

ANTILOPE: Adoption and take up of standards and profiles for eHealth interoperability

Shared Care Platform: Functionality to establish cross sector collaboration and continuity of care

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Adoption and take up of standards and profiles for eHealth

- The Antilope Thematic Network will make recommendation in term of viability, sustainability and scalability in three areas:
 1. eHealth European Interoperability Framework (eEIF)
 2. Testing Quality Processes and Tools
 3. European-level Testing and certification Governance

- <http://www.antilope-project.eu/>

Antilope. Work Packages



WP1: eHealth Interoperability Framework



WP2: Quality Manual
for IOP Testing

WP3: Testing Tools

WP4: Labelling and Certification Process



WP5: Validation, Scalability to EIP and
Adoption

WP6: Communication

WP7: Project Management

WP2: Objective



To produce a Quality Manual for Interoperability Testing.

The Quality Manual will consist of a Quality Management System (QMS) and a description of Interoperability Testing Processes (IT-P).

The Quality Manual will be a valuable tool for the continuous improvement of Interoperability Testing in the eHealth Domain.

WP2: Deliverables



Quality Manual for Interoperability Testing - PART I:

D2.1: Quality Management System for Interoperability Testing



Quality Manual for Interoperability Testing - PART II:

D2.2: Interoperability Testing Processes



D2.3: Educational material

Interoperability (one definition)



The ability of two or more
systems or components

to exchange information

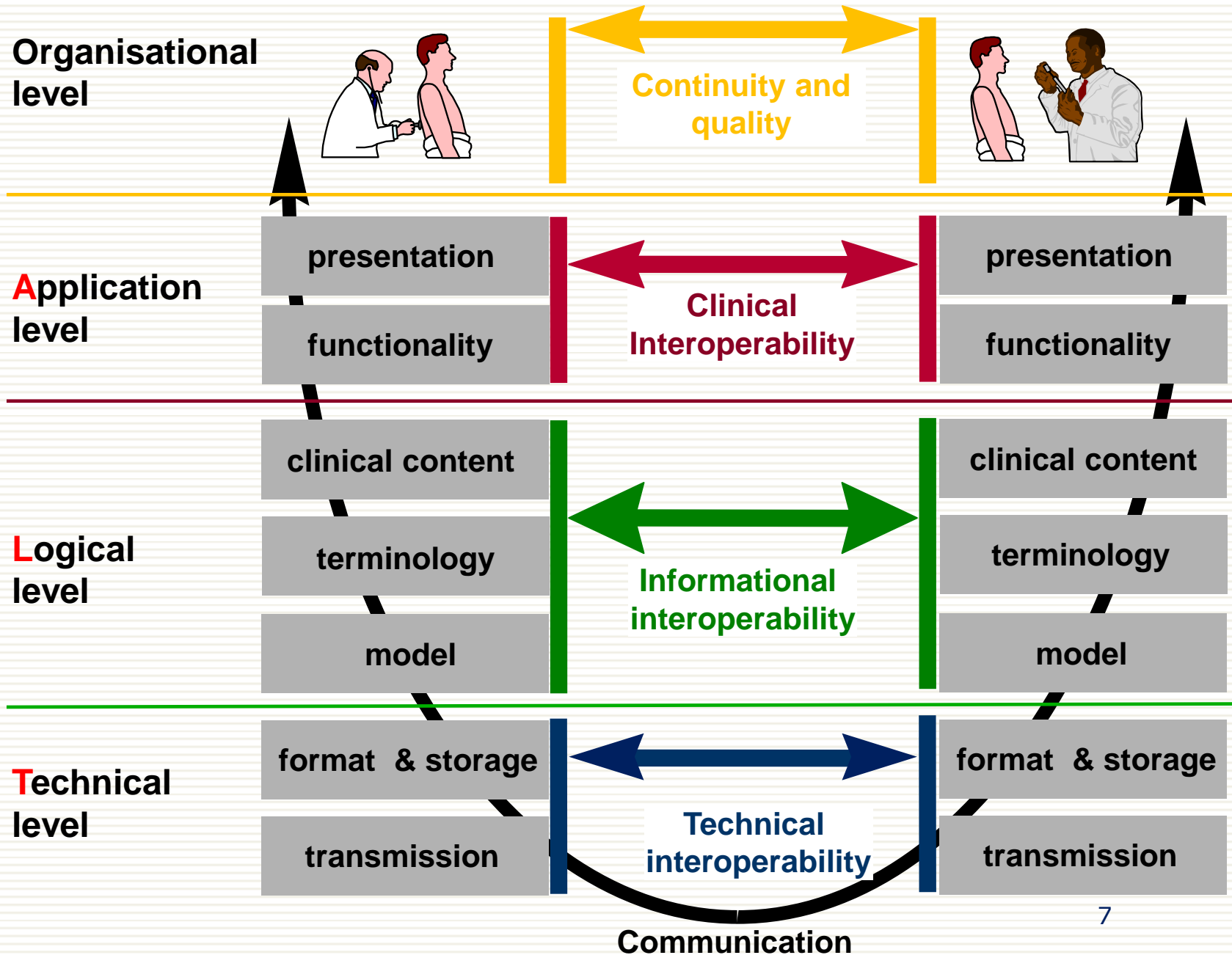
and to use the information
that has been exchanged

Source: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

IEEE Standard Computer Dictionary: A Compilation of IEEE Standard Computer Glossaries.

New York, NY: 1990.

Interoperability and the ALT-model

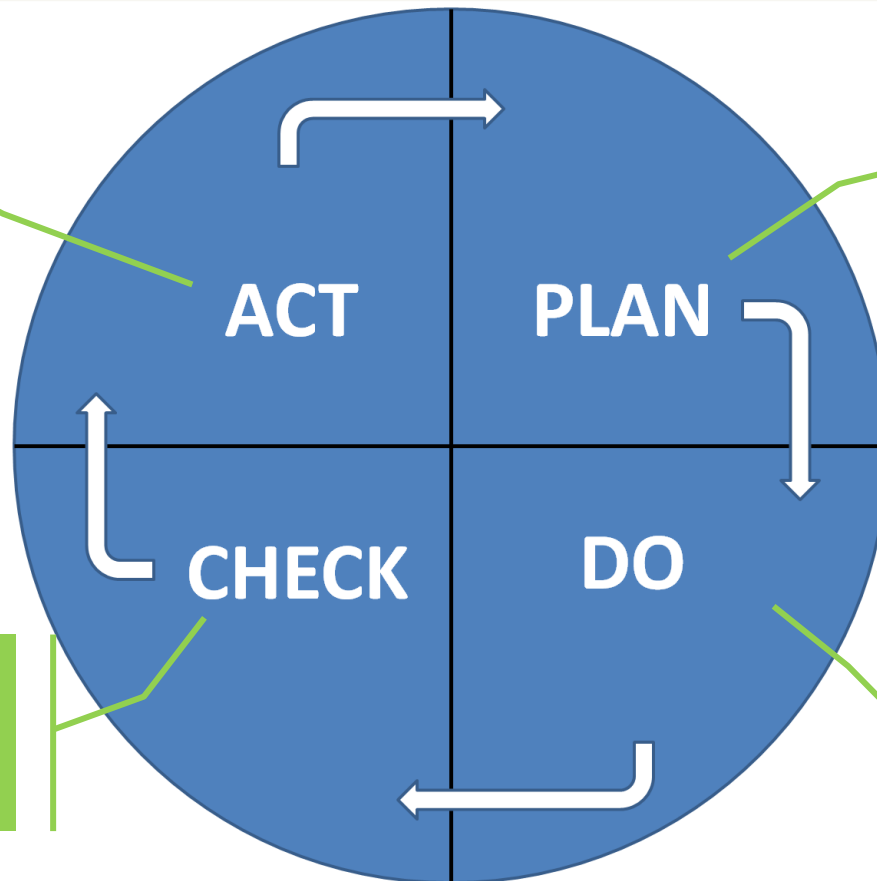


Quality Management System (one definition)

A Quality Management System is a set of interrelated or interacting elements that organisations use to direct and control how quality policies are implemented and quality objectives are achieved.

Source: ISO 9000: Quality Management Systems

Quality Management System and the PDCA cycle

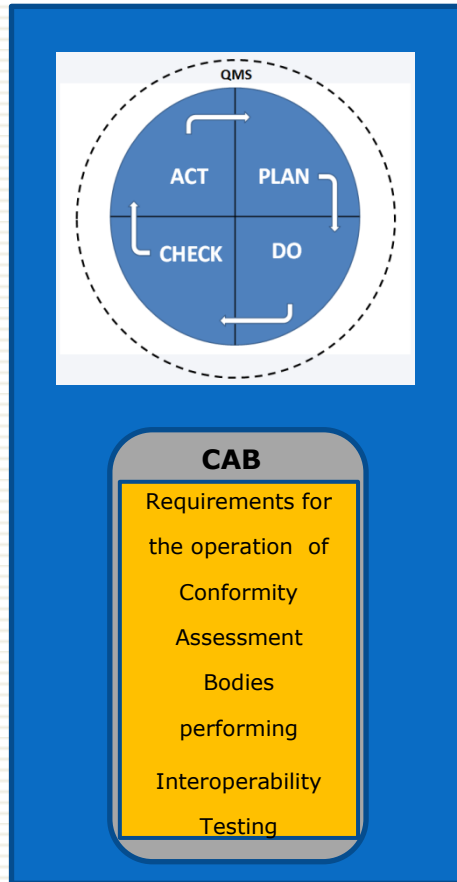


Source: The Deming wheel (named after W. Edwards Deming).

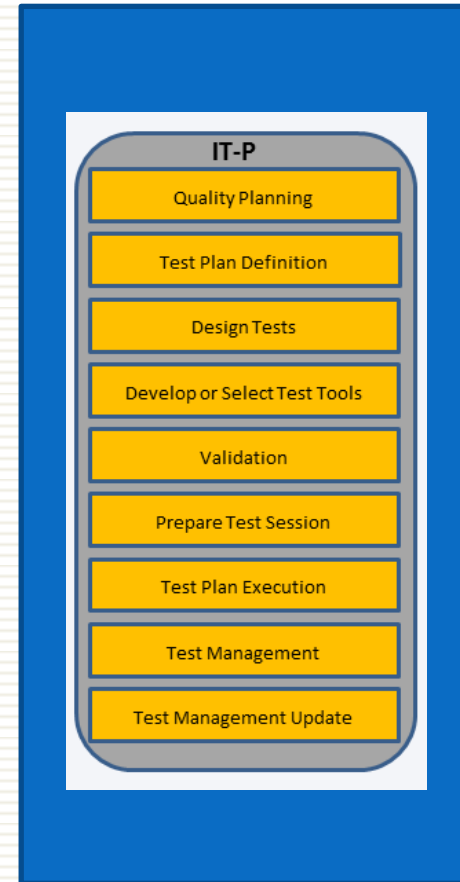
A model for continuous improvement.

Quality Manual for Interoperability Testing

Part I D2.1 Quality Management System



Part II D2.2 Interoperability Testing Processes



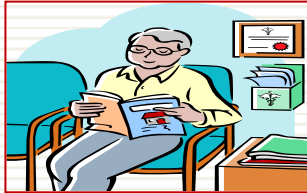
Shared Care Platform: Functionality to establish cross sector collaboration and continuity of care

Project owner: South Denmark Region

Population: 1.2 mill. inhabitants

Project status: Pilot test
Daily operation
Exploitation

Health Care Providers – 3 sectors



Primary Care

Responsible for:

General health problems including prevention and chronic diseases

Hospitals

Responsible for:

Specialised treatment and intensive care

Municipalities

Responsible for:

Prevention, rehabilitation and social care

Chronic diseases



- Extent (estimate for Denmark)
 - 1,7 mill. lives with one or more chronic diseases
 - 0,5 mill. with intense reduced functionality
 - Public expenditures are 20 billion EUR per. year
 - 80% of the health care cost
- Special attention to
 - Diabetes (220.000)
 - Cancer
 - Cardio vascular diseases (320.000)
 - Osteoporosis
 - Asthma
 - COPD (430.000)
 - Psychological diseases
- Enhanced effort
 - Regions and municipalities
 - Extra funding from the Ministry of Health 2010-2012
 - 80 mill. EUR (2010-2012)

eHealth landscape in Denmark



- ❑ 100% of the Pharmacies have it-systems
- ❑ 100% of the Hospitals have PAS
- ❑ 80-90% of the Hospitals have EHR
- ❑ 99,9% of the GP's have EHR
- ❑ 99,9% of the Municipalities have Care systems
- ❑ Effective Health Care Network (MedCom) 5,5 mill. Messages pr. Month
- ❑ National eHealth Repositories, Clinical Databases, ...
- ❑ National Service Platform (Medication, Patient Summary, ..)
- ❑ Public Health Portal (www.sundhed.dk)
- ❑ ... and much more

A good starting point

But – many of the solutions are fragmented and does not use common national/international standards.

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System concept



Users	Functionality			Diseases		Integration	
Hospital	Master data and relatives	User administration	Decision support	Heart	<i>Pregnancy</i>	NemID (secure access)	CPR (patient identifier)
Municipality	Analysis and reports	The patients own data	The patients plan	COPD	<i>The elderly medical patient</i>	Health Organisation Index	Laboratory portal
General practitioner	Home monitoring	Configuring	Activities and calendar	Diabetes	<i>Brain damaged Children/youngs</i>	Data Capture from GP systems	Context call to other eHealth systems
Patients	Questionnaires	Forms (Data entry)		<i>Cancer rehabilitation</i>	<i>Psychiatry</i>	<i>National Medication database</i>	<i>EHR in Hospitals and Social Care</i>
Relatives	<i>eConsultation (Video)</i>					<i>Home monitoring</i>	



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