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#### **RWJF Product Cover Page**

RWJF ID#: 71271 File Name: 71271GPmeeting\_7.pdf Presenters Name: Brian E Dixon Affiliation: IU Richard M Fairbanks School of Public Health, Regenstrief Institute, Department of Veterans Affairs Title: Leveraging Electronic Health Records for Public Health: From Automated Disease Reporting to Developing Population Health Indicators Organization and Meeting: RWJF Research in Progress Presentation Date and Location: March 4, 2015; Webinar 12pm to 1pm Leveraging Electronic Health Records for Public Health: From Automated Disease Reporting to Developing Population Health Indicators

Brian E. Dixon, MPA, PhD, FHIMSS March 4, 2015



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Regenstrief Center for Biomedical Informatics

Better Health Through Informatics



The Neolithic Revolution in Public Health
 – A change in how PH accesses data

- Leveraging the Digital Health Infrastructure
   Challenges for PH agencies
  - RWJF-funded projects to address the challenges

• Questions and Discussion





### A Neolithic Revolution in Population Health



Photo from *El mono obeso* by JE Campillo; Accessed via <u>http://www.uv.es/jgpausas/he.htm</u>



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# The Revolution is in Data and Information Acquisition



The Evolution Of Man





# Where Health Care Used to Be (and in some places still is)



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## Fueling the Revolution

- Meaningful Use
  - Incentive program from CMS to encourage adoption and use of EHR systems
  - \$21.6 billion paid to 355,000 EHs/EPs thru 2014

- Stage 2 MU requires HIE
  - Summary of care provided at least 10% of time
  - Laboratory reporting to public health





### Meaningful Use

#### **Eligible Hospitals and CAHs**

#### Report on all 16 Core Objectives:

- 1. Use computerized provider order entry (CPOE) for medication, laboratory and radiology orders
- 2. Record demographic information
- 3. Record and chart changes in vital signs
- 4. Record smoking status for patients 13 years old or older
- 5. Use clinical decision support to improve performance on high-priority health conditions
- 6. Provide patients the ability to view online, download and transmit their health information within 36 hours after discharge.
- 7. Protect electronic health information created or maintained by the Certified EHR Technology
- 8. Incorporate clinical lab-test results into Certified EHR Technology
- 9. Generate lists of patients by specific conditions to use for quality improvement, reduction of disparities, research, or outreach
- 10. Use certified EHR technology to identify patient-specific education resources and provide those resources to the patient if appropriate
- 11. Perform medication reconciliation
- 12. Provide summary of care record for each transition of care or referral
- 13. Submit electronic data to immunization registries
- 14. Submit electronic data on reportable lab results to public health agencies
- 15. Submit electronic syndromic surveillance data to public health agencies
- 16. Automatically track medications with an electronic medication administration record (eMAR)





### The Learning Health System

- Learning Health System (LHS), a concept introduced by the Institute of Medicine
- Emphasizes health systems should leverage their data to continuously improve; and practice should inform research objectives
- EHR and HIE Systems lay the foundation for the LHS







#### LEVERAGING THE DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH





#### Results from 2010 NACCHO Survey

	Percent of LHDs								
Mechanism		dividual	Syndromic		Outbreak		Laboratory		
	Percent of LHDs								
Mechanism	Restaurant Inspections (n=210)		Water Wells (Licensing and/or Testing) (n=179)		Lead Testing (n=175)		Environmental Health Tracking (n=190)		
Mechanism				_		-			
		Percent of LHDs							
		Immunization Records (n=244)		Vital Records (n=171)		Home Visits by Public Health Nurses (n=199)			
Paper Records		62%		56%		72%			
Standalone Spreadsheet or Database         Local Data Warehouse         In a Web-Based Database         A Shared Database (Other than Web)		14%		13%			17%		
		13%		11%		15%			
		65%			59%		28%		
		22%		23%		16%			





## Challenges for PH Agencies

- PH Organizations Lag Behind Medicine
  - Aging infrastructure
  - Workforce unprepared for Brave New World
- Old Paradigms Won't Work
  - 2010s an era of instant gratification
  - Data must be open and usable
- Capacity to Evolve Limited
  - Limited \$ available for investment
  - Limited workforce to advance systems





#### **Two Projects**

- Examining a provider intervention to automate reporting of vaccine-preventable diseases
  - Mentored Research Scientist Development Award No. 71596

- Population EHR Data for Assessment at the Local level (PEDAL)
  - PHSSR No. 71271





#### Health Information Exchange



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#### Data Access & Use



- Results delivery
- Secure document transfer
- Shared EMR
- Credentialing
- Eligibility checking
- Results delivery
- Secure document transfer
- Shared EMR
- CPOE
- Credentialing
- Eligibility checking
- Results delivery
- Surveillance
- Reportable conditions
- Results delivery
- De-identified, longitudinal clinical data
- Secure document transfer
- Quality Reporting
- De-identified, longitudinal clinical data



#### **Domesticating Clinical Data**



Hospital





#### The Notifiable Condition Detector







#### **Traditional PH Reporting Workflow**







#### **Official State CDR Form**

	Name (kast, first, r	ONFIDENTIA OMMUNICAE ate Form 43823 (R2 / 41S FORM CONTAINS FORMATION PER 411 n.i.)	L REPORT BLE DISEAS 11-96) CONFIDENTIAL 0 IAC 3.1-2-18.	OF SES	]	
patient Information Name Address Phone# DOB Gender Race/ethnicity	If child, partie of p Arbress (number City, ZIP code County Date of birth (mon SEX Bregnant? Pregnant? Unknown Etbiologic agent Date of diagnoric	arent ( <i>last, first, m.i.</i> ) and street) th, day, year) <b>RACE</b> Black Unknown Other Multi-Racial	Age ETHNICI Hispanic Unknown St	Telephone number         (Not Required For STD's)         Check all that apply:         Health Care Worker         Food Service         School (student / staft)         IV         Day Care (attence / staft)         nc         Name of school / day care?         Part of an outbreak?         Yes         No         Unknown         age (syphilis only)		lab
	IF YES (Not IF YES) Pertit Treatment (name Antibiotic resistan	Required for STD's) ( nent symptoms, signs: sult(s) of antibiotic) co. Yes	Ves No Onset date (month	Unknown     day, year)     Died?     Yes      No     Date(s)     Date initiated Yes, what antibiotic?	,	Information Etiologic agent Test name Test date
provider Information Physician name Physician address Phone# Reported by Report date	Reporting Facility Code (see classes of codes)       If no         Name of physician and address       Rec         Per       Per         httpphone number       Tele         ( )       Date of report         Cher       Cher         LOCAL HEALTH DEPART         Date received (month, day, year)         Name of investigator         DISTRIBUTION: White - Indiana Department of Health; Can			Interpretation in the second number of the second n		Treatment initiation date Treatment (drugs)





### **Study Objective**

• Most reports to PH originate from labs



• We aim to increase reporting rates for providers using an automated process where CDR fields are pre-populated using EHRs





#### **Enhanced PH Reporting Workflow**







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	City, ZIP code MAYBERRY, 46299				(Not Required For STD's)					
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INDIANA UNIVERSITY Indianapolis	DISTRIBUTI	ON: White - Indi	ana Departr	ment of Health	: Canary - L	ocal Health O	ffice: Pink - Report	er	Biomedical I	nformatics

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### Research Design

- Controlled implementation
  - Clinics will receive pre-populated physician reporting forms in addition to standard D4D clinical messages
  - Baseline info collected before clinic goes live
  - Future sites are controls for early adopters
- Mixed methods approach
  - Quantitative metrics
  - Qualitative interviews





#### What are we measuring?

- Quantitative
  - Data completeness
  - Time from report to disease investigation
  - Reporting rates by clinic, disease

- Qualitative
  - Perceived completeness, timeliness
  - Perceived workload
  - Satisfaction with prepopulated forms





#### **Project Status**

- Baseline data collection completed
  - Existing counts of disease cases, data quality, and processes within public health department
  - Analyzing baseline numbers

- Intervention went live Sept 2014
  - Collecting post-intervention data
  - Beginning analysis of post-intervention data





## Issue / Lesson Learned

- Natural language processing of microbiology results is difficult
  - Labs serve multiple "customers" and PH is not at the top of their priority list
  - Standard outputs from LIS/LIMS hard to decipher using clear, standardized rules
- Although the codes for Rubella and Varicella IgG results are in the CDC RCMT, it does not mean that one should use them
  - Many false positive results







#### http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/indiana/2014/overview







#### http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/indiana/2014/overview





## **PEDAL Project Aims**

- Develop neighborhood-level indicators of population health using EHR integrated with a community information system;
- 2. Evaluate neighborhood-level indicators with respect to reliability, validity, feasibility, and perceived usefulness; and
- 3. Generate an integrated view of neighborhoodlevel indicators of health within a local health department jurisdiction, enabling review of information for planning and policy.



### Can we get to neighborhood level?

- Sub-county: anything smaller than a county
  - LHD Planning Area (~40,000-50,000)
  - Zip code (~8,000)
  - Census tract (~4,000)
  - Census block group (~1,500)
  - Neighborhood

• What is a neighborhood?







#### www.savi.org





#### Measures

- Prevalence of diabetes; asthma and COPD; depression; STIs; and hypertension as well as other cardiovascular diseases
- Chlamydia screening
- HbA1c Testing for Patients with Diabetes
- HbA1c Controlled at <8% for Patients with Diabetes
- LDL-C Screening for Patients with CVD
- LDL-C Levels < 100 mg/dL for Patients with CVD
- Emergency Room Utilization for People With Asthma



## **Choosing Measures**

- Participatory design and process
  - Engage range of public health stakeholders
  - Coordination with CTSI CHEP, ISDH

- Cast broad net, then narrow list
  - What is feasible given population incidence?
  - What is feasible given EHRs?
  - What is feasible given INPC?
  - What is feasible given geography?





#### **Measure Selection - Feasibility**

Image: state in the state								
Image: series of the series	1	Measure or Indicator	Likelihood of Electronic Capture in an EHR or PH System	Availability within a RHIO or IT Systems Accessible to Public Health	Prevalence of Disease or Occurrence per 1000 Populuation	Percentage of Health Care Market / Providers Contributing Data	Geographic Granularity, Enabling Use at Small Scales	Use for PEDAL?
HV screening       10 - very likely; captured in       available and likely all       10 - can definitely scale down to the structured format         19       HV vaccination coverage (single dose & completed series)       90% smallest levels       Yes         20       T- likely       available       34.3 (female)       10% smallest levels       small area         20       T- likely       available       384.3 (female)       10% smallest levels       small area         21       Emergency Room Utilization by People With Dental Pain/Infections       T - likely       available but may not for all       10 - can definitely scale down to the scale down to the       small area         21       Prevalence of viral hepatitis – HBV and (especially) HCV       10 - very likely; captured in       available and likely all       10 - can definitely scale down to the       Yes         22       Evidence of violence/trauma (e.g., domestic violence)       10 - very likely; captured in m       available and likely all       10 - can definitely       Yes         23       Evidence of violence/trauma (e.g., domestic violence)       3 - unlikely to be captured       3 - unlikely to be       10 - can definitely       Yes         24       Prevalence of violence/trauma (e.g., domestic violence)       3 - unlikely to be captured       3 - unlikely to be       3 - unlikely to be       10 - can definitely       Yes      <	2	Context for PEDAL	Captured in INPC Member Institutions	Transmitted to INPC by Member Institutions	Varies by Disease; Marion County, Indiana	~95% of Marion County	YES for PEDAL since data available at high quality (X,Y) coordinates	
Image: Application coverage (single dose & completed series)       3 - unlikely to be optimization by People With Dental Pain/Infections       3 - unlikely to be optimization by People With Dental Pain/Infections       10 - can definitely may not for all to - can definitely to be to - can definitely may not for all to - can definitely to be to - can definitely to -	19	HIV screening	10 - very likely; captured in structured format	10 - definitely available and likely all institutions		90%	10 - can defnitely scale down to the smallest levels	Yes
Image: Prevalence of viral hepatitis - HBV and (especially) HCV       10 - very likely; available and (10 - can definitely) (captured in maximum) (ikely all (captured format)) (captured format) (captured format) (captured format) (captured format) (captured format) (captured format) (captured in file) (captured in	20	HPV vaccination coverage (single dose & completed series)	7 - likely	3 - unlikely to be available	97.2 (male) 384.3 (female)	10%	10 - can defnitely scale down to the smallest levels	No - Very challengir representative data small area
10 - definitely         Prevalence of viral hepatitis – HBV and (especially) HCV       10 - very likely; available and captured in       10 - can definitely         22       structured format       institutions       95% smallest levels       Yes         22       structured format       institutions       95% smallest levels       Yes         24       structured format       institutions       95% smallest levels       Yes         25       structured format       institutions       95% smallest levels       Yes         25       structured format       institutions       95% smallest levels       Yes         26       violence/trauma (e.g., domestic violence)       10 - can definitely       scale down to the       No - Difficult to det         27       scale down to the       No - Difficult to det       it it it       it it it       it it it	21	Emergency Room Utilization by People With Dental Pain/Infections	7 - likely	7 - available but may not for all instutitions		95%	10 - can defnitely scale down to the smallest levels	Yes
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	Rec.	Responses for PEDAL General Matrix Sheet3	/ <b>`</b> ,					





#### **Measure Definition**

2       DESCRIPTION         7       DESCRIPTION         4       Percentage of patients 18–75 years of age with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who had the following completed during the respective measurement period. Each is a separate measure.         5       - (DC1) Hemoglobin Atc (HbA1c) testing         6       - (DC2) HbA1c good control (<7.0%)         7       - (DC2) LDL-C controlled (<100 mg/dL)         10       - (DC5) LDL-C controlled (<100 mg/dL)         10       - (DC6) Kidney disease (nephropathy) monitored         11       - (DC7) Retinal eye exam performed         12       MEASURE-SPECIFIC DATA RETURNED         14       No. Criteria       Values         15       1 Age       18–75 years         16       2 Denominator Period       12–24 months         17       3 Measurement Period       12–24 months         18       No. 1 Identify patients whose date of birth is 18–75 years from the current month.       12         21       DATA RETURNED       Data       Type         22       No. Field Name       Description       Type         23       1 DiabetesEncounterDate       Date of diabetes diagnosis       Date         24       DiabetesEncounterDate       Date of diabetes diagnosis       Date         23	1	DIABE	TIC CARE: Comprehensive Diab	etic Care (CDC)									
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5       - (DC1) Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) testing         6       - (DC2) HbA1c good control (<7.0%)	4	during	the respective measurement period. Each is a	he respective measurement period. Each is a separate measure.									
6       - (DC8) HbA1c good control (<7.0%)	5	-	(DC1) Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) testing										
7       - (DC2) HbA1c control (<=9.0%)	6	-	(DC8) HbA1c good control (<7.0%)										
8       - (DC3) LDL-C screening performed         9       - (DC5) LDL-C controlled (<100 mg/dL)	7	-	(DC2) HbA1c control (<=9.0%)										
9       - (DC5) LDL-C controlled (<100 mg/dL)	8	-	(DC3) LDL-C screening performed										
10       - (DC6) Kidney disease (nephropathy) monitored         11       - (DC7) Retinal eye exam performed         12       - (DC7) Retinal eye exam performed         13       MEASURE-SPECIFIC DATA RETURNED         14       No.       Criteria         15       1       Age         16       2       Denominator Period       24 months         17       3       Measurement Period       12-24 months         18	9	-	(DC5) LDL-C controlled (<100 mg/dL)										
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### Data Analysis

- Internal Validation
  - Statistical techniques to optimize the variance over the geographic regions of interest
  - Factor analysis in conjunction with self organizing maps (SOMs)

- External Validation
  - Compare with MCPHD surveys, BRFSS
  - Explore quality of INPC data





#### Status of PEDAL

- Selected broad set of measures
  - Initially bit off a bit more than we can digest
- Defined nearly all measures
   Numerator, denominator
- Internal validation with data from the INPC and SAVI
  - Optimizing prevalence models; adj for population
- External validation with MCPHD and other PH stakeholders
  - Creating maps, analysis sets for review







#### **Diabetes Rates**

2011-2013

Percent of INPC Patient Population Diagnosed with Diabetes by Neighborhood



Map created 11/7/2014 by The Polis Center at IUPUI

# Successful Strategies for Innovation in PH Informatics

- Innovation = Feasible + Advance
  - Look at what is feasible given the digital infrastructure in your community
- Identify the biggest pain points
  - Ask providers what irks them
  - Ask PH system leaders what they need
- Don't boil the ocean

- Start small then incrementally expand





# Successful Strategies for Innovation in PH Informatics

- Standards are preferable
  - Select and utilize available, mature standards
  - Avoid creating new ones unless necessary
- Think critically about winners and losers

   Where there is change, there is cost
- Don't let perfect be the enemy of the good
   80% complete can often be good enough





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