A Review of Dashboards for Data Analytics in Nursing

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Learning Objectives

• Describe the five basic properties of dashboards for data analytics

• Identify the limitations of using dashboards in the clinical setting
What are Dashboards?

Data driven clinical decision support using graphical interface

Rapid, intuitive interpretation of large datasets using a visual graphical display
Basic Properties of Dashboards

- Database integration
- Visual Properties
- Purpose
- Time focus
- Type of process measured
Database Integration

• Standardized terminology needed

• Automation requires database integration
  – Manual retrieval of data can limit usefulness

• Multiple proprietary EHRs in an organization can limit the full potential of dashboards.
Visual Properties

• Simple graphical formats for quick, intuitive interpretation

• Color coded (with standardized coding system)

• Traffic light coding system

• Engage all stakeholders in determining visual properties
Purpose

• Benchmarking performance
• Notifications and warnings
• Predicting performance
• Performance feedback for CDS

Key Performance Indicators (KPI) often define the purpose.
Time Focus

Past: Retrospective data analysis

Present: Real-time notifications

Future: Predicting future performance
Type of Processes Measured (QI)

**Structure**
- Characteristics of a healthcare setting (facilities, personnel, or policies)
  - Measures: staffing, # patients served, or availability of resources

**Process**
- What a provider does (providing appropriate screening or immunizations)
  - Measures: pressure ulcer assessments or flu vaccination

**Outcomes**
- Reflect the impact of patient care
  - Measures: infection rates or blood glucose control post cardiac bypass

**Donabedian Model**
Column Graph

Number of Inpatient Admissions from Emergency Room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis (reason for admission)</th>
<th>Total Number of Admissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COPD exacerbation</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myocardial Infarction</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle accident</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal bleed</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inpatient & Outpatient Revenue

January: Inpatient Income - $15,000.00, Outpatient Income - $15,000.00
February: Inpatient Income - $20,000.00, Outpatient Income - $20,000.00
March: Inpatient Income - $25,000.00, Outpatient Income - $25,000.00
April: Inpatient Income - $30,000.00, Outpatient Income - $30,000.00
May: Inpatient Income - $35,000.00, Outpatient Income - $35,000.00
June: Inpatient Income - $40,000.00, Outpatient Income - $40,000.00
July: Inpatient Income - $45,000.00, Outpatient Income - $45,000.00
August: Inpatient Income - $50,000.00, Outpatient Income - $50,000.00
September: Inpatient Income - $60,000.00, Outpatient Income - $35,000.00
October: Inpatient Income - $40,000.00, Outpatient Income - $25,000.00
November: Inpatient Income - $30,000.00, Outpatient Income - $15,000.00
December: Inpatient Income - $20,000.00, Outpatient Income - $10,000.00

Legend:
- Inpatient Income
- Outpatient Income
Scatterplot Graph

Length of Hospitalization for Pneumonia

Length of Stay in Days

Patient Age (years)
Pie Graph

Number of Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI) for 2018

- Medical Intensive Care Unit
- Surgical Intensive Care Unit
- Neurological Intensive Care Unit
- Pediatric Intensive Care Unit
- Coronary Care Unit
- Cardiovascular Intensive Care Unit
Gauge Style Graph

Central Line Infection Rates by Nursing Unit
Gauge Graph & Dashboard Benefits

Benefits of dashboards in general:

Quick visualization of key performance indicators

Customizable to organizational benchmarks/goals

Can be used at managerial or individual clinician levels

Can be used daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly intervals

Supports data driven decision making
Limitations of Dashboards

**Sociocultural factors**
- Clinician anxiety about being monitored
- Information overload
- Selection of KPIs that clinicians believe they can not change

**Organizational factors**
- Metrics may differ across settings
- No administrative support
- Human and financial resources are needed
Limitations of Dashboards

- Lack of standardized terminologies
- Lack of universal definitions for KPIs
- Data in EHR may not be captured in meaningful manner
- Lack of EHR integration across locations
- Real-time dashboards are dependent on timely documentation
- KPIs are not beneficial on rare events or small facilities
Questions

1. Are you using Dash boards today? If so can you specify the solution vendor, or home grown, as well as the data?

2. What did you think of the major identified themes used in this research? Where there any missing form you perspective or that needed to be modified?

3. What dashboard properties have the most value? The least value?

4. In your practice, clinical or leadership, where is the greatest need for dashboards today?