things about a particular encounter and so I can look for patients only that have had an encounter in the pediatric ER.

00:25:02.290 --> 00:25:04.130 And so you can look under the encounters folder has a lot of things about a particular encounter and so I can look for patients only that have had an encounter in the pediatric ER.

00:25:04.130 --> 00:25:06.015 So this is the department that I've selected and I'll click the pediatric emergency depart.

00:25:06.015 --> 00:25:07.386 So this is the department that I've selected and I'll click the pediatric emergency depart.

00:25:08.807 --> 00:25:11.530 And say I think, oh, well, you know, actually see patients sometimes it’s shoreline too.

00:25:11.530 --> 00:25:13.480 And say I think, oh, well, you know, actually see patients sometimes it’s shoreline too.

00:25:13.480 --> 00:25:15.294 Let me include that.

00:25:15.294 --> 00:25:17.106 Let me include that.
You can select as many departments as you want and then this you can switch the logic of your multiple criteria to or or and. So for instance, say I was interested only in patients that had started at Shoreline and went to the pediatric ER, I could switch this to Anne. And you can see how many female adolescents had been to both emergency departments. Fewer, but for this purpose, we'll switch it back to or and there are a lot of different criteria to choose from as well, so we can go back and
look for chief complaint.
Looking for abdominal pain?

And we also want to look and see if they’ve had a public ultrasound. So once one of the folder here that’s listed procedures is really you want to think of it as any order that you could put in that would have a result rather than, you know, a physical procedure that you might do on a patient. So in the procedures bucket would be any lab order, any imaging order and it would be the things that have been completed. So if it was ordered and cancelled,
It’s not going to appear in this procedures folder. Or. So I’m going to look for ultra pelvic ultrasound. And you can select any that you think might be relevant and you can see here this little icon next to these are linking them together. So I really only want to see patients who had a visit with a pelvic ultrasound at that visit. And you can link subsequent criteria to that particular encounter rather than just to the patient overall, meaning they have to be synchronous at the same time.
In order you can also find out if you’re not really sure what these criteria mean. You can click on the information tab and it will tell you a little bit more so it will tell you how they define it. And then if you’re really epic savvy, you can also click on the show lineage information. That will tell you exactly what the sort of. Areas of the tables on the back end of epic it pulled from and what the item is called in Epic itself. You can sometimes find this information within EPIC, but if you really want to know like
how is this information being derived,

this is the way to find it.

And sometimes that can help you when

you’re asking Jadot for a data set too.

Saying this is what I found in Slicer Dicer.

These are the tape,

the you know the columns and the

items that were filling my query

and this is what I think I want.

So once you have,

this is my basic patient population and

then you can go on to slice it as well.

So there aren’t that many patients here.

I might want to expand my imaging criteria,

but for now this is going to be fine.

So I want to know how many of them
ended up having ovarian torsion versus not and I want to see both groups. So that would be the second box. We’ve narrowed our patient population sufficiently and now we’re going to go to the second box, which is just a slice or basically dividing that up into groups. The same folders will appear under slices as appeared under the patient population. So you’ll get familiar with these folders and items that you can choose. And in this case I want to choose diagnosis, so I’m looking for a diagnosis of ovarian torsion in particular.
And it's like sometimes you have to be specific about what you put in. Or try different things and be a little patient and try as many things as you can in order to find what you're looking for.

The more things you kind of put in, it can take a little bit longer. And so we can look at all of those. And so for that we kind of suggest leaving the dates to a relatively brief period of time as you're setting up how you want your visualization to look. So the past three to six months, six months is what's defaulted. You're under the date dates,
and once you feel like you have the visualization you're looking for and you can expand all the way to include whatever dates you might be interested in. So you can see none of the patients who had these had pelvic ultrasound in our ER ended up having ovarian torsion. And then once you have, if you have the visualization you want, you can save it actually so you can save. This. Session call it whatever you like and it will. And then when you go back to load, if you click load you can just reload that particular session.
You can see how many I have here. The other thing that you can do is share the session with people. So once you’ve saved it, you can share it with any other user. So if the two of you two people are working on the same project or have the same patient population, it can be shared with everyone else. Now I’ll hand it back over to Richie. All right. Thanks, Emily. I’m just trying to screen share my screen. So those 3 point whatever 7,000,000 patients. Are available to
you guys because you guys do this, right.

They’re not all available to us.

We only have our own patients.

Are available to you.

You just can’t find.

You wouldn’t be able to

find out who they are.

That makes sense.

So there’s like a little icon

under visual options that will

give you that table that I showed

earlier where you can see who the

patient is and any information you

want about them that will only

be available for your patients.
But every other thing, the graph is you can look at all the patients.

Yeah, to speak to that as well, I have a new search here. So as you can see, the base for my population is my patience. So if I do the drop down here, I have the choice of all patients versus my patients, right? So if I click on that, these are all the different items that is considered my patient. It’s either PCP, your anesthesia team at attending attributed provider, team at attending attributed provider, etcetera.
There's the information icon here that allows you to actually look at the definitions for those specific items within the my patients category. So when the search is about my patients, you technically have patient level access to all the patients within this search. So I'll show you how you can get there and look it up. The third portion within your search would be that slicer. Dicer allows you to apply certain measures for a population. So for this particular search,
I’m basically looking for my patients where I am the primary care provider. They have a diagnosis of HIV. I have seen them at this SRC healing infection disease orchard. For this particular criteria I actually. This actually obeys the date range that I had put in here so that it will only pull up patients that have been seen at the healing center within the last six months and also put in that the patients need to be alive because sometimes you get patients who have a war diseased already. And I’ve sliced it according to the health maintenance topic,
which is overdue for screening colonoscopy. Which is here. And I’ve actually set it to pull in information, whether it’s regarding a colonoscopy versus colonography versus fit testing, etcetera. So as you can see, the logic for that is or. Now for this particular search I can also apply a certain measure. Currently it’s number of patients, so I’ll just click on the plus sign here so that I can see what measures are available for my particular search. So I can actually do a median
00:34:55.442 --> 00:34:57.190 age for instance.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:34:57.190 --> 00:34:59.960 So I’ll click on median
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:34:59.960 --> 00:35:02.730 and then age in years.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:02.730 --> 00:35:05.285 So now automatically my graph on the
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:05.285 --> 00:35:07.775 left hand side will change and it
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:07.775 --> 00:35:10.564 will pull in the median age for the
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:10.564 --> 00:35:12.766 two populations that I have here.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:12.770 --> 00:35:16.793 So on the left hand side the green bar
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:16.793 --> 00:35:20.490 shows me the the number of patients.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:20.490 --> 00:35:23.010 Initially that have overdue colonoscopy
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:23.010 --> 00:35:26.426 and then the right hand side the
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:26.426 --> 00:35:29.282 purple or yeah I think that’s purple.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:29.290 --> 00:35:32.056 Purple Bar initially gave me the
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:32.056 --> 00:35:35.571 number of patients that do not have
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:35.571 --> 00:35:37.687 that particular overdue criteria.
NOTE Confidence: 0.84371553
00:35:37.690 --> 00:35:41.505 So now because they applied the measure,
it now allows me to put it in it
now actually put in that median
age for these patients.
So these are the other criteria
that or the measures that you
can apply for your patients.
Now not it’s not necessarily
that all of this is available,
but certainly you can see if that
applies for your population and
that Slicer Dicer is able to do it.
So the 4th portion here on the
middle column is
the dates. I’ll just ask this out.
The dates. I’ll just ask this out.
So when I click on dates.
It puts this menu here where I can manipulate the specific dates that I want. Again as a default it’s six months, but it can go as far as when Epic, which is way back in 2013, 2014 I think alright. And you can also slice it by year, by quarter. Certainly it depends on the search you’re looking for if this particular. Spacing is appropriate or not, and we can show you specific ones later that actually applies the slicing by date. So now as you can see, this is a bar graph.
It’s a vertical bar graph. So that’s what it’s set in visual options. So there’s about 12347 options that you have. You just click on the specific bar so that you can change it according to your preference. So what I did want to point out is this area called a detailed view. So the detailed view gives you actually the details with regards to who the patients are that came up for my particular search because I’m looking at the base my patients. This will actually give me patient level data,
meaning it will give me the names of the patients that I’m looking at. I’m not going to do that right now just because of for HIPAA purposes, but basically what you do is click on this down shot run here to actually get patient level data. So if your patients are the base is all patients, then you won’t actually be able to see patient level data. So it’s about 446 at this point. So that’s basically your general idea of your slicer dicer screen and how you could start a search for Slicer Dicer. So now we are actually going to
break into two groups so that we can look at specific data models maybe or do some sample searches so that you can see other examples of how to use Slicer Dicer. And I think we’ve assigned you randomly to break out rooms.