

New Jersey Health IT Commission Technology Committee

First Meeting





NJHIE Technology Overview

Basic roles

- Connection point for Community HIEs to share data via point to point connectivity (federated)
- Connection point for state-level activities, payors and the NHIN (central)

Supported services

- Data services
- Stakeholder services
- Consumer services
- Security services



Community HIE Function

Patient Identity Management

- Identity proofing
- Identity management
- Access control



NHIN Specifications and Linkages

Clinical data content

- Data content recommendations
- Document standards
- Coded Healthcare vocabularies
- Document metadata

Service Oriented Architecture

- Master Person Indexing
- Provider Identity Management Services
- Registry services
- Authentication services
- Audit services
- Nomenclature Normalization services
- Consent/Authorization management services
- Network Monitoring Services

Interoperability

- Technical (syntactic)
- Process (semantic)
- Constituents
 - Electronic Medical Records (provider based)
 - Personal Health Records (patient based)
 - Community HIEs

Role and responsibilities

- Identify and devise fundamental methods and technologies that facilitate secure access and exchange of health information.
- Study and approve technology standards such as HL7 and specifications like HITSP that RHIO driven HIEs in NJ that ensure technology compatibility and interoperability.
- Identify technologies that ensure protection of personal health information that maintain a strong level of security (e.g encryption) without hindering meaningful exchange of clinical data.

General flow from other Committees

- From implementation committee
 - Identify "real world" connectivity and implementation strategies.
 - Identify clinical workflows and "push" work-products to technology and policy committees.
- From policy committee
 - Key legal aspects of protection of health information (HIPAA) and multipoint data sharing (DURSA)
 - Identify state and federal laws and statutes that hinder HIT technologies and implementation.

General operating principles

- Consider systems of stakeholders
- Identify most common transactions of health data in stakeholder systems
- Consider "best practices" of implementation and prioritize which technology standards should be implemented in which order especially if there are "serial dependencies" in implementation
- In delineated transactions, use cases and scenarios, identify areas of technological vulnerability and potential breaches. Report those situations to the policy committee for analysis of consequences and policy based remedies.
- Use open standards and open source solutions wherever possible.

Upcoming tasks

- Analysis of systems of ARRA awardees
- Analysis of technological underpinnings of connecting EMRs and PHRs to HIEs
- Study and analysis of fundamental HIE technologies, specifications, and solutions by open source community and proprietary vendors.
- Analysis of workflow and supporting technology of "outpatient to inpatient and back" scenario.