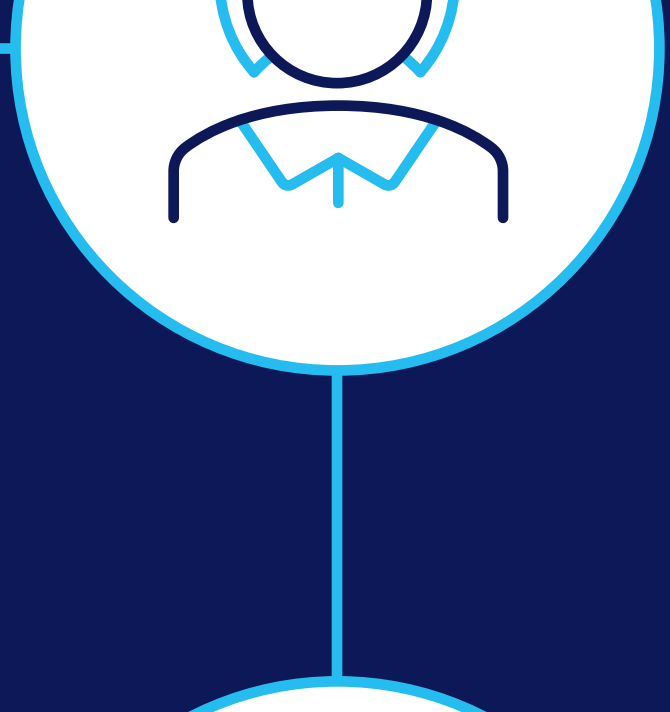
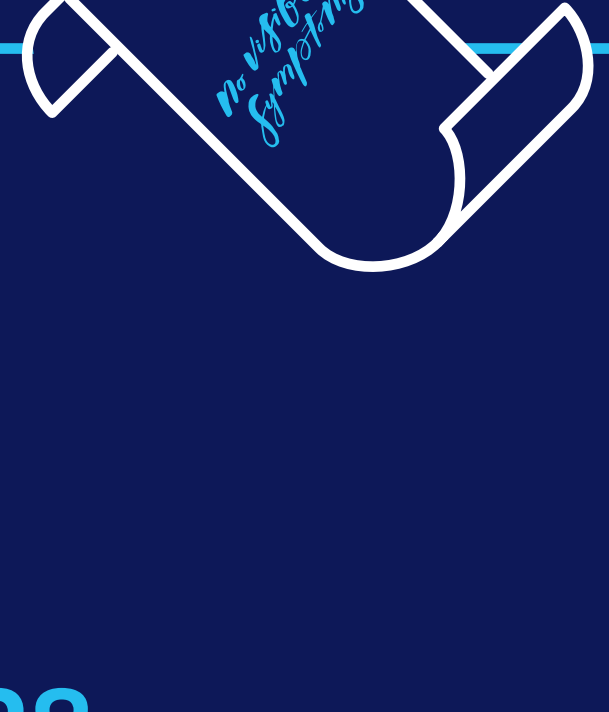


Creating the Information Advantage: A timeline of health information management

Health information management has evolved over the years.



Early 1600's Hints of standardization

- Basic health information recorded, such as patient name, complaint and date seen.

1928 Health information management

- American College of Surgeons took steps to standardize medical records.
- American Health Information Management Association established.



1965 Precursor to SNOMED

- College of American Pathologists developed the Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine (SNOMED) to standardize the language of pathology.

1969 Uniform minimum data sets

- Uniform minimum data sets promoted to improve coordination among health information systems.

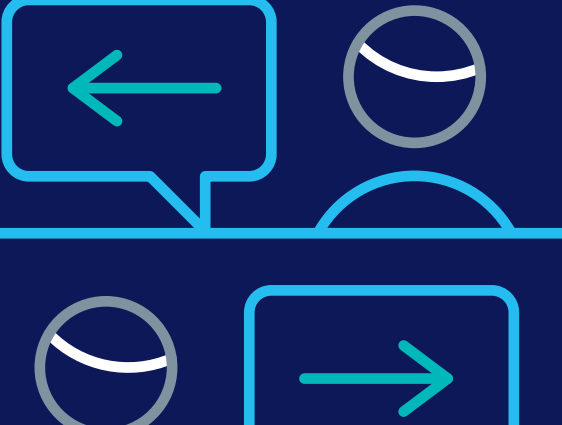
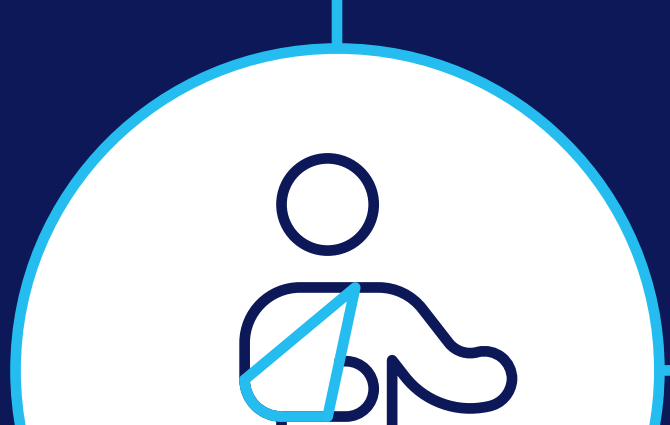


1971 Computerized systems

- World's first computer-aided medical information system installed.

1975 Diagnosis related groups (DRGs)

- Yale developed DRGs for comparative studies of patients with similar treatments and conditions supporting standardized reimbursement rates.
- IT used standardized DRG codes to connect financial and clinical systems for limited functions.

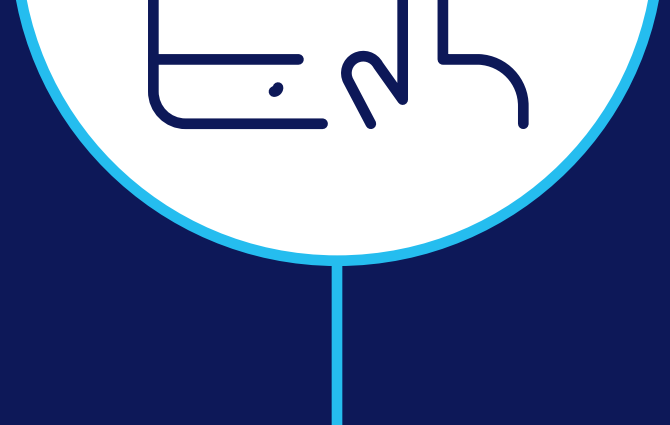
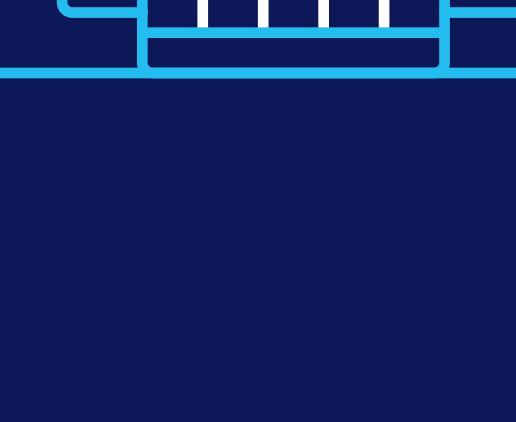
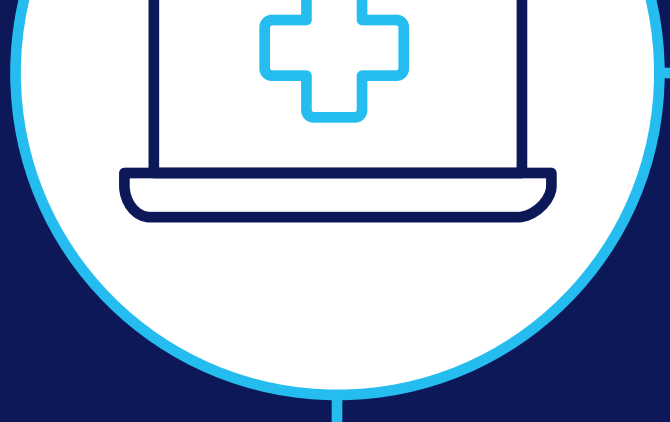


1980s and 1990s Growing interoperability

- Master patient index and interoperability technologies laid the groundwork for the Indiana Health Information Exchange.

2004 Electronic Health Record (EHR) revolution

- President George W. Bush called for computerized health records.



2009 Meaningful use

- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides for growth of EHR adoption.¹
- EHR promoted as the means to achieving meaningful use objectives.

2010 Value-based care

- Value-based care increased focus on patient outcomes and new delivery models.
- Challenges of sharing, aggregating and harmonizing data across disparate healthcare systems magnified.



2015 EHR buy-in

- 96% of hospitals² and 87% of office-based physicians³ use EHRs.
- Cloud computing unites all entities in a health system or Health Information Exchange (HIE).

2018 Health information privacy and security

- Technology and innovation continued to increase data privacy and security risk.
- Digital healthcare now requires heightened cybersecurity to protect sensitive PHI and PII.



While, health information management has progressed over the years, digitization and new and evolving data sources now present even greater challenges with the potential for the greatest opportunities.

The future of healthcare information management

Healthcare data will come from:

- Cloud apps
- Wearables
- Internet of Medical Things (IoMT)
- Social media
- Technology yet to be introduced



To improve operations, outcomes and ensure healthier populations, integration and data management platforms are needed to promote:

- Cloud apps
- System interoperability
- Data consolidation
- Insight mining

How to adapt



Integration



Data management



Data visibility



Compliance

OpenText™ Alloy™ for Healthcare connects, integrates, aggregates and harmonizes large volumes of data across the continuum of care and beyond. Transform complex, disparate data and accelerate digital transformation within your healthcare organization.

[Learn more >](#)

Sources

¹The Balance, ARRA, Its Details, With Pros and Cons, July 30, 2019.
²HealthIT.gov, The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, Adoption of Electronic Health Record Systems among U.S. Non-Federal Acute Care Hospitals: 2008-2015
³HealthIT.gov, The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, Office-based Physician Electronic Health Record Adoption