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The PwC eHealth
Service Platform Study
Lessons learned from other
countries
January 2012

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#### Agenda

- 1. Context and objectives
- 2. Scope of today's presentation
- 3. Approach and methodology
- 4. Results
- 5. Closing

## Context and objectives



national approach Create a permanent national eHealth Advisory board • Implement a common telematic platform • Develop a common framework for sharing medical information for: Patient identification and consent. - Data security and data protection Common guidelines and rules for data exchange Shared eHealth applications Interoperability\*, quality and codification of data • Develop specific healthcare applications to run on a eHealth cards platform, such as health records, electronic · Health information prescriptions, eHealth portal (Portail Santé), sharing of networks radiology patient file and image data (CARA) Online health services Recommendations of the European National eHealth plan eEurope 2005 Commission 2004 2005 2006 2007

Towards collaboration: From a European to a

\*Interoperability = ability of a system to work with or use the parts or equipment of another system, here: a secured infrastructure to facilitate the exchange and sharing of information between healthcare providers, patients and health administrations, by enclosing and providing a set of dedicated applications and functionalities (the "services")

A common framework to share medical information needs to be implemented as interoperability platform, but what information is exactly needed?

## What information is needed to define an interoperability platform for Luxembourg?

The eSanté-EFES study gave hints what to look for and triggered the eHealth Service Platform Study



Study objectives



#### **Project objectives:**

- Determine good practices in eHealth services implementation
- 2. Analyse **other eHealth initiatives** with regard to the Luxembourg context
- 3. Estimate **costs and benefits** related to implementing and operating an interoperability platform in Luxembourg

The results of the study aimed to provide relevant information to enable informed decisions for stakeholders regarding the interoperability platform

## Scope of today's presentation



#### What is in scope of today's presentation?

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- Context and Objectives
- Comparative analysis on selected eHealth Initiatives

- Benefits of the Platform
- Conclusion and Recommendations
- Approach and Methodology

## Approach and methodology



### We used a 3-phase approach

Cost and benefits Comparative analysis Strategy Workshop analysis Estimate, based on available Elaborate a common vision and Thoroughly compare 6 to 8 understanding of the future similar short-listed eHealth data, the total cost of a service initiatives based on a +/-20platform and of each service platform with key stakeholders and the respective benefits of the Luxembourg healthcare items long list using predefined analysis criteria sector

#	Phase	May	2010		June	2010		July	2010	
1	Strategy Workshop									
2	Comparative analysis									
3	Cost and benefits analysis									

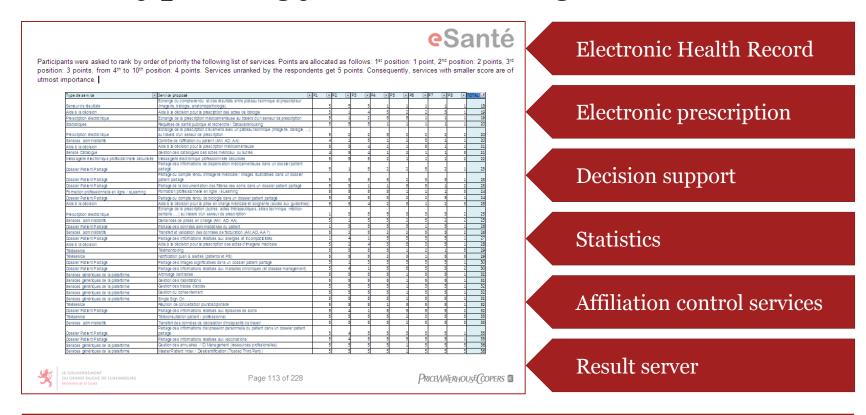
In eight weeks, we delivered a 233-page report going through Europe's and North America's most important initiatives

### Results





# In the Strategy Workshop, we asked the participants to rank the future eHealth services by order of priority for Luxembourg



6 strategic eHealth services were identified in the Strategy Workshop



## Based on desk research, we identified 20 projects for an initial analysis and recommendations

Project	Region, Country	
Région sans film	lle de France, France	
Dossier médical du patient	France	
Diraya	Andalucía, Spain	
Plate-forme régionale Franc-Comtoise	Franche-Comté, France	
Plate-forme régionale Rhône-Alpes	Rhône-Alpes, France	
US National Health IT Initiative and Meaningful Use programme	USA	
Sjunet - Sweden national healthcare broadband network	Sweden	
Dossier de Santé du Québec (DSQ)	Québec, Canada	
Elektronische Gesundheitsakte (ELGA)	Austria	5
Elektronische Patientenakten (EPA 2015)	Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany	جيځ
Kaiser Permanente Health Connect	USA	
Dossier Pharmaceutique	France	1
Health and Social Care Information System (CRS-SISS)	Lombardia, Italy	
NHS Connecting for Health	UK	ح <sup>مر</sup> کے
Be-Health - eHealth platform in Belgium	Belgium	~ \
Digital Health Record	Estonia	
National Electronic Health Record (EPD/EMD/WDH)	The Netherlands	
Strategic eHealth projects in Catalonia	Catalonia, Spain	5
Plate-forme régionale de Picardie	Picardie, France	
Slovenian eHealth experience	Slovenia	



#### What did we exactly compare?

#### 20 factsheets

Plant of the control of the control

deliverable

Long list

- Master data: Project name, owner, country/region, current status
- Project data: Main objectives, expected results, implemented services, budget, project financing, options and limits of further analysis, information sources
- Conclusions and recommendations
- 7 short-listed projects based on recommendations
- Factsheet information: Is part of healthcare plan in the region/country?, details on sub-projects, project on track? Which parties involved and how managed? Common platform? Platform features? Compared to Luxembourg eHealth service priorities, financial information, governance / technical operation / information security rules, ...
- Comparison of stakeholder management, key success factors, project risks, governance structure, information security, key platform-related information, development vs. acquisition of interoperability framework, standards

7 detailed factsheets + comparison chart



Validation

- Definition of socio-economic indicators and demographic criteria for comparison of healthcare environments
- Validation of the shortlist results by computation and comparison of the indicators in the analysed countries / regions

Comparison chart





## Based on recommendations of initial research, we put 7 projects on a short-list for detailed analysis

	Project	Region, Country
	Région sans film	lle de France, France
	Dossier médical du patient	France
	Diraya	Andalucía, Spain
	Plate-forme régionale Franc-Comtoise	Franche-Comté, France
	Plate-forme régionale Rhône-Alpes	Rhône-Alpes, France
	US National Health IT Initiative and Meaningful Use programme	USA
	Sjunet - Sweden national healthcare broadband network	Sweden
	Dossier de Santé du Québec (DSQ)	Québec, Canada
\ /	Elektronische Gesundheitsakte (ELGA)	Austria
\	Elektronische Patientenakten (EPA 2015)	Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany
	Kaiser Permanente Health Connect	USA
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	NHS Connecting for Health	UK
	Be-Health - eHealth platform in Belgium	Belgium
\ /	Digital Health Record	Estonia
	National Electronic Health Record (EPD/EMD/WDH)	The Netherlands
\	Strategic eHealth projects in Catalonia	Catalonia, Spain
	Plate-forme régionale de Picardie	Picardie, France
	Slovenian eHealth experience	Slovenia
	Legend: / Long-list project	P Short-list project

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Long-list project

Short-list project



### Implementation status of short-listed eHealth

#### **Updates**

Top 6 services required by Luxembourg  Project	Electronic Prescription	Decision support	Statistics	Affiliation control services	Result server	Shared and Distributed Patient Record
Dossier Médical Personnel	No	No	Under Dvt	Under Dvt	Under Dvt	Under Dv
Plate-forme régionale Franc- Comtoise / Franche Comté regional eHealth platform	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plate-forme régionale Rhône Alpes / SIS-RA platform and its services (DPPR, PEPS, Trajectoire,)	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Elektronische Gesundheitsakte - ELGA (Electronic Health Record Initiative)	No	No	No	No	Under Dvt	Under Dvt
Elektronische Patientenakten - EPA 2015 (NRW)	No	No	No	No	No	No
Digital Health Record in Estonia	Yes	Under Dvt	Under Dvt	Yes	Under Dv	Yes
Strategic eHealth projects in Catalonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

initiatives in summer 2010

- Telemedecine: *Loi* HPST and *décret d'application* (definitions, implementation rules, organisation), guidelines to setup telemedicine programmes
- Regional PACS, "Digital hospital plan" (Hôpital numérique)
- DMP in progress but less than expected (56 000 files opened, 96 000 documents published – medical images, lab results, ...)
- strong ASIP leadership: published reference models, interoperability framework, convergence of regional solutions to national objectives
- Law on ELGA in draft status, should be passed in S1-2012
- Centralised patient index tested
- Healthcare provider index currently being tested
- CDA implementation guidelines for medical imaging, lab results and discharge letters
- Operations concept in progress
- epSOS pilot (patient summary) started



#### What did we exactly compare?

- Master data: Project name, owner, country/region, current status
- Project data: Main objectives, expected results, implemented services, budget,
- Conclusions and recommendations



Short list

• Factsheet information: Is part of healthcare plan in the region/country?, details on sub-projects, project on track? Which parties involved and how managed? Common platform? Platform features? Compared to Luxembourg eHealth service priorities, financial information, governance / technical operation / information security rules, ...

7 detailed factsheets + comparison chart

<u>deliverable</u>



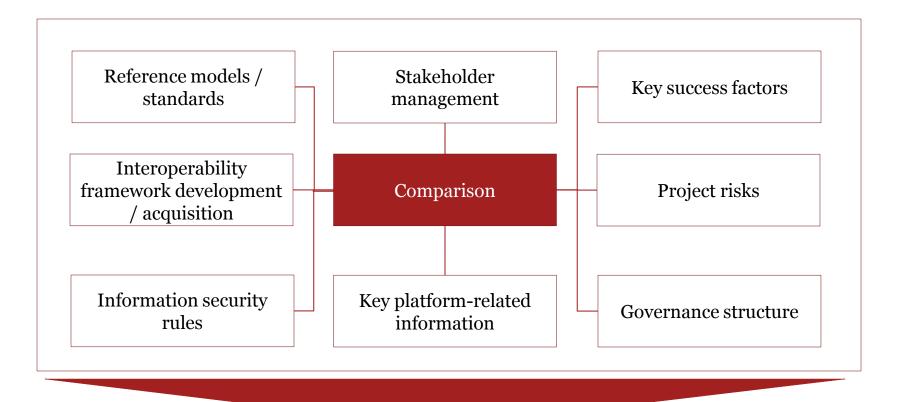
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## We compared the short-listed projects regarding eight subjects



The items compared enabled the identification of good practice and lessons learned



### Lessons learned in other projects (1)



Item	Lesson learned	Coverage
Governance structure	should be one of the first steps when implementing eHealth services	5 out of 7
	Project teams to be established for each sub-project, reporting to the Agency board	6 out of 7
	Ensure alignment between initiatives and overall organisational governance	7 out of 7
Stakeholder management	Stakeholders need to be involved early on, continuous stakeholder involvement is a critical success factor,	5 out of 7
	Key stakeholders should provide beta-testers for pilot ICT solutions enabling the eHealth services	1 out of 7
Information security	Data secured inside application, with authentication processes (electronic certificates / healthcare professional cards, or username-password combination for patients), patients grant and revoke access to their data	2 out of 7
	A Technical office assures ICT security, security risk management implemented	1 out of 7



#### Lessons learned in other projects (2)



Item	Lesson learned	Coverage
Project risks	Lack of platform and eHealth service adoption may be due to insufficient stakeholder involvement	3 out of 7
	Insufficient incentive policy may slow down adoption process	3 out of 7
	Security issues (confidentiality, data protection issues) may turn users away	2 out of 7
	Too complex projects may fail, planning horizon should hence be less than 5 years	2 out of 7
	Risk analysis should always be performed	2 out of 7
Interoperability frameworks	Regional platforms and interoperability implemented before national platforms, national interoperability in progress	7 out of 7
	Mandatory vs. recommended interoperability frameworks	Mandatory: 2 out of 7 Recommended: 3 out of 7



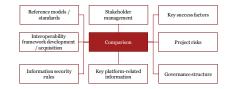
### Lessons learned in other projects (3)



Item	Lesson learned	Coverage
Key platform-related information	French projects operated by an external provider	3 out of 7
	Common technical platform for all eGovernment services, connects all public sector databases	1 out of 7
Standards (extract)	HL7 CDA R2	3 out of 7 (and many more)
	LOINC® as a common reference for clinical biology results	3 out of 7 (and many more)
	IHE XDS, ATNA,	4 out of 7 (and many more)
	DICOM	3 out of 7 (and many more)



#### Lessons learned in other projects (4)

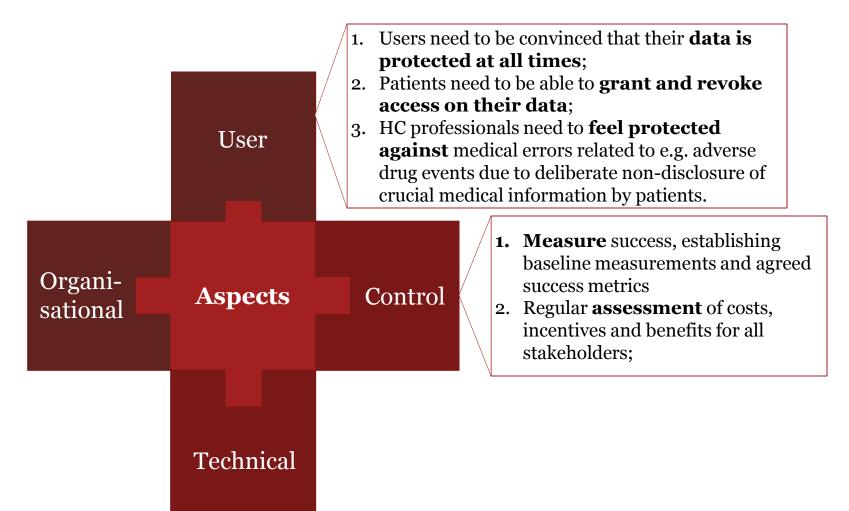


Item	Lesson learned	Coverage
Key success factors	High involvement between all stakeholders	2 out of 7
	Strong political and financial support to avoid future budget bottlenecks	1 out of 7
	Healthcare professionals should own and launch the projects affecting them	4 out of 7
	Quick deployment of service with minimum number of functionalities for field tests and adoption	2 out of 7
	Separating ICT infrastructure operations from patient information management	1 out of 7

Current project scopes are limited to regional or national interoperability but in the long term, pan-European interoperability solutions may come into focus



#### How to win user acceptance (1)





#### How to win user acceptance (2)

#### User

#### Organisational

- Strong clinical **leadership**, good organisational **change**management, stable multi-disciplinary **teams** with a wellgrounded **experience** in ICT and clear **incentives**;
- 2. Simultaneous implementation of new service delivery models, organisational partnerships, changes in GP compensation
- 3. All initiatives had dedicated funding, including budgets for support and training of health professionals;
- **4. Vendor engagement**, ensuring contracts with clear responsibilities and liabilities.

#### **Technical**

- 1. Beware of **complexity**: carefully managing dependencies between infrastructure, applications, information and integration;
- 2. ICT solutions should be **easy to use**;

Seeing success in a long-term perspective with endurance and patience and the key factors above are recognised to win user acceptance.



#### How did we validate the results?

Long list

- Master data: Project name, owner, country/region, current status
- Project data: Main objectives, expected results, implemented services, budget, project financing, options and limits of further analysis, information sources
- Conclusions and recommendations



- Factsheet information: Is part of healthcare plan in the region/country?, details on sub-projects, project on track? Which parties involved and how managed? Common platform? Platform features? Compared to Luxembourg eHealth service priorities, financial information, governance / technical operation / information security rules, ...
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7 detailed factsheets + comparison chart



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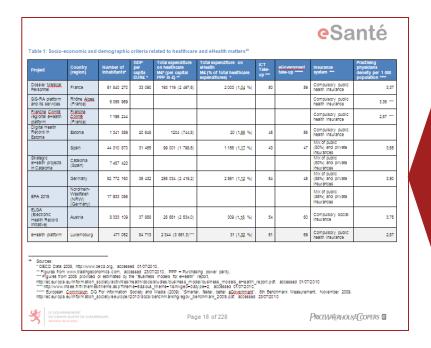


Comparison chart

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## We validated the short-list analysis results using socio-economic and demographic indicators



- Percentage of total health expenditure on eHealth is similar for all analysed countries (between 1,04 % and 1,66 %)
- 2. ICT Take-Up indicator (shows the utilisation and penetration rates of ICT in a country) is nearly identical in all analysed countries, except for Spain
- 3. eGovernment Take-Up indicator (shows the capacity in a country to transform public administration through the use of ICT or new forms of government built around ICT) is also similar\*.
- 4. Density of practising physicians (around 3 per 1000 inhabitants) and the payor systems in the analysed countries are nearly identical

As the healthcare contexts were comparable, the results of the short-listed national and regional initiatives were validated.

<sup>\*</sup>Luxembourg's eGovernment Take-Up indicator is the highest one among the selected countries. One of the main reasons is the launch of the new internet portal "de Guichet"



#### Recommendations

		<b>Progress</b>
1.	Create a dedicated empowered Agency	75%
2.	Engage with stakeholders	75%
3.	Define, setup and stick to governance rules	66%
4.	Decide on platform architecture and sourcing	66%
5.	Setup workstreams	25%
6.	Define services	5 <mark>0%</mark>
7.	Promote interoperability	10%
8.	Ensure flawless platform reputation	10%
9.	Measure progress	0%



#### How did we determine the benefits?

#### **Influence factors**

- Priorities of the eSanté programme
- Roadmap and main activities of the eSanté programme
- Platform requirements
- Services to be implemented

4 key assumptions

- 1. A sketch version of the future Agency (tasks, organisational structure, ...)
- 2. Defined workstreams (strategy definition, convergence and interoperability, services setup, data sharing and value-added services, scope definition and solution outline, other eHealth initiatives and upcoming projects)
- 3. Data hosting options, platform operations
- 4. Future hosted services, reference and lifecycle model for integrating new services and changes to existing services

#### Cost model

. . .

#### **Benefits model**

- Strategic objectives of the government;
- Benefits and their contribution to the government's strategic objectives;
- Benefit triggers;
- Beneficiaries.

Based on available knowledge, we drew a detailed sketch of the future, which was required to be able to estimate cost and benefits reliably



### Top benefits (1)

Trigger – How?	Benefits – What?	Beneficiaries – Who?
1. EHR and its services	better patient health, informed patients, holistic view on patient health, improved HC sector communication and decisionmaking, organisational efficiency, enhanced accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, reduce redundancy	Patients, HC professionals, Care Delivery Organisations (CDOs)
2.Create and establish an empowered Agency	All forces of the HC sector combined, improved sector	All
3. Interoperability framework	communication, reduced risk of redundant projects, synergy effects	Healthcare practitioners, CDOs, authorities
4.Clearly defined and implemented governance rules	Improved decision-making processes, better control environments, organisational efficiency, more efficient use of human and financial resources	All



### Top benefits (2)

Trigger – How?	Benefits – What?	Beneficiaries – Who?
5. Stakeholder engagement	Collaboration of all HC sector stakeholders	All
6. Ensure Information Security, quick time to market, usability/ICT solution ergonomics and stability	Best practice promotion, service adoption improved	All
7. Continuous Improvement Process	All forces of the HC sector combined, improved sector communication, reduced risk of redundant projects, synergy effects, better management decisions	HC professionals, CDOs, public authorities, patients
8. Define and execute measurement system		
9. Emerging projects incentives and financial support	Improved HC sector communication, financial incentives, more responsibility for results, promote best practice	HC professionals, CDOs, researchers

## Closing



### Closing

## All of you now define the future and all of you make it happen...

## Questions?

### Thank you!

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