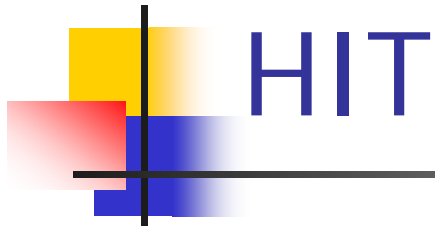


# HIT = Health Information Technology

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## **Glossary of Terms**





- Health Information Technology
  - Using computer hardware and software to store, retrieve, share and use healthcare information, data, and knowledge for communication and decision making

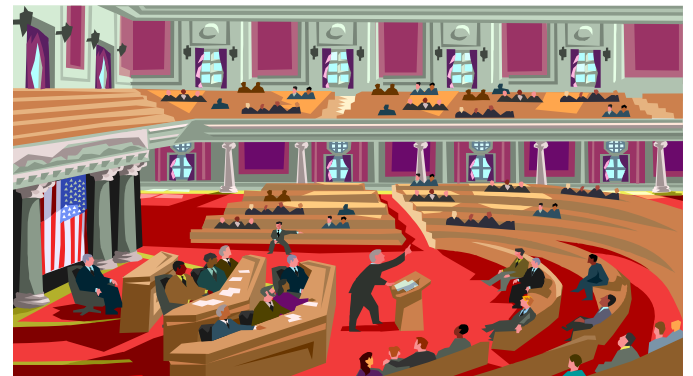
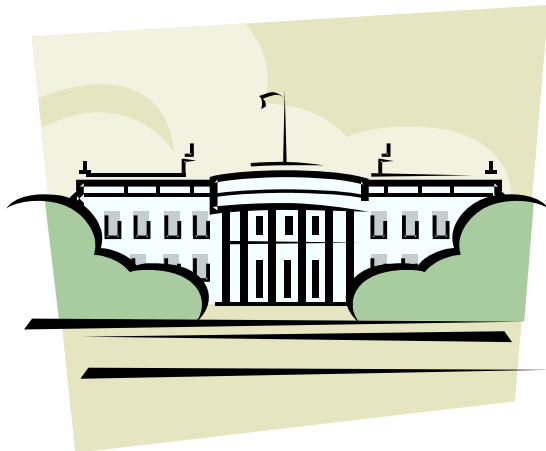




# ARRA

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- American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009
  - This is the 2009 federal stimulus bill passed by the US congress on 2/16/2009





# HITECH

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- Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act
  - Authorized incentive payments through Medicare and Medicaid to clinicians and hospitals when they use EHRs privately and securely to achieve specified improvements in care delivery
  - Goal is not adoption alone but “meaningful use” of EHRs — that is, their use by providers to achieve significant improvements in care



# CCHIT

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- Certification Commission for Health Information Technology
  - The commission defined what capabilities are needed in electronic health records
  - The official Federal government agency that certifies electronic health records based on the system's capabilities



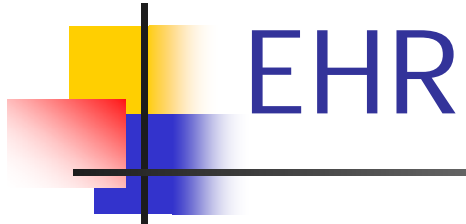


# EMR



- Electronic Medical Record
  - A single patient record maintained in the physician practice, hospital, or other healthcare delivery organization
- Not the same as an EHR





- Electronic Health Record
  - An electronic record of health-related information on an individual that conforms to nationally recognized standards and can be created, managed, and consulted by authorized clinicians and staff across more than one healthcare organization.
  - Not the same as an EMR
  - More complete patient health information than an EMR



# PHR

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- Personal Health Record
  - A computer application that stores an individuals' personal health information
  - Access to the information is controlled entirely by the patient
  - The patient chooses the location/system of the information
  - The information is owned by the patient

# HIE (Health Portal)



- Health Information Exchange

- Provides the ability to move clinical information among different healthcare information systems
- Ability to access patient clinical information provided by various healthcare providers, ie., lab, hospital, specialists
- Will reduce duplication of services and provide safer, more timely and efficient patient centered care





# Patient Portal

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- Allows patients to interact and communicate securely with their healthcare providers using the internet
- Providers can:
  - Send appointment reminders
  - Send lab/test results
  - Respond to patient's questions/messages
- Patients can:
  - Request/Schedule appointments
  - Receive lab results
  - Ask questions
  - Request medication refills





# MU

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- Meaningful Use

- Defines the way practitioners must use certified EHRs to qualify for federal incentive program payments defined in the HITECH act
- 2 sets of objectives that constitute meaningful use of an EHR:
  - Core objectives are mandatory activities that must be implemented
  - Optional objectives allow the provider to choose activities that are important to the provider





# Registry

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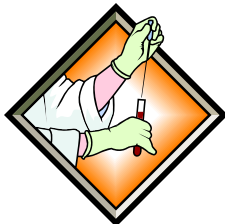
- A tool used to gather and store patient data
  - Demographics
  - Chronic conditions
  - Labs, testing results
  - Preventive services
  
- Can be used at the point of care to prompt for needed services
- Gaps in care reports to reach out to patients in need of services
- Performance reports
- Population management

# CPOE



## ■ Computer Provider Order Entry

- Providers are able to electronically order
  - medications
  - labs
  - Other tests
  - Referrals





# Resources & References

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- The “Meaningful Use” Regulation for Electronic Health Records
  - David Blumenthal, M.D., M.P.P., and Marilyn Tavenner, R.N., M.H.A.
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