

Request for NASEMSO Sponsorship of Health Information Exchange for EMS National Effort

Supporting Materials

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The Office of the National Coordinator for
Health Information Technology



Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Data Integration to Optimize Patient Care

THE SEARCH, ALERT, FILE, RECONCILE (SAFR) MODEL OF HEALTH
INFORMATION EXCHANGE

January 2017



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Introduction

This report highlights how emergency medical services (EMS) and health information exchange (HIE) organizations can work together to improve data sharing. This document profiles five different state and local health information technology (health IT) initiatives that allow first responders access to electronic health information to improve day-to-day patient care as well as disaster response. This report can assist EMS officials and HIE organizations to better:

- understand the importance of HIE and EMS;
- identify and define the new California Search, Alert, File, Reconcile (SAFR) model for health information exchange and how it is being implemented by five initiatives;
- describe some successes and challenges from the five initiatives for integrating EMS and HIE; and
- apply some ideas and next steps to moving HIE and EMS integration forward in their state or locality.

The ability for EMS providers to have access to relevant health data (such as past medical problems, medications, allergies, and end-of-life decisions) is critical, especially for field paramedics and emergency staff. This is important because patients or their caregivers may be unavailable or unable to provide basic, reliable health information about the patient during a crisis. In a disaster situation, an HIE organization connected with EMS can help to ensure patient tracking and resource coordination is available to those who may be displaced from their normal location or health care team.

Why should EMS Utilize HIE?

As first responders, EMS providers often have to make quick, life-saving decisions without any patient health information during emergencies. HIE allows emergency medical technicians and paramedics to appropriately access and securely share a patient's vital medical information electronically. HIE refers to the secure and timely sharing of electronic health data across the boundaries of health care institutions.¹

A patient's history is critical to appropriate care in the field. EMS agencies increasingly provide scheduled non-emergent care in partnership with local health systems. Conveying information gathered at the scene can be vital to the receiving facility and impact patient care decisions. EMS providers affect outcome measures, quality of care,

EMS Data in the Broader Health System

"EMS data is health care data. Information from EMS is an important part of the medical record and it has incredible value to patients and downstream health providers. Seamlessly integrating this information and making it available in electronic health records is vital to the continuum of care, but that has not yet been realized in much of the country."

Noah Smith, EMS Specialist, NHTSA Office of Emergency Medical Services, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹ An HIE organization is an entity that oversees or facilitates the exchange of health information among a diverse group of health care stakeholders within and across regions, according to nationally recognized standards.

and patient satisfaction both on the scene and in route to the hospital. As noted in the *Federal Health IT Strategic Plan 2015-2020*, “For example, EMS practitioners provider stabilizing care and transportation services; having access to a patient’s salient clinical information as a first responder can improve patient health and safety. Access to linked outcomes data from hospitals can help EMS systems measure performance, improve their provision of care, and provide timely feedback to providers.”²

EMS systems are universally regarded as an essential part of the health care delivery system. The 2011 National EMS Assessment revealed that the over 825,000 credentialed EMS practitioners in the United States respond to an estimated 36.5 million calls for service and transport 28 million patients to hospitals each year.³ Moreover, community paramedicine, or mobile integrated health care, is an emerging model for integrating EMS providers into a community to support public health goals in non-emergent settings.⁴ A 2007 National Academy of Medicine (formerly Institute of Medicine) report stated, “EMS operates at the intersection of health care, public health, and public safety and therefore has overlapping roles and responsibilities. Often local EMS systems are not well integrated with any of these groups and therefore receive inadequate support from each of them.”⁵

Access to patient information from an HIE organization is especially important to field paramedics and emergency department (ED) staff. Patients or their families may be unable to provide reliable information that can affect initial care decisions and long-term outcomes. Knowledge of relevant health data, such as recent hospitalizations, past medical history, medications, allergies, preferred health care facilities, as well as end-of-life decisions, enables EMS providers to provide the most appropriate pre-hospital patient care and ensure transport to the proper health care facility. In addition, EMS may collect information from caregivers that can assist other providers with developing the best plan for the patient’s care. This process improves the transition of care from one health care professional to another. The HHS Office for Civil Rights issued earlier guidance making it clear that EMS/ambulance service providers are providing “treatment” within the meaning of the HIPAA Privacy Rule. Likewise, EMS may be business associates to relevant providers of treatment. In such cases, disclosures or transmissions of patient information to or from the provider and or hospitals are permissible without obtaining patient consent.⁶ Where the EMS is not a business associate of the provider, or state or local laws apply, or organizational policies apply, then patient consent to receive or transmit may be required. That may also be true where EMS wishes to involve non-HIPAA organizations, like social services agencies, in exchange of information.

The electronic prehospital care record (ePCR), EMS’s equivalent of an EHR, is an important part of the patient’s overall health record and should be integrated with the patient’s longitudinal health record. Through interoperability between EMS providers’ and hospitals’ information systems, facilitation through an HIE organization, the promise of better clinical care, improved clinical decision support, and improved measurement of system performance and population health can be achieved.

² https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/9-5-federalhealthitstratplanfinal_0.pdf PAGE 16

³ Federal Interagency Committee on Emergency Medical Services. 2011 National EMS Assessment. U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, DOT HS 811 723, Washington, DC, 2012. Available from www.ems.gov

⁴ Kizer, Kenneth W., MPH, Karen Shore, PhD, and Aimee Moulin, MD. “Community Paramedicine: A Promising Model for Integrating Emergency and Primary Care.” (n.d.): n. pag. UC Davis Institute for Population Health Improvement, July 2013. Web.

⁵ Emergency Medical Services At the Crossroads.” The National Academies Press. Institute of Medicine, 2007. Web.

⁶ <http://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/faq/273/when-an-ambulance-delivers-a-patient-can-it-report-its-treatment-without-authorization/index.html>; See also 45 CFR 164.506

What is the EMS Search, Alert, File, and Reconcile (SAFR) Model?



SEARCH, ALERT, FILE, AND RECONCILE FUNCTIONS

There are many components for seamless HIE with EMS. The State of California Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA) developed the SAFR model with the intention of optimizing bidirectional data exchange (from the HIE to the on-scene EMS provider, and from the EMS provider back to the receiving facility and the HIE) as well as to support quality improvement and research.⁷ The SAFR model serves as an HIE framework for EMS by defining the minimum functionality necessary to achieve HIE in easy to understand terms. The SAFR model successfully meets all EMS data sharing goals through the four functions defined below.

- **SEARCH: Improve prehospital clinical decision making and patient care.** Search individuals' health information for past medical history, medications, allergies, and end-of life decisions (i.e. Physician Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment [POLST], or do-not-resuscitate order [DNR]) to enhance clinical decision making in the field.
- **ALERT: Improve receiving hospital preparedness, transitions of care, and patient care.** Alert the receiving hospital about an individual's status directly onto a dashboard in the ED to provide decision support and prepare for an individual's arrival—especially for conditions requiring time-sensitive treatment or therapy such as trauma, heart attack, or stroke.
- **FILE: Build a better longitudinal patient record.** File the EMS patient care report structured data directly into the receiving facility's electronic health record (EHR) system for ease of access and better continuity of care.
- **RECONCILE: Improve overall care and population health.** Reconcile the EHR information including diagnoses, disposition, billing, and payment back into the EMS patient care report for use in quality improvement of the EMS system, clinical quality measures, and population health, making EMS a full participant in

Access to Patient History Can Impact Care Decisions and Outcomes

Situation #1: EMS finds an individual face down and non-responsive and needs to confirm information provided by a family member

HIE Benefit: Access HIE organization to determine if the patient has been recently hospitalized and view their health history

Situation #2: EMS has multiple ED options for patient transport

HIE Benefit: Access past medical history and determine the preferred versus closest hospital so the patient can be treated by doctors with access to their complete EHR and to minimize repeated tests

Situation #3: Disaster coordination and response

HIE Benefit: Ensure more effective care delivery, patient tracking, and resource coordination during major U.S. disasters and emergencies for patients who are displaced from their normal location or health care team

⁷ Search, Alert, File, Reconcile (SAFR) Functionality for Emergency Medical Services was developed by the California Emergency Medical Services Authority (Daniel Smiley, June Iljana, Ryan Stanfield) under ONC Cooperative Agreement #90IX0006/01-00 (2015)

the exchange of electronic health information. For EMS care teams, the verification of billing and payment information can provide information critical to demonstrate return on investment.

SAFR MODEL HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The California EMSA was awarded a cooperative agreement from the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) in July 2015 to assess how EMS providers could best leverage patient data available through HIEs to improve patient outcomes. The funding also enabled California EMSA to pilot new EMS HIE workflows in two local regions by connecting EMS providers with hospitals using two different HIE organizations' vendors. California developed the SAFR model to:

- Demonstrate the value proposition for EMS HIE integration.
- Explain how HIE has the potential opportunity to optimize EMS services by obtaining patient demographic, allergy, and recent hospitalization data that can improve care decisions and outcomes.
- Show how EMS providers can integrate their workflows and practices to leverage patient information available in HIE organizations.
- Demonstrate ways in which EMS can share prehospital data with other providers.
- Explain how HIEs can support quality and process improvement as well as EMS outcomes research.
- Begin to design and list the necessary consumable data elements expected to be exchanged during each function of the SAFR model.

In July 2016, California began two pilot SAFR implementations to enable complete data sharing between EMS agencies and their local HIE organizations. These pilot projects aim to develop all four SAFR technical capabilities and will connect EMS providers using ePCR systems and hospitals to two HIEs as information hubs (San Diego Health Connect and Orange County Partnership Regional Health Information Organization) by December 2016. EMS agencies will begin accessing health information and implementing redesigned workflows in January 2017.

California will use what they learn from these pilots to revise and refine the SAFR model based on stakeholder feedback and other evaluation processes. The pilot projects can help communities think through how to share prehospital data and take advantage of past medical history data available through HIEs.

While this is a new model, a number of communities have begun to implement [EMS HIE use cases](#) and portions of the SAFR model. The experiences of these communities can inform policy development decisions and provide assistance to others who want to integrate HIE into their EMS systems. Initiatives in California, Denver, Indianapolis, Oklahoma, and Rochester, New York have each independently developed EMS use cases and implemented components of the SAFR model. Although not an exhaustive list of states and communities working in this space, the profiles detailed in Appendix A can help support others moving forward.

Critical EMS HIE Integration Success Factors

Compiled below are critical success factors reported by the five EMS HIE Integration Initiatives (see Appendix A) working to exchange health data with EMS. These initiatives' initial experiences can serve as a reference for others interested in working with EMS providers and HIE organizations to exchange data.

Identify a Strong EMS Champion: A strong, progressive thought-leader and champion can help a community convene all relevant stakeholders to help work through EMS workflow redesigns, technical obstacles and operational change. This champion may be a local EMS agency medical director, a fire chief, or ED physician.

Engage and Partner with EMS Early: Engage local EMS agencies early in the HIE, hospital, and other care provider onboarding process. Consider EMS an equal partner supporting community health information exchange. EMS needs to be a voice at the table, so that decisions around how information is shared integrates with their workflow and information needs in the field. EMS should be ready to both access community data and share their prehospital data with other providers.

Educate EMS Providers on HIE: Do not assume that EMS providers will be interested in accessing patient data just because an HIE organization can provide relevant patient data. HIE organizations should help educate EMS providers about health information exchange and how access to patient records can improve their service levels and patient outcomes. Use the SAFR functions as a way to explain the benefit and use of HIE.

Rely on National EMS Data Standards: EMS has developed and implemented a strong data collection standard for point-of-care interactions. The National EMS Information System (NEMSIS) standard is now on its third version, is Health Level 7 (HL7) compliant, and is the basis for interoperability between EMS and HIE.⁸ EMS agencies interested in HIE should adopt the NEMSIS Version 3 standard.

Know Your EMS Agency Customers:

Each EMS agency may have different funding, skill sets, workloads, training needs, and ability to implement workflow changes. Likewise, each EMS agency will have a different need for and make different use of and patient data. If you operate in a community with multiple covered entities as defined by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), be prepared to develop unique onboarding approaches tailored to their organizational requirements and obligations pursuant to HIPAA. In communities sharing data across the spectrum of community partnerships with non-covered entities (e.g., housing), ensure there is a strategic and operational plan to support lawful data exchange in light of existing legal requirements related to patient consent. Operational plans should include development of appropriate consent management tools, data use agreements and contracts.

⁸ More information on the National EMS Information System can be found at www.NEMSIS.org.

Partner with HIE Organizations that have both Resources and a Critical Volume of

Patient Data: Do not underestimate the need for a robust and operational HIE with technical resources to assist EMS agencies and ePCR vendors in building and testing required interfaces. HIE senior management needs to value the importance of EMS users and allocate technical resources to work closely with vendors to build required integration. Even with an EMS and HIE champion pushing the priority forward, EMS and health information integration will only be successful once the majority of hospitals and large provider groups submit their data to the HIE organization. EMS providers will not continue to use the Search function and access the HIE to look for patient data unless they have early success in locating patient records. It may make sense to wait to begin an EMS provider pilot until there is access to a critical mass of historical patient data to support successful adoption.

Assess your ePCR and EHR Vendor Capabilities: EMS stakeholders need to continue to educate ePCR and hospital EHR vendors about the opportunities for improved patient outcomes with EMS and health information integration. EMS agencies, HIE organizations, and hospitals need to communicate a strong message to their vendors to elevate EMS health information integration as priority for their development roadmaps.

Pilot Now; Improve Later: Assess the community ePCR vendor capabilities to determine how to onboard EMS providers as HIE users. Begin to send data, even if in PDF format. Start small, work to share health data directly with a hospital's EHR system, especially if a local or state HIE organization does not exist, lacks critical volume of patient data or has few resources. Consume what is available. Do not wait until all SAFR components can be implemented perfectly.

Challenges to EMS HIE Integration

Currently, few EMS systems are connected to an HIE or other electronic health/medical records system.

One of the largest obstacles to EMS HIE integration is funding. States and communities interested in identifying potential funding sources can now explore how Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) funds can support pilot EMS HIE integration programs. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) [State Medicaid Director's Letter 16-003](#) updates guidance on the availability of CMS 90/10 funding to now support HIE onboarding and systems for EMS providers, if they are coordinating care with an eligible provider. Letter 16-003 expands the scope of expenditures eligible for the 90 percent matching rate, and supports the goals of, [Connecting Health and Care for the Nation: A Shared Nationwide Interoperability Roadmap Version 1.0](#)ⁱ published by ONC in October 2015. In September 2016, NHTSA with representatives from ONC and CMS, hosted a webinar for the EMS community on this potential funding source. A recording and presentation are available from: www.ems.gov/ems-focus.html.

There are many challenges associated with sharing of EMS data, including funding, integrating proprietary ePCRs and EHRs, and a lack of collaboration between all involved organizations. On the federal level, ONC is working with the NHTSA Office of EMS, HHS's Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), state and local EMS agencies, and HIEs from across the country to overcome these challenges by:

Developing a Shared Vision Among Stakeholder Organizations to Build Required Infrastructure and Functionality:

Creating a joint, shared vision for EMS HIE data sharing and establishing clear communications between all stakeholder organizations. Developing a vision that supports providers, HIE organizations, vendors, and local EMS agencies in creating the infrastructure necessary for secure two-way exchange between EMS, other health care providers, facilities and payers. Developing strategies to support decision making, maintain community focus, and motivate stakeholders to continue to make progress toward full EMS HIE integration.

Promoting EMS Data Standards to Support HIE: Promoting adoption of NEMESIS 3 data standards and upgrading older systems to establish interoperability, to facilitate health data communication, and to support EMS and ED provider workflow.

Working with Vendors: Bringing ePCR, EHR, and HIE vendors together to develop EMS HIE integration requirements and functionality required to support successful implementation of bidirectional exchange of prehospital data. In some communities, vendors have been reluctant or unable to dedicate resources to implement the appropriate software upgrades and new functionality required for EMS HIE integration. Appendix B provides specific information on ePCR readiness to support EMS HIE integration and shares a more detailed look at the current state of ePCR developers and what specific challenges they are facing.

Educating EMS Providers, HIEs and the Public on the Impact of EMS HIE Integration on Patient Health Outcomes: Elevating national awareness of the importance of integrating EMS providers into HIE to improve care and create longitudinal patient health care records.

How are EMS Agencies Implementing SAFR?

Table 1 below provides a brief overview of how the five HIE/EMS initiatives profiled in this document are accessing HIE data to improve EMS services and impact patient outcomes.

Table 1: Profiles of Communities Implementing EMS HIE SAFR Model or other EMS Use Cases

State	HIE Organization	Start Date	Funding Source	EMS Agencies and Users with HIE Access	SAFR Elements in Use
California	San Diego Health Connect and Orange County Regional Partnership HIO, under contract to the California Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA)	2013 – Research and Development of SAFR Model April 2015 through July 2017 – Planning and Implementation of two pilots - San Diego/Orange County and Imperial County	ONC HITECH Grant-Advance Interoperable Health Information Technology Services to Support Health Information Exchange	# of Agencies: 3-(San Diego City/AMR Care Ambulance in San Diego County; Newport Beach Fire in Orange County; Schaefer Ambulance in Imperial County)	Planned to be operational by July 2017 - Search - Alert - File - Reconcile San Diego Health Connect, an HIE organization in San Diego County; currently has an EMS hub that supports the Alert function.
Colorado	Colorado Regional Health Information Organization (CORHIO)	2014	South Metro Fire & Rescue Department - Shared cost savings model with payers, ERISA, Medicaid and Self-insured Plans	# of Agencies: 1 – Operational 6 - Implementing 4 – Planning	- Search - by Dispatch Health (private entity) for non-acute patients - Reconcile – by South Metro EMS
Indianapolis	Indiana Health Information Exchange (IHIE)	2004	Indianapolis Emergency Medical Services/IHIE	# of Agencies: 1 Users: 300 EMS providers accessing HIE	- Search
Oklahoma	MyHealth	Began in 2004 Search ability in 2010 File ability in 2015 Re-connecting to new ePCR in 2016	EMSA	# of Agencies: 3 Users: >200	- Search - File
Rochester	Rochester RHIO (Regional Health Information Network)	Began in 2006 Operational in 2009 Re-implementing in 2016	New York Health Care Efficiency and Affordability Law (HEAL) grant funding	# of Agencies: 17 covering 13 Counties Users: 12,630+	- Alert - Reconcile

Potential Steps to Take for EMS HIE Integration

Based upon the lessons learned from the five EMS HIE Integration Initiatives profiled in this document (see Appendix A), if an EMS agency or an HIE organization is ready to share and contribute patient data, there are several next steps that can help begin the process toward integration.

1. Identify an EMS champion who can engage the community stakeholders, articulate the value of information exchange, and lead the charge.
2. Engage and partner with local or state HIE organizations and health systems to discuss how your agency can begin to implement data exchange with EDs and your HIE.
3. Evaluate the ePCR vendor's capability and available resources to work with you on developing immediate and long-term EMS use cases and goals, including updating to the most recent NEMSIS Version 3 standard.
4. Determine funding sources, both for short and long-term pilots.
5. Adopt the SAFR model for health information exchange and begin to implement and include the core data elements in pilot projects.
6. Establish early cooperation with all involved parties, including community leaders from EMS, HIE organizations, state Medicaid, local health systems, hospitals, and ePCR vendors.

Finally, reach out to communities and vendors who have already begun EMS HIE integration to understand their use cases, paths forward and challenges to help inform your plan. Several communities are profiled in Appendix A and can serve as a valuable resource by sharing lessons learned and successes based on their unique experiences connecting and exchanging data with an HIE. The California EMSA also developed resources (see Appendix C) around EMS HIE integration and the SAFR model, with ONC support. Others embarking on EMS HIE integration can use these resources.

Appendix A: EMS HIE Integration Profiles

CALIFORNIA

Overview

In 2013, California EMSA began exploring how to improve technology for EMS providers who were not eligible professionals under the Medicare and Medicaid EHR Incentive Programs. California EMSA believed that the future would require EMS integration with hospital electronic health records with the ultimate goal of eliminating the paper patient care report (PCR) that paramedics drop off at the hospital.

EMSA received funding from the California Office of Information Integrity to study EMS HIE integration ([EMSA Dispatch](#)). Initial research revealed that EMS providers were not yet aware and did not understand the concept of HIE and the potential and benefits for EMS. With additional local grants, California EMSA hosted HIE conferences in both 2013 and 2014 to bring the state EMS community together to begin discussing HIE and how prehospital providers could change their workflows to support data exchange.

Based on knowledge gained through its two HIE conferences, California EMSA knew that HIE for EMS was not well understood. EMS providers had different understandings of what HIE is and how it could support prehospital patient care. Through a HHS IDEA Lab grant awarded in April 2014, California EMSA and HHS representative from ONC and ASPR worked collaboratively to develop the PULSE (Patient Unified Lookup System for Emergencies) architecture. It is through this architecture that California EMSA and their state partners will begin to create the structure to connect all 40+ HIE organizations in California under a disaster use case. (For more information, see HHS [Idea Lab](#).)

Under the ONC Advance Interoperable Health Information Technology Services to Support Health Information Exchange grant, California EMSA then developed the SAFR model to describe the minimum functional aspects of EMS HIE data exchange. The SAFR model created a framework and defined concrete data elements and functions that explained HIE concepts in terms understandable to the EMS community. EMSA also developed a work group called Consumable Data and Transport to create the list of specifications for the SAFR functionality and the specific elements to be moved.

EMS HIE Integration

California EMSA is funding two regional pilots:

- San Diego and Imperial Counties with San Diego Health Connect as the HIE
- Orange County with Orange County Partnership Regional HIO as the HIE

As of July 2016, California EMSA is finalizing the agreements for the grant-funded pilots in San Diego, Orange and Imperial Counties. California EMSA has three functionality milestones as part of the ONC grant:

California State Law Requires Electronic Health Records

As part of a broader effort to encourage information exchange, California passed a law in 2015 that requires every EMS provider to have an electronic health record that is interoperable. All EMS agencies are required to implement a NEMSIS 3 compliant system by December 31, 2016.

[AB 1129/ CA Health and Safety Code 1797.227]

Adoption: Defined as completion of agreements and successful test of information exchange.

Exchange: Defined as exchange information during the Search and Alert phases.

Interoperability: Defined as moving information during the File and Reconcile phases.

All three components are targeted to be initiated by December 2016 with the full pilot completed by July 2017, a relatively short timeline.

The Alert function is already being used in multiple locations in California. Orange County, San Diego, Inland County, Sacramento, and Riverside's EMS are implementing the Alert function. Ventura and Santa Barbara counties are in the implementation planning phases. Using the Alert function, paramedics post information they collect on the patient and push the information to the HIE. This data can then be accessed in the ED through a web portal, making it a much easier lift.

The California EMSA pilots will help inform emerging national standards for EMS data collection and assess the prehospital data elements that are most critical to ED care. The pilots can also help determine which post-transport data elements are appropriate and most useful for hospitals to share with EMS for quality improvement and outcomes research.

California EMSA is also working closely with the NHTSA to inform them of their experience and how to best refine current NEMSIS 3 data standards to serve all stakeholder needs and support a more national approach to EMS data collection and sharing.

Funding

California EMSA received a combination of ONC and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Preventive Health and Health Services block grant funding to bring EMS representatives from 33 different communities in California together in three large conferences (2013, 2014, 2016) to begin evaluating the value proposition of HIE and how EMS agencies could ultimately plan for and adopt bidirectional exchange of data between EMS and ED providers. Funding was provided to several local EMS agencies to begin the feasibility planning for HIE adoption.

Challenges

California faces two immediate challenges. California EMSA has a very aggressive timeline to complete all technical requirements and ePCR functionality by the end of December 2016 to then begin focusing on interoperability.

California has over 40 HIEs. However, there is not a single point for EMS providers to connect to for a consistent EMS hub. So building a statewide interoperable system with all these different systems poses a great challenge.

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DENVER SOUTH METRO

Overview

Colorado hospitals began connecting to the Colorado Regional Health Information Organization (CORHIO) in 2004, and all large health systems were connected by the end of 2015. CORHIO's PatientCare360 portal is now rich with patient data with 60 out of the 70 hospitals in Colorado connected. The remaining 16 hospitals participate in the Quality Health Network HIE which connects with CORHIO to enable access to patient data from the western part of the state.

Denver's South Metro Fire and Rescue protects 179 square miles in Arapahoe and Douglas counties with a population of 203,500 and 6 EMS providers as part of South Metro Fire and Rescue and another 33 users as part of the Colorado Springs Fire Department, City of Longmont Office of Emergency Management and Dispatch Health. The service area has experienced rapid growth in EMS demand as well as long term post-acute care access. With limited resources and a large increase in the most expensive components of care, the South Metro Fire Chief Rick Lewis and Dr. Mark Prather began to explore more efficient ways to improve service delivery and reduce costs.

South Metro Fire and Rescue contracted with Dispatch Health, a private entity, in 2014 to:

- Improve prehospital care by providing EMS providers with access to patient information available in the HIE;
- Follow-up and assess the appropriateness of the transport and the outcome of care; and
- Access the community health record (i.e., CORHIO's longitudinal health record) to identify high utilizers for case management.

CORHIO developed a specific EMS user role in their PatientCare360 portal to provide access to only a subset of HIE patient data pertinent to EMS providers (e.g., demographics, allergies, recent hospitalizations).

EMS HIE Integration

The South Metro/Dispatch Health/CORHIO EMS model functions with the Search and Reconcile aspects of SAFR model and acts as a unidirectional information access portal to obtain patient data at the time of care (Search) and to obtain patient outcome information afterward (Reconcile).

DISPATCH HEALTH TRIAGE MODEL FOR NON-ACUTE CASES

South Metro redesigned workflows and 911 triage protocols to allow operators to request patient-specific identifiers, not just address information, while still adhering to HIPAA requirements. In cases that the 911 dispatcher identifies as non-critical, Dispatch Health sends a nurse practitioner along with EMS to evaluate and determine whether the patient requires transport or can be treated in the field. In this scenario the 911 dispatcher has access to the community health record to follow specific triage protocols, the nurse practitioner being dispatched has access, the EMS have access. All emergency personnel are working on getting information back from both EMS and Dispatch into the community health record. While this model demonstrates HIE use during prehospital care and has resulted in significant cost savings and patient satisfaction results, it is not yet widespread.

As of July 2016, 10 additional EMS agencies are implementing the South Metro EMS HIE non-acute triage and in-field care use case. Six have become active in the past year, with four additional agencies in the implementation phase. Dispatch Health is optimistic that additional counties, EMS agencies and payers will realize the same appropriate non-acute care cost avoidance benefits as South Metro.

Dispatch Health is in discussions with agencies throughout the country to determine whether this type of model can also be successful in their communities. South Metro and Dispatch Health's success in a short period of time was facilitated by several factors that may not be replicable in all communities:

- Strong EMS Leadership to sell a new EMS triage and service model for non-acute patients
- Hospital and payer willingness to accept and contract with a new transport and payment model for such cases
- A robust HIE that allows for access to useful information access in the field.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

South Metro, and one other EMS agency in the area, has developed a follow up protocol to review all patients transferred to a hospital to determine their outcome and confirm that the transport was appropriate. This protocol supports EMS' continuous quality improvement activities and identifies areas for increased training of EMS providers.

CASE MANAGEMENT FOR FREQUENT ED USERS

South Metro also accesses CORHIO to identify frequent users of ED services and assess the cause of their ED use. They implemented a program to follow up with this subset of patients to ask them questions about their ED experience from an individual patient satisfaction perspective all the way through actual utilization management and coordination with primary care physicians.

Funding

In order to support this program, South Metro engaged major health care payers, Employee Retirement Income and Security Act (ERISA) plans, Medicaid, and self-insured employee plans to enter into a cost savings arrangement for low acuity cases. Cost savings associated with avoiding costly hospital transport for non-acute patients enable payment for the Dispatch Health onboard nurse practitioner as well as EMS provided services. South Metro believes that the payment model enables all parties to receive equitable and fair payment for the services they provide. South Metro negotiated a percentage to split cost avoidance between Dispatch Health, South Metro and payers that worked for all parties.

Through partnership with CORHIO, both South Metro and Dispatch Health were able to focus their efforts on their mission of improving the health of the communities they serve, rather than the development of new health IT infrastructure. Further, these types of models will be the beneficiaries of new IAPD funding to support the integration of EMS services into HIE programs.

South Metro conducted a claims analysis of 400 patients over a six to nine month period and identified a total potential estimated cost savings of \$1 million through EMS partnership with a nurse practitioner on the transport for non-acute cases. South Metro took data from the Colorado all payer claims database and overlaid it with ERISA plan and EMS transport financials to determine cost savings for all low acuity cases where they otherwise would have transported the patient to the ED.

Despite the growth in demand for EMS transport services, South Metro has been able to reduce costs with this nurse practitioner for the non-acute cases triage approach.

Challenges

The biggest barrier for CORHIO was establishing the initial consent for dispatch and EMS to participate in HIE. CORHIO has a narrow approach to data use, which became a barrier to this HIE access. Prior to workflow changes, 911 Dispatch and EMS were not considered HIPAA covered entities for the purpose of HIE access. Once executing the appropriate business associate agreement (BAA) and establishing access to PHI on behalf of South Metro Fire and Rescue, Dispatch was able to properly disclose these data to responders within the meaning of “treatment” under HIPAA and to access information contained in the HIE.⁹

The next phase of functionality will be to incorporate bidirectional information exchange by enabling data to be uploaded from the EMS providers to the HIE. This next phase will involve a heavy lift on the ePCR vendors/developers to add functionality to their technology to enable EMS to integrate pre-hospital documentation with the ED data to add to the longitudinal community health record.

CORHIO priced the HIE access for EMS at a standard per user pricing. The service bundle is much cheaper than most cell phone service contracts. They purposely have focused on making sure financing is the lowest barrier. Integrating results will be another huge cost and service addition.

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⁹ See 45 CFR 164.501 and 45 CFR 164.506; See also Office for Civil Rights (OCR) issued HIPAA guidance related to EMS: <http://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/faq/273/when-an-ambulance-delivers-a-patient-can-it-report-its-treatment-without-authorization/index.html>

INDIANAPOLIS

Overview

The Indiana Health Information Exchange (IHIE), a non-profit organization, was launched in 2004, in partnership with the Regenstrief Institute. Over the past 12 years, IHIE has expanded through much of Indiana. The Indianapolis Emergency Medical Services Electronic Patient Care Reporting/Indiana Network for Patient Care program is a collaboration between the Indianapolis EMS, the Regenstrief Institute, the IHIE and health IT vendors, working to make HIE information accessible in the field.

Indianapolis EMS provides prehospital services for the city of Indianapolis. Their 300 EMS providers run 100,000 calls per year, and cover 75 percent of Marion County, Indiana.

EMS HIE Integration

Indiana's EMS integration began with a desire to provide EMS with additional information to improve patient care. Their EMS integration was the first in the country.

Indiana currently uses the Search function of the SAFR model. On scene or in the ambulance, an authenticated EMS provider can query a patient record, using an internet-connected tablet. This record is then pulled from the HIE and attaches to the patient's prehospital record. The EMS provider does not have to sign into a separate portal, as a single sign-on search system is integrated into their ePCR system. The initial query is based upon last name, first name, date of birth, and gender. If a conflict arises the EMS providers is asked to enter a zip code or social security number. Once this information is accessed, the provider can view EMS-relevant data including the patient's clinical history, medications, allergies and the last time they were in the hospital. This information can inform treatment and transport destination for the patient.

Indiana has added functionality to be able to pull a patient's previous EKGs, so that EMS providers can compare against EKGs from on the scene, at times expediting catheterization lab activation and rapid intervention in acute myocardial infarction cases. Since the system currently uses unidirectional information access, the EMS provider still provides a hard copy of the patient report directly to ED staff, who then scan the ePCR report into the patient's hospital record.

Funding

As a first step to receive funding, a proof of concept and collaboration model was created. Indianapolis EMS funded the initial cost of the vendor component of the project from a grant. Both Indianapolis EMS and IHIE/Regenstrief saw the advantage of the concept and worked jointly to make the project work. Indianapolis EMS is looking to create more collaborative partnerships to expand the functionality and share the ongoing operational costs; this will help with ongoing funding.

Challenges

One of the biggest initial challenges in Indiana was getting the EMS providers to look up patient information, once they had the capability to do so. During the EMS HIE access roll out, while the technology was easy to use, Indiana did not emphasize the value to EMS providers enough which resulted in slow adoption. Based on this initial experience, IHIE developed additional onboarding and educational tools. Now, EMS crews can learn about the capabilities and benefits in several ways, including an eLearning System.

As Indianapolis changed its ePCR system, they are in the process of rebuilding the interfaces with the system which has led to downtime. As pre-hospital ePCR vendors update, as well as NEMESIS, the agency needs to be aware of the impact to their interfaces with the system functionally, technologically, and financially.

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OKLAHOMA

Background

MyHealth Access Network (MyHealth) is an Oklahoma non-profit health information exchange, which links more than 2,000 providers and their patients in a community-wide health information system.

Oklahoma's Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) is Oklahoma's largest provider of pre-hospital emergency medical care, providing ambulance service to more than 1.1 million residents in central and northeast Oklahoma. EMSA was established in Tulsa in 1977, and later expanded to include Bixby, Jenks, and Sand Springs. EMSA began providing service to Oklahoma City and suburbs in 1990. Each year, EMSA responds to 170,000 calls and transports 150,000 patients.

EMS HIE Integration

EMSA had been trying to get EMS data into the MyHealth HIE since 2004 and started to have success in doing so in 2012 after switching ePCR vendors. EMSA switched to a vendor that was already NEMSIS 3 compliant and had developed HL7 interface capabilities, and within six months was working to interface and connect to MyHealth. Ultimately, MyHealth was able to improve their Master Patient Index system to move from run-specific data, which is more process and event specific, to patient-centered data and were able to get the interface between ePCR and HIE working effectively

EMSA had integrated with use of the Search and File capabilities. EMS providers have been able to search MyHealth for patient data using a web browser, and view information such as encounter information vitals, labs, allergies, the patient's doctors and the normal hospital and/or clinics where they receive care. This access may inform treatment and transport decisions in the absence of on-scene information.

While EMS providers can access this information through MyHealth, given current system interoperability, EMS providers still need to manually import the data into the patient's ePCR using copy and paste functions. One of the goals of the new implementation will be to develop a more automatic electronic import capability.

In this model, ePCR forms can be electronically filed into the HIE record. EMS providers usually finish the ePCR documentation within an hour of transporting the patient to the hospital. During the run, the EMS provider typically calls in patient information to the ED. No information is available to the receiving facility until the EMS provider uploads the report. Once the EMS provider had completed the run and finalized the report, the data goes through NEMSIS validation. The report is then uploaded to MyHealth and made available to all authorized providers.

To prevent unauthorized information access, MyHealth established a clinical quality committee of medical directors and clinical leads. For each user role, including EMS providers, the committee decides

EMS HIE Use Case Example

EMS providers found an unresponsive patient face-down in someone else's yard with no reliable witnesses or historians.

The EMS providers were able to access the patient's information via MyHealth (thanks to a driver's license in the patient's pocket), discover a history of epilepsy, and identify an appropriate receiving facility based on the patient's current primary care providers.

the appropriate level of access to the HIE. EMS providers can obtain data pertinent to emergent prehospital care but do not have privileges to examine the patient's full database.

To encourage widespread use of the HIE database, MyHealth also offers organizations a Missed Opportunities report that flags cases when there was HIE data available for a patient but it was not accessed.

Future plans for EMSA and MyHealth include working to pull the MyHealth information directly into the ePCR. Their long term vision is to use the "treasure trove" of patient data in MyHealth available to EMS providers to support better patient outcomes. EMSA's process is replicable and transferable for communities with one HIE and one primary ePCR system.

Funding

The funding for this initiative came out of EMSA's regular budget. Their vendor was highly supportive and provided technical resources to work with on the EMS HIE use case to further expand their product capabilities and bring lessons learned from Oklahoma to other communities.

Challenges

One of EMSA's biggest challenges, from the start, was working with an ePCR vendor to better understand the business case and the value of EMS participating in health information exchange. Also, MyHealth has experienced some issues with sharing health data from EHR vendors with the 260 practices that connect to the HIE.

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ROCHESTER

Overview

The Rochester RHIO (Regional Health Information Organization) infrastructure was funded through Health Care Efficiency and Affordability Law for New Yorkers (HEAL) grants beginning with a \$6 million dollar grant in 2008. EMS connectivity was funded through one of the HEAL NY Phase 5 - Advancing Interoperability and Community-wide EHR Adoption in New York State grants. Rochester RHIO is part of the New York State System SHIN-NY that connects the eight state regional HIOs. Additional information about the SHIN-NY system can be found at:

- [SHIN-NY Spotlight – April 1, 2016 Issue I](#)
- [NYEC News - May 25, 2016 Volume 71](#)

The Rochester RHIO EMS use case is a local model to incorporate EMS data into the overall HIE and views EMS data as a small, but important percentage of the total data that can make a large impact on patient care.

Rochester RHIO initially conducted outreach and connected 18 hospitals as well as other community social services groups with its strong technical onboarding team. Rochester RHIO now covers 13 counties with multiple types of EMS service models with varying resources and sizes; Monroe County (where Rochester sits) is serviced by 38 different fire districts. These agencies range from commercial for-profit to not-for-profit to volunteer. As there is no single ePCR platform used among these 65 different entities, Rochester RHIO prioritized ePCR connectivity with vendors and agencies that are both capable and willing to integrate with the RHIO. Connecting to the RHIO is particularly difficult for smaller agencies with limited resources.

Payment reform will hopefully result in increased support for EMS HIE integration and ED use. NY State is currently redesigning its Medicaid program. Medicaid is now working closely with preferred provider systems and has included interfacing and getting prehospital care data as a priority. Agencies are acknowledging that prehospital data is needed for a complete longitudinal patient record.

EMS HIE Integration

EMS providers keep their patient records on a separate ePCR server, that they can access independently from the HIE. EMS can pull up patient demographic data from a previous encounter and prepopulate the ePCR documentation.

The Rochester model has implemented functionality where information can be transmitted from the EMS provider to the HIE. Filed ePCR reports can be accessed by any HIE end user (e.g. ED staff, primary care providers, or case managers) using the regular query function from the HIE's web portal.

Rochester RHIO received feedback from ED doctors that indicated a desire only to view a few data fields that provide *clinically* important information from the prehospital report, such as history of present illness, past medical history, current meds, allergies, vital signs, and prehospital interventions. Rochester RHIO has seen a huge variation in the hospital ED adoption rates, and expects the same variation with EMS data flow.

Rochester RHIO implemented two SAFR functions: Alert and Reconcile. They are now reevaluating their new HIE platform technology to improve upon what had been implemented in the past. Below are the functions that had been operational until they began the HIE platform migration:

ALERT: Notifications go out to all providers who have signed up for the Rochester RHIO's event notification service. If a consented patient is admitted/discharged from an inpatient stay, an ED visit or calls an ambulance, the provider is notified.

RECONCILIATION: EMS has implemented an informal reconciliation process, which includes information such as diagnoses, disposition, billing, and payment. The EMS Medical Director has access to the query portal for case-specific outcome analysis. Some hospitals look at some individual patients' data, especially high ED utilizers. The reconciliation function is not yet a systematic process, although the agencies are very interested in developing a true comprehensive reconciliation process. Rochester RHIO plans to evaluate implementation of a true reconciliation, although it has technical, process and political implications.

TRIAGE REDESIGN: Rochester RHIO is working with their local Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) organization, Finger Lakes Preferred Provider System (FLPPS), on their new ED triage project. Every patient is evaluated to determine if there is a more appropriate alternative care provider. The project is focusing on how to get folks linked into the program and monitored.

DEVICE DATA INTEGRATION: Rochester RHIO is evaluating how to share prehospital monitoring device information with the ED prior to patient arrival. EMS' goal is to share EKG data from the scene, as well as data from other monitoring devices and pulse oxygen monitoring feeds before the ePCR is completed. While they are able to transmit the data, EMS needs to work with hospital EHR vendors to determine where to send and store the data.

Funding

Rochester RHIO used the HEAL grant funds and paid vendors to connect to the RHIO. Individual agencies were not getting charged. The connection was included as part of the regular interfaces.

Rochester RHIO believes that they were able to negotiate a good price for the ePCR connections. Rochester RHIO covers the cost for the smaller volunteer agencies. There was no significant additional expense after the grant ended. Even after the grants ended, they have loyalty with the folks that connected initially.

Challenges

Rochester RHIO encountered some initial resistance when discussing integration with EMS agencies. Many EMS agencies do not understand the value proposition or the need to be connected to the HIE. With competing priorities, this continues to be a challenge.

Another issue is the timing and release of ePCR data to the ED. Initial information exchange between the EMS crew and the receiving hospital staff comes via radio communication and direct face-to-face discussion. In Rochester RHIO's model, access to the ePCR documentation may be delayed as EMS providers with ePCRs that do not allow reports to be transported to the RHIO until they are completed, reviewed and finalized. The timing of the completion of the ePCR has precluded EMS from automatically

alerting the ED through transmission of preliminary information. EMS documentation is often not electronically available until the patient has been received and evaluated by ED staff. The prehospital documentation is not available until after ED staff have evaluated the patient.

A challenge that had hindered efficient workflow was that EMS dispatch was not able to obtain or transmit patient identifiers, so EMS providers were not able to query the RHIO until they were on scene and could confirm patient identity themselves. Once on scene, providers could and were able to search for patient information, but because of rapid transport times EMS sometimes opted not to take this extra step. (NOTE: Due to the RHIO's technical platform upgrade, this function is being redesigned.)

Data formatting has also been an issue when alerting outside providers. Rochester RHIO has had access to a rich data set, but primary care physicians or EDs are not able to consume the data. Rochester RHIO had to work with its customer's EHR vendors to develop a system in which incoming XML data could be adapted to the appropriate style sheets to allow the information to be shared with other EHRs.

Rochester RHIO is upgrading their HIE technology platform and will need to reestablish its connections with their EMS providers. The older platform limited the amount of data integration that could be supported. Much of the EMS HIE integration work Rochester RHIO had previously completed is now being recreated. With the new technology platform there is more flexibility and opportunity to look at new approaches to integrate EMS data.

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Appendix B: EMS Electronic Prehospital Care Report Vendor Readiness

There are approximately 40 ePCR vendors that have or are in the process of seeking NEMSIS 3 compliance (See [NEMSIS 3 Compliant Vendors](#)). The majority of ePCR vendors are small companies that have used their limited resources on becoming NEMSIS 3 compliant. A few vendors have invested in EMS and HIE integration and have found success with willing hospital partners. Other vendors are beginning to work on pilot projects to determine how best to integrate patient data from local hospitals or HIEs and incorporate it into the EMS ePCR record.

Working with hospitals and HIEs is an entirely new and still a transforming business focus for ePCR vendors. ePCR vendors traditionally concentrated on servicing the needs of EMS personnel and EMS agencies to support documentation, billing, and transport specific information needs. ePCR vendors are now determining ways in which their systems can serve incorporate external information resources to serve the individual patient more effectively.

There are many challenges facing ePCR vendors as it relates to EMS and HIE integration. All five EMS HIE Integration Initiatives identified in this document continue to struggle with finding solutions to these many challenges. The results and lessons learned from the SAFR pilot projects in California may offer some potential overarching solutions, especially on how to grow and expand EMS information systems. Vendors are increasingly aware of the need to incorporate the SAFR functions into their products, however, where EMS HIE integration is included in their roadmaps and timelines is not clear. One potential solution is for HIE organizations and EMS officials to continue to educate ePCR vendors on the SAFR model and the importance and the value proposition of EMS and HIE integration.

Below are some challenges facing ePCR vendors when working toward EMS and HIE integration.

EMS and HIE Organizational and System Constraints

- EMS agencies often have limited funding to support adding functionality to their ePCR systems and develop custom interfaces to the HIE.
- EMS provider implementation of ePCR systems can vary based on local and state requirements; this variation among implementations increases the challenges of integration with HIEs.
- Every HIE infrastructure is different and requires different custom interfaces to EMS ePCR systems.

EMS ePCR Vendor Capability Limitations to Support HIE Integration

- EMS and EHRs have different data elements and standards which can create challenges on how to accept and store prehospital data.
- The existing ePCR XML architecture was built to support ambulance transport data that is event based, not patient based. ePCR vendors need to modify their event based systems to integrate with identity-based EHR systems.
- For EMS HIE integration, ePCR vendors and EMS agencies need to redesign workflow and documentation to support a patient centered approach to capture structured data elements to share and integrate with HIE patient records.
 - EMS system vendors have been focused on becoming NEMSIS 3 compliant and are now just beginning to develop the functionality required for bi-directional exchange.

- ePCR vendors, as a group, are just in the beginning stages of developing functionality to enable EMS providers to:
 - Send an initial ePCR to the ED but then allow EMS providers to update or overwrite the initial ePCR record to finalize the report.
 - Update the ePCR to reflect patient outcome data from the HIE to support quality improvement.
 - Push or retrieve EMS transport patient outcome data to both state EMS and public health agencies as well as the National EMS database. (For more information on this database please see [NEMSIS EMS Database.](#))

EHR Vendor Ability to Consume Prehospital Data

- Work needs to be done with EMS vendors to make their systems HIE compatible. The National Association of EMTs completed an analysis of the impact on the vendor industry and are starting to message the need for HIE compatibility. (See [NAEMT 2016 EMS Data Report.](#))
- Current practice is for EMS to attach a PDF of the patient's ePCR to the electronic record; the PDF format does not allow for the information to be consumed by the HIEs.
- Most EHRs currently are not structured to receive NEMSIS 3 data in HL7 format.
- NEMSIS 3 elements need to be refined to align with the 18 Continuity of Care Document (CCD) data elements for ePCR/EHR integration to be successful.

Appendix C: Additional EMS HIE Resources

California EMSA

California EMSA Audacious Inquiry 2014 research study to determine how EMS providers could benefit from HIE funded by a HHS Idea Lab grant. ([Idea Lab EMS Project](#))

California EMSA HIE Summit Overview Information with links to past presentations. ([CA EMSA](#))

Adopting HIE in EMS in CA - Connecting EMS to the broader health care system through health information exchange. February 18, 2016. ([Adopting HIE for EMS Providers](#))

Denver South Metro

CORHIO HIMSS 2016 Presentation by CEO Morgan Honea entitled “HIE Applications in Emergency Settings.” March 11, 2016. ([CORHIO HIMSS 2016 Presentation](#))

ONC EMS HIE Reference Documents

ONC recently developed several documents for Health Information Exchange (HIE) organizations and EMS officials to share with their state and community partners. These resources promote a better understanding of the importance of health information exchange and emergency medical services.

[Fact Sheet: Emergency Medical Services & Health Information Exchange: What do you need to know?](#)

[Health Information Exchange & Emergency Medical Services](#)

[ONC EMS Use Case Issue Brief](#)

ONC Presentation at EMSA CA 2016 Summit entitled “California EMS to HIE: A Statewide & National Strategy for e-Preparedness.” Lee Stevens, Office of Policy, and Rachel Abbey, Office of Programs ([ONC CA EMSA Presentation](#))

¹ Available at <https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/hie-interoperability/nationwide-interoperability-roadmap-final-version-1.0.pdf>



Emergency Medical Services & Health Information Exchange:

What do you need to know?



Health Information Exchange (HIE) refers to the secure and timely sharing of electronic health data across the boundaries of health care institutions.

An HIE organization is an entity that oversees or facilitates the exchange of health information among a diverse group of healthcare stakeholders within and across regions, according to nationally recognized standards. The exchange of health information has the potential to transform the way care is delivered by improving physician workflow, fostering increased communication among providers and patients, improving the ability to access and analyze data, and reducing healthcare costs.

Benefits of HIE

- Give Emergency Medical Services (EMS) providers the ability to use full Search, Alert, File, Reconcile (SAFR) functionality¹:
 - **Search** individuals' health information for problems, medications, allergies, and end-of-life decisions to enhance clinical decision making in the field;
 - **Alert** the receiving hospital about an individual's status directly onto a dashboard in the emergency department to provide decision support and prepare for an individual's arrival—especially for treatment requiring time sensitive treatment or therapy such as trauma, heart attack, or stroke;
 - **File** the EMS patient care report structured data directly into the receiving facility and HIE Electronic Health Record (EHR) for a better longitudinal record;
 - **Reconcile** the EHR information including diagnoses, disposition and billing and payment back into the EMS patient care report for use in improving the EMS system, clinical quality measures, and population health, making EMS a full participant in the exchange of electronic health information. For EMS care teams, the verification of billing and payment information will serve as a critical return on investment.
- Efficient exchange of health information may improve the individual and care team experience by ensuring accurate communication of critical data from the first responders and ambulance transport to the in-hospital care team members, as well as assist in delivering the patient to the proper health facility.
- Integrated information systems allow for more efficient transitions of care between traditionally partitioned sections of the health care system, including prehospital, emergency room, inpatient, and outpatient care.



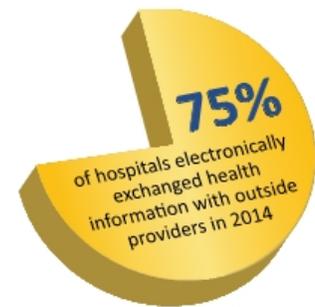
¹ Search, Alert, File, Reconcile (SAFR) Functionality for Emergency Medical Services was developed by the California Emergency Medical Services Authority (Daniel Smiley, June Iljana, Ryan Stanfield) under ONC Cooperative Agreement Grant #90IX0006/01-00 (2015)



- For example, Admissions, Discharge, Transfer (ADT) Alerts inform individuals' care teams of a change in status.
- HIE organizations ensure more effective care delivery, patient tracking, and resource coordination during major U.S. disasters and emergencies for patients who are displaced from their normal location or health care team.
- Incorporating EMS and acute care data increases the ability to analyze and trend on first responder impact on quality outcomes.

Why do we need HIE?

- Three-quarters of hospitals electronically exchanged health information with outside providers in 2014.²
- Physicians in the Emergency Department (ED) lack important or critical individual information 32% of the time.³
- Each year in the United States, approximately 114 million visits to EDs occur, and 16 million of these individuals arrive by ambulance.⁴



Current Landscape

EMS systems are universally regarded as an essential part of the health care delivery system.⁵ A 2007 Institute of Medicine report stated, "EMS operates at the intersection of health care, public health, and public safety and therefore has overlapping roles and responsibilities. Often local EMS systems are not well integrated with any of these groups and therefore receive inadequate support from each of them."⁶

The ability to use an HIE organization as a resource for an individual's records is especially important to field paramedics and staff in an emergency room setting as individuals or their families may be unable to assist with basic, reliable health information. Not only is it critical that first responders have access to relevant health data, such as past medical problems, medications, allergies and end-of-life decisions, but the information they collect must be efficiently communicated to downstream providers.

² Madden, Jeanne M., Matthew D. Lakoma, Donna Rusinak, Christine Y. Lu, and Stephen B. Soumerai. "Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association." Missing Clinical and Behavioral Health Data in a Large Electronic Health Record (EHR) System. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association, 14 Apr. 2016. Web.

³ Garber, Larry, MD. Making an IMPACT on Care Transitions in Central Massachusetts. Reliant Medical Group, n.d. Web.

⁴ Emergency Medical Services At the Crossroads." The National Academies Press. Institute of Medicine, 13 June 2006. Web.

⁵ Kizer, Kenneth W., MPH, Karen Shore, PhD, and Aimee Moulin, MD. "Community Paramedicine: A Promising Model for Integrating Emergency and Primary Care." (n.d.): n. pag. UC Davis Institute for Population Health Improvement, July 2013. Web.

⁶ Emergency Medical Services At the Crossroads." The National Academies Press. Institute of Medicine, 2007. Web.



Health Information Exchange & Emergency Medical Services

June 21, 2016



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What is Health Information Exchange

Health Information Exchange (HIE) refers to the secure, effective and efficient sharing of electronic health data across the boundaries of health care institutions. An HIE organization is an entity that oversees or facilitates the exchange of health information among a diverse group of healthcare stakeholders within and across regions, according to nationally recognized standards. Some also allow authorized care team members to use the HIE organization like a search engine to find and use relevant information quickly and efficiently.¹ When widely used, the exchange of health information has the potential to transform the way care is delivered by improving physician workflow, fostering increased communication among providers and patients, improving the ability to access and analyze data, and reduce healthcare costs.

There are various ways to exchange health information:² directed exchange (push) and query-based exchange (pull), are the most common types of exchange of health information in use today.

- Directed Exchange (push) – capability to send and receive a message securely from one provider to another. This is also referred to as “point-to-point” or “transactional” exchange.
- Query-Based Exchange (pull) – enables users to find and/or request information about one or more individuals from various other care team members, allowing for the creation of a longitudinal, comprehensive view of an individual’s history.
- Consumer Mediated Exchange – ability for individuals to aggregate and control the use of their health information among their care team.

Facts and Figures

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- Physicians in the Emergency Department (ED) lack important or critical individual information 32% of the time.⁴
- Each year in the United States, approximately 114 million visits to EDs occur, and 16 million of these individuals arrive by ambulance.⁵

To learn more about common use cases for EMS care team members to participate in health information exchange, visit [Health Information Exchange Issue Brief: National Emergency Medical Services Use Cases](#)

¹ Health Information Exchange (HIE)." HealthIT.gov. The Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT, 12 May 2014. Web

² Health Information Exchange (HIE)." HealthIT.gov. The Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT, 12 May 2014. Web

³ Madden, Jeanne M., Matthew D. Lakoma, Donna Rusinak, Christine Y. Lu, and Stephen B. Soumerai. "Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association." Missing Clinical and Behavioral Health Data in a Large Electronic Health Record (EHR) System. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association, 14 Apr. 2016. Web.

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Current Landscape

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are universally regarded as an essential part of the health care delivery system today.⁶ A 2007 Institute of Medicine report stated, “EMS operates at the intersection of health care, public health, and public safety and therefore has overlapping roles and responsibilities. Often local EMS systems are not well integrated with any of these groups and therefore receive inadequate support from each of them.”⁷

The ability to use an HIE organization as a resource for an individual’s records is especially important to field paramedics and staff in an emergency room setting as individuals or their families may be unable to assist with basic, reliable health information. Not only is it critical that first responders have access to relevant health data, such as medical problems, medications, allergies and end-of-life decisions, but the information they collect must be efficiently communicated to downstream providers. This process is facilitated by “real-time” patient bedside search and entry by EMS care teams and transmittal to the emergency department. In the future, the use of community paramedics charged with managing chronic conditions to reduce readmission or evaluation of non-emergency patients with alcohol, substance abuse, or behavioral health problems could benefit from more robust access to health information to improve clinical care and access to related services.

Benefits of HIE

- Give EMS providers the ability to use full Search, Alert, File, Reconcile (SAFR) functionality⁸:
 - Search individuals’ health information for problems, medications, allergies, and end-of life decisions (i.e. Physician Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment (POLST), or do-not-resuscitate order (DNR) to enhance clinical decision making in the field;
 - Alert the receiving hospital about an individual’s status directly onto a dashboard in the emergency department to provide decision support and prepare for an individual’s arrival—especially for treatment requiring time sensitive treatment or therapy such as trauma, heart attack, or stroke.
 - File the EMS patient care report structured data directly into the receiving facility and HIE Electronic Health Record (EHR) for a better longitudinal record;
 - Reconcile the EHR information including diagnoses, disposition and billing and payment back into the EMS patient care report for use in improving the EMS system, clinical quality measures, and population health, making EMS a full participant in the exchange of electronic health information. For EMS care teams, the verification of billing and payment information will serve as a critical return on investment.

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- Efficient exchange of health information may improve the individual and care team experience by ensuring accurate communication of critical data from the first responders and ambulance transport to the in-hospital care team members, as well as assist in delivering the patient to the proper health facility.
- Integrated information systems allow for more efficient transitions of care between traditionally partitioned sections of the health care system, including prehospital, emergency room, inpatient, and outpatient care.
 - For example, Admissions, Discharge, Transfer (ADT) Alerts inform individuals' care teams of a change in status.
- HIE organizations ensure more effective care delivery, patient tracking, and resource coordination during major U.S. disasters and emergencies for patients who are displaced from their normal location or health care team.
- Incorporating EMS and acute care data increases the ability to analyze and trend on first responder impact on quality outcomes.

Challenges of HIE

- Not all EMS care teams have adopted electronic patient care reports or incorporated “real-time” entry of patient information.
- Emergency treatment requires rapid query of disparate information systems and return of actionable information to care team members.
- Inability to efficiently exchange health data between EHR systems and Electronic Patient Care Reporting (ePCR) systems and have defined landing fields for that data.
- Data systems require customized interfaces for connection to multiple systems.
- Interface development is time consuming and expensive.
- EMS care teams must accept changes in workflow and culture to optimize new health information technology.



Health Information Exchange Issue Brief: National Emergency Medical Services Use Cases

Introduction

This report sets the stage for discussion and collaboration among Emergency Medical Service (EMS) agencies, Health Information Exchange (HIE) organizations, and the health communities and customers they serve. The primary audiences are EMS and HIE entities and their many clients. Perhaps the most important anticipated benefits from the implementation of these, or related, use cases are the many lives that could benefit from increased and improved sharing of information between these organizations in support of the communities they serve.

The goals of this report include summarizing and understanding the use cases for EMS to participate in health information exchange¹, understanding how EMS participation can enhance and improve data sharing enabled through this exchange, and understanding how these improvements could in turn increase the ability for HIE organizations to sustain and expand their services to their customers. Additional goals of this issue brief are to position the use cases in the context of population health, care coordination, and new models of health care delivery, as well as foster more discussion about how EMS, HIEs, and communities can collaborate.

EMS systems are universally regarded as an essential part of the health care delivery system today.ⁱ A 2007 Institute of Medicine report stated, “EMS operates at the intersection of health care, public health, and public safety and therefore has overlapping roles and responsibilities. Often local EMS systems are not well integrated with any of these groups and therefore receive inadequate support from each of them.”ⁱⁱ The absence of health IT and integration through exchange of health information seems to mirror the absence of service integration.

In recent years, growing concerns about health care costs, shrinking clinical resources, and the need for disaster preparedness has led to changes in the relationships and dynamics between local communities and their EMS providers in recognition of this critical

¹ Health information exchange can refer to the action of exchanging information electronically as a verb or to organizations that support the exchange of health information, i.e., the HIE. For the purposes of this paper, we use “exchange of health information” to represent the verb and upper case “HIE” to represent the organizations.

component of their health care systems. This issue brief focuses on how HIEs and EMS can work together to complement these changes with the exchange of health information.

Why HIEs and EMS Should Collaborate

EMS agencies can benefit from the improved and consolidated health information that HIEs provide to their participating organizations. The need for information about an individual's health during a disaster was an important driver for health IT adoption and electronic exchange of information. During major U.S. disasters and emergencies over the past decade, e.g., Katrina, there was a higher risk of inappropriate treatment, and even deaths resulting from limited access to needed health records. These same issues persist each time a paramedic is faced with an unconscious or non-communicative patient exhibiting potentially life-threatening symptoms.ⁱⁱⁱ If EMS first responders knew vital information such as chronic illnesses, recent hospitalizations and lab results, as well as medications and allergies, they would be able to make more informed, and often better, life-saving decisions.

HIEs often provide access to necessary health information. In addition, HIE data from participating hospitals can assist EMS agencies with quality measures that increasingly must be met. Data regarding the outcomes related to trauma, stroke, and cardiac events are perhaps of the highest priority.^{iv}

EMS agencies increasingly maintain information about emergency transport patients and patients that place emergency calls but do not need emergency care. This information, combined with HIE accessible information, can provide a more complete understanding of a patient's health status. It can also help inform ambulatory clinicians and hospitals about patients' health needs, risk of avoidable hospital readmission, and social determinants of health that contribute to frequent emergencies and emergency department visits.

New, mobile integrated models of care, such as "Community Paramedicine^[i]", are emerging. In these new care models, paramedics expand their roles by leveraging their unique community-based relationships and vantage point. Because they are often the first, and sometimes only, clinicians to see the patients' living environment they can bring unique contributions to care management and population health.

HIE organizations can increase their use by expanding their network of clinical service providers. EMS agencies can be new customers and contributors to a timely health information infrastructure that helps to modernize and improve the local health care delivery system. EMS data can help HIEs enhance the growing number of event notification systems that provide clinical alerting to providers about hospitalizations and emergency department (ED) visits. This data and EMS data are increasingly being used for hot spotting,^v an assessment of how to improve care and address heavy utilization and

potential overutilization of acute care services. As HIEs offer more analytic services, this data can improve acute and emergency care services.

Patients, communities, and health care providers may experience some of the greatest benefits from this collaboration between EMS and HIEs. First, patients can receive more appropriate emergency medical treatment. Second, patients can get assistance accessing other health and social services when emergency services are not the right resource. Third, health systems can improve care coordination and transitions of care between EMS, hospitals, and specialty care, and also gain more insight into the underlying causes of high emergency and acute care utilization.

Brief Summaries of Use Cases: Making the case for engaging EMS in HIE

Day-to-day operations Use Case Overview

Problem to Solve	Improve immediate treatment of EMS patients and their continued care in Emergency Departments (EDs)
Data Needed	Current medical information regarding lab results, medications, allergies, chronic illnesses, and recent surgeries, contact information for primary and specialty care
<p>Participants - EMS, HIEs, Hospitals, and primary and specialty care</p> <p>Workflow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMS staff determine patient identification and then access pertinent medical data relative to new or pre-existing conditions when first encountering an emergency patient Once EMS staff assess and intervene as needed on the patient’s behalf, the EMS electronic patient care record (ePCR) can then send information to the receiving ED to support patient admission and treatment <p>Electronic exchange options - HIE single access to multiple EHRs, EHR secure messaging, bi-directional exchange with EHRs, dual use of an emergency repository that also supports disaster response</p>	
Benefits and References	<p>Improved daily EMS emergency response services, timelier information to EDs, and improved quality metrics</p> <p>References: California HIE ONC award, San Diego Beacon, Disasters and Emergency Response HIE Services report and Regenstrief</p>

Mobile Integrated Health Care and Community Paramedicine Use Case Overview

Problem to Solve	Improve care coordination and population health and increase appropriate utilization of emergency and urgent care services
Data Needed	Current medical information regarding lab results, medications, allergies, chronic illnesses and recent surgeries; health and social services information regarding current providers and services; utilization information and social determinants of health
<p>Participants - EMS, HIEs, Hospitals, primary and specialty care, community-based health service organizations</p> <p>Workflow^{vi}</p> <p>Community Paramedics (CPs) become an integral part of the community care continuum and support patient pre and post hospitalization</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehospital services - assess patients not needing emergency treatment and assist them with access to primary care and social services and transport to alternative care and services settings • Post hospital – provide follow up care post discharge, support for patients with severe and multiple chronic illnesses and partner with community to provide preventive care to the underserved <p>Electronic exchange options - HIE single access to multiple EHR systems in the target community and bi-directional exchange with multiple EHRs</p>	
Benefits and References	<p>Patients, communities and health systems all benefit from mobile integrated care in which EMS is an extension of care for non-emergencies and emergencies, EMS agencies can expand their services model and reduce unnecessary 911 calls and HIEs can support an expanded services/client network</p> <p>References: Minnesota Tri-County Health Care EMS, CA HIE ONC award, San Diego Beacon, Disasters and Emergency Response HIE Services report and Regenstrief</p>

Emergency preparedness Use Case Overview

Problem to Solve	Better access to needed health information during a disaster for support during evacuation, improved clinical care when transported to remote new care settings, and improved continuity of care in adverse situations
Data Needed	Disaster response medical history data – indication that assistance is needed in the event of an evacuation; pertinent medical information if emergency care is needed, contact information for primary care and specialist
<p>Participants - EMS and other first responders, HIEs, Hospitals, public health and primary care and specialty care professionals who are accepting patients from a disaster location</p> <p>Workflow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster management team quickly identify individuals needing special transport • First responders query a system, or systems, that enable patient look up across multiple systems and ultimately link the responders to needed information across EHR and HIE systems • Clinicians caring for relocated patients from a disaster have access to needed current and recent medical information to facilitate care <p>Electronic exchange options - an emergency repository, an interoperability broker (PULSE - Patient Unified Lookup System for Emergencies), consumer mediated exchange in which individuals maintain their aggregate information and systems to link to the designated system, and bi-directional EHR/Personal Health Record communication (particularly once needed information sources have been located)</p>	
Benefits and References	<p>Improved disaster management (i.e., disaster medical care, patient tracking and family reunification), individual care, continuity of care, and deployment of resources</p> <p>References: KatrinaHealth model, Disasters and Emergency Response HIE Services report and California Health information Readiness Assessment</p>

Conclusions

EMS agencies, HIE organizations, and the communities they serve can all benefit significantly by collaborating in one or more of the aforementioned use cases. The use cases discussed are just some of the ways in which EMS, HIE, and health and community services providers can better share information and improve many aspects of health services.



All three use cases represent important gaps in today's U.S. health care systems. Communities that have begun to more tightly integrate EMS services into their health care system have focused on a particular need in their community that would most benefit their residents and address gaps in their services. The approaches for exchanging health information that are most appropriate for each community are dependent on the existing health IT infrastructure. Mature HIEs that can create interfaces that readily translate between ePCRs and EHRs may be the most cost effective way to implement one or more of these use cases.

Several communities that are working to implement one or more use cases highlighted the importance of starting small. Interested organizations should identify the community needs that are most pressing and determine how to enable needed exchange of health information in support of specific community goals. EMS agencies and HIE organizations can start a dialogue in their communities with the relevant stakeholders for one or more of the use cases to see where interest and support lie for addressing the problems and piloting the supporting information exchange. Use this report as introductory material for these discussions.

As noted in the HIE Services in Support of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Medical Services report^{vii}, one challenge that a disaster preparedness health IT solution faces is its infrequent use and the willingness of stakeholders to invest due to limited, albeit critical, use. Infrequent use of a system also may limit its likely use in an emergency. These challenges suggest that the further exploration of multiple uses for systems like PULSE is warranted. Perhaps a regional system that serves multiple states or is designed for rural areas that have similar needs for daily support of individuals in remote locations would help define a combined use case.

Additional Resources

Federal Resources

- [Emergency Care Coordination Center, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services](#)
- [Health Information Exchange services in Support of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Medical Response](#) (San Diego and Katrina)
- [State Health Information Exchange Cooperative Agreement Program](#)
- [NHIN Trial Implementations Emergency Responder Use Case Requirements Document](#)
- [Patient Unified Lookup System For Emergencies \(PULSE\)](#)

Federal Agencies

- [Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology \(ONC\)](#)

- [Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response \(ASPR\)](#)

EMS Information Exchange

- [Emergency Medical Services: The Frontier in Health Information Exchange \(Regenstrief\)](#)
- [Emergency Medical Services At the Cross Roads](#)
- [NEMSIS performance measures](#)
- [California EMS Authority Health Information Exchange Readiness Assessment/Survey](#)
- [California EMS Authority Health Information Exchange Resources](#)
- [Lessons from KatrinaHealth](#)

Community Paramedicine

- [Assessment of the status of Mobile Integrated Healthcare and Community Paramedicine in states and Territories](#)
- [Community Paramedicine: A Promising Model for Integrating Emergency and Primary Care \(San Diego\)](#)
- [How 4 Cities are Making Community Paramedicine Work for Them](#)
- [Tri-County Health Care EMS Case Study](#)

Important Terms

Clinical alerting or ADT alerts - Automated clinical alerts based on hospital admissions, discharge, and transfer (ADT) events; messages indicating a change in a patient's status in relationship to care transitions

Electronic Health Record (EHR) – A digital version of a patient's paper chart. EHRs are real-time, patient-centered records that make information available instantly and securely to authorized users

Electronic Patient Care Record (ePCR) – Term used by EMS providers for their increasingly standardized automated records. The standards are set by the National EMS Information System (NEMSIS) organization, a national effort to standardize data collected by EMS agencies.

Health Information Exchange (or exchange of health information as used in this issue brief)– is the action of using an electronically-based system which allows doctors, nurses, pharmacists, other health care providers, and patients to appropriately access and securely share a patient's vital medical information electronically, thus improving the speed, quality, safety, and cost of patient care

There are currently three key forms of health information exchange:

- Directed Exchange – ability to send and receive secure information electronically between care providers to support coordinated care
- Query-based Exchange – ability for providers to find and/or request information on a patient from other providers, often used for unplanned care
- Consumer or Patient Mediated Exchange – ability for patients to aggregate and control the use of their health information among providers

Health Information Exchange (sometimes referred to as HIEs) – refers to organizations that serve as facilitators of health information exchange by providing the governance, policy, legislation, trust and collaboration necessary to bring together the many different stakeholders that exchange health information.

Interoperability – The architecture or standards that make it possible for diverse EHR systems to work compatibly in a true information network

Patient mediated exchange (see above, under Health Information Exchange)

Query-based exchange (see above, under Health Information Exchange)

Secure message – A way to communicate with health care providers using the Internet, similar to email, but with extra security to protect health information

Transitions of Care (TOC) – Actions which involve patients being referred or transported to other provider locations or facilities, most commonly from hospitals to rehab or nursing home, and referring patients from primary care physicians to specialty care providers. Providers seeking EHR incentives must meet TOC measures regarding transmission of summary of care records when transitioning or referring patients to another provider or care setting.

ⁱ Community Paramedicine: A Promising Model for Integrating Emergency and Primary Care July 2013
<http://www.naemt.org/Files/MobileIntegratedHC/UC%20Davis%20Community%20Paramedicine%20Report.pdf>

ⁱⁱ Emergency Medical Services At the Crossroads 2007 p.38



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- iii HIE Services in Support of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Medical Services April 21, 2014
Audacious Inquiry report for ONC
http://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/hiefordisasterresponse_final_04232014.pdf
- iv NEMESIS performance measures <http://www.nemesis.org/referenceMaterials/performanceMeasures.html>
also references on p.12 of Ai 2014 report
- [i] Community Paramedicine: A Promising Model for Integrating Emergency and Primary Care July 2013
- v Hot Spotting Guide Aims to Reduce Hospital Visits and Improve Care
<https://www.aamc.org/newsroom/reporter/january2014/366340/hotspotting.html>
- vi Community Paramedicine: A Promising Model for Integrating Emergency and Primary Care July 2013 p.8
- vii HIE Services in Support of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Medical Services April 21, 2014 p.21

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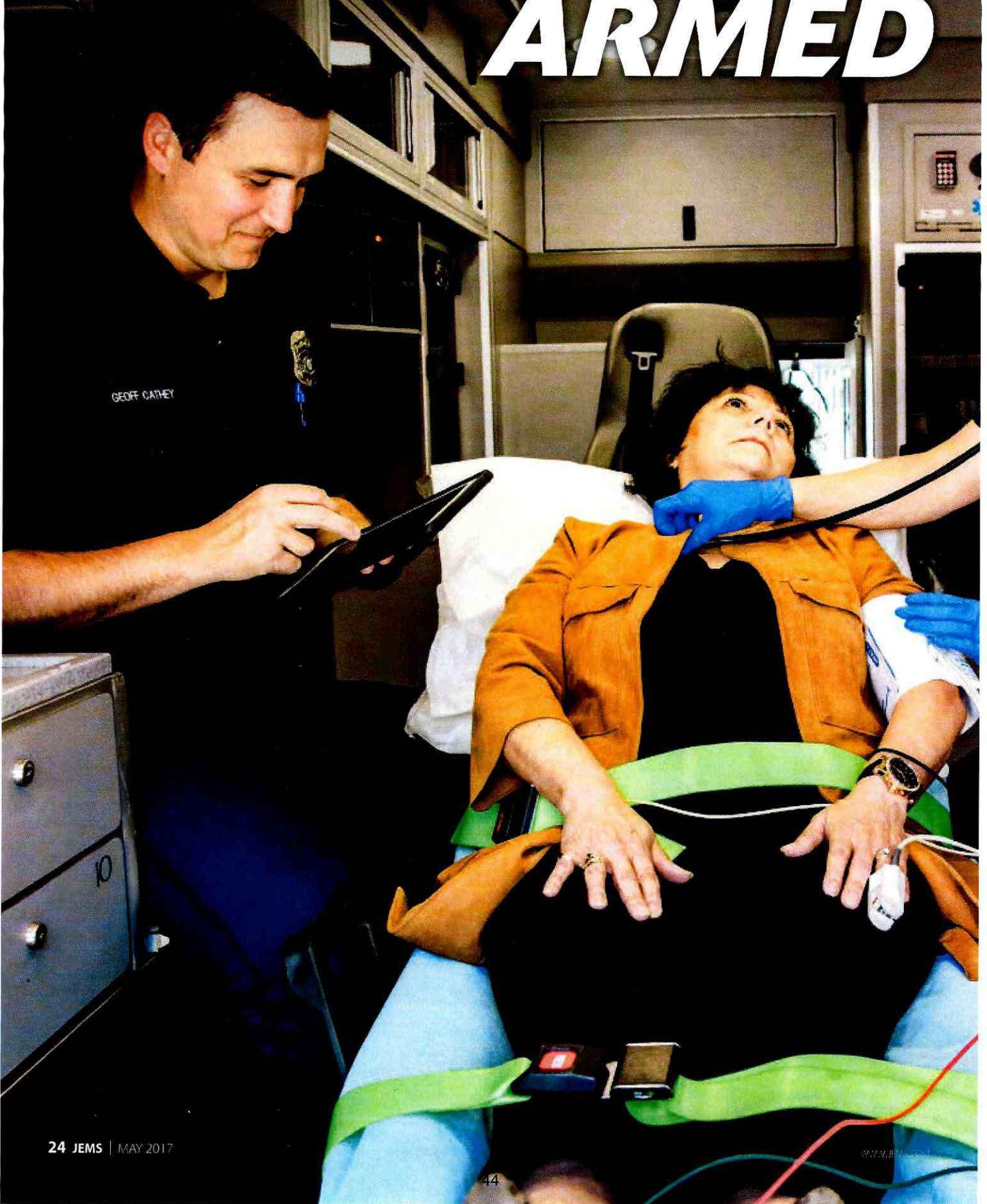
CRUCIAL DATA

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ARMED



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WITH HISTORY

Orange County, Calif., begins field implementation of EMS access to patient history via bidirectional information exchange

By Daniel R. Smiley & Samuel J. Stratton, MD, MPH, FACEP, FAAEM

You and your partner respond to a 9-1-1 call for a woman with altered mental status. After ensuring there are no immediate life threats and completing your initial assessment, you attempt to get information about the patient's medical history, current medications and allergies. She isn't able to offer clear information on her current medications, and when you turn to the family, the patient's family member hands you a bag with at least 15 different medications.

This is an all-too-familiar scenario for many EMS responders. EMTs and paramedics typically rely only on those on scene to volunteer critical medical information prior to treatment: the patient,

completely different picture following the field implementation of +EMS and the Search, Alert, File and Reconcile (SAFR) model for health information exchange (HIE), which provides a patient's medical information at providers' fingertips within seconds. To accomplish this, an established HIE is augmented by the alerting and bidirectional data flow capabilities in ImageTrend's Health Information Hub (HIH) and Hospital Hub to facilitate the technical interactions among EMS, the HIE and hospitals.

Here's how it works: As the medic is evaluating and treating a patient in the field, they use their ePCR software, ImageTrend Elite, to search for the patient by first and last name, gender and date of birth. The field EMS data tablet connects to a cloud-based HIE through HIH, where the patient's cumulative hospital, medical provider and EMS electronic medical record is identified, allowing the medic

to immediately populate the ePCR with the patient's medications, allergies, recent hospitalizations and past medical history.

An alert within Hospital Hub notifies the receiving hospital of the incoming patient and receives pre-arrival field and medical record information transmitted from EMS to the ED, including: primary impression, age, gender, arrival times, vitals and procedures—including 12-lead ECGs—performed by the EMS

family members, friends or others. A patient's past medical history is otherwise unknown, leaving EMS providers to start from scratch as they input the patient's data into their electronic patient care report (ePCR) system and, eventually, transmit relevant data to the receiving hospital via radio or cell phone. This traditional model is prone to errors and inaccurate data and is simply inefficient.

In Orange County, Calif., however, it's a

Health information exchange programs facilitate the secure sharing of a patient's health information throughout the continuum of patient care. Photo courtesy Newport Beach Fire Department

ARMED WITH HISTORY

crew. A predetermined set of rules triggers the completed ePCR information to be sent automatically in a National EMS Information System (NEMIS) CCD (Continuity of Care Document) file to the HIE, which is then available in near real-time to the appropriate patient healthcare provider.

The HIE retrieves hospital discharge, insurance and clinical information from the HIE, which then populates ImageTrend Elite

for agencies to view and use for continuous quality improvement and to achieve better patient outcomes.

Having immediate access to a patient's healthcare information in the field provides EMTs and paramedics with reliable information, such as recent hospitalizations, past medical history, medications, allergies, preferred healthcare facilities and end-of-life decisions, that can affect initial care decisions

and long-term outcomes. Giving EMS providers secure access to this additional patient data helps to paint a more complete picture of the patient in order to facilitate more appropriate prehospital care in addition to optimizing the transition of care in the hospital ED.

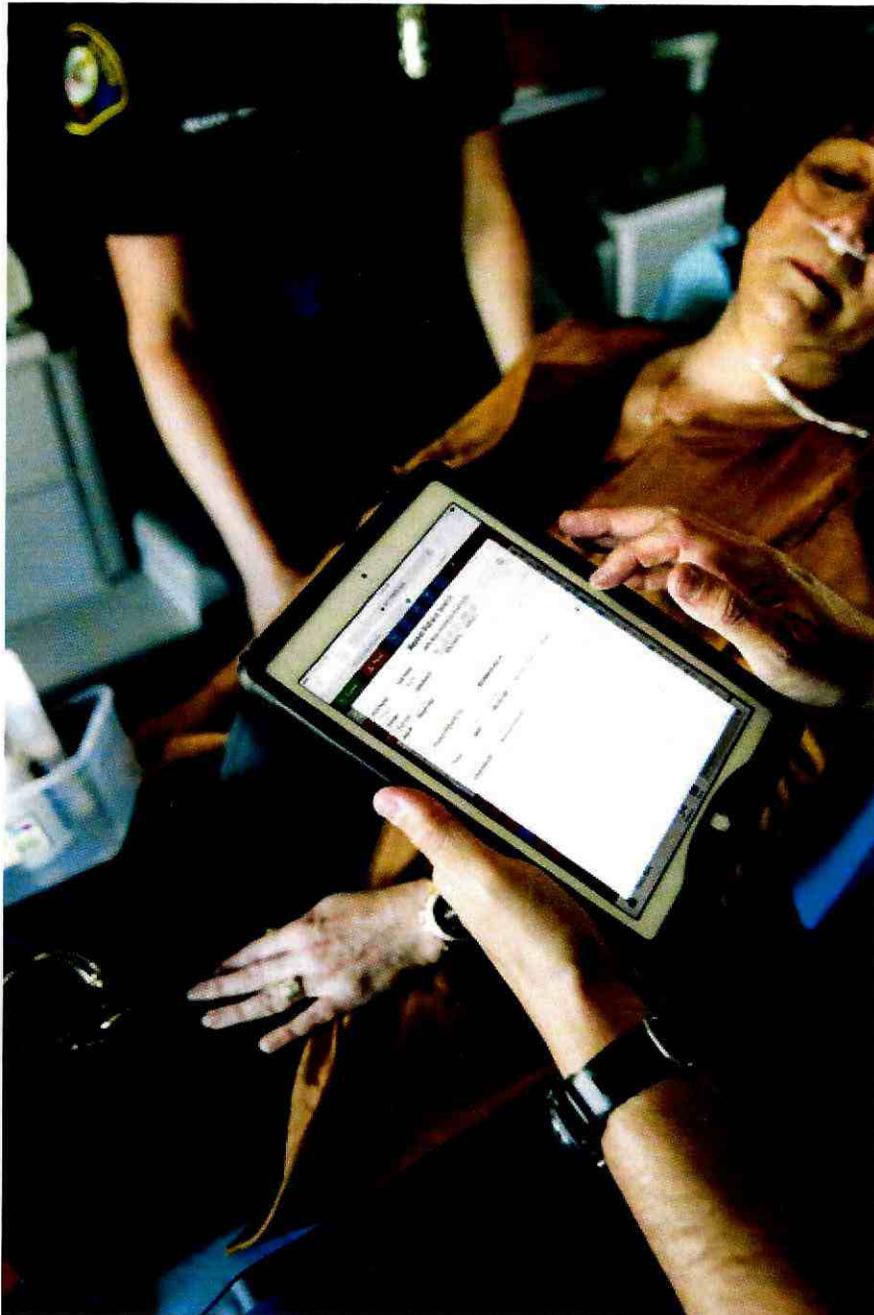
GOING ELECTRONIC

California EMS providers are mandated by state regulations and local policy to complete a PCR when they make contact with a patient to document incident demographics, assessments and treatments. Historically, the PCR was completed on a paper form and a carbon copy was hand delivered to the receiving hospital ED. Despite including a significant amount of information relevant to emergency care, it was often illegible and nearly impossible to extract data for prospective or retrospective analysis of the quality of patient care.

This wasn't a problem unique to California, and in an effort to begin to solve these problems, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) sponsored the creation of the NEMIS standard in 2001. In a few years, NEMIS defined the technical infrastructure and dataset necessary to create ePCR solutions.

The statewide California EMS Information System (CEMIS) uses the NEMIS 3.4 standard and includes additional data necessary to meet the needs of the state. California's Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) requests each of the 33 local EMS agencies (LEMSA) to submit EMS data from their respective jurisdictions to the CEMIS data repository. At least 20 agencies currently participate and EMSA anticipates that the repository will potentially receive up to four million records annually.

Orange County EMS (OCEMS) created a system called Orange County Medical Emergency Data System (OC-MEDS) to assist with EMS provider agencies, ambulance companies, and fire departments to transition from their outdated paper based documentation methods to OC-MEDS and report their ePCRs in real-time. OC-MEDS was the first comprehensive system of its kind in California that included the collection of emergency patient information at the time of service and made it available for instantaneous reporting to receiving hospitals, base hospitals and the local EMS agency.



Medics can locate patient care data on the HIE directly from ePCR software. Once the correct patient is identified, the ePCR is populated with the available information. Photo courtesy Newport Beach Fire Department

STANDARDIZATION & INTEGRATION

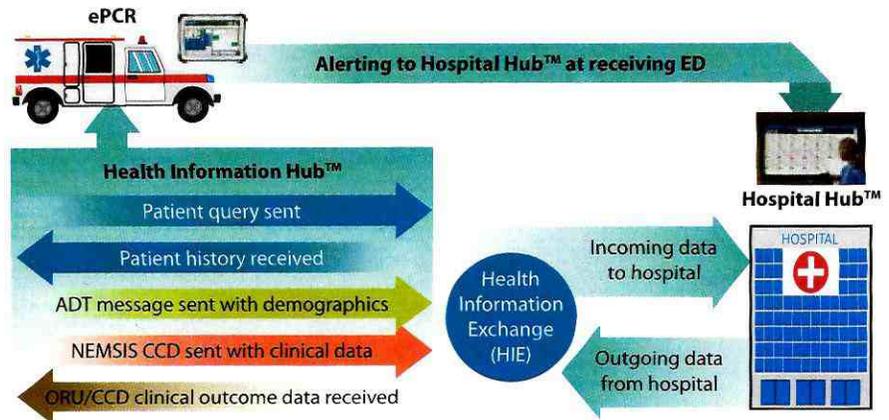
In 2013, EMSA began exploring how to

improve technology for EMS providers, envisioning a future where EMS is integrated into the broader healthcare system. More specifically, that EMS patient records would be shared with hospital electronic health records (EHRs), with the goal of eliminating the paper PCR that paramedics drop off at the hospital during the transfer of care.

In 2014, the +EMS Project was developed in collaboration with the U.S. Health and Human Services Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) for Health Information Technology staff to support nationwide HIE and care coordination efforts. Fundamental to the project, EMSA developed the SAFR model to describe the minimum functional aspects of EMS HIE data exchange. The SAFR model created a framework and defined concrete data elements and functions that explained HIE concepts in terms applicable to the EMS community. EMSA also developed a work group called Consumable Data and Transport to create the list of specifications for the SAFR functionality and the specific elements.

In 2015, health information technology (HIT) standards were changing rapidly and EMS systems would soon be mandated to adopt these new standards. On Jan. 1, 2016, new state law (CA Health and Safety Code 1797.227) mandated that EMS providers transition to modern data systems and submit NEMSIS 3.4-compliant data in realtime to their local EMS agencies.

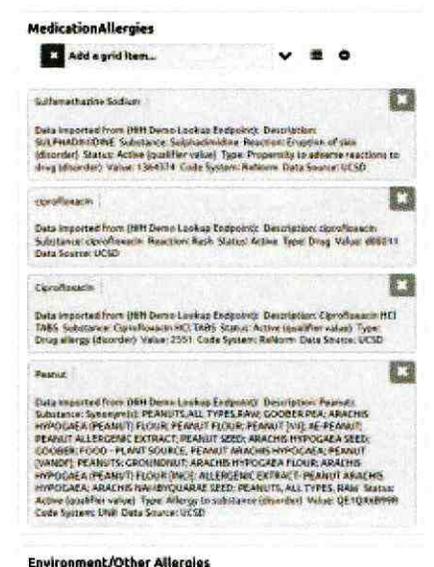
Figure 1: Illustrated SAFR model for health information exchange



- 1. Search:** EMS looks up patient from HIE and incident is posted
- 2. Alert:** Hospital Hub™ alerts the receiving ED
- 3. File:** Demographic information is sent to the HIE via Admit Discharge Transfer (ADT) message
- 4. File:** Once incident is finished, a Continuity of Care Document (CCD) is posted to the HIE
- 5. Reconcile:** Following additional care, Observation and Results (ORU)/CCD clinical outcomes are received by EMS

California had the foresight to create a statewide data collection system that modernizes all EMS data systems and would comply with federal HIT standards. This allows EMS providers to exchange patient care information with other health care providers (such as receiving hospitals) who use the same standards. The exchange of patient care information is a cornerstone of the Institute of Healthcare Improvement Triple Aim Initiative and is supported and sponsored by the federal ONC.

In late 2015, EMSA was awarded a \$2.75 million federal grant funded by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act of 2009, to support the creation of bidirectional HIE between EMS providers and hospitals. Although many other healthcare providers have already implemented their exchanges, EMS systems have largely been excluded from any funding to support their implementation. EMSA used grant funds to support local/regional health systems to realize the goal



Orange County's ePCR solution, ImageTrend Elite, takes advantage of a bidirectional health information exchange to allow medics to populate the ePCR with the patient's medications, allergies, recent hospitalizations and past medical history. Screenshots courtesy ImageTrend

of HIE+EMS interoperability in California. EMSA Director Howard Backer, MD, MPH, FACEP, emphasizes, "Providing patients' current medical information to all medical providers is essential to provide accurate and high quality care. EMS must often make rapid treatment decisions on the streets or in homes and need access to critical medical history to provide the best care."

On July 26, 2016, EMSA awarded San Diego Health Connect \$592,000, in partnership with One California Partnership Regional Health Information Exchange (OCPRHIO), to carry out the SAFR functionality for San Diego, Orange, and Imperial Counties. The funding for this local assistance grant funding opportunity supports a collaborative solution to integrate EMS as a critical component of the health care system into the HIE landscape. Currently, the grant is being piloted in three counties: San Diego, Orange and Imperial.

Pursuant to project objectives, each respective regional health information organization must establish partnerships with their county LEMSA and must identify one EMS provider and one hospital with which information will be exchanged.

Health information organizations can work together with first responders to improve the data shared during day-to-day patient care, emergencies and disaster.

DATA SHARING

There are many components for seamless HIE

with EMS. EMSA established the SAFR model with the intention of optimizing bidirectional data exchange (from the HIE to the on-scene EMS provider, and from the EMS provider back to the receiving facility and the HIE) as well as to support quality improvement and research. The SAFR model serves as an HIE framework for EMS by defining the minimum functionality necessary to achieve HIE in easy-to-understand terms.

The future of EMS patient care ... is dependent on successful & secure health information exchange.

The SAFR model successfully meets all EMS data sharing goals through four functions. (See Table 1 and Figure 1.)

1. Search: Search individuals' health information for past medical history, medications, allergies, and end-of-life decisions (i.e., physician orders for life sustaining treatment or do-not-resuscitate orders) to enhance clinical decision making in the field.

2. Alert: Alert the receiving hospital about an individual's status directly onto an electronic computer dashboard in the ED to provide decision support and prepare for an individual's arrival especially for conditions requiring time-sensitive treatment or therapy such

as trauma, heart attack or stroke.

3. File: File the EMS patient care report structured data directly into the receiving facility's EHR system for ease of access and better continuity of care.

4. Reconcile: Reconcile the EHR information including diagnoses, disposition, billing, and payment back into the EMS patient care report for use in quality improvement of the EMS system, performance measures, and population health, making EMS a full participant in the exchange of electronic health information. For EMS care teams, the verification of billing and payment information will serve as a critical return on investment.

On Feb. 23, 2017, OCEMS, Newport Beach Fire Department and Hoag Memorial Hospital Presbyterian were first in California to begin the implementation of +EMS and the SAFR model for HIE.

Paramedic Geoffrey Cathey, from Newport Beach Fire Department, reported, "I had more accurate information about the patient and saved time because I was able to rapidly search her ePCR on my device to access the patient's history, medications and allergies."

While still on scene, Cathey electronically transmitted the patient's medical information through OCPRHIO to the Hoag Hospital Newport Beach ED's dashboard demonstrating the first day-to-day emergency HIE in the state of California and nationally.

Carla E. Schneider, MSN, CEN, MICN, the ED director of Hoag Memorial Hospital Presbyterian states, "Overcrowded EDs are often faced with challenges that are associated with surges in patient arrivals. Specifically, related to allocating resources, based on patient acuity, in a timely manner. The information available through HIE, including patient history and current state, allows the healthcare team to collaborate and prioritize care. Overall, the availability of real-time health information supports our shared objective of providing safe, timely and high quality care to the communities we serve."

HIE programs help the sharing of secure access of a patient's health information, from dispatch of EMS to on-scene care, transporting of patients to the ED, admitting them to the hospital, discharging the patient, and reporting of patient's outcome back to the EMS provider for data review for improving

Table 1: Summary of SAFR model for health information exchange

Search	Improve prehospital clinical decision-making and patient care.
Alert	Improve receiving hospital preparedness, transitions of care and overall patient care.
File	Build a better longitudinal patient record.
Reconcile	Improve overall care and population health.

the quality of emergency services provided.

It's been recognized that the future of EMS patient care (and of all healthcare providers) is now dependent on successful and secure HIE. To facilitate these exchanges, non-profit regional health information organizations and private HIE networks have been developed throughout the state and nation to connect healthcare providers with one another.

Once connected, relevant patient care information is shared amongst providers, which greatly aids in the continuum of patient care, lowers healthcare costs and further supports the sustainment of healthy communities. These connections further support "meaningful use" initiatives, which incentivize the use of modern health technology.

Executive Director Paul Budilo of the non-profit One California Partnership Regional Health Information Exchange states, "This effort is a tremendous win for EMS and it demonstrates a profound change in the paradigm of patient care. Our organization has established beneficial partnerships and increased functionality between multiple healthcare providers and hospitals in Orange County including the Hoag Memorial Hospital Presbyterian, Memorial Care Health

System, St. Joseph Health System, KPC Healthcare and others."

As first responders, EMS providers often have to make quick, lifesaving decisions without any patient health information during emergencies. HIE in EMS gives an edge previously not afforded to emergency medical technicians and paramedics. Every entity within the healthcare continuum, from ambulance providers to hospitals, and local EMS agencies, should benefit from immediate, secured, electronic access to a patient's health information.

Access to information leads to better care through efficient transitions of care, improved outcomes and experiences. EMS ePCR systems of the near future should support full functionality for HIE. Connecting EMS to the broader health care system through HIE is necessary, and it's inevitable. **JEMS**

Daniel R. Smiley has served as the chief deputy director for the California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) since 1989.

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Acknowledgment: Search, Alert, File, Reconcile (SAFR)

Functionality for EMS was developed by the California Emergency Medical Services Authority (Daniel R. Smiley, June Ilijana, Ryan Stanfield) under ONC Cooperative Agreement Grant #90IX0006/01-00 (2015).

The authors would like to thank the following agencies for their assistance with this article:



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