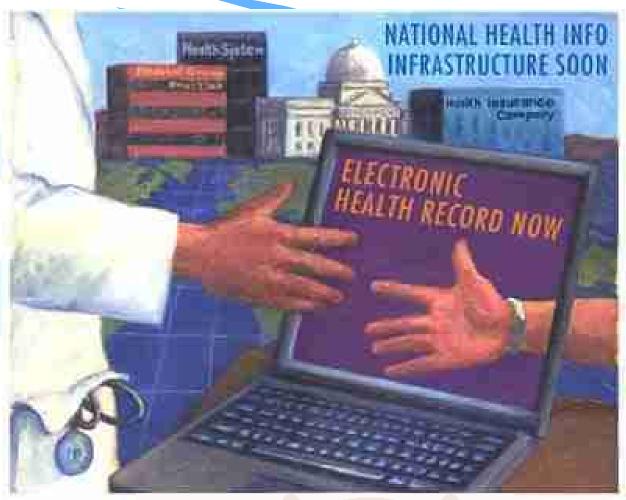
THE HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUMMIT



eHEALTH INITIATIVE

Real Solutions, Better Health

1.05

Community-Based Collaborations: HIT Community-Based Collaborations 101

October 22

10:15 AM

60 minutes

Frisse and me

A Short History of the Indiana Health Information Exchange

J. Marc Overhage, MD, PhD, FACP, FACMI

CEO and President, Indiana Health Information Exchange
Associate Professor of Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine
Senior Investigator, Regenstrief Institute

Indianapolis, Indiana

- 1.5 million population base
- 12th largest city in U.S.A.
- Home to Indiana's only medical school
- State Department of Health
- Referral center for entire state (7 million)

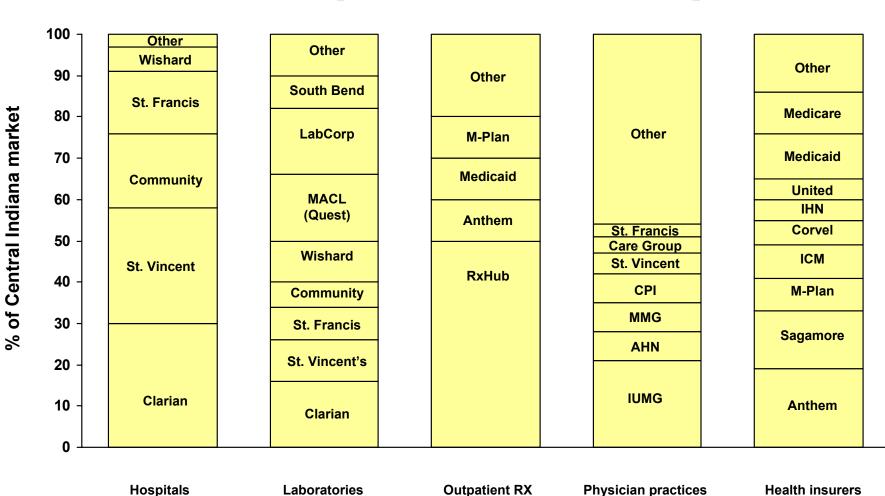




% Patient Days

% Lab Tests

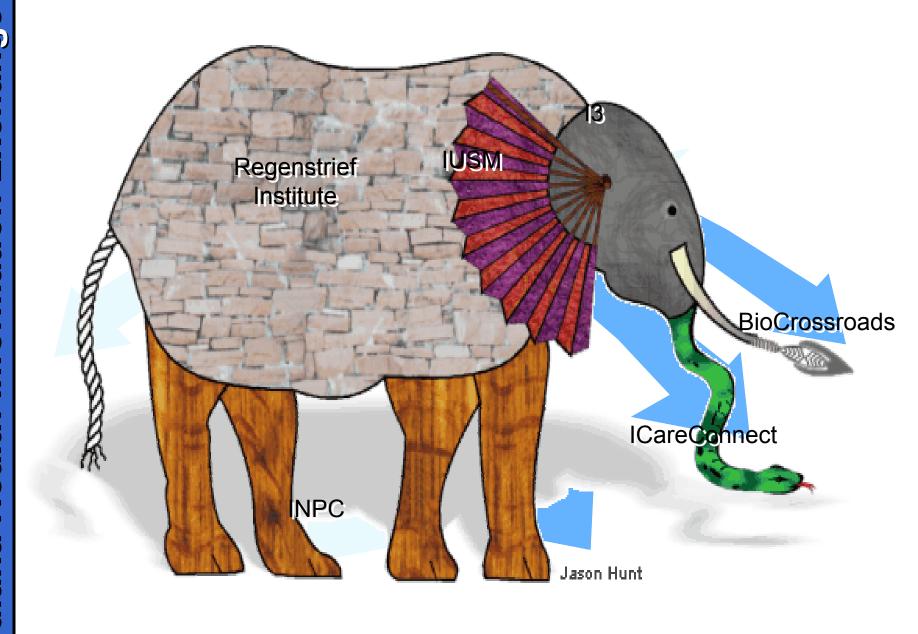
Indianapolis Landscape



% RXs Cleared

% Physicians

% Covered Lives



Indiana Health Information Exchange





- Founded in 1969 by Sam Regenstrief
- Affiliated with IU School of Medicine
- -~\$12M annual budget largely from federal grants
- Pioneers in medical informatics

Standards: HL7, LOINC

• EMRs: RMRS, INPC

▶ ICareConnect

- Founded in 1999 by 50 community physicians as the Central Indiana Coalition to Reinvent Health Care
- Early seed funding from Health & Hospital Corporation of Marion County
- Initiated community clinical messaging concept



- Founded in 2002 by the Central Indiana Corporate Partnership
- Economic development organization promoting academic/industry collaboration in life sciences

Initial RMRS Aims

- Eliminate the logistic problems associated with the paper record
- Standardize the care process. Deliver information in a more organized and useful way. Actively process this record and provide decision support to clinicians.
- Analyze and understand the data to improve the health of populations

INPC Project Goal

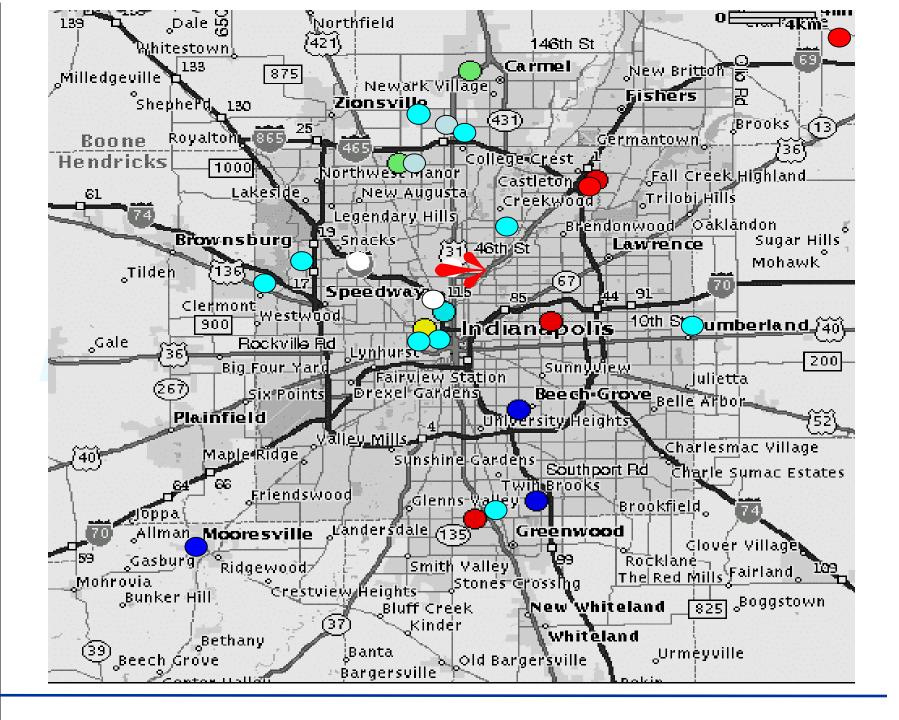
Demonstrate the feasibility and benefit of a community wide electronic medical record system in acute care situations.

Functions

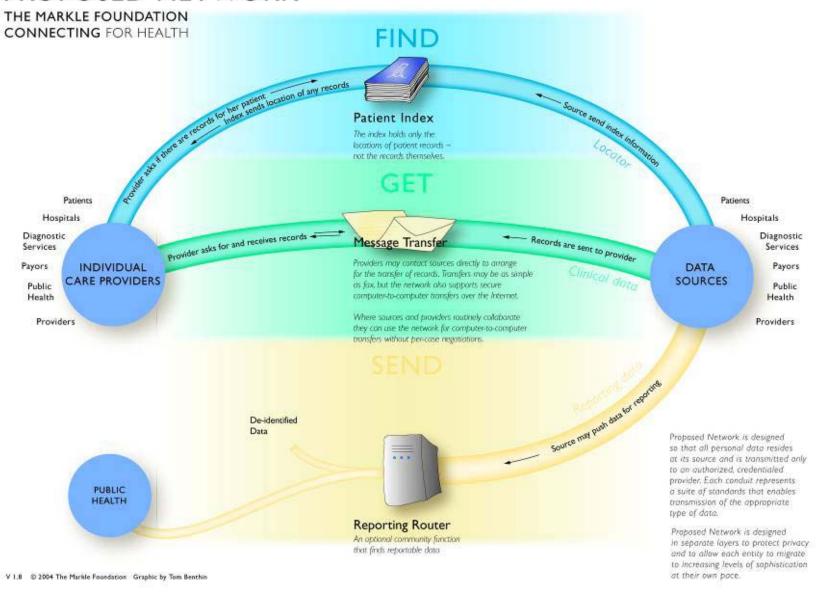
- Results retrieval
- Clinical messaging/document delivery
- Data entry
- Reporting
- Clinical decision support
- Public health surveillance
- Medical reference access

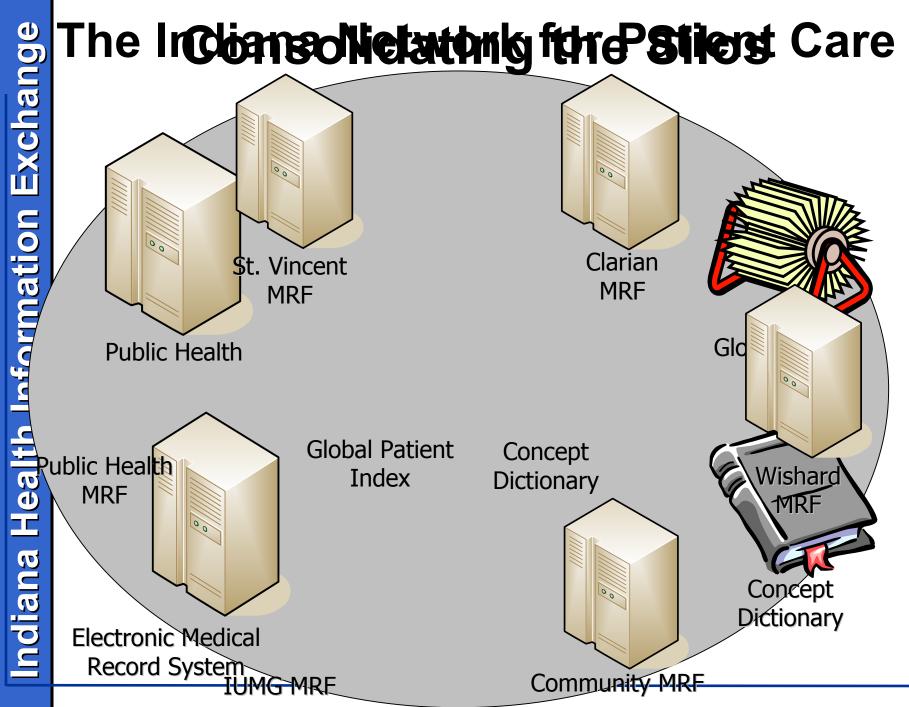
Users

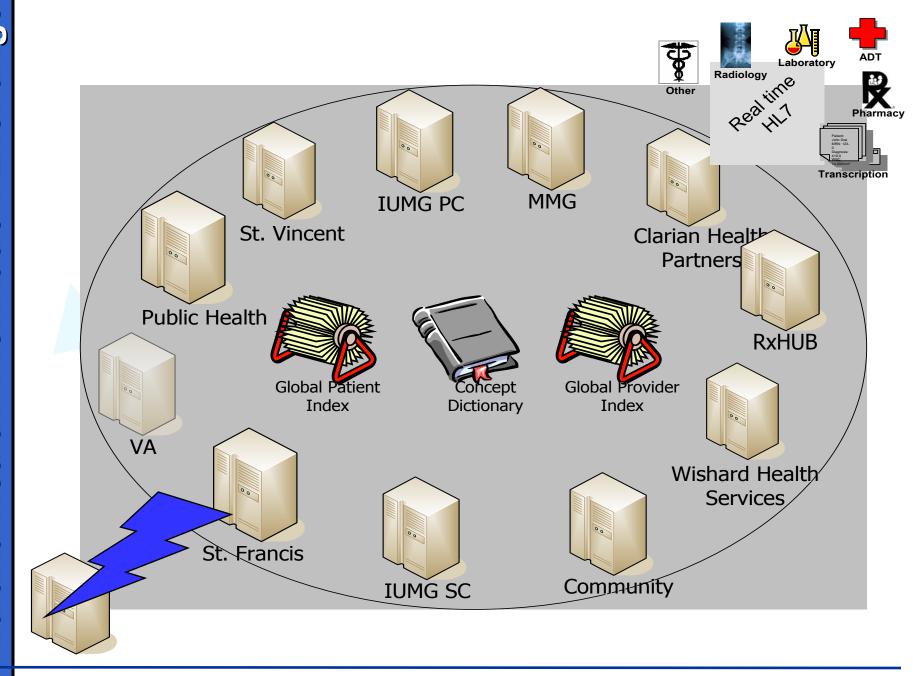
- Most central Indiana med/surgical hospital emergency departments
- Hospital based providers (expanding)
- Ambulatory physicians (approximately 40%)
- Homeless care network
- Public school clinics
- Marion County Health Department
- Indiana State Department of Health

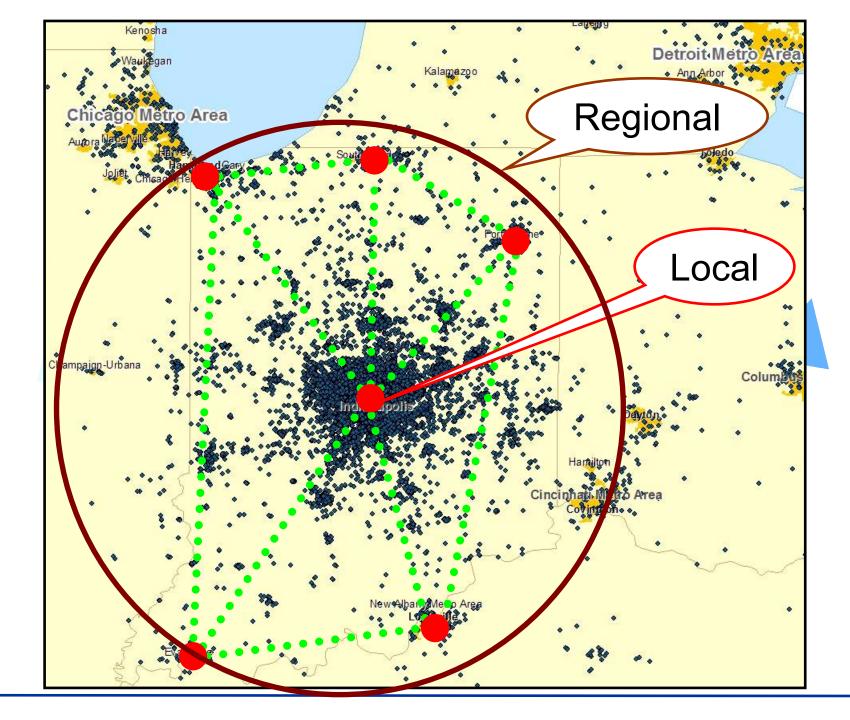


PROPOSED NETWORK







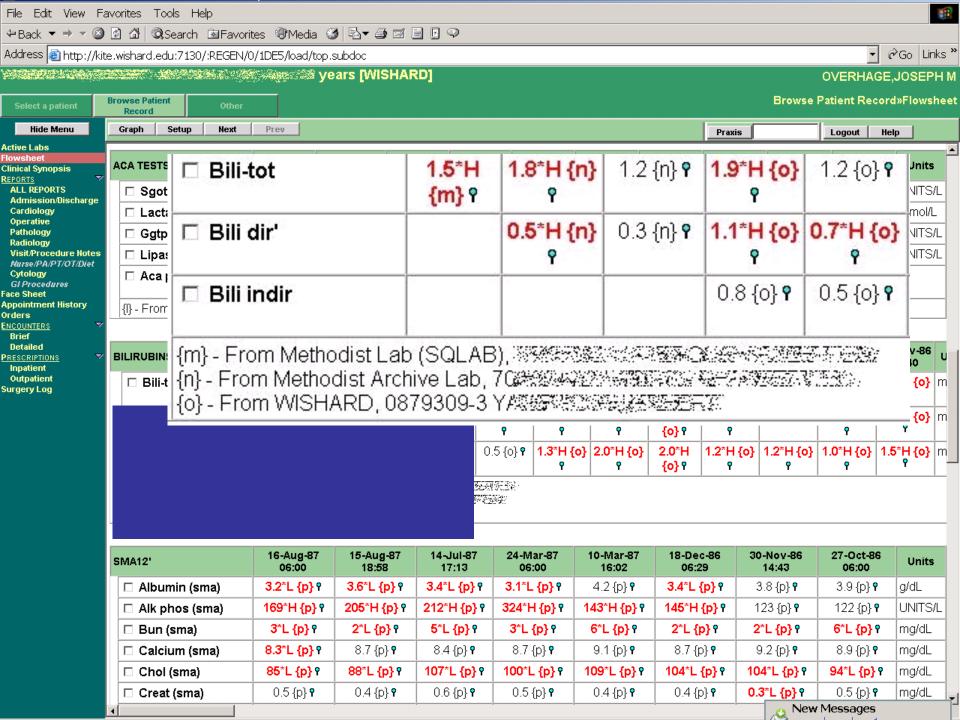


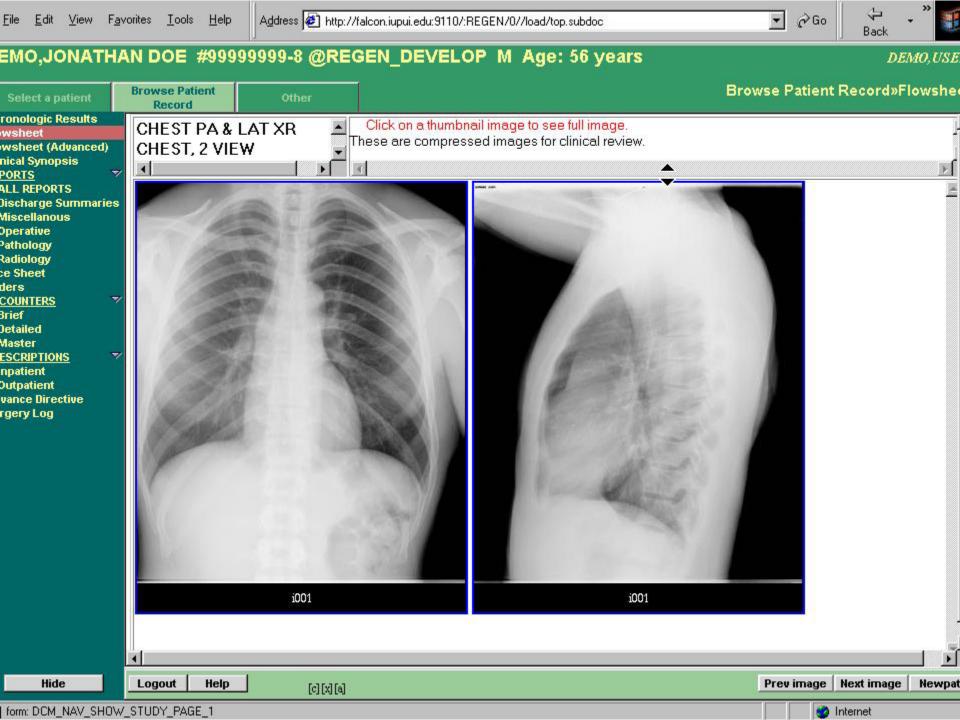
Data reuse

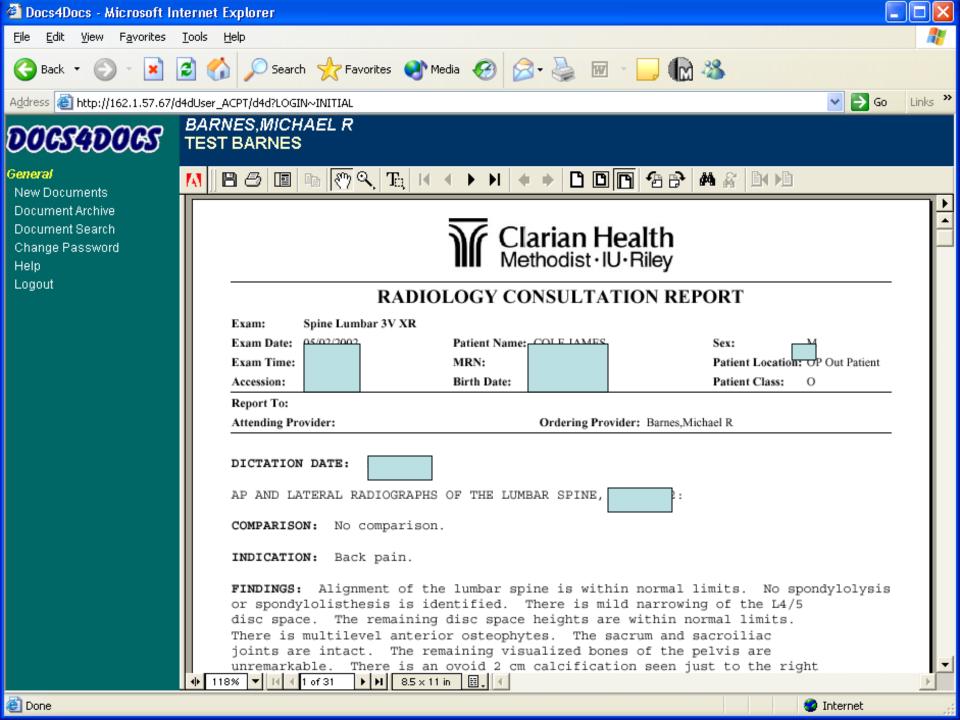
- Clinical care
 - Emergency room
 - Primary care
 - Inpatient
- Public health (state and local HD)
 - Immunization registry
 - Reportable conditions
 - Surveillance
- Health services research
- Clinical research
- Accreditation reports

Clinical Data Standards

- Current
 - HL7 messages for most as the envelope
 - DICOM messages for images as the envelope
 - LOINC for laboratory results content
 - CPT-4 for procedures content
 - ICD-9 for diagnoses content
 - NDC and RxNorm for medications content
- Anticipated
 - Organisms for microbiology content







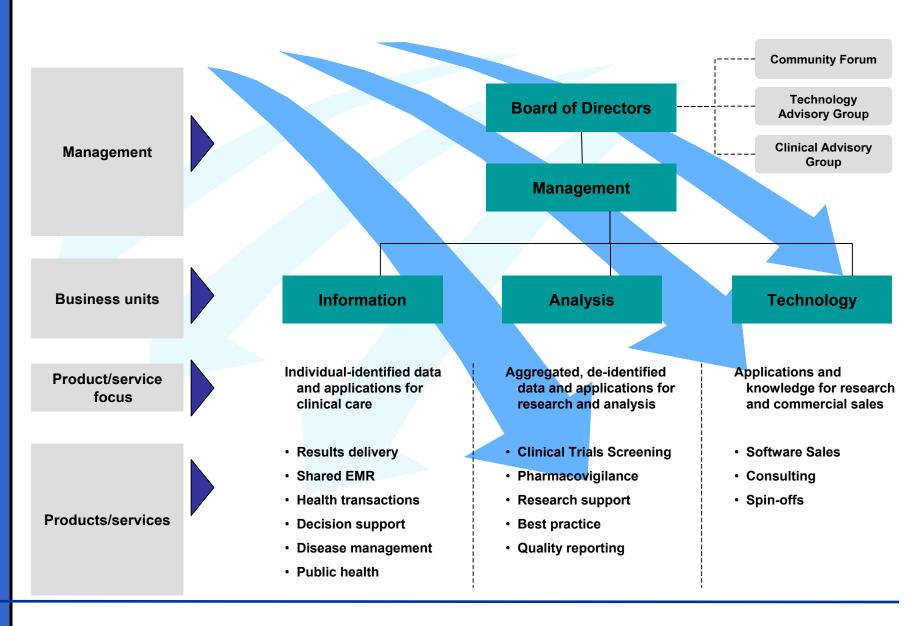


Board Composition

- Hospital systems
 - Clarian Health Partners
 - St. Francis Hospitals and Health System
 - St. Vincent Health Care
 - Wishard Health Services
 - Community Hospitals of Indiana
- Government
 - City of Indianapolis
- Public Health
 - State Department of Health
 - Marion County Health Department
- Research
 - IU School of Medicine
 - Regenstrief Institute
- Medical societies
 - Indianapolis Medical Society
 - Indiana State Medical Association
- Economic development
 - BioCrossroads / Central Indiana Corporate Partnership

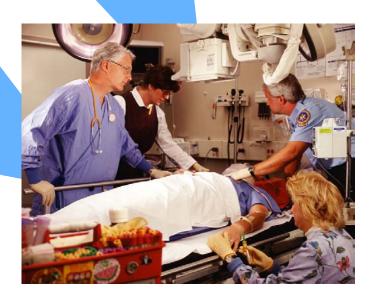


Organizational Structure



- Confidentiality

- While numerous measures in in place to protect confidentiality of patient's data, the provider has to know who the patient is.
 - Secure physical network
 - Encryption
 - Authentication
 - Agreements
 - Device controls



Participants' Agreement

- How can participants share health data to treat patients?
- •Who may have access to PHI for treatment purposes?
- •What information is to be stored on the network?
- •How may the PHI be used for research purposes?
- What are other considerations?
 - -Equipment.
 - –Consistency of data.
 - -Other uses of information.
 - -Indemnification..
 - -Governance
 - Disposition of information upon termination
 - –Security



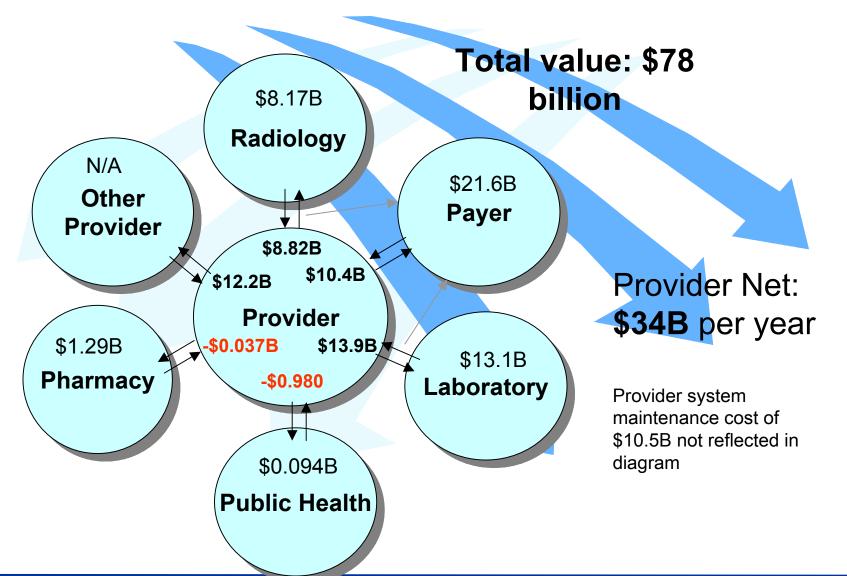
Application Framework

Increasingly structured clinical data Major urban hospitals Non-hospital labs **Pharmacies Physician offices Biological samples Payors Direct** Results delivery 2 **Decision-support** support of Disease management & community health 3 patient care improvement Public health lab reporting **Public health surveillance** 6 Research Research Clinical trials screening & management 8 Credentialing **Admin** 9 Claims clearing **functions** 10 Eligibility/referrals/pre-certification

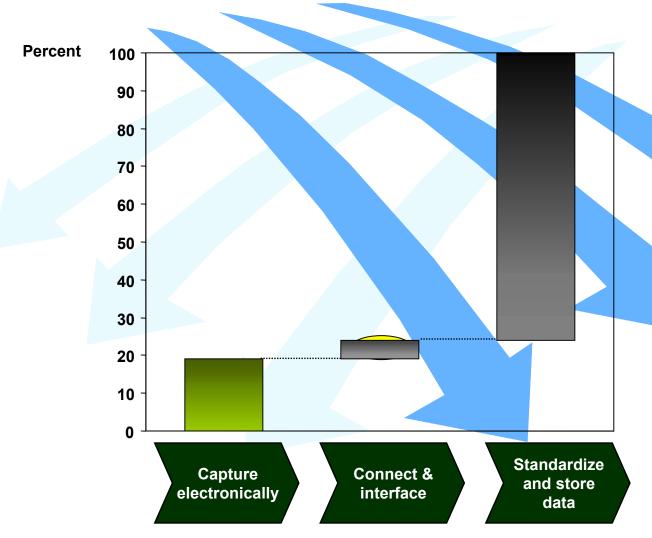
HIE Taxonomy

| Level | Description | Examples | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1 | Non-electronic data | No PC/information technology | | |
| 2 | Machine- transportable data | Fax/Email | | |
| 3 | Machine-organizable data | Structured messages, non-standard content/data | | |
| 4 | Machine-interpretable data | Structured messages, standardized content/data | | |

Annual Savings Nationally L4

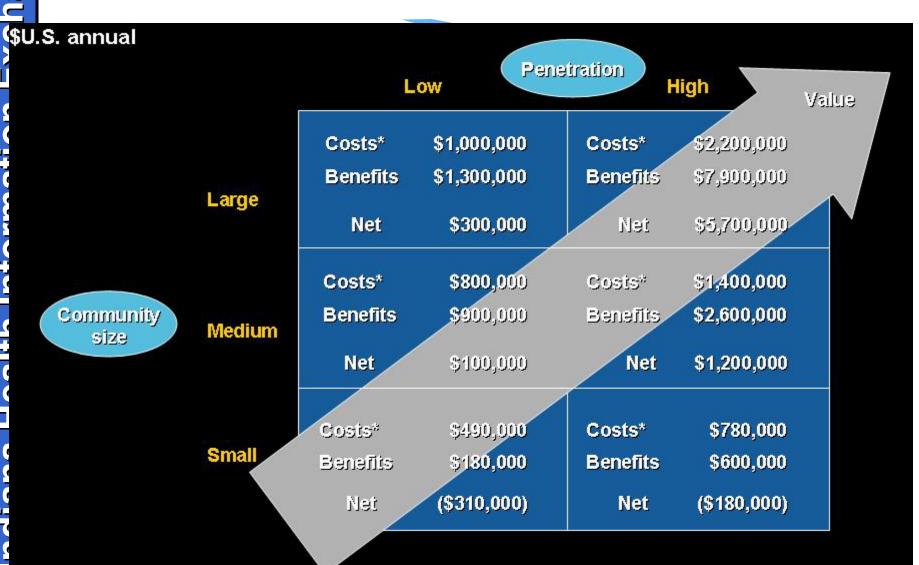


Achieving full value requires structured data



Center for Information Technology Leadership, IHIE calculations

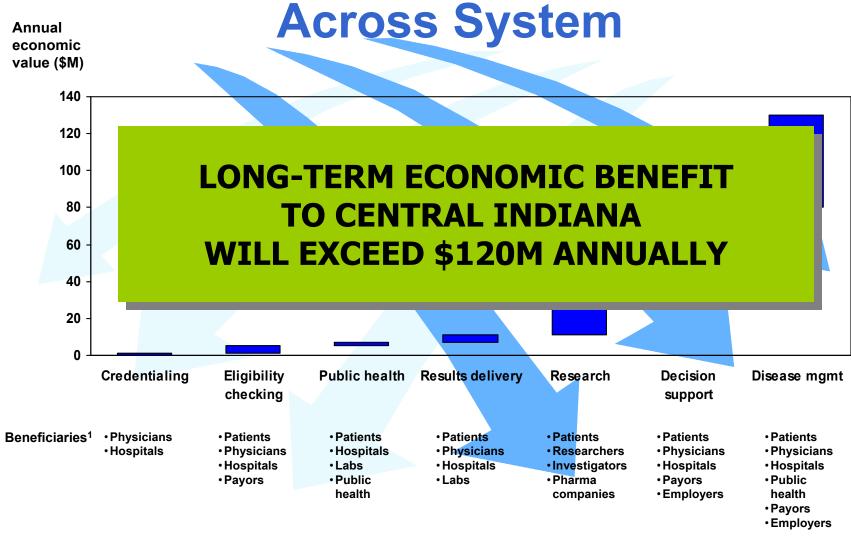
CHCF Model



CHCF Model

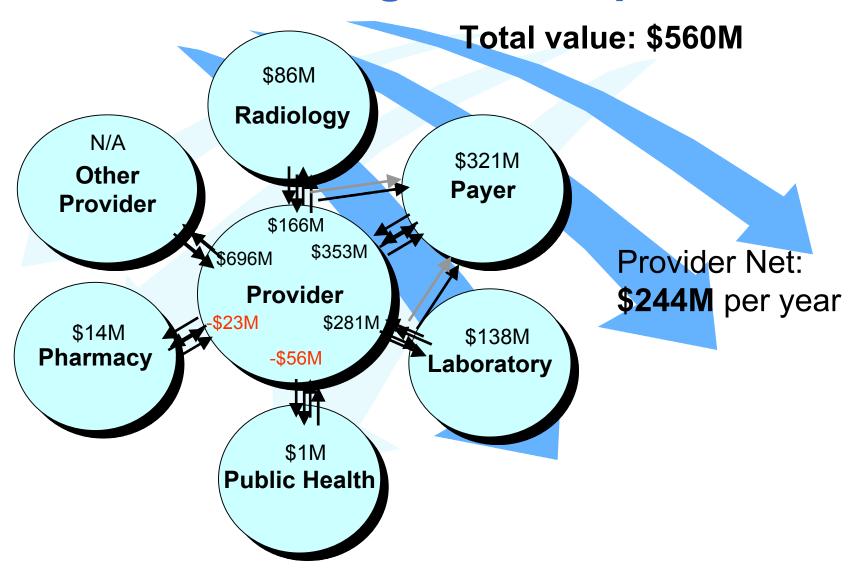
| <u>U</u> | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| \$U.S. annual | | | | | | | RGE COMMUNITY, H PENETRATION |
| | | Per constituent | | | Total for all constituents | | |
| Most likely organizers | Costs ^{1,2} | Intrinsic benefits of providing data | Network benefits | Total individual benefits | Number of constituents | Total costs | Total benefits |
| Hospital | \$120,000 | \$180,000 | \$110,000 | \$290,000 | 7 | \$840,000 | \$2,000,000 |
| lmaging center | \$110,000 | \$44,000 | \$(15,000) | \$29,000 | 4 | \$440,000 | \$120,000 |
| Laboratory | \$110,000 | \$70,000 | \$170,000 | \$240,000 | 2 | \$220,000 | \$480,000 |
| Physician group | \$120,000 | \$90,000 | \$280,000 | \$370,000 | 3 MD free rid | \$360,000 lers | \$1,100,000 |
| Other physicians | \$40 | \$0 | \$2400 | \$2400 | 1,750 | \$70,000 | \$3,500,000 |
| РВМ | \$110,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 3 | \$330,000 | \$0 |
| | | First-mover | | Benefits fragmented | | ~\$2,200,000 | ~\$7,300,000 |

Benefits Accrue to Stakeholders Across System



(1) Includes quality of care/other non-economic beneficiaries as well Source: BCG Analysis & Estimates

Annual Savings Indianapolis L4



Acknowledgement

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
- BioCrossroads
- Central Indiana Corporate Partnership
- National Cancer Institute
- National Library of Medicine
- Regenstrief Foundation



Indiana Health Information Exchange

J. Marc Overhage, MD, PhD Regenstrief Institute, Inc Indiana University School of Medicine 1050 Wishard Blvd Indianapolis, IN 46202

Voice: 317-630-8685

Facsimile: 317-630-6962

E-mail: moverhage@regenstrief.org

Web address: www.regenstrief.org

