



Leading Edge Acceleration Projects

FHIR-enabled Social and Health Information Platform (FS): Integrating a closed-loop social services referral system into electronic health records in Federally Qualified Health Centers using FHIR

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Partners

Funding from the Leading Edge Acceleration Projects (LEAP) in Health IT from the Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT (ONC).



Providers



























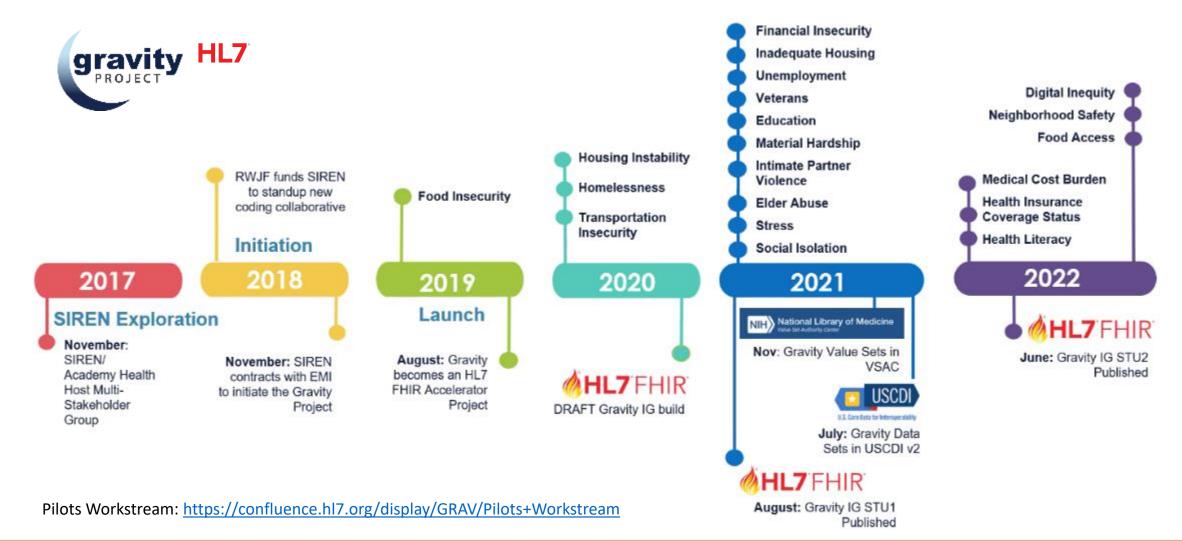
Project Aims

→ Develop an opensource, "closed loop" social services referral management system, **FHIRed**-SHIP, using IT standards and FHIR APIs in an FQHC and LMHA

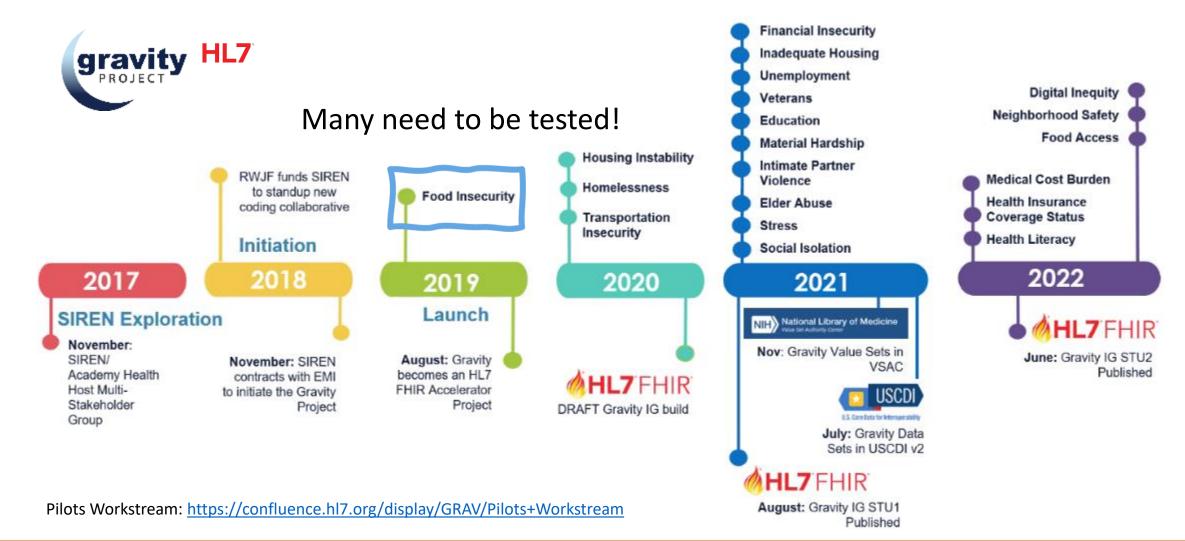
Demonstrate the feasibility of FHIRed-SHIP to fulfill the Gravity **Project Use Cases** Package for SDoH for screening, diagnosis, planning, and interventions in selected patients

m Develop and implement a toolkit to pilot FHIRed-SHIP as a referral management system with the HIEs in Harlingen, TX and New Orleans, LA

Gravity Project and USCDI



Gravity Project and USCDI



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

- One of the most effective national programs to improve food security, reduce poverty, and improve health of millions
- Over 33 million individuals in the US still live in food-insecure households
- Clinical referrals to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) increases SNAP access
- Referral systems have only increased access by 6% to 8%
- Lack of data sharing between clinical and social providers

⁻ Carpenter B, Kuchera AM, Krall JS. Connecting Families at Risk for Food Insecurity With Nutrition Assistance Through a Clinical-Community Direct Referral Model. Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior, Volume 54, Issue 2, 2022. Pages 181-185. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneb.2021.09.014
- Stenmark SH, Steiner JF, Marpadga S, Debor M, Underhill K, Seligman H. Lessons Learned from Implementation of the Food Insecurity Screening and Referral Program at Kaiser Permanente Colorado. Perm J. 2018;22:18-093. doi: 10.7812/TPP/18-093. PMID: 30296400; PMCID: PMC6175601.



⁻ Keith-Jennings B, Llobrera J, Dean S. Links of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program With Food Insecurity, Poverty, and Health: Evidence and Potential. Am J Public Health. 2019 Dec;109(12):1636-1640. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2019.305325. PMID: 31693420; PMCID: PMC6836787.

- United States Department of Agriculture. How Many People Lived in Food-insecure Households?https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/key-statistics-

graphics/#insecure

Connecting Families at Righter Food Insecurity With Nutrition Assistance Through a Clinical Community Direct Deferral Model Journal of Nutrition Education and Dehavior Volume Education and Dehavio

FHIRed-SHIP

FHIR-based integration of a Patient Engagement Technology (FHIRedApp) and a Social and Health Information Platform (SHIP) to allow for real-time care coordination between social and health care providers, and patients.

FHIRed-SHIP

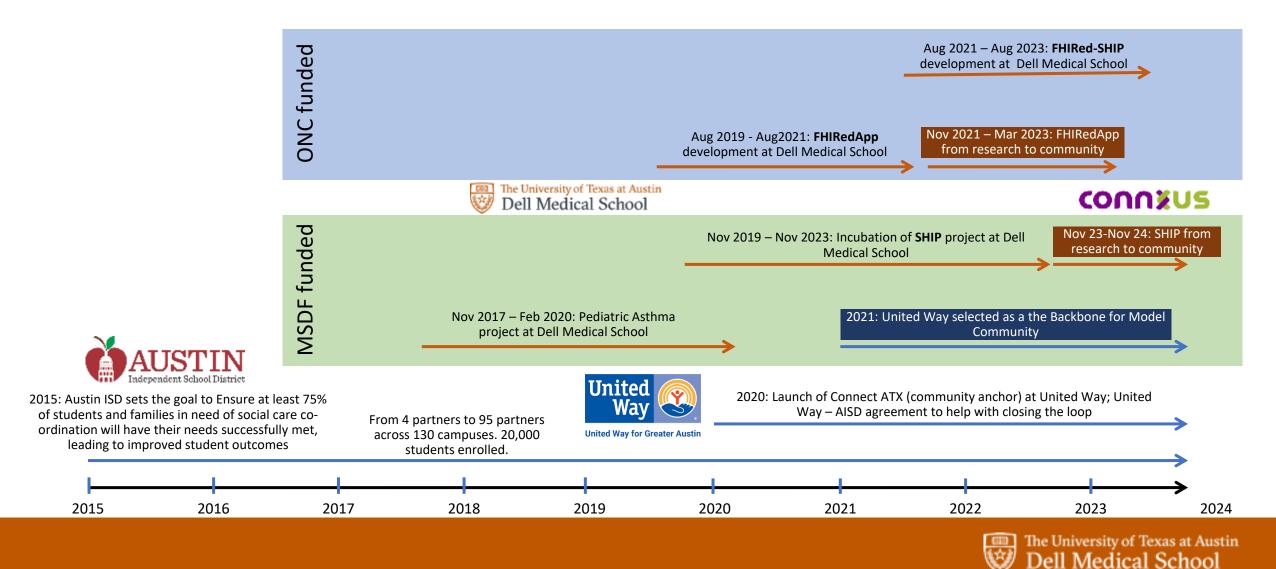
FHIR-based integration of a Patient Engagement Technology (FHIRedApp) and a Social and Health Information Platform (SHIP) to allow for real-time care coordination between social and health care providers, and patients.

Standards and Technologies Used

| SDOH Domain | Gravity Terminology | Exchange Standards |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Food Insecurity | Screening (LOINC) Diagnosis (SNOMED-CT, ICD-10-CM) Goals (LOINC and SNOMED CT) Interventions (SNOMED-CT, CPT/ HCPCS) | FHIR Core IG: Questionnaire, QuestionnaireResponse; FHIR SDOH Clinical Care IG: Observation, Condition, ServiceRequest, Task, Procedure. |

Timeline

Almost 10 years of efforts aimed at addressing our social challenges through community collaborations.







Leading Edge Acceleration Projects

FHIRedApp: An API-based patient engagement platform for the 21st Century

Aug 2019 – Aug 2021

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Director, Data Integration
Assistant Professor, Population Health
Harvard Medical School
The University of Texas at Austin

FHIRedApp - ONC LEAP

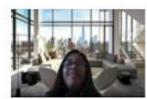
 FHIRedApp is a Patient Engagement Technology that makes it easy for patients to gain access and provide access to their health data as defined in the 21st Century Cures Act.

 Designed through Community Engagement Studios and Human-Centered Design approaches and developed to lower barriers for underserved communities to access their health data.

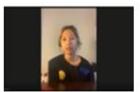


Community Input























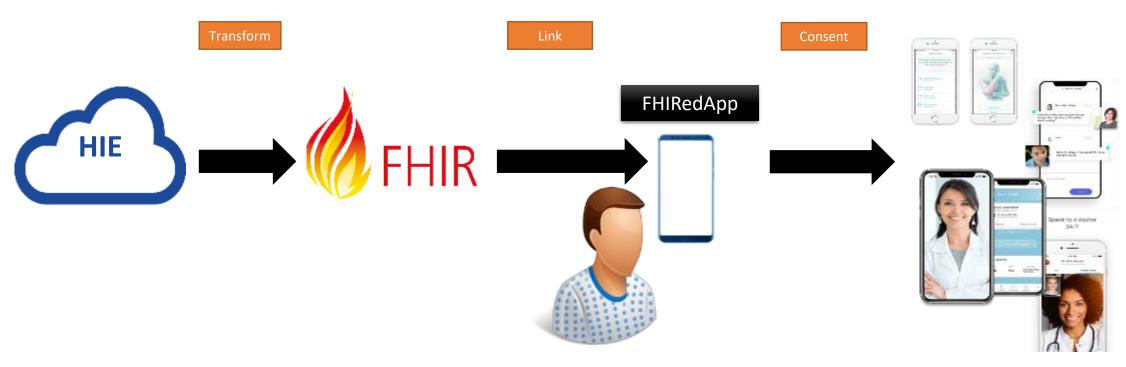






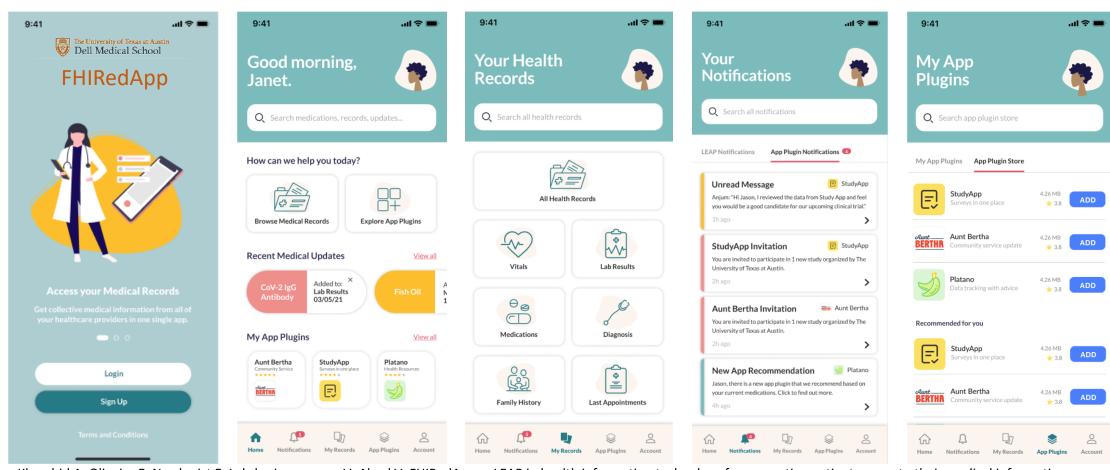
How:

<u>Transform</u> clinical data from a Health Information Exchange (HIE) into FHIR resources, <u>Link</u> users that download FHIRedApp to their own data from the HIE, and allow those users to <u>Consent</u> 3rd party Apps to access their clinical data and provide services. All while considering the voices of underserved populations and usercentered design best practices.

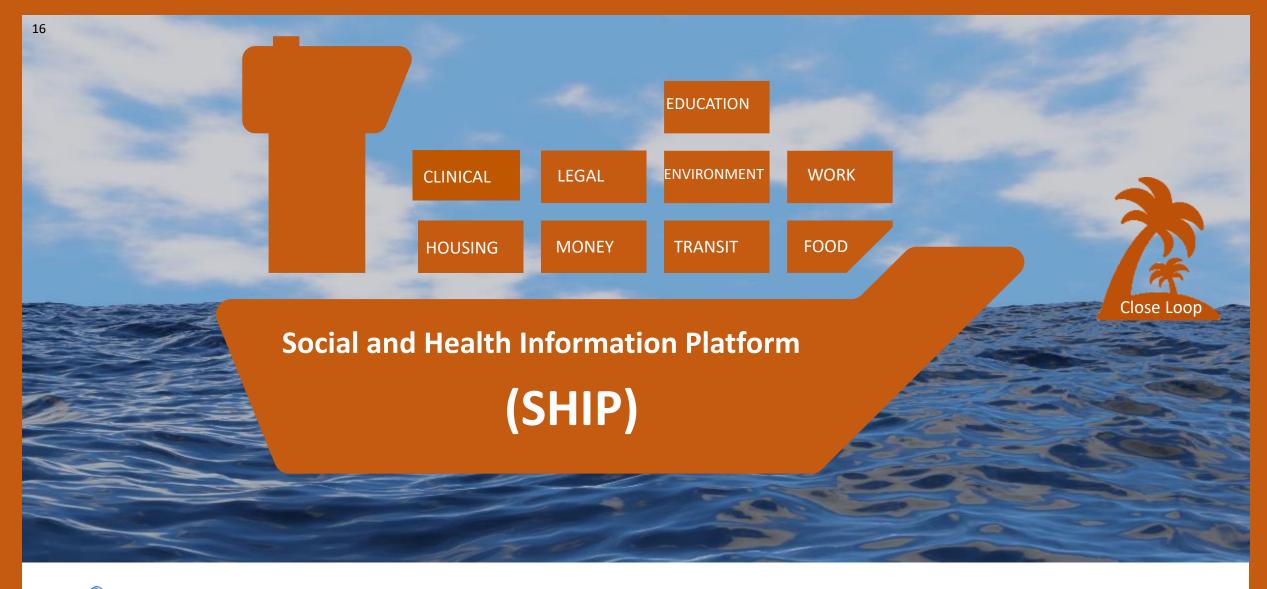


3rd party Apps and service providers

Available on iOS and Google Play stores



Khurshid A, Oliveira E, Nordquist E, Lakshminarayanan V, Abrol V. FHIRedApp: a LEAP in health information technology for promoting patient access to their medical information. JAMIA Open. 2021 Dec 28;4(4):00ab109. doi: 10.1093/jamiaopen/ooab109. PMID: 35155997; PMCID: PMC8826978.









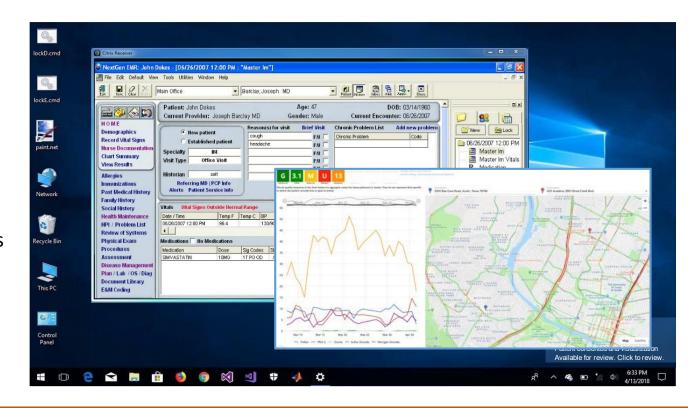


Social and Health Information Platform (SHIP)

- A digital platform that facilitates data sharing across sectors and integrates clinical and social sector data into user-friendly longitudinal records.
- SHIP makes health-related data (clinical + social) available in the workflow of care teams, including integrating with EHRs.

SHIP aims to:

- turn data into easy-to-read, actionable visuals
- facilitate efficient and comprehensive patient care and coordination for individuals
- provide enhanced insights into communitylevel health issues, service gaps, and possible solutions across sectors

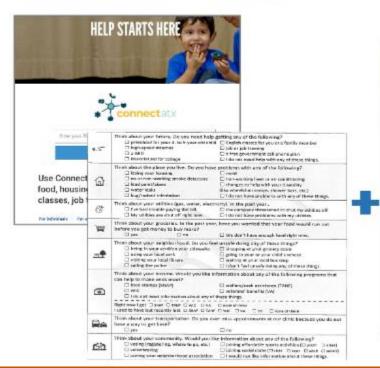


SHIP Data Sources

SDOH Needs







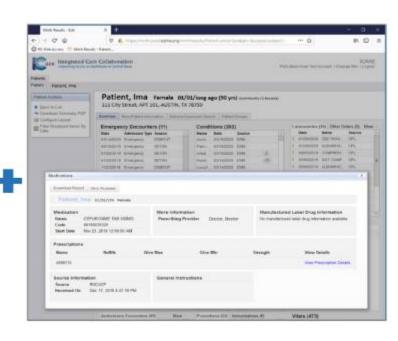
Social Services



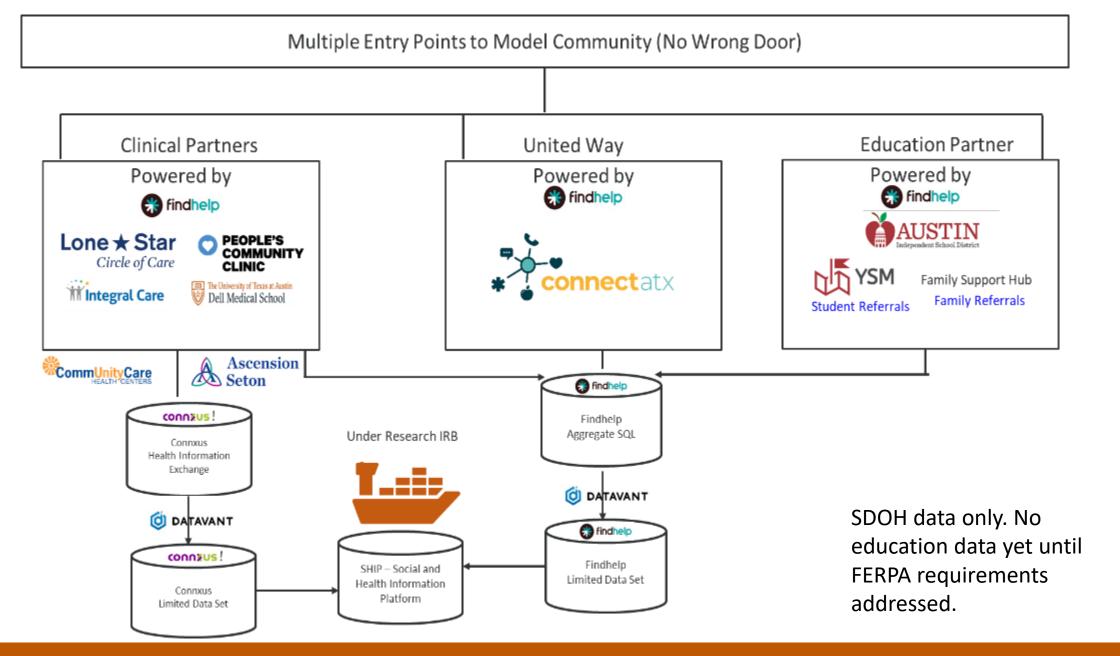


Clinical Services

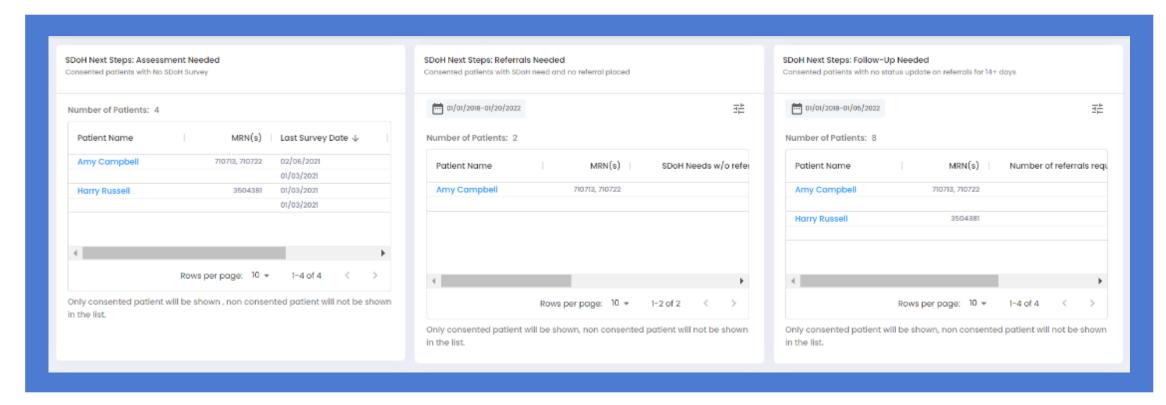








Worklist for Community Health Workers

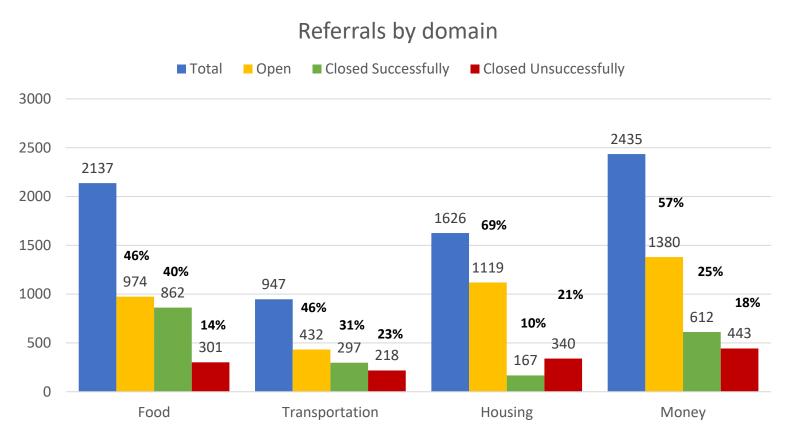


Assists CHWs by organizing their 3 main SDoH-related tasks (left to right):

- 1. completing SDoH assessments for individuals that don't have a current assessment
- 2. placing referrals for identified SDoH needs, or
- 3. updating the status of the ones with referrals made.



Community Impact



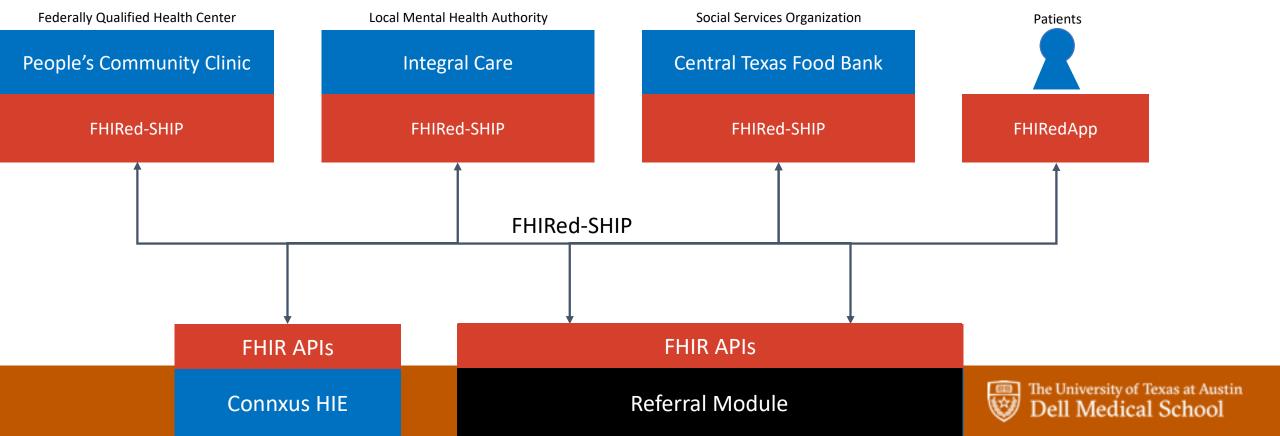
Average number of days a referral is open – 26 days

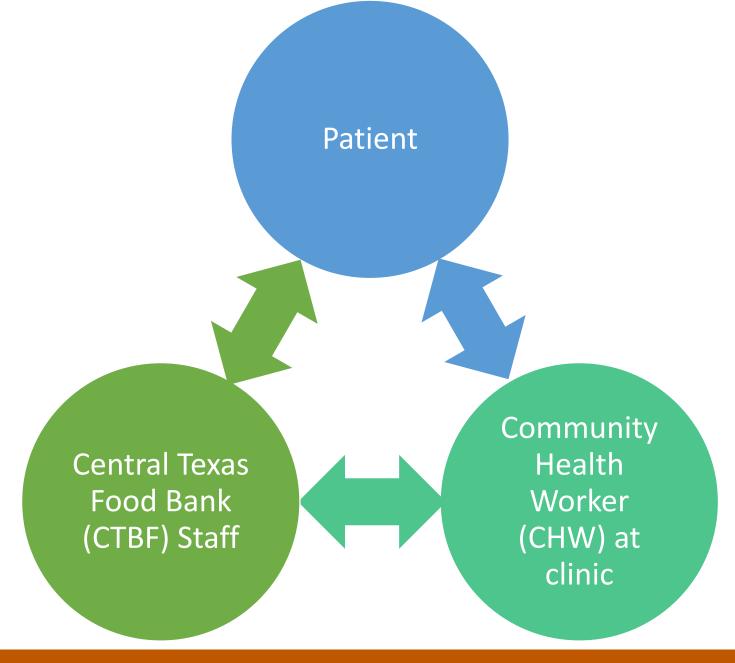
% of open referrals high – need to further investigate

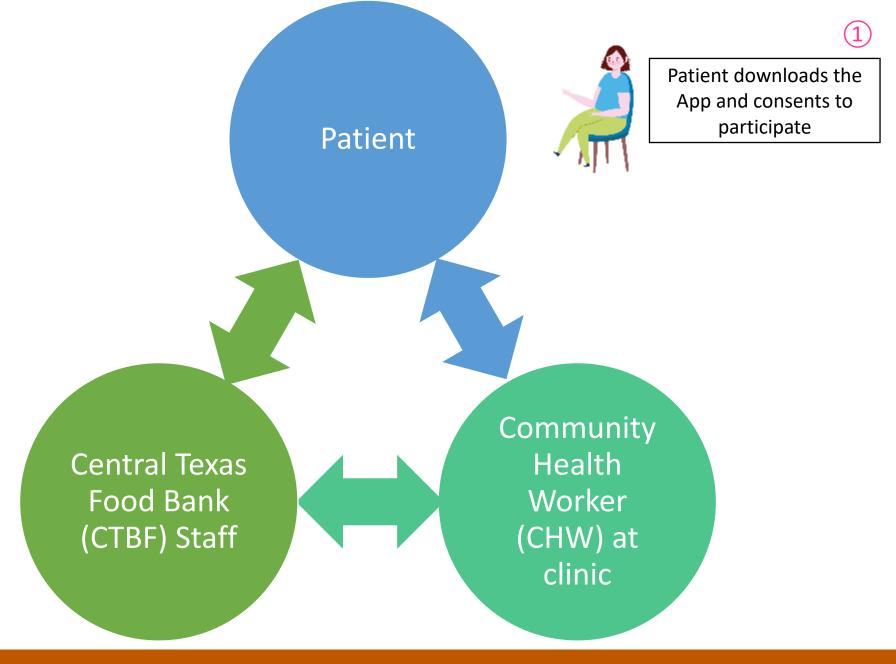
Referral closure rates vary by domain, demonstrating the inherent difficulty in closing some needs such as housing where supply is not sufficient to meet demand

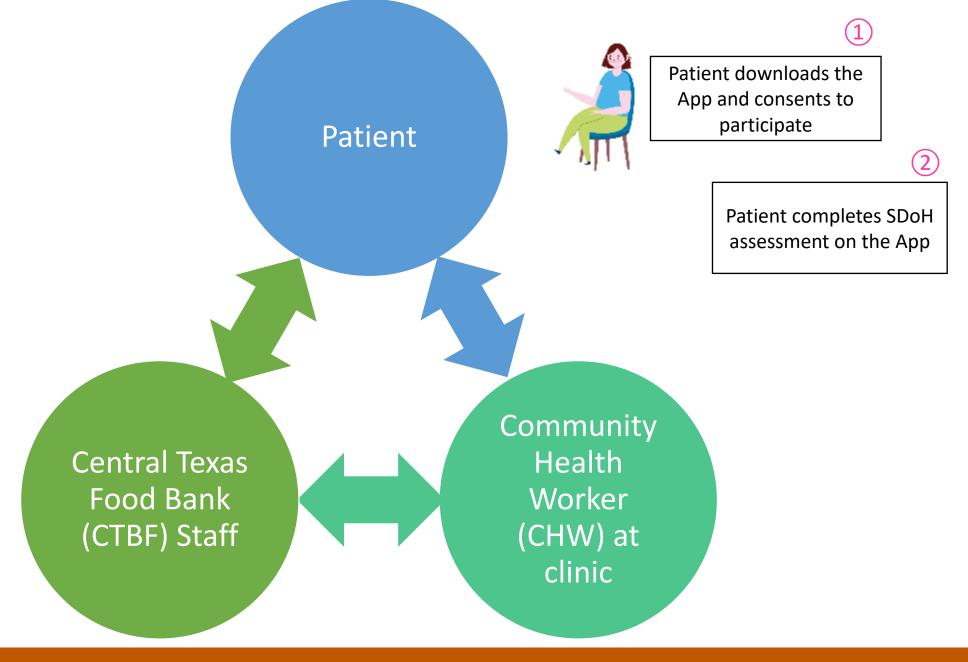
FHIRed-SHIP

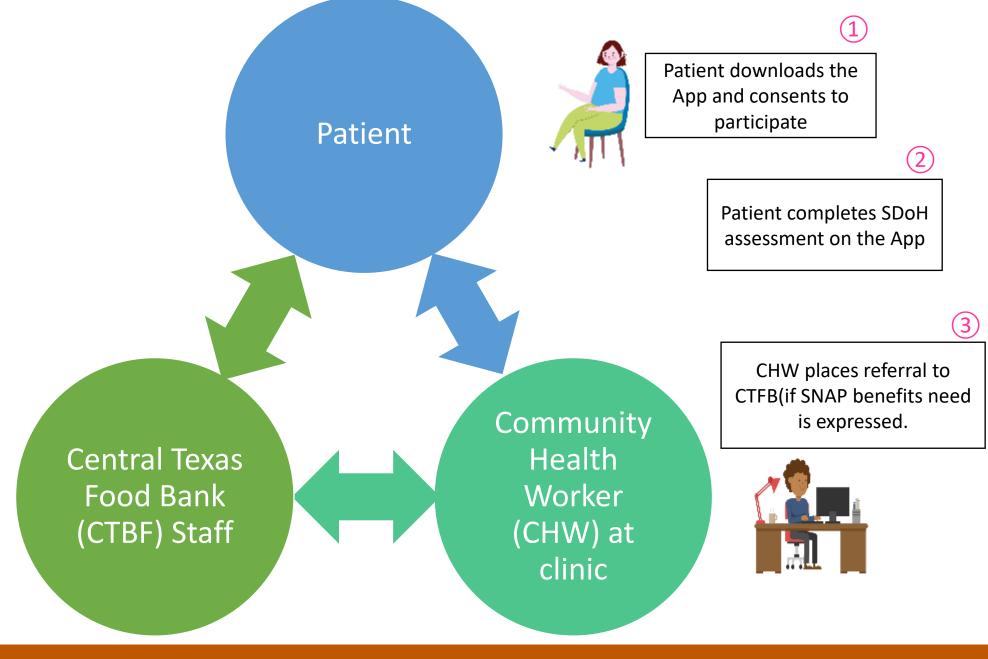
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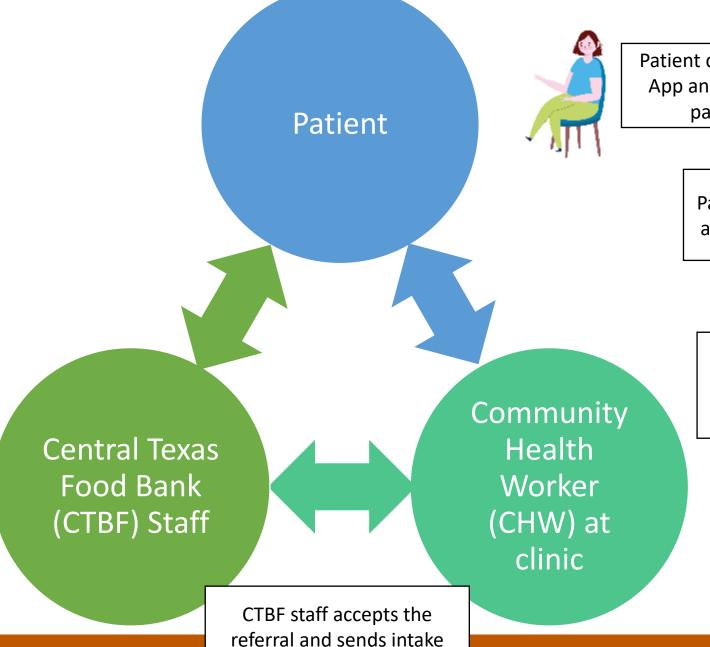






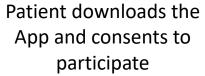






questions to patient







Patient completes SDoH assessment on the App



CHW places referral to CTFB(if SNAP benefits need is expressed.









Patient downloads the App and consents to participate



Patient completes SDoH assessment on the App

(3)

CHW places referral to CTFB(if SNAP benefits need is expressed.



Patient

Central Texas
Food Bank
(CTBF) Staff

CTBF staff accepts the

ctbf staff accepts the referral and sends intake questions to patient

Community
Health
Worker
(CHW) at
clinic





Patient responds to questions. If eligible, patient schedules a meeting with CTBF staff



to .





Patient downloads the App and consents to participate

Patient completes SDoH assessment on the App

CHW places referral to CTFB(if SNAP benefits need is expressed.



Patient

Patient uploads required documents. CTBF staff submits SNAP application on behalf of patient

(5)

Patient responds to questions. If eligible, patient schedules a meeting with CTBF staff

(6)



Central Texas Food Bank (CTBF) Staff

> CTBF staff accepts the referral and sends intake

Community Health Worker (CHW) at clinic

questions to patient



CTBF staff has access to patient's SDoH assessment (the one patient completed at the clinic)

Patient



Patient downloads the App and consents to participate

(2)

Patient completes SDoH assessment on the App

3

CHW places referral to CTFB(if SNAP benefits need is expressed.



Patient uploads required documents. CTBF staff submits SNAP application on behalf of patient

(5)

Patient responds to questions. If eligible, patient schedules a meeting with CTBF staff

(6)

Central Texas Food Bank (CTBF) Staff Health Worker (CHW) at clinic

Community

CTBF staff accepts the referral and sends intake questions to patient





as K

Current Workflow

| Step | Limitations | Enhancements |
|---|---|--|
| Community Health Worker/Social Worker completes the SDOH assessment on behalf of the patient on a referral platform. | Patient has NO access to their SDOH assessment. | Patient completes assessment and keeps it electronically to share with other providers. |
| Community Health Worker/Social Worker places the referral to Central Texas Food Bank if the need is expressed in the SDOH form. | Patient does NOT receive any notification or follow up about the referral. | Patient and services providers are alerted real-time through FHIRed-SHIP's web and mobile based Apps. |
| Central Texas Food Bank staff reaches the patient either via email or phone. | If patient responds, the patient answers pre-screener questions on the phone or patient makes a inperson visit to respond to prescreener questions. | Patient receives screening questions on FHIRedApp on their mobile device or computer and communicates directly with service providers. |

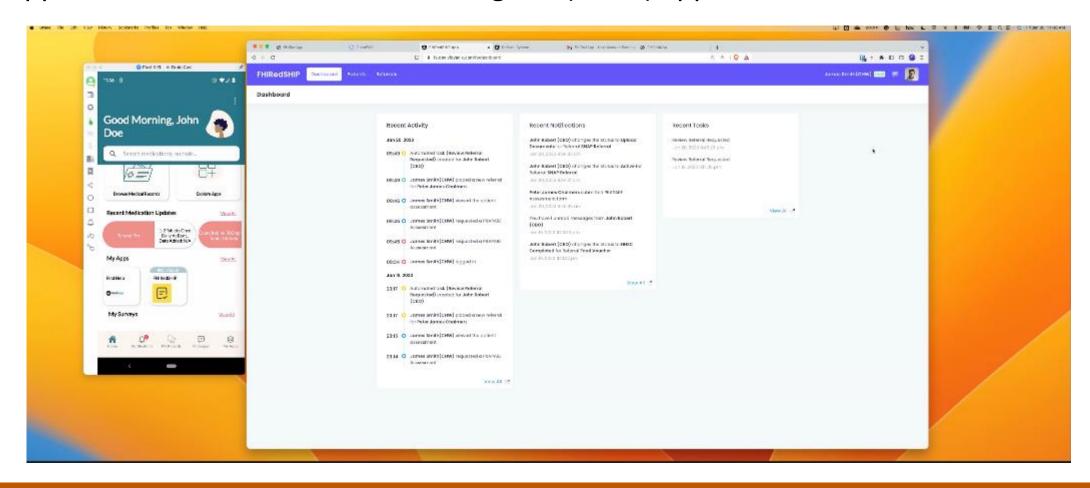


Current Workflow

| Step | Limitations | Enhancements |
|--|---|---|
| Central Texas Food Bank staff follows up with the patient either via email or phone to schedule an appointment if the patient qualifies. | Patient brings the documents to the appointment. | Patients can take pictures and upload documents to the platform in preparation to complete the application with the food bank. |
| Central Texas Food Bank staff submits SNAP application to HHSC. The staff does not have access to patient's SDOH assessment from the clinic. | Patient is re-assessed for their social needs. | Patient can share needs assessment already completed at the clinic and saved in their FHIRedApp. |
| Central Texas Food Bank staff does not receive notification about SNAP application status. They follow up with the patients via email or phone to check on the SNAP application status after 45-60 days. | NO message communication between the patient and staff. Clinical providers may only get a status of referral completed or not during the next patient clinical visit. | Patient can share the status of their application with the food bank and clinical providers through FHIRed-SHIP and can be re-engaged if the application needs to be corrected. |

FHIRed-SHIP Pilot

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) application coordination



Accomplishments

- Identified major gaps and delays in food referral coordination/workflows.
- Validated SDOH CC FHIR IG dataset.
- Helped to refine Gravity Standards based on real-world pilot.
- Identified major misalignments between Gravity and local need assessments.
- Insights into how tech can help with efficiently using limited staff capacity is a big barrier to sustained, wide-reaching community impact.
- Community Advisory Groups, clinical staff collaboration, food bank coordination.
- Dissemination through presentations, publications, media.

Lessons Learned

- Truly closed-loop referral management will require individual caseby-case workflow analysis and technical development.
- Electronic systems that can support social services referrals are even less prepared to adopt standards than we expected before we started the project.
- Harmonization of needs assessment will be more difficult than we expected, and it will be a large national problem if a strategy is not devised.

Harmonization of Needs Assessments

One of our assessments contain 36 SDOH-related questions. We aimed to match each of them with a corresponding standard from the Gravity Project.

We found 13 perfect matches (36%), 4 partial matches (11%, i.e there is some alignment to the standards, but the question is not an exact match), and 19 mismatch (53%) pairings between the national database questions and local questionnaire questions.





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Discussion