## **Prometheus and the Patient** Epistemic Rights and Epistemic Duties

Brian E. Chapman, Ph.D.

University of Melbourne

## A little about me

- PhD in medical informatics
- Long-term patient
  - 4-time cancer survivor
    - Two childhood cancers (1976, 1983)
  - 12+ surgeries
    - 4 emergencies
  - Advanced peritonitis
  - Gangrenous strangulated bowel
  - Many resulting chronic issues!
- View the patient experience through the lens of medical informatics



My "mobile medical record"

#### Prometheus and the birth of civilization



- Gave the gifts of
  - Writing
  - Mathematics
  - Science
  - Fire
- In short...Civilization

#### Homer Warner and the birth of informatics



- Started as traditional cardiovascular researcher in the 1950s
- By the 1960s had started blending digital computers, engineering mathematics, and medicine to novel ends
- Had created a surgical ICU with extensive real-time physiological monitoring and data display

#### Homer Warner and the birth of informatics



At one bed there was a yellow light indicating something was wrong with the patient

There was a frustrated nurse. The monitor was telling her there was something wrong, there were physiological signals everywhere, but nothing was helping her know what she should do.



#### Homer Warner and the birth of informatics



Homer Warner: "[W]e'd overwhelmed her with information. We had all this data, but we didn't know what it meant."

Paul Clayton: "This nurse clearly needed help in the interpretation of the data...[I]t required that the computer have some medical knowledge."<sup>1</sup>

Birth of the HELP system.



1. Am Med Inform Assoc 1995 Mar-Apr;2(2):137-42. doi: 10.1136/jamia.1995.95261907.

#### Thesis

- 1. Just as Prometheus gave humans the tools to create civilization, Warner, his peers, and their subsequent disciples, have given healthcare the tools to exercise epistemically informed care.
- 2. But just as the ICU nurse was provided data but not knowledge, today's patients
  - Might be provided data
  - But are unlikely to be provided knowledge to understand the data
- 3. Patients need more Promethean gifts to help them achieve **healthcare as persons**

# Let's jump back and join Warner and 1960's medicine

The 1964 annual meeting of the American Medical Association included a session titled

## "The Patient as a Person"



## What is a person?

- A biological structure with
  - Imagination
  - Knowledge/understanding
  - Values
  - Agency (decision making)

# A being with epistemic needs and epistemic rights



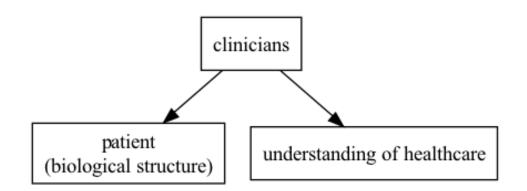
#### **Question of the Month**

#### What is a Person?

*"It would be wonderful if we could definitely say what a person is so that all the world would agree. But we cannot."* 

#### What is a patient?

- "A biological structure yielding cash"
  ~ Uwe Reinhardt
- A biological entity generating signals (circa 1995 medical informatics education)
- A biological structure that cannot understand its medical care (traditional healthcare model)



### Epistemic rights

- Rights to
  - Data, information, knowledge, and understanding
    - particularly related to our selves
  - Sharing of our data, information, knowledge, and understanding
    - Particularly related to our selves
- Epistemic injustices
  - Hermeneutical injustices—Impeding self understanding
  - Testimonial injustices—Impeding self advocacy

#### For a patient to be a person

- Patients must be able to acquire knowledge, express values, and exercise agency within the context of their care
- To deliver healthcare to persons, healthcare systems must
  - create epistemic ecosystems free of epistemic injustices
  - Ecosystems must help patients to
    - Understand their care and circumstances
    - Advocate for their care and circumstances

#### Current patient ecosystems fall short

- Patient health epistemic ecosystems tend to be
  - Monolithic
  - Simplistic
  - Unidirectional
- Do not support patients as persons
- Why?
  - 1. "Health" Incentives
  - 2. Epistemic Habits

# "Health" incentives

What "health" is the healthcare system producing?

#### "Health" incentives

U. REINHARDT

The Health Care & Health Facet

The Income--Employment Facet

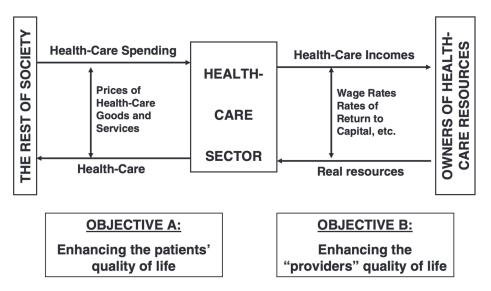


Figure 1. The terrain of the health care battle field

Reinhardt, U. (2012), Divide et impera: protecting the growth of health care incomes (COSTS). Health Econ., 21: 41-54. https://doi.org/10.1002/hec.1813

#### Example: "Financial Health"

- Breen v Williams High Court Decision, 1996
  - Patient wanted copies of medical records in order to join class action lawsuit in the USA for breast implant manufacturer (1977)
- "The Court held that the collection and **retention of the data was an economic advantage to the defendant [plastic surgeon] in relation to being further consulted by the plaintiff.** It was legitimate for him to have this advantage and keep it for himself." (*Australian Health and Medical Law Reporter*)
  - Federal and state laws have since been passed to provide patients access to medical records (for a cost and long wait)

#### Example: "Status Health"





#### Purposeful flaws

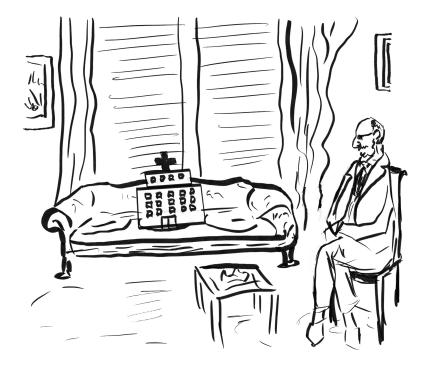
# "[T]he flaws of the health care system and the **interest groups it caters to** can only exist to the degree that patients remain uninformed."

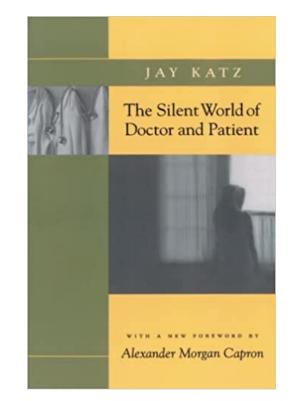
Markus A. Feufel, et al. in *Better Doctors, Better Patients, Better Decisions: Envisioning Health Care 2020* 

# **Epistemic Habits**

What are we trained to do?

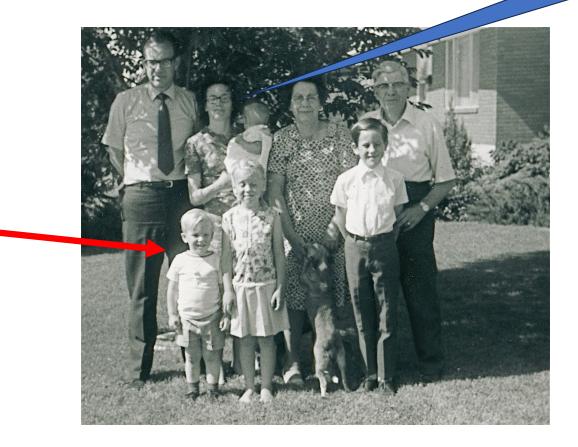
#### Jay Katz, M.D.'s 1984 diagnosis of medicine





#### It really was a pretty silent world

"They didn't tell you much, and asked you even less, in 1976!"



Me circa 1971!

#### Jay Katz's diagnosis of medicine

- 1. Modern medicine diverged from the openness of science and adopted uncritically ancient medicine's dictum of not disclosing
  - Habits of silence
- 2. Clinicians own uncomfortableness with uncertainty compels them to hide uncertainty from patients
  - Habits of deception
- 3. Medicine undervalues patients as being persons with distinct values and capabilities
  - Habits of paternalism

#### Epistemic pressures since 1984

- Internal changes in medicine
  - Recognition of medical errors, quality, outcomes, etc.
- Expanding concepts of a citizen's epistemic rights
  - Right to know data being used to make decisions about them
- Expanding recognition of patients as persons
  - Values distinct from clinicians
    - What is good for the doctor is not necessarily good for the patient
  - Obligation to be responsible participants

#### Introducing Angela circa 2018

- Well educated (BS/MS)
- Worked in an academic health system
- An engaged patient
  - She uses her patient portal
  - She monitors chronic conditions



#### Introducing Angela circa 2018

- High risk first pregnancy (twins)
- Epistemically complex patient
  - She's texting her perinatologist
  - She's reviewing scientific literature
  - She's instructing the nurses on how to measure her blood pressure (testimonial justice!)
  - Yet a non-understanding patient
    - "Pre-eclampsia? I saw that on Downton Abbey!"
  - She **does not understand** the seriousness of her condition (hermeneutical injustice)



Promethean gifts for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century patient Facilitating healthcare for persons

#### Gift of timely epistemic resources



"I would get mixed msgs from nurses vs Drs at the nicu. The nurses stressed how much you had to proactively advocate. We also rarely saw the Dr. In the 6 weeks we were in the nicu they arranged one meeting.....The info we received was from nurses and felt like we were getting it through the grapevine. When they were released from the nicu we were given 30 ish pages of discharge notes."

#### Hermeneutical injustice!

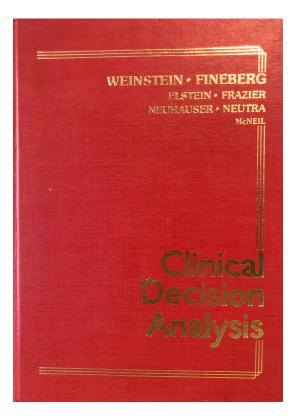
### Gift of integrating patient generated data

- Upon discharge, Angela told to carefully monitor babies' "inputs" and "outputs"
- Buys an app for that
- Dutifully entered all the data into the app
- All the data were then ignored by the clinicians



#### Testimonial injustice!

#### Introducing Freeman Dyson



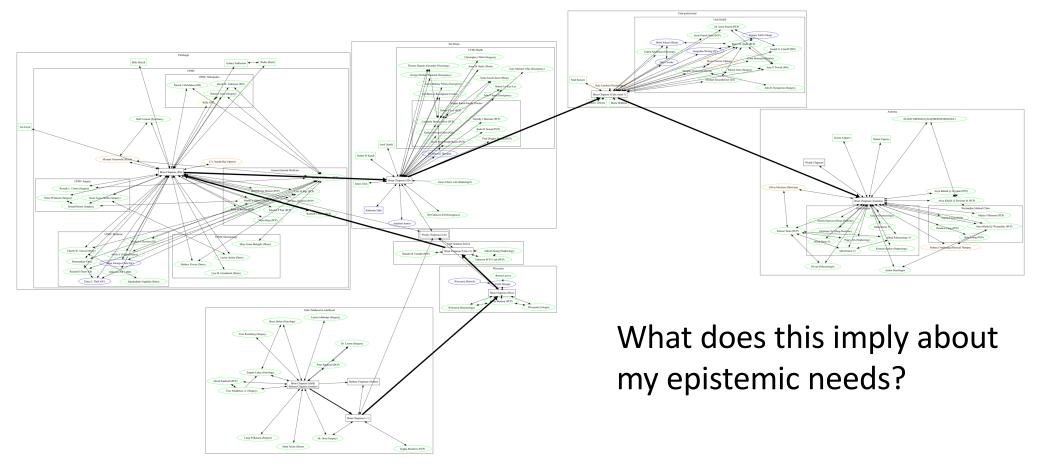


#### Patient facing decision support: AKA "How can we help Angela be like Freeman?"

- Risks
  - Immediate delivery to her fetuses' development
  - Delayed delivery of her death
- Weighing her value of
  - Vaginal delivery
  - Clinicians value of rapid c-section



#### My mobility: My "immediate" healthcare network



#### The gift of FAIR data



- Can I find my test result from X months/years ago to compare?
- Can I **access** my data while I'm at my appointment?
  - Can I prove I'm a childhood cancer survivor?
- Can my American data speak "Australian" (interoperable)?
- Can I **reuse** my data? That is, can I **compute** with my data?

## These would not be "gifts" from a God

- But engineered solutions costing
  - Time
  - Money
  - Social capital
- Not healthcare processes, but realizations of human rights
- No right is meaningful without a corresponding duty

#### Epistemic right require epistemic duties

#### "All epistemic claim-rights correlate with epistemic duties."

(Lani Watson, *The Right to Know: Epistemic Rights and Why We Need Them*)



Lani Watson

#### Australia's (mostly empty) My Health Record

- Addressed patient's rights to health data, but...
- Did not assign a corresponding duty to providers to share

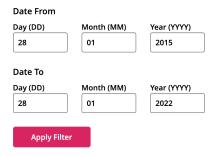


#### Brian Chapman

#### Diagnostic Imaging Reports

Imaging results, such as scans and x-rays.

#### Filter Diagnostic Imaging Reports



## The duty to facilitate healthcare literacy

#### Example from the USA

- Legal expansion of patient rights AND increasingly specific epistemic duties
  - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)
    - Legal access to data
  - Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009 (HITECH)
    - Access to health data in a digital and timely manner
  - 21st Century CURES Act 2016
    - Banning information blocking
- But are we simply replicating Warner's 1960s ICU?

#### Overwhelming patients with data without providing knowledge?

#### Not quite: Knowledge sharing

1996	1998	NLM's goal is to improve the national infrastructure that
PubMed (Public Medline)	Medline Plus	supports the public's access to electronic health information.

This infrastructure includes the intellectual organization, information technology, inter-institutional arrangements, and training that will be needed to ensure that all people in the [World] have a known, accessible, understandable, and affordable source of current, authoritative health information.

#### Future epistemic ecosystems

- Sharing computable knowledge linked to patient data
  - Facilitate self-understanding
  - Facilitate self-decision making
- Anticipate resistance
  - This will be technically difficult, but...
  - It disrupts Objective B of our dual health systems
  - Knowledge scarcity preserves economic value

#### The Health Care & Health Facet **The Income--Employment Facet REST OF SOCIETY** OWNERS OF HEALTH-CARE RESOURCES **Health-Care Spending Health-Care Incomes HEALTH-**Prices of Wage Rates **Health-Care** Rates of CARE Goods and Return to Services Capital, etc. SECTOR ΗH **Health-Care Real resources OBJECTIVE A: OBJECTIVE B:** Enhancing the patients' **Enhancing the** "providers" quality of life quality of life

Figure 1. The terrain of the health care battle field

U. REINHARDT

#### FHIR and other gifts

Progress towards patients as persons has been slow, but...

"You can blow out a candle But you can't blow out a fire Once the flames begin to catch The wind will blow it higher" (Peter Gabriel "Biko")

