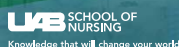


The Community Planning Model: An Introduction

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SINI 2016 Deep Dive



Warm greetings from Birmingham, Alabama and Sheffield, England



Define Interoperability

- Ability of different information technology systems and software applications to communicate, exchange data, and **use information**.
- Is not just specific to medical care data.



Levels of Interoperability

- **Technical** – the ability to move data from system A to system B. It defines the degree to which the information can be successfully "transported" between systems.
- **Semantic** – ensures that both systems understand the data in the same way. The sent information will be unaltered in its meaning.
- **Process** - enables business processes and organizations housing system A and system B to work together. It defines the degree to which the integrity of workflow processes can be maintained between systems.



HL7 Categorization of Interoperability



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Policy Drivers

- US - Department of Health and Human Services
 - Office of the National Coordinator
 - Interoperability Roadmap
- UK – Academy of Medical Royal Colleges
 - Transfer of Care Initiative
- Established guidelines and timelines for technical and structural exchange of data that goes beyond the standard medical data.

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Preparation now...

- As informaticians, we need to prepare...
- Why and how?
- We are still in a struggle to interoperate medical data.

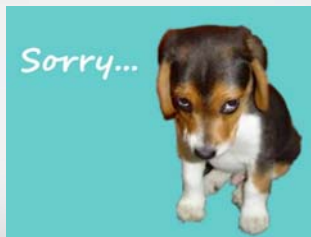
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The Journey to Better Health and Care - 2020



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Sorry for the brief review...



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Determinants of Health

- What makes some people healthy and others not healthy?
- Contribute to many population health issues and readmission problems.
- Need to be considered when developing programs to address those issues that drive patients back to our acute, or primary, or the Emergency Departments.

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Determinants of Health Categories

- Policy
- Social
- Physical
- Health and medical services
- Individual behavior
- Biology and genetics

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Policy Driven Factors

- Alcohol taxes
- Anti-smoking activities
- Federal acts
 - Speed limits
 - Seatbelt use
 - Environmental

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Social Factors

- Educational levels
- Job opportunities
- Discrimination
- Crime
- Poverty levels
- Transportation access
- Public safety

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Physical Determinants

- Natural environment – weather, climate, geography
- Built environment – buildings, transport, lighting, walkways
- Worksites
- Schools
- Housing
- Exposure to toxins
- Physical barriers

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Health and Medical Services

- Type of care
- Quality of care
- Insurance
- Limited language
- Delays in receiving care
- Inability to access prevention

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Individual Behavior

- Diet
- Physical Activity
- Alcohol
- Tobacco
- Drug
- Hygiene

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Biology and Genetics

- Age
- Sex/Gender
- Inherited conditions
- Genomics*****
- Family History



So how do we consider these determinants and plan for data interoperability?

- We can use community planning models as a framework.
- The Informatics Nurse Specialist (INS) can lead this endeavor.
- This process is in alignment with the core competencies of the INS.



Community Planning Frameworks

- Reviews of the literature conducted focusing on disciplines of social science, community and urban planning, and public health.
- Literature and best practice models extracted and reviewed for relevance.
- Translations allowing for potential nursing leadership selected.
- ✓ Association for Community Health Improvement,
- ✓ Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership,
- ✓ State Health improvement Planning,
- ✓ Planned Approach to Community Health reviewed.



Practical Planning Processes extracted...

- Analyze current strengths and weaknesses of community.
- Determine community level health needs and services.
- Define local continuity of care trajectory.
- Describe a common vision for care path.
- Account for factors or organizations that either support or detract from health trajectory.



- Develop collaborative team(s).
- Craft strategies with team to support goals.
- Engage all stakeholders and determine specific community data exchange needs.
- Plan for sustainability.
- Remember all communities are different.

- Develop use cases that depict the data and information needs.
- Determine people, processes, systems, and communications methods.
- Implement strategies of exchange between team partners.
- Evaluate process and progress.

So for the next two working sessions, we will...

- Divide into working teams.
- Each team will:
 - Receive a fictitious community description.
 - Determine a health issue within that community to tackle.
 - Develop a list of data sources that encompass the social determinants and the medical data.
 - Craft a use case.
 - Recommend a decision support tool to be used.

Goal...

- To turn the use cases over to HIMSS to be used in the next Interoperability Showcase to be used as nurse led demonstrations.
- To give credit where credit is due... to the teams!

- Do we go here?
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RNJI9EEcsoE>
- Or, here?
 - <http://link.brightcove.com/services/player/bcpid3233545526001?bckey=AQ~~,AAAAD5g3Zok~,ubRtqb7Li5VEXXc5WDT0EG3UDI3kHQu0&bctid=4142204516001>