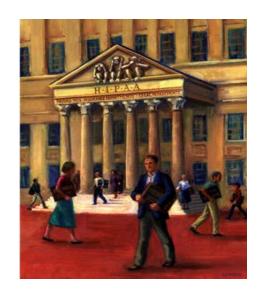
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Washington, DC
March 28, 2003



Agenda

- Realizing the purpose of HIPAA Administrative Simplification
- HIPAA requirement to make recommendations for uniform data standards for patient medical record information
- National Health Information Infrastructure and other Initiatives
- **EMR/CPR/EHR/PHR Are their differences?**
- Technical Implications of HIPAA Privacy, Security, Transactions Contributions to CPR

Realizing the purpose of HIPAA Administrative Simplification

Administrative Simplification

- Promote efficiencies and effectiveness
- Through use of information systems
- Through adoption of standards
 - Transactions and Code Sets
 - Privacy and Security
 - Patient Medical Record Information
- Just short of requiring electronic medical record

Electronic Focus of HIPAA

- Transactions and Code Sets promote electronic financial and administrative transactions
- Privacy is best accomplished with electronic support
 - RBAC for minimum necessary use
 - Flags for managing restrictions
- Security is only for electronic PHI
 - (Except for the mini security rule in privacy requiring safeguards for all PHI)

HIPAA requirement to make recommendations for uniform data standards for patient medical record information

Legislative Directive

Section 263 of HIPAA . . . requires the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics (NCVHS) to . . .

"study the issues related to the adoption of uniform data standards for patient medical record information and the electronic exchange of such information" and report to the Secretary of HHS by August 21, 2000 on recommendations and legislative proposals for such standards.

Premise

Capture clinically specific data

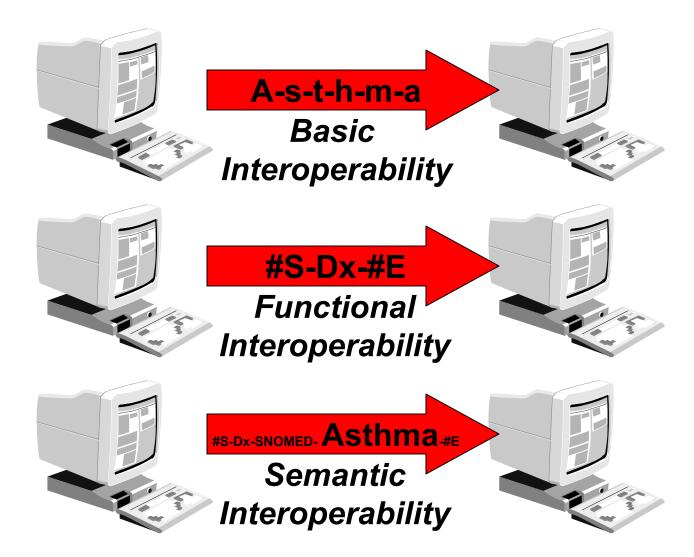
Once at the point of care, and

Derive information therefrom for

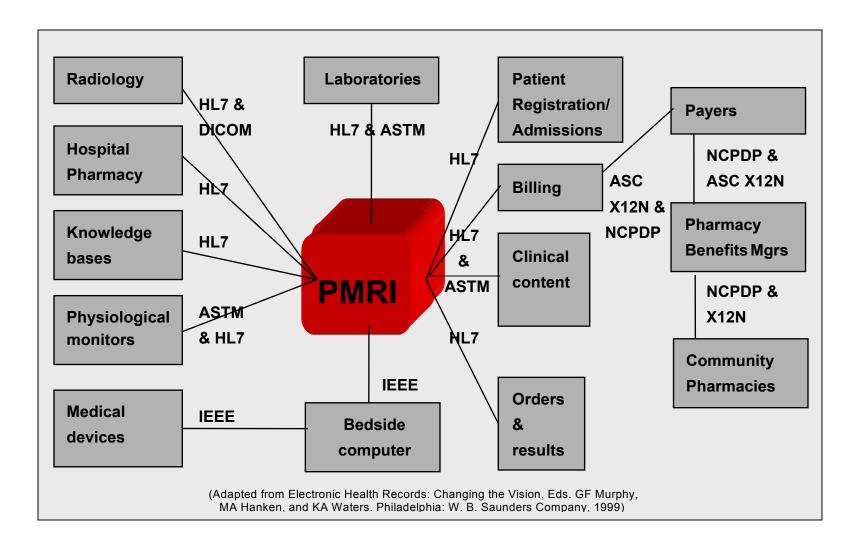
Every other legitimate use

. . . reflects the belief that significant quality & cost benefits can be achieved in health care if clinically specific data are captured once at the point of care and that all other legitimate data needs are derived from those data

Interoperability



Interoperability Standards



Comparability

Terminology

Vocabulary

Set of highly granular, specialized terms

Classification

Organization of related terms

Code

representation of term

Comparability Standards

Other Codes

- Health Language Center
- •UMDNS (ECRI)*
- •DEEDS
- •UPN (HIBCC)/UPC (UCC)

Diagnoses & Procedure Codes

- Alternative Link*
- CDT-2*
- CPT-4*
- HCPCS*
- ICD-9-CM/ICD-9-V3*
- ICD-10-CM*
- ICD-10-PCS
- ICIDH-2
- * Fully or partially included in the UMLS Metathesaurus as of March 1, 2000

Message Specific Codes

- DICOM
- NCPDP
- IEEE
- HL7*
- X12N

Convergence

SNOMED CT

Nursing Codes

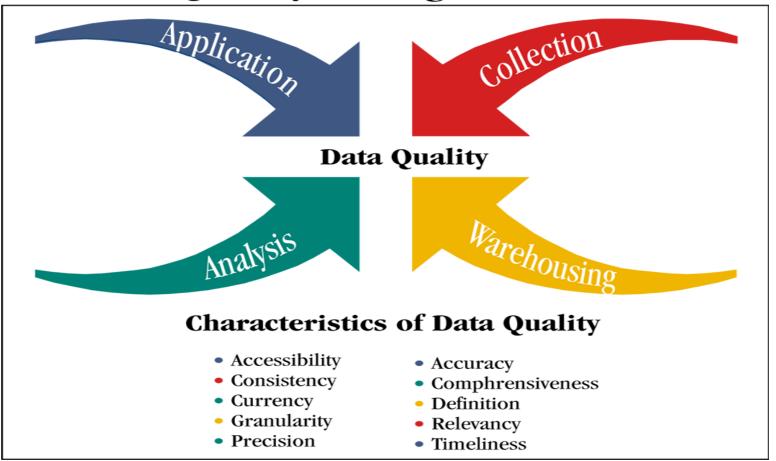
- · HHCC*
- NANDA*
- NIC*
- NMMDS
- NOC*
- OMAHA*
- PCDS*
- PNDS

Clinically Specific Codes

- DSM*
- Gabrieli
- LOINC*
- MEDCIN
- MedDRA
- SNOMED V3*
- NHS Clinical Terms*

Data Quality

Data Quality Management Model

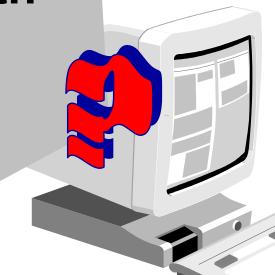


(American Health Information Management Association. Practice Brief – Data Quality Management Model. Chicago: AHIMA, June 1998)

National Health Information Infrastructure and other Initiatives

Since the 1991 IOM Report:

- **G-CPR Project**
- National Health Information Infrastructure
- Connecting for Health
- **■Internet Usage**
- Patient Safety



EMR/CPR/EHR/PHR – Are their differences?

Electronic Medical Record

- A medical record (as today) that has been digitized
- Document imaging system
- Documentation system
- For the provider

Electronic Health Record

- ■A European EMR?
- "Health" conveys a broader meaning
 - Includes personal health
- Still seems to be provider focused

Computer-based Patient Record

- A bad word anymore?
- Focused on patient
 - Intended to focus less on provider only
 - Does this mean not for health care?
- **■Will this go the way of POMR?**
- ■Was goal too much, too early?

Personal Health Record

- Recent concept to bridge the gap between the patient's (person's) record and that held by provider
 - Will the provider read/use/care?
 - What does this do for the person?
- So why can't we have one record?
 - Is this what NHII will do?

Technical Implications of HIPAA Privacy, Security, Transactions Contributions to CPR

Even More than the Flags

- Interfaces between systems not previously interfaced
 - That's a good thing!
- Uses and disclosures permitted for treatment, payment, and operations (i.e., no consent or authorization)
 - Contributes to sharing information a goal of NHII!

Data Standards

- **■** Transactions are a start
- Claims attachments will merge interoperability and data issues
- Vocabularies beginning to be reconciled
 - Will ultimately contribute to meaningful data
 - Isn't that needed for patient safety?

Planning your Project

- Consider implications of HIPAA
- Look long range to future HIPAA requirements:
 - Prioritize based on first claims attachments
- Gain support for other purposes:
 - Patient safety isn't just about CPOE
 - CPOE ≠ EMR/EHR/CPR/PHR
 - Transactions work flow issues
 - Scanning for outsourced coding should be leveraged for other work flow issues

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