Healthier Communities Through Interoperability

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The Patient at the Center





Where Are We?

1 in 3 patients



Average Medicare patient sees 7 providers annually





Where Are We...PCPs and Specialists

- 229
- 117





Interoperability

- The ability of a system to exchange electronic health information with and use electronic health information from other systems without special effort on the part of the user.
- The ability for health systems to electronically send, receive, find, and use health information with other electronic systems outside their organization.



Key Types and Methods of HIE

- Directed send and receive electronically between care providers. Generally push.
 - HISP
- Query Based find and/or request. Pull.
 - Local/Regional HIO/National Network
- Consumer Mediated patients aggregate and control use of information.
 - Portals, Apple Health Records



ONC Interoperability Roadmap

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024

2015 - 2017

Send, receive, find and use priority data domains to improve health care quality and outcomes.

2018 - 2020

Expand data sources and users in the interoperable health IT ecosystem to improve health and lower costs.

2021-2024

Achieve nationwide interoperability to enable a learning health system, with the person at the center of a system that can continuously improve care, public health, and science through realtime data access.



Nationwide HIE

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016



















Current HIE Capability

% of Hospitals with Capability to Exchange Summary of Care Record with Any Outside Providers | National Avg = 76%

□ 0 - 20 % □ 21 - 40 % □ 41 - 60 % ■ 61 - 80 % ■ 81 - 100 % 2015 American Hospital Association Survey



Finding data

□ 0 - 20 %

% of Hospitals that Electronically Find Patient Health Information from Outside Providers | National Avg = 52%

■ 21 - 40 %
■ 41 - 60 %
■ 61 - 80 %
■ 81 - 100 %

2015 American Hospital Association Survey



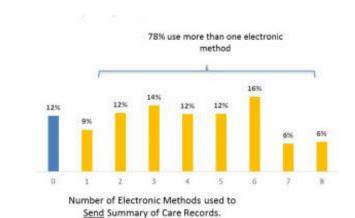
Sharing

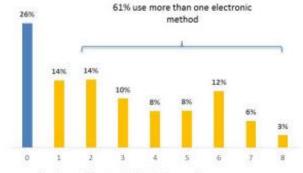
% of Physicians that Share Patient Health Information with Any Other Providers | National Avg = 42%

0 - 25 % **■** 26 - 50 % **■** 51 - 75 % **■** 76 - 100 % Source: 2014 National Electronic Health Records Survey (NEHRS)



Progress - Send and Receive Multiple Methods

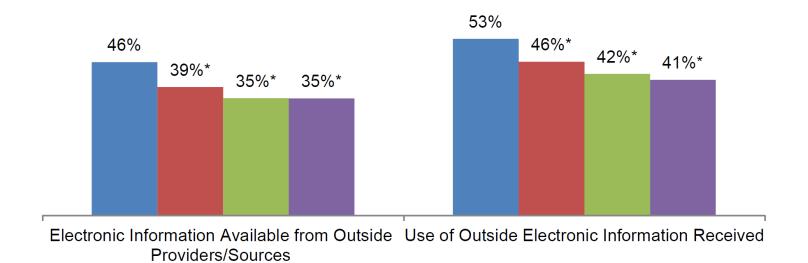




Number of Electronic Methods used to Receive Summary of Care Records.

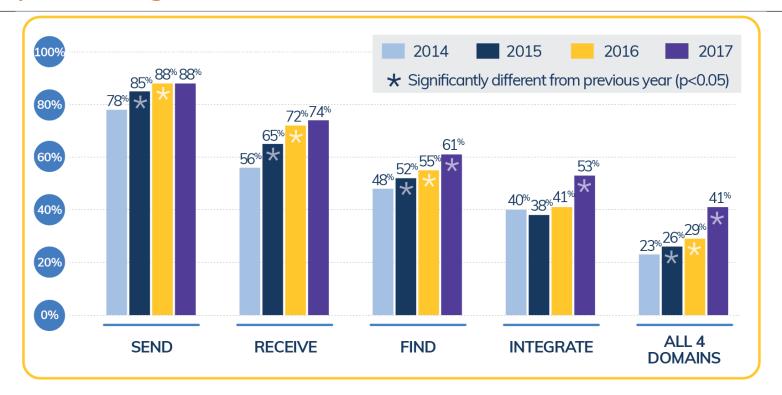


■ All non-Federal acute care hospitals ■ Small hospitals ■ Critical access hospitals ■ Rural hospitals



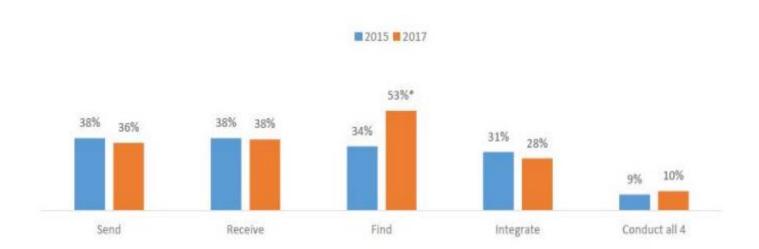


Hospital Usage



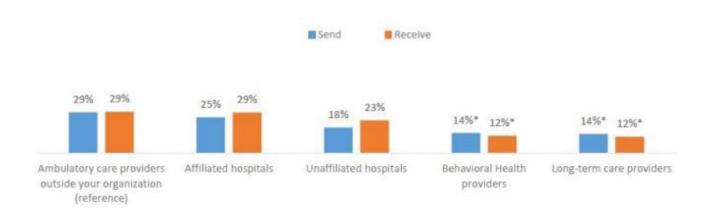


Office Based Usage



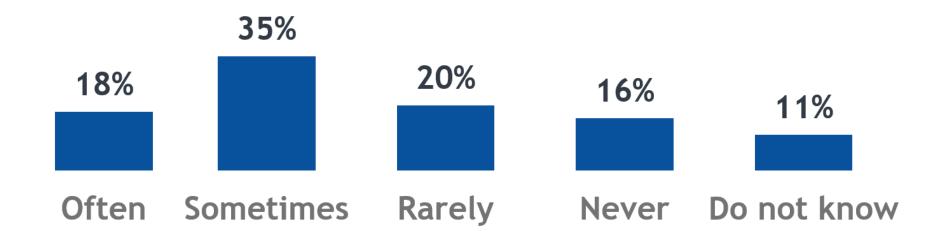


Office Based Exchange



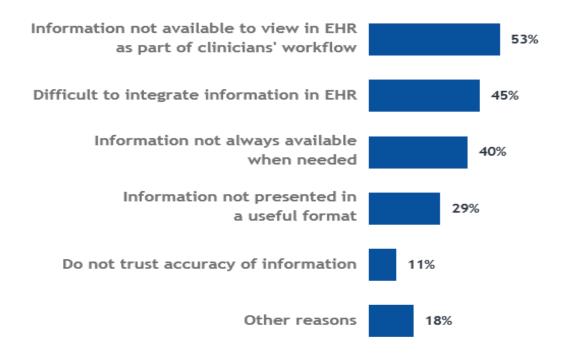


How Often?



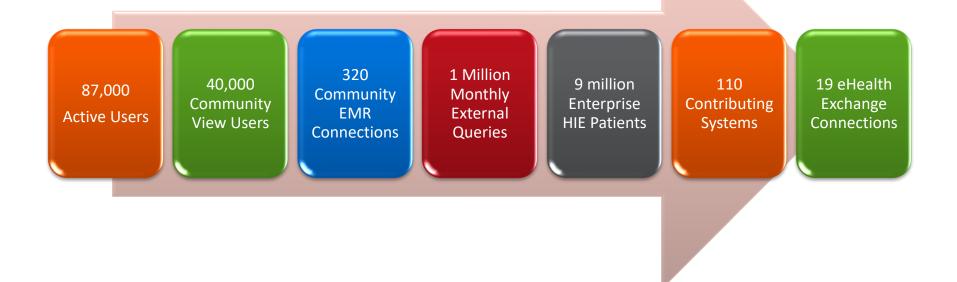


Adoption





Interoperability Landscape at Dignity Health





Community View



Sutter Health

Dignity Health GoHealth

URGENT CARE

CEDARS-SINAI.

KAISER PERMANENTE.



ZZTEST, FONZI





















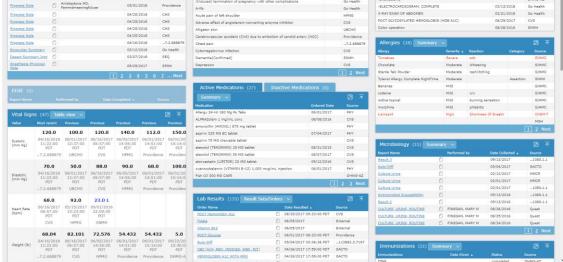




				1 2 Next
Microbiology (15)	Summary			Ø ∓
Result 3	£		09/13/2017	1080.1.1
Auto-Diff	(1)		05/04/2017	SACTO
Culture Urins	C		02/10/2017	MMCR
Culture Urine	0		02/01/2017	MMCR
Culture Urine	0		02/01/2017	1080.1.1
Antimicrobial Susceptibility	(1)		09/13/2016	1080.1.1
Result 2	0		09/13/2016	1080.1.1
CULTURE, URINE, ROUTINE	0	FINEGAN, MARY M	08/26/2016	Quest
CULTURE URINE ROUTINE	O	FINEGAN, MARY M	08/25/2016	Quest
CULTURE, URINE, SOUTINE	- 61	FINEGAN, MARY M	08/24/2016	Quest

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U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

More continuum....

























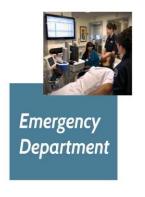




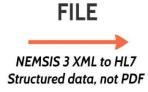
EMS HIE













PULSE



Access to web portal with CCD information on patients being treated in an alternate care site, shelter or field hospital

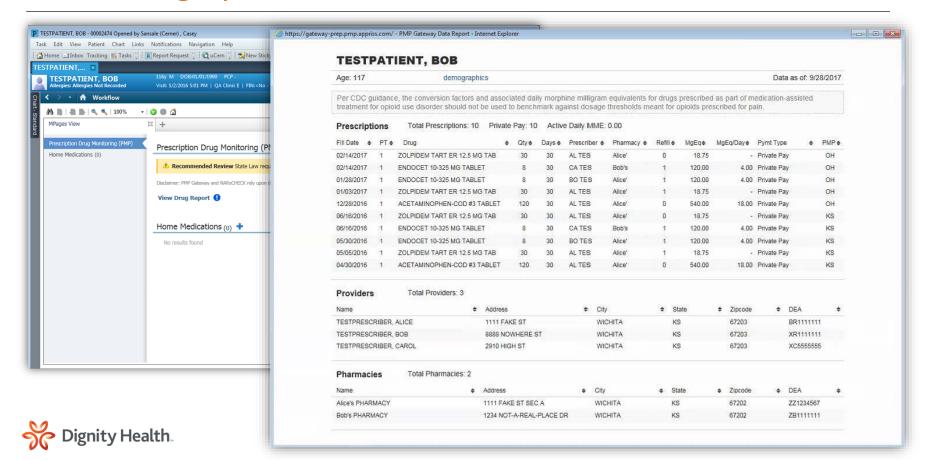


Access to EHRs on relocated patients from within existing hospital EHR system

Statewide
Intended for use during disaster response



Addressing opioid crisis



But Wait - How Do We Get to ...

2021-2024

Achieve nationwide interoperability to enable a learning health system, with the person at the center of a system that can continuously improve care, public health, and science through real-time data access.



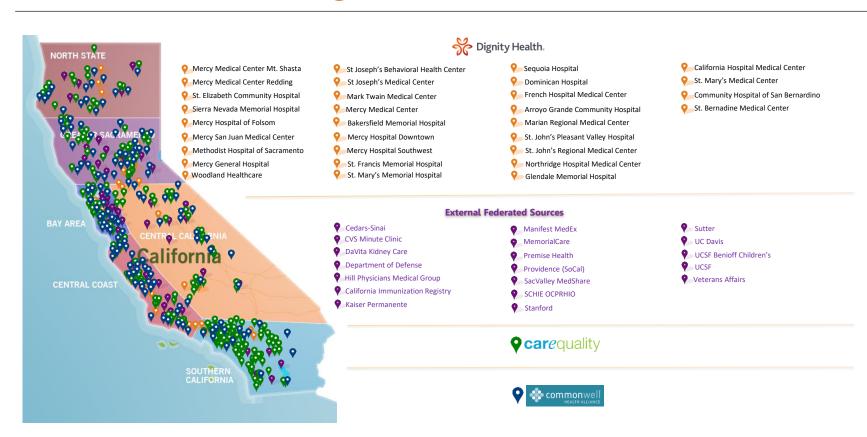
Framework of Networks



- How do you get nationwide connectivity?
- Data sharing networks increase connections exponentially.
- If you connect six clinics, you might reach a few dozen physicians.
- If you connect six networks, you can reach thousands of physicians.



California HIE Coverage



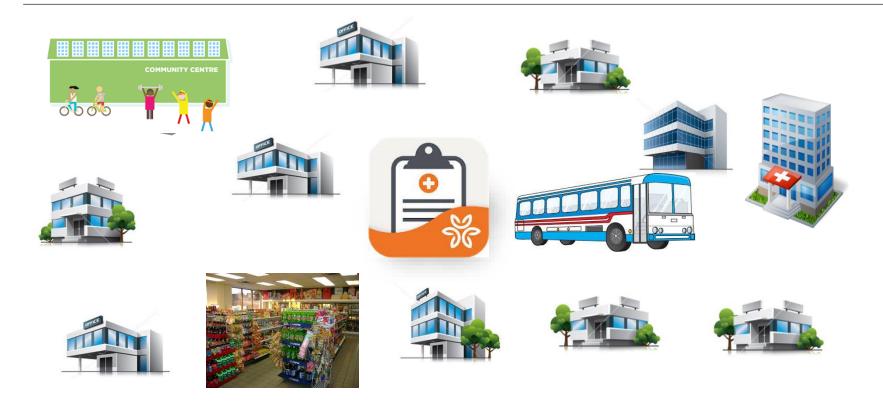


WHO Community Health

- "Environmental, social, and economic resources to sustain emotional and physical well being among people in ways that advance their aspirations and satisfy their needs in their unique environment."
- Focus on a defined geographical community.
- The health characteristics of a community are often examined using geographic information system (GIS) software and public health datasets.



The Real Continuum....





It's All About Information...

EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH DATA AND INFORMATICS NEEDS IN THE PUBLIC 1.0, 2.0, AND 3.0 ERAS

Public Health 1.0	Public Health 2.0	Public Health 3.0
Cha	aracteristics of Essential Data and Informatics Infras	tructure
d Counts and trends	 Exposure-outcome cohort studies and causal inferences 	^d Geospatial inferences and trend
d Vital statistics and registration	^d Relative risks and attributable risk estimates	 Layering of data and multilevel- systems thinking
dRegistry systems of tracking mortality and diseases	 Methods to control for confounding and sampling bias 	^d Nontraditional data sources
d Identify pathogens and mode of transmission	d Continuous outcomes and exposure	 Digital bridges that interface with other sources
d Binary exposure and binary outcomes	d Longer time frame	d Community-level indicators
 Population statistics based on sum ofindividuals 	 Measures of disparities, quality of life, and well-being 	d Capacity to leverage big data
	d Health services research	
	Public Health Actions Driven by Data Insight	
Developing diagnostic and therapeutic means to identify and remove pathogens	^d Managing chronic disease risks through screening and behavioural change	 Coordinated multisectoral monitoring and action plan
dCoordinating actions to disrupt disease transmission such as quarantine, vaccination, and treatment	d Consistent surveillance and survey infrastructure	^d Prediction modeling based on complex set of risk drivers
	 Professionalized functions and performance standards of governmental public health agencies 	 Data and evidence as communication and policy tools rather than as the endpoint
		^d Wellness promotion through changing the environmental, social, and economical conte.



Whole Person Care



Whole Person Care Overview

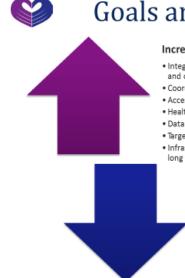
Overarching goal for Whole Person Care (WPC)

- Coordination of health, behavioral health, and social services
- Comprehensive coordinated care for the beneficiary resulting in better health outcomes

WPC Pilot entities collaboratively to:

- Identify target populations
- · Share data between systems
- Coordinate care real time
- Evaluate individual and population progress





DHCS

Goals and Strategies

Increase, improve, and achieve:

- Integration among county agencies, health plans, providers, and other participating entities
- · Coordination and appropriate access to care
- Access to housing and supportive services
- . Health outcomes for the WPC population
- . Data collection and sharing among local entities
- Targeted quality and administrative improvement benchmarks
- Infrastructure that will ensure local collaboration over the long term

Reduce:

Inappropriate emergency department and inpatient utilization

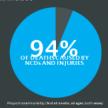
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Bloomberg Healthy Cities

PREVENTING NCDS AND INJURIES FOR A HEALTHIER SAN FRANCISCO

In USA, 94%* of deaths are caused by noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) and injuries. Most of these are preventable. Cities are the key to reversing this epidemic through progressive policies to change people's behaviors, create healthy environments, and strengthen data for health.



How can we build health and opportunity?



Risky behaviors can drive disease and injury. City policies make healthy choices the easy choice.



Smart planning and development turn city streets into healthy streets.



Quality data informs smart policies and spending.

OTO HEST CITENCESON. Recommendable deep profiles 2014 Dates. Burgatani. 2014.

Support cities to implement 1 of 10 proven interventions to prevent NCDs and injuries:

Create a smoke-free city

Tobacco use is the leading risk factor for cancer. Protect people from second-hand smoke through the introduction, nassage and anforcement of lanislation that makes all public places 100% smoke-free.

Ban tobacco advertising

Initiate or implement laws establishing comprehensive bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship

Reduce sugary drink consumption Reduce speeding

Sugary drink consumption is a leading cause of obesity. Establish taxes on the production or sale of sugary drinks, or establish and implement policies to reduce sugary drink consumption in schools.

Healthy food for all

High salt intake is a leading cause of raised blood pressure. Implement key components of the evidence-based WHO SHAKE nackage for salt reduction.

Create walkable, bikeable, livable streets

City streets should be safe for all road users. Implement street designs that protect pedestrians and bicyclists, and promote walking and cycling.

Reduce drink driving

Increase enforcement of drink driving laws. For cities in the Bloombero Initiative for Global Road Safety (BIGRS) evinand current activities

Cleaner fuels for cleaner indoor air

Smake from burning wood, dung, or charcoal for cooking and heating is an important contributor to lung and heart disease. Create process to cleaner field. such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG).

Establish lower speed limits or increase enforcement of existing speed limits. For cities in the Bloomberg Philanthropies Initiative for Global Road Safety, expand current activities.

Increase seat-belt and helmet

Increase enforcement of seat-belt and 2-wheeler helmet use. For cities in the Bloomberg Philanthropies Initiative for Global Road Safety, expand current

Monitor NCD risk factors

Conduct a population-based survey of behavioral risk factors for noncommunicable diseases, such as smoking, alcohol consumption, eating habits, and physical activity.



Partnership in Our Communities

- San Francisco Department of Public Health Partnership for Healthy Cities EHR Chronic Disease Initiative: Bridging the Divide Between Clinical Health System Data and Public Health
- San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) initiative for all major health systems across San Francisco to share electronic health record (EHR) data to better characterize, monitor, and respond to chronic diseases in San Francisco.



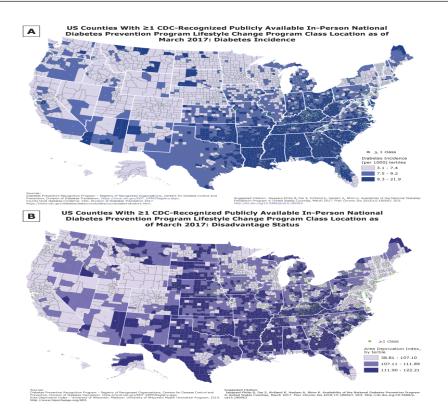
Use Case - Diabetes

Diabetes

- Data to be collected: HbA1C, age, ethnicity, gender, zip code, address (if possible), etc.
- Application of data: SFDPH currently funds healthy produce vouchers to encourage healthy eating.
- Mechanisms can be devised to promote food voucher distribution to a specified registry of patients at health systems. In addition, SFDPH is advising a city-wide roll out of a MediCal benefit that provides medically tailored home delivered meals to patients with diet



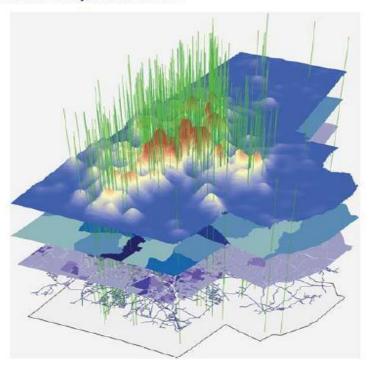
Geomapping





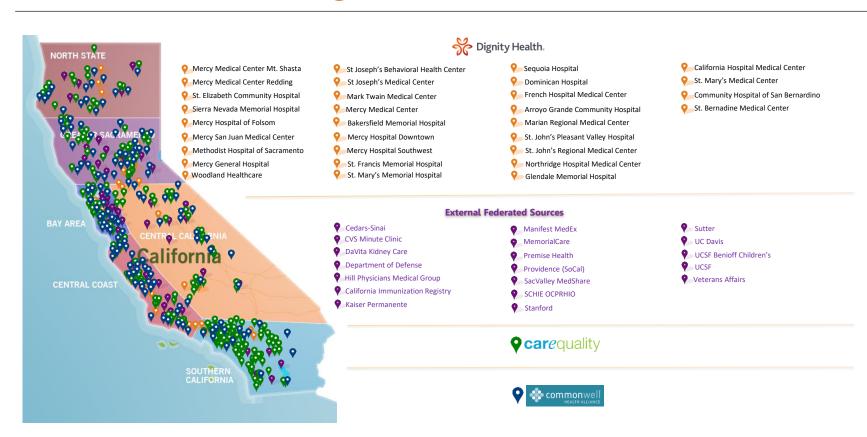
Geomapping

Example Of Geographic Health Information Systems (GHIS) For Mapping The Terrain Of Diabetes In Durham County, North Carolina





California HIE Coverage





Driving Data Liquidity for Care Model Transformation

- 21st Century Cures
- TEFCA
- Information Blocking



Considerations for Health Plans

- Value based quality/outcomes
- Interoperability foundational for data liquidity
- Coordination across continuum
- True population and community based
- Adopting and employing emerging standards
- Consumer/patient engagement



Putting it Together!





Thank You

