





EMRAM Criteria Update – Effective 1 January 2018

| STAGE | HUNSS Analytics EMRAM EMR Adoption Model Cumulative Capabilities |
|-------|--|
| 7 | Complete EMR: external HIE, data analytics, governance, disaster recovery, privacy and security |
| 6 | Technology enabled medication, blood products, and human milk administration; risk reporting |
| 5 | Physician documentation using structured templates; full CDS; intrusion/device protection |
| 4 | CPOE; CDS (clinical protocols); Nursing and allied health documentation; basic business continuity |
| 3 | Nursing and allied health documentation; eMAR; role-based security |
| 2 | CDR; Internal interoperability; basic security |
| 1 | Ancillaries - Lab, Rad, Pharmacy, PACS for DICOM & Non-DICOM - All Installed |
| 0 | All Three Ancillaries Not Installed |



Topics

What is driving the change?

Highlights – what is new?

Logistics – what has been done & what is left to do?



What's Driving the Change?



EMR Adoption Model - 2005

| Stage 7 | Complete EMR; CCD transactions to share data; Data warehousing; Data continuity with ED, ambulatory, OP |
|---------|---|
| Stage 6 | Physician documentation (structured templates), full CDSS (variance & compliance), full R-PACS |
| Stage 5 | Closed loop medication administration |
| Stage 4 | CPOE, Clinical Decision Support (clinical protocols) |
| Stage 3 | Nursing/clinical documentation (flow sheets), CDSS (error checking), PACS available outside Radiology |
| Stage 2 | CDR, Controlled Medical Vocabulary, CDS, may have Document Imaging; HIE capable |
| Stage 1 | Ancillaries – Lab, Rad, Pharmacy – All Installed |
| Stage 0 | All Three Ancillaries Not Installed |



Why Update the Acute Care EMRAM?

Minor updates in 2014 & 2015

It is time for more significant changes

- To reflect the current state of an advanced EMR environment
- All stages are affected
- Time to raise the bar globally

Focus more on functions accomplished and less on technology itself

How technology is used to improve care quality and patient safety?



Highlights of the Changes



Stage 1 – Main Diagnostic Systems Results On-Line

Current Requirements

- Does have all three:
 - Radiology information system, and
 - Laboratory information system, and
 - Pharmacy information system

Note: There has never been a definition of what is in a pharmacy information system ... in the US it has included Clinical Decision Support ... we do not see that in Europe ...

Note: We do not define which portions of a Laboratory Information System are present: Chemistry, anatomic pathology, etc.

Updated Requirements

- Does have all four:
 - Radiology information system,
 - Laboratory information system,
 - Pharmacy management system, and

- ✓ PACS for DICOM
- ✓ Patient centric storage of Non-DICOM images

New or changed requirements are noted with a ✓



Stage 2 – Core Clinical Data Store

Current Requirements

- Clinical Data Repository (CDR) is installed and is fed by major ancillary systems
- CDR contains a controlled medical vocabulary
- Clinical Decision Support for basic conflict checking is present
- Internal interoperability exists

- Clinical Data Repository installed or other multiple data stores installed in such a way that users DO NOT have to sign into different systems
- Such linkages are context aware (i.e., patient does not need to be re-selected in each disparate data store)
- ✓ Security: Description of data center security & user security training
- ✓ Description of encryption & disposal policy
- ✓ Description of antivirus, antimalware & firewall program
- All other requirements remain consistent



Stage 3 – Care Documentation is On-Line

Current Requirements

- Has "classic" order entry
- Nursing documentation: vitals, nursing notes, nursing tasks, e-MAR, etc. available for at least one inpatient service
- eMAR is implemented
- First level Clinical Decision Support implemented (i.e., drug/drug, drug/food, etc.)
- Image access from PACS available to physicians outside Radiology department

- ✓ Documentation typically performed by nursing is on-line such as: admission processing, H&P, care documentation, nursing orders & tasks related to Dx & procedure, e-MAR, discharge planning etc.
- ✓ Routine Allied Health documentation completed on-line
- √ >50% criteria for all wards/ patient days/ inpatient cases –
 client chose % method
- ✓ It must also be live in the ED, if any
- √ Security: Role-based access control (RBAC) is in place
- ✓ Description of intrusion detection program
- Other criteria is unchanged



Stage 4 – Physician Orders Are On-Line

Current Requirements

- CPOE used by any clinician with second level clinical decision support capabilities related to evidenced-based pathways & protocols
- CPOE implemented with physicians entering orders in at least one inpatient service area

- ✓ CPOE usage criteria set at >50%
 (Use same metric previously used)
- ✓ CPOE live in the ED, if any
- ✓ Documentation by nursing & allied health usage criteria increases to 90%
- ✓ Where publically available, physicians use access to public data bases for medications, images, immunizations & lab results
- ✓ Business continuity services: Access to: Patient allergies, Problem & Dx, medications, recent lab results
- Other criteria is unchanged



Stage 5 – Physician Documentation

Current Requirements

 PACS – Radiology, Cardiology and storage of patient DICOM images

- ✓ Physician Documentation creating discrete data or derived via NLP for alerts, clinical guidance and to serve analytical capabilities
 - ✓ Or background processes that are watching multiple variables that fire alerts to physicians
- √ >50% criteria for all wards/ patient days / inpatient cases use same criteria used for nursing documentation
- ✓ Physician Documentation must be live in ED, if any
- ✓ Description of intrusion prevention system
- ✓ Description of portable device security



Stage 6 – Verification at POC via Technology

Current Requirements

- Bar code enabled Closed Loop Medication Administration
- Physician documentation with structured templates creating some discrete data to feed a rules & alerts engine

- √ Technology is used to order medications
- √ Technology is used to verify medication orders
- √ Technology is used to verify medications at the point of administration (medication, strength, route, patient, time)
- ✓ Technology is used to verify blood products administration
- ✓ Technology is used to verify human milk mother-baby match where there is communal storage of milk
- √ Technology is used at point of care for specimen collection
- ✓ >50% criteria: Use same metric used previously
- √ ED must also meet these criteria but no % required
- ✓ Security risk assessments reported to governing authority



Stage 7 – CPOE & Meds Management

Current Requirements

- Paper charts no longer used to deliver & manage care
- Mixture of discrete data, medical images, document images available within the EMR
- Data analytics leveraged to analyze patterns of clinical data to improve quality of care, patient safety, and care delivery efficiency
- Clinical data can be readily shared in a standardized, electronic manner as appropriate
- Summary data continuity for all services is demonstrated
- Blood products & human milk included in closedloop med admin process

- ✓ NON-SCORED: Implementation & use of Anesthesia Information System (five years' notice)
- ✓ <u>NON-SCORED</u>: CPOE-enabled infusion pumps (seven to ten years' notice)
- ✓ Provide an overview of the Privacy and security program
- Other criteria unchanged or in earlier stages



Logistics



Where Did These Ideas Come From?

Designed initial "strawman" in July '15 – several iterations since

Focused discussions with international CIOs individually or in groups

- Sessions in US, Canada, Spain, France, UK, Korea, Singapore, Australia,
 China, Germany, Brazil, etc.
- Stage 6 & 7 & Davies Club in Valencia, Spain
- HIMSS Executive Institute
- Vendor input sessions to create alignment
 - Input from major local & international vendors



Roll-out Plans

First Announced at HIMSS16 - note: announcing ≠ implementing

 Development of survey questions, definitional text, & scoring mechanisms underway

Implementation timeline

1 January 2018

REMINDER: Revalidation Program started in 2015

- Validation is good for three years
- On-site visit required for revalidation





HIMSS Analytics Toolkit

LOGIC™

Unique Relationships
Built collaboratively with
Healthcare Organizations.



Industry Expertise
Lead by former CIOs and
vendor executives.



Deep Data

Proprietary data blended with the best available partner sources and data exhaust.



Advisory Services Consultative Insight
More than just theory.
Executable insights.



Health IT Actionable Insights



We drive the health IT market in the direction it needs to go





EMR Adoption Model





Outpatient EMR Adoption Model





Analytics Maturity Adoption Model





Continuity of Care Maturity Model





Improved Patient Care and Health IT Insights



THANK YOU

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