

Interoperability Progress and Remaining Data Quality Barriers of Certified Health Information Technologies



Disclosure



I disclose the following relevant relationship with commercial interests:

Salary and equity interest in Diameter Health, Inc.

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Research Context



- Federal regulations ("Meaningful Use") have promoted the wide adoption of electronic health records (EHRs)
- Since the first stage of Meaningful Use, EHRs have been required to be capable of exporting care summaries ("clinical documents")
- The most recent stage of Meaningful Use requires the use of the HL7 C-CDA 2.1 conformant documents
- Previous research have found issues in relating to interoperability of EHR clinical documents. This research examines the most recent implementation
- VA has a strong, vested interest in data quality

How Did We Get Here?



2005 Clinical Document Architecture (CDA) R2 **ANSI-approved** 2009 Meaningful Use (MU) enacted in stimulus bill requiring EHR certification and data exchange

2011 HL7 approves Consolidated CDA (C-CDA 1.1) that updates CCD and eight other document types

2014 Stage 2 providers must send electronic documents in >10% of care transitions

2018 Meaningful Use transition to "Promoting Interoperability" and USCDI focus



2006 HL7 approves Continuity of Care Document (CCD) which harmonizes CDA and Continuity of Care Record (CCR)

2010 Release of MU Stage 1 regulations requiring providers to test CCD or CCR exchange

2012 Release of Stage 2 regulations requiring primary document standard of C-CDA for in data exchange

2015 C-CDA 2.1 published by HL7 and selected as primary standard in Stage 3

ANSI CCD C-CDA CCR CDA

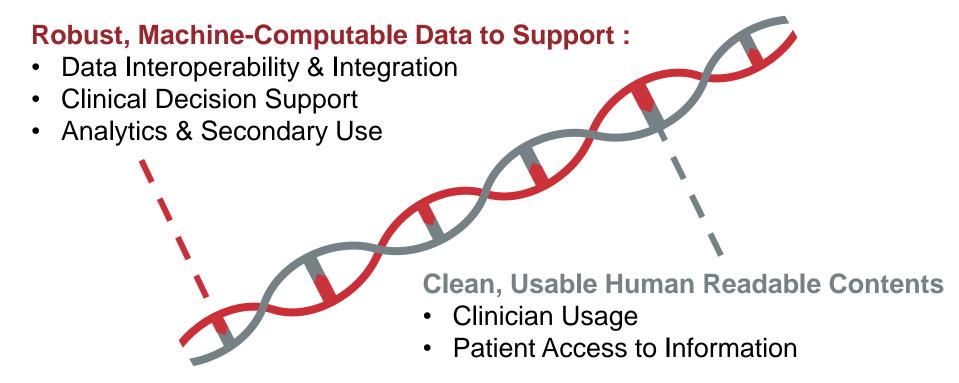
American National Standards Institute Continuity of Care Document Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture Continuity of Care Record Clinical Document Architecture

EHR MU HL7 USCDI

Flectronic Health Record Meaningful Use Health Level 7 US Core Data for Interoperability

Dual Role of Clinical Documents





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Research Context



- 400+ C-CDA samples from 52 EHR and Health IT systems in public repository by the Office of National Coordinator for Health IT
 - Original: https://github.com/siteadmin/2015-ccda-certification-samples
 - Formatted: https://github.com/jddamore/ccda-samples
 - Most documents on the same 4 clinical test scenarios.
- Examine clinical documents using several tools:
 - HL7 Schematron evaluation (open-source)
 - Parsing using Model Driven Health Tools (open-source)
 - Semantic Evaluation using Diameter Health Analyze (proprietary)
- In addition, manual examination was performed

Components of Data Quality



Clinical Validation

Human Review in Stylesheet

Data Element Metrics and Content Review

Completeness & Syntax Scoring with Patient Safety Scanning

XML Formatting & HL7 Conformance (e.g. Schema / Schematron)

Clinical Usability of both Human Readable Documents and Machine-Computable Contents

Human Review (Narrative Focus)

- Clinician validation
- Readable Scoring
- Terminologist review
- Interoperability expert review

<u>Automated Tools (Machine-Readable Focus)</u>

- Diameter Health
- Model Driven Health Tools (MDHT)
- Altova
- VA internal development

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Schema, Schematron, Semantic Interoperability

Illustrative lab result from C-CDA 2.1

Schema <templateId> before <id> before <code>

</observation>

<value xsi:type="PQ" value="10.2" unit="%" />

Schematron When a lab result, use LOINC as the codeSystem

provided even when possible

Improving Data Quality



2014, stage 2 MU data

Research and applications



Are Meaningful Use Stage 2 certified EHRs ready for interoperability? Findings from the SMART C-CDA Collaborative

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ABSTRACT

technology vendors.

Background and objective Upgrades to electronic health record (EHR) systems scheduled to be introduced in the USA in 2014 will advance document interoperability between care providers. Specifically, the adoption, known as Meaningful Use, requires use of the Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture (C-CDA) for to document exchange. In an effort to examine and improve C-CDA based exchange, the SMART Identifications and Reusable Technology) C-CDA Collaborative brought together a group of certified EHR and other health information

Materials and methods We examined the machinereadable content of collected samples for semantic In our study, we apply the operational definition of semantic interoperability to assess structured data within Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture (C-CDA) documents, which certified electronic health record (EHR) systems must produce to satisfy federal regulation of EHR adoption. We study core variation in document samples to examine if reliable semantic interoperability is possible.

EHR adoption and Meaningful Use

EHR use in the USA has risen rapidly since 2009 with certified EHRs now used by 78% of office-based physicians and 85% of hospitals.³ ⁴ Meaningful Use (MU), a staged federal incentive program enacted as part of the American Recovery

2018, stage 3 MU data

Interoperability Progress and Remaining Data Quality Barriers of Certified Health Information Technologies

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The Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture (C-CDA) is the primary standard for clinical document exchange in the United States. While document exchange is prevalent today, prior research has documented challenges to high quality, effective interoperability using this standard. Many electronic health records (EHRs) have recently been certified to a new version of the C-CDA standard as part of federal programs for EHR adoption. This renewed certification generated example documents from 52 health information technologies that have been made publicly available. This research applies automated tooling and manual inspection to evaluate conformance and data quality of these testing artifacts. It catalogs interoperability progress as well as remaining barriers to effective data exchange. Its findings underscore the importance of programs that evaluate data quality beyond schematron conformance to enable the high quality and safe exchange of clinical data.

- Breadth and structure of information has increased as part of HealthIT certification
- Schematron errors, key patient safety and data quality issues have decreased

Data Issues Still Exist



Panel A: Inaccurate Drug Terminology

"1191" is RxNorm code for aspirin, not gimeracil

Panel C: Inaccurate Medication Dose

1 "mg" of Tylenol should instead be 1 "{tablet}"

Panel B: Wrong Unit in Vital Sign

194 "lb" in narrative but 194 "kg" in machine readable

Panel D: Missing Result Information

No LOINC code or unit for "WBC," white blood cell count

```
<code codeSystemName="LOINC" codeSystem="2.16.840.1.113883.6.1"
   nullFlavor="NA" displayName="WBC" />
<text>
   <reference value="#LabResult11" />
   </text>
   <statusCode code="completed" />
   <effectiveTime value="20120810" />
   <value zsi:type="PQ" value="6.7" />
   <interpretationCode code="N" codeSystem="2.16.840.1.113883.5.83" />
   <referenceRange>
   <observationRange>
        <value xsi:type="ST">(4.3-10.8 10+3/ul)</value>
        </observationRange>
   </referenceRange></referenceRange></referenceRange></referenceRange></referenceRange></referenceRange></referenceRange>
```

Rules for Data Quality

	Prioritization	Pr	esence in Test Case A	Frequency Across 38 HITs	Frequency Across All 401			
	Rationale	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 1	7 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	32 33 34 35 36 37 38	with Test Case A	Documents from 52 HITs
Allergy medication code should match narrative	Patient Safety						0.0%	0.7%
Immunization code should match narrative	Patient Safety		X	x			5.3%	1.5%
Medication code should match narrative	Patient Safety		X	X			5.3%	3.0%
Medication dose is incorrect	Patient Safety		2	ζ		х	5.3%	1.2%
Medication administration frequency is incorrect	Patient Safety						0.0%	0.0%
Medication administration interval flexibility is incorrect	Patient Safety			Х	Х	х	7.9%	4.5%
Medication route is incorrect	Patient Safety			х			2.6%	1.0%
Medication statuses should not conflict	Patient Safety	хх	x	Х	Х		13.2%	6.7%
Problem code should match narrative	Patient Safety						0.0%	0.2%
Standard reference ranges suggest this result which is stated as normal should be high (H) or low (L)	Patient Safety						0.0%	0.2%
BMI should match height and weight	Patient Safety						0.0%	0.7%
This document lacks appropriate C-CDA document identifiers	Critical Data Quality						0.0%	4.2%
Atlergies should be structured in UNII, NDF-RT, SNOMED or RxNorm	Critical Data Quality						0.0%	1.0%
Medication should be encoded in RxNorm	Critical Data Quality					Х	2.6%	13.7%
This problem code should never be used	Critical Data Quality						0.0%	0.0%
Procedures should be structured in CPT, ICD-9, ICD-10, SNOMED or LOINC	Critical Data Quality				Х		2.6%	3.0%
Results should not use string for quantitative physical result	Critical Data Quality		Х				2.6%	0.2%
Vital signs and results should use a LOINC code	Critical Data Quality				хх	х	7.9%	9.2%
Vital sign and result units should be UCUM conformant	Critical Data Quality	х	X	X			7.9%	8.7%

				Celtriaxxne 100MG/RL Injection 1 unit(s) Ordered: 22-Jun- injectable 2 times a day 2015 Sent: 22-Jun-2015 Generic Substitution Allowed Quantity: 2 Davis, Albert
Medication Directions Start Date Ted Date	Medication Directions Start Date Sta	Hedication Directions Start Date Tend Date	Neclication Directions Start Date States Conflictions Start Date States Conflictions Scient 190 of SQL Significable hate dish for 7 disys Conflictions Confliction	Quantity: 2 Spring 2500; Quil Taibet 1 unit(s) Chally, 2013; All 2014; Charles 2 Jan. 2015; All 2014; Charles 2 Jan. 2015; All 2015; Charles 2 Jan. 2
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Conclusions & Discussion

Progress

- More tools available today than ever before
- More data in documents, expanding scope of USCDI
- Fewer technical errors in XML validation.

Opportunities

- Need for automated tooling to go beyond schematron
- Data quality/veracity/hygiene extends beyond EHR certification
- Significant implementation variation still exists
- Variability of human readable portions my introduce a significant cognitive burden for multi-source information exchange

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Thank you!

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