



Interoperability: Supporting Care Before, During and After a Disaster

November 30, 2017

ONC 2017 Annual Meeting



Agenda

- Brief Panel Introductions
- Panel Presentations (15 minutes each)
- Q&A/Interactive Discussion with Panel



Panel Introductions

Panelists

- » Andy Gettinger, Chief Clinical Officer, Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology
- » Kevin Horahan, Deputy Division Director, The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
- » Caecilia Blondiaux, Health Insurance Specialist, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
- » Dan Smiley, Chief Deputy Director, State of California Emergency Medical Services Authority
- » Leslie Witten, Health Information Exchange Program Manager, State of California Emergency Medical Services Authority
- » Luis Belen, Chief Executive Officer, National Health IT Collaborative for the Underserved







Andrew Gettinger, M.D.

Chief Medical Information Officer

Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT













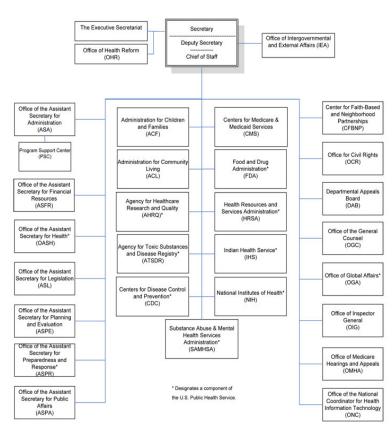
Health Information and Disaster Response

Kevin Horahan, JD, MPH, NRP
Deputy Division Director
Partner Readiness and Emergency Programs
Office of Emergency Management
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

US Department of Health and Human Services



- Administers more grant dollars than all other federal agencies combined
- The Department's programs are administered by 11 operating divisions and 16 staff divisions
- •HHS' Medicare program is the nation's largest health insurer, handling more than 1 billion claims per year. Medicare and Medicaid together provide health care insurance for one in four Americans.
- The department includes more than 300 programs, covering a wide spectrum of activities.
- HHS programs provide for equitable treatment of beneficiaries nationwide, and they enable the collection of national health and other data.



US. Department of Health and Human Services Organization Chart - text version

Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)



- Created and reauthorized by the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act.
- Lead the nation is preparing for and responding to the adverse health effects of public health emergencies and disasters (ESF8 of the NRF).
- ASPR Primary Focus Areas:
 - Preparedness planning and response
 - Building federal medical operational capabilities
 - Countermeasure research, advanced development, and procurement
 - Grants to strengthen the capacities of health systems
- Guided by the National Health Security Strategy.



Robert Kadlec MD
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Partner Readiness and Emergency Programs (PREP)



Mission

The mission of the PREP Division is to support external engagement with our federal, local, state, tribal, territorial and international partners "outside the walls of HHS" in preparing for, mitigating against and responding to public health emergencies, terrorist incidents and natural disasters.

Vision

A consolidated, integrated footprint led by highly qualified personnel capable of representing ESF8/ASPR/OEM as liaison officers (LNOs) across all phases of the emergency management cycle based on a common skillset augmented by specialized skillsets.

PREP Responses 2010-2016

Chile Earthquake - Chile
 Red River Basin - ND

 World Equestrian Games - KY
 Super Bowl XLIV - TX Independence Day – Washington D.C.
 NLE: Eagle Horizon – Washington D.C.

Joplin Tomado - MO

Inauguration – DC
 Boston Marathon Bombing – MA
 Typhoon Halyan/Yolanda – Philippines
 State of the Union – DC
 Peace Officer Memorial – DC



Preparedness Support



- Lead HHS support to local and state health departments preparedness efforts; co-chair the HHS Regional Advisory Committee (RAC)
- Coordinate Federal health and medical (ESF #8) regional preparedness and crisis management among federal agencies
- Serve as technical advisers for national and regional policy development; linkages to best practices and resources
- Participate in state, regional and cross-border planning, training, exercises and program evaluation for public health disasters, emergencies and mass gathering events

Response Operations



- Serve as the lead for HHS/Federal ESF #8 Health Official in affected region
- Work closely with state health departments to estimate requirements for federal support
- Identify, validate and execute federal ESF #8 response missions domestically and with international or cross-border partners
- Maintain regional readiness for additional missions during response

Recovery



- Ensure HHS Recovery Coordinator situational awareness and integration into response operations
- Assist with transition from response/short-term recovery to Long Term Recovery Operations
- Identify potential ongoing recovery missions such as vector control, behavioral health support

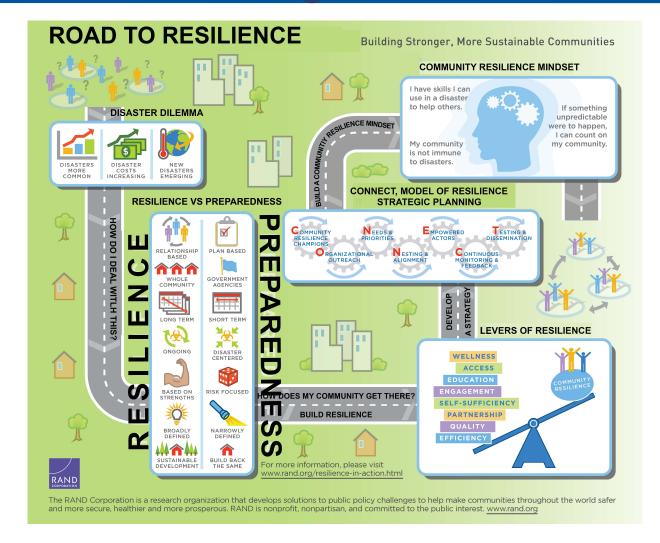
Mitigation



- Provide feedback and implement best practices/lesson learned in home region
- Work with partners on efforts related to disaster risk reduction – focusing on business continuity planning and critical infrastructure



How do we get there?

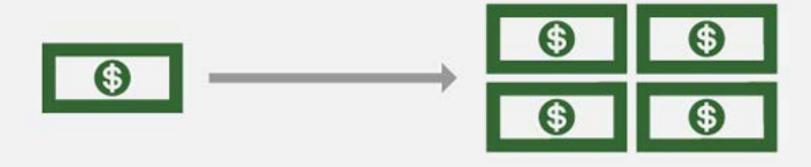




Why do we care?

Investments in resiliency pay off

Every \$1 spent on disaster resiliency yields \$4 in future benefits



Sources: Department budget reports (FY 2011-2014); appropriations bills (FY 2011-2013); National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Disasters Database.

Center for American Progress



Questions?



ASPR: Resilient People. Healthy Communities. A Nation Prepared.



CMS Emergency Preparedness Rule

Understanding the Emergency Preparedness Final Rule

Caecilia Blondiaux

Survey & Certification Group Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Final Rule

- Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Emergency Preparedness Requirements for Medicare and Medicaid Participating Providers and Suppliers
- Published September 16, 2016
- Applies to all 17 provider and supplier types
- Implementation date November 15, 2017
- Compliance required for participation in Medicare
- Emergency Preparedness is one new CoP/CfC of many already required

Background

- The Regulation was 10 years in the making
- Lessons Learned from disasters
 - Hurricane Katrina
 - Hurricane Sandy
 - 9/11 Terrorist Attacks
 - Anthrax attacks
 - H1N1 influenza pandemic
 - Ebola
- Previous plans or requirements did not go far enough to ensure that providers and suppliers are equipped and prepared to help protect those they serve during emergencies and disasters.

Lessons from SS Sandy

https://oig.hhs.gov/oei/reports/oei-06-13-00260.pdf

 1" of water entered the hospital, which compromised the back-up generator, forcing evacuation when the hospital lost power.



Fuel Bucket Line

Back-up generators in 13th floor but fuel pumps located in the flooded basement, requiring a bucket line up 13 flights of stairs.



Lessons Learned

- Problems with community collaboration to secure fuel, transportation
- Loading order (acute/vent patients in back of buses, longer wait). Difference between planned evacuation (hospital) vs emergency evacuation (EMS).
- Poor bed tracking/availability.



Lessons Learned

- Staff Training: Newer nurses had little knowledge of alternative procedures, such as visually counting IV drips and performing manual suction of intubated patients.
- Records, both electronic and paper were
 destroyed by basement flooding. Many patients
 records communicated only through oral histories
 provided by caregivers.
- Compromised communications, including landlines, internet and cell phones.

Four Provisions for All Provider Types

Risk Assessment and Planning

Policies and Procedures

Emergency Preparedness Program

Communication Plan

Training and Testing

Risk Assessment and Planning

- Develop an emergency plan based on a risk assessment.
- Perform risk assessment using an "all-hazards" approach, focusing on capacities and capabilities.
- Update emergency plan at least annually.

All-Hazards Approach:

 An all-hazards approach is an integrated approach to emergency preparedness planning that focuses on capacities and capabilities that are critical to preparedness for a full spectrum of emergencies or disasters, including internal emergencies and a man-made emergency (or both) or natural disaster. This approach is specific to the location of the provider or supplier and considers the particular type of hazards most likely to occur in their areas. These may include, but are not limited to, care-related emergencies, equipment and power failures, interruptions in communications, including cyber-attacks, loss of a portion or all of a facility, and interruptions in the normal supply of essentials such as water and food.

Policies and Procedures

- Develop and implement policies and procedures based on the emergency plan and risk assessment.
- Policies and procedures must address a range of issues including subsistence needs, evacuation plans, procedures for sheltering in place, tracking patients and staff during an emergency.
- A system to preserve medical documentation (ensures confidentiality in compliance with HIPAA)
- Review and update policies and procedures at least annually.

Communication Plan

- Develop a communication plan that complies with both Federal and State laws.
- Coordinate patient care within the facility, across health care providers, and with state and local public health departments and emergency management systems.
- Review and update plan annually.

Training and Testing Program

- Develop and maintain training and testing programs, including initial training in policies and procedures.
- Demonstrate knowledge of emergency procedures and provide training at least annually.
- Conduct drills and exercises to test the emergency plan.
- Participation in a full-scale exercise that is communitybased or when a community-based exercise is not accessible, an individual, facility-based exercise.

Training & Testing Requirements

- Facilities are expected to have met all Training and Testing Requirements by the implementation date (11/15/17).
- Conduct an additional exercise that may include, but is not limited to the following:
 - A second full-scale exercise that is individual, facilitybased.
 - A tabletop exercise that includes a group discussion led by a facilitator, using a narrated, clinically-relevant emergency scenario, and a set of problem statements, directed messages, or prepared questions designed to challenge an emergency plan.

Other Areas of Importance

- Final Rule is based off of the Hospital Conditions, with variations-
 - Outpatient providers are not required to have policies and procedures for the provision of subsistence needs
 - Home health agencies and hospices required to inform officials of patients in need of evacuation.
 - Long-term care and psychiatric residential treatment facilities must share information from the emergency plan with residents and family members or representatives.

Where are we now?

- In June, 2017, Appendix Z of State Operations Manual was released.
- In September, 2017, the surveyor training for emergency preparedness requirements was launched. Available at https://surveyortraining.cms.hhs.gov/
- Training through the Integrated Surveyor Training Website is available for providers/suppliers.
- Our Website https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and-Enrollment-and-Certification/SurveyCertEmergPrep/index.html

Do not loose sight of the intent!

- The intent behind the emergency preparedness final rule is to collaborate and coordinate with emergency officials to improve patient access to care and continuing care during disasters.
- Facilities are encouraged to use one another, healthcare coalitions, public health departments, emergency preparedness experts to gain compliance, share lessons learned and best practices.
- Don't recreate the wheel!

Thank you!



SCGEmergencyPrep@cms.hhs.gov

Acronyms in this Presentation

- CfCs- Conditions for Coverage
- CoPs- Conditions for Participation
- EP- Emergency Preparedness
- IGs- Interpretive Guidelines
- TTX- Table Top Exercise

PULSE +EMS INTEROPERABILITY:

SUPPORTING CARE BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER A DISASTER

Funded by Cooperative Agreement
Grant #90IX0006/01-00
Office of the National Coordinator,
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services

Daniel Smiley

Chief Deputy Director

Leslie Witten-Rood

Project Manager, HIE for EMS Project

California Emergency Medical Services Authority State of California





Vision for EMS

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is a full participant in health information exchange with the ability to securely send, receive, find and use relevant patient information to improve transitions of care.

"Connecting
EMS to the
broader
healthcare
system"





Funded Cooperative Agreement Grant #90IX0006/01-03

From the Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) for Health Information Technology,
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

July 27, 2015 -- July 26, 2017

Total Project Budget: \$3,668,904 Federal Share: \$2,751,678 (disbursed at milestones) Non-Federal Share: \$917,226 (matching dollars)

Contractual: \$2,281,522

ONC Grant Deliverables (2015-2017)



"Adoption, Exchange, and Interoperability"

+EMS Use Case

Implement SAF(R) Model in 2 Local EMS agencies

Get 10% Usage in 2 Local EMS agencies

PULSE Use Case

Build PULSE System

Connect to 4 HIOs/HIEs

Complete PULSE Drill

Patient Unified Look-up System for Emergencies



Use Case for Disaster Response:

Patient Unified Look-up System for Emergencies (PULSE) Use in Disaster

By Disaster Healthcare Volunteers (Physicians, FNPs, PAs, Nurses, Pharmacists, Paramedics, EMT)

Working at an Alternate Care Facility

Why is PULSE necessary?

PULSE is "Activated" when a disaster strikes and patients are displaced from their normal area or outside their regular healthcare system



Northern California Wildfires (21 Major)
October 8-31, 2017

- Wine Country (Napa and Sonoma)
- 43 Dead, 185 Hospitalized (est)
- 245,000 Acres Burned
- 8,900 Buildings Destroyed
- \$3.3 Billion Estimated Damage/Cost







Northern California Fires Medical and Health

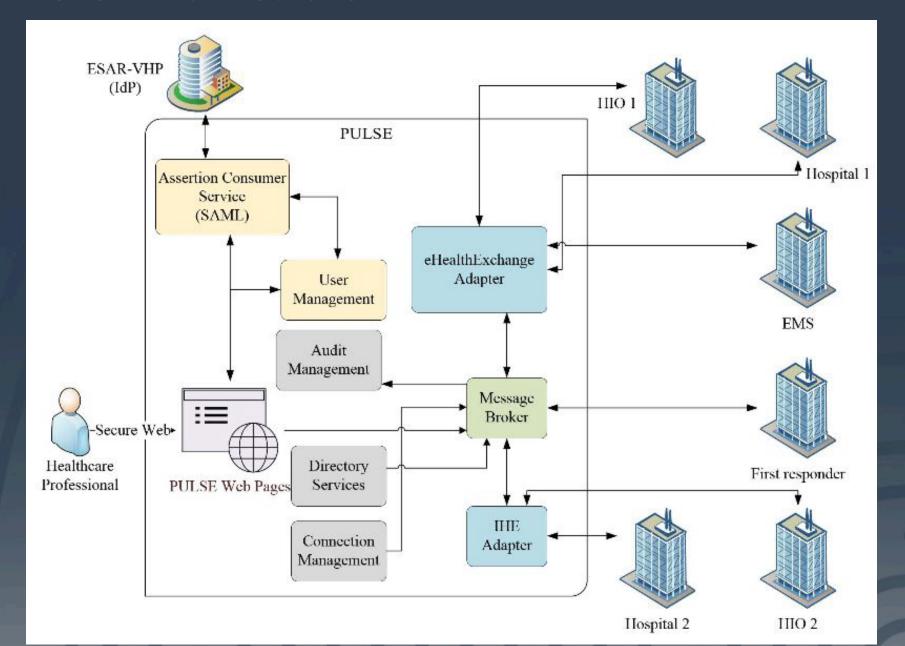
- Evacuation of multiple hospitals (Kaiser, Sutter)
- Shelters established
- Sonoma Developmental Center relocated to Dixon Fairgrounds with 241 clients
- Yountville Veterans Home moved 131 patients to 22 locations



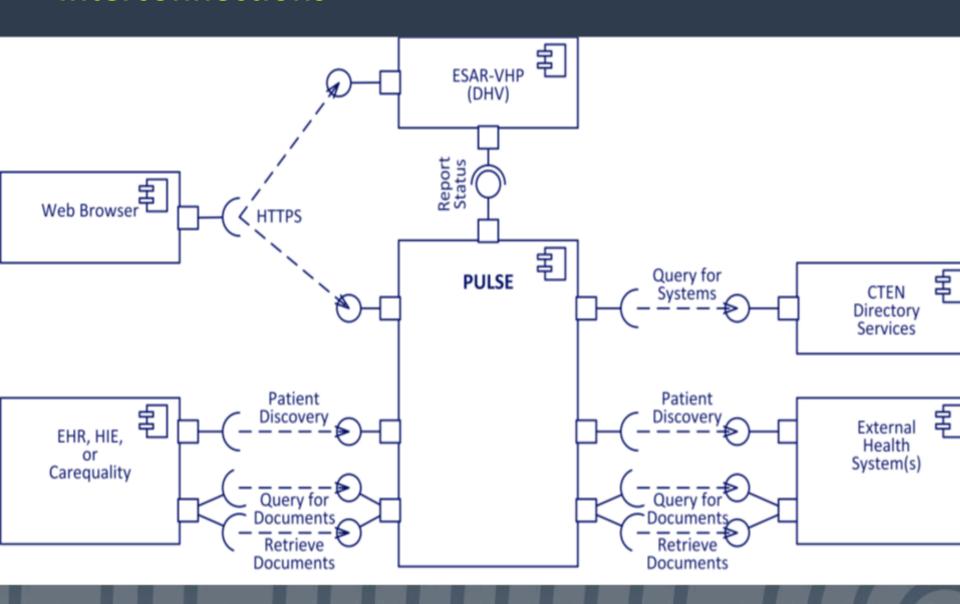




PULSE Architecture



Major Subsystems that comprise PULSE Interconnections



PULSE in California



https://california.demo.collaborativefusion.com/index.php

P → A C DHV of California (demo)

Demo Site - Demo Site -







Home Register Now Contact Us FAQ Terms of Service Privacy Policy



3:09 PM



Dr. Howard Backer

Quick Links

EMSA Home

Healthcare Volunteer Resources Page

DHV Journal

Welcome to the **Disaster Healthcare Volunteers Site**





Username: PulseTest

Password:

Log In

- >> Forgot Username or Password?
- >> Not Registered?
- >> If you have already completed the registration process or wish to return to a registration which you've started but not completed, you can log in and update your profile.

Here you'll find the online registration system for medical and healthcare volunteers.

If you're a healthcare provider with an active license, a public health professional, or a member of a medical disaster response team in California who would like to volunteer for disaster service, you've come to the right place!

What does it take to register for disaster service?

- 1. During the on-line registration process, you will be asked to enter information regarding your license (if applicable).
- 2. Enter information about the best way to contact you, and other relevant background information.
- 3. Once you've registered, your credentials will be validated before an emergency - so that you can be deployed quickly and efficiently. Your information will only be viewed by authorized system managers.

Once I'm registered, what happens next?

- 1. During a State or national disaster, (e.g., an earthquake severe weather event, or public health emergency), this system will be accessed by authorized medical/health officials at the State Emergency Operations Center or your
- 2. If a decision is made to request your service, you will be contacted using the information you enter on the site. If you agree to deploy, your information will be forwarded to the appropriate field operational officials.



REGISTER NOW



WHO CAN VOLUNTEER?

















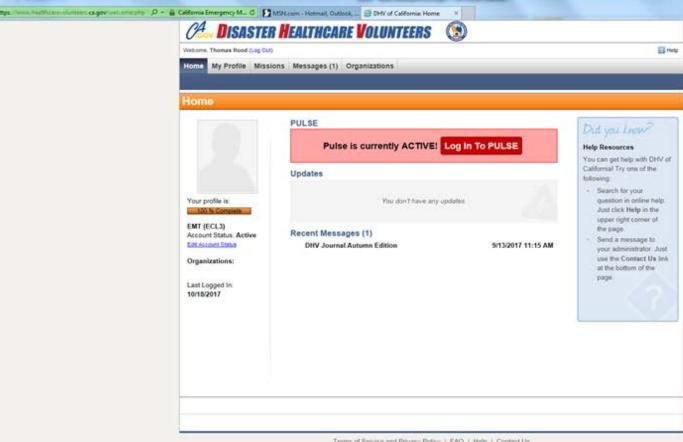








When PULSE is Activated



Terms of Service and Privacy Policy | FAQ | Help | Contact Us























Accessing PULSE

PULSE is ACTIVE - Internet Explorer



Suntante de que l'Origina III maistre plus l'Origina (que page que la Flaunde III) cultivation le protection de l'Alberta II (1990) 😩 Caldonia Emergency Medical Services Author





PULSE is ACTIVE

The California Patient Unified Lookup System for Emergencies (PULSE) allows selected health care professionals, while volunteering during a disaster, the ability to search and return personal health information pertaining to patients they are treating. The PULSE improves medical care during a disaster as well as support for clinical decision-making during emergency medical situations by disaster healthcare professionals.

The underlying concept behind PULSE is that multiple health information organizations, health systems, and other data sources have been connected to allow you to use a secure, web-based portal user interface. During a disaster, the portal is active which enables disaster healthcare volunteers and other authorized professionals to access the health information of displaced patients and evacuated victims.

As a health care professional, you are authorized to use PULSE for only those patients that you are treating during an activated emergency or disaster situation. You are also required to protect the confidential personal health information of those individuals.

System use is for authorized PULSE users only. All activity on this system may be monitored, and your use of the system is consent for this monitoring. There is no expectation of privacy in your use of this system. Appropriate action will be taken in response to misuse of this system, in accordance with appropriate policy and/or local law or regulation.

This application provides secure, encrypted access to confidential patient information. Under federal HIPAA regulations, it is a criminal offense to disclose or misuse patient healthcare data. By clicking to login below, you agree to the terms and conditions for authorized use and agree to protect the personal health information for the patients you are treating. Items printed from the PULSE System are considered protected patient health information and should be treated in accordance with HIPAA regulations

DHV username

DHV password

og in to PULSE













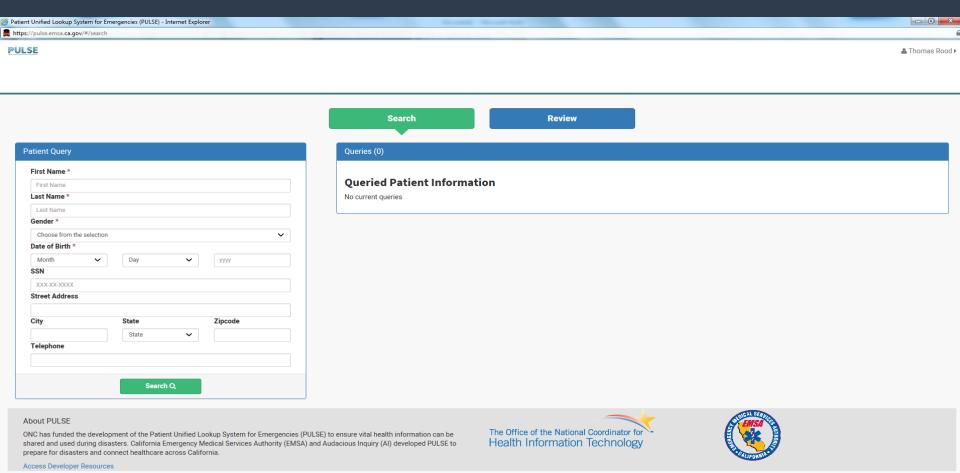








Patient Look-Up Screen for Designated Alternate Care Site



▲ P* □ ◀

Need Name, Gender, and DOB



Contra Costa-01

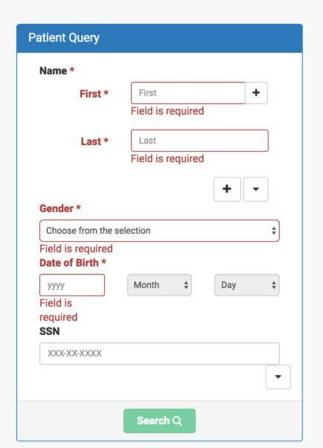


Peter Fishe

Show Location Statu

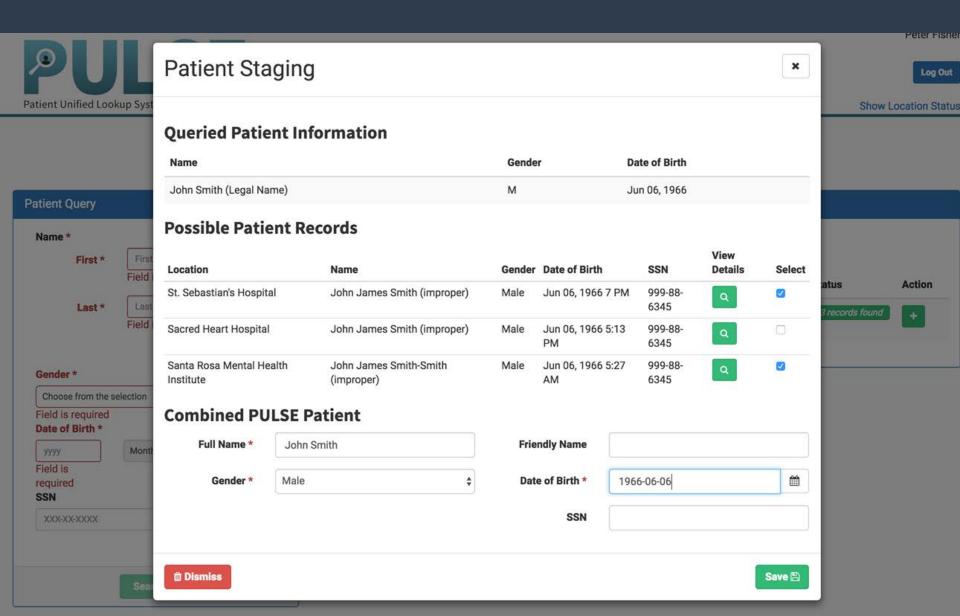


Review





Return of Patient Match(s)



Return of Patient Encounters



Contra Costa-01

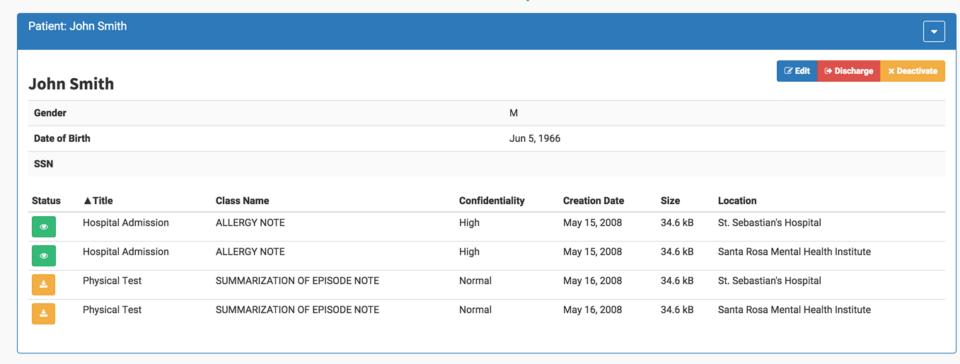


Peter Fisher

Show Location Status

Search

Review



Return of Patient Information



Contra Costa-01

Peter Fisher



Show Location Status

| Document Review: ALLERGY NOTE | |
|--|--|
| Showing transformed \$ document information 2014 Consolidated CDA | 4 |
| Patient | Isabella Jones |
| Language | (eng) |
| Date of birth | February 1, 1988 |
| Sex | Female |
| Race | WHITE |
| Ethnicity | NOT HISPANIC |
| Contact info | Work Place: SMALLSYS INC 795 E DRAGRAM TUCSON 72223, USA |
| Patient IDs | 370 749267972 |
| Confidentiality | Normal |
| Document Id | TT988 |
| Document Created: | February 26, 2015, 00:40:09 |
| Author | Essentia |
| Contact info | Work Place: |

Specific Medical Information

Patient Unified Lookup System for Emergencies

Contra Costa-01

Peter Fisher

Log Out

Show Location Status

ALLERGIES, ADVERSE REACTIONS, ALERTS

| Туре | Substance | Reaction | Status |
|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| ALLERGIES | morphine | rash | Active |
| ALLERGIES | amoxicillin | anaphylaxis | Active |
| ALLERGIES | metronidazole | difficulty breathing | Active |
| ALLERGIES | Macrolide Antibiotics Group | nausea | Active |

MEDICATIONS

| Medication | Start Date | Route | Dose | Status |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------|------|--------|
| Abilify, "[RxNorm:352309] | 20150102000000 | | | Active |
| Crestor, "[RxNorm:859749] | 20150101000000 | | | Active |
| Sucraid, "[RxNorm:213337] | 20150217000000 | | | Active |
| Dilantin, "[RxNorm:855871] | 20150216000000 | | | Active |

PROBLEMS

Alteration in Mood[Status-Active]

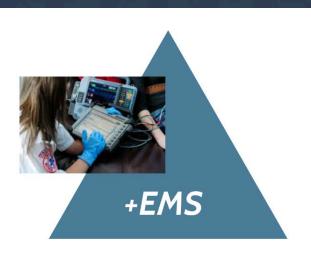
SOCIAL HISTORY

| Social History Element | Description | Effective Dates |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Smoking Status | Current Light Tobacco Smoker. | - |

+ Emergency Medical Services (+EMS)



Use Case for Daily EMS Care:



Will enable EMS providers on scene to exchange patient health information with local hospitals.

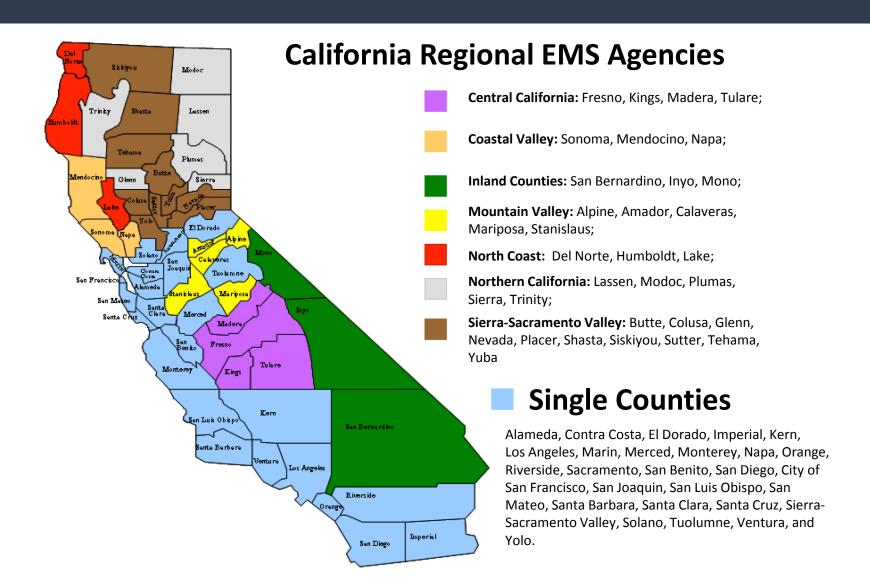
Local Area
Intended for use during daily EMS operations

Use by EMS Providers on a daily basis for EMS Calls

Used By Paramedics and EMTs

Working in ambulances or for first responders

33 Local EMS Agencies (LEMSA)



San Diego County



San Diego City/AMR

University of California, San Diego Medical Center

San Diego Health Connect Health Information Organization

San Diego EMS Agency



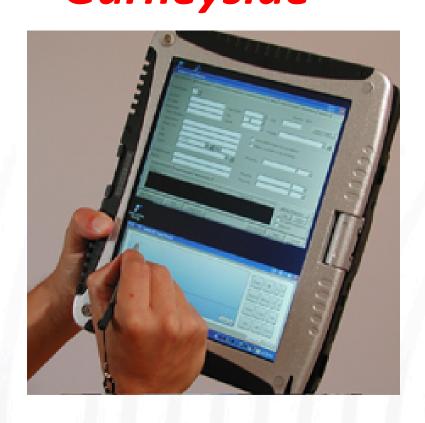
Orange County

- Newport Beach Fire Department
- Hoag Hospital
- Orange County
 Partnership Regional
 Health Information
 Organization (OCPRHIO)
- Orange County EMS Agency



Electronic Health Record Required for EMS Providers (ePCR):

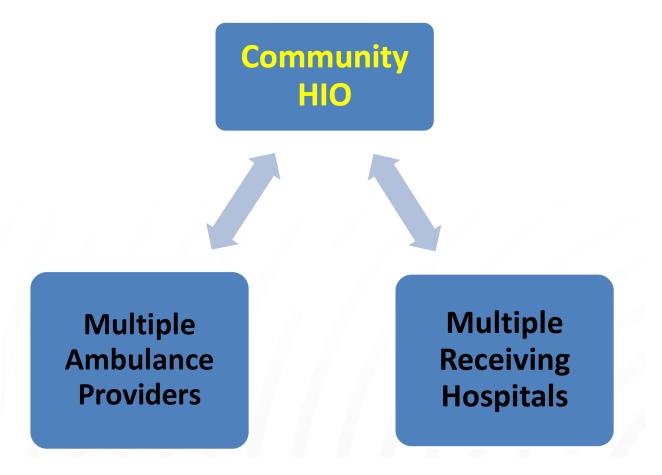
Device at Point-of-Service -- "Gurneyside"





Required by California Health and Safety Code 1797.227 (Effective January 1, 2016)

Model for Use of Community HIO to Achieve "Real-Time", bidirectional, Interoperable connectivity for EMS



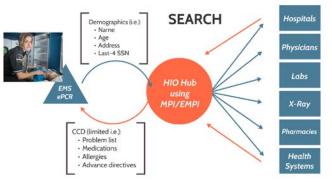
Information Organization CHIO EMPI/MPI **ePCR System Integrated** NEMSIS 3 Compliant Private KAISER PERMANENTE⁻ Cal DURSA HIE **ePCR** ALLO LINE CORDINGT ePCR **ED Dashboard** Name **ePCR** SSN QUERY ImageTrend **ED Dashboard** Address PMH DL# · Meds EHR · Allergies · rast Liwe Seen si "For Whats. **ED Dashboard** EHR **ED Dashboard** EHR

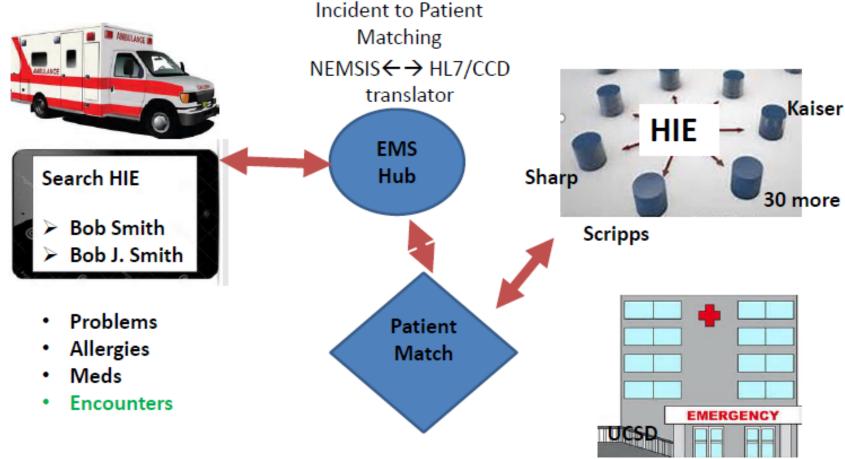
SAFR Model



| S | SEARCH: | PARAMEDICS and EMTs may look up and display patient problem list, medications, allergies, POLST and DNR in field on ePCR screen | Improve clinical decision making Improve patient care |
|---|------------|---|--|
| A | ALERT: | Display patient Information on hospital dashboard at ED to alert and share incoming patient information to assist in time-sensitive therapies | Improve decision support Better transitions of care Improve patient care |
| F | FILE: | Incorporate ePCR data into hospital EHR in HL7 format (using NEMSIS 3.4 CDA standards) | Build better longitudinal patient record |
| R | RECONCILE: | Receive patient disposition information from hospital EHR to add to EMS provider patient record | Improve population health |

SEARCH





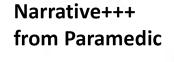
ALERT



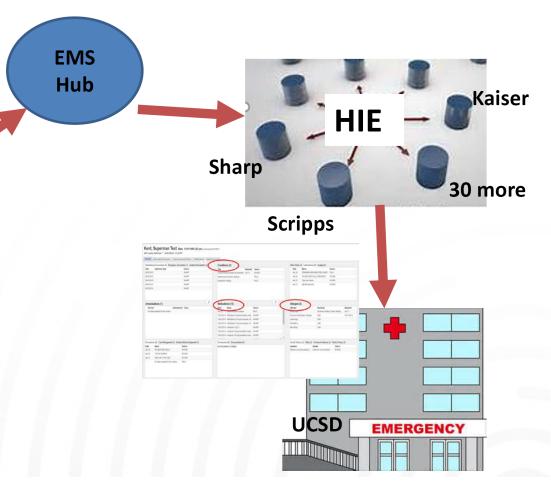










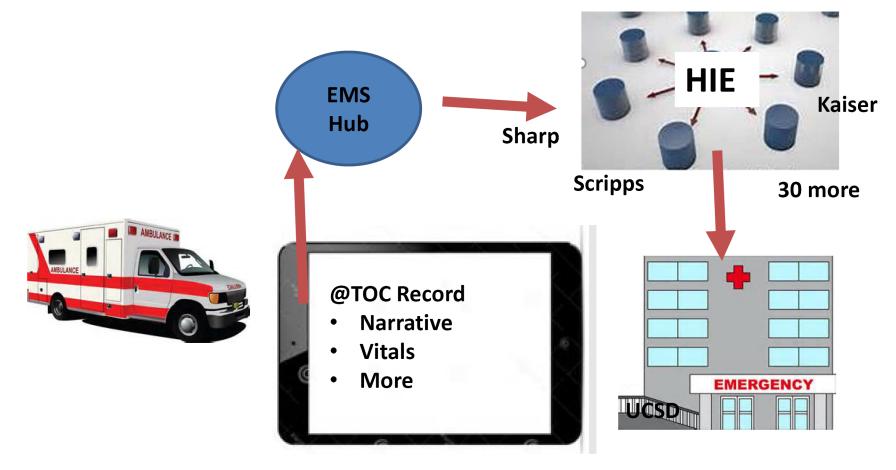










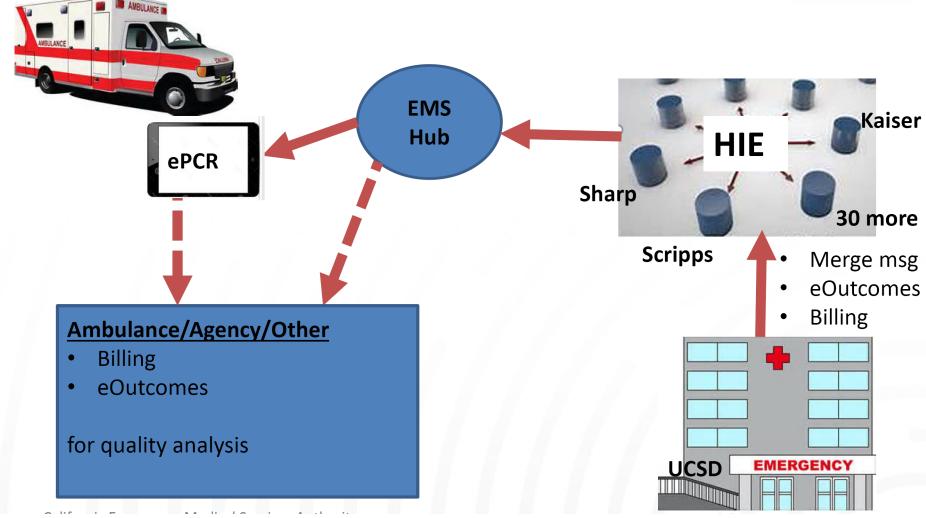


RECONCILE









eOutcomes

UCSD captures & HIE converts

| PV1-36 |
|-------------------------------------|
| PV1-36 |
| |
| ADT-DG1 segments (where PV2-12="E") |
| ADT - PV1-44 |
| |
| ADT - DG1 segments |
| |
| |
| PV1-36 - use for 4317013. |
| ADT - PV1-45 |
| ADT - PV2-3 |
| |
| |
| |
| ADT-PID-18 |
| MSH |
| |

to NEMSIS equivalent

| eOutcome.01 | Emergency Department Disposition |
|-------------|---|
| eOutcome.02 | Hospital Disposition |
| eOutcome.09 | Emergency Department Procedures |
| eOutcome.10 | Emergency Department Diagnosis |
| eOutcome.11 | Date/Time of Hospital Admission |
| eOutcome.12 | Hospital Procedures |
| eOutcome.13 | Hospital Diagnosis |
| eOutcome.14 | Total ICU Length of Stay |
| eOutcome.15 | Total Ventilator Days |
| eOutcome.17 | Outcome at Hospital Discharge |
| eOutcome.16 | Date/Time of Hospital Discharge |
| eOutcome.06 | Emergency Department Chief Complaint |
| eOutcome.07 | First ED Systolic Blood Pressure |
| eOutcome.08 | Emergency Department Recorded Cause of Injury |
| eOutcome.05 | Other Report Registry Type |
| eOutcome.04 | External Report ID/Number |
| eOutcome.03 | External Report ID/Number Type |
| | |

Anecdotal Benefits

- Ambulance
- Better Patient Information
- Save Time in completing EHR (ePCR)
- Improved billing data

- Hospital
- Receive accurate patient information earlier
- Estimated cost savings to UCSD of \$230,000/yr

NEXT STEPS for Disaster and EMS Interoperability



• PULSE

- Expand Care Plan Exchange for Disaster response adding additional HIE/HIOs
- On-board to Carequality
- Explore PULSE use for Patient Tracking or family reunification during disasters

+EMS

- On-board additional EMS providers
 & Hospitals to HIO/HIEs or interoperability systems.
- Expand the number of LEMSA using the SAFR Model from 4 to 33 by September 30, 2021.
- Connect EMS providers to specialized registries relevant to emergency medical services ie End of Life Decisions (POLST) and include long term care facilities.
- Expand information available to Community Paramedics and connect with public health/social service entities.

Sustainability and Growth of HIE for EMS



New Guidance From CMS

State Medicaid Director Letter (SMDL) #16-003, February 29, 2016

Supports "Connecting Health and Care for the Nation: A Shared Nationwide Interoperability Roadmap Version 1.0"

Potential for federal funding at 90% matching rate for state expenditures on activities promoting health information exchange (HIE) that supports Eligible **Providers** in the EHR **Incentive Program** meeting Meaningful Use

Contact Information

Dan.Smiley@emsa.ca.gov Leslie.Witten@emsa.ca.gov



(916) 431-3723

Website: www.emsa.ca.gov/HIE



"A Public/Private Partnership for a Healthier America"

NHIT Care Campaign: Rebuilding the Health Care Safety Net for Puerto Rico and USVI

The Establishment of NHIT

The National HIT Collaborative for the Underserved (NHIT) was established in 2008 with a mission to engage underserved populations in the development and use of health information technology (HIT) as a means to support and sustain health equity and economic viability based on NHIT's five pillars: Workforce, Innovation, Policy, Research, and Community.

Supporting Organizations

NHIT public/private partnership launched with support from:

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Office of Minority Health (OMH)

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Health Information Management Systems Society (HIMSS)

Summit Health Institute for Research and Education (SHIRE)

+ over 100 other organizations...



Key Initiatives

Since its founding, NHIT has gone onto support the following initiatives:

HIMSS18 – Leadership Conference

CLAS Standards Dashboard

Hepatitis Awareness Initiative

Diversity Workforce: "HIT" Diversity Workforce Development Initiative

Lifeline Roundtable

+ over half a dozen other major programs, conferences, and initiatives...

NHIT's Capabilities

NHIT brings a proven set of approaches for meaningful engagement with underserved populations in the development and use of HIT for health-related outcomes.

Innovation

Addressing the needs of underserved populations in the development of HIT products and services

- Promote innovation and customization of HIT in underserved populations Movation
- · Promote entrepreneurship and connect investors to opportunities
- Serve as an incubator for HIT solutions with a focus on underserved populations and conduct pilot testing

Research

Advance basic and translational science on reducing health disparities and underserved populations

- Supporting research studies and clinical trials focused on HIT and underserved populations
- Engaging multiple stakeholders including underserved populations for research
- Analysing and disseminating population health statistics

Policy

Protecting the interests of underserved and at-risk communities to help them benefit from HIT

- Provide policy expertise on HIT and the reduction of health disparities
- Update and raise awareness around CLAS standards
- Provide HIT technical assistance to the underserved and build capacity within community organizations in order to reach the underserved and identify opportunity areas

Workforce

Advancing a responsive and inclusive HIT workforce

- Educate and train health care providers and administrators on CLAS standards and HIT
- Aid in the implementation and tracking of **CLAS** standards
- Create training courses for health care providers serving the underserved



Community

Preserving the Safety Net:

The NHIT Care Campaign to Restore, Rebuild and Transform the Health Care Safety Net for Puerto Rico and USVI











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A Dire Public Health Challenge

More than 450,000 Americans in Puerto Rico (PR) and the US Virgin Islands (USVI), are served by 24 Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) and approximately 100 affiliated health clinics distributed across the islands. The FQHCs provide essential primary and community care services for the most vulnerable communities, specifically those citizens who are at or below 200% of the federal poverty line. The FQHCs combined with local clinics and Individual Practice Associations (IPAs) serve 1.7 million patients, over half the total population of PR and USVI.







FQHCs in Puerto Rico and USVI

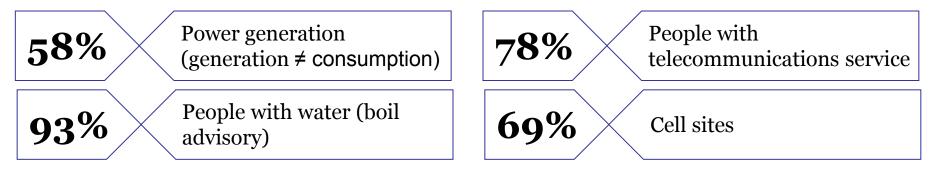
After making progress towards restoring power to more than 1 million residents in PR and USVI following Hurricane Irma on Sept. 6th, PR and USVI were struck by Hurricane Maria on Sept. 20th, causing severe, widespread damage to essential infrastructure. The National Health IT Collaborative for the Underserved (NHIT), with guidance from PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) and supporting partners, immediately launched the NHIT Care Campaign to help rebuild the HIT and health care infrastructure by providing emergency medical response, healthcare supply chain, and technology-enabled care coordination to help FQHCs and local primary care hubs for underserved communities.

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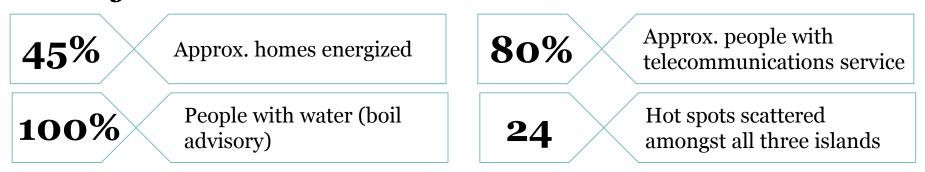
Current State of Health-Related Infrastructure

Hurricanes' Irma and Maria have caused severe, widespread damage to the infrastructure and built environment in Puerto Rico and USVI, leaving many without power, clean water, transportation, telecommunications services, and other essential resources.

Puerto Rico



U.S. Virgin Islands



<u>Notes</u>: East End Health Center is energized, however, both of Frederiksted Health C'sted, Inc sites are on unreliable generators. No land line phones are available in the USVI.

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NHIT Care Campaign: Key Objectives

The NHIT Care Campaign's focus and resources are designed for allocation on priority needs for rebuilding and enhancing Puerto Rico and USVI's HIT and health care infrastructure **aligned** with current emergency response activities for FQHC and primary care hub geographic locations. The Campaign leverages existing federal investments for Puerto Rico and USVI to pursue a strategic path forward, building upon current healthcare architecture and medical provider support activities in alignment with state and federal-funded initiatives. The Campaign partners respectfully request focused, impactful support from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to enable:



1. Support the **establishment of a transparent public-private partnership oversight council** to help prioritize, guide, and approve activities as thoughtful stewards of federal resources;



2. Create a future-proof, flexible health-related emergency response and recovery framework to coordinate healthcare supply chain resource allocation while addressing critical and immediate issues such as access to reliable power, internet, clean water, and fuel supplies; and



3. Implement leading technology-enabled care coordination in alignment with local public, private, and community stakeholders to rebuild and extend Puerto Rico's and the USVI's healthcare and health data infrastructure, and scale public health reporting systems

NHIT Care Campaign: Partners

The NHIT Care Campaign has elicited a strong groundswell of support and pro bono resources from public and private sector organizations.





Luis Belen, CEO

Campaign co-lead; convening public/private stakeholders; identifying and communicating immediate and long-term needs of Puerto Rico; expertise in SDH analytics; workforce education and training



Chan Harjivan, Partner

Campaign co-lead; Project management, convening public, private, and non-profit stakeholders for coordination of emergency response/recovery/post-recovery; HIT strategic planning; emergency supply chain management

Community Partners



Javier Jimenez, Director

the Primary Care Association of Puerto Rico; providing key medical, technical, and humanitarian support across Puerto Rico's FQHCs and related primary care clinics



Tony Fernandez, Executive Director

Ponce Medical School Foundation; focused on strengthening service capabilities and enhancing care coordination for Puerto Rico's healthcare practitioners.



Christensen Institute;

reshaping society's most pressing issues though rigorous research and public outreach



UVI Caribbean Exploratory Research

Center; providing research, mentoring, and training to reduce health disparities



The Emerging Technology Consortium; bridging the gap between Federal Policy and State Economic Plans to transform Urban Centers

Technical Partners

Briljent LLC CH-MRC Health Gorilla Impactivo Williams Medical Technology (WMT)

Provider & Patient Support Partners

Uticorp/Utinet Healthcare Ready INSPIRA ASPR

Resource Partners

Amazon



Sprint



Federal Advisory

HRSA Education
DoD NCDMPH
ASPR USDA – WIC
ONC CGHE
ACF HHS

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The Path Forward

Individuals and groups such as Rosana Elena Guernica, a Carnegie Mellon University student, have organized humanitarian missions to Puerto Rico, benefiting doctors and community leaders working with victims and patients.

- Raised over \$200,000
- Delivered 46,500 lbs. of medical supplies, medicine, and relief aid
- Evacuated 211 patients to FL, NY, TX, NV, CA, MN, GA, CT, and PA

What we need now

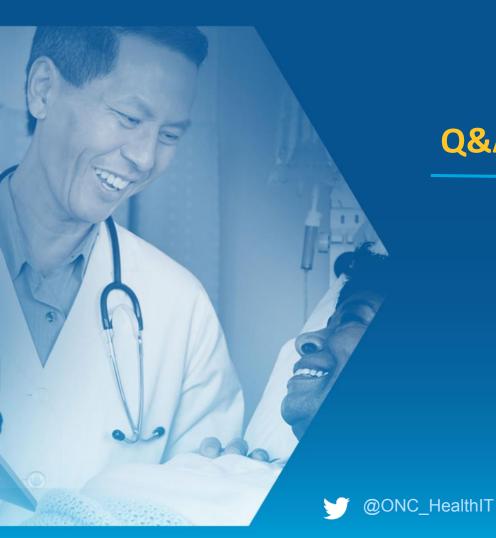
- Real-time situation awareness on the ground
- Immediate inspection and remediation of health provider sites
- Rapid connectivity to the internet to enable communication and telemedicine
- Enhancement of coordination and alignment of federal, local, commercial, and NGO efforts
- Coordination of healthcare emergency/recovery supply chain
- Scalable clinical, community, and public health reporting systems in anticipation of regional outbreaks such as Zika
- HIT needs assessment, infrastructure roadmap, and strategic plan development
- HIT infrastructure implementation for data interoperability and care coordination











Q&A/Discussion



