

At the Quality Crossroads: Integrating Electronic Health Records and Patient Portals

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Outline

- ➡ Electronic health record (EHR) system as prerequisite for patient safety
- ➡ Physicians' information needs
- ➡ Patients' information needs
- ➡ Integrating patient portals with EHRs
- ➡ Experience at Palo Alto Medical Foundation

Pilot's Information System



Information Systems Support of *Patient Safety*

The Status Quo

Clinician's Information System *In Healthcare*



Result of Information Deprivation on Patient Safety

Adverse Events in Hospitals

Harvard Medical Practice Study

- ☞ 30,195 randomly selected records from 51 NY hospitals in 1984
 - ⌞ Definition of Adverse Events: injuries caused by medical management, and led to prolonged hospitalization or disability at discharge
 - ⌞ 3.7% of hospitalizations had adverse events
 - ⌞ 14% fatal
 - ⌞ Extrapolation ➡ IOM's 98,000 annual deaths
 - ⌞ 58% preventable (=error)

Adverse Events in Hospitals

Harvard Medical Practice Study

☞ Physician errors

⌞ Errors of commission (examples)

- Inappropriate or outmoded therapy
- Technical surgical error
- Inappropriate medication
- Error in dose or use of medications

⌞ Errors of omission (examples)

- Failure to take precautions
- Failure to use indicated tests
- Avoidable delay in diagnosis
- Failure to act on results of tests or findings
- Inadequate follow up of therapy

Errors of *Omission*

Healthcare

- ☞ Beta blockers prevent deaths after MI (1981)
 - ↪ 34% of Medicare pts received beta blockers (1998)
- ☞ Hypertension causes strokes, heart failure, deaths (1980s)
 - ↪ <25% had BPs < 140/90 (1998)
 - ↪ 40% of HTN pts had BPs >160/100 despite >6 visits/yr
- ☞ 55% overall adherence to recommended care (2003)

NEJM 1998; 339: 489-97;1957-63
NEJM 2003; 348:2635

Assessing Physicians' Information Needs

Methods

- ☞ Audio recorded 168 case presentations
- ☞ Brief structured interviews about encounter
- ☞ Analyzed transcripts for evidence (questions) of missing data (data deficit units)
- ☞ Grouped DDUs into categories of *prototypical questions*

Physicians' Information Needs Study

Problem of Missing Patient Information

- ☞ 81% of return visits plagued by missing information
- ☞ Mean number of DDUs/case=3.7 (range 1-20)
- ☞ Coping strategies ineffective
- ☞ Chart available 95%; finding problem

Prototypical Questions

Results of Tests and Procedures

Resident: “The information from one month ago would have been useful to me... that I didn’t even know existed until I wanted to repeat it and the patient said, ‘What about this stuff from last month, doctor?’”

Prototypical Questions

Results of Tests and Procedures

Resident: “... actually, you know, that’s a good point. A chest x-ray had been ordered in December and I was assuming that it had been checked and was okay, but actually, it’s not in here [the chart].”

Prototypical Questions

Medications

Resident: “... he’s on one med he says for ... he’s not even sure what it’s for. He takes one in the morning, one in the evening. I can’t even find here what the drug even is, but I think it’s probably for hypertension, which he has.”

Prototypical Questions

Active Problems

Resident: [Re: pelvic exam in the ER] “She was told that it was negative, and she was started on tetracycline, but she was told that it was for yeast. It doesn’t make sense.”

Physicians' Information Needs

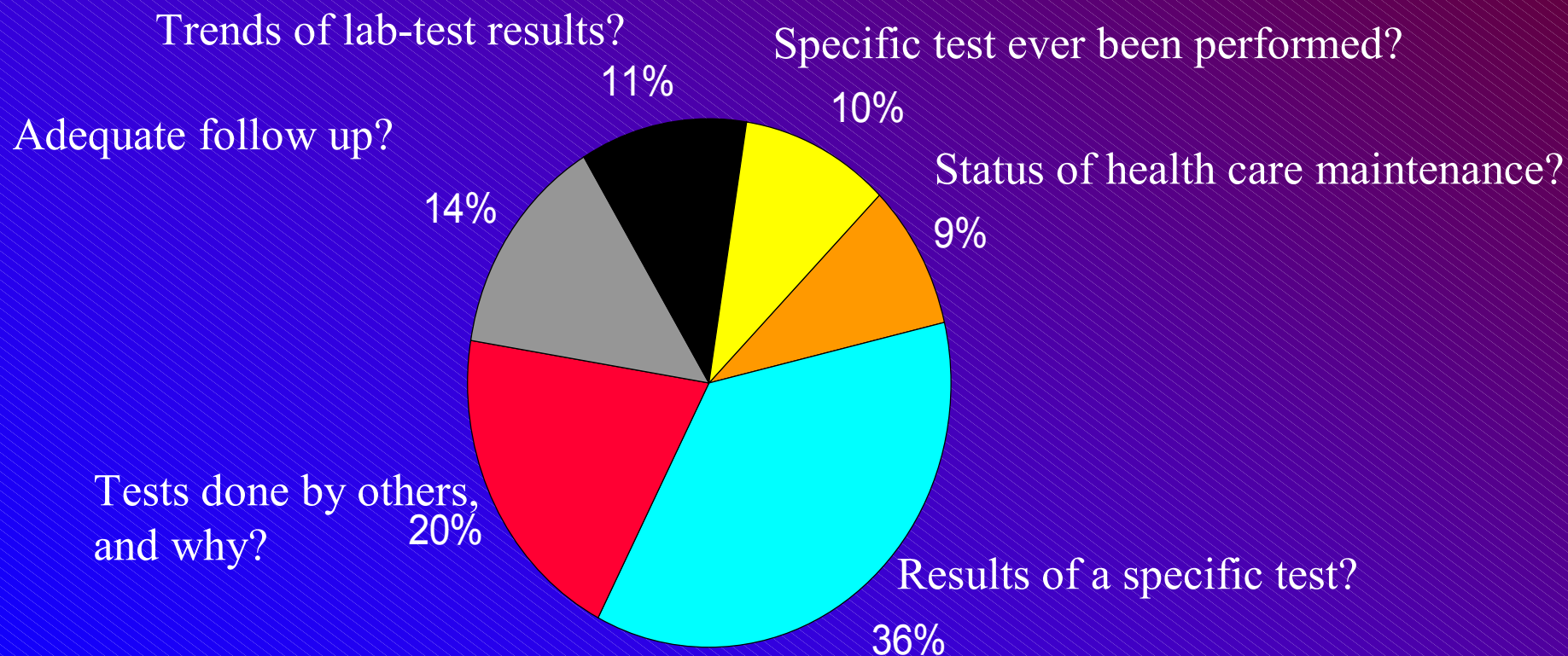
The “Artificial Horizon”





Prototypical Questions

Results of Tests and Procedures



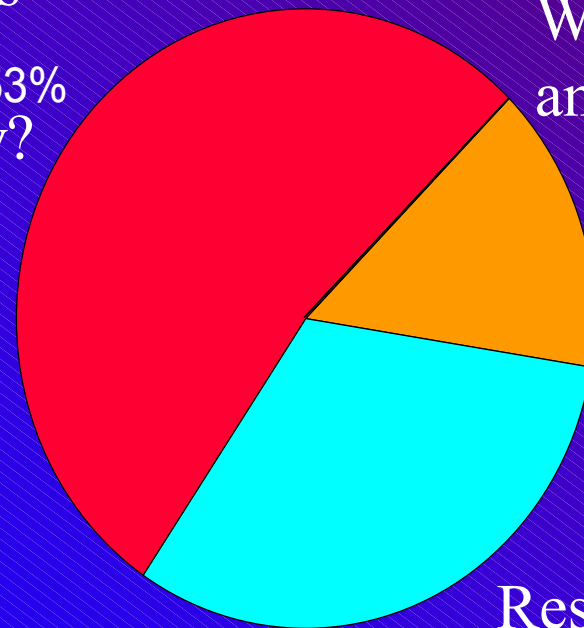


Prototypical Questions

Medications and Treatments

What medications
prescribed?
By Whom? Why? 53%

What are the current medications
and dosages? 15%



Responses to meds in the past?
32%



Prototypical Questions

Active Problems and Past History

What was done by
another provider?

49%

Medication allergies?

6%

History of signs and sxs for a problem?

8%

Evidence which led to a diagnosis?

9%

Active Problems?

9%

PMH? 19%

Tang, et al. AMIA, 1994: 575-579

The Solutions

3 Options

Option 1: Minimal Change Required

Informed Consent for Medical Care

Warning: our physicians and nurses have good intentions, but they are merely humans using manual record-keeping systems in tertiary care settings in an attempt to deliver a complex set of services without error. We had hoped that by now we would have adopted computers, being a prestigious institution and all, but they haven't arrived yet. Moreover, because RCTs demonstrate the deleterious effects of overwork, fatigue, and failure to coordinate your overall care, we thought that you should know as well. By signing this consent you acknowledge that it's up to *you* to take full responsibility for the consequences of their and your actions. It is the best we have to offer...

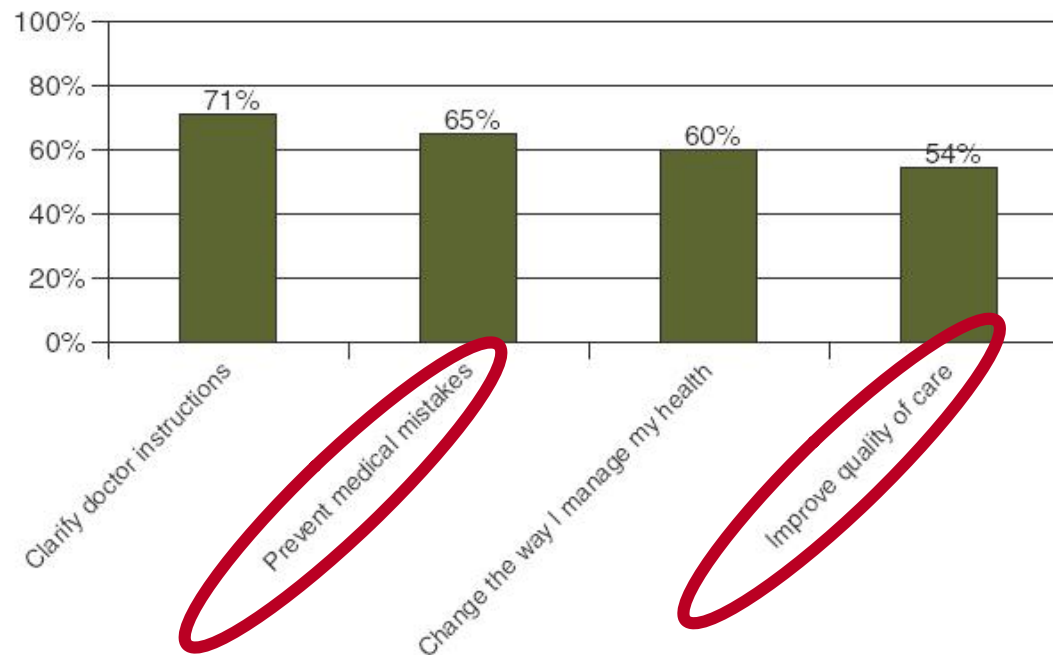
Inspired by Dan Masys, MD

Option 2: Personal Health Records

Patients' Self Defense

40% of survey respondents keep medical records at home

Based on responses to the question, "I think that having my health information online would..."



Markle Foundation, Connecting for Health survey
1,246 representative online users, June, 2003

Option 3: Institute of Medicine

2004 Patient Safety Report

“Americans should be able to count on receiving health care that is safe [freedom from errors of commission *and* omission].

To achieve this, a **new** health care **delivery system** is **needed** – a system that **both prevents errors** and **learns from them** when they occur.

This **requires**, first, a commitment by all stakeholders to a **culture of safety**, and, second, **improved information systems.**”

2004, IOM: Patient Safety: Achieving a New Standard of Care

Electronic Health Record Systems

Sec. Thompson Requested IOM Report

☞ Secretary Thompson:

↖ “Grocery stores are more automated than healthcare.”

☞ Wanted HHS to **incent** providers to **use EHR systems** to deliver high quality care

☞ Requested **IOM** report defining **key capabilities of EHR system** that lead to quality improvements and patient safety

Definition of an EHR System

Institute of Medicine

- ☞ An Electronic Health Record system includes:
 - ⌞ longitudinal collection of electronic health information for and about persons...
 - ⌞ immediate electronic access to person- and population-level information by authorized users...
 - ⌞ provision of knowledge and decision support that enhance the quality, safety, and ...
 - ⌞ support of efficient processes for health care delivery
- ☞ Critical building blocks:
 - ⌞ EHR maintained by providers
 - ⌞ PHR (personal health records) accessed by individuals

EHR System

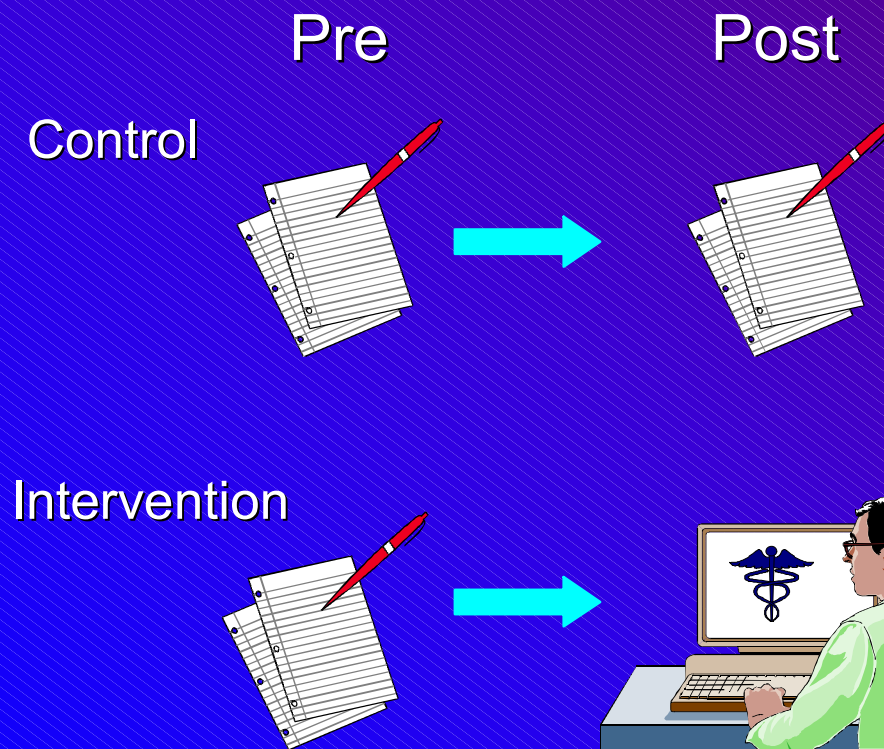
IOM 8 Key Capabilities Areas

- ➡ Health information and data
- ➡ Results management
- ➡ Order entry / order management
- ➡ **Decision support**
- ➡ Electronic communication and connectivity
- ➡ Patient support
- ➡ Reporting and population management
- ➡ Administrative processes

Benefits of Using Decision Support in an EHR

Evaluation Studies at Northwestern

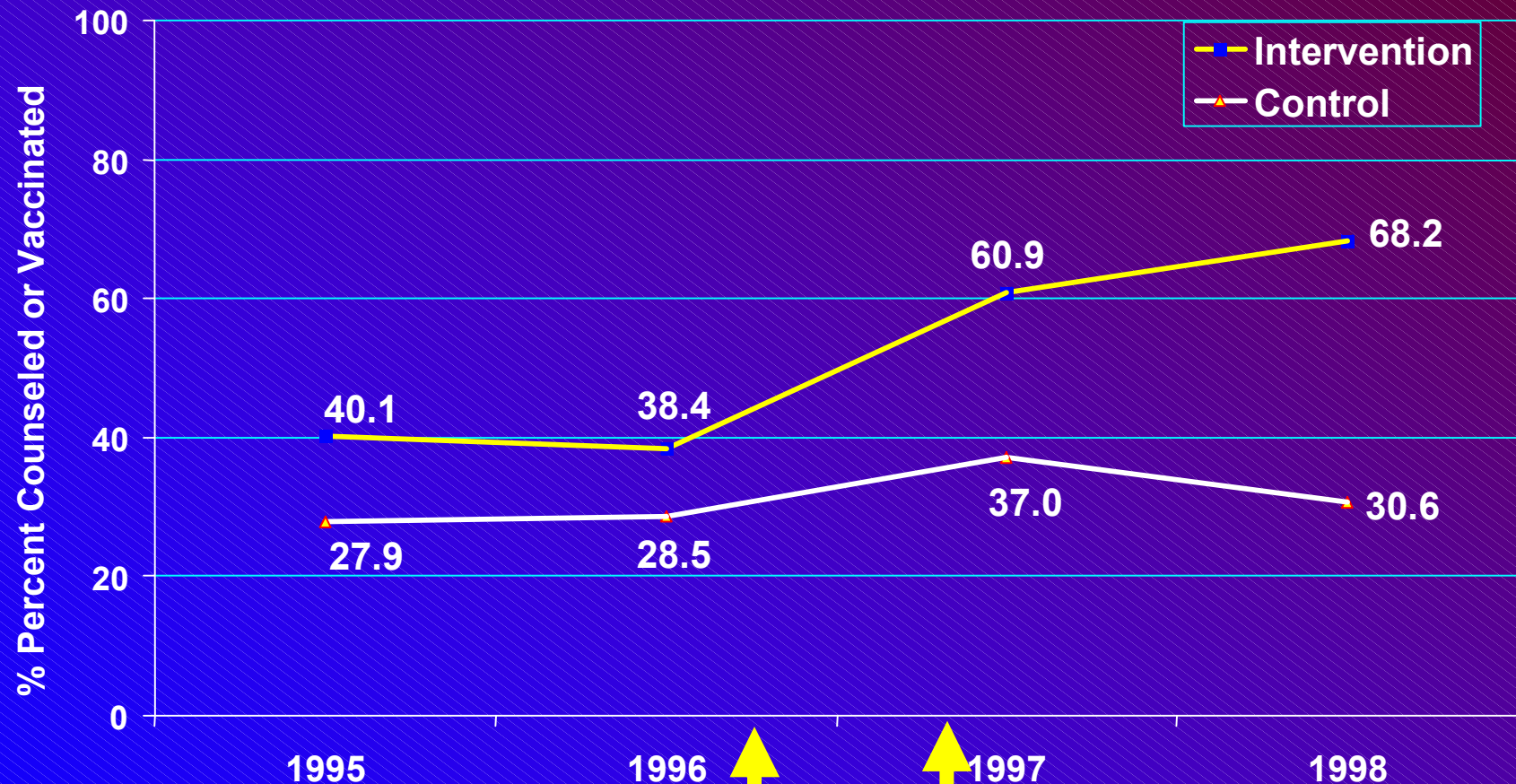
Impact on Quality, Cost, Satisfaction



- Availability of record
- Completeness of record
- Compliance with guidelines
- Cost-effectiveness
- Impact on pt-MD communication
- Satisfaction
 - ↖ Provider
 - ↖ Patient

Flu Vaccine/Counseling Rates

Intervention vs. Control



EMR

Hedis
Payor Memos
Harsh Chicago winter

JAMIA 6:115-21; 1999.

Appropriateness of Decisions

Evaluation

- ☞ Randomly selected records of patients of EHR users and paper-record users

- ↯ Created typed mini-record in standard format

- Face sheet

- Recent 4 progress notes

- Intervening labs

- ↯ Patients with chronic diseases

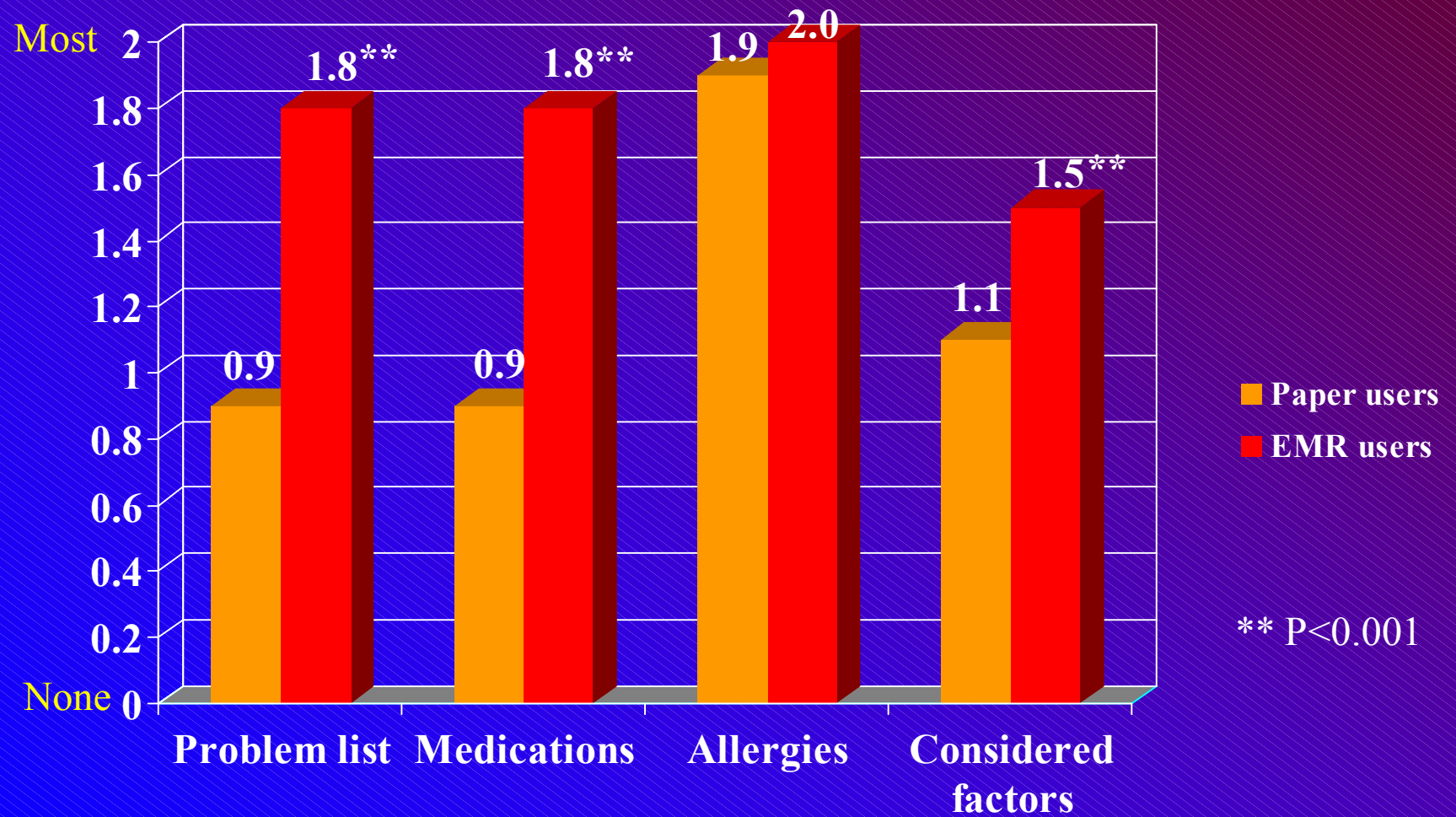
- ☞ Blinded expert review panel

- ↯ Board-certified internists, ave 28 yrs in practice

- ↯ No project affiliation

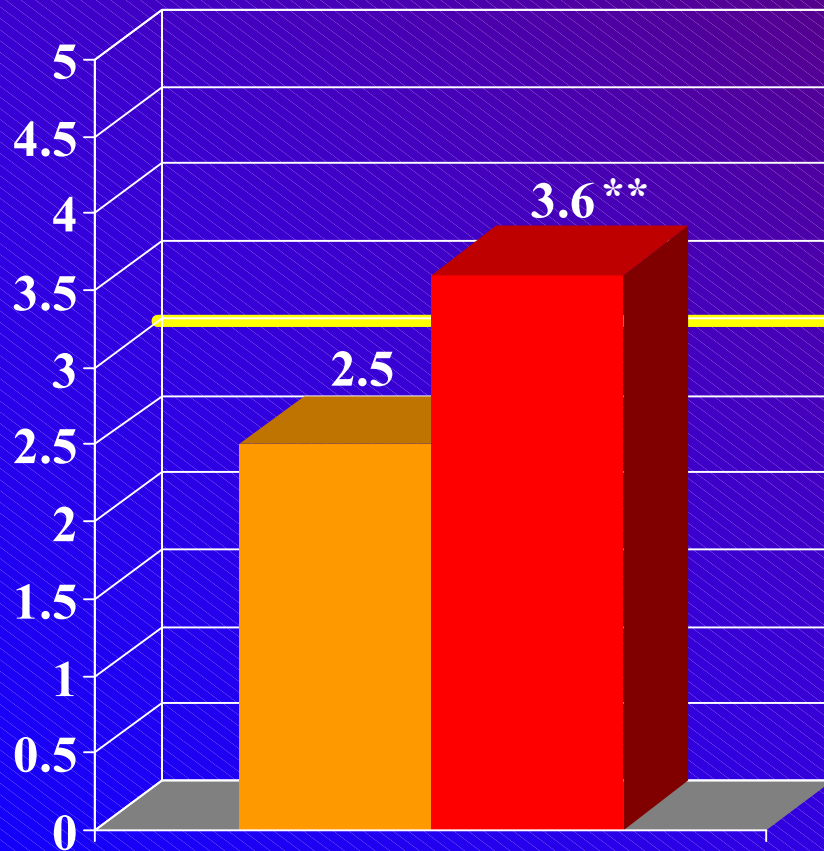
Tang, et al., JAMIA 6:245-51; 1999.

Completeness of Documentation *Results*



Tang, et al., JAMIA 6:245-51; 1999.

Appropriateness of Decisions *Assessments and Plans*



Appropriateness

■ Paper users ■ EHR users

** $P < 0.001$

☞ Scale 0-5

☞ 0 = “completely inappropriate”

☞ 3 = neutral

☞ 5 = “completely appropriate”

☞ Decisions of EHR users were significantly more appropriate

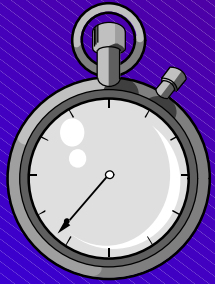
Tang, et al., JAMIA 6:245-51; 1999.

Personal Health Records

At the crossroads of patient care

Current Status of Patient Communication and Education

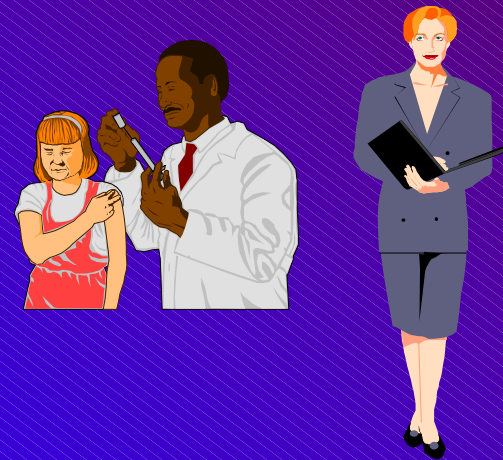
Information Sharing with Patients



Patient Education by Physicians

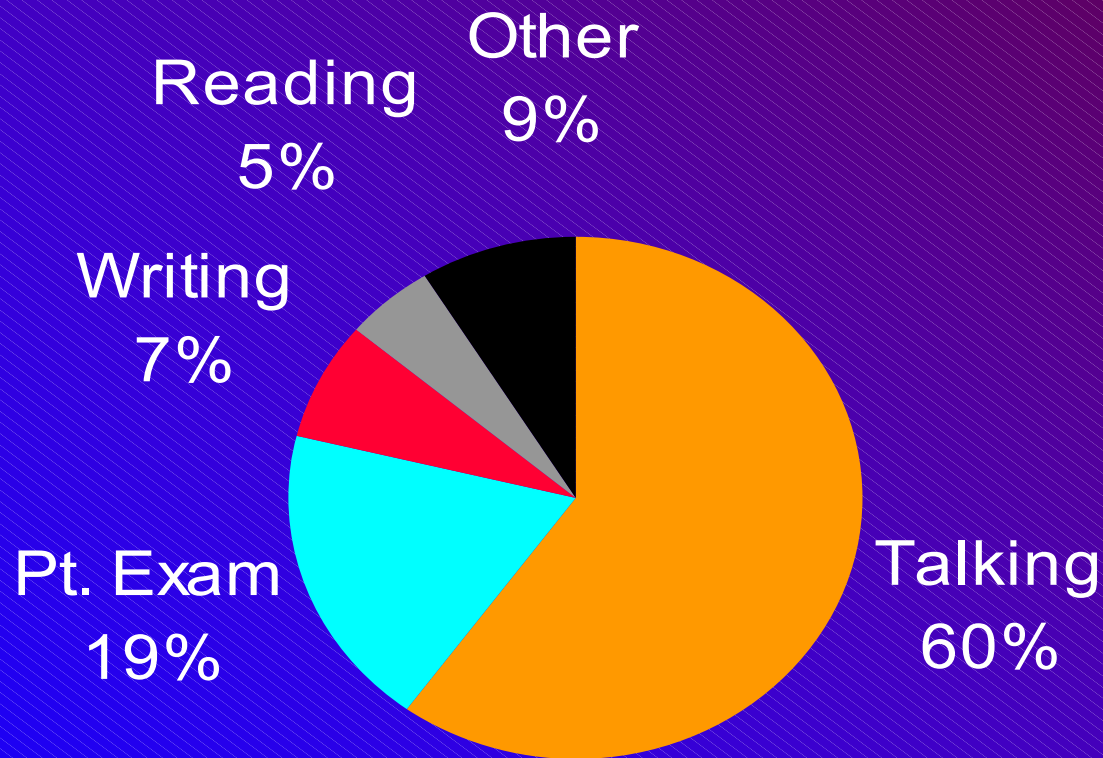
Time Allocation Methodology

- ➡ 38 clinicians shadowed for 2 hours
- ➡ Activities recorded at 1 minute intervals
- ➡ 159 encounters observed
- ➡ 4541 observed minutes



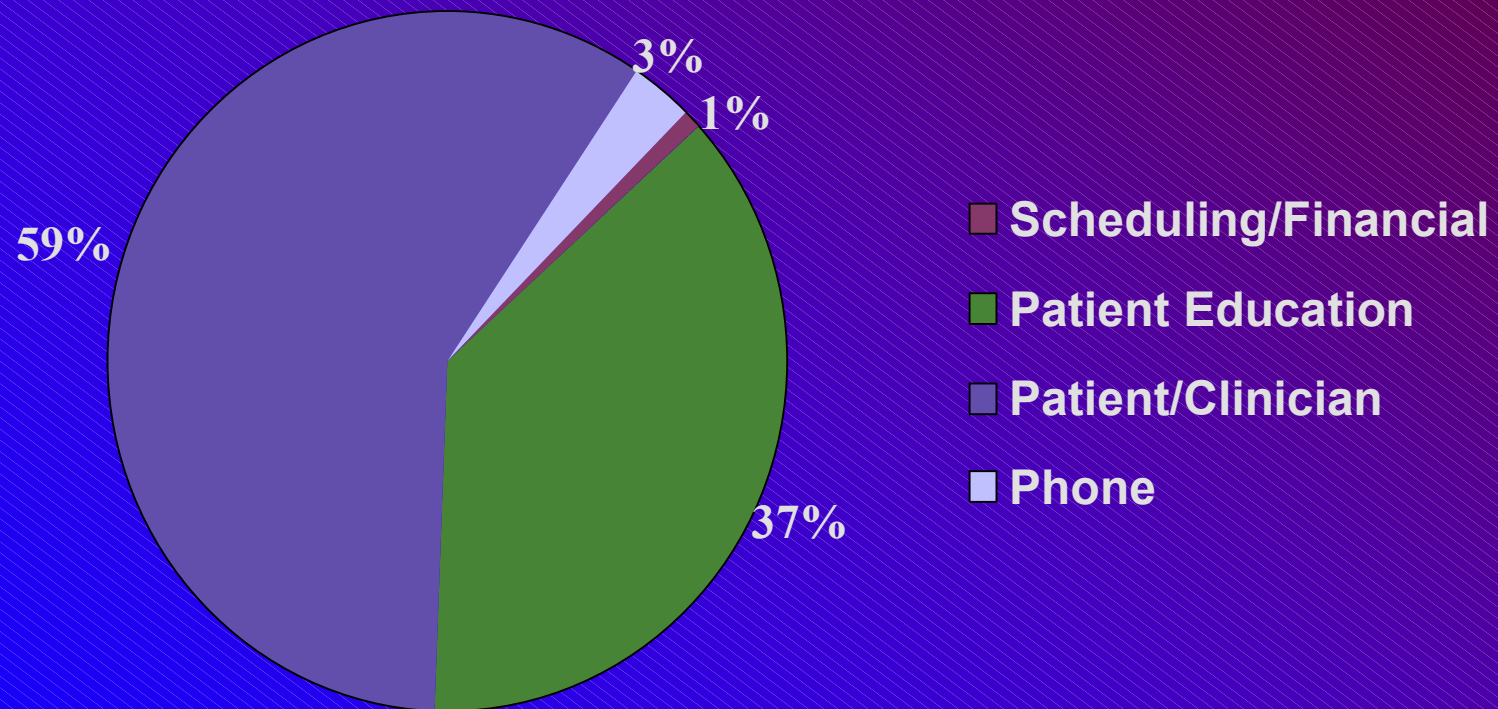
Information Activities During Encounter

Average Across Diverse Practices



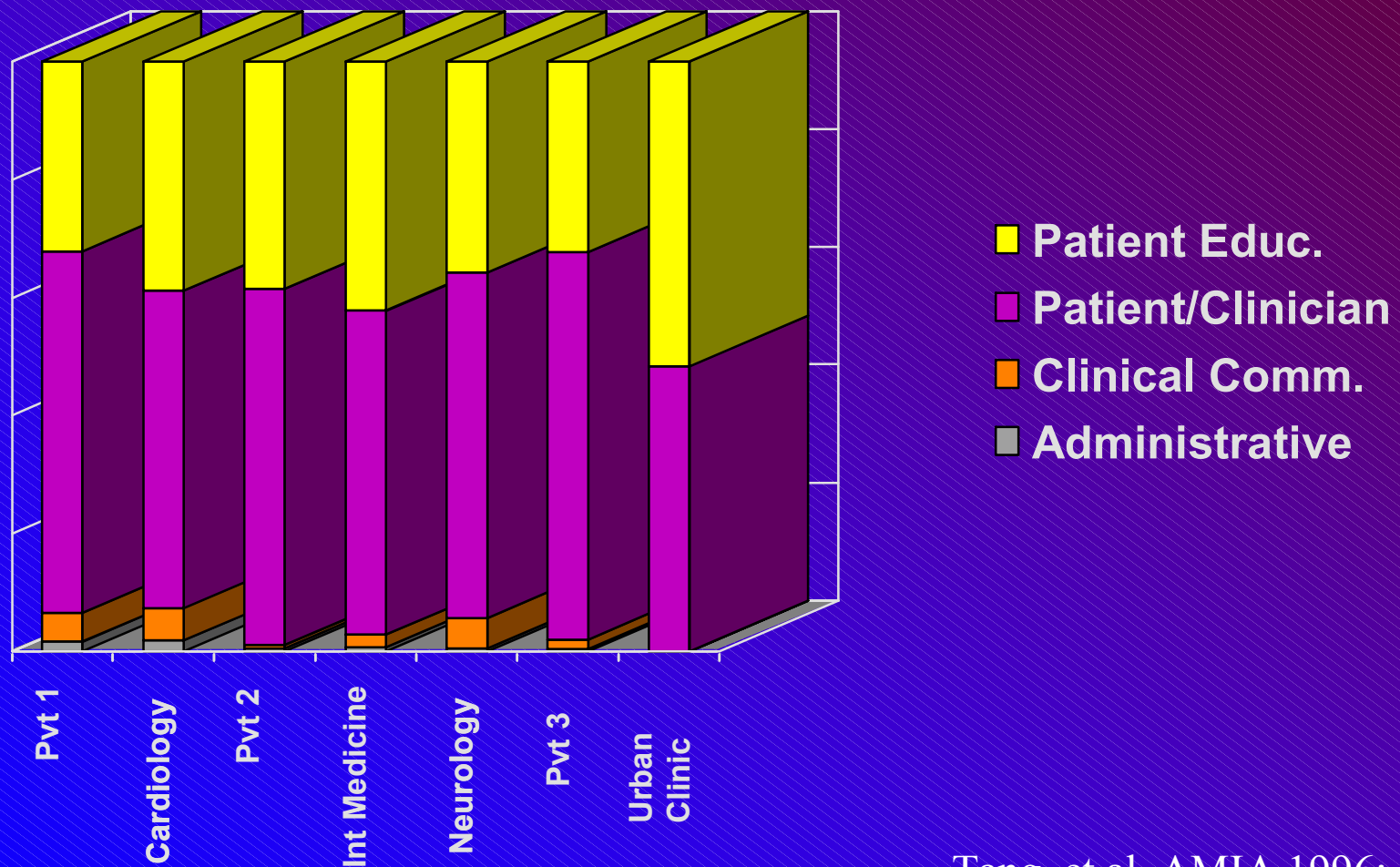
Sub-Categories of Talking Time

Average Across Diverse Practices



Observed Talking Activities

Subcategories, All Sites



Outcome of Patient Education

Understanding of Discussion

- ➡ 57 Mayo internists; 458 visits, 2.7 prob/visit
- ➡ Post-visit questionnaires to MD and patient
 - Major health problems and other problems
- ➡ Patients failed to report 68% of problems
- ➡ Missed 54% of “most important health problem” according to MDs

Patient Education Focus Groups

Methodology

- ☞ Independent market research firm
- ☞ Random selection of patients seen within 2 months in 5 clinics
- ☞ 24 patients in 2 focus groups
- ☞ One-way mirror

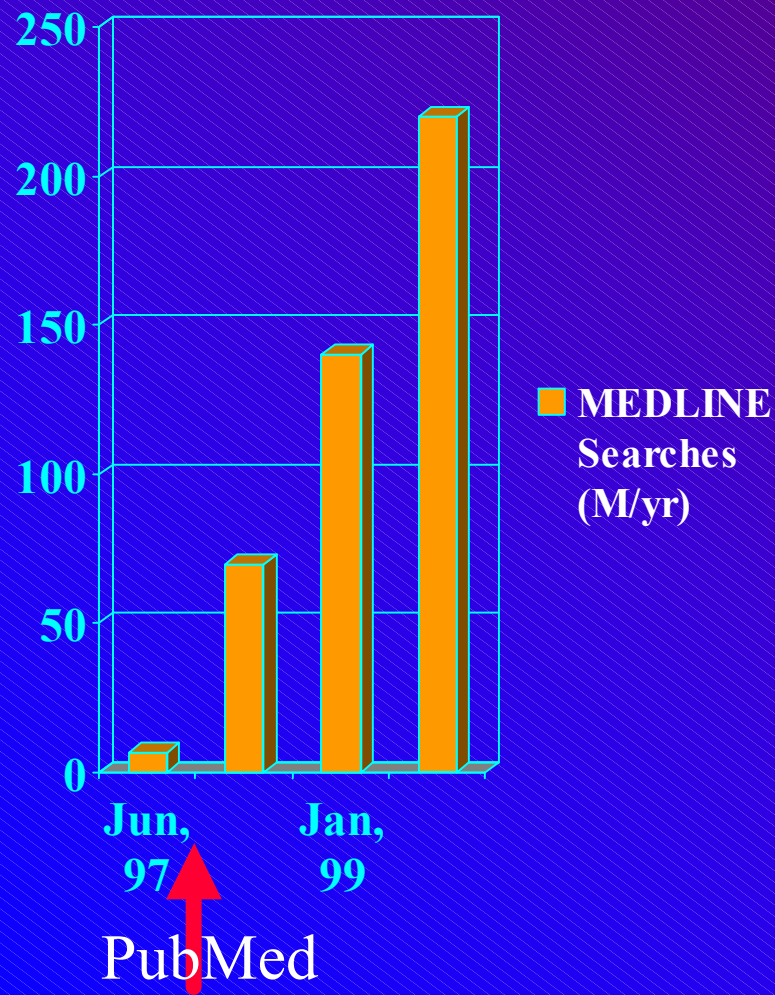
Patient Information Needs

Focus Group Results - Themes

- ☞ Patients *do* seek information about diagnosis and treatment plan (including alternatives)
 - ⌞ Friends, relatives
 - ⌞ Libraries, Internet, pharmacy inserts

Consumer Information-Seeking Behavior

Accesses to MEDLINE



Consumers

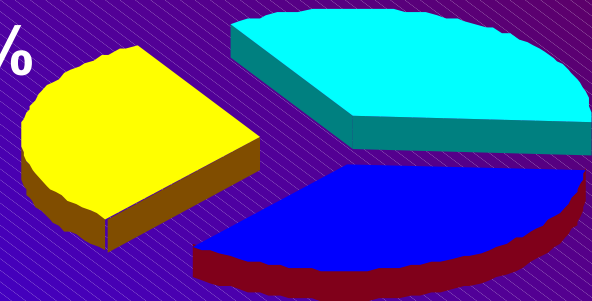
30%

Healthcare Professionals

34%

Researchers

36%



Patient Information Needs

Focus Group Results – Themes II

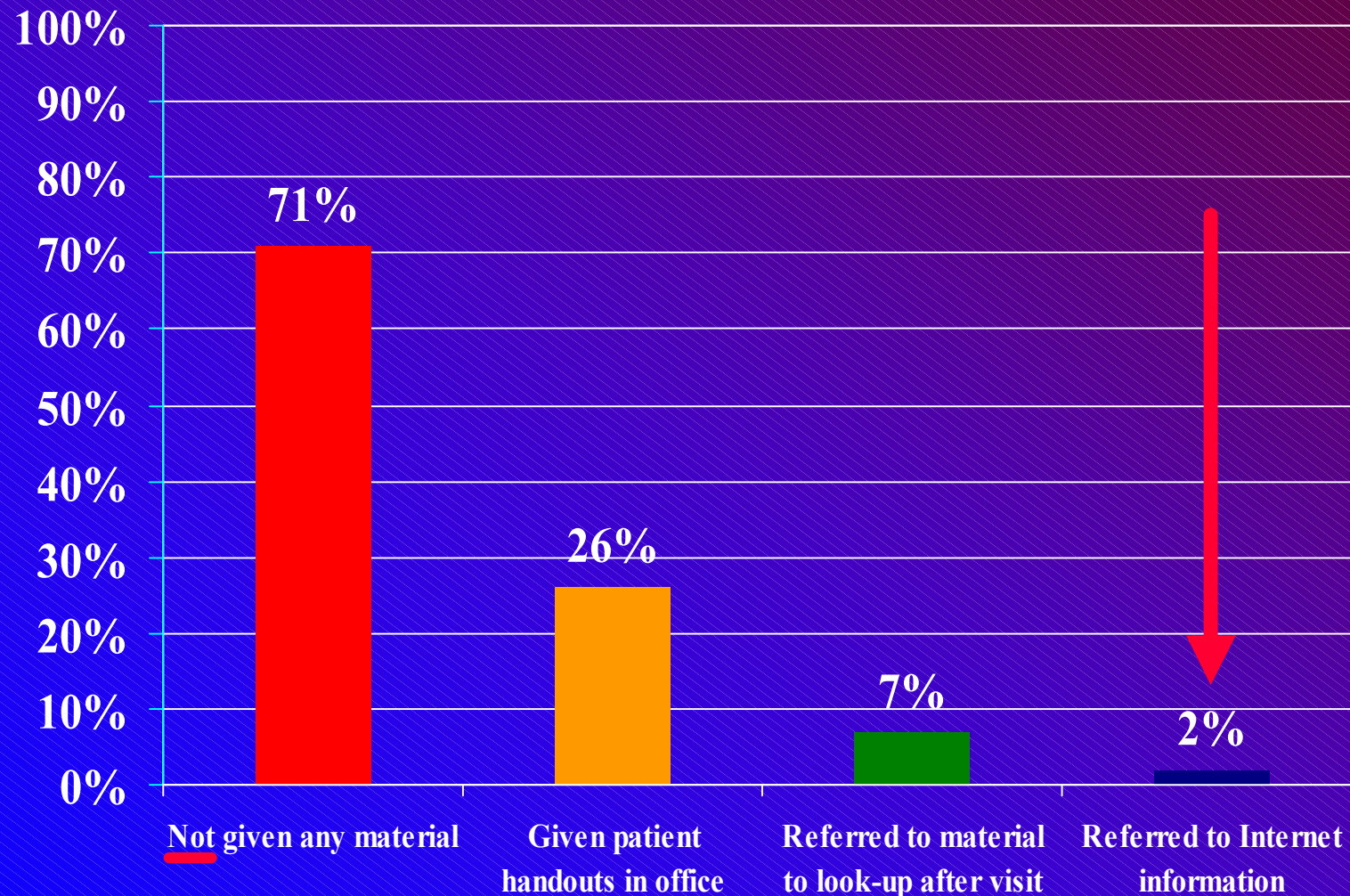
- ☞ Patients prefer custom-tailored information
 - ⌞ *Their* own data (lab results, findings)
 - ⌞ Information on *their* problem and possible solutions
- ☞ Need for their physician endorsement
 - ⌞ Physician endorse material as relevant to them
 - ⌞ Physician should briefly review with them

Patient Information Needs

Focus Group Results – Themes III

- ☞ Timing should be when the *questions* arise
 - ⌞ Not in the exam room!
 - ⌞ At home, with friends and family

Information Given at Last Office Visit



*Percentages do not add up to 100 percent due to total mentions

VHA, 1999 *Clinical Office Practice*

Personalized Health Care

The Patient Side of EHRs

PAMFOnline - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Media Print Mail

Address https://mychart.sutterhealth.org/pamf/default.asp?action=logout Links »

PAMFOnline

Your Direct Connection to Personalized Health Care

Palo Alto Medical Foundation

A Sutter Health Affiliate

Learn More

Online Demo

Security/Privacy

Register Now!

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A Convenient Connection To Your Doctor

PAMFOnline helps you meet your health care needs quickly and conveniently by giving you a secure, confidential and innovative way to view your health information while at home, work or anywhere you have internet access.

Sign Up
for PAMFOnline
Today!

- It's convenient
- It's efficient
- It's always there

Available at no cost to you:

- View test results
- View your medical record
- Request appointments
- Renew prescriptions
- Ask questions about your bill

View
PAMFOnline Video
Requires Flash

Watch Sutter Web

Thanks for using PAMFOnline. You have been logged out.

PAMFOnline ID

zztest

Password

Sign In

[Forgot your password or ID?](#)

First Time User

Access Code

-

[Expired or invalid access code?](#)

Submit

MyChart® by Epic Systems Corp

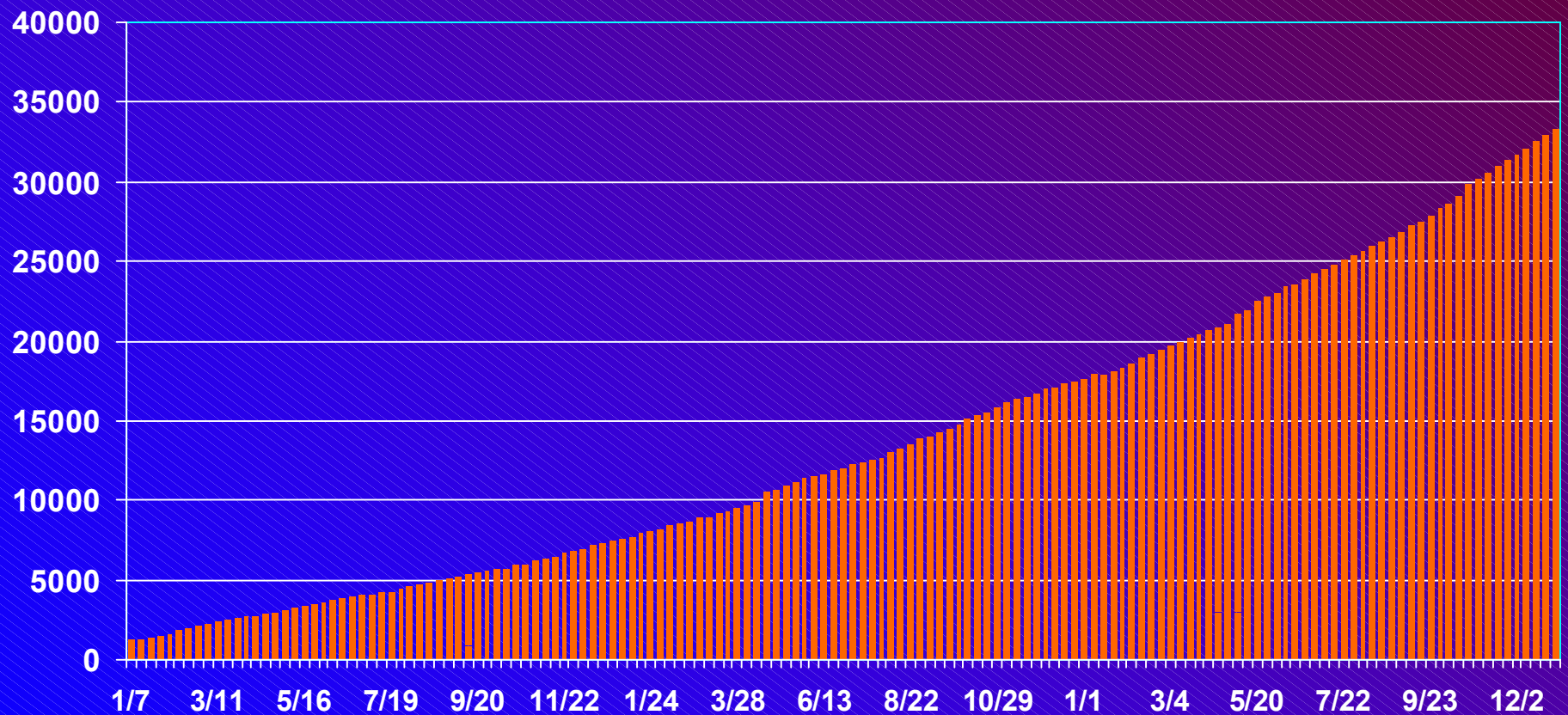
- [Check Your Browser](#)
- [Problems Logging In](#)

Done

Internet

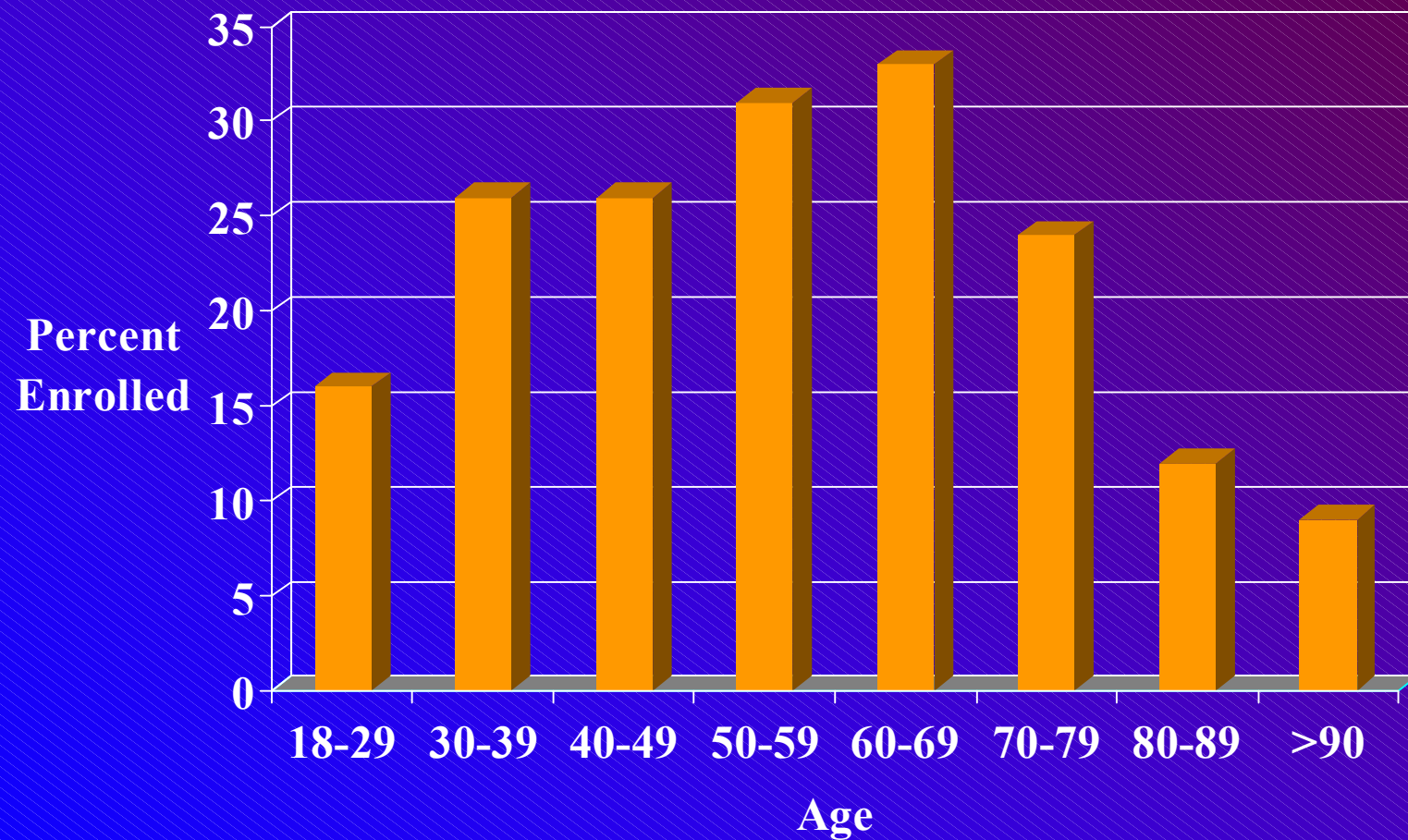
PAMFOnline

Enrollment



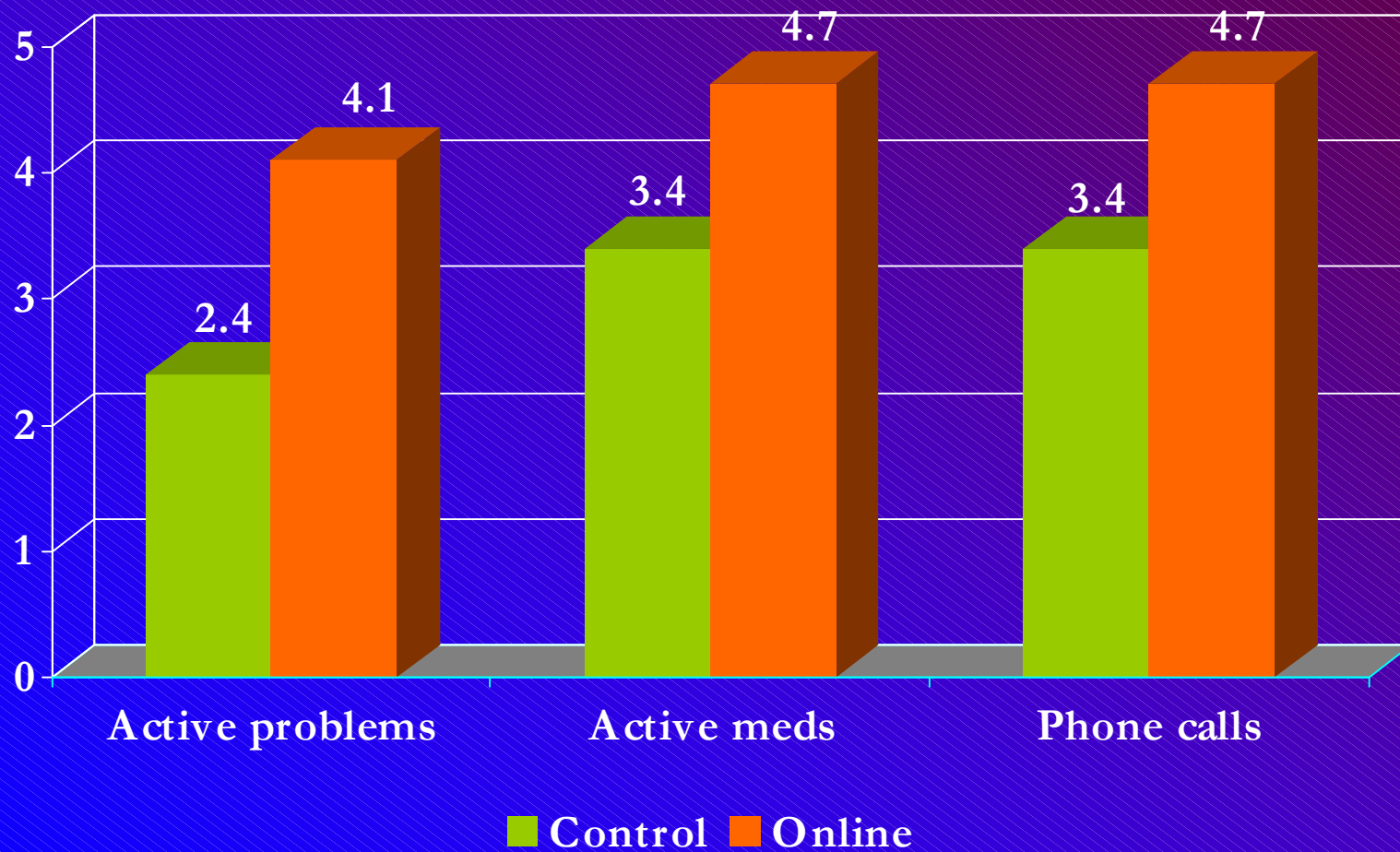
PAMFOnline Patients

Adoption Rate by Age



Patient Profile

Baseline



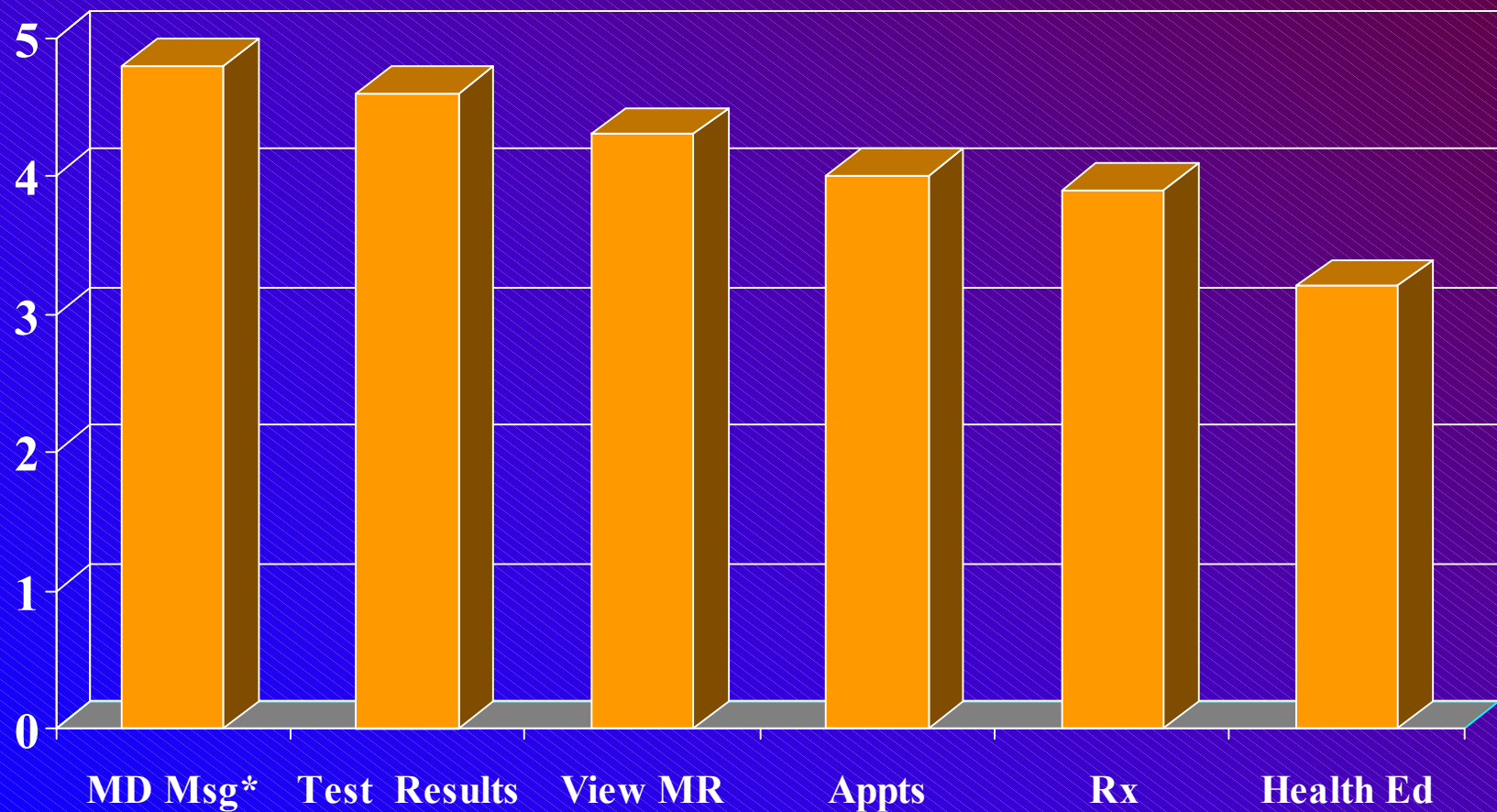
2004 Patient PAMFOnline Survey

“Overall Satisfaction with PAMFOnline”

- ➡ 90% satisfied or very satisfied with PAMFOnline
- ➡ Average rating 4.3/5.0

PAMFOnline Patient Survey

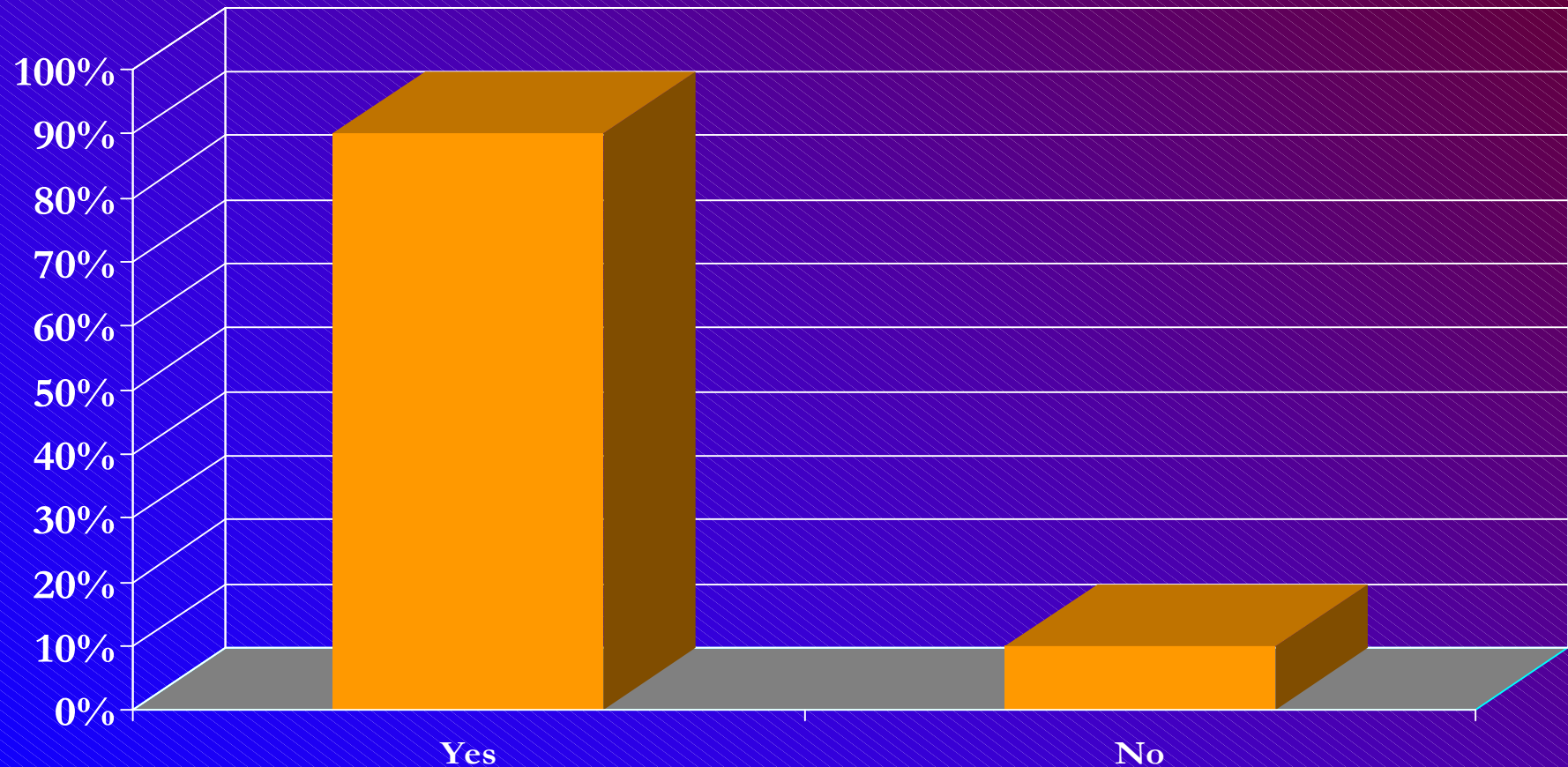
Valued Services



*Subscribers only

2003 Physician PAMFOnline Survey

“Are you satisfied with PAMFOnline?”



Physicians with 100+ PAMFOnline patients

Creating *Continuous Care*

Summary

Achieving a New Standard of Care

- ☞ The status quo is unacceptably unsafe and inefficient
- ☞ Electronic health record systems *essential* to making patient safety a standard of care
- ☞ Integrated personal health records facilitate patients becoming more active participants in their care