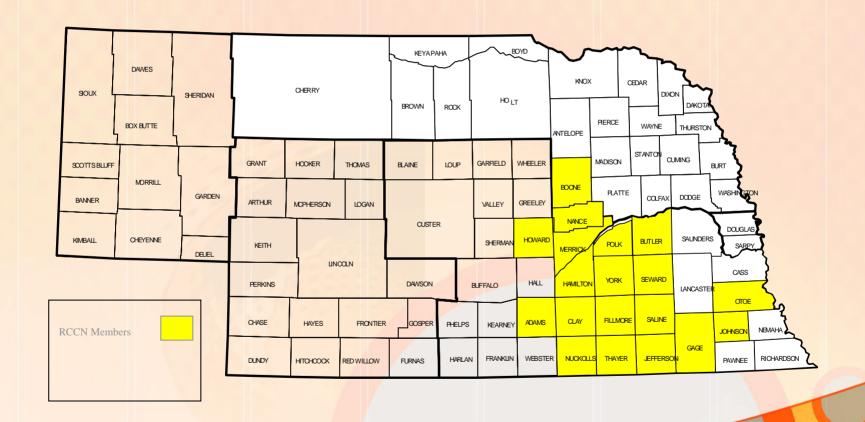
# Rural Comprehensive Care Network

- Was Created in 1997 by the Collaboration of
  - The Blue River Valley Healthcare Network (BRVN)
    - Made up of 19 rural hospitals
  - The South East Rural Physicians Alliance (SERPA)
    - Made up of 67 rural providers
- As a Quality Initiative Program

#### The Rural Comprehensive Care Network of Nebraska



June, 2007

# **Electronic Health Record or Health Information Technology Grant**

May 1, 2006-April 30, 2009

#### **EHR Grant Basics**

- The purpose of the grant is to implement electronic health records into our rural facilities
- The target population of this grant will be rural physician clinics, rural hospitals, and rural pharmacies.
- The ultimate goal is to decrease medical errors and improve patient safety.
- The partners in this grant are BRVN, SERPA and CIMRO of NE.
- Contracted with UNMC to do a Return on Investment

#### **Benefits**

- Better access to data –
- Better charting -
- Better care management –
- Better prescribing –
- Greater efficiency -

#### **Goals of the Grant**

- Develop partnerships to collaborate on adoption of electronic health records.
- Collaborate in the adoption of the EHR by local health care providers
- Conduct pilot projects in 25% of the communities by providing a portion of funding for EHR.
- Build a regional data repository

- All network members would purchase from the same vendor
- Creating a centralized datacenter Master patient index
- Would have RCCN technical staff available to help hospital and clinic staff
- Leverage funds from more than one health care system to purchase Electronic health record

- PROS
  - Easier to interface systems
  - Easier to integrate systems
  - Assist each other in the learning curve across the network between facilities
  - Standardized training between facilities

#### CONS

- Take forever to choose vendor
- Agreement between facilities on their needs
- Facilities would not have as much control
- May require some facilities to change the system they currently are on to another system.

- Chances of this happening:
  - This will not happen!

- There would be 3-4 vendors selected for the clinic and 3-4 vendors selected for the hospital.
- RCCN: would/could/should provide support for the vendors selected
- Some financial savings could be realized if several clinics and hospitals chose the same vendor. Leverage the dollar
- Possible shared master patient index

#### PROS

- Possible shared master patient index – depends upon the vendors selected
- More individual control of the system
- Could implement quicker
- RCCN staff would be available as a resource

#### CONS

- Will cost more in having a variety of vendors selected
- Will require more interfaces to be written fo
- r the data to pass back and forth
- Will require Staff to be more knowledgeable about different systems so knowledge might be limited

- Chances of this happening:
  - This has a good chance of happening.

- RCCN will help provide resources for hospitals and clinics to make good decisions about the appropriate vendor for them.
- RCCN will look at ways to leverage funds if there is knowledge about other network members purchasing the same system.
- No master patient index

- PROS
  - The hospital and clinic will be in complete control
  - The system may meet the immediate needs of the facility
  - If the assessment is done and needs are met it moves them closer to the EHR

#### CONS

- Systems will only talk to each other if the interface is paid for at great cost
- Will be more difficult to realize an EHR
- Standardization will not be able to be measured across the network

- Chances of this happening
  - This is currently going on. We are striving to integrate lessons learned to other facilities and expand this to opportunity 2.

# **Expectations**

- That RCCN will use opportunity 2 or 3 by the end of the grant.
- There will be 12 subgrants that will be promoting the integration of the hospital and clinic record.
- The network of RCCN will be stronger by working with CIMRO of NE and UNMC.

### Lessons Learned so far...

- EMR, EHR and HIT are different things
  - EMR is a medical record in a facility of one person.
  - EHR is a specific concept relating to systems with the ability to capture data from multiple sources for clinical decision making at the point of care. (Health IT Certification)
  - HIT is information systems supporting the management of health information for many purposes. (Health IT Certification)
- There is so much to know we don't even know the right questions to ask.
  - Education, we need computer classes 101 for staff before we expect them to use them.

#### Lessons learned so far...

- If they say they are HL7 they should be compatible with other HL7 compliant systems BUT it will probably be expensive.
  - HL7 Health level seven, standards development
- EHR or EMR implementation will only get done if there is a leader that has time, money and support from the management.
- If there is a physician champion it should be expected that their "production" will go down and they will still need to be compensated for the time they spend on EHR or EMR.

#### Lessons learned so far...

- Not all hospitals, clinics and pharmacies will choose the same or compatible vendors.
  - It has to be a choice made through communication with each other about vendor selection and how to get the data to integrate/interface -- seamless.
- Vendors can and are often chosen before the facility is ready.
- Assessments are necessary to assist in vendor selection if you want a successful implementation.

#### Lessons learned so far...

- EMR or EHR are like cars.
  - They will need to be replaced.
  - They are only a means to get you somewhere that you want to go.
  - They take maintenance and updates
  - It takes the appropriate mechanic to fix them if they break.
  - It is not if they break it is when they break.
  - It takes time, money and education to run them.

# Any Questions?