CDC HEALTH DATA INNOVATION SUMMIT

Atlanta, GA | September 27-28, 2023

AGENDA:

- What's Real?
- What's TEFCA, FHIR?
- What's Possible?
- What's Next?

Wed Sep 27, 4:10 PM - 4:40 PM EDT (30 Min) Room: 247/248

Detailed Description of the Product or Service

eHealth Exchange is a national network planning to become a QHIN under TEFCA. Today, eHealth Exchange supports public health, most notably by supporting data flows for eCase Reporting.

Looking forward, the eHealth Exchange vision supports the CDC Public Health Data Strategy by leveraging FHIR and its current HIE, Provider and Federal partner participants (e.g. VA/DoD) to address several use cases including (but not limited to):

- 1. querying for supplemental demographics (to improve record linking),
- 2. querying for supplemental clinical data (to enable case follow-up),
- 3. enabling Provider and Patient access to data (to enable bi-directional exchange),
- 4. more advanced solutions, including Privacy Preserving Record Linking.

These Public Health use cases build on \sim 15 years of high-volume (\sim 2 billion transactions per month) production experience under the DURSA "Trust" framework. Another specific example that we would like to present is the work with the FDA BEST program (which has been piloted under the DURSA using FHIR in production with \sim 12 large health systems including the VA to support follow-up on adverse drug events).

What's Real?

What's Real:

1 Connection & 1 Trust Agreement to Facilitate Exchange with 4,300 Hospitals Nationwide

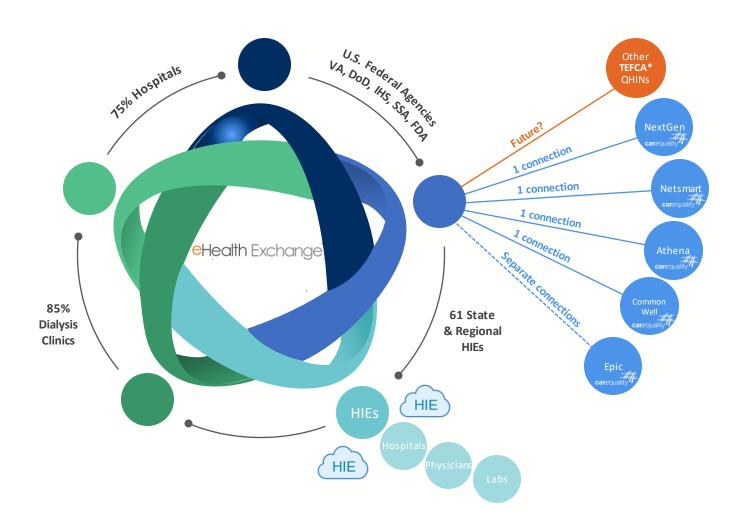
Using a Federated hub & spoke architecture, eHealth Exchange participants leverage 1 connection to exchange **20** billion transactions annually within all 50 states

Via FHIR









This single Connection & single Trust Agreement also provide exchange with Carequality & TEFCA.

*e He alth Exchange has been designated a "candidate QHIN"; TEFCA is not yet live.

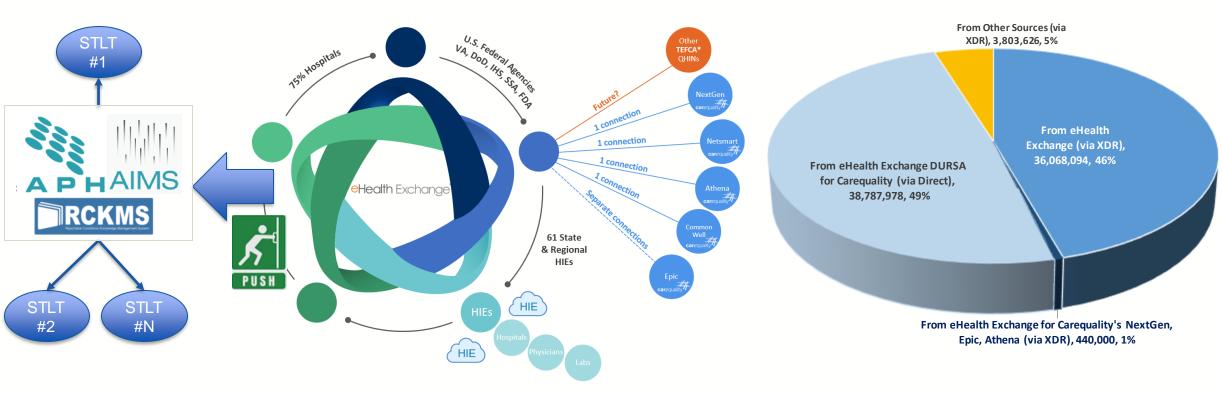
eCase Reporting (eCR)

What's Real:

eHealth Exchange plays a role in ~95% of all Electronic Case Reports submitted (at no additional cost)

NOTE: this function is aligned with the Public Health Data Strategy Goals #1 and #2 (strengthen core public health data; emphasis on eCR)

eICRs (June 2022 through May 2023)

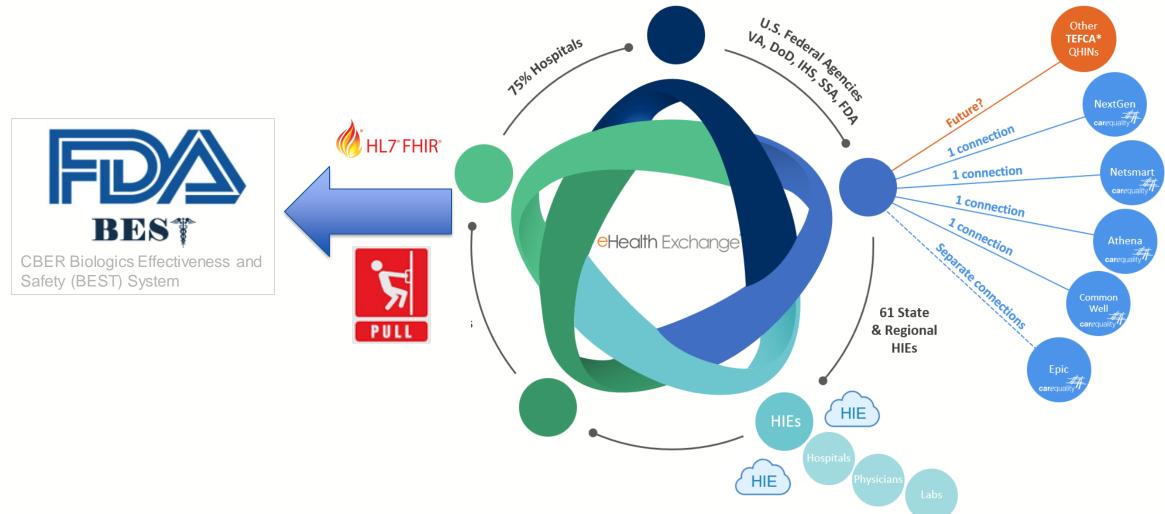


"Networked FHIR" Production Proof-Point: FDA BEST

What's Real:

1 Connection & 1 Trust Agreement to Facilitate "Networked FHIR" Exchange: VA (46 states) and 11 Large IDNs

NOTE: this function is aligned with the Public Health Data Strategy Goal #1 (and the use of FHIR messaging)



Recap: What's Real

Permitted Purposes by eHealth Exchange

- 1. Treatment
- 2. Public Health

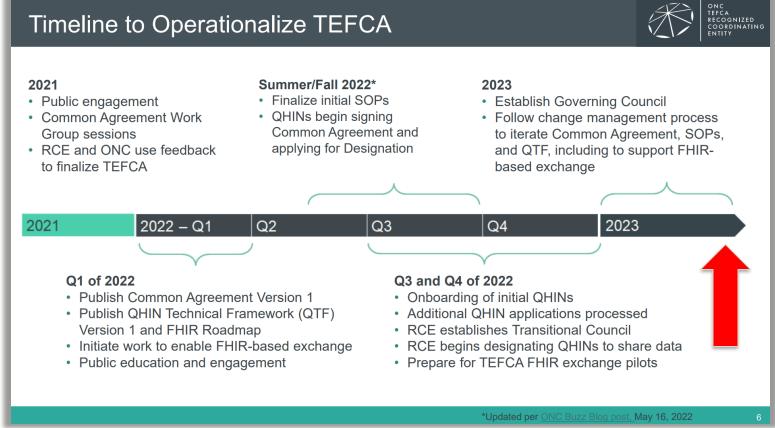
3. Healthcare Operations (HCO)

- 4. Payment
- 5. Individual Access

What's Real: Data Currently Exchanged in Production

- 1. **Treatment:** 20 billion annual transactions
- 2. Public Health:
 - Electronic Case Reporting (eCR): eHealth Exchange facilitates 95% of the 80 million case reports submitted to public health.
 - FDA FHIR R4 Adverse Events: Millions of transactions annually
 - PULSE: emergency preparedness in multiple states.
- 3. Healthcare Operations:
 - 29 million annual SSA disability determination transactions
 - 1 million annual life insurance underwriting transactions
 - Minimal care management, case management, payer care coordination, or quality transactions, but conceivable via FHIR and/or TEFCA*
- **4. Payment:** minimal (except when querying select HIE's)
- 5. **Individual Access:** a handful of eHealth Exchange state & regional HIEs respond today; Required at TEFCA* go-live.

What's TEFCA, FHIR?



TEFCA

- GoLive expected in 2023
 - Purposes: Treatment, Individual Access
- GoLive targeted in 2024
 - Purposes: Public Health, Payment & Operations

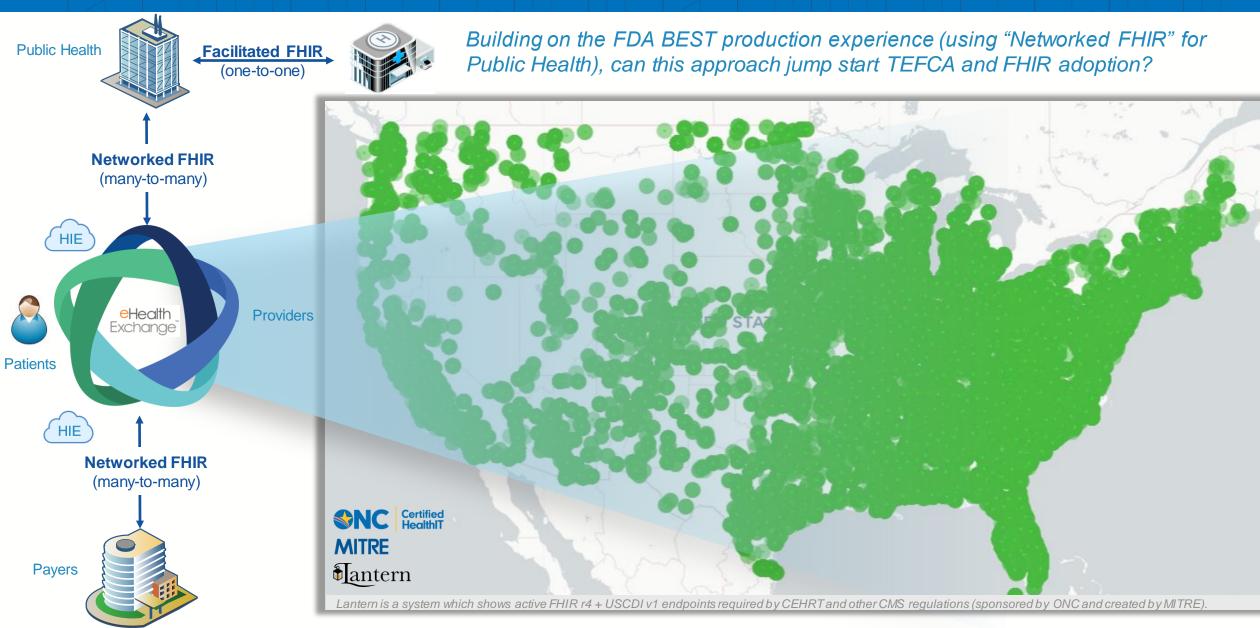
FHIR

- Stage 1: Supported at GoLive (intra-QHIN)
- Stage 2: Facilitated FHIR (peer-to-peer)
- Stage 3: Brokered FHIR (via a hub)

Key Points:

- TEFCA is imminent and part of CDC's PHDS (Goal #4)
- eHealth Exchange is a "candidate QHIN"
- "Networked FHIR" could accelerate Public Health adoption

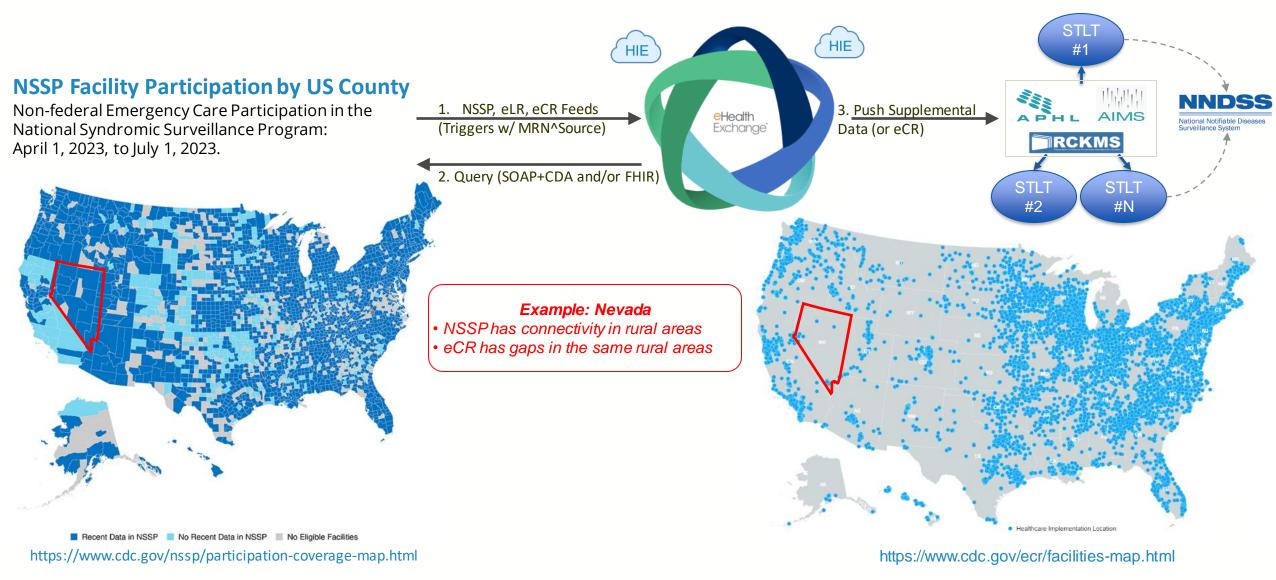
"Networked FHIR" - a vision for accelerating FHIR adoption



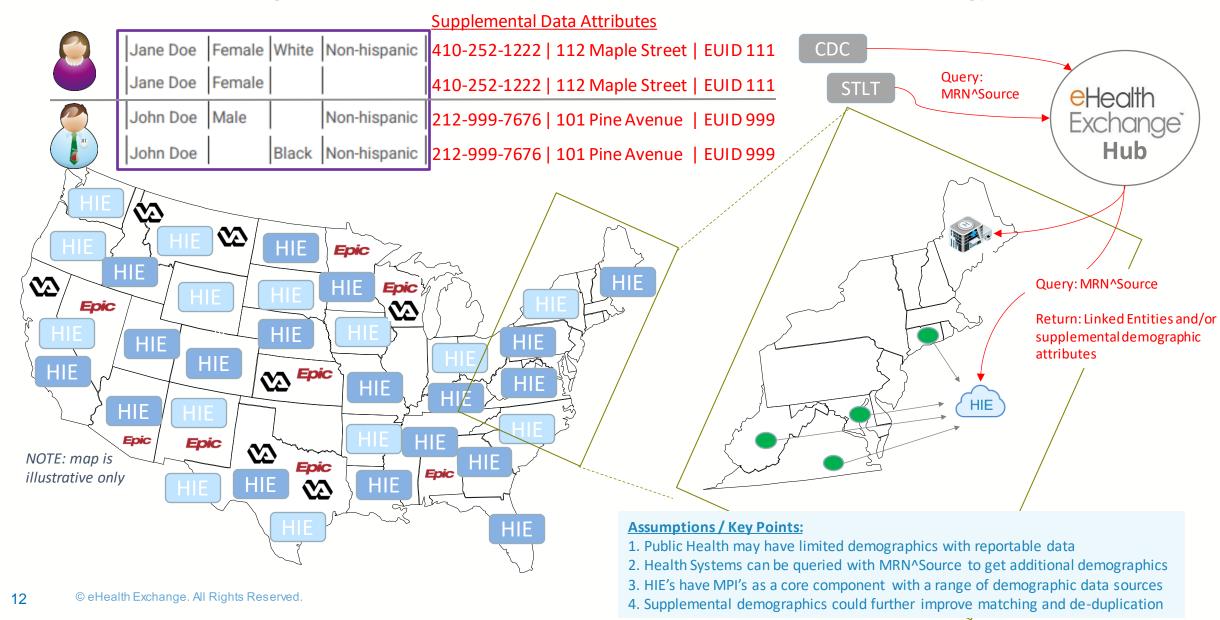
What's Possible?

CONCEPT: "Networked FHIR" Queries for Supplemental Data and/or eCR

PURPOSE: to enable querying for supplemental data and/or eCR (Public Health Data Strategy Goals #1, 2)

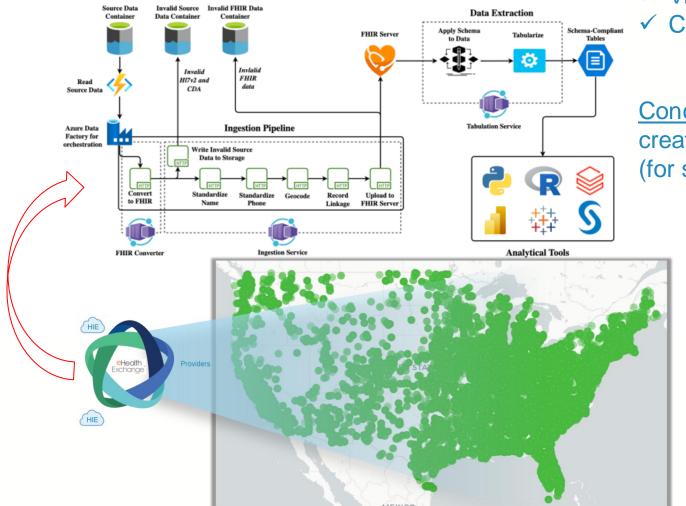


PURPOSE: to enable linking records across multiple data streams (Public Health Data Strategy Goal #2)



PURPOSE: to create reusable technologies and building blocks for STLTs (Public Health Data Strategy Goal #2)

Data Integration Building Blocks (DIBBs)



Status:

- ✓ Virginia and LA County Pilots
- Continued development underway

Concept:

create a plug-in to eHealth Exchange (for supplemental data queries, etc)



Helios Align & Optimize: Connectathon 34 Testing (10-11Sep2023) Public Health Query for Supplemental Data for Newborn Screening

ADDITIONAL CONCEPTS: Public Health Use Case Examples

CONCEPT

#	Source	Destination	Type	Description
1	Provider	STLT	Push	Electronic Case Reporting (Push Notifications to APHL) Enables providers' EHRs to automatically notify public health agencies with COVID, Monkeypox, etc rich clinical details, even when state and local reporting requirements vary. Free service to providers using eHealth Exchange, NextGen, Athena, and Epic Care Everywhere networks.
2	Provider	FDA 🤞	Push	Vaccine Adverse Event Alerts (Push Notifications to FDA CBER) Providers send adverse event notifications with core clinical details to FDA CBER.
3	Provider	FDA	Pull	Vaccine Adverse Event Alerts Investigations (Pull from Providers' EHRs) FDA retrieves all available clinical data on previously reported/identified vaccine adverse event cases (e.g., facial nerve palsy following immunization) to confirm the adverse events meet clinical case definition criteria.
4	Providers	Emergency Responders	Pull	PULSE (Pull from State HIEs & Providers' EHRs) Volunteer clinicians in makeshift clinics retrieve patient histories for displaced patients to make safer, more informed decisions.
5	PDMP	Providers 🦓	Pull	Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (Providers Pull Medications from PDMPs) Instead of leveraging PDMP web portals, providers retrieve medication histories using natural workflows via FHIR or NCPDP. Ready for live/production when Dept of Justice signs eHealth Exchange trust agreements.
6	Providers	CDC Ø	Push	Healthcare Associated Infection & Antimicrobial Use and Resistance Exchange with CDC National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) Kickoff phase for notifiable condition exchange in partnership with Lantana consulting.



Case Augmentation / Follow-up

STLT

Pull

Providers

Source

EMS

IIS

Destination

STLT

Provider or

Type

Push

Dull

CONCEPT Opioid Event Reporting

to the hospital.

ADDITIONAL CONCEPTS: Public Health Use Case Examples (Continued)

Description

An EMS run/ride sheet could be pushed to eHealth Exchange for routing to and HIE and/or Public Health and to

the ambulance destination hospital. This fills reporting gaps where the ambulance does not deliver the patient

Today, the CDC's nationwide immunization gateway has selective connectivity, and there otherwise is not a

9	113	Patient	Pull	single endpoint to query for immunization records. Further, IIS queries are generally only allowed from CEHRT (and not from entities using non-CEHRT, or even include individual access for IZ or clinical records (w/ TEFCA))
10	Provider	Social Services	Pull	Medication Record Access Enable access to medication lists during juvenile justice care, foster care and other social service scenarios.
11	Provider	Vital Statistics	Pull	Medical Record Access Vital statistics commonly needs access to medical records during autopsies and when issuing death notices.
12	HIE or Provider	Public Health	Pull	Privacy-Preserving Record Linking National Networks (and future TEFCA QHINs) may enable an opportunity for a more centralized implementation of PPRL to enable expanded public health surveillance within current privacy laws, regulations (and public perception).
13	Provider	Public Health	Push	Notifiable Condition Detector National Networks (and future TEFCA QHINs) may enable an opportunity for additional syndromic surveillance by scanning network traffic for Public Health Notifiable Conditions (to augment or redundancy to S.S., eLR, eCR).
14	HIE, STLT or Provider	STLT or CDC	Pull	Demographic, Social and Comorbidity Data Table HIE's (and/or STLTs) typically have a robust MPI which includes additional attributes for diagnoses and, more recently, RELSOGI data to enable regional equity analytics. This regionally curated data (under a national trust framework) could serve as a federated sources for national statistics. 15 © eHealth Exchange. All Rights Reserved.

CONCEPT Immunization (and Clinical) Record Access

What's Next?

- **1. TEFCA:** engage and understand the framework and SOPs; work to close policy or technology gaps. https://rce.sequoiaproject.org/tefca-and-rce-resources/
- **2. FHIR:** HL7 Helios ... engage and shape the use cases to fit Public Health needs. https://confluence.hl7.org/display/PH
- **3. Implementation:** let's pilot these concepts today (to make "What's Possible" into "What's Real"!!!). https://ehealthexchange.org/communications/
- **4. Roadmap:** align with the CDC Public Health Data Strategy (DMI & "North Star") roadmap and goals. https://www.cdc.gov/ophdst/public-health-data-strategy/public health data strategy-final-p.pdf



Topics (agenda/speakers are being finalized):

- Implementing Trusted Exchange Framework and Common Agreement (TEFCA)
- Supporting public health
- Reaching rural health
- Expanding federal agency participation
- Increasing data usability
- Spreading FHIR
- Exploring the network roadmap



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