## IIIIII 1918 IIIIIII TALLINN UNIVERSITY OF IIIIIII TECHNOLOGY

## Digital data driven health care for citizen and physicians Estonian experience of implementation of nationwide health information system since 2009

Peeter Ross, MD, PhD Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia East Tallinn Central Hospital 21.09.2016

Big Data, Small Data, and My Data: What Future Role for Patient Information STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN





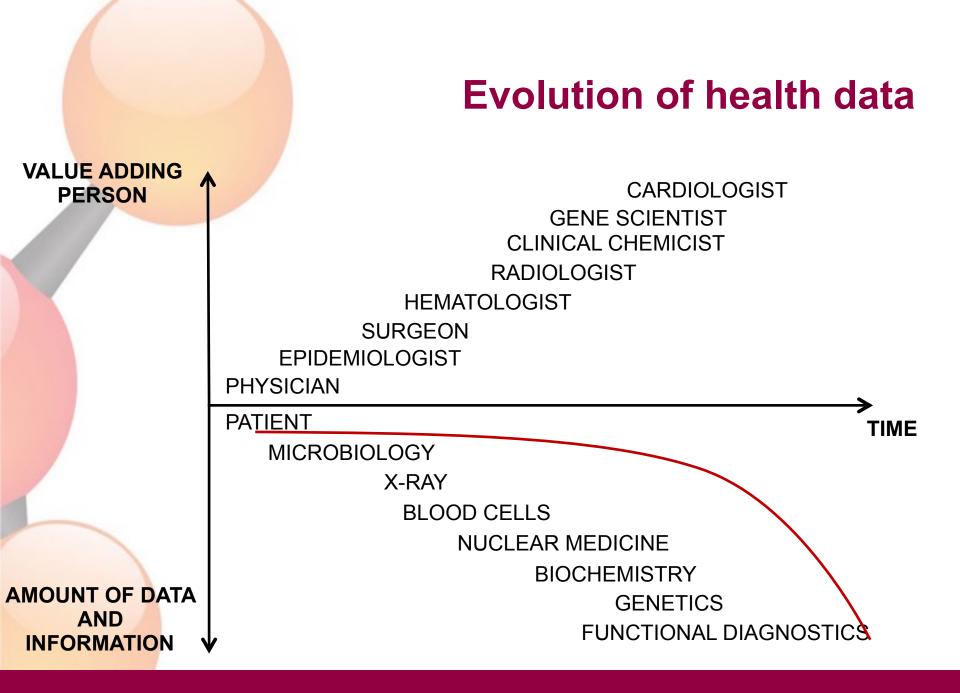


## How we make health related decisions?

## DATA - INFORMATION - KNOWLEDGE - ACTIVITY

# Today's keywords?

Primary use of data
 Impact for performance
 Personal outcome
 Secondary use of data
 Impact for society/economy/quality
 Public outcome



		<b>Evolution of health data</b>
VALUE ADDING		
PERSON	•	CARDIOLOGIST
		GENE SCIENTIST CLINICAL CHEMICIS PROFESSIONAL
		RADIOLOGISPATIENT
		HEMATOLOGISTOCIETY
		SURGEON
		EPIDEMIOLOGIST
	PHYSICIAN	
	PATIENT	TIME
		MICROBIOLOGY Presentation of health
		X-RAY data in the proper
		X-RAY data in the proper BLOOD Context and in visually
		NUCLEAR MERderstandable mode
AMOUNT OF		BIOCHEMISTRY
DATA AND		GENE MAP
INFORMATION ,	$\downarrow$	FUNCTIONAL DIAGNOSTICS

## Outline

### Facts about Estonia

- Estonian nation-wide Health Information Information System (EHIS)
  - Services for healthcare professionals, citizens and society
- Utilization of existing services
- Findings of use of digital medical data
- Observations and difficulties
- Future trends

# **Facts about Estonia**

### Basic facts

- Population is 1,3 million
- Income tax 20% (flat tax); Currency Euro
- Every citizen has unique ID-code (like in Scandinavia)

## Health care system

- Compulsory health insurance paid by employers; 13% of payroll tax
- Health care costs make up to 6% of GDP (9,5% in OECD)
- > Healthcare providers are private, municipal or governmental
- Hospital system publicly owned private hospitals
- General practitioners are private entrepreneurs

### Facts about e-services

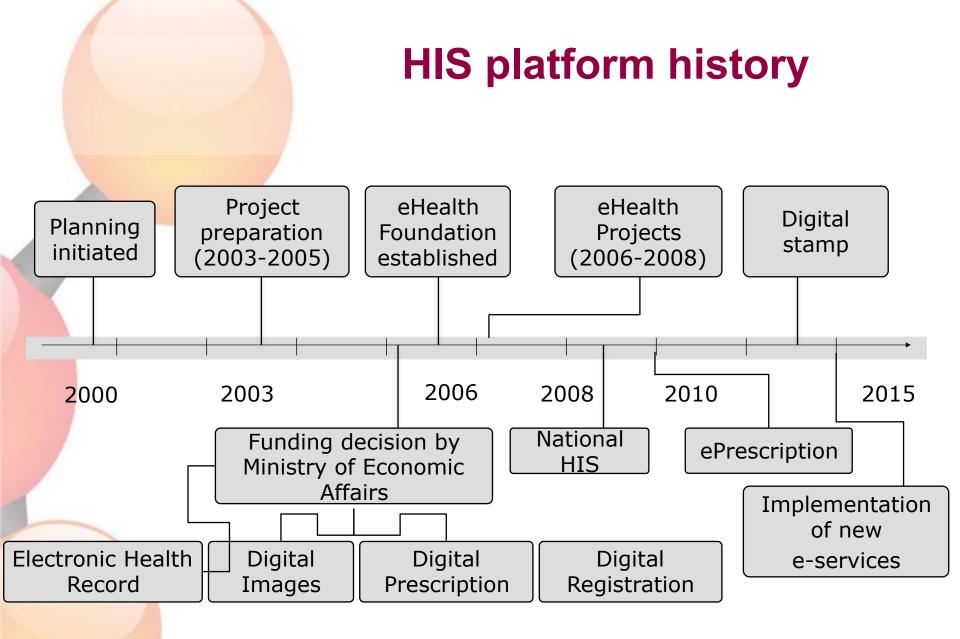
- > 88% of households have broadband connection (2015)
- > 96% of income tax declarations are made via the E-Tax Board (2014)
- > 31% of votes were cast over the internet on (2014)
- > 99% financial transactions (bank transfers) carried out electronically
- > 90% fishing permits given out electronically



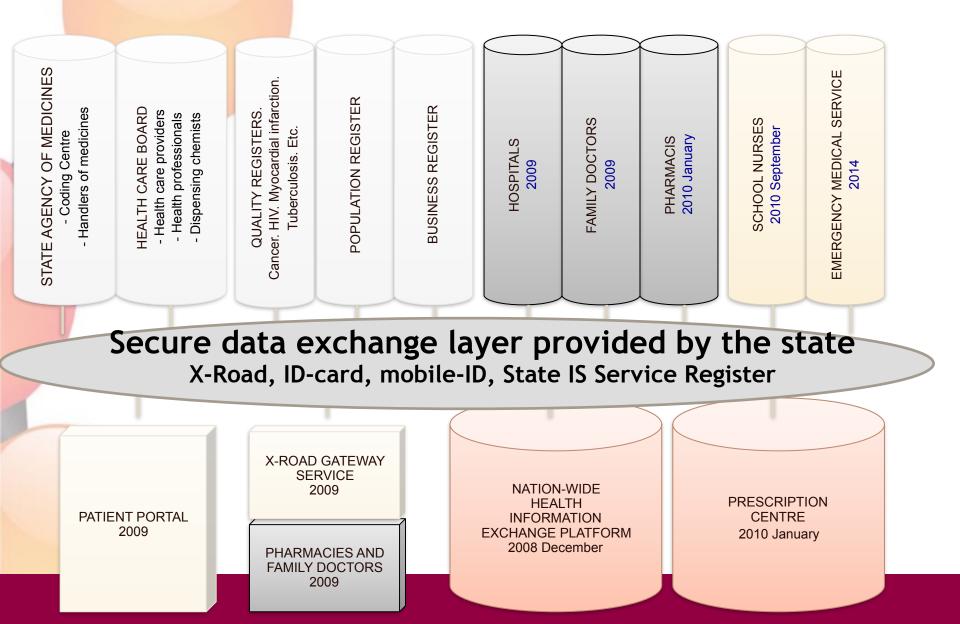
# Estonian nation-wide Health Information System (EHIS)

## ➤The Estonian HIS is unique as it

- Encompasses the whole country
- Registers virtually all residents' health history from birth to death, and
- Is based on the comprehensive standard based IT infrastructure



## **Estonian eHealth architecture**



# eHealth services in Estonia

Nation-wide health information system
Available documents

- >Time critical data (allergy, chronic diseases)
- General practitioners and hospital visits
- Summary of ambulatory and stationary case
- ➤Link to medical images
- ➤Referral letter
- ➤ePrescription
- ➤Digital images
  - ► Available all over the country
- ≻eReferral
- ≻eAmbulance
- Drug-drug interaction service
- Cross-sectoral services
  - Health declaration for driver licence exchange
  - Working incapacity assertion

## **Current situation**

 24 397 387 medical documents
 14 different documents
 Health information about 1 490 879 inhabitants (Estonia has 1 320 000 million inhabitants)

Ambulatory case summaries – 13 107 254 Exam reports – 5 863 450

Stationary case summaries – 1 525 280

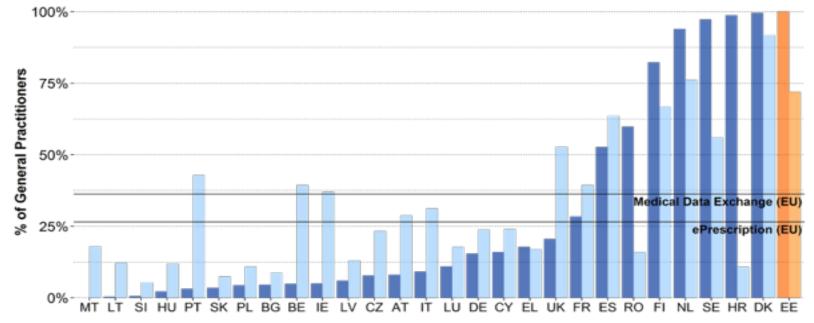
## **Digital Public Services: eHealth**

14

100% of Estonian General Practitioners send prescriptions electronically to pharmacists (27% in the EU) and 72% exchange medical information electronically with other healthcare providers (36% in the EU).

### eHealth (2013)

ePrescription Medical Data Exchange ePrescription (EE) Medical Data Exchange (EE)



**Digital Agenda Scoreboard 2015** 

## **Patient Portal**

- Log in with ID-card or Mobile-ID
- View and update personal data and add contact data of close relative
- View his/her medical data (electronic health records) from health care providers
- View electronic referral letters
- View all electronic prescriptions
- Add representatives for him-/herself for different actions (e.g. buying out e-prescriptions)
- Make declarations of intent (e.g. donation of organs)
- Access health insurance data
- Mask sensitive health data for doctors or representatives
- Fill in a health declaration form for health certificate
- Get the overview from a log file of who has viewed his/her data.

### + Русский Eesti Lobur Kummune anaguoos Haigusjuhtum öplik kliniline diagnoos Anamnees **Objektiivne leid** Uuringud ja operatsioonid Statistiline **Ravialased soovitused** -----Kokkuvõte ravist Sõnaline diagnoos lik Z10.0 - Kindla isikuterühma tavaline tervise üldkontroll, Kindla isikuterühma tavaline tervise üldkontroll, Print töötervisholualane läbivaatus töötervisholualane läbivaatus Anamnees, diagnoosi põhjendus ja haiguse kulg Up Anamnees Töötab: ITK - radioloog alates 1994a, praegu 0,5 koormusega, töö arvutiga, B-kat kiirgustöötaja. Töökesikonna terviseohtudest teadik. Täiskoormusega on TTÜ öppejõud Olulisi tervisekaebusi el esita. Kr. haigusi eltab.

### **Objektiivne leid**

### Uuringud ja protseduurid

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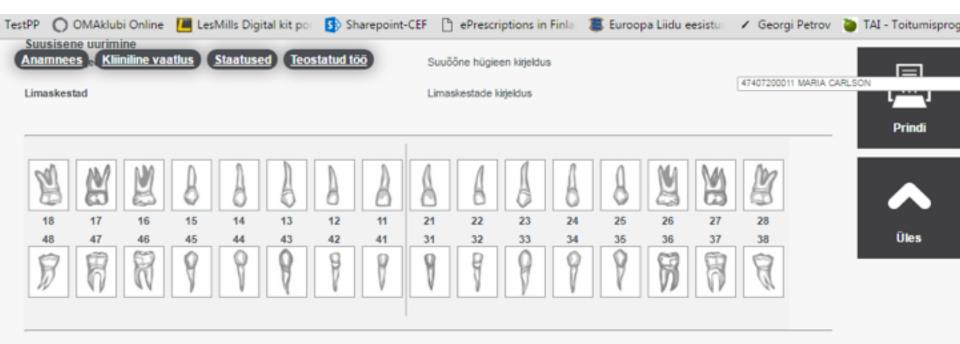
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7903 - Röntgeniülesvõte rindkere plirkonnast (üks ülesvõte)

Röntgenuuringud RÖ rindkerest PA, AP (otse) RÖNTGENOGRAMM RINDKEREELUNDITEST P-A SUUNAS: LEID: Diafragmakuplid kumerad. setgepiirilised, tavalisel kõrgusel, Lateraatsiinused vabad. Hiitused rahuldava struktuursusega. Kopsude õhustatus tavaline, kopsujoonis iseärasusteta. Kopsudes koldelisi jh, infiltratiivseid muutusi esite ei tule. Südame vari on ristimõõdus norm laiusega. Mediastiinumi foonil Isavatje esite ei tule. KOPKOVVOTE: Aktuaalse patoloogiata.

### Analüüsid

Nimetus	Referentsväärtus	Tulemused		Ühik
a1178 - Hemogramm vileosalise leukogrammiga*		Kuupäev 07.01.2016 07:57:00	Tulemus	
#2034 - WBC	4,510,4	Kuupäev 07.01.2016 07:57:00	Tulemus 7.18	E9L
a2054 - NEUT#	1.0 7,0	Kuupäev 07.01.2018 07:57:00	Tulemus 3.45	ESL
#2055 - LYMPH#	1,0 3,5	Kuupäev 07.01.2016 07:57:00	Tulemus 2.49	E9L



### Hammaste staatused

Hamba nr	Staatus	ki	<u>Vaata</u> rjeldust
	•		
	-		
	-		
0	K04.5 - krooniline apikaalne periodontiit		<ul> <li>Image: A second s</li></ul>
	Arsti sõnaline diagnoos		
dmft indeks	15.6		
CPI indeks	4	2	

2

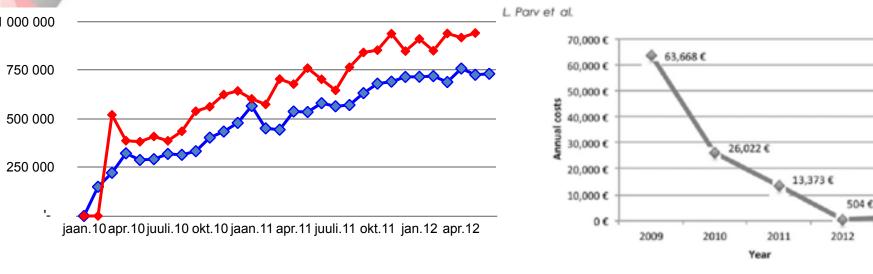
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# FINDINGS

## ePrescription, Estonia

### 98% of prescriptions are issued in electronic form



SOLD

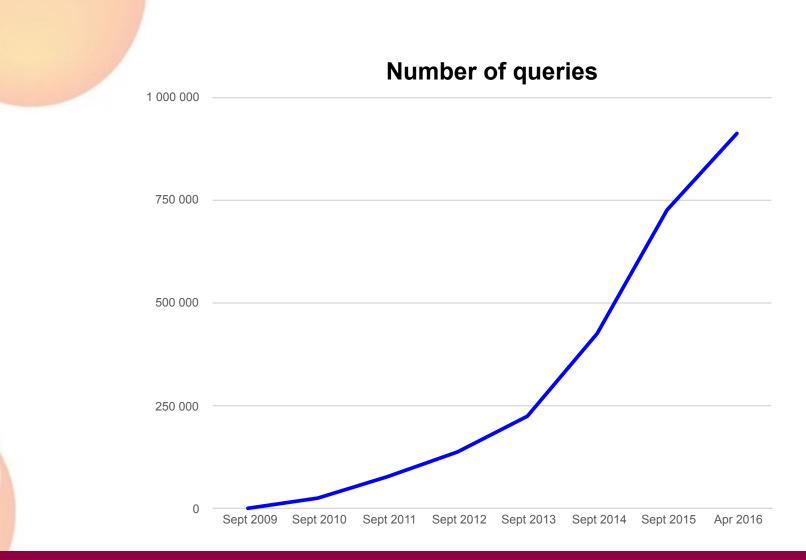
ISSUED

Figure 4. Prescription forms bought by the EHIF in 2009-2013.

1.628€

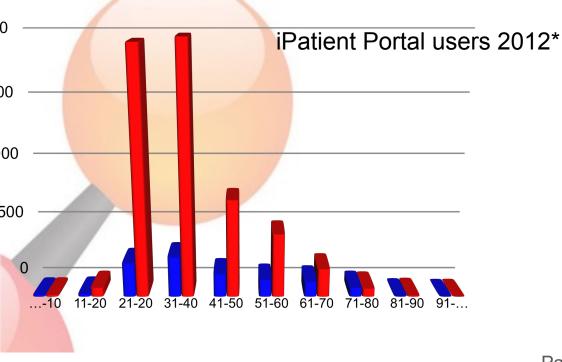
2013

# Use of eHealth platform by healthcare professionals, Estonia

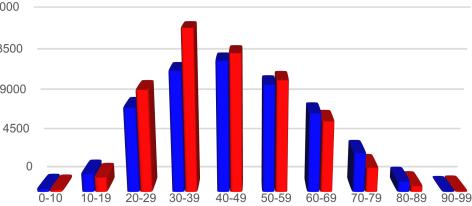


## Acceptance

- Prescription covers 98% of issued prescriptions
- Close to 100% of Hospital discharge letters are digital
- Ambulatory case summaries sending level is high
- Patient portal usage is good and increasing
  - ➤258 157 unique visitors (17% of residents)
  - ➤1 490 879 persons have documents
- ➤100% of insurance claims are digital



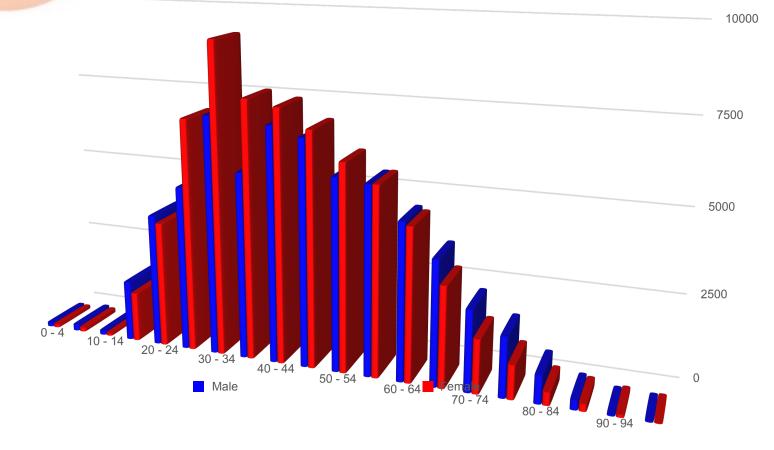
Patient Portal users 2015



### \*2012 January - August

Women

# Unique Patient Portal users by age and gender in 2015



## Viewing of radiology images (2010)

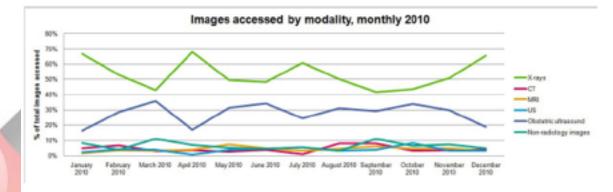
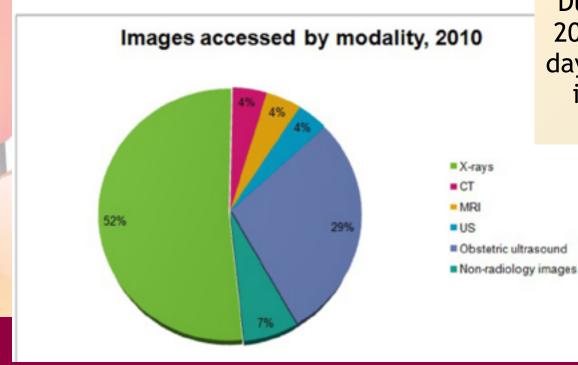


Fig. 1: Images accessed by modality in 2010.



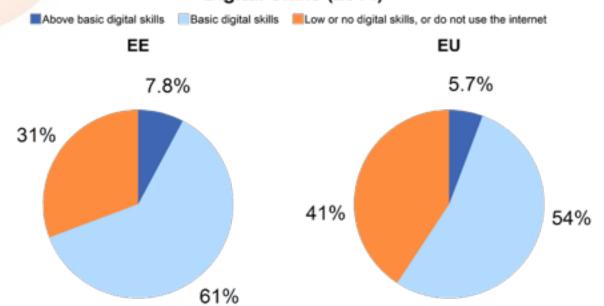
During 12 months (Jan-Dec 2010) there were 3750 (11/ day) patients accessing their images from outside the hospital.

## Human Capital: Digital Skills

25

Commission

In Estonia 61% of citizens have basic digital skills (54% in the EU) and 7.8% have above basic digital skills (5.7% in the EU)



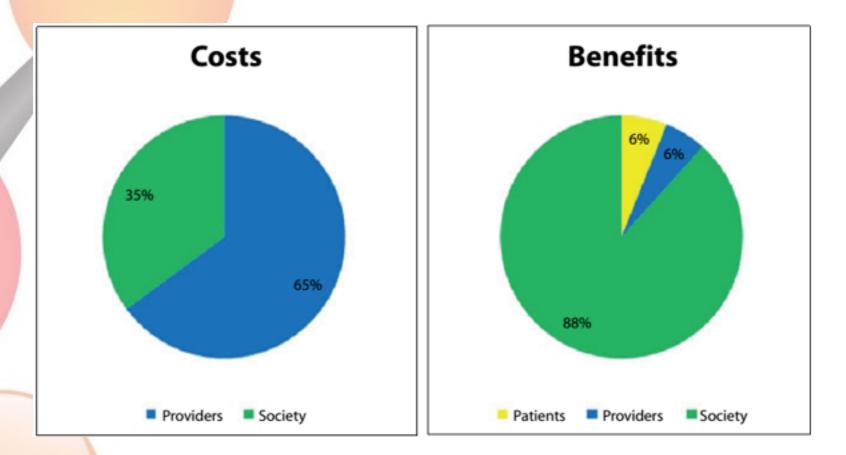
Digital Skills (2014)

Source: Pilot work carried out by DG CONNECT in relation to action 62 of the Digital Agenda to propose "EU-wide indicators of digital competence". It is proposed for regular implementation starting with the 2015 survey.

## **Utilization of data – current situation**

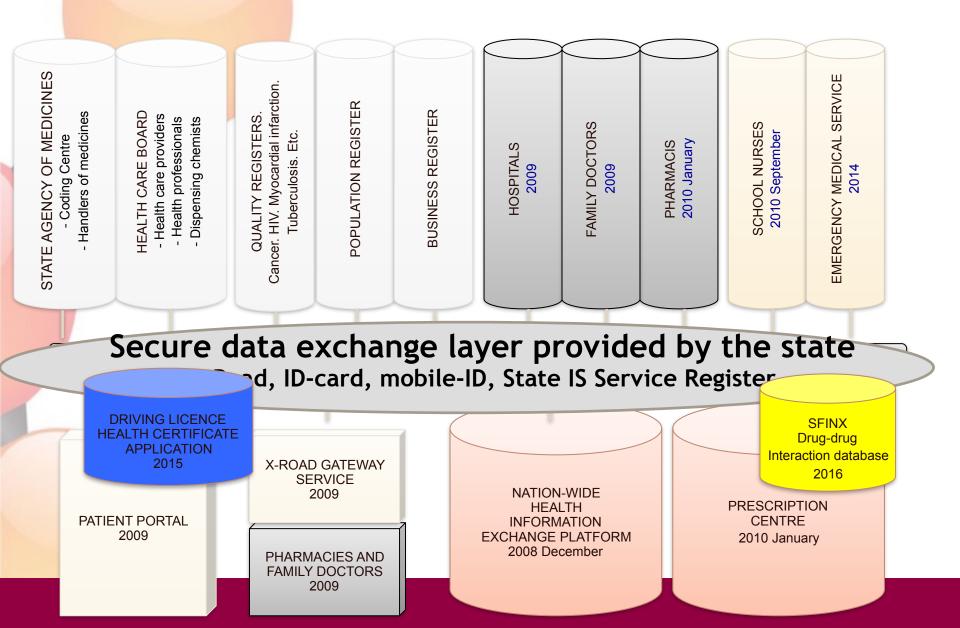
Actors	Primary use of data	Secondary use of data
Citizen/Patient	Low	Moderate
Physician	High	Moderate
Nurse/Midwife	High	Low
Physiotherapist/Other medical specialist	Low	Low
Pharmacist	High	Low
Social worker	Low	Low
Paramedics	Moderate	Low
Researchers	Low	Low
Insurance official	Low	High
Civil servant	Low	Low

# Distribution of costs and benefits of large scale health information system

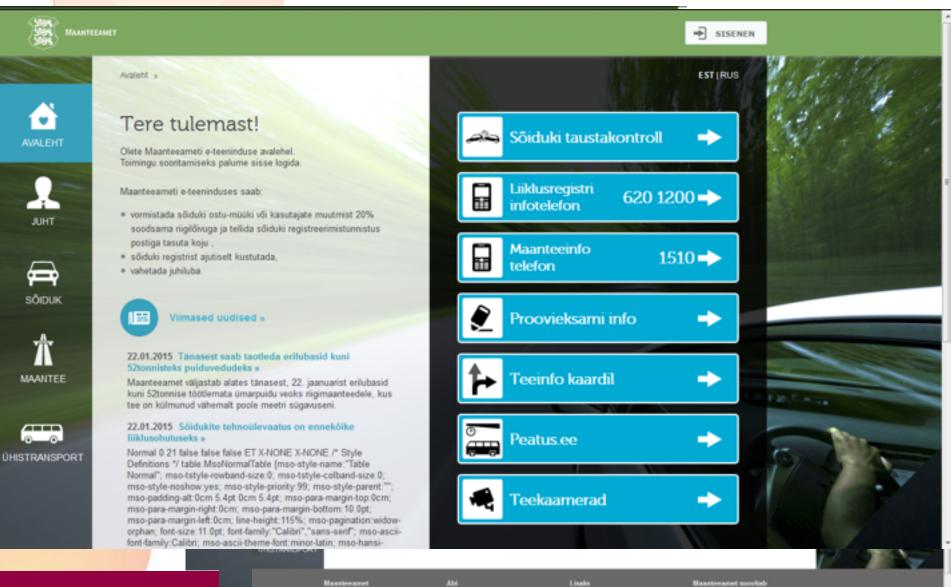


Saluste et al. 2010. Assessing the Economic Impact/Net Benefits of the Estonian Electronic Health Record System DIGIMPACT.

## **New e-services**



## **Public service. Driving licence application**



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# **Users and impact**

Purpose	Primary use of data	Secondary use of data
Data user	Healthcare professional Citizen/Patient	Researcher, Epidemiologist Civil servant
Information system	Local EPR	Data warehouse
Expectations for user interface	Very high demands (but usually very poor)	Has no big expectations
Level of digitalization	High	Low
Influence to workload	Very high	Low
Standards Taxonomy	HL7, FHIR, CDA SNOMED-CT, ICPC	ICD-10 IHE
Level of structuring	Low	Must be very high
Data quality	Low	???
Governance	Local level – GP, hospital, etc.	Region State
Beneficiaries	Healthcare professional	Society Decision makers

# **Observations and difficulties**

Physician and other professionals have to change the way they fill in the medical files in some extent – the trend is towards more uniform language

- General acceptance of hospital personnel to share medical data in patient portal with patient is problematic
- Much attention has to be paid on the security and electronic authentication of the users
- User interface development is underestimated
- Medical data is not what people are looking for they are interested of services
- Huge change management issues that digitalization brings to healthcare masks real benefits of secondary use of health data

# **FUTURE TRENDS**

## **Different scenarios**

➤Virtual registers Simultaneous queries from different data repositories  $\succ$ Shared services Social care and healthcare ➤Crowddiagnosis ➢ Personalized medicine ≻Use of genome and phenome data ➢Personalized care pathways ➤ Bright chances for personilized promotion, prediction and prevention



Feasibility Study for the Development of Digital Decision Support Applications for Personalised Medicine **DSS Usage Clinical Scenarios** 





Scenario A: Prevention Personalised Prevention Plan for Genetic Breast Cancer Risk Scenario B: Chronic Patient Monitoring and Personalised Treatment (CVD, Diabetes Type II)



This developmental research project is commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and carried out by the Tallinn University of Technology from March to June 2015. The project is supported by the European Union Structural Funds via the programme TerVE implemented by the Estonian Research Council.

### Scenario B: Chronic Patient

Monitoring and Personalised Treatment (CVD, Diabetes Type II)



Ants Kask, 60 Hypertension and diabetes type II risk

Two years ago Ants was diagnosed with hypertension (110) and obesity (E66.0). Since then Ants has taken frequent blood pressure measurements and logged them to his patient portal. Ants is an Estonian Gene Bank donor, who's genes have been fully sequenced during the personalised medicine pilot. To find out more regarding his potential genetic disease risks, Ants has attended genetic counselling and imported the resulting data to his patient portal. Based on the sequenced data, Ants learnt that he has a high risk of myocardial infarction as well as high risk of diabetes.



1. Notifications. Invitation for Screening 2. Yearly Checkup. Diagnosing. 3. Keeping Patient Diary Personalised Treatment Plan

4. Emergency Hospitalisation + Diagnosing Diabetes Type II 5. Yearly Check-up Visits





Ants

**Clinical Appointment Notification** Receives notification: last GP visit more than 1 year ago. Visits patient portal. Books GP visit.

### Patient Portal PHR Notifications

ACTIVITES AND NOTIFICATIONS  Vour last visit to GP was more than 1 year ago. Please contact with the GP.  But is in the range of Obesity. You may benefit of Diet counseling.  Physical activity is low. See suggestions for additional activities.		ANTS KASK, 55 CURENT NEDICATIONS Misards Eling Yablet morning Resourcestation 10mg Hablet night	GENERIK, DATA GELEX.1960 21.4 BNR1/152cm/155kg/ 125.480 mm/kg SP 8 blood type		



GP



2. Yearly Checkup. Diagnosing. Personalised Treatment Plan

3. Keeping Patient Diary

4. Emergency Hospitalisation + Diagnosing Diabetes Type II

.....

5. Yearly Check-up Visits



Ants

# Professional EHR Patient List and Notifications

hronic patients						Deploy Al
Ants	Kask	63	Hypertension, Pre-diabetes	Hype 1 + PreDia	due 1 year	
						0
						0
						0
						D
						D

#### EBMeDS: Glucose and lipid tests for patients with BMI above 32

For patients aged 15-74 years, the script checks if the body mass index is above 32 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or if body weight is above 100 kg (in cases where body length is not recorded in the patient record). If such a patient does not have a diagnosis of diabetes or metabolic syndrome, or medication implying diabetes, and if tests to detect impairments of the glucose metabolism have not been performed during the last two years, reminder 1 suggests that they are due. If lipid tests have not been performed during the last five years, reminder 2 suggests that they are due. For patients aged 15-74 years, the script checks if the body mass index is above 32 kg/m2 or if body weight is above 100 kg (in cases where body length is not recorded in the patient record). If such a patient does not have a diagnosis of diabetes or metabolic syndrome, or medication implying diabetes, and if tests to detect impairments of the glucose metabolism have not been performed during the last two years, reminder 1 suggests that they are due. If lipid tests have not been performed during the last five years, reminder 2 suggests that they are due.





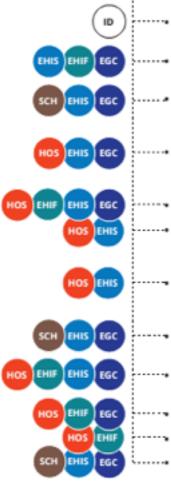
2. Yearly Checkup. Diagnosing. 3. Kee Personalised Treatment Plan

3. Keeping Patient Diary

Emergency Hospitalisation
 Diagnosing Diabetes Type II

5. Yearly Check-up Visits

# EBMeDS: Glucose and lipid tests for patients with BMI above 32



- Age: Birthdate is part of Estonian personal ID. Information about age and sex is available in all Estonian healthcare databases where data is not depersonalized.
- AllAntidiabeticDrugs: EHIF database (ATC). EGC (ATC). EHIS As a part of CDA document in narrative text.
- BMI: EGC (numeric). EHIS has Height and Weight data in CDA documents presented in free text. Exception is the School Medicine Growth Notice where Height and Weight are in structured form.
- Cholesterol: EGC (numeric). EHIS Until 2015 as a part of CDA document in narrative form. Hospital Informations Systems – in some cases in LOINC. This structure is copied to EHIS CDA as a narrative text.
- Diabetes: EHIS (ICD10). EHIF (ICD10). EGC (ICD10). Hospitals Information Systems (ICD10)
- GlucoseTests: EHIS Until 2015 as a part of CDA document in narrative form. Hospital Informations Systems – in some cases in LOINC. This structure is copied to EHIS CDA as a narrative text.
- GlucoseToleranceTest: EHIS Until 2015 as a part of CDA document in narrative form.
   Hospital Informations Systems in some cases in LOINC. This structure is copied to EHIS CDA as a narrative text.
- Height: EGC (numeric). EHIS has Height data in CDA documents presented in free text. Exception is the School Medicine Growth Notice where Height is in structured form.
- MetabolicSyndrome: EHIS (ICD10). EHIF (ICD10). EGC (ICD10). Hospitals Information Systems (ICD10)
- Pregnancy: EHIF (ICD10). EGC (numeric, ICD10). Hospitals Information Systems (ICD10).
- PregnancyAsRisk: EHIF (ICD10). Hospitals Information Systems (ICD10).
- Weight: EGC (numeric). EHIS has Weight data in CDA documents presented in free text. Exception is the School Medicine Growth Notice where Weight is in structured form.



2. Yearly Checkup. Diagnosing. Personalised Treatment Plan

3. Keeping Patient Diary

4. Emergency Hospitalisation + Diagnosing Diabetes Type II 5. Yearly Check-up Visits



Ants

Yearly GP Visit Yearly GP visit for hypertension check-up.

DS: Suggestions for clinical procedures and diagnose



GP

GP checks Ants' blood pressure diary and receives DS suggestions for running further tests. As Ants' genes have been sequenced during the personalised medicine pilot and he has shared the genetic counselling disease risk results on his patient portal, his GP sees that Ants has a high genetic risk of developing type II diabetes. GP decides to assign a panel of blood tests, lipid profiling and ECG stress test.

Notifications:

- Patient has a high genetic risk of diabetes

   please perform HbA1c, send to
   nutritional specialist and give suggestion to
   be physically more active.
- Patient has a high risk of myocardial infarction — perform ECG and stress test; perform lipid profile.



2. Yearly Checkup. Diagnosing. Personalised Treatment Plan

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Ants

# **Professional EHR Diagnosing and Treatment Suggestions**



GP

DECISION SUPPORT Diagnosis: Prediabetes (R73.0) based on: HbA1c 6.2%: Dyslipidemia (E78.2). See blood incr results >> Treatment suggestions: Diet therapy, physical activity plan. Assign plans >> Medications: Initial dose of Resuvantatin 10 mg (1s at night for dyslipidemial DS: DS: DS: Patient steering Notifications for Gene based guideline over threshold medication (personalised suggestions measurements screening plan)

## Diagnosing Pre-diabetes + Dyslipidemia

Receives test results. DS indicates that Ants might have pre-diabetes. Diagnoses prediabetes based on HbA1c: 6.2%.

### Assigning Treatment Plan

DSS gives a list of personalised suggestions for diabetes prevention. DS suggests changes for meal plan, activity and fitness plan, keeping diary of regular blood sugar level measurements. Assigns Ants activity and meal plan with infrequent blood glucose measurements. Also assigns an initial dose of rosuvastatin recommended by DS.

DSS Usage Clinical Scenarios · 19/31

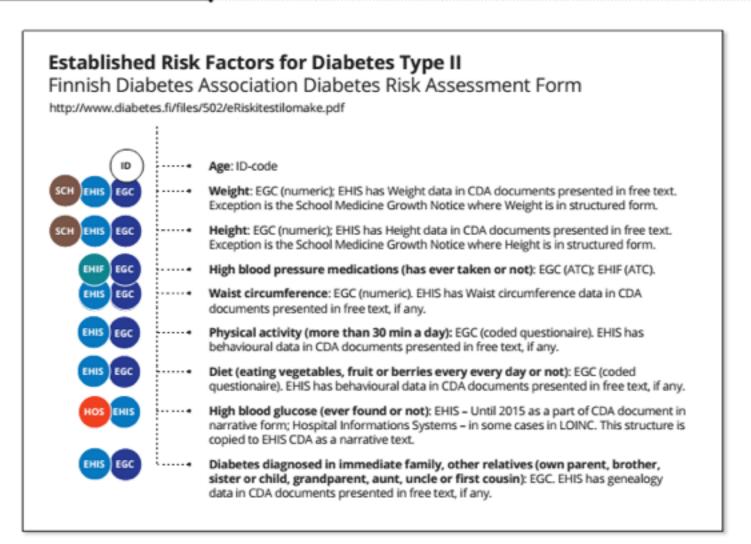


2. Yearly Checkup. Diagnosing. 3.1 Personalised Treatment Plan

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2. Yearly Checkup. Diagnosing. 3.1 Personalised Treatment Plan

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Ants



# Patient Portal Treatment Plan

Sees personalised treatment plan reviewed by GP in the patient portal. Sees information regarding physical activity and diet suggestions as well as medications and



# Device Card

\_ \_ \_ \_ >

Receives a device card, which enables him to buy blood glucose monitor 50% cheaper and get 50 test strips for free every 6 months.

# **Connecting the Device**

Buys a blood glucose monitor based on the suggested models. Connects his device with patient portal automatically over WiFi.

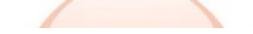


- Physical activity 10000 steps per day
- Diet recommendations (low fat and carbs)
- Lose weight 10% during one year

further clinical appointments.

- Medications: Micardis 80 mg (1x at night) +
- Rosuvastatin 10 mg (1x at night)
- Monitoring guidelines: Continue blood pressure measurements and start blood glucose measurements.
- Appointment with GP after 1 year

GP



2. Yearly Checkup. Diagnosing. Personalised Treatment Plan

3. Keeping Patient Diary

\_\_\_>

4. Emergency Hospitalisation + Diagnosing Diabetes Type II



DS: (JAG) Disease Risk Bhi 25 Index (patient fenotype data + gene data +





# Ants

## Activity Plan Follows the activity plan to walk over 10000 steps a day. Collects his daily steps using a smartphone app.



# **Disease Risk Index**

After a few weeks of tracking sees progress and improvements on the disease risk index.





GP

DS: Notifications for data reviews and patients requiring attention

# Virtual Review

Every 3 months receives notification from DSS to check Ants' measurements and progress. Checks Ants' health report and sees data regarding blood sugar measurements as well as lifestyle changes. Confirms checking Ants' data and gives instructions for further steps.

# CONCLUSIONS

# **Conclusions (1)**

Paradigm change in healthcare professional's mindset – primary data users

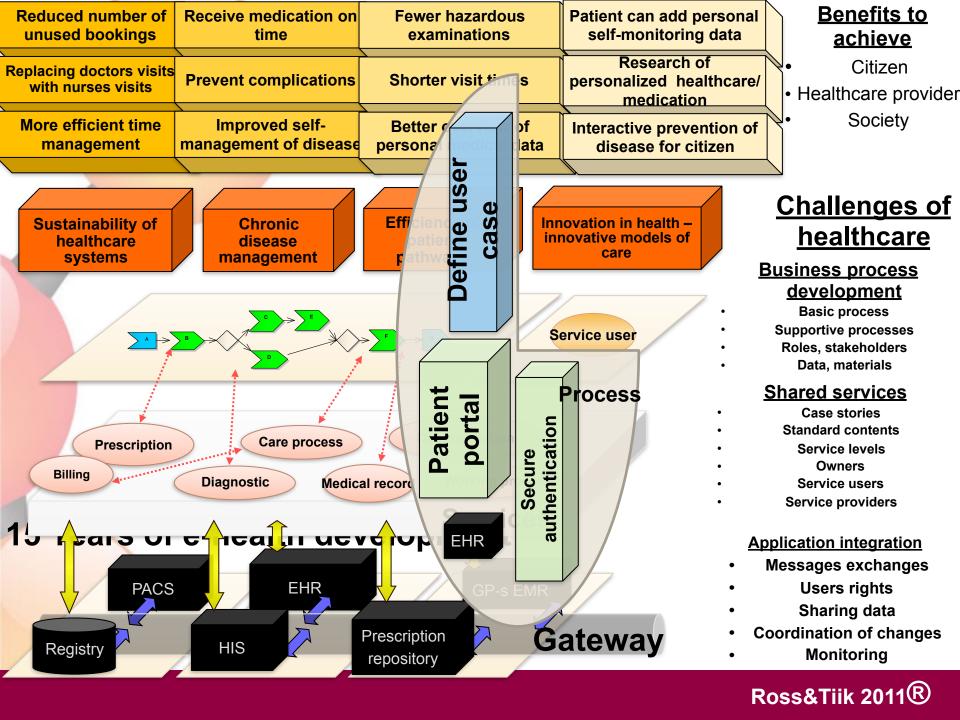
- Data ownership change
- Formalization of entered data
  - Structured descriptions and reports
  - Less assumptions/analysis
- Gradual change of data usage
  - > Use of shared health, social and medical data
  - Acceptance of more extensive involvement of citizen/ patient
- Change of workflows and pathways in healthcare
  - From linear to matrix
  - More pre-analyzed data big data services

# **Conclusions (2)**

Improve the communication between different parties

To empower patients and motivate doctors to use the collected information and eHealth services It is important to motivate physicians to tell patients about the possibilities to view and to be aware of their basic health data It is important to inform patients about these possibilities and to support them actively inform their physicians that they know how to use their health data.





# Digital stamp for general practitioners

