

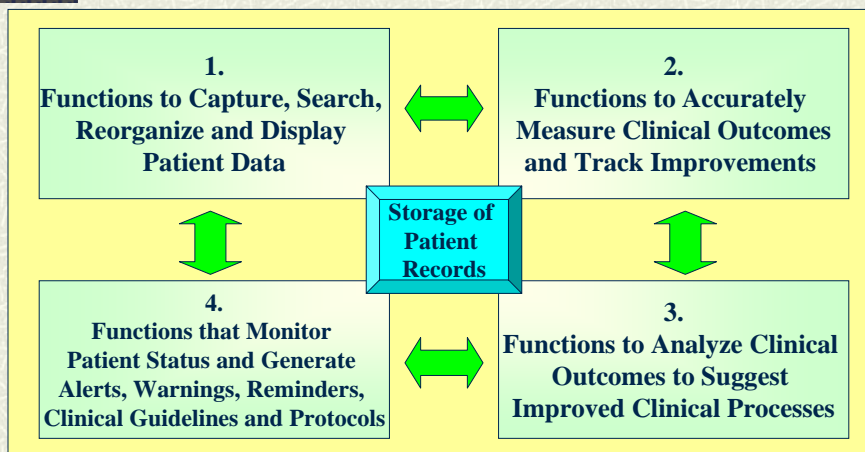
## Definition and Concepts

### Health Information Technology

- HIT infrastructure is comprised of:
  - Electronic health record systems
    - Realistic expectations are needed
    - Privacy and security are mandatory
  - Health information exchange networks
  - Telehealth networks
  - E-Prescribing networks
  - Payer-provider/reimbursement networks
  - Personal health record networks

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## Electronic Health Record (EHR) System for a Single Health Care Facility or Medical Practice



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## Realistic Expectations are Needed

- Initially, it will take more time to capture more accurate and complete information
- Adopting new and improved clinical processes can be very disruptive
  - Medical practices may take from 6 to 9 months to make the transition
- However, the benefits are so profound that they will transform the way health care is practiced

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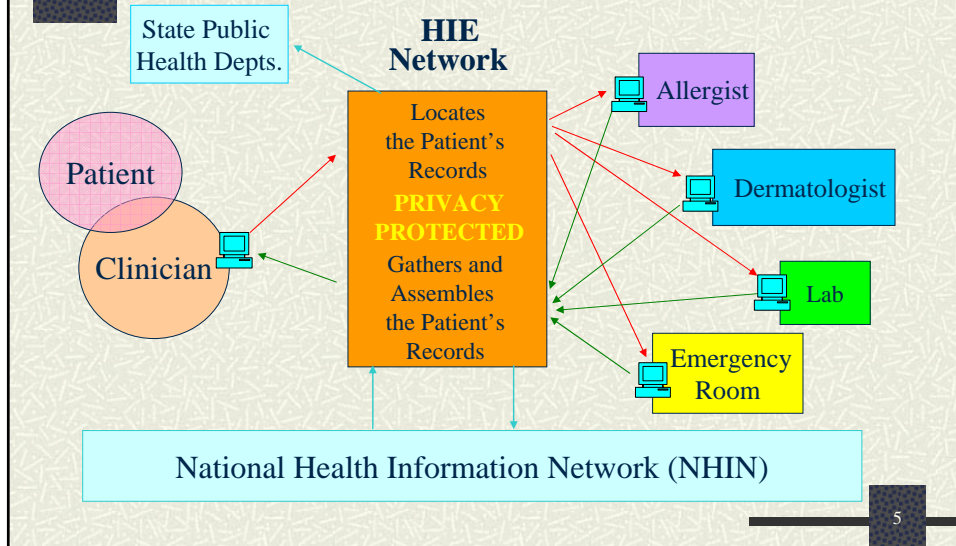
## Privacy and Security Requirements

- Privacy and security are absolutely mandatory
  - Patient consent is required to authorize clinician access to records
  - Authentication of users is required
  - Audit logs are maintained of all requests to access patient records
  - Patient has the right to review his/her records and append comments
  - Patient has the right to review audit log of all requests for access to his/her health records
  - Privacy is enforced by OCR based on HIPAA regulations and state laws

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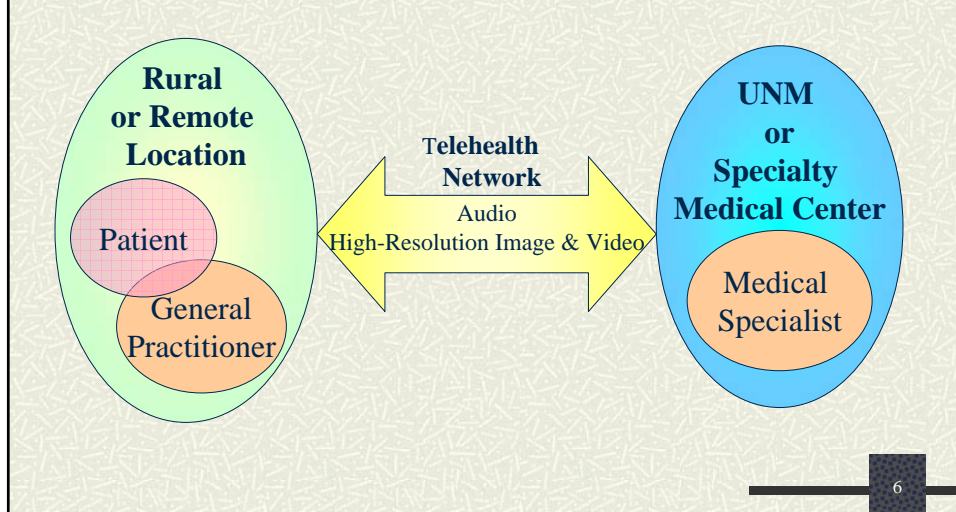
## Health Information Exchange (HIE) Network

Clinician requests access to patient records with patient consent

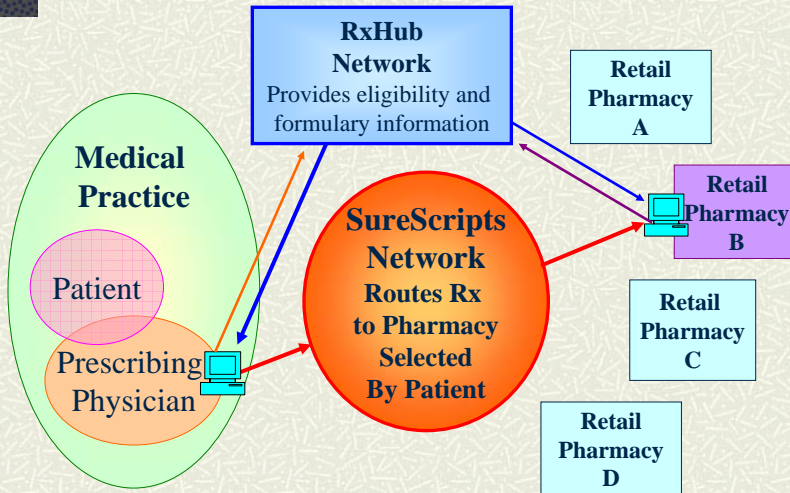


## Telehealth Network

Rural/Remote Physician Can Access Expert Medical Opinions via Telehealth



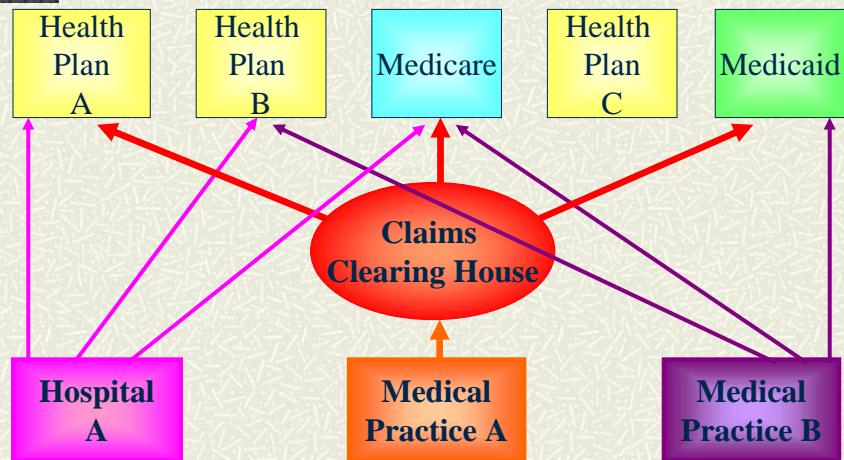
## e-Prescribing Network



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## The Payer-Provider/Reimbursement Network

Standardized Reimbursement Transactions May Be Sent Directly Between Providers and Payers or Through a Claims Clearing House



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## Personal Health Record (PHR) Networks

- PHR networks are just emerging with many different business models
  - Most architectures are web portals, HIE networks, or a combination of the two
- PHR networks may provide:
  - Patient/consumer education
  - Wellness programs
  - Patient access to discharge summaries, lab results, trends, etc.
  - Consumer access to information about health care provider costs and quality rankings
- PHR networks are offered by:
  - Professional associations, health plans, health care providers, employers, etc.