Introduction to QI and HIT

Unit 1.1: Health Care Quality and HIT

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Objectives

- Identify the current challenges in health care quality
- Examine the components of the health care system that have an impact on quality
- Explain health care quality and quality improvement (QI)
- Describe quality improvement as a goal of meaningful use

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AHRQ Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Health Care

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"...seeks to diagnose, treat, and improve the physical and mental well-being of all Americans. Across the lifespan, health care helps people stay healthy, recover from liness, live with chronic disease or disability, and cope with death and dying. Quality health care delivers these services in a way that is safe, effective, timely, patient centered, efficient, and equitable."

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Quality Health Care Who defines it?

- Health care providers
 View quality as the application of evidence-based
 professional knowledge to the particular needs and wishes
 of the individual patient
 Patients and families
 Dense are incontenent on the particular approximation

 - Place more importance on how the provider communicates with them or how long they are kept waiting for appointments
- Payers
 Payers
 May value patient satisfaction and use of preventive health
 services above clinical outcomes
 Professional and regulatory bodies
- View quality as conformity to standards

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Quality Health Care

Quality "The degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge."





Peter S. Greene, MD - Chief Medical Information Officer Johns Hopkins Hospital Baltimore, Maryland

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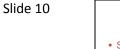


Dawn Holh, RN Director of Customer Service at Johns Hopkins Home Care Group Baltimore, Maryland

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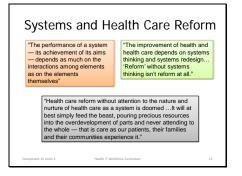
Jo Leslie - Sr. Quality & Innovation Coach Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Admin Innovations Center for Innovation











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US Health Care System: How are we doing?

- Needs to be improved, especially for the uninsured
 Patient safety & healthcare-associated infections warrant urgent attention
 Quality is improving, but pace is slow, especially in preventive care & chronic disease management
 Disparities are common and lack of insurance is a contributor
 Many disparities are not decreasing; those that warrant increased attention include care for cancer, heart failure, and pneumonia



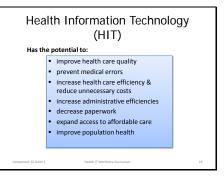
US Health Care System: How do we accelerate QI?

- Improve measurement
 Develop new measures
 Include improvement goals in Healthy People 2020
 Coordinate measure sets
- · Remove barriers to quality care Reduce lack of insurance, a major hindrance to quality care
- Horizon and the second se
- · Establish and sustain partnerships to lead change

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- Health Information Technology (HIT) What is HIT? The use of computers and computer programs to store, protect, retrieve, and transfer clinical, administrative, and financial information electronically within health care settings.
- What does HIT do?

 Allows comprehensive management of medical information
 - Allows secure exchange of health information between healthcare consumers and providers







Meaningful Use and QI

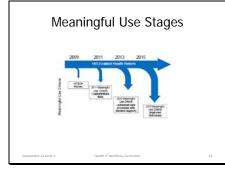
 The American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009

 "...authorizes the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) to provide reimbursement incentives for eligible professionals and hospitals who are successful in becoming "meaningful users" of certified electronic health record technology" (http://healthit.hhs.gov)

 The HITECH (Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health) Act establishes programs under CMS in coordination with the Office of the National Coordinator (Dr. David Blumenthal) to accomplish this charge.

"Computerize all health records within 5 years" President Barak Olama, spech at alth IT Workforce Curriculum





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Meaningful Use: Stage 1

- Priority: Improve quality, safety, efficiency & equity (reduce health disparities)
 Begins in 2011
- Goals
- Electronically capture health information in a coded format
- Use that information to track key clinical conditions
 Communicate that information for care coordination
 Initiate the reporting of clinical quality measures and
 public heath information

- Meaningful Use Stage 1 Hospitals/Eligible Providers, CORE Set

- HOSDITAIS/ Eligible Providers, correst, Record patient demographics Record vital signs and chart changes Maintain up-to-date problem list Maintain active medication and medication allergy lists Record smoking (age 13 years and older) Generate & transmit electronic prescriptions (providers) Use computerized provider order entry (CPOE) for medication orders Implement drug-drug & drug allergy interaction checks

Meaningful Use Stage 1 Hospitals/Eligible Providers, CORE Set

- nospitals/Eligible Providers, CORE Set
 novide patients with clinical summaries (each office visit) & e-copy of hospital discharge instructions on request.
 On request, provide patients with e-copy of health information
 Implement capability to electronically exchange key clinical information among providers and patient-authorized entities
 Implement one clinical decision support rule & ability to track compliance with that rule
 Implement systems to protect privacy & security of patient data
 Report clinical quality measures to CMS or states

- Report clinical quality measures to CMS or states

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Meaningful Use Stage 1 Hospitals/Eligible Providers, MENU Set

- Implement drug-formulary checks
- Incorporate clinical laboratory test results into EHR as structured data
- · Generate lists of patients by specific conditions to use for QI, reduction of disparities, research, or outreach
- Use EHR technology to identify patient-specific education resources and provide them to patients as appropriate
- · Perform medication reconciliation between care settings

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Meaningful Use Stage 1 Hospitals/Eligible Providers, MENU Set

- · Provide summary of care record for patients referred or transitioned to other provider or setting
- · Submit electronic immunization data to immunization registries or immunization information systems
- Submit electronic syndromic surveillance data to public health agencies

Meaningful Use Stage 1 Hospitals Only, MENU Set

- Record advance directives for patients 65 years of age or older
- Submit electronic data on reportable laboratory results to public health agencies

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Meaningful Use Stage 1 Eligible Providers Only, Menu Set

- Send reminders to patients (per patient preference) for preventive and follow-up care
- Provide patients with timely electronic access to their health information
 - Laboratory results
 - Problem list
 Medication list
 - Medication allergy list

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Meaningful Use and QI

"Even hospitals with fully functioning EMRs still make extensive use of digitized scans of manually completed forms and textual checklists. With no forms or screens to capture data in a structured way, hospitals fail to report quality measures as a routine byproduct of the practices, relying instead on a retrospective chart abstracting process."

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Summary for Unit 1.1

- The US Health Care System is improving, but slowly
 The definition of health care quality has changed
- The definition of neural care quark has changed over time from having the right things to doing things right to having the right things happen
 When used in a meaningful way, HIT can
- Improve safety, effectiveness, efficiency, equity, timeliness, and patient-centeredness of care
 Work to accomplish the best care for the whole

population at the lowest cost