Newborn Screening Web Portal Concept - Service-oriented Architecture

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September 25, 2009

Agenda

- Overview of current state of newborn screening electronic information exchange
- Value proposition of newborn screening electronic information exchange
- Proposal of approach to promote state information exchange adoption: Newborn Screening Web-Portal

Newborn Screening Health IT Overview

Purpose

 To improve quality of care for newborns by enabling early detection of and intervention for heritable disorders.

Special considerations and challenges

- Public health screening in conjunction with primary care delivery
- Continuity of care from birth center to primary care and follow-up care.
- Pediatric and maternal health integration of pre-natal, post-natal and infant healthcare

Resources available to initiate electronic information exchange of NBS data

- Use Case
- Coding and Terminology Guide
- Information Package
- Privacy and Security Policy Guidance

Current Limitations for Electronic Information Exchange in Newborn Screening

- Public health information exchange systems are nascent (NHIN etc.).
- Overall limited capability to exchange lab orders and results progress in some states (i.e. Iowa, Texas, Delaware and New York)

However:

- Provides opportunity for connecting Newborn Screening with (i.e. immunization to build comprehensive EHR).
- Presents a case of transfer of care (birth center to primary care provider) and could serve as a template for other scenarios.
- Supports population health activities including research and program evaluation.
- Supported by massive federal investment (HITECH) in infrastructure and adoption.

Rationale and Proposal for Newborn Screening Web Portal

Web-portal based information exchange addresses both the importance of Newborn Screening as well as electronic information exchange opportunities.

- an area of public health importance.
- mandated by all states.
- a 'leading edge' area for clinical application of genetic knowledge.

An effective electronic communication strategy would both improve NBS-based care and potentially serve as a model for:

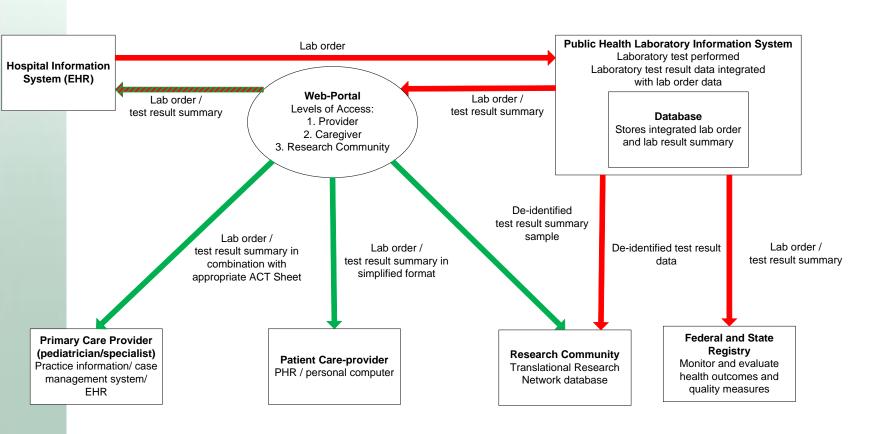
- Use of health information storage and exchange to support pediatric / lifelong care
- Communication among various elements of the health care system
- Integration of practice and public health information

Electronic storage and distribution of NBS data would also:

- Provide new resources for research
- Lay a foundation for use of genetic information in clinical care
- Expand consumer access to information and medical decision-making

Newborn Screening Web Portal Concept

Web-portal concept based on service-oriented architecture to support NBS information exchange.



Expected Outcomes and Benefits

Benefits to Patients and Parents:

- Availability of complete newborn screening information
- Portability of patient record
- Improved coordination of care
- Improved child safety (adverse event avoidance)
- Reduced loss to follow-up

Benefits to Primary Care Providers:

- Actionable information for primary care providers, public health and specialists
- Reduced time and effort entering data manually
- Improved timely and appropriate data sharing to support follow-up care and treatment.
- Non –duplication of services

Benefits to State Health Department / Public Health Laboratory:

- Preserve the systems that healthcare professionals already use
- Reduced cost of specimen processing due to more effective recording and reporting.
- Connect local systems into regional network
- Provide a centralized data exchange
- Deliver benefits to users early in the deployment process
- Reduced cost and deployment time compared to fully integrated HIE

Next Steps

- Identification of community-based coalitions including state(s) or regional collaboratives to lead demonstration project
- Funding resources available for web-portal development
 - ➤ ARRA/HITECH Section 3013
 - ARRA/HITECH Section 3011
 - CMS Medicaid Incentive Payments