

The logo for HIMSS Central & Southern Ohio Chapter, featuring the acronym "HIMSS" in a stylized white font on a blue background.

Central & Southern Ohio Chapter

transforming healthcare through IT™

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The Role of Analytics in Supporting Meaningful Use in the Era of ICD-10

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Analytics has become critical to all industries; healthcare is no different

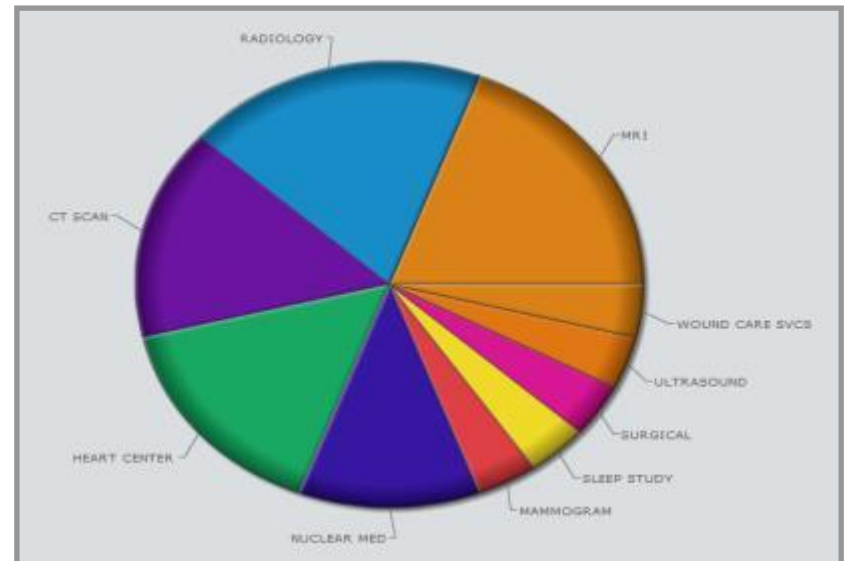
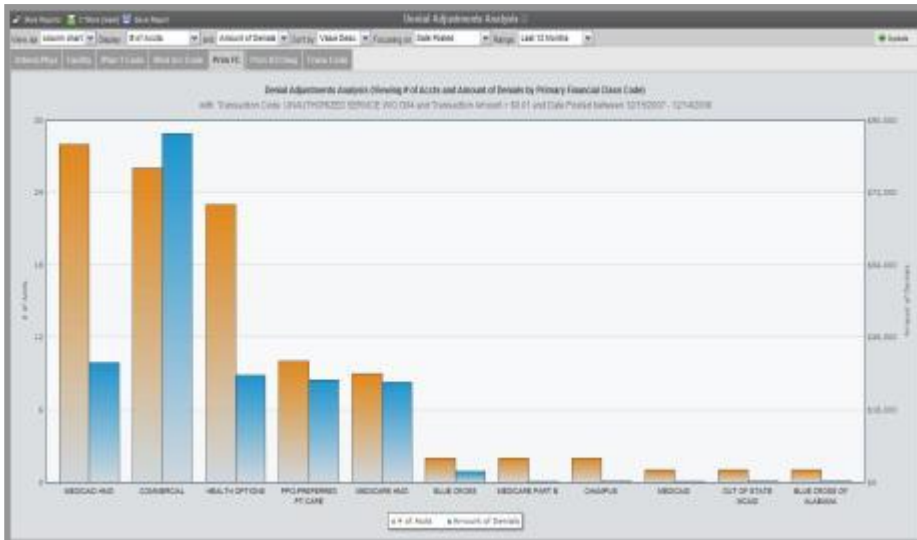
Analytics in Health Care is Not New



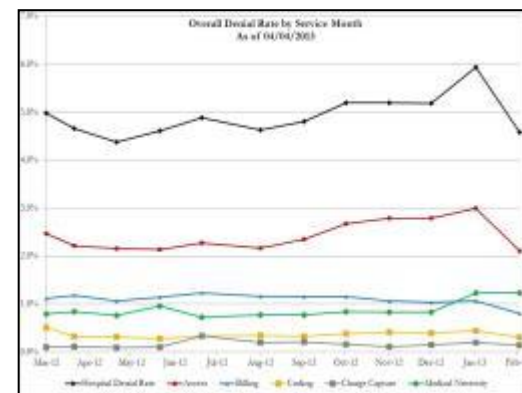
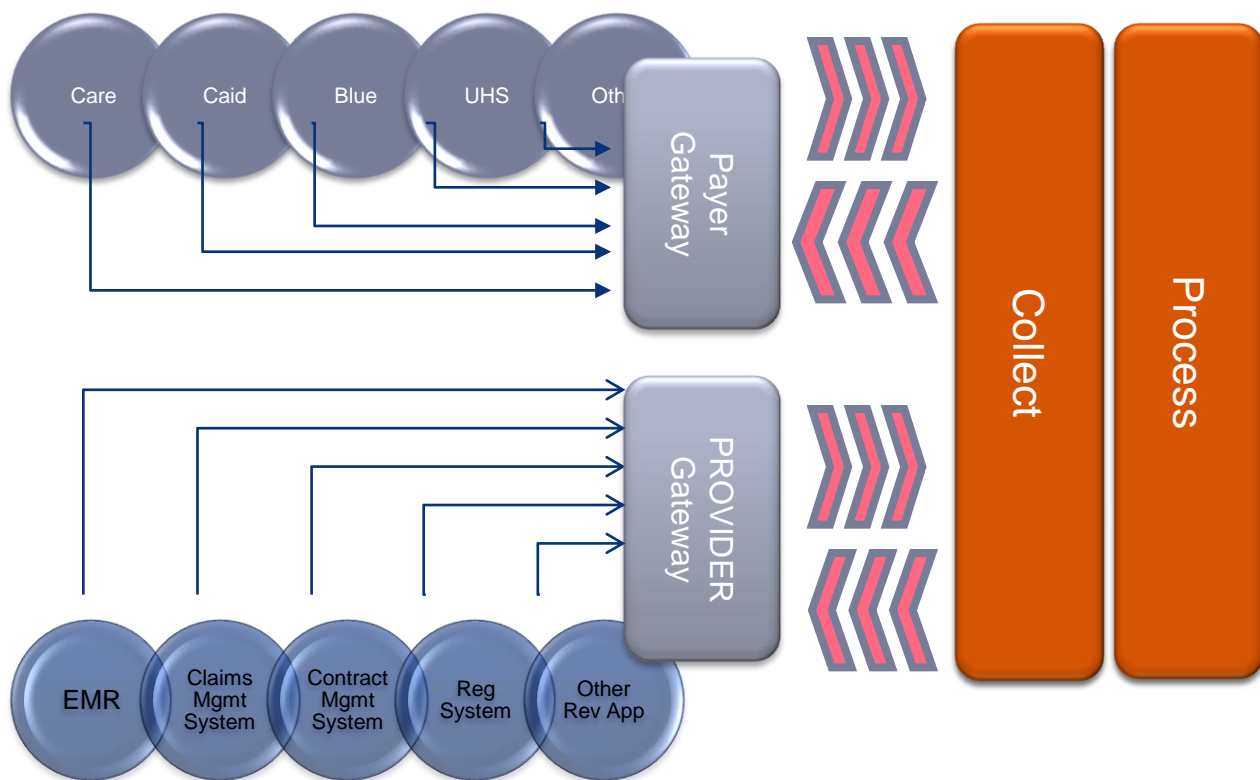
Denial Adjustments Analysis

View as: **spreadsheet** | Focusing on: **Date Posted** | Range: **Last 12 Months**
 with Transaction Amount > \$0.01 and Date Posted between 12/16/2007 - 12/14/2008


Attend.Phys	Facility	Plan 1 Code	Med Svc Code	Prim FC	Prim ICD Diag	Trans Code	# of Accts	# of Denial Trns	Amount of Denials	% of # Denied	% of \$ Denied
							1,213	1,238	\$153.1K	66.2%	19.7%
							136	140	\$99.9K	7.5%	12.9%
							106	107	\$64.1K	5.7%	7.9%
							105	109	\$197.1K	5.5%	25.4%
							54	55	\$5.0K	2.9%	0.7%
							34	46	\$25.4K	2.5%	3.3%
							27	27	\$76.6K	1.4%	9.9%
							24	24	\$23.0K	1.3%	3.0%
							20	20	\$13.0K	1.1%	1.7%
							20	24	\$82.3K	1.3%	10.6%
							18	18	\$7.9K	1.0%	1.0%
							15	16	\$14.6K	0.9%	1.9%
							14	14	\$1.3K	0.7%	0.2%
							11	11	\$11.2K	0.6%	1.4%
							10	10	\$5.2K	0.5%	0.7%
							5	5	\$3.7K	0.3%	0.5%
							3	3	\$667.5	0.2%	0.1%
							2	2	\$345.2	0.1%	0.0%



Analytics in Health Care is Not New

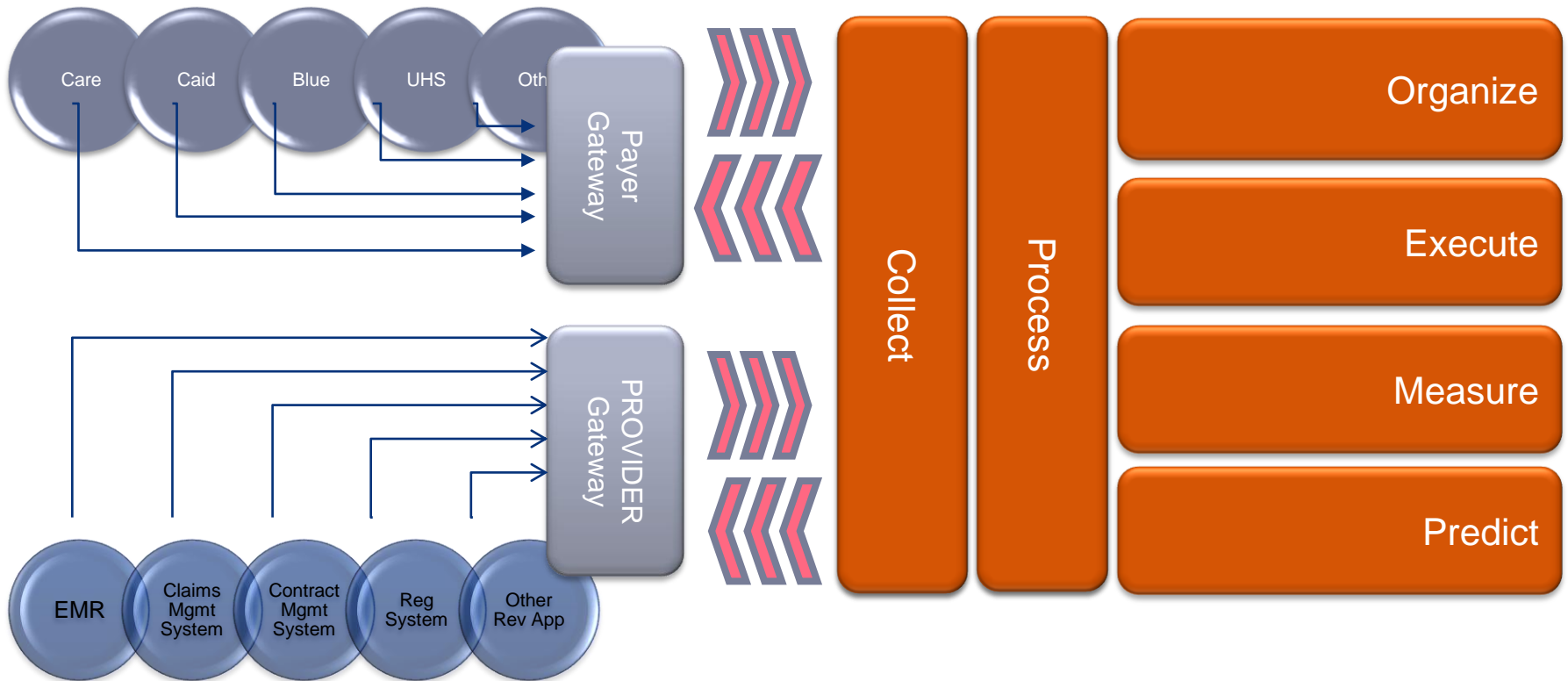


Major Changes in Reimbursement Models: Next Generation Analytics go from “Nice-to-Have” to “Must Have”



Shared Savings Plans
Bundled Payments
Readmission Penalties
Preventable Conditions
Value Based Purchasing
Meaningful Use Stage 1, 2, 3
ICD10
5010
eRX
Medicaid Expansion
Affordable Care Act
Accountable Care
Medical Homes

New Generation “Advanced Analytics”



Growing Analytics Market



- Advanced Health Analytics penetration will increase from 10% in 2011 to 50% in 2016, a 37.9% growth rate (Frost & Sullivan)
- 55% of providers planning to buy Business Intelligence (BI) tools over next 3 Years (KLAS)
- If U.S. Healthcare System used Big Data efficiently, could create \$300B of annual value (McKinsey)
- As of September 2012, there are 302 ACOs in 46 states. Estimated that each ACO will spend \$1-4M in IT start-up costs (\$500M) (Black Book Rankings)
- Only 15% of providers in the InformationWeek HCIT priority survey have implemented big data analytics initiatives (InformationWeek)

Motivation for Needing Meaningful Use of EHRs



Environmental Factors Leading to MU:

- Claims data was not getting it done...
- Reduction of waste was not happening fast enough
- Provider to provider variance proved to be much greater than anyone thought
- Payers saw that reducing provider variance brought huge returns
- Patient safety was not improving with manual methods
- Duplicate therapy and compliance are not easily tracked with exchange of real time data
- Adoption and effective use of analytics is not possible without data
- Consumer satisfaction with information continuity was low

In The End It Is About Fundamental Change



**Patient Centric Accountable Care
Clinical Integration
Care Coordination
MU Stage 2 - 3**



MU S2 – EP Core Objectives



Core Objective	Measure
1. CPOE	Use CPOE for more than 60% of medication, 30% of laboratory, and 30% of radiology
2. E-Rx	E-Rx for more than 50%
3. Demographics	Record demographics for more than 80%
4. Vital Signs	Record vital signs for more than 80%
5. Smoking Status	Record smoking status for more than 80%
6. Interventions	Implement 5 clinical decision support interventions + drug/drug and drug/allergy
7. Labs	Incorporate lab results for more than 55%
8. Patient List	Generate patient list by specific condition
9. Preventive Reminders	Use EHR to identify and provide reminders for preventive/follow-up care for more than 10% of patients with two or more office visits in the last 2 years



MU S2 – EP Core Objectives



Core Objective	Measure
10. Patient Access	Provide online access to health information for more than 50% with more than 5% actually accessing
11. Visit Summaries	Provide office visit summaries for more than 50% of office visits
12. Education Resources	Use EHR to identify and provide education resources more than 10%
13. Secure Messages	More than 5% of patients send secure messages to their EP
14. Rx Reconciliation	Medication reconciliation at more than 50% of transitions of care
15. Summary of Care	Provide summary of care document for more than 50% of transitions of care and referrals with 10% sent electronically and at least one sent to a recipient with a different EHR vendor or successfully testing with CMS test EHR
16. Immunizations	Successful ongoing transmission of immunization data
17. Security Analysis	Conduct or review security analysis and incorporate in risk management process



MU S2 – EP Menu Objectives

Menu Objective	Measure
1. Imaging Results	More than 10% of imaging results are accessible through Certified EHR Technology
2. Family History	Record family health history for more than 20%
3. Syndromic Surveillance	Successful ongoing transmission of syndromic surveillance data
4. Cancer	Successful ongoing transmission of cancer case information
5. Specialized Registry	Successful ongoing transmission of data to a specialized registry
6. Progress Notes	Enter an electronic progress note for more than 30% of unique patients



MU S2 – Hospital Core Objectives



Core Objective	Measure
1. CPOE	Use CPOE for more than 60% of medication, 30% of laboratory, and 30% of radiology
2. Demographics	Record demographics for more than 80%
3. Vital Signs	Record vital signs for more than 80%
4. Smoking Status	Record smoking status for more than 80%
5. Interventions	Implement 5 clinical decision support interventions + drug/drug and drug/allergy
6. Labs	Incorporate lab results for more than 55%
7. Patient List	Generate patient list by specific condition
8. eMAR	eMAR is implemented and used for more than 10% of medication orders



MU S2 – Hospital Core Objectives



Core Objective	Measure
9. Patient Access	Provide online access to health information for more than 50% with more than 5% actually accessing
10. Education Resources	Use EHR to identify and provide education resources more than 10%
11. Rx Reconciliation	Medication reconciliation at more than 50% of transitions of care
12. Summary of Care	Provide summary of care document for more than 50% of transitions of care and referrals with 10% sent electronically and at least one sent to a recipient with a different EHR vendor or successfully testing with CMS test EHR
13. Immunizations	Successful ongoing transmission of immunization data
14. Labs	Successful ongoing submission of reportable laboratory results
15. Syndromic Surveillance	Successful ongoing submission of electronic syndromic surveillance data
16. Security Analysis	Conduct or review security analysis and incorporate in risk management process



MU S2 – Hospital Menu Objectives



Menu Objective	Measure
1. Progress Notes	Enter an electronic progress note for more than 30% of unique patients
2. E-Rx	More than 10% electronic prescribing (eRx) of discharge medication orders
3. Imaging Results	More than 10% of imaging results are accessible through Certified EHR Technology
4. Family History	Record family health history for more than 20%
5. Advanced Directives	Record advanced directives for more than 50% of patients 65 years or older
6. Labs	Provide structured electronic lab results to EPs for more than 20%



Understanding How Big Data Flows in Healthcare

Health Data Creators

Medical care providers, ancillary services providers and payers of all stripes store, maintain and supposedly own practically all health data created by their various business units and all copies of data created by others and transmitted to them during the course of business.

Clearinghouses

The facilitators of information exchange, mostly medical claims and payment data, medications, and to a lesser extent laboratory data, are also accumulating copies of whatever information is flowing through their systems in electronic format.

Technology Vendors

Those who supply electronic means to health data creators, and particularly the vendors who offer their technology in a remote service model, retain full access to their customers data.

20%

Decrease in Patient Mortality by Analyzing Streaming Patient Data



Public Health Agencies

Registries (e.g. immunizations, cancer, etc.) and other regulatory reporting repositories are also storing pieces of information transmitted to them by health data creators as required by State laws and vary greatly in availability and capabilities.

Health Information Organizations

A special case of the clearinghouse model, these entities are mostly concerned with facilitating communications among regional health care providers, and in some cases are also undertaking data analysis services on behalf of their clients.

STRUCTURED VS. UNSTRUCTURED DATA

80%

Of patient information is unstructured i.e. A physician's dictation after meeting with a patient

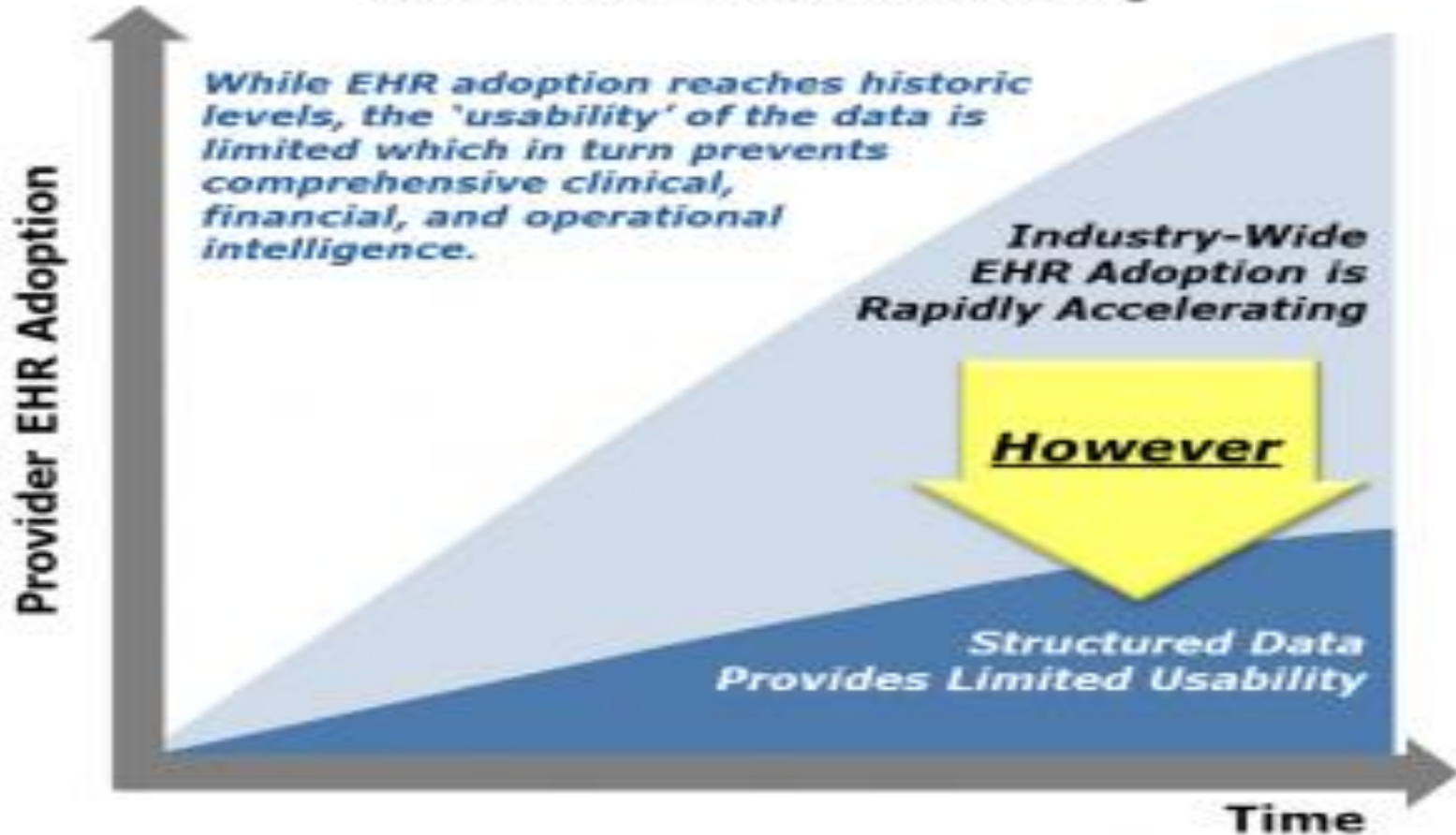
Consumers

Aside from the emerging personal health monitoring devices and applications, a small minority of savvy consumers is also maintaining personal health records separately from their medical services providers, usually in remotely stored and web-accessible repositories.

Source: Healthcare IT Connect

...but what do we do with all this data ?

EHR Adoption Alone Does Not Provide Greater Levels of Clinical Understanding



Source: Triple Tree research note, February 2012

Confidential

16

...Must Turn it into Actionable Knowledge

Market Dynamics

ICD-10 Conversion

Meaningful Use Stage 2

Big Data generated through HIT Investment

At-Risk Reimbursement Models

E H R Adoption

Accountable Care

Natural language Processing

Mobile Devices

Business Implications

Ability to combine clinical, financial and administrative data becomes imperative for analytics solutions

Provider uncertainty of what the post ICD-10 world looks like

Desire to extract unstructured data from patient chart (EHR) and Clinical Narrative (NLP) to drive clinical analysis

Pressure mounts for providers to invest in CAC/CDI solutions in advance of ICD-10 conversion

Predictive analytics increase in importance to drive quality

Downward reimbursement pressure brings a renewed focus on cost control to providers

Rising patient liability and payer scrutiny increases the importance of bad debt and denial management

Glossary of key terms in the appendix

Analytics Spectrum

Data Set Expansion

The HCIT Market possess a number of “Analytics” solutions

These solutions are largely financial in nature driven by KPIs that generally support the business decisions of the hospital

The first step toward Clinical Analytics would involve an expansion of the existing data sets, enabling certain KPIs around Diagnosis, Procedures, and other codified clinical markers

Consumer Enablement

Some in the HC industry envision Consumer Enablement within the business scope of clinical analytics

This would involve leveraging the back end analytics to enable the enterprise to engage their patients (as consumers) in an advanced “intelligent” manner

- Drive Market Share
- Prevent Referral Leakage
- Price / Cost Transparency
- Retain Capabilities

Visibility

As one gets broader across the Clinical Analytics Spectrum, actual engagement of the clinical staff becomes paramount

In this scenario, historical data is analyzed in order to provide added visibility into a certain clinical scenarios

Ex: Diabetic males, over the age of 50, undergoing full knee replacement for the 2nd time, on prior surgical site...”when managed clinically this way”...outcomes were x,y,z)

Critical ACO Enabler to change clinician behavior

Workflow

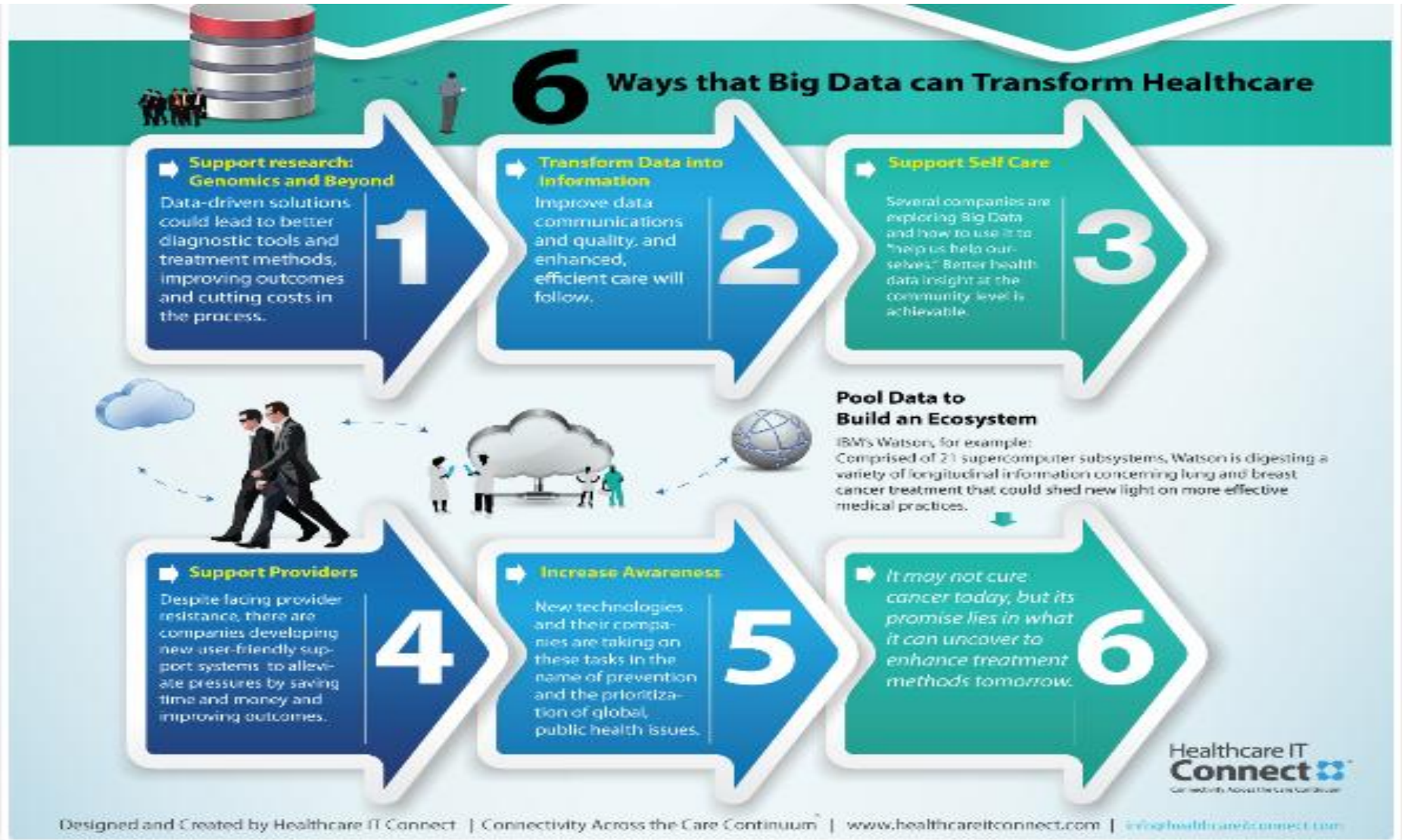
Goes beyond visibility to actual driving the actual clinician workflow.

Within a clinical process (Ex: Ordering) the historical data and clinical markers are leveraged in order to suggest clinician practice.

Requires deep clinical expertise and peer to peer engagement

Understanding How Big Data Flows in Healthcare

Source: Healthcare IT Connect



Summary

Meaningful use is not so much about getting stimulus payments in exchange for using an EMR...but setting the stage and changing behavior for value based purchasing and health care reform...it is all about the data and the information that is needed and will be used to improve healthcare.

Questions



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