

# Introduction to HSPC (Logica)

October 7, Pittsburgh PA

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# Why?

“To help people live the healthiest lives possible.”







# Sir Cyril Chantler

*Medicine used to be **simple**,  
**ineffective**, and relatively **safe***

*Now it is **complex**, effective,  
and potentially **dangerous**.*

Chantler, Cyril. The role and education of doctors in the delivery of health care. *Lancet* 1999; 353:1178-81.

# Why does it matter?



# Deaths during inpatient admissions: ~251,454

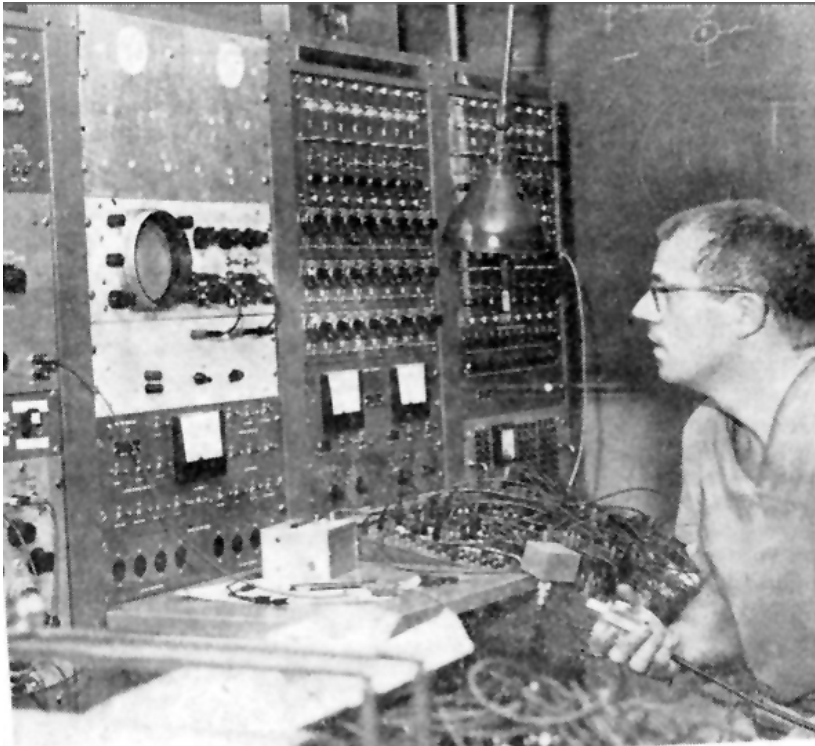
## Table

**Table 1| Studies on US death rates from medical error since the 1999 IOM report and point estimate from pooled results**

Study	Dates covered	Source of information	Patient admissions	Adverse event rate (%)	Lethal adverse event rate (%)	% of events deemed preventable	No of deaths due to preventable adverse event	% of admissions with a preventable lethal adverse event	Extrapolation to 2013 US admissions†
Health Grades <sup>11</sup>	2000-02	Medicare patients	37 000 000	3.1	0.7*	NR	389 576	0.71	251 454
Office of Inspector General <sup>12</sup>	2008	Medicare patients	838	13.5	1.4	44	12	0.62	219 579
Classen et al <sup>13</sup>	2004	3 tertiary care hospitals	795	33.2	1.1	100	9	1.13	400 201
Landrigan et al <sup>14</sup>	2002-07	10 hospitals in North Carolina	2341	18.1	0.6	63	14	0.38	134 581
Point estimate from all data	2000-08	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.71	251 454‡



# Homer Warner and HELP



**Dr. Homer Warner circa 1960**

Intermountain can only provide the highest quality, lowest cost health care with the use of advanced clinical decision support systems integrated into frontline clinical workflow

# Core Assumptions

‘The complexity of modern medicine exceeds the inherent limitations of the unaided human mind.’

~ David M. Eddy, MD, Ph.D.

‘... man is not perfectible. There are limits to man’s capabilities as an information processor that assure the occurrence of random errors in his activities.’

~ Clement J. McDonald, MD

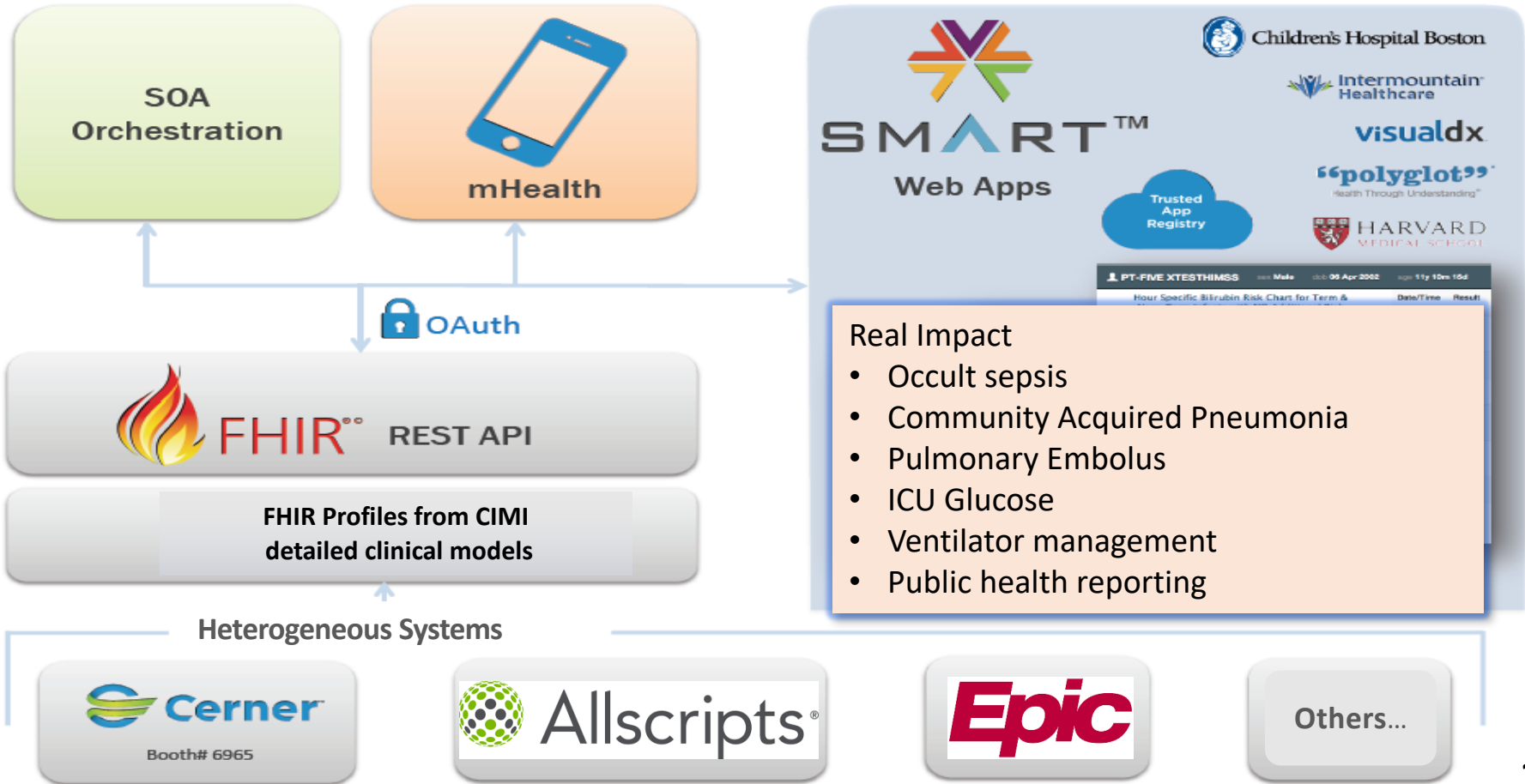
# Intermountain Decision Support Modules

- Antibiotic Assistant
- Ventilator weaning
- ARDS protocols
- Nosocomial infection monitoring
- MRSA monitoring and control
- Prevention of Deep Venous Thrombosis
- Infectious disease reporting to public health
- Diabetic care
- Pre-op antibiotics
- ICU glucose protocols
- Ventilator disconnect
- Infusion pump errors
- Lab alerts
- Blood ordering
- Order sets
- Patient worksheets
- Post MI discharge meds
- Occult sepsis in the ED

# We can't keep up!

- We have ~1,600 decision support rules or modules
- We have picked the low hanging fruit
- There is a need to have 10,000+ decision support rules or modules
- There is no path from 1,600 to get to 10,000 unless we fundamentally change the ecosystem
- There is no scalable path from the leading institutions to community hospitals

# SMART on FHIR<sup>®</sup> – Open Platform Architecture



## Mission

*Improve health by creating a vibrant, open ecosystem of interoperable applications, content, and services*

## Ecosystem Vision

*We can share executable clinical knowledge as interoperable decision support applications*



THE HEALTHCARE INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM

Improve health by creating a vibrant, open ecosystem  
of **semantically** interoperable applications

**Soon to be**  
**“Logical”**

**Consistent** implementation and libraries for:

Provider Led Non-  
Profit Organization

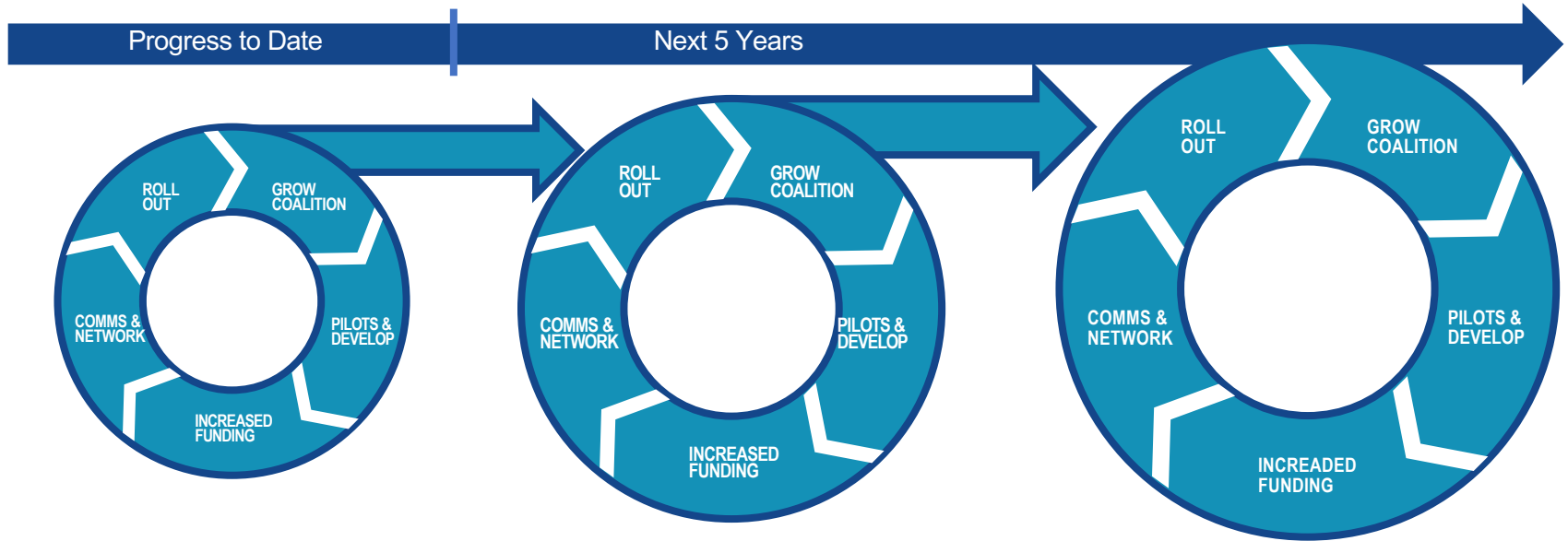
- Terminology and Modeling
- SMART on FHIR Profiling
- SOA Platform Services
- Knowledge Representation and Content Sharing

# What does HSPC (Logica) actually do?

- Open shared repository of detailed clinical models – licensed free-for-use for everyone
  - Intermountain models (being converted to CIMI models and FHIR profiles)
    - <http://www.opencem.org>
  - CIMI and HSPC/CIIC repository
    - <http://models.opencimi.org/ig/>
- (Review and approval of models across all specialties and all of health and healthcare)
- HSPC Developer's Environment and Sandbox
  - <https://sandbox.hspconsortium.org/dashboard>
- Reference architecture
  - Specification of reference architecture
  - Reference implementation
- Meetings
  - Plenary meetings - information sharing, planning – twice a year
  - Special topic summits - PRN
- Projects



# How we're doing this: 3 phases x 5 steps



- **PHASE 1:**

- Pilots with select societies & systems

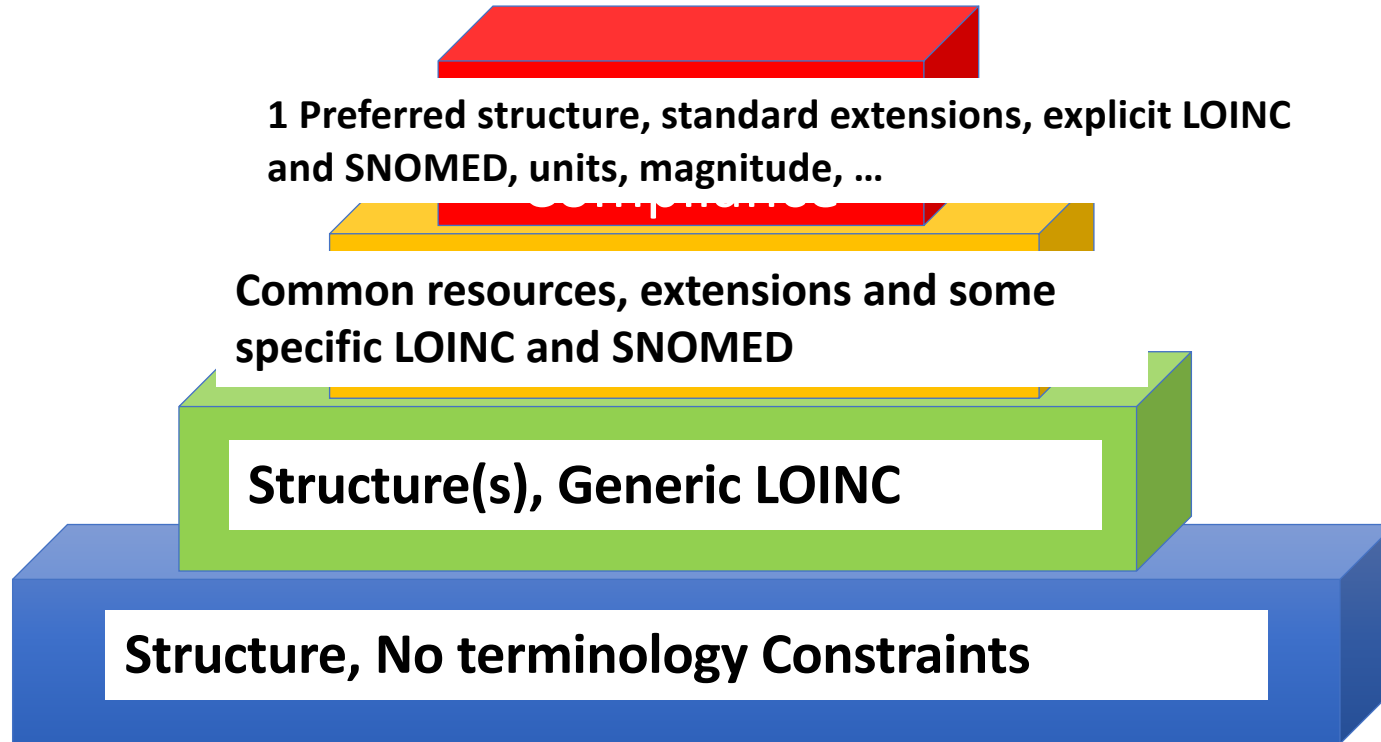
- **PHASE 2:**

Pilots with more societies, systems & apps

- **PHASE 3:**

Pilots with major federal agency & foundations

# The Compliance Pyramid



# How does HSPC (Logica) relate to other interoperability activities?

- HL7
  - FHIR – the approved API for sharing patient data
  - CIMI – clinical models for interoperability
- Argonauts
  - We build on Argonauts profiles
- Sequoia
  - We depend on Sequoia for the network of networks, trust agreements, and data exchange infrastructure
  - Goal: work together on FHIR implementation
- SMART
  - We depend on SMART to integrate apps into EHRs
- OMG
  - We use BPMN, DMN, CMMN, BPM+
  - We use OMG standards for SOA
- Federal Health Information Model (FHIM)
  - We use FHIM classes as the pattern for CIMI models
- SOLOR (SNOMED, LOINC, RxNorm) – VA Keith Campbell
  - SOLOR is the source of coded concepts used in CIMI models
- NLM Value Set Authority Center (VSAC)
  - We are aligning and placing SOLOR refsets into VSAC
- Center for Medical Interoperability
  - Initial focus is on device interoperability
  - Goal: work together when they get to FHIR implementation
- AMA Integrated Health Model Initiative (IHMI)
  - Not sure – possible overlap with clinician engagement
- OMOP (OHDSI)
  - Analytic database versus real time sharing
- openEHR,
  - Thomas Beale participation in CIMI
  - We use BMM and ADL
- USCDI
  - Guides Logica terminology choices

# How to Get Involved

- HL7

- [www.HL7.org](http://www.HL7.org)
- CIMI
- Clinicians on FHIR



- HSPC (Logica)

- [www.hspconsortium.org](http://www.hspconsortium.org)

# How to Get Involved

- Ask (require?) your vendors to support and use Logica approved standards
- Visit the web/wiki sites
- Call into calls of interest
- Introduce yourself
- Participate on the calls!
- Attend F2F meetings
- Participate in public comment opportunities



And if we don't, who will?

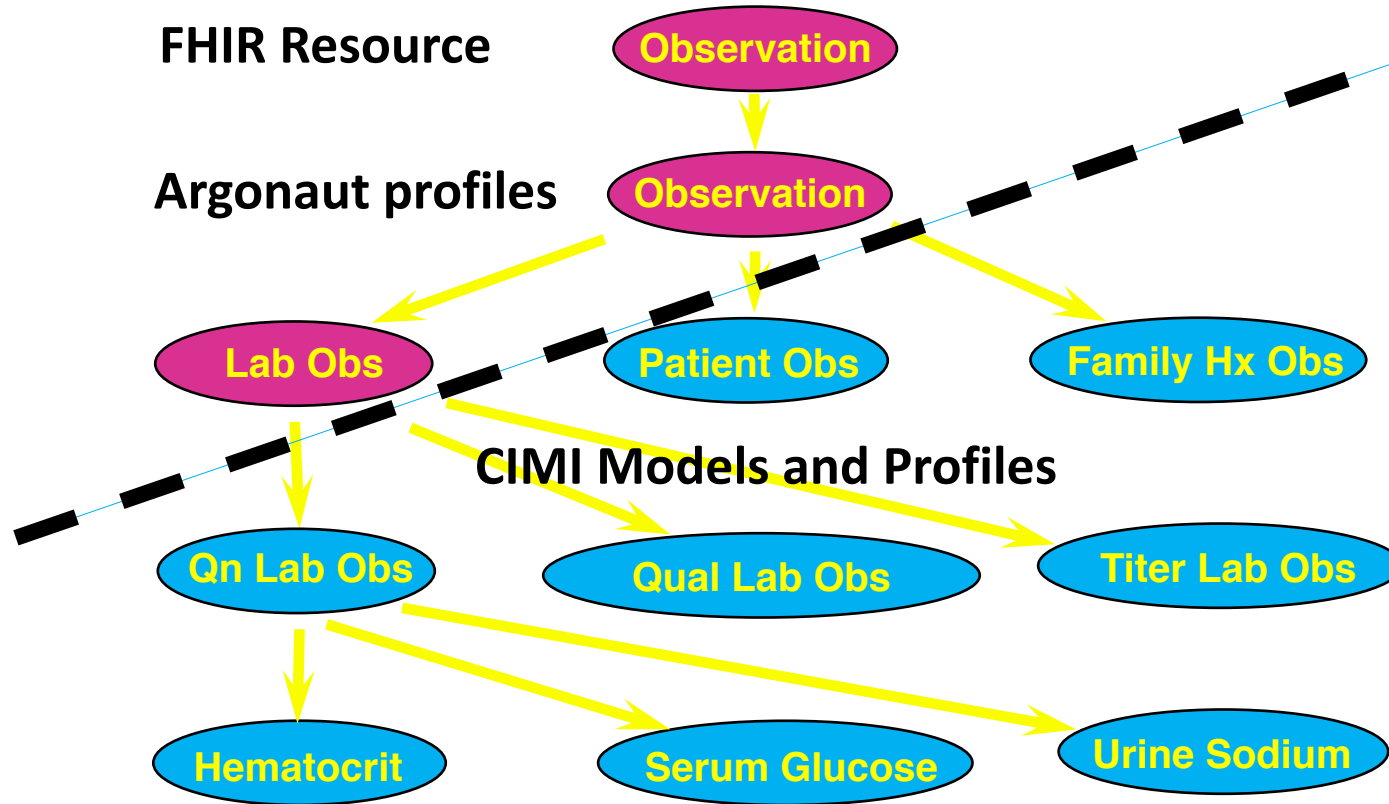
# Questions?



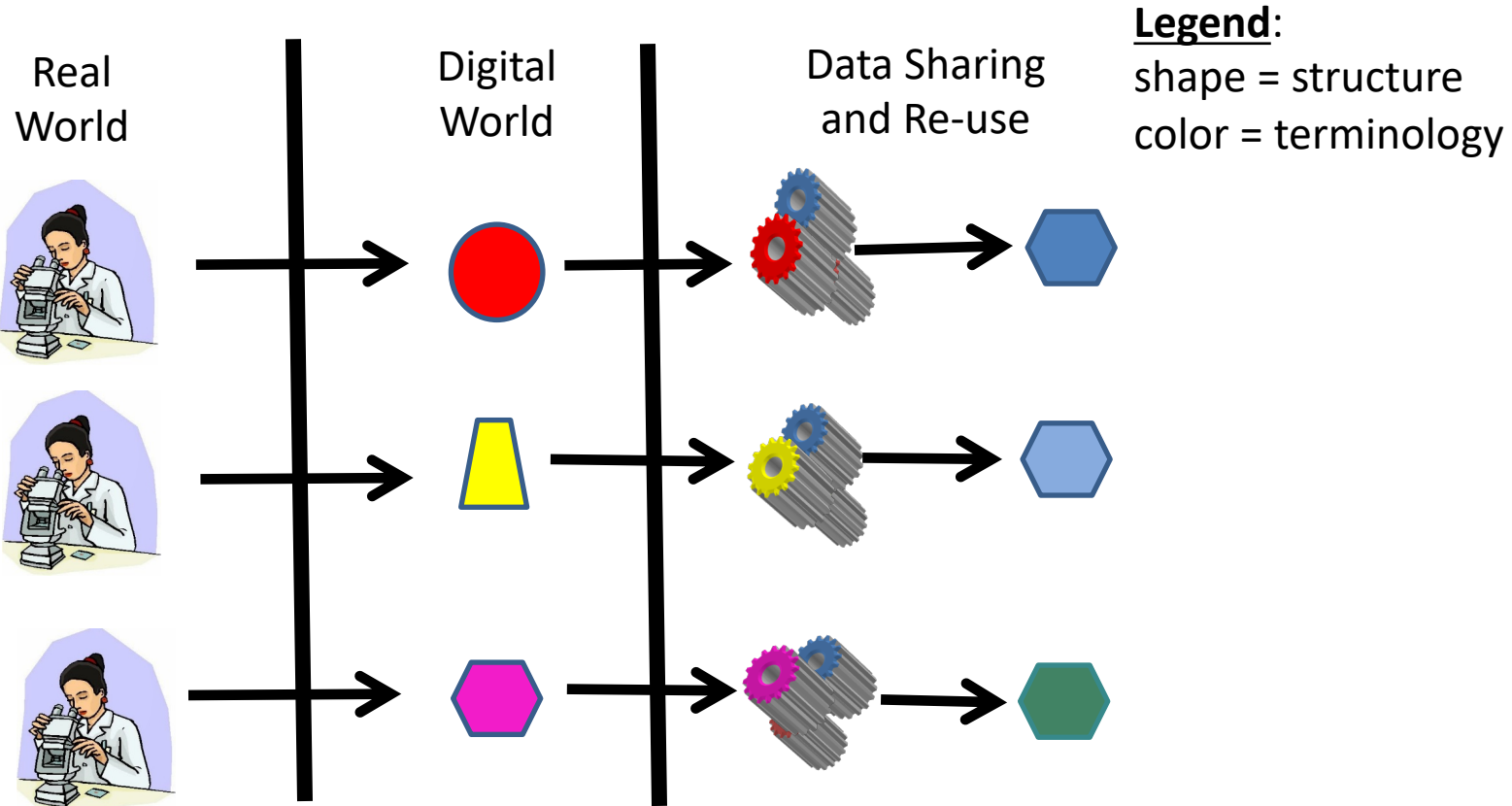
# Appendix



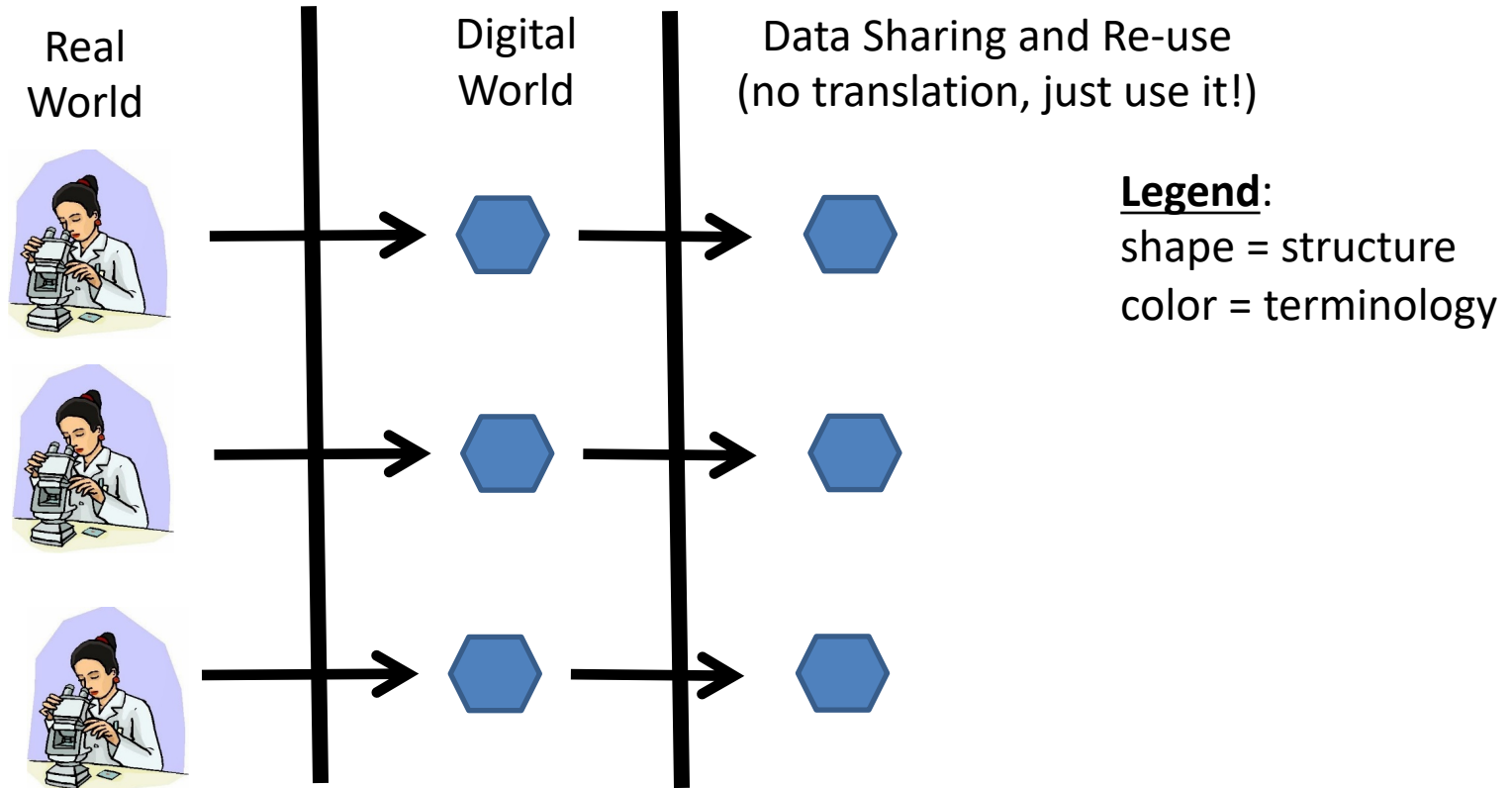
# Argonaut profiles and CIMI profiles



# Interoperability Today



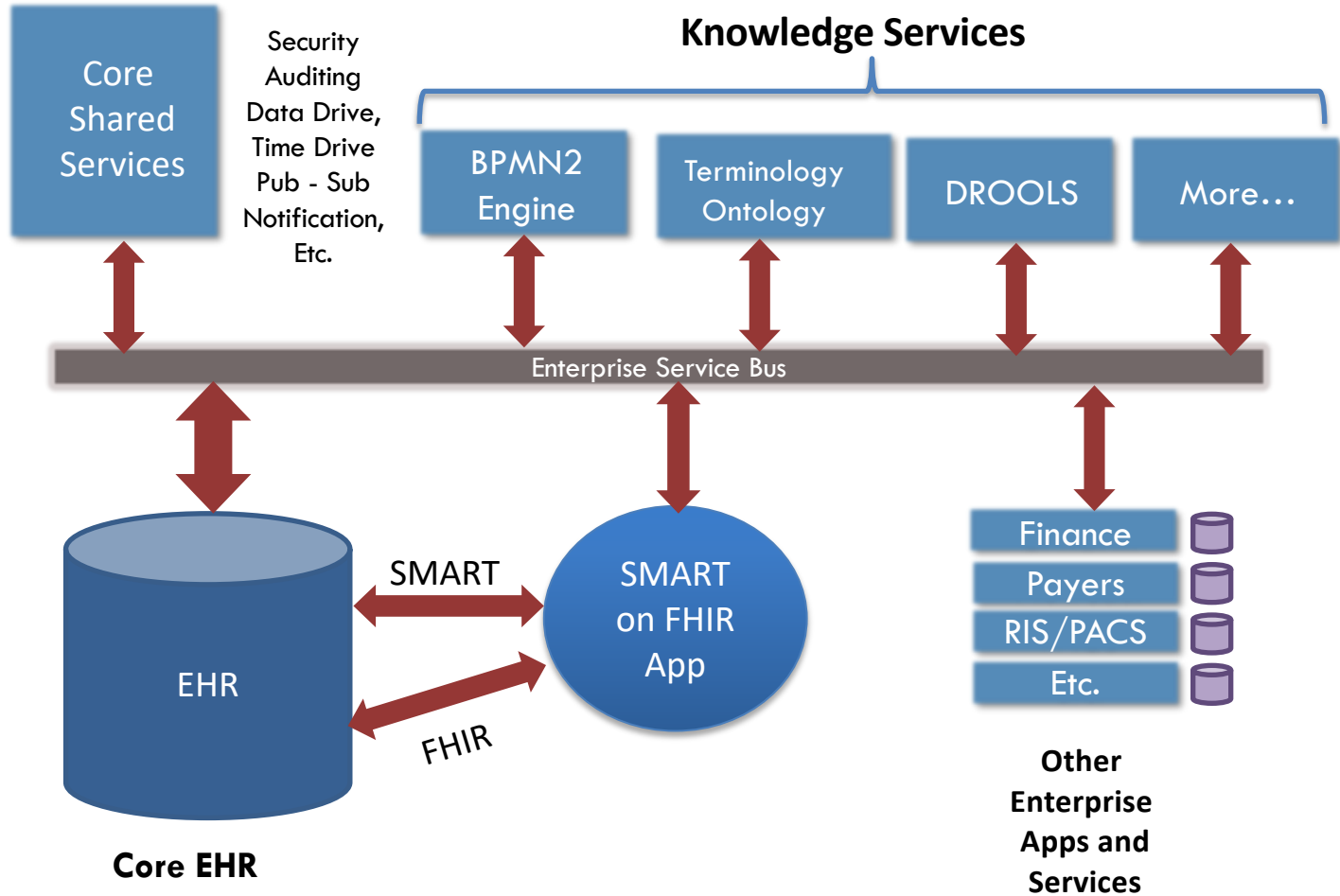
# Interoperability in the Future



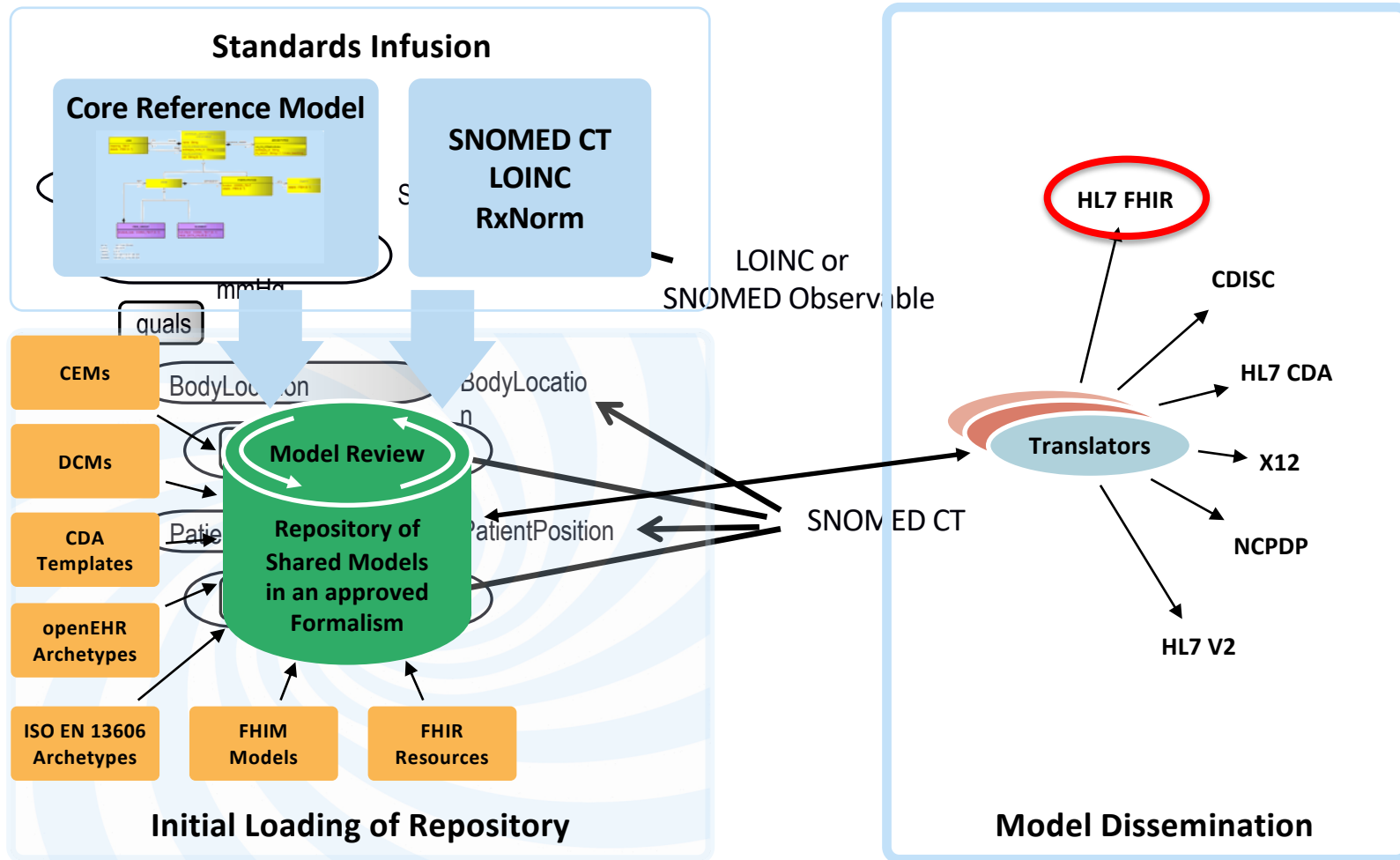
# Tasks for Clinical Experts

- What data should be collected? (part of domain analysis)
  - It will be different for different situations
- How should the data be modelled?
  - Two fields or one (the degree of pre and post coordination)
- What does the data mean?
  - How do we make computable definitions for diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, heart failure, chronic renal failure, etc.

# More than just the EHR



# Logical Model Development Lifecycle



# The ultimate value of detailed information models

- Software is developed much faster
  - Clinical knowledge is contained in the models
  - Much easier for software engineers
- The data used in the applications is completely conformant to standards leading to semantic interoperability
- If you follow the SMART on FHIR development strategy, your software can be shared with any system that supports the approved standards

# IsoSemantic Models – Example of Problem

(from Dr. Linda Bird)

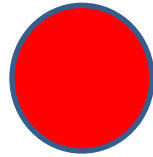
e.g. "Suspected Lung Cancer"

The image displays three distinct software forms for recording a 'Suspected Lung Cancer' diagnosis, illustrating how the same semantic information is represented differently in various contexts (General Practice, Polyclinic, and Restructured Hospital).

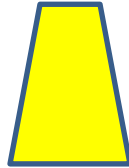
- General Practice (Green Header):** Labeled 'Problem/Dx', it features dropdown menus for 'Prob/Dx: Cancer' and 'Body Site: Lung'. The 'Status' section includes radio buttons for 'Suspected' (selected), 'Confirmed', and 'Not found'. 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom.
- Polyclinic (Orange Header):** Labeled 'Problem/Diagnosis', it has dropdown menus for 'Prob/Dx Name: Suspected cancer' and 'Body Site: Lung'. 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom.
- Restructured Hospital (Red Header):** Labeled 'Diagnosis', it features a dropdown menu for 'Name: Suspected lung cancer'. 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom.



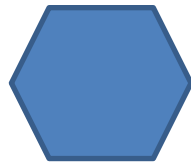
# Data Comes in Different Shapes and Colors



Finding – Suspected Lung Cancer



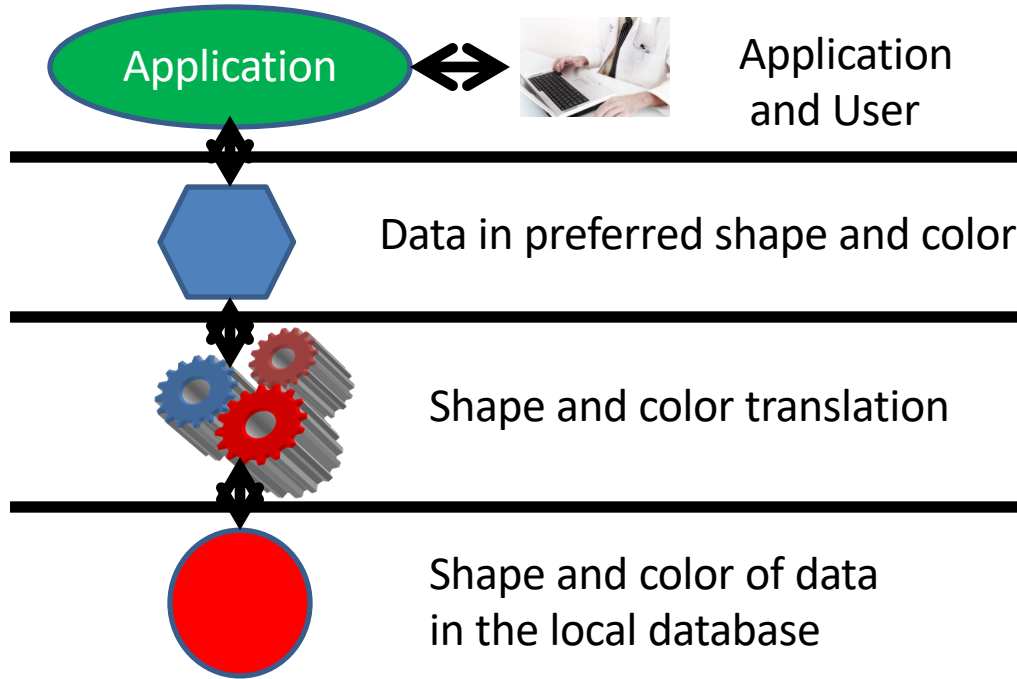
Finding – Suspected Cancer  
Location – Lung



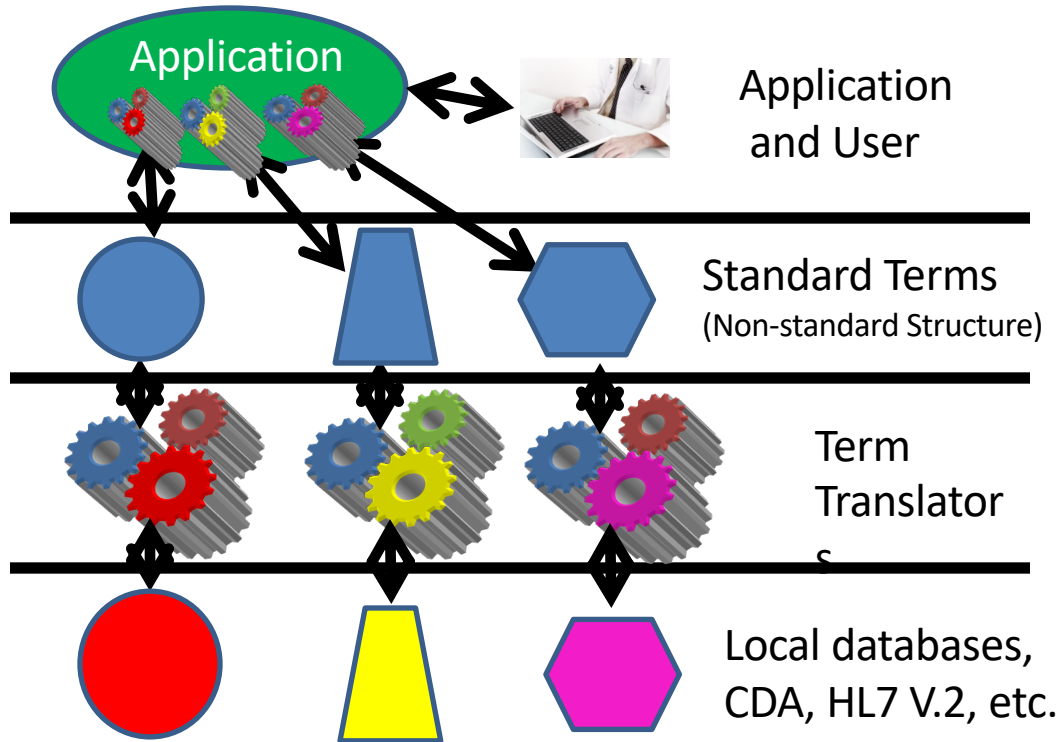
Finding – Cancer  
Location – Lung  
Certainty – Suspected

**(Let's say this is the preferred shape)**

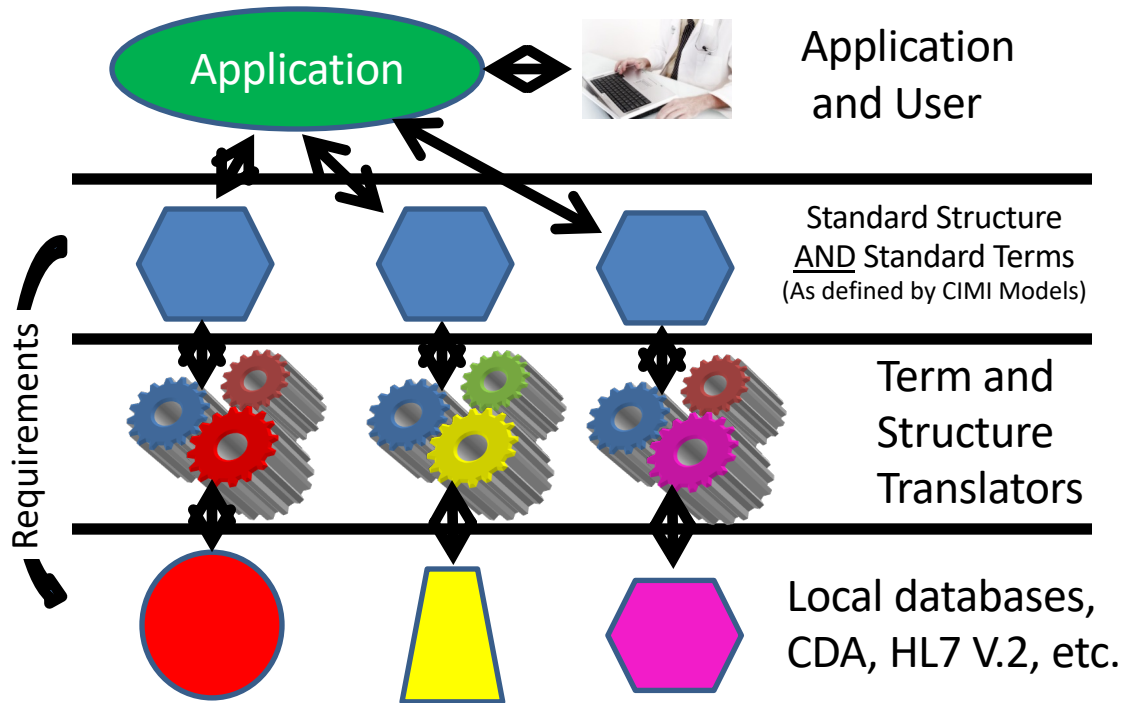
# Data Standardized in the Service



# Partial Interoperability



# Preferred Strategy – Full Interoperability



# Reasons to do it on the server side

- Person writing the translation is most likely to understand the meaning of the data in their own database.
- The person writing the translation only has to understand their own data and the preferred model.
  - They can optimize query execution for their own system
- The query for the data is simpler. If the application has to write a query that will work for all shapes, the query will be inefficient to process by every system.