Health Informatics

Levels of integration

How to define "integrated healthcare"?

<Revision>



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Shareable EHR with HISs

- Sharing of HISs information must be at multiple levels:
 - At institution level
 - A healthcare institution must be able to share patients' information generated by *its HISs*
 - At national level
 - A healthcare institution must be able to share patients' information generated by other *national healthcare institutions* (i.e., Hospitals, Medical Lab centers, Doctors' clinics)

At international level

• A healthcare institution must be able to share patients' information generated by other *international healthcare institutions*



Shareable EHR with HISs

- Not all healthcare institutions (i.e., doctors' clinics, healthcare and radiology centres, medical labs, hospitals, etc.) adopt sharable EHR
- The "meaningful use" of EHR requires healthcare institutions to share information that is generated and managed by HISs



Models of Integrated Healthcare (or EHR Adoption)

- Model-1: Waegeman's Model of EHR development
 - Defined first in 1996
 - Redefined in 2002
- Model-2: The Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society (HiMSS) Model of EHR Adoption



Five Levels of Electronic Health Records: Waegeman's Levels 1996

• Level 5: Electronic Health Record (comprehensive)

Level 4: Electronic Patient Record (spans across organizations)

Level 3: Electronic Medical Record (organization level)

Level 2: Computerized Medical Record (e.g documents scanning)

Level 1: Automated Medical Record (e.g. clinical information systems)



(Waegemann, 1996)

Five Levels of EHRs: Waegeman's Levels refined in 2002

		EPR-EHCR		
				EHR
			EPR	Contains all possible health relevant data of a person, includes e.g. wellness, food-
Electronic Patient Data		EMR Digital medical record incl. data management,	Contains all disease relevant data of a patient, can be established beyond an institution (regional), exceed	related and other health related information, always established beyond an institutional framework (regional,
AMR 50% of information is IT generated,paper- based medical record, some automation in medical documen- tation (Order/Entry, Result Reporting, Communication, Digital Recording)	CMR Digitalisation of medical record by scanning the paper documents and importing digital files, structure and view like paper record, paper-less system, no use of OCR and ICR but pure image system	different views on record enables, digital medical record embedded in IT based organisation support of clinical processes, documents solely IT generated, decision support and interactive guidelines, connection with business and management data	the framework of documentation duty within a medical record, longitudinal projection, e.g. telemedicine, information systems research data networks.	national, global), web-based, includes participation of citizen in creating the record
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Source: adapted from Waegemann (2002) and Blobel B (2003) ³²				

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Shareable EHR with HISs

- The Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society (HiMSS) identify an EHR adoption model
 - It consists of eight level stages (0 7) that measures the adoption and utilisation of shared EHR Functions
 - It aims to promote and support healthcare institutions to adopt EHR and integrate it with their HISs



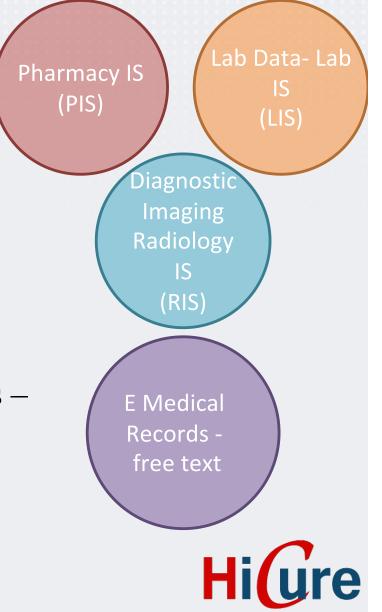
• Level (0)

- The organization has not installed all of the three key ancillary clinical information systems
 - Laboratory IS
 - Pharmacy IS
 - Radiology IS
- <u>Paper-based records</u> are the only means of storing and accessing clinical information



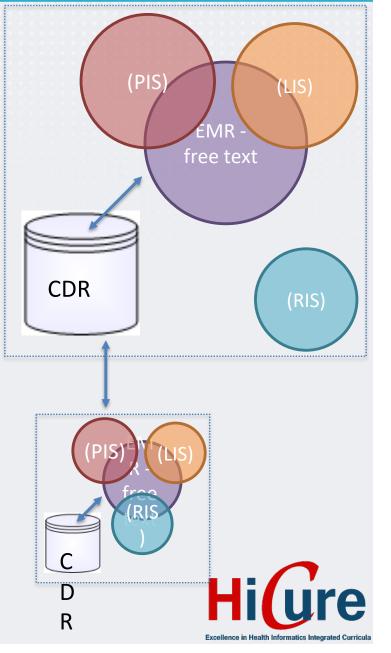
• Level (1)

- The organization has installed all of the three key ancillary clinical information systems
 - Laboratory IS
 - Pharmacy IS
 - Radiology IS
- Electronic storage of healthcare notes normally as free text - are stored in a patient record



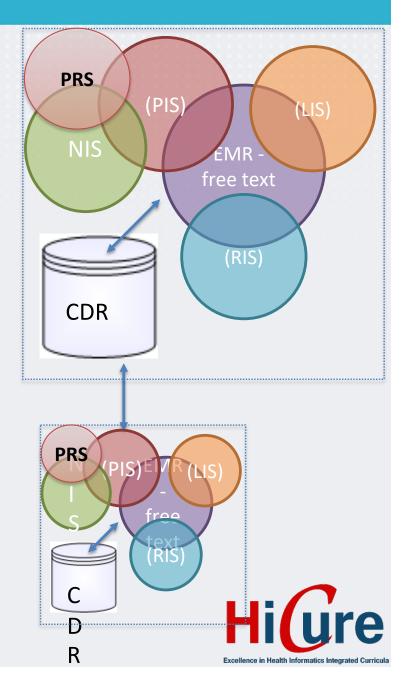
- Level (2)
 - Major ancillary clinical systems feed data to a clinical data repository (CDR)
 - The CDR provides physician <u>access</u> for reviewing all orders and results.
 - The CDR contains a <u>controlled medical</u> <u>vocabulary</u>, and the clinical decision support/rules engine (CDS) for rudimentary conflict checking.
 - Information from document <u>imaging</u> systems may be linked to the CDR at this stage.
 - The hospital may have health information exchange (HIE) capability at this stage and can share (part of) information it has in the CDR with other healthcare providers.

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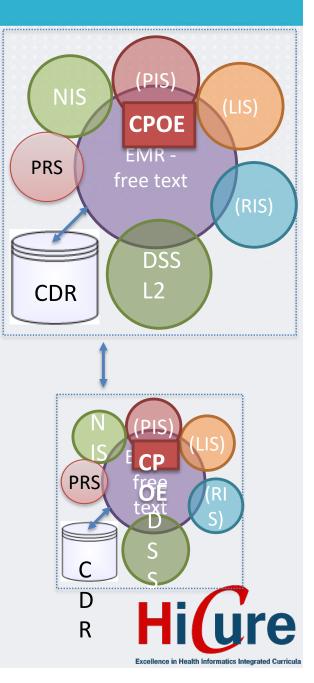
• Level (3)

- Nursing/clinical documentation (e.g. vital signs, flow sheets, nursing notes, etc.) is required, implemented and integrated with the CDR
 - Care plan charting is scored with extra points
- The electronic Patient Registration System (PRS) or Patient Master Index system is implemented.
- Medical image access from Radiology information system (RIS) is available for access by physicians <u>outside</u> the Radiology department via the organisation's intranet.



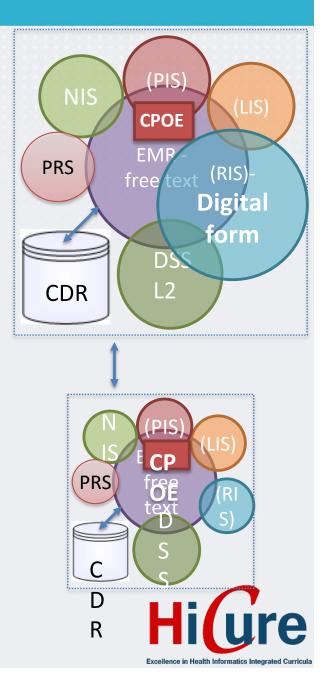
• Level (4)

- Computerised Practitioner Order Entry (CPOE) for use by any clinician licensed to create orders is added to the nursing, laboratory, radiology, and CDR environment
- The *level two of clinical decision support* (*DSS*) capabilities related to evidence-based medicine protocols.
- This stage is considered achieved if one inpatient service area has implemented CPOE with physicians entering orders and completed the previous levels (i.e., 1, 2, and 3)

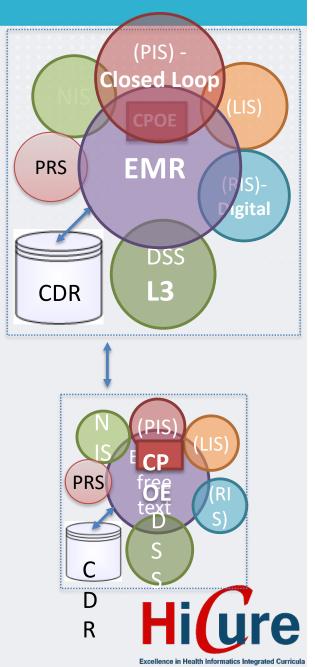


• Level (5)

- A full complement of RIS systems provides medical images to physicians via an intranet and communicates all film based images to different departments
- Cardiology RIS and document imaging are scored with extra points.

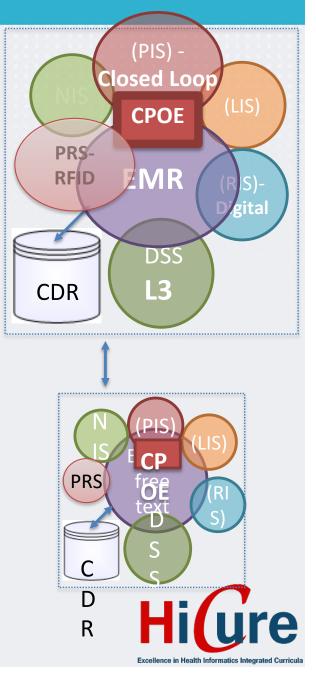


- Level (6)
 - Full physician documentation with structured templates and discrete data is implemented for: *progress notes, consult notes, discharge summaries or problem list* & diagnosis list maintenance.
 - Level three of *clinical decision support* provides guidance for all clinician activities related to protocols and outcomes in the form of variance & compliance alerts
 - The closed loop of <u>medication</u> <u>administration</u> with bar-coded unit dose medications environment is fully implemented



• Level (6) – cont.

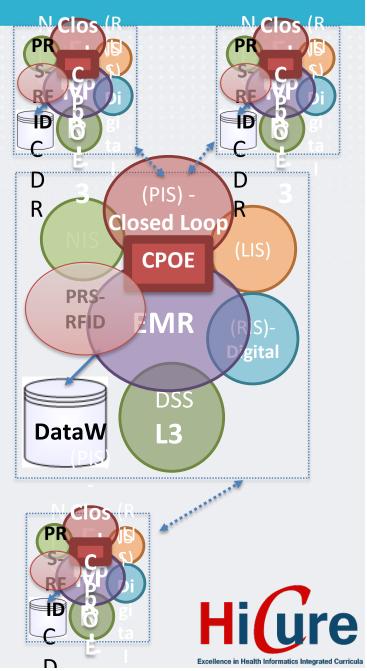
- The PRS and <u>bar-coding</u> or other auto identification technology - such as radio frequency identification (RFID) - are implemented and integrated with CPOE and pharmacy to maximise point of care patient safety processes for medication administration.
- The "*five rights*" of medication administration are <u>verified</u> at the bedside with scanning of the bar-code on the unit does medication and the patient ID.



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Shareable EHR Adoption (Model. (PIS)

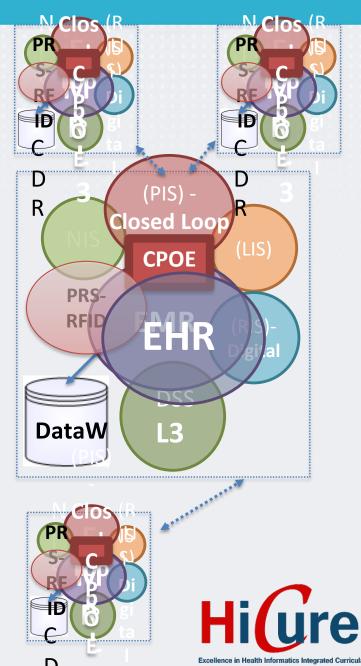
- Level (7)
 - The hospital no longer uses <u>paper-based</u> <u>patient</u> record to deliver and manage patient care
 - Also, it has a mixture of discrete data, document images, and medical images within its EMR environment.
 - Data warehousing is being used to analyze patterns of clinical data to improve quality of care, patient safety, and care delivery efficiency.
 - Clinical information can be readily *shared* with all entities that are authorised to treat the patient, or a health information exchange (i.e., other non-associated hospitals, ambulatory clinics, employers, payers and patients in a data sharing environment)

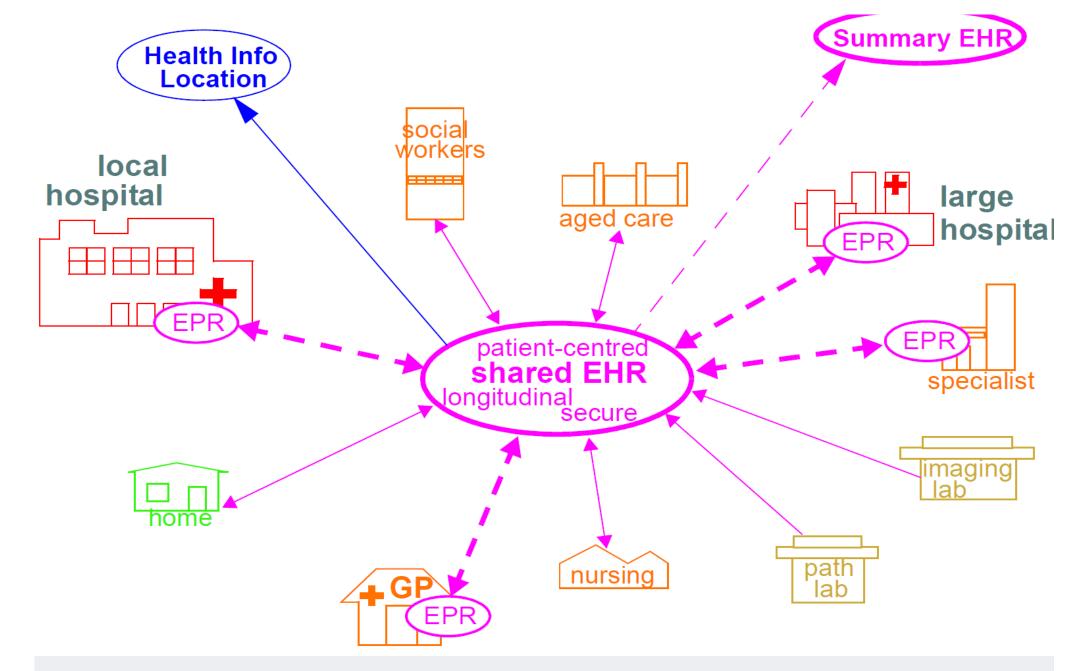


Shareable EHR Adoption (Model. (PIS)

• Level (7) – cont.

- The hospital demonstrates
 summary data continuity (full integrated healthcare) for all hospital services (e.g., inpatient, outpatient, ED, and with any owned or managed ambulatory clinics).
- Blood products and human milk are included in the closed-loop medication administration process.





Shared EHR http://www.openehr.org – 05/02/2017

