

... Auf dem Weg zur Elektronischen Gesundheitsakte – Ein Pilotprojekt zwischen Tirol und Wien

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Übersicht

- Einleitung
- health@net Ansatz
- Visionen, Anforderungen, Szenarien
- Projektstatus
- Diskussion

problem: complex communication



- patient mobility requires communication between healthcare providers
- two communication options:
 - directed communication
 (provider oriented)

non-directed

communication (**customer** centered)

vision: customer centered communication between health care provider

"... change of this provider-oriented, directional transmission of reports and findings towards a more customer-centered provision of reports and findings would support cross-institutional information-processing, and would therefore also improve the quality and efficiency of the health system and increase the safety of medical treatment and compliance ..."

[Ball M. et al, 2002]

solution: virtual cross-institutional Electronic Patient Record



distributed customer centered model (vs. provider oriented)

 information resides at producing health care institution, but is shared with other actors

 high potential for quality improvement and financial savings

 socio-technical integration of all actors necessary

health@net: partners and key data

UMIT











partners

- 2 major hospital holdings in Austria (KAV and TILAK)
 - 40.000 staff members
 - 500.000 in-patients p.a.
- 3 Universities in Western Austria (UMIT, I-MED, LFU)
- excellence center (HITT)

key data

- project start/end: 2002 ... 2009
- project staff member: 17

objectives



- creation of a cross-institutional health care network (Shared Electronic Patient/Health Record)
- secure communication between health care actors (hospitals, laboratories, pharmacies, etc)
- electronic transmission of medical results
- communication plattform between inpatient and outpatient domain
- access to medical data by citizens/patients

visions & scenarios 2014



Citizens expect ...

- guarantee of the highest possible degree of data privacy protection and security
- access to one's own health record and control over access rights
- medical contents should be adapted for patients
- possibility to add personal entries and to keep medical diaries

visions & scenarios 2014



Doctors expect ...

- prompt access to treatment relevant information (medical history)
- adapted visualization of information and emergency data set (i.e. list of medication and latest diagnoses)
- emergency access without explicit consent of the patient (but with documentation in his medical file - the patient must later be notified of this)
- electronic transfer of charges to the health insurers
- electronic prescriptions and confirmation whether a medication was picked up or not

overall requirements

- guarantee of highest possible data security, high scalability / extensibility and high availability, avoidance of a "single point of failure" or a "single point of attack"
- consideration/integration of existing infrastructure and request of distributed data storage, cost-saving operation (no additional data processing centers)
- avoidance of information flood for medical professionals
- rebutting doubts regarding the <u>"transparent patient</u>" or also the <u>"transparent doctor</u>"
- strong request for an Open Source solution

challenge

- non-existence of an established common master-patient-index in Austria
- non-existence of generally accepted common standards (neither on a communication level nor in content)

process of a cross-institutional communication (4-Step Model)



Through fully- or partially automated sequential step-by-stephandling of these four levels a cross-institutional medical inquiry can be realized, under preservation of data protection regulations.

system architecture / main services



based on IHE-XDS

basic concept for document sharing

- provider manages his own document repository and document index
- in case of search for patient data: automatic search in all relevant indices
- index gives description and link to document (independent of physical location)

realization of basic concept

- usage of open source components
- web service technology, IHE XDS framework
- access by open interfaces

transaction: provide and register document set



transaction: query documents



system architecture / interfaces



system architecture / security summary

- Only indices in SEHR (no patient demographic data)
- Medical information stored at "producer" site
- NO central component
- Encrypted communication, based on certificates

current state

- first prototype finished (TILAK/KAV), first release candidate by end of Q3/2006 (plan: code stabilization, testing, connection to other actors)
- conform with Austrian eHealth Initiative (EHI) and law
- based on existing and approved web service technology
- usage of secure e-card / e-government infrastructure
- scaleable up to a nation wide (Europe wide?) secure healthcare network

web portal: current state (prototype for automatic request of medical findings)



project outlook



How real are SEHRs worldwide?

- USA: National Health Information Network (NHIN)
- Canada: Canada Health Infoway Project with IHE consideration
- Australia: Service oriented Architecture based on openEHR
- EU: eHealth action plan, eHealth strategies in member states, discussion and implementations currently in nearly every country, examples:
 - Austria (E-Health Initiative recomends IHE-XDS, e-card, feasability study, health@net approach)
 - Belgium, Denmark (Webservices)
 - Netherlands, UK, Ireland (HL7)
 - Norway, France, Germany (Webservices, IHE, ebXML)
 - Slovenia, Sweden (Edifact messages)

discussion

- realization of Shared Electronic Patient (Health) Records likely within next few years
- tight cooperation between stakeholders necessary
- stepwise strategy was useful for gaining knowledge and receiving quick results
- project partners comprises all 3 universities of Western Austria and 2 major hospital holding companies (KAV and TILAK)
- health@net is precursor in Austria, has ambitions for Nation / Europe wide model project

thank you for your attention

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