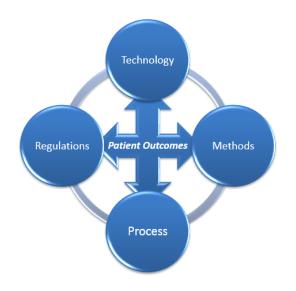
Upcoming Opportunities in Personalized Healthcare

Integration of New Methodologies and Techniques



FOCUS: Information Management

CPSA Analytics 2016 Lori Bachmann, Virginia Commonwealth University Mark Arnold, Bristol-Myers Squib

There is a strong desire for **EASY ACCESS** to personalized health data and health education

Health System Specific Apps



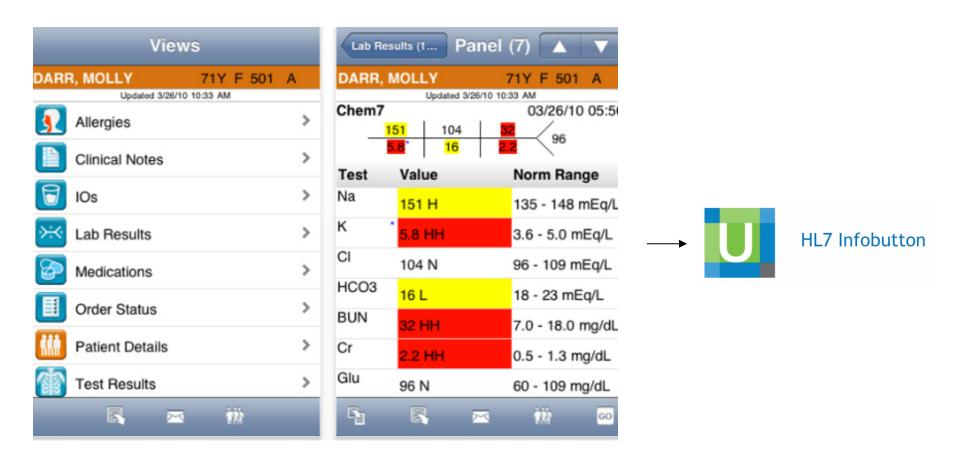
My Chart

General Health Information Apps



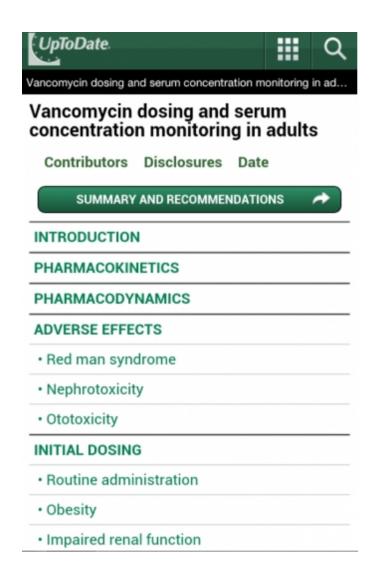
Lab Values Medical Reference
Heart Murmur Pro
Physical Exam Essentials
Drug Information

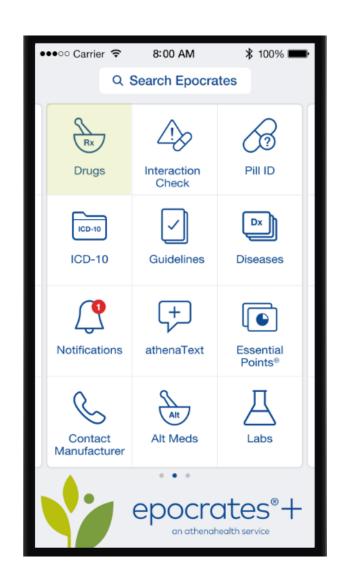
Medical providers expect to be able to **EFFICIENTLY MANAGE** healthcare delivery



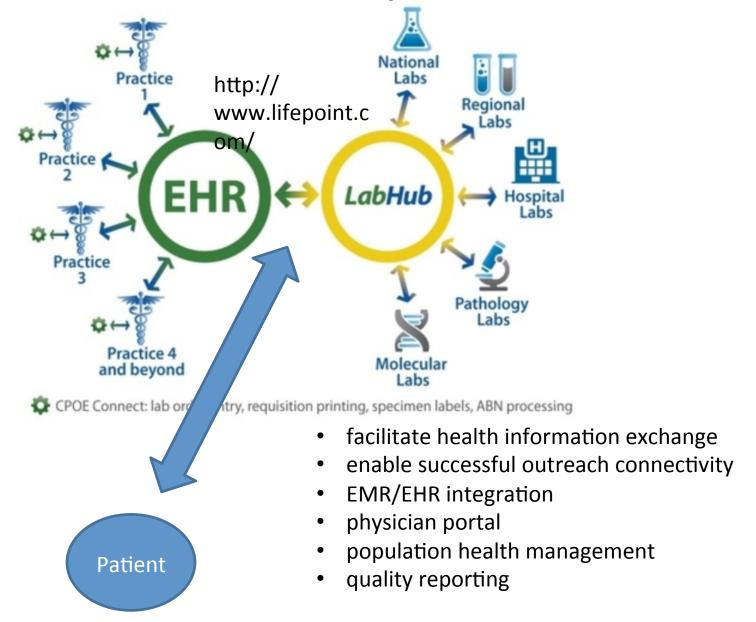
[&]quot;Enabling physicians to focus on patients not technology" - PatientKeeper

Easy access to **ACCURATE** medical information is expected





Integration of data from many sources is needed



Personal Health and Wellness data

Ability to **EFFICIENTLY MANAGE** personal healthcare is now expected by the <u>patient</u>













sulfa drugs

Allergies

Latest Results

SBP/DBP Cuff

BP: Systolic 114 mmHg

Aug 25, 2015

BP: Diastolic 76 mmHg

Aug 25, 2015



EASY ACCESS to personal health data is also expected









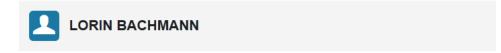


- My Health Information
- - Other Results
 - Medications
 - **Procedures**
 - Health Summaries
 - 美 Radiology
 - Pathology
 - Clinical Documents

Vitals/Lab Results

The information below is from your VCU Medical Center electronic medical when they are available to the provider. Some results may not include all th you have questions please call your health care provider.

For more information about your lab results click Learn More below the date



Most recent results

Filter by date range

 Start date
 End date

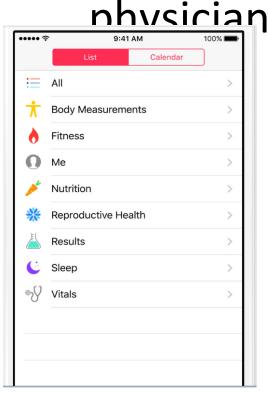
 08/18/2015
 ■ 08/25/2015
 ■ Submit

 Enter date in MM/DD/YYYY format.
 ■ 08/25/2015
 ■ 08/25/2015

Show all results

Patients now contribute personal health and wellness data back to their







***increased personal health
ACCOUNTABILITY

Healthcare data must be:

Accessible
Accurate
Easy to interpret
Integrated
Personalized
Actionable

AUTOMATED/AUDITABLE:

Data storage
Data transmission
Data aggregation
Data interpretation
Patient/Provider communication

HIPPA compliant Information security

Regulatory requirements

Stage 1 meaningful use criteria, focused on electronically capturing health information in a structured format; using that information to track key clinical conditions and communicating that information for care coordination purposes;

implementing clinical decision support tools to facilitate disease and medication management; using EHRs to engage patients and families and reporting clinical quality measures and public health information. Stage 1 focused heavily on establishing the functionalities in CEHRT (Certified Electronic Health Record Technology) that will allow for continuous quality improvement and ease of information exchange

Stage 2 meaningful use criteria would encourage the <u>use of health IT for</u> continuous quality improvement at the point of care and the exchange of information in the most structured format possible. More demanding requirements for eprescribing; incorporating structured laboratory results: and the expectation

laboratory results; and the expectation that providers will electronically transmit patient care summaries with each other and with the patient to support transitions in care. Increasingly robust expectations for health information exchange in Stage 2 and Stage 3 would support the goal that information follows the patient.

Regulatory requirements

Stage 3: We anticipate that Stage 3 meaningful use criteria will focus on:

promoting improvements in quality, safety and efficiency leading to improved health outcomes; focusing on decision support for national high priority conditions; patient access to self-management tools; access to comprehensive patient data through robust, secure, patient-centered health information exchange; and improving population health.



NQF 0060 ... Title: Hemoglobin A1c Test for Pediatric Patients ...

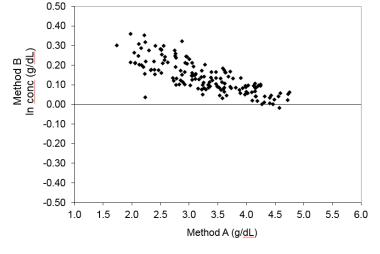
Description: Percentage of patients 5–17 years of age with diabetes with an HbA1c test during the measurement period.

<u>Current</u> issues in information management (from the laboratory testing perspective)

Data from different labs/test methods for the same

analytes do not agree

Serum albumin (unpublished data)



Lab value reporting is not standardized (units, calculations, algorithms – lack of transparency)

No easy mechanisms to integrate lab data with other health data leading to assess/improve quality of care



Meaningful Use: Menu Set Objectives

- Menu objectives may defer 5 of 10
- Hospitals

 10 Menu Objectives
 - 1. Drug-formulary checks
 - 2. Record advanced directives for patients 65 years or older
 - 3. Incorporate clinical lab test results as structured data
 - 4. Generate lists of patients by specific conditions
 - 5. Use certified EHR technology to identify patient-specific education resources and provide to patient, if appropriate
 - Medication reconciliation
 - 7. Summary of care record for each transition of care/referrals
 - 8. Capability to submit electronic data to immunization registries/systems*
 - Capability to provide electronic submission of reportable lab results to public health agencies*
 - Capability to provide electronic syndromic surveillance data to public health agencies*

http://www.cms.gov/EHRIncentivePrograms/

^{*} At least 1 public health objective must be selected.

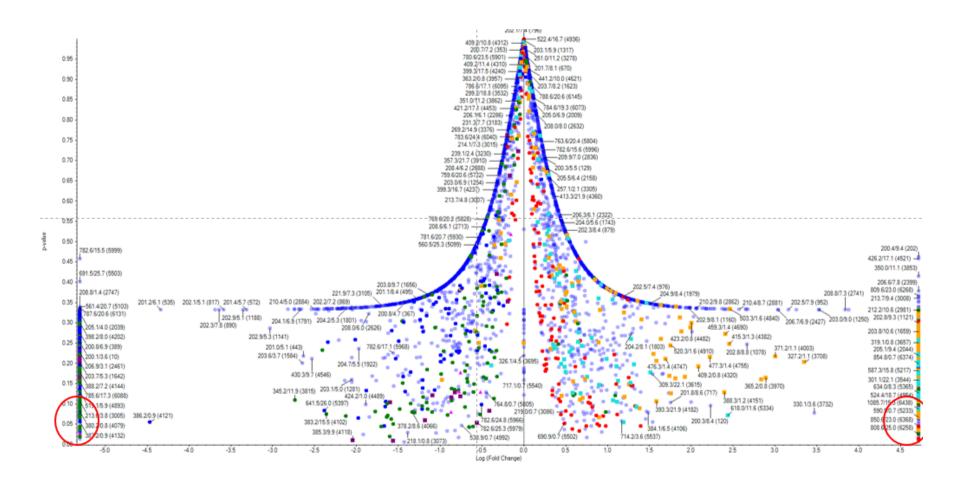
<u>Future</u> issues in information management (from the laboratory testing perspective)

Results from different lab tests for the same **DISEASES** do not agree

- new technology
- new biomarkers
- new testing algorithms based on multi marker panels

More Data = More Interpretation and Synthesis

- prospective outcomes studies will be needed before data can be used



Metabolomic profiling in sepsis (courtesy of DS Wijesinghe)

Major problems with "big data" for clinical laboratory testing and real patient care

impact

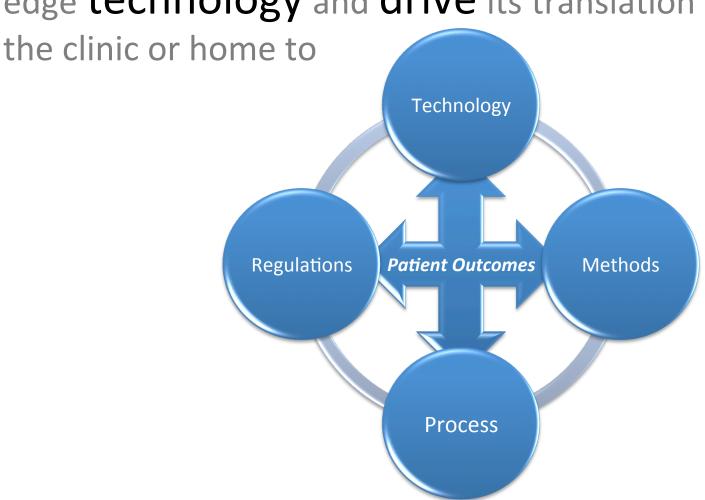
A. The data itself

- **Data quality** Who gets to enter it? How is the quality verified?
- Data completeness Who decides what data is included? How do we ensure all necessary data is included
- Standardization of experimental design and methods use to generate data – How can data from different sources be aggregated?
- Reproducibility and robustness of each individual data point that comprises an aggregate

B. How the data is used

- Over-interpretation of low quality data
- Inappropriate statistics on large datasets (you can design a statistical approach to support almost any claim)
- Attempt to compare among non-standardized datasets and draw conclusions
- Attempt to develop algorithms/interpretations developed from databases containing low quality, non-standardized data
- Inefficient ability to integrate data from multiple sources (incompatibility & too many different security measures)
- Application of results obtained from data derived from populations to the care of an INDIVIDUAL

Through collaborative scientific discourse, develop integrated processes to guide development of cutting-edge technology and drive its translation directly into



improve personal health and wellbeing

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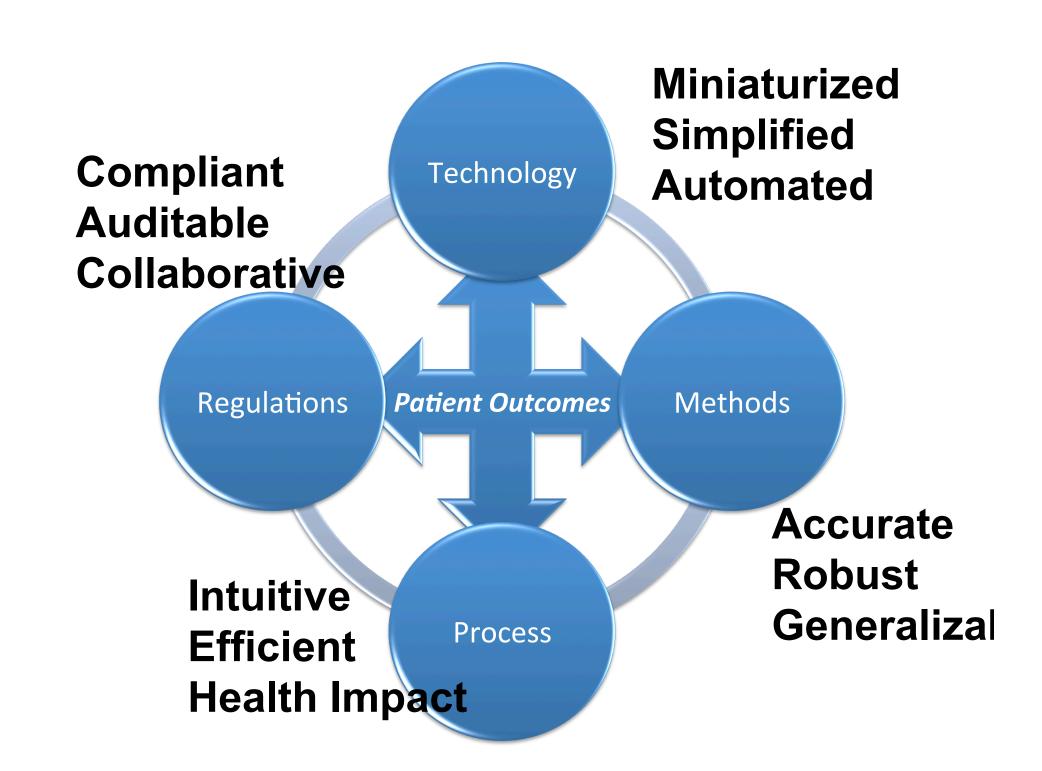
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Compliant **Auditable Collaborative**

Miniaturized RMATION

Regulations

*c*uitive **Efficient Health Impact**

Process

Accurate Robust **Generalizal** How can information management be used within the Four Corners paradigm to add value to patient care?

