

25<sup>th</sup> anniversary  
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# Applications of Systems Engineering to Healthcare

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# Medical industry faces many challenges

- Extreme time to market pressures
  - 1st to market usually gains 80% of that market
- Compliance with regulations
  - FDA, IEC, ISO, HIPAA, ICD-10, ACA, etc.
- Defects are VERY costly to handle
  - Want to avoid audit, decrees, warning letters, recalls, etc...
- Most products are developed in a geographically distributed way
  - Need to communicate and define tasks
- Technology is impacting development and delivery
  - IoT, product variants, Mobile Medical Apps, complex deployment models, cloud

*Courtesy of Kim Cobb, IBM Rational*

## Market Driven vs. Contract Driven

*GEHC "Extension"*

- Customer of "systems engineering" is internal (marketing, product management)
- Requirements, dates, budgets are more 'flexible'...success is judged by the market, not by a single customer

# Systems Engineering: *From Needs to Solutions*

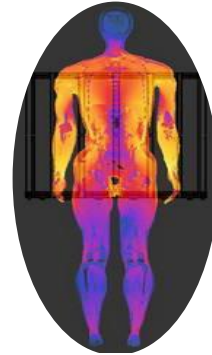
- The product **seamlessly** integrates into the customer's workflow and systems, **reliably** meets all their needs, and **delights** the customer,
- **robust** delivery of clear **market differentiation (DFSS CTQs)**,
- technical scope/program **work is clearly tied to market impact**,
- technical **risks** are **retired early and robustly**,
- design **decisions** are identified and closed predictably (and **stay closed**),
- designs integrate easily,
- quality problems (when they exist) are **found and resolved early**, and
- **creative ideas** come from everyone and designs are **optimized across organizational boundaries**,
- institutional **knowledge is available to everyone** when and how they need it.

Winning Products happen when ~~Systems Engineers~~ **Thinkers** are effective

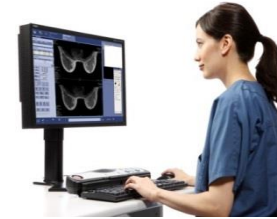
# What is Systems Engineering at GEHC?



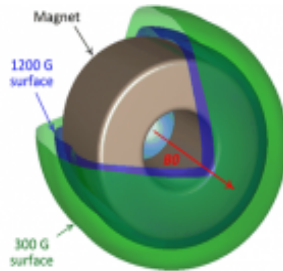
**Image Quality**



**Safety & Regulatory**



**Usability**



**Performance**



**Reliability**



**Serviceability**

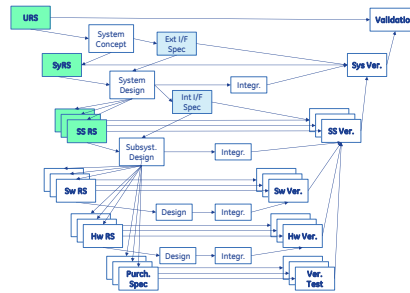


# How is systems engineering organized?

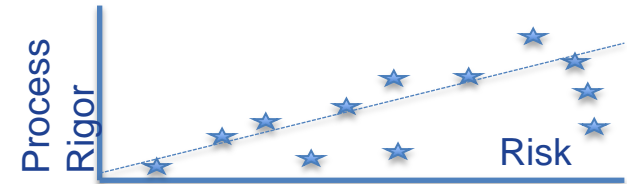
## Common Program Milestones



## Common System Lifecycle



## Differing Risk Profile



**Locations all over the world:** organized by product line (and segment)

**Size of the organization:** Lots of Systems Engineers; but SE team sizes vary from <10 to 100+.

**Scale of programs:** <10 engineers to many hundreds. Less than a year to 3+ years, with basic technology developed over a decade.

**Organization:** Product Centralized (SE General Manager) to decentralized (no SE managers)

# Systems Strategies

## Back to the Basics

Focus on the Customer – Usability and Reliability

Scope Management

Decision Management

Technical Risk Management

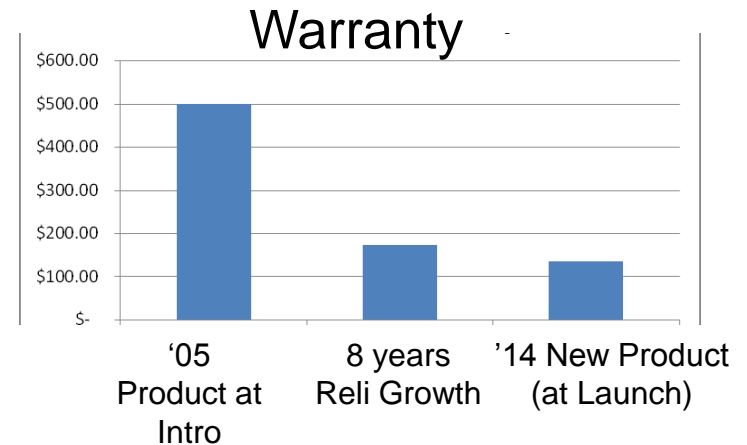
Active Integration

# Focus on the Customer: Usability and Reliability

## Design for Usability



## Design for Reliability



Usability “Work Instruction” (compliance to FDA regulation)

Focus on formative & summative testing, “expected user abuses”

Usability CoE (central resources for coaching, best practices and reviews)

Global Design Team (professional experts in the five user experience disciplines)

Formal 10 step reliability process

Formal reliability practitioner certification

Improved field data access and analytics

Central support (coaches, design tools, test equipment)

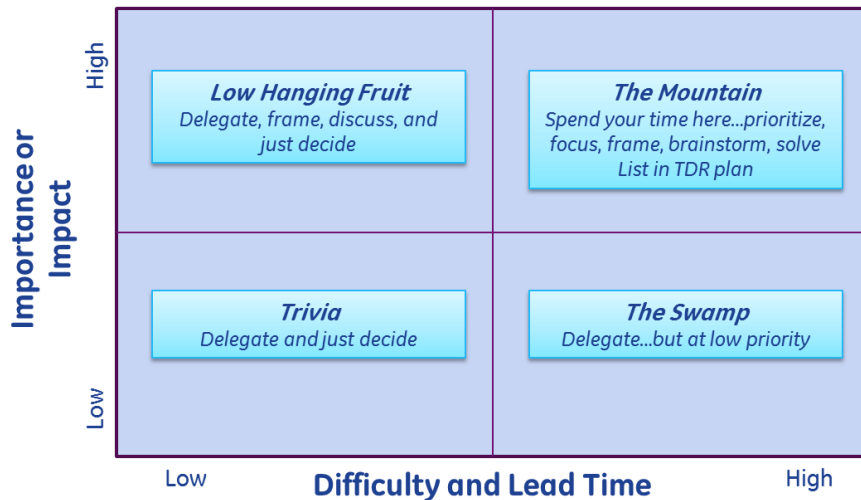
# Scope Management

Category	"IN" – Confirmed for NPI	To be confirmed for NPI at M1	Next-Gen MGPP (Rel 2 or Rel 3)
Core Applications	Std. Mammo (2D) DBT Stereotaxy CESM	CESM guided biopsy	DBT guided biopsy CE-DBT Implant breast imaging Install in Van (Mobile) Biopsy sample imaging Try & Buy / Pay-per use Apps
Simplification & VCP	Integrated 3D Gantry XFOV detector (w. static grid) Gantry ICV reduction Next-gen Needle guide (Stereo) Simplified paddles, mag-stand Simplified control station	Channel 70 tube Collimator re-design (Ag, LED, gantry) PMMA phantom replacement Relaxed bad pixel specs	
Patient Experience and Workflow	Patient-self compression Patient Manager - Improved workflow Simplified 2D 2D like at acquisition Shared annotation, Dose reports, Key notes Breast positioning assistance Faster DBT availability at review	2D/3D combo mode 3D display at acquisition IHE and non-IHE support Physicist report export / snapshot Integrated workflow for Non-Interventional Instant Messenger Radiologist and Tech Multi-vendor MG review at acquisition	Smaller tube-head Workflow protocols Breast support ambient temperature Recumbent for DBT / biopsy Multi-vendor (all mod) review at acquisition Faster 2D - sequence optimization Priors multi-modality review Automated +/- 15 Stereo pair Integrated workflow (Interventional & non-interventional) CESM DBT combo Prior data review at acquisition CESM improved algorithm
Clinical confidence and IQ/dose optimization		Dose optimization of CESM HDR - Optimized dose/IQ for thick breasts ASIR for 2D/3D, MBIR for 3D Breast density assessment at acquisition	
Infrastructure	Linux Neuvo data management Up to date on IT security (incl. DoD) Latest Insite	GPU integration capability SISU positioner SW 3D native viewer OnWatch Predictive services	Permanent or pluggable (power supply)

- The Scope Ensures the **Clinical, Customer, and Business** aspects of the program
  - Start by **managing ‘features’**, more than specific requirements...tie priorities to the business case
  - Includes **required, stretch, and dropped functions**
  - Covers **all cross-functional business expectations** (service, MFG, regulatory...)
  - Includes both quality goals, and engineering constraints (platforms, standards)
- Future challenges: Better integration of the systems engineer with the market strategy; improved integration of Agile and Fastworks approaches



# Decision Management



Decision Description	Importance /Impact	Complexity /Lead Tin	Impact Factor	Status	Decision Made
Head Coil mounting position on the patient table.	High	Low	LHF	Closed	The head coil was placed to maximize the scan range (DOC1107876 - DRF - HNU Mounting for FF Patient Position).
Attenuation correction of phantoms.	High	High	Mountain	Closed	The scanner will automatically register pre-defined PIFAs to correct PET phantoms for attenuation. The PIFA will be saved on the scanner for > 1 day. User defined-PIFAs are out of scope.
HNU attenuation specification.	High	High	Mountain	Closed	The HNU attenuation specification is set at < 10%. This implies to use of EPP foam not a plastic former.
Fault Tolerant Recon	Low	High	Swamp	Closed	Fault Tolerant Recon is out of scope because of implementation effort (DOC1251440: DRF - Fault Tolerant Recon vs Operation)
Fault Tolerant Operation	Low	High	Swamp	Closed	Fault Tolerant Operation is out of scope because of implementation effort (DOC1251440: DRF - Fault Tolerant Recon vs Operation)
Out of Field Scatter	Low	High	Swamp	Closed	Out of Field Scatter is out of scope because it does not significantly improve the image quality and it has 12 months of effort.
Linear vs Switch Power Supplies for Detector	High	High	Mountain	WIP	
HNU coil matrix (6x6 or 8x8)	High	Low	LHF	Closed	The HNU coil matrix will be 8x8 because of a predicted 10% SNR improvement.
VQC Algorithm Implementation (MR or PET SW)	High	High	Mountain	Closed	The VQC Algorithm will be implemented in PET using 4 degrees of freedom because this is considered sufficient.
MR Events Synchronized with PET Events	High	Low	LHF	Closed	The MR events will be synchronized with the PET events by inserting MR scan start and stop in the PET list mode.
Editing anatomical boundaries	Low	Low	Trivia	Closed	The user will/will not be able to view/edit anatomical boundaries in retro recon
PET Detector Leak Detection	High	Low	LHF	Closed	There will be a leak detection sensor (see DOC1142256 - DRF - Leak Detection)
CMA Removal	High	Low	LHF	Closed	The CMA will not be quick removal. The CMA will be able to be removed by the customer.
Randoms Correction for high count rate studies.	Low	Low	Trivia	Closed	Out of scope.

- **The critical decisions are listed...**

- Any decision gating team productivity is listed...the team agrees to the list and prioritization
- The **decisions listed are truly decisions**, not just topics (there are options to choose between with decision criteria which guide the downselection)

- The proper level of attention is applied to each decision

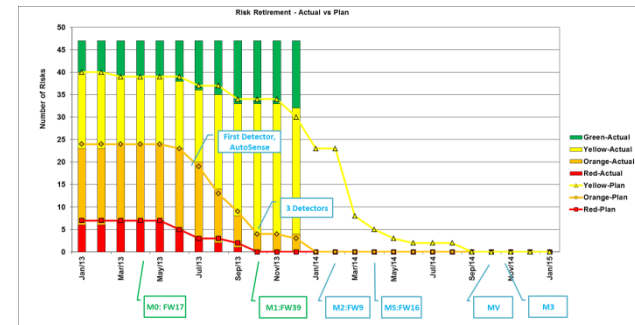
- **Complex, important decisions** have a decision plan which includes **stakeholder analysis and pre-briefings** to ensure consensus and decision buyin
- Simple tracker (excel) to ensure **focus and execution** and **publicly record decisions**

# Technical Risk Management

## Assess Risk Classes

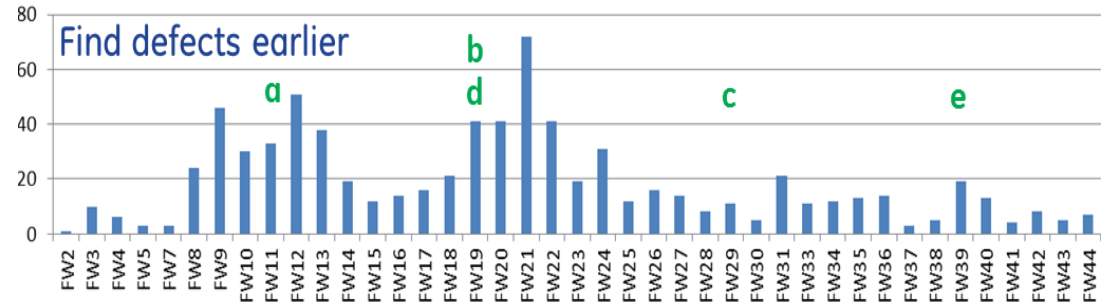
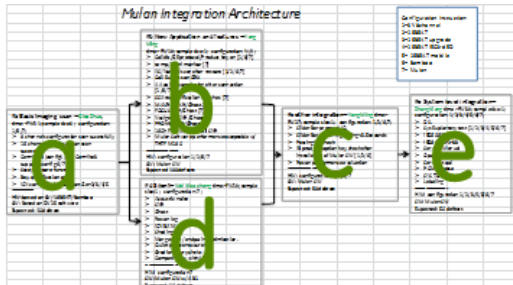
Probability Impact	5. High	4. Significant	3. Moderate	2. Minor	1. Low
5.High	25	20	15	10	5
4. Significant	20	16	12	8	4
3. Moderate	15	12	9	6	3
2. Minor	10	8	6	4	2
1. Low	5	4	3	2	1

## Annotated Risk Waterfall



- The Technical Risk Management Plan covers all cross-functional scope
- Focus on risk classes, not a “score”; Simple criteria on risk classes tied to business checkpoints
- Guidelines (objective criteria) for assessing probability and impact
- Technical risks have an appropriate level of senior technical ownership & review
- There are clear completion (feasibility) criteria for each technical risk, with incremental steps (reviews, tests, repeatability, customer testing, ...) tied to program plans...with contingency plans as appropriate
- Future: make the risk classes ‘asymmetric’...more focus on impact (black swans)

# Active Integration



95% confidence at each integration step that **we are done...**  
**"ready for release"**

- **Verification is an ongoing process** throughout design & development.
  - Strategic plan for minimal rework and regression testing
  - **Each integration step is tested as though it were ready to ship**, with cross-functional involvement where appropriate.
  - Defects are fixed promptly when found, so there is only a **small backlog of planned fixes**.
- **The goal of testing is to find problems.**
  - A variety of methods and tools are used for performing verification throughout the program, not just testing of the final implementation. (Challenging testing, usability testing, reliability)
- **Future Challenge:** better integration with Agile philosophy, and better integration with use case testing and function verification...not just requirements traceability

# Conclusions

- Focus on the basics (but at world class performance levels) generates high returns
- “Market Driven” business means focusing on competitive value creation and use cases more than “requirements”
- Internal forces can drive as much scope creep as a customer
- Ideal state seems to be a hybrid of Agile/Fastworks and “more traditional” systems approach



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**Questions?**

# Appendix

# The Challenge... Energy Conversion & Detection

MR 3T

30 MJ



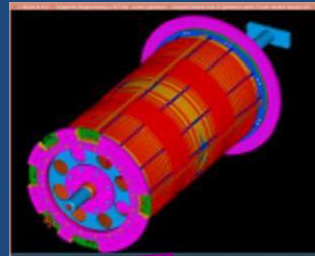
Performix Pro

40 kJ



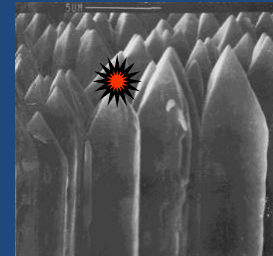
Gradient Coil

1 kJ



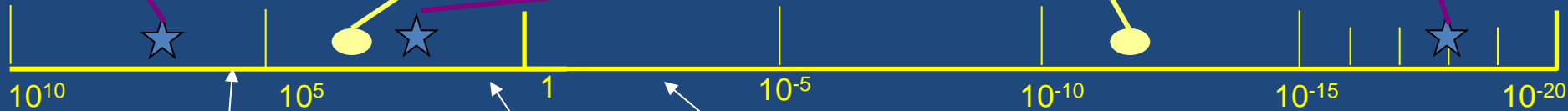
e<sup>-</sup> Noise

8 fJ

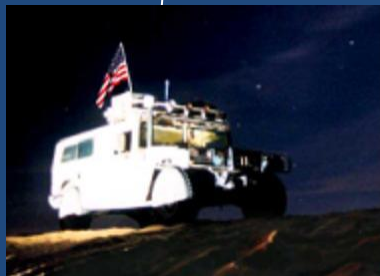


MR Min Signal

10<sup>-18</sup> J



1MJ



Hummer @  
50 mph

400 J



Climbing  
1 Step

2 mJ



Pin Dropping

# GEHC Approach to Systems

## Traditional NPI process



## Example Systems Processes

Requirements = DOORs/Trace (text based)  
Systems diagrams in “Visio” (FBD, state machines, activity diagrams, ...)  
“Quantitative” performance simulations  
...

## Best Practices

- Formal Reliability process & team
- Formal Usability process
- Agile methodology (for SW)
- Cross (business) functional engagement
- Design for Six Sigma

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## Key Challenges

- Insufficient customer focus
- Scope creep
- Late integration issues
- Poor requirements leveling (capturing design as reqts)

## Potential Improvements

- SE linkage to marketing analysis
- Incorporate of parts of ‘Lean Startup’ and ‘Agile’ approach to scope management
- Usage of use cases throughout the lifecycle
- Piloting usage of behavioral modelling

# Examples of Tailoring



# What to look for in customizing

Attribute	Measure	Example Customization
Technical Risk	Hazard Analysis	Rigor of technical reviews Level of functional excellence rigor
Team Experience	Subjective... Local senior engineers	Rigor of technical reviews Level of signoff (level of functional excellence rigor)
Globally Distributed Team	# of sites Max time dif	Rigor and detail in the program communication plan; level of review
Team Size	# of Engineers	Rigor and detail in the program communication plan; level of review
Product Maturity	New technology vs. cost out	Level of ease of use/'quality' required Documentation rigor Senior engineer allocation

# Example of Tailoring the Eng. Process

## CT Scanner

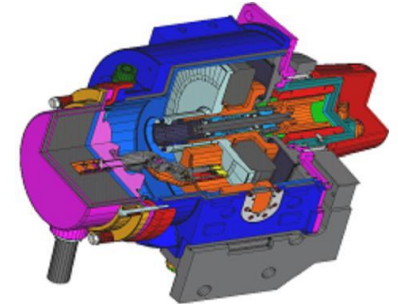


- ~ 1000 System Requirements
- ~30 options
- ~30 process critical parameters

### Response

High Traceability, using DOORs and RQM

## XRay Tube



- ~30 Subsystem Requirements
- ~15 **very** process critical parameters

### Response

Design for Six Sigma/Reliability, using Minitab and Reliasoft

# Modeling Approaches

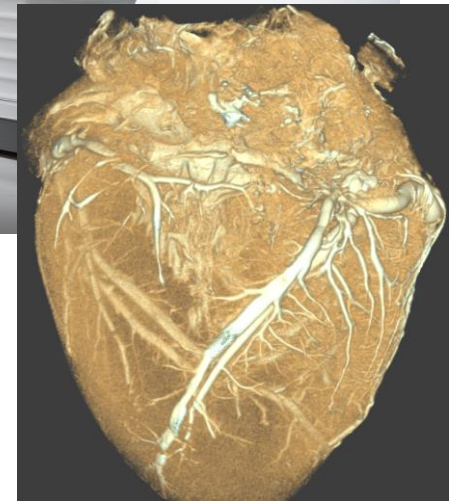
# Computed Tomography

Moderately complex system with complex behavior

- ~5,000 parts
- ~5M lines of code
- Triple nested control loops
  - Axial, Cradle, mA/kV

First GEHC project using MBSE

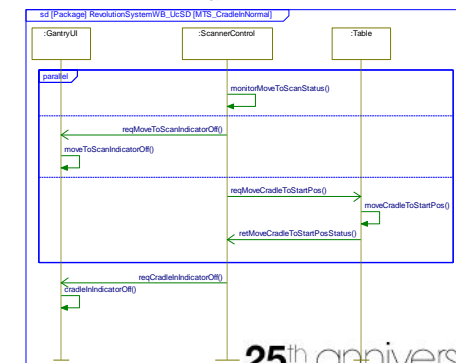
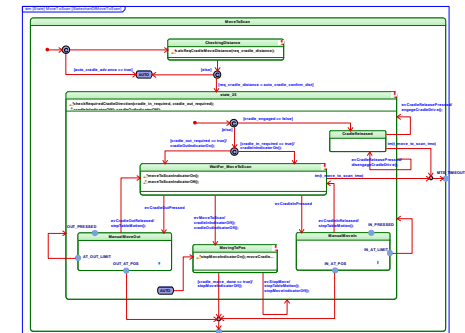
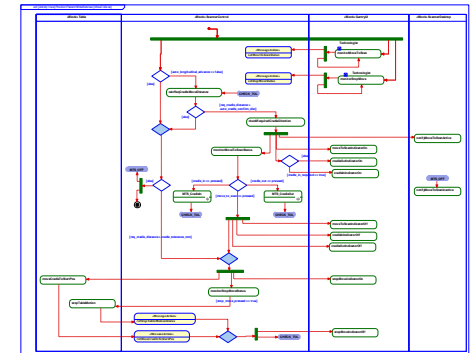
- <10 engineers using the tool
- 3 year process
- Principal engineer leads the effort
- Used several consultants to review and optimize the process
- Focused on a few applications and a few critical components



# Computed Tomography

MBSE techniques are used to perform behavioral analysis of key system features and functions.

- discover and verify system requirements
- identify and detail subsystem functions and interfaces
- seed FMEA analysis
- develop system test scenarios

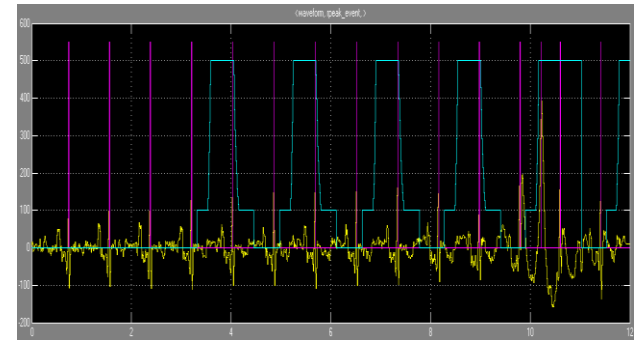


# Computed Tomography

CT Systems is deploying several model based designs directly to software and hardware.

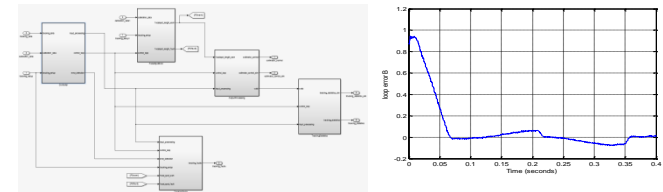
## Cardiac Acquisition and Emission Modulation

- Feature analysis and simulation performed in SIMULINK
- Auto-generating C++ code



## Active X-Ray Beam Position Control

- Control/Plant models designed/analyzed in SIMULINK.
- Auto-generating C++ code



## X-Ray Generator KV Control Loop

- Control/Plant models designed/analyzed in SIMULINK.
- Auto-generated vhdl

Simulation

kV

Inverter Voltage

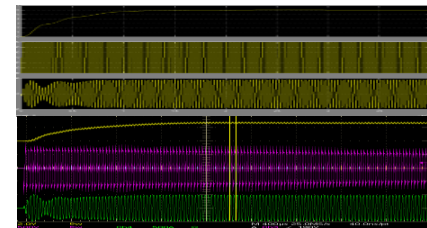
Inverter Current

Lab HW

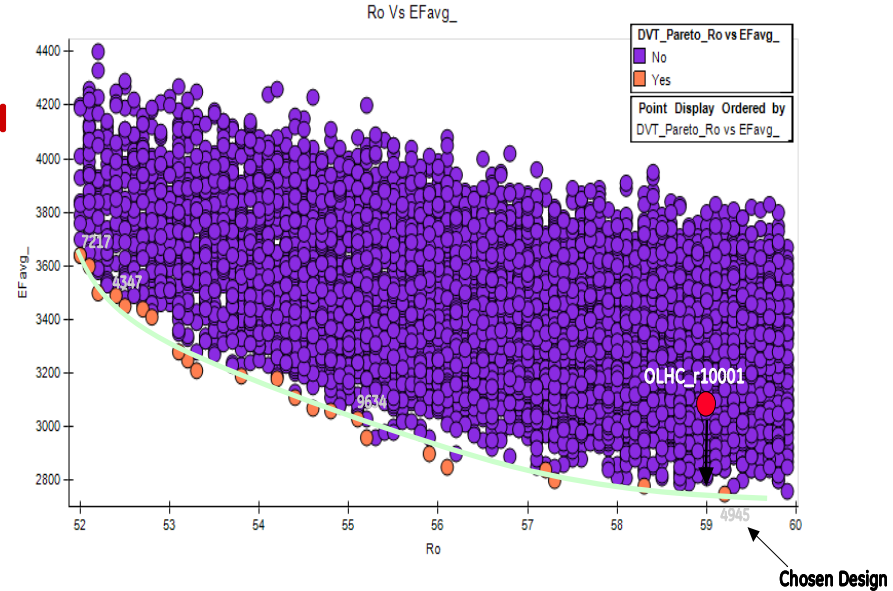
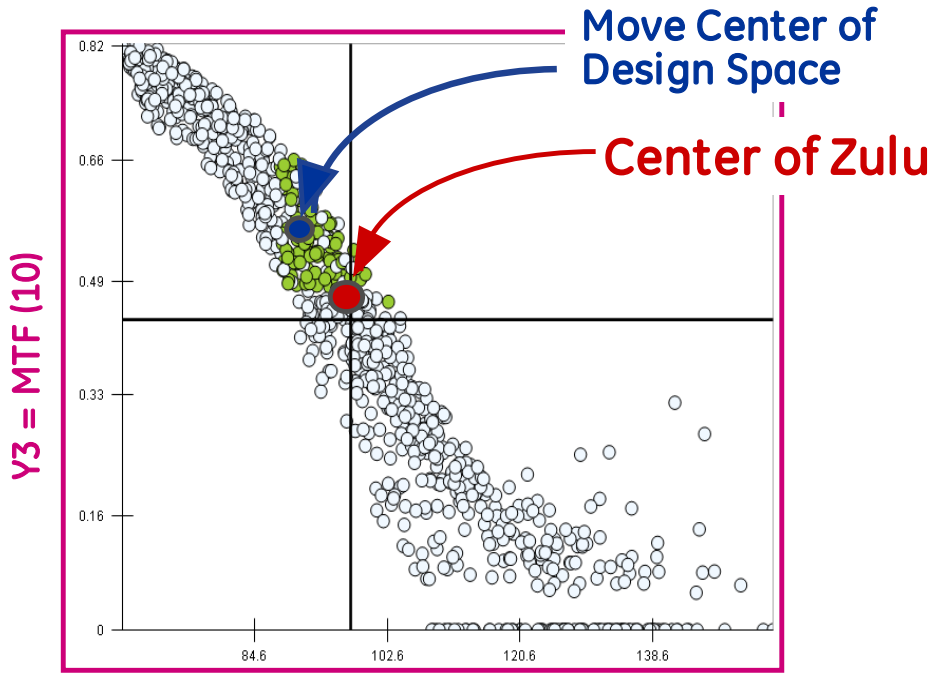
kV

Inverter Voltage

Inverter Current



# Robust Design using "Space Filling" computer experiments



Optimality: move design along Pareto Optimal Edge to maximize a third Figure of Merit

Robustness: move design to center of feasible range

Needs: Efficient Simulation, Automated Parameterization, ***Great*** Visualization tools