Using Health Information Technology to Ensure Quality and Safety

Barry Aaronson MD FACP FHM

Hospitalist and Associate Medical Director for Clinical Informatics

Virginia Mason Medical Center

Clinical Associate Professor

Departments of Medicine and Biomedical Health Informatics

University of Washington

MAMC Grand Rounds, Dec 11, 200







United States National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

Medical Informatics Fellowship



COV (WOWS)



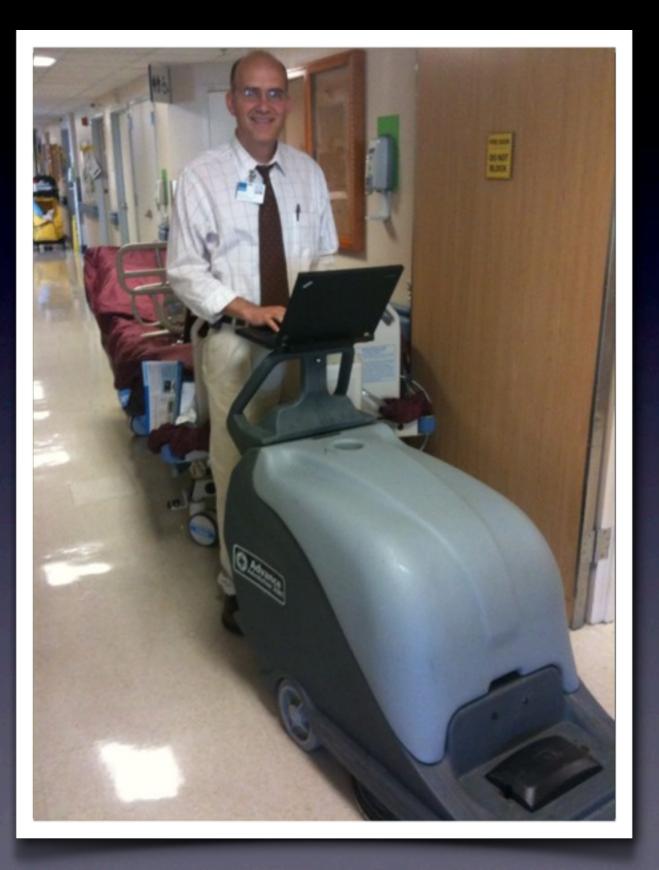
COV Lite



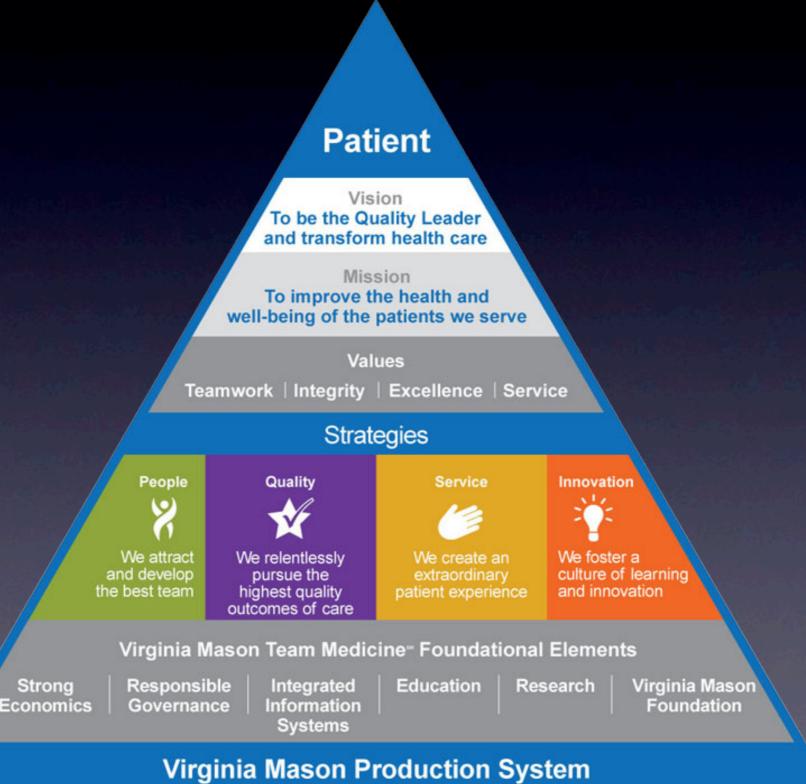
Floor Cleaner



COW Lean



Using Health Information Technology to Ensure Quality and Safety



Patient

To be the Quality Leader and transform health care

Mission

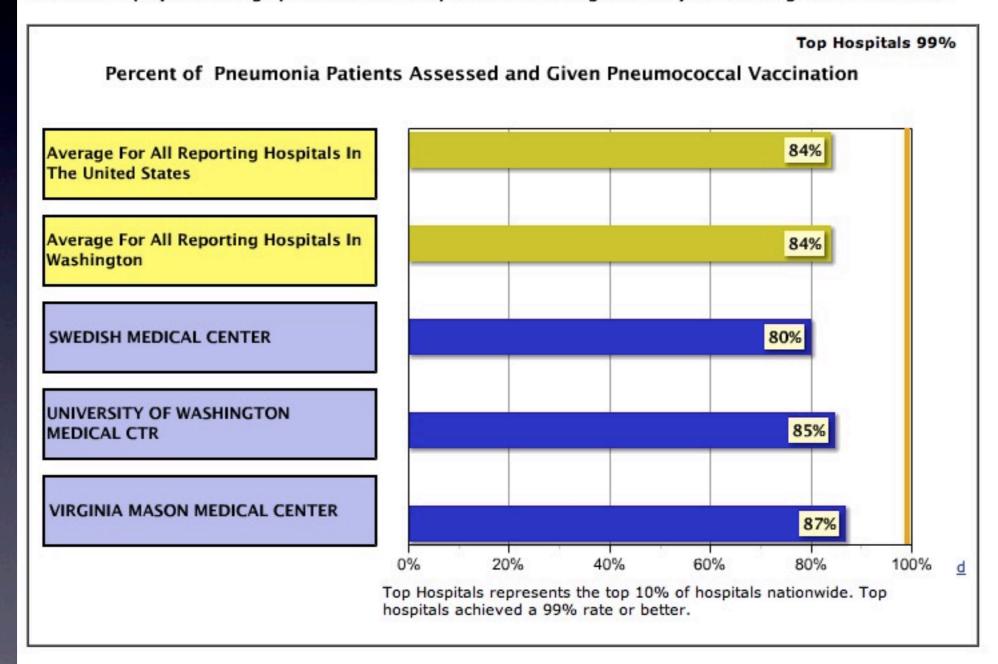
To improve the health and well-being of the patients we serve

Hospitalcompare.hhs.gov

Hide Information

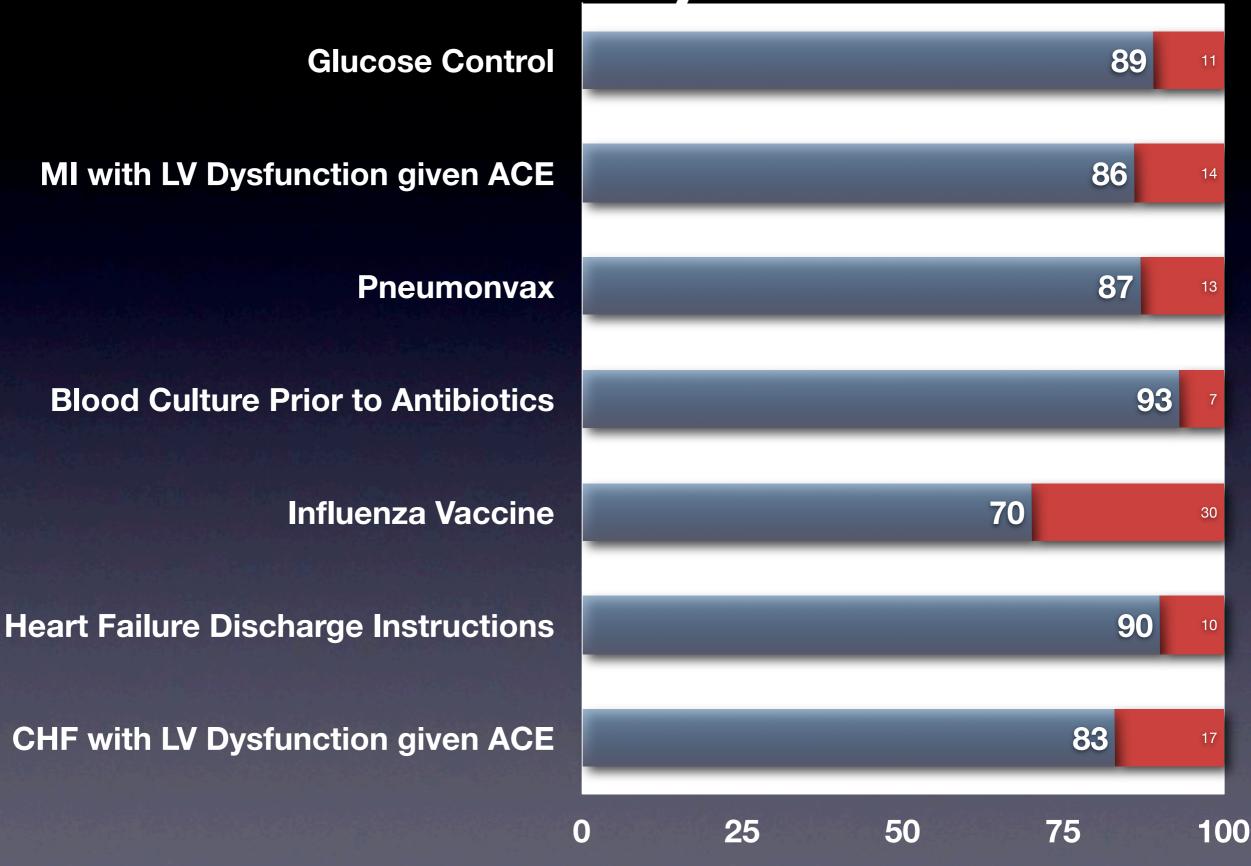
Percent of Pneumonia Patients Assessed and Given Pneumococcal Vaccination

The rates displayed in this graph are from data reported for discharges January 2008 through December 2008.



Also see whynotthebest.org

VM Quality Now



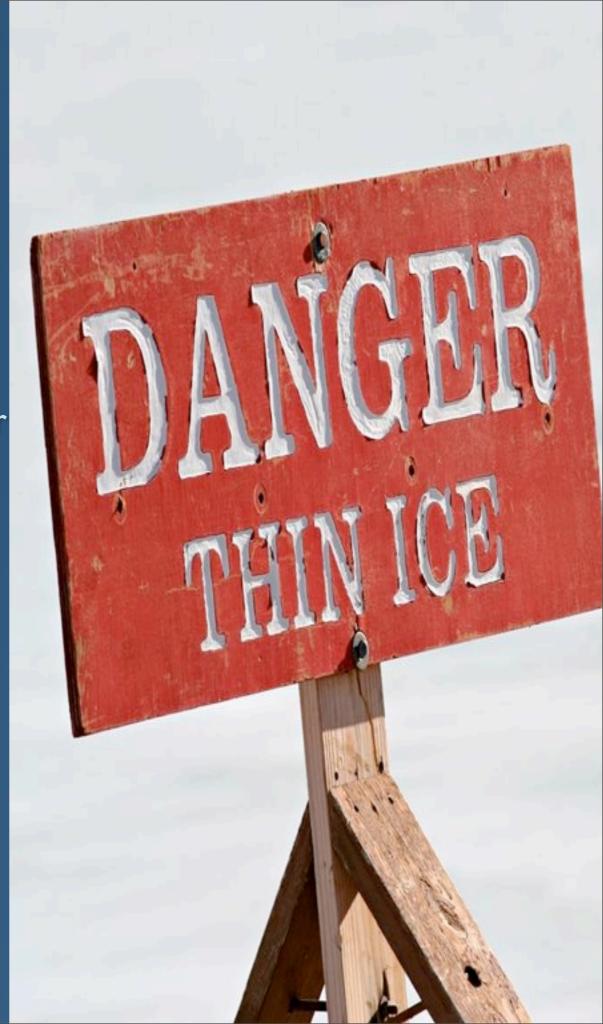
Quality Goal

Glucose Control	100
MI with LV Dysfunction given ACE	100
Pneumonvax	100
Blood Culture Prior to Antibiotics	100
Influenza Vaccine	100
Heart Failure Discharge Instructions	100
CHF with LV Dysfunction given ACE	100
	0 25 50 75 1

So what's good enough?

Imagine 96% quality at VM...

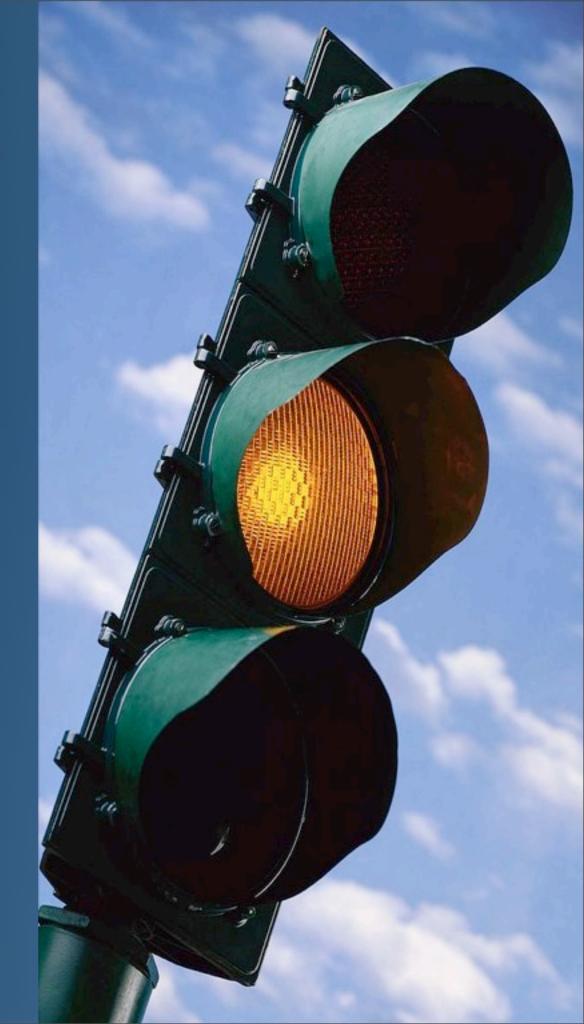
600 defective surgeries/year
501 defective transfusions/year
40,000 defective medication administrations/year
10,800 wrong meals served/year
68,000 defective bills sent/year
5,000 defective paychecks/year



So what's good enough?

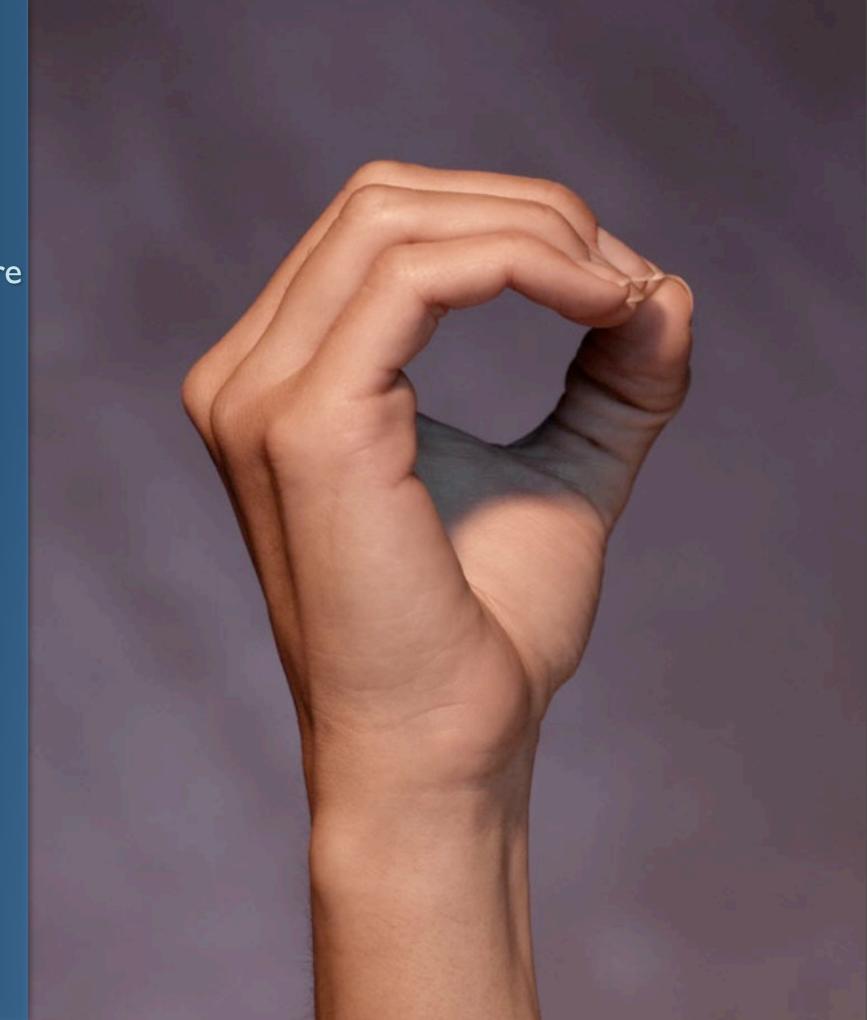
Imagine 99.9% quality at VM...

15 defective surgeries/year
17 defective transfusions/year
1,000 defective medication administrations/year
182 wrong meals served/year
17,000 defective bills sent/year
125 defective paychecks/year



Defects are mistakes that go uncorrected

The purpose of VMPS is to ensure zero defects



Improving Outcomes in Elderly Patients With Community-Acquired Pneumonia by Adhering to National Guidelines

Community-Acquired Pneumonia Organization International Cohort Study Results

Forest W. Arnold, DO; A. Scott LaJoie, PhD; Guy N. Brock, PhD; Paula Peyrani, MD; Jordi Rello, MD; Rosario Menéndez, MD; Gustavo Lopardo, MD; Antoni Torres, MD; Paolo Rossi, MD; Julio A. Ramirez, MD; for the Community-Acquired Pneumonia Organization (CAPO) Investigators

Background: To define whether elderly patients hospitalized with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) had better outcomes if they were treated with empirical antimicrobial therapy adherent to the 2007 Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA)/American Thoracic Society (ATS) guidelines for CAP.

Methods: This was a secondary analysis of the CAPO International Cohort Study database, which contained data from a total of 1725 patients aged 65 years or older who were hospitalized with CAP. Data from June 1, 2001, until January 1, 2007, were analyzed from 43 centers in 12 countries including North America (n=2), South America (n=4), Europe (n=4), Africa (n=1), and Southeast Asia (n=1). Initial empirical therapy for CAP was evaluated for guideline compliance according to the 2007 IDSA/ATS guidelines for CAP. Time to clinical stability, length of stay (LOS), total in-hospital mortality, and CAP-related mortality for each group were calculated. Comparisons between groups were made using cumulative incidence curves and competing risks regression.

Results: Among the 1649 patients with CAP, aged 65

years or older, 975 patients were given antimicrobial regimens adherent to the IDSA/ATS for CAP guidelines, while 660 patients were treated with nonadherent regimens (465 patients were "undertreated"; 195 were "overtreated"). Adherence to guidelines was associated with a statistically significant decreased time to achieve clinical stability compared with nonadherence: the proportion of patients who reached clinical stability by 7 days was 71% (95% confidence interval [CI], 68%-74%) and 57% (95% CI, 53%-61%) (P<.01), respectively. Guideline adherence was also associated with shorter LOS (median adherence LOS, 8 days; interquartile range [IQR], 5-15 days; median nonadherence LOS, 10 days; IQR, 6-24 days) (P<.01) and decreased overall in-hospital mortality (8%; 95% CI, 7%-10% vs 17%; 95% CI, 14%-20%) (P<.01).

Conclusion: Implementation of national guidelines at the local hospital level will improve not only mortality and LOS of elderly patients hospitalized with CAP but also time to clinical stability.

Arch Intern Med. 2009;169(16):1515-1524

Community-Acquired Pneumonia Organization International Cohort Study Results

Table 2. Severity of Disease and Demographics Among Patients Treated With Adherence and Nonadherence to the 2007 IDSA/ATS Guidelines¹⁰ for Community-Acquired Pneumonia²

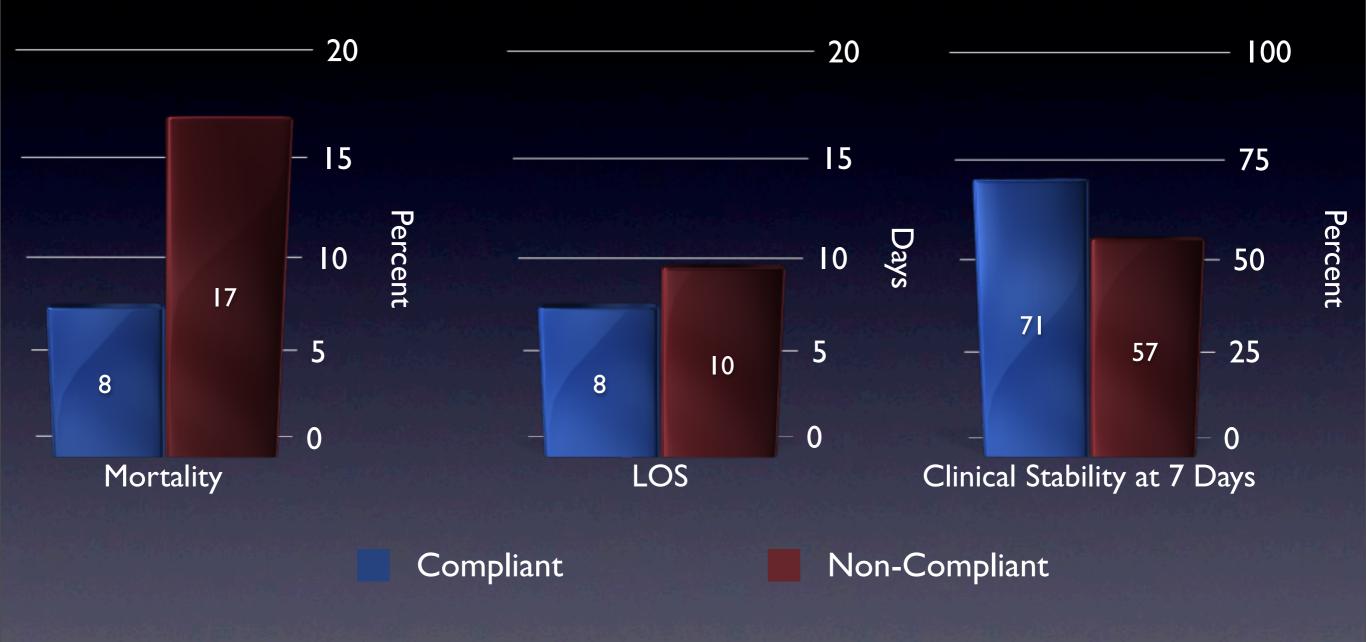
Characteristic	0.14-11 4.11	Guideline-Nonadherent Treatment			
	Guideline-Adherent Treatment (n = 975)	Undertreatment (n = 465)	Overtreatment (n = 195)	P Value	
Male	602 (62)	254 (55)	126 (65)	.01	
Age, mean, y	78.8	4. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.		<.01	
Nursing home residence	65 (7)	49 (11)	30 (15)	<.01	
PSI, median	105	111	117	<.01	
Risk class					
1-111	264 (27)	96 (21)	36 (18)		
IV-V	711 (73)	369 (79)	159 (82)	<.01	
1	0	1 (<1)	0	NR	
II	45 (5)	11 (2)	11 (6)	NR	
III	219 (22)	84 (18)	25 (13)	NR	
IV	505 (52)	224 (48)	94 (48)	NR	
V	206 (21)	145 (31) 65 (33)		NR	
Comorbidities			1000000	NR	
COPD	361 (37)	141 (30)	75 (38)	.03	
CHF	276 (28)	139 (30)	51 (26)	.61	
Stroke	197 (20)	149 (32)	36 (18)	<.01	
Renal disease	139 (14)	65 (14)	30 (15)	.89	
Liver disease	28 (3)	12 (3)	6 (3)	.93	
Diabetes mellitus	222 (23)	89 (19)	51 (26)	.11	
Cancer	94 (10)	67 (14)	28 (14)	.01	

- 43 Centers
- 12Countries
- IDSA/ATSGuidelines

Abbreviations: CHF, congestive heart failure; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; IDSA/ATS, Infectious Diseases Society of America/American Thoracic Society; MRSA, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus; NR, not reported; PSI, pneumonia severity index.

a Unless otherwise indicated, data are reported as number (percentage) of patients.

Guideline Adherence



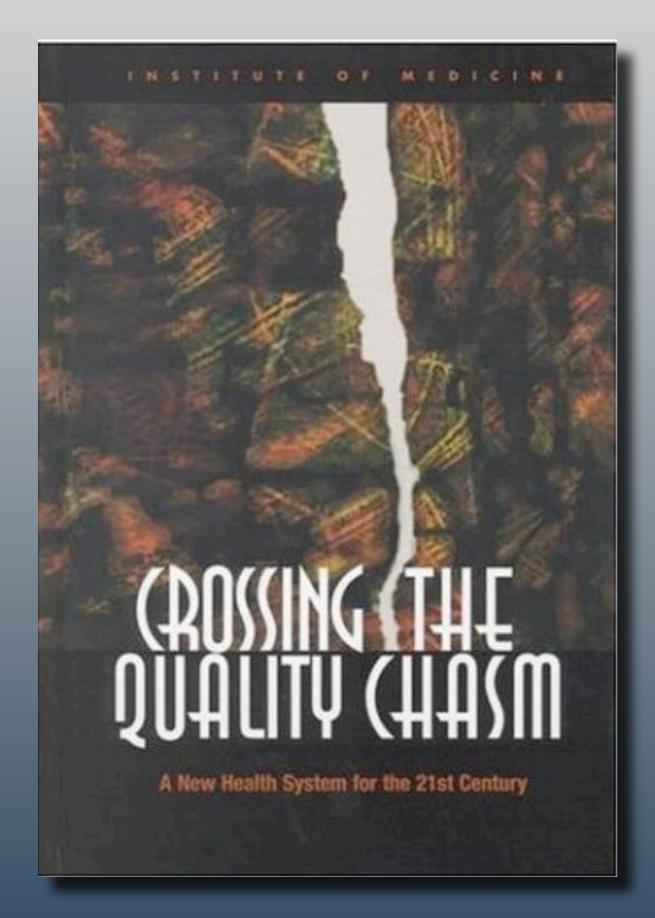
"If all hospitals performed at the level of a 5-star rated hospital ... 224,537 Medicare lives could potentially have been saved from 2006 through 2008."



Approximately 56% (127,488) of the potentially preventable deaths were associated with just four diagnoses:

- •Sepsis (44,622)
- •Pneumonia (29,251)
- Heart Failure (26,374)
- •Respiratory Failure (27,241)





"... information technology must play a central role in the redesign of the health care system if a substantial improvement in quality is to be achieved over the coming decade."

"... national commitment to building an information infrastructure to support health care delivery... should lead to the elimination of most handwritten clinical data by the end of the decade."

Clinical Information Technologies and Inpatient Outcomes

A Multiple Hospital Study

Ruben Amarasingham, MD, MBA; Laura Plantinga, ScM; Marie Diener-West, PhD; Darrell J. Gaskin, PhD; Neil R. Powe, MD, MPH, MBA

Background: Despite speculation that clinical information technologies will improve clinical and financial outcomes, few studies have examined this relationship in a large number of hospitals.

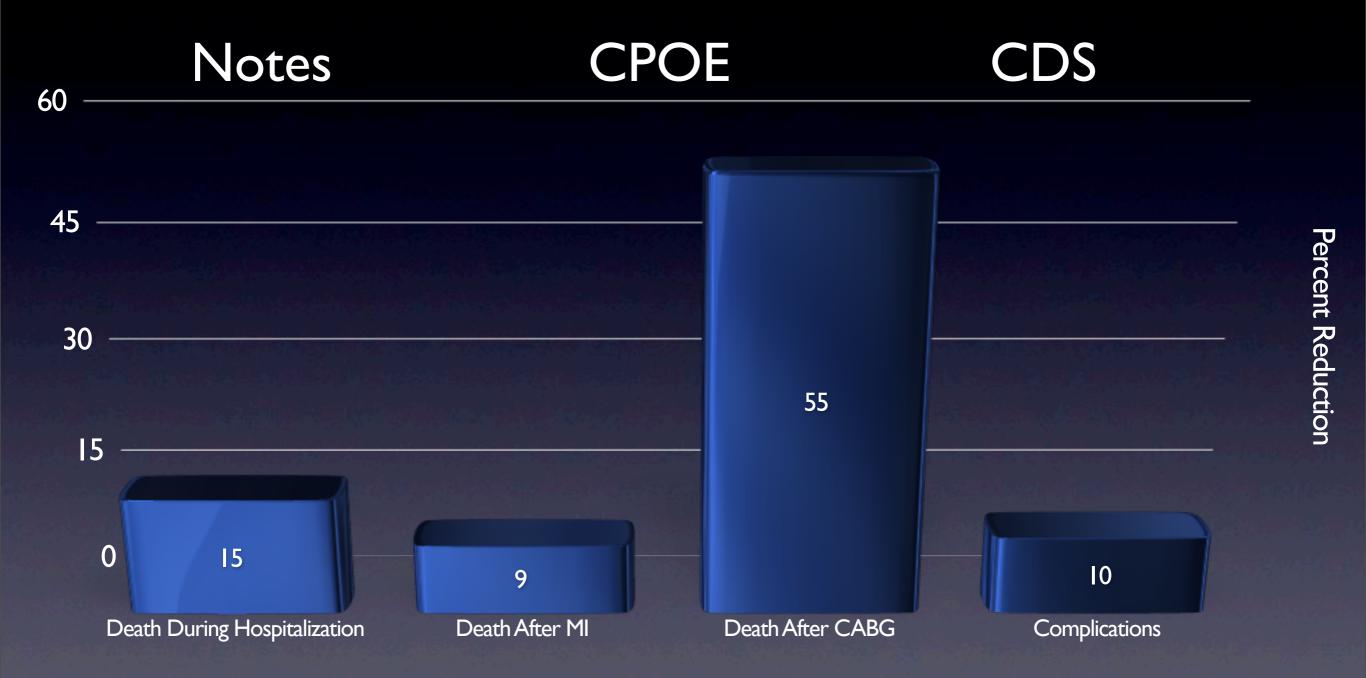
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study of urban hospitals in Texas using the Clinical Information Technology Assessment Tool, which measures a hospital's level of automation based on physician interactions with the information system. After adjustment for potential confounders, we examined whether greater automation of hospital information was associated with reduced rates of inpatient mortality, complications, costs, and length of stay for 167 233 patients older than 50 years admitted to responding hospitals between December 1, 2005, and May 30, 2006.

Results: We received a sufficient number of responses from 41 of 72 hospitals (58%). For all medical conditions studied, a 10-point increase in the automation of notes and records was associated with a 15% decrease in the adjusted odds of fatal hospitalizations (0.85; 95% confidence interval, 0.74-0.97). Higher scores in order entry were associated with 9% and 55% decreases in the adjusted odds of death for myocardial infarction and coronary artery bypass graft procedures, respectively. For all causes of hospitalization, higher scores in decision support were associated with a 16% decrease in the adjusted odds of complications (0.84; 95% confidence interval, 0.79-0.90). Higher scores on test results, order entry, and decision support were associated with lower costs for all hospital admissions (-\$110, -\$132, and -\$538, respectively; P < .05).

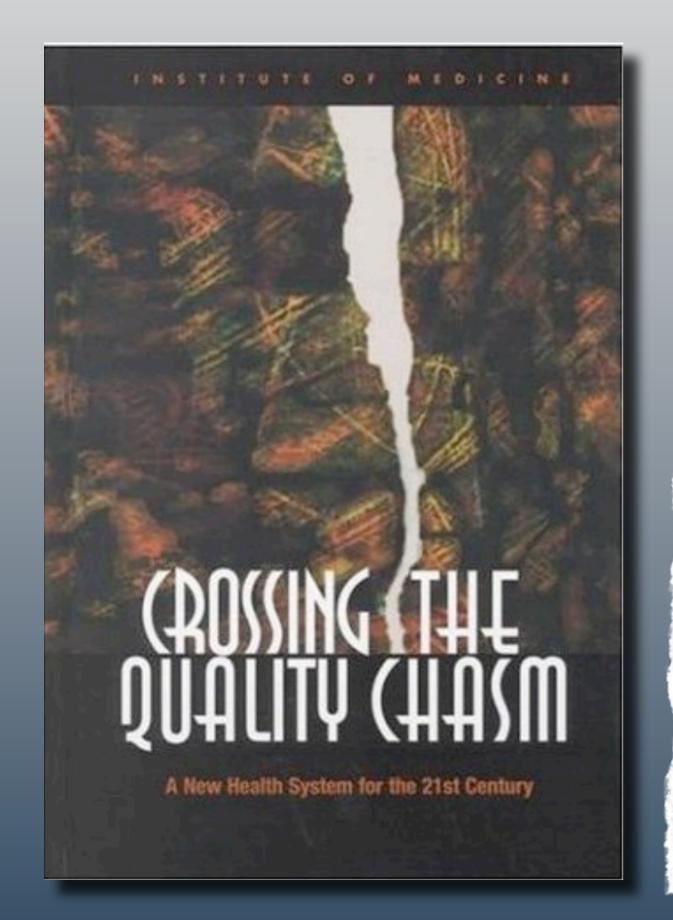
Conclusion: Hospitals with automated notes and records, order entry, and clinical decision support had fewer complications, lower mortality rates, and lower costs.

Arch Intern Med. 2009;169(2):108-114

IT and Inpatient Outcomes



Survey of 41 Hospitals in Texas



"... national commitment to building an information infrastructure to support health care delivery... should lead to the elimination of most handwritten clinical data by the end of the decade."

Eight Months Until the End of the Decade

April 16, 2009

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Use of Electronic Health Records in U.S. Hospitals

Ashish K. Jha, M.D., M.P.H., Catherine M. DesRoches, Dr.Ph., Eric G. Campbell, Ph.D., Karen Donelan, Sc.D., Sowmya R. Rao, Ph.D., Timothy G. Ferris, M.D., M.P.H., Alexandra Shields, Ph.D., Sara Rosenbaum, J.D., and David Blumenthal, M.D., M.P.P.

Health Information Technology For the Future of Health ^ Care







Health IT Home

Health IT/Recovery

HITECH Funding Opportunities

Federal Advisory Committees

Privacy and Security

Standards and Certification

State Level Initiatives

Federal Health Architecture

Nationwide Health Information Network (NHIN)

Health IT Tools

Outreach & Events

Resources

About ONC

- Background
- Key Personnel
- Contact ONC
- Updates from Dr.
 Blumenthal

Health IT Buzz Blog

Federal Advisory Committee Blog

Stay Informed

Home > About ONC

The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC)

The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) is at the forefront of the Administration's Health IT efforts, and a resource to the entire health system to support the adoption of health information technology and the promotion of nationwide health information exchange to improve health care. ONC is organizationally located within the Office of the Secretary for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ONC is the principal Federal entity charged with coordination of nationwide efforts to implement and use the most advanced health information technology and the electronic exchange of health information. The position of National Coordinator was created in 2004, through an Executive Order, and legislatively mandated in the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act [HITECH Act] of 2009.

ONC's mission includes:

- · Promoting development of a nationwide HIT infrastructure that allows for electronic use and exchange of information that:
 - · Ensures secure and protected patient health information
 - Improves health care quality
 - · Reduces health care costs
 - . Informs medical decisions at the time/place of care
 - Includes meaningful public input in infrastructure development
 - · Improves coordination of care and information among hospitals, labs, physicians, etc.
 - Improves public health activities and facilitates early identification/rapid response to public health emergencies
 - · Facilitates health and clinical research
 - Promotes early detection, prevention, and management of chronic diseases
 - · Promotes a more effective marketplace
 - · Improves efforts to reduce health disparities
- · Providing leadership in the development, recognition, and implementation of standards and the certification of HIT products;
- · Health IT policy coordination;
- . Strategic planning for HIT adoption and health information exchange; and
- · Establishing governance for the Nationwide Health Information Network.

RSS

SPOTLIGHT

- HITECH Funding Opportunities
- · Meaningful Use
- HIT Policy Committee
- HIT Standards
 Committee

Table 3. Electronic Requirements for Classification of Hospitals as Having a Comprehensive or Basic Electronic-Records System.*

Requirement	Comprehensive EHR System	Basic EHR System with Clinician Notes	Basic EHR System without Clinician Notes
Clinical documentation			
Demographic characteristics of patients	√	V	√
Physicians' notes	√	√	
Nursing assessments	√	√	
Problem lists	√	√	√
Medication lists	√	√	√
Discharge summaries	√	√	√
Advanced directives	1		
Test and imaging results			
Laboratory reports	√	√	V
Radiologic reports	√	√	V
Radiologic images	1		
Diagnostic-test results	√	√	V
Diagnostic-test images	√		
Consultant reports	√		
Computerized provider-order entry			
Laboratory tests	√		
Radiologic tests	1		
Medications	√	√	√
Consultation requests	√		
Nursing orders	√		
Decision support			
Clinical guidelines	√		
Clinical reminders	√		
Drug-allergy alerts	1		
Drug-drug interaction alerts	√		
Drug-laboratory interaction alerts (e.g., digox-	√		

Adoption level — % of hospitals (95% CI)

1.5 (1.1-2.0)

7.6 (6.8-8.1)

10.9 (9.7-12.0)

A comprehensive electronic-health-records (EHR) system was defined as a system with electronic functionalities in all clinical units. A basic electronic-records system was defined as a system with electronic functionalities in at least one clinical unit.

By Robert M. Wachter

Patient Safety At Ten: Unmistakable Progress, Troubling Gaps

doi: 10.1377/hlthaff.2009.0785 HEALTH AFFAIRS 29, NO. 1 (2010): ©2009 Project HOPE— The People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc.

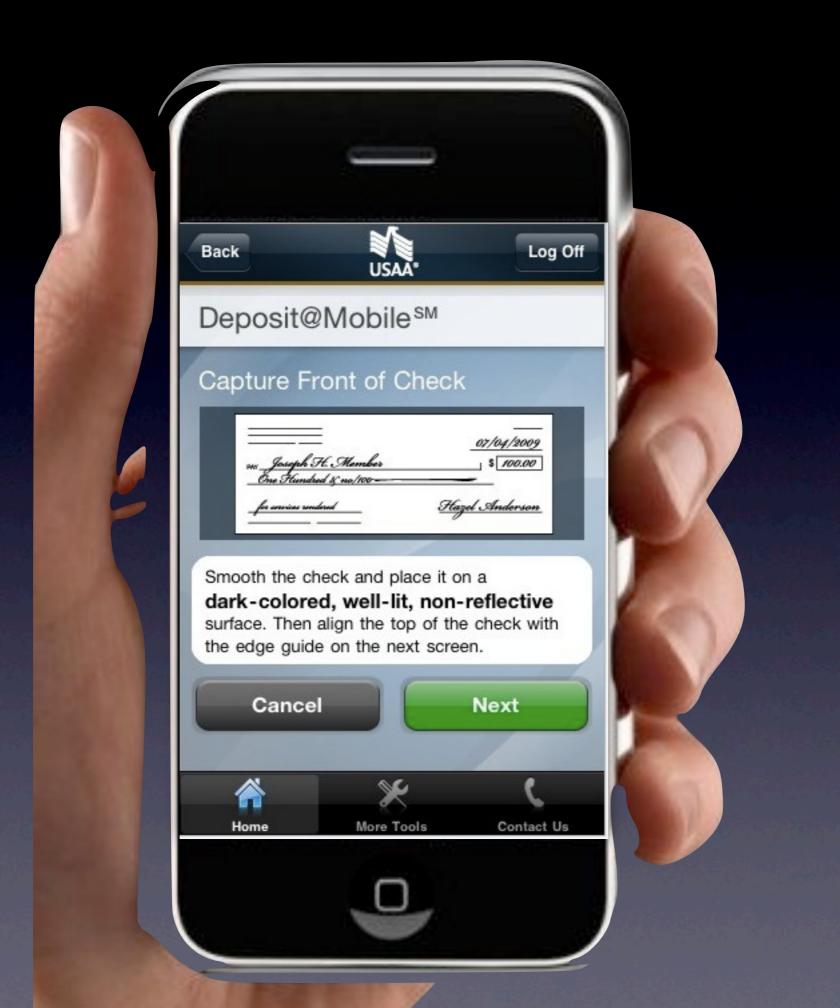
ABSTRACT December 1, 2009, marks the tenth anniversary of the Institute of Medicine report on medical errors, *To Err Is Human*, which arguably launched the modern patient-safety movement. Over the past decade, a variety of pressures (such as more robust accreditation standards and increasing error-reporting requirements) have created a stronger business case for hospitals to focus on patient safety. Relatively few health care systems have fully implemented information technology, and we are finally grappling with balancing "no blame" and accountability. The research pipeline is maturing, but funding remains inadequate. Our limited ability to measure progress in safety is a substantial impediment. Overall, I give our safety efforts a grade of B-, a modest improvement since 2004.

Robert M. Wachter

(bobw@medicine.ucsf.edu) is professor and associate chair of the Department of Medicine at the University of California, San Francisco.

An Assessment Of Our Progress In Ten Key Patient-Safety Domains, 1999-2004 And 2004-2009

Safety category	2004 grade	2009 grade	Comments
Regulation/accreditation	A-	B+	An important early driver, but much of the low-hanging fruit has now been picked
Reporting systems	С	B+	Key intervention was the adoption of the NQF list to support error reporting; some improvement in analytical abilities at provider organization and state/national levels
Health information technology	B-	C+	Surprisingly low uptake over past 5 years; increasing evidence of health IT-related safety hazards and implementation challenges; new infusion of federal dollars should promote health IT adoption
Malpractice system and accountability	D+	C+	Increased pressure for accountability has led to more emphasis on "Just Culture"; more accountability at leadership level as well; practical approaches for balancing "no blame" and accountability still lagging
Workforce and training issues	В	B-	Limited but increased engagement by providers; evidence regarding impact of residency duty-hour limits mixed; nurse shortage eased but primary care shortage worse; few organizations adopting robust teamwork, culture change, or simulation programs
Research	_a	B-	Stronger methods are emerging; moderate, but insufficient, increase in funding; still limited data on what works; field still debating fundamental questions regarding evidence standards for safety studies
Patient engagement and involvement	_a	C+	Patient advocacy movements small; impact of "how can patients protect themselves?" efforts uncertain; significant progress on disclosure policies and practices
Provider organization leadership engagement	_a	В	Stronger focus on safety by boards, "C-suite," as business case becomes more robust; uptake of strong leadership interventions (root-cause analyses, Executive Walk Rounds) improved but spotty
National and international organizational interventions	_a	A-	Much stronger engagement by AHRQ, NQF, Joint Commission, ACGME, WHO, IHI, and others; better dissemination of tools, training, and requirements; some wide-scale change efforts (IHI campaigns, Michigan and WHO checklist studies) have illustrated capacity for broad engagement and measurable progress
Payment system interventions	_a	C+	Impact of P4P in quality uncertain; P4P not yet applied to safety because of measurement challenges; Medicare's "no pay for errors" is a provocative initiative; no evidence yet about impact and concerns regarding unintended consequences
Overall grade for progress in patient safety	C+	B-	Most striking improvements in reporting and leadership; gaps in IT and accountability are most concerning, but both areas should see significant progress, driven by new funding (IT) and emerging consensus (accountability)



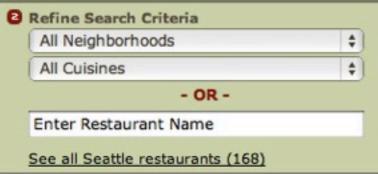


Seattle Restaurants, Washington Restaurants

Select Location \$

See other U.S. cities

See also: Portland, Vancouver BC





Welcome, Barry

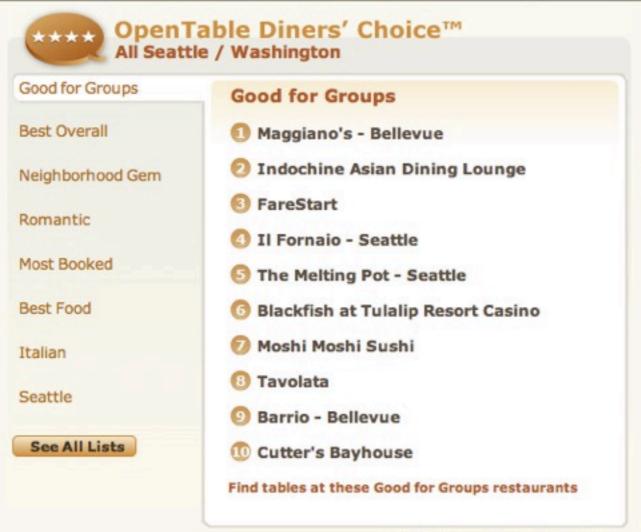


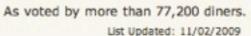
No Upcoming Reservations

- > My Favorites
- > View Your Dining Feedback

Offers and Events in Seattle / Washington

- New Year's Eve 2009 Menus & Celebrations
- > Earn Free Meals Faster See 1,000 Point Restaurants
- Traveling for NYE?
 Celebrations around the World
- Get OpenTable Mobile Free Android, BlackBerry, iPhone, and Palm Apps
- Diners' Choice
 2009 Winners
 Top 50 Good for Groups
 Restaurants
- Diners' Choice
 2009 Winners
 Top 50 Best Italian Cuisine
- Sunday Brunch Restaurants & Menus







Restaurants



- Home Page
- SEEDIE Certification
- SEEDIEspeak

What does this little girl have to do with selecting an EHR? Absolutely nothing! But it does register 10 on the warm and fuzzy meter!





SEEDIE Links

- SEEDIE Certification
- SEEDIEspeak
- Get SEEDIE Updates
- Forward to a Friend

Welcome

to SEEDIE.com

SEEDIE, the Society for Exorbitantly Expensive and Difficult to Implement EHR's, is a healthcare IT standards organization that is completely funded and operated by a select group of proprietary electronic health record vendors.

Unlike independent, objective, professional organizations created to help medical professionals select and implement interoperable EHR solutions, SEEDIE promotes healthcare IT systems that play well in the sandbox if, and only if, it is in the best interests of a particular vendor.

While the other groups argue endlessly about which standards are most appropriate in pursuit of "plug and play" solutions, SEEDIE recognizes that data exchange should only occur after a lengthy and expensive custom integration process. Further, that integration should require ongoing technical support from multiple vendors.

Welcome to SEEDIE.com

SEEDIE, the Society for Exorbitantly Expensive and Difficult to Implement EHR's, is a healthcare IT standards organization that is completely funded and operated by a select group of proprietary electronic health record vendors.

Unlike independent, objective, professional organizations created to help medical professionals select and implement interoperable EHR solutions, SEEDIE promotes healthcare IT systems that play well in the sandbox if, and only if, it is in the best interests of a particular vendor.

While the other groups argue endlessly about which standards are most appropriate in pursuit of "plug and play" solutions, SEEDIE recognizes that data exchange should only occur after a lengthy and expensive custom integration process. Further, that integration should require ongoing technical support from multiple vendors.

Barriers to Implementation

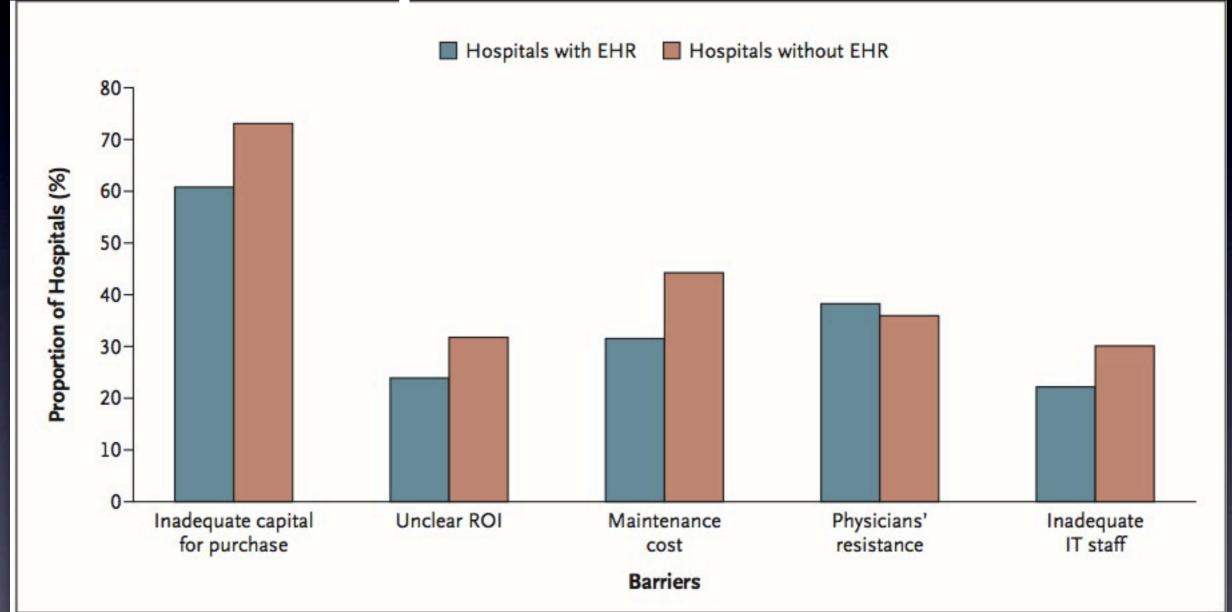


Figure 1. Major Perceived Barriers to Adoption of Electronic Health Records (EHRs) among Hospitals with Electronic-Records Systems as Compared with Hospitals without Systems.

Facilitators of Adoption

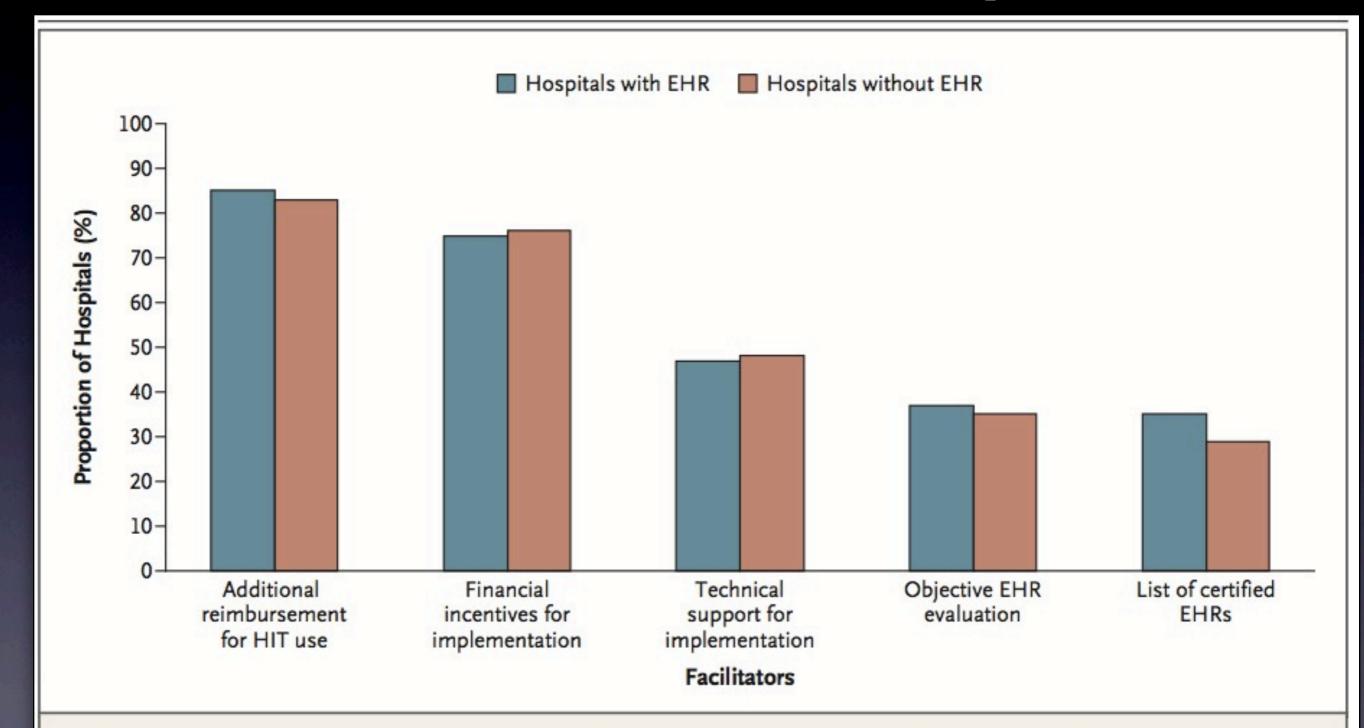


Figure 2. Perceived Facilitators of Adoption of Electronic-Records Systems among Hospitals with Systems as Compared with Hospitals without Systems.

Federal Funding



HITECH Act

- ARRA- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
- Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health
- \$19 Billion for EHRs
 - \$2 Million/Hospital/Year
- Meaningful Use Criteria

Health Outcome s Policy Priority	Care Goals	2011 ¹ Ob Goal is to electronica format and to report he use that information condi	ally capture in coded alth information and to to track key clinical tions	2011 ¹ Measures	2013 Objectives Goal is to electronically capture in coded format and to report health information and to use that information to track key clinical conditions		2013 Measures	2015 Objectives Goal is to achieve and improve performance and support care processes and on key health system outcomes	2015 Measures
		Eligible Providers	Hospitals		Eligible Providers	Hospitals			
Improve care coordinati on	Exchang e meaningf ul clinical informati	Capability to exchange key clinical information (e.g., problem list, medication list,	 Capability to exchange key clinical information (e.g., discharge summary, 	Report 30-day readmission rate [IP]% of encounters	Retrieve and act on electronic prescription fill data	 Retrieve and act on electronic prescription fill data Produce and share 	Access to comprehensive patient data from all available	Access comprehensi ve patient data from all available	Aggregate clinical summarie s from multiple
	on among professio nal health care team	allergies, test results) among providers of care and patient authorized entities electronically ⁵ Perform medication reconciliation at relevant encounters and each transition of care ⁶	procedures, problem list, medication list, allergies, test results) among providers of care and patient authorized entities electronically ⁵ Perform medication reconciliation at relevant encounters and each transition of care ⁶	where med reconciliation was performed [EP, IP] Implemented ability to exchange health information with external clinical entity (specifically labs, care summary and medication lists) [EP, IP] wof transitions in care for which summary care record is shared (e.g., electronic, paper, e-Fax) [EP, IP]	Produce and share an electronic summary care record for every transition in care (place of service, consults, discharge) Perform medication reconciliation at each transition of care from one health care setting to another	an electronic summary care record for every transition in care (place of service, consults, discharge) Perform medication reconciliation at each transition of care from one health care setting to another	10 % reduction in 30-day readmission rates for 2013 compared to 2012 Improvement in NQF-endorsed measures of care coordination.	sources	sources available to authorize d users [OP, IP] NQF- endorsed Care Coordinati on Measures (TBD)

Health Outcome s Policy Priority		2011 ¹ Objectives Goal is to electronically capture in coded format and to report health information and to use that information to track key clinical conditions		2011 ¹ Measures	Goal is to ell format and t use that info conditions
		Eligible Providers	Hospitals		Eligible Pr
Improve care coordinati on	 Exchang e meaningf ul clinical informati 	Capability to exchange key clinical information (e.g., problem list, medication list,	Capability to exchange key clinical information (e.g., discharge summary,	 Report 30-day readmission rate [IP] % of encounters 	Retrieve on electro prescription data
	on among professio nal health care team	allergies, test results) among providers of care and patient authorized entities electronically ⁵	procedures, problem list, medication list, allergies, test results) among providers of care and patient	where med reconciliation was performed [EP, IP] Implemented ability to	Produce share an electronic summary record for transition (place of

authorized entities

exchange health

consults.

Health Outcome s Policy Priority	Care Goals	format and to report he use that information	ojectives ally capture in coded ealth information and to to track key clinical itions	2011 ¹ Measures	Goal is to ell format and t use that info conditions
		Eligible Providers	Hospitals		Eligible Pr
Improve care coordinati on	 Exchang e meaningf ul clinical informati 	 Capability to exchange key clinical information (e.g., problem list, medication list, 	 Capability to exchange key clinical information (e.g., discharge summary, 	Report 30-day readmission rate [IP]% of encounters	Retrieve on electroprescription data
	on among professio nal health care team	allergies, test results) among providers of care and patient authorized entities electronically ⁵	procedures, problem list, medication list, allergies, test results) among providers of care and patient	where med reconciliation was performed [EP, IP] Implemented ability to	Produce share an electronic summary record fo transition (place of

authorized entities

exchange health

Health Outcome s Policy Priority		2011 ¹ Objectives Goal is to electronically capture in coded format and to report health information and to use that information to track key clinical		2011 ¹ Measures	Goal is to ellormat and to
		Eligible Providers	<i>H</i> ospitals		eonditions Eligible Pr
Improve care coordinati on	 Exchang e meaningf ul clinical informati 	 Capability to exchange key clinical information (e.g., problem list, medication list, 	 Capability to exchange key clinical information (e.g., discharge summary, 	Report 30-day readmission rate [IP]% of encounters	Retrieve on electroprescripti data
	on among professio nal health care	allergies, test results) among providers of care and patient authorized entities electronically 5	procedures, problem list, medication list, allergies, test results) among providers of care	where med reconciliation was performed [EP, IP]	Produce share an electronic summary record fo transition

team

and patient

authorized entities

ability to

exchange health

(place of

consults,

Hinai- A	Rugust 2009				
asures	Goal is to electronical	ealth information and to	2013 Measures	2015 Objectives Goal is to achieve and improve performance and support	2015 Measures
				care processes and on key health system outcomes	
	Eligible Providers	Hospitals			
0-day ion rate ounters	 Retrieve and act on electronic prescription fill data 	 Retrieve and act on electronic prescription fill data Produce and share 	 Access to comprehensive patient data from all available 	 Access comprehensi ve patient data from all available 	 Aggregate clinical summarie s from multiple
ed ation ormed nted	Produce and share an electronic summary care record for every transition in care (place of service,	an electronic summary care record for every transition in care (place of service, consults, discharge)	10 % reduction in 30-day readmission rates for 2013 compared to	sources	sources available to authorize d users [OP, IP]
e health	consults,	 Perform medication 	2012		NQF-

asures	2013 Objectives Goal is to electronically capture in coded format and to report health information and to use that information to track key clinical conditions		2013 Measures	2015 Objectives Goal is to achieve and improve performance and support care processes and on key health system outcomes	2015 Measures
	Eligible Providers	Hospitals		33.33311133	
0-day ion rate ounters	Retrieve and act on electronic prescription fill data	 Retrieve and act on electronic prescription fill data Produce and share 	 Access to comprehensive patient data from all available 	 Access comprehensi ve patient data from all available 	 Aggregate clinical summarie s from multiple
ed ation ormed nted	Produce and share an electronic summary care record for every transition in care	an electronic summary care record for every transition in care (place of service, consults, discharge)	10 % reduction in 30-day readmission rates for 2013	sources	sources available to authorize d users [OP, IP]
e health	(place of service, consults,	Perform medication	compared to 2012		NQF-

Care Goals		Goal is to electronic format and to report he use that information	ojectives ally capture in coded ealth information and to to track key clinical itions	2011 ¹ Measures	Goal is to electronically format and to report her use that information to conditions	
		Eligible Providers	Hospitals		Eligible Providers	
	 Exchang e meaningf ul clinical informati 	 Capability to exchange key clinical information (e.g., problem list, medication list, 	 Capability to exchange key clinical information (e.g., discharge summary, 	Report 30-day readmission rate [IP]% of encounters	Retrieve and act on electronic prescription fill data	•
	on among professio nal health care team	allergies, test results) among providers of care and patient authorized entities electronically ⁵	procedures, problem list, medication list, allergies, test results) among providers of care and patient authorized entities	where med reconciliation was performed [EP, IP] Implemented ability to exchange health	Produce and share an electronic summary care record for every transition in care (place of service, consults,	•

Critical HIT Components Needed to Ensure Quality

- Computer System
- Discrete Data
- Realtime Provider Feedback
- Group (Team) Situational Awareness

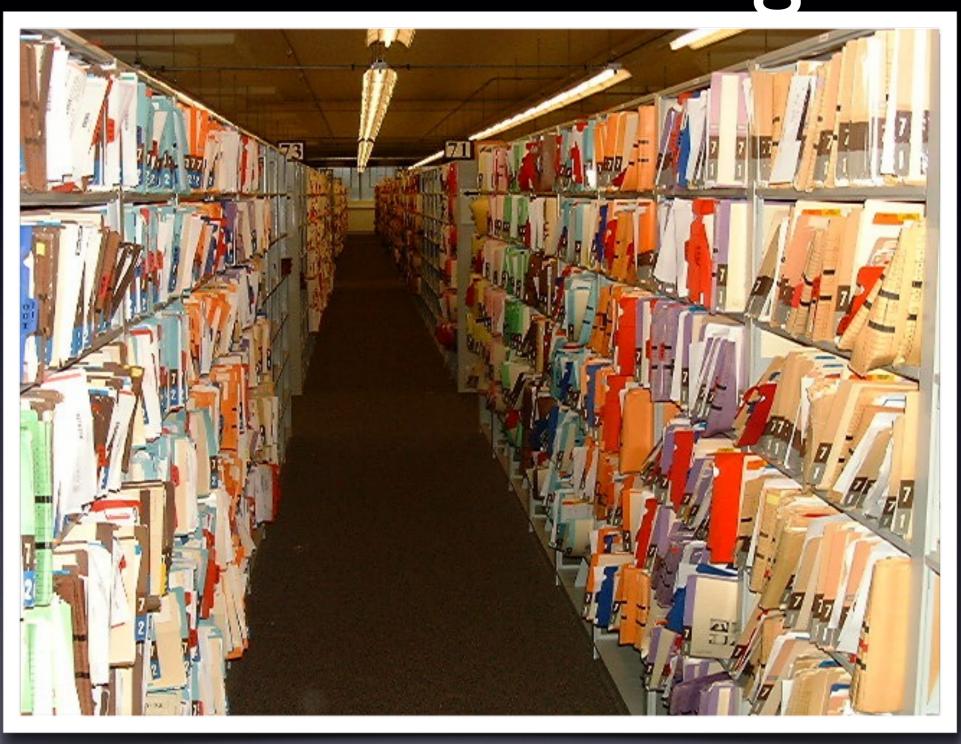
Critical HIT Components Needed to Ensure Quality

- Computer System
- Discrete Data
- Realtime Provider Feedback
- Group Situational Awareness

VM Record Storage in Georgetown



UW Record Storage Sand Point Naval Hanger



Server Cabinet



Michael Cuzzetto & \$40M of Computer Equipment

30 Terabytes of Disk



7,500,000 Songs or 60 Years of Listening!

240K BTU Air Conditioner



- •4K Sq Ft Room
- 10x Residential Requirement

Tape Backup



Critical HIT Components Needed to Ensure

- ✓ Computer System
- Discrete Data
- Realtime Provider Feedback
- Group Situational Awareness

Handwritten Note

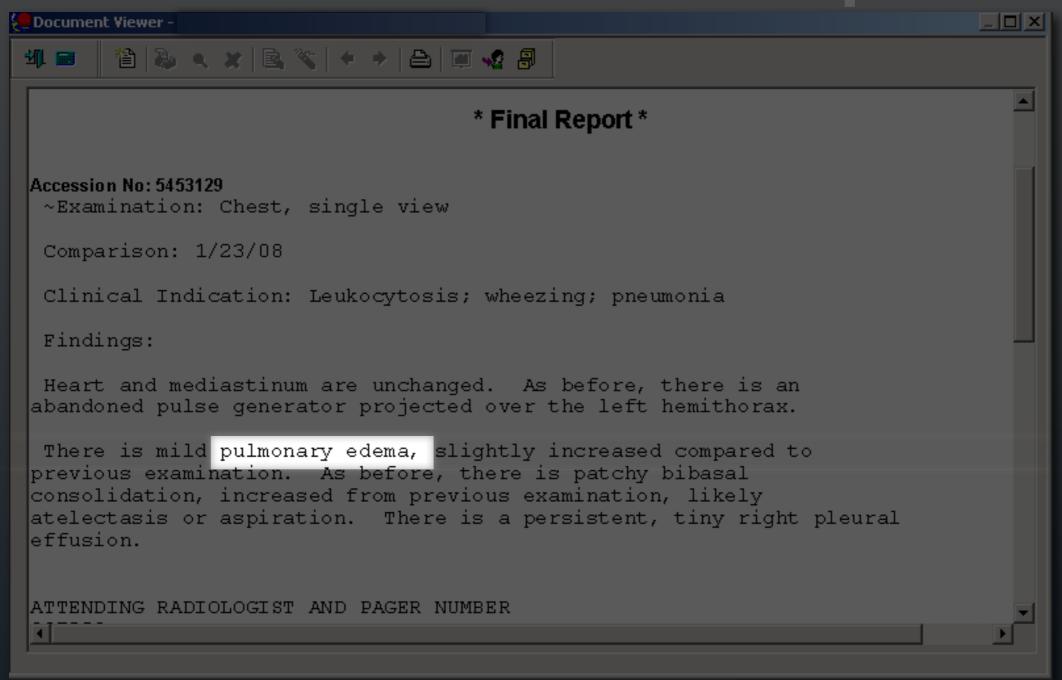
VIRGINIA MASON MEDICAL CENTER
SEATTLE, WA

BAILEY-BOUSHAY HOUSE SEATTLE, WA

PROGRESS RECORD

DATE AND HOUR	NOTE PROGRESS OF CASE - COMPLICATIONS - CONSULTATIONS - CHANGE IN DIAGNOSIS - CONDITIONS ON DISCHARGE - INSTRUCTIONS TO PATIENT - AND FINAL SUMMARY.
12/12/18	CU-RAR
Curt)	NATES 7
and the latest	De du-
(015) 38 765	1 MP 1 Dalbleed - Shote Awarby capsole equal.
3.7 (23/1.3	Ole to-feed? GI gofed-sok
Ca. 810	I for - Adv. diet
-	- Asteronte 60 lu G 6" - 1 - To wed floor - Mostline

Free Text Rads Report



Clinical Notes, Pathology Reports

Discrete Data- Meds

MAR Summary 48H				
			09 August 2009 0700 - 13 August 20	09 0659
Time View	08/09/2009 0700 - 0659	08/10/2009 0700 - 0659	08/11/2009 0700 - 0659	08/12/2009 0700 - 0659
Scheduled				
aspirin 325 mg, ec tablet, PO, Daily, NOW, Start: 08/10/09 15:18:00		Not Given: dcd per MD order @1626		
aspirin 325 mg, tab, PO, Daily With Breakfast, NOW, Start:		325 mg @1807	325 mg @0800	@0800
08/10/09 20:26:00		325 mg @2030		
		Pain Intensity: 8		
		Pain Location: Head Frontal		
docusate 200 mg, cap, PO, Daily, Routine, Start: 08/10/09 14:41:00		200 mg @2100	200 mg @0900	@0900
docusate 100 mg, cap, PO, Q12 HR, Routine, Start: 08/10/09 21:00:00				
lisinopril 10 mg, tab, PO, Daily, NOW, Start: 08/11/09 9:55:00			10 mg @0955	@0900
To mg, tab, i o, bany, itow, start cor i i ros s.ss.ss				
metoprolol (metoprolol oral tablet) 25 mg, tab, PO, Q12 HR, Routine, Start: 08/10/09 21:00:00		25 mg @1807	25 mg @0900	@0900
		25 mg @2100	Systolic Blood Pressure: 152 mmHg	@2100
		Systolic Blood Pressure: 143 mmHg	Heart Rate: 66 bpm	
		Heart Rate: 60 bpm	25 mg @2107	
sodium chloride (saline lock flush-peripheral line) 2 mL, inj, IV, Q12 HR, Routine, Start 08/10/09 9:46:00, for 4 hr, Stop 08/10/09 9:46:00, Note: Flush every 12 hours i		2 mL @0946		
sodium chloride (saline lock flush-peripheral line) 2 mL, inj, IV, Q12 HR, Routine, Start 08/10/09 9:49:00,		2 mL @0949	Not Given: Not Appropriate at this Time @0900	@0900

Discrete Data- Orders

E Car	ese	et - CHF orderset	×
		Component	Order Details
		STATUS	
	\checkmark	Diagnosis	Start: T;N, Diagnosis: CHF
		Transfer to	on T;N, Note: CHF Diagnosis after admission
		Consulting Physician	Start T;N
		Infection Control Precautions	Start: T;N
		VITAL SIGNS / VITAL MEASURES	
		VS CCU	Start: T;N, Note: Vital Signs Q 1HR or as needed.
		If patient on telemetry or CCU, do not re-order Cardiac Monitor and Arrhythmia Management.	
	Г	Cardiac Monitor	Start: T;N, Note: with arrhythmia management
	Г	Arrythmia Management	Start: T;N
		Hemodynamic Monitoring Order set	
	Г	Oxygen order	Start T;N, O2 per Nasal Cannula, 2 L/Min, Titrate to kee
	Г	Sp02 Checks	Start T;N, Q4 HR, Note: titrate Oxygen to keep Sp02 at
	V	Weight	Start T+1;0600, Every Morning
1			<u> </u>
0	-		
			OK Cancel

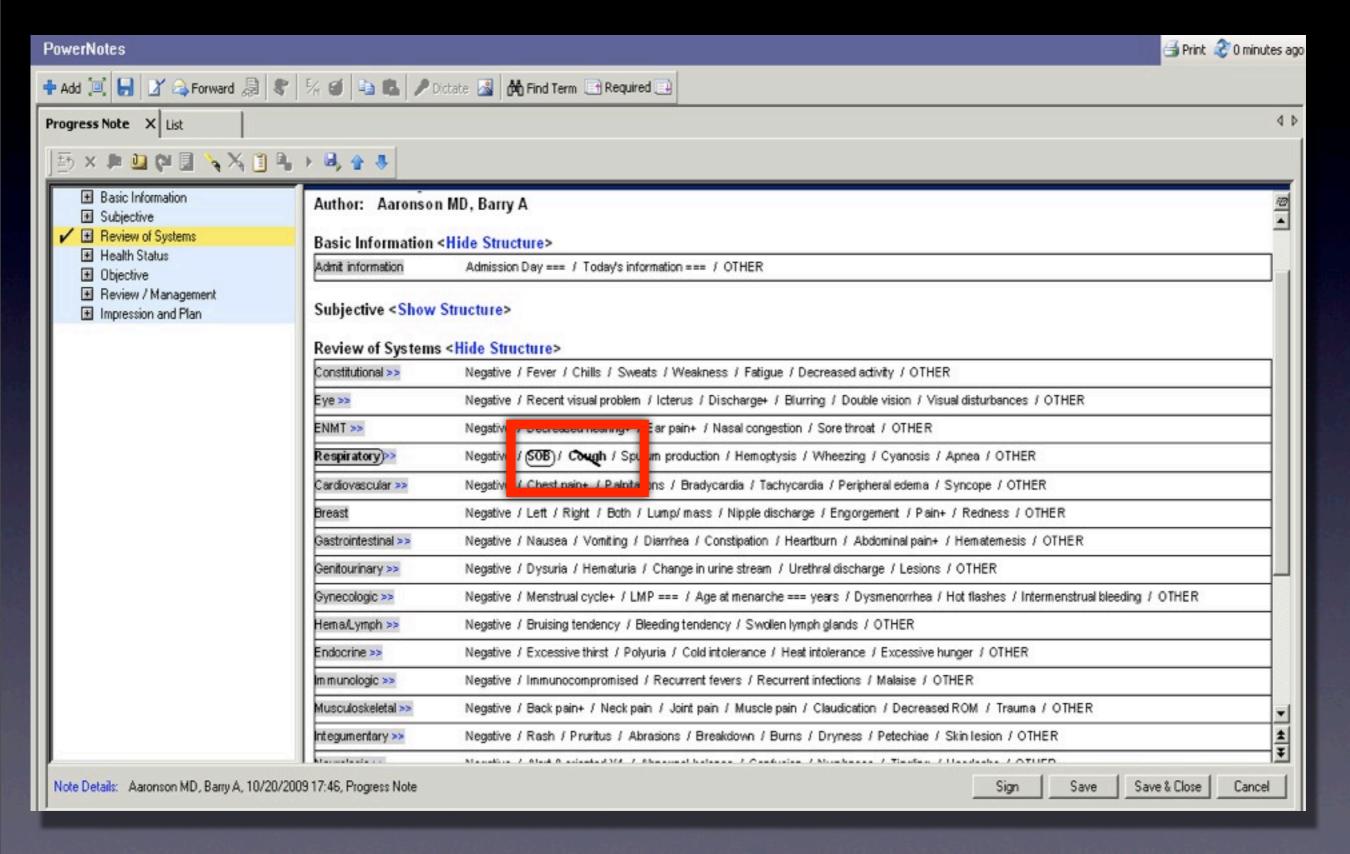
Discrete Data- Labs

Lab and Rad Results	10/20/2009 10/19/2009 10/19/2009 6:10 9:30 8:50		18/2009 10/18/2009 21:22 10:00	10/18/2009 10/18/2009 10/18/20(<u>*</u> 6:55 5:01 4:55
Hemogram	0.10 3.30 0.30	3.03 3.00 2	21.22 10.00	0.33 3.01 4.33
■ White Blood Cell Count	6.9 K/cmm	7.7 K/cmm		9.1 K/cmm
Red Blood Cell Count	L 3.52 M/cmm	L 3.32 M/cmm		L 3.08 M/cr
Hemoglobin	L 8.6 g/dL	L 8.0 g/dL		L 7.5 g/dL
Hematocrit	L 27 %	L 25 %	L 23 %	L 23 %
Mean Corpuscular Volume	L 76 fL	L 75 fL		L 76 IL
Mean Corpuscular HGB	L 24 pg	L 24 pg		L 24 pg
Mean Corpuscular HGB Concentrn	L 32 g/dL	L 32 g/dL		L 32 g/dL
RBC Distribution Width	H 19.5%	H 18.5%		H 19.0 %
☐ Platelet Count	371 K/cmm	251 K/cmm		162 K/cmm
Reticulocyte Count				
Differential: Percent (Automated)		2.5	100	112 To
Lymphocytes, Percent	26.4 %	19.7 %		
■ Monocytes, Percent	8.7 %	8.2 %		
Granulocytes, Percent	60.8%	70.5 %		
Eosinophils, Percent	3.4 %	1.3%		
■ Basophils, Percent	0.7 %	0.3%		
Differential: Absolute Count (Automated)		2.5	98. (8)	100
Lymphocytes, Absolute Count	1.8 K/cmm	1.5 K/cmm		
Moncytes, Absolute Count	0.6 K/cmm	0.6 K/cmm		
Granulocytes, Absolute Count	4.2 K/cmm	5.4 K/cmm		
Eosinophils, Absolute Count	0.2 K/cmm	0.1 K/cmm		
Basophils, Absolute Count	0.1 K/cmm	0.0 K/cmm		
Differential: Percent (Manual)		2.5	100	
Lymphocytes Percent				L 11 %
■ Monocytes Percent				L1%
Polymorphonuclear Leukocytes Percent				74%
☐ Bands Percent				H 12%
1				^^·

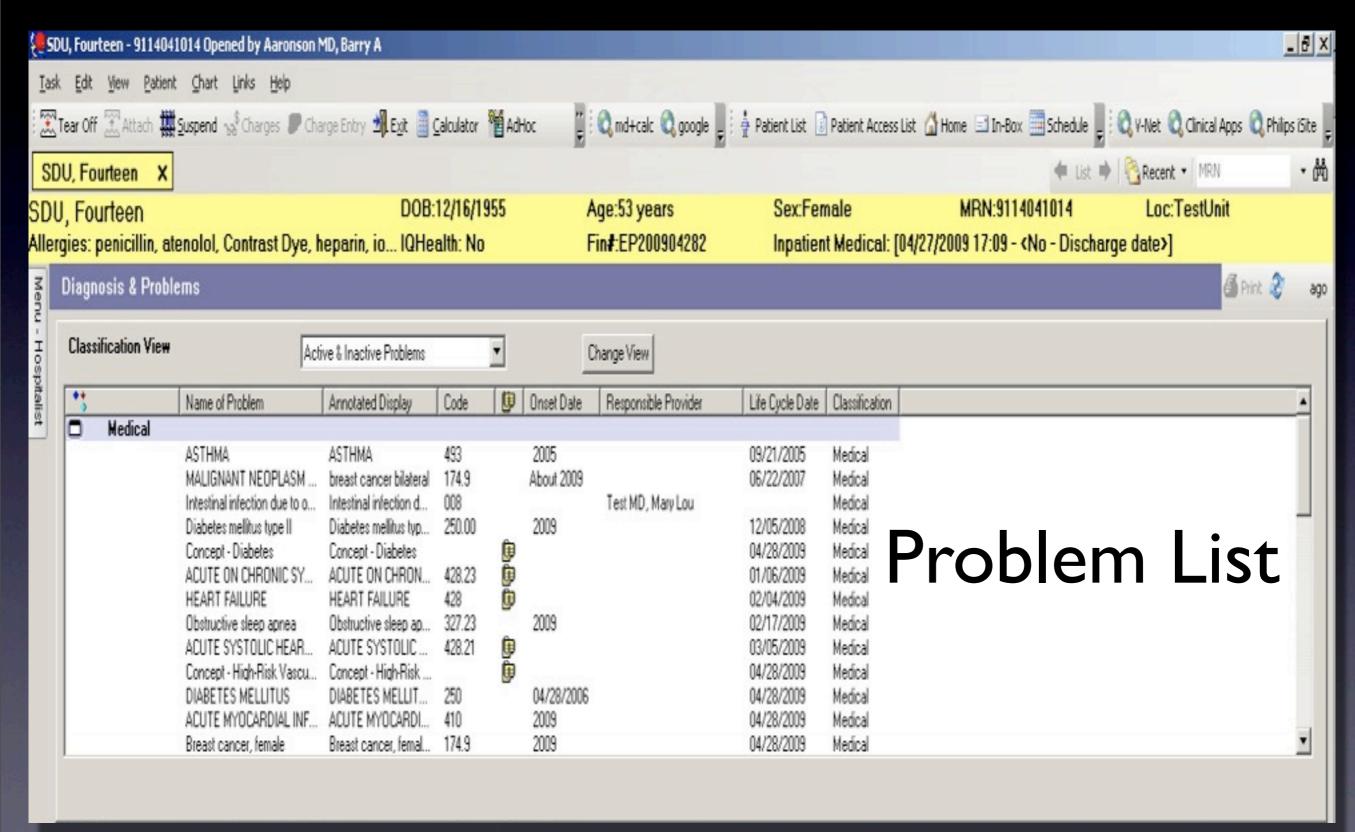
Discrete Data- Forms



Discrete Data- Note



Discrete Data



Critical HIT Components Needed to Ensure Quality

- ✓ Computer System
- ✓ Discrete Data
- Realtime Provider Feedback aka Clinical Decision Support
- Group Situational Awareness

Retrospective Improvement Efforts

- Conferences
- Journal Clubs
- Section Meetings
- HousestaffOrientations
- M&M

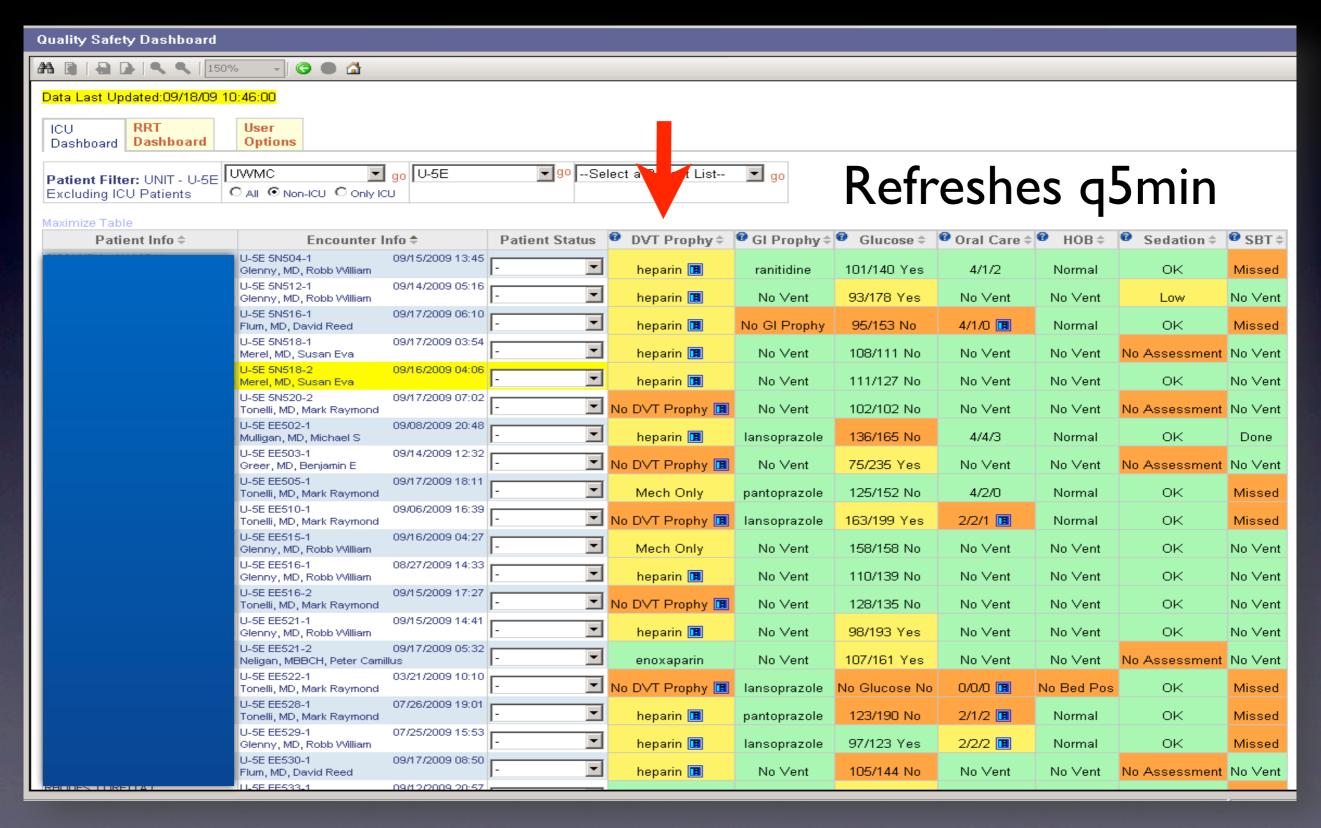


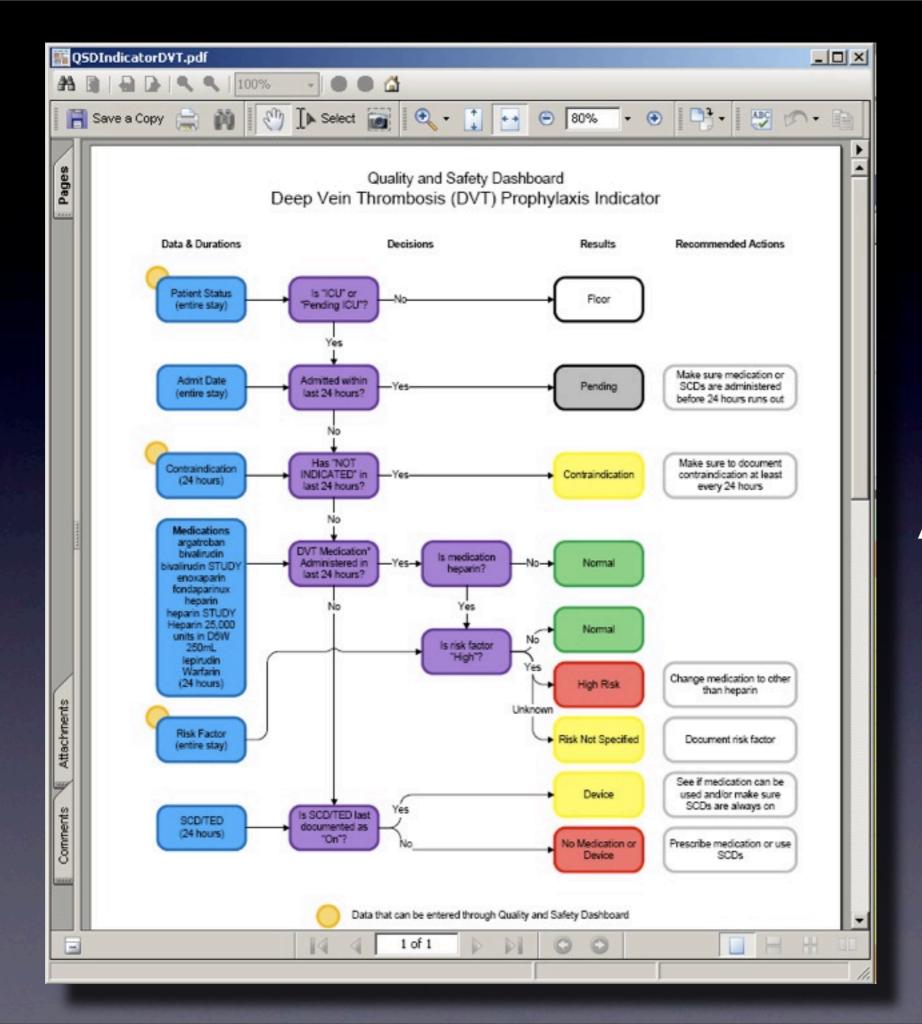
Clinical Decision Support

Discern
Discern Alert
Patient : ZZZTEST, PHS
Order:
CHF is on the Diagnosis List LVEF is <40% Creat <2.4 mg/dl No ACE/ARB Ordered
Add ACE/ARB as per CHF Bundle? Lisinopril Losartan
Cancel Previous Order for digoxin <u>□</u> K

Synchronous Alert

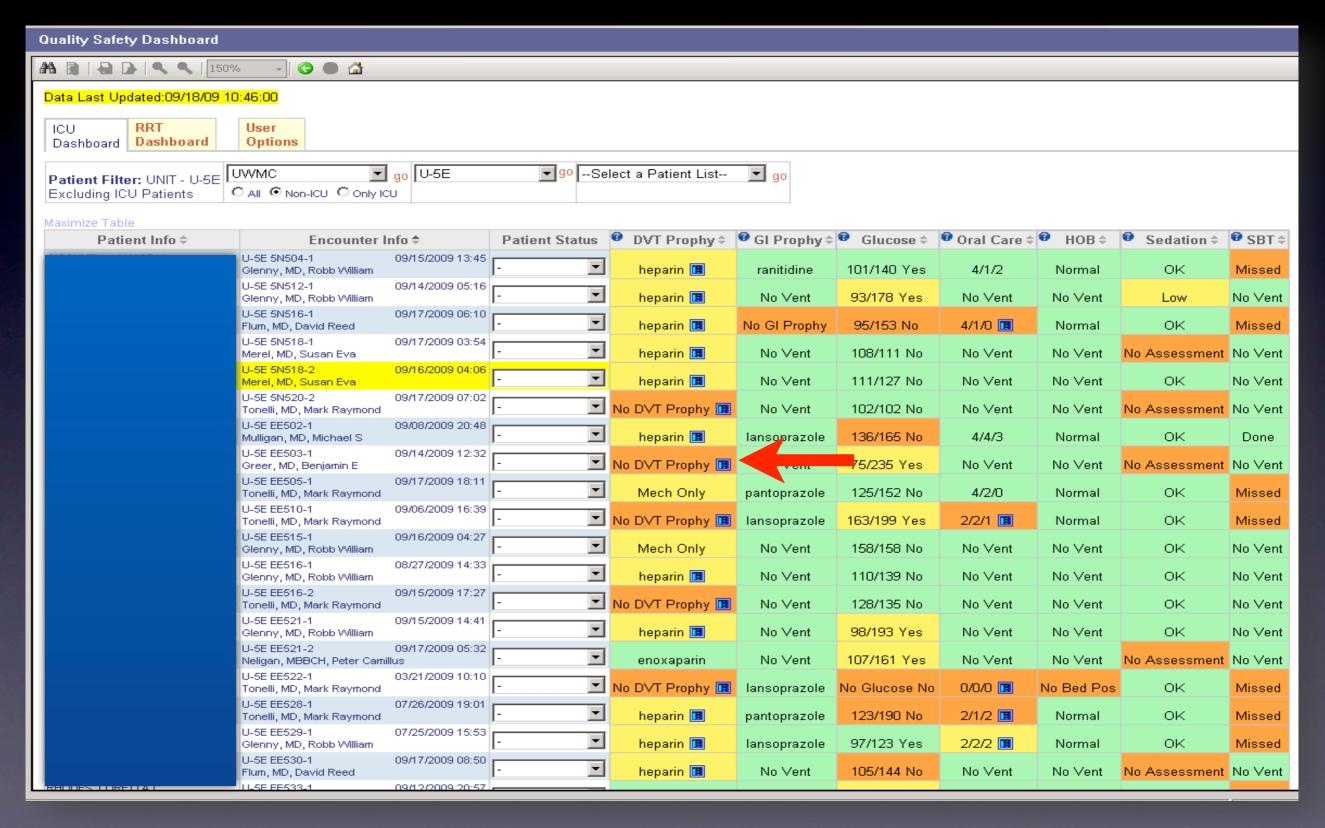
Quality Safety Dashboard



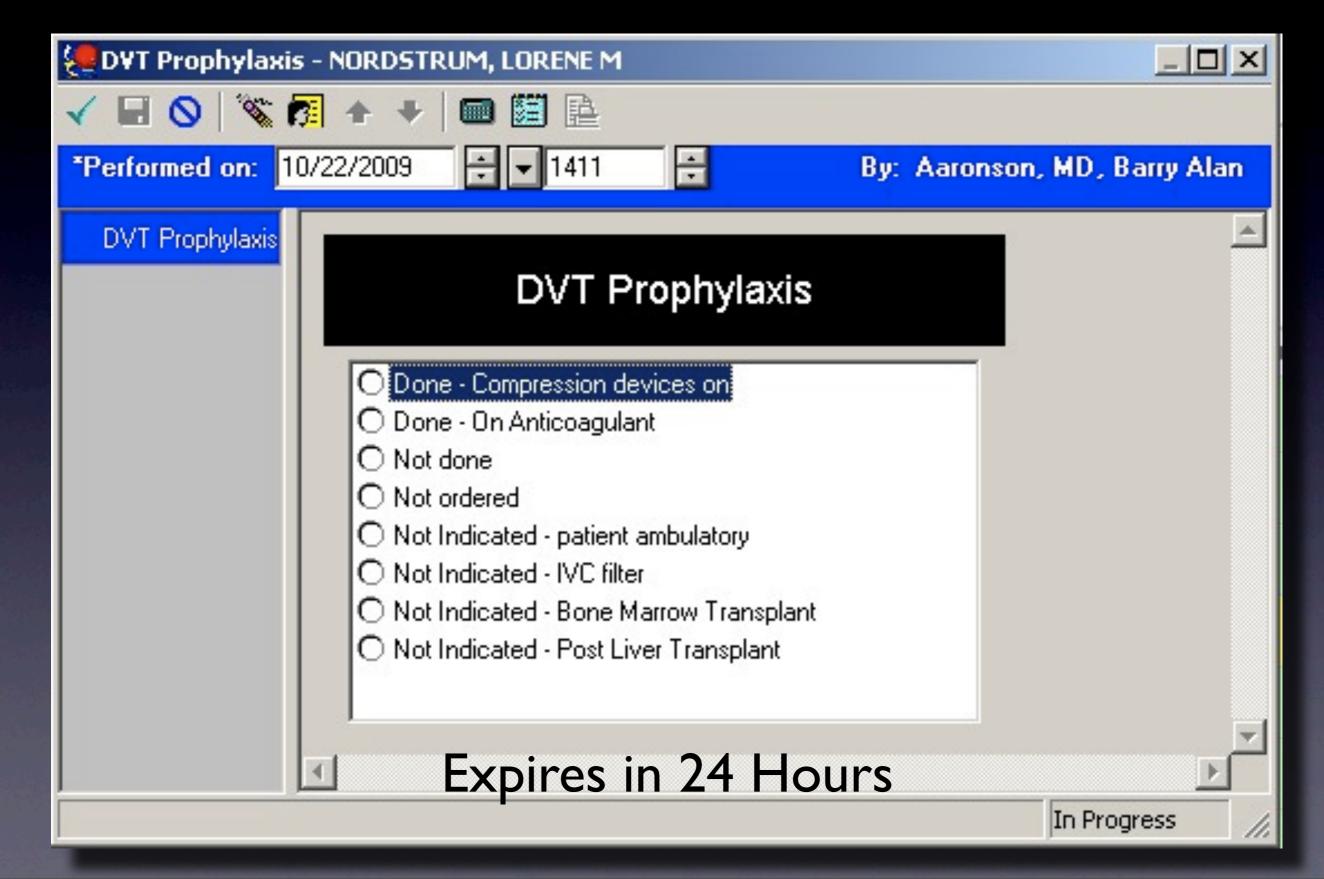


Clinical Algorithm

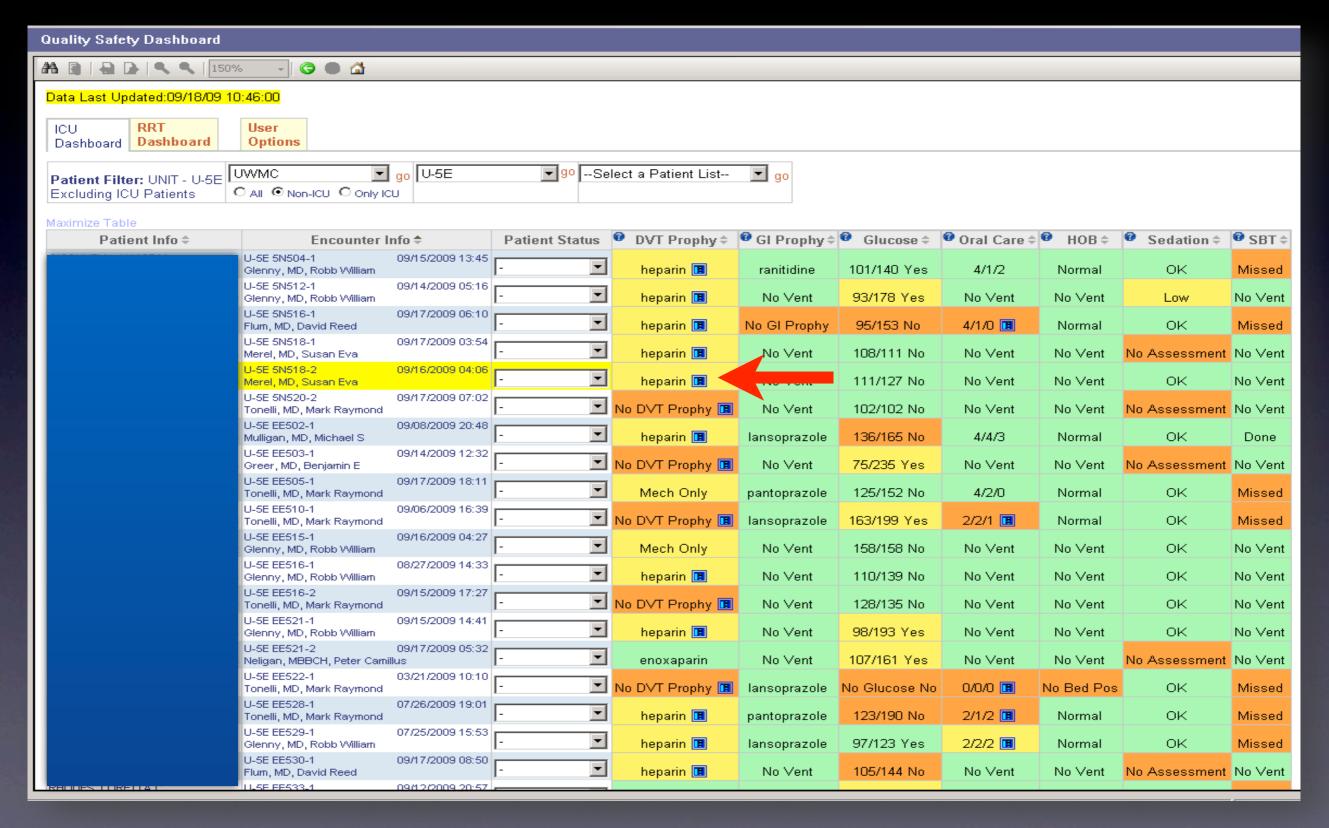
Quality Safety Dashboard



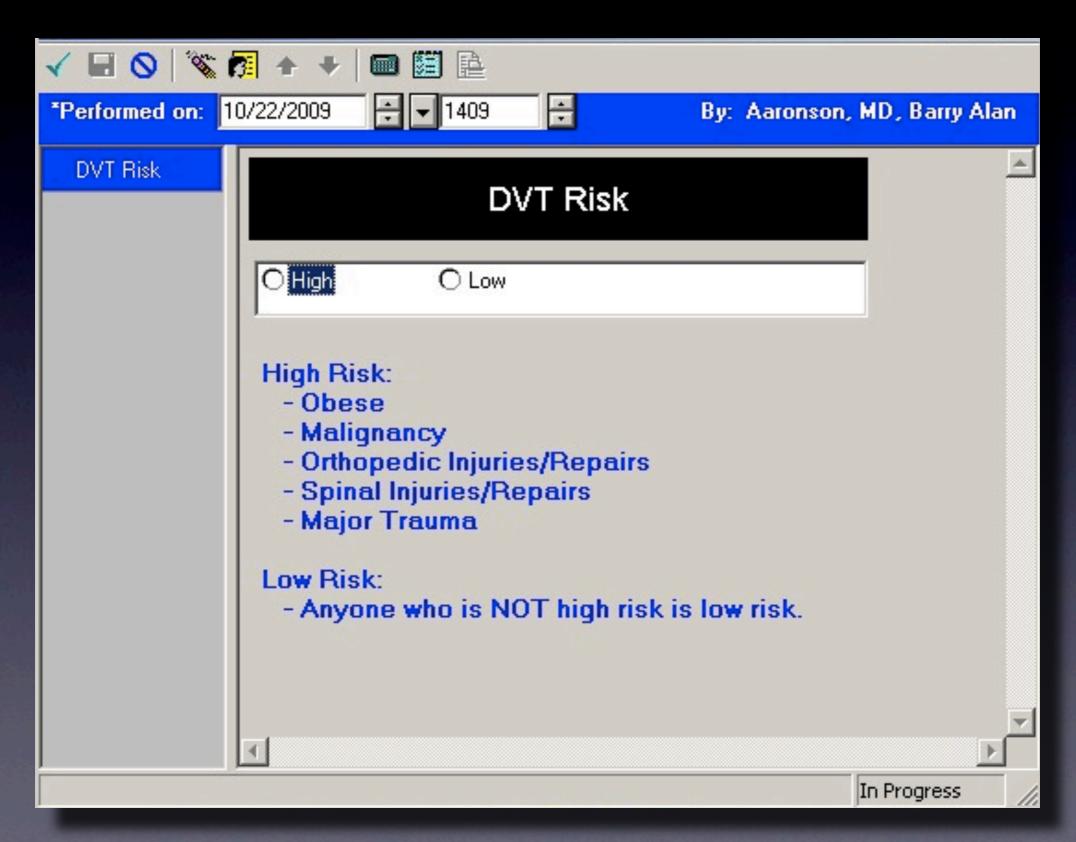
Document



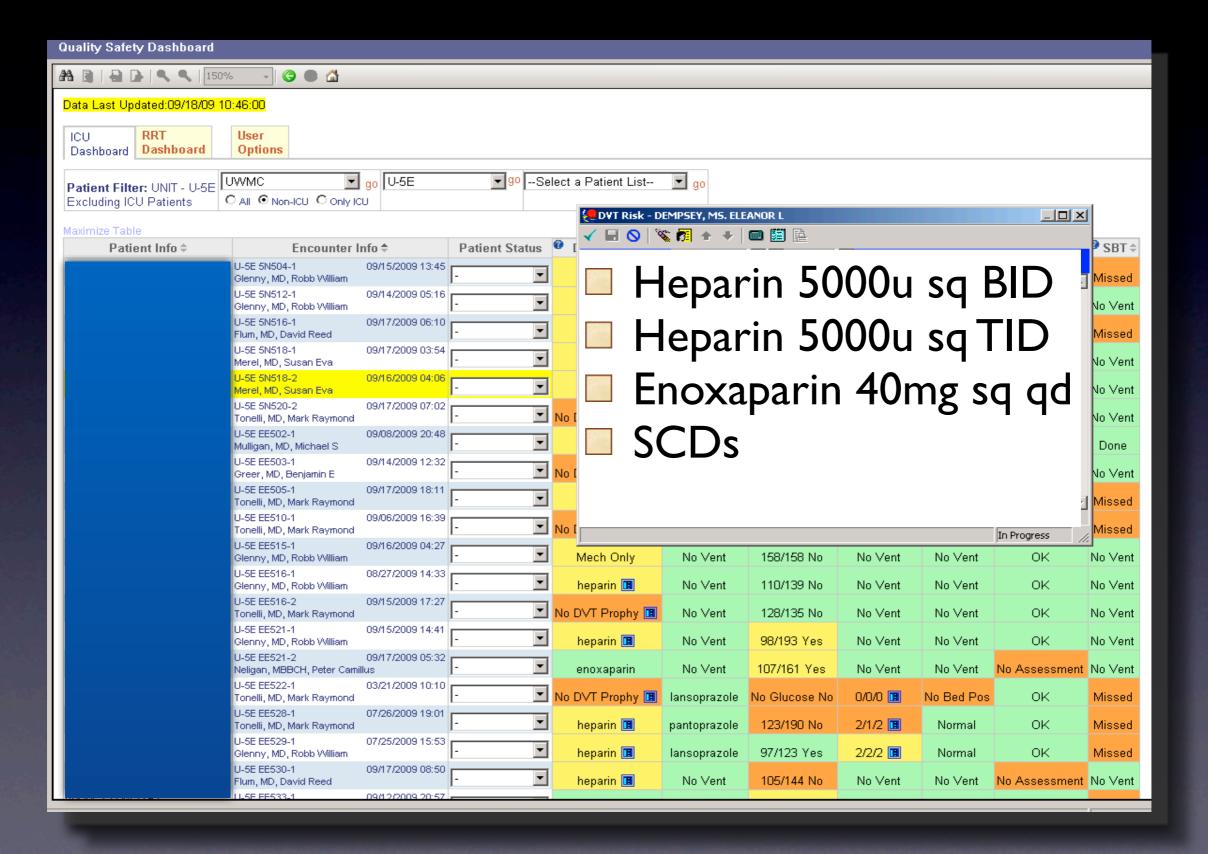
Quality Safety Dashboard



Specify Risk



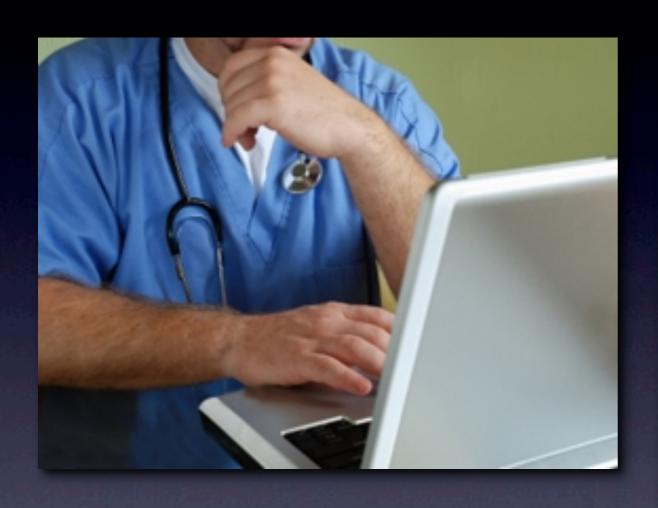
Write Orders



Critical HIT Components Needed to Ensure Quality

- √ Computer System
- ✓ Discrete Data
- Realtime Provider Feedback aka Clinical Decision Support
- Group (Team) Situational Awareness

Alert Fatigue



Patient : ZZZTEST, PHS				
CHF is on the	Diagnosis	List		
LVEF is <40%				
Creat <2.4 mg	/dl			
No ACE/ARB				
Add ACE/ARB	as per CH	HF Bundle?		
Lisinopril				
Losartan				



Online article and related content current as of November 19, 2008.

Patient Care, Square-Rigger Sailing, and Safety

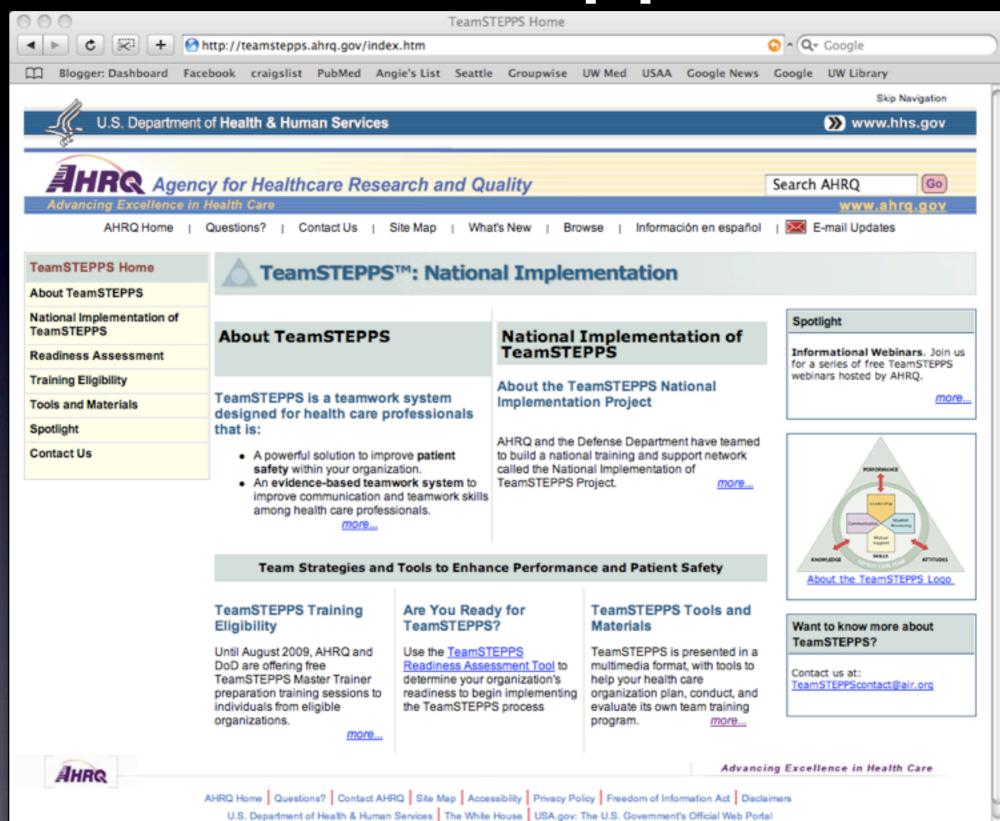
Steven J. Henkind; J. Christopher Sinnett

JAMA. 2008;300(14):1691-1693 (doi:10.1001/jama.300.14.1691)

http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/300/14/1691

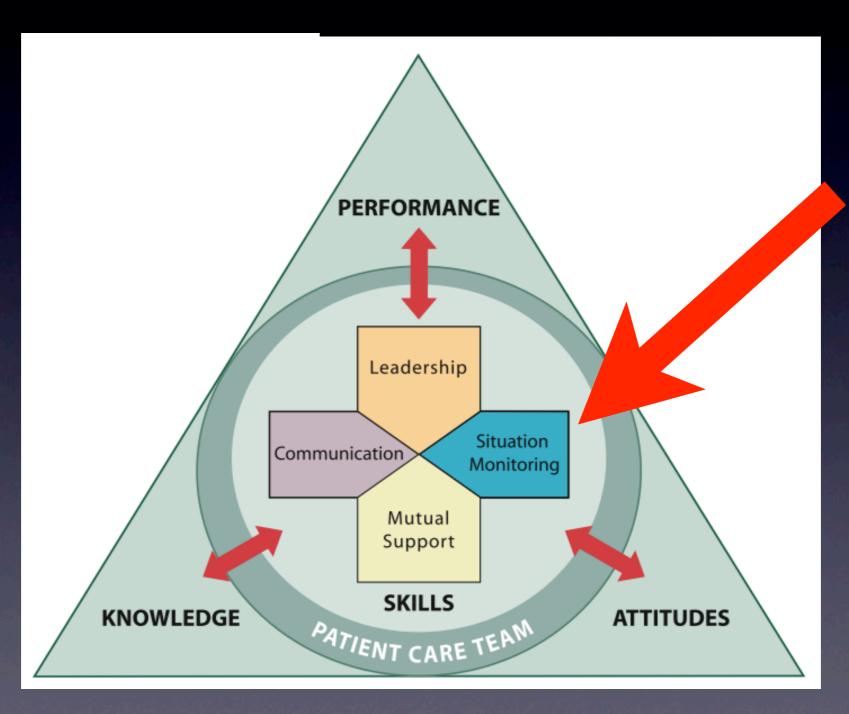


TeamStepps



Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality • 540 Gaither Road Rockville, MD 20850 • Telephone; (301) 427-1364

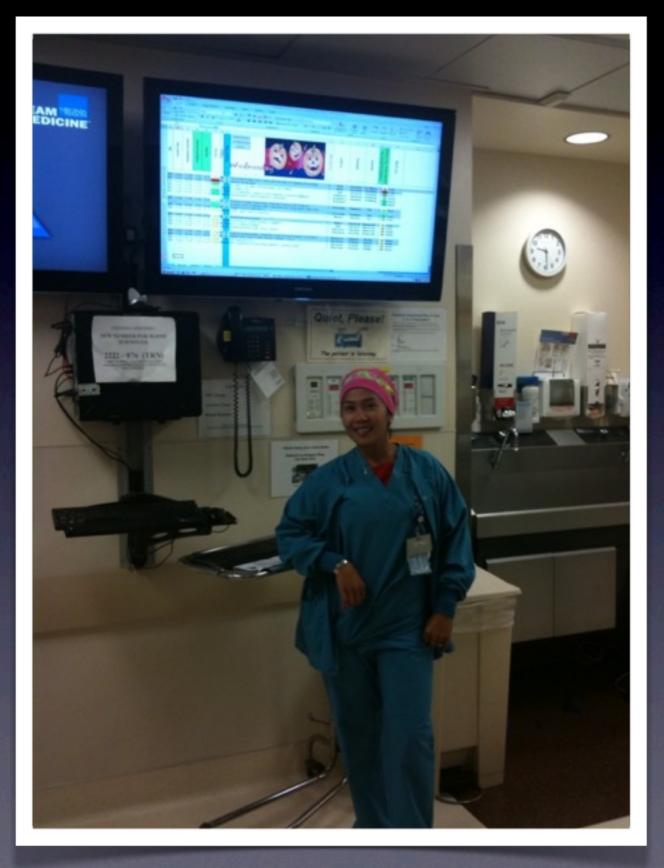
Group Situational Awareness





SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

OR Dashboard



Bed Control



Hospital Dispatch



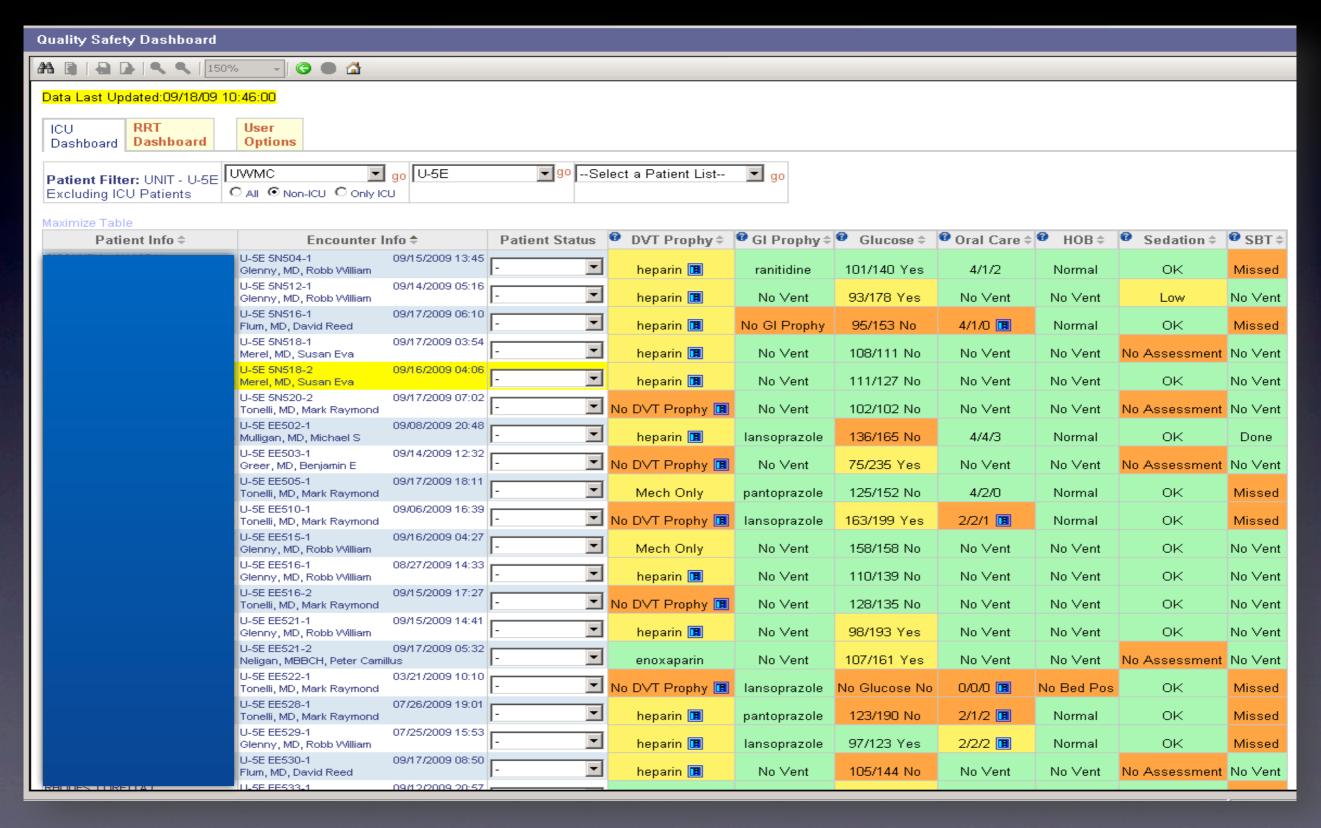
Harborview Cafe



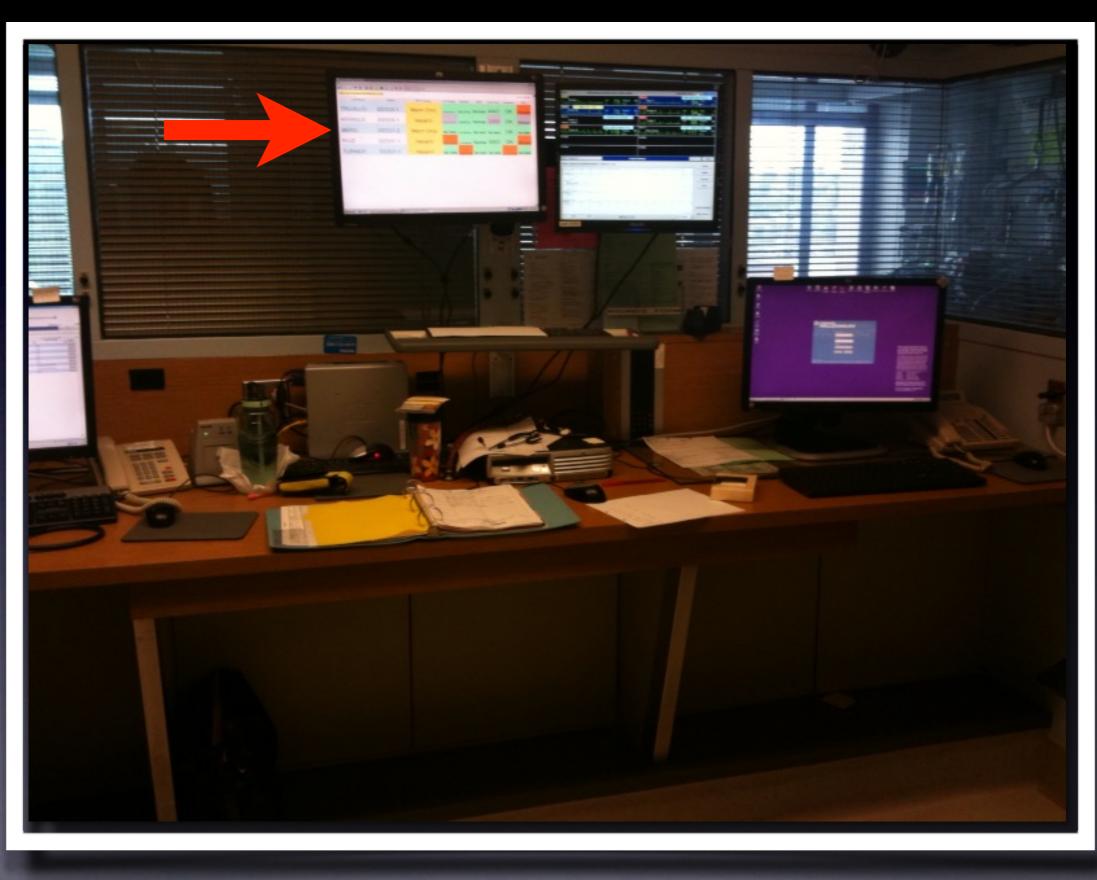
White Board



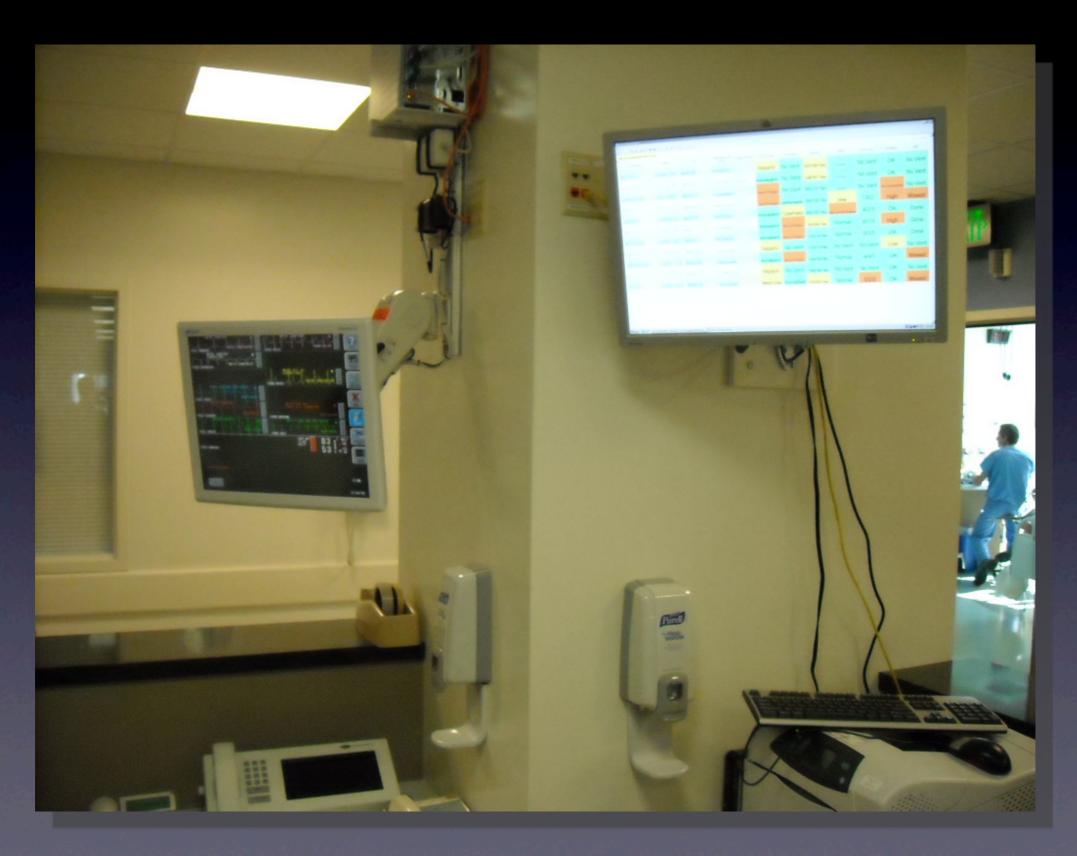
Quality Safety Dashboard



UW ICU



Harborview ICU



Dashboard Study Design

Measure of Compliance with Quality Parameter

6 Week Control Period

6 Week Intervention Period

Control Unit

No Dashboard

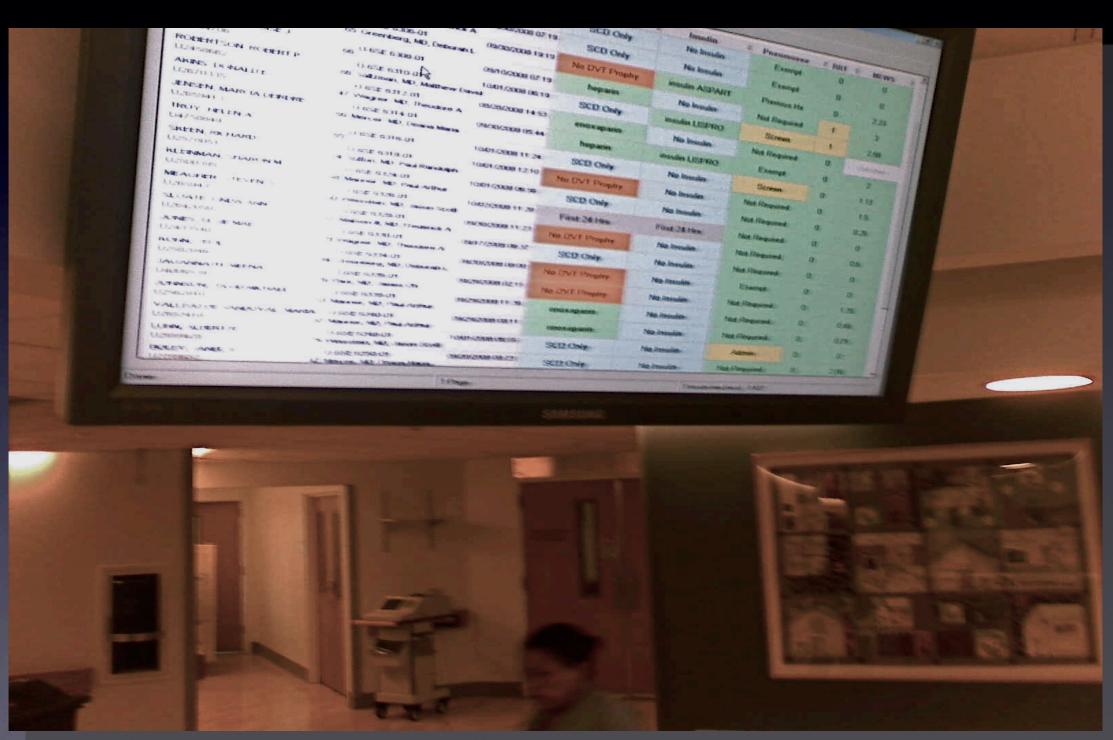
No Dashboard

Intervention Unit

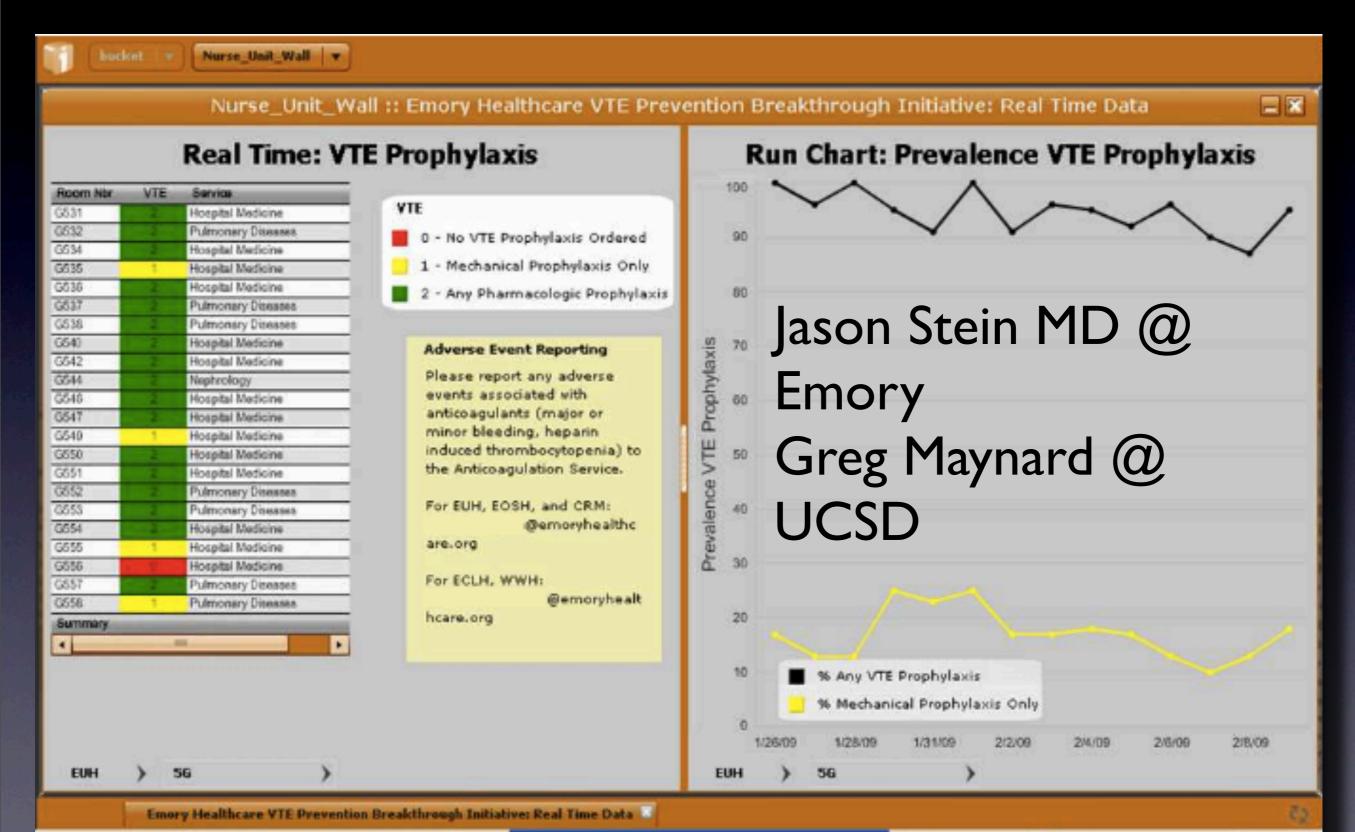
No Dashboard

Dashboard

Med-Surg Dashboard



Measurevention



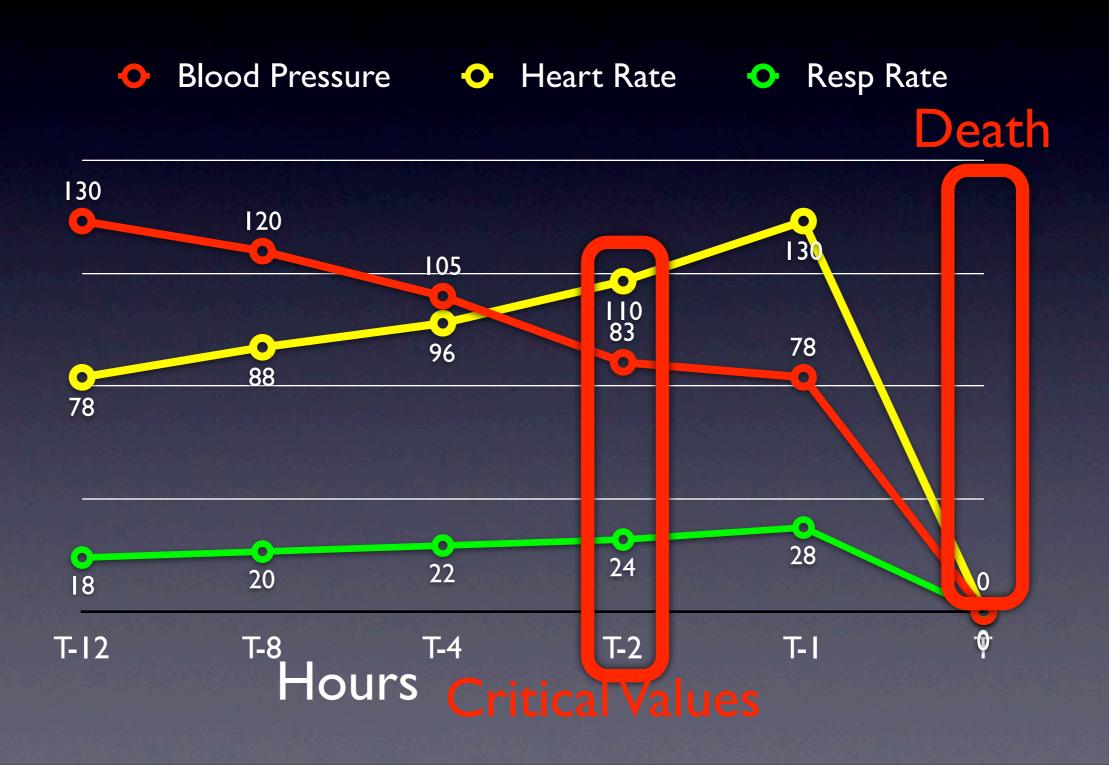
Critical HIT Components Needed to Ensure Quality

- √ Computer System
- ✓ Discrete Data
- ✓ Realtime Provider Feedback aka Clinical Decision Support
- √ Group Situational Awareness

Quality

Safety

Preventing Potentially Avoidable Deaths



Institute of Medicine 1999



Reason for Failure?



There are 2 teams of players, one wearing white shirts and one wearing black shirts. Try to count the number of times the team wearing white passes the ball.

Reason for Failure?



There are 2 teams of players, one wearing white shirts and one wearing black shirts. Try to count the number of times the team wearing white passes the ball.

Rapid Response Team

- SBP<90
- HR>130
- RR>24
- SaO2<90%



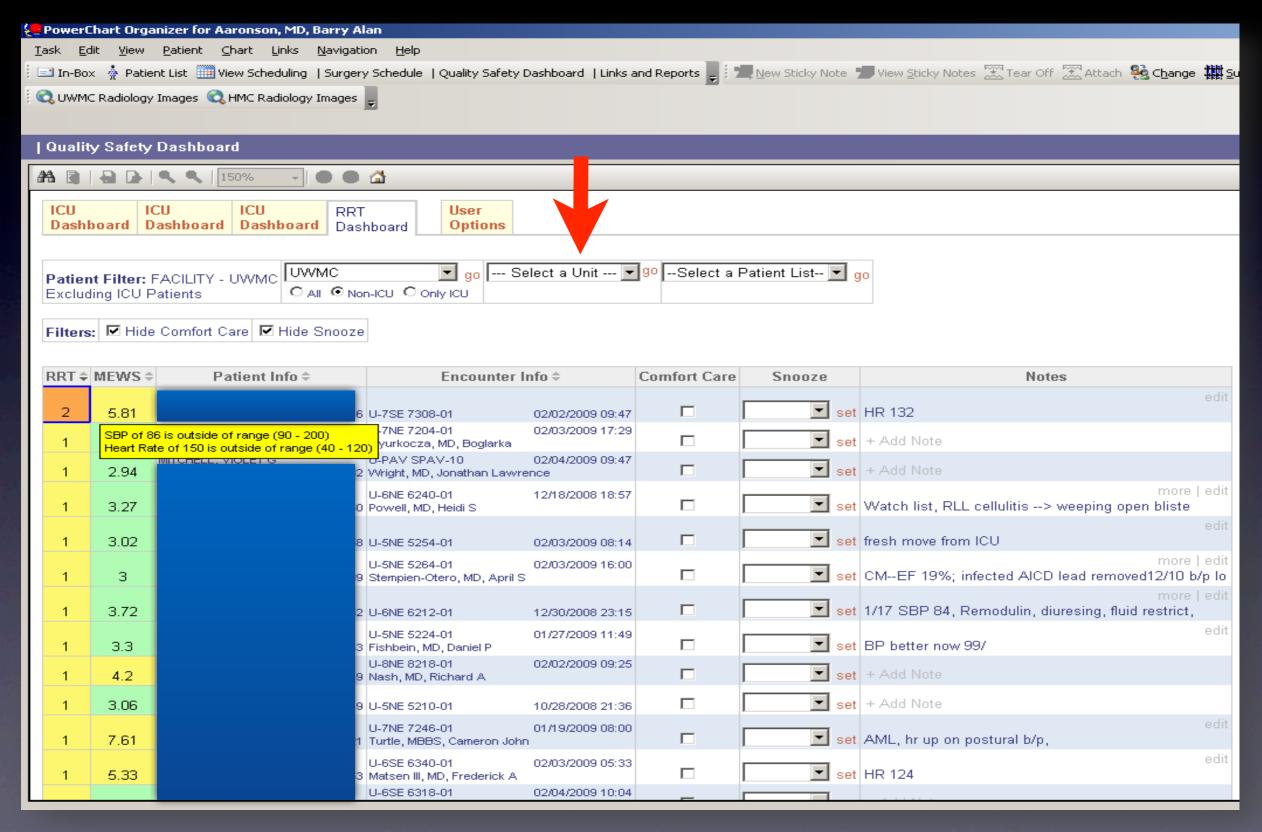
Fire Station Model



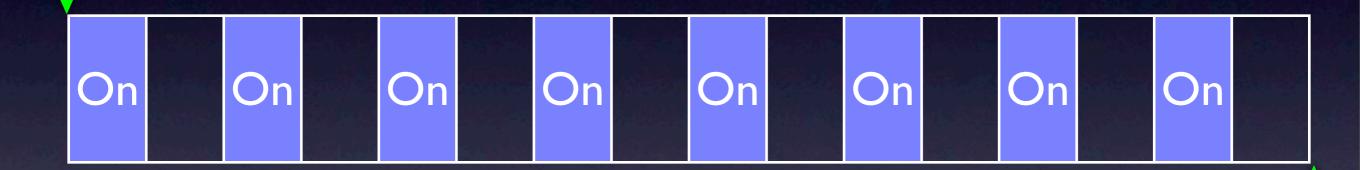
Air Traffic Control Surveillance Model



Early Warning System



Single Blind Randomized Controlled Interrupted Time Feb 9, 2009 Series Trial



7 Day Intervals

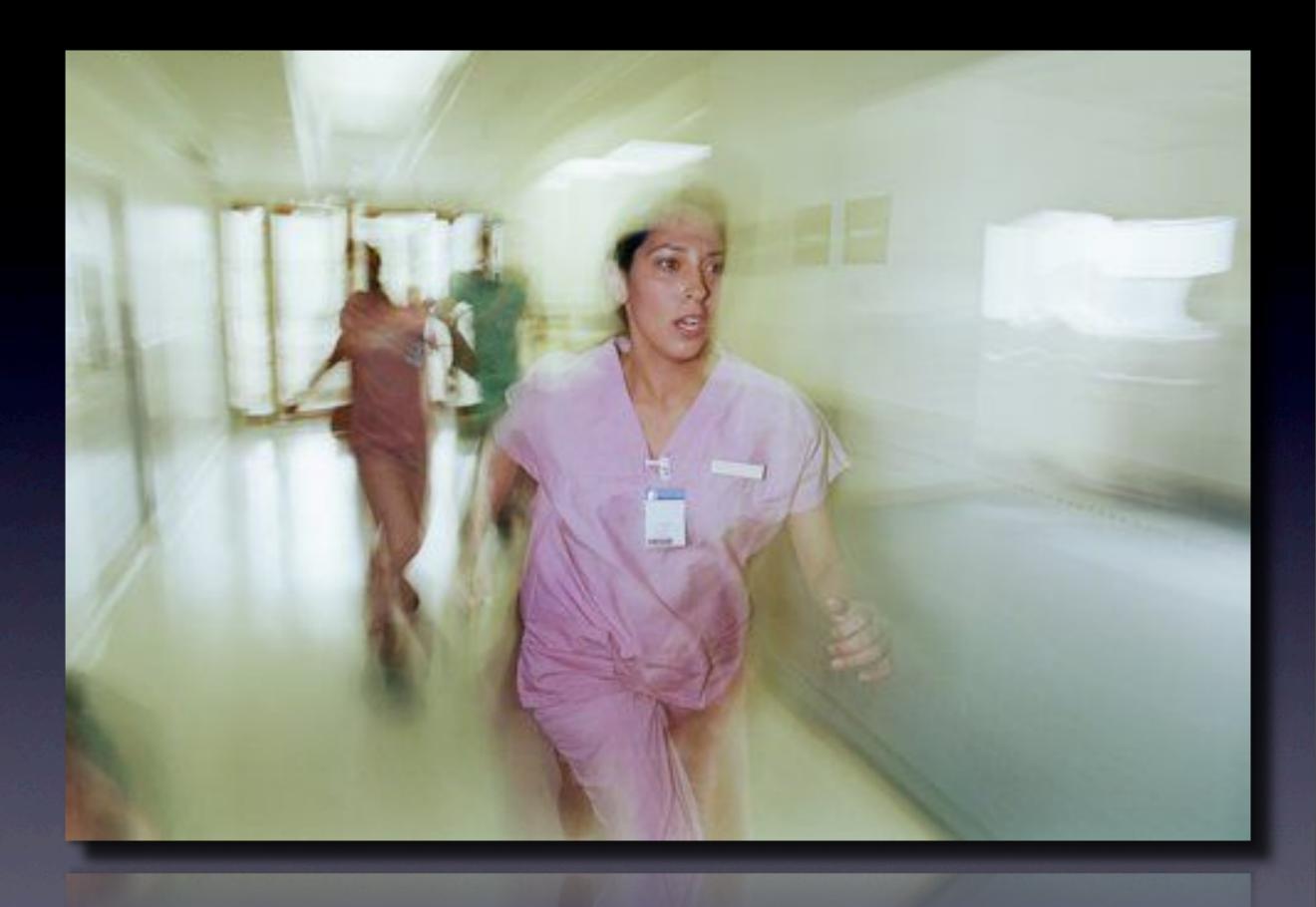
4 Month Duration

Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment

7/5/09

Clinical Outcomes

- Potentially avoidable death rate
- Cardiopulmonary arrest rate outside ICU
- Unexpected transfer to ICU rate
- RRT Activation Rate



AT&TA III. 1:25 PM RRT = MEWS = Encounter Info = Notes H-2EA EA206-1 03/24/2009 20:05 Luks, MD, Andrew Mark H-9MB MB940-1 03/04/2009 16:30 6.53 Treggiari, MD, Miriam Monica H-2EA EA204-1 03/23/2009 17:52 Gill Jr, MD, Edward Allen H-2WA WA254-1 03/23/2009 11:00 6.03 Souter, MD, Michael James 7.29 H-2WA WA258-1 03/20/2009 19:32 H-9EA EA905-1 03/20/2009 05:17 8.91 Jurkovich, MD, Gregory J H-9EA EA901-1 03/19/2009 12:40 6.68 King, MD, Mary Alice H-9EA EA907-1 03/16/2009 02:15 Rose-Innes, MB, ChB, Andrew 4.58 Peter H-9EB EB913-1 03/14/2009 18:22 6.3 McGuire, MD, John Kennedy H-9EA EA906-1 02/23/2009 23:00 McGuire, MD, John Kennedy 6.6 H-2WC WC274-1 03/19/2009 10:10 2.82 Souter, MD, Michael James H-9MB MB938-1 02/22/2009 05:38

iPhone

