

# Standards for Computing and Communications

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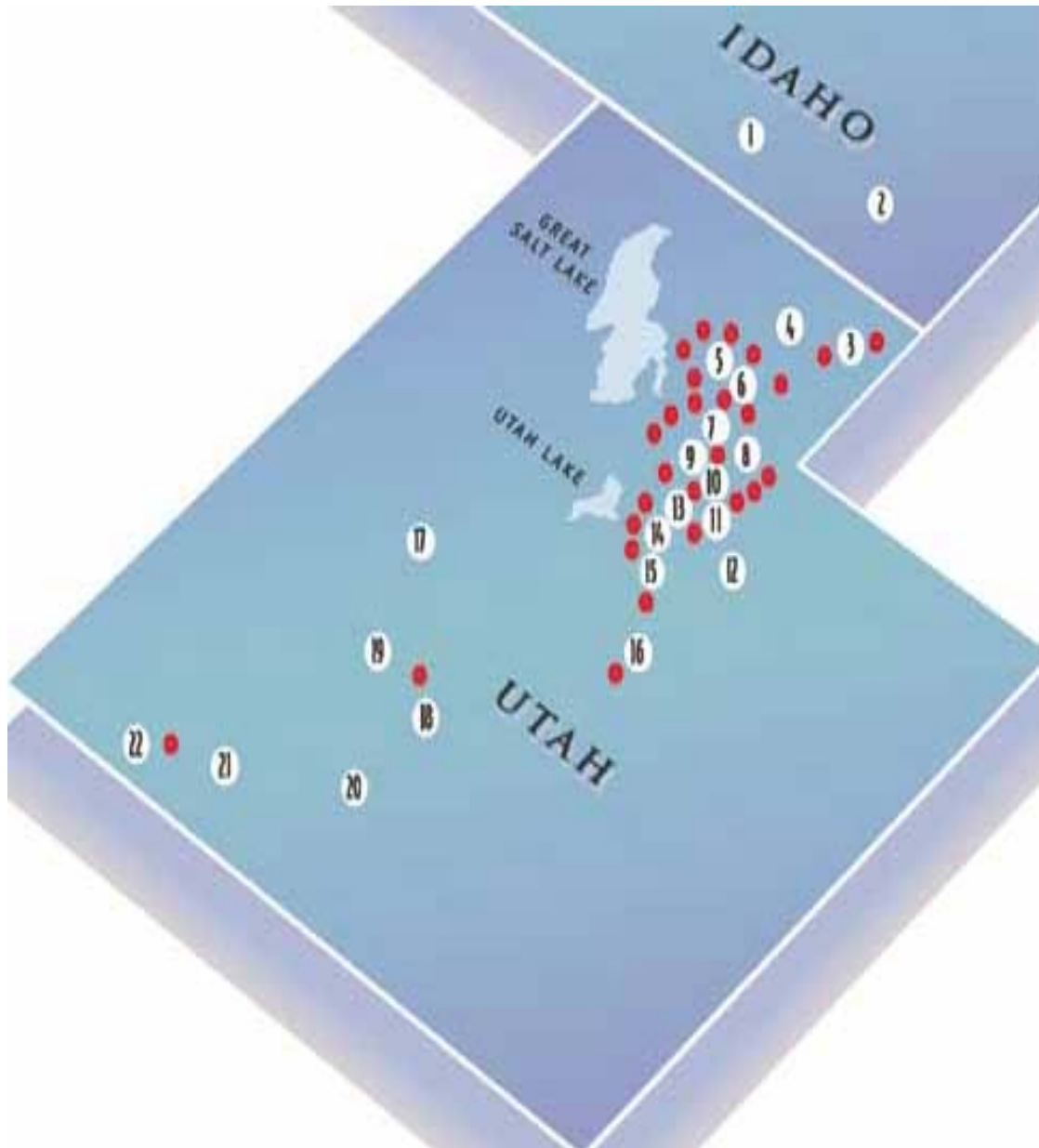


# Topics

- Standards at IHC
- The key standards to use
- Challenges to the use of standards
- Opportunities for cancer registries
- Some current experiments



# Intermountain Health Care (IHC)



- Not for profit corporation
- 22 Hospitals
  - 500 to 25 beds
  - ~ 1.1 million patients/members
- 24 Clinics
- 14 Urgent Care Centers
- Health Plans Division (Insurance)
- Physician's Division (~400 employed physicians)

# Decision Support

**‘... All confirm what would be expected from common sense: The complexity of modern medicine exceeds the inherent limitations of the unaided human mind.’**

**David M. Eddy, MD, Ph.D.**  
***Clinical Decision Making***  
**JAMA 263:1265-75, 1990**



# Decision Support

**‘... man is not perfectible. There are limits to man’s capabilities as an information processor that assure the occurrence of random errors in his activities.’**

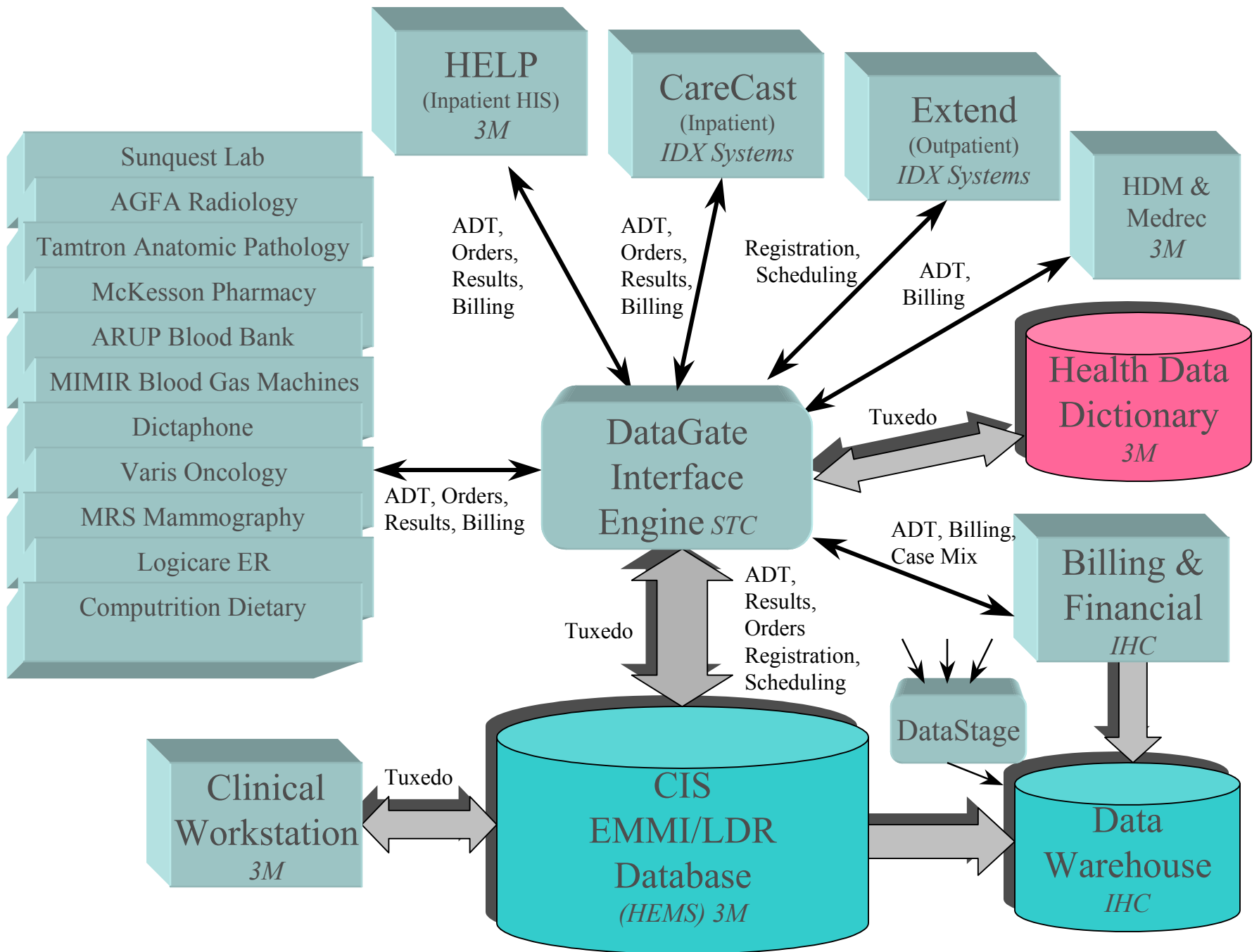
**Clement J. McDonald  
New England Journal of Medicine  
1976**



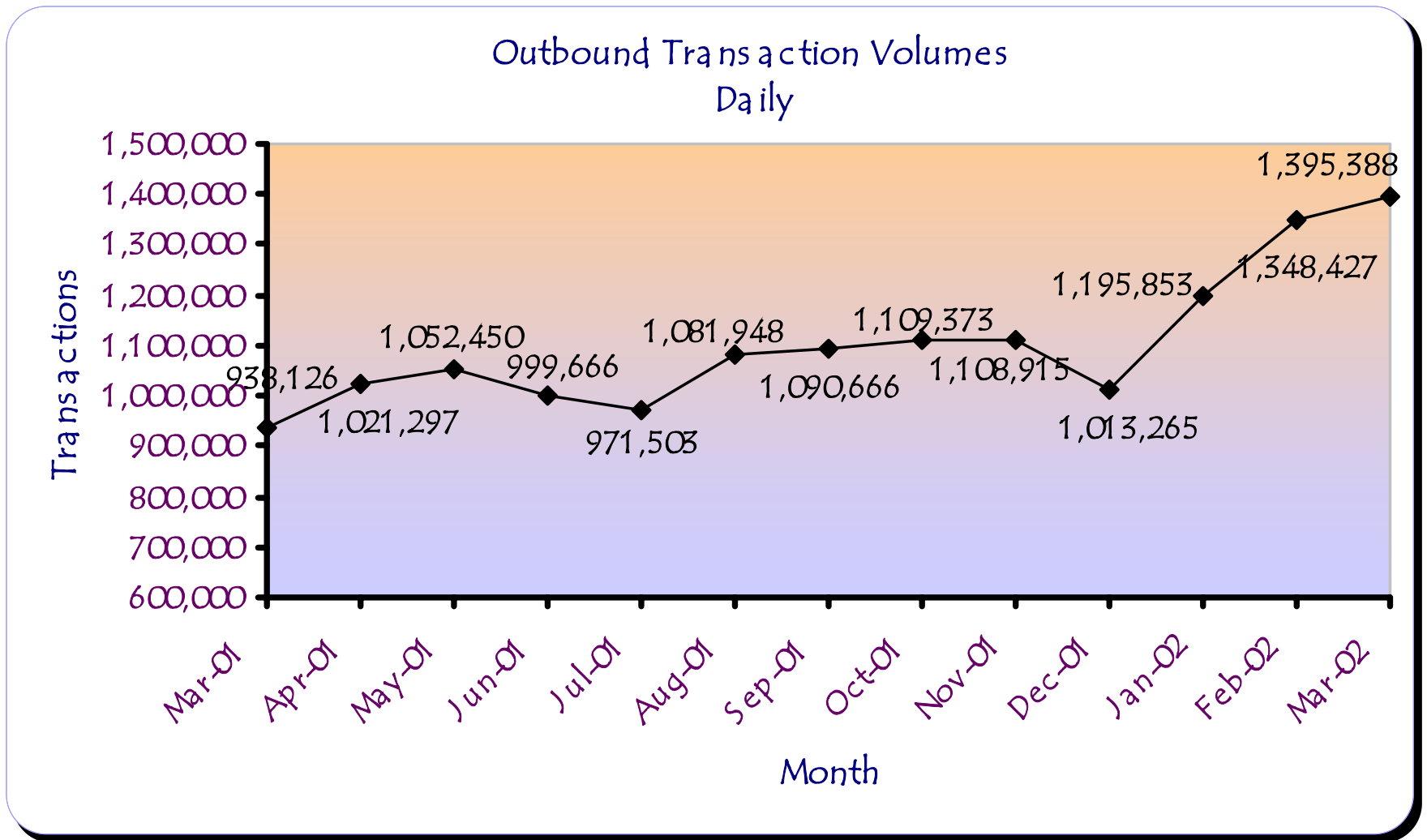
# Strategic Concepts

- People need help (decision support)
  - Patient centered record
  - Decision support integrated with patient care process
  - Clinical and administrative research
- Capture data only once
  - Data capture is expensive in time and resources
  - Real time, at the point of care
- Data content changes slowly
- Technology changes quickly
- No vendor does it all



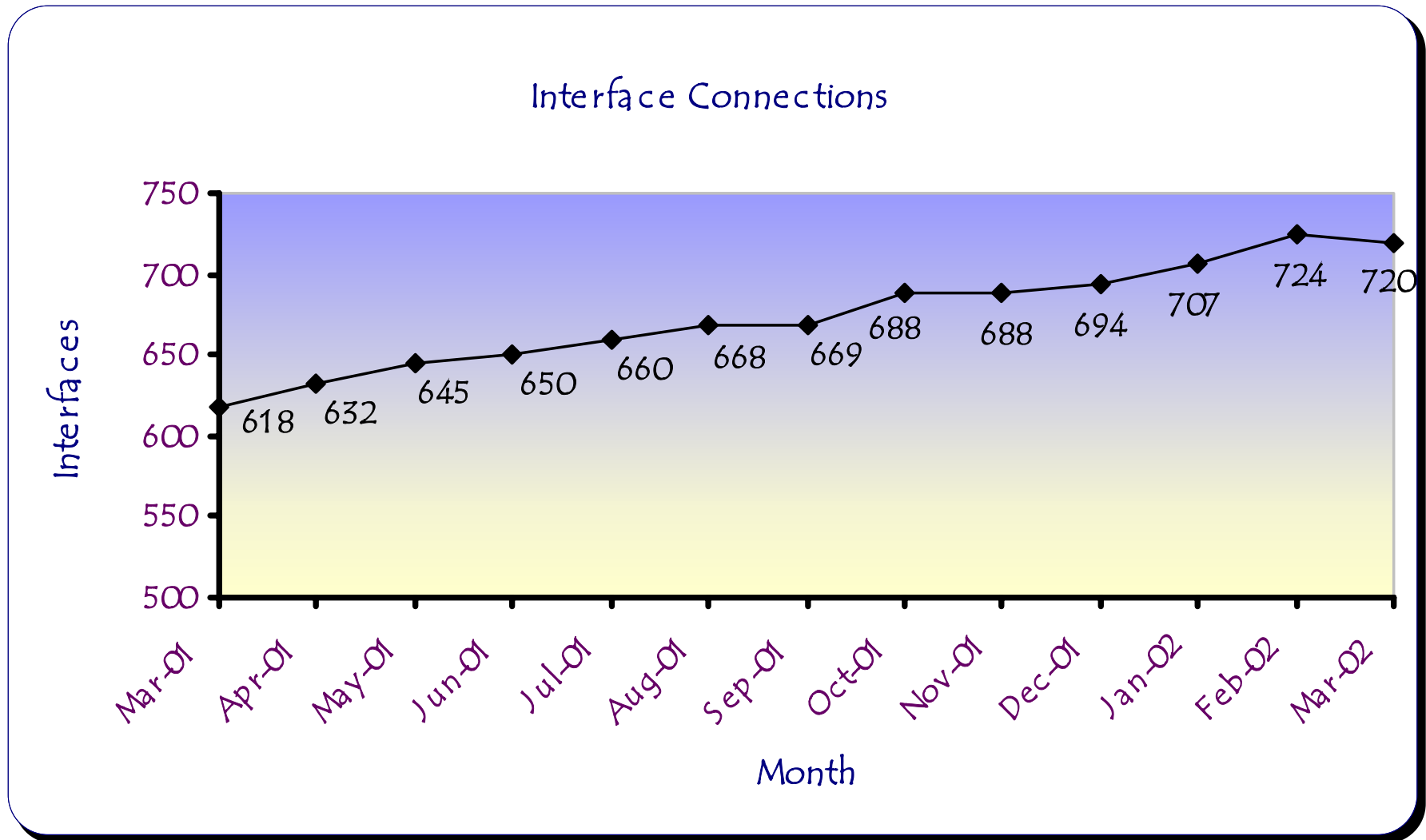


# Over 1.4 Million transactions per day





# 700+ Unique Point-to-Point Connections



# Statistical Profile

- HDD (Healthcare Data Dictionary)
  - 538,774 Concepts
  - 3,496,281 Terms
- Interfaces
  - 60+ different interfaces
  - 720+ interface instances
- Work to do:
  - 20+ interfaces in current development
  - 50+ new interfaces on the “To Do” list

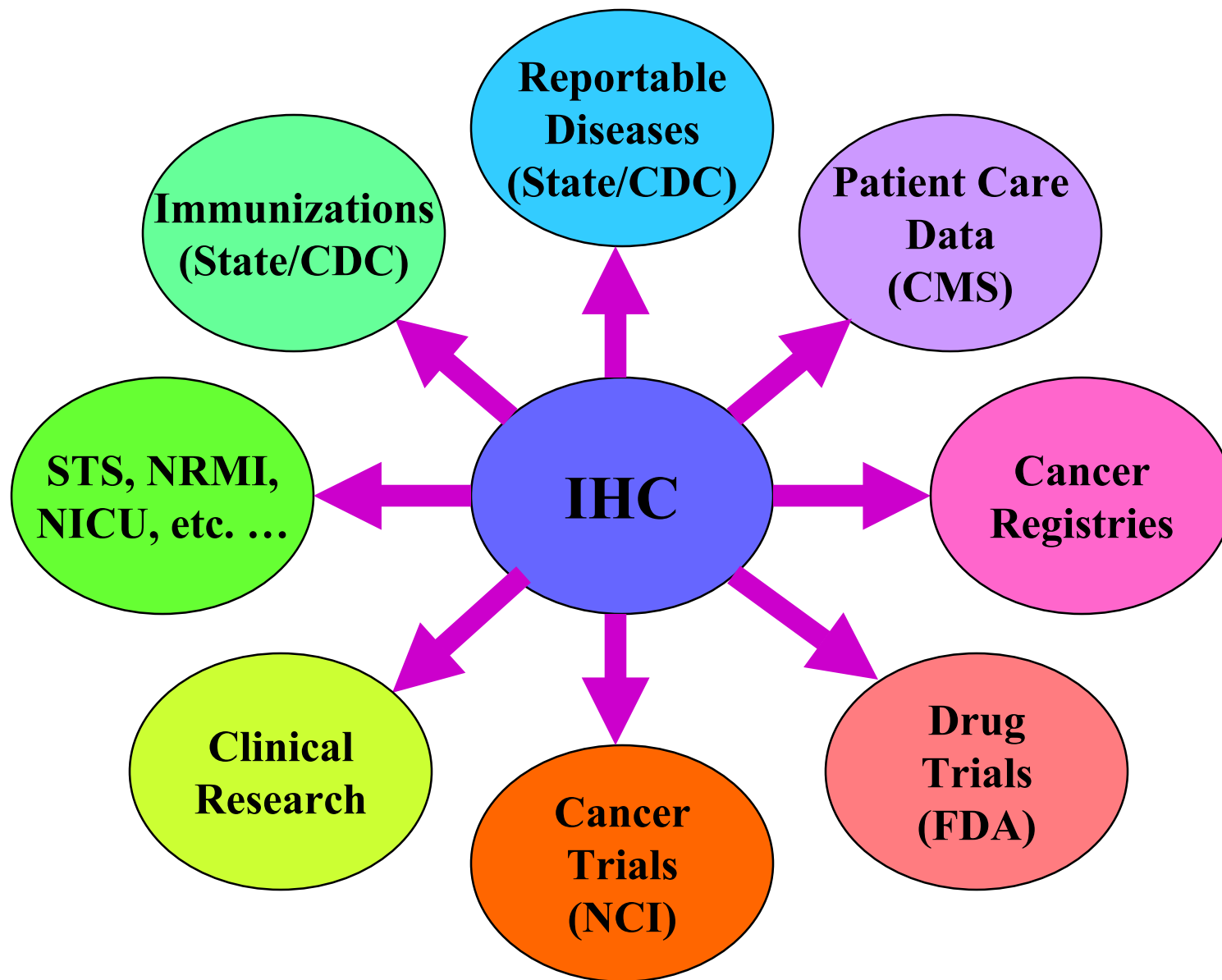


# What is my point?

- IHC must use standards or we have no hope of dealing with the complexity of the integrated system
- Messaging standards
  - HL7 – Clinical data
  - X12 – Financial data, HIPAA mandated transactions
  - DICOM – Images
  - IEEE – Bedside instruments
- Terminology standards
  - LOINC – Logical observation identifier names and codes
  - Drugs – NLM/FDA/VA collaboration, proprietary codes
  - Billing – CPT, ICD-9CM
  - Clinical – UMLS, SNOMED and others



# Data exchange to the outside world



# The wonderful thing about standards...

... is that there are so many to choose from!

- Vertical (within discipline) standards
  - NAACCR
  - NCI data elements
  - FDA drug trial submissions
  - STS (Society of Thoracic Surgeons)
  - NRMI (National Registry of Myocardial Infarctions)
  - Neonatal data sets
- General (global to industry) standards
  - Messages
    - HL7, X12, DICOM, IEEE
  - Terminology
    - LOINC, UMLS, ICD-9CM, CPT, SNOMED



# What to do?

- Vertical standards help a given discipline, but they do not scale for health care providers
- General standards provide tremendous value in reuse of interfaces, commercial tools, consultants, and staff training
- **Issues**
- My code/term is not there!
  - *Get them to add it!*
- The message format is too general!
  - *Create implementation guides specific to the domain!*
- It is too hard to implement the standard!
  - *The value is in 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> interfaces!*



# Issue: Granularity of Coding Systems

SNOMED	Clinical Concept	ICD-02/3
T-63000	Gallbladder, NOS	C23.9
T-63000	Cholecystic	C23.9
T-63000	Cholecysto-	C23.9
T-63010	Fundus of gallbladder	C23.9
T-63020	Body of gallbladder	C23.9
T-63030	Neck of gallbladder	C23.9
T-63040	Valve of Heister	C23.9
T-63100	Mucosa of gallbladder	C23.9
T-63110	Mucous gland of gallbladder	C23.9
T-63200	Muscularis of gallbladder	C23.9
T-63300	Serosa of gallbladder	C23.9
T-63310	Subserosa of gallbladder	C23.9
T-63320	Luschka's ducts	C23.9



# Issue: Styles of Data Representation

## Positional Strategy (“flat file”)

... T1 N0 M0 19860628 C50.4 M8500 1 ...

## OBR and OBX Strategy (“Name Value Pairs”)

OBR|XYZ^Registry|22051-7^Stage/prognostic factors^LN|

OBX|21899-0^TNM PATH T^LN|T1^T1 STAGE^AJCC|

OBX|21900-6^TNM PATH N^LN|N0^N0 STAGE^AJCC|

OBX|21901-4^TNM PATH M^LN|M0^M0N STAGE^AJCC|





# Issue: Where do I put the information?

## Interface A (Rheumatologist view)

OBX|4821-5^HLA-B27^LN|1|G-A203^Present^SNI|

## Interface B (Paternity testing)

OBX|4694-6^HLA-TYPE^LN|1|F-C4327^B27^SNI|



# Issue: Relational table implications

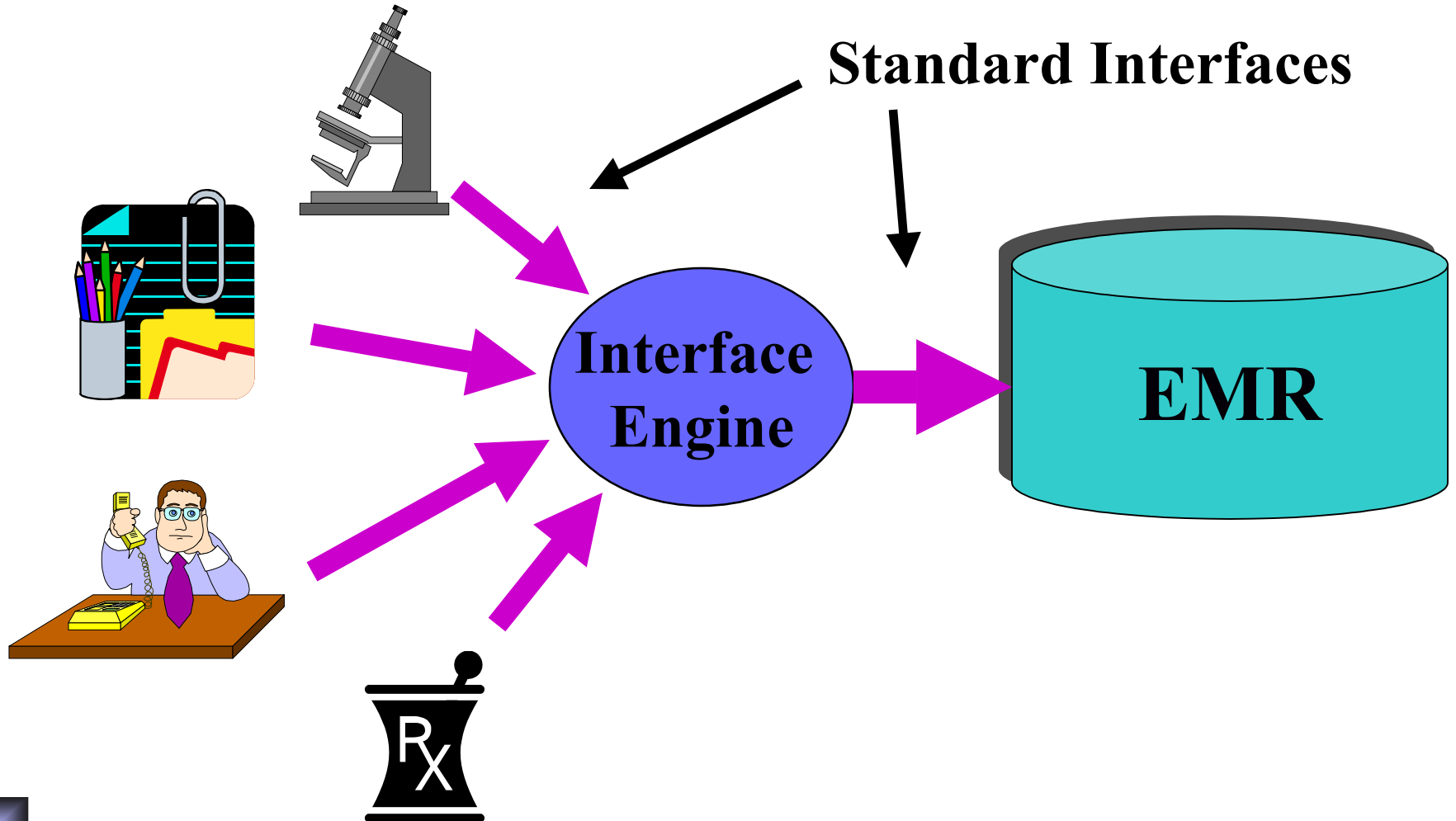
Patient Id	DateAndTime	Test Name	Test Result
1234567	1/22/01 10:20:00 AM	HLA B27 Antigen	Present

Patient Id	DateAndTime	Test Name	Test Result
1234567	1/22/01 10:20:00 AM	HLA Antigen Found	B27

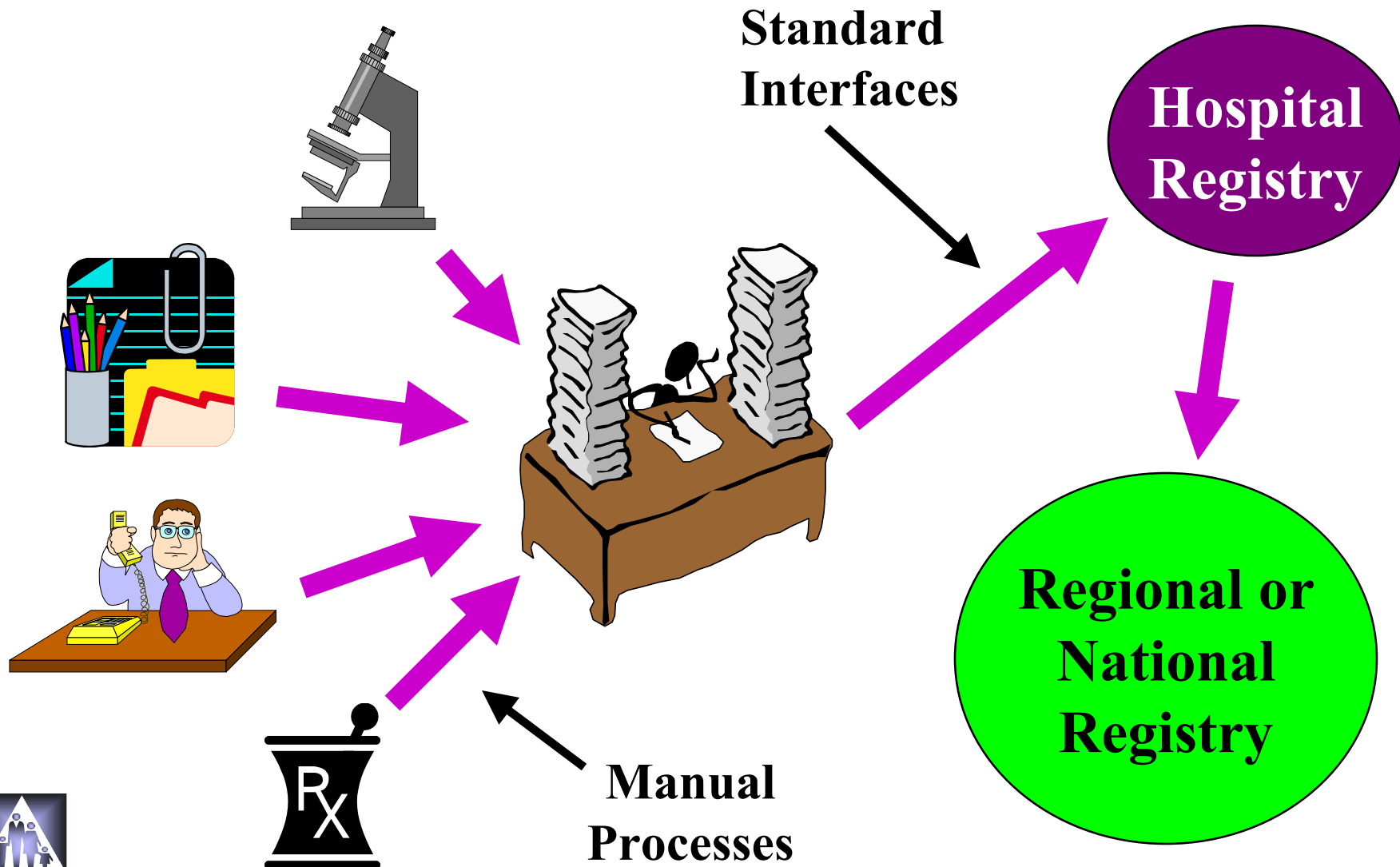
Terminology and structure must be coordinated to achieve an integrated whole and consistency in data exchange.



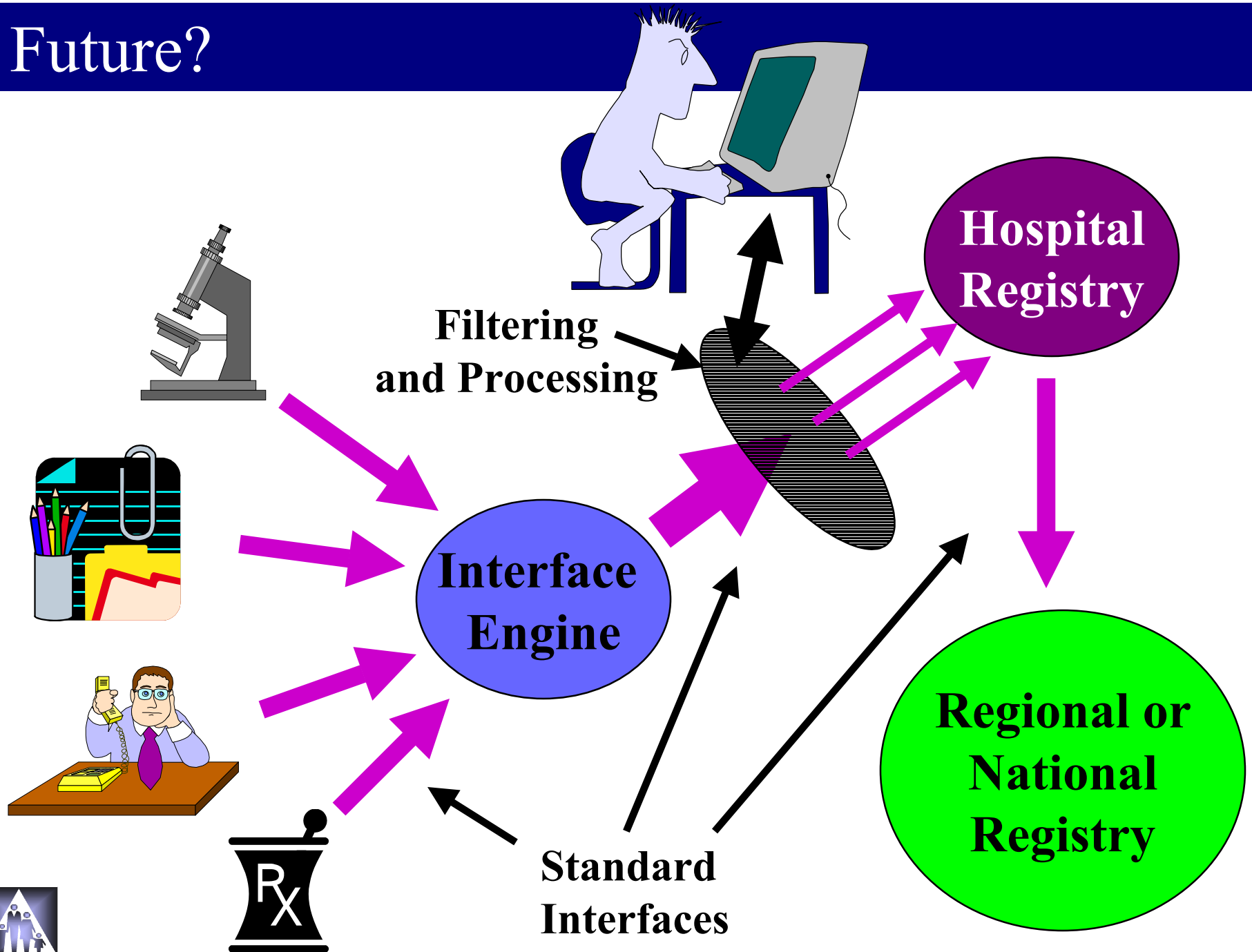
# “Almost” Typical Clinical Data Flow



# Cancer Registry Data Flow (worst case)



# Future?



# Opportunity: The value of general standards

- Human resources (people) perform data review, quality assurance, validity, rather than data entry and discovery
- Decreased cost because data is re-used (not re-entered)
- Data is more timely because of automated processes
- Data is more accurate (decreased data entry errors)
- Data is more comprehensive (if available electronically)
- Decreased cost and time to deploy because of re-use of existing interfaces
- Better commercial and public domain tools



# Experiments using general standards

- Experiments using HL7 and LOINC to transmit cancer registry data
- Synoptic reporting developed by the Cancer Committee in the College of American Pathologists
- SNOMED encoded pathology databases
- SPIN – Shared Pathology Information Networks
- Direct communication of filtered clinical data to cancer registries

