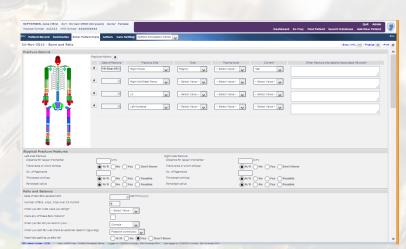


cityEHR – Electronic Health Records Using Open Health Informatics



Mayo Clinic, 1907

Oxford University Hospital, 2014





Open Health Informatics

cityEHR is an open source health records system developed using the principles of open health informatics.

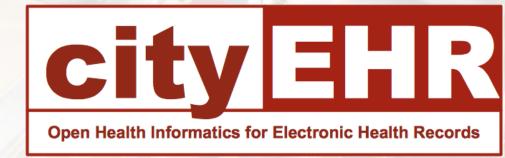
Open source software

Open standards

Open system interfaces

Open development processes

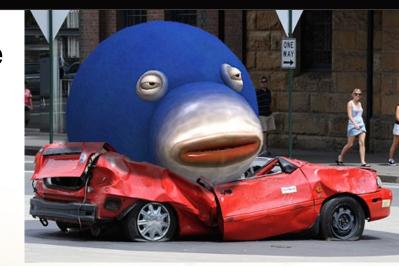






Making Top Down Work for Us

- Top down approaches can crush the life out of the grass roots
 - Not matched to requirements
 - No stakeholder buy-in
 - No innovation



 But top down can also mean giving freedom to do things locally that match exactly what is required





Using Open Standards Properly

- Open standards can mean
 - Everyone has to do everything in the same way
 - Not matched to requirements
 - No stakeholder buy-in
 - No innovation



 But open standards can also mean giving freedom to do things locally in a way which will allow data exchange and functional interoperability with others





cityEHR - Empowering The Twitter Knitter

Freedom to meet local requirements

Allow clinicians to create their own information models

Easy to develop

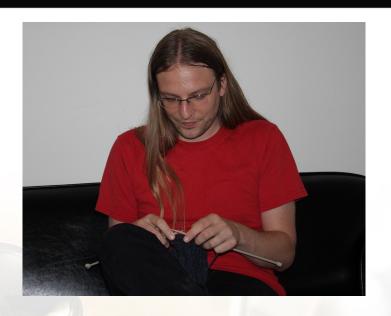
 Do this using familiar tools such as spreadsheets

Enforce open standards

Built on an architecture that uses open standards for everything

Create an enterprise system

 Press a button to deploy an enterprise scale system



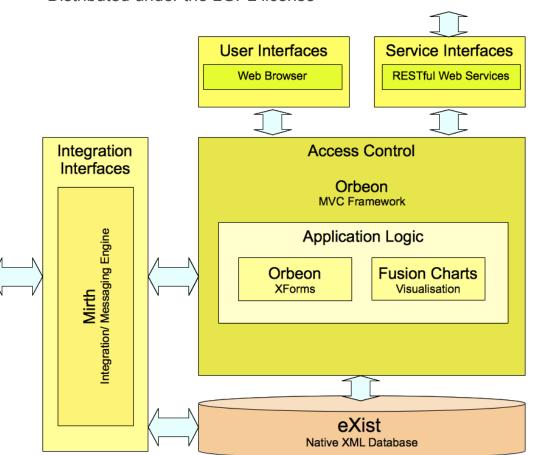
Blaine Cook Original Lead Architect, Twitter

Doing his knitting at the XML Summer School, Oxford, 2010



cityEHR Platform

- cityEHR is built using open source software
- An enterprise-scale health records system
- Following research at City University, London
- Distributed under the LGPL license



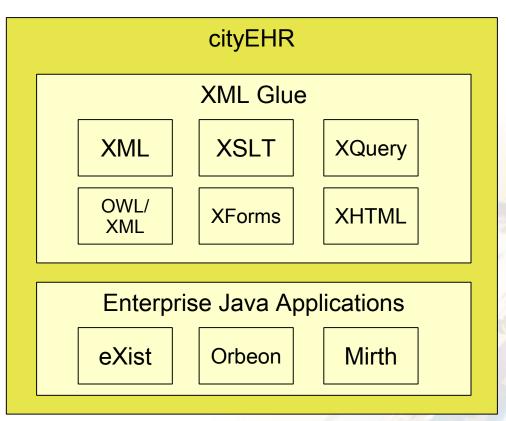


Tomcat
Application Server/Framework



cityEHR is an XRX Application

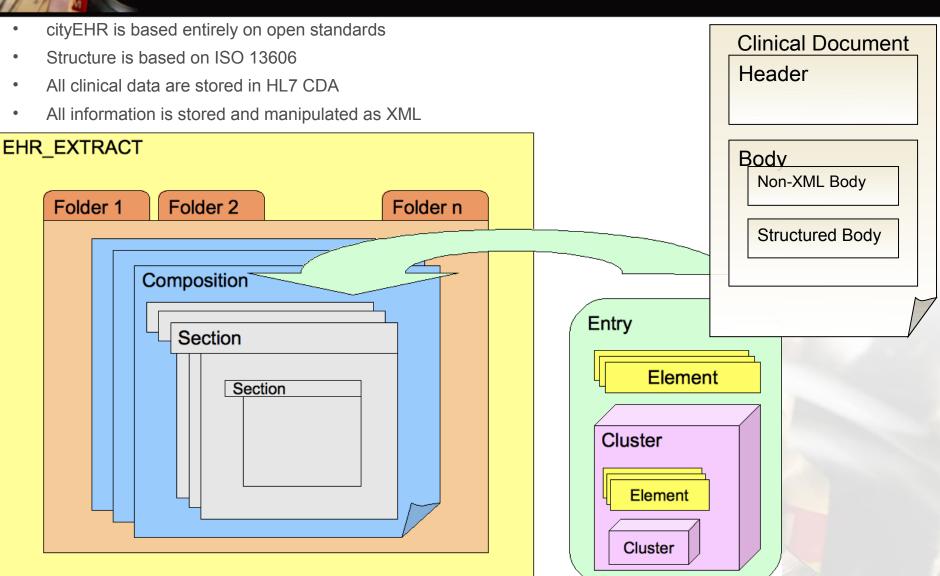
- cityEHR is built using XML technology
- Built on Java components, but has no Java code of its own
- Is an XRX application open text, no compiled code
- XForms REST XQuery







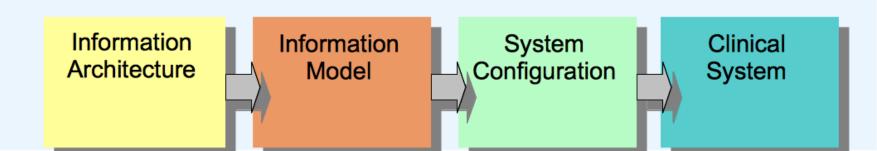
Open Standards





Clinician-led Development

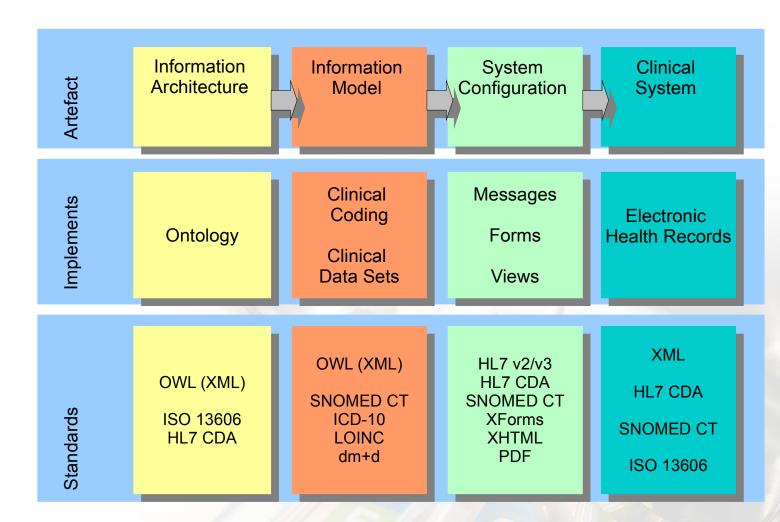
- Clinicians create clinical models for their own systems
- Using the cityEHR architectural model
- And the hierarchical ORCHID clinical classification and coding architecture
 - Used for diagnosis, drugs, test results, etc
- The runtime EHR system is generated from the information models
 - views of the patient record
 - search criteria
 - data collection forms
 - clinical messages
 - (pathways, orders, prescriptions)





Full Modelling Process

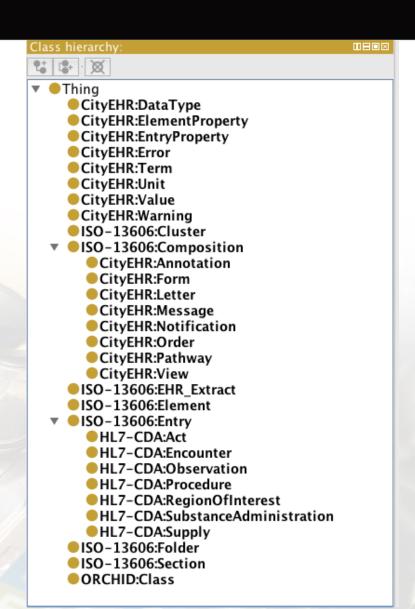
- Standards based
- Ontology driven
- Clinician led





Ontology – Architecture and Models

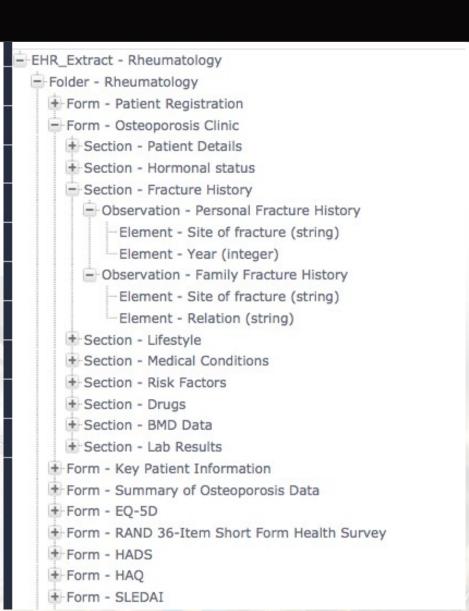
- Information model is represented as an ontology
- Model is built for a particular application/specialty
 - Corresponds to ISO-13606 EHR_Extract
- Based on the ontology architecture that uses
 - ISO-13606
 - HL7 CDA
 - cityEHR (foundation of EHR extensions)
 - ORCHID (foundation of coding extensions)
- Represented as OWL/XML
- Can be maintained using Protégé tooling





Data Dictionary

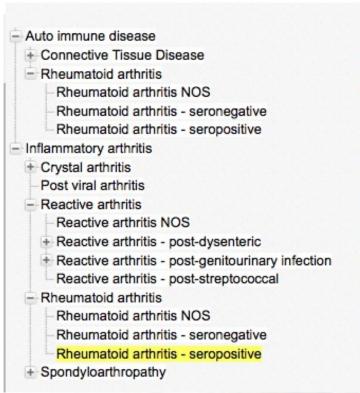
- The Data Dictionary combines ISO-13696 and HL7 CDA structures
- Elements
- Clusters of Elements
- Entries
- Arranged (reused) in
 - Sections
 - Compositions (HL7 CDA Document)
 - Messages
 - Views
 - Forms





Class Hierarchies and Clinical Coding

- Class hierarchies are Directed Acyclic Graphs
- Used for diagnosis, medications, laboratory tests, etc
- Three-level, with Core Data Sets to represent phenotypes
- Nodes can also carry clinical coding (SNOMED, ICD-10, etc)



Rheumatoid arthritis - seropositive

SNOMED: 239791005

ICD-10: M05.9 RA core data

Rheumatoid factor positive yes / no / not known

ANA positive yes / no / not known
Nodule yes / no / not known
Vasculitis yes / no / not known

Lung involvement yes / no / not known

Inflammatory eye disease yes / no / not known

Dry eyes / mouth yes / no / not known
Felty's syndrome yes / no / not known

ACPA yes / no / not known

Smoker yes / no / not known

Erosions yes / no / not known

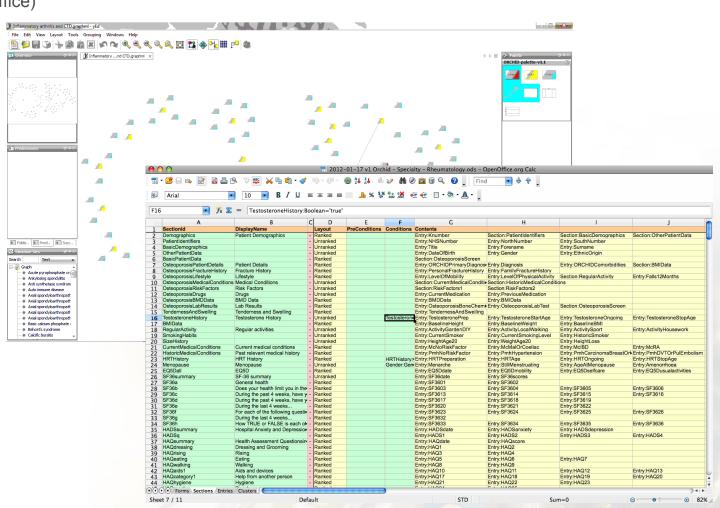
Family H of RA yes / no / not known

Palindromic onset yes / no / not known



Tooling – One Architecture, Many Tools

- Models are created using standard tools
- Spreadhsheets (Open Office)
- Graphing tools (YED)
- Mind maps (Freemind)





cityEHR Electronic Health Records System

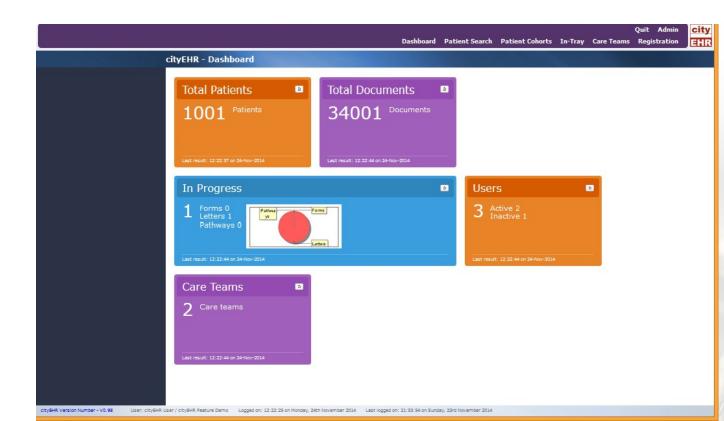
- Web-based EHR
- Open standards
- Clinician led
- One click deployment
- Enterprise scale





Dashboard – Cross Patient Information

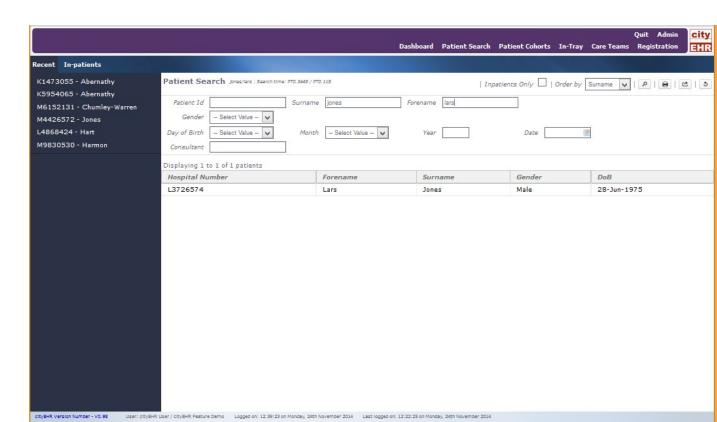
- Execute any database query (configurable)
- Summary of results
- Charts (Bar, Pie, Dial)





Finding Patients

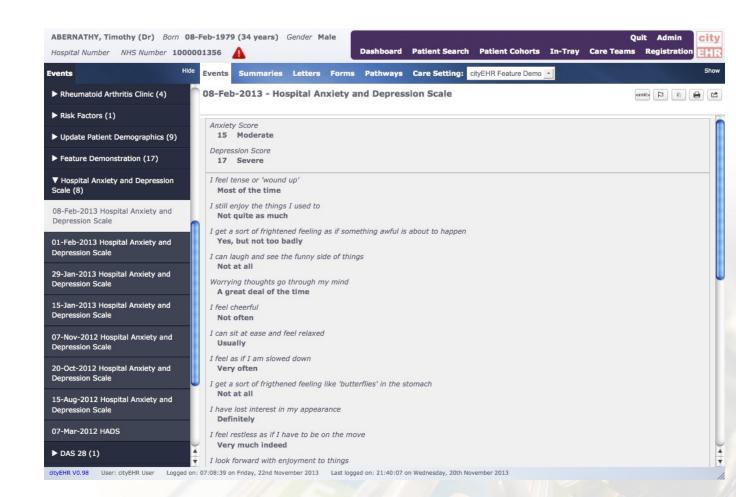
- Patient search
- Linked to entries in designated CDA registration documents
- Completely configurable
- Recently accessed (from audit log)
- From clinic lists
- From in-patient lists





Full Historic Record

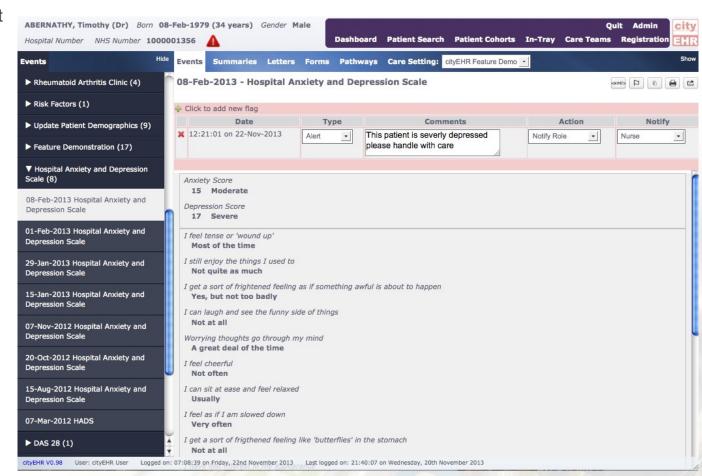
- Full list of stored CDA documents
- From migrated data
- From messages
- Or from input data





Annotating the Historic Record

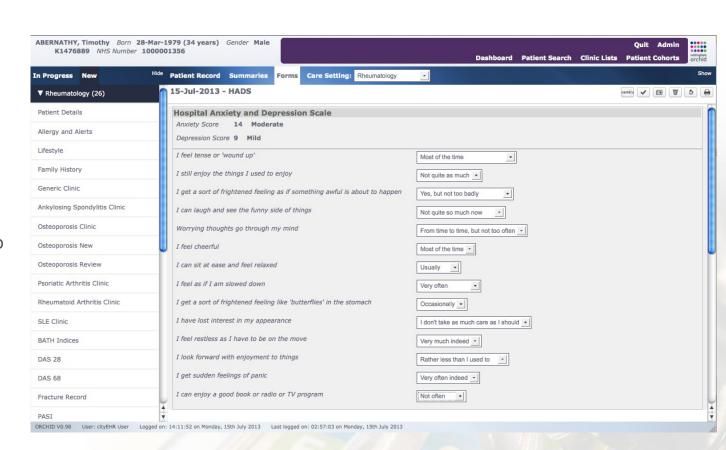
- Add annotations to historic data
- Configurable structure of annotations
- Stored as HL7 CDA
- Linked to subject document
- With notification to InTray





Clinical Data Entry

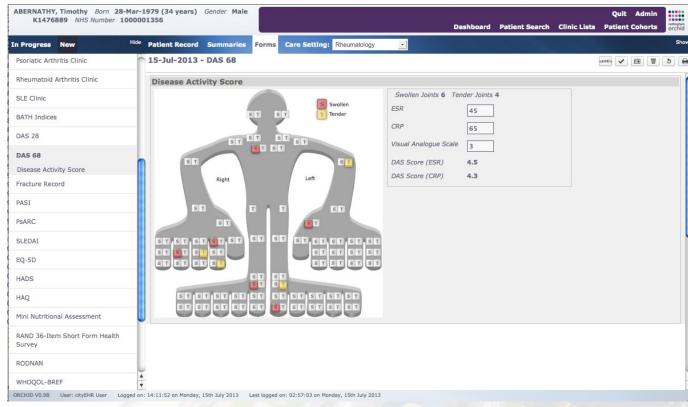
- All data relationships and behaviour are defined in the information model
- Conditional sections, entries, clusters, elements
- Calculated values (elements)
- Multiple entries
- Pre-filled entries
- Default values
- Constraints
- Hints
- Supporting information
- Required values
- Layout
- Rendition
- Reference data look-up





Graphical Input of ISO-13606 Entry

- Link any image with an ISO-13606 entry
- Define an image map, linking to ISO-13606 elements
- Data input is though click on the image
- Only affects the rendition of the entry
 - All other aspects of the data are identical to formbased renditions



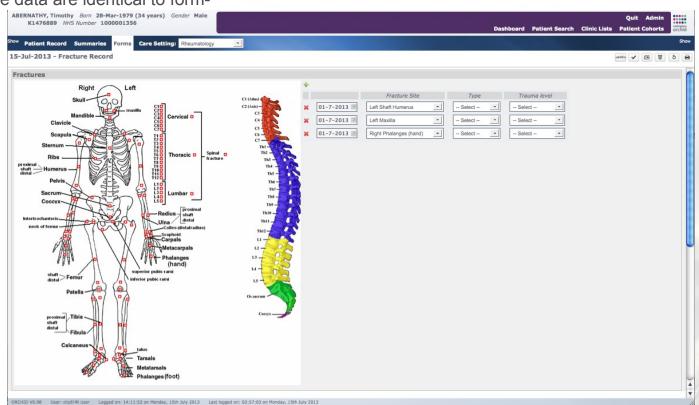


Graphical Input of Multiple Entries

- Link any image with an ISO-13606 entry
- Define an image map, linking to one ISO-13606 element
- Data input is though click on the image
- Each click adds a new entry to the record
- Only affects the rendition of the entry

All other aspects of the data are identical to form-

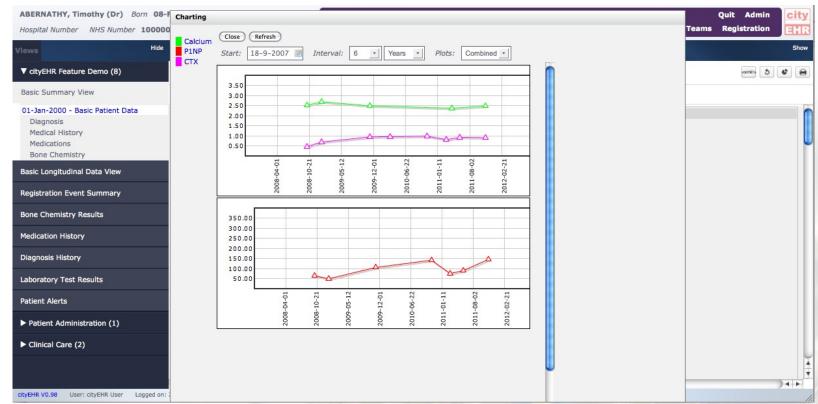
based renditions





Charts of Historic Data

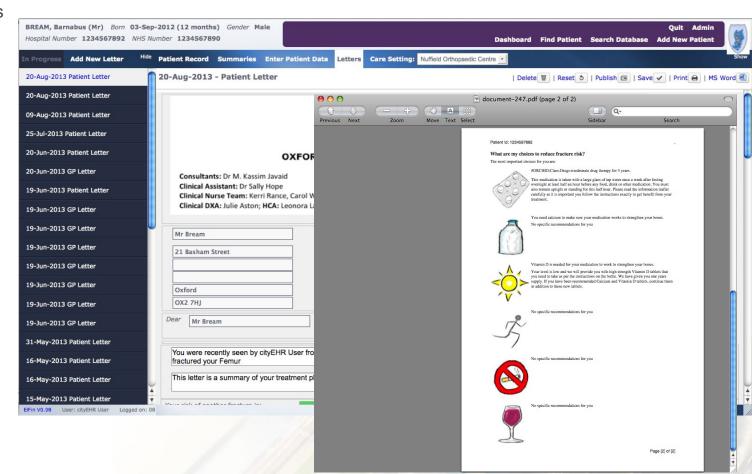
- Available for recognised data patterns
- For an longitudinal data sets
- Generated as SVG graphics
- As trends or interval plots
 - Laboratory test results
 - Start and stop dates for medications





Letters – Integrated Part of the Record

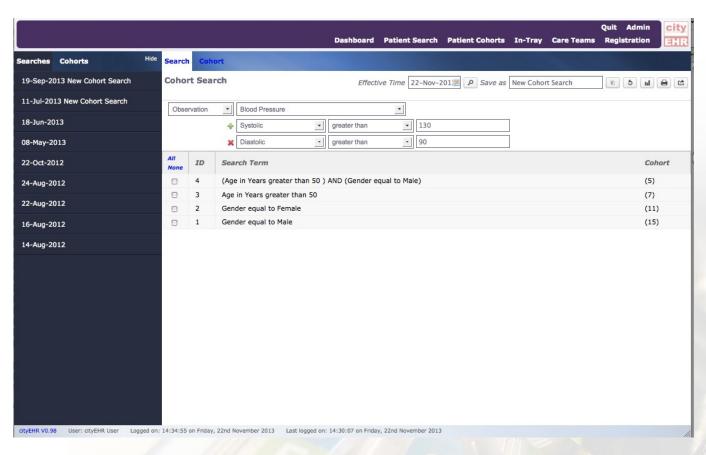
- Created as CDA documents
- Using same modelling tools as other documents
- Stored as HL7 CDA
- Printed (exported) as
 - PDF
 - MS Word





Secondary Uses of Clinical Data

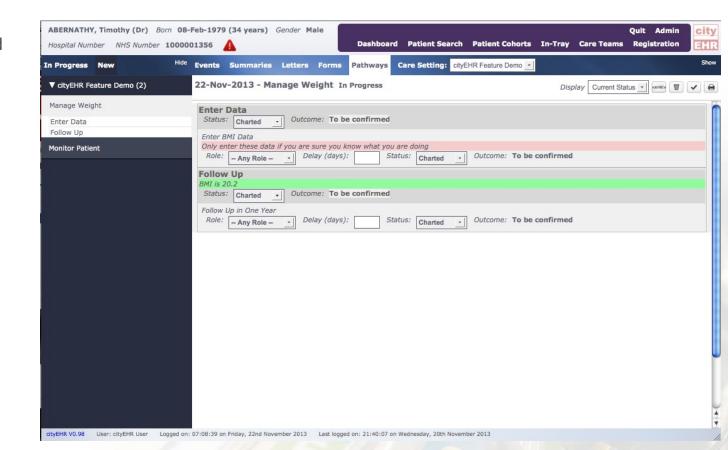
- Cohort search using terms built from the data dictionary
- Use entry/element in clinical context
- Combine cohorts
- Export cohorts, with specified data sets
- as HL7 CDA
- as spreadsheet
- (anonymised)





Care Pathways as CDA Documents

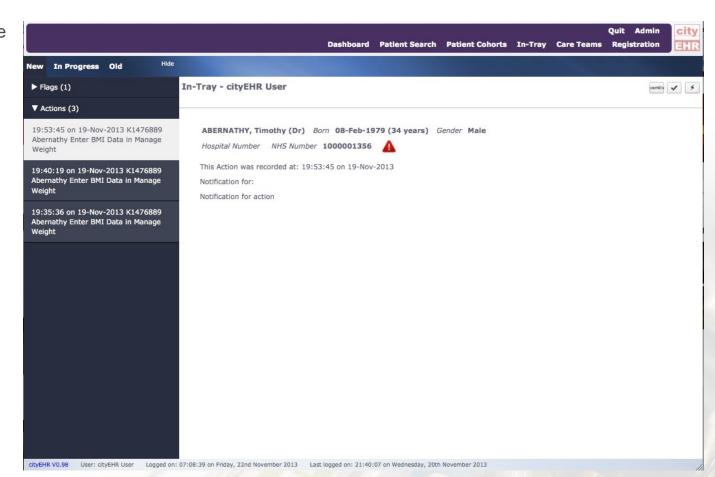
- Pathways modelled as CDA documents
- Using same modelling tools as other documents
- Stored as HL7 CDA
- In progress
- and when complete
- forms part of the record





In-Tray – Collaboration for Care Teams

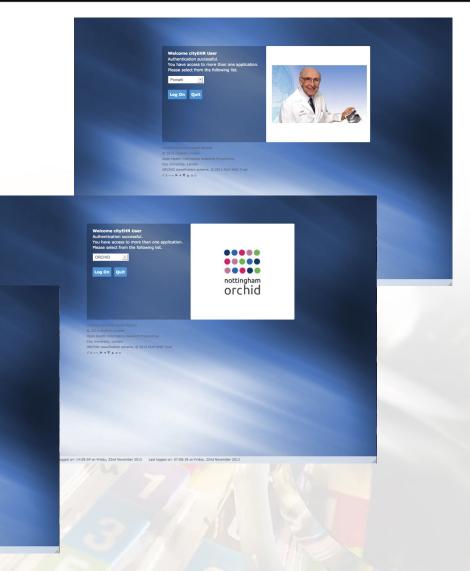
- List of notifications for the user
- Can be actions in pathways
- Or annotations on events
- Click directly through to the patient record





NHS Implementations

- Ponseti database club foot clinics
 - Chelsea and Westminster
 - Manchester Children's Hospital
- ORCHID clinical data for biobank
 - Nottingham University Hospital
- Elfin pathways for fracture prevention
 - Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford





- cityEHR Open source (LGPL) electronic health records
 - john.chelsom.1@city.ac.uk
 - john.chelsom@seveninformatics.com

