Collaborating to Develop a Rural Electronic Health Record Tom Fritz

Chief Executive Officer Inland Northwest Health Services



Presentation Overview

Special Considerations in Rural Areas
Defining a Rural EHR
Promoting a Rural EHR
Regional Example
Lessons Learned



Special Considerations

 Health care providers contributing to EHR may be dispersed over a wide geographic area

Often limited interaction between primary care providers and specialists

Technology capabilities vary widely between clinics

Patient identifiers are critical



Defining a Rural EHR

- Driven by type of care delivered in rural areas
- Frequently primary care focused
 - Demographics
 - Visit histories
 - Test results
 - Requires ability to incorporate data from specialists
- Must be easy and inexpensive to acquire, run and support



Promoting a Rural EHR

- Promote collaboration
- Identify logical locus of health care activity for rural communities
- Identify existing patterns of care
- Identify relationships between rural primary care providers and urban specialists
- Promote rural EHR as mechanism to enhance existing relationships and patterns of care

Example

Regional Collaboration to Establish a Rural EHR



Inland Northwest Health Services

- INHS is a not-for-profit 501(c)3 corporation, owned by the hospitals in Spokane and serving residents of WA, ID, MT, OR and Canada. We facilitate clinical care by:
 - Improving clinical outcomes through information access and integrated clinical systems for physicians, hospitals, clinics and other health providers
 - Acting as the "trusted party" and secure custodian for the regional clinical data repository and a community-wide electronic medical record
 - Maintaining strict data structures and standardization to insure ability to share and compare data
 - Leveraging collaborative assets to control costs and provide high levels of expertise using shared resources
 - Utilizing advanced systems to increase patient safety

The INHS Case Study

- We established a regional Master Patient Index standard that has allowed us to gather and distribute patient data to the caregivers in our region
- We established standard data sets, allowing comparison of clinical data and enhancing the longitudinal patient record
- We created a regional integrated information system that connects hospitals and clinics, providing a community Electronic Medical Record
- We connected Physicians throughout the region, directly in their offices and wirelessly within our hospitals, providing relevant clinical data when and where they need it
- We enhanced care in rural areas by connecting residents and clinicians to specialists through an extensive regional telemedicine network

INHS

INHS Regional Healthcare Network



Scope of System

- 32 hospitals, with over 2500 beds, participating in the integrated information system
- More than 20 clinics receiving hospital, laboratory and imaging data via standard electronic messages
- More than 200 offices able to view hospital, laboratory and imaging data via a virtual private network.
- More than 500 physicians accessing patient records wirelessly in hospitals via personal digital assistants
- 55 hospitals, clinics and public health agencies connected to the region's telemedicine network



Electronic Medical Record

- A common Electronic Medical Record system operates in all participating hospitals and clinics, providing one standardized clinical data structure and presentation
 - Visit Histories
 - Cumulative Laboratory results
 - Radiology exam profile/reports
 - Transcription reports including e-Sign
 - Patient Demographics
 - Computerized Physician Order Entry
- Each patient has a unique Master Patient Index (MPI) one number, one regional record – currently 2, 601, 900 records in the system

INHS

Clinical System Usage and Strategy

The integrated information system and common MPI gives the region a foundation for innovative tools, including:

Computerized Physician
 Order Entry (CPOE)

- Clinical Documentation
 Systems for Nursing Notes
- Decision-Support Tools

• Anywhere, Anytime Physician Access to Images

 Remote Consultations and Support for Rural Residents



INHS Telemedicine System

- Nursing courses and education with universities and community colleges addressing Nursing Shortages
- Rural hospital TelePharmacy program providing remote Pharmacist services
- TeleER program assisting rural trauma doctors with ER cases remotely
- Physicians provide remote Clinical Consults in Neurology, Pathology, Psychiatric services, and many other areas
- Prison Based Health Services receive specialist care
- Statewide Diabetes Education Program Including Native American Tribes

INHS

How INHS Promoted Rural EHR

- Rural hospitals recognized that through collaboration they could save money
- Hospitals serve as the locus of health care activity in many rural communities
- In rural communities there is often one hospital, one or two clinics, and a few independent physicians. The majority of care is delivered between these groups.
- Primary care providers refer patients to specialists in nearby larger towns or cities
- Because the hospitals and the urban specialists are sharing information, rural clinics and providers become more willing to utilize EHRs that will give them better access to information



Trends in EHR Adoption



Increasing Connectivity Increases Value in Being Connected



Benefits of Regional Approach

- Patient care is improved through better availability of more complete medical records at all points of care
- Medical errors are decreased through use of innovative technology including bar-coded medication verification and electronic nursing documentation
- Rural health care is enhanced and health personnel shortages addressed through video and data connectivity to regional experts
 - Hospital operation is more efficient through integrated billing and clinical information systems
- Overall health system savings are achieved through creative use of shared services and resources

INHS

Obstacles and Challenges

- Current funding model relies significantly on INHS sponsors
- Limited funds from rural hospitals slows their adoption of key clinical systems
- Minimal physician office automation has slowed the longitudinal EHR
- Lack of healthcare industry data standards for clinical data exchange



Lessons Learned

- Someone has to get the collaboration started, including seed money.
- Collaborations must be based on real business needs of all participants.
- EHRs must meet business needs as well as patient care needs.
- Focus on developing a critical mass of EHR users in a community.
- If you build it, they will come.



Thank You

www.inhs.org/irm

Tom Fritz Fritzt@inhs.org (509)232-8102

