

2015 Defense Health Information Technology Symposium

The Road to Interoperability: DoD, VA and Private Sector Data Sharing



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DHA Vision



“A joint, integrated, premier system of health, supporting those who serve in the defense of our country.”

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“The mission of the DoD/VA Interagency Program Office (IPO) is to lead and coordinate the two Departments’ adoption of and contribution to national health data standards to ensure seamless integration of health data between DoD, VA and private health care providers.”

Learning Objectives



- Provide a high level overview of the national health IT landscape
- Highlight the importance of continued engagement with Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) and other organizations
- Discuss the program's responsibilities and recent accomplishments
- Summarize the program's FY15/FY16 program objectives

Agenda

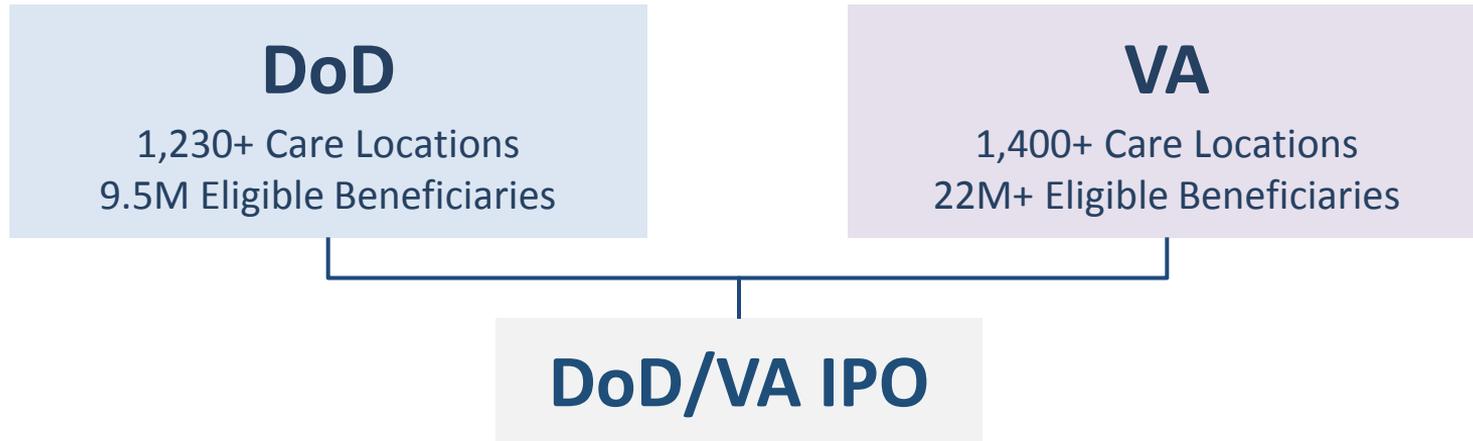


- DoD/VA IPO General Overview
- Nationwide Health Information Exchange
- Nationwide Adoption of EHRs and Health Information Exchange
- ONC Interoperability Roadmap
- The Learning Health System
- Federal Health IT Strategic Plan
- Interoperability Challenges and Efforts to Improve
- Standards Guidance and DoD/VA IPO Activities
- DoD/VA IPO FY15 Accomplishments
- Future Priorities

DoD/VA IPO



The DoD/VA Interagency Program Office (DoD/VA IPO) leads and coordinates the two Departments' adoption of, and contribution to, national health data standards, ensuring seamless integration of health data among DoD, VA, and private health care providers.



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DoD and VA Landscape



Providing high quality healthcare for current Service members, their families, and our Veterans is among our nation's highest priorities. Health information exchange between EHR systems in the DoD, VA, and the private sector serves as the foundation for a patient-centric healthcare experience, seamless care transitions, and improved healthcare delivery.

Department of Defense

1,230+ Care Locations

Including care locations on ships and submarines

9.5M Eligible Beneficiaries

DoD primarily cares for the younger, active duty population and their families

60% Private Sector Care

A majority of the DoD population receives some or all of their care in the private sector

70+ Electronic Healthcare Systems

As EHR functionality evolved DoD incorporated new systems into the portfolio to meet functional requirements

Department of Veterans Affairs

1,400+ Care Locations

Including care locations in each state

22M Eligible Beneficiaries, 9M Enrollees

VA primarily cares for a population that has long term medical claims

60% Private Sector Care

A significant percentage of the Veteran population receives some or all of their care in the private sector

**1 Electronic Healthcare System
with 100+ Modules**

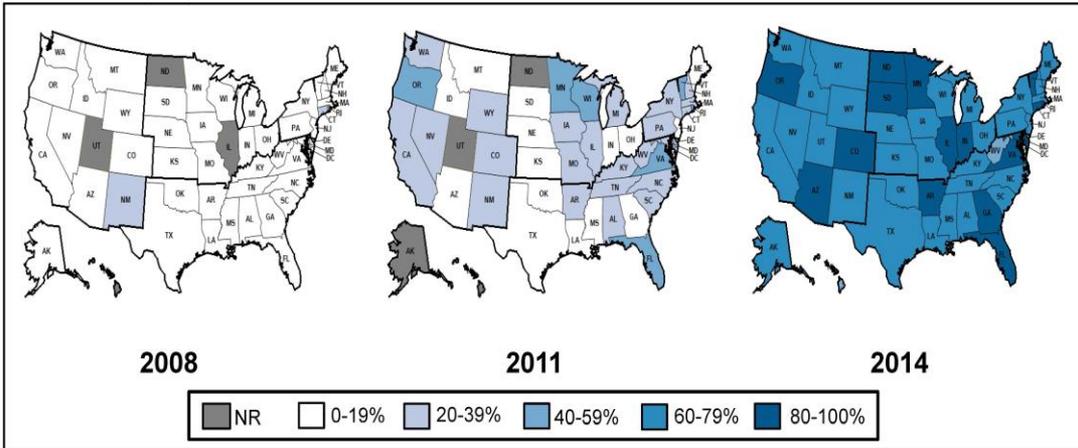
As EHR functionality evolved VA incorporated new modules into VistA to meet functional requirements

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Nationwide Adoption of EHRs and Health Information Exchange

State adoption rates have increased from 2008 to 2014.

Figure 2: State percent of non-federal acute care hospitals with adoption of at least a Basic EHR system compared with prior years.



- Three-quarters of hospitals electronically exchanged health information with outside providers in 2014.
- Since 2010, most states experienced growth in electronic health information exchange among hospitals and outside providers.
- Hospital to hospital electronic health information exchange increased by 55% between 2013 and 2014.
- Clinical care summary exchange among hospitals and outside providers increased in 49 states and in the District of Columbia between 2010 and 2014.

Nationwide Health Information Exchange

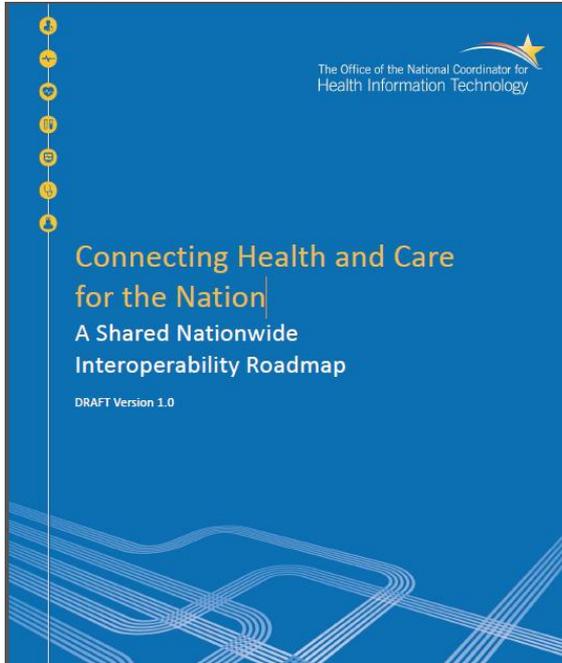


- Electronic health information exchange allows health care providers and patients to access and securely share a patient’s medical information electronically
- Currently there are three key methods of exchanging data electronically:
 - Directed Exchange: Ability to send and receive secure information electronically between care providers to support coordinated care
 - Query-based Exchange: Ability for providers to find and/or request information on a patient from other providers, often used for unplanned care
 - Consumer Mediated Exchange: Ability for patients to aggregate and control the use of their health information among providers
- Blue Button Initiative:
 - Allows individuals to download their health records online
 - With origins in the VA, the Blue Button initiative quickly expanded beyond the public sector.
 - Encompasses more than 650 public and private organizations and has increased consumers’ access to their health information from a variety of sources, including providers, health plans, laboratories, and pharmacies.



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ONC Interoperability Roadmap



- In late 2014, ONC released its 10-year roadmap to interoperability for public comment. ONC accepted public comments and key commitments on the draft Roadmap for approximately 60 days which ended on April 3, 2015.
- The ONC Interoperability Roadmap focuses on actions that will enable a majority of individuals and providers to send, receive, find and use priority data elements at the nationwide level by the end of 2017.
- The draft Roadmap proposes critical actions that need to be taken by both private and public stakeholders to advance the nation towards a more connected, interoperable health IT infrastructure.

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DRAFT Shared Nationwide Interoperability Roadmap



3 Year Agenda (2015 – 2017)

Send, receive, find and use a common clinical data set to improve health and health care quality

6 Year Agenda (2018 – 2020)

Expand Interoperable health IT and users to improve health and lower cost

10 Year Agenda (2021 – 2024)

Achieve a nationwide learning health system

Core technical standards and functions

Certification to support adoption and optimization of health IT products & services

Privacy and security protections for health information

Supportive business, clinical, cultural, and regulatory environments

Rules of engagement and governance

ONC Principles of Interoperability



DoD and VA are committed to applying the ONC's interoperability principles within their efforts to achieve interoperability with each other and the private sector.

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ONC's Top Areas of Interest



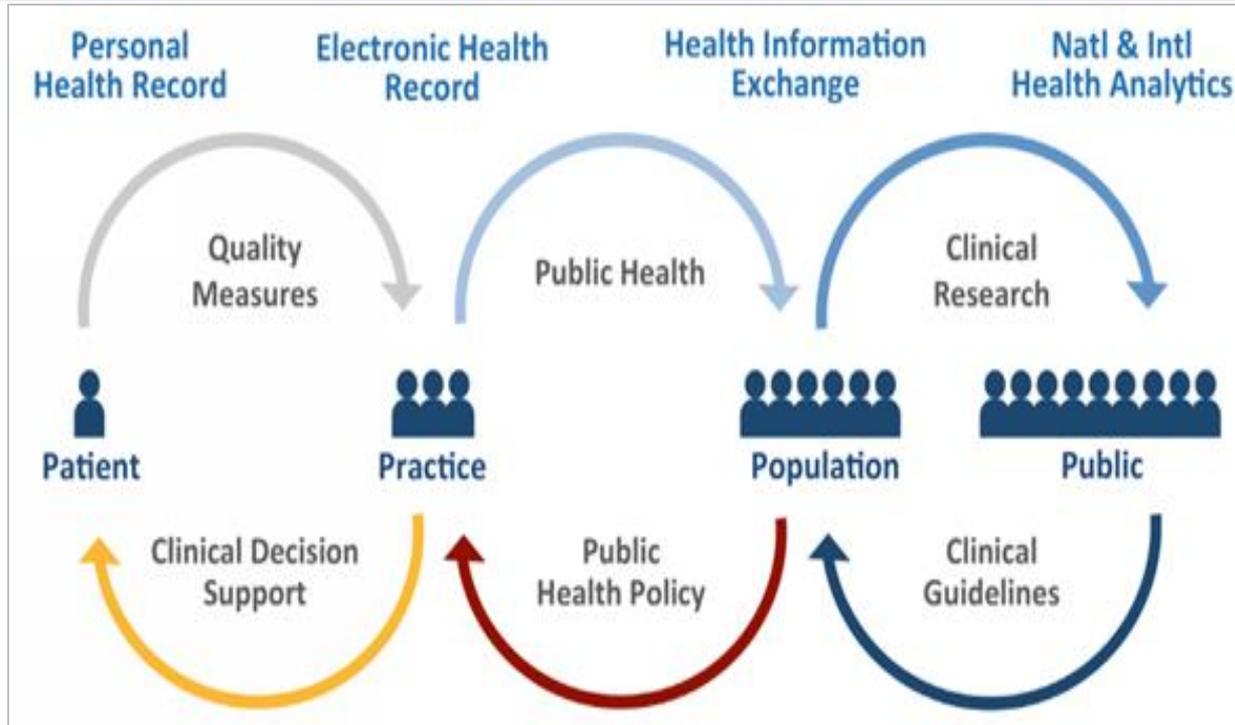
- **Interoperability Roadmap:** Outlines the way to make electronic health information available when and where it matters most. ONC is also releasing an open draft of the 2015 Interoperability Standards Advisory, outlining a list of best available standards and implementation specifications.
- **Information Blocking:** Occurs when entities knowingly interfere with the exchange or use of electronic health information.
 - ONC's April 2015 report to Congress detailed their findings on the extent and nature of health information blocking and provided criteria for differentiating blocking from other interoperability barriers. It also described steps for the federal government to take to deter this conduct.
- **Delivery System Reform:** The HITECH Affordable Care Act has increased industry commitment to finding better ways to deliver care, pay providers, and share and utilize information.
 - Electronic health records likely will help speed the adoption of many other delivery system reforms, by making it easier for hospitals and doctors to better coordinate care and achieve quality improvements.

ONC's Top Areas of Interest (Cont'd)



- **MACRA Implementation:** On July 8, 2015, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) issued a proposed rule that updates payment policies, payment rates, and quality provisions for services furnished under the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule (PFS) on or after January 1, 2016.
 - This is the first PFS proposed rule since the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA) repealed the Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) formula.
- **Precision Medicine:** An emerging approach for disease treatment and prevention that takes into account individual variability in genes, environment, and lifestyle. Despite significant advances, the practice is not currently in use for most diseases.
 - Precision Medicine Initiative (PMI): New enterprise unveiled by President Obama to revolutionize medicine and generate the scientific evidence needed to move precision medicine into every day clinical practice.

The Learning Health System



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Federal Health IT Strategic Plan



Goal 1: Advance Person-Centered Health and Self-Management

- **Objective A:** Empower individual, family, and caregiver health management and engagement
- **Objective B:** Foster individual, provider, and community partnerships

Goal 2: Transform Health Care Delivery and Community Health

- **Objective A:** Improve health care quality, access, and experience through safe, timely, effective, efficient, equitable, and person-centered care
- **Objective B:** Support the delivery of high-value health care
- **Objective C:** Protect and promote public health and healthy, resilient communities

Goal 3: Foster Research, Scientific Knowledge, and Innovation

- **Objective A:** Increase access to and usability of high-quality electronic health information and services
- **Objective B:** Accelerate the development and commercialization of innovative technologies and solutions
- **Objective C:** Invest, disseminate, and translate research on how health IT can improve health and care delivery

Goal 4: Enhance Nation's Health IT Infrastructure

- **Objective A:** Finalize and implement the Nationwide Interoperability Roadmap
- **Objective B:** Protect the privacy and security of health and sensitive information
- **Objective C:** Identify, prioritize, and advance technical standards to support secure and interoperable health information
- **Objective D:** Increase user and market confidence in the safety and safe use of health IT products, systems, and services
- **Objective E:** Advance a national communications infrastructure that supports health, safety, and care delivery

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Enhancing the Nation's Health IT Infrastructure: The IPO's Role



- Finalize and implement the Nationwide Interoperability Roadmap
 - Collaborate with industry and public stakeholders to advance core technical standards for terminology and vocabulary, content and format, transport, and security
 - Publish guidance that defines high-level principles for policies and business practices that advance trust and interoperability
- Identify, prioritize, and advance technical standards to support secure and interoperable health information
 - Increase use of common standards among federal agencies, private industry, and the biomedical research community
 - Encourage consistent standards implementation, reduce implementation variability, and improve modularity in health data standards for terminology and vocabulary, coding, data content and format, transport, and security
 - Advance standards for common data elements to enable capture and use for clinical decision support, clinical quality measures, research, and reporting
 - Encourage the adoption and use of prioritized sets of common standards through health IT certification, federal regulations and programs, and funding mechanisms

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Interoperability Challenges and Efforts to Improve

The DoD and VA have made great strides in standards-based data exchange. However, numerous technical and policy barriers persist and remain a challenge. Achieving seamless data integration is dependent on common data standards, not a single system solution.



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Implementing Standards Guidance



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DoD/VA IPO FY15 Accomplishments



- Continued to strengthen relationships with ONC and other external partners
 - Interoperability Roadmap
 - Federal Health IT Strategic Plan
 - Standards development organizations
 - Federal Health Architecture
- Convened key experts in the Departments
 - Hosted first Health Interoperability Enterprise Architecture (HIEA) Working Group meeting
 - Metrics Summit
 - ISDCCB (spell out Configuration Control Board)
- Continued adherence to stakeholder and Congressional reporting requirements
 - Joint Executive Council and Health Executive Council Briefings
 - Executive Committee Briefings
 - Briefings to Congressional staff

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Standards and Interoperability Key Guidance



- The DoD/VA IPO has three foundational documents that provide key strategic and technical guidance to its stakeholders, enabling and facilitating implementation, governance and planning for health data interoperability. All three of the below were recently updated:
 - **Information Interoperability Technical Package (I2TP) Version 4 (25 June)**
 - Implementation guide with IPO required and recognized national health data interoperability standards
 - Guides DoD/VA modernization efforts; technical requirement for DoD acquisition and key reference in VistA Evolution Interoperability Plan
 - Will continue to evolve and guide the Departments' modernization efforts as applicable standards mature and Department implementations are realized. The next release of the I2TP is scheduled for October 2015
 - **Health Data Interoperability Management Plan (HDIMP) (8 July)**
 - Documents IPO's strategy and role in supporting the Department's interoperability management and governance efforts
 - Outlines necessary governance and processes to support health data exchange and terminology standardization
 - Will exist as a living document and be updated annually to incorporate changes to organizations, policies, technology, and stakeholder objectives
 - **Joint Interoperability Plan (JIP) Version 3 (28 July)**
 - Guide for Departments' technical vision for interoperability and plans for achieving seamless data integration
 - Plan addresses interoperability use cases, near-term deliverables, and long-term overview
 - Next iteration of the JIP will focus on Interoperability Use Cases. The next update to the JIP is scheduled for January 2016

Future Priorities



- Update key technical deliverables to support interoperability and modernization, including the Health Data Interoperability Normalization and Compliance Reference Guide, the HIEA Working Group Charter and the Joint Exploratory Team Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources Profiles Technical Report
- Assist with Health Executive Council (HEC) Health Data Sharing Business Line Subgroups
- Continue to develop interoperability use case framework and clinical interoperability scenarios (CIS) that identify clinical domain data element and messaging standards
- Continue to engage and enhance relationships with Departments, ONC, and other external partners
- Develop interoperability metrics and provide quarterly updates to Data Domain Dashboard

Questions?



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Evaluations



- Please complete your evaluations

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