

Michigan Health Information Network Shared Services (MiHIN)

MiHIN is a non-profit organization that provides technology and services to connect disparate sectors to securely, legally, technically and privately share health information.

An unbiased data trustee, MiHIN does not provide health care services or produce health care data.

Instead, we help convene to share vital health information to advance care, better outcomes and lower costs.



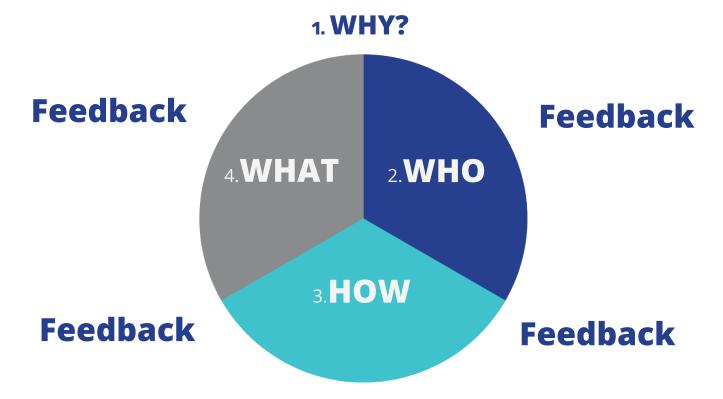






The Group Development Model

(with special thanks to MHEF and MPHI)









Data for Health; Data for Public Good



The Goals of Health Information Exchange

Reduced Inefficiencies

Improved healthcare access

Lower healthcare costs

Better quality of care and health outcomes

Personalized medicine for patients

















44,582

Michigan care providers with Active Care Relationships® through MiHIN, working within

5,637

Michigan care entities

13.1M

Unique Patient Records

Federal Gov't State Gov't Health Department Health Payers Health Systems PIHPs







Hospitals
Clinics
Practices
CMHs
Hospices
FQHCs
Pharmacies
Physician Orgs
Physician Hospital Orgs

Doctors
Nurses
Clinicians
Care Managers
Social Workers
Dentists
Pharmacists
CARE SEEKERS!





mihin.org



147

Hospitals in Michigan Sending ADT's to MiHIN

663

Outpatient Sites of Care Sending ADT's to MiHIN

295

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SNF's Sending ADT's to MiHIN

76

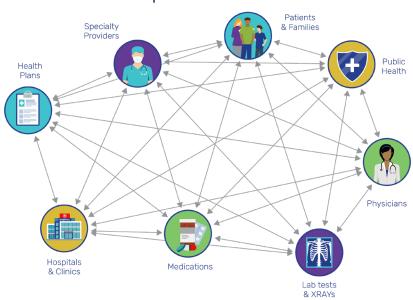
Home Health Agencies Sending ADT's to MiHIN





Statewide Health Information Exchange Breaks Down Data Silos and Creates Efficiency

Duplication of effort, waste and expense











Meeting Agenda







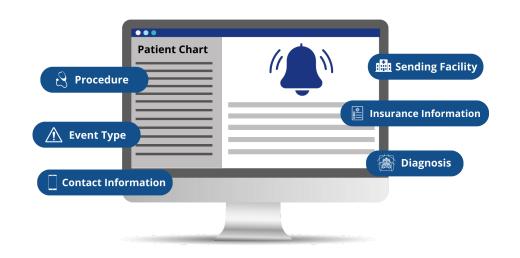




What is an ADT? (refresher)

ADT stands for Admission-Discharge-Transfer Notification

- A message standard managed by the governing body Health Level Seven (HL7)
- Used to communicate a patient's status at a point in time during an encounter
 - Traditionally associated with hospitals, but not a rule
- When you go anywhere that uses EHR technology to seek care, ADTs are typically created
 - Generated in real-time









Major HL7 Standards

- Messages (AKA v2.x)
 - Pipe delimited ("|")
 - Information at a single point in time
- Documents (AKA v3.x or CDA)
 - XMI
 - Tells a full story after it is over
- FHIR
 - REST (JSON/XML/YAML)
 - Can capture a story, a point in time, or just select data elements







- •A01- Admit/visit notification
- •A02- Transfer a patient
- •A03- Discharge Visit
- •A04- Register a patient
- •A05- Pre-admit a patient

- •A22-patient returns from a 'leave of absence.'
- •A23- Delete a patient record
- •A24- Link Patient data
- •A25- Cancel pending discharge

ADT Event Types

- •A06- Change an outpatient to an inpatient•A26- Cancel pending transfer
- •A07- Change inpatient to outpatient
- •A08- Update patient information
- •A09- Patient departing tracking
- •A10- Patient arriving tracking
- •A11- Cancel admit or visit notification
- A12- Cancel Transfer
- •A13- Cancel discharge or end visit
- •A14- Pending admit
- •A15- Pending transfer
- •A16- Pending discharge
- •A17- Swap patients
- •A18- Merge patient data
- •A19- Patient query
- •A20- Bed status update

- •A27-Cancel pending admit
- •A28- Add person data
- •A29- Delete person data
- •A30- Merge person data
- •A31- update person data
- •A32- Cancel patient arriving-tracking •A33- Cancel patient departing -tracking
- •A34- Merge patient data- patient ID only •A53- Cancel patient returns from a leave
- •A35- Merge patient data- account # only
- •A36- Merge patient data- patient ID and account number
- •A37- Unlink patient date
- •A38- Cancel pre-admit
- •A39- Merge patient -patient ID
- •A21- Patient goes on a 'leave of absence.' •A40- Merge patient- patient identifier list

- •A41- Merge account- patient account number
- •A42- Merge visit- visit number
- •A43- Move patient data- patient identifier list
- •A44- Move account information- patient account number
- •A45- Move visit information-visit number
- •A46- Change patient ID
- •A47- Change patient identifier list
- •A48- Change alternate patient ID
- •A49- Change patient account number
- •A50- change visit number
- •A51- change alternate visit ID
- •A52- Cancel leave of absence for a patient
- of absence
- •A54- Change attending doctor
- •A55- Cancel change attending doctor
- •A60-Update allergy data
- •A61- Change consulting doctor
- •A62- Cancel change consulting doctor







MSH|^~\&|MIHIN^EHR|HospitalX^1.1.1.1.1049||MiHIN^1.1.1.1481|20231017193852||ADT^A03^ADT_A03|1001|P|2.6|1224||||||||||Windward Hospital EVN||20161017193852.865-0400|||||Windward General Hospital^1.2.3.4.5.9.99.999.1049

PID|1|1137||Jones^Aiden||20160108000000-0500|M||2131-1^Other Race^http://hl7.org/fhir/v3/Race|590 S Concord Street^^Flint^MI^48503

PV1|1|I|^67^Windward General Hospital&1.2.3.4.5.9.99.999.1049|||999912129^Solomon^Carla

OBX|1|NM|150001^HIV-1 ABS-O.D. RATIO^L|||||||N|X

DG1|1||21273008^Relative scotoma (finding)^SNOMED-CT||20161014153552.865-0400||^Diagnosis, Active: Visual Field Defects

IN1|1|1772^HEALTHY MICHIGAN HEALTHY PLAN|1027|MEDICAID|||||||||||Jones^Aiden^Michael|||590 S Concord Street^^Flint^MI^48503













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MSH Message Header Hospital X^1.1.1.1.1049 | Mil-Patient Identification 20160108000000-0500 PID PV1 Patient Visitward General Hospital&1.2.3.4.5 OBX Observation HIV-1 ABS-O.D. RATIO LIIIIIIIIN Diagnosis8^Relative scotoma (finding)^SNOI DG1 **Insurance LTHY MICHIGAN HEALTHY PLAN**







MSH|^~\&|MIHIN^EHR|HospitalX^1.1.1.1.1049||Mi| EVN||20161017193852.865-0400||||Windward General | 11137|||Jones^Aiden||20160108000000-0500| PV1|1|I|^^67^Windward General Hospital&1.2.3.4.5 OBX|1|NM|150001^HIV-1 ABS-O.D. RATIO^L||||||| DG1|1||21273008^Relative scotoma (finding)^SNO | N1|1|772^HEALTHY MICHIGAN HEALTHY PLAN





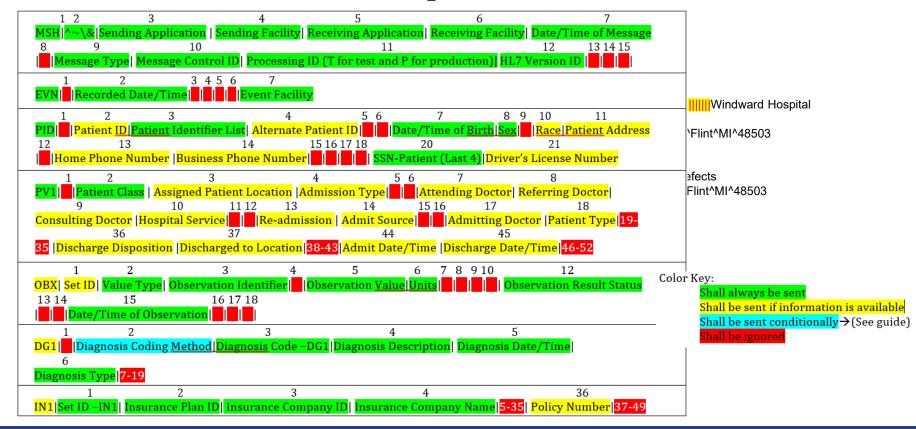


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MSH<mark>^~\&</mark>MIHIN^EHR|HospitalX^1.1.1.1.1049|MiHIN^1.1.1.1481|20231017193852|ADT^A03^ADT A03|1001|P|2.6|1224||||||||Windward Hospital
EVNI 20161017193852.865-0400 Windward General Hospital 12.3.4.5.9.99.999.9999.1049
PID<mark>11</mark>1137|||Jones^Aiden||20160108000000-0500||M||2131-1^Other Race^http://hl7.org/fhir/v3/Race|590 S Concord Street^^Flint^MI^48503
OBXI1NMI150001^HIV-1 ABS-O.D. RATIO^LIIIIIINIX
DG11121273008^Relative scotoma (finding)^SNOMED-CT120161014153552.865-040010^Diagnosis, Active: Visual Field Defects
IN111772^HEALTHY MICHIGAN HEALTHY PLAN1027 MEDICAID JUNEAU Jones Aiden Michael 50 S Concord Street Fint MICHIGAN HEALTHY PLAN1027 MEDICAID JUNEAU JONES AIDEN AIDE
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Do Clinicians Need To Know That? (Nope)

LOTS of places offer ADT ingestion or visualization at different price points

- FHRs
- Care Management Platforms
- HIEs (including MiHIN)
- Some Direct Secure Messaging Platforms
- Other Software Vendors







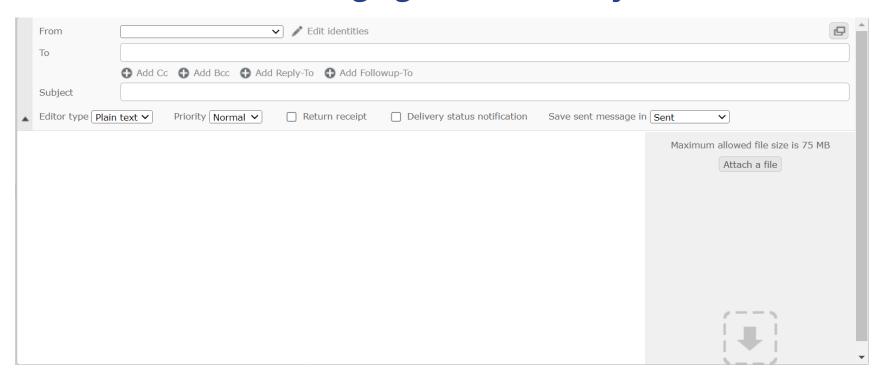
Demystifying the DirectTrust Event **Notification Standard**







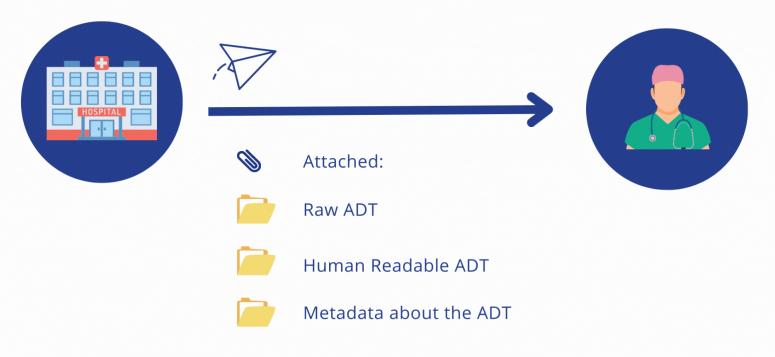
Direct Secure Messaging overall works just like email







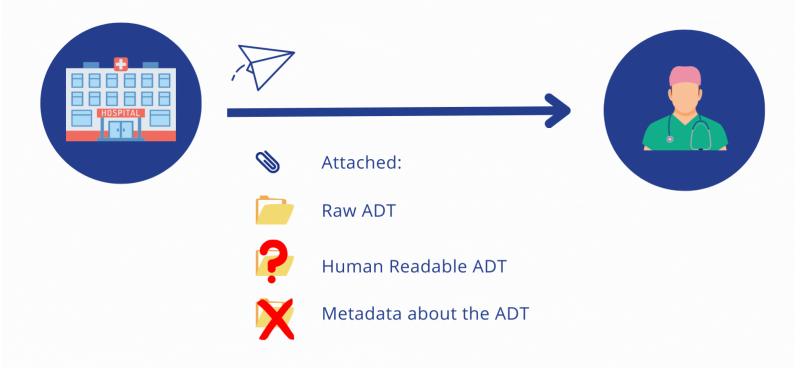
DirectTrust Event Notification Standard Summary Released in 2020 and ANSI approved in 2022







MiHIN ADTs via Direct Secure Messaging Today









Innovative uses for ADTs









Innovative uses for ADTs

Knowing where a patient has been

Care coordination from inpatient to outpatient settings

Address hospital utilization as primary care

Creating patient registry from live feed with certain criteria

Population disease/condition monitoring

Risk Stratification

Social diagnosis monitoring (Z-codes)

Readmission monitoring

Real-time Active Care Relationships

The Learning Health System

Opportunity to send additional relevant information timely to a transition of care

• *Because ADTs are near-real-time, all of these can be done faster than traditional approaches



















ADT Notifications Process

0

When Tricia goes to the hospital an ADT Notification is sent to a TDSO and then to MiHIN 2

MiHIN checks ACRS and identifies Tricia's care team 3

MiHIN retrieves contact and delivery preferences for Tricia's care team from the Health Directory 4

ADT Notifications are sent to the care team based on electronic addresses and preferences







Understanding Delivery Preferences

Option 1: Delivery Method

- Direct Secure Messaging
 - Raw ADT or Human Readable?
- Minimum Lower Layer Protocol over Virtual Private Network (MLLP over VPN)
- MIGateway ToC Viewer







Understanding Delivery Preferences

Option 2: What Message Types?

N /	_
$N/I\Delta CC \Delta G\Delta$	IMPC
Message	IVDES.
0 -	<i>J</i> 1

Percent of Receivers Subscribed:

A01; A02; A03; A04; A05; A06; A07;	
A08; A09; A10; A11; A12; A13; A14;	
A15; A16; A17; A18; A19; A20; A21;	
A22; A23; A25; A26; A27; A28; A29;	
A30; A31; A32; A24; A33; A34; A35;	
A36; A37; A38; A39; A40; A41; A42;	
A43; A44; A45; A46; A47; A48; A49;	
A50; A51	

A01	90%
A02	81%
A03	99%
A04	87%
A05	80%
A06	81%
A07	80%
A08	7%
A31	79%







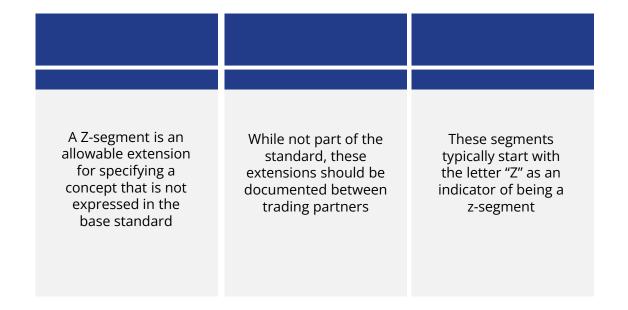








What is a **Z-Segment?**









MiHIN Z-segments

NPI Z-Segment

For every provider match in the ACRS against an ADT notification, the corresponding provider National Provider Identifier (NPI) will be appended to the receiver's ADT notification.

Format: ZNP | ACRSNPI | 1234567890

Common Key Z-Segment

If an ADT is identified as a patient with a common key, then the patient's common key will be appended to the receiver's ADT notification.

Format: ZCK|CKS|9182398128

Member ID Z-Segment

When a patient is matched with a receiver's ACRS file, the common key from the file will be appended to the receiver's ADT notification.

Format: ZPD | PATIENTID | 12345678

Care Team & ACRS Information Z-Segment

For every match in the ACRS, the corresponding patient's care team information will be appended to the message, including information from the receiving organization's ACRS file. The z-segment will contain one field for each care team member (based on ACRS matches).

Format: ZCT|Provider_lastName^Provider_firstName^Provider_npi^practiceName^receiver_organizationOID^patientId~









FEEDBACK & DYNAMIC DISCUSSION

Interested in working with MiHIN?

The first step is to identify a use case with a manageable scope that can grow incrementally.









Questions to ask

- Does my organization have health data that other members of the care team would find valuable or vice versa?
- Why do I want to share the data?
- What is the data going to be used for?





Next steps

From there, let's work together to identify policy or governance challenges and figure out how to create a technology solution to enable that data sharing.











LET'S CONNECT



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