

The Future of EHRs

What if medical records were actually...good?

About me

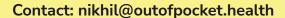
Nikhil Krishnan is the founder of <u>Out-Of-Pocket</u>, a company teaching people how the business of healthcare works and trends that are shaping the industry through his newsletter, courses, and more. He's trying to make it funny and accessible, which is a pretty low bar for the industry to be honest.

Previously he was a senior research analyst at CB Insights, where he built out the healthcare research team. He authored the weekly CB Insights Digital Health Newsletter, which grew to 90K+ subscribers.

He was also on the Strategic Partnerships team at TrialSpark, a technology company creating a distributed network of clinical trial sites to run faster and more efficient clinical trials.

Currently he is also an investor in early stage healthcare companies.







How did we get here?

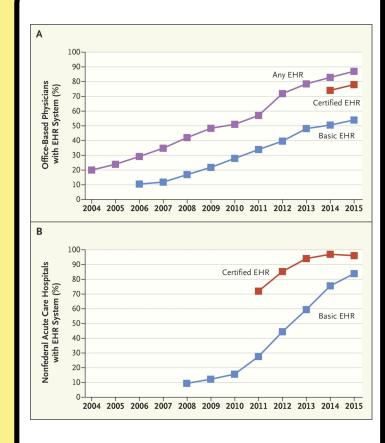
Why are EHRs so bad today?

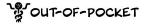


The HITECH Act + Meaningful Use incentives accelerated EHR adoption

In 2009 the HITECH Act allocated \$36B in incentives for providers to adopt electronic health records.

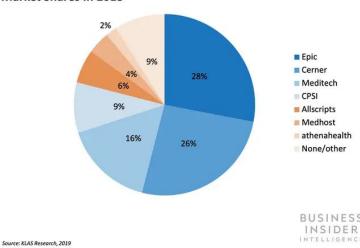
They money was attached to Meaningful Use Incentives in different stages. Each stage was meant to add more features to EHRs, then promote data interoperability between providers, and finally to allow interoperability with any third-party a patient wanted.

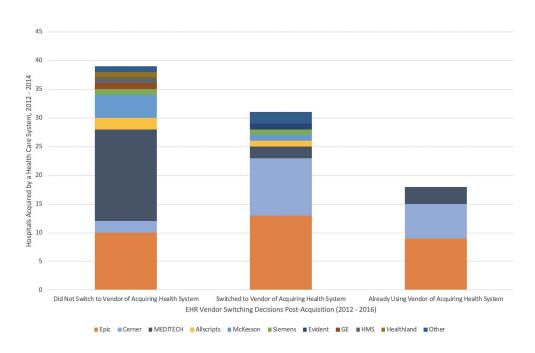




Hospital consolidation in the last decade has led to EHR consolidation as well and the need to support much more complex + customer-specific workflows





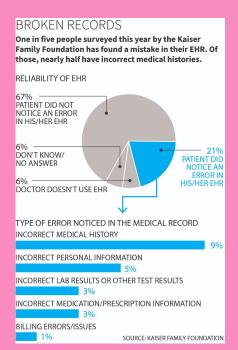


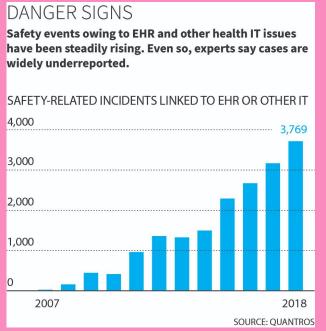


The result is EHRs optimized for

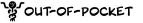
- Meeting the basics of Meaningful Use requirements
- Site specific workflows and first-party development
- Turning clinical documentation in claims
- Top down sales into hospital administration

This creates missing/wrong information and safety issues





EHRs are rife with errors in the record itself, difficult matching patients to other health records in the system, and an increasing number of alerts which are causing doctors to burnout and miss important information



What's lacking is:

- Standardized data that's interoperable and usable by third-parties
- Ability to ingest real-time data feeds
- Surfacing relevant information at the point of care (alert fatigue, safety issues, etc.)
- Any sense of usability from the physician's perspective or bottom's up adoption





I love my EHR and it really helps me in my day-to-day

-no doctor





But some things are changing today...

Why now?



Haven't we already tried making better EHRs but they fail?



It's true, we've seen lots of attempts through the last decade at building a better EHR. The issues bringing one to market have historically been:

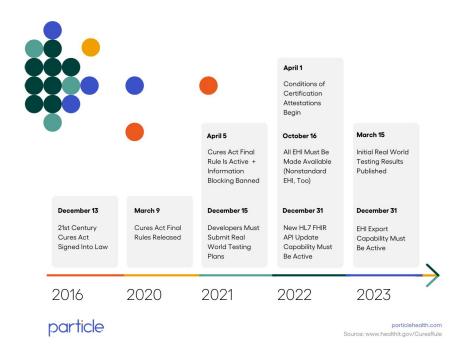
- Patients don't like logging their own data into PHRs
- Replacing well-known names at larger health systems, both because they're risk averse purchases and have lots of feature requirements
- The focus was billing, which current EHRs do well so new "killer" features or business models weren't a priority



21st Century Cures Act + Information Blocking Rules

The slow rollout of the 21st Century Cures Act has:

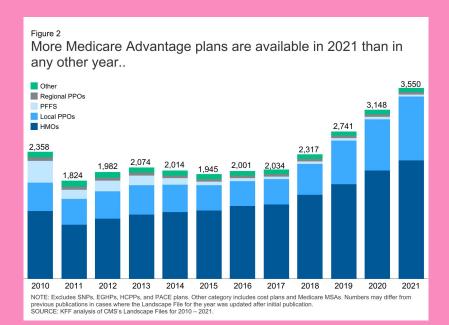
- Allowed immediate release of information to patients (e.g. labs, notes, etc.)
- Pointed to a data standard + required data elements to be available via API
- 3) Set timelines for when this needs to be available

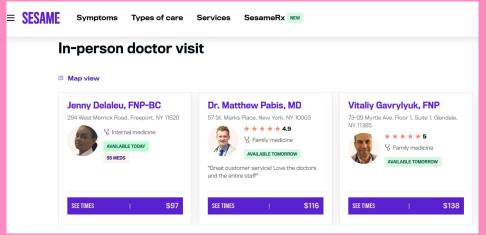


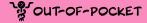


New payment models (cash pay, value-based care) are proliferating and need new documentation tools

EHRs were built in a fee-for-service world, what happens for companies that move away from that?

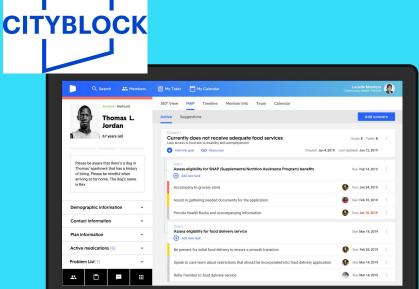






There are increasingly new, tech-first providers that are already building their own EHRs in-house







Advances in machine learning

Instruction:

Given an input question, respond with syntactically correct PostgreSQL. Be creative but the SQL must be correct.

Ask GPT-3: Get GPT-3 Response

J.C. was admitted to the hospital and given intravenous methylprednisolone for 4 days. She is discharged home with glipizide 5 mg daily, lisinopril 20 mg daily, fluticasone HFA (44 mcg) 2 puffs twice daily, albuterol 2 to 4 puffs every 4 hours as needed, and prednisone 40 mg daily for 7 days.



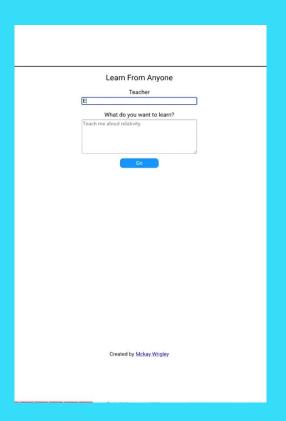
A. Sample clinical text note

B. ACM Output

Natural language processing, parsing, and voice-to-text dictation have significantly developed in the last few years, with many companies training specifically on healthcare data



Advances in machine learning



GPT-3 models can output text that takes existing information and personalizes it to the end reader. You can imagine auto-generated SOAP notes or discharge information patients can actually digest

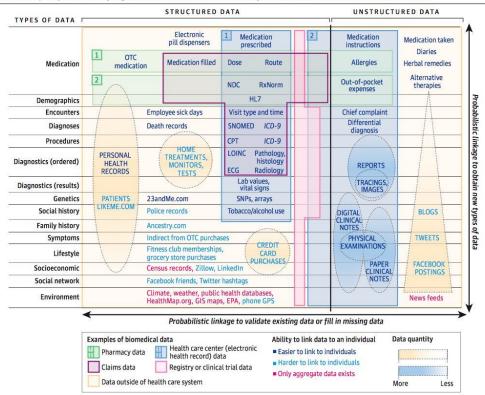


There is increasingly more useful data being generated outside of the clinic





Figure. The Tapestry of Potentially High-Value Information Sources That May be Linked to an Individual for Use in Health Care





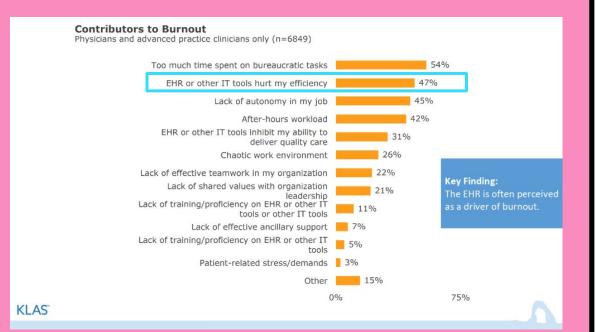
Real-World Evidence is maturing

What role does RWE As we prepare for FDA's auidance on real-world evidence (RWE), we systematically assessed new drug and biologic approval documents in 2019 to understand how play in FDA approvals? RWE influenced its decision-making. RWE is prevalent in FDA approvals. RWE informs prescribing. Principled database epidemiology is key to approval. New Drug Applications (NDAs) and of decisions' resultant Due to major methodological issues (including immortal time bigs, selection bigs, Biologics License Applications package insert refer to the misclassification, confounding, and missing data), the FDA does not consider (the RWE studies & findings. RWD) adequate to support regulatory decision making, support safety and/or effectiveness Recent example in which FDA identified several issues with an external control arm FDA's decision on the RWE studies: RWE spans therapeutic areas. FDA approvals that included RWE studies were largely for treatments of serious conditions Substantial evidence Total approvals or primary evidence Not addressed RWE submission types included: RWF study evidence and/or upportive evidence Subscribe to receive our latest analyses: aetion.com/fda-decision-alerts AETION

As real-world evidence becomes integrated into approvals/commercial activities, having data that's standardized and queryable across sites becomes critical



A tight labor market for clinicians means better tools attract talent



Burnout is rampant across healthcare and labor market for clinical staff is extremely tight. Providers that invest in tooling can attract physicians, nurses, etc. who are burning out partially because of their EHRs

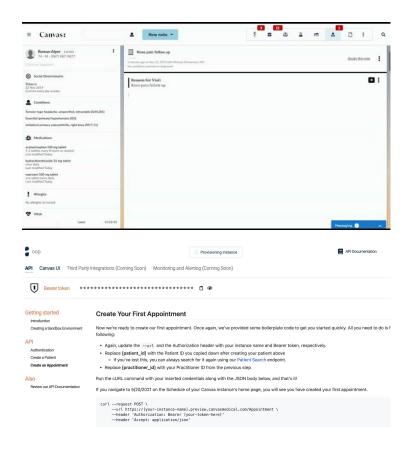


Some new approaches to EHRs

Rethink completely? New interfaces? How "out there" should we get?



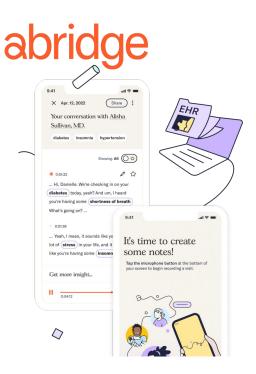
New, programmable EHRs are built for value-based care



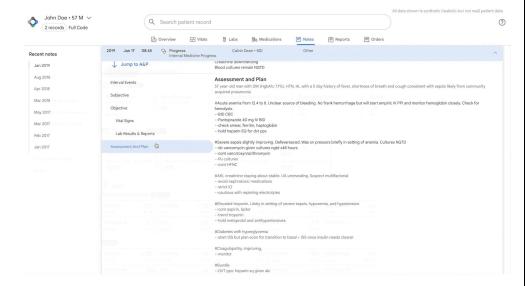
Value-based care contracts requires workflow changes for clinicians, are oriented around care teams vs. individuals, and utilize more data from inside and outside of the physical clinics. New EHRs like Canvas allow developers to insert new rules and surface real-time actions that need to be taken at the point of care.



New interfaces like voice or integrated search abstract the existing EHR behind a more usable interface



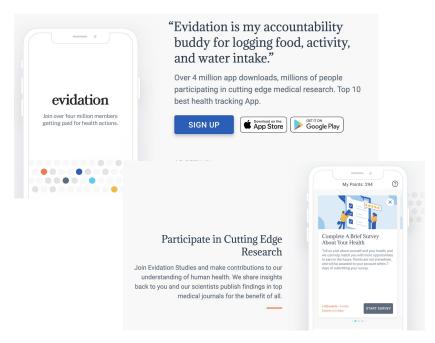


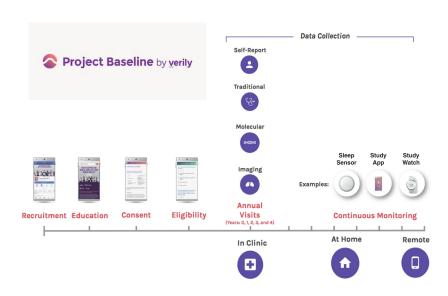




Wearables and research applications are becoming a longitudinal records

More patients are participating in research, including ones that begin from a "healthy" baseline. These biobanks capture data from both inside and outside the hospital.

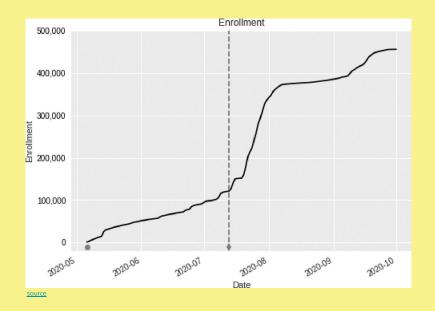


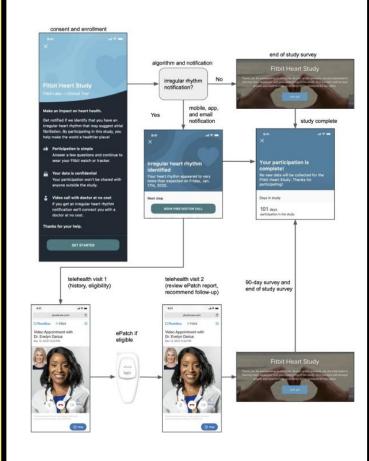




Example: Fitbit Heart study

Fitbit app becomes defacto EHR, customers become research participants and some become patients, consent is given for 90 days of retrospective data

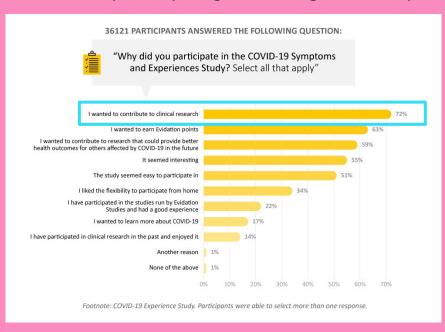




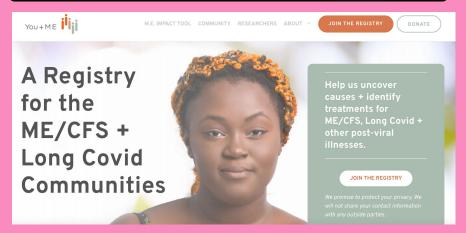


COVID increased the exposure to research for everyone encourage more longitudinal research

During COVID people were motivated to contribute their data and take part in research with identifying COVID early. Today long COVID registries are proliferating.



Feasibility of continuous fever monitoring using wearable devices



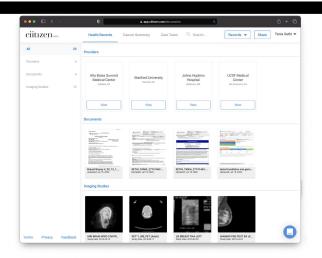


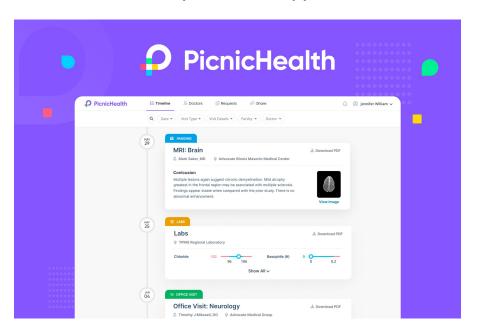
The return of the personal health record

Is it different this time? Automation of medical release forms + retrieval, new APIs +authentication like SMART on FHIR, passive data collection, and a life science focus has opened new opportunities

Invitae to Acquire Consumer Health Tech Firm Ciitizen for \$325M

Sep 07, 2021 | staff reporter

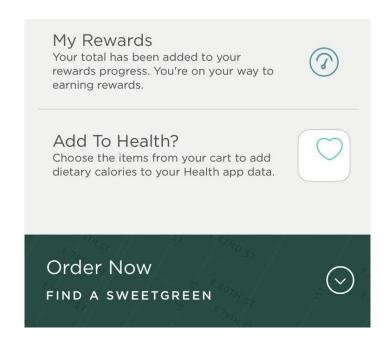






Health records as a platform for third-party developers

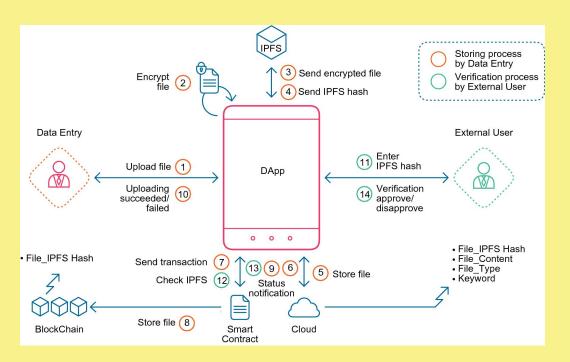
There have been almost no platform businesses in healthcare - usable SDKs for third-parties allow for bidirectional data flows with lots of different applications (including non "healthcare" ones)







Maybe way down the road...blockchain-based EHRs and decentralized applications (dApps)



If you think of blockchains as distributed databases where no single entity controls it, it sounds appealing vs. the oligopoly of EHR providers who currently get to determine all the rules of where data goes.

There are lots of implementation challenges here (how PHI is stored and retrieved, etc.) but would be much more appealing for third-party developers and enable true patient-mediated record exchange.



Thank You!

Happy to talk about anything healthcare related, trends in the space, and starting a company.

See my other posts and analyses at outofpocket.health

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