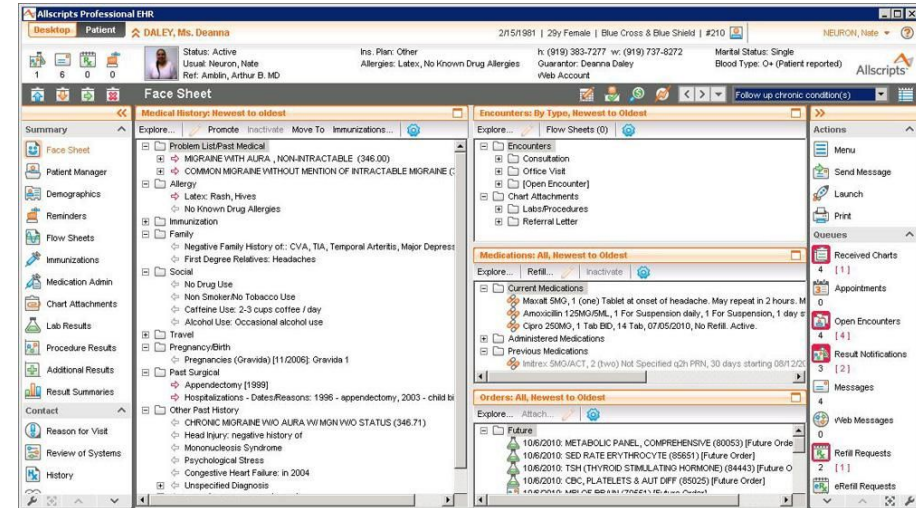


Electronic Health Records (EHRs)

ter.ps/389iweek5

What Are EHRs?

- Electronic Health Records
- Store patient medical information
 - Historical records for the individual hospital
 - Medications & Allergies
 - Doctor notes
 - Insurance and billing info
- Designed to help manage patient info
- Information stored in EHRs



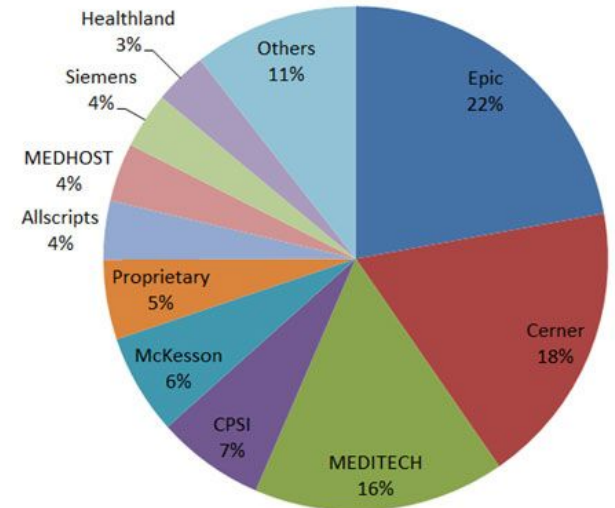
What Information is **NOT** stored in EHRs?

- Medical information from **other** hospital networks
- Historical record of treatment at hospital locations
- Real time information from medical devices
- Raw data from medical devices



Major Players

- Cerner, Epic System, Meditech, Allscripts
 - All have a similar interface for data entry
 - Customized for each individual hospital network
 - Do not operate with each other



Regulation

HIPAA

- Health Insurance Portability Accountability Act (U.S. 1996)
- Governs data sharing and privacy
- Key points
 - Stored information needs to be anonymized before use
 - Encrypted transmission and storage of medical data
 - Patients need to give explicit permission for data sharing



FHIR & HL7

- Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resource and Health Level 7

- Industry Standard for data transmission for patient data

- Key improvements:

- Standardized data transmission and storage for sharing
- XML to JSON format for data transmission
- Restful APIs - standardized format to access data

- Issues:

- Data labels and structure between EHRs can be different
- Not all EHRs collect the same amount of information

XML

```
<empinfo>
  <employees>
    <employee>
      <name>James Kirk</name>
      <age>40</age>
    </employee>
    <employee>
      <name>Jean-Luc Picard</name>
      <age>45</age>
    </employee>
    <employee>
      <name>Wesley Crusher</name>
      <age>27</age>
    </employee>
  </employees>
</empinfo>
```

JSON

```
{ "empinfo" :
  {
    "employees" : [
      {
        "name" : "James Kirk",
        "age" : 40,
      },
      {
        "name" : "Jean-Luc Picard",
        "age" : 45,
      },
      {
        "name" : "Wesley Crusher",
        "age" : 27,
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

BAA

- Business Associate Agreement
- Covers liability of patient data under HIPAA
- Required before EHR data can be accessed by a third party
- Fun fact: Amazon Web Services (AWS) now signs BAA agreements



Problems

Issues with Data Collection / Entry

- EHRs often contain data that is not up to date
- Patient reported outcomes hard to quantify & analyze
- Types of data needed for research is not often collected
 - Raw data and measurements
- Human Error
 - Clinicians spend majority of time on data entry
 - Poor user interface
 - Copy paste data
 - Skip fields by accident



Issues with Data Storage

- Inconsistent data formats
- Empty data fields
- Duplicate information
- Inconsistent labelling of data



EHR Interoperability

- Tradeoff between patient safety and regulation
- Competitive advantage for EHRs not to share data
 - Incentive for hospital systems to use the same EHR
 - Consistency of information between hospitals
- Issues:
 - Can prevents patients from going to other hospital networks
 - Limits choice to get treatment
 - Hard to aggregate large quantities of information for research
 - Data sharing between in-network hospitals is still an issue



Regional differences

- Not all countries have EHRs
 - Ex: India - patients carry around paper medical records
- Differing regulations between countries
 - GDPR in Europe
 - Limited access to patient information
 - Big issue when medical issues arise when travelling
- Insurance
 - Policies only cover domestic in network treatment



Further Reading

- <https://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319437408>
- <https://med.stanford.edu/content/dam/sm/ehr/documents/EHR-Poll-Presentation.pdf>
- <https://www.forbes.com/sites/peterubel/2017/11/24/your-doctor-may-spend-more-time-with-a-computer-than-with-you/>
- <https://www.wired.com/story/the-battle-to-get-gender-identity-into-your-health-records/>

