

# Communication requirements in healthcare

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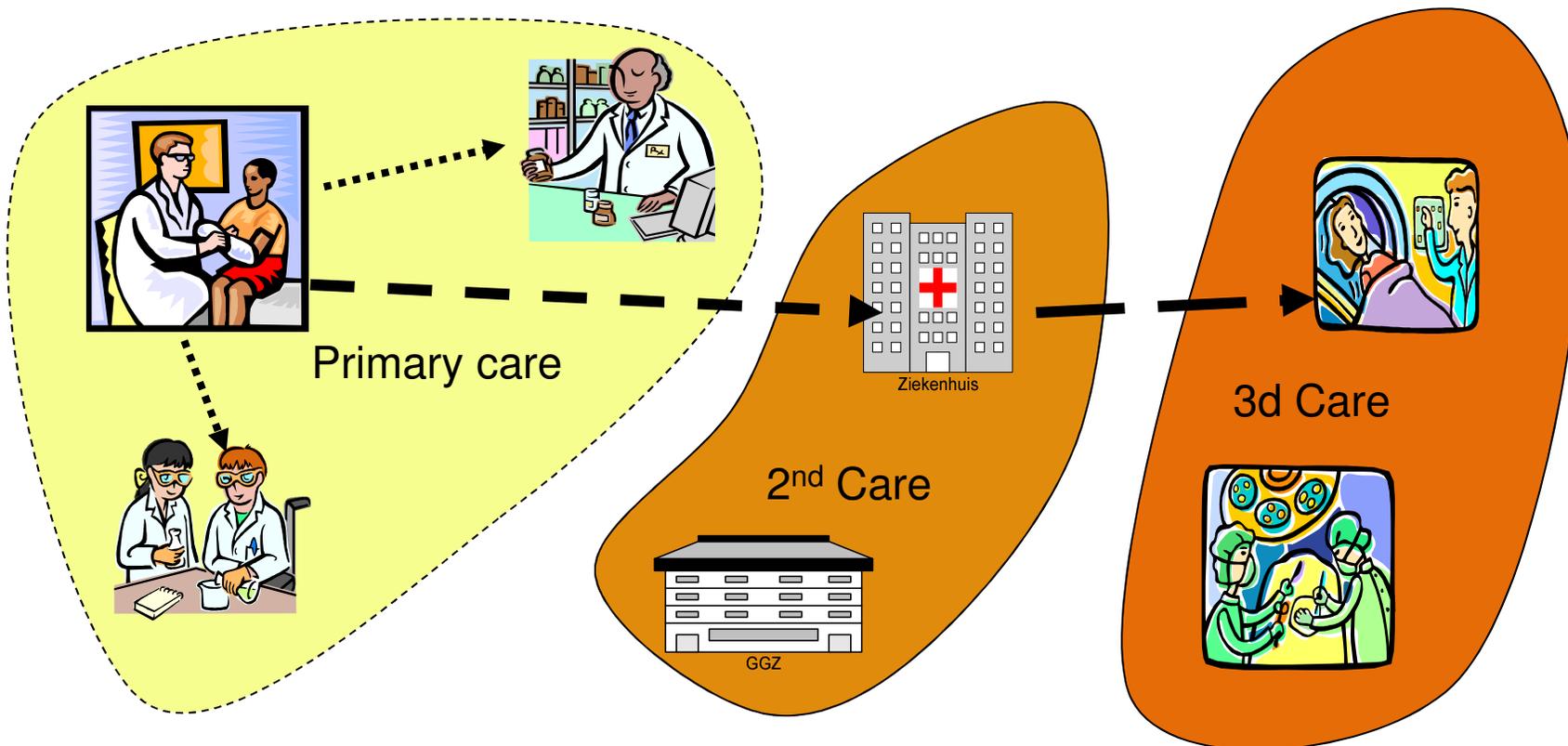
# Background figures

- 17 million inhabitants
- 92 Hospitals
- 8 University hospitals
- 4500 GP practices
- 1800 Pharmacies



# Healthcare structure

- Healthcare structure in Netherlands:



## Business case

- *Estimation of 41000 hospital admissions yearly in the Netherlands due to medication issues. 19000 are potentially avoidable. Costs are estimated to € 85 million per year.*

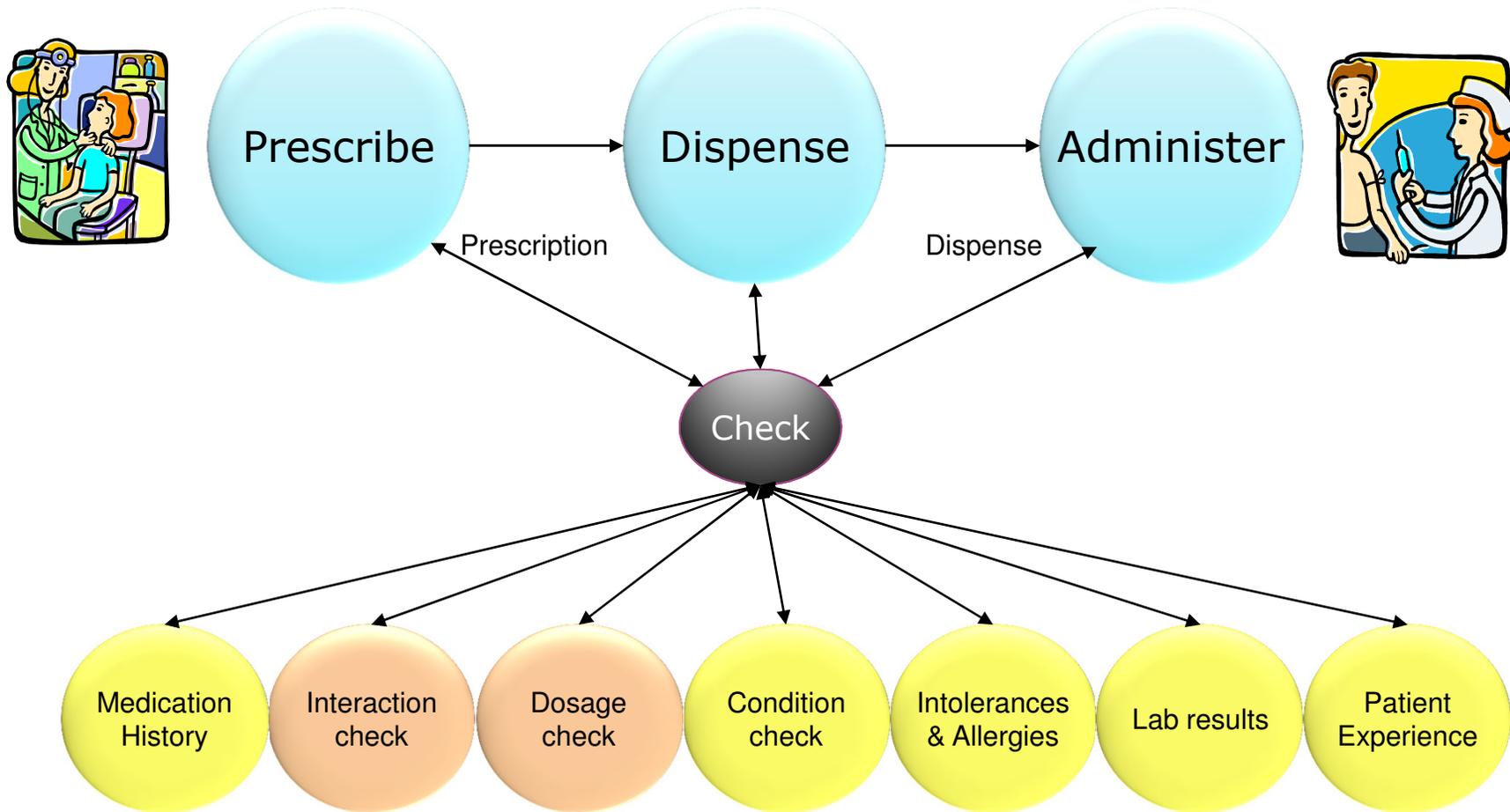
*HARM (hospital admissions related to medication) report , 28-11-2006, Utrecht Inst. for Pharmac, Sci.*

# Medication issues

- Intolerances & allergies
- Contra-indications
- Medication interaction between drugs
- Incorrect dosage



# Medication Process

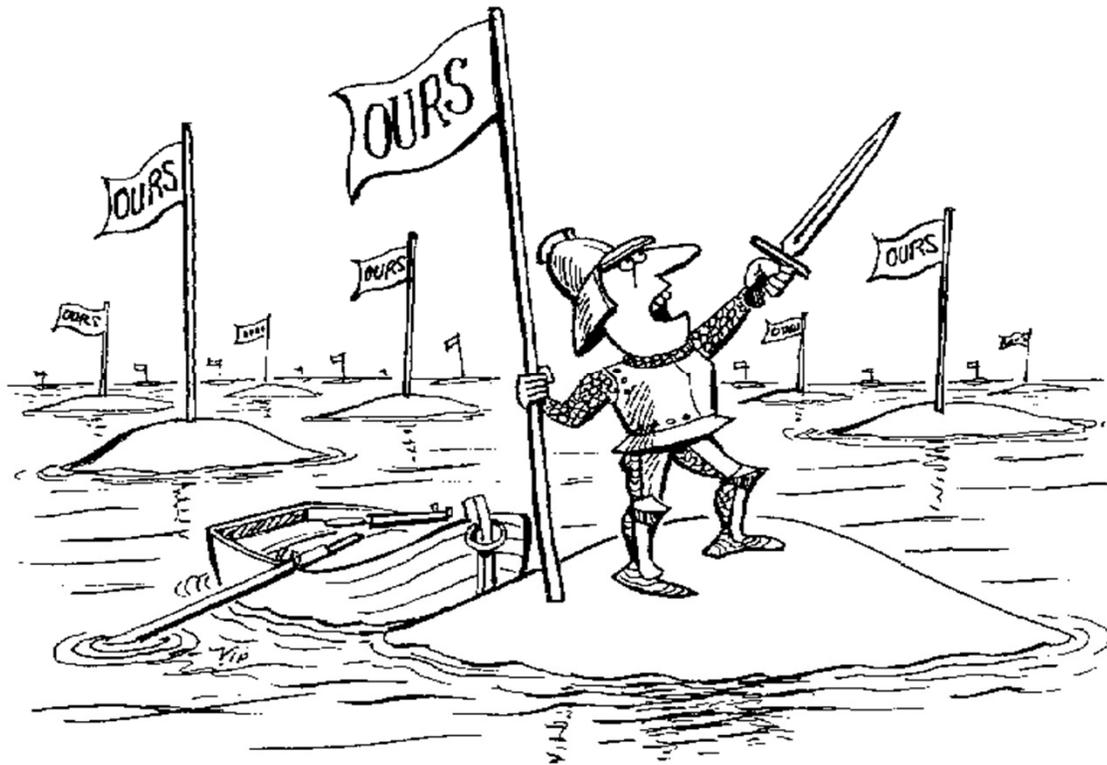


## Hurdles

- Many actors with different systems & protocols
- Information spread, missing, unavailable or not understandable
- Use of IT in workflow of care providers
- Recognition of patients, drugs, conditions
- Privacy & security issues

# Recognition: too many islands

- Primary Care, Secondary Care



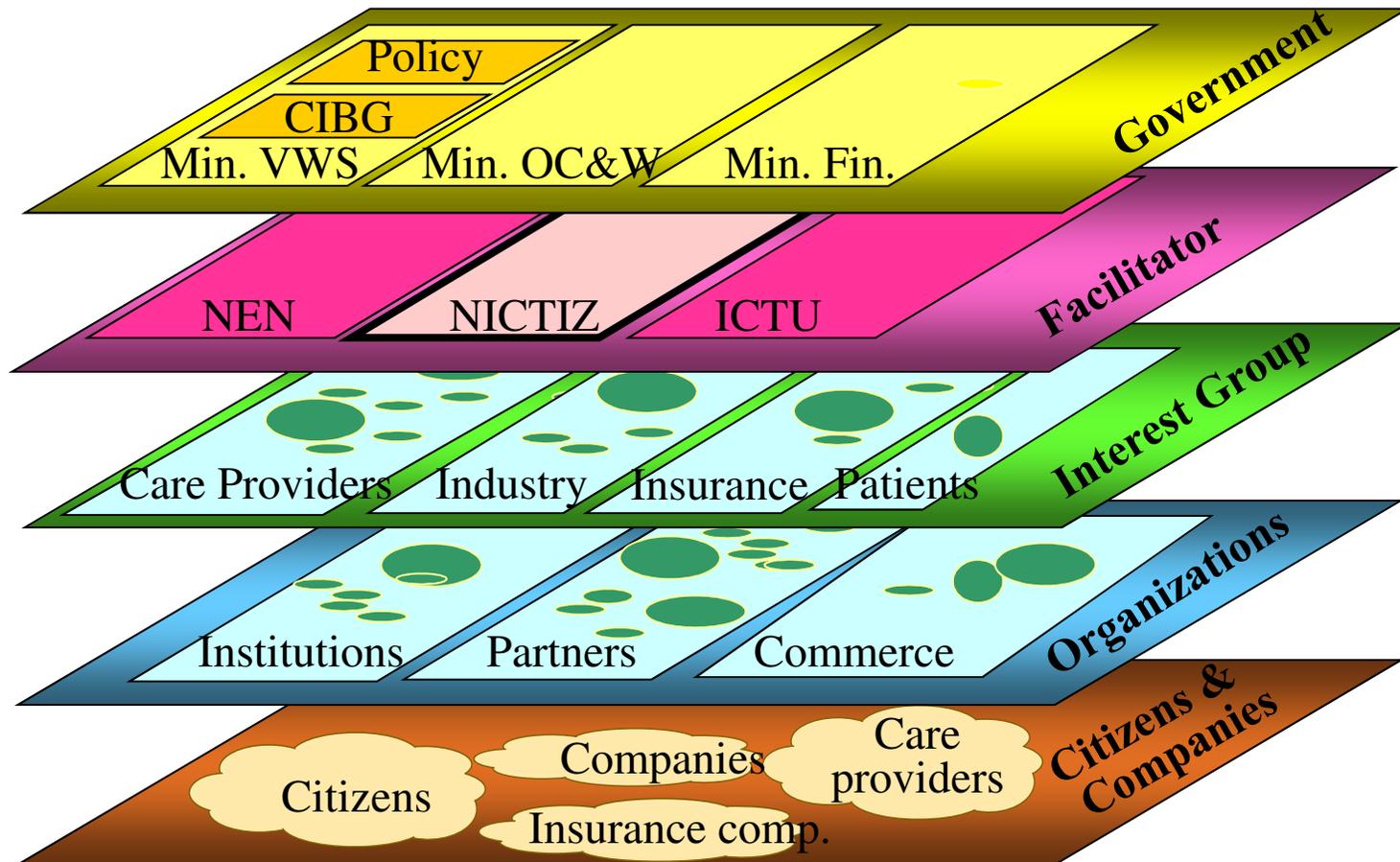
## Building bridges between islands

- Critical Success Factors for exchanging information are:
  - An infrastructural network
  - Standard containers for exchange
  - Common languages & coding
  - Common knowledge of protocol
  - Fit in the workflow of professional
- The use of law and regulation
  - Privacy protection and secure exchange
  - Monitoring of regulations

## Nictiz organization

- Nationwide and neutral “change agent” for ICT and Innovation in healthcare
- Knowledge centre, Design, Maintenance, Operations
- All parties involved take part: care-providers, patients, healthcare insurers, IT-industry
- Funding by the government

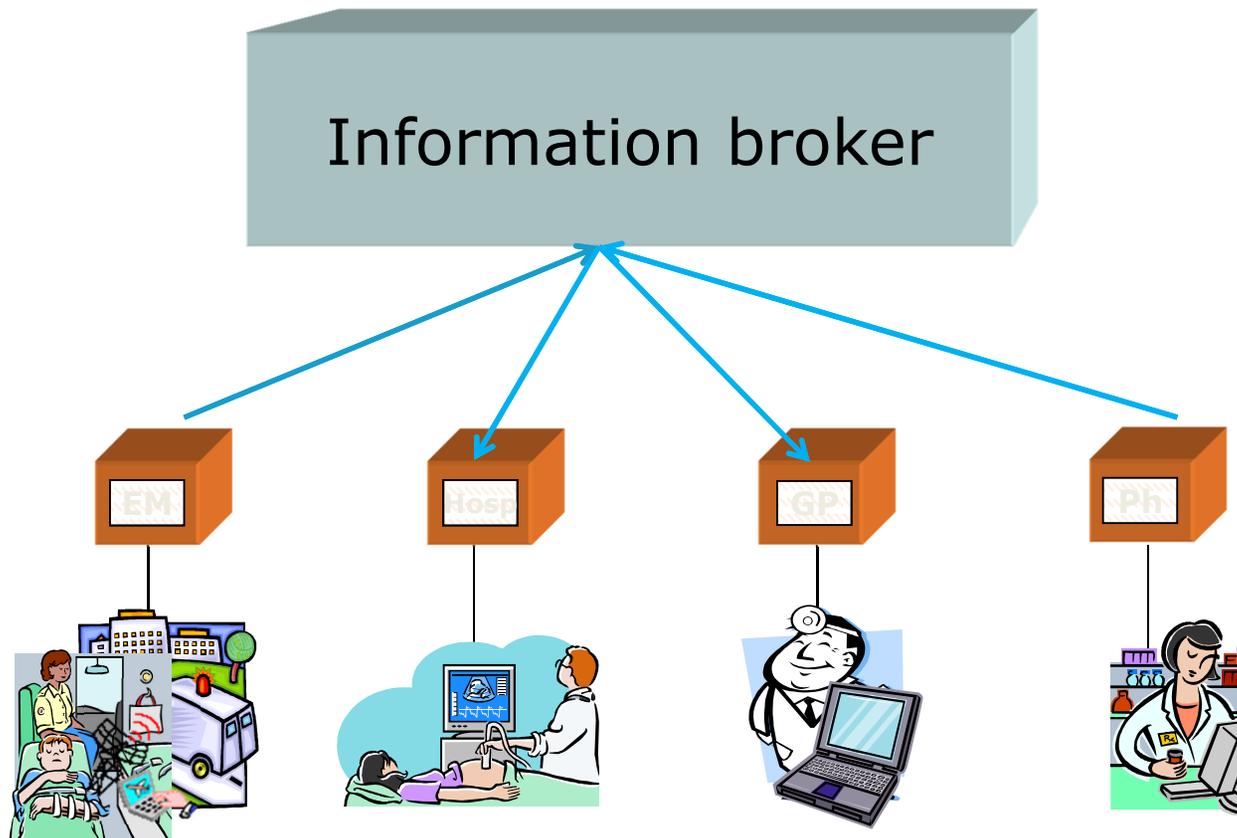
# Stakeholders



# Mission of Nictiz

- Efficiency in healthcare
  - *Prevent errors due to lack of information*
  - *Prevent unnecessary and double work*
  - *Uniformity in information through the use of standards*

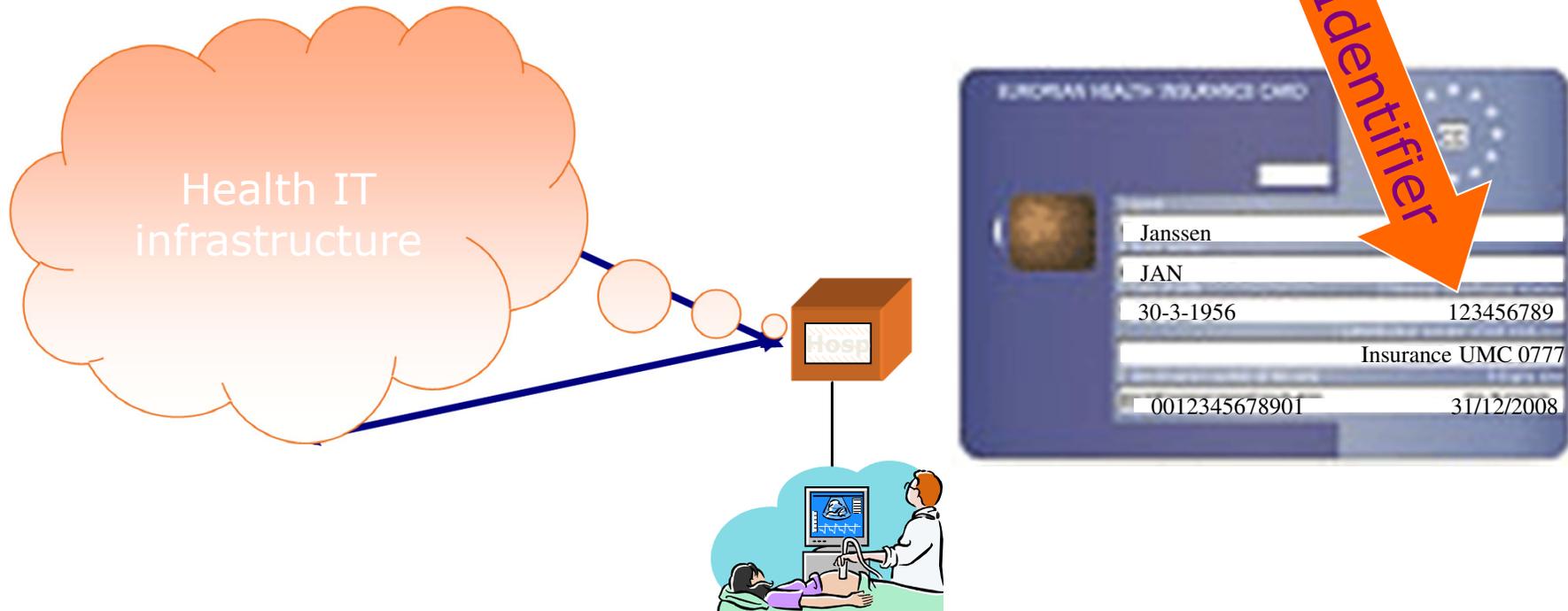
# Distributed systems are a fact



## Initiate the following components

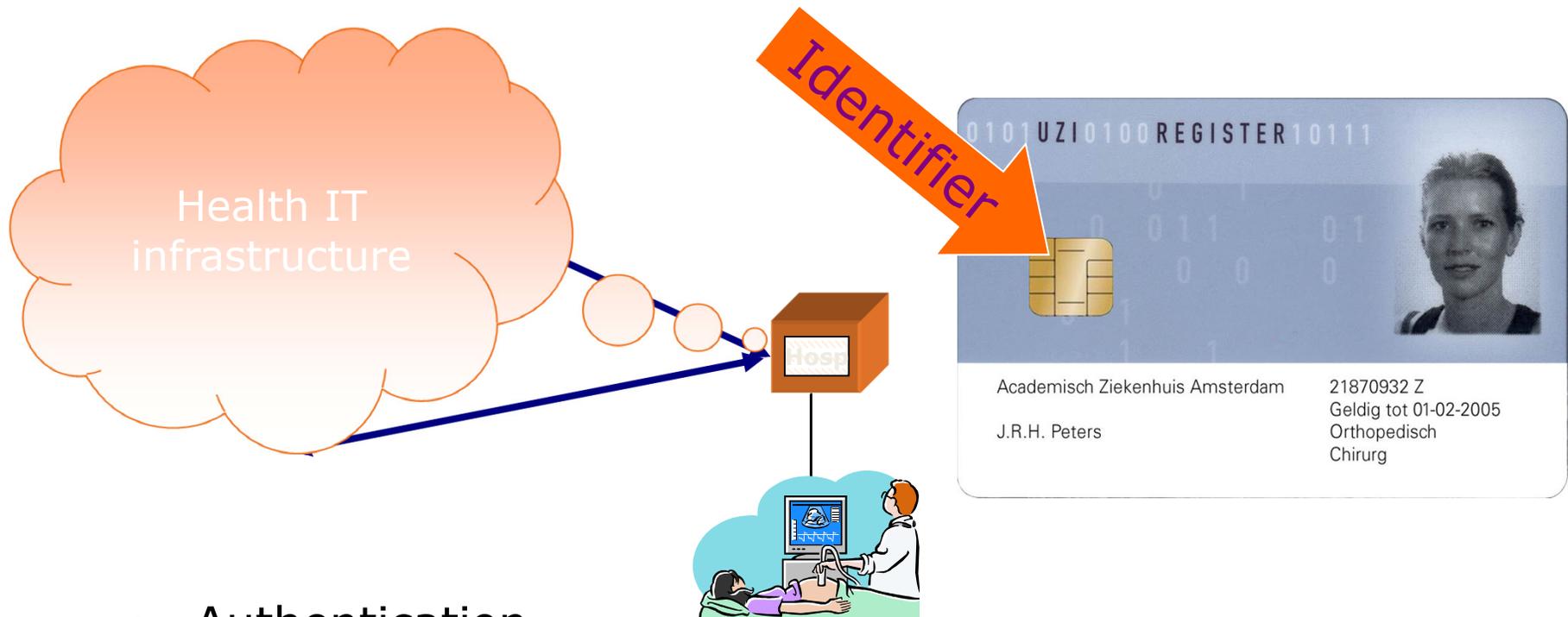
- Unique Patient Identifier
- Unique Care Provider Identification
- Information broker
- Certified systems of health care providers

# Unique Patient Identifier



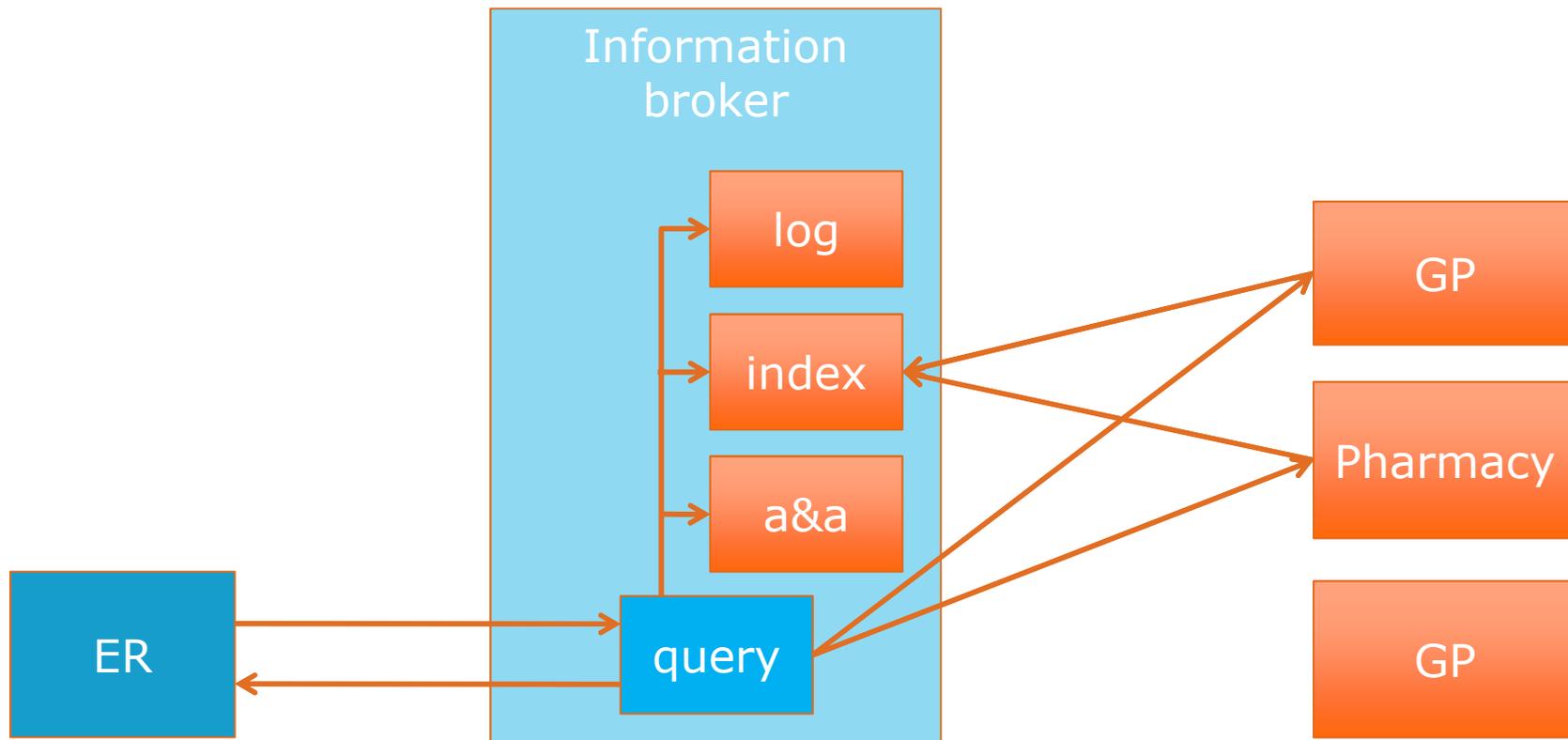
- Trace and collect patient information
- Irrefutable patient information

# Unique care provider identification



- Authentication
- Irrefutable identity
- Electronic Signature

# Basic operation



# Recognition of drug part numbers

- G-standard maintained by Z-index
  - Generic code (GPK)
  - Prescription code (PRK)
  - Consumer product code (HPK)
- Hospital drug codes
  - *Use of own drug part numbers*
  - *Specialties, cocktail mixes, trials*
- Stichting Healthbase
  - *Use of separate generic code*

## Recognition of contra-indications

- Primary Care : International Classification for Primary Care (ICPC v 2)
- Secondary Care: International Classification of Diseases 9 and 10 (ICD-9, ICD-10)
- SNOMED CT
- Mapping tables and terminology server
- Distributed through G-standard by Z-index

# Communication standards

- Nictiz publication of standards
  - *HL7v3 messages for pharmacy, GP's*
  - *Clinical Documents for imaging*
- Provide training & coach IT vendors
- Certify IT applications



## Connections 25-09-2011

• 4880 care providers are connected to the network

- Pharmacies: 1752 = 98%
- GP practices: 2991 = 66%
- Locum practices: 120 = 100%
- Hospitals: 17 = 18%

• citizens = 8.788.873

• records in registry = 12.483.912

• 2,6 % citizens opposed



# Guidelines Medication Transfer

- Mandatory per 1-1-2011 by ruling of the Health Inspection Authority:
  - *A care provider is responsible for providing a recent medication profile during transfer of the patient to the next care provider*



LEVV, NVVA

# Currently supported on infrastructure

Guidelines for Transfer of Medication Profile		HIB	
1	Basic patient information	✓	Rolled out
2	Dispensed medication	✓	Rolled out
3	Contra-indications	✓	Qualifications
4	Intolerances & Allergies	✓	Qualifications
5	Prescriptions	✓	Qualifications

## The role of GS1 standards

- The use of GS1 standards can help to ease the workflow and prevent errors:
  - Reading the part number of drugs
  - Verifying the patient identity
  - Verifying the dosage
  - Reporting back the lot number

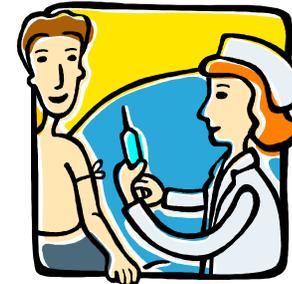
## Bar coding in Nictiz projects

- Closed loop for Immunizations
- Youth health program from 0 – 17 years
- Vaccination program for children
- Administered lot numbers of vaccines are reported back to central repository
- Trace back and take corrective action if lot was not effective

# Process flow



Send valid lotnumbers



Scan patiënt &  
drug & lot

Register lot

*rivm*

Update central immunization  
database



Revaccinate

# Questions?



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