

USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) TO CREATE A SCORING SYSTEM TO REDUCE ALERT FATIGUE AND IDENTIFY RELEVANT QT DRUG-DRUG MEDICATION ALERTS FOR PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT	INTRODUCTION	METHODS	POPULATION	FEATURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This quality improvement project will use AI to develop a predictive model to design a scoring system for pediatric patients at risk for QT interval prolongation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert fatigue is an increasing problem in healthcare Alert fatigue is a risk for medical errors 	<p>This project will review pediatric patients with and without QT interval prolongation and find risk factors to create a scoring tool that will be implemented into the electronic health record.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pts. <18 years old Male = 50.17% N = 34,946 Distinct Encounters January 1st, 2019 – October 12th, 2023 37,013 QT Prolonging Meds Administered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75,700 EKGs completed 635 patients with prolonged QT Interval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical Conditions (HCUP Groups) Conduction Disorders Septicemia Labs Potassium, magnesium, Serum Creatinine, Calcium Patient Demographics Sex, age Imaging EKGs

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- QT interval
 - >460 ms for pts. ≤ 15 years old
 - >460 ms for boys >15 years old
 - >470 ms for girls > 15 years old
 - >500 ms at any age/sex
 - Increase of >30 ms from baseline
 - Torsades de Pointes

