# HL7 mHealth- mFHAST Project Meeting

**Subject:** Mobile Frameworks for Healthcare Adoption of Short-Message Technologies
**When:** 03/17/2016 – Thursdays, 2:00 PM-3:00 PM EDT
**Where:**

* **Conference Line**:
	+
* **Web Conference:**
	+ <https://westat.webex.com/westat/j.php?MTID=m72c5e417e0dcc1ca7b6252a48ca9e677>
	+ Meeting number: 650 446 181
	+ Meeting password: Aloha123!

**Attending:**

* Nathan Botts
* M’Lynda Owen
* Pratibha Kavishwar
* Kwekour Quaynor
* Paul Petronelli
* Renato Calamai

**Regrets:**

* David Tao
* Andy Stechishin
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**Agenda:**

* Alerts and notification definitions and domain
* Next steps in privacy & security assumptions for mFHAST messages
* mFHAST Privacy & Security
* Re-engaging mFHAST domain scoping and high level conformance statements discussion

**Minutes**

* Discussion of Level of Evidence approach
	+ General agreement to utilize the JBJS LOE method
	+ Action Item: post to list serv
	+ Insert custom field into portal

**Old Minutes 03/10/2016:**

* Review and discussion of mFHAST evidence base and portal communications
* Discussion of Privacy and Security requirements outlined within the mFHAST effort
* Investigating circumstantial cases (e.g. emergency response) that have implications outside of usual P&S requirements
	+ Good Samaritan Rule is a doctrine of tort law rule which gives protection to a person who comes to the aid of an injured or ill person, from being sued for contributory negligence as long as the volunteer aid-giver acted with reasonable care. The Good Samaritan doctrine is used by rescuers to avoid civil liability for injuries arising from their negligence. This rule also aims to remove the fear of bystanders to attend an injured or ill person for fear of being sued for unintentional injury or wrongful death. It helps to avoid reluctance of the people to help people in distress and also can do it without any fear of legal consequences.The main ingredients for successful invocation of the Good Samaritan doctrine are:
		1. the care rendered was performed as the result of the emergency,
		2. the initial emergency or injury was not caused by the person invoking the defense, and
		3. the emergency care was not given in a grossly negligent or reckless manner.
		- above citation: http://definitions.uslegal.com/g/good-samaritan-rule/
* Next Meeting:
	+ Finalize P&S statement needs
	+ Review of evidence base seeding and content analysis framework for mFHAST

**03/03/2016 Minutes:**

* Discussion on re-engagement of FHIRFrame project and next steps in PSS development
	1. Clarification on differentiation between SMART on FHIR
		1. FHIRFrame taking device level aspects into greater consideration than what SMART on FHIR tackled (at least originally, this might have changed
* Pratibha – Worked at Childrens Hospital Boston , Milford Regional Medical Center, MA)
* Overview of mFHAST
	1. Need for short-message (e.g., text-message) structures to help standardize messaging
	2. Need for libraries and transforms for communicating messages most efficiently
	3. Extend and reduce message size (weight and length) for multiple purposes of healthcare interventions
	4. Can we create a matrix that helps better map messages and their content
* Opportunities to continue with the mFHAST environmental scan and white paper development
	1. Need to investigate potential for light funding to help move some of this work forward
* General consensus that where needed (e.g., communication of PHI) that a secured environment is assumed
* Next week to put together slides on privacy & security aspects of mFHAST.

Old Minutes

* Discussion of interrelation between the different consumer health related efforts, e.g. PHR, Consumer Mobile Health Application Framework, mFHAST
* Distinction between the domain of CMHAF and the specifics which would represent the domain of mFHAST
* Andy – points regarding ITS co-sponsorship and implications of potential movement of mFHAST messaging into serialization aspects
* Question as to where the api framework should reside between the CMHAF and mFHAST.
* Should mFHAST be independent of the security layer?