

Agenda

- Introduction
- Migration vs Archival
- What must be archived?
- How can it be archived?
- Process. Process.
- Q & A Session





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About Galen

2005

FOUNDED IN 2005

Galen has worked with 350+ customers in 46 states since being founded in 2005.



PRODUCTS & SERVICES

We offer professional services, technical and integration services and product technology solutions.

Modern Healthcare

BEST PLACES TO WORK

We've been voted Modern Healthcare's Best Places to work 5 years running (2013-2017).



BEST IN KLAS

#1 HIT Implementation and Staffing 2015/2016 #1 Technical Services 2015/2016



BOSTON CHICAGO BURLINGTON

Our Services and Solutions



DATA MIGRATION
Ensure seamless system
transition success



INTEGRATION
Health Information Exchange:
Connectivity & Interoperability



EMR OPTIMIZATION Maximize your Clinical ROI



OPERATIONS SUPPORT KLAS leading resources where and when you need them



CLINICAL ARCHIVE Complete access to legacy data. Anytime, anywhere and in one place

ENTERPRISE DATA MIGRATION

250+
MIGRATION

MIGRATION PROJECTS COMPLETED 50M+

MIGRATED PATIENT RECORDS 15K+

MIGRATED PROVIDERS

175TB+

MIGRATED SCANNED DOCUMNETS



Reliable

VITALCENTER ONLINE ARCHIVAL



Encrypted

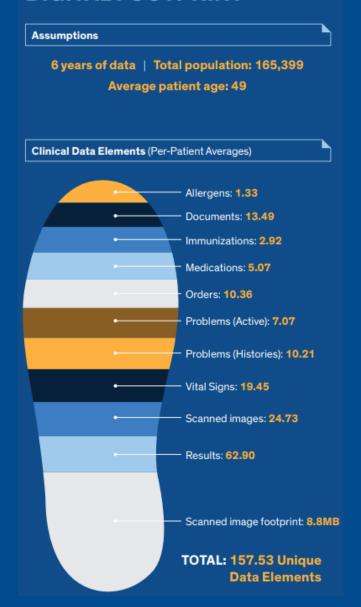


Fully Integrated



Single Repository

AVERAGE PATIENT DIGITAL FOOTPRINT





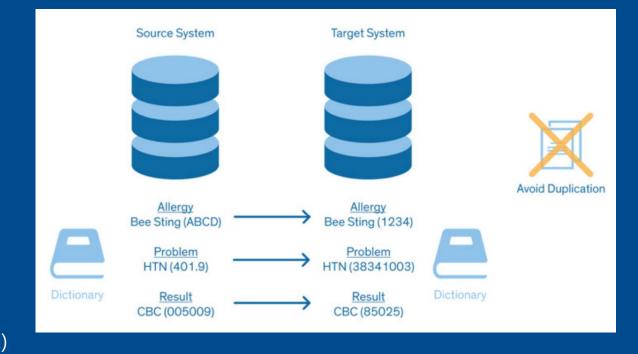
Why Migrate?

- Minimize provider disruption
- Minimize data re-entry cost
- Workflow & automation continuity
- Analytics and CDS systems
- EMRs are not just data entry / storage systems

Factor	Typical Cost
Manual Chart Data Re-entry	\$8 to \$30 per chart ⁱⁱⁱ
Manual Chart Data Re-entry Duration	17 to 64+ minutes per chartiv
Test Duplication & Treatment Delays	\$1,100 per incident ^v
Incomplete Chart Information	\$96 per patient ^{vi}

Why not *just* migrate?

- Migrations copy and change a subset of data
 - Limited by time range (last X years)
 - Limited by data set (problems, meds, etc.)
 - Limited by import mechanism (CCD vs HL7 vs direct database)
 - Limited by level of data fidelity
 (field/dictionary mapping, data types, versioning, etc.)



"Dirty" data

What Must Be Archived?

Any information that may have been used to make a clinical decision at a particular point in time, as well as any information that shows what and how care was delivered

What Must Be Archived?

- Legal Medical Record
 - Data supporting clinical decision making
 - Data documenting care that was delivered
 - *Must* be archived
- Designated Record Set
 - Data not directly related to patient care
 - Might need to be archived

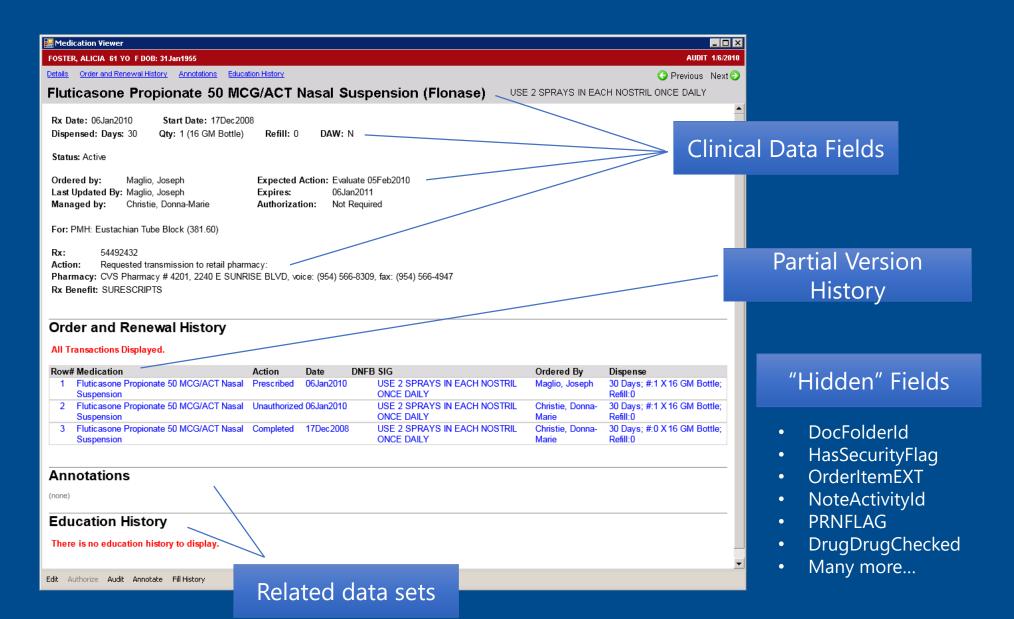




What Must Be Archived?

- Commonly missed data sets
 - Contextual audit trails
 - Referenced data in ancillary systems
 - PACS / Lab / Radiology / etc.
 - Document management systems
 - Practice management / revenue cycle systems
 - ERP / HR
 - Paper records
 - Data change / version history
 - Infrequently used / invisible fields

Field & Data Mapping



Why Change Matters

Version	Problem Diagnosis Database Record
3 (Latest)	{ "Created": "2006-12-28T09:13:49", "Updated": "2009-04-05T10:04:12", ← Updated "LastUpdatedBy": "MD Howell, Chris", ← Updated "Recorded": "2006-12-28T09:13:49", "OnsetDate": "2009-03-22", ← Updated "Diagnosis": "Myocardial Infarction (lateral wall)", "DiagnosisCode": "I21.29", "View": "Chronic" } "Unsafe" Change
2	{ "Created": "2006-12-28T09:13:49", "Updated": "2006-12-28T09:13:49", ← Updated "LastUpdatedBy": "MD Smith, John", ← Updated "Recorded": "2006-12-28T09:13:49", "OnsetDate": "2006-11-14", "Diagnosis": "Myocardial Infarction (lateral wall)", "DiagnosisCode": "I21.29", "View": "Chronic" ← Updated }
1 (First)	<pre>{ "Created": "2006-12-28T09:13:49", "Updated": "2006-12-28T09:13:49", "LastUpdatedBy": "MD Levine, Elizabeth", "Recorded": "2006-12-28T09:13:49", "OnsetDate": "2006-11-14", "Diagnosis": "Myocardial Infarction (lateral wall)", "DiagnosisCode": "I21.29", "View": "Active" }</pre> <pre>Initial Data Entry</pre>



How Long Must Data Be Archived?

- Depends on...
 - Patient Age
 - Historical payers (Medicaid / managed contracts)
 - Acute vs ambulatory care
 - State in which care was delivered
 - Last chart modification or encounter
- State by state rules are largely based on the statute of limitations

How Long Must Data Be Archived?

Location	Medical Doctors	Hospitals	Location	Medical Doctors	▼ Hospitals
Federal (HIPPA Security Rule)	6 Years	6 Years	Missouri	7 Years	10 Years (Age 23)
Federal (CMS / Managed Care)	10 Years	10 Years	Montana	6 Years	10 Years (Age 28)
Alabama	Indefinitely	6 Years (Age 21)	Nebraska	6 Years	10 Years (Age 22)
Alaska	6 Years (Age 21)	6 Years (Age 21)	Nevada	6 Years	6 Years
Arizona	6 Years	6 Years (Age 21)	New Hampshire	7 Years	7 Years (Age 19)
Arkansas	6 Years	10 Years (Age 20)	New Jersey	7 Years	10-20 Years (Age 23)
California	6 Years	7 Years (Age 21)	New Mexico	8 Years (Age 20)	10 Years (Age 19)
Colorado	6 Years	10 Years (Age 28)	New York	6 Years (Age 19)	6 Years (Age 21)
Connecticut	7 Years	10 Years	North Carolina	6 Years	11 Years (Age 30)
Delaware	7 Years	6 Years	North Dakota	6 Years	10 Years (Age 21)
District of Columbia	6 Years (Age 21)	10 Years	Ohio	6 Years	6 Years
Florida	6 Years	7 Years	Oklahoma	6 Years	6 Years (Age 21)
Georgia	10 Years	6 Years (Age 23)	Oregon	6 Years	10 Years - Permanently
Hawaii	7-25 Years (Age 25)	7-25 Years (Age 43)	Pennsylvania	7 Years (Age 21/22)	7 Years (Age 25)
Idaho	6 Years	6 Years	Puerto Rico	6 Years	6 Years
Illinois	6 Years	10 Years	Rhode Island	6 Years	6 Years (Age 23)
Indiana	7 Years	7 Years	South Carolina	10-13 Years	10 Years (Age 19)
lowa	7 Years (Age 19)	6 Years	South Dakota	6 Years	10 Years (Age 20)
Kansas	10 Years	10 Years (Age 19)	Tennessee	10 Years (Age 19)	10 Years (Age 19)
Kentucky	6 Years	6 Years (Age 21)	Texas	7 Years (Age 21)	10 Years (Age 20)
Louisiana	6 Years	10 Years	Utah	6 Years	7 Years (Age 22)
Maine	6 Years	7 Years (Age 24)	Vermont	6 Years	7 Years (Age 22)
Maryland	6 Years (Age 21)	6 Years (Age 21)	Virginia	6 Years (Age 18)	6 Years (Age 23)
Massachusetts	7 Years (Age 9)	30 Years	Washington	6 Years	10 Years (Age 21)
Michigan	7 Years	7 Years	West Virginia	6 Years	6 Years
Minnesota	6 Years	Permanently	Wisconsin	6 Years	6 Years
Mississippi	6 Years	7-10 Years (Age 25)	Wyoming	6 Years	6 Years



Archival Goals

- Preserve records with high fidelity to limit liability
- 2. Enable rapid retrieval of records for both clinical continuity and legal scenarios
- 3. Reduce cost associated with maintaining legacy systems and data

5 Point Archival Comparison Methodology











Extraction / Load Implementations

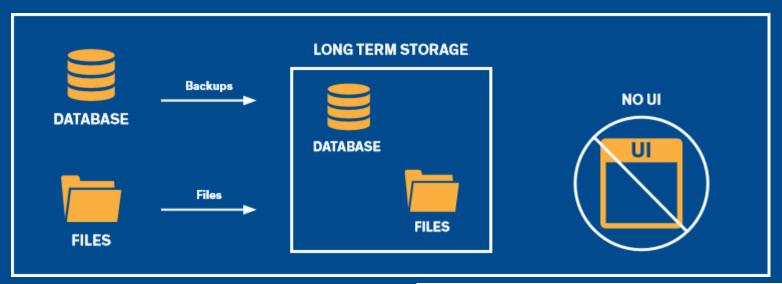
Data Visualization Implementations

Data Fidelity

Accessibility (Clinical)

Accessibility (Compliance)

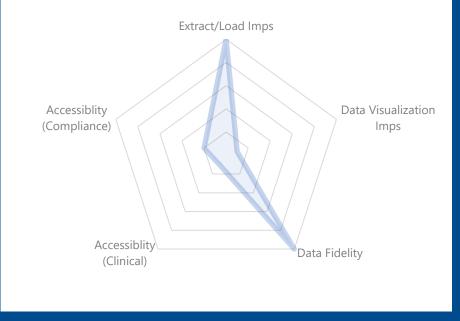
Archival Option: Raw Data Backup



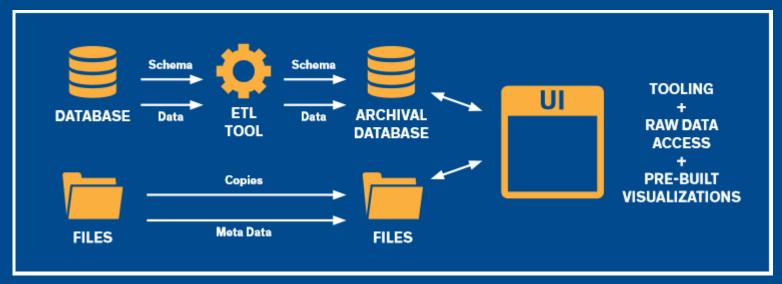
Pros

- Easy & Cheap ETL (built in)
- Perfect data fidelity

- Near-zero accessibility
- Potentially violate license agreements
- Extremely expensive and time consuming to retrieve data



Archival Option: Extracted Schema Store



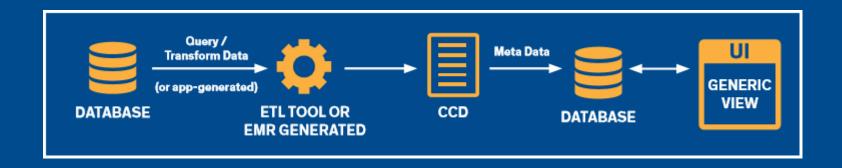
Pros

- Cheap ETL
- Excellent data fidelity

- Generally requires significant postextraction work for any visualization
- Also may violate IP rights



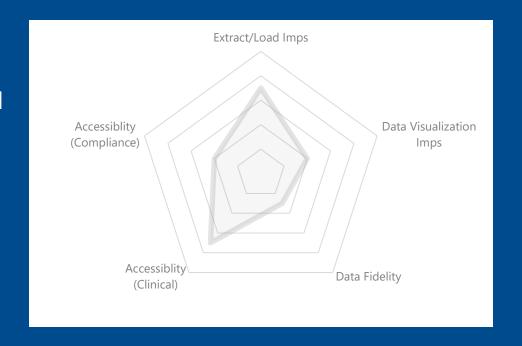
Archival Option: Modeled Document (CCD)



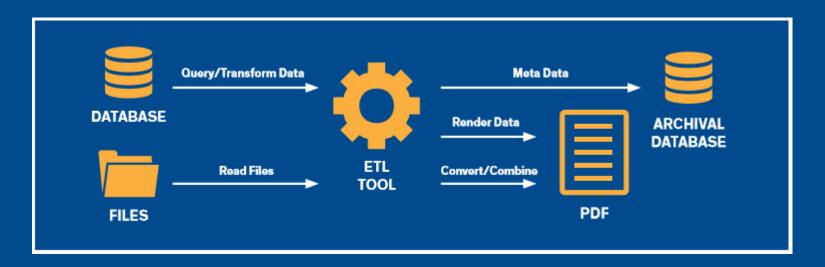
Pros

- Generally done via EMR tooling
- With generic viewers, good clinical accessibility

- Not available for many legacy systems
- Poor legal coverage due loss of data



Archival Option: Non-Discrete Indexed Doc.



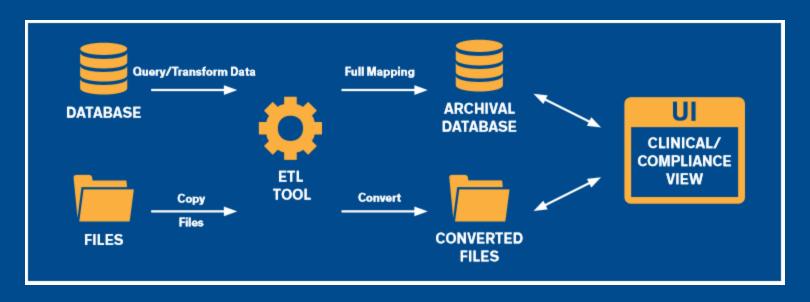
Pros

- Passable clinical accessibility
- PDFs can be imported into EMRs

- Expensive ETL
- Poor data fidelity due to conversion
- Poor legal compliance
- Unless paired with DMS, visualization can be expensive



Archival Option: Fully Modeled



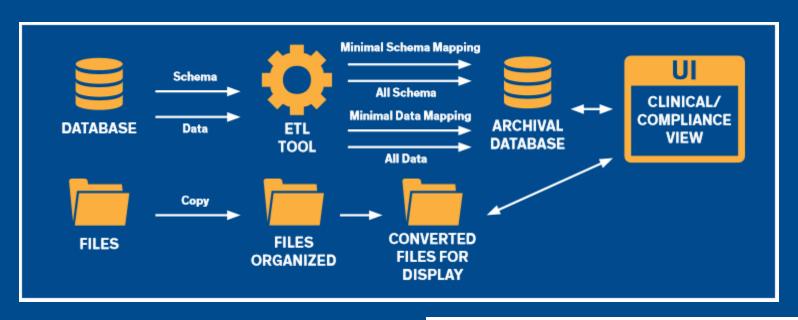
Pros

- Excellent clinical accessibility (EMR-like)
- Little or no post-ETL visualization imps

- Expensive ETL
- Data fidelity can suffer
- May be missing data for legal compliance



Archival Option: Hybrid Modeled / Extracted

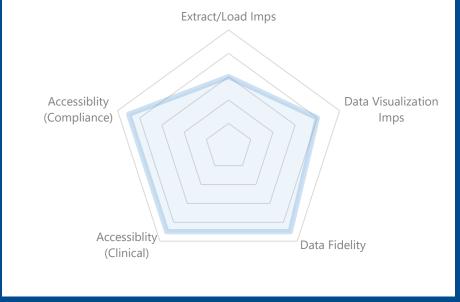


Pros

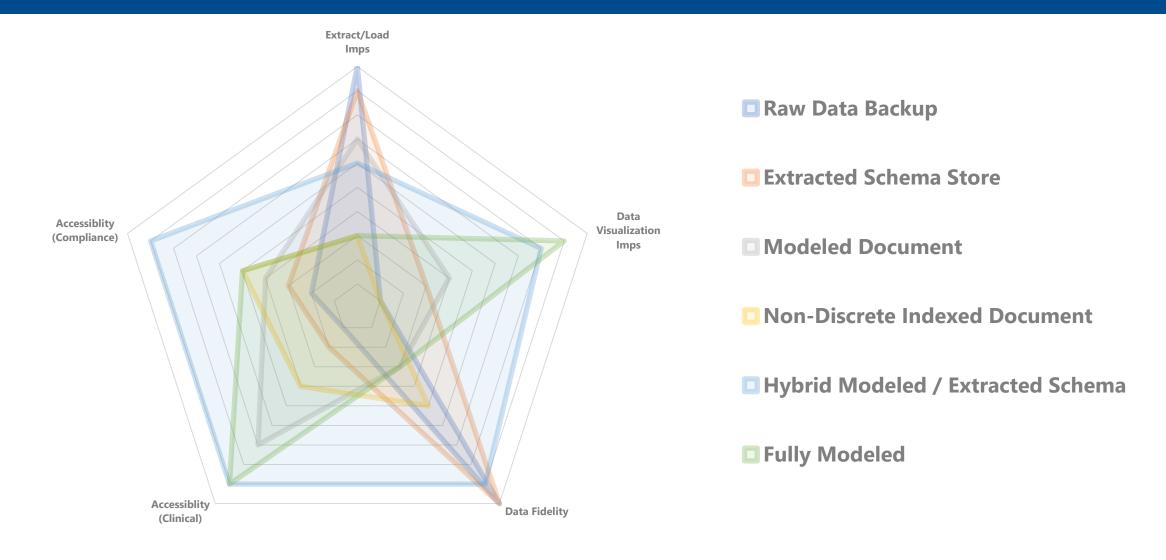
- Very good clinical and legal accessibility
- Excellent data fidelity
- Little or no post-ETL visualization imps

Cons

• ETL may be moderately expensive



Archival Option Summary



Process. Process. Process.

- Definition
- Data/System Discovery
- Prioritization
- Extraction & Validation
- Stakeholder Engagement



Other Solution Considerations

- Single Sign On / EMR Integration
- Reporting / Analytics Access
- Vendor contracting
 - Cost Model (Storage? Patient count? Other?)
 - Custodial relationship
 - Exit clause
- Hosting
 - Local
 - Cloud
- Solution Security and Data Integrity

http://wiki.galenhealthcare.com/index.php/Health_IT_Security





Results

\$200k+ First Year Savings

\$1.4mm+
Second Year Savings

\$15mm+
10 Year Savings

97% Lifetime ROI







Simplify Access





Q&A Session



MUCH MORE THAN I.T.



SOLVING FOR TODAY.
PREPARING FOR TOMORROW.

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