

care spark

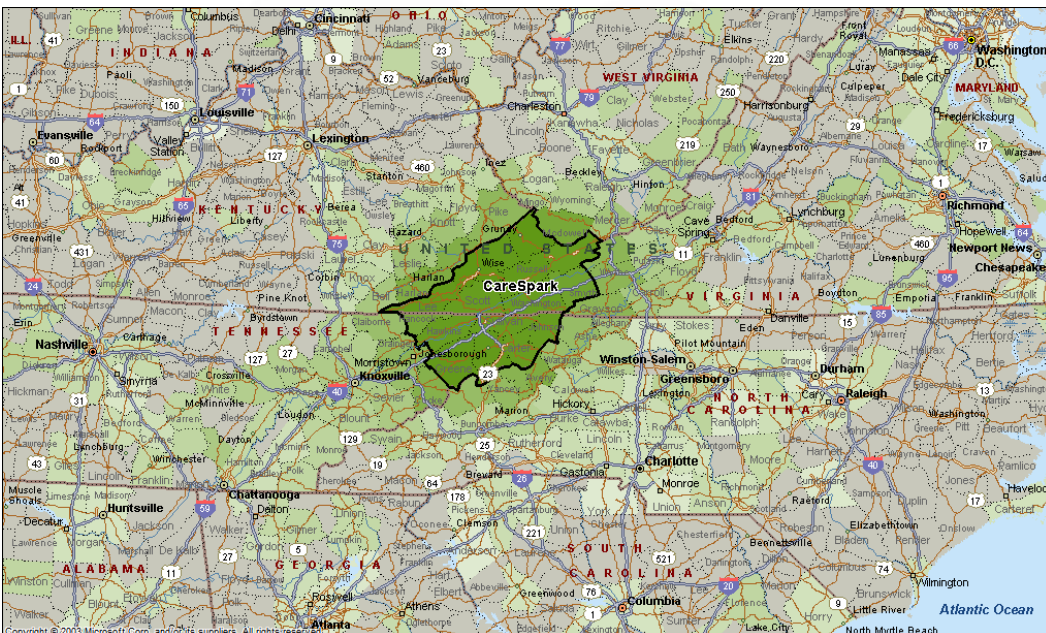
NHIN Forum on
Privacy and
Security
10-16-06

better health through collaboration and innovation

CareSpark Facts



- **Multi-State Region**
- **710,000 Patients**
 - (2/3 in TN, 1/3 in VA)
- **16 Hospitals**
 - 2 Large Community-Based Health Systems
- **1,200 Physicians**
 - Many Rural and Smaller Practices
- **No single payor dominance**
 - 25% Medicare, 18% Medicaid, 2-20% Other
- **Few Large Employers**
 - Eastman Chemical – 8,000



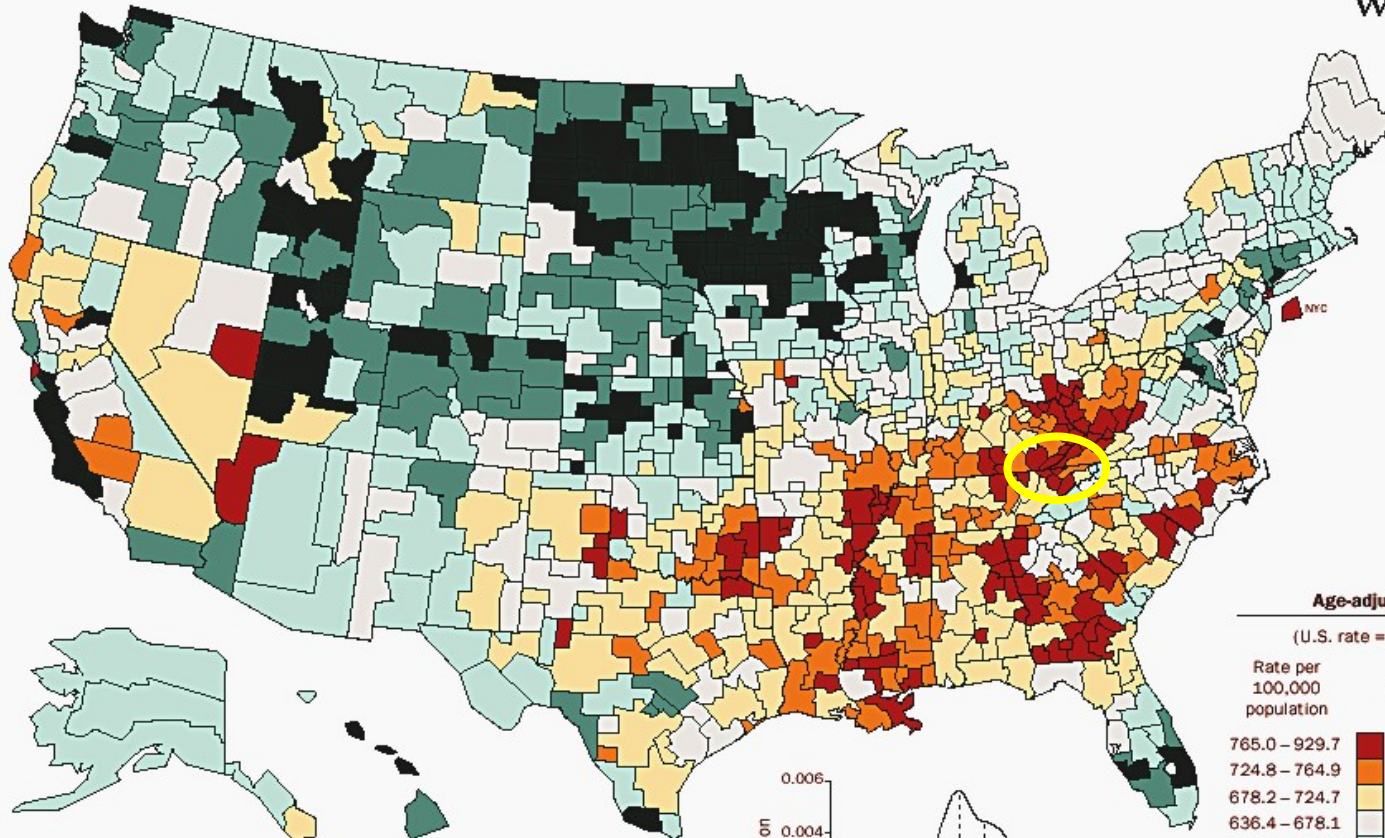
TN / VA Regional Health Problems



168

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES BY HSA, 1988-92

ALL CAUSES
WHITE MALE

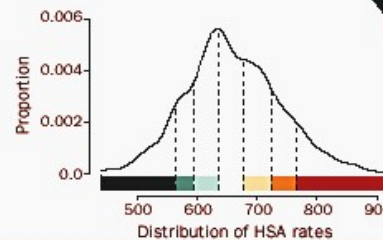


Age-adjusted

(U.S. rate = 648.5)

Rate per 100,000 population	Comparative mortality ratio (HSA to U.S.)
765.0 – 929.7	1.18 – 1.43
724.8 – 764.9	1.12 – 1.18
678.2 – 724.7	1.05 – 1.12
636.4 – 678.1	0.98 – 1.05
596.0 – 636.3	0.92 – 0.98
564.5 – 595.9	0.87 – 0.92
440.9 – 564.4	0.68 – 0.87

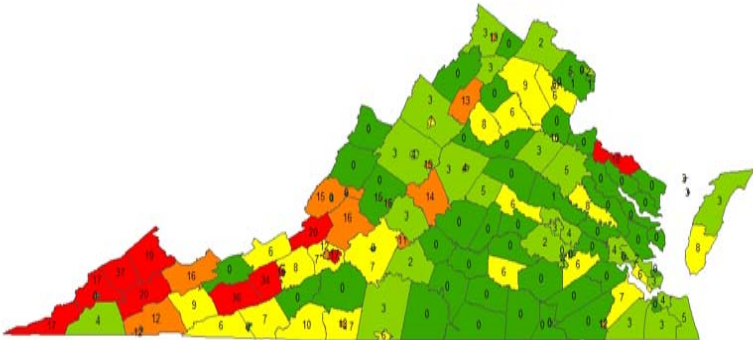
ICD-9 Categories: All



Drug Caused Death Rates 2002 - 2003



Rate of Drug Related Death by Locaity of Residence, 2002

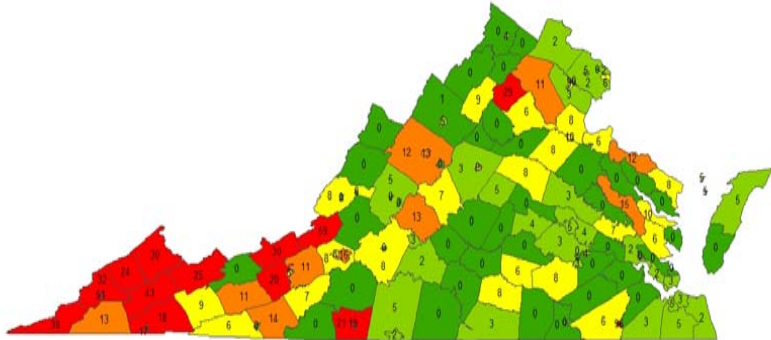


Rate per 100,000

- 0 - 1
- 2 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 16
- 17 - 37

Rates based upon 2000 U.S. Census Estimates

Rate of Drug Related Death by Locaity of Residence, 2003



Rate per 100,000

- 0 - 1
- 2 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 16
- 17 - 96

Rates based upon 2000 U.S. Census Estimates

**To improve the health of people in
Northeast Tennessee and Southwest
Virginia through the collaborative
use of health information**

Regional Health Disparities:

- **Diabetes**
- **Cardiovascular Disease**
- **Hypertension**
- **Lung Disease**
- **Cancer**

Goals & Priorities – Parallel Pathways



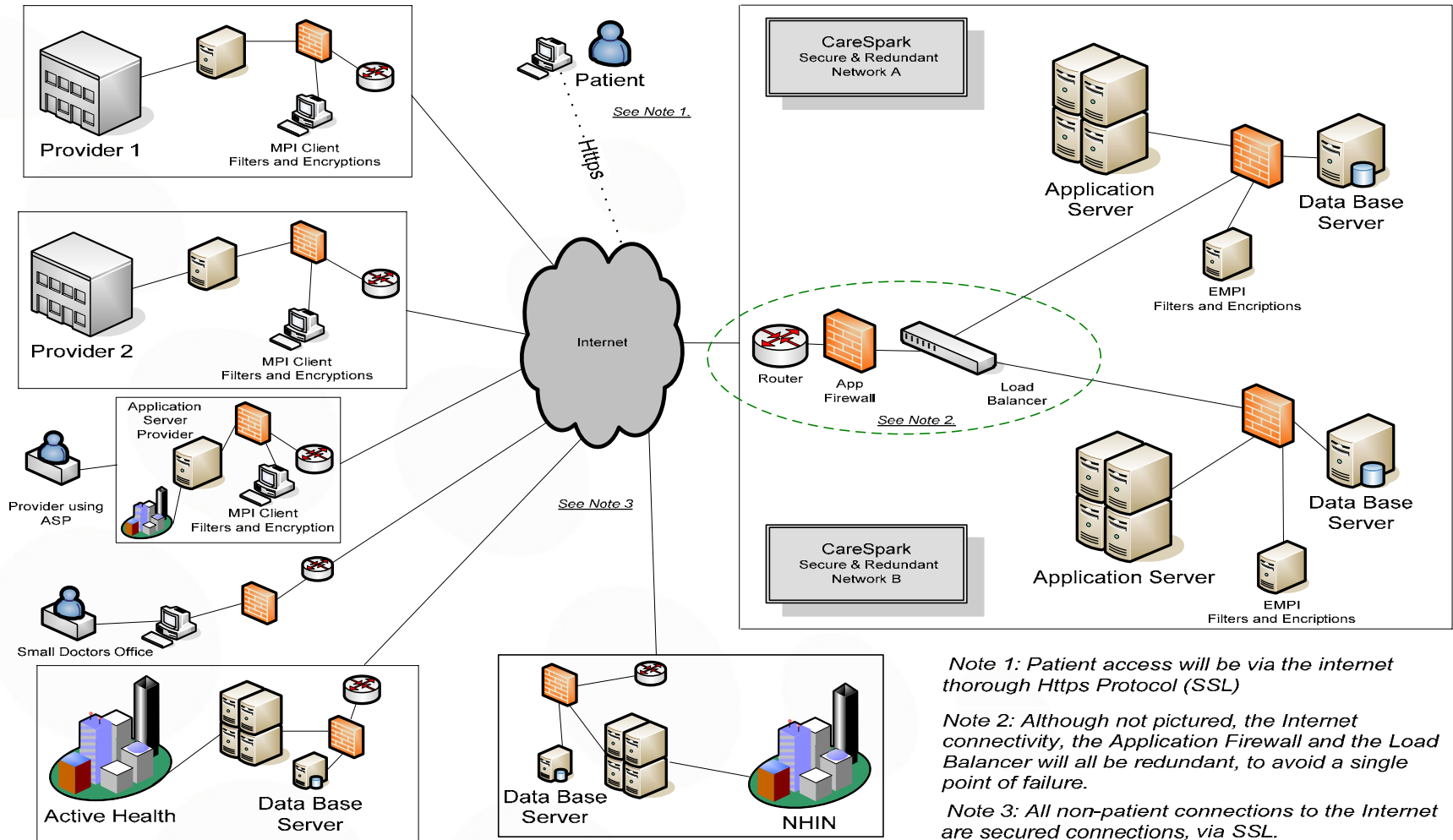
- 1. Interoperable EHR Adoption** – Encourage and support increased use of certified EHRs (with e-prescribing and decision support tools) among providers
 - Recommend those with CCHIT certification, align with EHR use case
- 2. Regional HIE Platform** – Implement infrastructure and connectivity for sharing of information among providers, payors, public health
 - Align with HITSP standards and NHIN prototype learnings
- 3. Public Health Improvement** – Increased biosurveillance, community-wide aggregation and study, improved disease reporting, prevention services and chronic disease identification, management and outcomes
 - Align with Bio-surveillance use case
- 4. Financial Incentives** – Align financial incentives for payor, provider and patient participation
 - Align with CMS “pay for performance” and other initiatives

Key Strategic Decisions



- 1. Scaled to allow participation by all patients and providers in region**
- 2. Default Passive Enrollment (“opt-out”) and Active Enrollment (“opt-in”)**
enabled by Master Patient Option Preference (MPOP) and Local Patient Option Preference (LPOP)
- 3. Clinical Data Repository** to enable decision support, public health monitoring and centralized services
- 4. Data Access and Uses**
patient: view content of records, view access log
provider: payment, treatment, operations
public health: required reporting and authorized queries
research: IRB-approved studies
payers: de-identified aggregate data
- 5. Fee-Based Revenue Model**
contracts with insurers and employers
transaction fees for data providers (labs, hospitals, large practices)

Technical Architecture



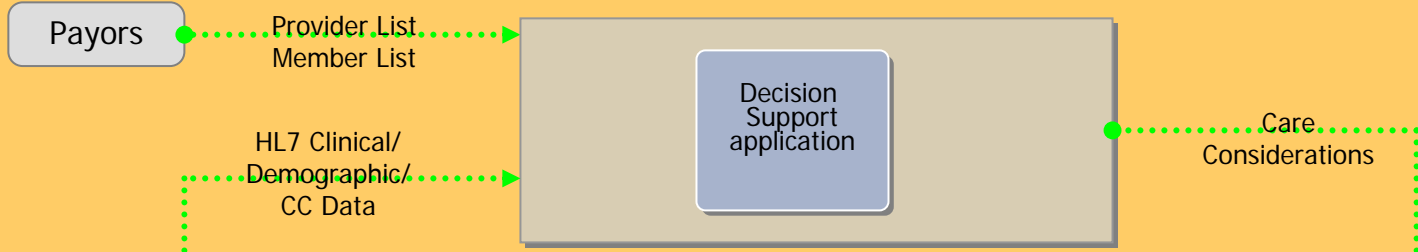
Note 1: Patient access will be via the internet through Https Protocol (SSL)

Note 2: Although not pictured, the Internet connectivity, the Application Firewall and the Load Balancer will all be redundant, to avoid a single point of failure.

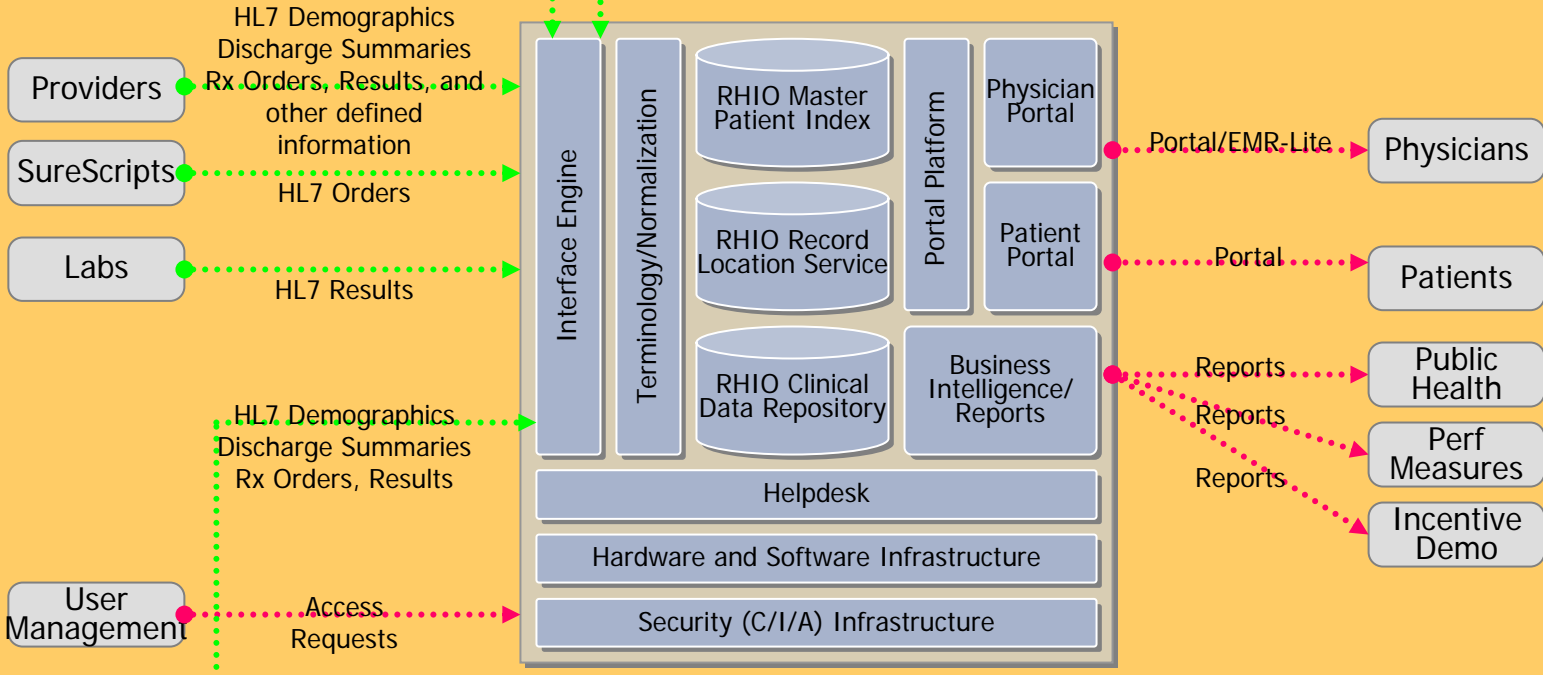
Note 3: All non-patient connections to the Internet are secured connections, via SSL.

Phase 2 Inputs and Outputs

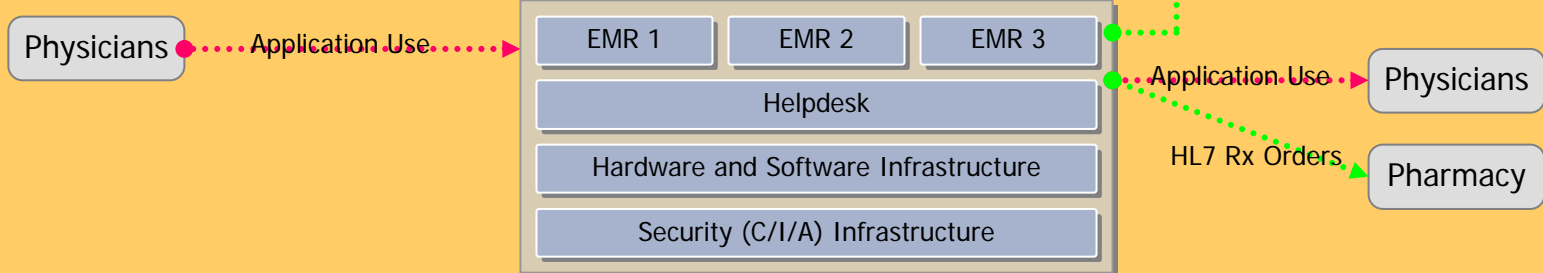
ActiveHealth



Health Information Exchange



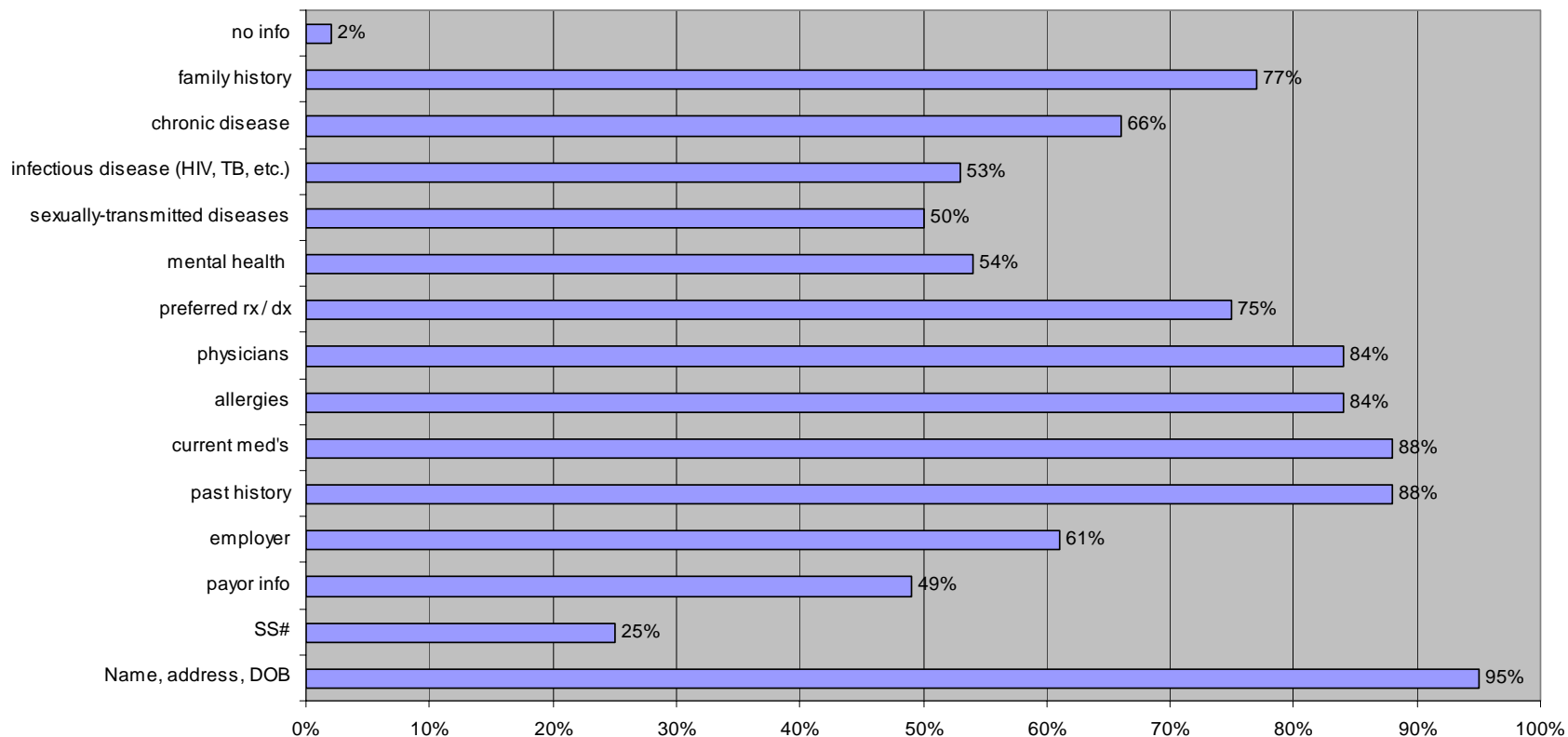
Physician Adoption



Community Feedback on Privacy



Patient Would Give Permission to Share:

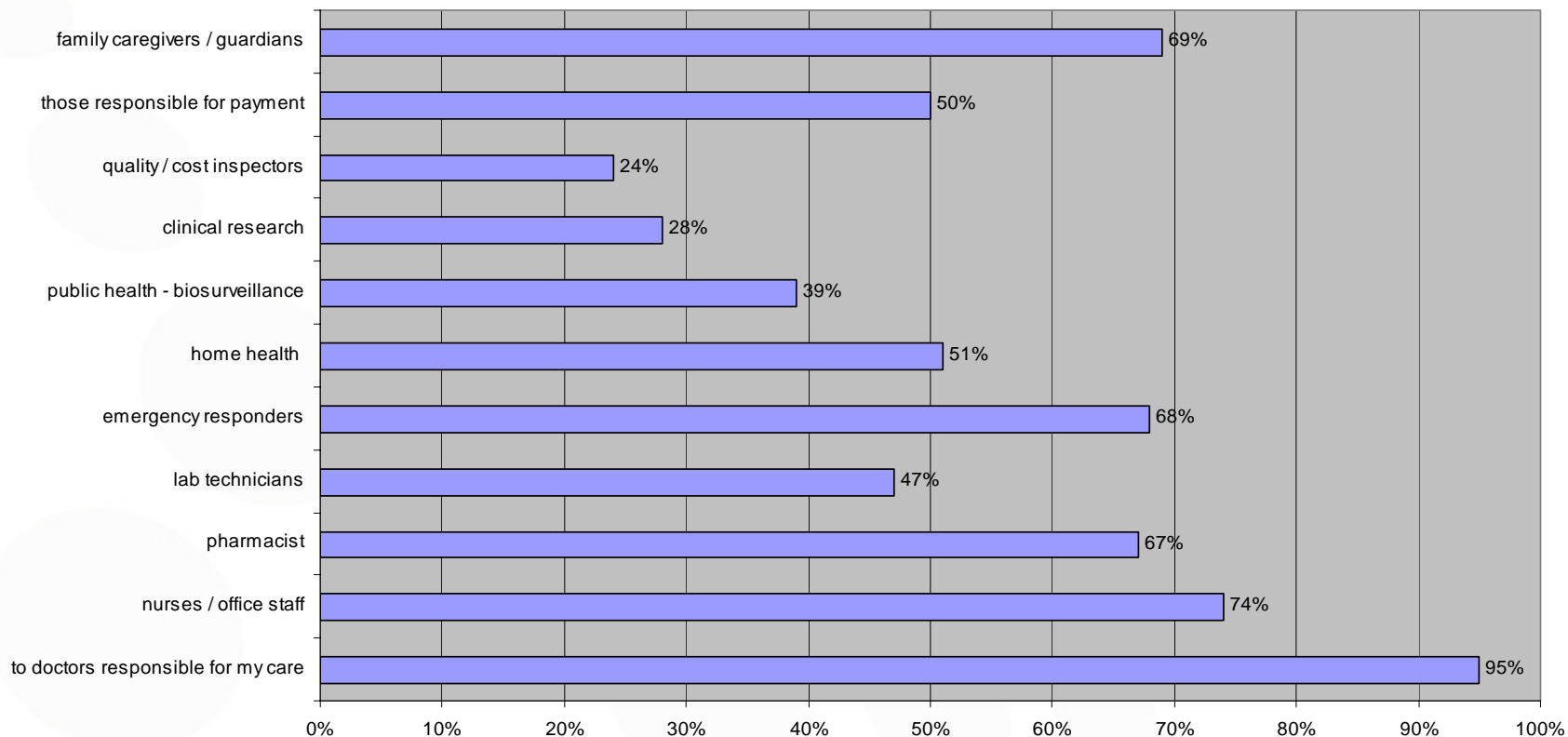


Source: general community survey of 169 people in CareSpark region, March – May 2006

Community Feedback on Privacy

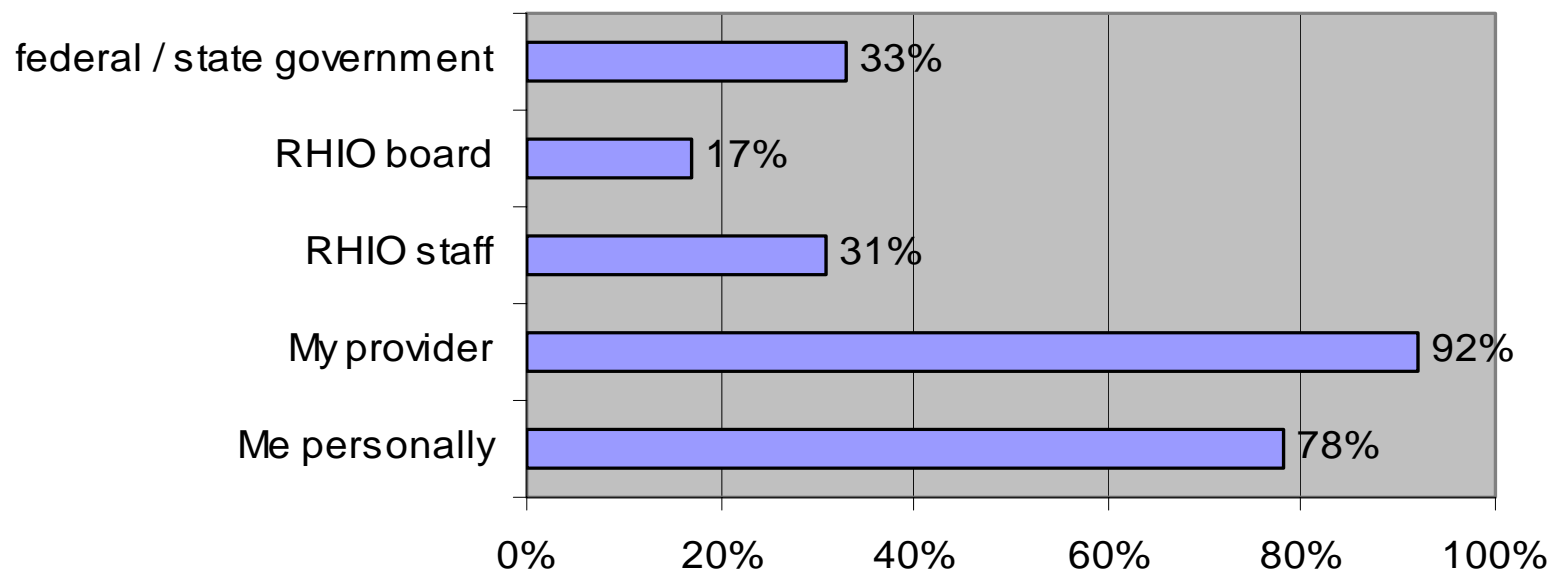


To Whom would Patients Give Access?



Source: general community survey of 169 people in CareSpark region, March – May 2006

Who is Responsible for Security of Information?

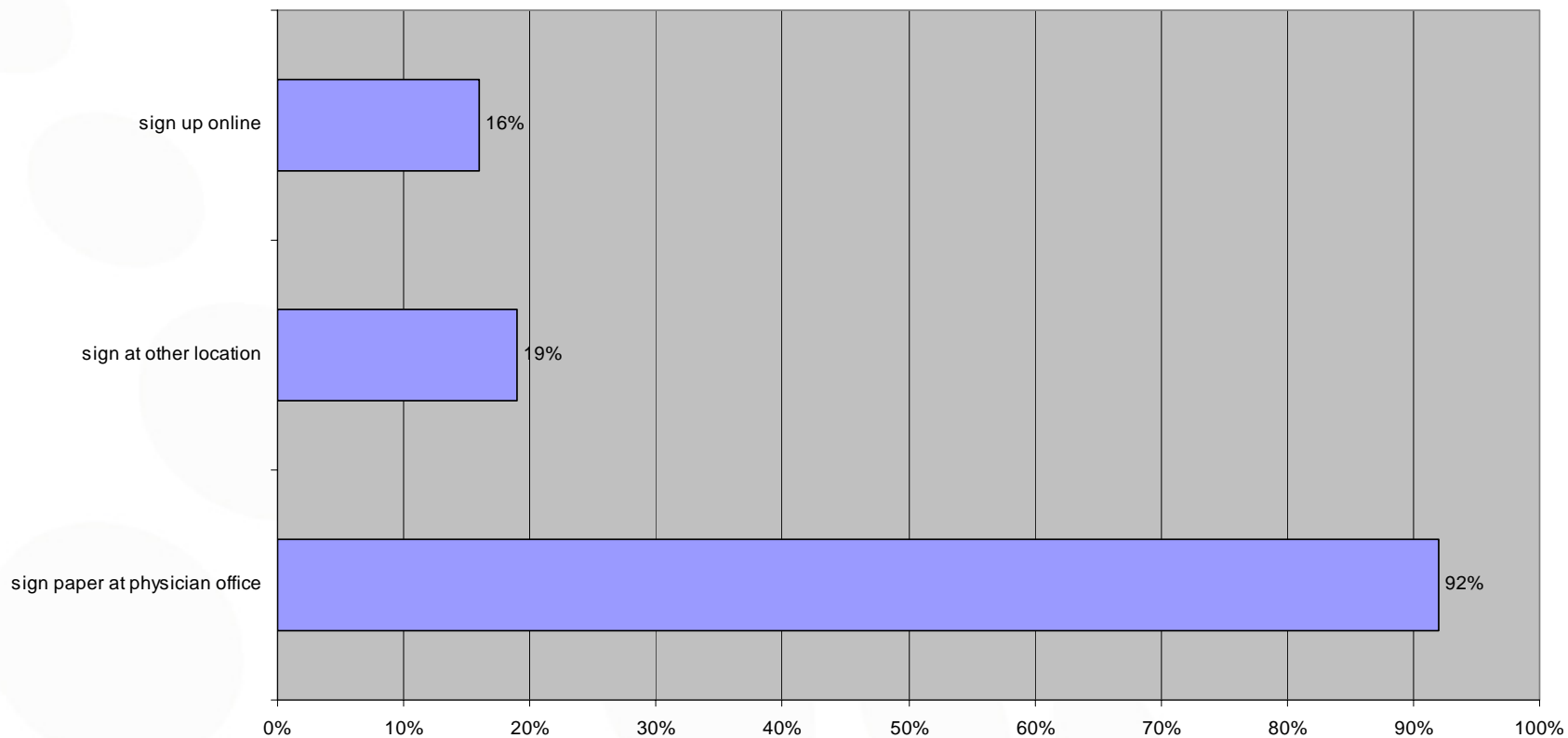


Source: general community survey of 169 people in CareSpark region, March – May 2006

Community Feedback on Enrollment



Preferred Methods for Enrollment



Source: general community survey of 169 people in CareSpark region, March – May 2006

Concerns:

- Liability for security breach, unauthorized access to patient info
- Resources needed: hardware, software, services, staff training, compliance monitoring
- Functionality: single sign-on, seamless across sites and applications, "hassle factor" of authentication, time required
- Enforcement: who? how?

Federated Identity Management

- Reduces burden of administration at provider level, allow for remote authentication
- Allow authentication by “trusted entity”
- Third-party authentication – public and private keys divided among multiple entities, no one has enough for unauthorized access
- Single sign-on
- Unique provider identifier **or** name / facility

- **Balance of security / functionality in clinical setting**
- **Reasonable burden of liability for physicians**
- **Resources for adequate training, monitoring, enforcement**
- **Phasing to allow for transition**

- **Don't worsen the disparities for small, rural providers and patients!**
- **96-98% of patients will agree to share health information—don't let the vocal minority inhibit real and necessary outcomes. If physicians are comfortable using HIE, patients will be more comfortable.**
- **Planning and resources needed at three levels: local provider organization, health information network, national**

Better Health for Central Appalachia



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better health through collaboration and innovation