

Interoperability and Patient Centred Care Coordination

Russell Leftwich, MD

Agenda

The data of care coordination

Interoperability

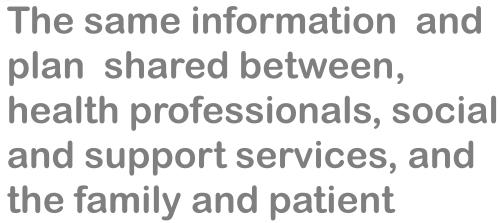
Clinical information models and FHIR profiles

The path ahead

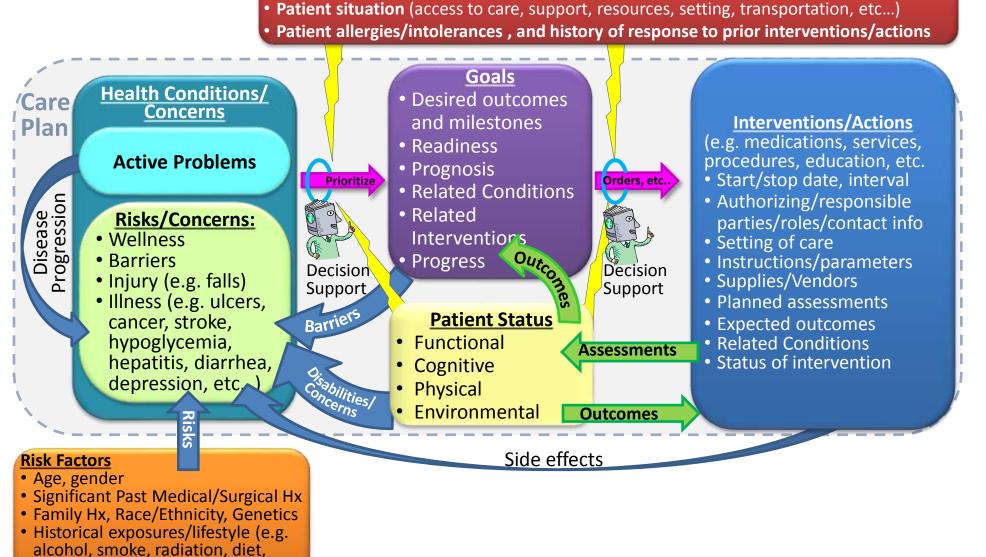


Coordination of care for a single individual





What's in a Care Plan: S&I framework Care Plan model



<u>Care Plan Decision Modifiers</u>
 Patient/family preferences (values, priorities, wishes, adv directives, expectations, etc...)

exercise, workplace, sexual...)

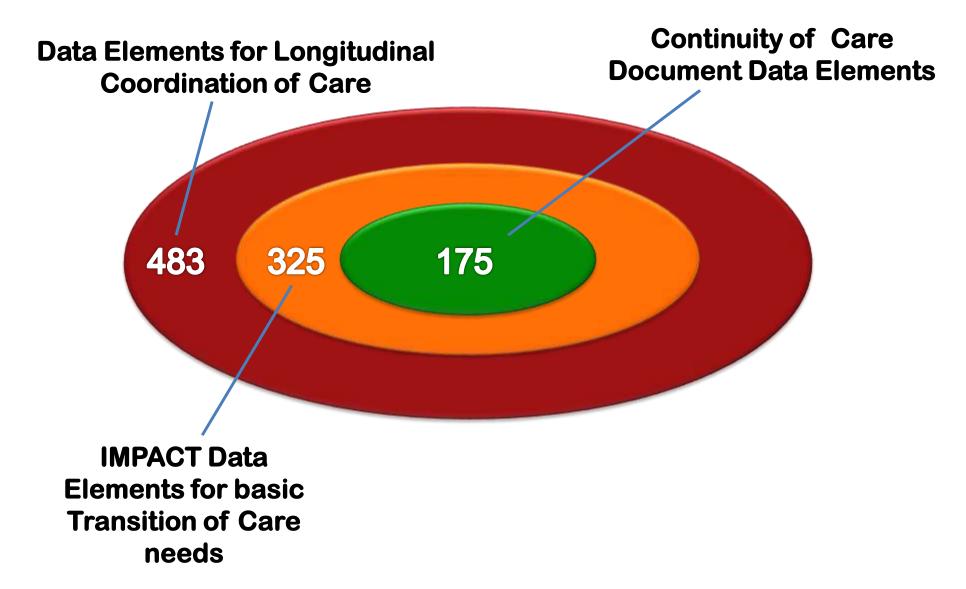
IMPACT:
Improving Massachusetts
Post Acute Care Transfers

IMPACT Project: "Receiver" data needs survey

- Survey of Receivers' needs
- 46 Organizations completing evaluation
- 11 Types of healthcare organizations
- 12 Different types of user roles
- 1135 Transition surveys completed

			From	
		From Acute Care	Emergency	From Skilled
6		Hospital	Department	Nursing Facility
72	Chief Complaint	Required	Required	Required
73	Reason Patient is being referred	Required	Required	Required
74	Reason for Transfer	Not needed/No	Not needed/No	Not needed/No
	Sequence of events proceeding			
75	patient's disease/condition	Optional	Optional	Required
76	History of Present Illness	Required	Required	Required
I				

Continuity of Care Document data element gaps



HL7 Patient Care WG initiatives around patient-centred care planning

Care Plan Domain Analysis Model

Care Coordination Services Functional Model

Interoperability

Interoperability is the baton pass in an Olympic relay race

A zoology professor and a zookeeper

may both describe a zebra

it's the same zebra

but different descriptions

The ideal future state

Each individual has a dynamic care plan

in one location,

accessible to all care team members,

creating a collaborative care community



Detailed clinical models

Clinical Information Modeling Initiative - CIMI

building reference model for clinical models

translate reference models to other formats

FHIR profiles to conform to clinical models

FHIR profiles

Profiles are FHIR implementation guides

A profile specifies an entire use case

Profile is extensions, Resources, value sets

A detailed clinical model is a profile



What's the path from where we are?

Reality: Even for individuals with complex needs, care plan fragments exist in different settings where they receive care. Care plan fragments isolated in proprietary systems or on paper and lack interoperability. Care providers and caregivers are often not aware of details of these multiple care plans.

The ideal future state

Each individual has a dynamic care plan

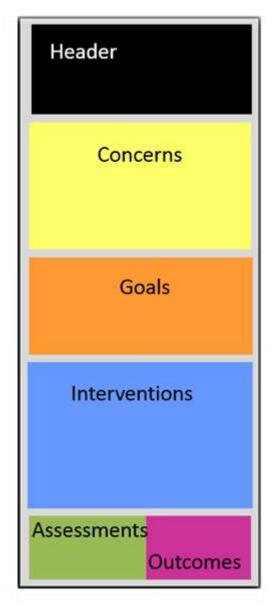
in one location,

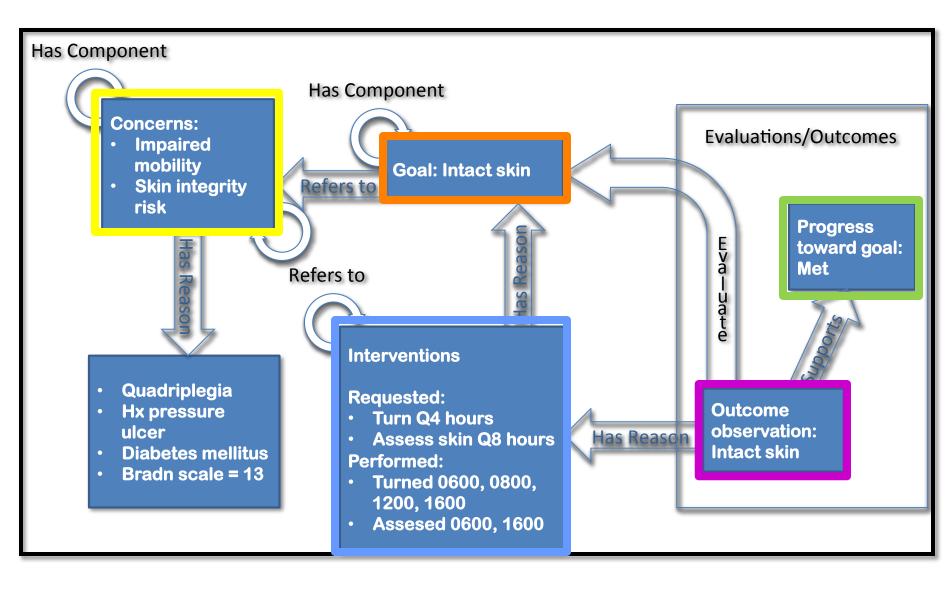
accessible to all care team members,

creating a collaborative care community



Structured care plan based on encoded data





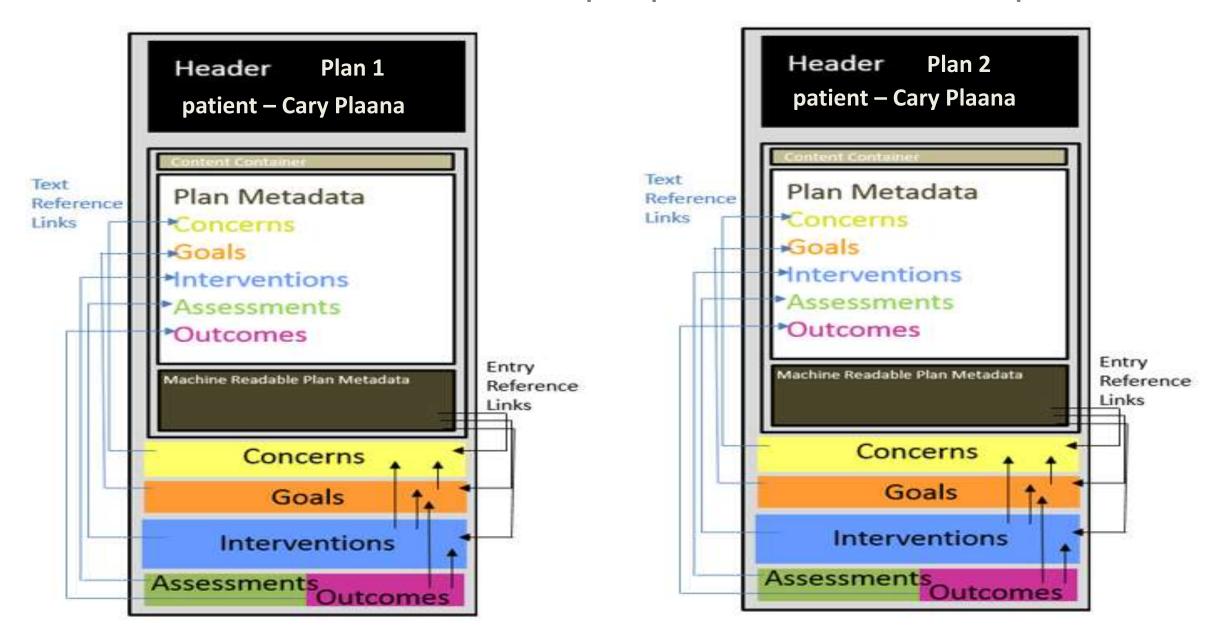
Social and Support services



Patient portal

Provider electronic systems

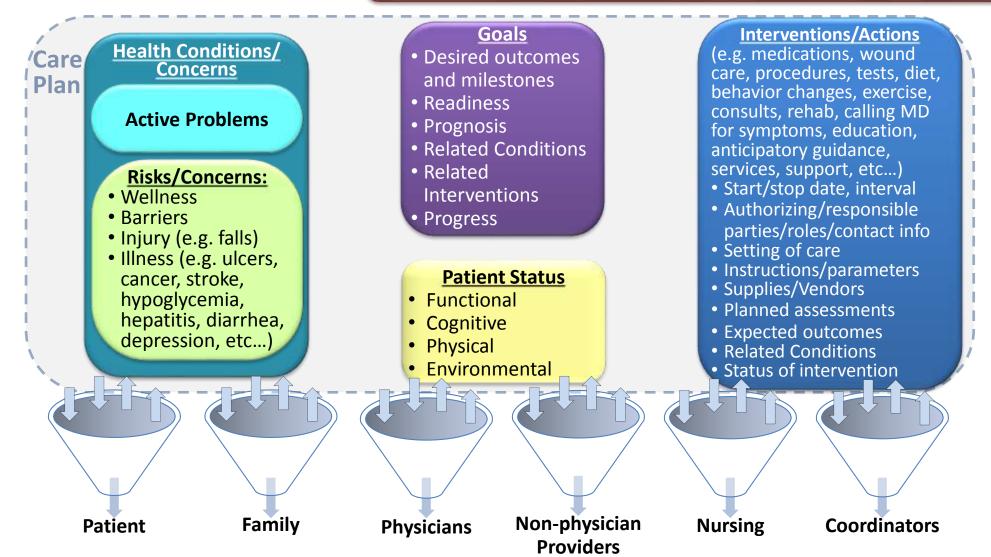
In a RESTful environment multiple plans become interoperable



Care Plan synchronizing and viewing with FHIR apps

Care Plan Decision Modifiers

- Patient/family preferences (values, priorities, wishes, adv directives, expectations, etc...)
- Patient situation (access to care, support, resources, setting, transportation, etc...)
- Patient allergies/intolerances, and history of response to prior interventions/actions



The Care Plan is filtered, translated and transported to meet the needs of each participant/setting in the patient's care

Source: ONC S&I Framework Longitudinal Coordination of Care Initiative, 2012

Questions?



Collaborative Care Plans: Engaging patients & the entire care team