TUESDAY, DECEMBER11TH

Synchronizing Patient Records with the International Red Cross

We know the benefits of an EMR

Direct

Indirect

Reduce the data collection and reporting burden

Improve timely access to data and reports

Scale discrete investments into program-wide impacts

Increase engagement in data use

Improve quality of services

Improve beneficiary experience

Simplify data capture requirements





How do we ensure that the data captured in remote areas without internet is available in a consolidated digital repository?

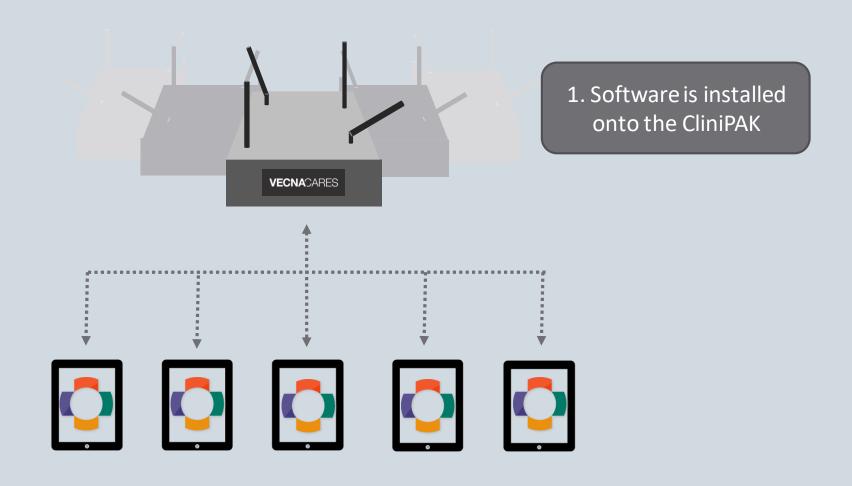
Criteria for Success

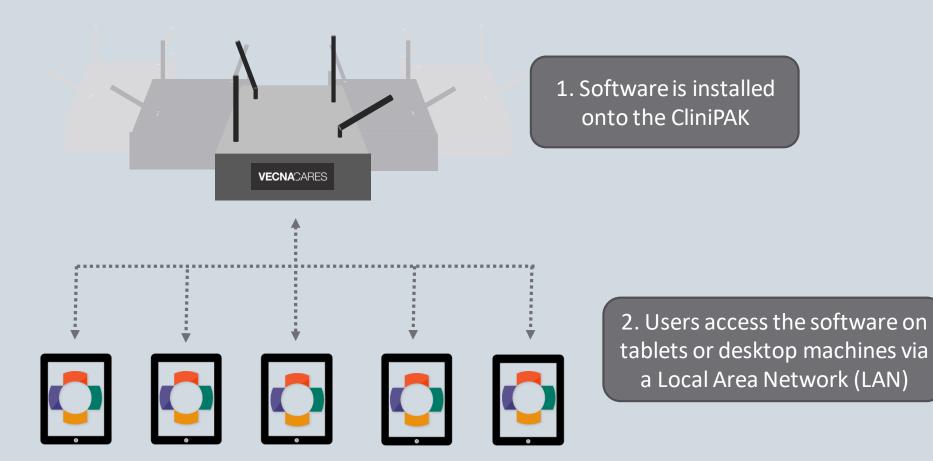
Job exists to move the data every day with no user intervention

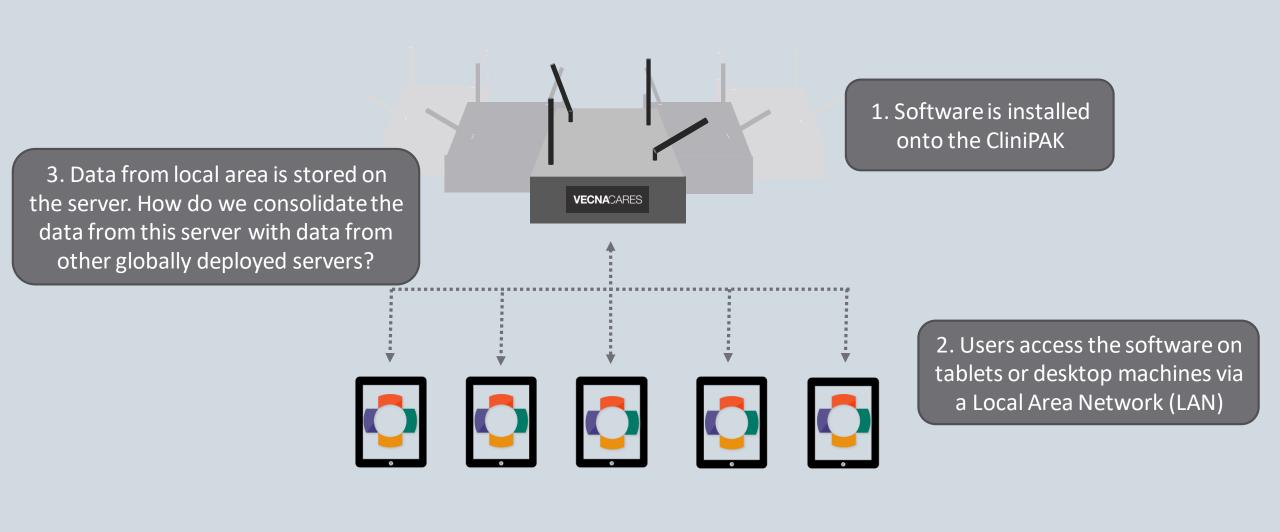
Originating hardware ID is sent with the data and stored in final location

There exists a failure/retry option to ensure that all intended data is moved into the queue

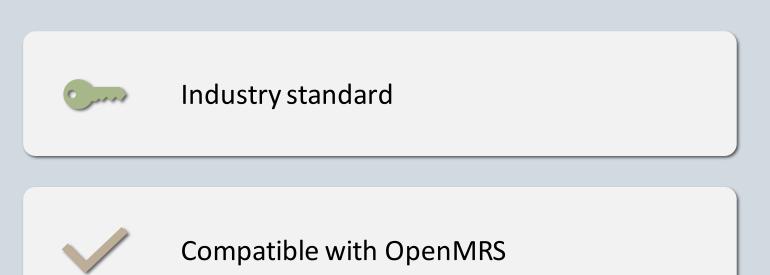
Users can customize the destination location from the remote site



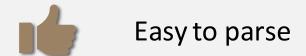




Data Format Requirements







Data Format Requirements







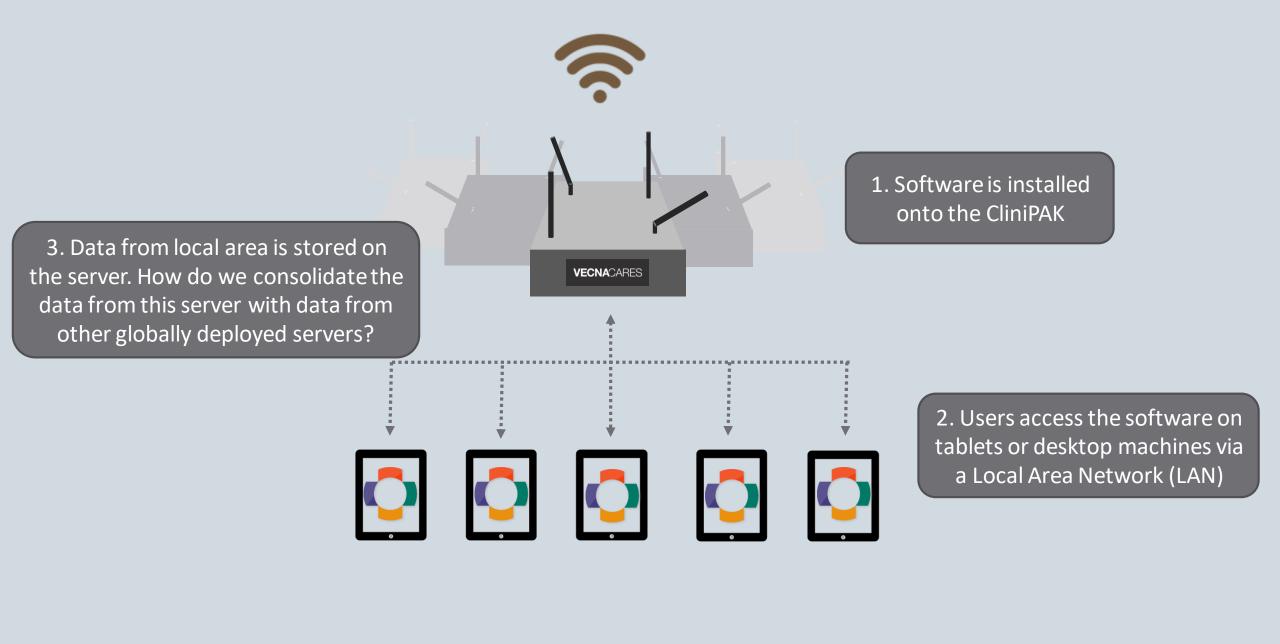
Compatible with OpenMRS



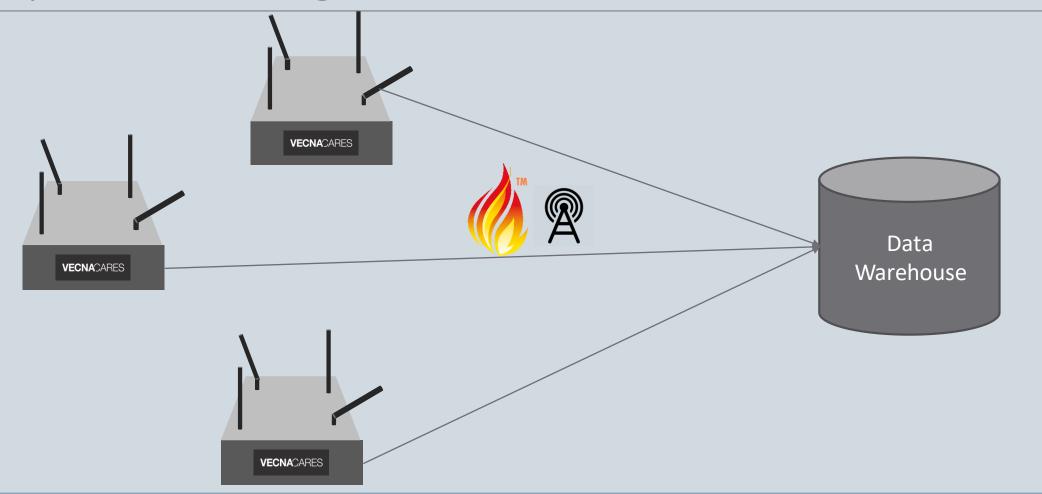
Extensible



Easy to parse

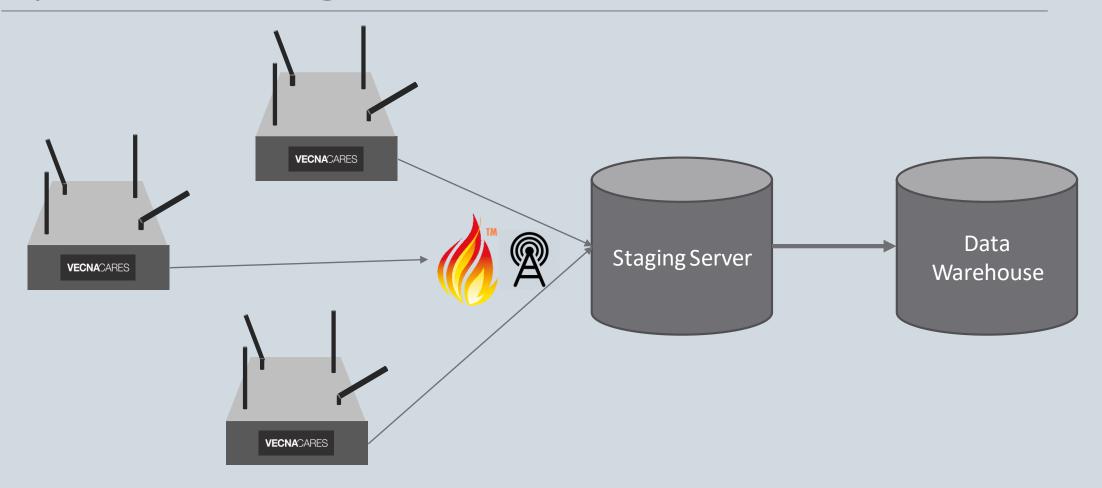


Synchronizing Architecture





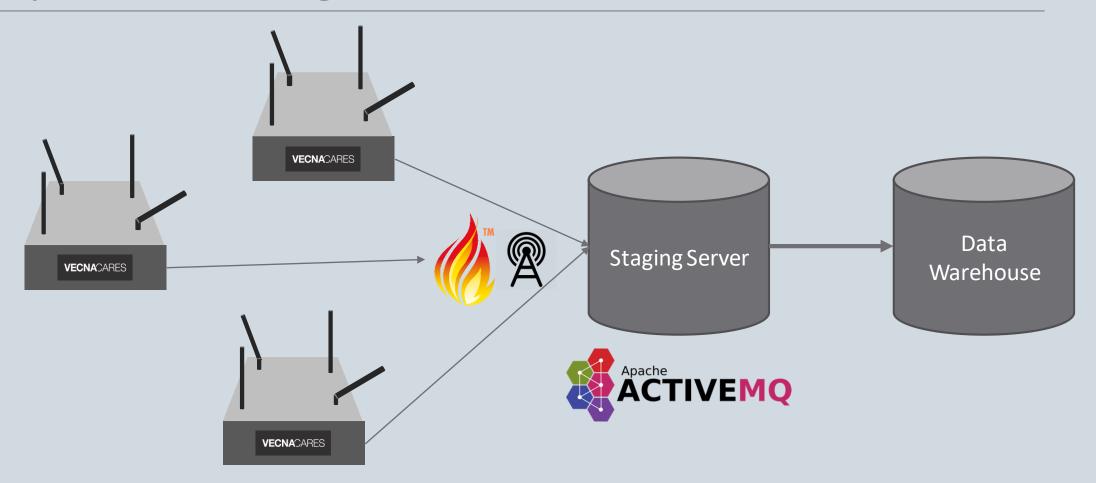
Synchronizing Architecture



Characteristic	Kafka	Advanced Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP)
Application Domain	Log Aggregation, Big Data Analytics - high throughput, weaker durability	Financial services, Stock, Banking - strong durability guarantees
Basic Distributed Unit	Topic	Queue
Consumer Subscription Model	Point-to-point and Pub-sub models available	Depending the type of exchange, both Point-to-point and Pub-sub models are implementable
Message Batching	Available out-of box	Difficult to implement
Message Delivery Model	Only pull model available	Both push and pull models are available
Message Format	Bytes - Easier to develop for	Binary - better compression, boosts throughput
Message Persistence	Writes to a persistent file system log using the page-cache	Durability is a configuration option while creating a queue
Message Reliability	Unreliable - the sender doesn't receive an ACK	Reliable - ACKs are sent on receipt of messages
Message Routing	No intermediaries. Messages are sent to brokers	Exchanges used to route messages using bindings
Virtual Hosts	Not present	Used to ensure segregation of clients

What Queue System?

Synchronizing Architecture





SEPARATION OF CONCERNS: HEAVY LOAD ON QUEUING SERVER WILL NOT IMPACT ABILITY TO RUN ANALYSIS ON THE DATA IN THE WAREHOUSE



OPTIMAL DATA STORAGE FORMATS:
DATA IN EACH DATABASE WILL BE
STORED IN AN OPTIMAL WAY FOR ITS
PURPOSE (INDEXED FOR REPORTING,
ETC.)



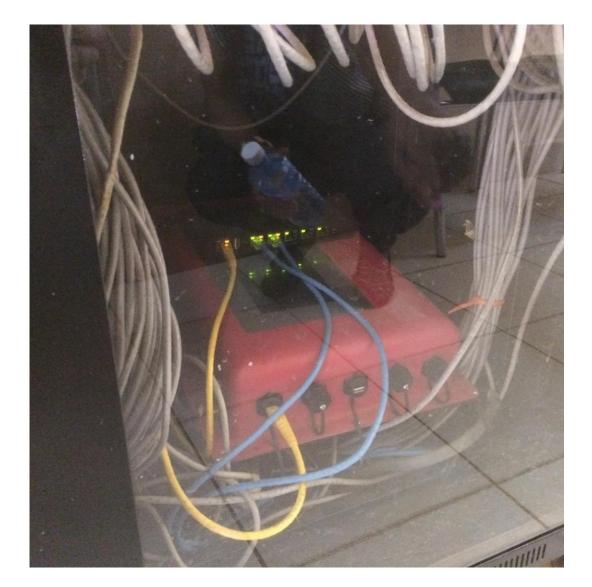
DEDUPLICATION: POTENTIAL TO CATCH DUPLICATE RECORDS PRIOR TO MERGING INTO THE DATABASE



SCALABILITY: CAN ADD ADDITIONAL STAGING SERVERS AND/OR INCREASE THE SIZE OF THE WAREHOUSE WITHOUT REIMPLANTATION

Benefits of Queuing Architecture







01

Increased local engagement with data

02

Benchmarking indicators across similar global locations

03

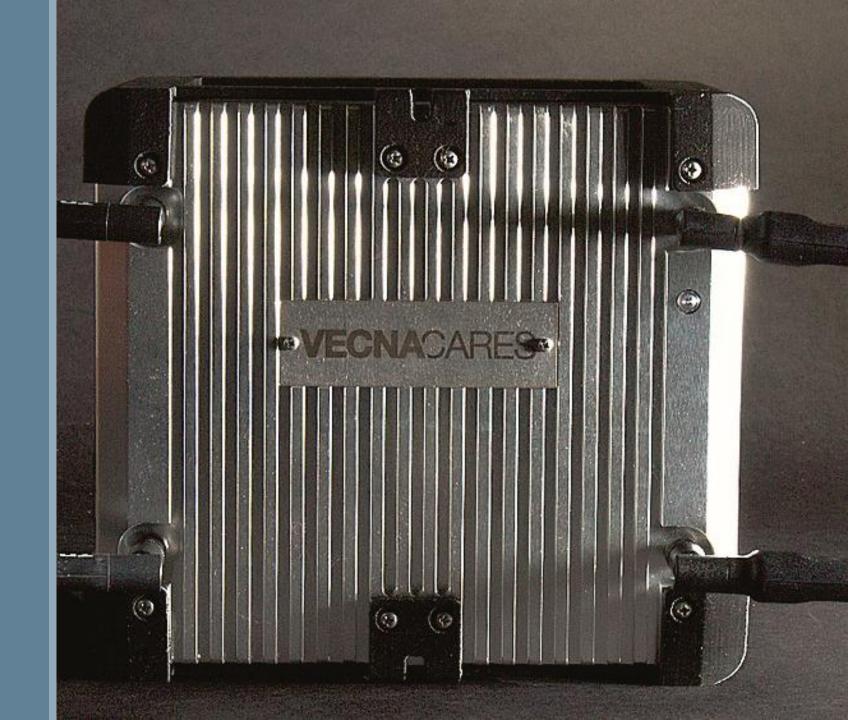
Data backed up off-site

04

Collect fewer data points for the same outcomes

Benefits

An interoperable system enables clinical providers to focus on the patient, not on the data or the tool



Thank you

MARY.ROCHELEAU@VECNA.COM

Transitioning from a legacy EMR to a modern EMR deployed in 100+ Sites in Haiti: Lessons from the field

Nathaëlf HYPPOLITE.MD.MSHI



Learning Objective

- Summarize the current status of the iSanté system and implementation
 - Lessons learned after 10 years of implementation
- Transition from iSanté to iSantéPlus (OpenMRS) and OpenHIE (SEDISH)
 - Lessons learned when migrating a legacy system to a new platform



Background

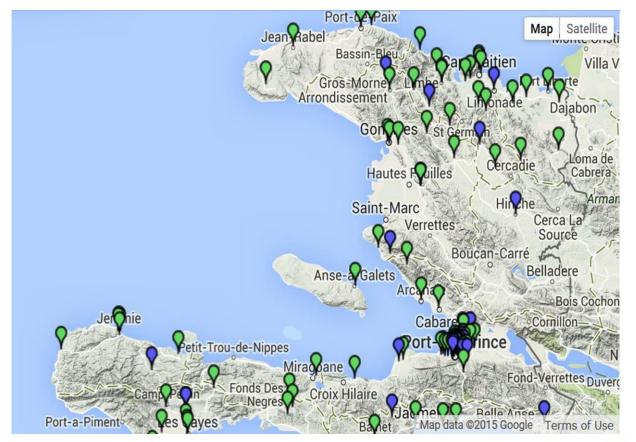
- iSanté established in 2005 with retrospective data entry, HIV-only
- Evolved into a comprehensive, longitudinal electronic medical record (EMR) that assists clinicians at point-of-service (POS) to effectively treat chronic and acute diseases





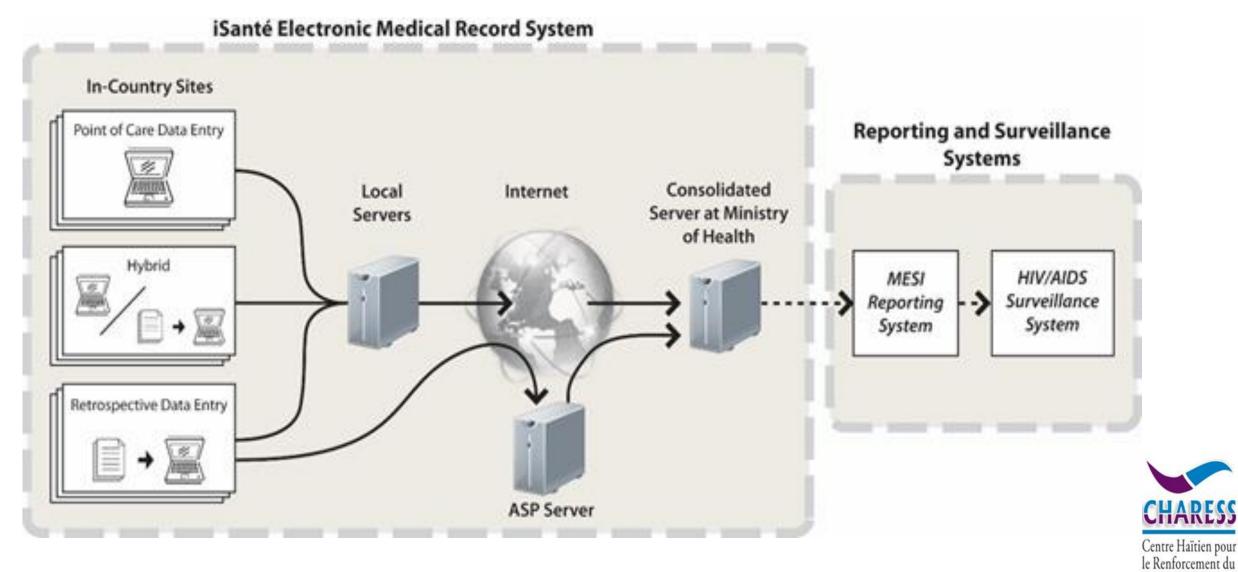
Background

 Currently holds 1 million patient records, serves as the EMR for roughly 70% of the PLHIV population in Haiti, and installed in 143 sites with ~100 replicating to the central server





iSanté Data Flow: Unidirectional



Système de Santé

Key accomplishments in the past several years

- Governance: CDC, UGP and I-TECH/CHARESS formed a Technical Working Group (TWG) and Steering Committee (SC) in April 2014, to guide development and implementation for iSanté and OpenELIS, and facilitate coordination and response between the three key partners.
- Development: reports and indicators are up to date with PNLS and MER 2.3 guidelines
- **Transition**: I-TECH/CHARESS hired a team of developers in Haiti to manage iSanté/OpenELIS operations. The consolidated server is hosted locally at UGP/MSPP.

Transition to iSantéPlus and SEDISH



The Pivot: iSanté to iSantéPlus

Key Interventions

Custom-built software

Open Source Systems

Limited Developer Pool

International Community

Deprecated Tech Stack

State of the Art Technologies

Unique Architecture

International Standards

Unidirectional Data Flow

Bidirectional Exchange



Why choose an Open source EMR?

- Able to modify the EHR system to fit Healthcare system needs
- Lower acquisition and implementation costs (No Licensing fees)
- Access and Collaboration
 - Share development ideas and experiences with the rest of the "community" that is using the same solution, which can help improve the software and speed up the development process.



Why Health Information Exchange (HIE) using International Standards?

- **Semantic interoperability** with all electronic platforms of the Haitian healthcare system.
- Shared infrastructure for automated data exchange
 - Better continuity of care since the patient's information is available to clinicians throughout episodic and longitudinal care journeys.
 - Reduce long-term costs by reducing the time and effort required to acquire and share patient data.



The need for bidirectional communication

- Meeting new requirements :
 - Sending lab request to the national central LIS and getting results back (Viral load)
 - Nationwide real-time biometric identification (Fingerprint)



The problem to solve :

We have 5 systems that all need to talk to each other

System 1

System 4

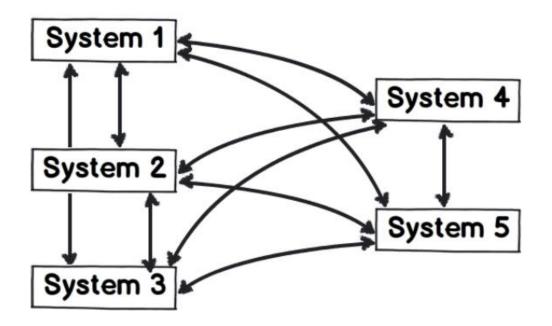
System 2

System 5

System 3

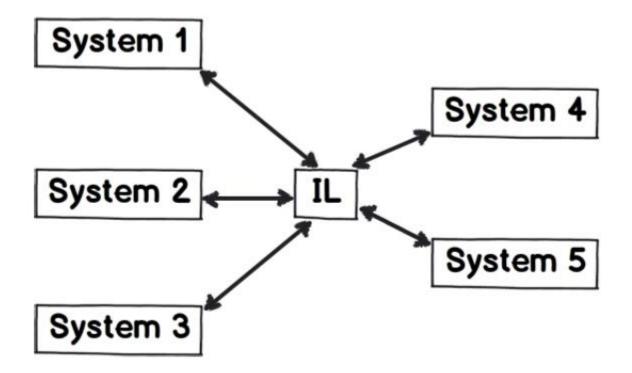


The usual context





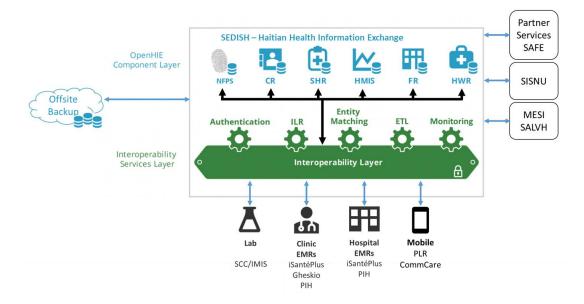
The OpenHIE approach





Open Health Information Exchange for Haiti

- Système d'Échange d'Information Sanitaire Haïtien (SEDISH) is the Health Information Exchange (HIE) in Haiti
- Global community of organizations working to improve the health of populations through robust and standardized health information systems
 - Implementation projects in 8 countries
 - Replaces and improves iSanté Consolidated Server functions
 - Allows data exchange with multiple systems





More than just a community...

- Set of reference tools to support the objective of "Sharing Data to Improve Health Outcomes"
- Supports interoperability by creating a reusable architectural framework
 - Service oriented approach
 - Leverages health information standards
 - Enables flexible implementation by country partners
 - Supports interchangeability of individual components



Challenges

- Breaking New Ground: This is the largest, to our knowledge, conversion of an existing EMR to an open source EMR
- Concept mapping: To make the EMR standard and able to be interoperable all data had to be mapped to new "Concepts" in OpenMRS.
 - This involved 1300 concepts
- **System Architecture- Design:** Because this was new ground, end to end planning of system architecture, design, and performance could not be done all at once.
- Governance
 - To be successful all stakeholders must agree to use the platform and convert their data to standard formats. Project management must be tied to regular TWG's and routine sign off.
- Data migration
 - migration of a database with more 1.3 million patients is very complex.



Challenges

Change Management

- Design and Specifications: Reconciling the demands and expectations of end users and decision-makers is difficult. An exact replica of iSanté couldn't be done. Many changes are improvements, but not all.
- Testing, pilot deployment, user acceptance: Must be an iterative process. Takes leadership, buy in and patience on everyone's part.
- Programs which want to be interoperable need to be closely coordinated.
- **Financing:** There is limited experience in costing a transition of this type making financing a challenge for funder and grantee
- **Timeline:** As with any pioneering transition establishing and sticking to a timeline is difficult- especially when there are multiple dependencies.
- Workforce Expertise: A project such as this needs broad expertise from system design to programming, expertise in Openmrs, HIE, Openelis, database migration and optimization, hardware and cloud-based server management.



Lessons learned

- Governance
 - SEDISH cannot exist in a vacuum.
 - Project scope and expectations must be set early in the execution life cycle
- Transitioning to a new EMR is not "Plug an Play" It requires an iterative process
- Timeline and Budget must reflect complexities and uncertainties directly related to the functionalities being sought.
- Training
 - Continuous training to maintain data quality and quality of care
- Technical
 - Technical requirements must match implementation environment (Real-time FP)



Thank you



Acknowledgments

- CDC
- MSPP
- I-TECH
- CHARESS



References

- Success factors for implementing and sustaining a mature electronic medical record in a low-resource setting: a case study of iSante' in Haiti (E deRiel1, N Puttkammer1, N Hyppolite2, J Diallo1, S Wagner1, J G Honore' 2, J G Balan2, N Celestin3, J S Valle`s3, N Duval4, G Thimothe' 5, J Boncy6, N R L Coq7 and S Barnhart1)
- https://ohie.org/





THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA MINISTRY OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, GENDER, ELDERLY AND CHILDREN

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORDS IN TANZANIA: Challenges, Opportunities & Lesson Learned

A case study of Mirembe Mental Health Hospital

2018GDHF 10-11, December US, WASHINGTON DC



About Tanzania

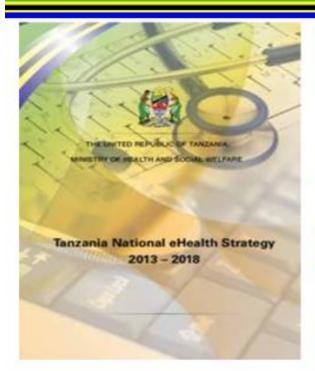


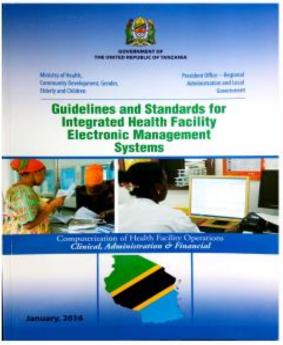
- Total Area: about 950,000 square km
- Population: 50+m
- Life Expectancy: 61.8
- Health facilities: 7,500+
- Mobile Penetration: 81%
- Internet Penetration: 50+%
- National, Zonal, Specialized and Regional Hospital Connected to National fiber optic (Backbone) and 85 % of districts
- National Data Centers

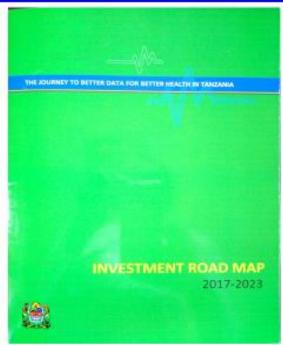


EMR Journey

Tanzania Digital Health Strategies









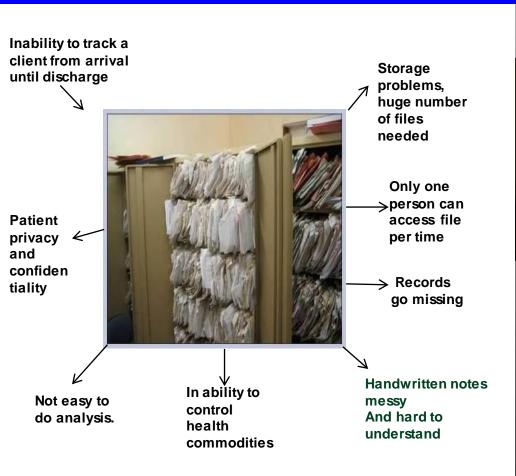
Background

- The implementation and use of EMR to support both clinical, administrative and financial operations hence improve service delivery is one among the key areas identified in National e-Health Strategy.
- EMR deployed in Mirembe Mental Hospital is know as AfyaCare.
- Mirembe Hospital is the national psychiatric hospital in Dodoma, Tanzania started in 1926.





Situation Before and After







Development and Implementation Approach

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, MINISTRY OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, GENDER, ELDERLY AND CHILDREN



ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORD IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

Stage	Practice Tasks Recommended for successful movement along the EMR Implementation Roadmap	Milestone Checklist To demonstrate measurable movement along the EMR Implementation Roadmap (Indicate the date when each milestone is completed)	Tools and Services
ASSESSMENT	Complete site readiness assessment Assess current workflow (identify critical/pain points) Begin or continue regular staff meetings (at least monthly) Assign physician champion (facility in-charge) Organize an EMR selection/implementation team Assign an individual (EMR team leader/ facility in-charge) or team to lead practice changes Commit to: Full provider engagement to implement EMR Workflow changes necessary to maximize results	Date Milestone site readiness assessment Readiness/next steps reviewed Physician champion assigned Team leader assigned for practice changes Current workflow processes assessed Give signed participation agreement EMR vendor Proposed implementation target date	Implementation Guideline Key EMR articles List of success factors Barriers and solutions worksheet EMR in Trenches videos Complete onsite assessment Facilitate staff discussions Conduct workflow analysis
PLANNING	List clinic goals and priorities (include functions and specific provider needs) Translate identified EMR goals into available EMR system functions and features Identify staff at lower levels of readiness, address their concerns Develop a timeline and project plan Gain support from team members and staff, prepare staff for changes Optional: Write RFI/RFPs Complete a cost/benefit analysis and ROI for an EMR system	Date Milestone Clinic has identified goals, priorities and any staff concerns EMR goals and associated system functions are listed Business plMan.developed, includes such items as: - Target implementation schedule/timeline - Estimates of EMR budget and ROI - Measurable EMR goals	Sample implementation plans and timelines Key features list Example goals Sample RFI/RFPs ROI spreadsheet tool Financing options Peer interaction with successful clinics Facilitate staff meetings

ELECTION	Schedule structured demonstrations Evaluate vendors and create short list of 2–3 vendors Review EMR systems by:	Date	Milestone Negotiate contracts and financing	Vendor selection tools and rating references Sample case scenarios Contracting tips
			EMR vendor selected	
S			Hardware vendor selected	

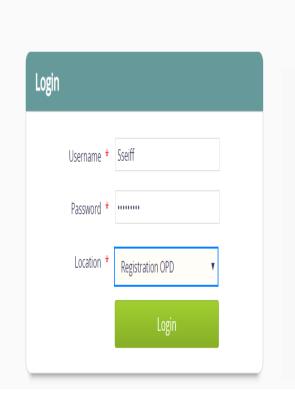


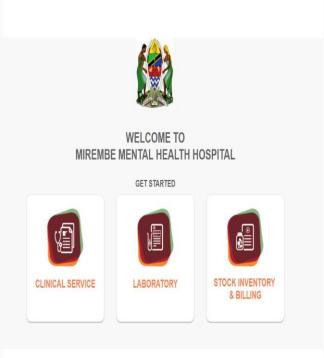
Development and Implementation Approach

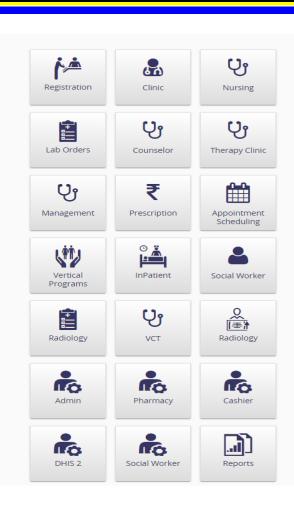
	Identify/ select vendor for hardware, office wiring, and necessary network support for all services and products not included in EMR Negotiate contracts including all aspects of implementation, training, and technical support Continue workflow assessment and changes		Vendor selected for office wiring and cabling needs that are not included in EMR package	•	Assistant with individual vendor demonstrations
IMPLEMENTATION	Draft EMR system implementation plan and timetable Assign data manager/administrator Assure data conversion and testing completed Create data recovery and security plans Assure interfaces completed and tested for:		Date Milestone Implementation plan completed Contracts completed and signed Data manager assigned Data conversion and testing completed Interfaces tested and working properly "Go-live" completed and celebrated Vendor will be the primary driver of this stage, so they should be		Sample data testing documentation Sample chart data conversion templates Individual assistance Follow-up on your progress Identify additional workflow adaptations
EVALUATION	Conduct post go-live reviews of implementation Conduct additional staff training as needed Evaluate EMR system goals met to date		engaged in all aspects of implementation. Milestone	-	Guidelines for reporting quality indicators
	 Verify vendor has provided technical infrastructure to capture clinical measures for quality reporting 		Post go-live reviews for EMR goals, implementation and additional staff training completed	-	Assistance trouble shooting reports
🖺	Run sample population based quality reports Work directly with your clinic liaison to track your progress		Schedule additional staff training		
≸	- Work directly with your clinic harson to track your progress		Data capture verification completed with vendor	1	
_			Population based quality report generated	1	
			Assess full use of EMR system and address lags		
	Commit to continuous review of clinical and administrative processes Systematically increase the number of EMR functions used	Date Milestone		-	Best practice solutions to improve performance data
<u>N</u>	by providers and staff.		Reanalyze clinical and administrative processes	٦-	New workflow analysis
EMI	 Identify and target additional care management and process improvement opportunities 		Functions used increases monthly	1	
MPROVEMENT	Use EMR to optimize practice of evidence-based medicine Participate in user groups		Review performance reports	1	
MP	Continue creating quality reports		Identify quality improvement opportunities	1	
			Redesign work processes to use EMR clinical decision support tools with each patient encounter		



AfyaCare Login & Landing page & Menu







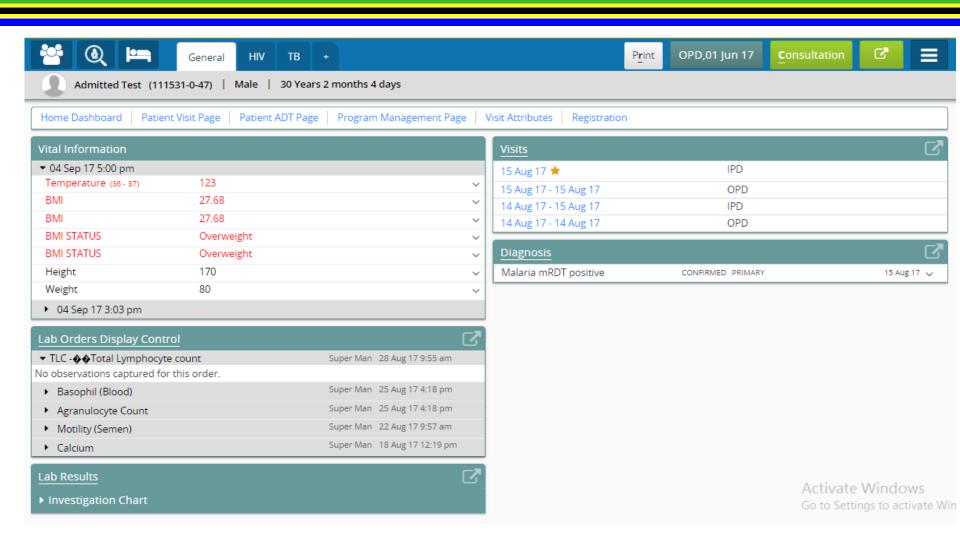


Register or search a patient

Search Patients + Register New Patient					4.	Q Search Patients + Re	egister New Patient		
Search	Name Enter Name	File Number Enter File Number	National Identifier Passport/Driving/Votin	Search		Summary Patient Identifier: 10	04962-6-316679961/2018	Patient Name :	: VICTORIA MWALIMU NGALU
earch Patients + Register New Patient			Print R	Registration Card ▼	e co	Fee Information			
nt Identifier: 104962.6-316679961/2018	MWALIMU	NGALU			2	Patient Type	✓ GENERAL OPD Vertical Program	DIAGNOSTIC PATIENT	
Age * Years 38 Months Date of Birth 01/07/1980 Mobile Number 657511974 Tribe Name gogo		Birth Time:				Payment Category Insurance Type	Cash ✓ NHIF	✓ Insurance Mennonite	
Street/Village Chamwino District Dodoma			Council Dodoma Region Dodoma			insurance type	Anglikan Msalato	T.A.G Majengo Moravian	= 10
Room * Room A							FPCT Nkuhungu FPCT Chamwino	ELCT	
Identifications							A.I.C.T Kizota Anglikan Chang'ombe	T.A.G Nkuhungu	
nships						Insurance ID			=



Patient Dashboard





Reports



Reports My Reports New Reports

Reports						
Name	Start Date *	End Date *	Format *			
	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	▼		
IPD Diagnosis	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
Admitted Patient	01/09/2018	07/12/2018	PDF	•	Run Now	Queu
TAARIFA YA MWENENDO WA KULAZA WAGONJWA	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
Mahudhurio (OPD) kwa umri	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
Discharge Patient	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
Lab Test Referraled Out	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
VCT Registered Clients	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
PITC Clients	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
Clients Sent to CTC	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
Paid CLients	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
Crossection_NACP_HIV Care and Treatment Report	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
Exemption Report	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu
Laboratory Services	dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy	Choose Format	•	Run Now	Queu



Field experience:



A OPD physician and her former paper-based medical files, on the 2 big shelves: no more of such are in use, except to try to mine information from past history. These paper-based records were in use before the EMR. Now her desk is paper-free, all information is entered directly into her desktop.



Results from Learning Exercise:

- Findings tend to report an overall strong satisfaction of the users towards the EMR.
- Overall, out of the 236 answers, 228 were answered, reporting a high responding rate of close to 90%.

	'not at all'	'not really, just a little bit'	'yes, but partially'	'yes, absolutely'	N/A
# of answers	2	18	38	151	16
Relative % on 225 answers	1%	8%	17%	67%	7%
Relative % on 209 answers (without N/A)	1	0%	909		

The proportion of answers reporting satisfaction towards the EMR is 90%, and the vast majority of answers shows that staff are 'fully satisfied' with the EMR.



Overall Challenges

- Change Management Strategy- Inadequate guidelines especially in the areas of replacing legacy systems with new system e.g. Digitalisation Guideline
- Legal procedures in changing policy to incorporate digital tools
- Inadequate resources lead to competing priority of health commodity VS digital investment
- Inadequate computing Infrastructure and health informatics expertise.
- Human resource (number of staff vs ICT skills)



Opportunities

- Streamlines the medical workflow hence continuity of care.
- Easy tracking and monitoring patient
- Provides a seamless integration between different health services (TB/L, HIV/AIDS, RCHS, etc.)
- Easy tracking and monitoring of medicines and other medical supplies.
- Provides the ability to identify emerging health priorities and improved quality of client care
- Today No Record Loss, Appointments are made by the Doctors right away.
- Revenue collection increased to 50 %
- Increased digital health acceptance and awareness



Business Continuity Measures

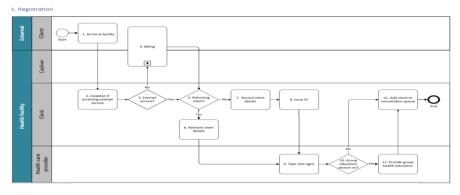
Retrospective Data entry support

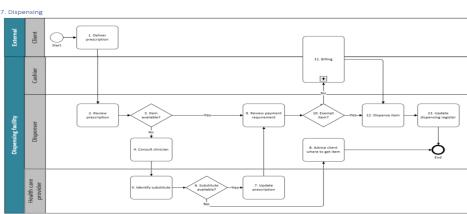
The system allows users to enter data in "Retrospective Data mode". This is extremely valuable for low-resource settings to support use-cases such as to Catch-up entry because of system/power/network failure.



Achievements To Date

- Integration with other systems such as;
 - ✓ DHIS2- for HMIS statistics
 - ✓ NHIF- For member verification, authorization and e-Claim submission
 - ✓ GePG- To facilitate cashless environment at health facility.
 - ✓ eLMIS- R&R
- Documented primary care "as-is" business processes challenges





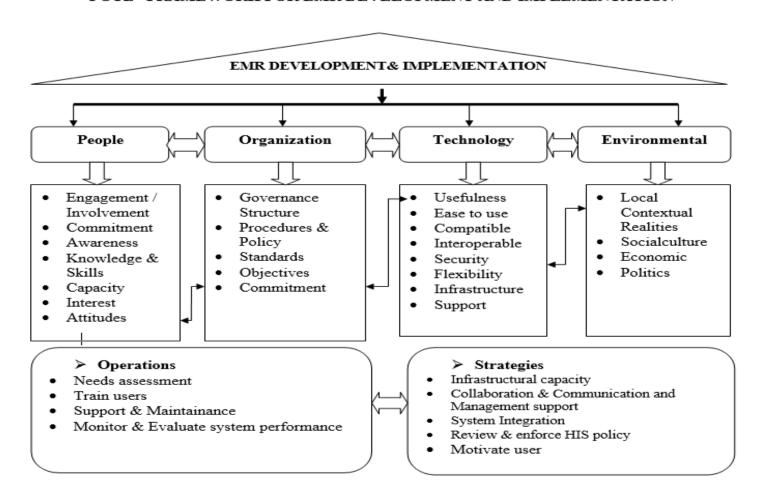


Lessons Learned

- i. Government leadership and ownership is key
- ii. Change Management Strategy is a crucial as it determine the final outcome
- iii. Identify Champions from each level
- iv. Engagement/Involvement of key stakeholders from early stages.
- v. Health Use Cases should drive the design, selection, and implementation of EMR (Design-Reality Gap)
- vi. Formulate EMR implementation Team to oversee and communicate the implementation progress.
- vii. Institutionalize the learning process to obtaining feedback from users helps to improve system and its future implementations
- viii. Strong satisfaction of the users towards the EMR is key.
- ix. Focus on service delivery and outcome and not technology
- x. Computing infrastructure is the most limit factor for quick scaling
- xi. Continuous Structured operational training



"POTE" FRAMEWORK FOR EMR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION





Thank You



DATA USE PARTNERSHIP

THE JOURNEY TO BETTER DATA FOR BETTER HEALTH IN TANZANIA