





### WHIE vision:

 Improving the quality, safety, efficiency, and accessibility of health care and public health

### WHIE mission:

 Collaborating to enable secure delivery of timely, accurate electronic health information to authorized users across institutional boundaries

# **Federal Direction**

Goal 1: Inform Clinical Practice

Goal 2: Interconnect Clinicians

Strategy 1. Foster regional collaborations

Strategy 2. Develop a national health information network

Strategy 3. Coordinate federal health information systems

Goal 3: Personalize Care

Goal 4: Improve Population Health

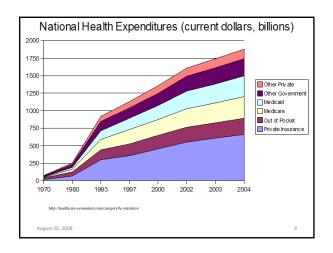
Office of the National Coordinator Strategic Framework



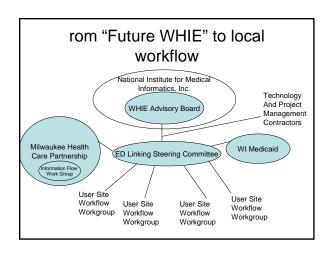


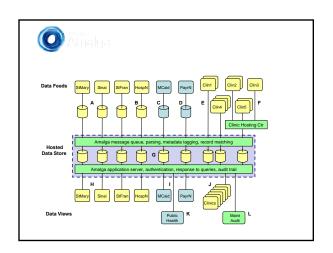
- Business plan: opportunities and risks for sustainability
  - Governance social capital, happy stakeholders
  - Valued information products (use cases)
  - Executive and staff
  - Technology deployment
  - Risk management
  - Financial projections

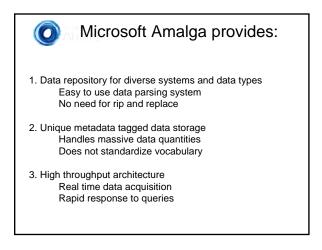


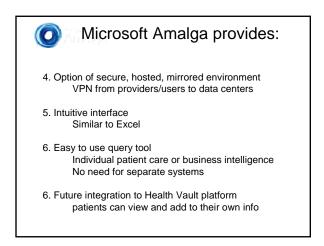


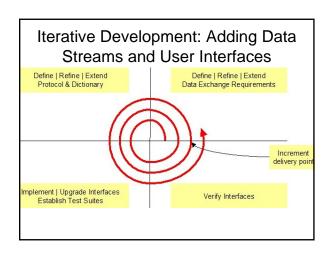
# Since economics drives the agenda... Providers want to manage unneeded under-reimbursed care costs Payors want to reduce unneeded care Thus focus on emergency department/community health center "shared view" with emphasis on Medicaid and uninsured Public health reuse of same data flow recognized and welcomed by all

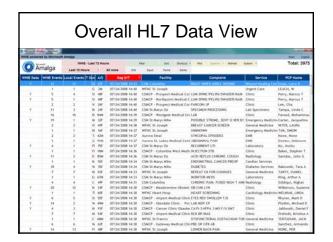








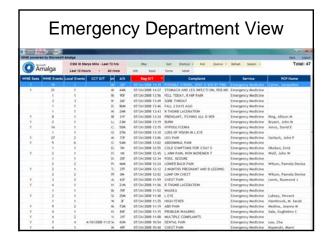


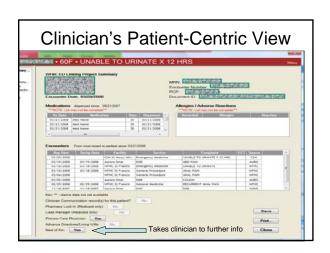


# Whoosh! Current Information Flow

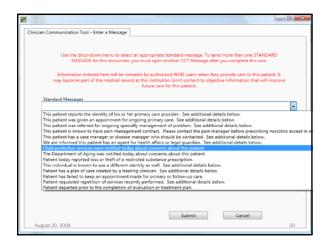
- Went live in Emergency Rooms March 2008
- Went production in Public Health July 2008
- Holds over 1.16 million event records
- 142,000 new records in the last month
- Takes ~15 seconds to retrieve a view 1 million records long











## **Evaluation Focus**

- · Medicaid claims: reductions in cost?
  - Adjusted for other changes in patient flow, safety events, etc.
- Physician impact on ordering and decision-making
- · Usability analysis



# Patient Confidentiality and Consent: Clinical Users

- WHIE is not a HIPAA covered entity facilitates a relationship between data providers and users
- ED users only see THEIR patients registered in last 72 hours
- HIPAA and state laws accommodate information sharing for "emergency" care
  - Ergo, no patient consent at current version
- Consent will be necessary for sensitive information sharing with non-ED clinicians
- Clinicians not able to create reports, mine data
  - State law emergency care exemptions do not extend to these functions

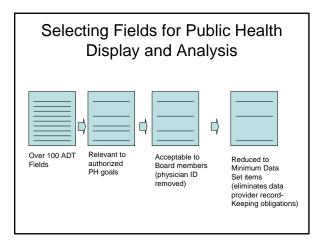
# Confidentiality and Security: Public Health Users

- HIPAA and state laws accommodate information sharing for legally-authorized public health purposes
  - Relevant PH authorizations under state and federal laws cited in Participation Agreement
  - HIPAA "Minimum required" doctrine
  - Name not provided-no general authorization for named access
  - Exceeding the HIPAA Minimum Data Set creates extra obligations on data providers
- Medicaid still requires review prior to release of reports by public health agencies (pending greater trust and full integration of data use agreements)



- † information timeliness & comprehensiveness to facilitate:
   Early detection of outbreaks, mass casualty events and other public health emergencies;

  - emergencies;
    1 ability to characterize and monitor populations (e.g., location, age, etc.)
    1 affected by outbreaks or other public health problems;
    Investigation of cases and causes of episodes or patterns of infectious disease,
    chronic disease, trauma, environmental, occupational, reproductive or other
    health problems;
    Situational awareness regarding the utilization and availability of health care
    resources in outbreaks, emergencies or periods of high demand;
    Distribution and administration of medical countermeasures and scarce medical
    resources during outbreaks and public health emergencies; and
- Communication of findings of such analyses and processes to data providers to facilitate their planning, execution and recovery
   Minimize the need for Data Providers to create multiple different data feeds to serve multiple different public health surveillance programs.
- The Exchange Administrator intends to work with Data Providers and Public Health Authorities to facilitate the use of exchange data and current and future surveillance applications, such as BioSense and ESSENCE.



# Selected public health fields (black are MA-not yet implemented)

- **Provider Facility**
- Provider Service
- Provider Street address Provider Phone
- Date of Visit Time of Visit
- Sex
  Age Integer (years)
  Zip Code of patient residence
- Municipality of patient residence
- Admit Type (e.g. emergency, elective)
- Chief Complaint 1st, 2nd and 3rd diagnoses
- Admission Date
- Discharge date \*
  Discharge disposition
- Prescription illi date
  Prescription date
  Accident information \*
  Accident date/time \* **Accident Code** Accident Job related \*
  Accident Death indicator \*
  Race
  - Language, Patient Marital Status
- Ethnic group Living will status

- Organ donor \*
  Living status \*
  Living dependency \*
  WHIE Amalga unique Object ID

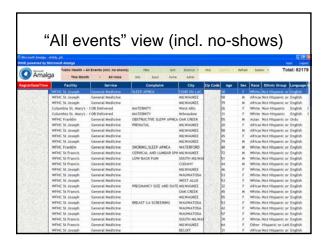
Prescription NDC description (drug name)
Prescription fill date

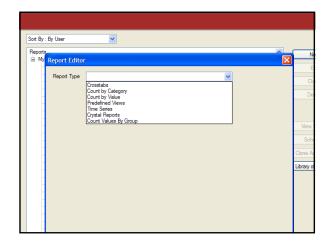
\* = rarely provided

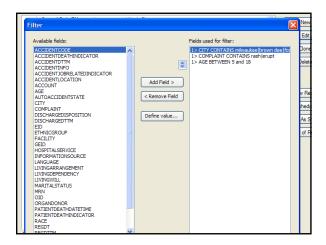
# **Products**

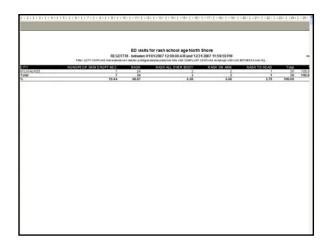
- · Real-time screen views of encounters
- Export to Excel, text files
- · On the fly reports, charts using Amalga
- · Scheduled reports, charts
  - As PDF, Excel, XML or text
  - Sent by email or FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

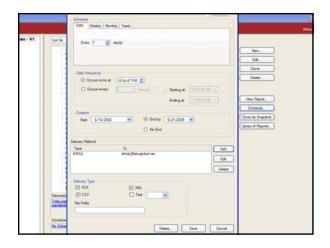
# The Public Health ED event view

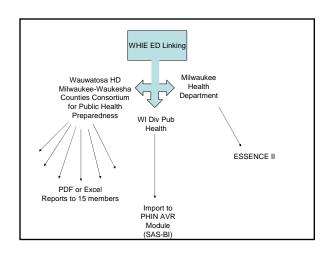




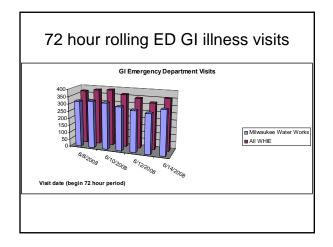


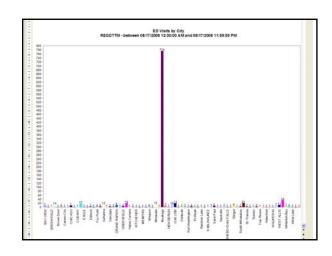


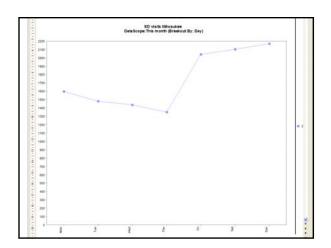














# **Lessons Learned**

- Build relationships and social capital. Not for those who lack trust in each other!
- First satisfy data providers; keep it simple
- · Anticipate large bandwidth and data management
- · May choose between front-end and backend vocabulary standardization
- Exchange can feed secondary information management programs

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