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Leveraging Health Information Exchange for Disaster Preparedness and Response

Session 164, March 7, 2018

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DISCLAIMER: The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent official policy or position of HIMSS.

Conflict of Interest

Samuel Schaffzin and Thomas Novak

Have no real or apparent conflicts of interest to report.

Agenda

- Informal survey of attendees and session level setting
- Health Information Exchange (HIE) Landscape
- HIE in the context of Disaster Preparedness and Response
- Tie in to Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8
- Patient Unified Lookup System for Emergencies (PULSE)
- HHS emPOWER Program
- Future direction in this space

Learning Objectives

- Describe the general Health Information Exchange (HIE) framework and environment and how it applies to disaster preparedness and response activities
- Identify potential overlap between ESF 8 response and HIE activities, and how this can be leveraged to improve patient care
- Discuss ways in which HHS and the HIT/HIE community can work together to enhance access to and retrieval of clinical data to provide safer, more timely, efficient, effective, equitable, patient-centered care in times of disaster

Preparedness is a shared responsibility



Lessons Learned from Previous Disasters

Broadly, we need to better:

- Engage in advance planning, Improve communications strategies, and take advantage of existing resources.
- Ensure the privacy and security of health information.
- Ensure access to health data outside the disaster zone.
- Overcome interstate policy barriers to develop and institute mutual aid agreements.

Solution: HIE

One solution to the challenges in disaster response is to implement HIE to provide access to clinical records at the point of care.

- Health information exchange is computer-based clinical communications for care coordination.
- Clinical records are available through a query to the HIE.
- Or, clinical records can be sent directly to another physician through secure messaging.
- HIE makes access to clinical records efficient and timely.

Approaches to HIE

- Several approaches to HIE can be deployed:
 - The “patient lookup” model
 - Secure messaging
 - A patient’s personal health record (PHR)
- Each of these approaches offers a unique opportunity to access patient records following a disaster.
- Each approach leverages a different technology solution.

Current State HIE Activity

- There is a mix of HIE models being deployed at different stages of development across the States.
- There is little or no cross-border data exchange taking place today.
- The projected volume of clinical data available is dependent on rates of health IT adoption and participation in statewide HIE.
- There are significant variations in State approaches to authorization or consent to disclose information that impact access to the records.

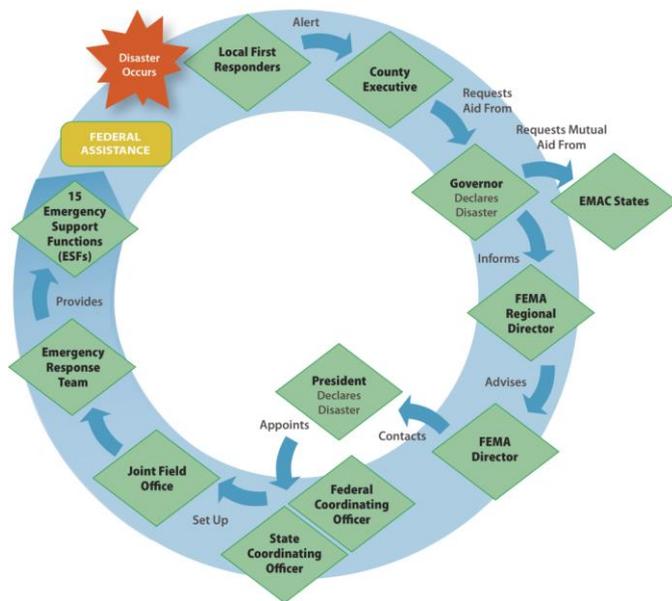
Key HIE Considerations in Disaster

- Legal issues:
 - Addressing privacy and security of protected health information (PHI) following a disaster
- Technical issues among participating States:
 - Different State-level HIE models being deployed
- Governance of disaster planning:
 - ESF 8 to take the lead

Technical Issues in HIE

- HIE capabilities vary from state to state:
 - Different HIE models are being deployed—both patient lookup and secure messaging models.
 - Little or no cross-border exchange of electronic data takes place today.
 - The volume of clinical data available for exchange will depend on EHR adoption and participation in HIE.
 - Each State varies in its approach to authorization or consent to disclose information.

Governance of Disaster Planning



- There must be a lead agency to govern HIE related emergency planning, response, and recovery following a disaster.
- The ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services remain responsible for health care disaster planning and response.

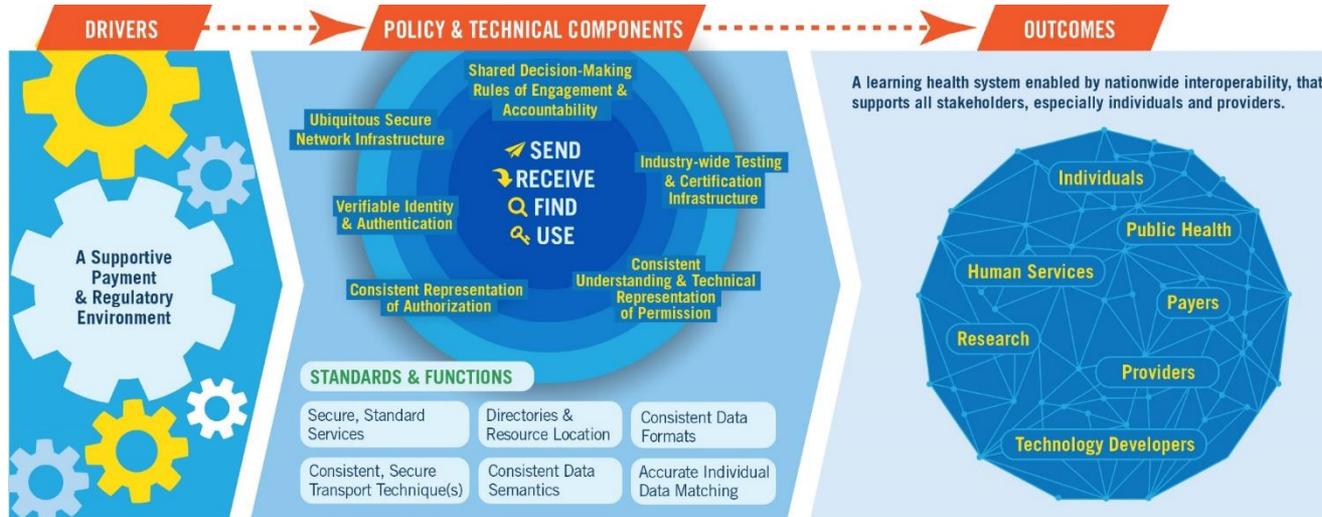
Roles of the ESF 8 Agency in HIE

- The roles for the ESF 8 agencies in working with the State-level HIE for disaster preparedness and emergency response include four areas:
 1. Planning—Establish planning activities that include the appropriate public and private organizations.
 2. Response—HIE capability should be ready to ensure access to patient records at the point of care.
 3. Recovery—HIE is important in delivering medical records for displaced patients who have returned home.
 4. Evaluation—Assess the success or failures in the exchange of health care data.

Recommendations

- Understand the State's disaster response policies and align with the State agency designated for ESF 8 (Public Health and Medical Services) before a disaster occurs.
- Develop standard procedures approved by relevant public and private stakeholders to share electronic health information across State lines before a disaster occurs.
- Consider enacting the Mutual Aid MOU to establish a waiver of liability for the release of records when an emergency is declared and to default State privacy and security laws to existing HIPAA rules in a disaster.
- States should also consider using the Data Use and Reciprocal Support Agreement (DURSA) to address and/or expedite patient privacy, security, and health data-sharing concerns.
- Assess the State's availability of public and private health information sources and the ability to electronically share the data using HIE(s) and other health data-sharing entities.

Interoperability



HHS IDEA Lab Concept

Connect health information exchange organizations and health systems so that providers and emergency responders have a way to access health information across systems.

- Improve patient health;
- Respond to disasters;
- Measure outcomes; and
- Save lives.



Interoperability and national scalability

Patient Unified Lookup System for Emergencies (PULSE)

Statewide Project in California
58 Counties and 53 Congressional Districts

Target Populations:

- All victims experiencing a medical or trauma emergency served by EMS
- Displaced Victims of Disasters



Providers & Practices:

- Paramedics and EMTs
- Physicians in Emergency Departments
- Physicians working in a Mobile Field Hospital or Alternate Care site
- Nurses
- Pharmacist



PULSE Overview in California

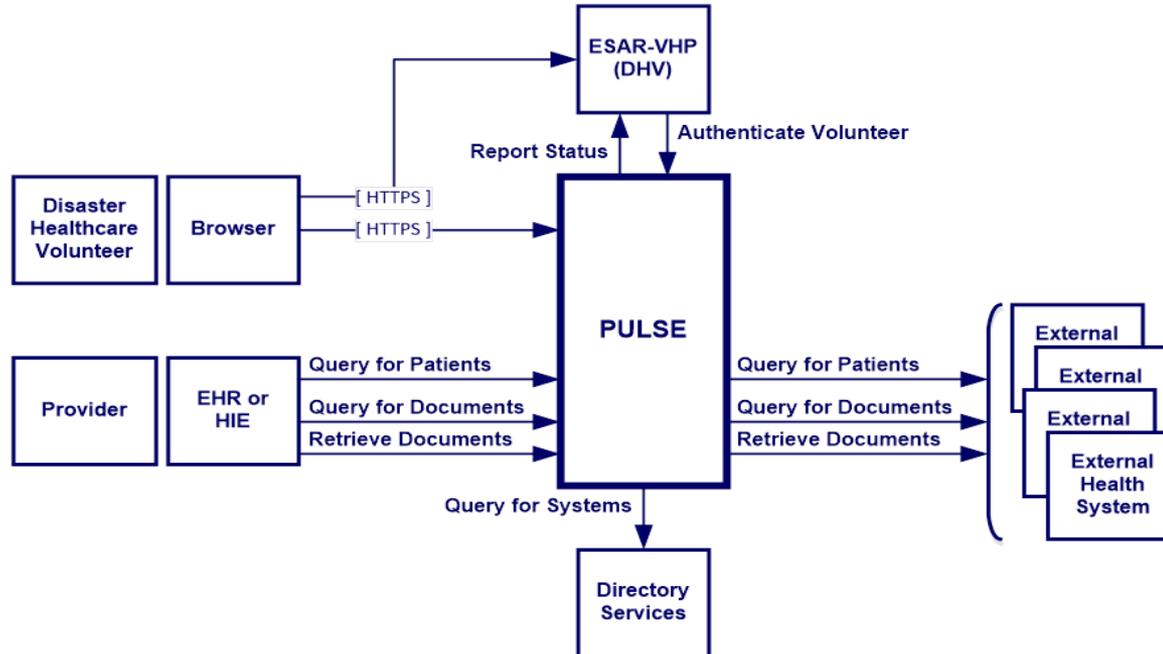
- **PULSE Web Portal**

- DHV integration for user authentication
- Patient query portal capability for providers
- Robust audit logs

- **PULSE Message Broker**

- Federate and aggregate requests/responses
- Interface between Web Portal and message adapter services
- Leverage California Trusted Exchange Network (CTEN) Directory Services and Connection Management Services

PULSE Overview



PULSE Screenshot

PULSE
Patient Unified Lookup System for Emergencies

Contra Costa-01

Peter Fisher
[Log Out](#)
[Show Location Status](#)

[Search](#) [Review](#)

Patient Query

Name *

First * +

Last *

Assembled Name: John Smith (Legal Name)
+ ▾

Gender *

▾

Date of Birth *

▾ ▾

Assembled Birth Date/Time: 19660606

SSN

▾

[Search Q](#)

Queries (0)

Queried Patient Information

No current queries

PULSE Screenshot

PULSE
Patient Unified Lookup System for Emergencies

Contra Costa-01

Peter Fisher
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Patient Query

Name *

First * +
Field is required

Last *
Field is required

Gender *

Date of Birth *

Field is required

SSN

[Search](#)

Queries (1)

Queried Patient Information

Name	Date of Birth	Gender	Last Updated	Status	Action
John Smith (Legal Name)	Jun 06, 1966	M	Jan 30, 2017 8:07:28 PM	3 records found	+

PULSE Screenshot

PULSE
Patient Unified Lookup System

Patient Staging [Close]

Queried Patient Information

Name	Gender	Date of Birth
John Smith (Legal Name)	M	Jun 06, 1966

Possible Patient Records

Location	Name	Gender	Date of Birth	SSN	View Details	Select
St. Sebastian's Hospital	John James Smith (improper)	Male	Jun 06, 1966 7 PM	999-88-6345		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sacred Heart Hospital	John James Smith (improper)	Male	Jun 06, 1966 5:13 PM	999-88-6345		<input type="checkbox"/>
Santa Rosa Mental Health Institute	John James Smith-Smith (improper)	Male	Jun 06, 1966 5:27 AM	999-88-6345		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Combined PULSE Patient

Full Name * Friendly Name

Gender * Date of Birth *

SSN

PULSE Screenshot



Patient Unified Lookup System for Emergencies

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Log Out

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Search

Review

Patient: John Smith ▼

John Smith

Edit
Discharge
Deactivate

Gender	M					
Date of Birth	Jun 5, 1966					
SSN						
Status	Title	Class Name	Confidentiality	Creation Date	Size	Location
	Hospital Admission	ALLERGY NOTE	High	May 15, 2008	34.6 kB	St. Sebastian's Hospital
	Hospital Admission	ALLERGY NOTE	High	May 15, 2008	34.6 kB	Santa Rosa Mental Health Institute
	Physical Test	SUMMARIZATION OF EPISODE NOTE	Normal	May 16, 2008	34.6 kB	St. Sebastian's Hospital
	Physical Test	SUMMARIZATION OF EPISODE NOTE	Normal	May 16, 2008	34.6 kB	Santa Rosa Mental Health Institute

PULSE Screenshot



Patient Unified Lookup System for Emergencies

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Log Out

Show Location Status

Document Review: ALLERGY NOTE ✕

Showing transformed document information

2014 Consolidated CDA

Patient	Isabella Jones
Language	(eng)
Date of birth	February 1, 1988
Sex	Female
Race	WHITE
Ethnicity	NOT HISPANIC
Contact info	Work Place: SMALLSYS INC 795 E DRAGRAM TUCSON 72223, USA
Patient IDs	370 749267972
Confidentiality	Normal
Document Id	TT988
Document Created:	February 26, 2015, 00:40:09
Author	Essentia
Contact info	Work Place:

PULSE Screenshot



Contra Costa-01

Peter Fisher

Log Out

Show Location Status

ALLERGIES, ADVERSE REACTIONS, ALERTS

Type	Substance	Reaction	Status
ALLERGIES	morphine	rash	Active
ALLERGIES	amoxicillin	anaphylaxis	Active
ALLERGIES	metronidazole	difficulty breathing	Active
ALLERGIES	Macrolide Antibiotics Group	nausea	Active

MEDICATIONS

Medication	Start Date	Route	Dose	Status
Abilify, „[RxNorm:352309]	20150102000000			Active
Crestor, „[RxNorm:859749]	20150101000000			Active
Sucraid, „[RxNorm:213337]	20150217000000			Active
Dilantin, „[RxNorm:855871]	20150216000000			Active

PROBLEMS

1. Alteration in Mood[Status-Active]

SOCIAL HISTORY

Social History Element	Description	Effective Dates
Smoking Status	Current Light Tobacco Smoker.	-

Next Steps

- Build out PULSE nationwide
- Continue collaboration between CMS and ONC to connect PULSE with Carequality (a nationwide health information exchange network)
- ASPR's ESAR-VHP Program to identify state ESAR-VHP programs to connect to PULSE
- Inform CDC's PHEP program about PULSE
- Connect and integrate with other stakeholders

HHS emPOWER INITIATIVE



Using Medicare Data to Support Federal-to-Community Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery

Why HHS Created the emPOWER Program

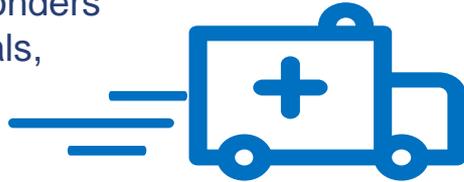
Identifying and Addressing At-Risk Population Needs

3.8 million Medicare beneficiaries



rely on electricity-dependent medical equipment and health care services to live independently in their homes.

In the event of an **incident, public health emergency** or **disaster**, these at-risk beneficiaries often seek immediate care from first responders (e.g., EMS), hospitals, and shelters.



This leads to **surges in health care demand** and **stress** on the health care system and shelters.

How can we help communities **reduce system stress, ensure continuity of care**, and better **protect** their at-risk Medicare beneficiary populations from adverse health outcomes?



Evidence for the HHS emPOWER Program

Testing Medicare Data for Emergency Preparedness

In 2013, ASPR and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) partnered to explore how Medicare data can help communities **anticipate, plan for,** and **address** the unique needs of the electricity-dependent population.

The Pilot

ASPR and CMS tested the accuracy of Medicare claims data in locating residents of New Orleans that use ventilators, oxygen tanks, and/or oxygen concentrators. The data must be highly accurate to ensure first responders are not put at risk unnecessarily.



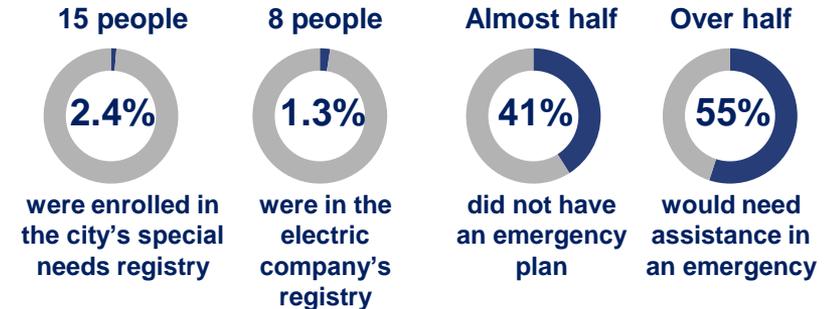
Figure 1. Medicare beneficiaries in the City of New Orleans with a claim for ventilator, oxygen concentrator and/or oxygen tank.

The Results

- 191 of the 611 individuals were visited within 5 hours
- 93% had the medical equipment

Similar results were achieved in an repeat validation exercise in Broome County, New York in April 2014

The NOLA drill also revealed gaps in emergency preparedness. **Of the 611 individuals** identified:



HHS emPOWER Program Tools

emPOWERing Emergency Planning and Response

The HHS emPOWER Program provides dynamic data and mapping tools to help communities protect more than 3.8 million Medicare beneficiaries who rely on electricity-dependent medical equipment and health care services

emPOWER Map 2.0



Publicly available at <https://empowermap.hhs.gov>

emPOWER Emergency Planning De-identified Dataset

Services	Services	Services
# In-Facility ESRD Dialysis (3 months)	# O2 services [tanks] (13 months)	# Home health (3 months)
11	All Power Dependent	
11		
43	# Electricity-Dependent Devices and DMF	# Cardiac Devices (5 years)
47		# Ventilators (13 months)
28		
30		11
41		0
86		11
157		11
92		0

Restricted to public health authorities and relevant partners

emPOWER Emergency Response Outreach Individual Dataset

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL DATASET - All At-Risk Individuals
 POPULATION - Medicare population is restricted to alive beneficiaries as of NA indicates that that the at-risk population is not included in this request.

NOTE: All data are fictitious and used for illustrative purposes only

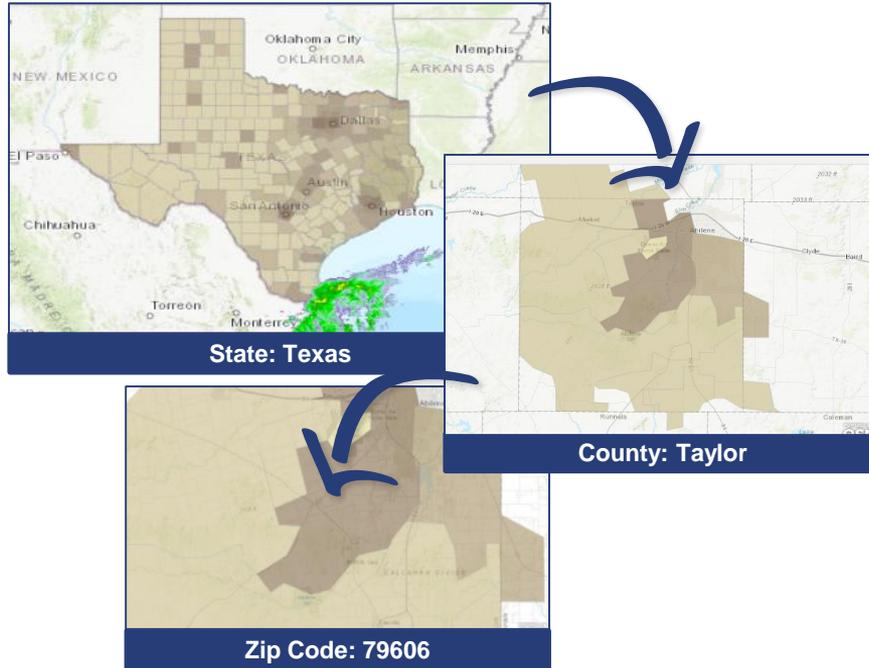
Name		Other information		
Initial Sorting Order	First Name	Last Name	Date of Birth	Enrollment/Plan Yr
Address				
Street Address 1	Street Address 2	City	County Name	County FIPS Co
57 Coney Island Av		Brooklyn	Kings County	047
150 Dean Street		Brooklyn	Kings County	047
1600 40 St		Brooklyn	Kings County	047
1800 Bay Ridge Ave		Brooklyn	Kings County	047
1900 63rd St	First Floo	Brooklyn	Kings County	047
17 212th Place		Queens Village	Queens County	081
180 E 205 St		Bronx	Bronx County	005
State				

Secure, restricted to authorized public health authorities

HHS emPOWER Map 2.0

How can I use the emPOWER Map 2.0?

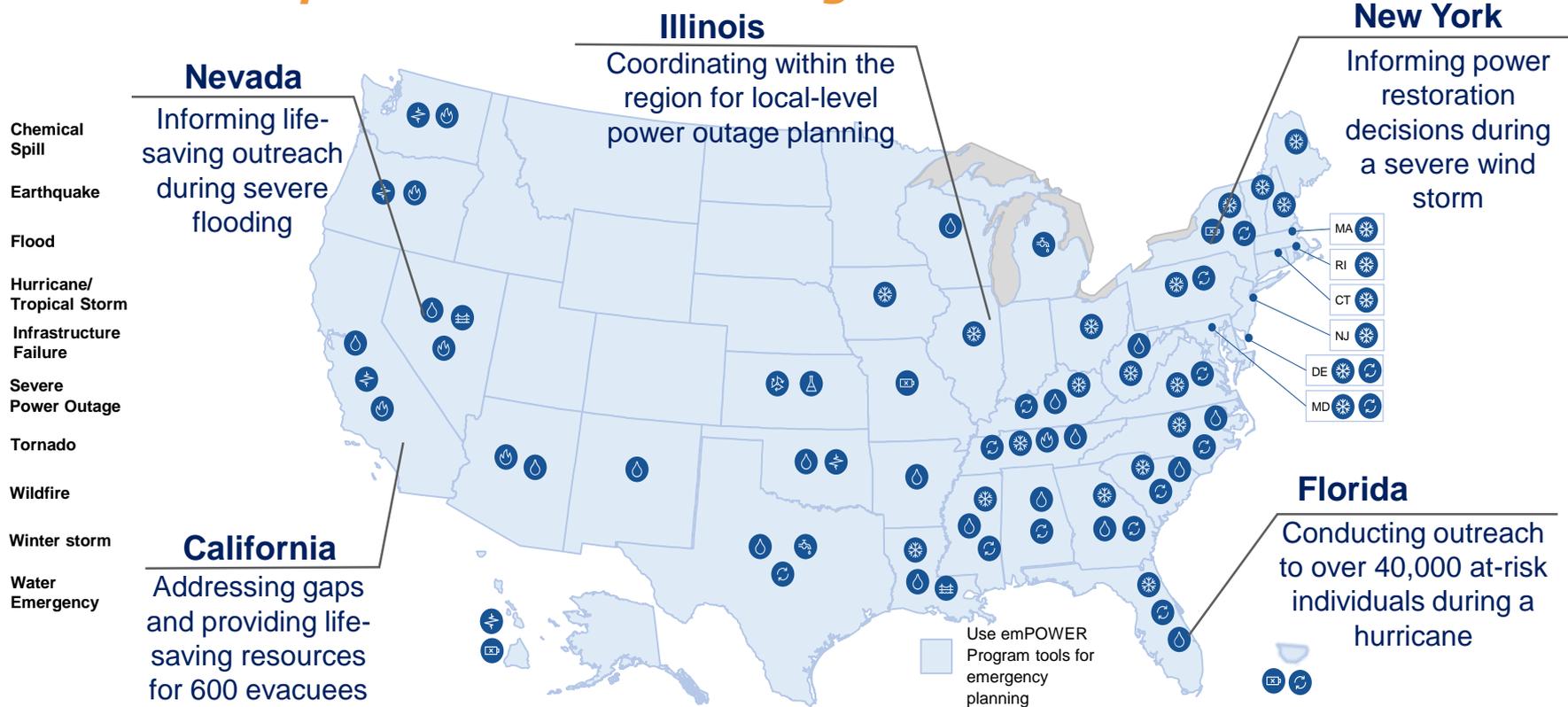
The map provides a starting point for estimating the electricity-dependent population in a geographic area prior to, during, or after an emergency



-  Gain population-based situational awareness
-  Plan for evacuations and identify evacuation routes
-  Identify health care resource needs and potential areas of hospital/EMS surge
-  Determine potential shelter locations and shelter resource needs
-  Inform public communications and foster community engagement and assistance

HHS emPOWER Program in Action

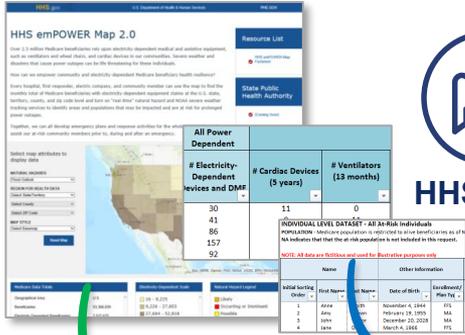
Examples of Where the Program has been Used



HHS emPOWER Program Ecosystem

Integrating Stakeholders for Emergency Response

The HHS emPOWER Program enables cross-sector integration and coordination at every level and across all systems for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery



HHS ASPR



State Health Departments



Local and Regional Health Departments



- Health Care Services
- Emergency Management
- Human Services
- Others
- EMS/ Fire
- Community Members



HHS emPOWER Program Innovation

Using Innovative Technology to Improve and Advance the Program

In **Spring 2018** the HHS emPOWER Program will launch the emPOWER Map Virtual Assistant through **Google Assistant and Amazon Alexa** to put emPOWER data in the hands of first responders in the field

“Ok Google” “How many Medicare beneficiaries are electricity dependent in my current zip code?”

“There are 255 electricity-dependent Medicare beneficiaries in 79606”



emPOWER Map Virtual Assistant provides communities with the **right data** in the **right tool** to the **right person** at the **right time**...

...So that first responders, community members and community organizations (e.g. aging agencies) can have **readily-available information** on the electricity-dependent population in their hands, enabling them to **make informed decisions** and take action.

emPOWER Medicaid Pilot

- Pilot using Medicaid data with the following states:
 - Virginia: Kickoff -11/08/17 (currently analyzing)
 - Florida: Kickoff - 01/05/18 (currently under review)
 - Nevada: Kickoff - 12/4/17 (generated emPOWER data)
- Provide HHS emPOWER Framework, Algorithm Specifications and Technical (FAST) Capabilities framework and technical assistance for states to gather patient level data and de-identified data on Medicaid beneficiaries
- Utilize data to aid in disaster preparedness and response

Nevada

- Nevada Medicaid has generated and provided both emPOWER reports to their Public Health Agency (PHA). (Aggregate and patient level data)
- Utilized FAST framework to identify and pull data from their data warehouse to generate reports
 - Currently finalizing datasets and collecting lessons learned.
 - Collaboration underway with NV PH to understand operational plans

emPOWER Medicaid Pilot Next Steps

- Share lessons learned with other pilot states
- Include more states in the Medicaid pilot program
- Share success stories of how having both Medicaid and Medicare emPOWER data has assisted in disasters.

Discussion

- Who are the key partners you have worked with to advance HIT/HIE efforts for preparedness & response?
- Has your organization utilized PULSE or emPOWER?
- Do you have any Disaster Health Information Exchange strategies/promising practices or lessons learned that you can share with the group?
- Turn around and introduce yourself to the person behind you. Planning and collaboration should begin way before a disaster.

Questions?

- Where you can find us:

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@ThomasNOV on Twitter

- Please be sure to complete online session evaluation!

