Automated Classification of Computer-based Medical Device Recalls:

An Application of Natural Language Processing and Statistical Learning

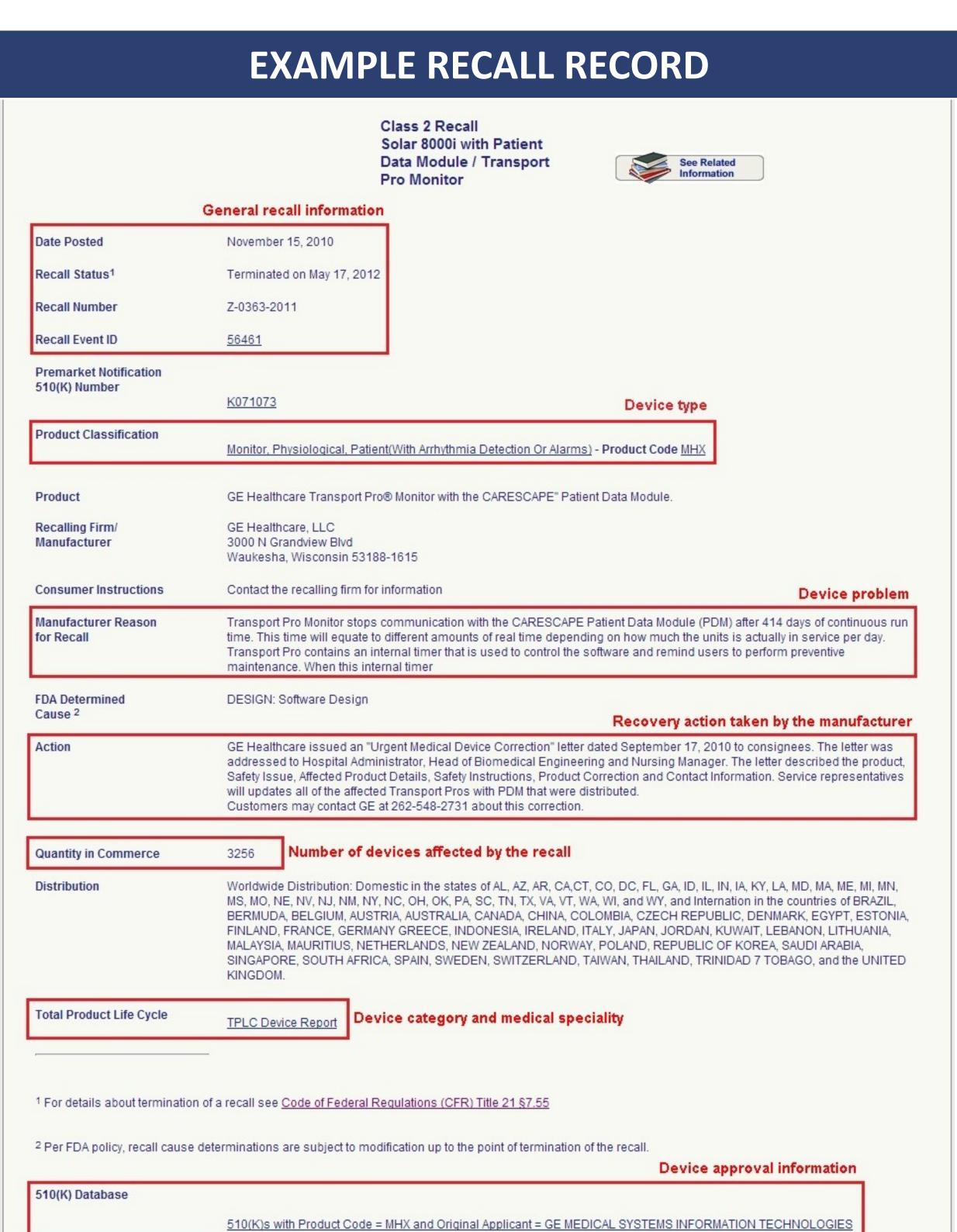
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BACKGROUND

- ❖ FDA recalls database: publicly available collection of medical device recalls since 2002.
- Recalls: Voluntary actions, taken by manufacturers to correct or remove medical devices that violate the FDA laws.
- Several hundred recalls are reported each year, but only a fraction are related to computer-based medical devices.



GOALS AND CHALLENGES

- Study of recalls data provides valuable insights on past failures of medical devices and how their future designs could be improved.
- Important fields in the recall records, including *Product Name*, *Reason for Recall*, and *Action*, are in unstructured text format.
- ❖ Identification of causes and impacts of failures requires semantic interpretation of the natural language text.
- Manual review of several thousands records requires significant amount of human effort, and simple keyword searching might not provide accurate results.

PROPOSED APPROACH **Product FDA Recalls Recalls Data Analysis Flow:** Classification **Database Database** Online Data 1. Recall Data Collection Collection of data from online databases Web Scrapping/ **Extracting Recall Records HTML Parsing** . Inner Joining Tables Cleaning and Merging Information . Pattern Matching (Quantity in commerce and Device categories) **Recall Records** 2. Recall Events Extraction **Extraction of unique recall events and** . Feature Extraction calculating number of affected devices Coalescing Duplicate Recall Records . Cosine & Levenshtein (Reason for Recall, Action, and Quantity) **Similarity Measures Accumulate Quantities Recall Events** 3. Recall Classification Identification of computer-related recalls . Normalization Text Pre-processing . Word Tokenization (Reason for Recall) . Part-of-speech Tagging $MI(R_k, C_r) = \sum_{i:i \in (0,1)} P(R_k = i, C_r = j) \log_2 \frac{P(R_k = i, C_r = j)}{P(R_k = i) \cdot P(C_r = j)}$ Nouns, Adjs, Verbs **Feature Selection** . Mutual Information Manually Classified $Class(R) \propto \underset{c \in \{0,1\}}{argmax} | log P(c) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} log P(k_i|c) |$ Recalls Classification Naïve Bayes Categorized **Fault Example Related Keywords Computer-related Recalls** Classes - FDA Recall Number application, function, code, - Recall Class Software backup, database, program, bug, java, run, upgrade. - Date Posted - Product Name board, chip, hardware, processor, memory, disk, pcb, - Recalling Firm / Manufacturer | Hardware | disk, electronic, electrical, circuit, leak, capacitor, Reason for Recall - Manufacturer Recovery Action transistor, resistor, short-circuit. - FDA Medical Specialty error, system, fail, verification, self-test, reboot, web, - FDA Product Code robotic, calculation, document, workstation. - Device Category - Name - Device Category - Class battery, power, supply, outlet, plug, power-up, - FDA Submission (Approval) Type Battery charger, discharge. Number of Recalled Devices - Fault Class sensor, alarm, message, screen, interface, monitor, - Failure Mode **Output** | connect, button, scanner, key, speaker, wireless. - Recovery Action Category **Example Computer-related Recall Events Fault** Failure **Summary of Action Reason for Recall** Class Mode Software interface problem; when connected to the Device main system, the instrument is not recognized by the Urgent letter was issued to customers, Operation system which makes it <u>nonfunctional</u>. Risks are <u>loss of</u>instructing them to <u>return the product</u>. Failure operability; delay in surgery; and loss of dexterity. **Treatment** Failure to deliver Shock; a <u>defective capacitor</u> may cause The firm issued instructions to customers on Interrupt/ | Hardware | the delay or non-delivery of the defibrillating shock | how to return their device and will exchange the 1,794 Therapy which may result in failure to resuscitate the patient. recalled defibrillator with a replacement Failure Insulin pumps exhibit an intermittent loss of power due The recalling firm issued notification to the to loss of contact between battery cap and canister 7,152 patients o inform them of the problem and that

Therapy

Failure

Message

Error

21,654

they needed to replace the battery.

their replacement speaker assemblies

The firm sent <u>notification</u> and <u>instructions</u> to

customers on actions to take while awaiting

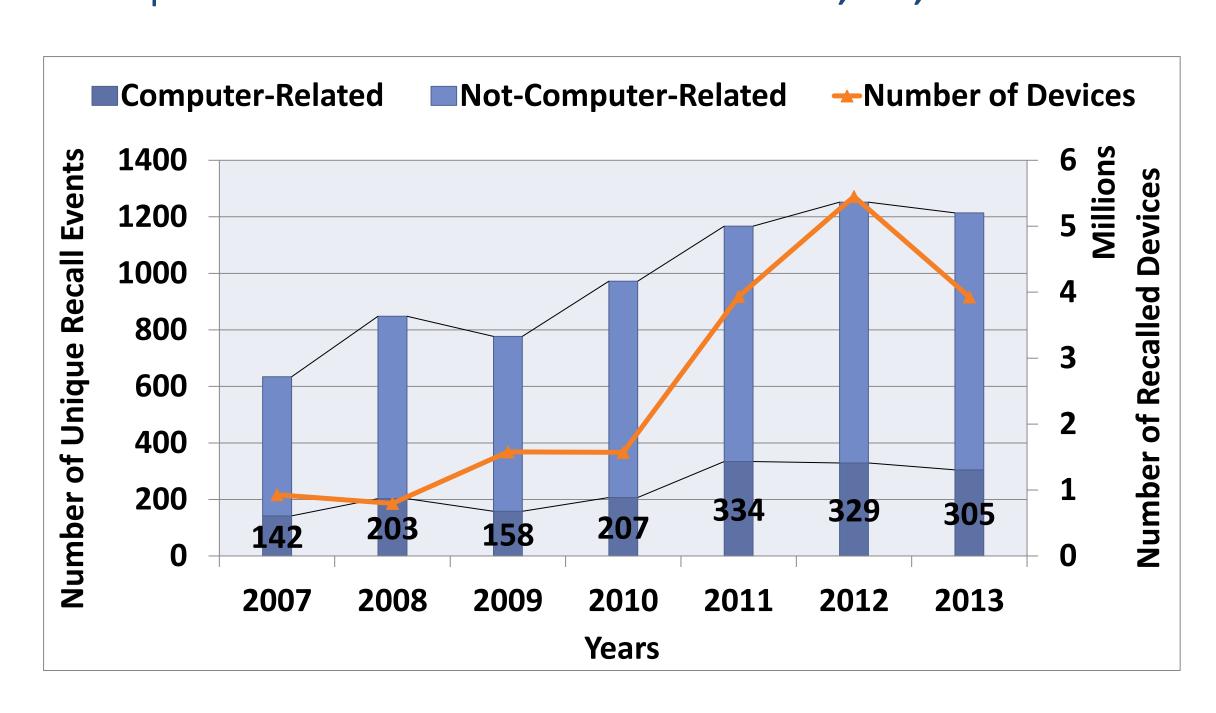
RESULTS

Classification accuracy:

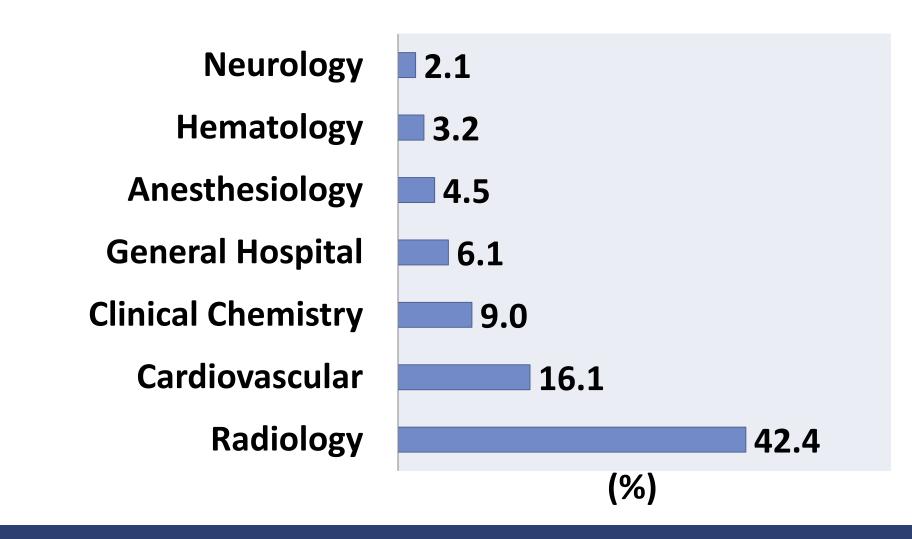
- **Training set: 5,354** recall events (2006-2011)
- **10-fold cross-validation** on the training set:
- Sensitivity 87%, specificity 88%, and F-Score 77%
- **❖ Testing on new recalls data** (2012 − 2013) manually verified:
- Sensitivity 93.8% and specificity 95.8%

Sample analysis using the proposed approach:

- ❖ A total of **16,881** records were submitted during **2007-2013**.
- About 6,864 (40.7%) unique recall events were identified.
- A total of 1,678 (24.4%) of recall events were computer-related.
- Computer-related recalls affected around 18,189,751 devices.



About 58% of computer-related recalls were related to radiology and cardiovascular devices.



CONCLUSIONS

- Analysis of recalls descriptions using natural language processing and statistical learning techniques provides accurate automated identification of the computer-related recalls.
- ❖ The proposed approach enables faster analysis of larger sets of recalls data, in order to better understand the causes and impacts of failures in computer-based medical devices.

resulting in device resetting, which may result in failure

to administer insulin therapy and hyperglycemia.

Output of audible alarms and delaying patient treatment

Speakers on patient monitors may fail; causing absence