

Network-centric Biomedicine: toward a learning healthcare system

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Biomedical Knowledge Cloud:
A Network to Transform Healthcare
Spring 2012 Internet2 Member Meeting

The Fourth Paradigm:

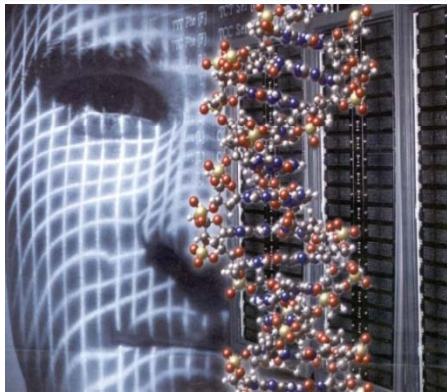
Data-Driven Knowledge, Intelligence and Actionable Decisions

- changing the nature of discovery
 - hypothesis-driven versus hypothesis-generating unbiased analytics of large datasets (patterns, rules)
- changing the nature of explanation
 - statistical probabilities versus unitary values
- changing the cultural process of knowledge acquisition
 - large scale collaboration networks, open systems
- changing knowledge application
 - increased quantification and decision-support systems
- changing cognitive frameworks, intellectual capabilities and competencies for knowledge-intensive competitiveness in multiple domains
- changing education and training

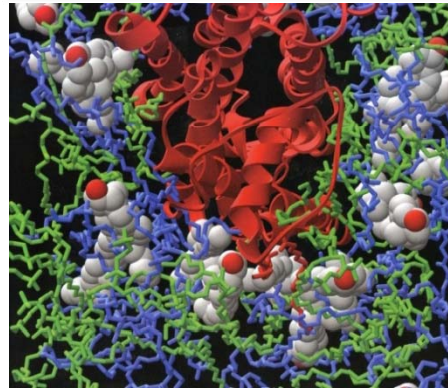
Courtesy G. Poste

Determining The Molecular Basis of Disease: The Intellectual Foundation of Rational Diagnosis and Treatment Selection

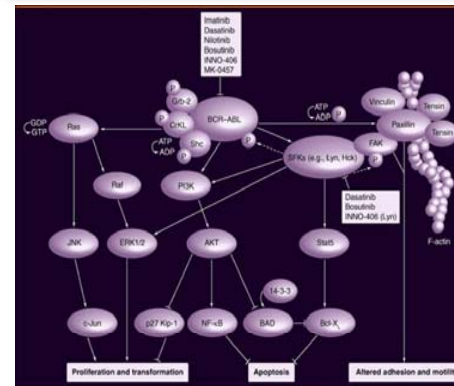
Genomics



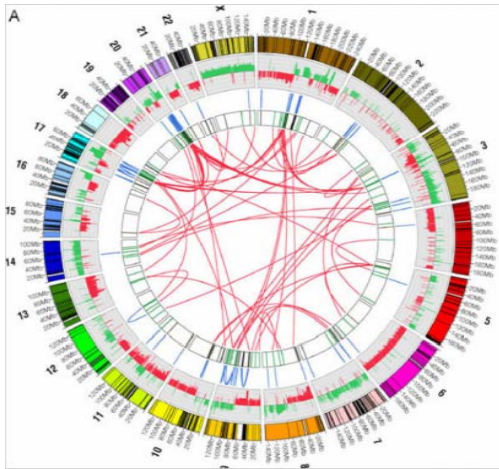
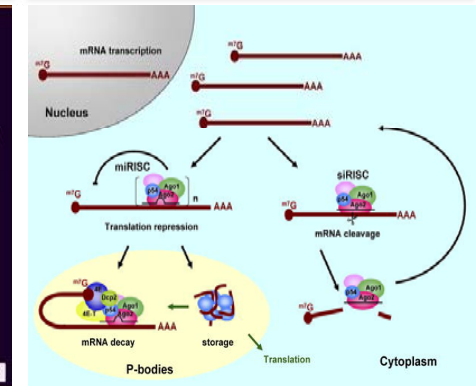
Proteomics



Molecular Pathways and Networks



Network Regulatory Mechanisms



**ID of Causal Relationships Between
Network Perturbations and Disease**



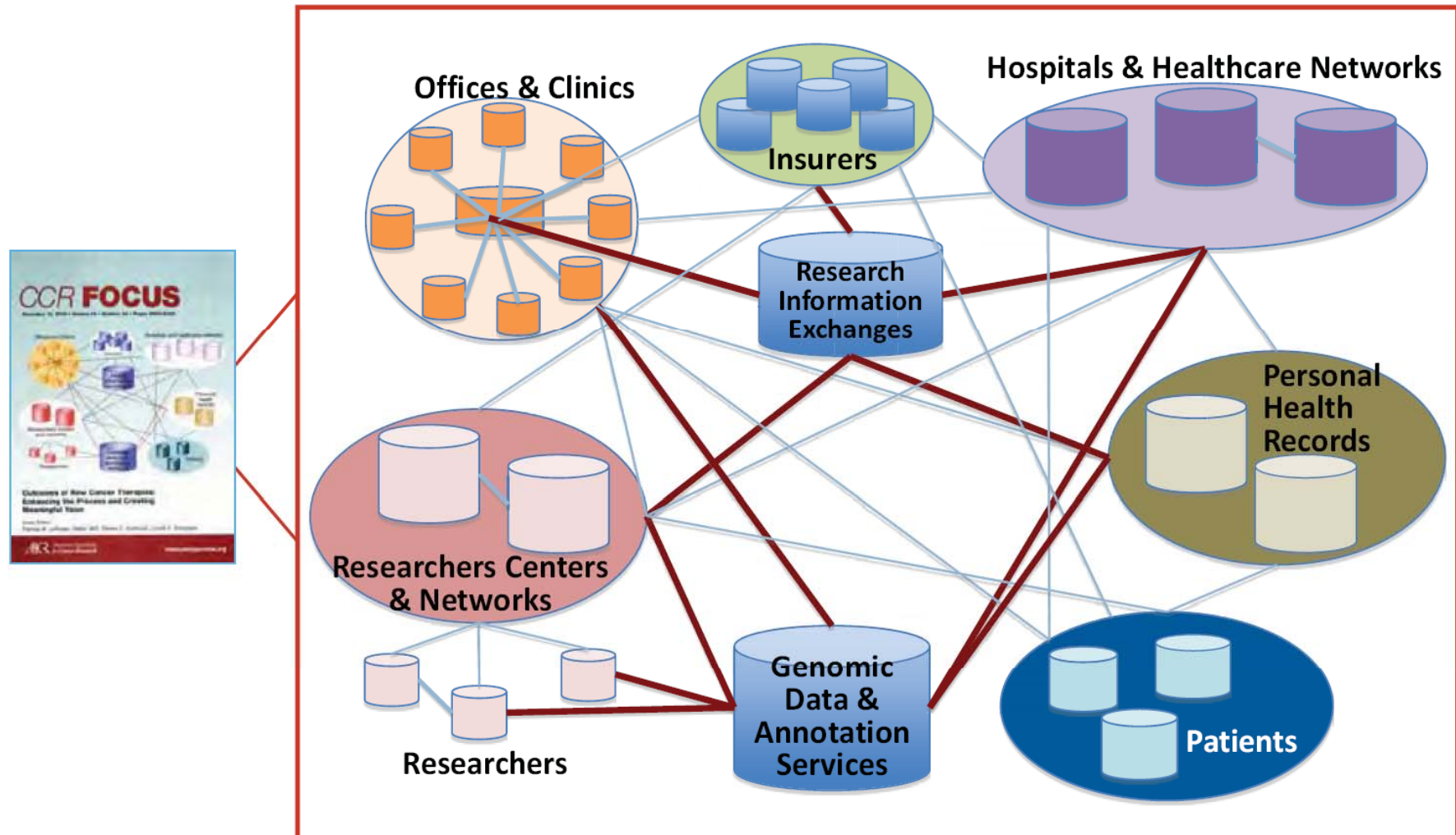
**Patient-Specific Signals and Signatures of Disease
or Predisposition to Disease**

Courtesy G. Poste

Data are the life blood of biomedicine

- **Diverse types**
 - Clinical Observation
 - Clinical Laboratory
 - Imaging
 - Registry
 - Molecular Characterization
 - Biospecimens
 - Reference
- **Distributed sources**
 - Research Center
 - Care Delivery Setting
 - Hospital
 - Practice
 - Laboratory
 - Registry
 - Consumer
 - Industry

The Multiple Users and Complex Connectivities for Seamless Information Transfer in the HIT Ecosystem



W. Dalton et al, Clin Cancer Res; 16 (24) December 15, 2010

The Rise of Data-Driven, Data-Enabled Science and Technology

- **data changed by computing**
- **computing changed by data**
- **data are now fundamentally networked**
- **increasing fraction of data is ‘born digital’**
- **ever larger data sets become increasingly unmovable with existing infrastructure**
- **simulations using data and meta-analytics amplify the data metaverse**

Courtesy G. Poste

Biomedicine: “fallen and can’t get up”

- Impending “*Pharmageddon*”*: Declining R&D Productivity with Rising Costs
- Healthcare ecosystem is broken
- Poor understanding of the underlying biological complexity – current dominance of reductionist paradigm
- Vertically integrated development model (FIPCo) vs networked model (FIPNet) that dominates other sectors
- Exponential fragmentation of health information

need to embrace biomedicine as *SYSTEM*

* from M. King Jolly, Pharm.D. Quintiles, Inc. **DIA 2011**

Biomedicine: a Complex Adaptive System

“the whole is more than the sum of the parts”

- Diverse stakeholders: multidimensional, interacting “**ecosystem**”
 - Industry, Academe, Government, **NGOs**
 - Physicians, Regulators, Researchers, **Payors, Consumers, Public Health Officials**
 - Biology, Chemistry, Medicine, Business, **Sociology, Anthropology**
- Adaptive behaviors (dynamic as opposed to static)
- Emergent properties (or unintended consequences)
- Interdependencies
 - Resources
 - **Information**

Strategies for “Managing” Complexity

- **Networking**
 - **Differentiated functions** connected through well-defined **interfaces** – e.g.
 - Biologic processes
 - Manufacturing
- **Layering**
 - **Abstracted combinations of functions** into hierarchical/multidimensional strata which connect through well defined **interfaces** –e.g.
 - Quantum physics – Newtonian physics
 - Biologic complexity : cell, organism, society
 - Organizational hierarchies

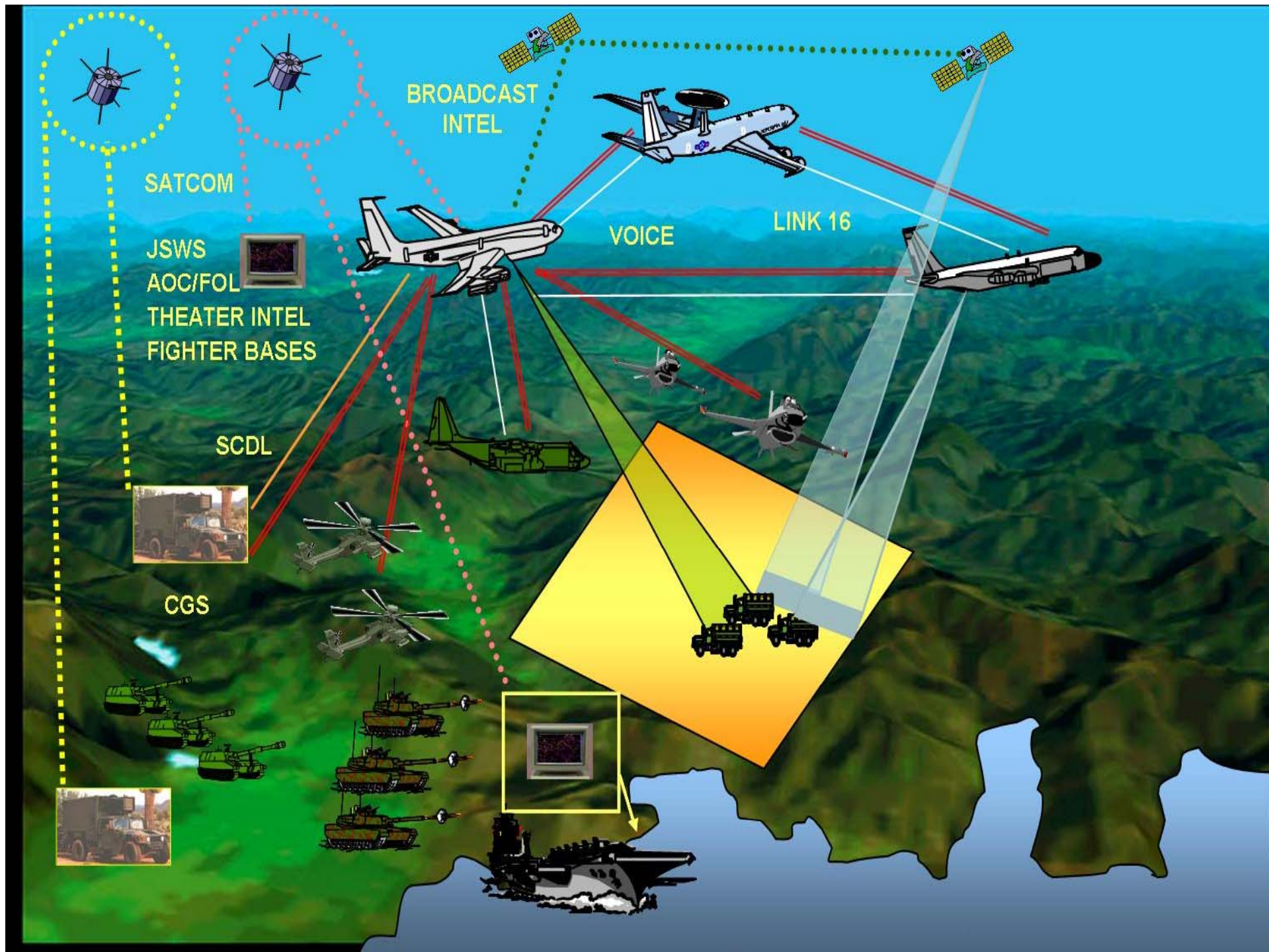
Network-centric “warfare”

A military doctrine or theory of war pioneered by the United States Department of Defense. It seeks to translate an information advantage, enabled in part by information technology, into a competitive warfighting advantage through the robust networking of well informed geographically dispersed forces. This networking, combined with changes in technology, organization, processes, and people - may allow new forms of organizational behavior.

Specifically, the theory contains the following four tenets in its hypotheses:

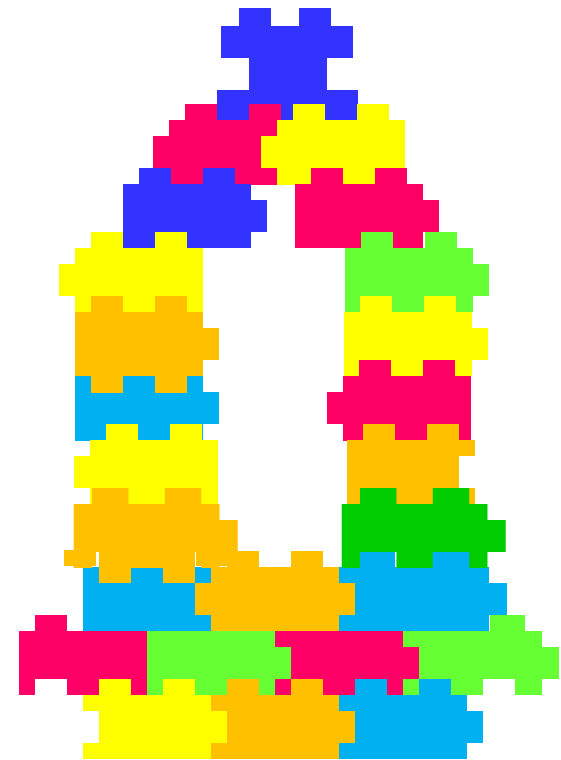
- A robustly networked force improves information sharing;
- Information sharing enhances the quality of information and shared situational awareness;
- Shared situational awareness enables collaboration and self-synchronization, and enhances sustainability and speed of command; and
- These, in turn, dramatically increase mission effectiveness.

(Wikipedia)



Applying CAS Principles to Facilitate Information Flow

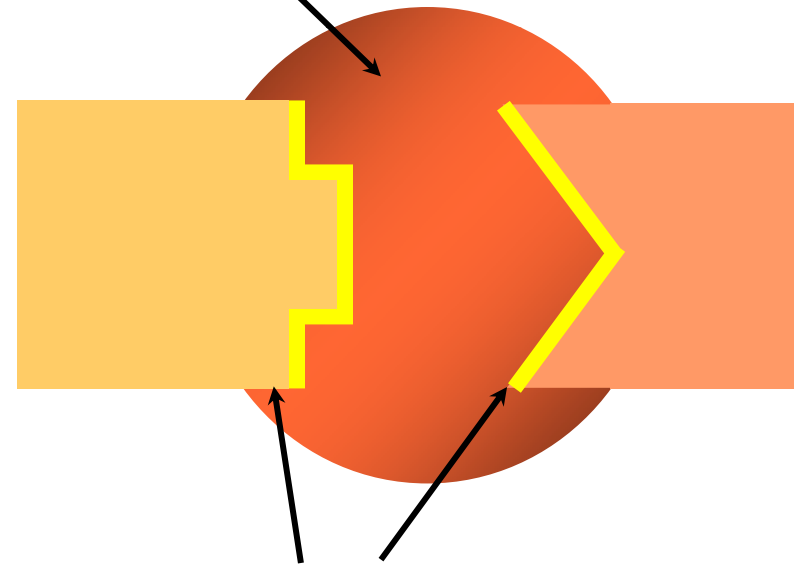
- Define ***modules*** that address specific needs
- Connect ***through “well-defined electronic interfaces”***
- ***Semantic Interoperability***
 - Defined ***syntax***
 - Defined ***semantics***



Application Programming Interfaces

- Can be heterogeneous
- Can restrict access
- Can be commodity (proprietary) components that connect at (open) defined interfaces

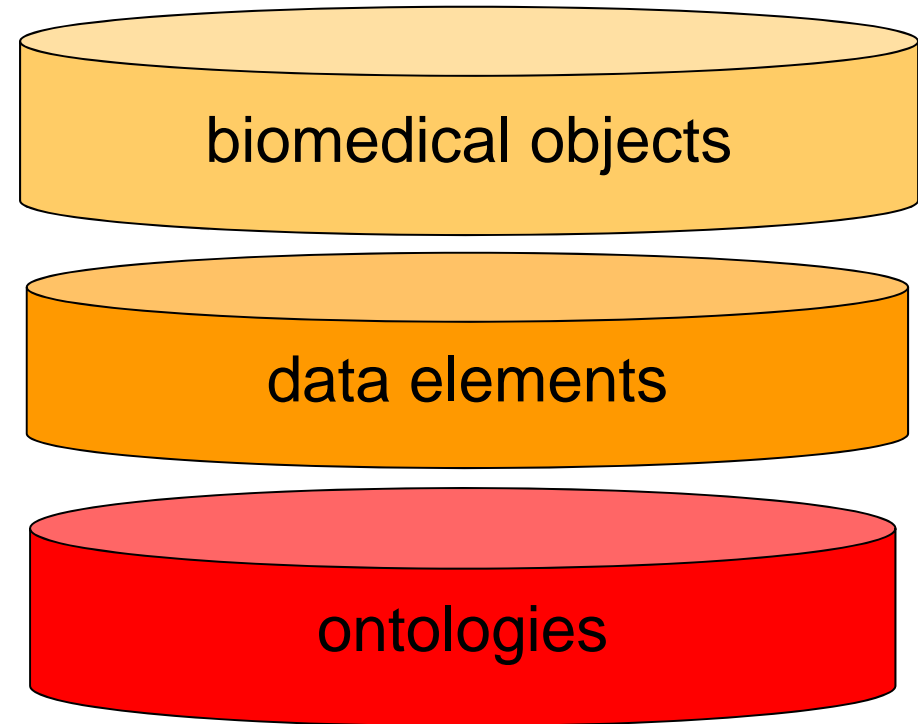
The glue that binds parts together is metadata infrastructure



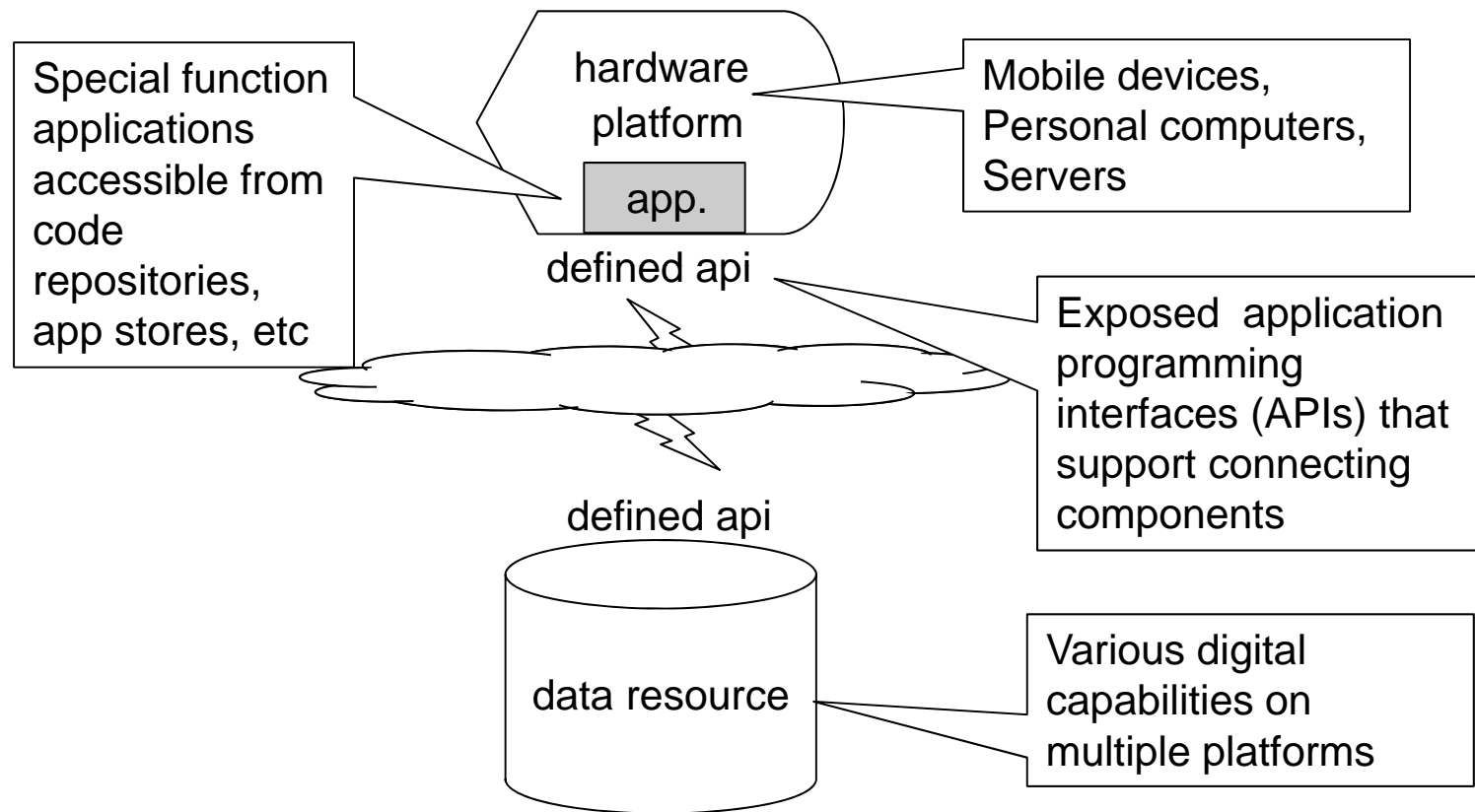
Shape of boundary is defined in APIs

Interoperability through Metadata-based “Knowledge Stack”

- Componentized knowledge representation
- Permits information to be “pivoted”
- Based on international standards



Idealized Modular “Framework” supporting Biomedical Research Data Liquidity



Complicating Considerations

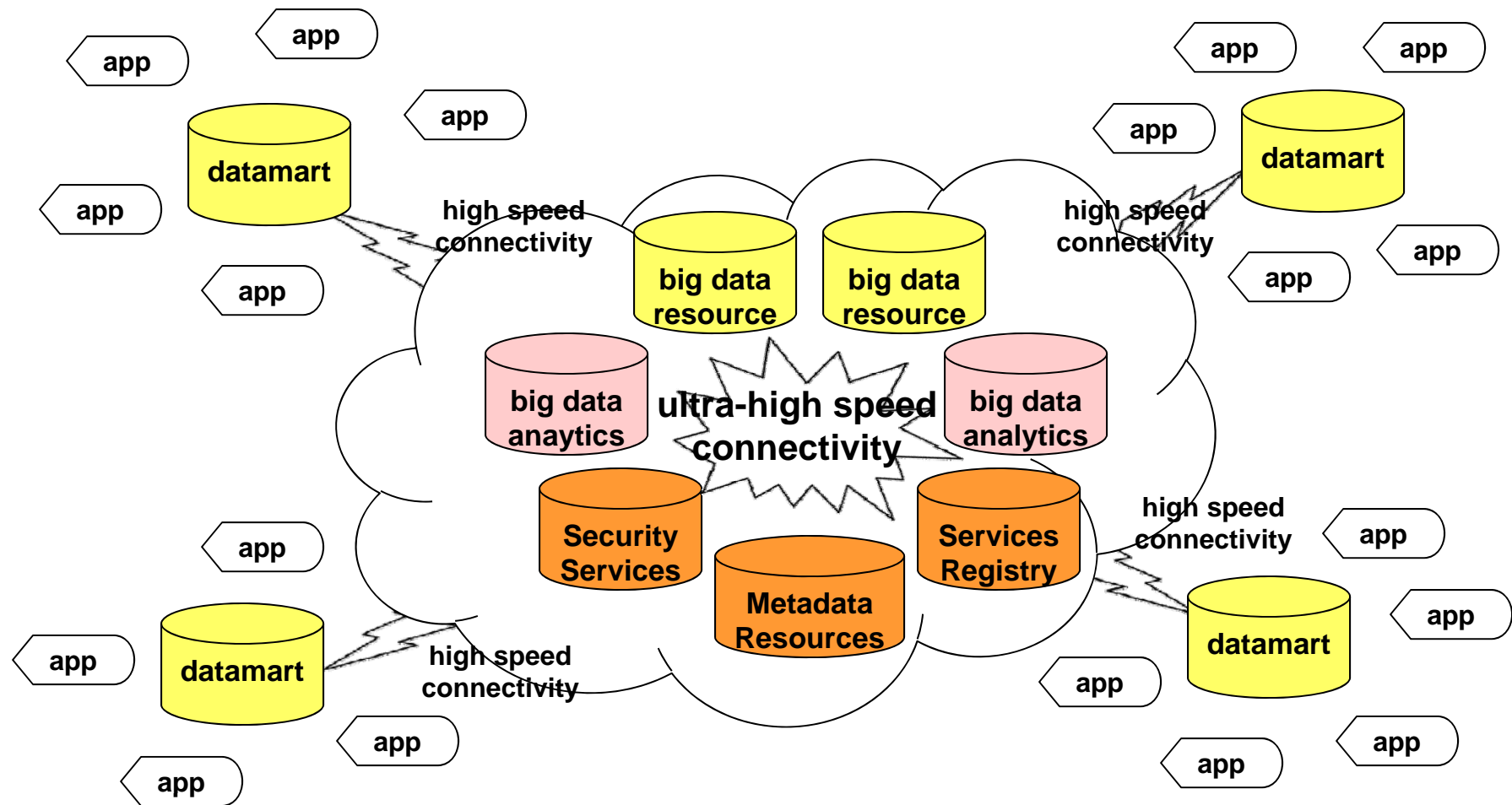
- **Nature of Data**
 - “Data Validity”: Garbage In- Garbage Out
 - Human Subjects Protections
 - Intellectual Property
- **Technical**
 - Secure access
 - Volume/Magnitude
 - Need for integration
 - Diverse Data
 - Multiple Source
 - Need for choreography
- **One size does not fit all**
 - Nature of the data to be accessed
 - The question one wants to answer

Continuum of need mediates the need for adding layers of complexity

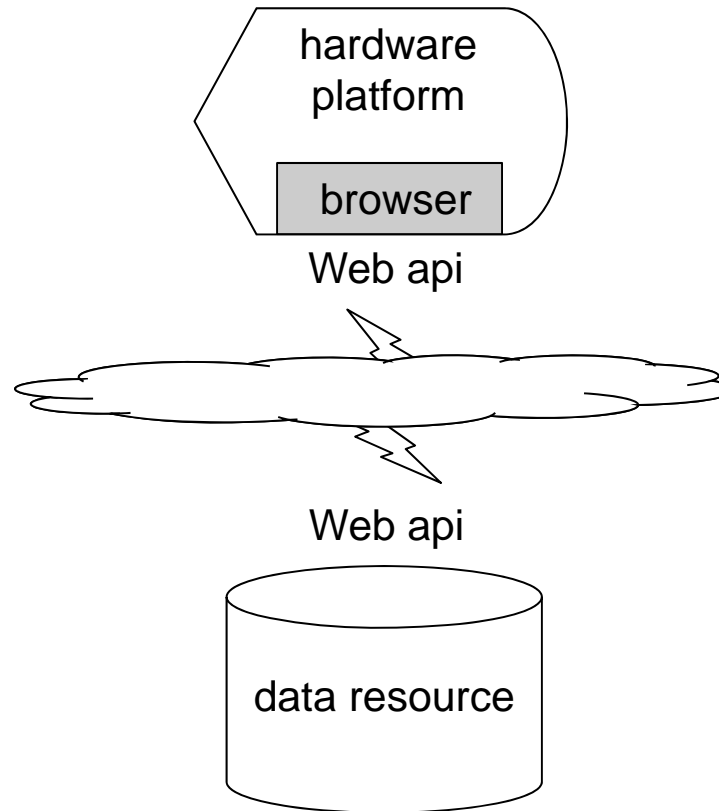
Strategies for Addressing Complexity

- Diversity of APIs that support paradigms within given communities (expose multiple “flavors” where possible)
- Adding modules to address issues ONLY when necessary
- Federating Access: Data control remains local
- Escalating introduction of standards-based metadata
- Analytics go to the data/co-reside with the data
- Virtual Communities where access to individual level data is needed

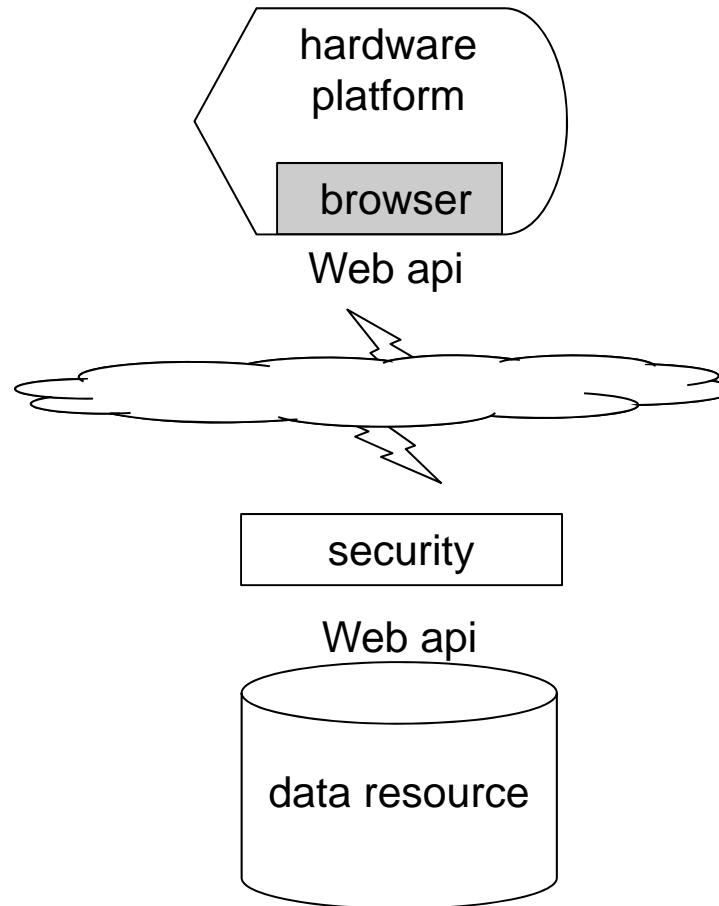
A Biomedical Informatics Ecosystem



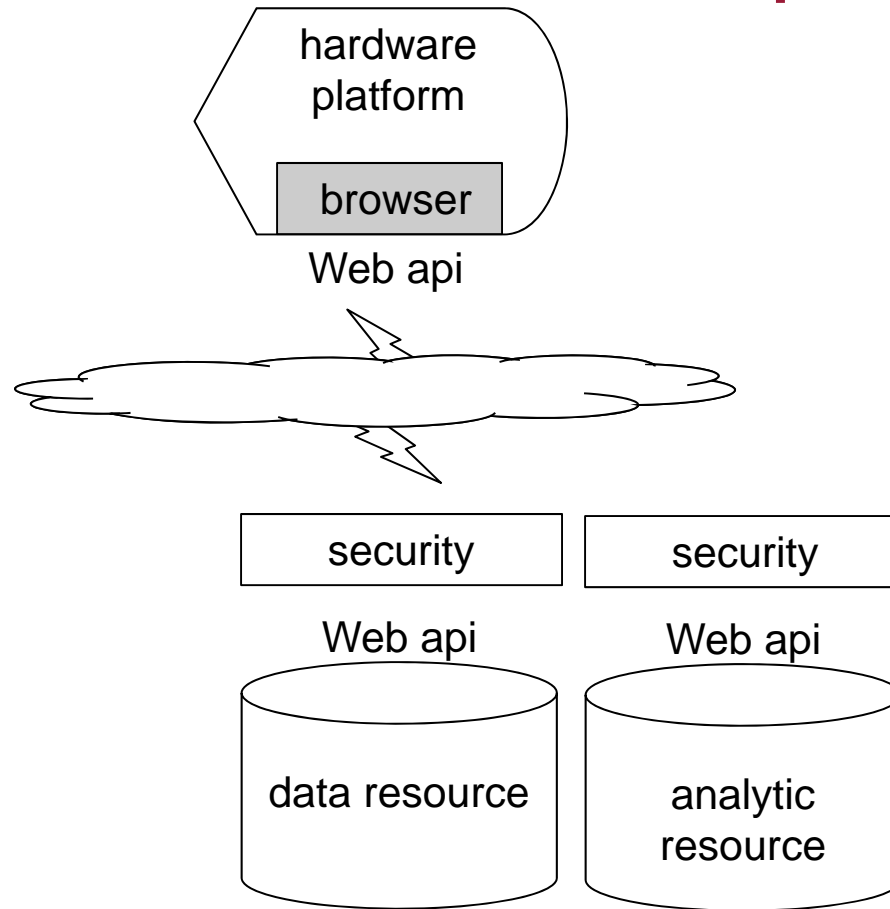
Escalating complexity facilitating Biomedical Research Data Liquidity



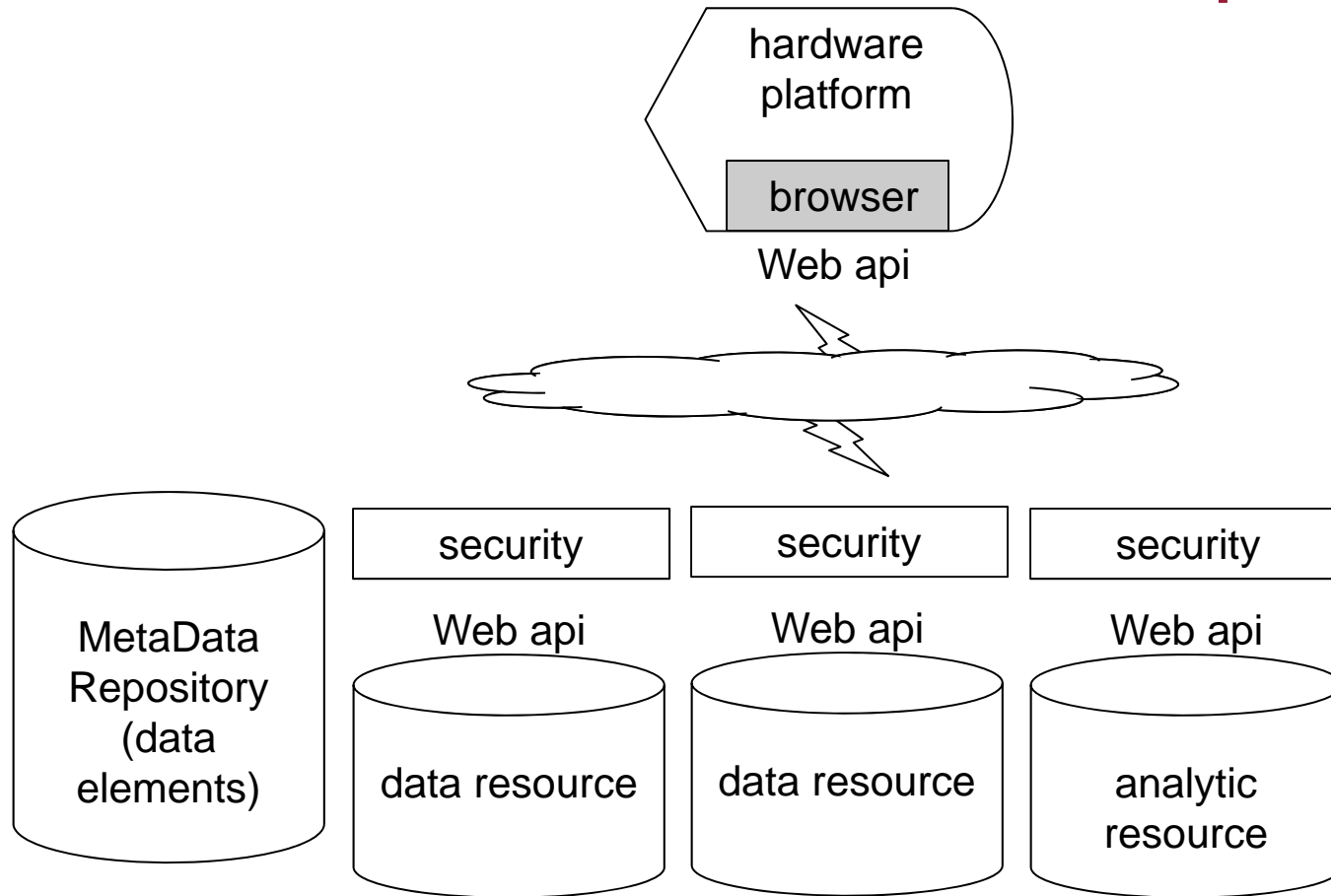
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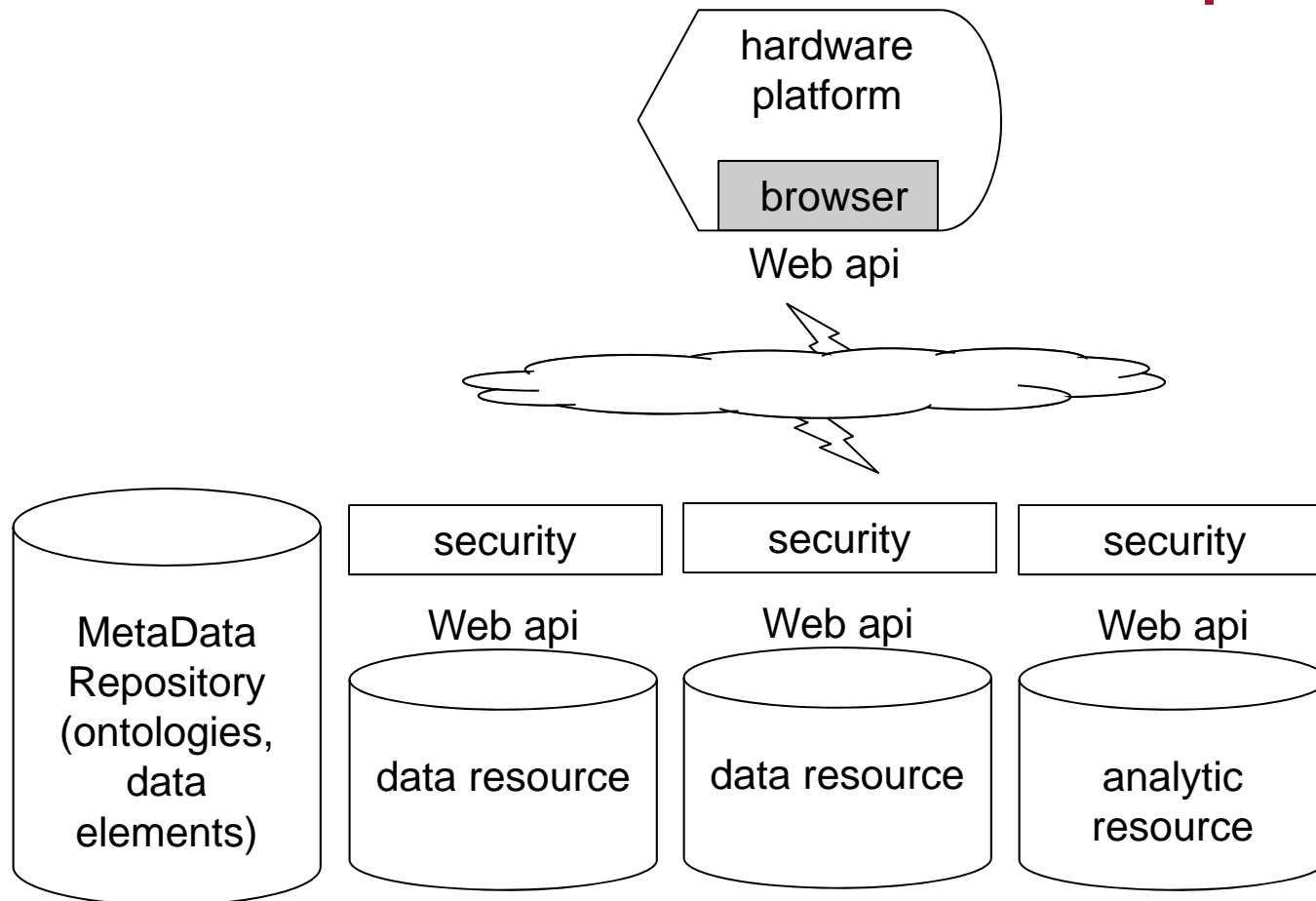
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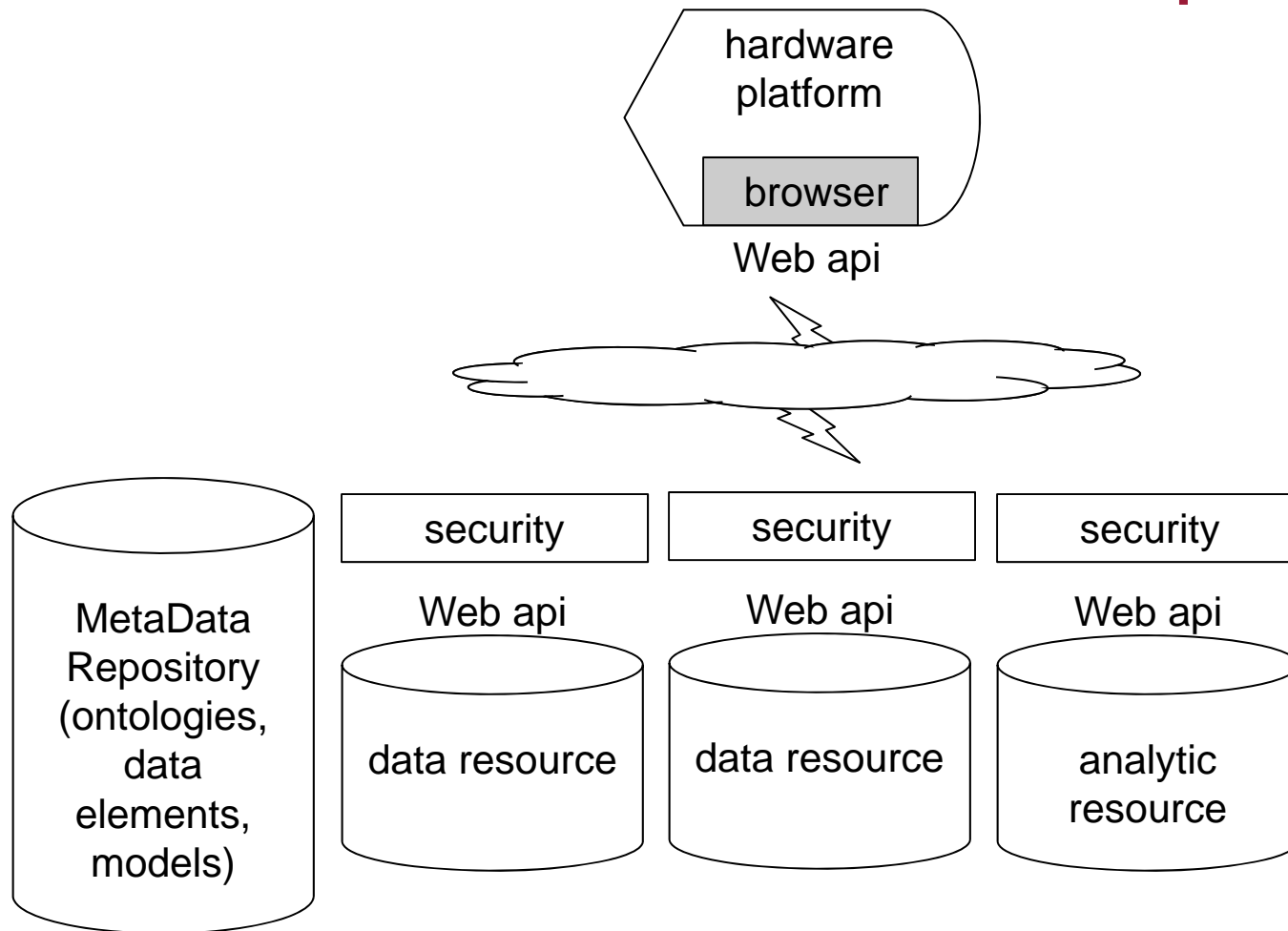
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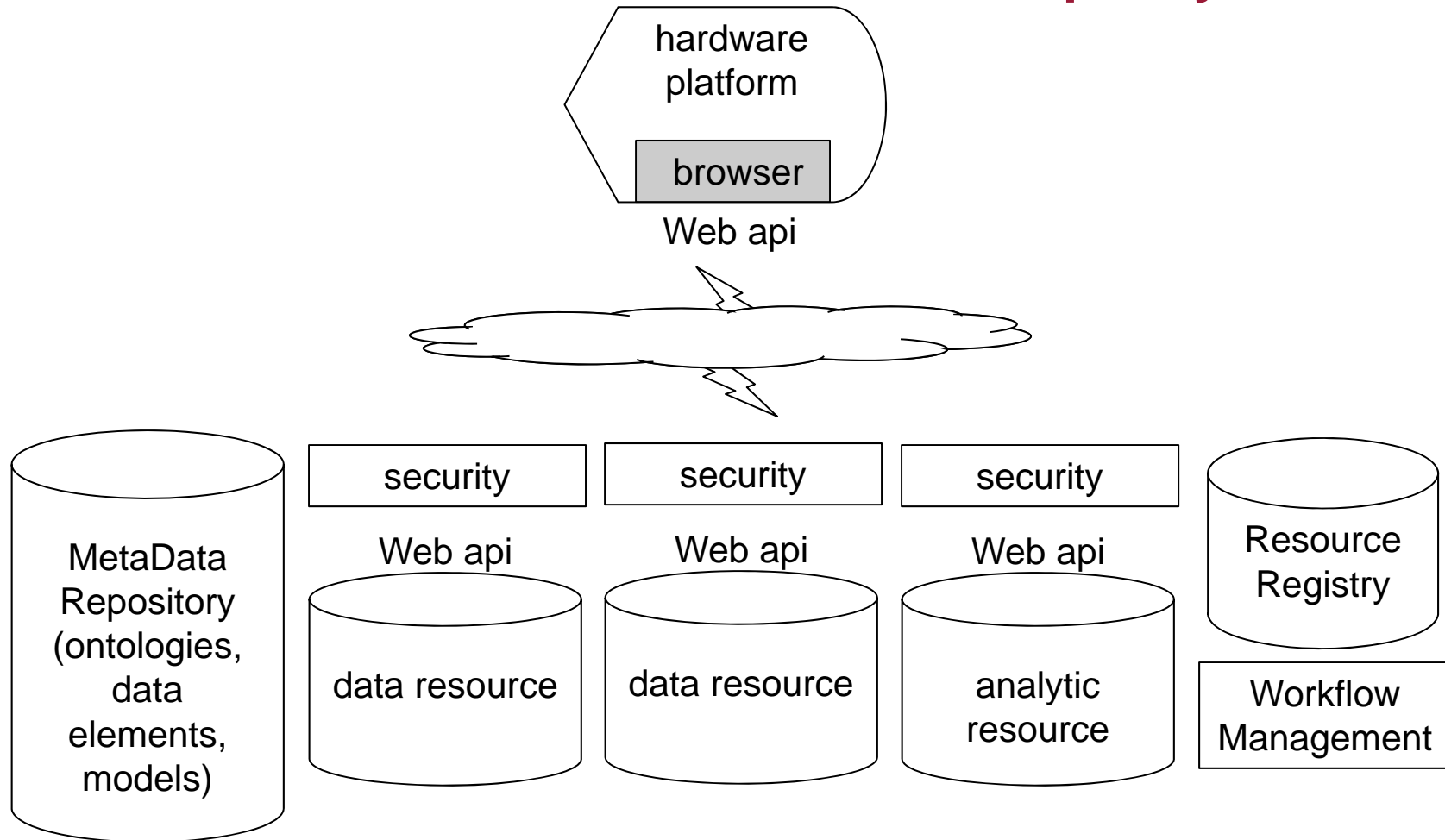
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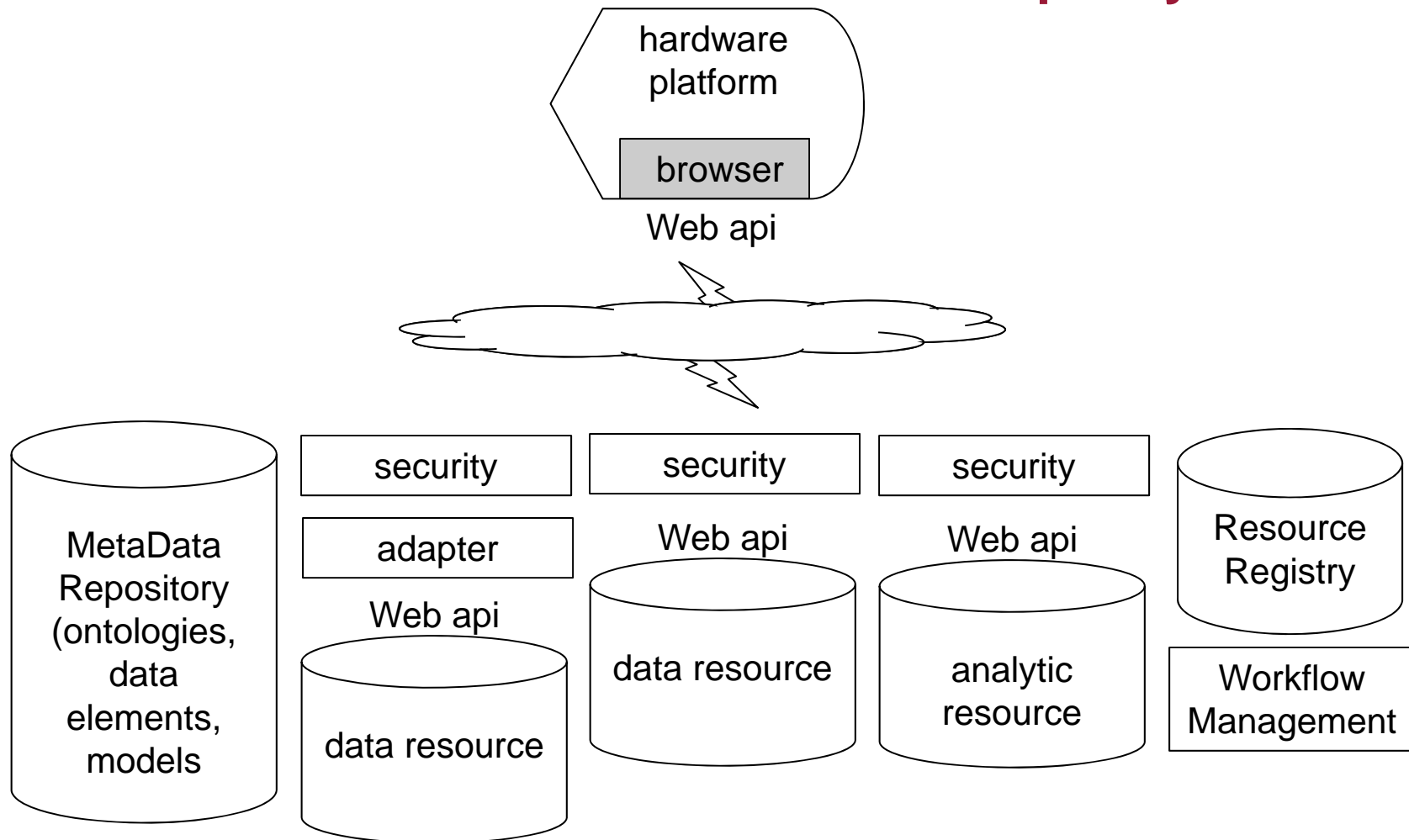
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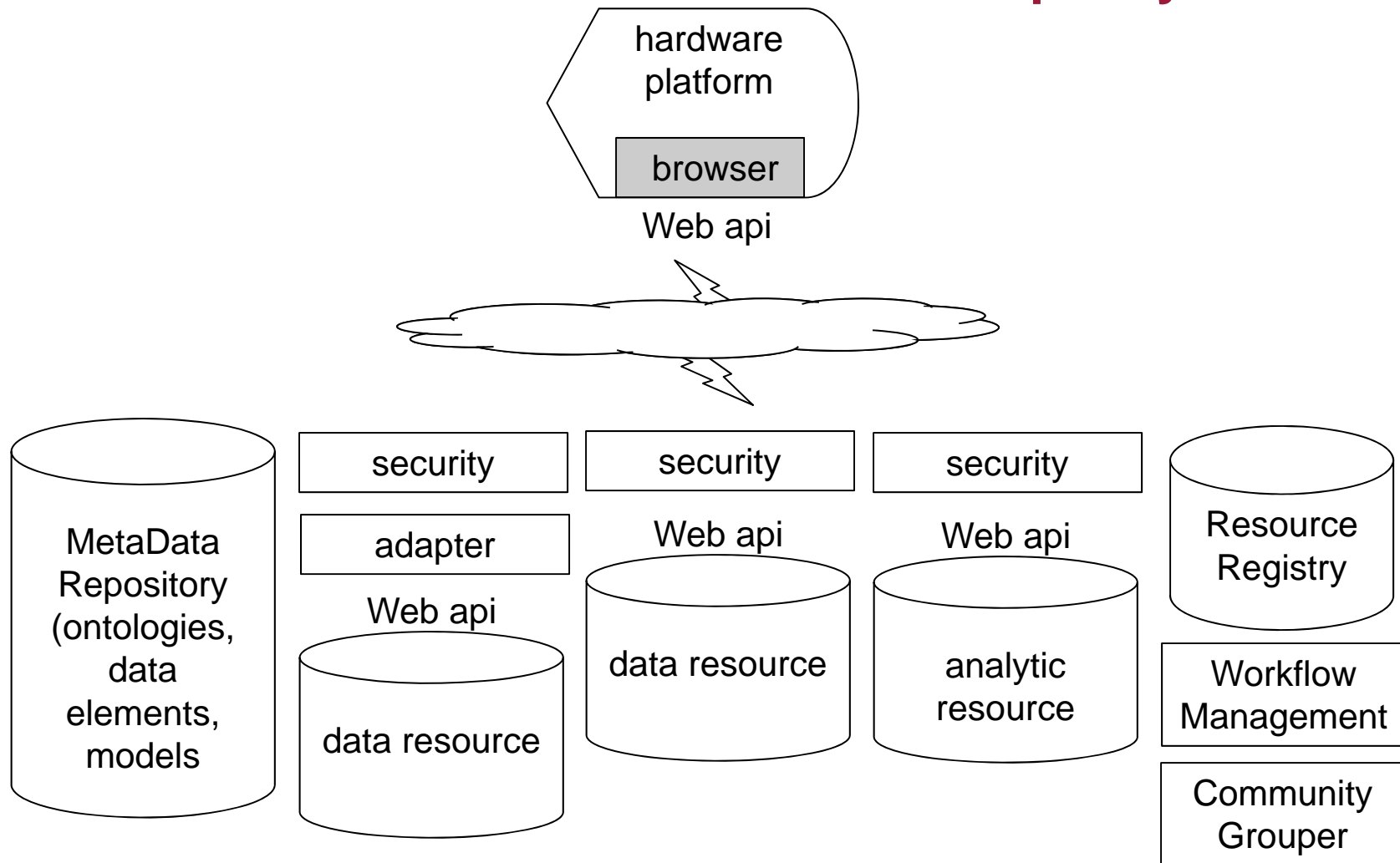
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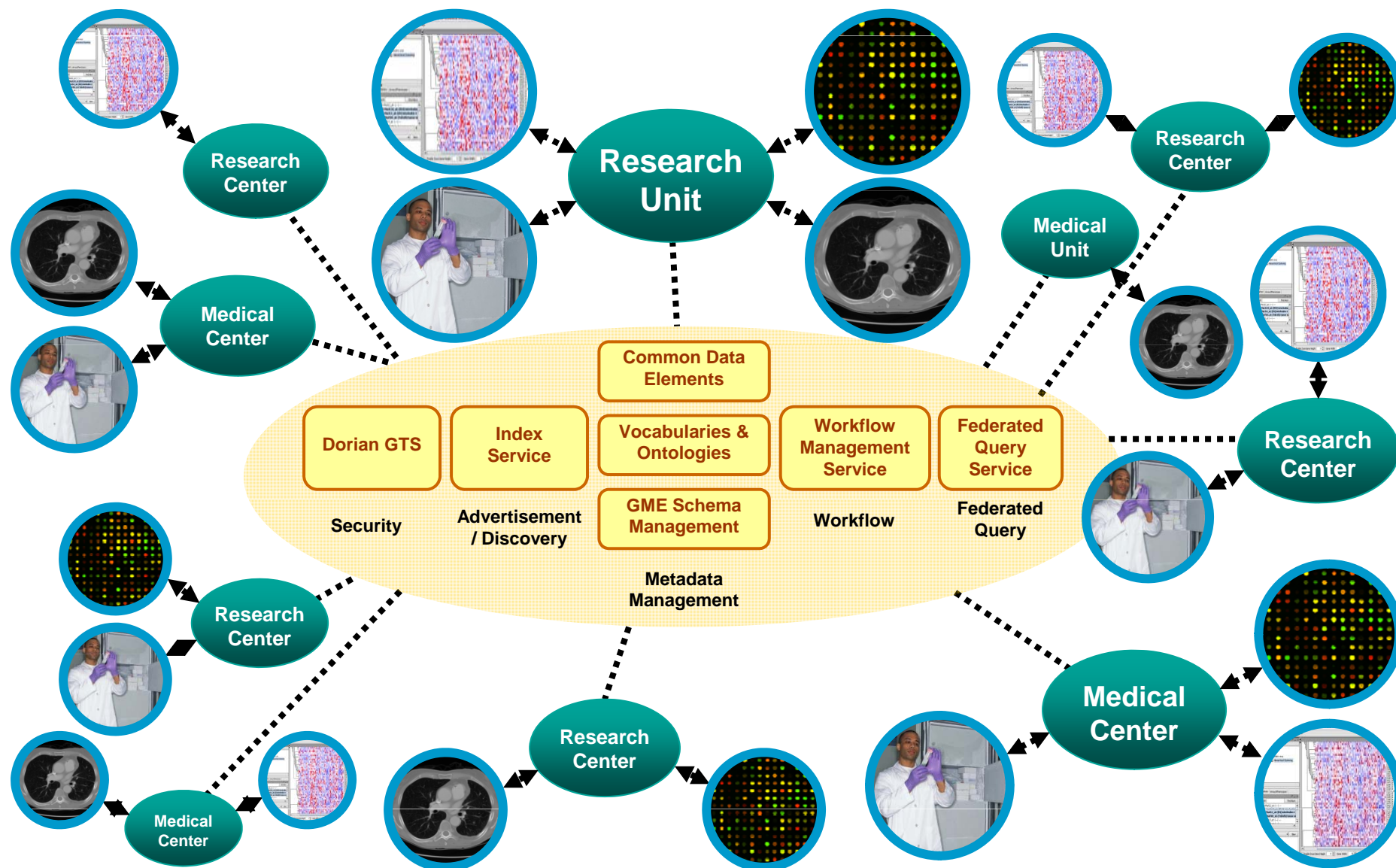


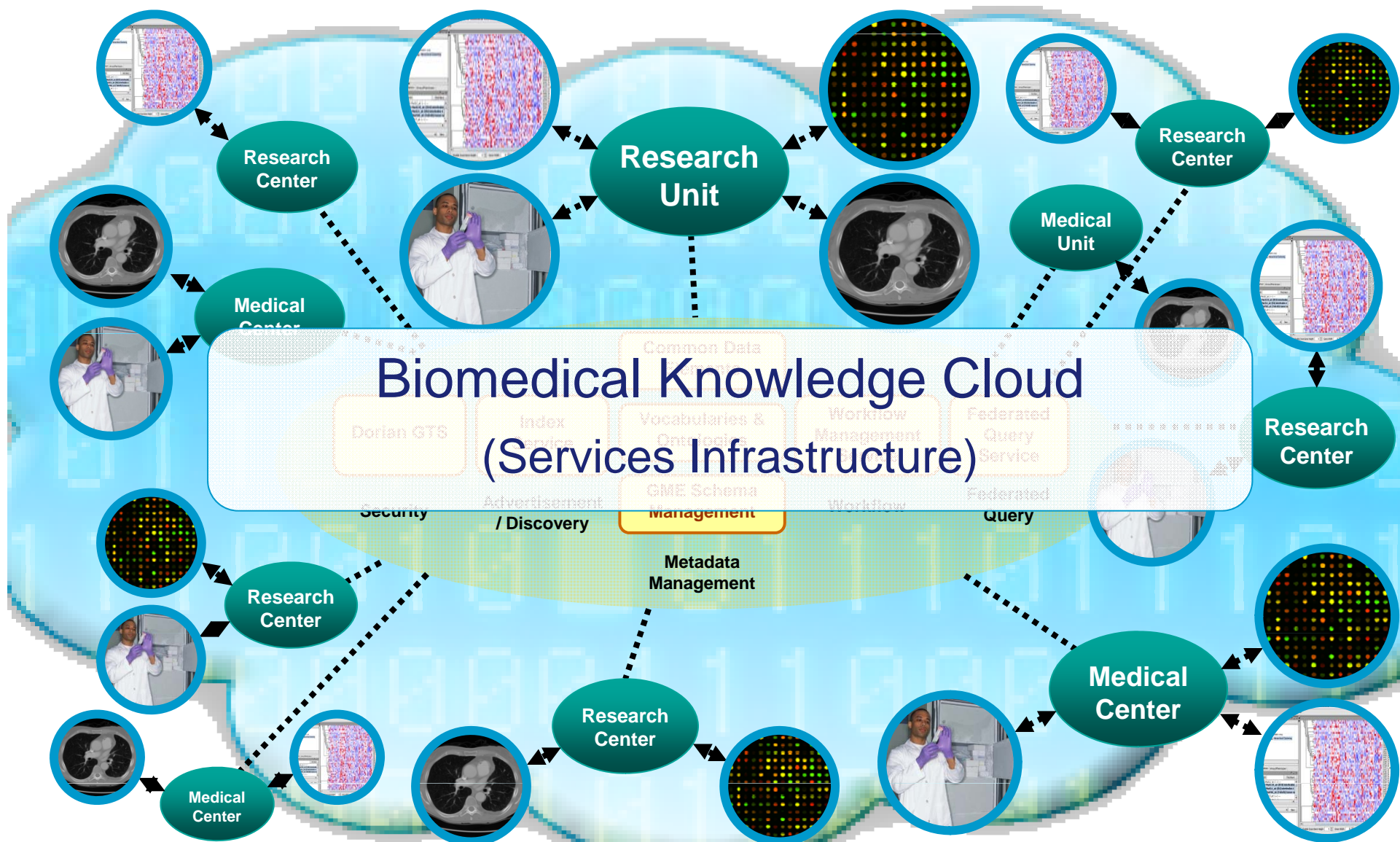
Escalating complexity facilitating Biomedical Research Data Liquidity

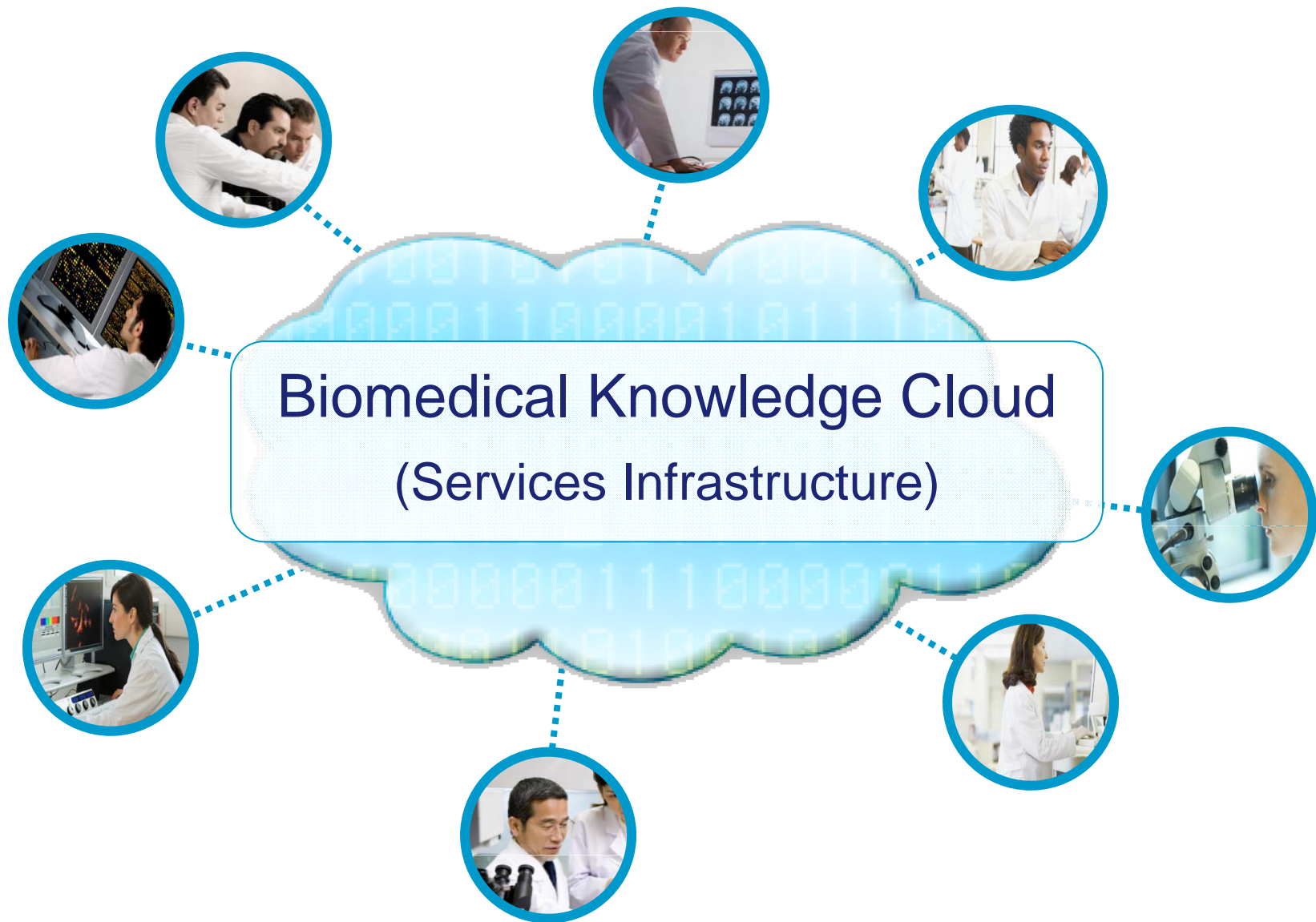


Escalating complexity facilitating Biomedical Research Data Liquidity









How do we get there from here?

- Approach as **Ultra Large Scale Systems** problem
 - “**City planning**” as opposed to “**building architecture**”
 - “**Building codes**”
 - Over-arching **framework**
 - **Incremental**, problem-directed, implementation
 - Bias toward “**working code**”
- **Coalition of the Willing**
- **Policy** to address **regulated environment** and **cultural barriers**

Summary

- Approaching **Biomedicine as a Complex Adaptive System** may help address some of the challenges it currently faces
- **Information**, and as such Information Technology can serve as the glue to **connect the Ecosystem**
- It is **technically feasible** to create and deploy technology to exchange information within and between members of the ecosystem
- A **multi-stakeholder, multidimensional community** will be necessary to create a sustainable ecosystem