



FEDERAL HEALTH ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM

Introduction to the Standards Lifecycle and HITSP Harmonization Process

TIGER Webinar



Federal Health
Architecture



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the National Coordinator for
Health Information Technology

Course Objectives

By the completion of this session, participants will be able to:

- Articulate the President's strategic framework
- Identify the organizations involved in executing the President's vision
- Describe the Standards Lifecycle and the HITSP Harmonization Framework
- Identify at least one way to get involved in the interoperability effort

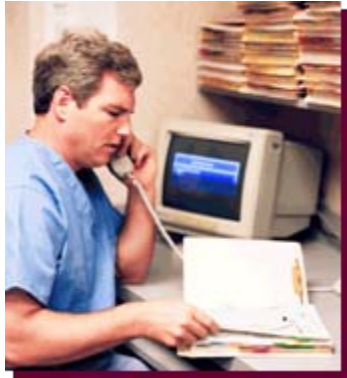
Roadmap

- **Vision**
- **The Standards Lifecycle**
- **HITSP Standards Harmonization Framework – Cycle One**
- **HITSP Standards Harmonization Framework – Cycle Two**
- **Closing Remarks/Next Steps**

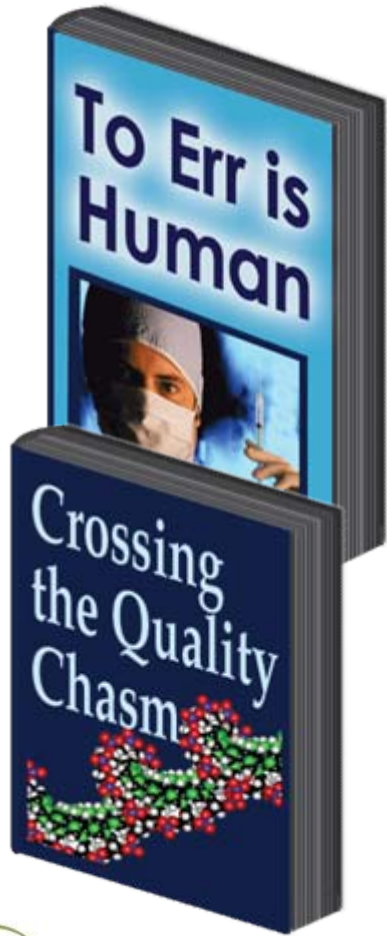
Vision



Health Information Anywhere Anytime



Context for Change



- Major reports raise concerns about the safety and quality of our Health Care System
- Managed Care paradigm fails and is replaced by consumer-driven health care with greater cost sharing by consumers
- Medicare spending crisis looms
- Health IT is seen as engine of quality

Strategic Framework

- **Goal 1 – Inform Clinical Practice**
 - Incentivize adoption of Electronic Health Records (EHR)
 - Promote EHR usability in rural and underserved areas
 - Reduce risk of EHR investment
- **Goal 2 – Interconnect Clinicians**
 - Foster regional cooperation
 - Develop a national health information network
 - Coordinate federal health information systems
- **Goal 3 – Personalize Care**
 - Encourage use of personal health records (PHR)
 - Enhanced informed consumer choice
 - Promote the use of tele-health systems
- **Goal 4 – Improve the Health of the Population**
 - Unify public health surveillance architectures
 - Streamline quality and health status monitoring
 - Accelerate research and dissemination of evidence into practice



Historical Timeline

November 2004 – RFI Issued
National Coordinator seeks public comment on Nationwide Information Network

October 2004 – BHIE
Bidirectional Health Information Exchange gives rise to bi-directional health information exchange between VA & DoD

July 2004 – HHS Health IT Summit
Issues *Framework for Strategic Action*
Establishes public-private partnership

April 2004 – Exec Order 13335
Announces President's Vision of EHR by 2014
Establishes National Coordinator for Health IT

Sept 2005 – AHIC Established
American Health Information Community (AHIC) is chartered to make recommendations to the Secretary of HHS on how to accelerate the development and adoption of health IT

August 2005 –
HHS establishes the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC)

March 2005 –
Health IT Leadership Panel determined that federal government should act as catalyst

December 2006 –
Secretary of HHS accepts AHIC recommendations on Interoperability Specifications

October 2006 –
Health Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) recommends to AHIC that Interoperability Specifications are ready for implementation testing

August 2006 –
Executive Order promoting quality and efficient health care in health care programs administered or sponsored by the federal government

September 2007 –
AHIC announces next set of priorities for cycle three use case development

July 2007 –
ONC Publishes Use Cases:
•Medication Mgmt
•Quality
•Consumer Access

January 2007 –
AHIC announces next set of use cases for cycle two of development

2004

2005

2006

2007



Why is this Important?

Health IT standards impacts:

- Policy decision makers
- Investment planning decisions
- Health IT implementations
- Health IT system architects
- Health IT developers

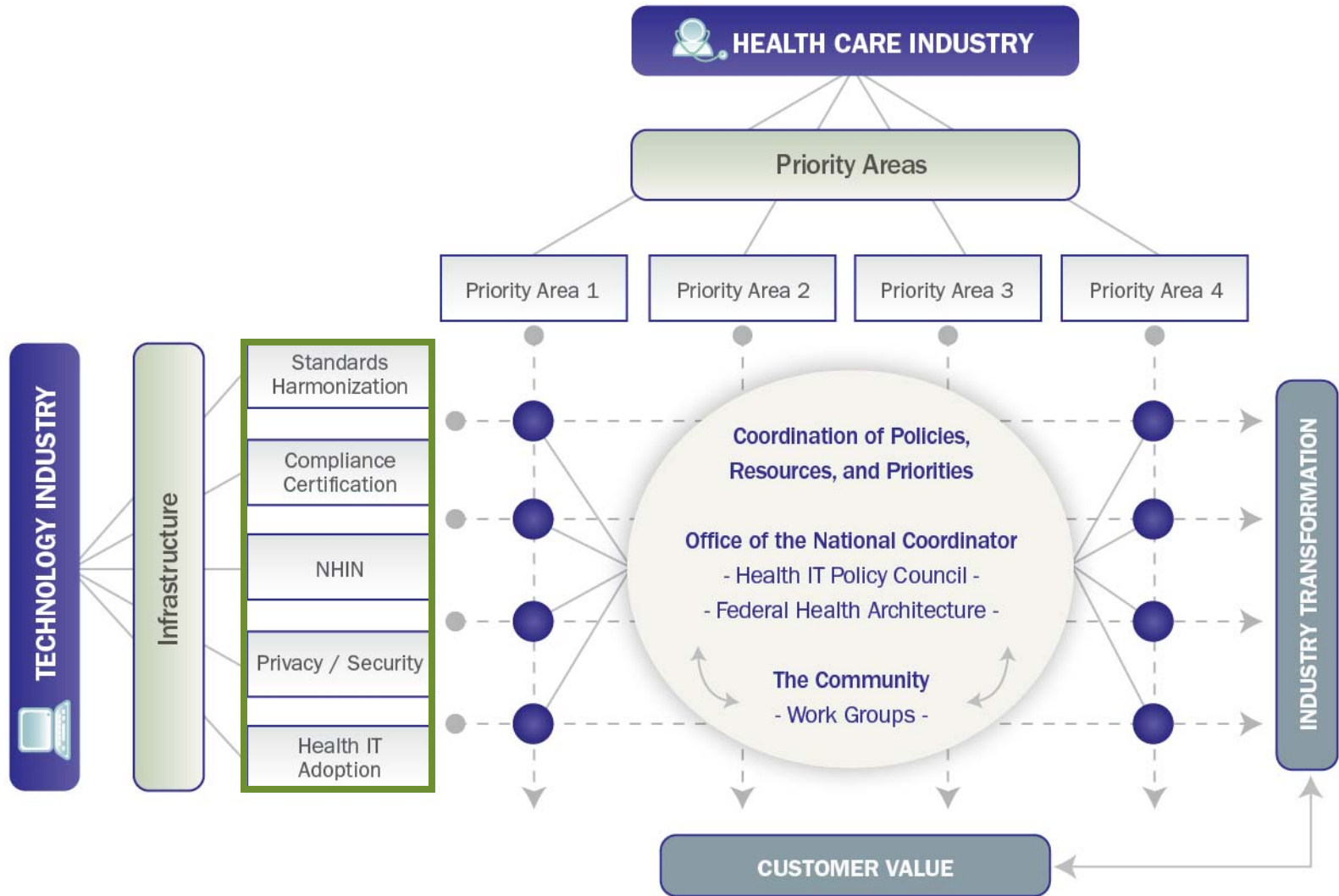


The Problem

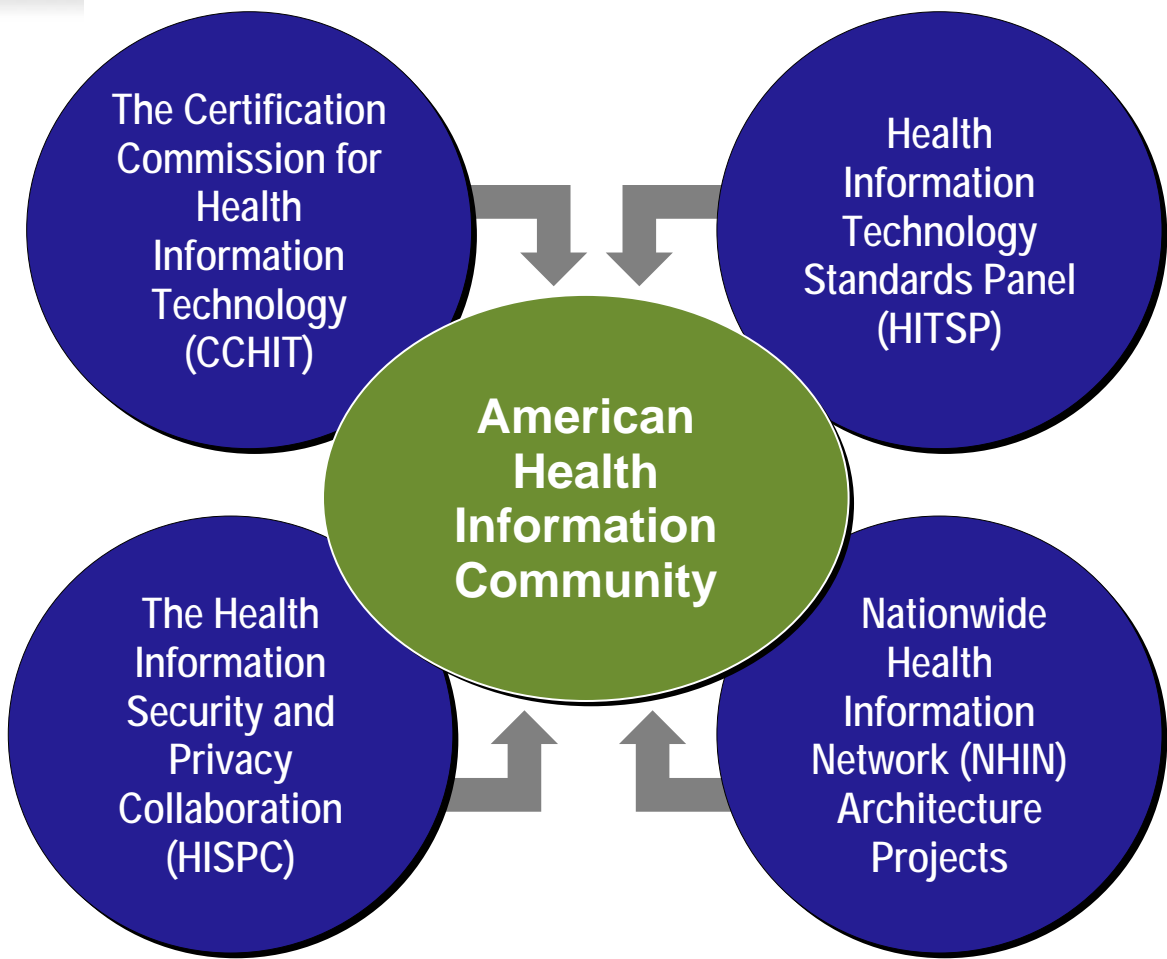
"..to link all health records through an interoperable system that protects privacy as it connects patients, providers and payers, resulting in fewer medical mistakes, less hassle, lower costs and better health."

-HHS Secretary Mike Leavitt

Public - Private Collaboration

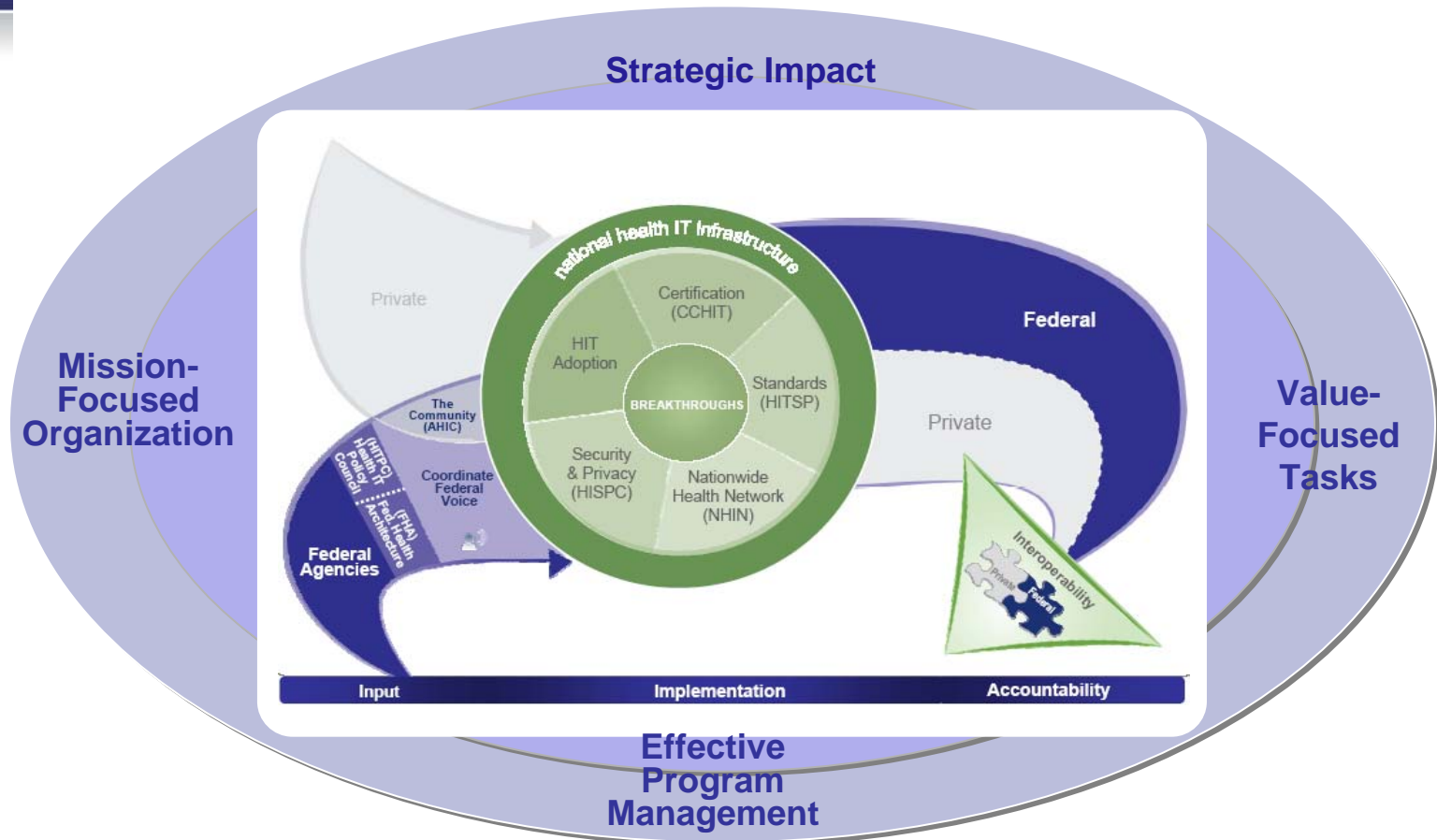


Providing Input to the Community



The Community is a federally-chartered commission that provides input and recommendations to HHS on how to make health records digital and interoperable and ensures that the privacy and security of those records are protected in a market-led way.

Federal Health Architecture Vision



A federal health IT environment that is interoperable with the private sector and supports the National Plan enabling better care, increased efficiency, and improved population health.

Roadmap

- Vision
- **The Standards Lifecycle**
- HITSP Standards Harmonization Framework – Cycle One
- HITSP Standards Harmonization Framework – Cycle Two
- Closing Remarks/Next Steps

Definitions

- **Use Case** – a document that describes how organizations interact with the involved system to achieve a goal.
- **HITSP Interoperability Specification** – a document that defines how two or more systems exchange standard data content in a standard manner

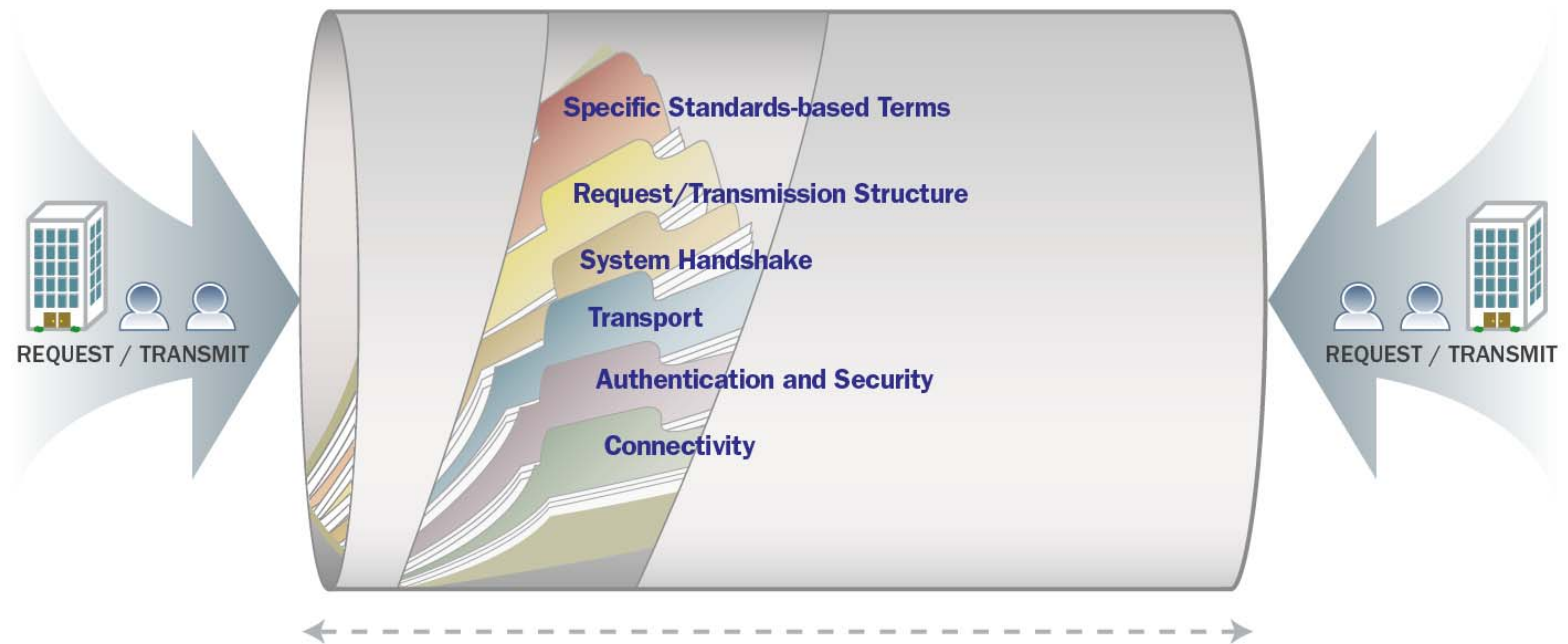


Standards Issues

Most standards issues fall into four general categories:

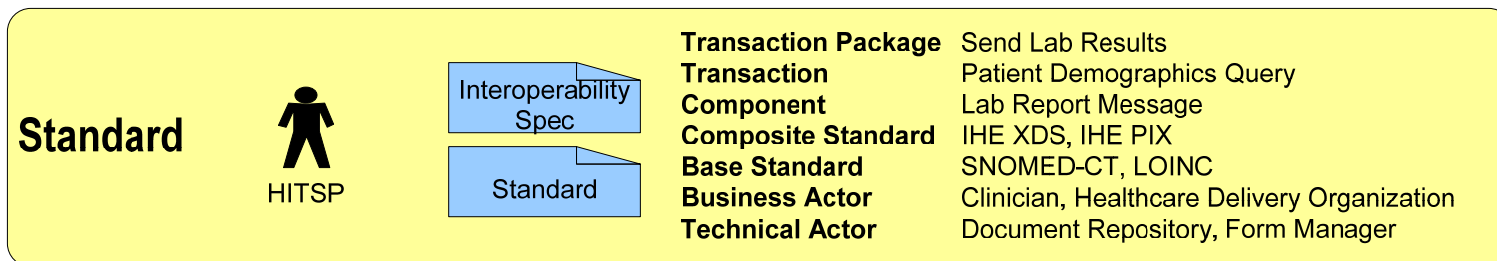
- Gaps
- Overlap
- Adoption
- Specificity

What is an Interoperability Specification?

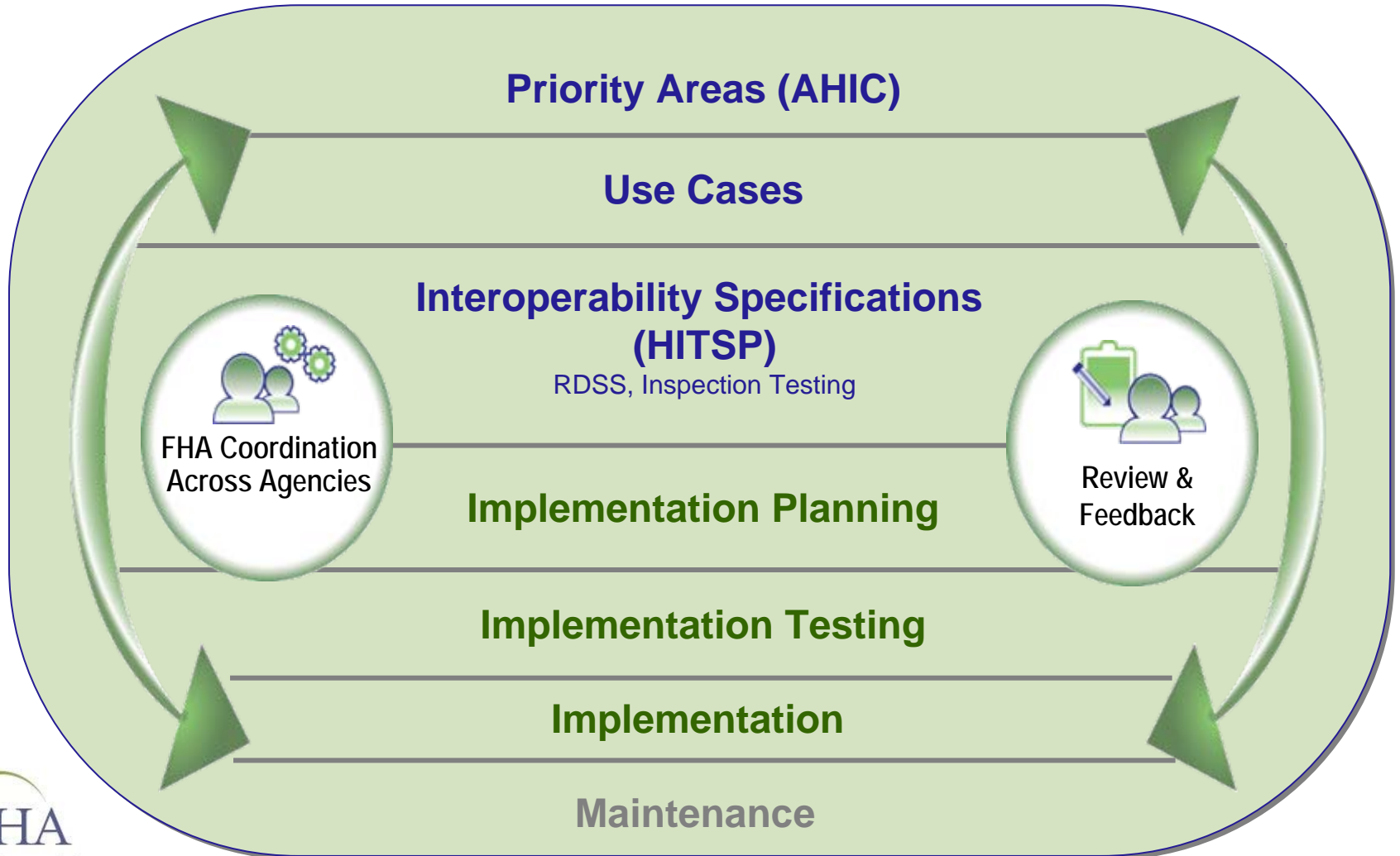


Health Care Standards

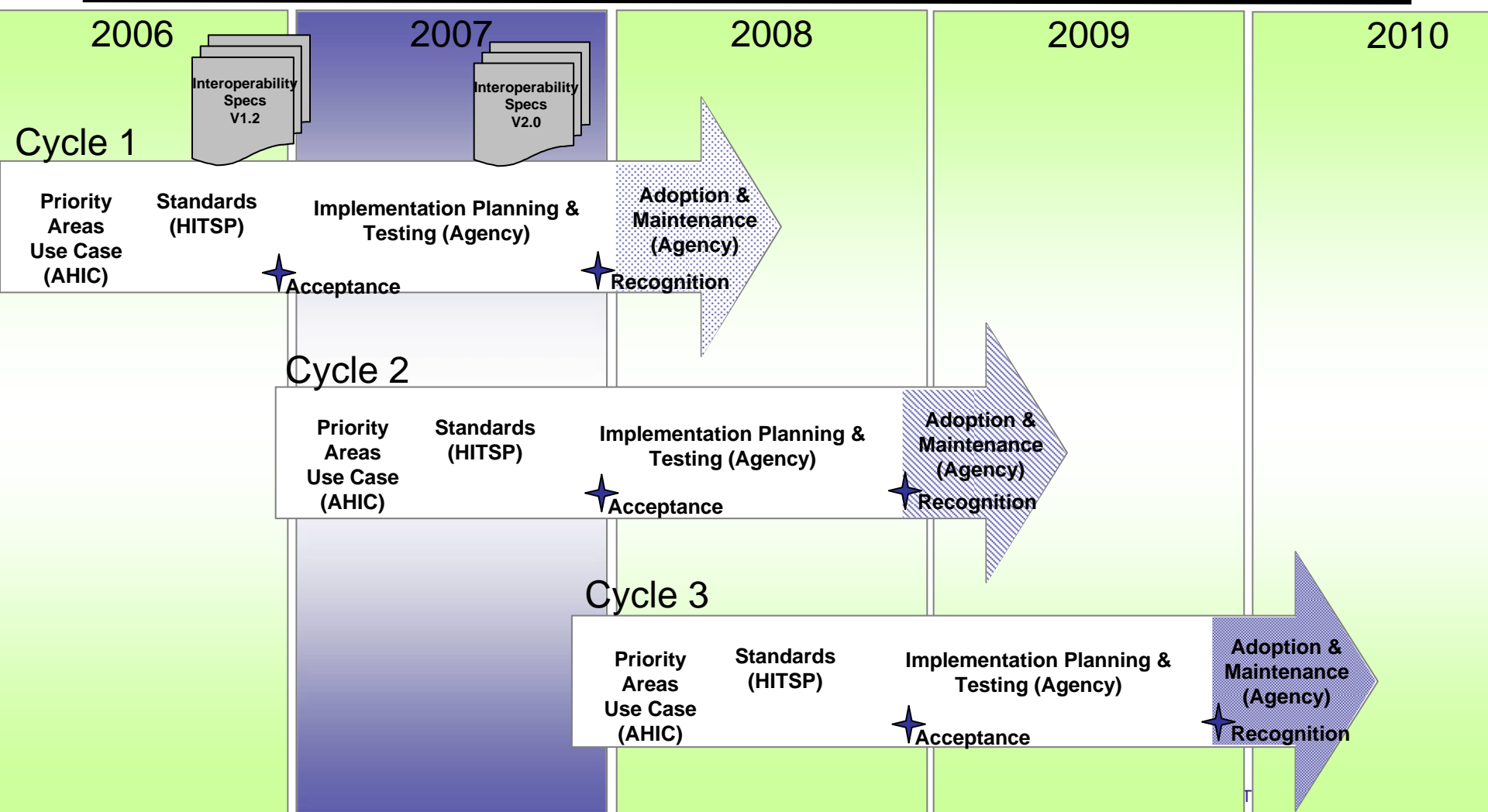
- Specifications
- Implementation Guides
- Code Sets
- Terminologies



National Health IT Agenda Standards Lifecycle



Standards Roadmap



AHIC Priority Areas/ ONC Use Cases

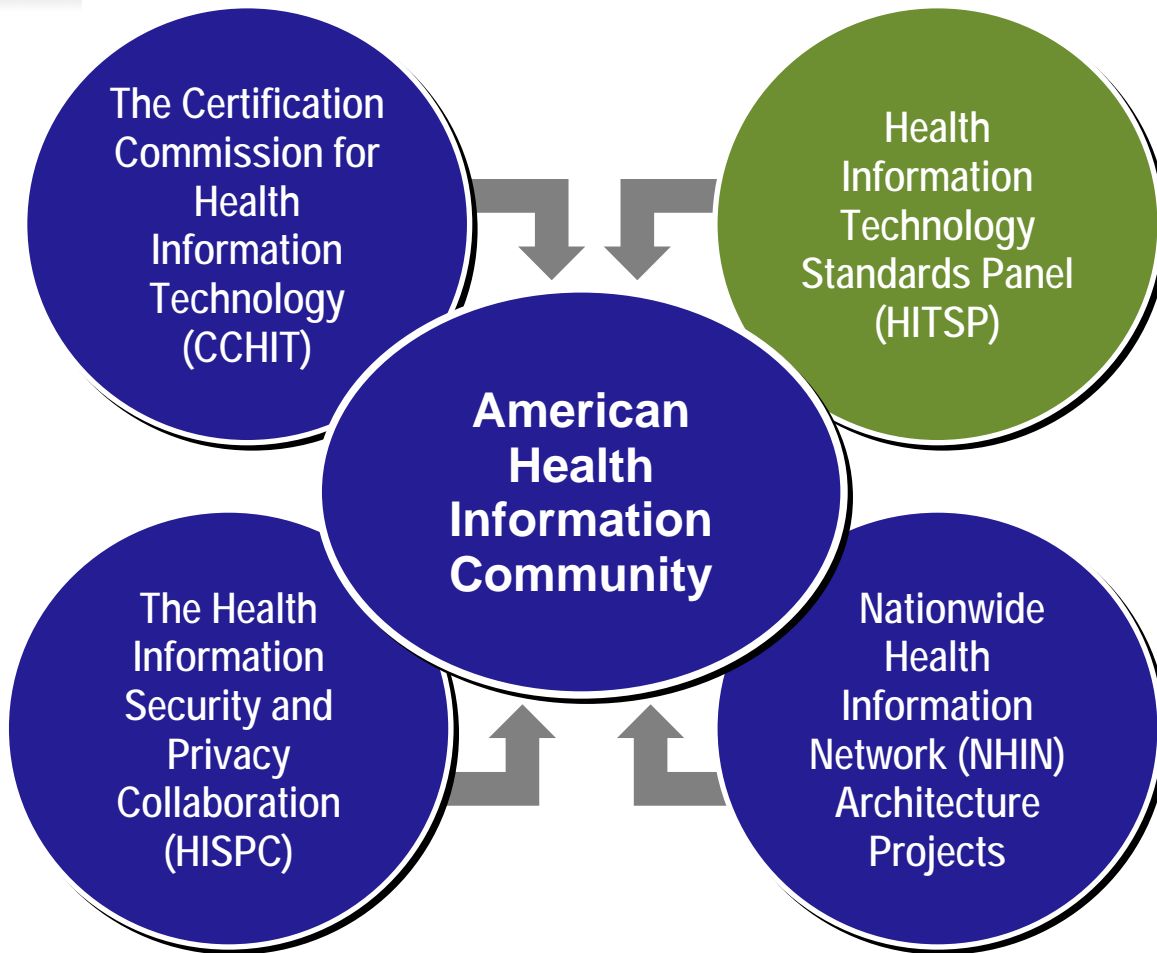
- **AHIC formed workgroups that identify priority areas and provide input to ONC**
- **ONC develops and delivers use cases to HITSP**
 - **In 2006, 3 Use Cases**
 - **In 2007, 4 Use Cases**
 - **In 2008, 6 Use Cases will be delivered**



Roadmap

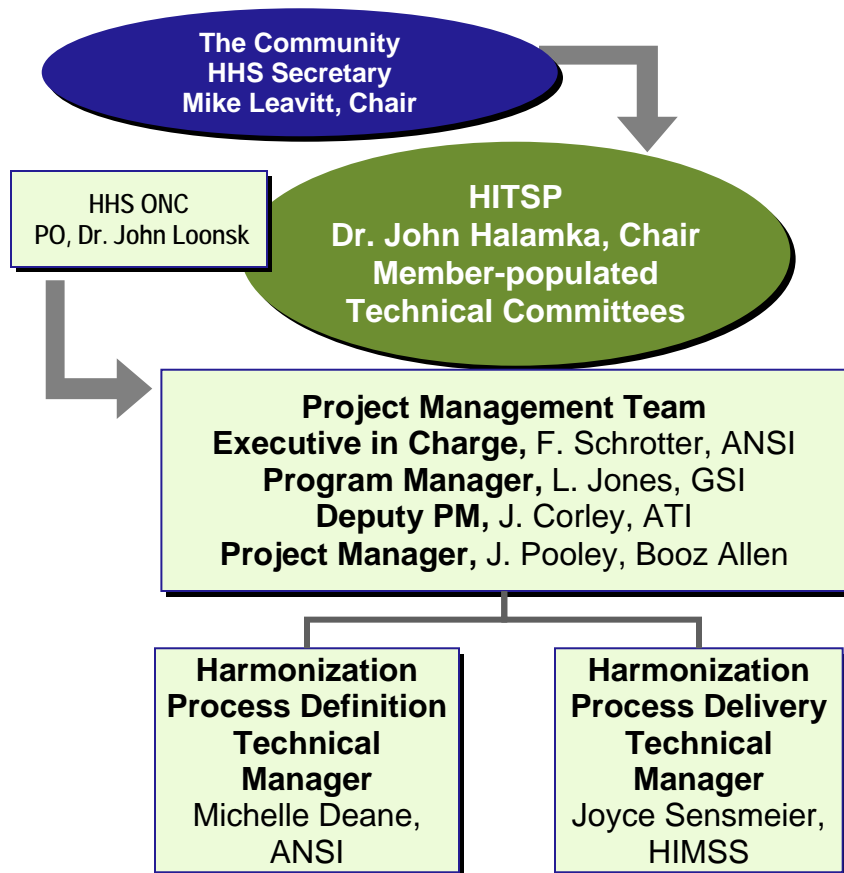
- **Vision**
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Who is HITSP?



HITSP includes greater than 250 different member organizations and is administered by a Board of Directors

The HITSP Team



Tasks include:

1. Develop comprehensive Work Plan
2. Conduct a project start-up meeting
3. Deliver recommended use cases
4. Participate in related meetings and activities, including AHIC meetings
5. Conduct a gap analysis
6. **Conduct standards selection, evaluations, and testing**
7. **Define a harmonization approach**
8. **Develop Interoperability Specifications**
9. Develop and evaluate a Business Plan for the self-sustaining processes
10. Submit monthly reports (ongoing)
11. Assist with communications (ongoing)

AHIC Priority Areas/Use Cases

The Community formed workgroups that focused on four breakthrough areas and delivered three use cases to HITSP

- **Biosurveillance**
- **Consumer Empowerment**
- **Electronic Health Record**
- **Chronic Care**

Use Case Scope

Biosurveillance

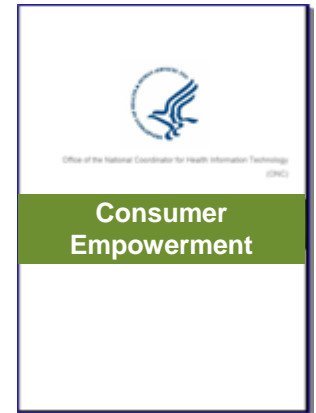
- Transmits essential ambulatory care and emergency department visit, utilization, and lab results data
- Occurs between electronically enabled health care delivery and public health systems with less than one day lag time.



Use Case Scope

Consumer Empowerment

- Deploys a pre-populated, consumer-directed and secure electronic registration summary
- Includes registration data and medication history



Use Case Scope

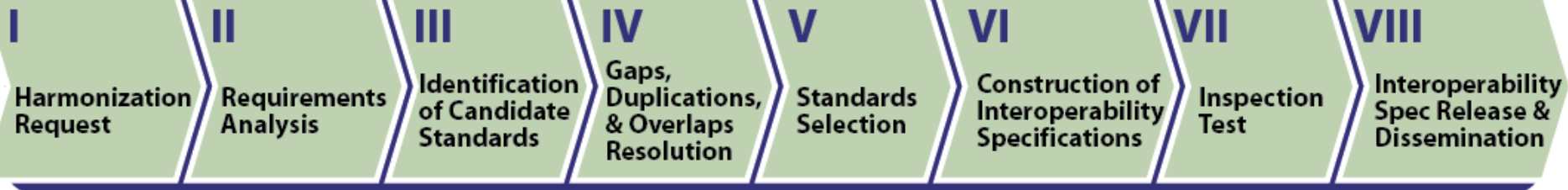
Electronic Health Record

- Allows ordering and non-ordering clinicians electronic access to lab results
- Allows authorized clinicians access to historical or other lab results for clinical care



The HITSP Harmonization Process

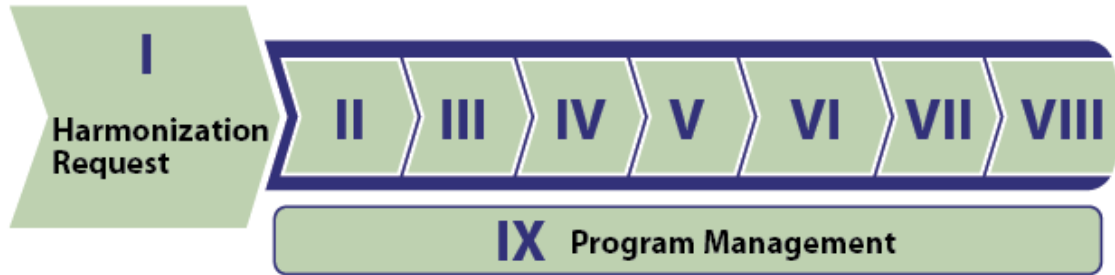
Receive Request



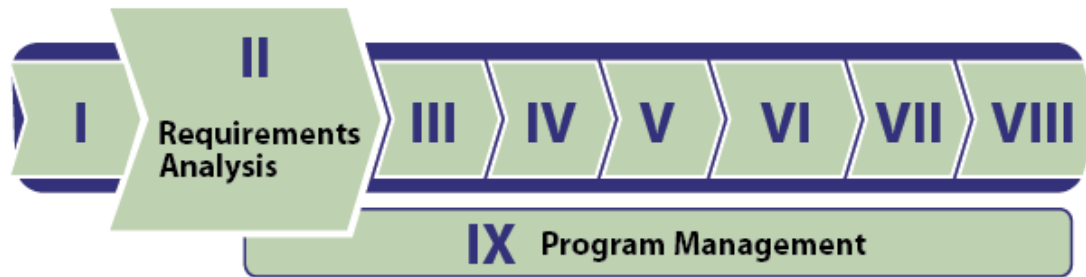
IX Program Management

Begin Support

The HITSP Harmonization Process



The HITSP Harmonization Process

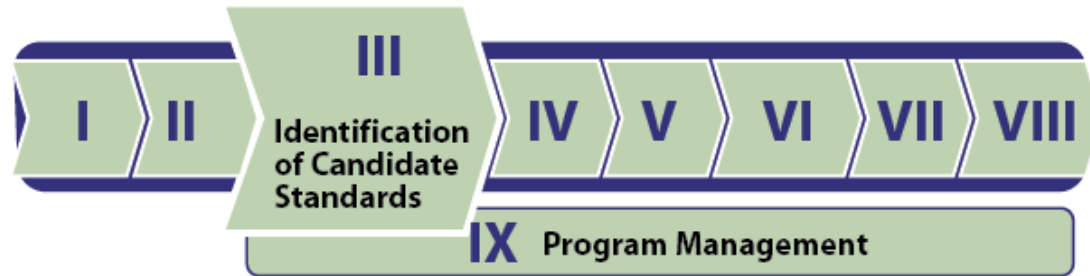


Business Actor = Provider of care
Example: physician ordering lab test

Technical Actor = role assumed by an application
Example: document repository that assigns a uniform resource identifier



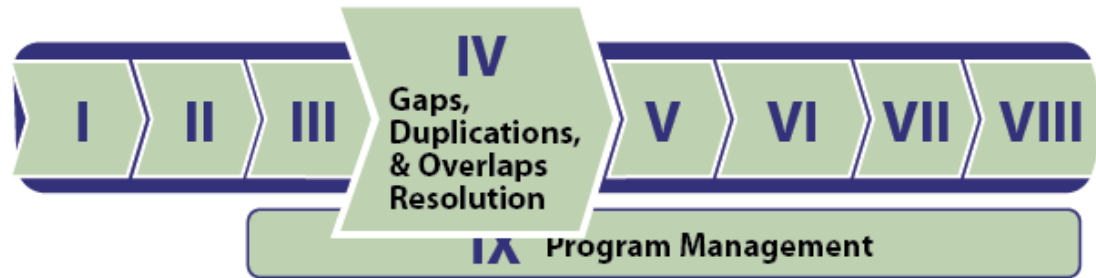
The HITSP Harmonization Process



A standard specifies a well-defined approach that supports a business process and:

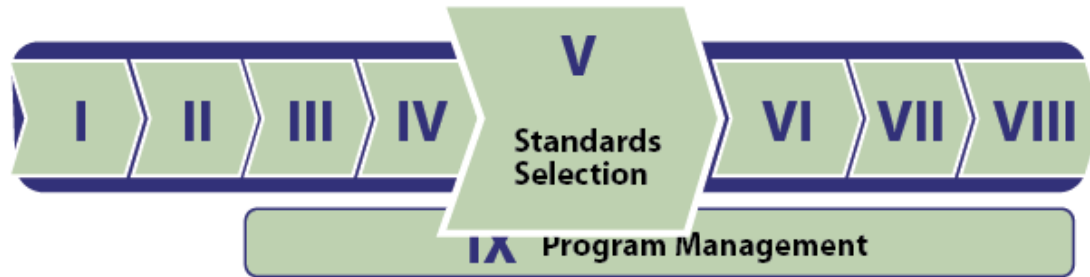
- ✓ is ***agreed upon*** by a group of experts
- ✓ is publicly ***vett******ed***
- ✓ provides rules, ***guidelines***, or characteristics
- ✓ helps to ensure that materials, products, processes, and services are ***fit for their intended purpose***
- ✓ is ***available*** in an accessible format
- ✓ is subject to an ongoing ***review and revision process***

The HITSP Harmonization Process



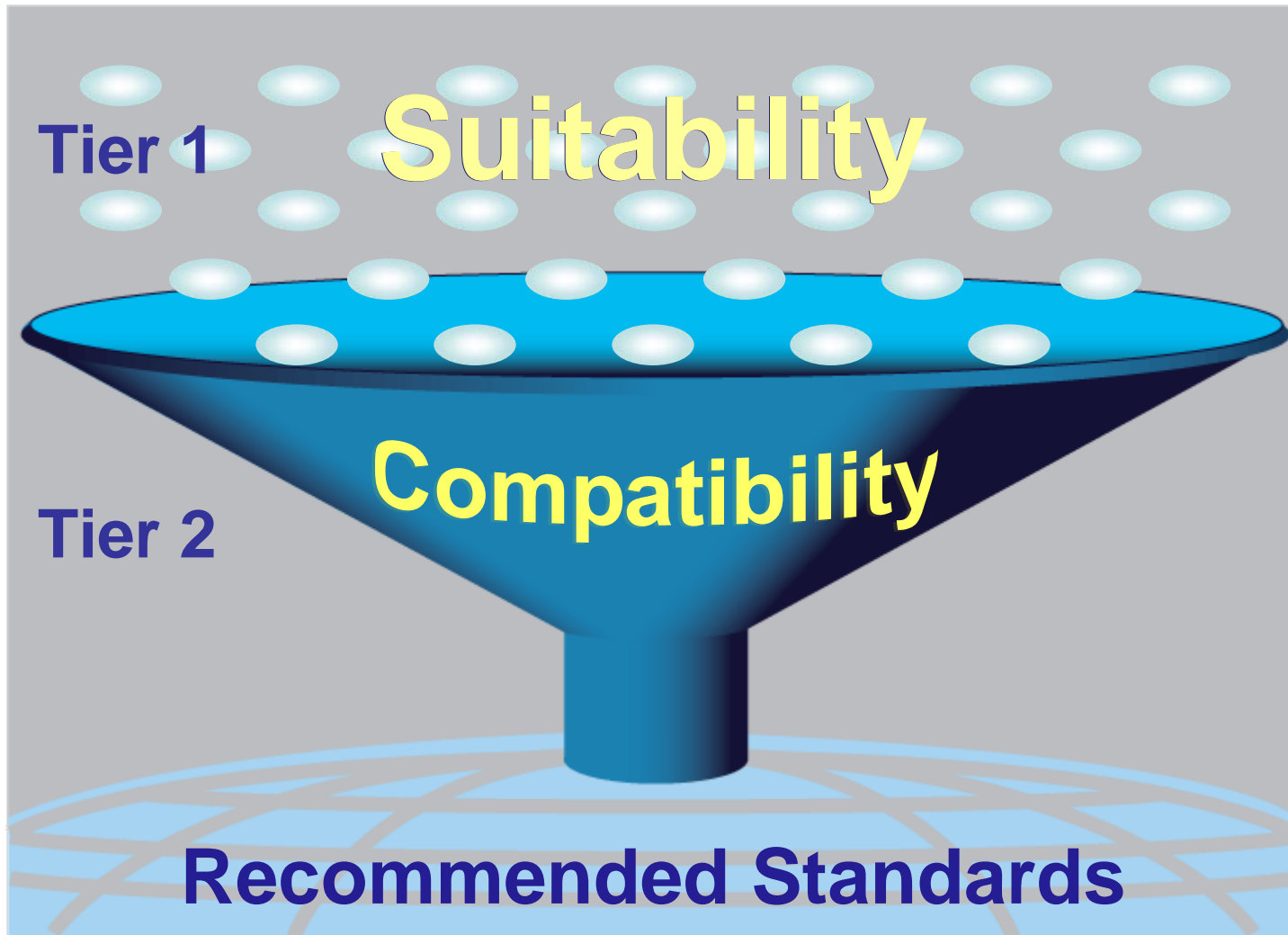
Harmonization is required when a proliferation of standards prevents progress rather than enables it.

The HITSP Harmonization Process

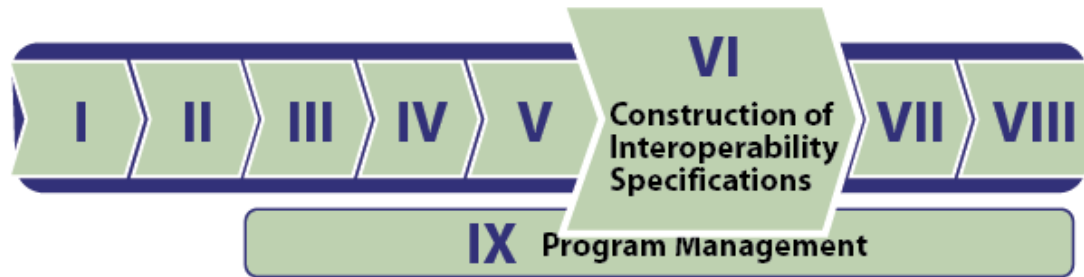


A group of people are gathered around a table, reviewing documents. The scene is overlaid with several standard names: NCPDP, HL7[®], LOINC[®], SNOMED CT[®], IEEE[™], DICOM[®], and RxNORM. The documents being reviewed are also labeled with these standard names.

Standards Readiness Criteria



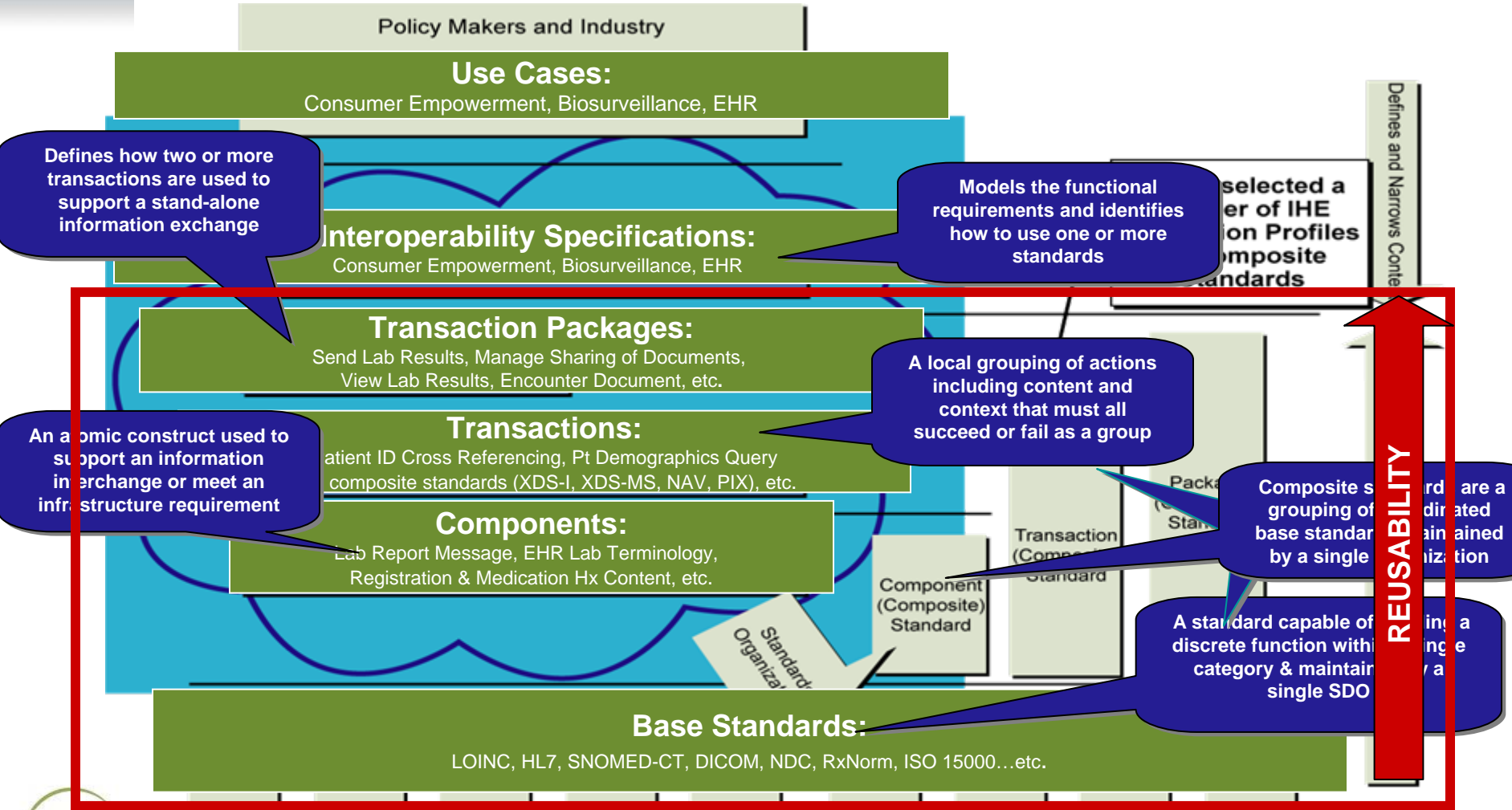
The HITSP Harmonization Process



Constructs:

- Form interoperability specification
- Are built using the HITSP Harmonization Framework

HITSP Framework

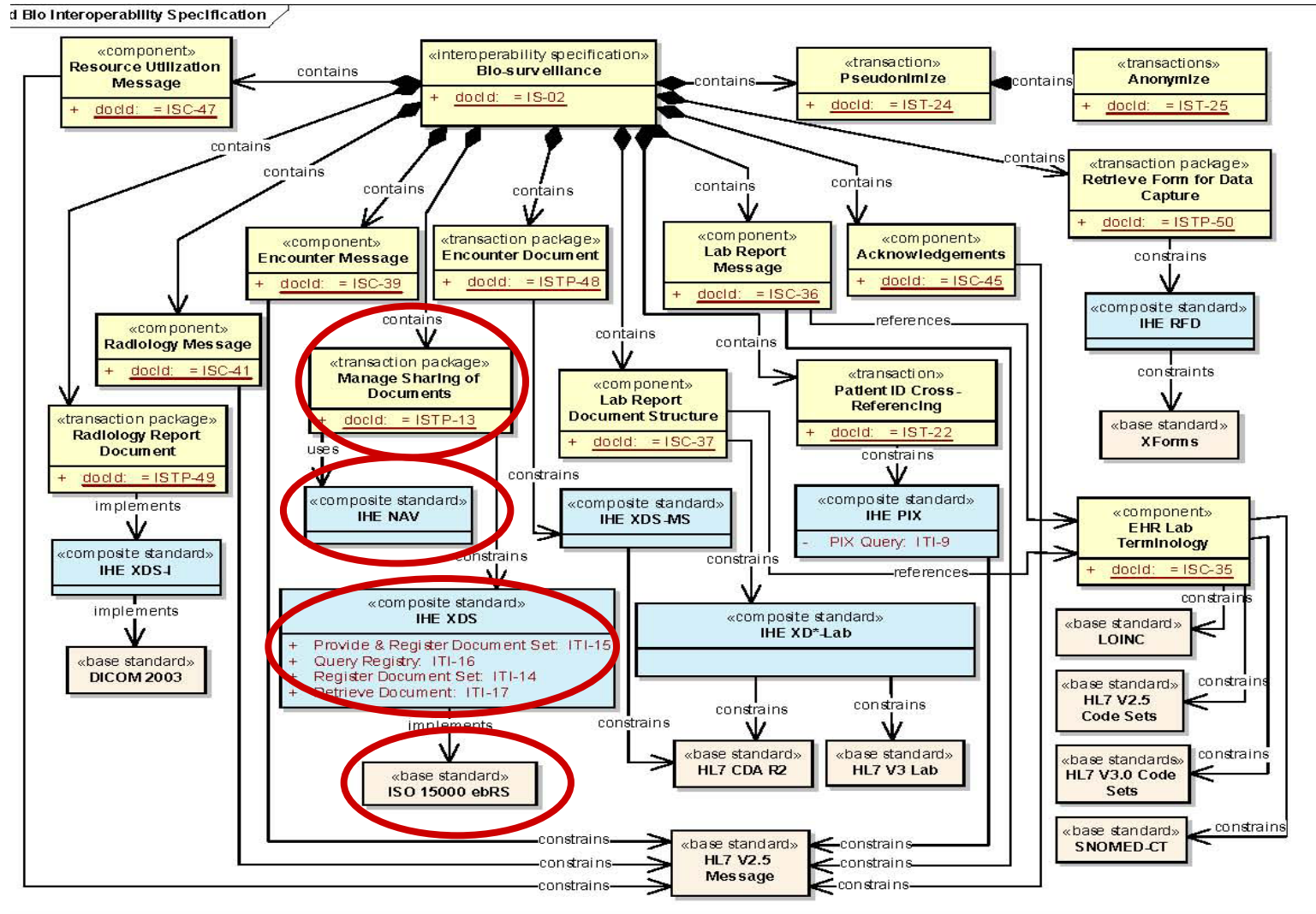




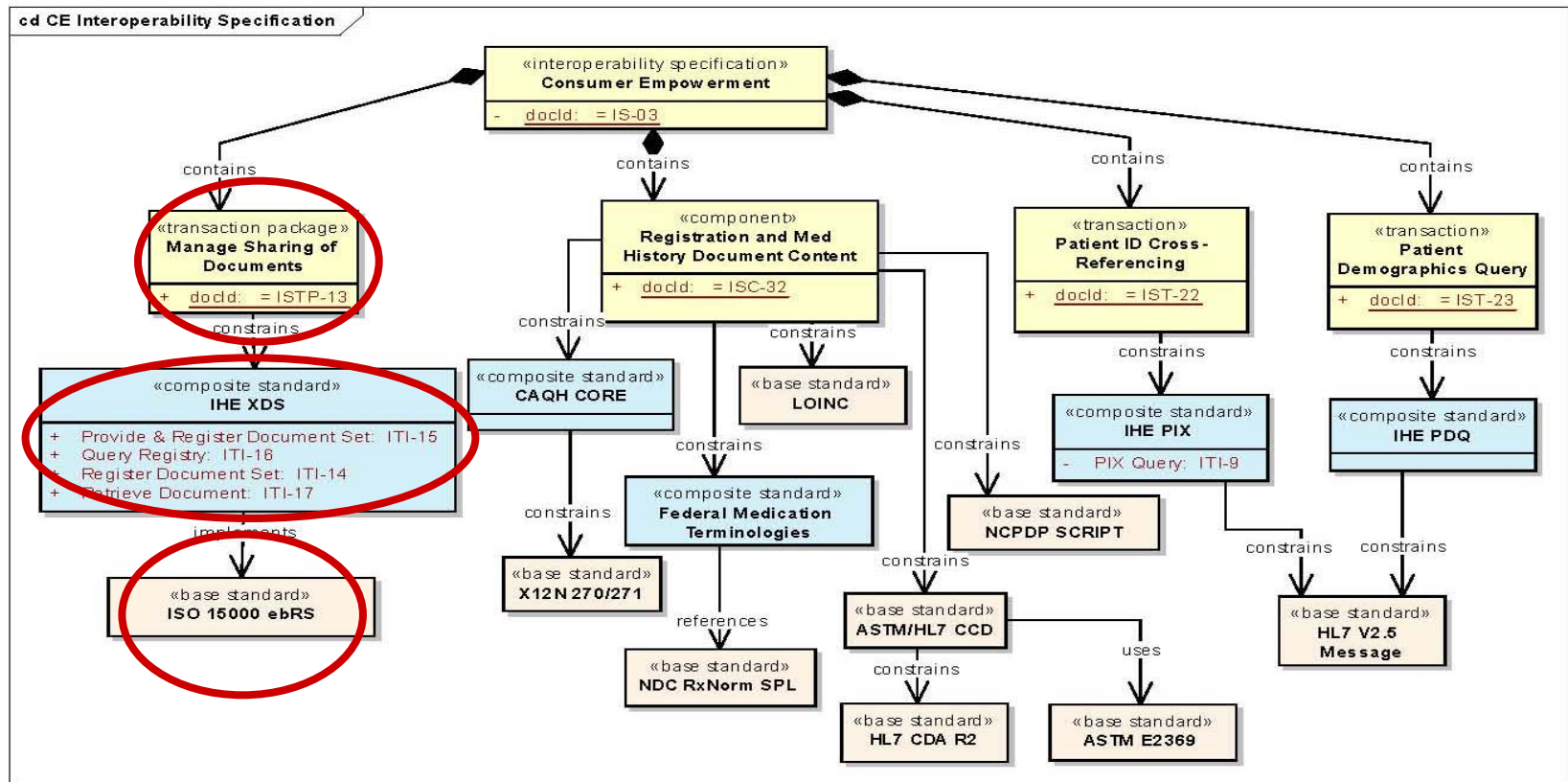
Reusability

A primary goal of HITSP is to develop reusable constructs

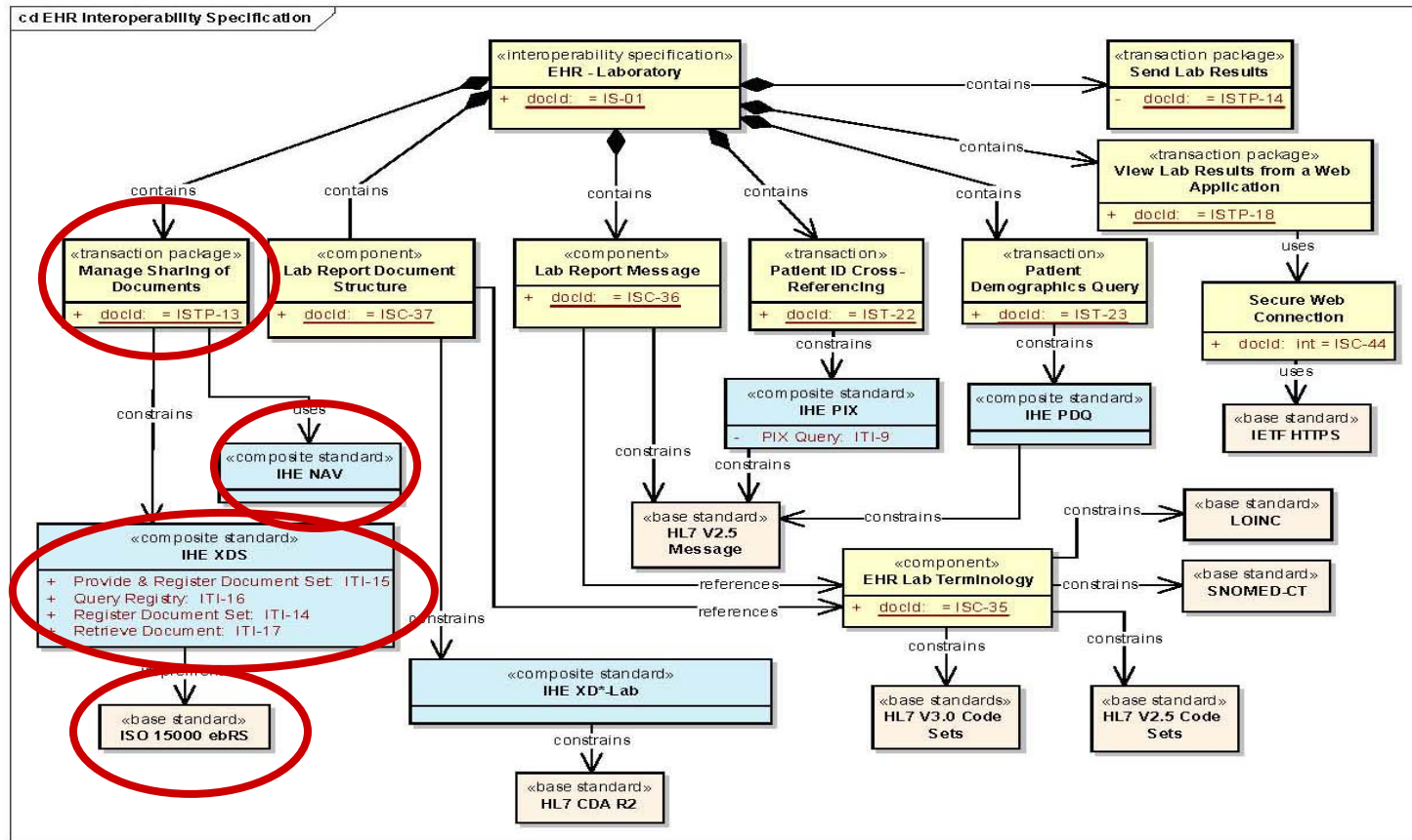
Biosurveillance



Consumer Empowerment



Electronic Health Record

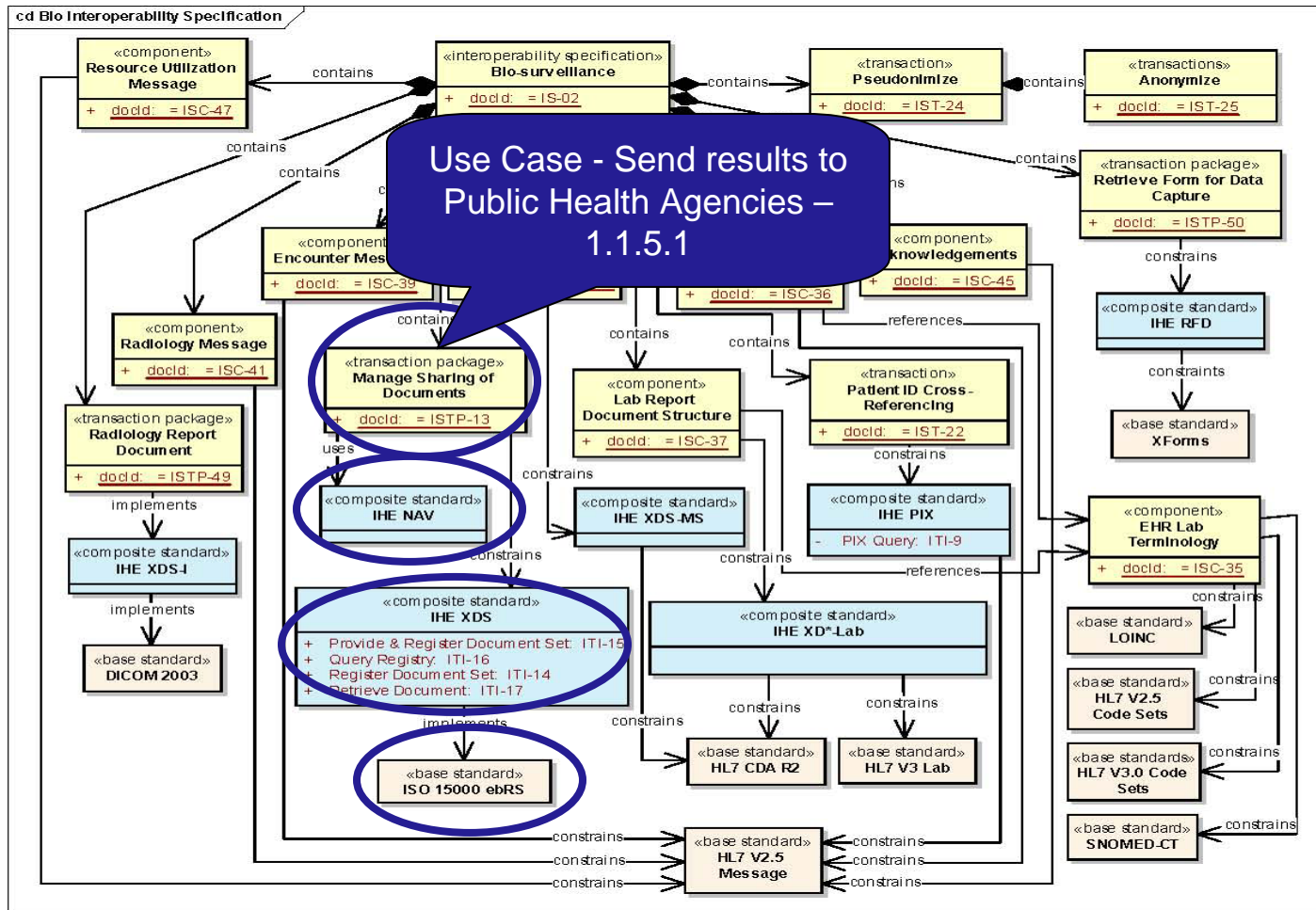




Reusability

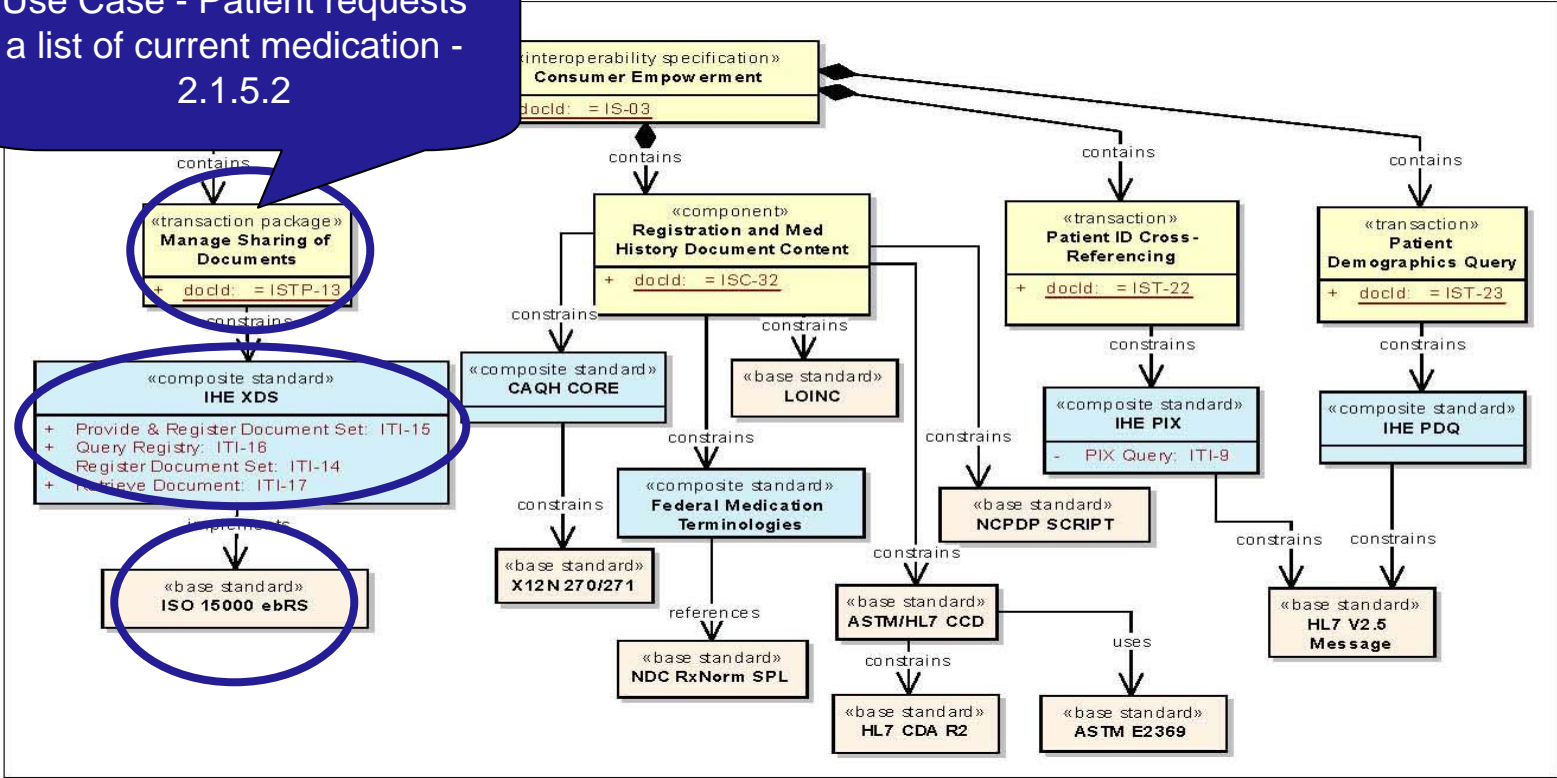
Applying Reusability to the Use Cases

Biosurveillance



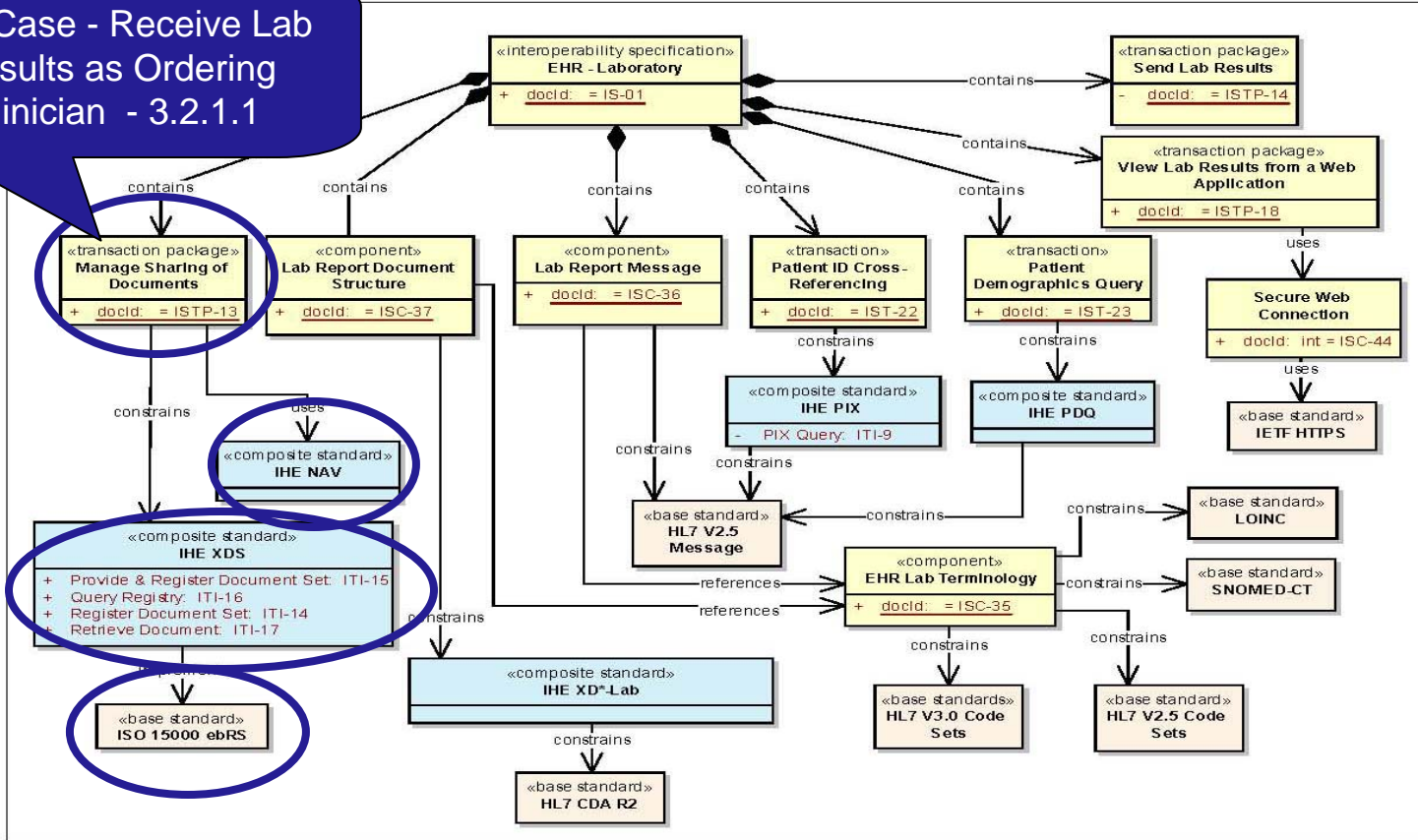
Consumer Empowerment

Use Case - Patient requests a list of current medication - 2.1.5.2



Electronic Health Record

Use Case - Receive Lab Results as Ordering Clinician - 3.2.1.1



The HITSP Harmonization Process



The purpose of the inspection test is to ensure that Interoperability Specifications meet the following objectives:

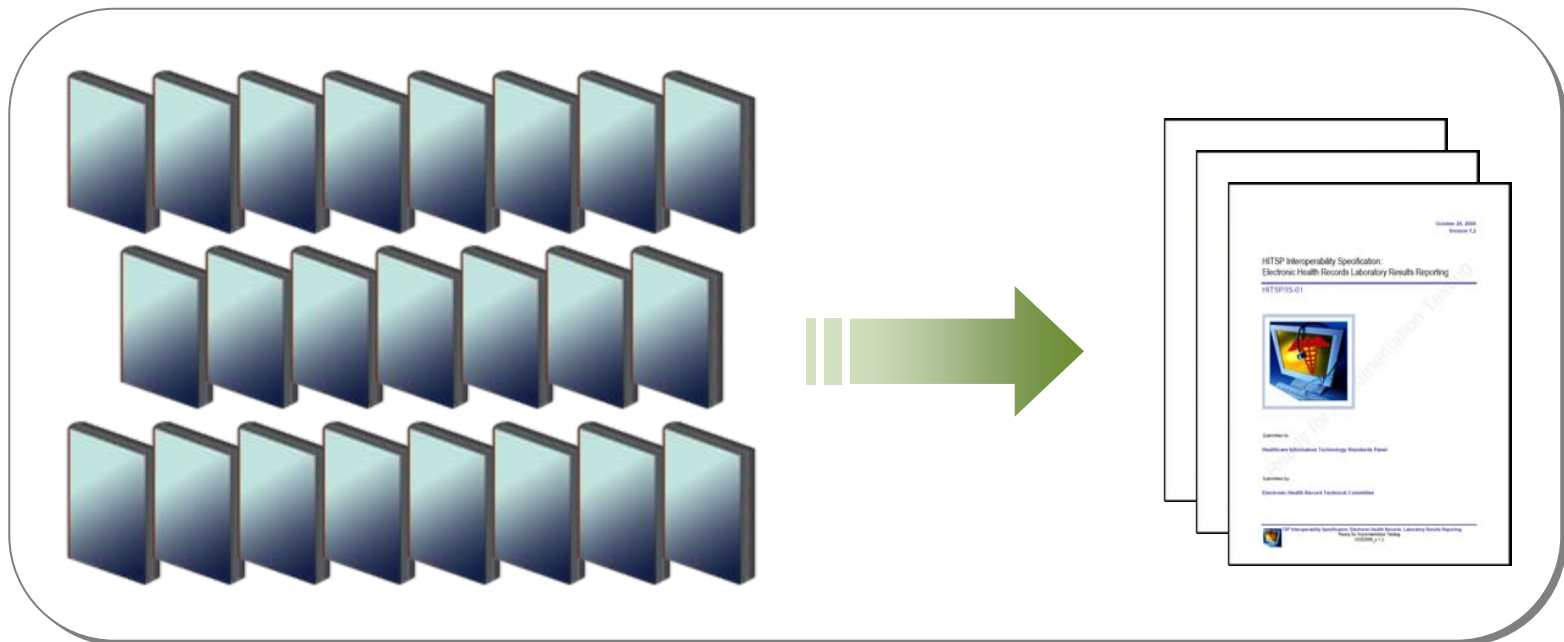
✓Conforms to Style and Editorial Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the integrity of document pieces – that all the cascading documents are present ➤ Validate grammar, spelling, and consistency of terminology ➤ Validate that it follows the style guide for text and graphics
✓Contains Accurate References and Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Validate that the references to other documents and data sources are valid and that data in tables are accurate
✓Meets Use Case Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Validate that the IS, when implemented, will meet the specific requirements as defined in the use case
✓Is Technically Valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Check the specification to confirm the presence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clarity ▪ Specificity ▪ Completeness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal Consistency ▪ Testability ▪ Ability to implement

The HITSP Harmonization Process



HITSP Accomplishments to Date

- Thousands of volunteer hours expended
- Three Interoperability Specifications
- Numerous constructs referenced by multiple interoperability specifications



Current HITSP Document Inventory

Type	ID	Document Name	Used By						
			IS01	IS02	IS03	IS04	IS05	IS06	TN900
IS	01	Electronic Health Records Laboratory Results Reporting	X						
IS	02	Biosurveillance		X					
IS	03	Consumer Empowerment			X				
IS	04	Emergency Responder EHR				X			
IS	05	Consumer Sharing on Portable Media					X		
IS	06	Quality						X	
TP	13	Manage Sharing of Documents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TP	14	Send Lab Result Message	X						
T	15	Collect and Communicate Audit Trail	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
T	16	Consistent Time	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
T	17	Secured Communication Channel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
T	18	View Laboratory Results from a Web Application	X						
C	19	Entity Identity Assertion	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TP	20	Access Control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TP	21	Query for Existing Data						X	
TP	22	Patient ID Cross-Referencing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
T	23	Patient Demographics Query	X		X	X	X	X	
T	24	Biosurveillance Pseudonymize		X				X	
C	25	Anonymize		X				X	
C	26	Non-Repudiation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
C	27	PHR Information to On-Site ER Care Providers Document				X			
C	28	Emergency Care Summary Document				X			
T	29	Notification of Document Availability	X	X					
TP	30	Manage Consent Directives	X	X	X	X		X	X
TP	31	Cross Enterprise Document Reliable Interchange						X	
C	32	Reg and Med History Document			X	X	X	X	
T	33	Media-based Interchange					X		
C	34	Patient Level Quality Data Message						X	
C	35	EHR Lab Terminology	X	X					
C	36	Lab Result Message	X	X					
C	37	Lab Report Document	X	X					
C	38	Patient Level Quality Data Document						X	
C	39	Encounter Message		X					
C	41	Radiology Results Message		X					
C	44	Secure Web Connection	X						
C	45	Acknowledgements	X	X					
C	47	Resource Utilization Message		X					
C	48	Encounter Document		X					
TP	49	Sharing Radiology Results		X					
TP	50	Retrieve Form for Data Capture		X					
TN	900	Security and Privacy Infrastructure Support							X

Legend

IS:
Interoperability
Specification

TP:
Transaction
Package

T:
Transaction

C:
Component

Roadmap

- **Vision**
- **The Standards Lifecycle**
- **HITSP Standards Harmonization Framework – Cycle One**
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- **Closing Remarks/Next Steps**

AHIC Priorities and Analysis Activities To-date

Classic Care Workgroup Priority Areas
The broad theme to the Classic Care Workgroup focuses on a specific...
Disease/Injury Priority Areas
Consumer Empowerment Priority Areas
Quality Workgroup Priority Areas

At its broadest level, the Quality Workgroup is focused on leveraging the information technology to enable the development of useful quality measures, improve clinical performance by improving access to information through clinical decision support, and better align performance measures and limitations of HIT. Although the Workgroup has just begun its work, tremendous opportunities exist to align the development of electronic information's goal to make quality information transparent to providers and the patient.

The Quality Workgroup has identified key preliminary priority areas that are near term in driving in parallel advances in quality measurement and the interoperable health information technology to support these quality measures include the following:

- Automate data capture and reporting to support of a... Quality Alliance (QQA) important quality measures - involves defining documentation, storage and report guidelines for capture and transmit the data elements required to determine denominator of a core set of hospital quality measures.
- Automate data capture and reporting to support of a... quality measures - involves, at a minimum, defining document guidelines for electronic health records to capture and transmit the data elements required to determine the numerator and denominator of physician quality measures.
- Provide feedback to providers in real or near real time... data capture that supports the development of the dashboard and translating those patient identification algorithms into a functionality to help providers know precisely what they need to ensure quality care.

AHIC workgroup recommendations for priorities and issues

Capability Options	
Remote Monitoring Providers involved in chronic care management would benefit from automated remote monitor patient physiological indicators recorded on home medical devices, which are then transmitted to provider for inclusion in the patient's electronic health record. Examples of indicators could include weight, blood pressure, heart rate and rhythm, pulse oximetry, other vital signs, as well as other from home medical devices such as glucose readings)	Workgroup Issues CC s.s Limited interoperability CC s.s Medical-legal liability risks associated with remote care/State licensure constraints
AHIC Priority Areas CC 2.0 Vital Signs CC 2.1 Weight CC 2.2 Blood Pressure CC 2.3 Heart rate and rhythm CC 2.4 Pulse oximetry CC 3.1 Lab/glucose	
OR	
Remote Consultation (Based on the information provided through remote monitoring and other sources, consumers or consult with their healthcare providers remotely. This could occur through secure email as well as via online consultations. Patients could also benefit from reminders initiated by clinicians that be delivered via email or other means to remind patients of events and activities that are important to maintain their level of health)	Workgroup Issues CC s.s Medical-legal liability risks associated with remote care/State licensure constraints CE s.s FHIR not designed with workflow CE s.s Quality of pre-populated data
AHIC Priority Areas CE 4.1 Structured email CC 1.3 Online consultation AHIC/CE 2.0 Reminders	
OR	
Consumer Access to Clinical Information (Consumers will benefit from the ability to access important healthcare data stored within their health record to assist them in making decision regarding care and healthy lifestyles. Accessible information could include registration information, medications history, lab results, current and health conditions, allergies, summaries of healthcare encounters and diagnosis. Consumers who able to incorporate this information from their EHR into Personal Health Records and share the information with designated individuals as needed. The PHR should describe medical terminology consistent terms for the consumer. PHRs should be portable between vendors, consumers can	

Use case options for AHIC prioritization

AHIC Priorities

PROTOTYPE - TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION 2
- 1.1 USE CASE DESCRIPTION 2
- 1.2 SCOPE OF THE USE CASE 3
- 2.0 USE CASE STAKEHOLDERS 4
- 3.0 ISSUES AND OBSTACLES 5
- 4.0 USE CASE PERSPECTIVES 7
- 4.1 PERSPECTIVE DEFINITIONS 7
- 5.0 USE CASE SCENARIOS 8
- 6.0 QUALITY MEASURES INFORMATION COLLECTION FLOW 10
- 6.1 PERSPECTIVE 1: AMBULATORY CARE 10
- 6.2 PERSPECTIVE 2: IN-PATIENT CARE 11
- 6.3 PERSPECTIVE 3: PROCESSING ENTITY 12
- 7.0 QUALITY MEASURES INFORMATION PROCESSING FLOW 14
- 7.1 PERSPECTIVE 1: PROCESSING ENTITY 14
- 7.2 PERSPECTIVE 2: AMBULATORY CARE 14
- 7.3 PERSPECTIVE 3: IN-PATIENT CARE 15
- APPENDIX: GLOSSARY A-1

Prototype Use Cases

CONSUMER PERSPECTIVE		
Consumer Empowerment	Chronic Care	Case
Near Term Lab results as needed by patient List of conditions & allergies • Health problems • Medication/allergies • Allergies Administrative features • Appointment scheduling • Demographic profile • Editing account profile • Insurance eligibility & claims • Financial recordkeeping & management • Privacy & access control Reminders (examples) • Annual check-ups • Cancer screening - mammograms • Cancer screening - colonoscopies • Immunizations	Near Term Secure messaging • Online consultation Vital signs • Weight Glucose monitoring Spirometry Mid-Longer Term Pulsooximetry Vital signs • Blood Pressure • Heart rate and rhythm • Pulse oximetry Fall motion monitoring Monitoring of medications Other Vital signs (general) Labs and pharmacy Lesion assessment Remote monitoring for chronic conditions	• Lab • Clin • Intnl • Heal • Bi-Dir • Cd • Int • Resp • Val • CH • Tr • Id • Rd • Adher • Dd • Noso • Me • EH •
Mid-Longer Term Online consultation • Structured email Summaries of healthcare encounters • Dates of services • Diagnosis codes • Procedure codes Educational information • Evidence based health information	Workgroup Issues HIT use in specific populations Limited interoperability	•

Work group areas were clustered for cross-workgroup coordination and synergy

AHIC Priorities/ONC Use Cases

Consumer

Consumer Empowerment

Existing Use Cases

- Registration and Medication History
- Consumer Access to Clinical Information

2008 Use Cases

- *Remote consultation*
- *Remote monitoring*

Provider

Care Delivery

Existing Use Cases

- EHR – Labs
- Emergency Responder EHR
- Medication Management

2008 Use Case

- *Transfer of care*
- *Personalized healthcare*

Population

Population Health

Existing Use Cases

- Biosurveillance
- Quality

2008 Use Case

- *Response management*
- *Public health case reporting*

2009 and Beyond

Numerous priority areas being considered

2007 - Use Case Scope – Emergency Responder Electronic Health Record



Focuses on the deployment of standardized, widely available and secure solutions for accessing current and historical health data by those involved in the response to an emergency situation

2007 Use Case Scope – Consumer Access to Clinical Information



Consumers would benefit from the ability to access important healthcare data stored within their EHRs to assist them in making decisions regarding care and healthy lifestyles.

2007 Use Case Scope – Medication Management



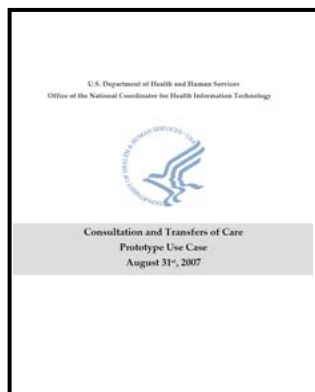
Both consumers and providers would benefit from electronic prescribing of medications, which would include transmittal of prescriptions to pharmacies by clinicians.

2007 Use Case Scope – Quality



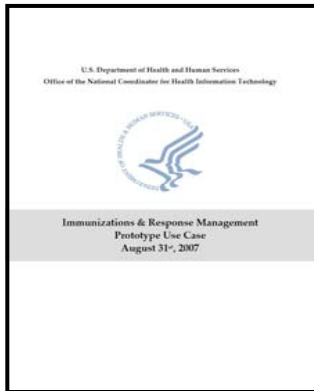
Providers would benefit from the collection of healthcare quality data, such as Hospital Quality Alliance (HQA) quality indicators for inpatient care and Ambulatory Quality Alliance (AQA) quality indicators for ambulatory care, particularly if this information can be integrated into EHR systems within the provider's workflows.

2008 Use Case Scope – Consultations and Transfers of Care



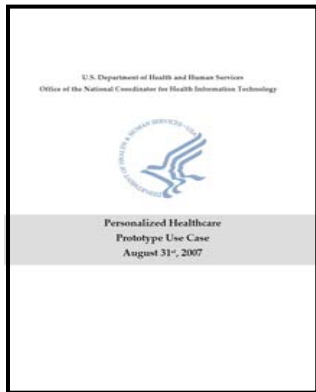
The focus is on the exchange of information between clinicians, particularly between requesting clinicians and consulting clinicians, to support consultations such as specialty services and second opinions.

2008 Use Case Scope – Immunization and Response Management



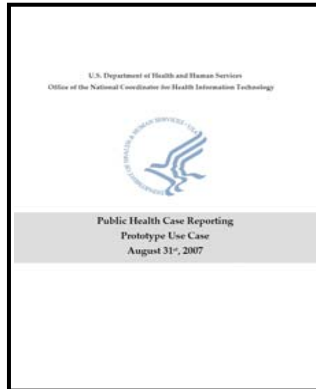
Focuses on the ability to communicate a subset of relevant information about needs for medication and prophylaxis resources, about resource availability, about their administration and about the status of treated and immunized populations.

2008 Use Case Scope – Personalized Healthcare



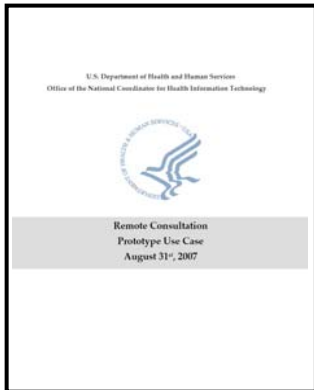
Focuses on the exchange of genomic/genetic test information, family health history and the use of analytical tools in the electronic health record (EHR) to support clinical decision-making.

2008 Use Case Scope – Public Health Case Reporting



Focuses on leveraging electronic clinical information to address population health data requirements.

2008 Use Case Scope – Remote Consultation



Patients consult with their healthcare clinicians remotely using common computer technologies readily available in home and other settings.

2008 Use Case Scope – Remote Monitoring

Focuses on the exchange of physiological and other measurements from remote monitoring devices in three candidate workflows:

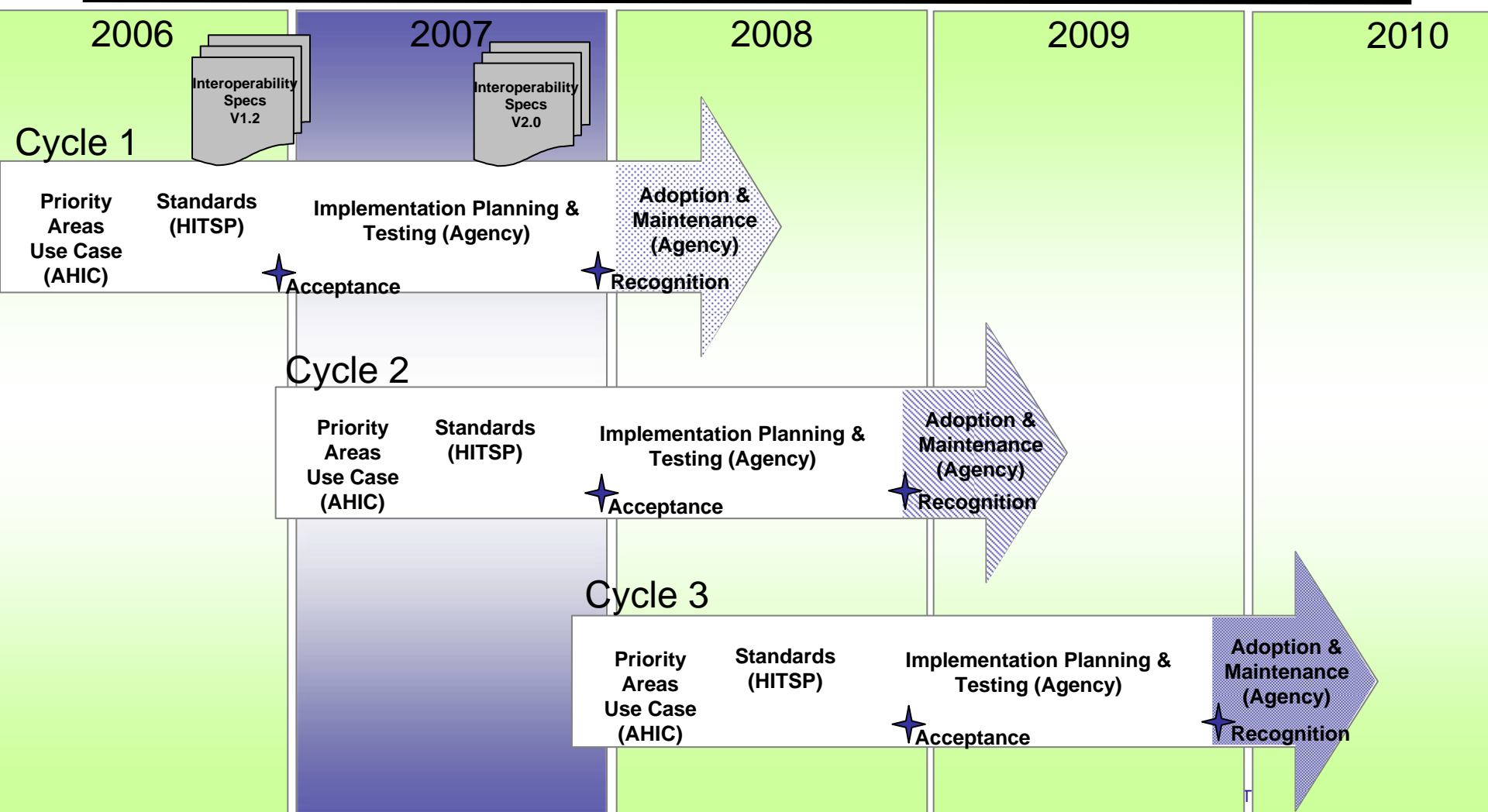
- **Measurement and Communication**
- **Monitoring and Coordination**
- **Clinical Management**



Roadmap

- **Vision**
- **The Standards Lifecycle**
- **HITSP Standards Harmonization Framework – Cycle One**
- **HITSP Standards Harmonization Framework – Cycle Two**
- **Closing Remarks/Next Steps**

Standards Roadmap



How to Participate

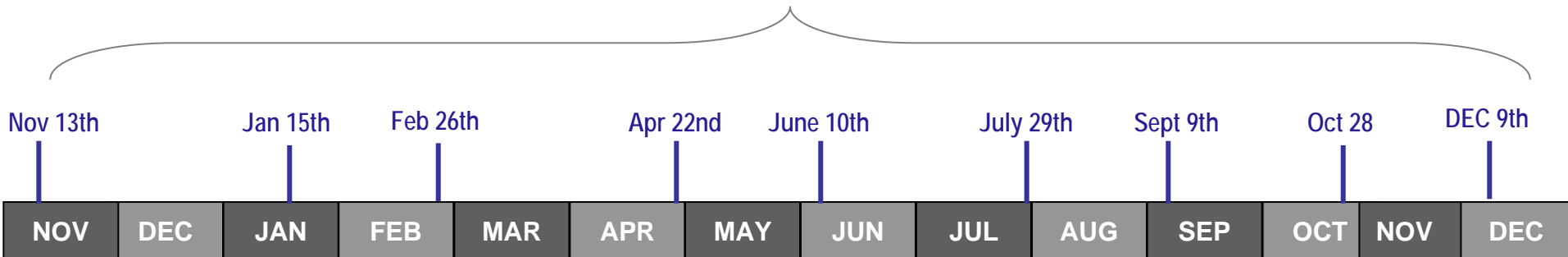
AHIC

HITSP

TIGER

How to Participate – AHIC

AHIC 2007/2008 Community Meetings



Monthly meetings of AHIC Workgroups

- Consumer Empowerment (CE)
- Chronic Care (CC)
- Electronic Health Records (EHR)
- Population Health and Clinical Care Connections (PH/CCC)
Biosurveillance Data Steering Group (*subcommittee*)
- Confidentiality, Privacy & Security (CPS)
- Quality (QU)
- Personalized Healthcare Workgroup (PHC)

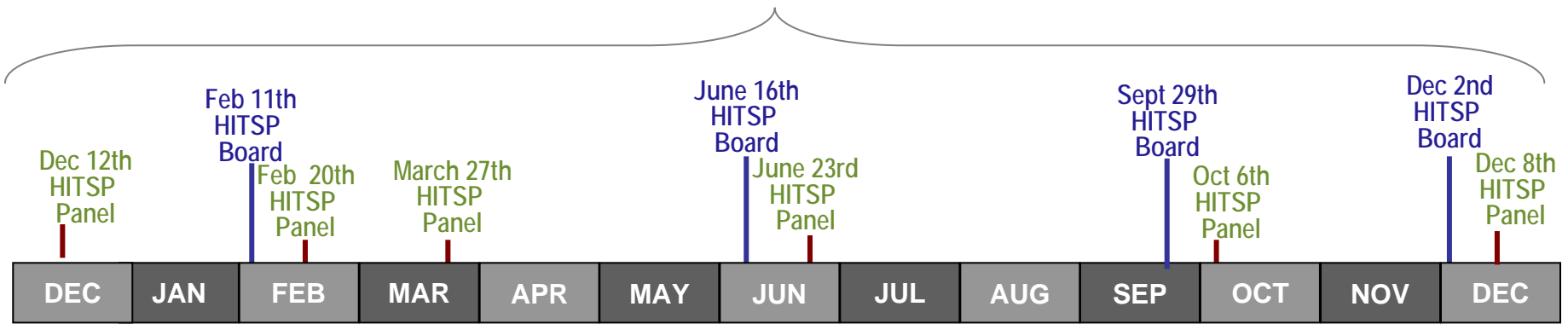


How to Participate – HITSP



How to Participate – HITSP

2007/2008 HITSP Board and Panel Meetings



HITSP Board Meetings

- Four meetings annually
- Open to the public
- Webcast/Teleconference capability

HITSP Panel Meetings

- Six meetings annually
- Updates from Technical Committee Chairs
- Open to the public



How to Participate – HITSP

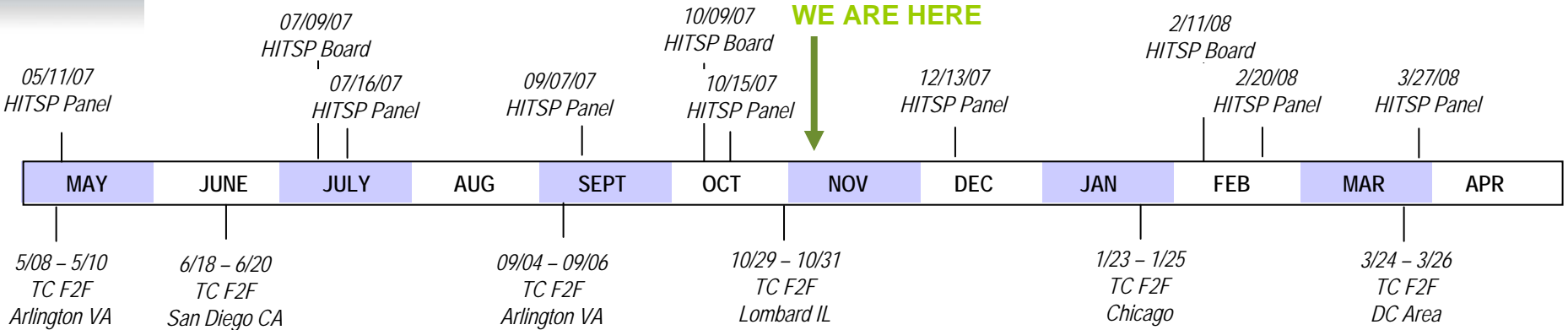
HITSP Technical Committees

1. Care Delivery
2. Consumer Empowerment
3. Population Health
4. Cross-Technical Committee Coordination
5. Security and Privacy
6. Emergency Responder – EHR Coordination

Qualifications for Participation

- Membership in HITSP
- Healthcare provider, clinician, informaticists
- Healthcare information technology vendor/supplier
- Healthcare expertise in information technology, standards development, or implementation

HITSP 2007/2008 Timeline

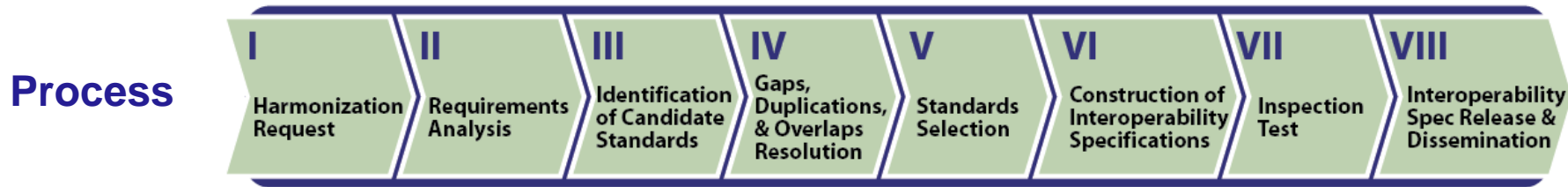


Weekly Meetings of Technical Committees

- Consumer Empowerment
- Population Health
- Care Delivery
- Emergency Responder – EHR Coordination
- Cross-Technical Committee Coordination
- Security and Privacy Workgroup Coordination



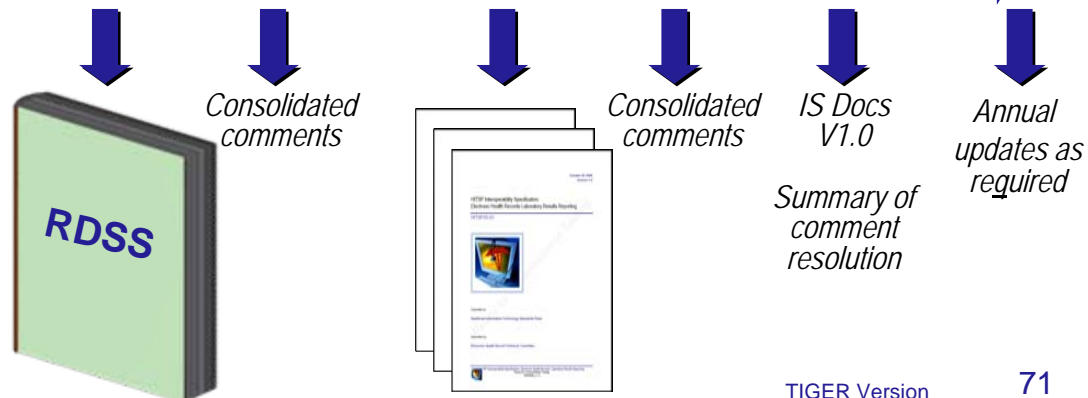
Standards Harmonization Work Plan Tasks



Tasks

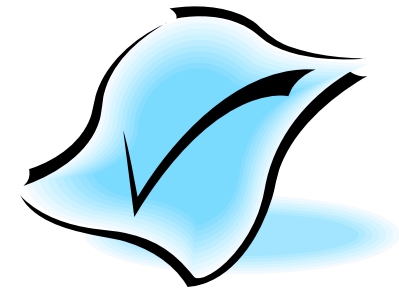


Documentation



Progress is occurring

- Numerous organizations involved in executing the President's vision
- HITSP process is crucial component
- Standards from cycle 1 will be "recognized" by The Secretary of HHS in December 2007
- All Federal health care programs must comply with HITSP standards in January 2008
- You can have an impact on the National Health IT Agenda through participation in numerous open, public-private organizations



How to Participate – TIGER



- The focus of the TIGER Initiative is to better prepare our nursing workforce (all practicing nurses and nursing students) to use technology and informatics to improve the delivery of patient care.
- We believe that necessary skills for nurses' portfolio in 2007 includes computer literacy and information literacy.
- TIGER has been a grass-roots effort to engage with all stakeholders that are committed to a common “vision” of ideal EHR-enabled nursing practice. Today, more than 70 diverse organizations have joined this effort.
- Summary Report published at www.tigersummit.com
- Formalize cross-organizational activities/action steps into collaborative TIGER Teams (9 identified)



Health IT Standards and Interoperability Collaborative



Action Items:

- Identify the most relevant Health IT standard setting efforts that are important to the TIGER mission.
- Assess whether there is adequate representation/input of the TIGER mission/perspective on said efforts.
- Take action to close gaps that exist.
- Communicate the existence and importance of Health IT standards and initiatives to the broad nursing community.
- Create tutorials on standardizing data elements, implementing electronic health records, using nursing terminology, and using evidence-based practice tools.

Next Steps



1. Identify smaller work groups to address:

- Catalogue the most relevant Health IT standard setting efforts
- Inventory and analysis of: Publications, Research, Ongoing Projects
- Identify subject matter experts and constituent targets

2. Create tutorials on:

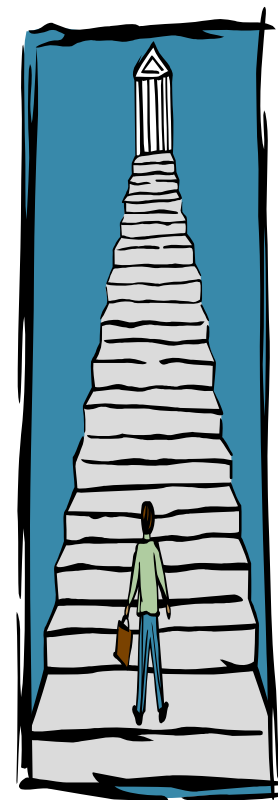
- Standardizing data elements
- Implementing electronic health records (adoption, configuration, lessons learned)
- Using nursing terminology
- Using evidence-based practice tools / decision support

3. Awareness Campaigns

- Standards

4. Review work from the nursing and healthcare environments to

- Define standards and interoperability
- Collect standards and interoperability examples within nursing, healthcare, and other industries



Advancing the Agenda for Patient Care

- **Understand and embrace these initiatives**
- **Get involved with Priority and Use Case development**
- **Respond to public comment opportunities**
- **Attend educational workshops**
- **Include Standards and IHE Profiles in your RFP's**
- **Participate in the HITSP Committees**
- **Join the TIGER Health IT Standards and Interoperability Collaborative**



Questions?



Thank you!

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Additional References

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<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/04/20040427-4.html>

Executive Order: Promoting Quality and Efficient Health Care In Federal Government Administered or Sponsored Health Care Programs

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