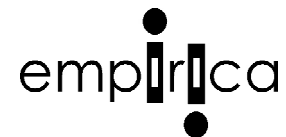


# Can eHealth help the Slovak healthcare system?

Results and lessons learned from the eHealth strategies survey in EU Member States and EEA countries

**Presenter: Jörg Artmann**

**Supported by Karl Stroetmann, Veli Stroetmann**



## Outline

- **Results of the eHealth strategies study in a nutshell**
- ***eHealth and the new model of healthcare***
- ***Integrated care as the key eHealth application domain***
- ***Lessons from front-runners and new comers***
- ***The example of the Emergency Care Summary in Scotland***
- **Conclusions: how can eHealth help Slovakia?**

## eHealth in Europe in a nutshell (1/2)

- eHealth is on everyone's agenda (e.g. epSOS project)
- ...but only few countries have implemented a fully functional patient summary or Electronic Health Record and/or ePrescription system
- Success limited to countries or regions with less than 10 million inhabitants: **unique experiences because unique healthcare systems**
- Developments away from full EHRs → summaries
- Awareness has grown for the managerial, legal and financial challenges of eHealth implementations

## eHealth in Europe in a nutshell (2/2)

- **Current efforts of the European Commission focus on the epSOS „large scale pilot“ (CIP-ICT-PSP)**
- **Definition of a basic patient summary and ePrescription data-set to be exchanged through national contact points**
- **12 Member States, national competence centres and a consortium of industry companies participating.**
- **Specification phase is finished, piloting scheduled to begin in 2011**
- **A number of new EU Member States are expected to join in the second phase of the project**

## eHealth and the new model of healthcare

### Important lessons on eHealth and its potential

- **eHealth is not in itself the new model of healthcare!**
- **Healthcare priorities need to come from policy-makers NOT technology**
- **In a healthcare system that strives to provide well-coordinated care for chronic disease management and other challenges, eHealth is an indispensable tool**
- **A dialectic tension exists between the ambition to provide individualised care and the structuring effects of eHealth (care protocols etc.)**

## *First re-invent Health*

- Re-invent our health systems: render them more responsive to present and future generations' **holistic health** needs (WHO definition includes psycho-social-economic)
- Assure *sustainability* at the right level, the **health system level**
- Mandate rests with politicians, society, **community**
- 95%-99% of health services are delivered at the local and **regional level**
- Analyse alternative **options**, including “The Commons” approach
- **Focus** on the 1%, 20% of patients causing perhaps 30%, 80% of all costs

# *Then re-invent eHealth*

## *What eHealth can do:*

- **Support and facilitate** the realisation of clearly defined health policy and health system (sustainability) goals
- **Meet system needs and objectives**, not that of individual interest groups
- Enable **new** organisational models and **processes**

## Drive towards integrated care

- In ***integrated care***, professionals from different organisations work together in a team-oriented way towards a shared goal, with shared resources to deliver, via an integrated service delivery process, all a person's care requirements.
- Offers overall **efficiency** through better coordination
- This, in turn, needs supportive ICT infrastructural arrangements such as **shared** workflow support and, as a by-product, patient records. (**Dynamic integrated care information systems [ICIS]**, not EHR systems)
- Provides for **integrated data** resources –evidence generation beyond clinical trials



## Challenges experienced by frontrunners

- **They can be found in all areas of deployment, e.g.**
  - **Ensuring wide acceptance of new eHealth applications in daily healthcare routine**
  - **Shifts in power between different organisational levels and institutions**
- **Allowing for competition and choice in IT applications & services**
- **Shift of challenges from technical and legal to more organisational responsibilities and financial issues**
- **Alignment of national, regional and local activities**
- **Systematic inclusion of patient representatives in health policy decision making process**
- **Interoperability of legacy IT systems**

## Challenges experienced by newcomers

- **Lack of funding**
- **Sustained investment in infrastructure development**
- **Sustained political commitment beyond election cycles**
- **Precise set of clear priorities addressing specific needs**
- **Organisational issues – e.g., poor communication between institutions**
- **(New) legislation required**
- **Stakeholder involvement and cooperation – agreement among three main stakeholder groups: authorities, health professionals and industry**

## **Some lessons learned for successful eHealth implementation**

- **Put the healthcare system and the clinical needs first (e.g. ECS in Scotland)**
- **Assure „buy-in“ from all relevant stakeholders (e.g. Austria stakeholder involvement working groups)**
- **Establish a permanent organisation with the specific task of managing the conceptual development of an EHR, ePrescribing and other applications (e.g. Gematik in Germany, ASIP in France...)**
- **Do eHealth for quality's sake! Don't expect financial savings.**

## Observations & lessons from the ECS in Scotland

- **Engagement** with all stakeholders **before** design is complete and **implementation** begins
  - The largest single estimated cost, over 50%, was the time of doctors needed for engagement, compared to the 10% for ICT
- **Patient safety, the original goal**, was about one-third of estimated benefits
- The **consent of patients** and citizens can be achieved effectively and efficiently
- Step by step progress takes longer, but is more effective in **realising a net benefit and managing risk**
- **Interoperability** can be achieved, enabling integrated care

## Conclusion: how can eHealth help?

- Experience shows that the chance of success will be greater the **more precise the foreseen measures and applications indeed meet a concrete health policy need and support its realisation**
- Reaching agreement about eHealth strategies and implementing them has proven to be **much more complex and time-consuming** than anticipated
- If eHealth is considered as a tool and not the new healthcare system in itself, it can be a great enabler of integrated, safer and higher quality care

# Thank you for your attention!

## The eHealth Strategies study team

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## Acknowledgement

**The monitoring national *eHealth Strategies Study* was commissioned by and receives support from the European Commission, DG Information Society and Media, ICT for Health Unit, which is gratefully acknowledged.**

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# Backup Slides!



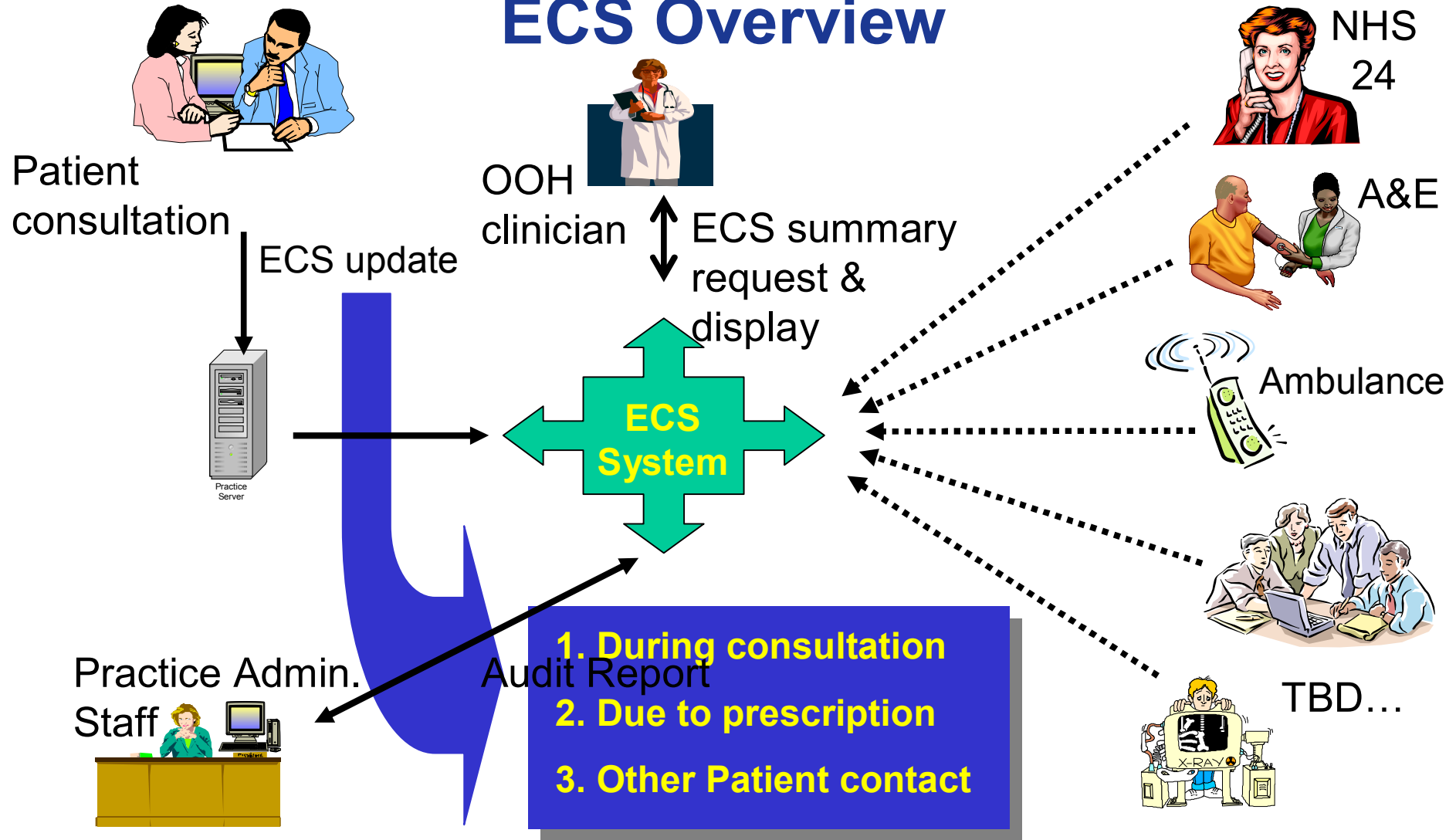
## Background

- **A new GP contract meant changes to Out of Hours (OOH) care for Patients**
- **A “useful summary” was needed for Emergency and Out of Hours services**
  - **A&E, Ambulance, NHS24 (National OOH Call Centre)**
- **Previously localised, paper based, patchy system of information between contributors to patient care**

## Policy and Strategy

- **Incremental and pragmatic approach to Electronic Patient Records**
- **Focus on business challenges, not technology**
- **Clinical leadership**
- **Aim to deliver benefits, not IT systems**
- **Integration across patient journeys**

# ECS Overview



- 1. During consultation
- 2. Due to prescription
- 3. Other Patient contact

## Agreed Dataset

- **Patient demographics (address, telephone, CHI number)**
- **Allergies and adverse reactions to medications**
- **Medication history**
  - Repeat prescriptions in past 12 months
  - Acute prescriptions in past 30 days
- **Consent flag**
  - **Patient opt out status**

## Key Principles

- **Patient safety is key driver**
- **Clinically led, patient focused**
- **Basic summary of demographic and clinical information agreed**
  - **Key agreement with GPs**
- **Scottish patients as key stakeholders in agreeing this new service**

## Project Timeline

- **ECS Service pilot started in 2004**
- **National ECS launched in Sept 2006**
- **Full Integration and rollout:**
  - **OOH in 2006**
  - **NHS24 (National Call Centre) in 2007**
  - **Accident and Emergency in 2008**
- **Over 6500 registered users**
- **New eHealth developments planned for 2009**

## Engagement with Stakeholders

- **From the start....**
- **GP and senior clinical leadership**
- **Patient groups**
  - Focus groups
- **National Patient Leaflet**
  - Written by independent patient group
- **Variety of media used in different areas**
- **Continued engagement throughout**

## Implementation Approach

- **Incremental rollout in each Health Board**
- **Available when users are ready**
- **Minimal impact on GPs**
- **National Communication**
- **Full integration where possible**



## Progress and Usage

- **Over 5.3 million patient records extracted from GPs' EHRs**
- **1400 patients have 'opted out'**
  - Represents 0.026% of all patients
- **Over 1.6 million accesses to date and increasing trend in use**
- **Expected increase in use as new developments are available**

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## Observations on impacts

- **Types of benefits**
  - At the point of care: mainly quality and efficiency from better informed decisions
  - Cash gains may be realised when leapfrogging from paper-based admin processes
- **EHRs facilitate meeting information-intensive goals**
  - Continuity of care (Rhône-Alpes, Lombardy, Kronoberg, Israel, Andalusia)
  - Epidemiology & other public health statistics (Andalusia, Sofia, Geneva, Israel)
  - Waiting time management (Andalusia, Scotland, Sofia, Kolin)
  - Out of hours and A&E healthcare provision (Scotland, Kronoberg, Andalusia)

## The EHR IMPACT conclusion *There is no silver bullet*

- **Transferability of the ERHI sites is limited by the political, structural, and health system environment**
- **The need for interoperability also limits transferability between sites**
- **No right or wrong approach, just a good way to do it:**
  - **Clear objectives derived from needs of health service delivery**
  - **Fitting the political environment – opportunities and threats**
  - **Fitting cultural specificities, especially when planning implementation**

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