

Reaching consumers with (their own) health information

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September 9, 2005

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IOM's Six "Aims" for U.S. Health Care

- Safe—avoiding injuries to patients from the care that is intended to help them.
- Effective—providing services based on scientific knowledge to all who could benefit and refraining from providing services to those not likely to benefit (avoiding underuse and overuse, respectively).
- Patient-centered—providing care that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values and ensuring that patient values guide all clinical decisions.
- Timely—reducing waits and sometimes harmful delays for both those who receive and those who give care.
- Efficient—avoiding waste, including waste of equipment, supplies, ideas, and energy.
- Equitable—providing care that does not vary in quality because of personal characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, geographic location, and socioeconomic status.

The "Design Rules" that depend on patients

- 1. Care based on continuous healing relationships.
- 2. Customization based on patient needs and values.
- 3. The patient as the source of control.
- 4. Shared knowledge and the free flow of information.
- 5. Evidence-based decision making.
- 6. Safety as a system property.
- 7. The need for transparency.
- 8. Anticipation of needs.
- Continuous decrease in waste.
- 10. Cooperation among clinicians.

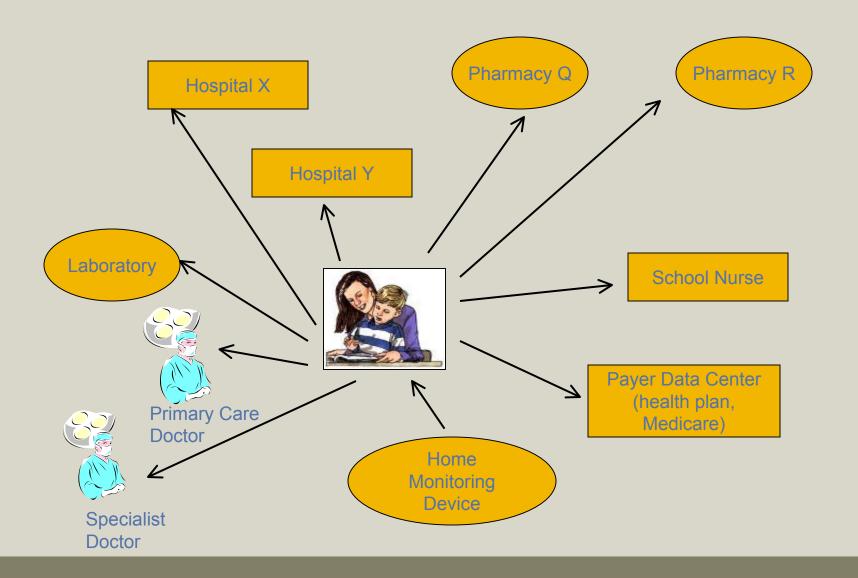
Potential of a "personal health record"

- Giving individuals access to and control over their personal health information enables:
 - Patients better able to maintain health and manage their care
 - More reliable care; e.g., in emergency situations
 - Greater efficiency, less duplication of tests and quicker access
 - Improved satisfaction, lower cost and greater choice
 - Improved health care quality and safety
 - More effective communication and collaboration between patients, doctors, pharmacies, and others

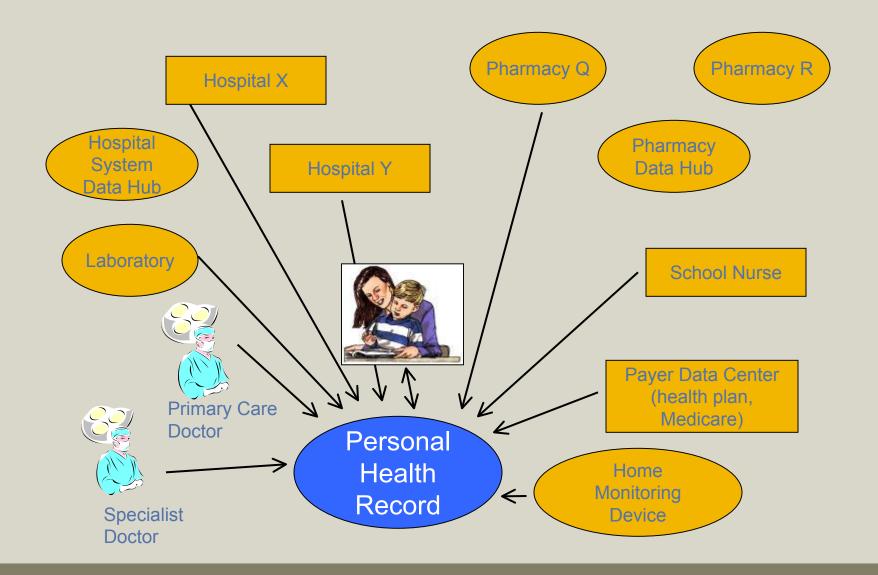
What is a "personal health record"?

- No good answer today
- Some of its attributes:
 - Person controls own PHR
 - Contains information from entire lifetime
 - Contains information from all providers and self
 - Accessible from any place, at any time
 - Private and secure
 - Transparent strong audit trail
 - Interactive across one's health care network

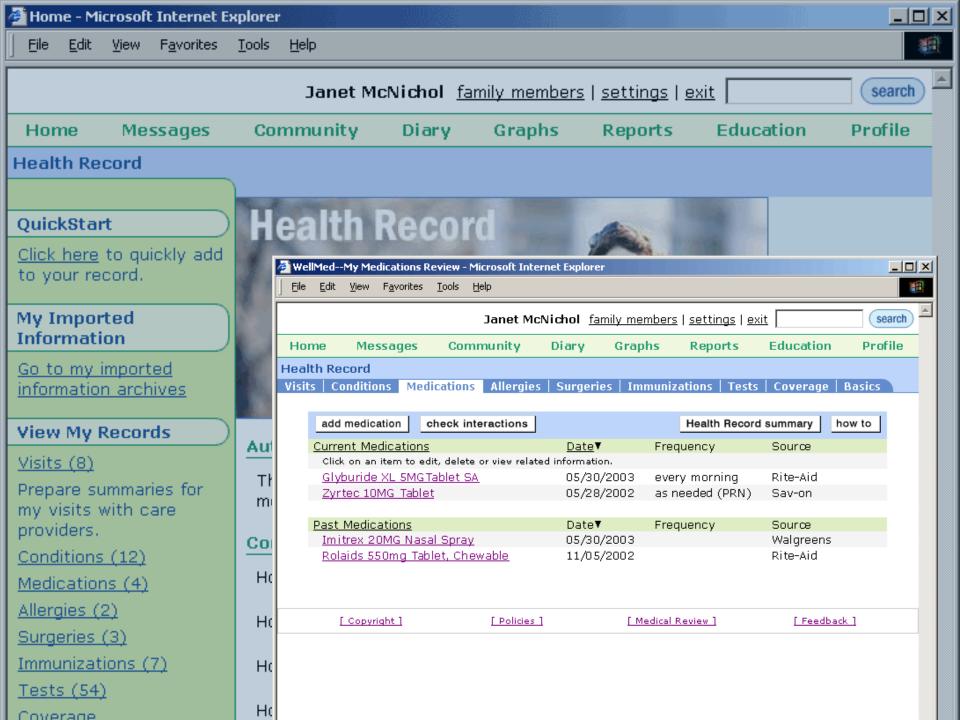
Retrieving your health information

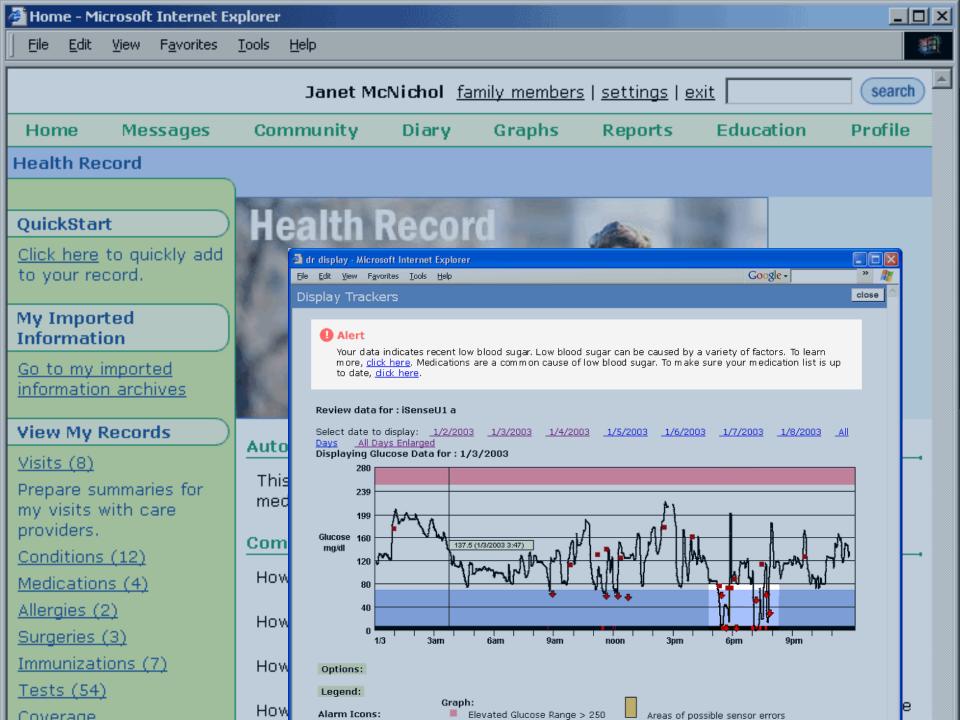


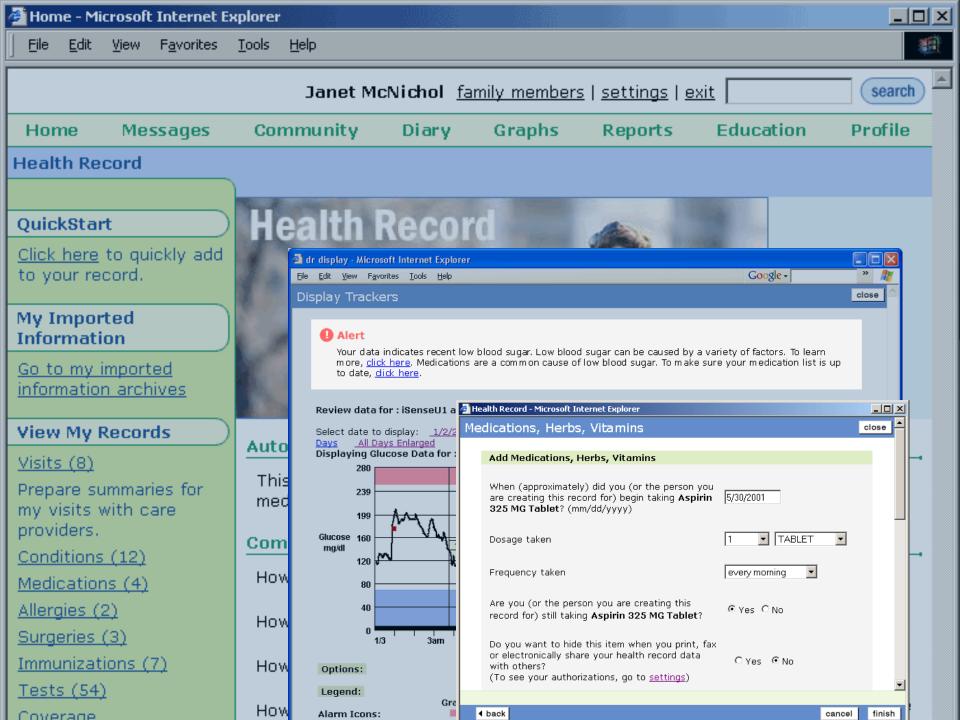
The Person as an Information Hub

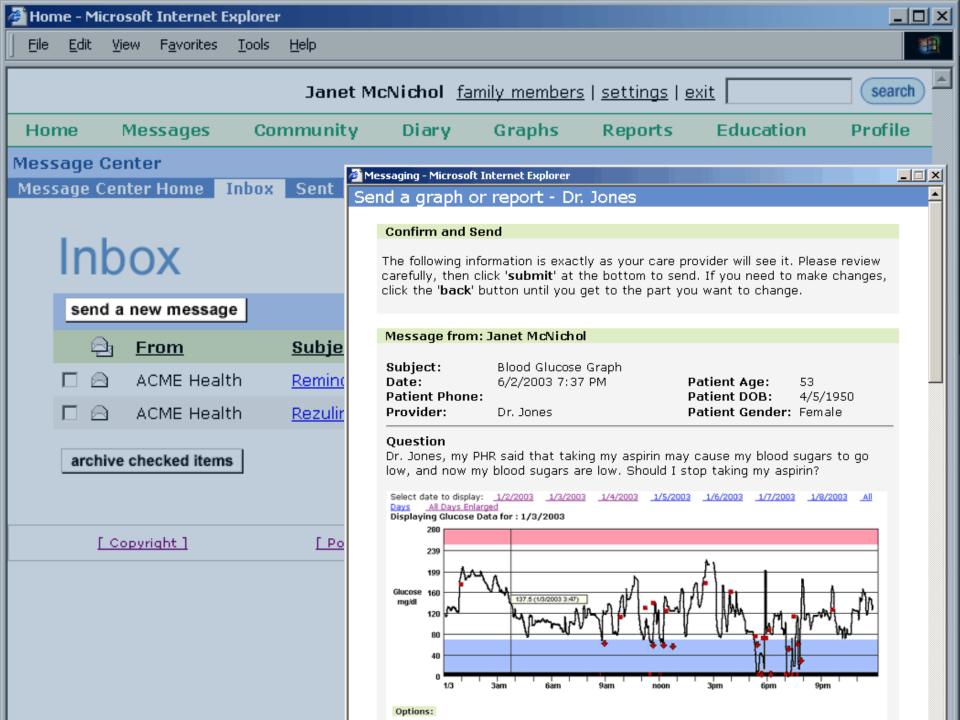


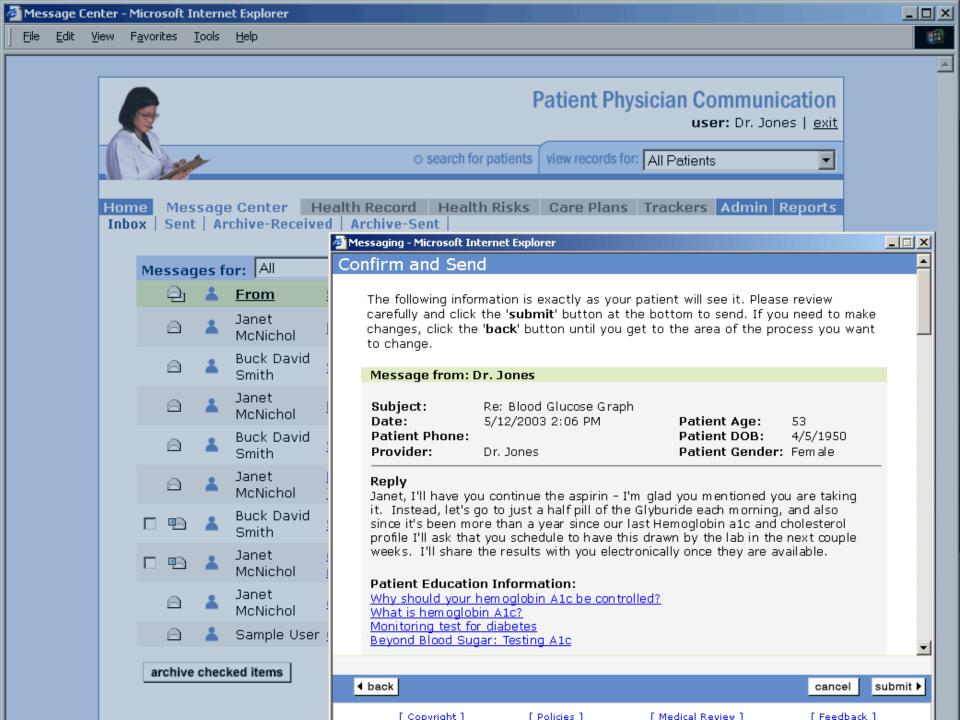








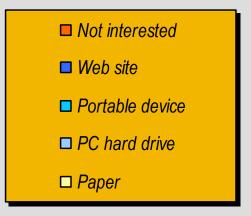


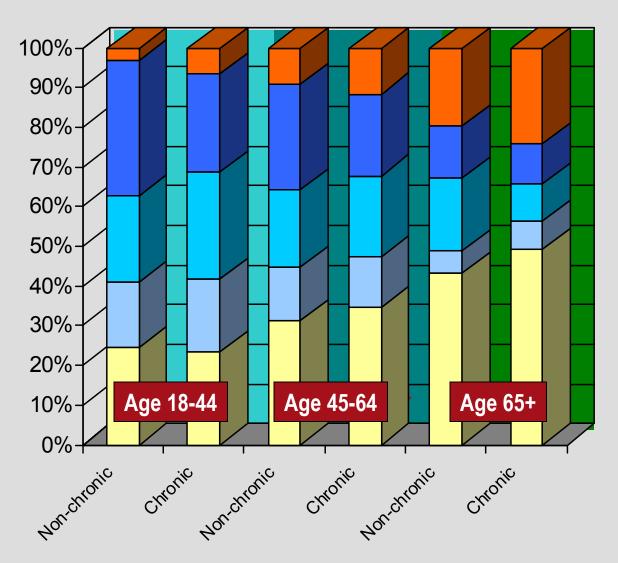


The PHR Environment - 2005

- Paper: Remains the only available or practical means for many people.
- ▶ **Electronic**: Carries much greater potential for rapid, convenient and secure data sharing over time.
 - Desktop-based: Consumers may store PHR data locally on the hard drive of within software applications on their personal computer.
 - Web-based: Applications may store PHR data on a secure Web server.
 - Portable devices: Products that enable consumers to store personal health information on smart cards, personal digital assistants (PDAs), mobile phones or USB compatible memory devices.
- Each data-storage medium may be preferred by different types of patients.
- No matter the electronic data storage medium, the Internet will probably provide the best way to <u>update</u> the PHR with information from professionals and institutions.

People vary in their preference for PHR media





PHR services today

- Patient education, self-care content and consensus guidelines
- Secure messaging
- Appointment scheduling and reminders
- Preventive service reminders
- Adherence messaging
- Patient diaries (pain, symptoms, side effects)
- Longitudinal health tracking tools (charts, graphs)
- Drug interactions checking
- Rx refills
- Financial information, such as Explanation of Benefits

Degree of interest in PHR

- High reported desire for specific functions:
 - Email your doctor 75%
 - See test results 63%
 - Look for mistakes in my record 69%
- Principal interest by caregivers, frequent health system users (chronic illness, elderly), computer savvy
- Primarily offered as portal by large delivery systems
- Loyalty marketing
- Offering only a 'view' of EMR
- "Untethered" PHRs not proving viable

Current interest in PHR tools

- Thirty five percent of respondents would use seven or more features of a PHR today if it were available.
- Almost all respondents (91 percent) are very concerned about their privacy and keeping their health information secure. However, most people believe that technology provides appropriate protections.
- ▶ People who suffer from chronic illness and/or are frequent health care users are less concerned about privacy and security. For example, 41% of the healthy would not want to receive lab results online due to privacy concerns, compared with 36% of those with chronic conditions.

PHR sponsors

Multiple-Service Multiple-Service Institutional Gateways Aggregators Large IDNs (e.g., VA, KP, GHC, CareGroup, Fortune 500 companies Partners, Cleveland **Payers** Clinic) Some payers (e.g., Cigna) Single-Service Single-Service **Institutional Gateways Aggregators** Pharmacy or PBM, e.g., Disease management vendors Walgreens, Albertsons, MedcoHealth) Medicare's Web-based Smaller-practice EOB Individuals physicians

PHR suppliers

Multiple-Service Institutional Gateways Examples: Epic Cerner

- IDX
- McKesson
- GE
- Home-grown or gov't contracts

Multiple-Service Aggregators

Examples:

- WebMD
- Capmed
- People Chart
- **Telemedical**

Single-Service **Institutional Gateways**

Examples:

- Medem
- Home-grown
- Plug-in applications to specific EHRs (e.g., Kryptig's integration with GE's Logician)

Single-Service **Aggregators**

Examples:

- Medtronic
- **Imetrikus**
- MyFamilyMD
- HealthHero
- eDiets and WebMD Weight Loss Clinic

PHR challenges

Multiple-Service Institutional Gateways

PHR not updated or portable when patient leaves institution.

Multiple-Service Aggregators

Lack of standards and incentives make datasharing difficult and business model unproven.

Single-Service Institutional Gateways

PHR limited to one service, and not updated or portable when patient leaves institution.

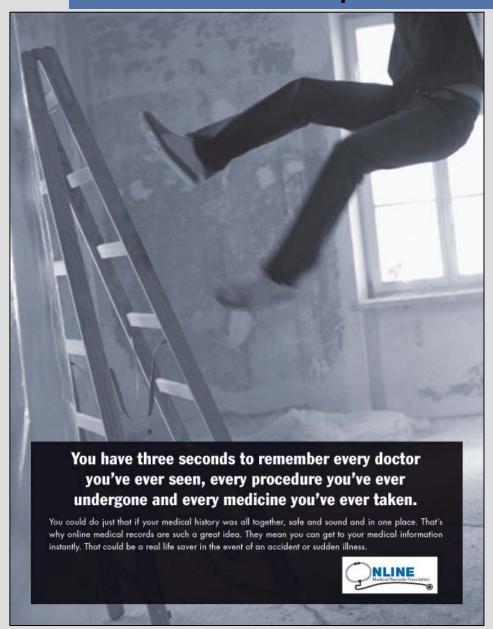
Single-Service Aggregators

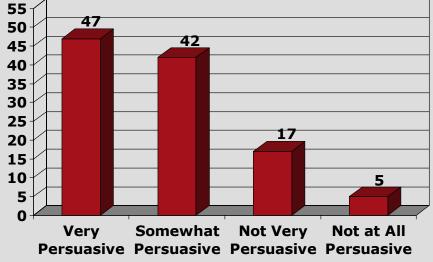
PHR limited to one service, and lack of standards and incentives make data-sharing difficult and business model unproven.

Research findings about public messaging

- People have a limited and inaccurate understanding of health information technology issues today. The American public is <u>largely unaware of, but receptive toward, the</u> <u>potential value of PHRs.</u>
- Most people <u>want convenient access to and control over</u> their health information, and many express a desire to check the accuracy of the records that clinicians keep on them.
- Most people do want certain <u>healthcare services and</u> <u>information available electronically</u>, particularly when it represents a convenience.
- ► The <u>preferred medium of a PHR varies by age</u>, with younger people more receptive to electronic tools and older people more receptive toward paper.
- ▶ People <u>prefer to work with their doctors</u> to access these services.

Responses to Mock Ads





Implications for Medicare

- Focus on benefits, not features
- Prescription drug benefit is opportunity
- Migrate the portal to become personal medication list
- Experiment with authentication, portability, integration issues
- Educate beneficiaries about:
 - Value of seeing own information
 - Expectation that all providers share info
 - Specific risks associated with medications



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