



Center for eHealth in Sweden

2011-10-04
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Stockholm

eHealth strategies, plans and results in Sweden

2011-09-27
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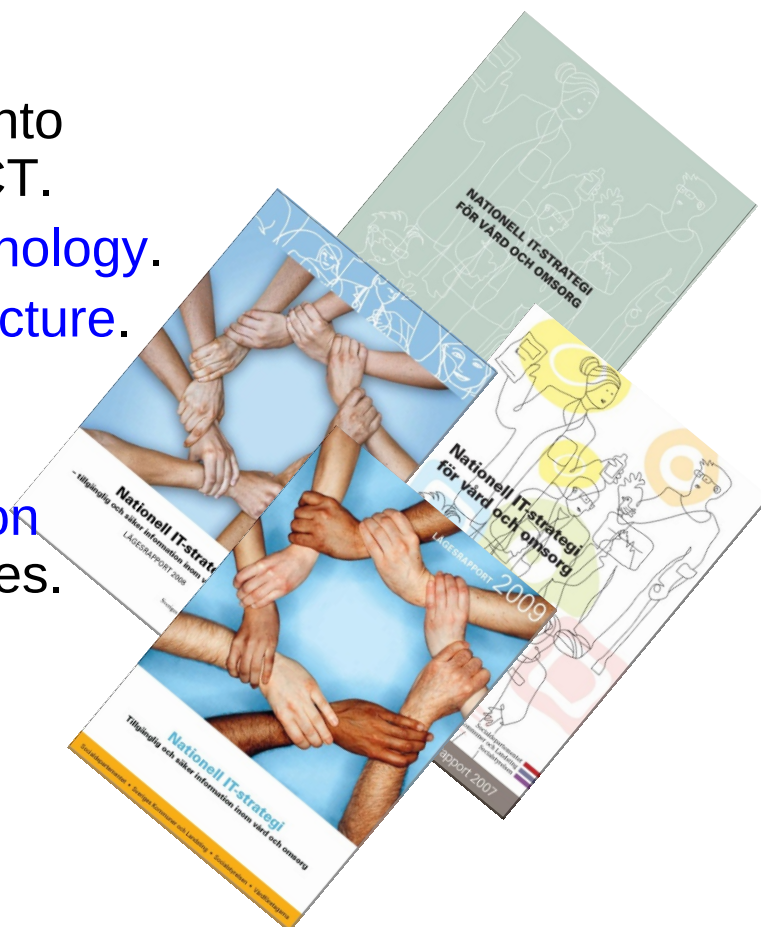
Three main issues for a future Health Care

- See the patient as an actor in its own care process
 - Counteract the effects of an increasing fragmentation of the care process
 - Provide a solid base for a knowledge based Health Care
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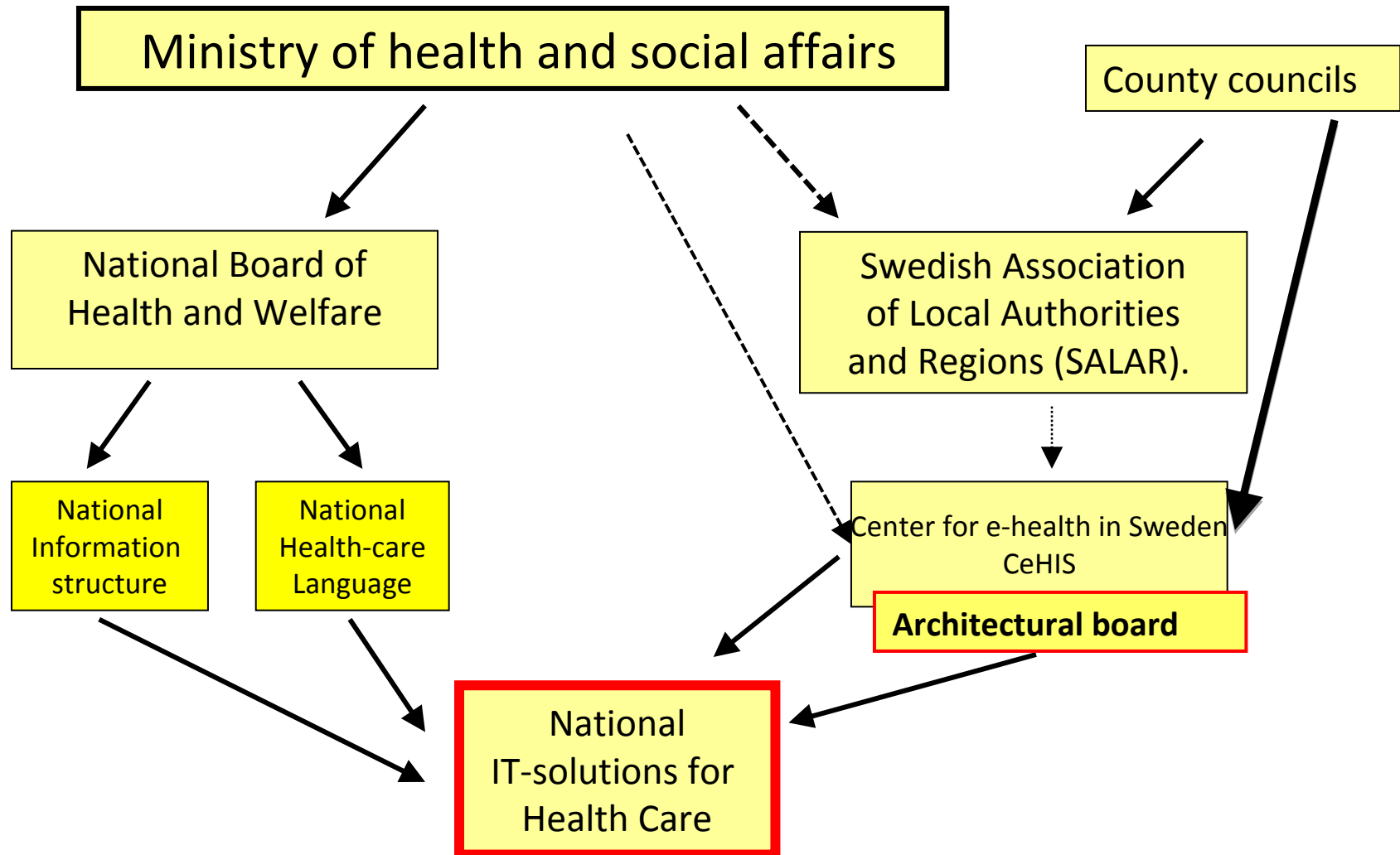
Defining a common agenda for all stakeholders in healthcare

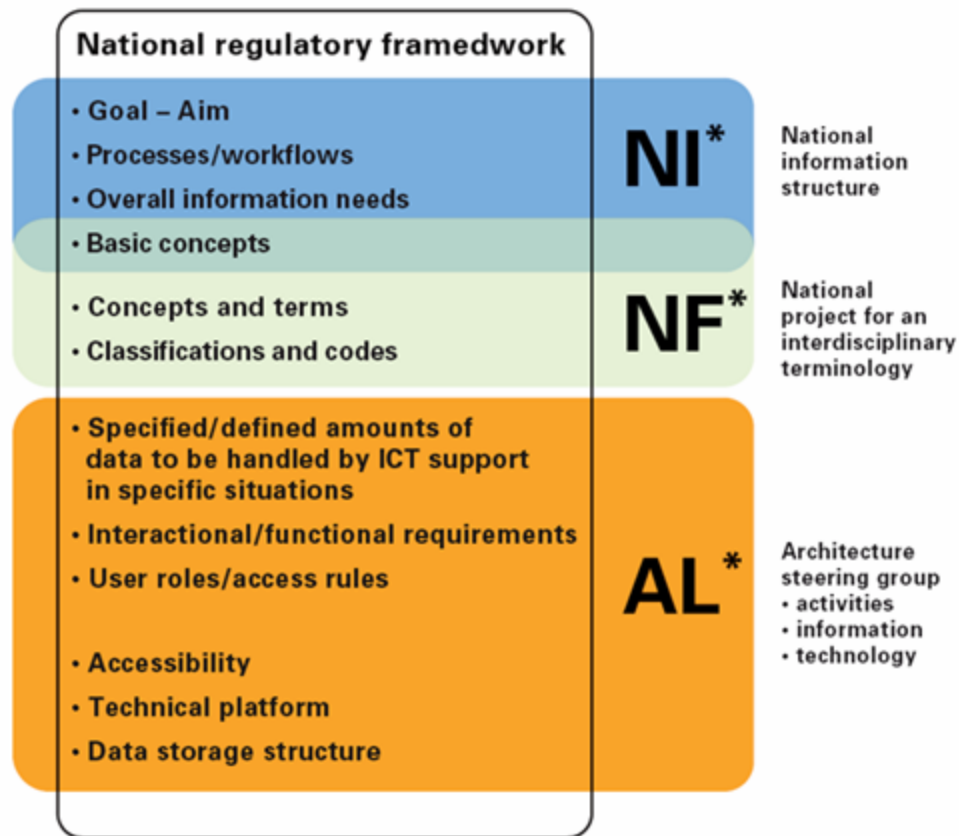
Six Action Areas identified:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| National government | { | 1. Bringing laws and regulations into line with an increased use of ICT.
2. Information structure and terminology . |
| Health care regions | { | 3. Enhance the technical infrastructure .
4. Facilitating interoperable , supportive ICT systems.
5. Facilitating access to information across organisational boundaries.
6. Launching new e-services for citizens. |



Organisation





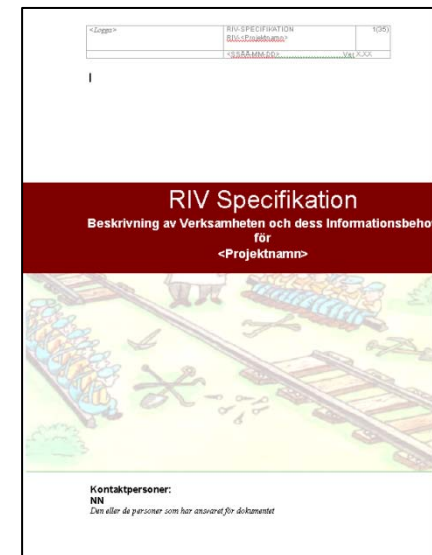
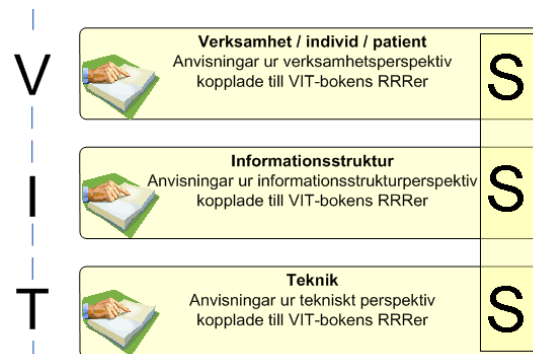
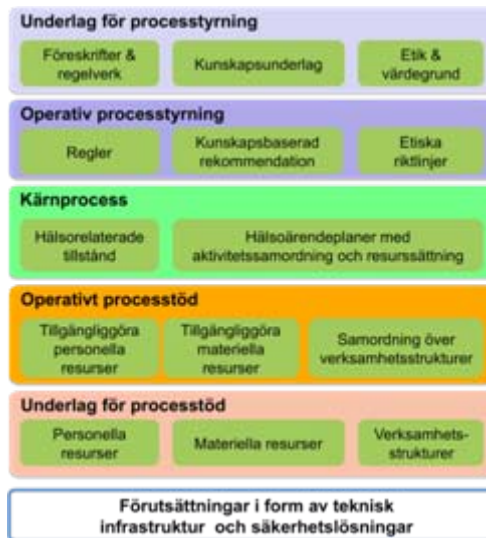
***NI** Nationell Informationsstruktur

NF Nationell fackspråk för vård och omsorg

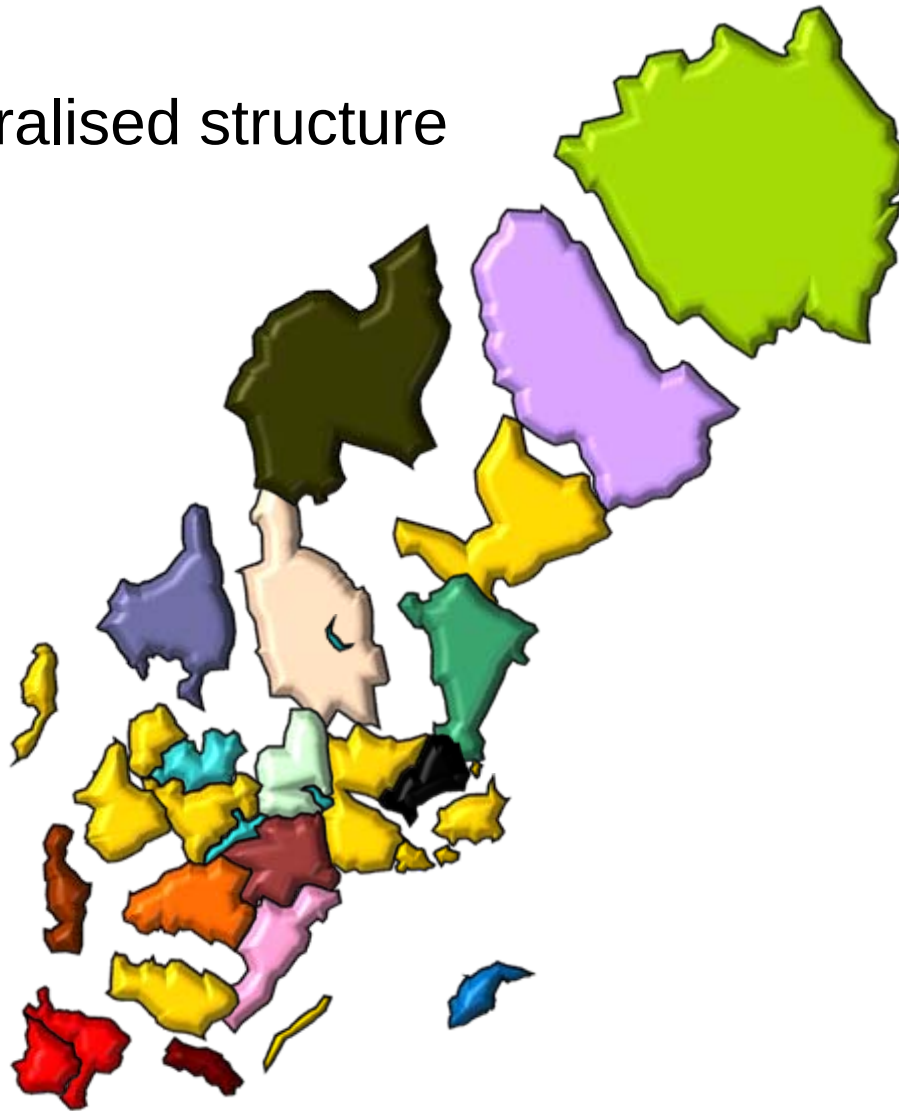
AL Arkitekturledningen

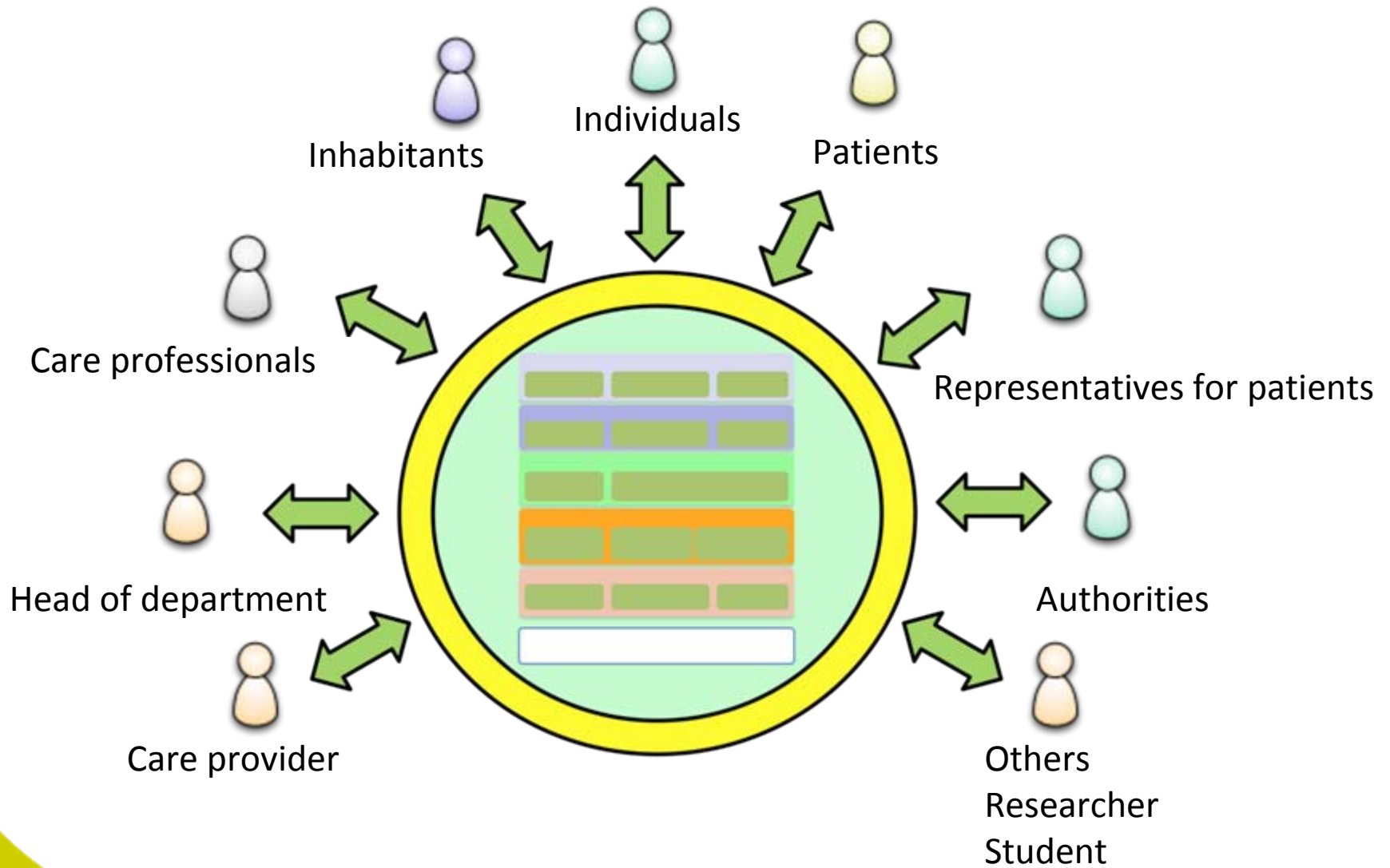
Architecture and rules from an overall perspective

- Goals and road-map
- Set of rules for the national architecture
- Method for individual projects to meet the rules and to follow to the road-map



A decentralised structure





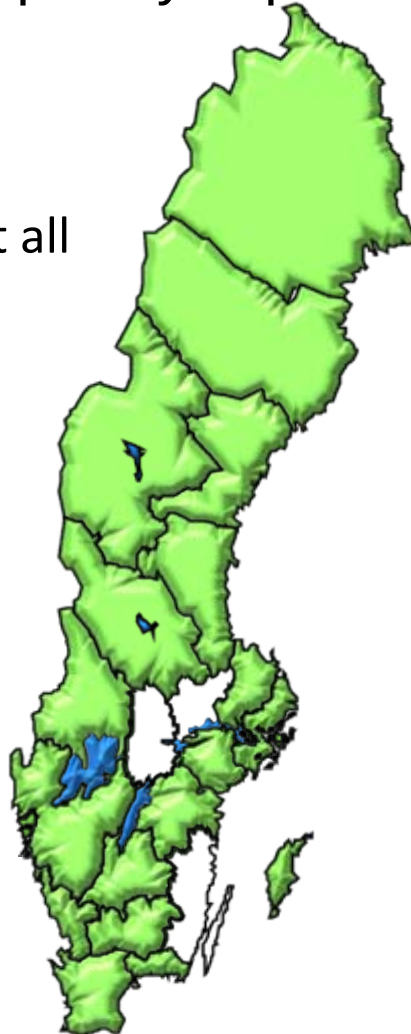
eHealth – EHR/EMR/HIS

Genera- tion	Period	Organizational	Functions	Integration
Experi- mental	1960-80	Research projects	Documentation Scheduling	-
1st gen	1980-00	GP's office or Clinic based	+ Medication + Lab reports	+
2nd gen	1990-10	Hospital based or Primary care area	+ CPOE + ePrescription	++
3rd gen	2000-	County council or Regional based	+ PACS viewer + CDSS	+++
4th gen	2008-	National based (EU and epSoS)	+ patient services	by it self an integration

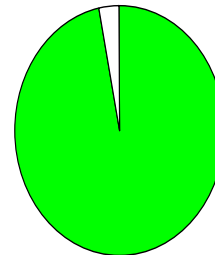
EHR completely implemented in county councils 2009



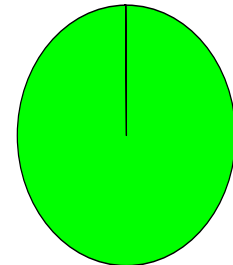
= EHR
implemented at all
Hospitals, all
psychiatry and
primary care



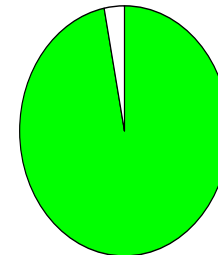
Hospitals
98%



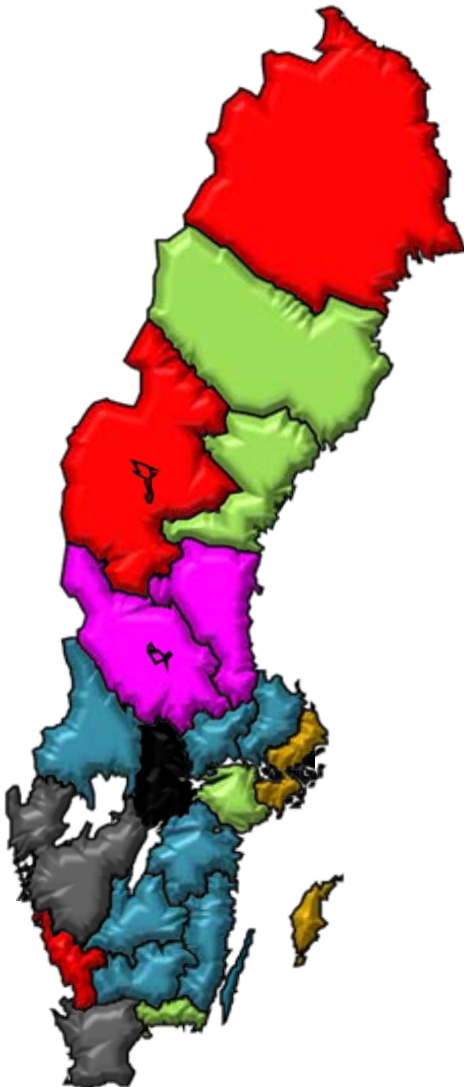
Primary Care
100 %



98 %Psychiatry

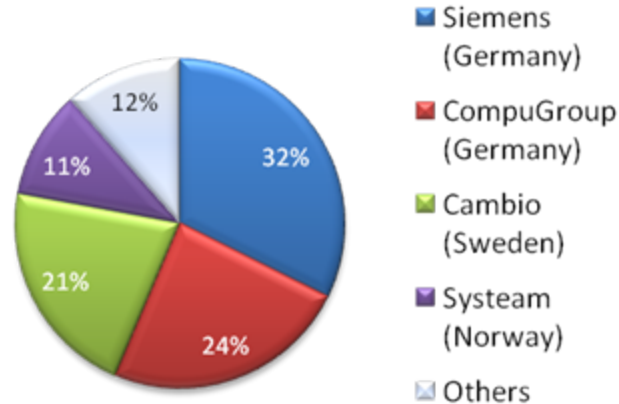


over **80 percent** of all pharmaceutical
prescriptions are issued and transferred
electronically.



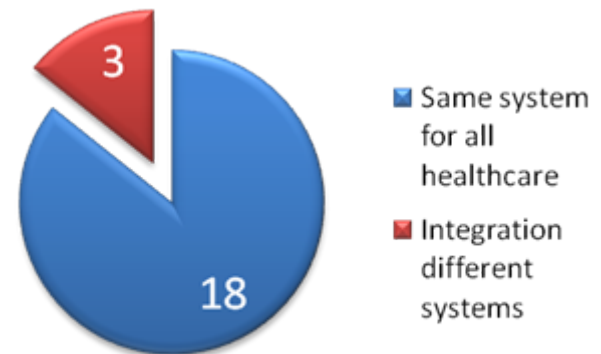
- **21 independent County Councils**
- **VAS ~30 years old system owned by Norrbotten county council (modernized on a very limited budget)**
- **Cross ~25 years old system owned by EDB-Ergogroup System (nearly no new development, buying new modules from outside)**
- **Melior ~20 years old system for hospitals from Siemens and J3 ~25 years old system for primary care from Compugroup (J3 to PMO in Skåne and J3 to Asynja/Take Care in West of Sweden all from Compugroup)**
- **Cosmic ~8 years old system from Cambio**
- **Mainly Take Care ~13 years old system from Compugroup (Melior, Cosmic, J3 and others coexist)**
- **Recent tender for exchange of Melior and J3 to Take Care (Option in Gävleborg)**
- **Mix of Melior, Cross and IMX from Tieto.**

EMR-Vendors



Four leading vendors 89% (2006 = 82%)

EMR Strategy

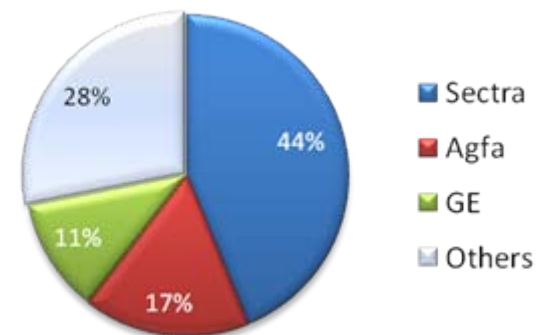


Patient Administration

Trends

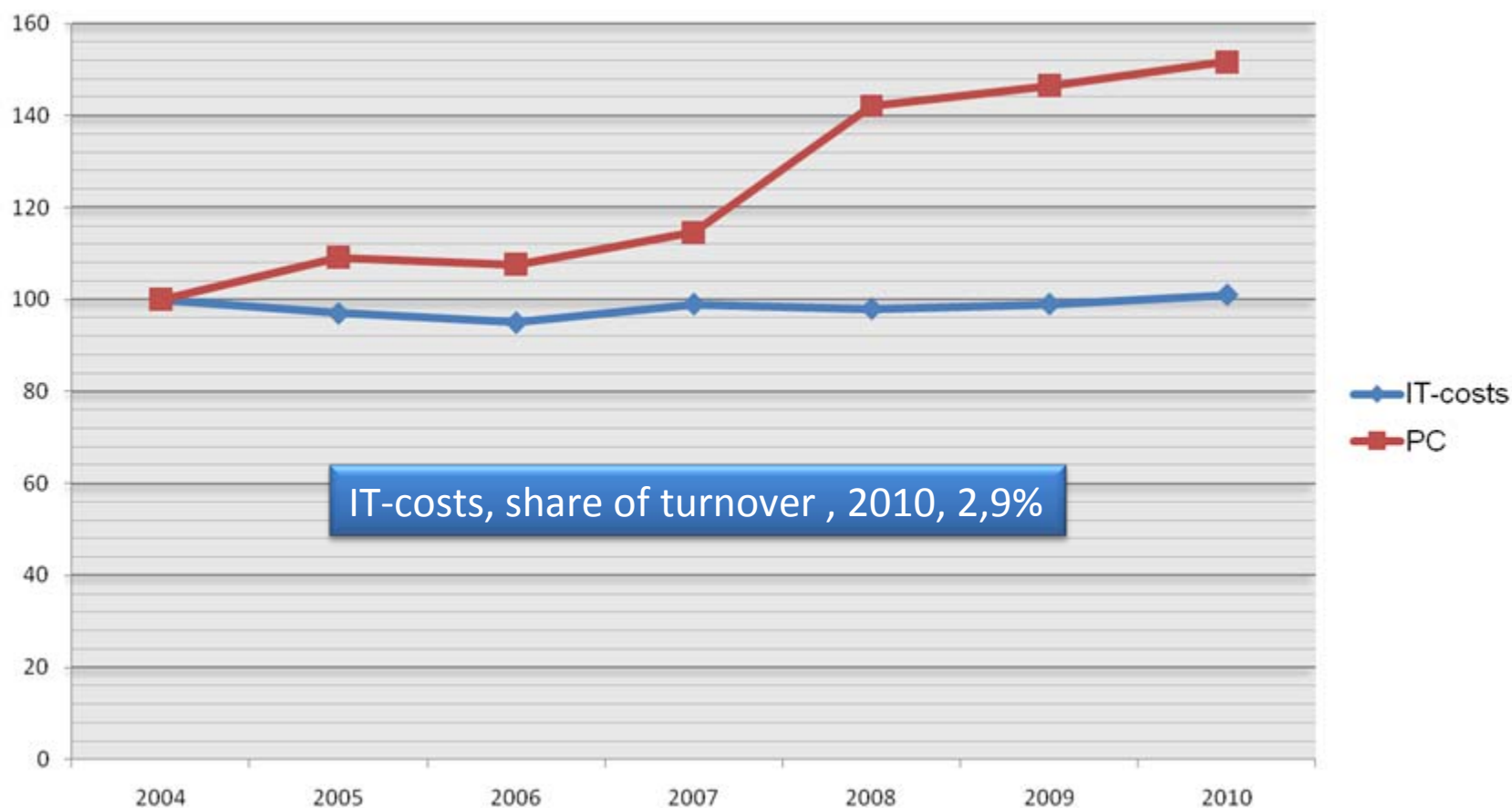
- Function in EMR
- One system for all healthcare

PACS- Vendors



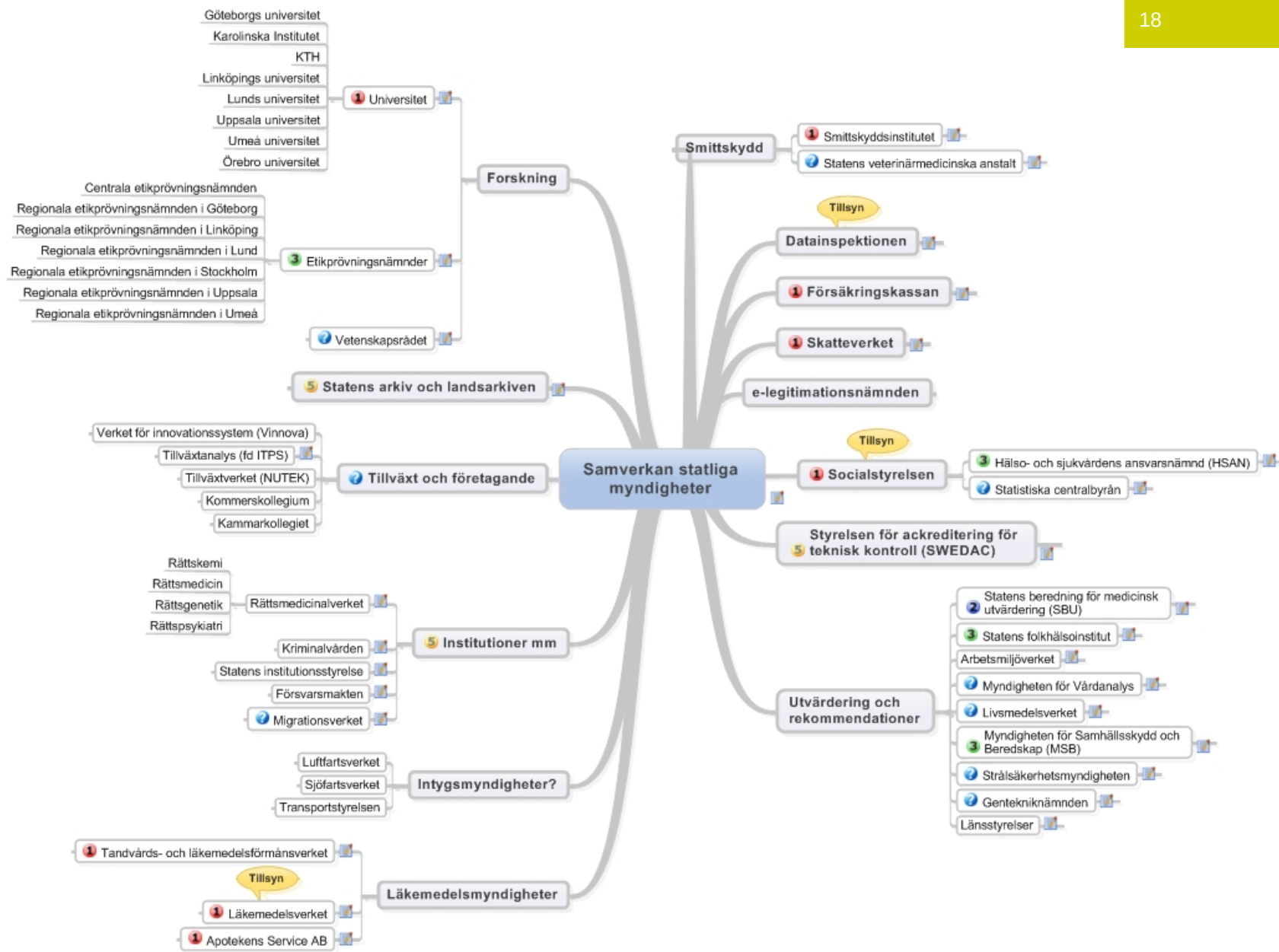
Three leading vendors 72%

IT-costs, share of turnover + number of PC's, index, years 2004-2010

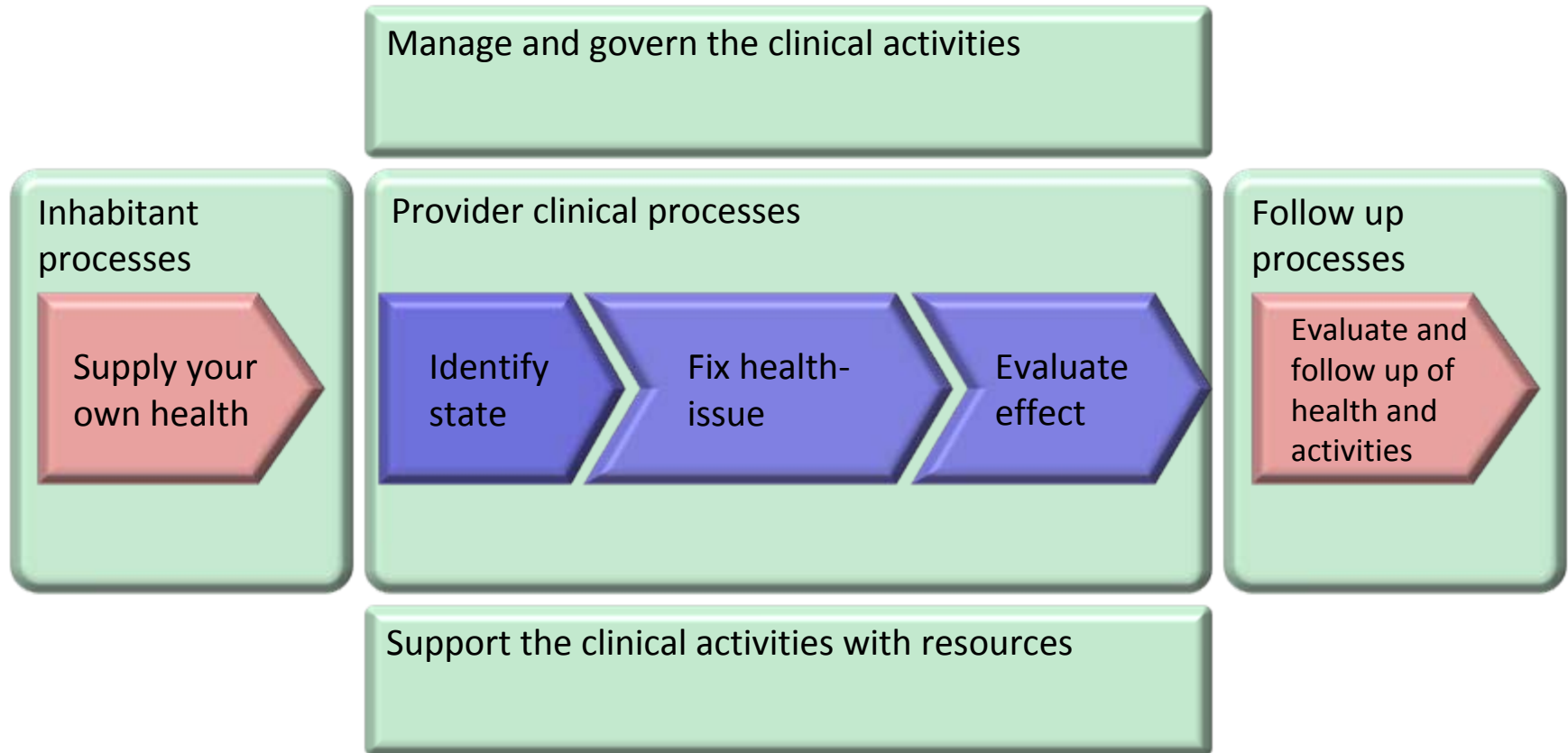


Arkitekturella principer

- Verksamhetens IT-lösningar ska utformas med invånarnas behov och integritet i fokus och invånaren ska ses som samverkande part.
- Arkitekturen ska skapa förutsättningar för att stödja patientens hälsoärenden i sammanhängande vårdkedjor där flera vårdgivare kan vara involverade och där patienten har rätt att byta vårdgivare.
- Arkitekturen ska medge en robust och feltolerant realisering som kan hantera händelser som potentiellt kan orsaka skada eller avbrott i vård och omsorg.
- Arkitekturen ska medge olika organisationsformer och att organisation och processer förändras.
- Arkitekturen ska medge att vårdgivare med olika förutsättningar utvecklas i olika takt. Arkitekturen ska baseras på utgångspunkten att samverkan sker i en heterogen miljö



Process perspective



Generic Clinical level

Business analysis – clinical process focus
Process- and Concept models in the National Information structure (NI)

ICF structure

Guide for clinical
process application

Reference Information level

National reference
information model

harmonisation

Archetypes/Templates

EN 13606 and
openEHR ref Models
(EHR and Demogr IM)

Reference archetypes

non clinical attributes
process attributes
clinical data attributes

SCT concept model
attributes

Reference templates

Clinical process level

ICD and ICF
code systems

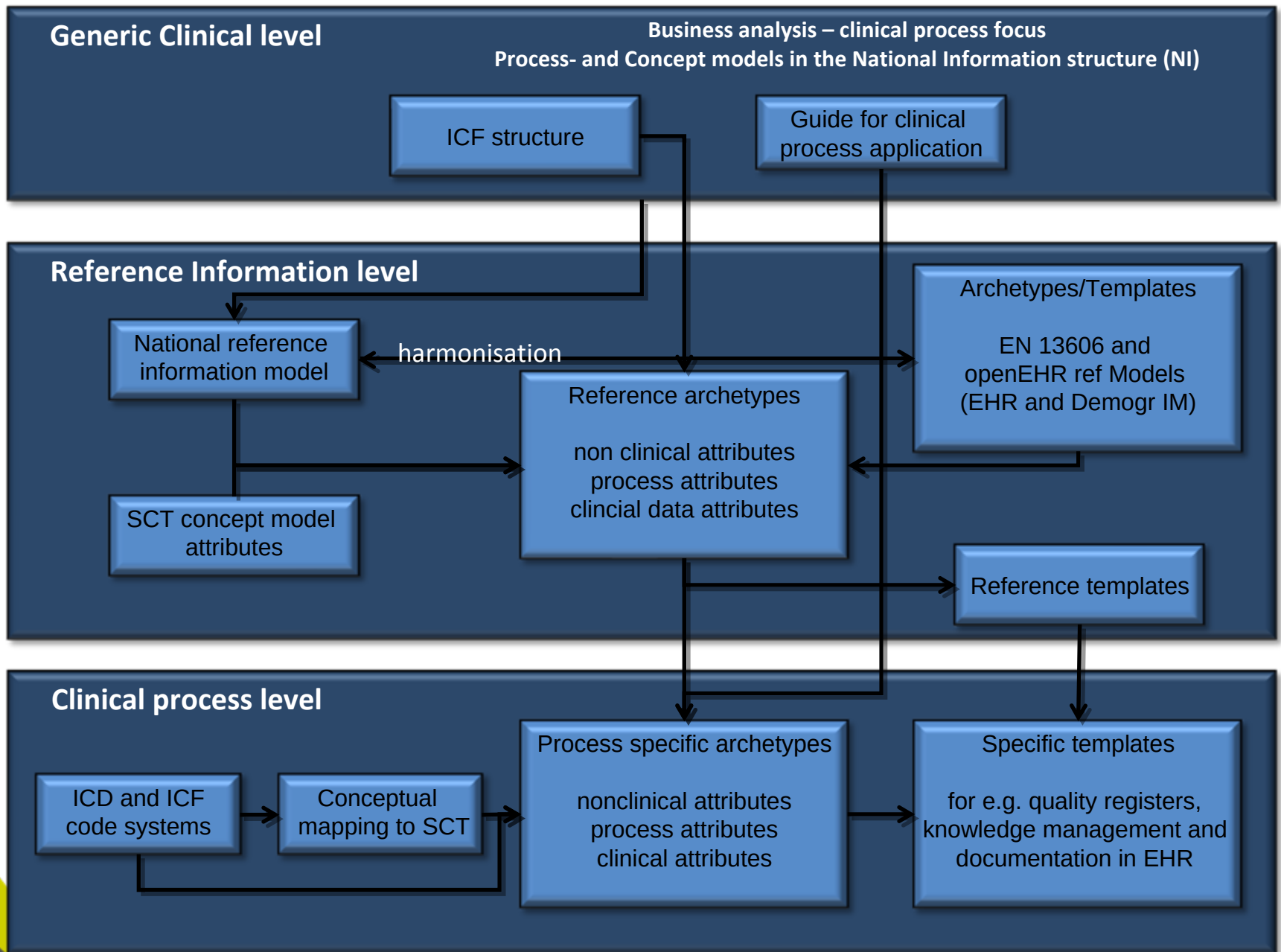
Conceptual
mapping to SCT

Process specific archetypes

nonclinical attributes
process attributes
clinical attributes

Specific templates

for e.g. quality registers,
knowledge management and
documentation in EHR



Generic Clinical level

- EN 12967 (HISA part 1 enterprise viewpoint)
- prEN 13940-2 (Contsys part 2 health care process and workflow)
- ISO/FDIS 21667 (Health indicators conceptual framework)
- ISO 9001 and CEN/TS 15224 (Quality management systems)

Reference Information level

- EN 12967-2 (HISA part 2 information viewpoint)
- EN 13606-2 (Electronic health record communication part 2: Archetype interchange specification)
- Open EHR RIM and specifications
- SNOMED CT concept model attributes
- prEN 13940-2 (Contsys part 2: health care process and workflow)
- ICF (WHO classification for disabilities and functions)

Applied Clinical level

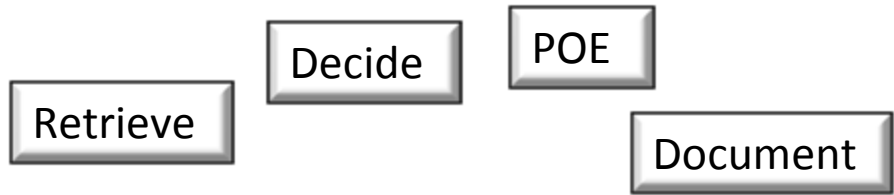
- EN 13606-1 (Reference model for communication)
- EN 13606-4 (Electronic health record communication Part 4: Security)
- EN 13606-5 (Electronic health record communication Part 5: Interface specification)
- prEN 13940-2 (Contsys part 2: health care process and workflow)
- SNOMED CT, ICD, ICF

Ongoing projects

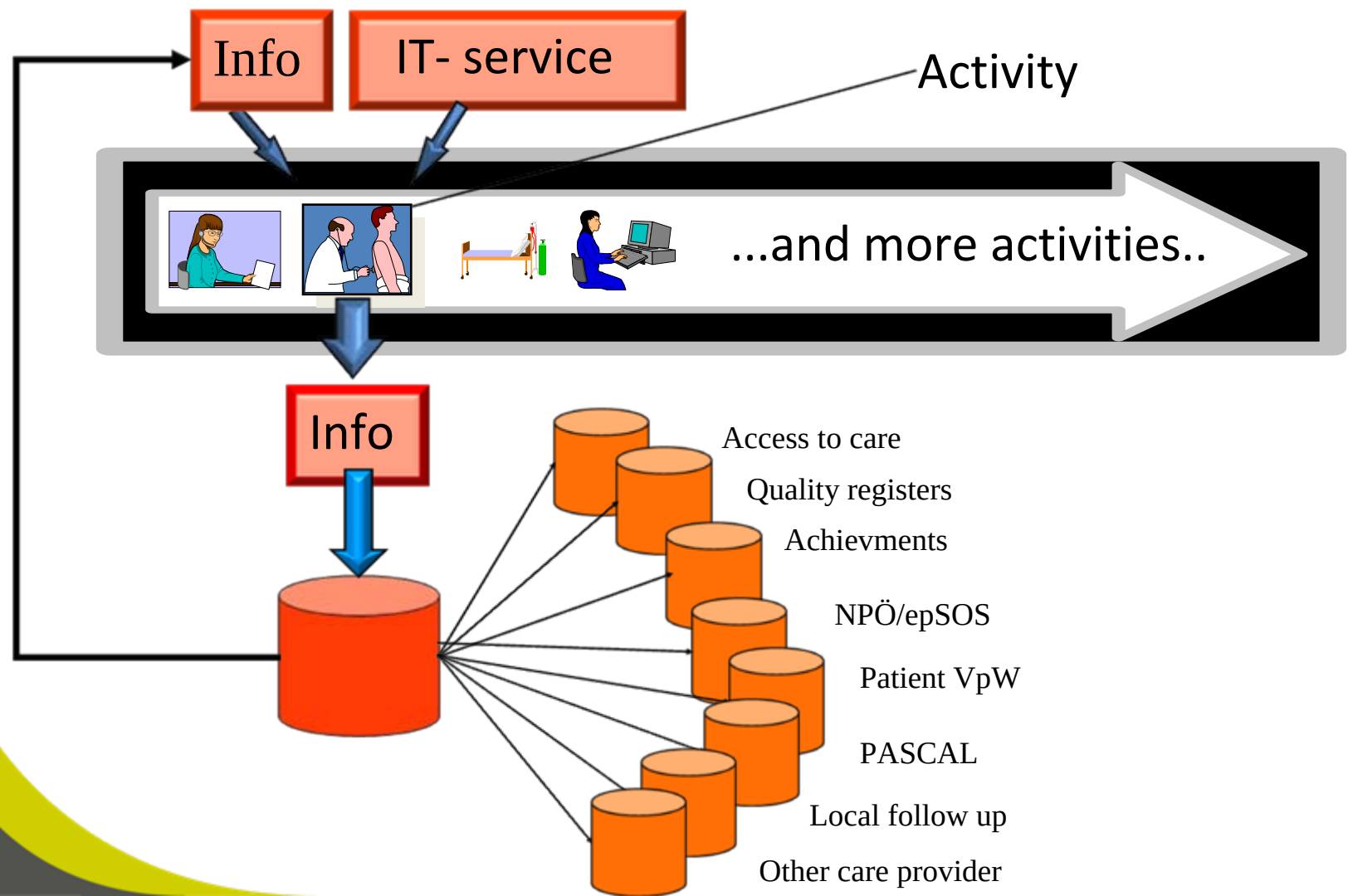
- New governance structure of health informatics – cooperation and maybe reorganisation of responsibilities
- Large project on quality registries, including process analysis and development of archetypes and templates
- E-medication and new e-prescription project, including a lot of standardization
- Health issue project
- "Refurbishing" patient services and new PHR-project, including setting the commercial framework
- National e-referral project
- Clinical decision support and clinical pathways

Results

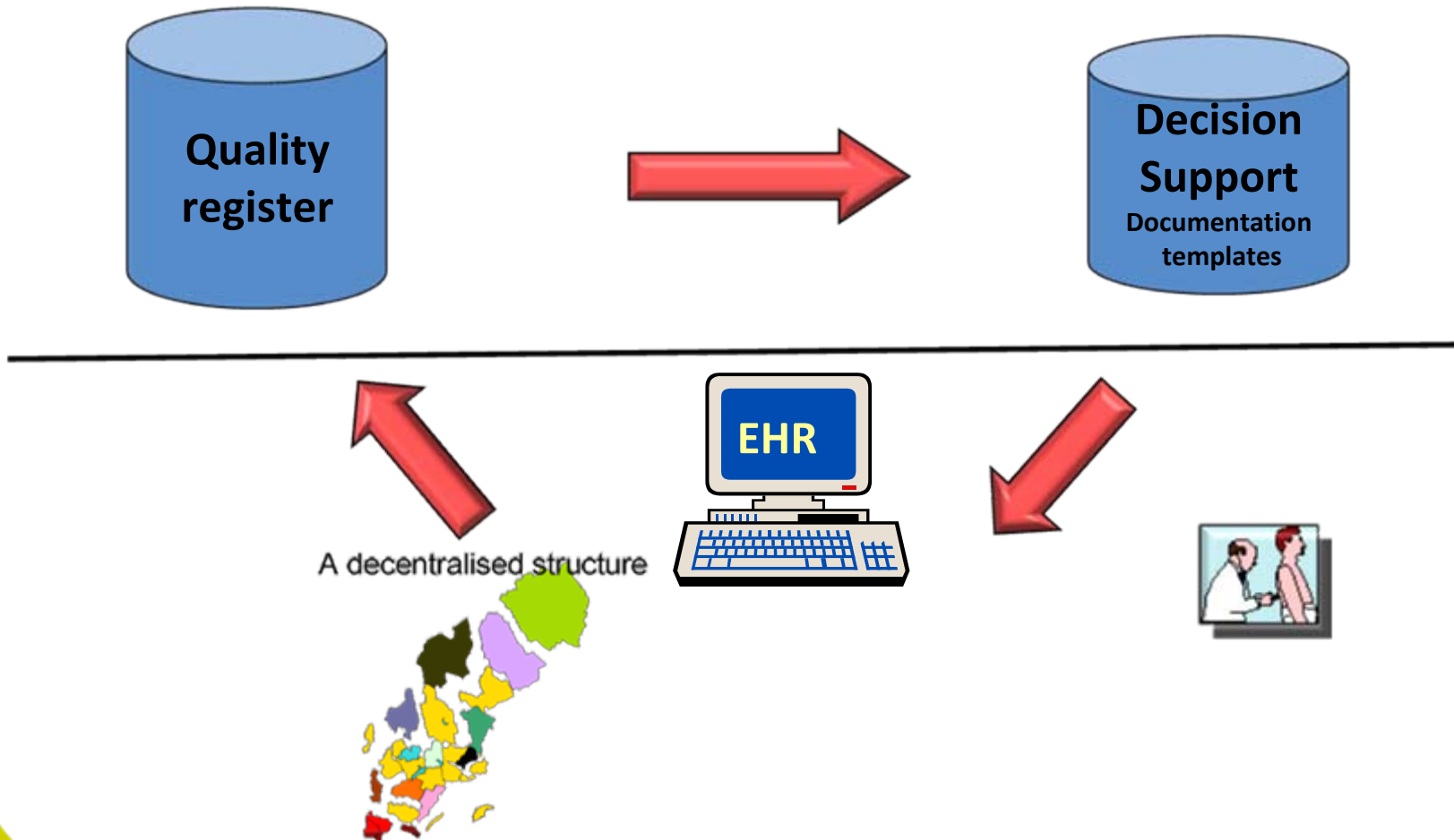
- Creating a national federated technical service platform
- Creating framework for architecture
- Creating framework and methodology for projects (RIV and VITS)
- 1177, UMO, NPÖ, Integrity services, etc etc
- PoC of archetypes and templates in EHR and quality/patient registries
- Cooperation with several other governmental agencies



A comprehensive view of IT-support for health care



Quality register and decision support in the clinical everyday work



Success factors for realisation of eHealth strategies:

- Strong **political support needed!**
- Recognize eHealth investments as a **long term undertaking** to improve healthcare!
- Clear **definition of roles** and responsibilities between national and regional level!
- Work must be carried out co-ordinated and in parallel towards the same goal **at all levels!**
- Inclusion of **stakeholders** vital!
- **Governance** is an critical issue (not the least **medical informatics**)
- The real work is done in healthcare