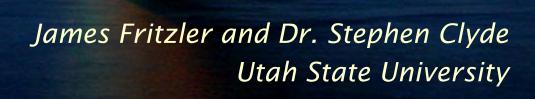
EHDI Data Integration Across Heterogeneous Systems

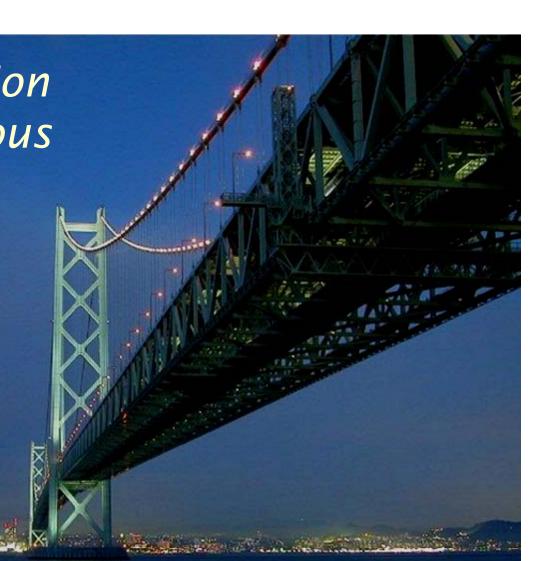
An Experience Report on CHARM

March 1, 2010









Overall Objectives for Sharing Data



- Improve health-care services
- Improve data quality
- Reduce costs

Purpose of CHARM



Provide real-time data sharing among appropriate health care programs, partners, and state agencies

Goals of CHARM



- Alert users of exceptional conditions
- Ensure that Participating Programs (PP) retain stewardship over their own data – not copied into other databases
- Allow Participating Programs to define what will be shared and with whom

Goals of CHARM



- Ensure security and confidentiality of all data
- Satisfy HIPAA and FERPA requirements
- Allow for individual information systems to evolve independently
- Facilitate CHARM's growth in scope
 & size

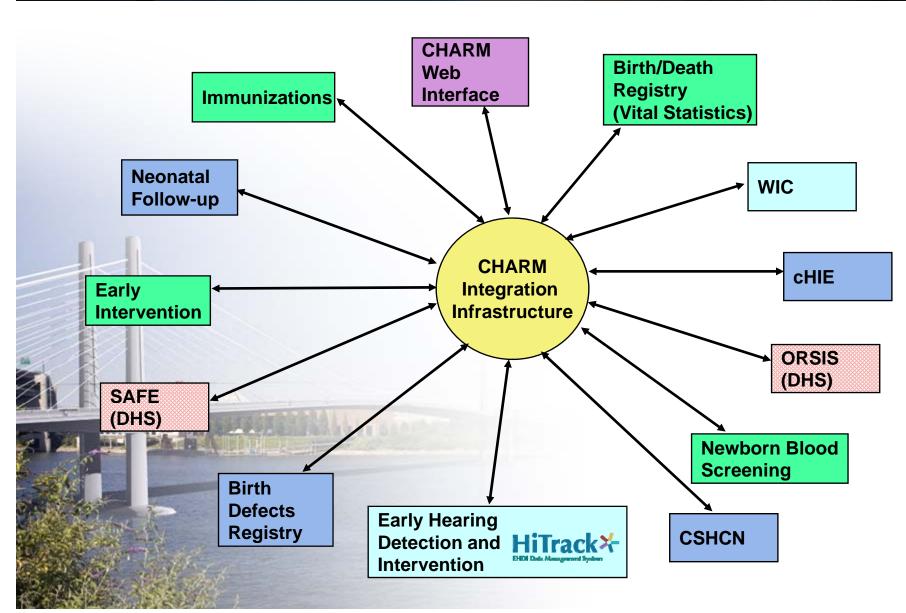
Some Guiding Principles and Concepts



- Maintain security, confidentiality, and privacy
- Respect organizational boundaries and policies
- Minimize impact on participating programs' information systems
- Keep data close to the data stewards
- Stay true to the long-term architectural design (service-oriented architecture)
- Tune record matching to data sources
- Ongoing monitoring and adjustment

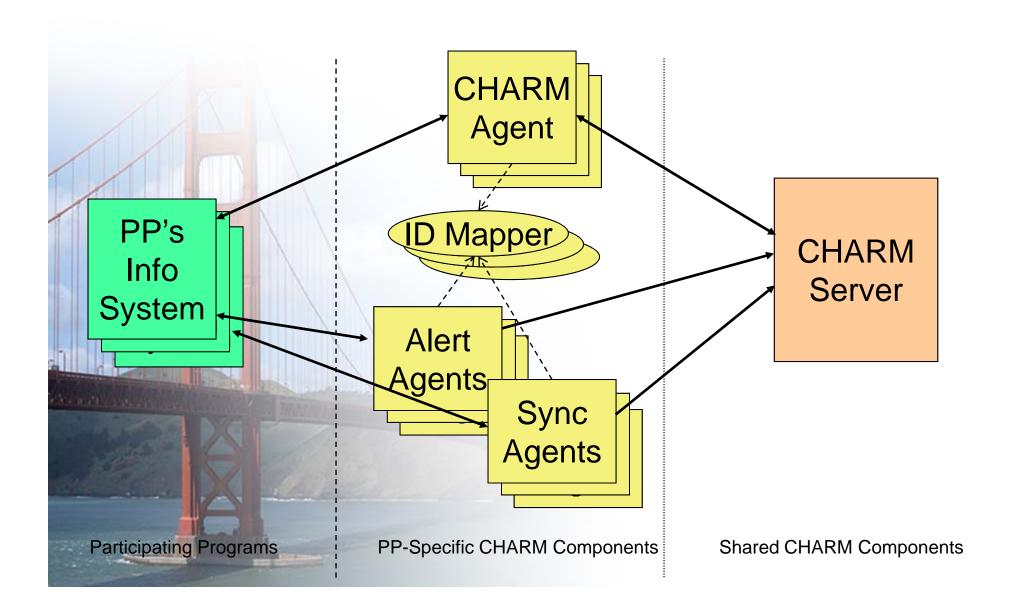
CHARM Integration Infrastructure





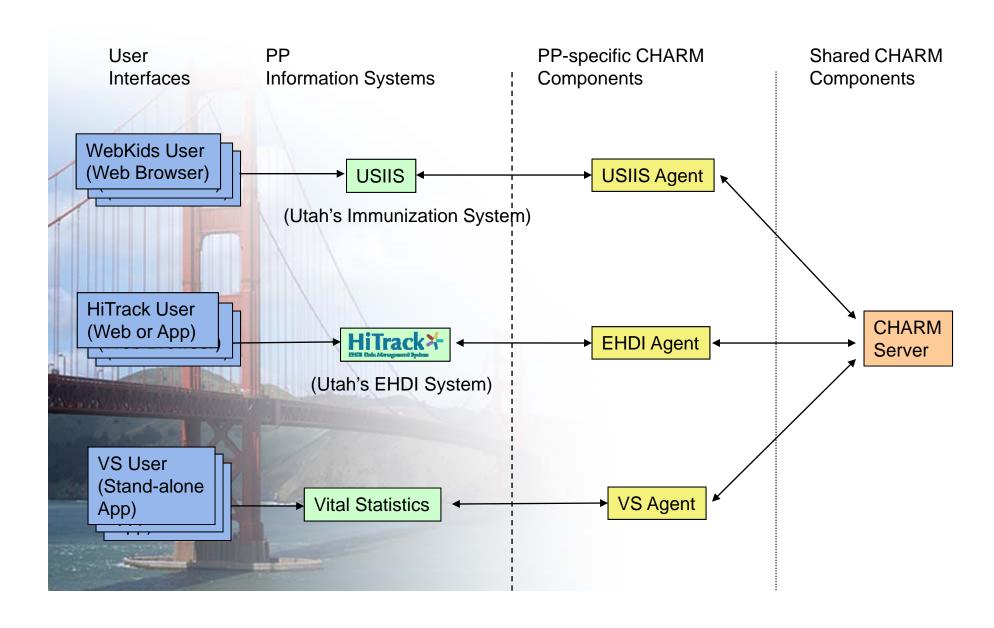
Primary CHARM-II Components



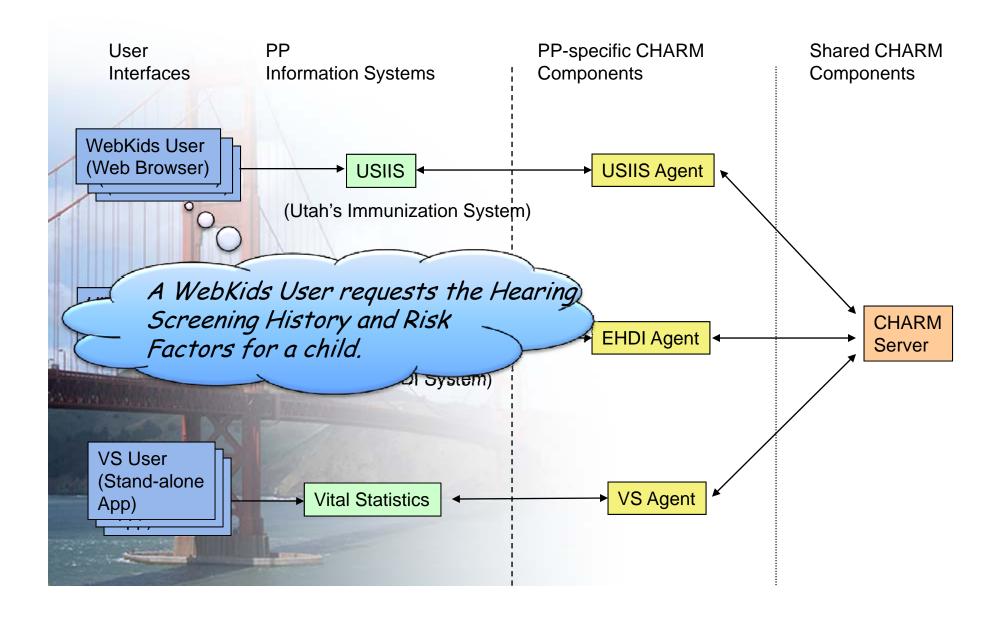


Sample Data Query





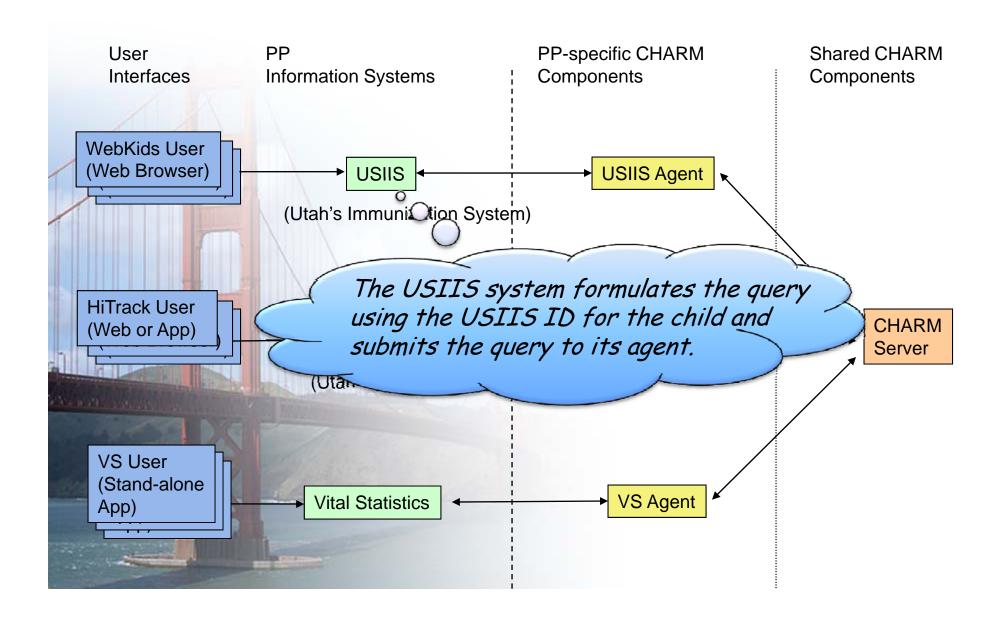




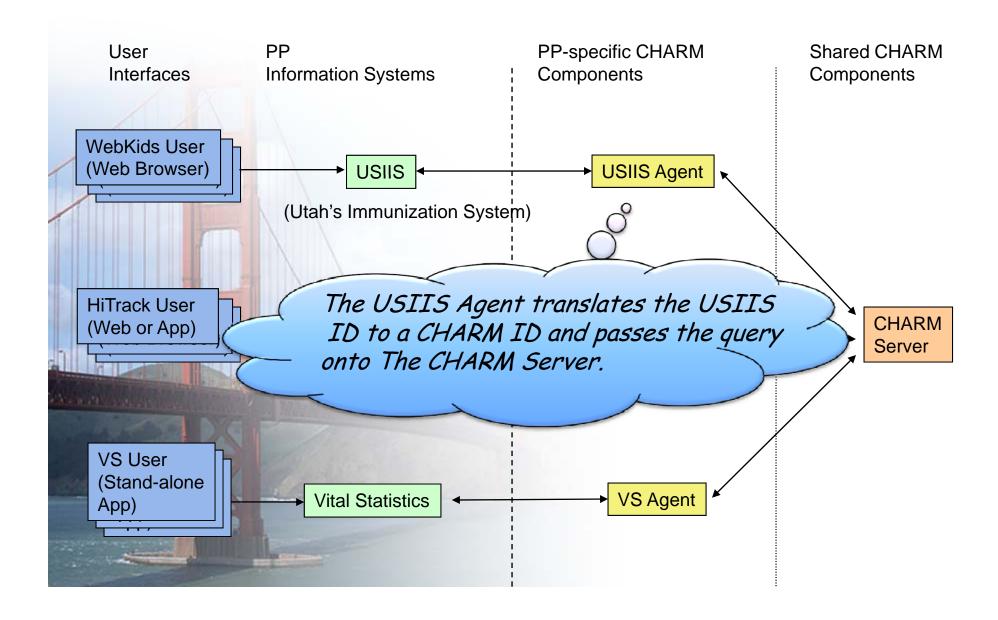


Patient Info. Last Name File	Save	ors 7 Months Delete Clinic Affiliation Ble N. Suffix Birth D	Date SSN		Reset S First Mother's Maiden
Patient BREN Street City CLEAR		M ▼ ■	SN	Mother's Maiden Send R	eminder Card No 🔻
State UT Phone County 8 Birth State UT	Zip 80058 DAVIS UTAH	Ethnicity	U UNKNOWN NH NOT OF HISPA No 05/25/2000	-	
State UT Phone County 8	Zip 80058 DAVIS •	Ethnicity Confidential flag Release Date Physician	NH NOT OF HISPA • No • 05/25/2000		

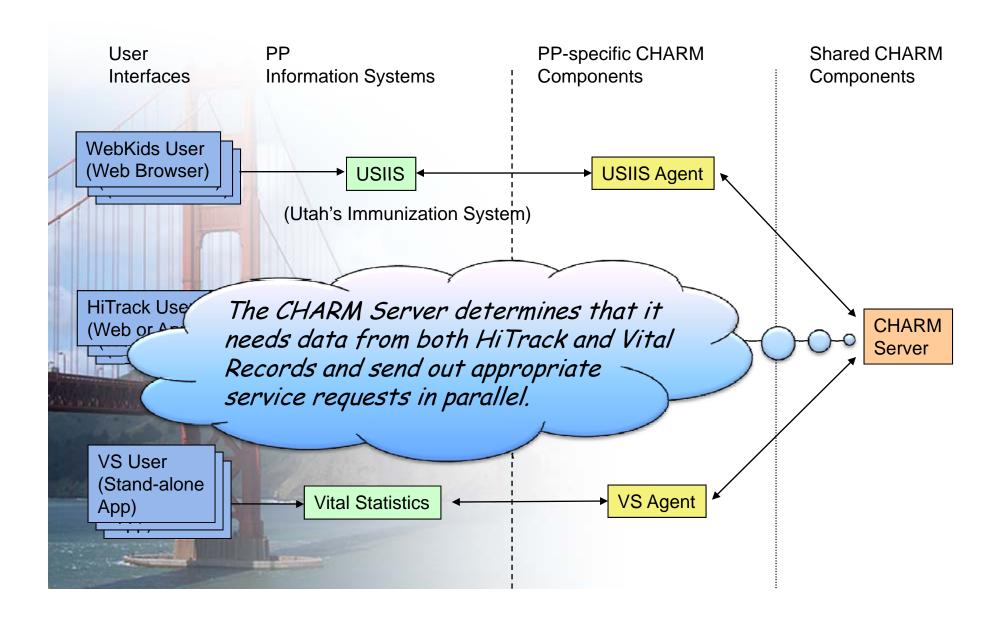




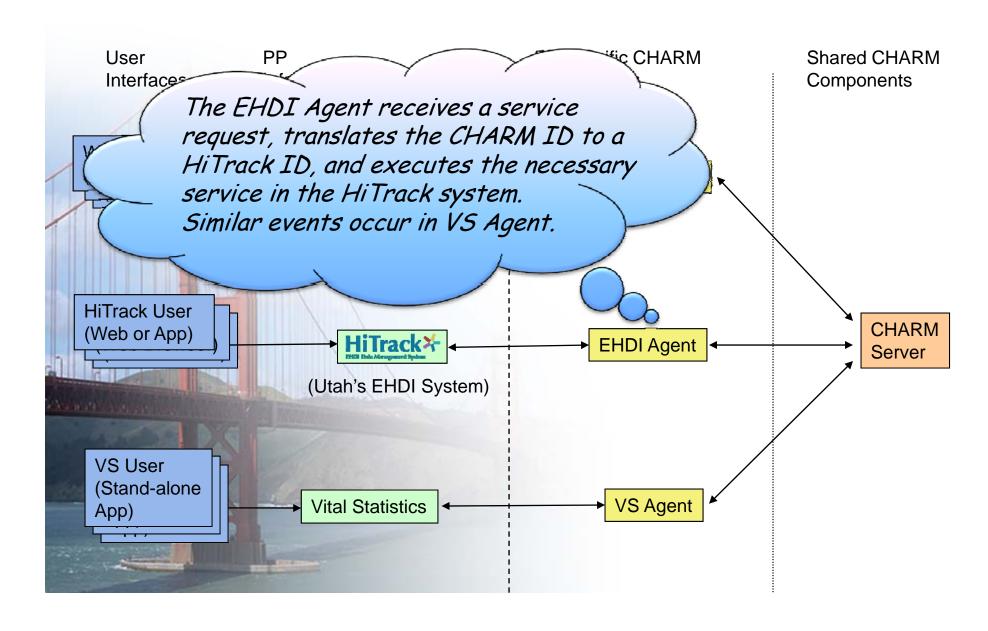




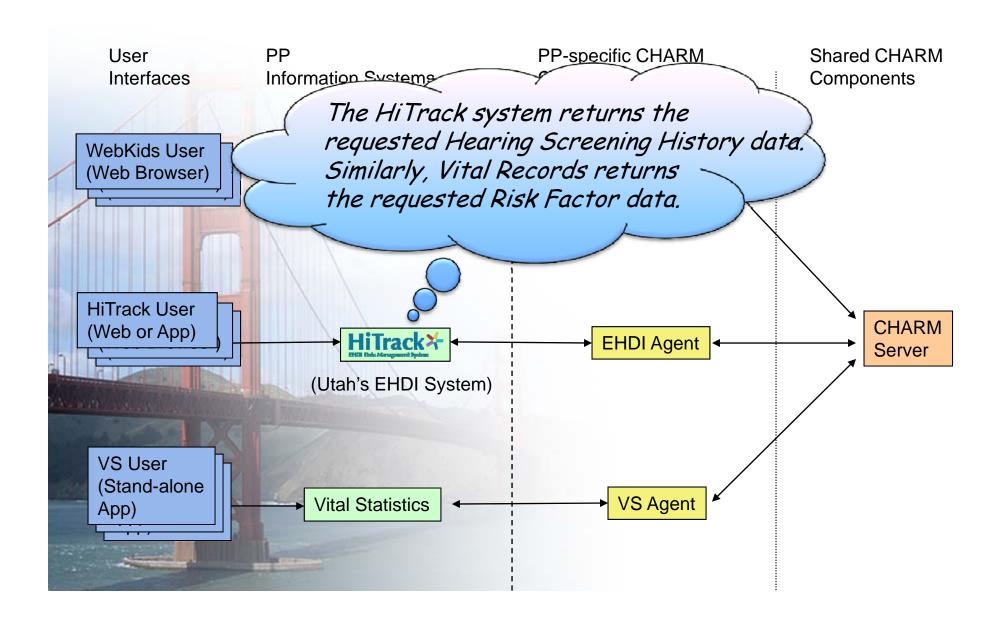




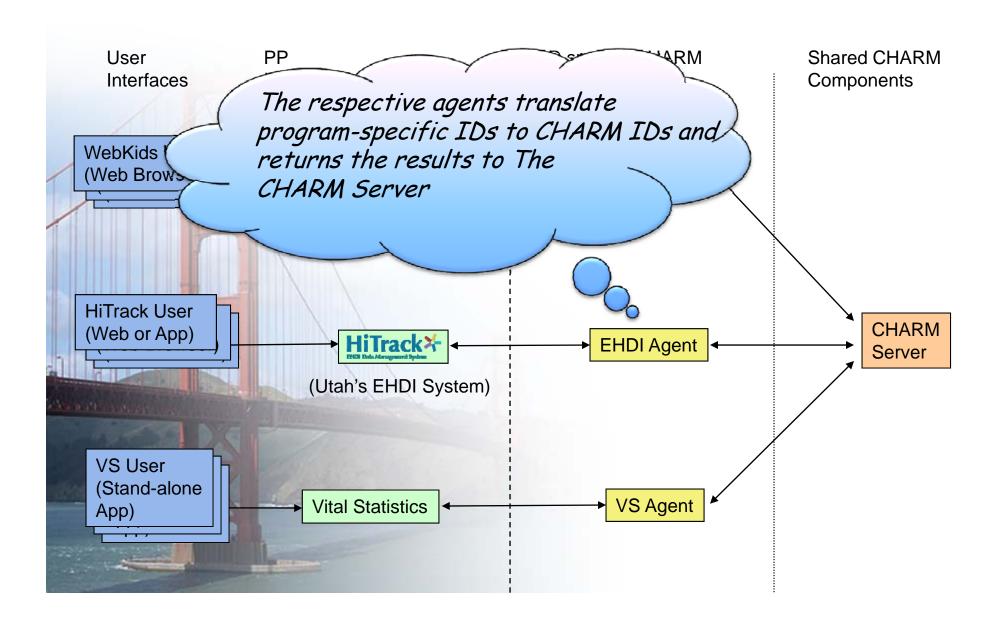




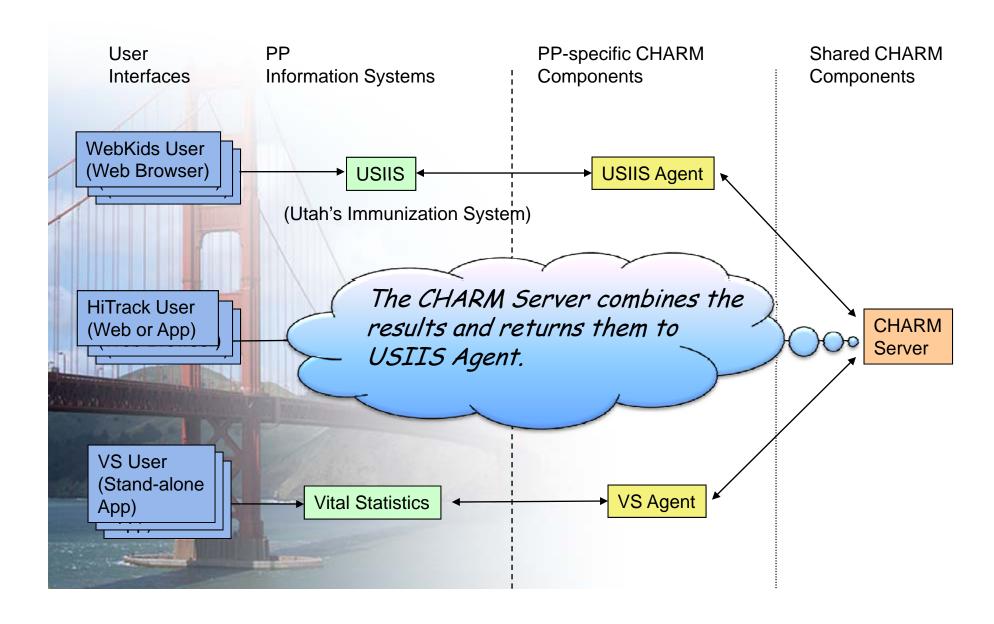




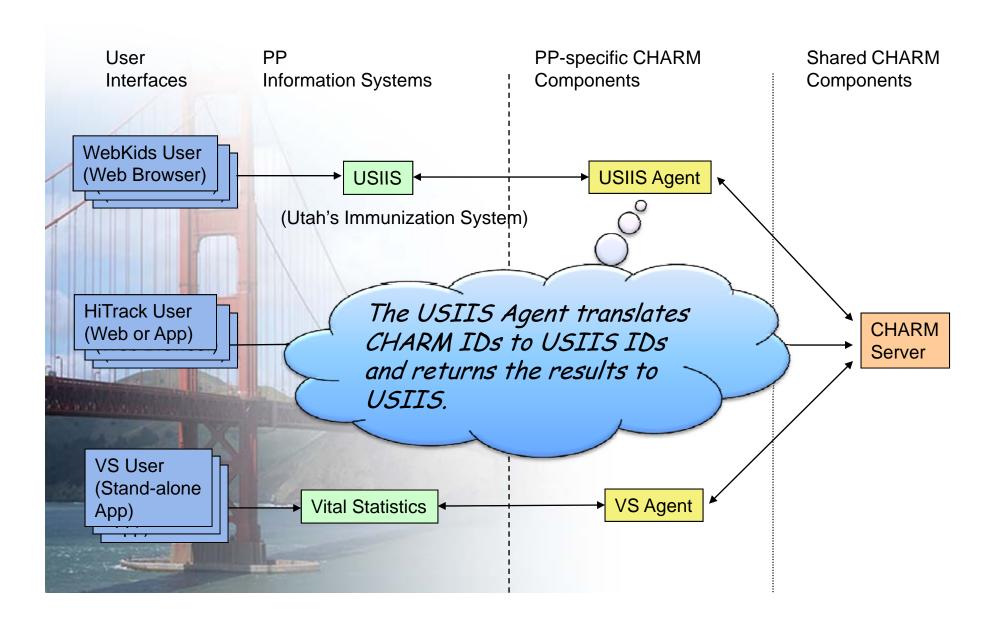




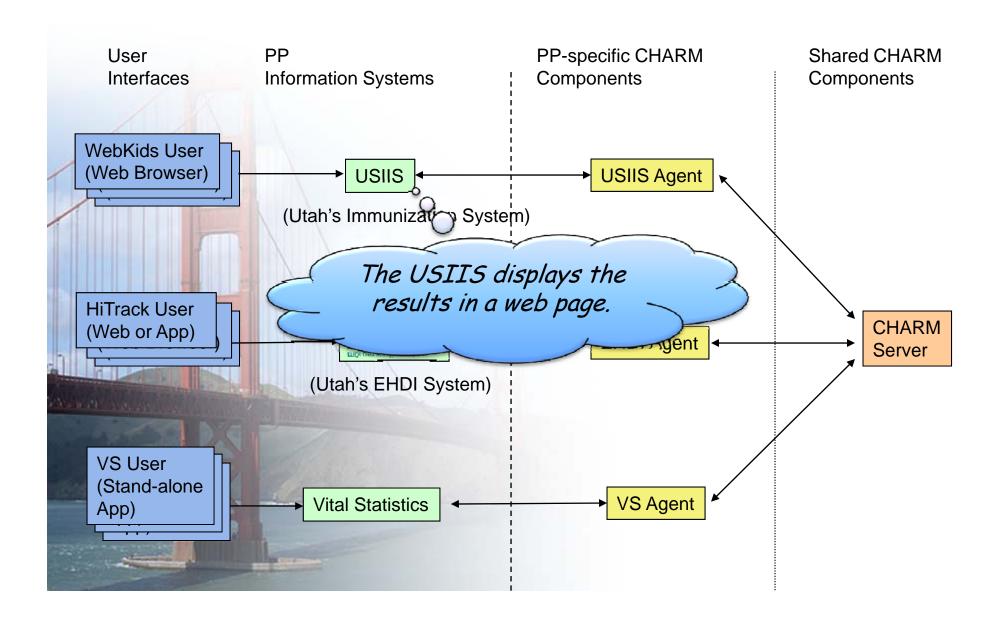








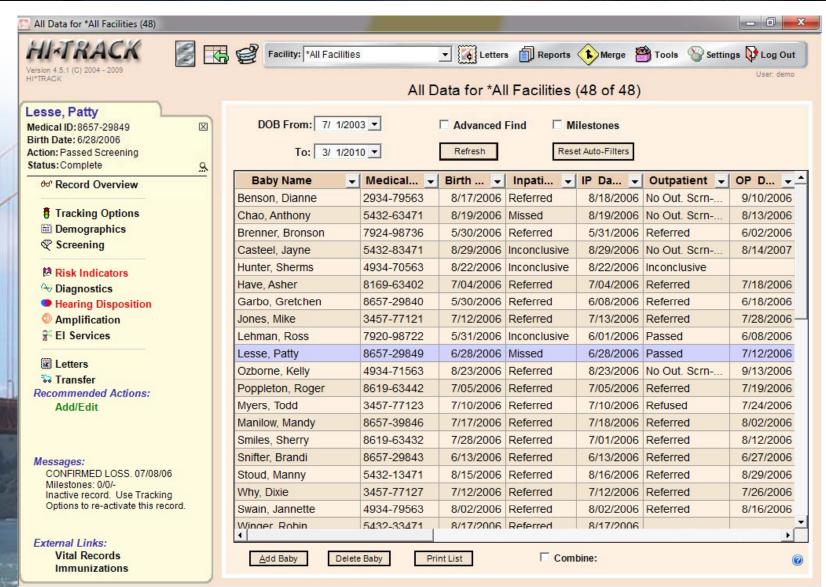




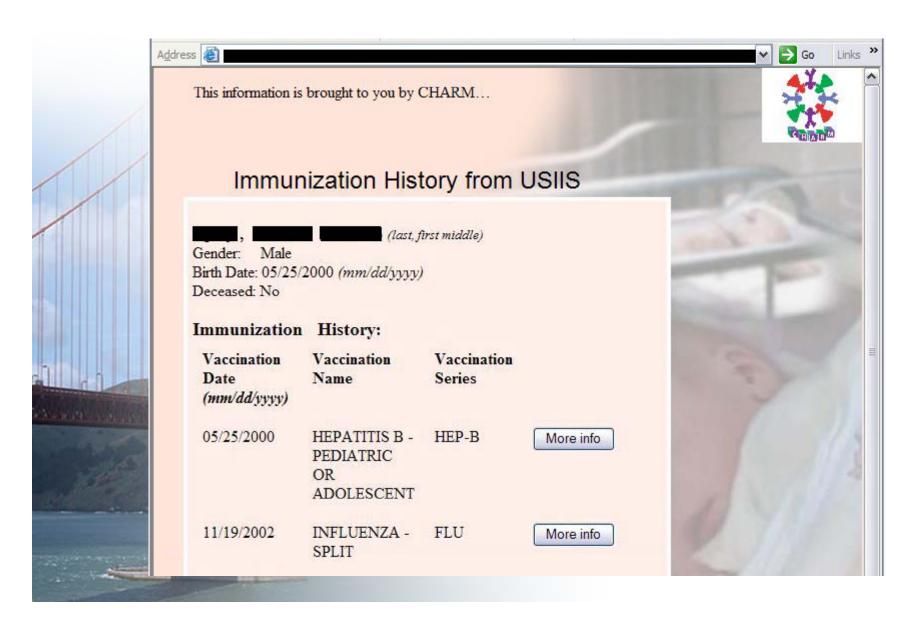






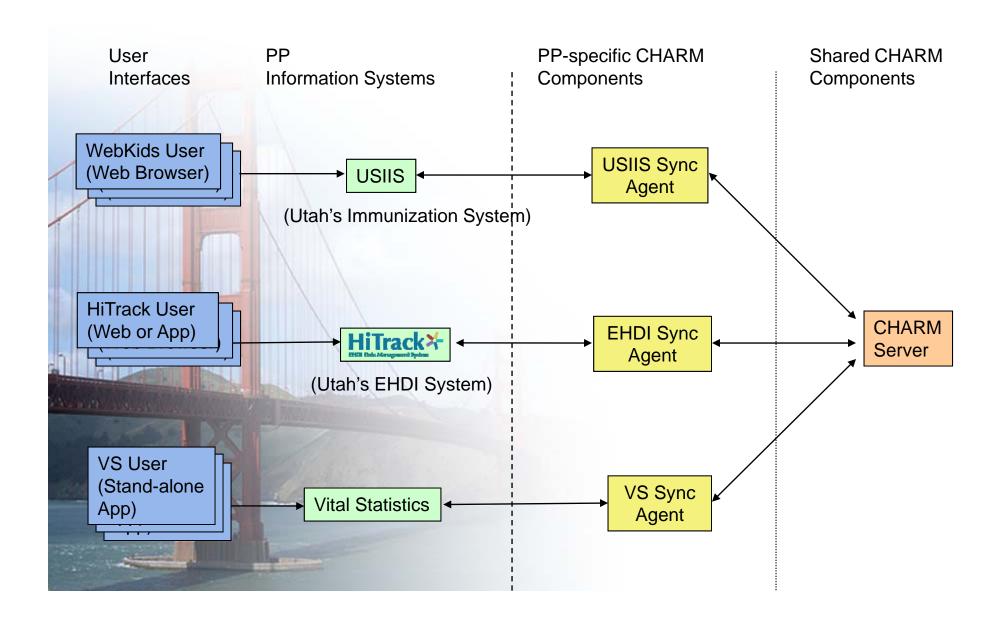




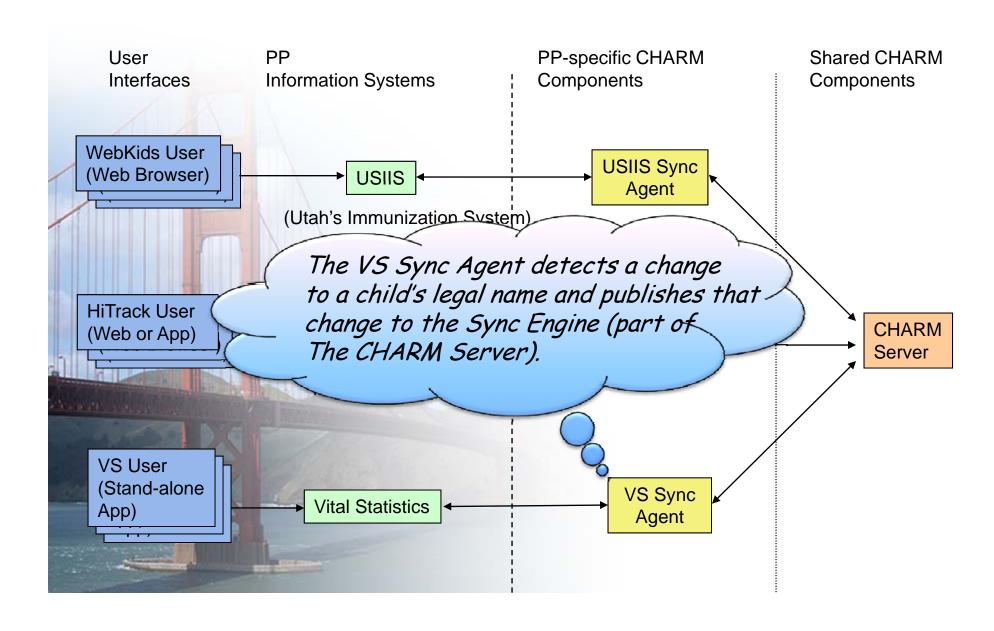


Data monitoring example

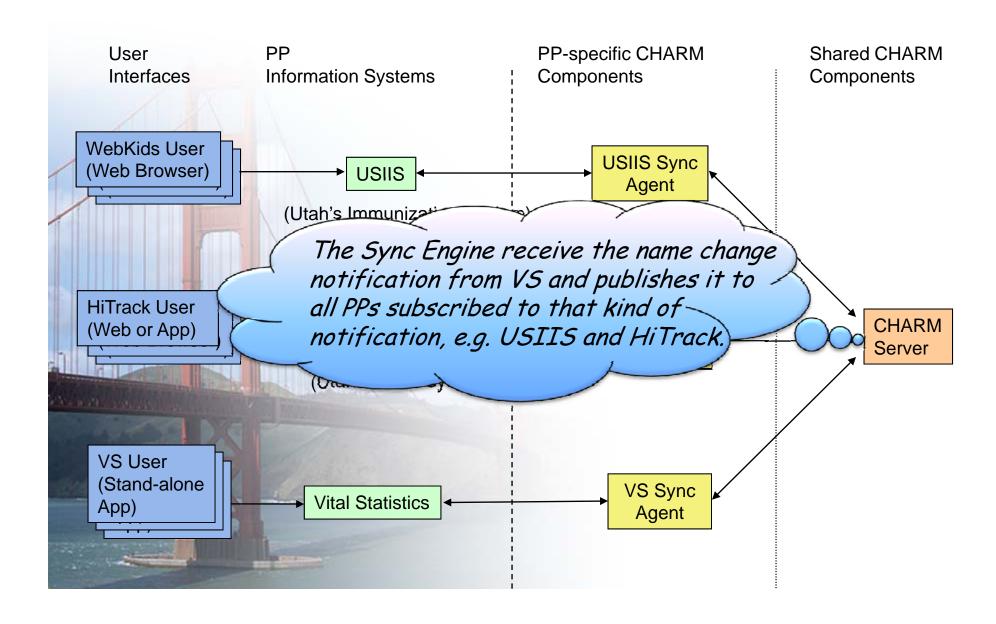




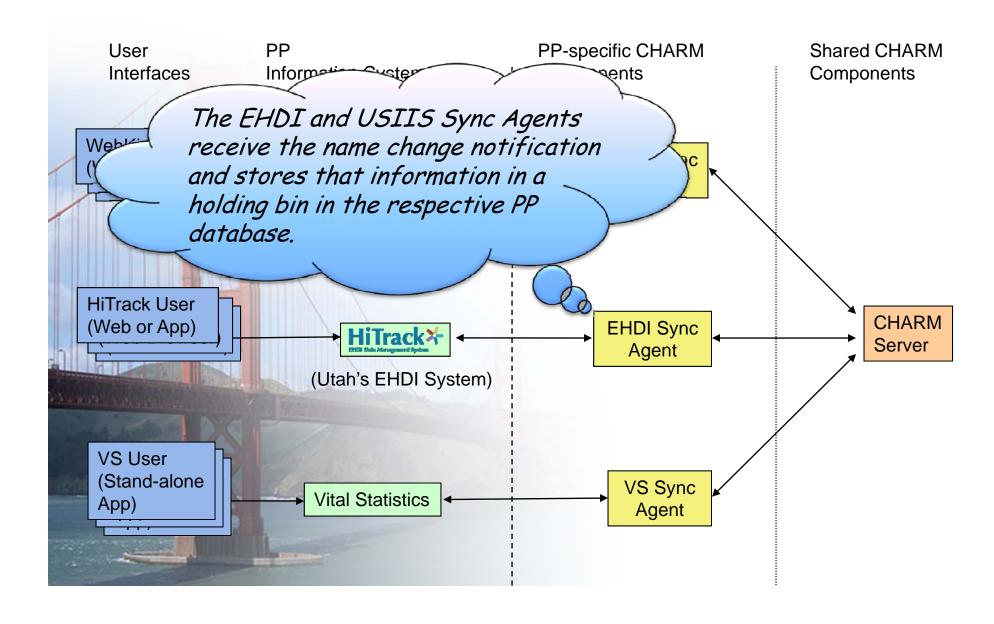




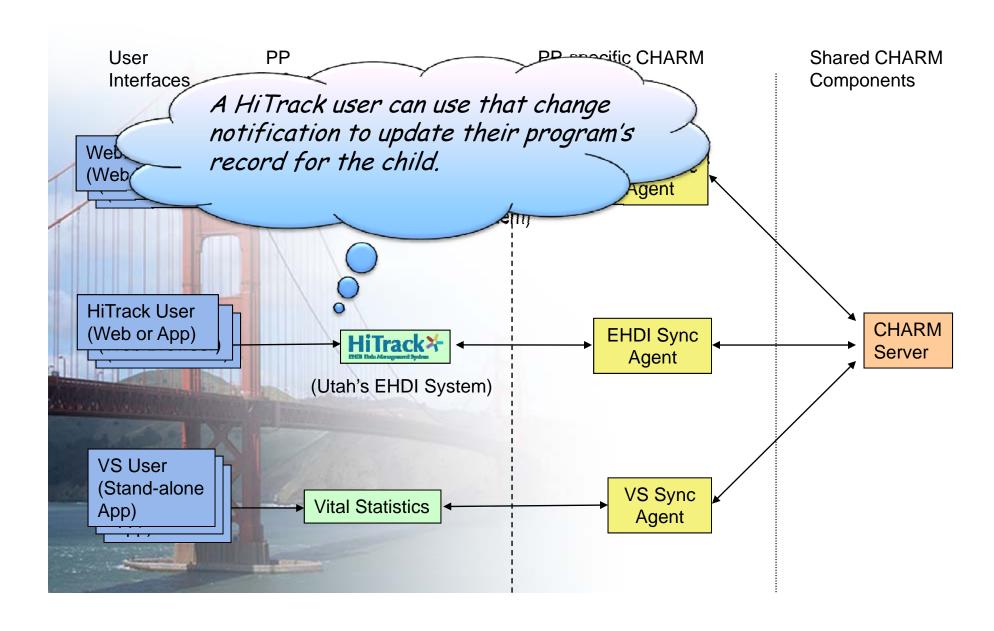






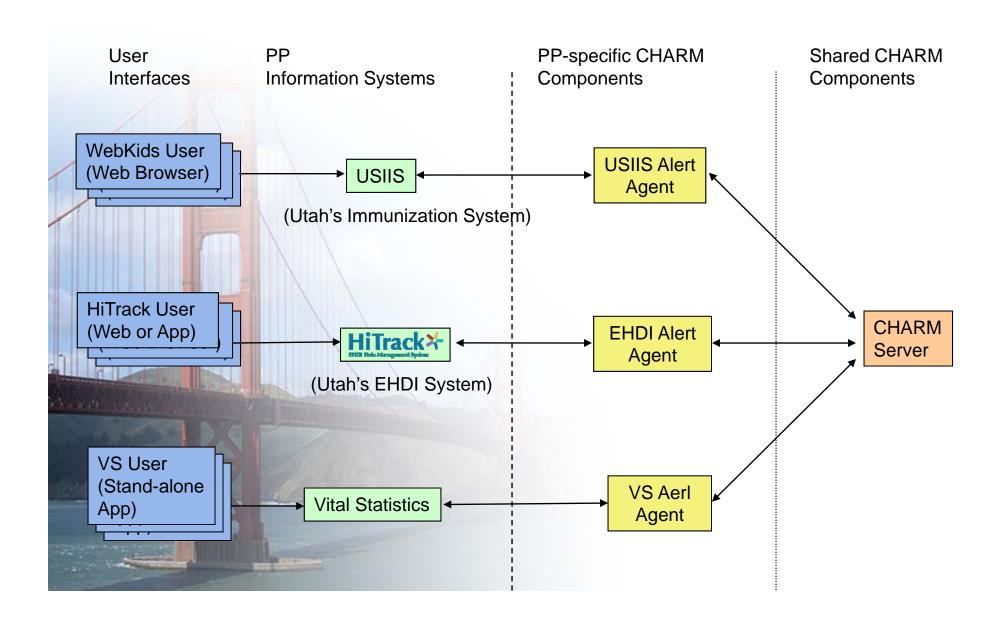




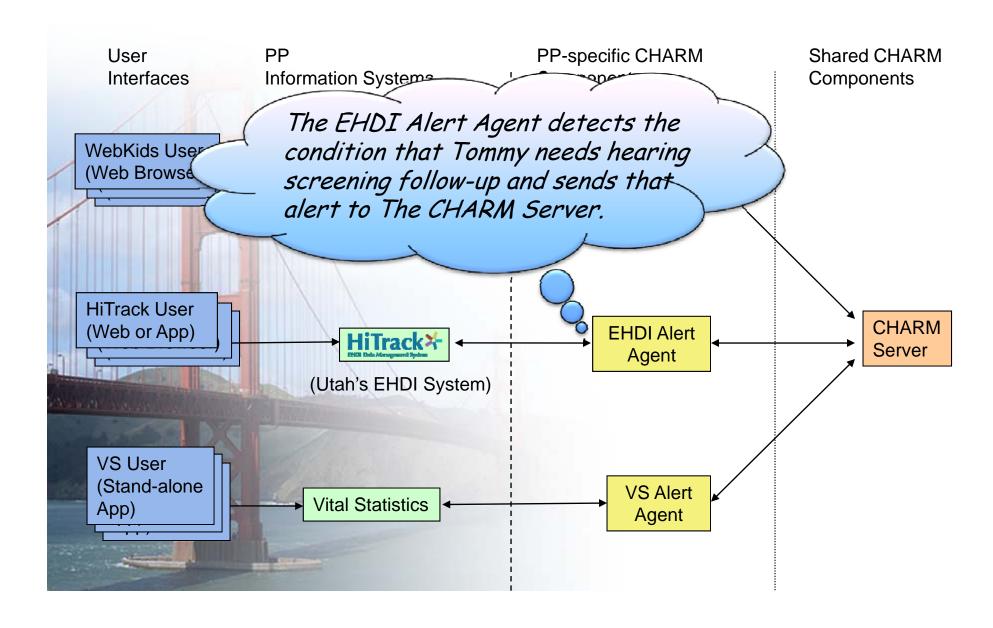


Alert example

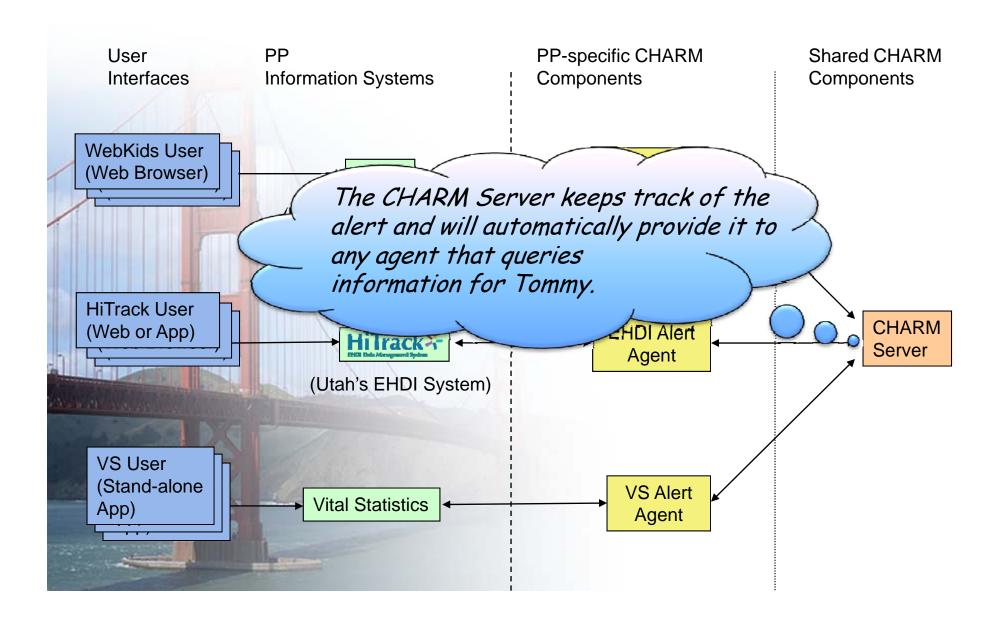




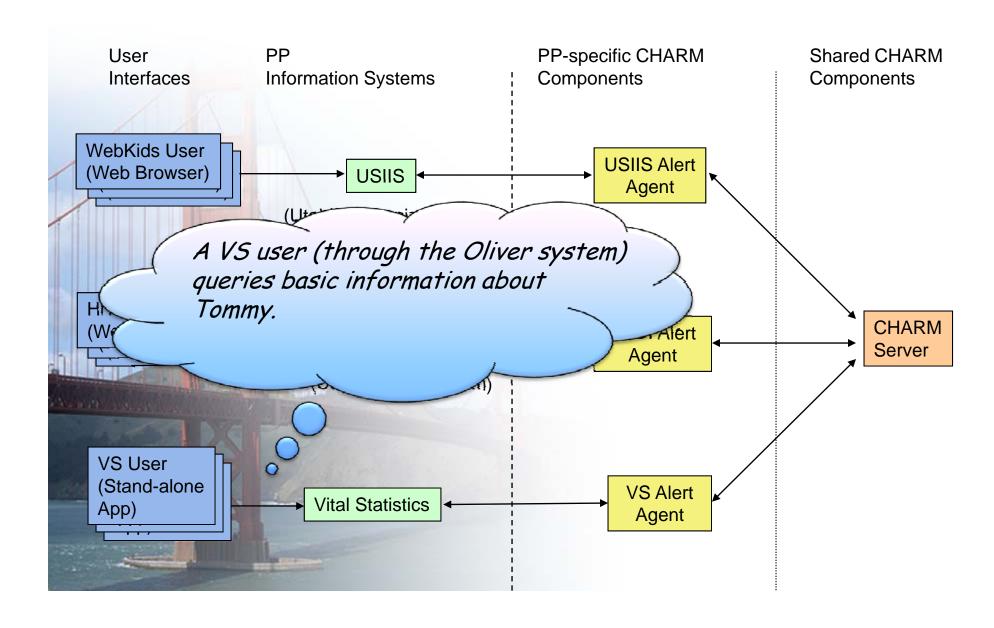




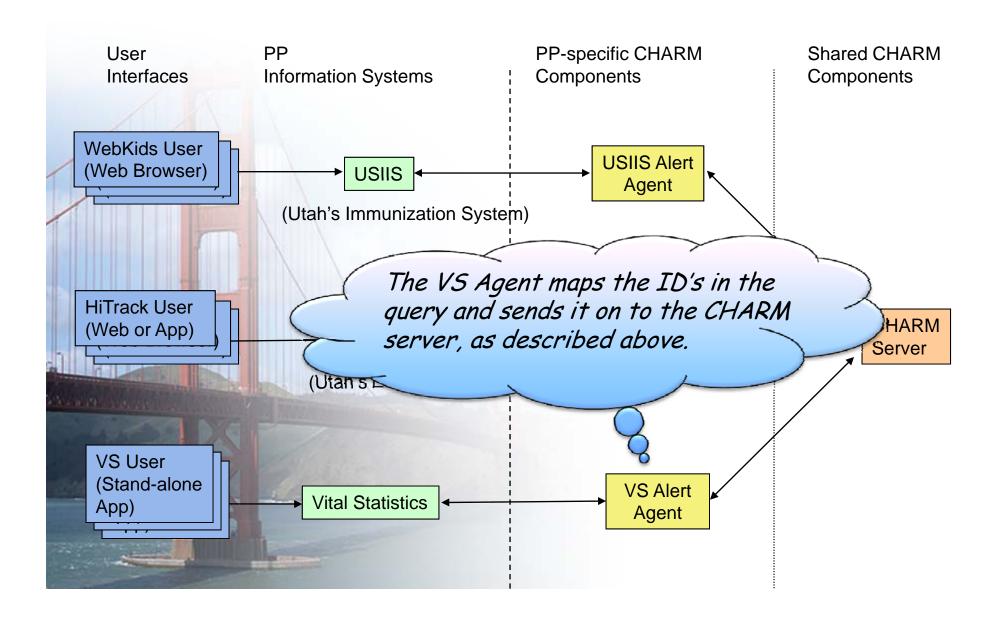




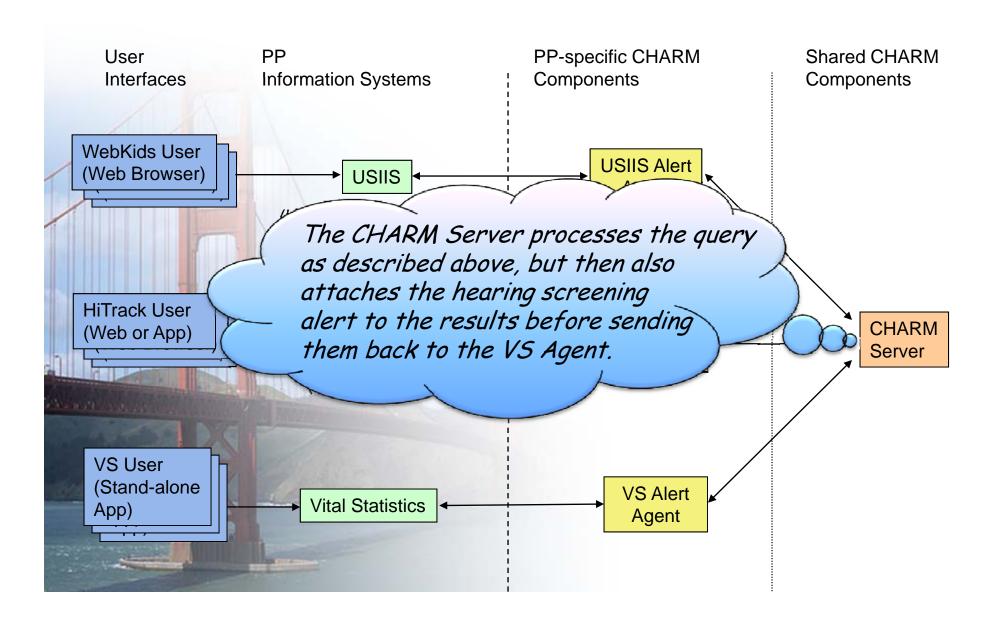




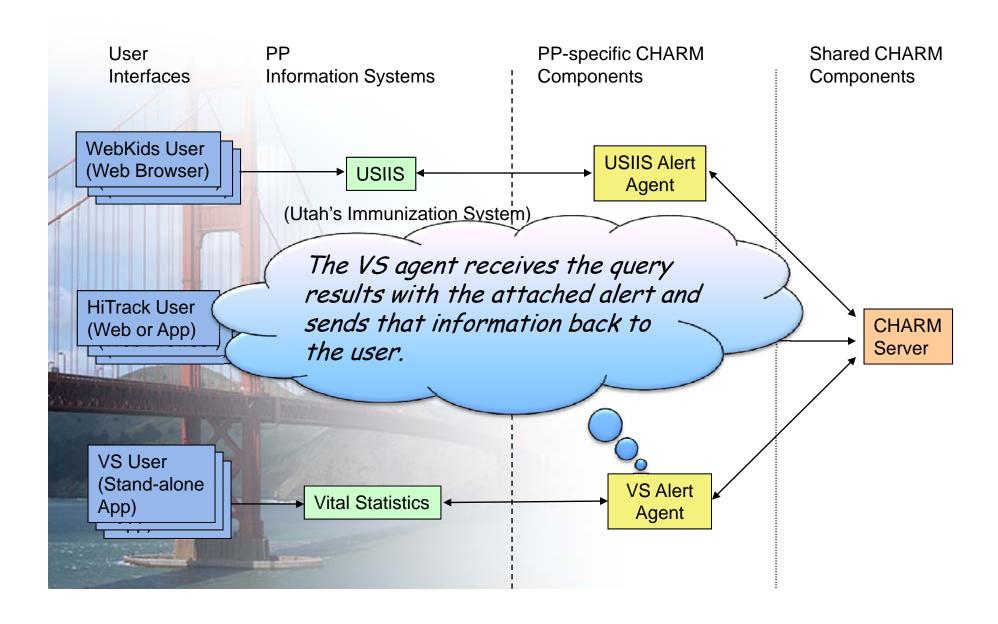




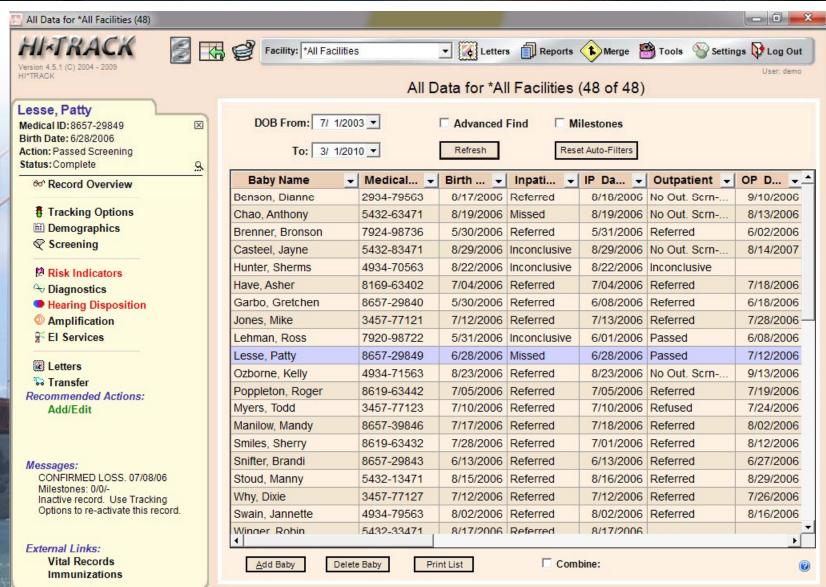






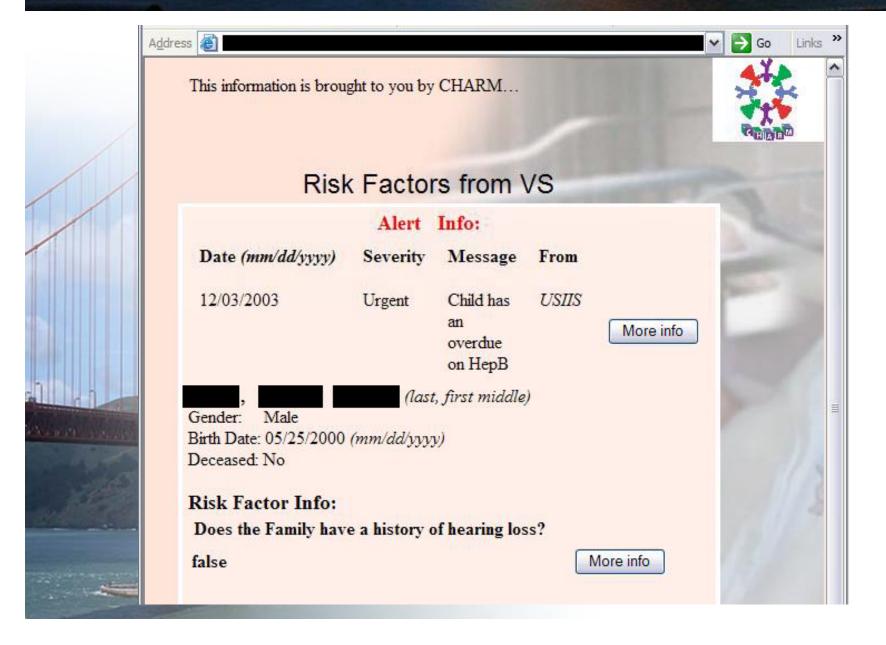






Alert example - Step 6





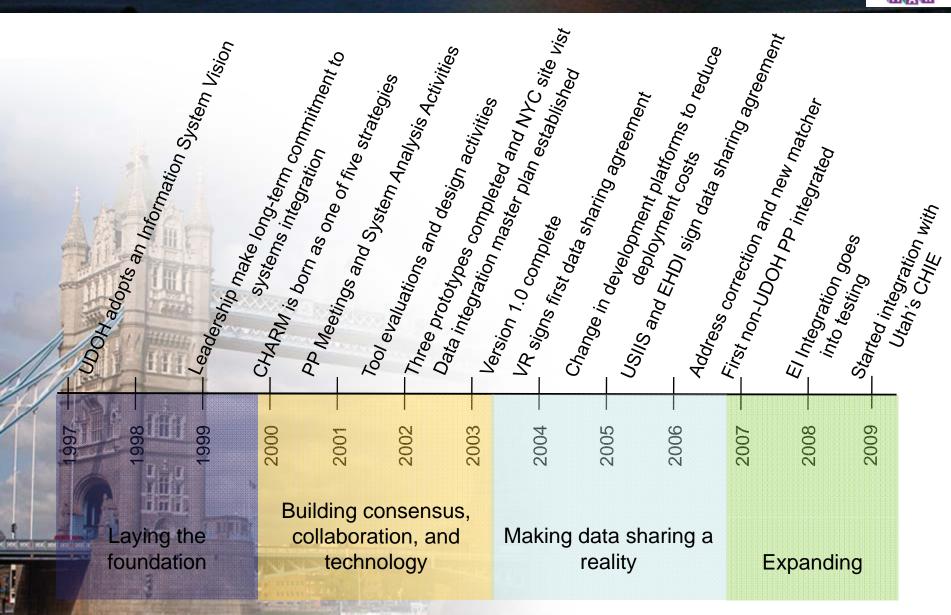
Alert example - Step 6



Risk Factors/Deliver	y Information/Birth Abnormalities	
Name:	Opssjt, Nfsdfeft Lbuimffo (last, first middle)	
Anemia:	false Cardiac Disease:	false
Acute Or Chronic Lung disease:	false Genital Herpes:	false
Hemoglobinopathy:	false Polyhydramnios:	true
Chronic Hypertension:	false Pregnancy Associate Hypertension:	false
Eclampsia:	false Incompetent Cervix:	false
Previous Infant 4000+ Grams:	false Previous Preterm Infant:	false
Previous Small for Gestational Age Infant:	false Renal Disease:	false
RH Sensitation:	false Rubella:	false
Uterine Bleeding:	false None:	false
Other:	false Unknown:	true
Pre Existing Diabetes:	false Gestational Diabetes:	false
Specify:	false Vaginal:	IUGR
Vaginal Cessarian:	true Primary Cessarian:	false
Repeat Cessarian:	false Forceps:	false
Vaccum:	true Birth Weight(gr):	
Birth Weight(lbs):	6 Birth Weight(oz):	
Birth Location:	Birth Order:	
APGAR 1:	07 APGAR 5:	08
Neonatal Meningitis:	false Congenital Infection:	false
Assisted Ventilation (Less than 30 minutes):	false Assisted Ventilation (More than 30 minutes):	false

A Look Back





Better Tracking & Follow-up



- Vital Statistics data for EHDI users
- EHDI data for El Part-C users
- NBS data for EHDI users
- El Part-C data for EHDI users
- Obtain Parent Opt Out information for EHDI data

Improved EHDI Data Quality



- Notification of new, unknown children from Vital Records
- Notification of name changes and deaths
 from Vital Records
- Notification of address changes from EI Part-C

Challenges addressed by CHARM



- Data Stewardship
- Record Matching, linking and merging
- Data Accuracy (in the face of shifting semantics)
- Confidentiality of patient data



Data Stewardship - Push vs. Pull?



- Two general techniques for accessing shared data:
 - Pushing: copies of data to data consumers
 - The data consumer becomes responsible for the copy
 - Data consumers must be able to accept data on demand and handle that data with confidentiality
 - Data consumers must stay-updated with data sources
 - Pulling: retrieves data from data sources as needed
 - Data steward remains responsible for the data
 - Data is "live" and up-to-date

Data Stewardship - Retained vs. On Demand



- Two approaches for managing shared data:
 - Retaining Data
 - Requires knowledge about data integrity and domain specific logic
 - Requires physical resources to keep data
 - Introduces data expiration issues
 - The data steward is disconnected from the copy; it is not necessarily updated when the data steward makes changes
 - Retrieving Data on demand
 - Available as needed
 - Data is "live" and up-to-date

Data Stewardship - Direct vs. Brokered



 Two approaches to handling communication for data sharing:

Direct Communication

- Requires data consumers to communicate directly with data providers
- Requires data consumers to have "domain specific knowledge" about other providers

Data Brokering

- "Arms length" data access reduces impact on data providers
- Gives a buffer that protects data providers
- Fosters "Plug and Play" architecture

Data Stewardship - Doing it right



- Benefits of keeping data close to the stewards:
 - Simplifies organizational boundaries and data stewardship policies
 - Allows participating programs to specialize: focus on what they do best and grow in their own directions
 - Provides up-to-date information for all data consumers on an on-demand basis
 - Simplifies data sharing arrangements
 - Reduces complex cross-program integration efforts

Data Quality



- The value of an integrated system depends on the quality of the data in the individual PPs and on the quality of the matching of records among these PPs
 - Matching must be tuned to the characteristics of the individual data sources
 - The characteristics can involve subtle data semantics, e.g. the encoding of race
 - These characteristics can shift over time, due to software changes, procedural changes, user turnover, or new policies

Confidentiality of patient data



- An integrated system must preserve patient privacy
- Two general approaches for allowing or restricting data sharing across HIT systems
 - Opt-in
 - By default no data is shared. Patients must explicitly grant permission for their information to be shared with other health-care system
 - Opt-out
 - By default data is shared, but patients are always given the ability to choose not to have their data shared.

Ongoing Challenges & Next Steps



Expansion

- Additional participating programs within the DOH
- Participating programs outside the DOH
- Other Health Information Exchanges
- Data provenance
- Operations
 - Setting systems, networks, firewalls, etc.

Summary



- CHARM is the culmination of a decade of data sharing experience
- CHARM provides a real-time data sharing system that accommodates existing programs
- CHARM promotes effective data stewardship
- CHARM "bridges the gap" between today's public health information systems