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15.571 Generating Business Value from Information Technology Spring 2009

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# Two Significant Challenges in Health Care IT

#### Electronic health records Personalized medicine

John Glaser, PhD Vice President and CIO Partners HealthCare

March 4, 2009

## Scope of the Outpatient Care Problem

#### For Every:

#### There Appear to Be:

1000 patients coming in for outpatient care

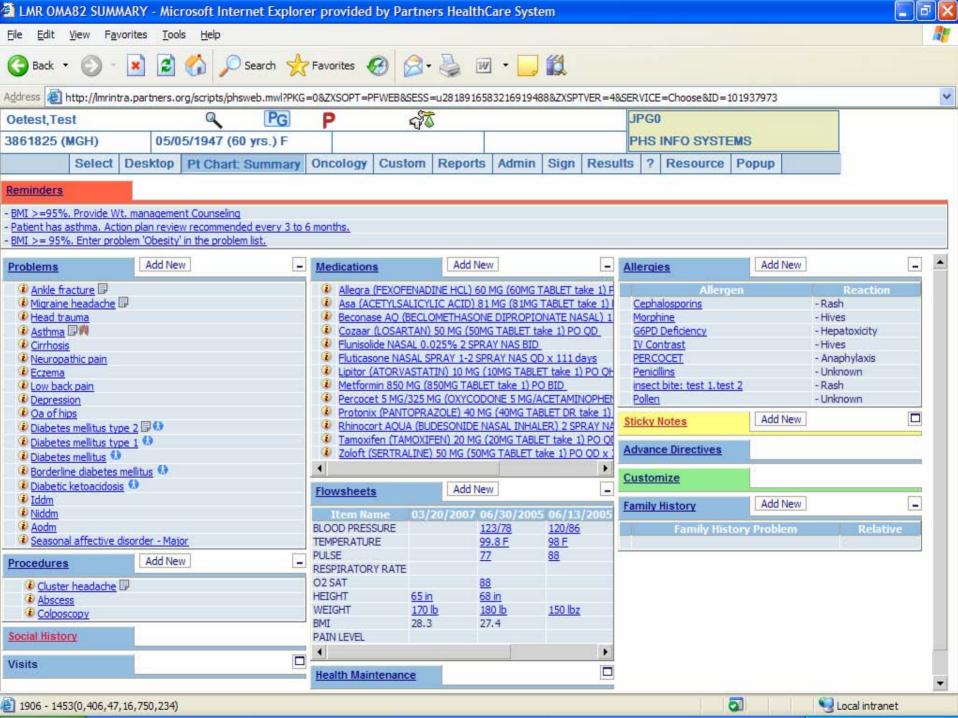
14 patients with life-threatening or serious ADEs

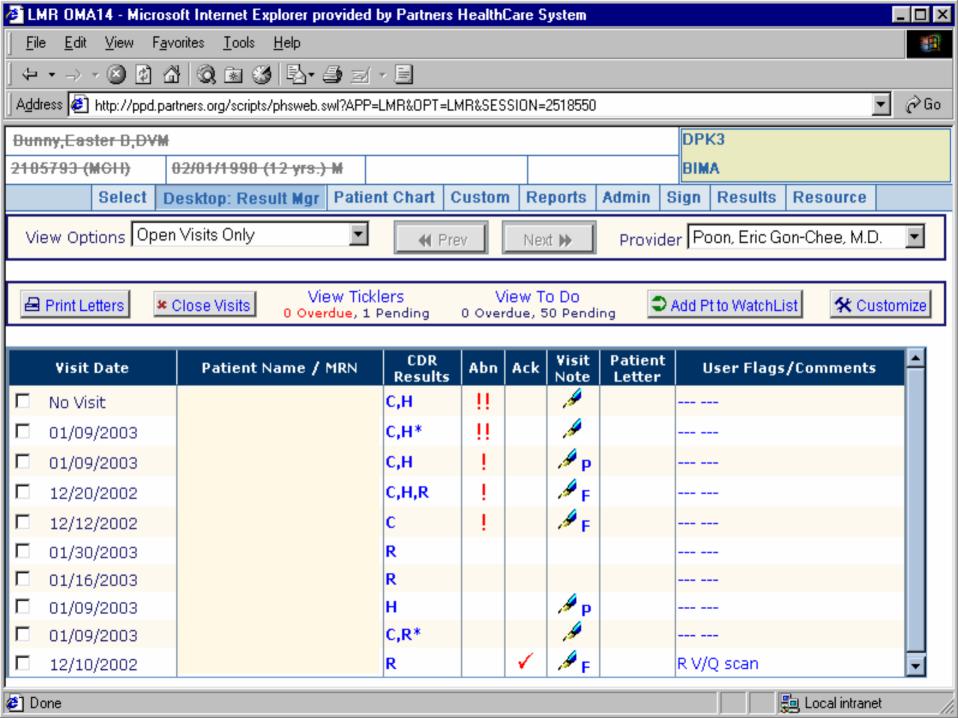
1000 women with a marginally abnormal mammogram

360 who will not receive appropriate follow-up care

1000 patients who qualified for secondary prevention of high cholesterol

380 will not have a LDL-C, within 3 years, on record

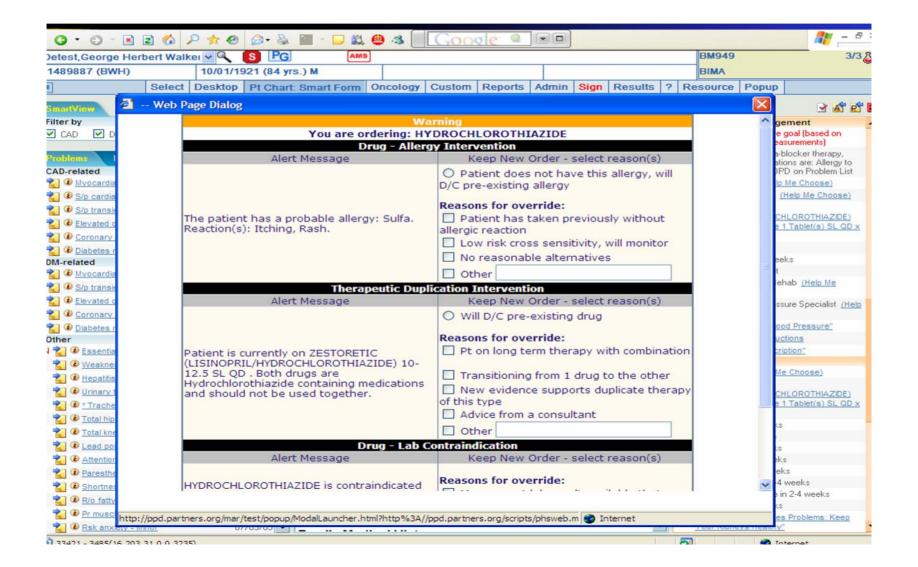




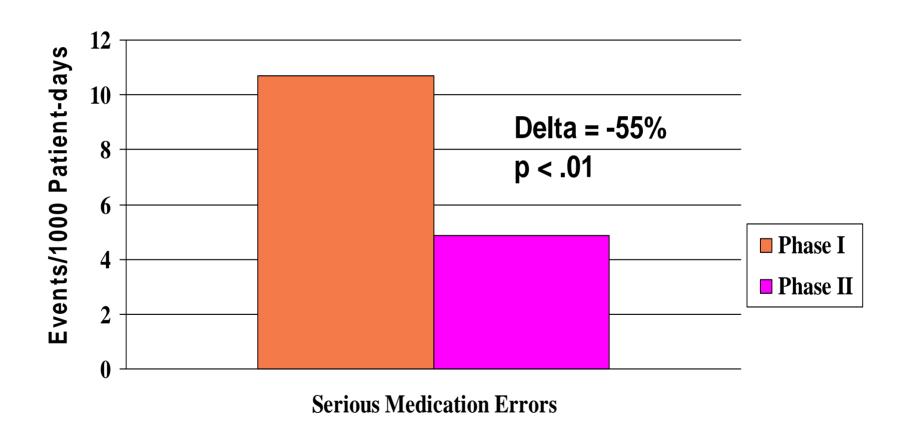
## Impact of LMR Results Manager

Physician Users	355
Physician rating (1=Strongly agree, 5 = Strongly disagree) – care improvement	1.8
Physician rating – Reduce malpractice	2.1
Physician rating – Useful	1.9
Critically abnormal results highlighted per month	120
Sub-critical abnormal results highlighted per month	600

### A Problematic Medication Order



# **Serious Medication Error Rates Before and After CPOE**



Bates, Effect of Computerized Physician Order Entry and a Team Intervention on Prevention of Serious Medication Errors JAMA 1998.

# The Impact of Clinical Data Exchanges Could be Significant

- Nationwide implementation of standardized healthcare information exchange could:
  - Save \$337B over ten years
  - Achieve breakeven during year five of implementation
- u At steady state, net benefit is estimated to be:

Providers	\$34B	Radiology Centers	\$8B	
Payers	\$22B	Pharmacies	\$1B	
Laboratories	\$13B	Public Health	\$0.1B	

Source: Center for Information Technology Leadership, Partners HealthCare, 2004.

#### **EHR Return on Investment**

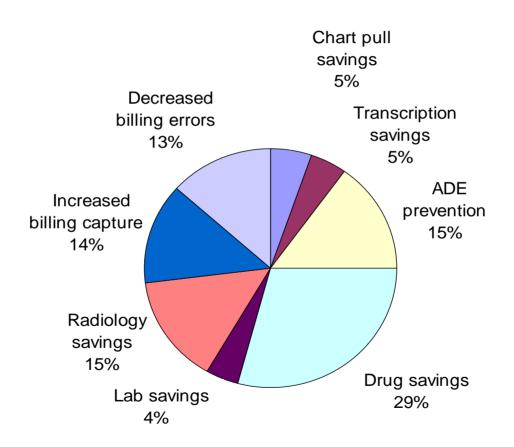
More Effective <sup>1</sup>	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
EMR Investment	\$40,700	\$5,700	\$5,700	\$5,700	\$5,700
Savings/Opportunities <sup>2</sup>	\$11,498	\$22,995	\$22,995	\$22,995	\$22,995
Net	-\$29,202	\$17,295	\$17,295	\$17,295	\$17,295
<b>Cumulative Net</b>	-\$29,202	-\$11,907	\$5,388	\$22,683	\$39,978

Less Effective <sup>1</sup>	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
EMR Investment	\$40,700	\$5,700	\$5,700	\$5,700	\$5,700
Savings/Opportunities <sup>2</sup>	\$6,325	\$12,650	\$12,650	\$12,650	\$12,650
Net	-\$34,375	\$6,950	\$6,950	\$6,950	\$6,950
<b>Cumulative Net</b>	-\$34,375	-\$27,425	-\$20,475	-\$13,525	-\$6,575

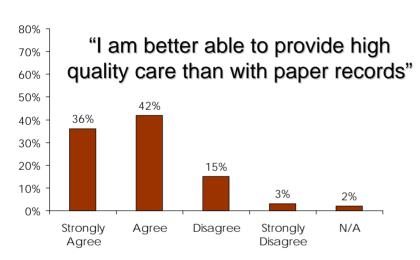
More effective model uses top documented physician savings/opportunities; less effective model achieves least savings/opportunities

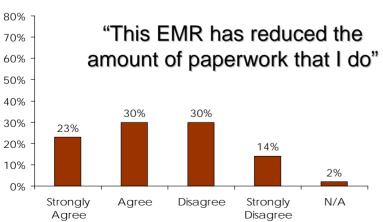
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Only half of benefits achieved in first year

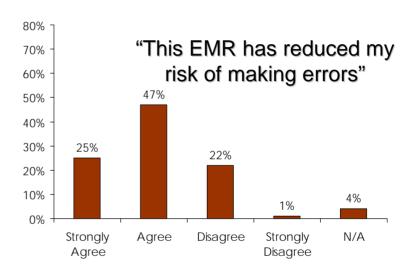
## **EHR Benefits**

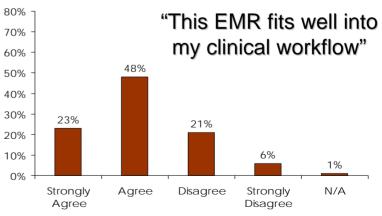


### **EHR Physician Satisfaction**

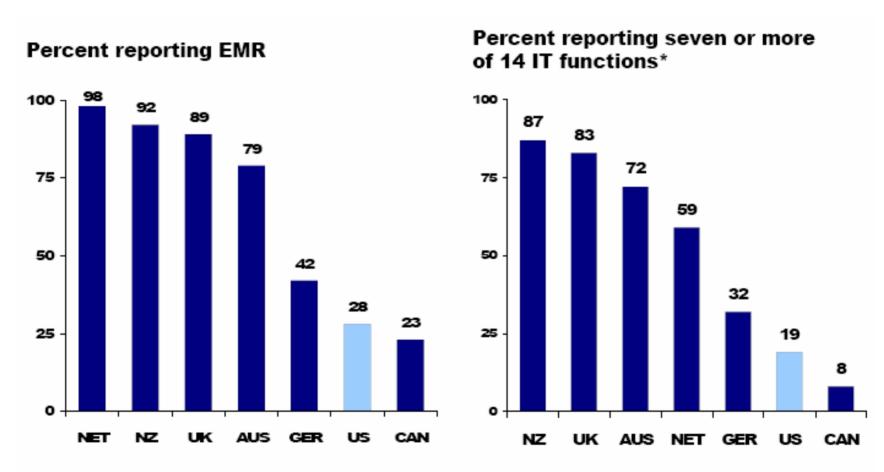








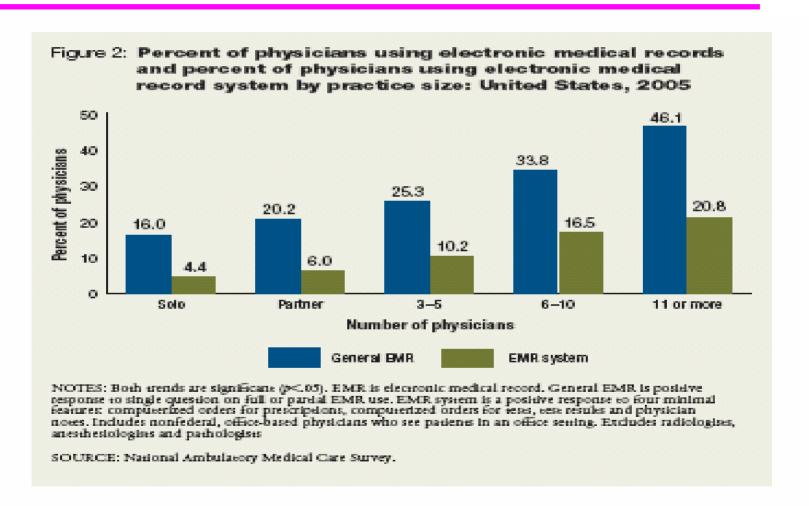
## **US EHR Adoption**



<sup>\*</sup> The 14 functions are: EMR, EMR access other doctors, outside office, patient; routine use electronic ordering tests, prescriptions, access test results, access hospital records; computer for reminders, Rx alerts, prompt test results; easy to list diagnosis, medications, patients due for care.

Source: Commonwealth Fund 2006 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.

## EHR Adoption is Uneven

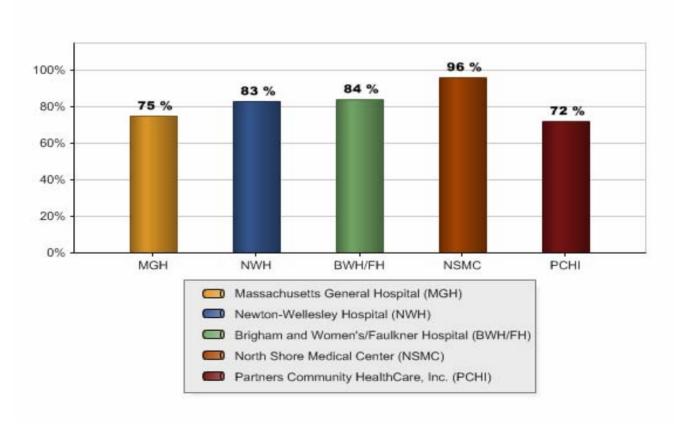


Health Information Technology in the United States: The Information Base for Progress, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2006

# **Effectiveness of Use of ePrescribing**

#### Percent of Prescriptions Written by Computer

Higher values are better performance



# Regional Interoperability Efforts are Struggling

### The State Of Regional Health Information Organizations: Current Activities And Financing

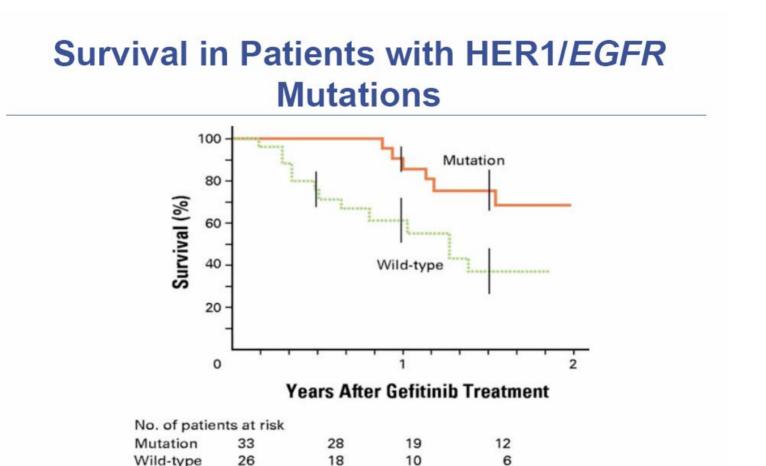
Julia Adler-Milstein, Andrew P. McAfee, David W. Bates and Ashish K. Jha

Electronic clinical data exchange promises substantial financial and societal benefits, but it is unclear whether and when it will become widespread. In early 2007 we surveyed 145 regional health information organizations (RHIOs), the U.S. entities working to establish data exchange. Nearly one in four was likely defunct. Only twenty efforts were of at least modest size and exchanging clinical data. Most early successes involved the exchange of test results. To support themselves, thirteen RHIOs received regular fees from participating organizations, and eight were heavily dependent on grants. Our findings raise concerns about the ability of the current approach to achieve widespread electronic clinical data exchange.

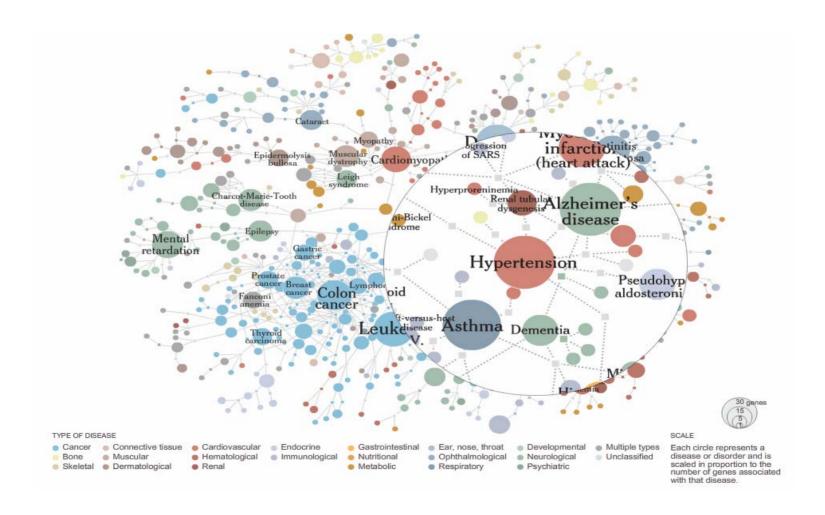
# American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

- **u** \$31B in physician and hospital financial incentives for EHR adoption
  - \$40K to \$60K/physician
  - \$2M-\$11M/hospital
- u Incentives require "meaningful use"
  - ePrescribing
  - Clinical data exchange
  - Quality measures reporting
- **u** \$300M for states to develop interoperability and adoption plans
- u Loans/grants for physicians to cover EHR costs
- Health Information Extension Program to provide adoption assistance for small physician practices and hospitals

# **Survival in Patients with HER1/EGFR Mutations**

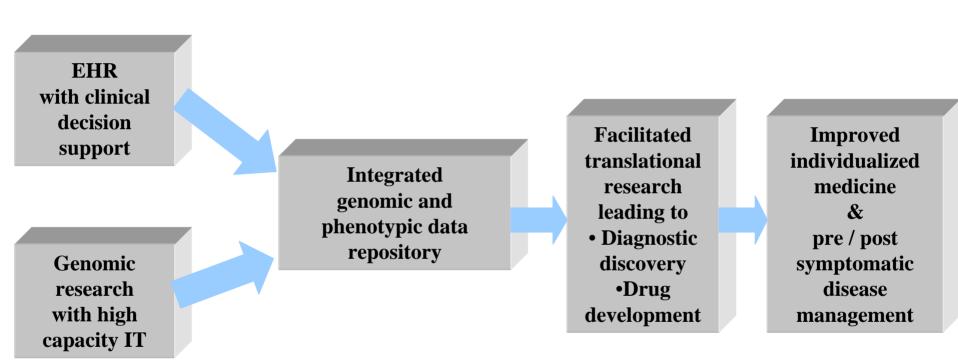


### The Human Diseasome

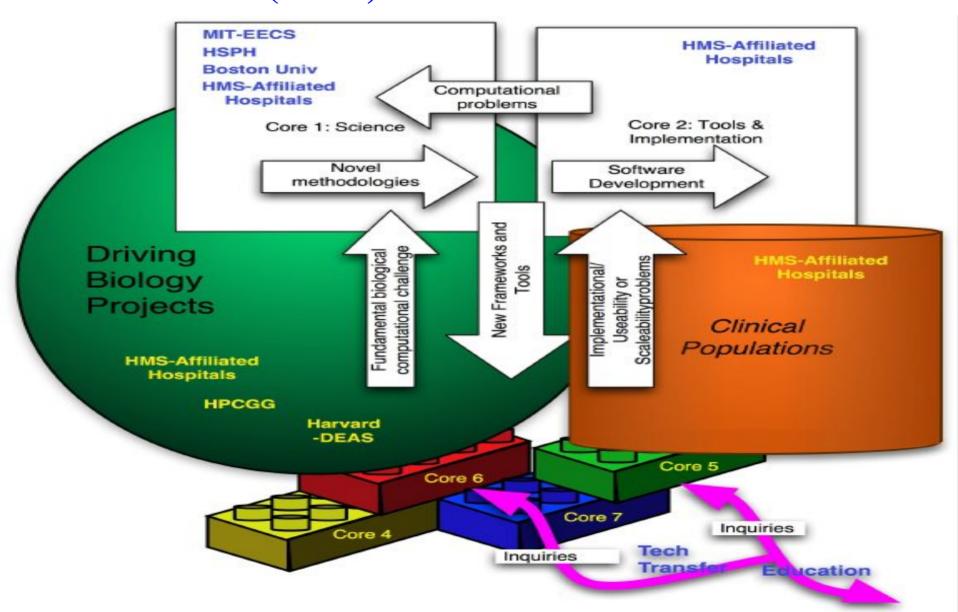


Sources: Marc Vidal; Albert-Laszlo Barabasi; Michael Cusick; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

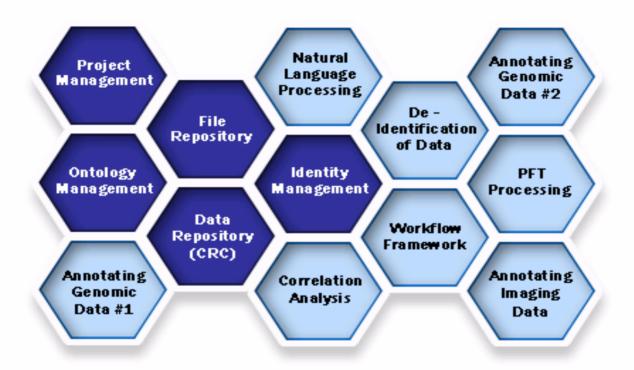
#### A Vision for Personalized Medicine



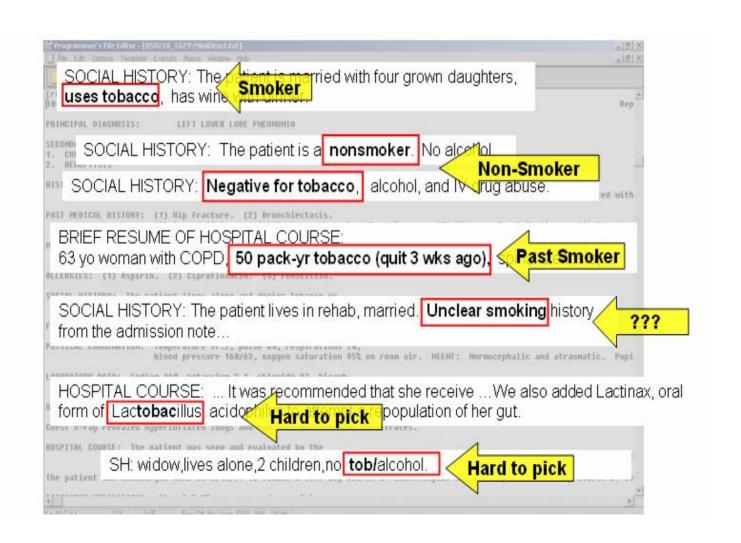
# Informatics for Integrating Biology and the Bedside (I2B2)



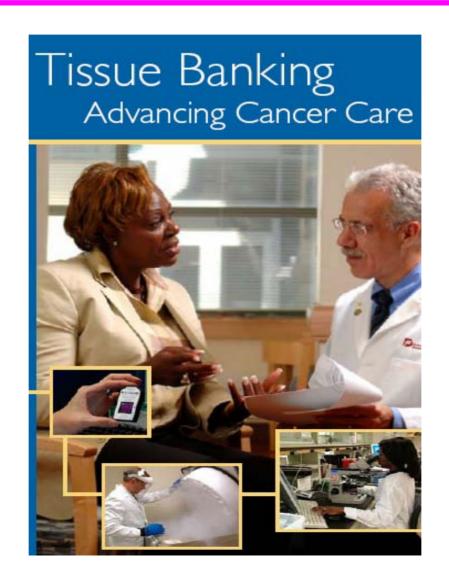
### i2b2 Hive



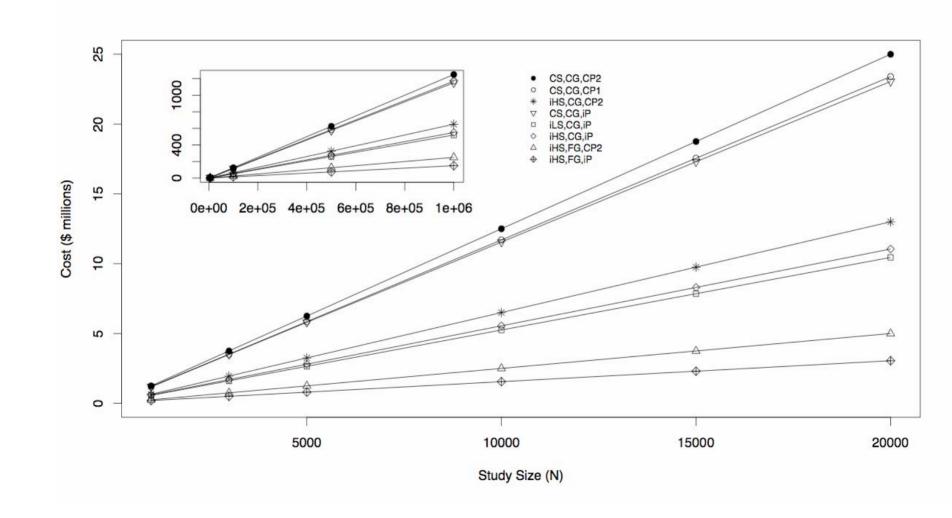
### **Extraction of Structure from Notes**



### **Tissue Sample Collection**



# Costs of "High Throughput" Clinical Research



### **Post Market Medication Surveillance**

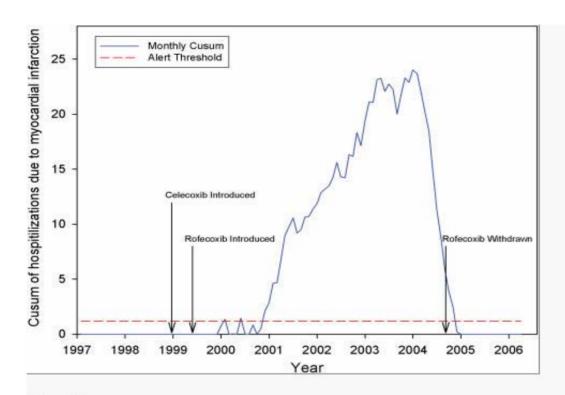
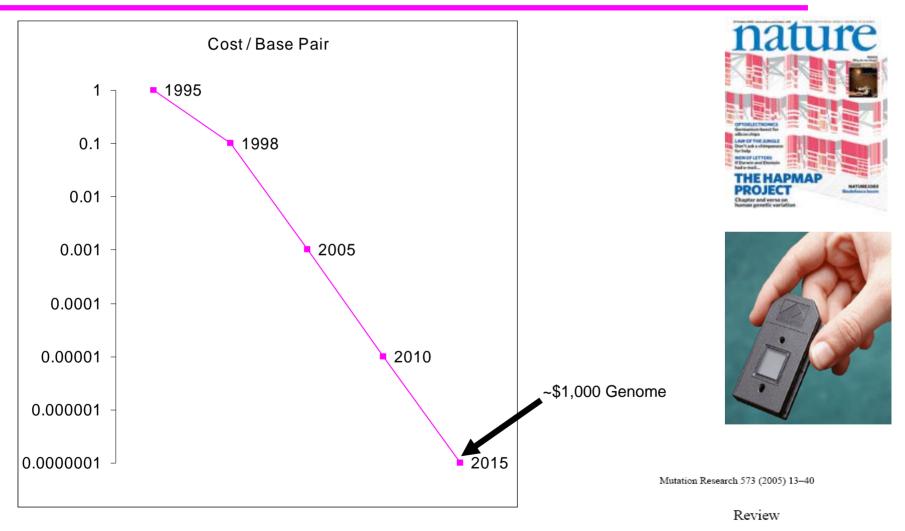


Figure 1

Cumulative sum (CUSUM) chart of monthly incidence of hospitalizations due to myocardial infarction from January 1, 1997 to March 30, 2006.

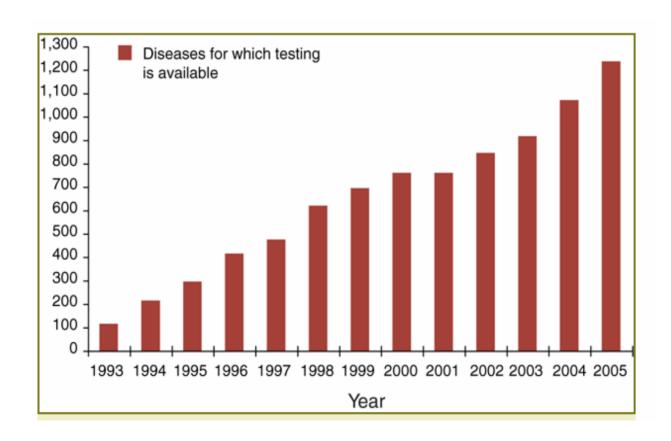
# **Underlying Drivers Point to Accelerated Growth**



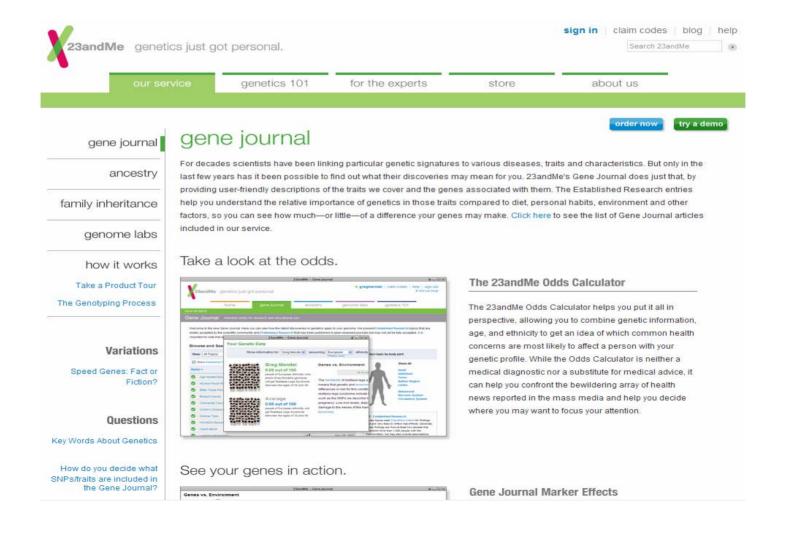
Values in chart are approximately sourced from: Advances in sequencing technology

Eugene Y. Chan\*

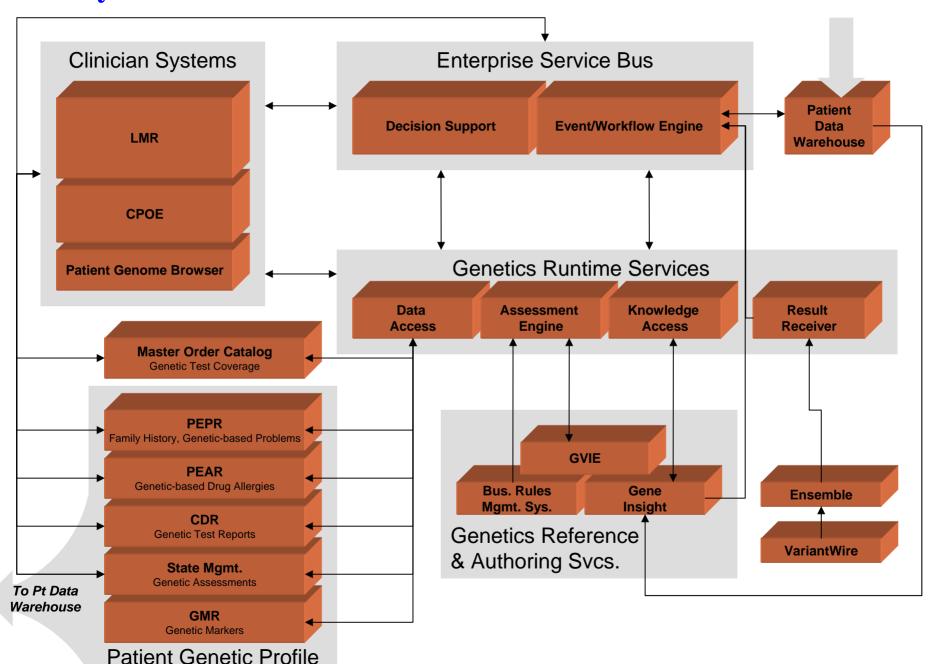
## **Significant Growth in Genetic Tests**



### **Consumer Testing of Their Genome**



#### **Fully Genetics Enabled EHR Architecture**



# Personalized Medicine Adoption Challenges

- The utility of EHR-based acceleration of clinical research, centered on the genome, remains largely unproven
- Clinical guidelines are largely absent regarding when to test and how to interpret results
- Providers and patients don't understand the tests and their ramifications
- **u** Reimbursement is limited
- **u** There are unsettled privacy issues

## The Management Challenges

#### u Electronic medical record

An expensive system and a difficult implementation create a challenging business case

Which results in low adoption and partially effective use

But the answer may be ARRA

#### Personalized medicine

Knowledge of the genome may enable the curing of disease, more appropriate treatments, accurate prediction of prognosis and safer targeting of medication doses

But there are challenges of medical research, clinical guidelines, reimbursement, provider/patient education and privacy

The answer is unclear