

MACHINE LEARNING IN THE TRIAGE OF MAJOR TRAUMA, THE TRAUMATRIX PROJECT

TOBIAS GAUSS ANESTHESIA-CRITICAL CARE



GRENOBLE ALPES UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL GRENOBLE INSTITUTE OF NEUROSCIENCE

















INTUITION & CONVICTION

















Wohlgemut et al.

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Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Open Access

Diagnostic accuracy of clinical examination to identify life- and limb-threatening injuries in trauma patients

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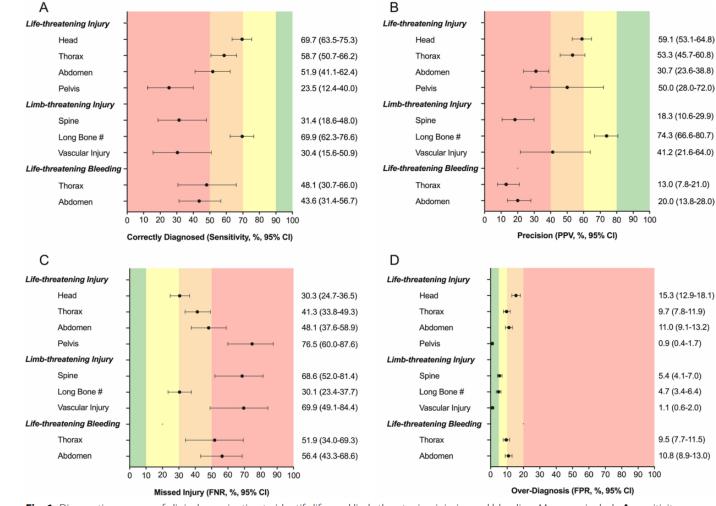


Fig. 1 Diagnostic accuracy of clinical examination to identify life- and limb-threatening injuries and bleeding. Measures include **A** sensitivity, **B** Positive Predictive Value (PPV), **C** False Negative Rate (FNR) and **D** False Positive Rate (FPR). Black dots represent the accuracy measure, and horizontal lines represent 95% confidence intervals. Shaded vertical areas represent acceptable standards of accuracy measures

Poor Moderate Good Excellent















USE FRENCH REGISTRY TRAUMABASE

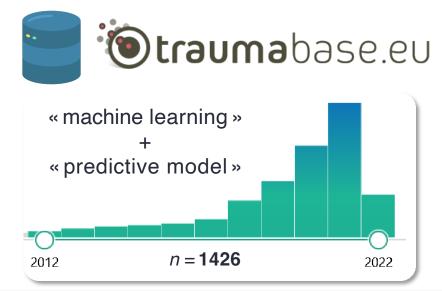


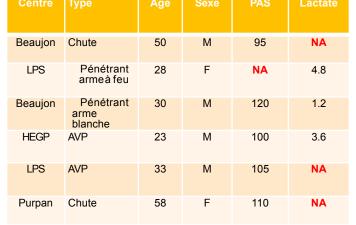




Development of PREDICTIVE MODELS

Development of CLINICAL
DECISION AID SYSTEMS (CDAS)





















% de Choc

25%

31%







R007- Evaluation de la performance du théorème de Bayes pour prédire la survenue d'un choc hémorragique post-traumatique

Pauline Perez¹, Anatole Harrois², Mathieu Raux³, Sophie Hamada², Catherine Paugam-Burtz¹, Tobias Gauss¹ et Groupe Traumabase 1 Anesthésie-Réanimation, Hôpital Beaujon, Hôpitaux Universitaires Paris Nord Val de Seine, AP-HP, Clichy, 2 Service Anesthésie-Réanimation, Groupement Hôpitaux Universitaires Paris Sud, AP-HP, Kremlin-Bicêtre, 3Département d'Anesthésie Réanimation, Groupe Hospitalier Pitié-Salpêtrière Charles Foix, AP-HP, Paris;

INTRODUCTION:

de la détection d'un choc hémorragique post médecins. traumatique en pré-hospitalier permet d'anticiper et d'améliorer la prise en charge. De MATERIEL ET METHODES: nombreuses disciplines soumises à des décisions Etude pilote rétrospective à partir d'un

sous l'incertitude, utilisent des systèmes observatoire prospectif de patients traumatisés RESULTATS: informatiques d'aide à la décision. L'inférence graves de trois centres. Désignation d'une 2108 patients constituaient la CM avec 245 chocs DISCUSSION: Ce travail montre la faisabilité de bayésienne est une méthode permettant de cohorte de modélisation (CM) issue des deux et 1119 patients la CV avec 90 chocs et 152 l'application d'une inférence bayésienne à des modéliser la probabilité d'un évènement à partir centres et une cohorte de validation (CV) issue activations de procédure. Dans la CV, les valeurs décisions critiques. L'aide à la décision par de celle d'autres évènements déjà évalués. Elle d'un centre. Le choc hémorragique était défini prédictives négatives et positives pour prédire la inférence modélisée, semble avoir une utilise un schéma dit bayésien qui permet une par la transfusion de ≥4 CG sur les 6 premières survenue d'un choc du modèle informatique performance équivalente à une prise de décision quantification avec un programme informatique. Le programme informatique intègre 5 étaient de 95% [93-96] et 46% [34-57] et médicale. Il paraît licite de la concevoir comme paramètres PA, FC, Hb, mécanisme du respectivement 96% [94-97] et 34% [26-41] pour une aide à la décision et de la tester en Evaluation de la performance d'un programme traumatisme et GCS, pour prédire la probabilité les médecins. Concernant les rapports de prospective et sur d'autres décisions urgentes. informatique utilisant un schéma bayésien pour du choc, le schéma bayésien est trouvé par vraisemblance; informatique; RV+; 9.57 [6.50-

programmation réalisée sur R.

prédire la survenue d'un choc hémorragique et apprentissage automatisé sur la CM et validé par 14,09] et RV-: 0,62 [0,52-0,74]; médecin: RV+: La mise en place d'une procédure d'urgence lors comparaison avec des décisions prises par des un expert (?). Evaluation faite par le calcul des 5,77 [4,46-7,48] et RV- 0,48 [0,38-0,61]. La valeurs prédictives positives et négatives, prédiction du choc hémorragique combinant la rapports de vraisemblance ; analyse et prise de décision médicale et le modèle informatique est présentée dans la table de

TABLE DE VERITE: Médecin/ Informatique

SCHEMA BAYESIEN

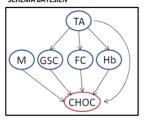


TABLEAU DE CONTINGENCE: Modèle informatique/Réalité du choc

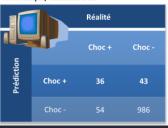


TABLEAU DE CONTINGENCE: Médecin/Réalité

iloc	Réalité		Médecin	Informatio	
			Choc -	+	+
	Choc +	51	101		
	Choc -		928	+	

50%





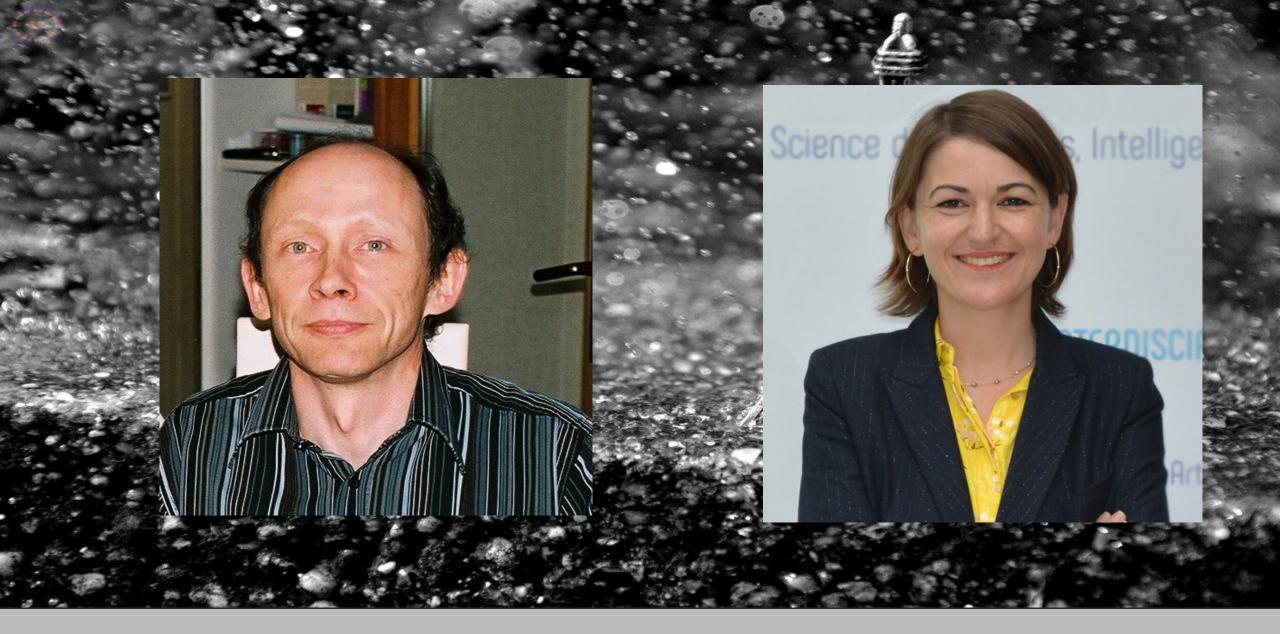


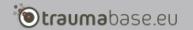


















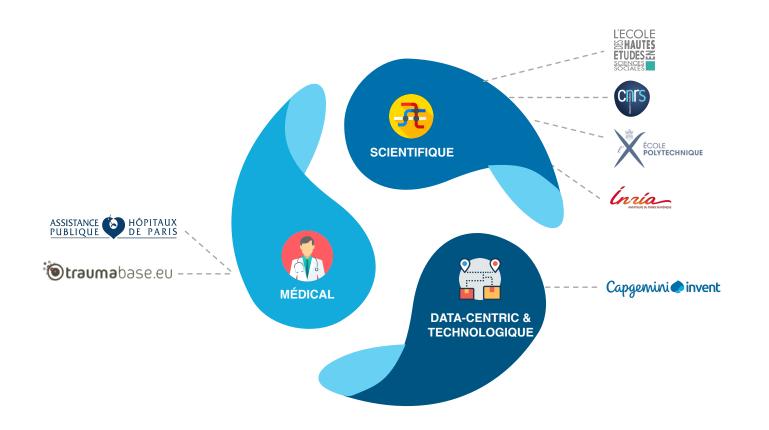








UNIQUE ECOSYSTEM OF PARTNERS



Carry out **prospective studies or** studies incorporating innovative artificial intelligence methods in the field of heavy trauma (e.g., hemorrhagic shock, fibrinogen effect, etc.).

Develop and test, with real-time data, a decision-support tool using predictive models.

2011

Setting up the Traumabase observatory

2016

Traumabase's collaboration with the scientific community

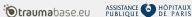
2019

Integrating Capgemini Invent into the partnership

2020+

Capitalizing on partnership achievements















PREDICTION

CRITICAL ACTIONABLE PATIENT NEEDS

IMPROVE TRIAGE

OVERLAPPING PREHOSPITAL INFORMATION









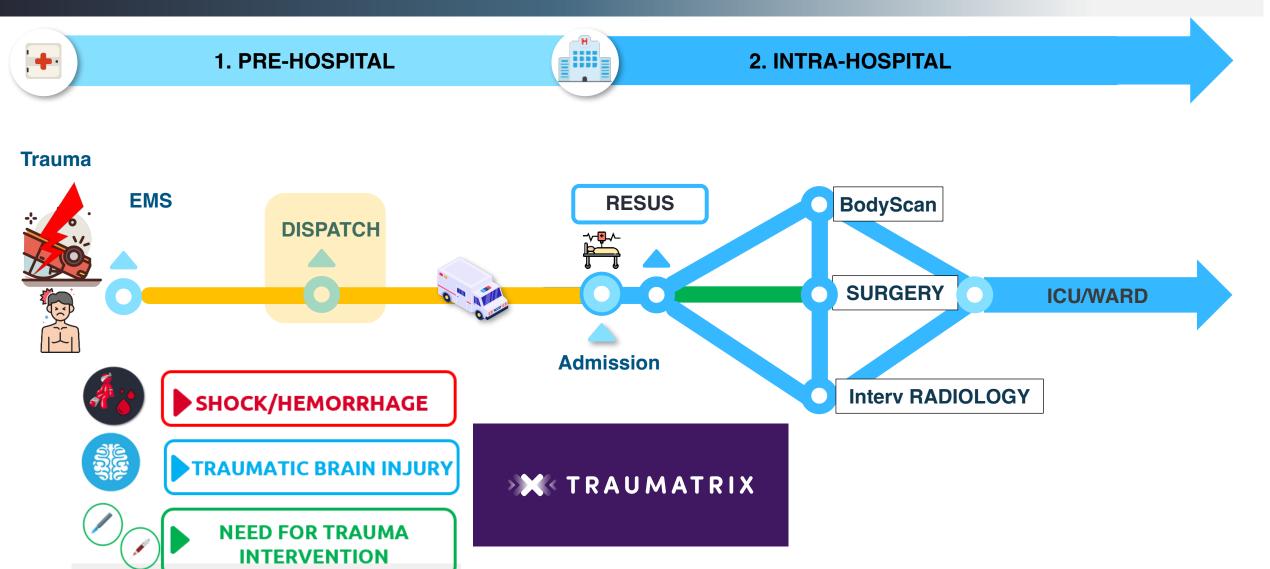






FEW/ROUTINE CRITERIA

IMPUTE MISSING DATA























TRANSFUSION
RESUS
TRANSFUSION ≥ 4 RBC
FIRST 6H

NEUROSURGERY FIRST 24H **ADMISSION ICU >72H**

COMPLEX SURGERY AIS >/= 3 FIRST 24H

ANY INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY

DEATH FRIST 24H

MASSIVE TRANSFUSION

HEMORRHAGE CONTROL INTERVENTION 24H (SURGERY/RADIOLOGIE)

DEATH FROM HEMORRHAGE















MAKE THE DATA USABLE













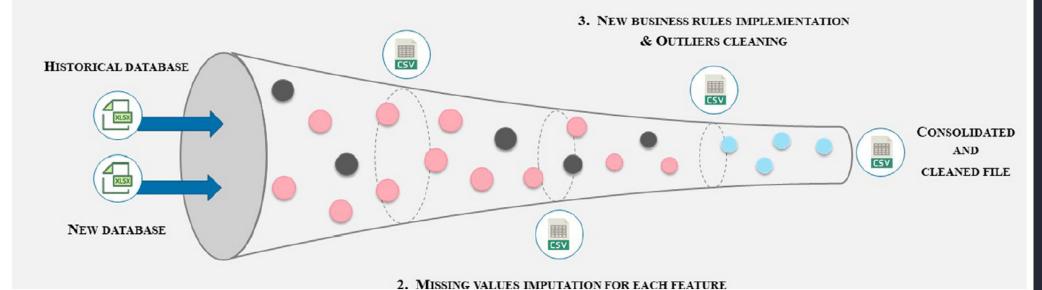


Database consolidation pipeline

The pipeline's objective is to standardize and automate the consolidation of anonymized data for the purpose of conducting clinical studies

Language	Interface
Python	DASH

1. COMMON FEATURES MERGER IN BOTH DATABASES

















MODELS

PROTOTYPES







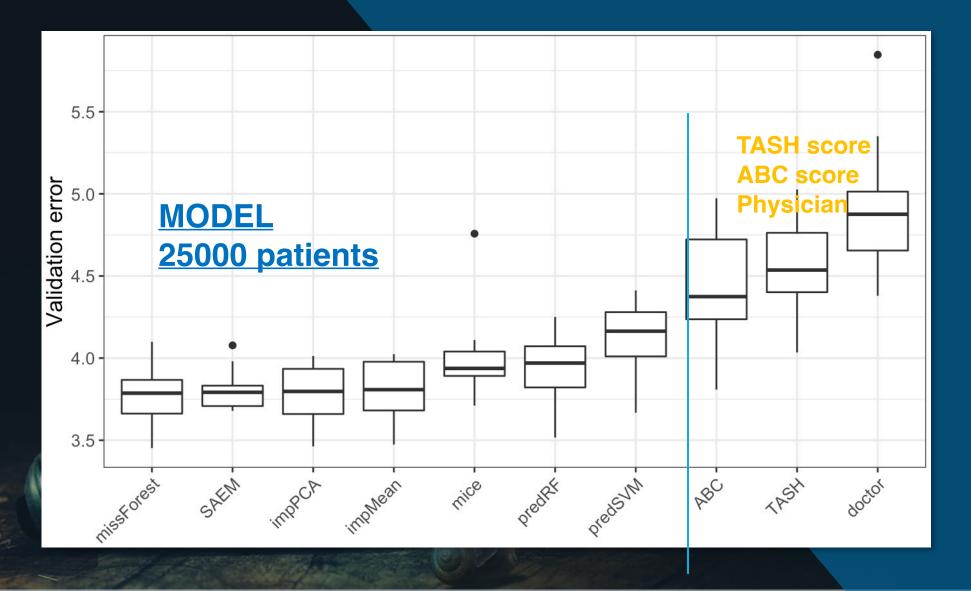








PERFORMANCE SHOCK/HEMORRHAGE: 1° MODEL





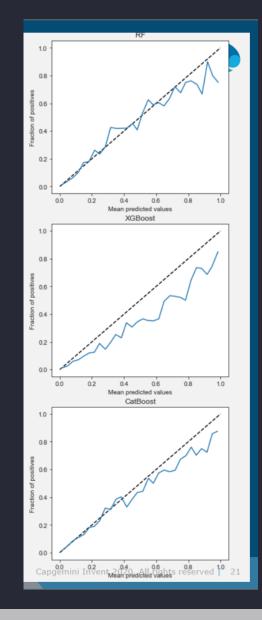








		F4	AUC PR	Recall	Precision	Specificity	Confusion
	Cart	0.74	0.42	0.81	0.3	0.77	[[5733 1741] [176 747]]
MIA	RF	0.76	0.53	0.82	0.33	0.8	[[5966 1508] [166 757]]
IVIIA	XGBoost	0.74	0.55	0.8	0.34	0.81	[[6046 1428] [182 741]]
	CatBoost	0.74	0.53	0.8	0.35	0.81	[[6084 1390] [186 737]]
	Cart	0.71	0.36	0.83	0.21	0.6	[[4521 2953] [156 767]]
Mean	RF	0.73	0.5	0.79	0.33	0.8	[[5969 1505] [191 732]]
ivieari	XGBoost	0.73	0.52	0.79	0.33	0.8	[[6007 1467] [192 731]]
	CatBoost	0.72	0.54	0.77	0.36	0.83	[[6194 1280] [213 710]]
	Cart	0.66	0.42	0.7	0.36	0.85	[[6341 1133] [281 642]]
Mean+ mask	RF	0.74	0.52	0.81	0.33	0.8	[[5963 1511] [178 745]]
IVICALIT IIIASK	XGBoost	0.75	0.54	0.8	0.34	0.81	[[6035 1439] [180 743]]
	CatBoost	0.74	0.55	0.8	0.36	0.82	[[6158 1316] [186 737]]

















PROSPECTIVE TEST

















HEMORRHAGIC SHOCK CLINICALTRIALS.GOV: NCT06270615

THE PRE-HOSPITAL DATA COLLECTION INTERFACE USED IN SHOCKMATRIX



- · Collect data in real time, as soon as the regulation is transmitted
- · Collect predictions from clinicians stationed in the emergency room to estimate predictive capacity based on clinical expertise
- Collect pre-hospital variables of interest for algorithmic prediction, to validate the predictive model selected



LUSTRATION OF THE DATA COLLECTION



Accident



 SMUR arrives at the accident site, takes charge and administers first aid



Step 1 - Data collection

Contact with the doctor in the outpatient department and transmission of data on the patient's condition



 Receive the call and enter pre-hospital variables and clinical prediction into the application





Traumabase fed with patient data supplemented by a specific Shockmatrix identifier to enable correspondence between Azure and TB data



- Sex
- Minimum PAS
- Minimum DBP

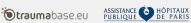
- Heart rate
- Hemocue
- Volcemic expansion administered
- · Pelvic fracture
- Catecholamines
- Intubation
- Clinical prediction



In a dedicated database















RETRAIN + CHALLENGE THE MODELS

HACKATHON 43 000 PATIENTS















HEMORRHAGE	NEUROSURGERY FIRST 24h	NEED FOR TRAUMA CENTER
	X	X
X	X	X
X		X
X		
X	X	X
	X	
X	X	X
		X
X	X	X
X	X	X
		X
		X
X		
X		
X		
	X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X











PATIENT NEED







Light Gradient Boost	CONFORMAL		
Variables	7		
AUC (max)	0,85		
F1 Score (max)	0,28		
F2 Score (max)	0,40		
Brier Score (min)	0,09		
Threshold	0,16		
False Negatve %	1,4%		
False Positive %	7,9%		
Execution time	11,3 ms		

High Gradient Boost	CONFORMAL
Variables	10
AUC (max)	0,86
F1 Score (max)	0,44
F2 Score (max)	0,6
Brier Score (min)	0,23
Threshold	0,12
False Negatve %	2%
False Positive %	21%
Execution time	<1s

High Gradient Boost	CONFORMAL
Variables	10
AUC (max)	0,78
F1 Score (max)	0,72
F2 Score (max)	0,76
Brier Score (min)	0,31
Threshold	0,36
False Negatve %	11%
False Positive %	20%
Execution time	16 ms

PENG et al. MIL MED RES 2022

HUNTER et al. W J SURG 2023 GAUSS, TJARDES, PERKINS CURR OP CC 2023















TEST THE INTERFACE







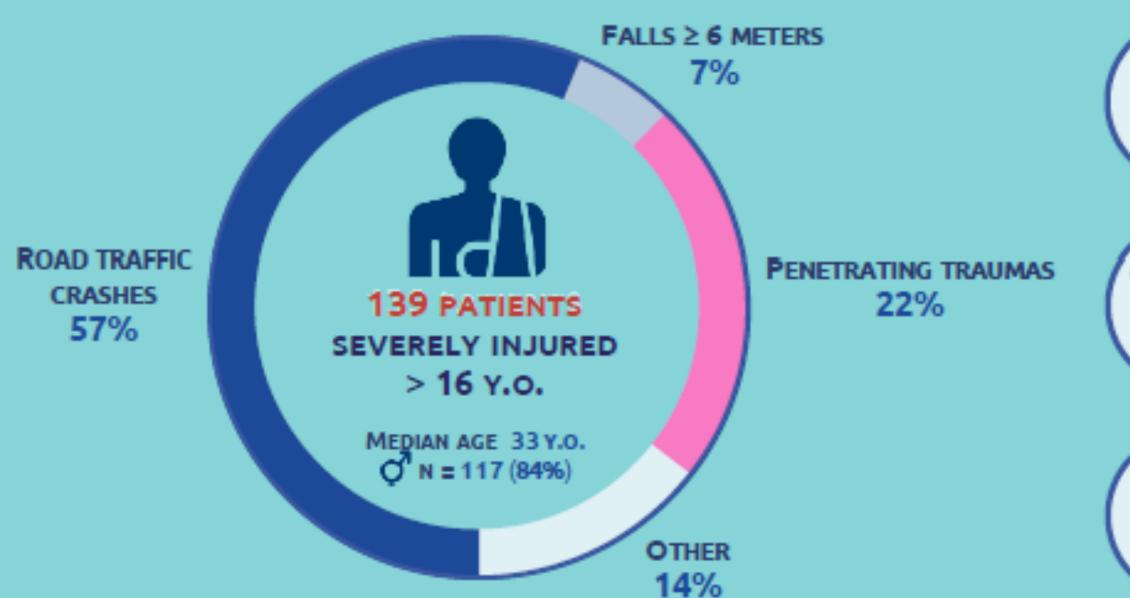


















38.5% STUDY INCLUSION RATE



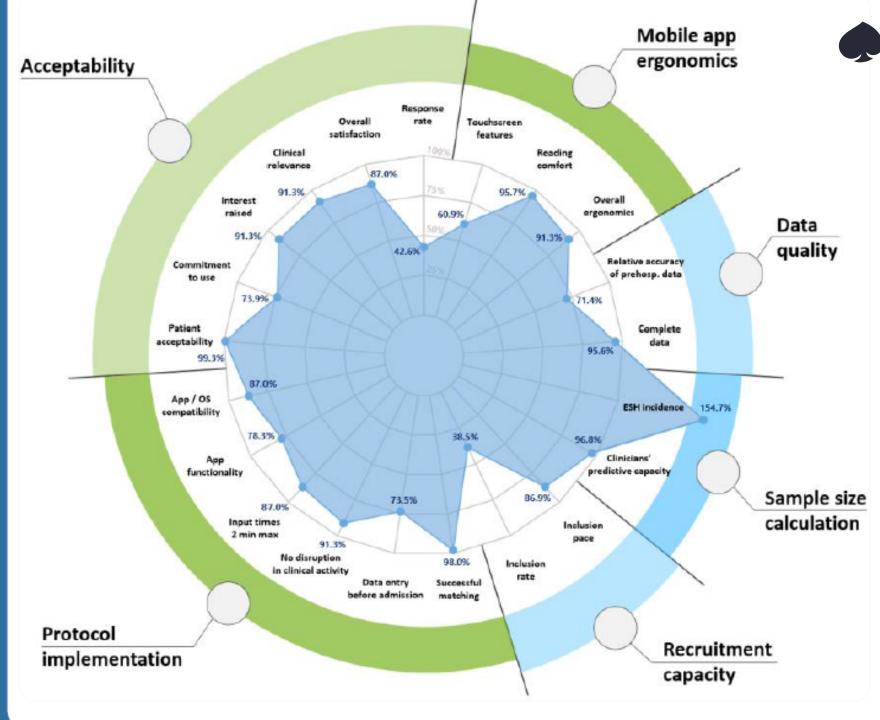
42.6% SURVEY RESPONSE RATE

GLOBAL SATISFACTION



MOBILE APP INPUT TIME < 2 MIN

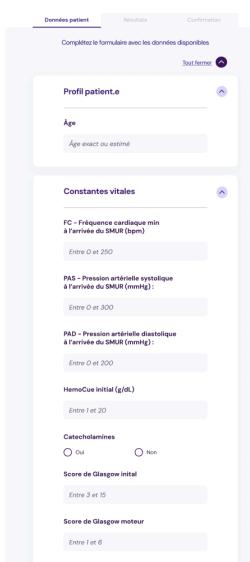


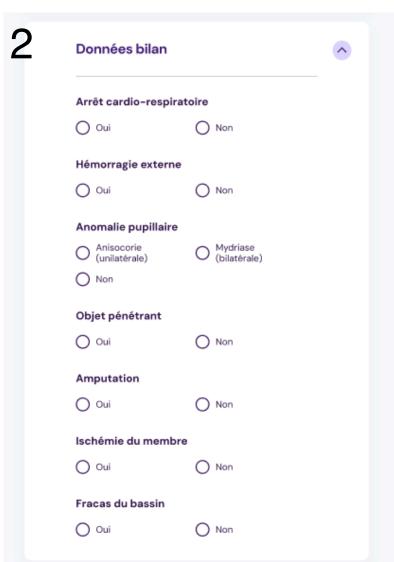


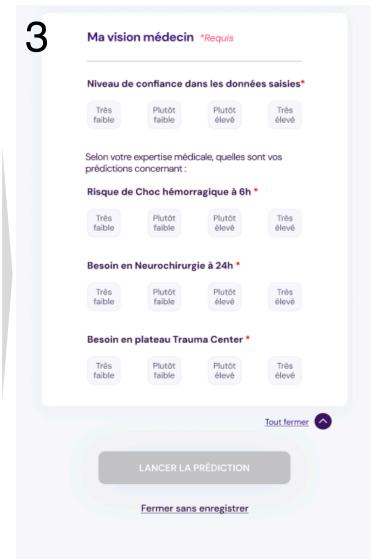


USERFRIENDLY INTERFACE

TASK INTERRUPTION AND COGNITIVE LOAD; < 2 MIN

















HOW TO PRESENT TO CLINICIANS











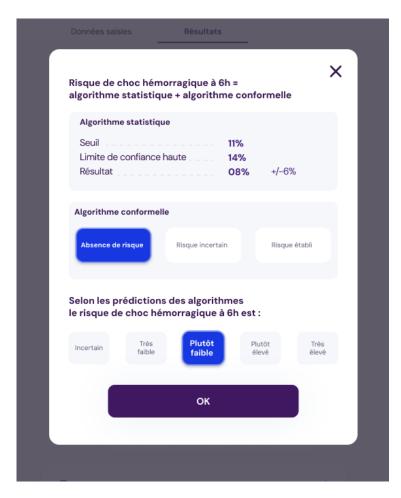




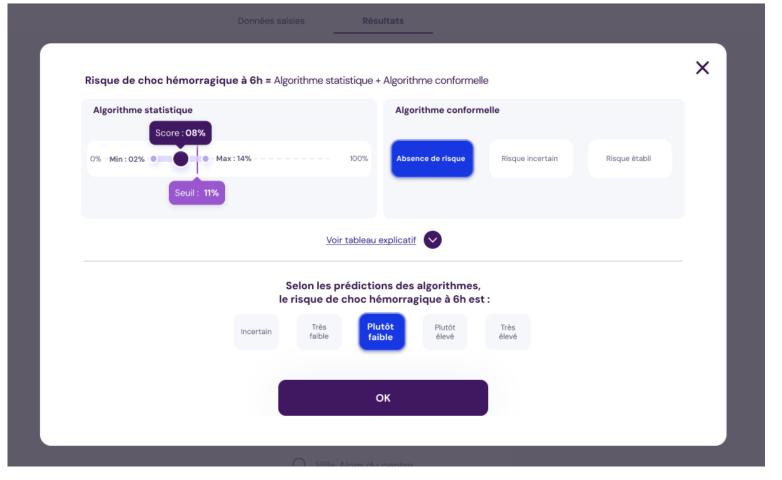


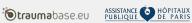
HOW TO PRESENT THE LEVEL OF UNCERATINTY OF THE PREDICTION?

INITIAL



MORE VISUAL













TRIAL METHODOLOGY







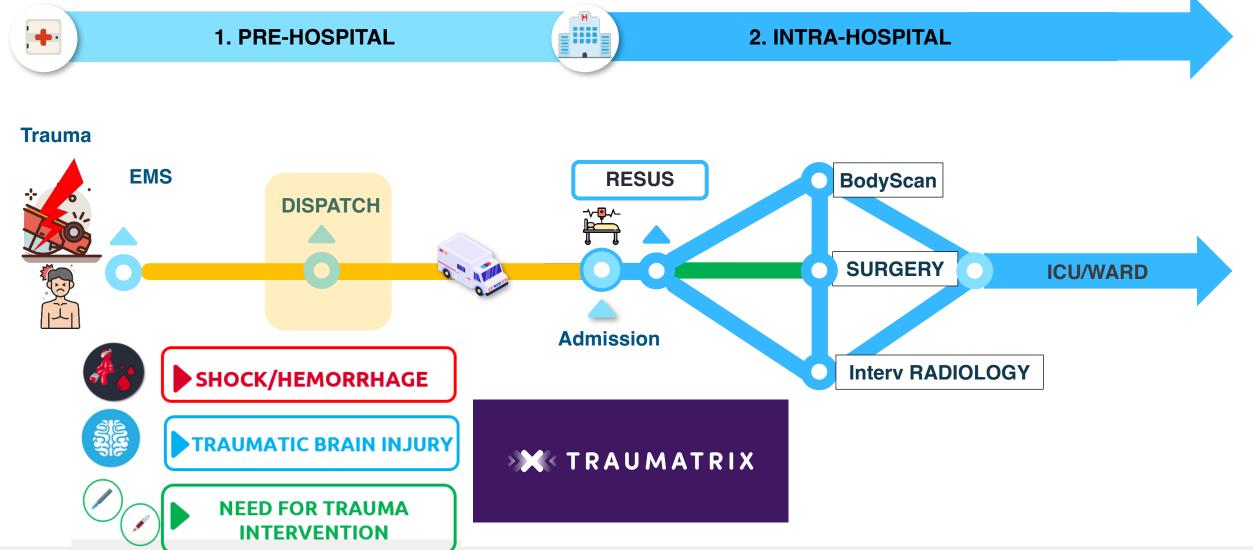








PROSPECTIVE CLUSTER TRIAL IN 16 DISPATCH CENTERS











HYPOTHESIS: UNDERTRIAGE \$\frac{1}{2}5\%

















Cluster RCT,

Stepped wedge

Hypothesis:

15% undertriage control/10% intervention

8 permututation / 90% Power

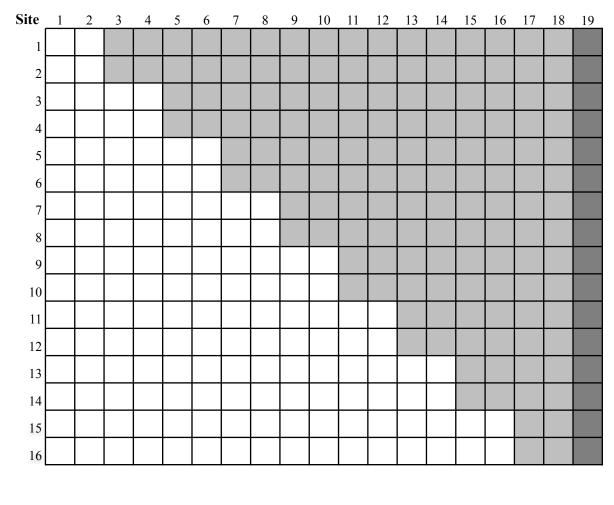
4320 patients -> 30 patients / sequence

15 patients / month per centre

18 months

Randomisation of sequence, blinded to centers

MOIS









Suivi à 30 jours des derniers patients inclus











STEP WEDGE CLUSTER TRIAL ** TRAUMATRIX



Systematic review of 55 SW-CRTs

Recruitment

Low transformation rate

64% low recrutement or transformation

72% with a posteriori design modification



Highlights

- Recruitment and implementation challenges are common in stepped-wedge cluster randomized trials.
- Investigators must be aware of the risks of recruitment or implementation challenges when considering the use of a stepped-wedge cluster randomized trial. Mitigating strategies should be adopted when planning the trial.
- . Improvement in transparency of reporting on the planned and actual design features of stepped-wedge cluster randomized trials is required.













Hypothesis:

15% undertriage control/10% intervention 8 permutations / 90% Power

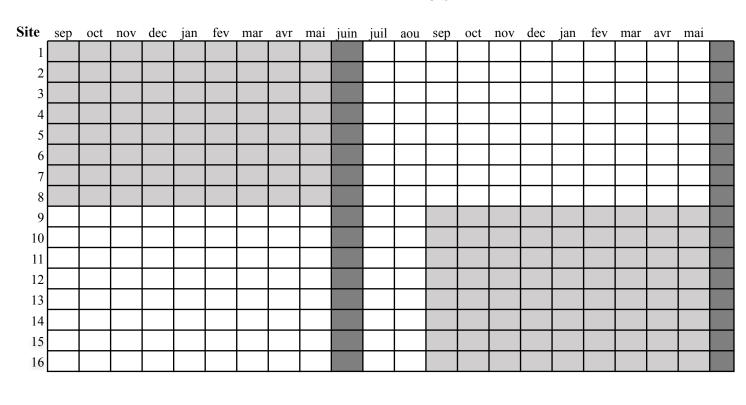
4064 patients > 30 patients / sequence

15 patients / month per centre

18 months

Randomisation of sequence

Pause three months, respect seasonality Carry over effect



Intervention

Suivi à 30 jours des derniers patients inclus











CONNECT PREDICTION TOOL WITH CLINICAL COURSE

CHALLENGE















INTEGRATE MEDICO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS









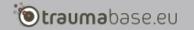






ANALYZE PHYSICIAN BEHAVIOUR AND DECISION

EXPERIENCE CONFIDENCE















IF WE COULD START OVER?









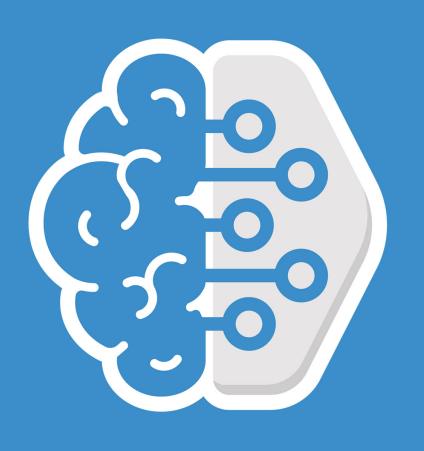






COGNITIVE BENCHMAR K

MACHINE BUDDY

















SAME OUTCOMES?

HIGHER EXTERNAL VALIDITY?

IN THE FIELD?



























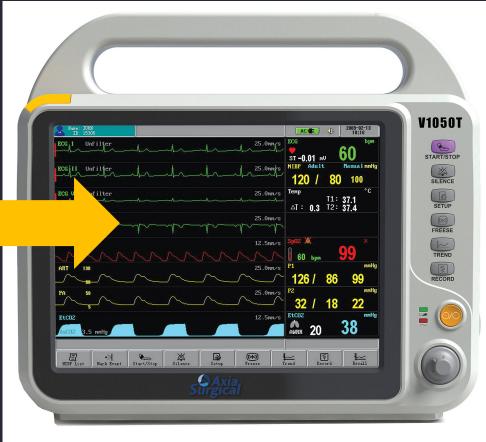




























THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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