In this webinar, Drs. Wendelboe and Ortel will describe how novel methods, such as natural language processing, might be incorporated into surveillance systems for venous thromboembolism (VTE). This work is part of a larger collaborative project between the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the University of Oklahoma, and Duke University. The original surveillance projects, developed in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, and Durham, North Carolina, used active case finding methods with manual review of diagnostic imaging reports to identify VTE cases. The investigators recently assessed whether a natural language processing methodology, known as IDEAL-X, that automatically classifies cases of VTE from reading unstructured text from diagnostic imaging records could perform as well as their traditional manual case-finding methodology.

The following topics will be discussed:
• The process by which these novel methods for VTE case finding are being validated against traditional gold standard methods
• The ability to apply this approach to unique patient populations and less common clinical manifestations of VTE
• The ability to monitor impact on VTE outcomes following the introduction of new preventive strategies or changes in therapeutic management approach
• Perspectives for the future of surveillance in VTE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:
1. State the importance of VTE as a public health condition
2. Describe the importance of conducting public health surveillance for VTE and how surveillance can contribute to its prevention.
3. Describe how data collection from electronic health records might be automated using natural language processing and thus, streamline surveillance for VTE.

This webinar is free and open to healthcare providers, researchers, and professionals in electronic health records. Advance registration is required.

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