RPMS

2014 Certified EHR Interoperability

August 22, 2013

MU Office Hours

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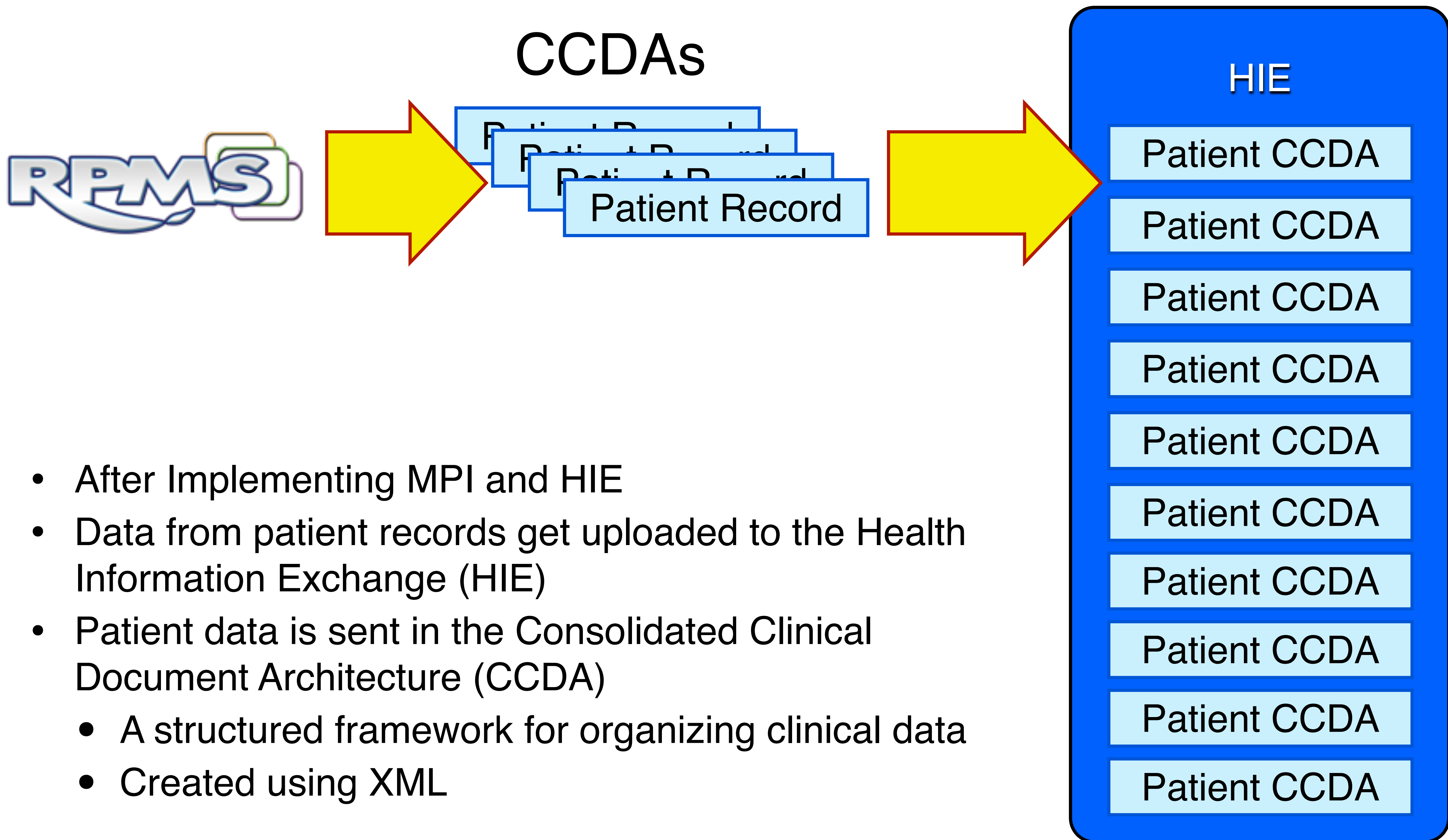
Definitions

- ***Master Patient Index*** (MPI) - tool that assigns a unique identifier (number) to a patient; enables linking a patient from one facility to another.
- ***Health Information Exchange*** (HIE) - tool that aggregates patient information from one facility to exchange or share with another facility; enables a provider at a facility to see a record for their patient who was cared for at a different facility. HIEs are created among organizations, states, or groups of facilities.
  - ***eHealthExchange*** (HealtheWay, NHIN, NWHIN, etc) - connects different HIEs together for one giant method of exchanging information.
- ***Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture*** (CCDA) - a document that contains portions of a patient's medical record.
- ***Personal Health Record*** (PHR) - a tool used by patients to view their health information online.
- ***DIRECT*** - a secure email system.


CCDAs
RPMS
Patient Record
HIE
Patient CCDA
Patient CCDA
Patient CCDA
Patient CCDA
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Patient CCDA
Patient CCDA
• After Implementing MPI and HIE
• Data from patient records get uploaded to the Health Information Exchange (HIE)
• Patient data is sent in the Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture (CCDA)
• A structured framework for organizing clinical data
• Created using XML

What is XML?


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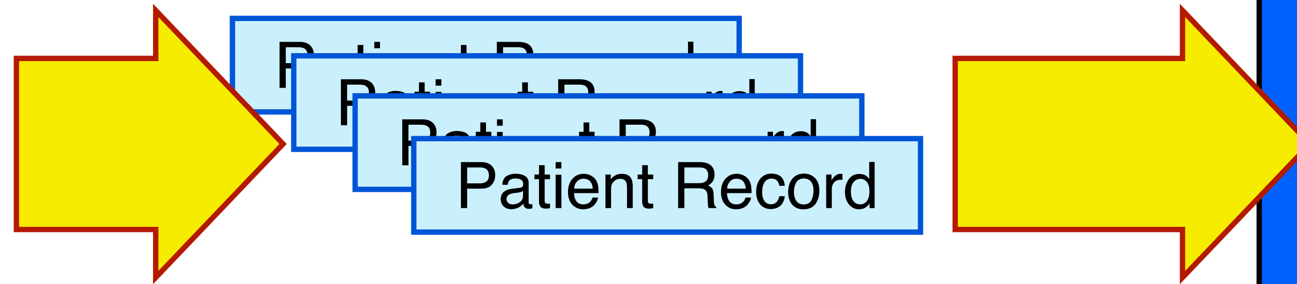
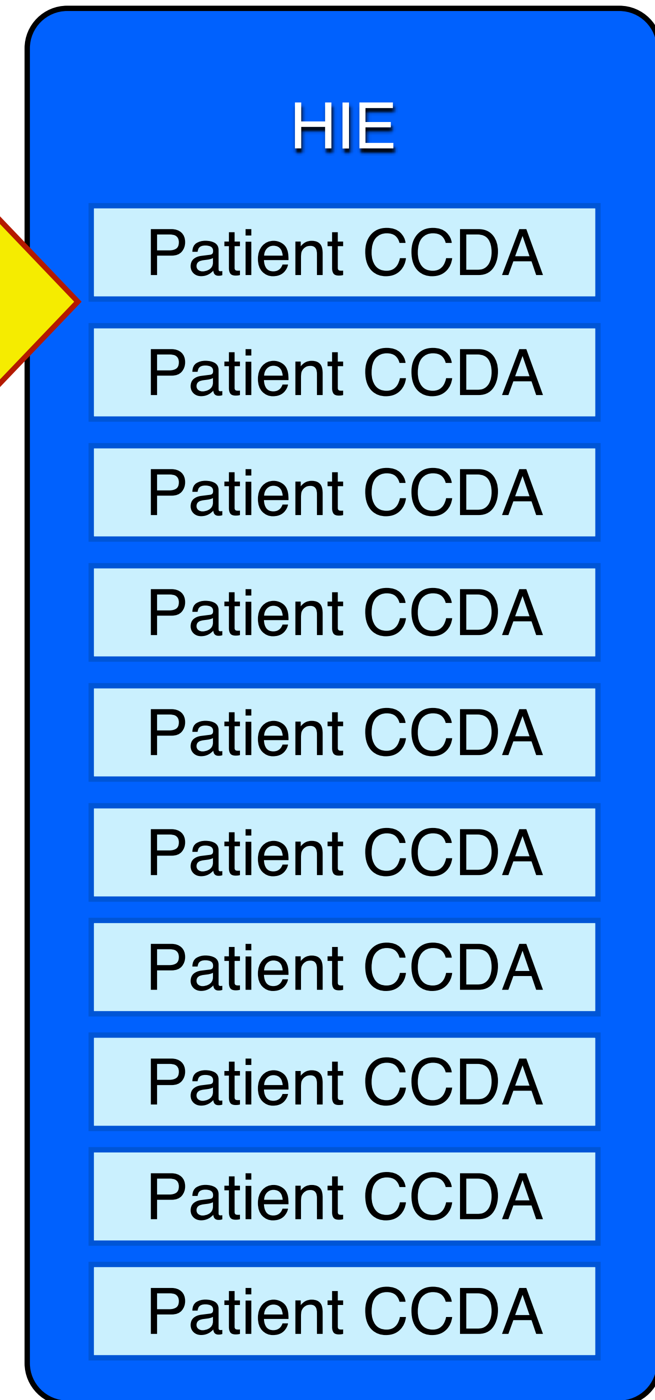
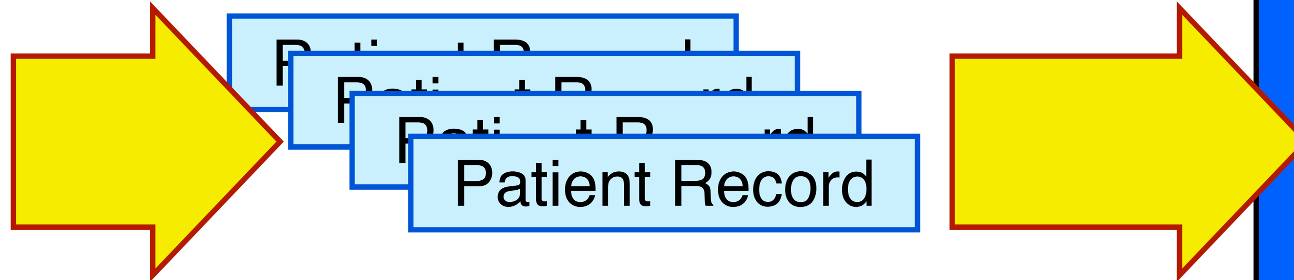


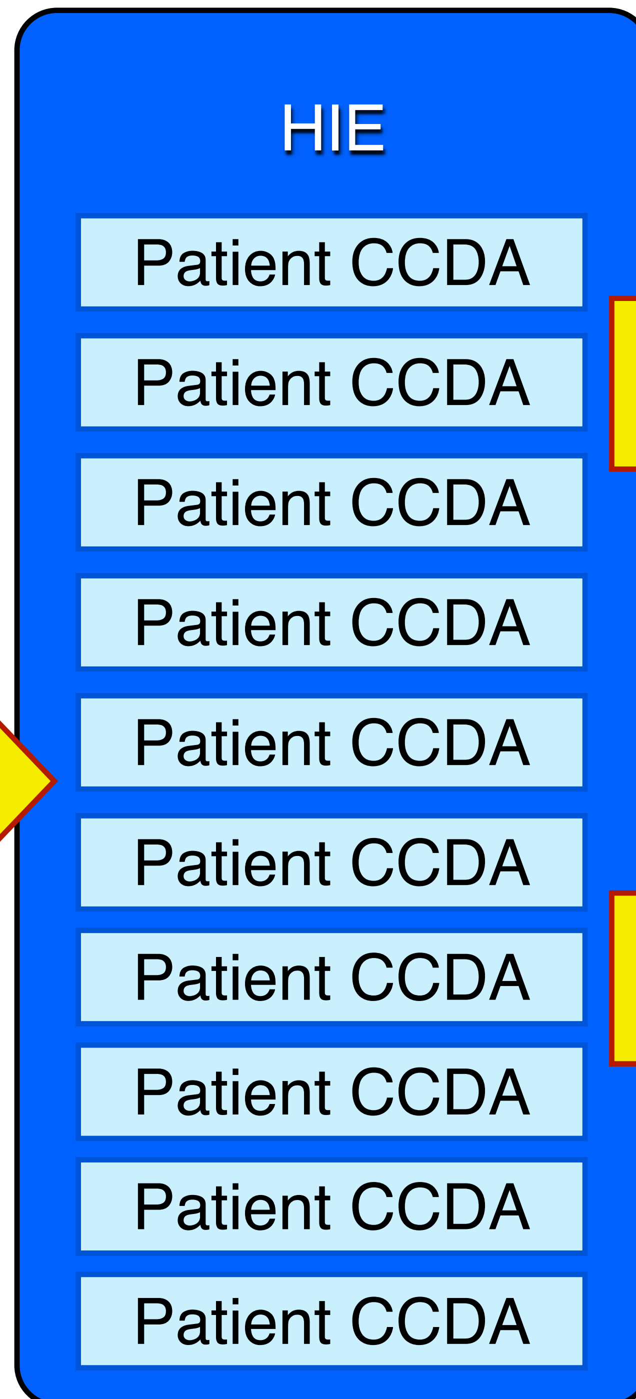


- After Implementing MPI and HIE
- Data from patient records get uploaded to the Health Information Exchange (HIE)
- Patient data is sent in the Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture (CCDA)
  - A structured framework for organizing clinical data
  - Created using XML
    - Can be read by computers and as Human Readable Format
- Can use a template to pull out and display different parts of clinical data

CCDAs



- As information gets added to RPMS, patient records are flagged.
- Within 24 hours, records that have been flagged are sent to the HIE.
  - If the CCDA is accessed and viewed by a provider, a copy is saved.



Documents generated on demand:

- Clinical Summary
- Transition of Care

eHealth Exchange (HealtheWay)

Clinical Summary

- Replaces the PWH
  - PWH will focus on reminders
- Standardized set of data
- Can be customized
  - Data fields can be suppressed
- Required after every visit
  - Can be:
    - Printed
    - Refused
    - Available in PHR

Clinical Summary from Anytown Indian Health Clinic Printed 03/07/2013

Patient: JOHN SMITH
Date of Birth: May 1, 1980
Race: Black or African American
Preferred Language: English

HR#: UAS: 123, QRD:
Sex: Male
Ethnicity: Not Hispa

Visit Date: April 25, 2013
Visit Location: Anytown Indian Clinic; Address

Table of Contents

- Reason for Visit
- Problems/Encounter Diagnoses
- Allergies, Adverse Reactions, Alerts
- Medications
- Procedures
- Today's Instructions and Patient Decision Aids
- Plan of Care
- Social History (Smoking Status)
- Recent Lab Results
- Immunizations
- Recent Vital Signs
- Care Team

Reason for Visit

- Head cold.
- Follow-up with studies for breast mass.
- Diabetes check.

Problems/Encounter Diagnoses

Active:

- *Diabetes Type 2| controlled; Date
- Mild intermittent asthma; Date
- Hyperlipidemia; Date
- *Breast mass; Date
- *Upper respiratory infection; Date

Transition of Care Document

- Replaces the C32
- Standardized set of data
- Can be customized
  - Data fields can be suppressed

Transitions of Care from Anytown Indian Health Clinic Printed 03/07/2

Patient: JOHN SMITH
Date of Birth: May 1, 1980
Race: Black or African American
Preferred Language: English

HR#: UAS: 123, QF
Sex: Male
Ethnicity: Not Hi

Visit Date: April 25, 2013
Visit Location: Anytown Indian Clinic; Address

Table of Contents

- Problems/Encounter Diagnoses
- Allergies, Adverse Reactions, Alerts
- Medications
- Procedures
- Reason for Referral
- Reason for Hospitalization
- Hospital Discharge Instructions
- Plan of Care
- Functional/Cognitive Status
- Social History (Smoking Status)
- Recent Lab Results
- Immunizations
- Recent Vital Signs
- Care Team

Problems/Encounter Diagnoses

Active:

- *Diabetes Type 2| controlled [SNOMED]; Date
- Mild intermittent asthma [SNOMED]; Date
- Hyperlipidemia [SNOMED]; Date
- *Breast mass [SNOMED]; Date
- *Upper respiratory infection [SNOMED]; Date

Inactive (personal history):

Personal Health Record Terms

- PHR - Made up of two pieces:
  - ***Patient portal*** to view health information
  - ***Administrative application*** - used to connect patient’s PHR account with their RPMS data.
- ***PHR Administrator*** - assigns privileges for someone to access the PHR Administrative application.
- ***PHR Registrar*** - connects patients’ PHR accounts to their medical records (can be connected locally as well as to other health care facilities using MPI)
  - The PHR Administrator may = the PHR Registrar
- ***Message Agent*** - the person assigned to receive and manage secure messages (email) from a group of patients

Indian Health Service

Office of Information Technology

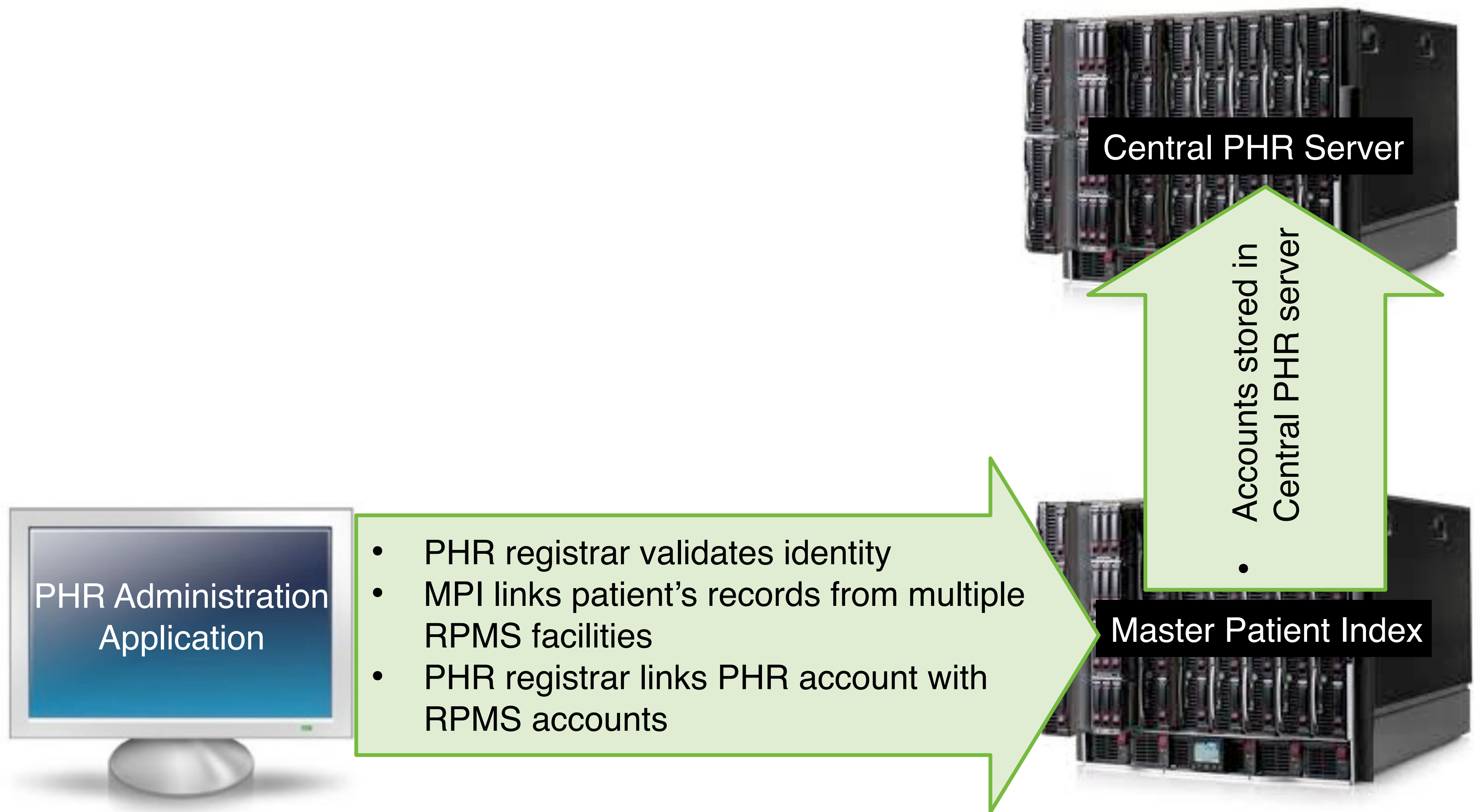
PHR

Personal Health Record

Step 1

- Patient creates account
- Selects username and password
- Instructed to come to facility to validate identity and complete signup

Step 2



Step 3

- Information from the CCDA displayed in the patients PHR

- HIE queried

- Patient logs into account
- Patient selects health care facility for which they want to view

Indian Health Service Personal Health Record

What is the Personal Health Record?
You can use the Indian Health Service Personal Health Record (PHR) to view your health information. You can track medications, lab results, and other helath infomration from the privacy of your personal computer or mobile device.

Who can use the Personal Health Record?
Only an Indian Health System patient who registers to use the Personal Health Recordand verifies their identity at an Indian Health Service, Tribal, or urban health care facility can view their medical records.

DEMO

How to Register
To begin using the Personal Health Record, click the link below to create an account and apply to view your Indian Helath System medical record.

Register to use PHR

User Login

Username

Password

Login

Forgot Username or Password

About PHR | My Settings | Privacy Policy | Terms and Conditions | Contact Us

Preparing for PHR

- ***Identify the PHR Administrator***. The PHR Administrator is the person at the local facility who is responsible for assigning registration privileges to the PHR Registrars. Local PHR Administrators are provided access by the area PHR Administrator and is appointed by the local health information management (HIM) staff.

- ***Identify the PHR Registrar***. The PHR registrar is the person who can connect a patient's PHR account with their medical record from the local facility (and additional facilities through the integration with the MPI). The PHR Registrar will provide ongoing support to patients and will be able to reset passwords or other support activities. A site can have one or more PHR registrars. The PHR Administrator can also serve as a PHR Registrar.
  - Sign patients up for DIRECT
  - Document that the patient has a PHR account in RPMS
  - Document that the patient received information on how they can access PHR (performance measure, target ≥ 50%)

Preparing for PHR

- Develop a PHR awareness campaign at your facility.
    - Identify tools and resources that can be used to make patients aware of the PHR.
    - As go-live approaches, begin to provide information on how patients can register for a PHR account.
    - Considerations that will assist in meeting the Stage 2 Meaningful Use performance measure include disseminating a handouts;
        - Patient registration staff
        - Clinical staff and documenting that the education was provided (patient education code Administrative Functions-Personal Health Record).

Conclusion