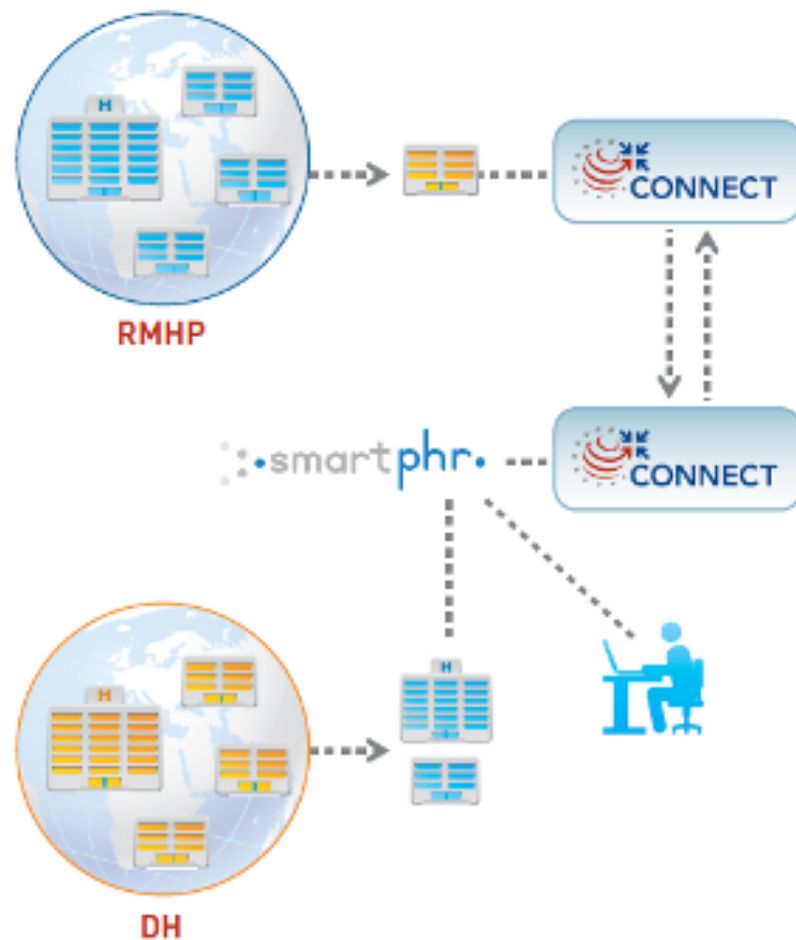


# SmartPHR<sup>®</sup> Interoperability

HIMSS 2011 Demo

## Interoperable PHR CONNECTs Cancer Patients, Providers and Payers

1. RMHP Medicaid Accountable Care Collaborative sends Mr. Smith's machine-readable continuity of care record (CCR) to SmartPHR via CONNECT.
2. SmartPHR ingests and consolidates CCR into Mr. Smith's SmartPHR record.
3. Denver Health oncology clinician accesses Mr. Smith's record via web-connected device and updates Mr. Smith's cancer care plan.
4. SmartPHR places the updated CCR including revised cancer care plan in queue where it can be retrieved by the RMHP repository via CONNECT.



# Interoperability gaps obstruct care coordination and cost containment.

In 2009, New York State spent a total of \$53 billion on 4.9 million Medicaid patients. About 43 percent of costs (\$23.1 billion) were attributable to 6 percent of the population, 300,000 elderly and chronically ill patients.

Every state Medicaid authority can save money by closing interoperability gaps and coordinating care for the sickest patients rather than by cutting eligibility and benefits.

At HIMSS, we show how an accountable care or managed-care organization (ACO or MCO) or federally qualified health center can close these interoperability gaps saving money as their state budgets require.

# Interoperable PHR Connects patients, providers and payers

The SmartPHR offers patients, providers and payers a growing number of options for exchanging machine-readable industry-standard continuity of care data among patient- and role-authorized users' native EHRs and information systems.

We offer ways to augment rather than replace native technology systems, including EHRs and MMISs.

SmartPHR users can choose the interoperability options that suit their needs of the moment.

Our interoperability options include state telehealth networks, Nationwide Health Information Network Connect, MS Amalga and Health Vault, and Google Health.

# The Care Coordination Scenario

In this scenario, Medicaid patients in western Colorado whose primary-care/medical-home providers are affiliated with the Rocky Mountain Health Plan Medicaid Accountable Care Collaborative are referred to the Denver Health Medical Center, Department of Hematology & Oncology for consultation and treatment after preliminary cancer diagnoses.

# Step 1. The Referral

When the RMHP primary-care doc refers the patient to the DH oncologist, RMHP repository sends the patient's machine-readable CCR to the SmartPHR platform via CONNECT.

# Step 2. Informing the Oncologist

The SmartPHR platform ingests and consolidates the CCR into the patient's SmartPHR record, giving the oncologist anytime, anywhere access to a comprehensive patient record through a web browser or a native EHR.

Relevant CCR data auto-populates a draft version of a care plan, so that the oncologist need not re-enter information in the care plan.

# Step 3. Creating a Cancer Care Plan

The oncologist accesses the patient's SmartPHR from a web-connected mobile device and relying on decision supports creates an individualized cancer care plan consistent with National Cancer Institute and American Society of Clinical Oncologist guidelines, meaningful use and quality indicator requirements.

# Step 4. Informing provider and patients about the care plan

Immediately after the DH oncologist creates or updates the patient's cancer care plan, the SmartPHR includes the cancer care plan in the updated CCR and returns the CCR to the RMHP repository queue awaiting incorporation by the primary-care provider's native EHR.

The cancer care plan is immediately accessible to the patient and to all patient- and role-authorized users from web-connected devices as well as EHR workstations.

# More Information?

Visit [www.thesmartphr.com](http://www.thesmartphr.com)