



Federal Health Architecture
ROADMAP FOR FEDERAL HEALTH

Federal Health Architecture

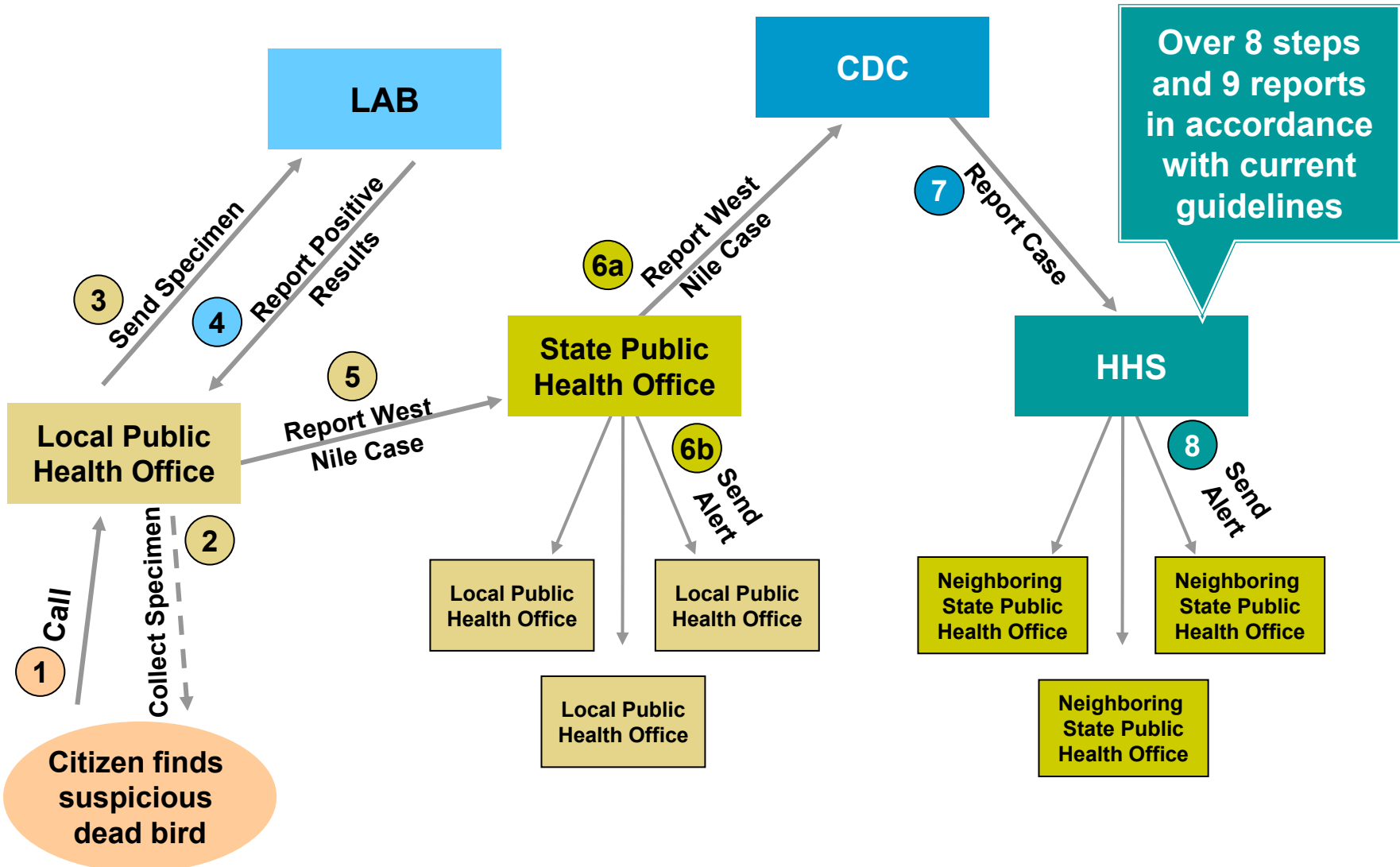
March 24, 2004



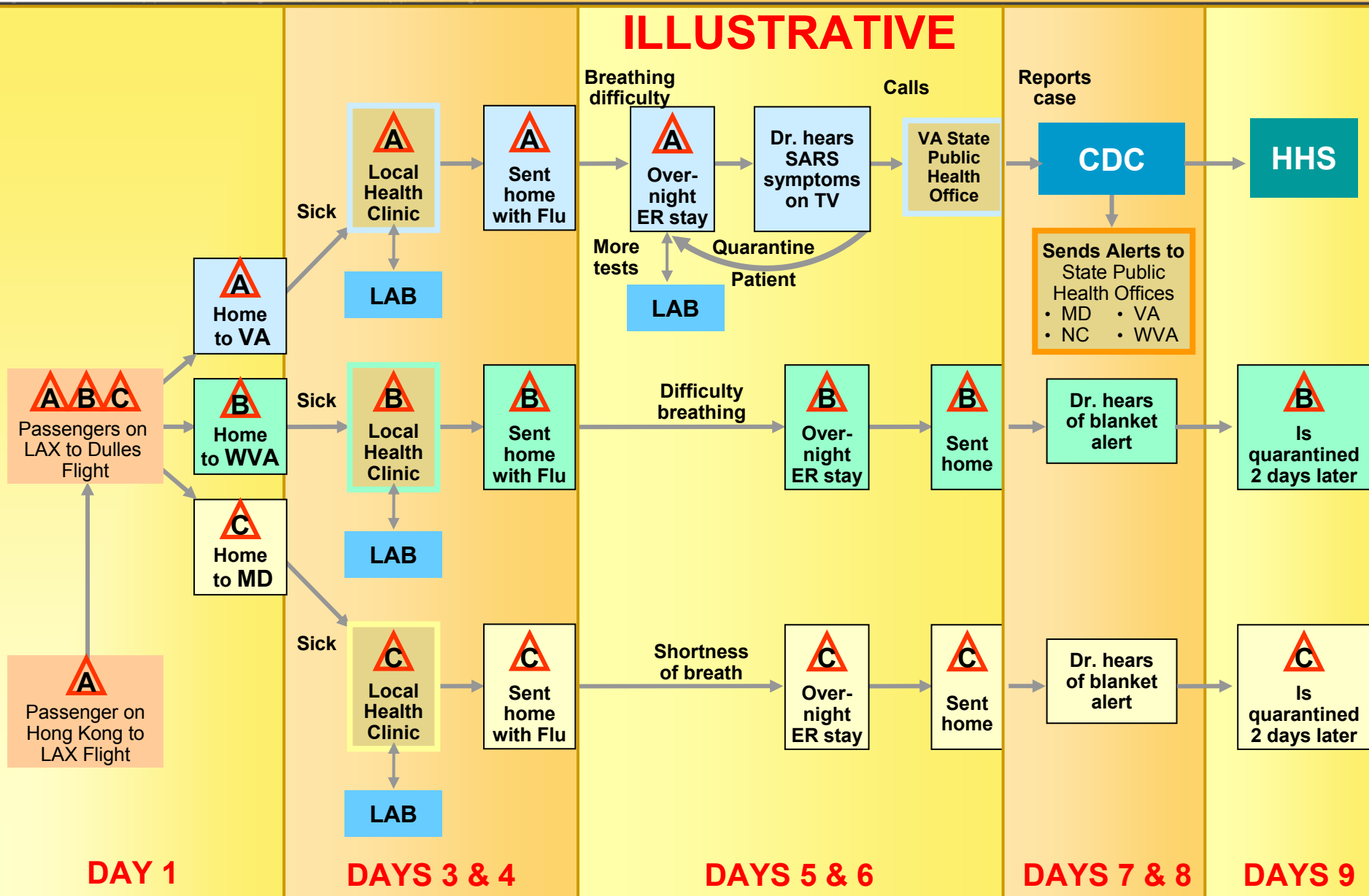
United States Department of
Health & Human Services

As-Is Scenario: West Nile Virus

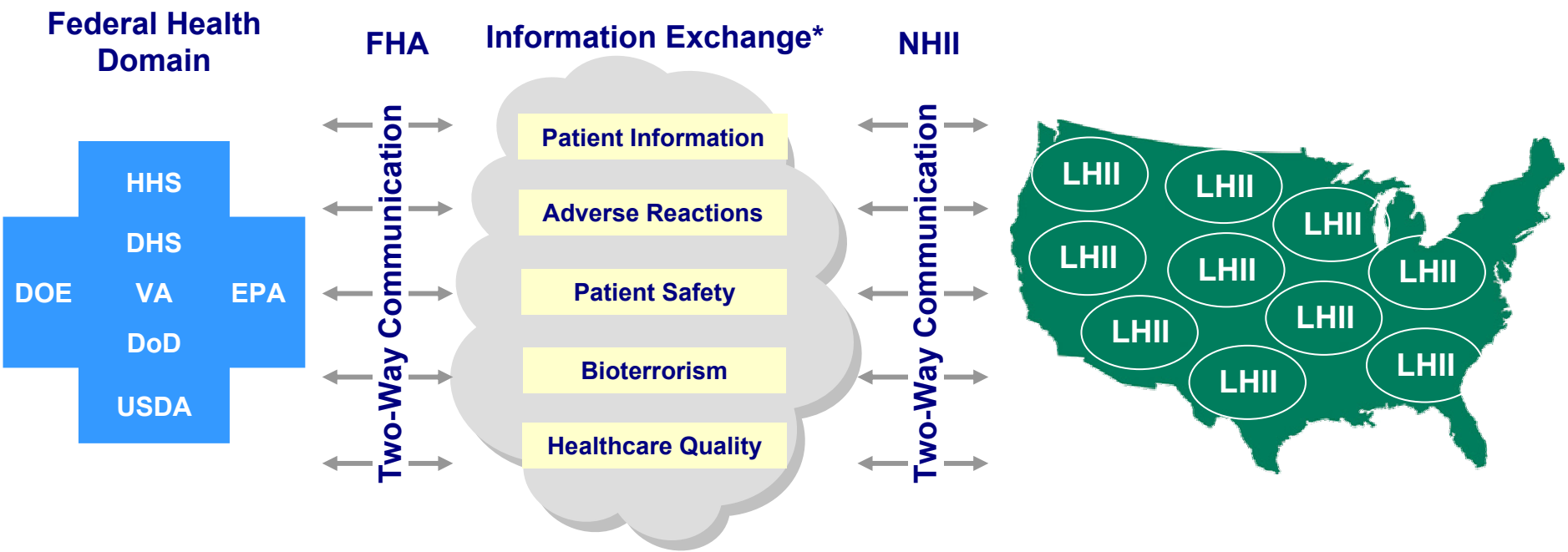
ILLUSTRATIVE



As-Is Scenario: SARS Outbreak



The envisioned state facilitates efficient, accurate, and timely information sharing

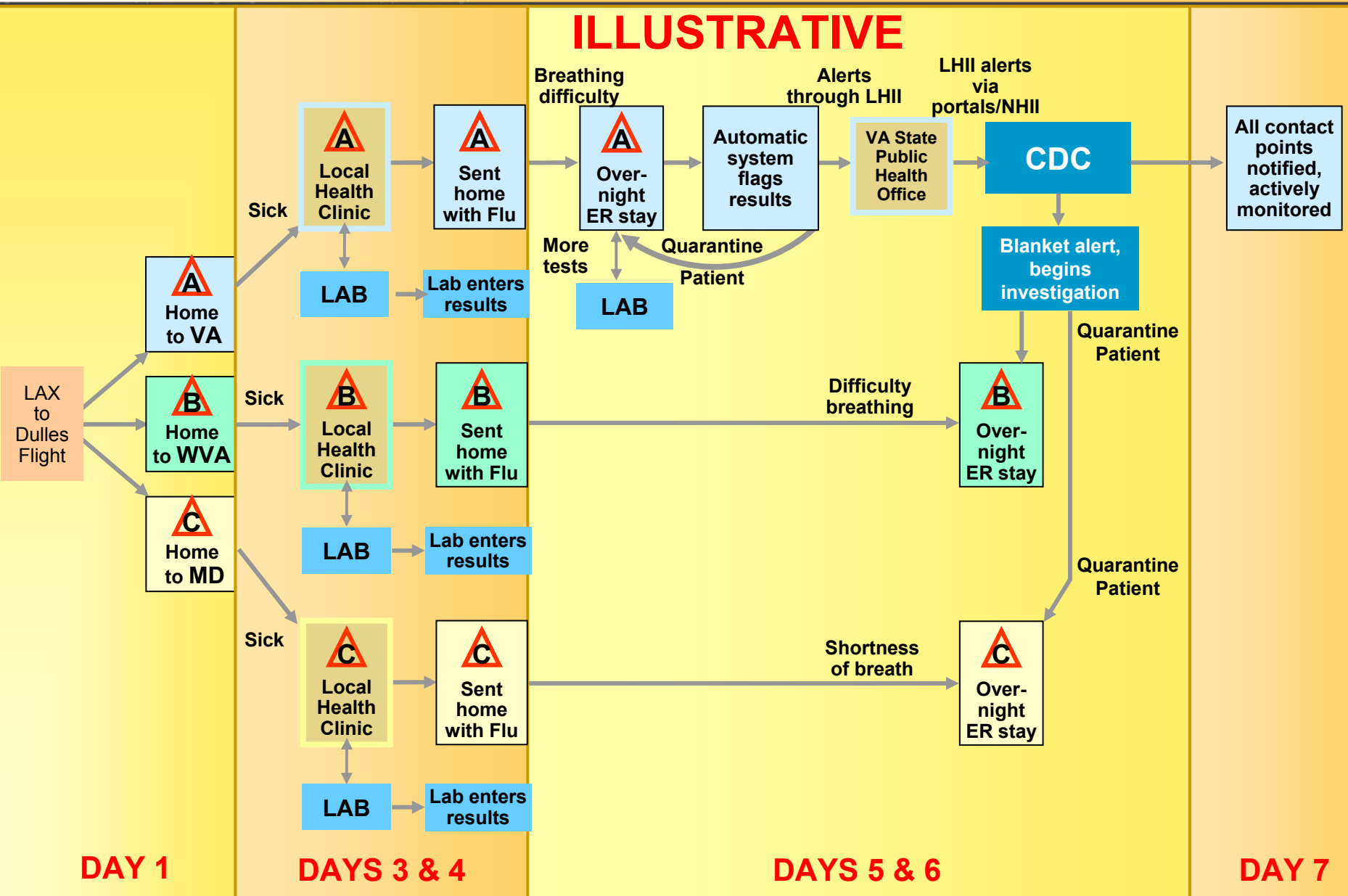


Fosters greater collaboration between the public and private sector

*Not an Exhaustive List



To-Be Scenario: SARS Outbreak With FHA

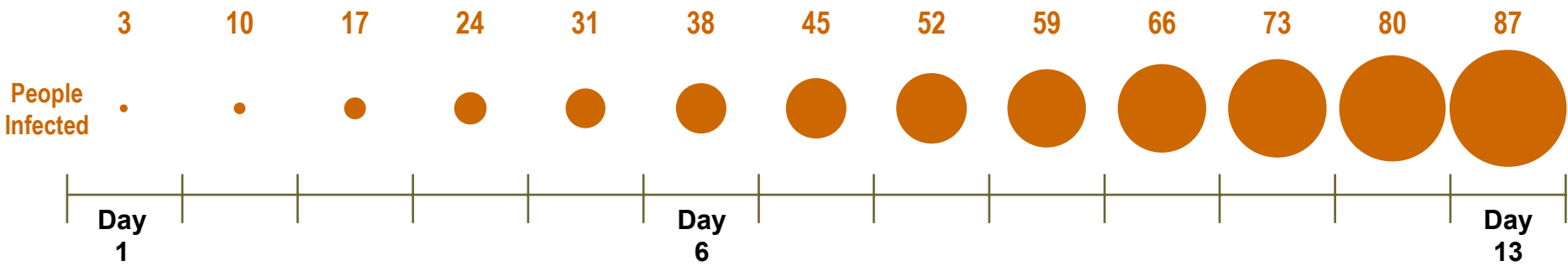




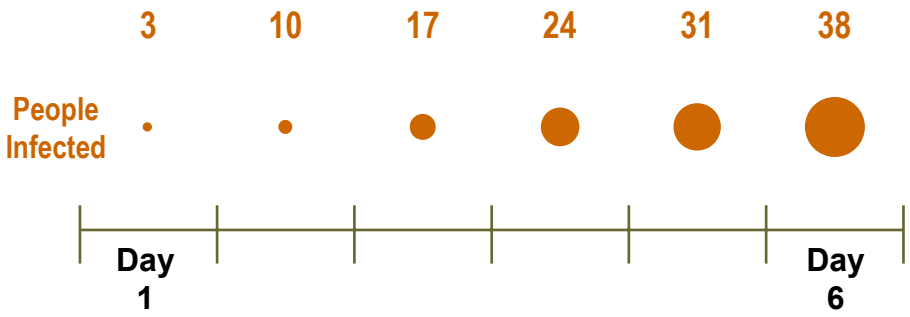
With FHA, potential infections can be reduced

ILLUSTRATIVE

Current



With FHA





What are the goals of the Federal Health Architecture?

The goals of the FHA program are to improve the coordination and collaboration in support of the following outcomes:

- Improved quality and reduced errors
- Improved preparedness and response time
- Improved efficiency and reduced cycle time
- Improved access to health information
- Improved standardization and reduced costs

FHA will create the consistent Federal framework needed to facilitate communication among all health care entities across the health care spectrum



Health care is a large sector of the economy that involves multiple stakeholder groups

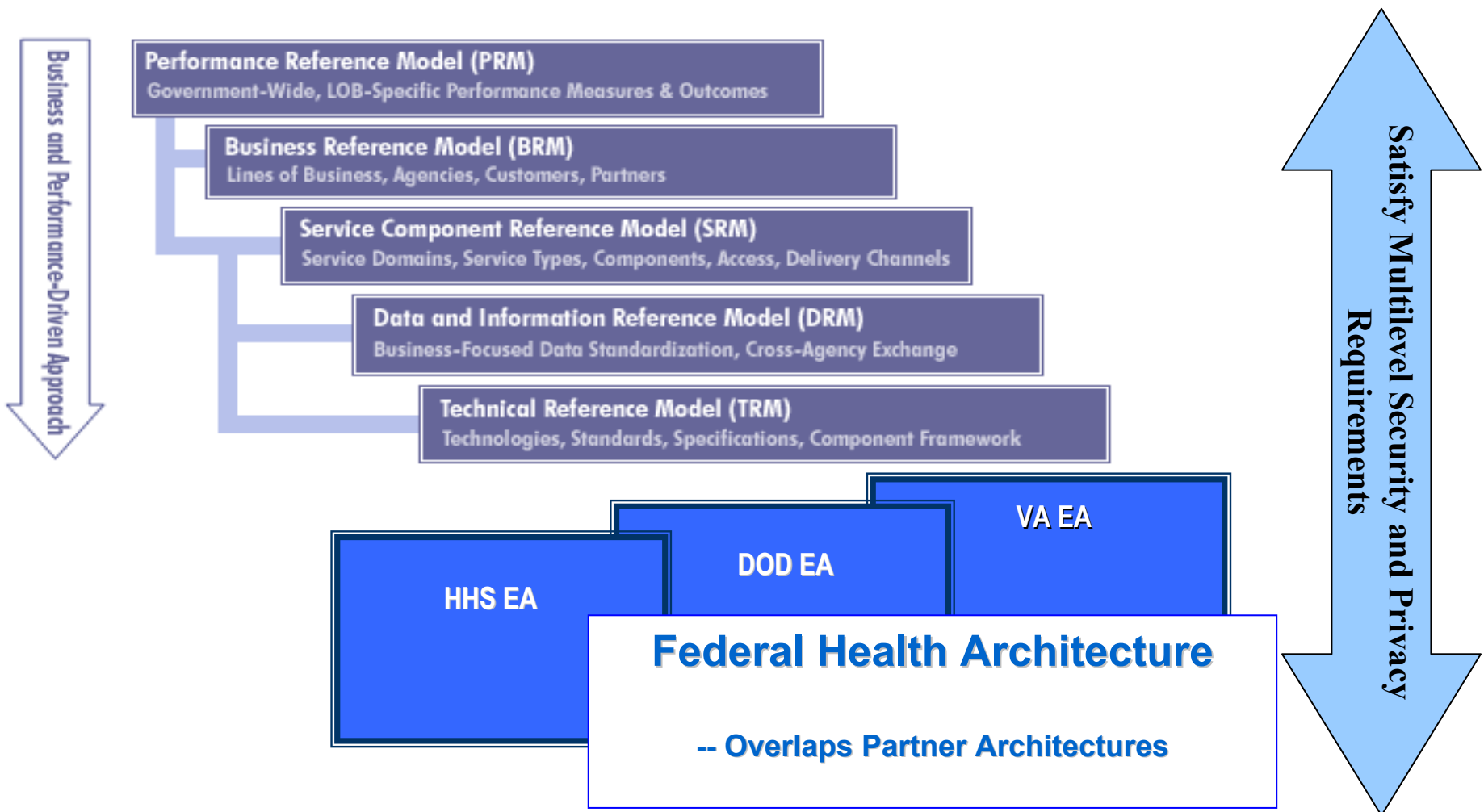
Health care stakeholders include:

- Federal Government,
- State and local governments,
- Health care provider organizations,
- Health care provider membership and trade organizations,
- Health care plans and purchasers,
- Pharmaceutical organizations
- Standards development organizations,
- Information technology industry,
- Consumer and patient advocacy groups,
- Community organizations, and
- Academic and research organizations.

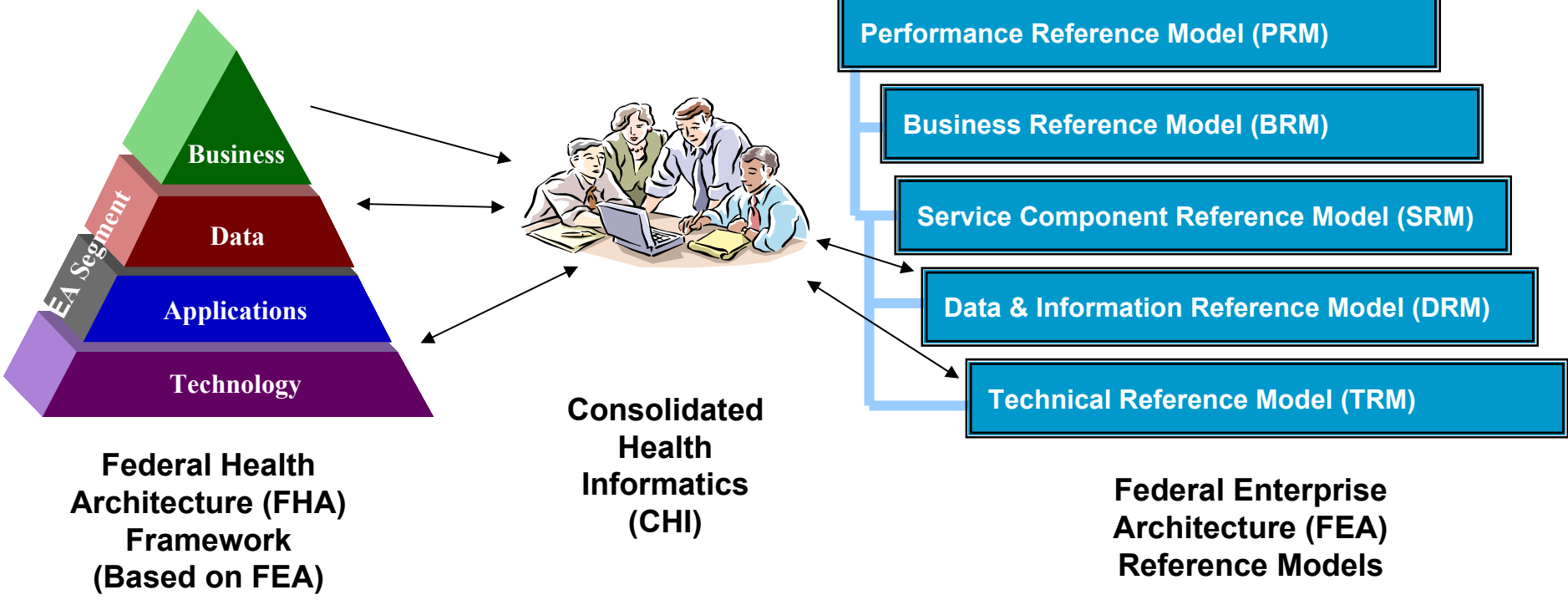
- **Collaboration and strategic partnerships among public and private health care organizations are critical to achieving consistent communication, improved efficiency, and enhanced health care service**



Federal Enterprise Architecture Alignment



CHI Partnership with FHA to institute common framework and reference models





What is the Consolidated Health Informatics (CHI)?

CHI is:

A multi-departmental E-Government initiative to adopt a portfolio of existing health information interoperability standards (health vocabulary and messaging standards)

Portfolio of 24 target domains identified and reviewed, with recommendations in various stages of approval

The first set of standards adopted include:

- Health Level 7 (HL7) messaging standards
- National Council on Prescription Drug Programs (NCPDP) standards
- IEEE1073 standards
- Digital Imaging Communications in Medicine (DICOM) standards
- Laboratory Logical Observation Identifier Codes (LOINC)



What is the National Health Information Infrastructure (NHII)?

NHII is:

- An initiative set forth to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and overall quality of health and healthcare in the United States
- A comprehensive knowledge-based network of interoperable systems of clinical, public health, and personal health information that would improve decision-making by making health information available when and where it is needed
- The set of technologies, standards, applications, systems, values, and laws that support all facets of individual health, health care, and public health
- Not a centralized database of medical records or a government regulation

How can we accomplish this collaborative vision?

- Use Information Technology to enhance connectivity and knowledge sharing (via interoperability and use of data standards)
- Foster collaboration between the public and private sectors
 - ❖ include all relevant stakeholders in the health sector--patients, citizens, practitioners, public health officials, managers, policy-makers, and researchers
- Encourage capital investment and promoting market-based solutions
- Have the Federal government assume a leadership role in guiding its development through appropriate funding, use of incentives, application of standards with attention to privacy issues (confidentiality and security)
- Use evidence of effectiveness (patient safety, quality, cost, access) to guide future directions in changes to our health care system
- Provide incentives for collecting data electronically
- Use "Lessons-learned" from other National systems and ongoing projects



Contact Information

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*Stay tuned for a new HHS web site with additional information
about health care collaborative efforts.*