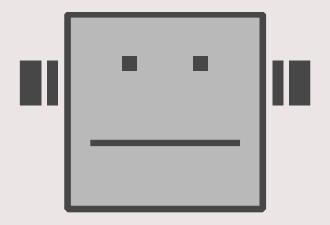
Wikipedia for Health Care

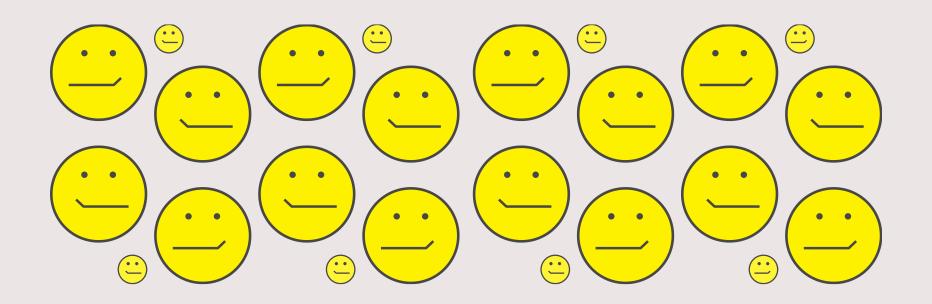
Commons-based Peer Production



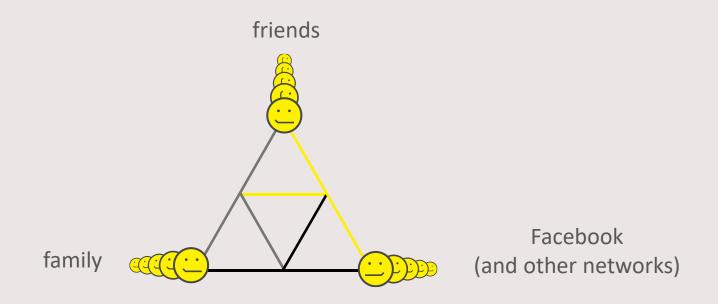
We are not machines.



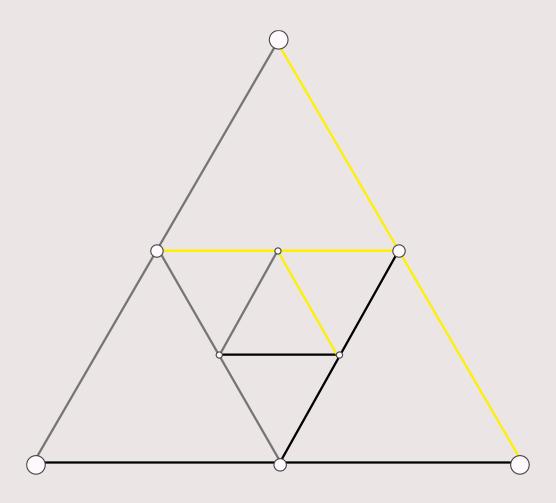
We are human.



Humans are social.
They seek interaction and communication.

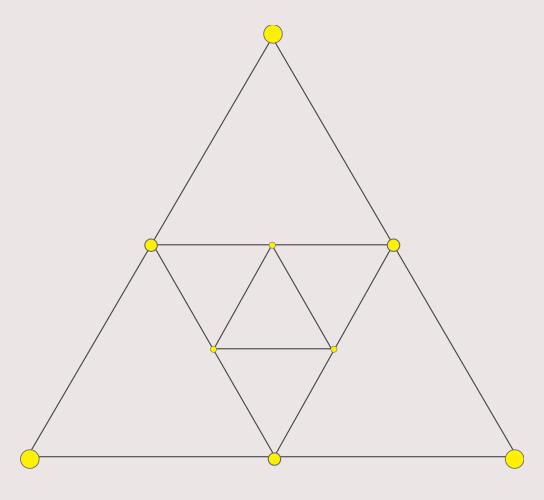


People reach out to interact with networks.

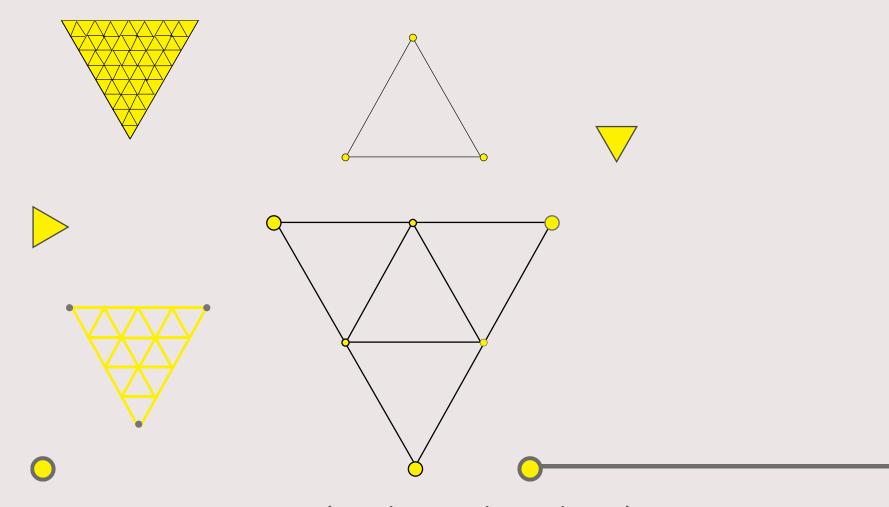


These networks consist of actors.



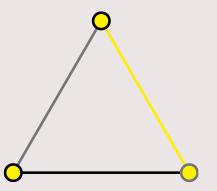


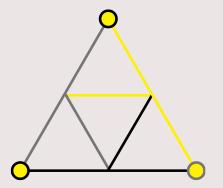
sub-networks,

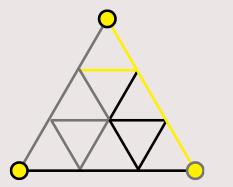


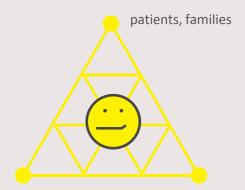
or entities (e.g. hospitals or clinics)

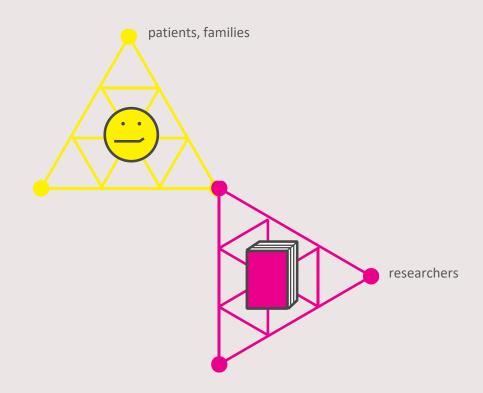
Consider 4 actor groups in network architecture:

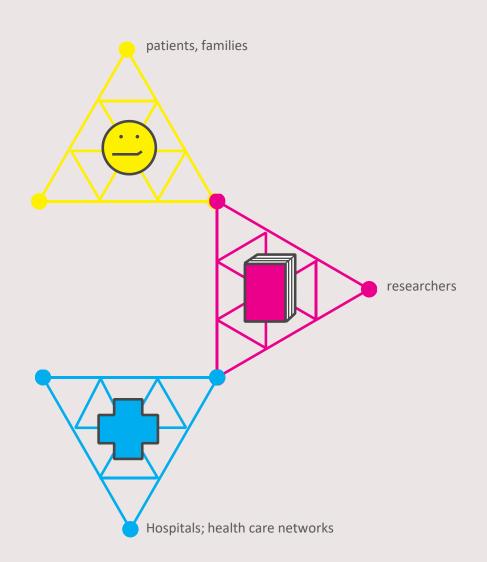


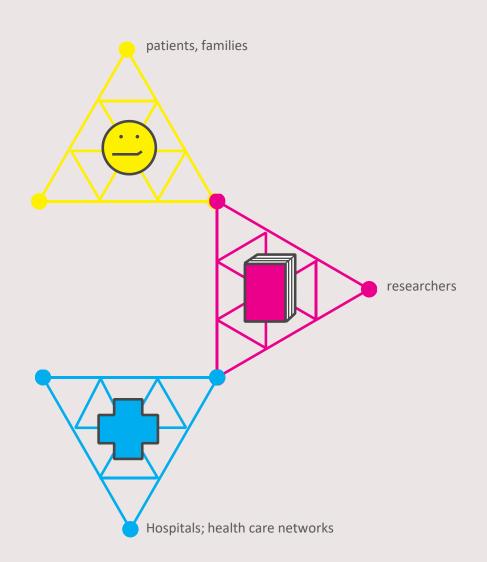


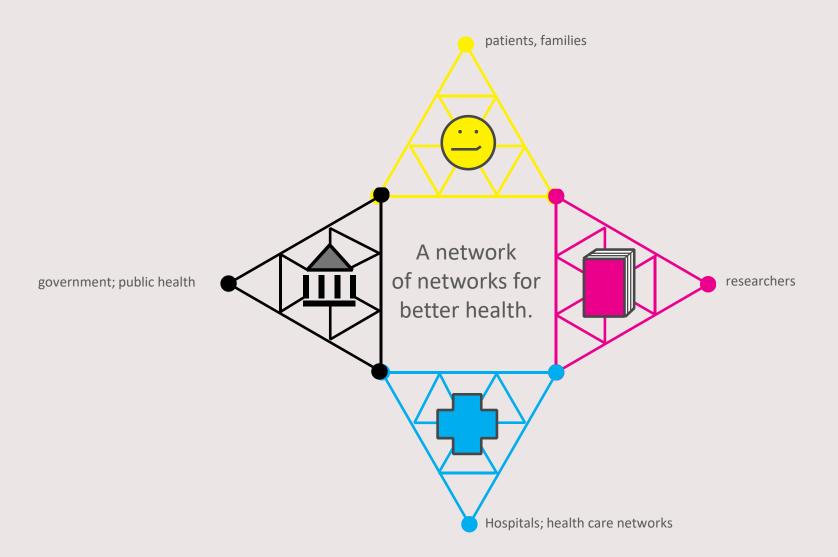


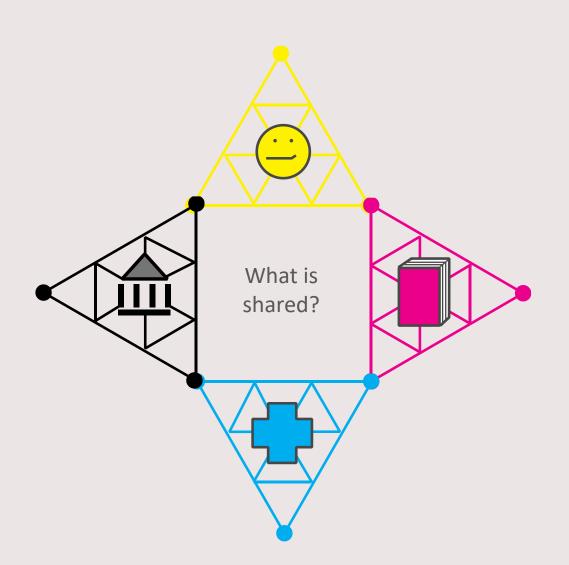


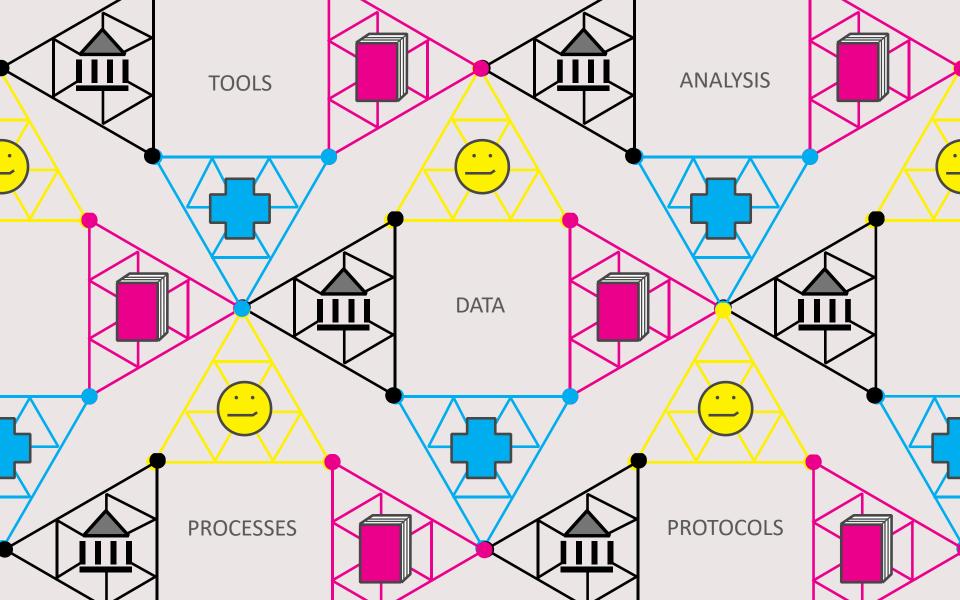


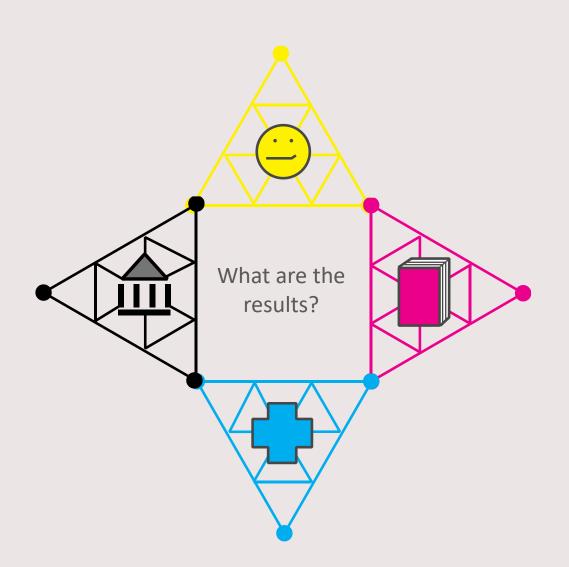


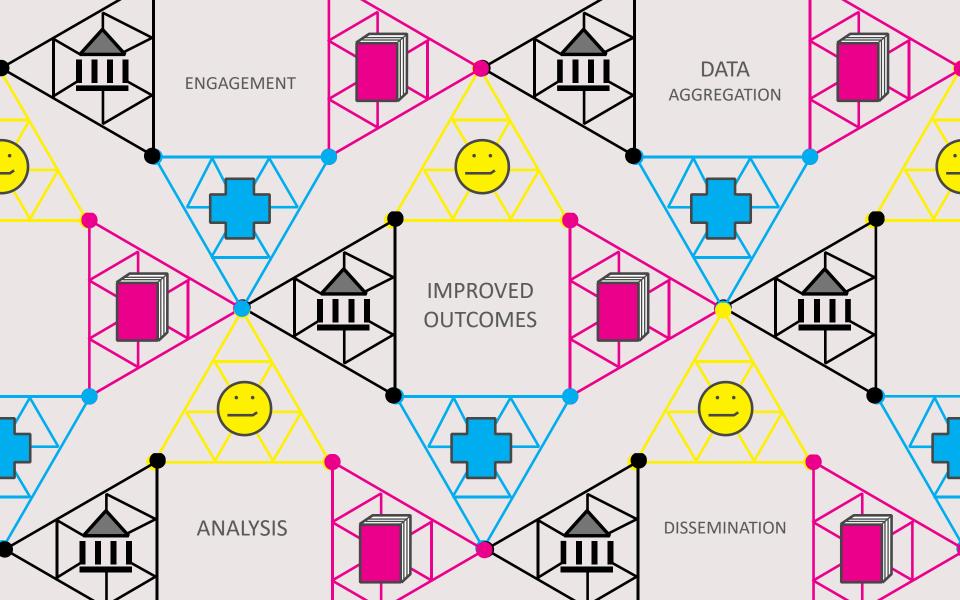


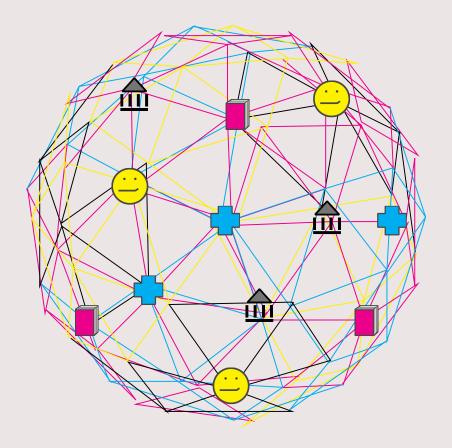




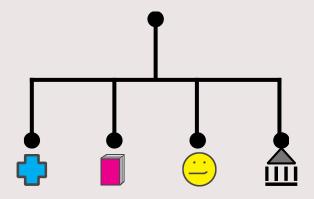




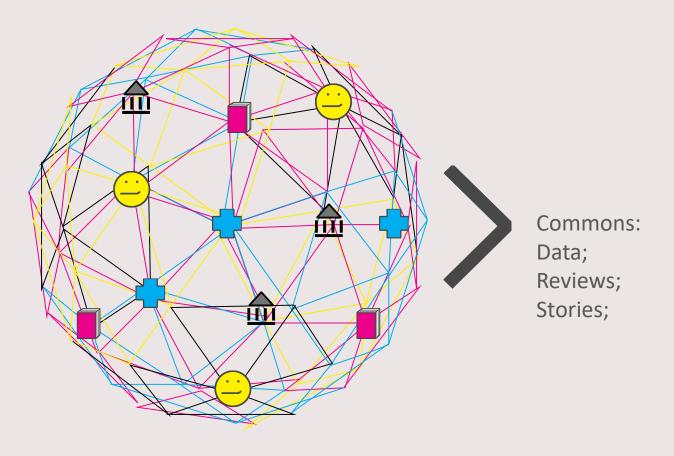




An ecosystem of collaboration...



as opposed to a traditional, linear model.



Resources are shared and stored through a "Commons"

Results:

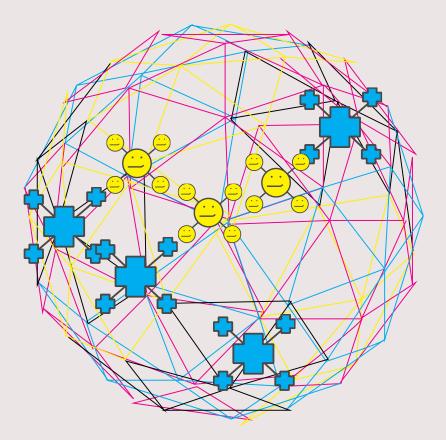
Improved health. Remission rates. Faster knowledge production. Faster Innovation. Lower costs.

The network infrastructure enables 4 types of dynamic, fluid collaboration.

1 — Pooled Collaboration

Example:

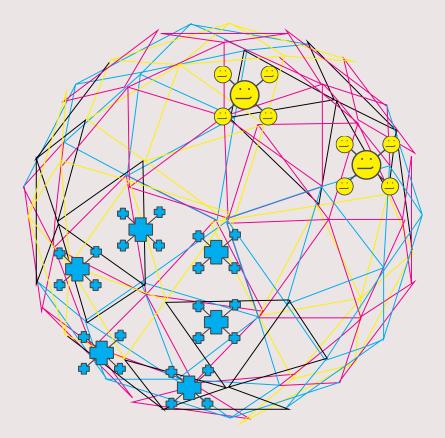
A care center creates a work-flow diagram to help the team manage the pre-visit planning process. They share it in the commons so that it's available for others to adapt to their circumstance.



2 — Direct Collaboration

Example:

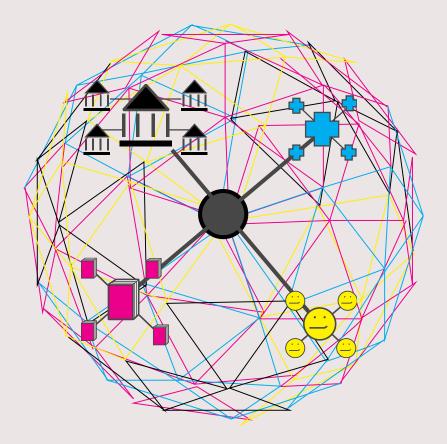
An innovation community forms among 6 care centers to develop ways to help increased medication adherence; a team of patients forms to create an ostomy tool kit.



3 — Central Collaboration

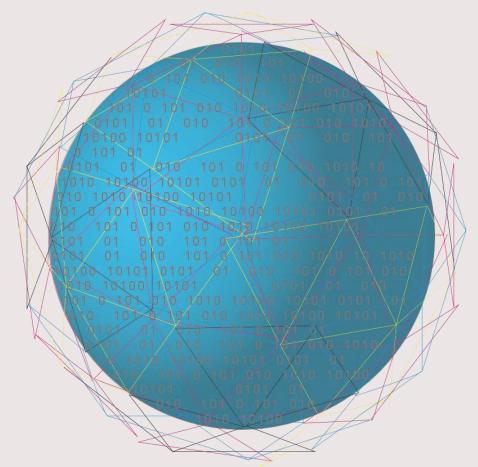
Example:

A network coordinating center organizes a randomized trial.



4 — External Collaboration

Example: A care center works with sponsor to adapt the learning from the network to a local community project that is seeking to use the same methods.



Underlying information technology makes data and information go where it needs to go.