Interoperability
A clinicians perspective from the UK

Dr Phil Koczan MBBS FRCGP
General Practitioner
CCIO UCLPartners and NELFT
Structure of the NHS

Overview of the NHS structure

Single Payer within NHS

Thousands of individual organisations

Comprises of:-
  ◦ Primary care
  ◦ Secondary care
  ◦ Community care
  ◦ Mental health care
  ◦ Social care (outside of NHS funding)
A brief history of NHS Computing

General Practice Computing

National Programme for IT

Current paradigm

◦ National Interoperability standards
◦ Regional/Local implementation
◦ New models of care
New models of care

- Initial focus on urgent and emergency care
- Move towards integrated care (to also include social care)
- Vanguard sites

Requires greater data sharing in near real time across multiple care teams that have input into a patients care.
Interoperability Strategy

the development of an open environment for information sharing supporting emerging models of care based on open interfaces and open standards.

Key Priorities

NHS Number

Transfers of Care

Local Integrated Digital Care Records (IDCR) that link health and social care as main approach for delivering local information sharing needs.

Tight standards for key transfers of care.

Open APIs

Open interfaces to enable information to flow across a care pathway and to be accessed across geographies.

Summary Care Record

Open interfaces from national systems such as SCR to simplify access and contribution.

Expansion of SCR for access by additional care settings and additional critical information.

Patient Record Index

Ability to locate patient record information that can then be accessed through open APIs.

Tools

Interoperability Handbook

Procurement Guide

Professional

Through my system I can directly access and contribute to summary and detailed care information.

Citizen

Using my PHR I can access care information about myself and contribute information.
Example of proposed model for urgent and emergency care

- Self-care
  - Peer support
  - Voluntary Sector

- Emergency
  - 999
  - 111

- Urgent

- Advice by Phone
- GP and Primary Care
- Urgent Care Centre
- Paramedic at Home
- Community Pharmacy

Meeting your urgent care needs as close to home as possible

Taking you to the most appropriate hospital and maximising your chances of survival and a good recovery from life threatening conditions

Emergency Centre

Specialist Emergency Centre*

*Includes specialist services such as those for heart attack, stroke, major trauma, vascular surgery, critically ill children
Increased clinical focus

Historically there has not been enough clinical engagement in system design

Chief Clinical Information Officers (CCIOs) are bridging the gap between clinicians, technical teams and informatics departments

Professional Records Standards Body (PRSB) – is developing the clinical content for sharing data between care settings
Current issues

Standards are seen by many to be:-
- Complex
- Expensive to implement
- Not suited for the current models of care

Move towards coding standardisation
- Migration to SNOMED CT. Move from Read codes is a significant challenge for suppliers

Use of clinical document standards
- initial benefit from human readable documents
- Move towards more structured data

Consent

Patient Access to Records
The future

Standards need to be a cost effective enabler of change

Bring together the standards development, clinicians and suppliers

To be able to view a record of the patient (which may contain data from different systems) in real time and update the record from within the clinicians own clinical system.

Interoperability standards are essential to support the transform of care delivery.