CDAR2\_IG\_PATSUMRNP R1



**HL7 Implementation Guide for CDA® Release 2:**

**Clinical Guidance on Relevant and Pertinent Data to Include in Automatically Generated Patient Summaries**

Draft, November 9, 2016

**Sponsored by:
Structured Documents Work Group**

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# Introduction

## Purpose

This “Relevant and Pertinent” (RnP) project is an informative document providing principles for development, and guidance on what information should and should not be present and appropriate in both entries and narrative content in an automatically generated clinical summary (e.g., CCD, Discharge Summary, etc.). It does not create new templates or models, but simply explains how to use existing templates in current HL7 work products.

The Continuity of Care Document (CCD) Release 1.0 and its successor (version 1.1 found in the Consolidated CDA (C-CDA) specification) are required for use under Meaningful Use regulation in the US. Due to short timelines, many organizations have opted to automatically generate these documents.  As a result, some organizations and software products are generating CCD documents that span dozens of pages even for the simplest of cases, making these documents unusable for their intended purpose.

Motivation for RnP came from a combination of public and private testimony from physicians and physician organizations, regarding dissatisfaction with the documents that were being received during the first and second phases of the Meaningful Use Program. See the References section of this guide for testimony and presentations that led up to the RnP project. However, most of the feedback was very general. Documents were criticized as “too large” or “unusable” or “hard to find what I need,” but without enough specifics to enable developers to address the issues. Nevertheless, the issue was acknowledged by providers, vendors and government alike, and by HL7, the organization that created the Consolidated CDA standard that is used for summary documents. HL7 thus approved a project to conduct a survey to identify *specifically* where the problems lie and how they could be addressed by EHR developers.

We reached out to clinical professional societies, provider organizations and other organizations to present the project, gather feedback, develop recommendations, and review results. We proposed RnP as an opportunity to let their voice be heard and have a positive effect on the EHRs that they use. We executed this process with multiple organizations in order to gather the best possible recommendations. Participation was open to any organization that showed interest and commited to meeting the project requirements and schedule.

The guidance delivered in this document is structured in a way that it could be automatically tested for conformance against coded and structured data, but also could be applied to narrative sections. It is assumed that most respondents to the survey formed their opinions by reading the documents as rendered on screen or paper.

## Audience and How to Use This Document

This document is called an “implementation guide” but does not contain formal conformance statements such as those found in Consolidated CDA. However, it is intended to provide **guidance** to those who **develop/implement** clinical summaries, such that they enhance their software as required to be more relevant and pertinent to their target audience.

* **Primary Audience: Developers and Implementors of EHRs and other systems that generate clinical summary information, including C-CDA documents but also FHIR responses to queries.**
	+ EHR developers should use this guidance document to better understand the preferences and experiences of those who receive clinical summaries.
		- Developers of *inpatient* EHRs should pay special attention to [**3.1.4**](#Hospital)**,** which focuses on documents generated after hospital discharges.
		- Developers of *ambulatory* EHRs should pay special attention to [**3.1.5**](#Ambulatory), which focuses on documents generated after ambulatory visits.
		- All EHR developers should read all other sections.
	+ As a result, developers can enhance their C-CDA generation and/or receiving capabilities to better satisfy their users. “Default” settings can be adjusted to more closely match user preferences.
	+ Furthermore, besides the default settings, we encourage developers to offer the capability to tailor the contents of generated C-CDA documents, and to adjust the rendering of C-CDA documents that are received.
	+ The findings and recommendations were based on clinicians’ experiences with CDA documents, but would also be applicable to HIT software that generates clinical summary information even if it is not formatted as CDA, e.g,. FHIR documents or query responses.
* **Healthcare professionals and other generators and receivers/users of clinical summary documents**
	+ Healthcare professionals who generate clinical summaries are encouraged to leverage their system’s capabilities (assuming they exist) to tailor the contents (assuming they exist) to best meet the needs of their intended recipients
	+ Healthcare professionals are also encouraged to provide direct and specific feedback to the suppliers of their EHRs, to help them understand the importance of improving the generation and rendering of C-CDA clinical summaries, according to the findings and recommendations of this Guide.
	+ See the Appendix for a brief tutorial of the difference between what clinicians “see” (the rendered version of a C-CDA document) vs the technical composition of a C-CDA document (XML, including structured coded data).
* **Policy Makers**
	+ This Guide provides some suggestions for ONC to consider in future regulations or guidance that it may issue.
	+ CMS and other policy making organizations may also use the RnP findings as they develop incentive programs and other initiatives to encourage meaningful information exchanges that deliver higher provider satisfaction.
* **Patients and other persons** who receive C-CDA clinical summaries, or who generate them.
	+ While the focus of this Guide is on clinical summaries for transitions of care between providers, patients are likely to receive the same clinical summary content in the documents that they view, download, and transmit (VDT provisions of certification and meaningful use).
	+ If patients have access to HIT systems (e.g., Patient Portals or Personal Health Records) that can create C-CDA documents to send to healthcare professionals, they should likewise strive to create relevant and pertinent content in those documents, so that clinicians will find them useful.
	+ Patient advocacy organizations may wish to provide input to EHR developers regarding how the changes advocated in this Guide will make VDT documents more useful for patients as well as providers.

## Organization of the Guide

This document provides

* **Chapter 1** — Introduction
* **Chapter 2 –** Method (how the surveys were created and administered)
* **Chapter 3 –** Results, Interpretation, and Recommendations (detailed)
* **Chapter 4 –** Conclusion and Recommendations (summarized)
* References and Glossary
* The original Short Survey and Long Survey questions are included in the ballot passage as separate documents

## Contents of the Package

The following files comprise this implementation guide package:

Table 1: Contents of the Review Package

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Filename | Description | Standards Applicability |
| **CDAR2\_IG\_PATSUMRNP R1**.pdf | This document | Informative |
| RnP\_Short\_Survey\_ Transition of Care (ToC) Document V9.0 9-16-2015.pdf | The original short survey | Informative |
| RnP\_LongSurvey.pdf | The original long survey | Informative |

# Method

## Created Short Survey and Long Survey (Interview)

The “Short” survey was a web-based, anonymous, self-administered questionnaire aimed at individual clinicians who participate in transitions of care. The goal is to gain clearer understanding of where the problems lie. The structured multiple-choice answers were intended for quantitative analysis, with hopes of hundreds or even thousands of responses. The surveys were designed by Robert Dieterle with two practicing physicians, Dr. Holly Miller and Dr. Russell Leftwich. They were reviewed internally by the project team, and then with several clinical stakeholders who gave a “test drive” before the surveys were finalized.

In November, 2015, the short survey links were sent out to American Medical Association (AMA), American College of Physicians (ACP), American Academy of Family Practitioners (AAFP), American Hospital Association (AHA), College of Health Information Management Executives (CHIME), HIMSS, Taconic IPA group, Veterans Administration, EHR Association, and others. The deadline was originally mid-December, was was extended to January, 2016.

## Long Survey (Interview)

The Long Survey (Interview) was intended for a single consensus group convened by an organization for purposes of representing an organizational view. In addition to some multiple-choice questions, it also included some free form answers intended for qualitative analysis, and gathered some ideas on possible solutions. It was not a self-service questionnaire, but was a moderated discussion led by a project team member. Because the numbers of participants was relatively small, we did not attempt to draw statistical conclusions from this survey, but instead used it to gain insight into the findings from the short survey.

Long Survey results were received from 13 provider organizations and/or professional societies, spanning a broad variety of both inpatient and ambulatory settings and specialties.

Scope of Surveys: Transitions of Care

There are two primary types of transitions of care (ToC) about which the survey asked.

1. **Hospital Discharge.** Patient is discharged from a hospital, and transitions to an ambulatory provider (e.g., the PCP or a specialist who admitted the patient). A document is sent from the hospital to the ambulatory provider. The specifics are not known from the survey, but we assume that ambulatory specialists or PCPs responding to the survey are thinking of those instances when they received a ToC document directly from the hospital.
2. **Ambulatory ToC.** Patient transitions from ambulatory provider 1 to ambulatory provider 2. A document is sent from provider 1 to provider 2. This may be the result of a referral from provider 1 to provider 2, may be the “closing of the referral loop” where provider 1 sends a ToC document to provider 2 after a consultation, or may be some other unspecified transition. The data to distinguish these types of transitions is not available in the survey, so all ambulatory⬄ambulatory transitions are grouped together.

Hospital Discharge vs Ambulatory ToC preferences and experiences are different enough that we discuss the results for each separately.

For type of ToC, we first describe providers’ **preferences** for what they would like to receive, and then we discuss their **experience** of what they actually receive. We infer that satisfaction will increase to the extent that preferences are met in actual experience, and that dissatisfaction will increase to the extent that preferences are not met.

Limitations of Method and Scope of Interpretations

Sometimes the survey answers can be reported without interpretation, i.e., the results speak for themselves and can help our target audience simply by giving them the facts. There are other times, however, when some degree of interpretation, or “reading between the lines” is necessary to arrive at meaningful recommendations. For example, there may be a difference between preferences and experience, but the specific factors are hard to know with certainty. In writing this report, we distinguish between those recommendations based on the actual **facts**, and others based on our **interpretation** of what were **probably** contributing factors. We use our collective experience, and the wisdom of our reviewers, to assist in these interpretations and recommendations, and will explain where we make plausible interpretations or recommendations that were not directly stated in the survey data.

To give an example of where interpretation is needed, consider the following: a high percentage of providers said that they were “missing important information for patient care” in the ToC documents from hospital discharges. But what specific data were they missing? That was not specifically asked, though a few wrote free-form comments. However, we do know what data was required in Certification and Meaningful Use Stage 1 and Stage 2 regulations. So the “missing information” was probably something outside of the MU-required data set. We can then analyze which sections of data were not normally included in the most common ToC documents (CCD), and narrow down the range of possibilities for missing information.

Meaningful Use, Certification, and Document Types

Although the survey did not ask providers which specific CDA document types they received (because we thought many would not know), **we believe that the vast majority of document were those required for ONC certification (2011 edition or 2014 edition).** More specifically, we can infer that most of them were **Continuity of Care Documents (CCD), either constrained by HITSP C32 specification (for MU1), or using C-CDA 1.1 (MU2)**. At the time the survey was taken in late 2015, based on CMS attestation statistics[[1]](#footnote-1), only a small percentage of providers (57Kout of 357K, or about 16% of those registered for MU) had attested to MU2, therefore over 80% were operating under MU1. Most of those were probably receiving C32 CCD (in MU1 there originally was no C-CDA and no option to send other document types other than CCR or CCD). [[2]](#footnote-2)

To state it differently, we believe that a very low percentage of the documents received by the survey respondents were non-CCD document types such as Discharge Summary, Referral Note, Consultation Note, Progress Note, or History and Physical.

Under these very plausible assumptions, how many CCDs lacked a section that has a narrative summary of the hospitalization? Probably most of them, because such narrative sections are not part of the CCD document type definition, and most developers would have conformed to the standard definition as enforced by CCD certification/validation tests.

A potential follow-up survey could statistically analyze the actual documents generated in transitions of care, or simply survey vendors to ask which documents they generated. But it is highly probable that we would not find a significant volume of other documents besides CCDs, so such a survey might be much effort to simply reinforce our current conclusion.

We assume that most documents came from “push” messages shortly after completion of a visit or hospitalization, rather than via queries (XDS, XCA, FHIR), because of the Meaningful Use incentives to push ToC documents using Direct messaging. but there is no way to prove this assumption, since the method of obtaining the document was not asked on the survey, and the transport method is immaterial to the conclusions of this project anyway.

# Results, Interpretation, and Recommendations

## Short Survey Results

### Cohort that Responded

The short survey was distributed to a large number of individual providers through professional societies and provider organizations. The total number of responses is summarized below. We aggregated into “other” the responses from individuals or organizations with a number of responses less than 10.

Table 2: Summary of Participation

 

**Overall, 613 physicians completed the short survey.**

We requested some basic provider and practice demographic information from each of the respondents to enable us to evaluate the applicability of the responding cohort to the overall provider population. These demographics included: 1) practice location (urban, suburban and rural), indication of specialty (based on the published AMA list), 2) practice type based on self-identification of the practice makeup (primary care, specialty, multispecialty, hospital based, skilled nursing facility and ownership and 3) practice size and payer mix. It should be noted that the respondents were allowed to select more than one practice type. The results are summarized in tables xxxx,xxxx,and xxxx.

Table 3: Practice Locations



Table 4: Participation by Specialty



Table 5: Responses by Practice Type



**EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS**

1. Practice location distribution matches the US population distribution
2. Primary care and all relevant (based on planned use of ToC documents) specialties are represented
3. All practice types (IDN/Hospital/Unaffiliated) are represented
4. Response by practice size represents solo to >20 provider practices
5. All payer types are represented

**CONCLUSION**

The cohort of respondents to the short survey are reasonably representative of the overall population of physicians in the United States based on practice location, specialty, practice type practice size and payer mix.

The participating physicians were asked to indicate the number of years (<1, 1-3, 3-8, > 8) they have used an Electronic Health Record (EHR). The results were analyzed based on declared practice size (see table xxxx). The resulting analysis is presented in Table xxxx below.

Table 6: Responses by Practice Size and Patient/Payer Mix



Table 7: EHR Use by Practice Size



**RESULTS**

1. 84% of the respondents indicate using an EHR for 3 or more years
2. 43% of the respondents indicate using an EHR for over 8 years
3. Smaller practices (< 5 physicians) indicate no EHR use more frequently than for larger (6 or greater) practices.

**CONCLUSION**

All practice sizes indicate a significant experience in EHR use and over 84% of all physician indicate experience for three or more years. This provides a population of experienced EHR users that are responding to the remainder of the survey.

Experience with Transitions of Care (ToC) Documents

The survey request information on the current experience in and future plans to end and receive ToC documents.

Table 8: Experience Exchanging ToC Documents



**RESULTS**

These results show that only about 47% of the respondents had actual experience receiving ToC documents electronically, about 25% for more than a year, and 22% for less than a year. Nevertheless, since most of the questions asked about preferences for what data providers wanted to see, we include **all** responses in most of our analysis. Even if providers have received only paper documents (e.g., discharge summaries, FAXed records), their opinions about what is important are still valuable.

**CONCLUSION**

We compared the results of those with experience with ToC documents (the 47%) vs those without experience, and found that there were not major differences in their preferences.

To understand provider experience with Transitions of Care (ToC) documents, we requested the respondents to identify the average number (None, 1-5, 6-10, 11-20, >20) of each type / source of document (Hospital Discharge, Referral Request, Consult, Home Health, Long Term Care / SNF, Behavioral Health) received per month. The results are shown in Table XXXX below.

Table 9: Experience: Volume of ToC Documents Received



**RESULTS**

To read this table, note that the numbers in each cell are not the “volume of ToC documents received” but rather the number of respondents in each cell. The volumes per month are the column headers. So for example, for Hospital Discharge documents, 200 respondents said they do not receive any Hospital Discharge documents per month. 75 respondents said they receive more than 20 Hospital Discharge documents per month. Similarly, 114 respondents said they receive 1-5 Referral Request documents per month.

The most often received documents came from Consultations and Hospital Discharges. Not surprisingly, there were far fewer documents received from Long Term Post Acute Care (LTPAC), Behavioral Health, and Home Health settings, since those are known to have less EHR usage. What is slightly surprising is the fact that only 49% received ToC documents from a referral request. The numbers in this table are far less than the 613 respondents, since about half the respondents did not have actual experience receiving ToC documents electronically.

**CONCLUSION**

There was a reasonable balance among documents from hospital discharges, ambulatory consultations, and ambulatory referrals. LTPAC and Behavioral health were received much less often, but still are an important part of the transitions that occur. It is generally known that EHR penetration in LTPAC and Behavioral Health is less than in hospitals and ambulatory practices. Furthermore, the exchange of ToC documents was increased by Meaningful Useincentives, but those incentives did not apply to LTPAC and Behavioral Health settings.

Overall Results

#### Incorporation of Documents

Table 10: Experience Incorporating Documents



**RESULTS**

1. Over half (52%) of the respondents review the ToC as a document
2. Incorporation of specific data into the clinical record is done by a combination of the physician (30%), their staff (22%) or the EHR technology (14%)

**CONCLUSION**

It is noteworthy that, despite difficulties such as lack of automated incorporation of data from ToC documents, a significant percentage of respondents are at least trying to incorporate data into their EHR, either personally or through staff. If the recommendations of this report are followed, coupled with EHRs providing improvements in C-CDA rendering and incorporation tools, we expect that the experience with incorporation will improve.

#### General Issues

Table 11: General Issues



**RESULTS**

1. 67% say there is too much information
2. 45% say that needed information is missing
3. 67% say organization makes it difficult to use
4. 40% did not receive the ToC in a timely fashion

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the responses, we can reach two general conclusions: 1) the information provided needs to be more selective (see answers to later questions) and better organized and 2) required information is frequently missing and the documents are not received in a timely fashion.

Transitions of Care from Hospital Discharges

#### Preference vs Experience

Table 12: Preferences for ToC from Hospital Discharge



Table 13: Experience with ToC from Hospital Discharge



First, we compare the survey respondents **preferences** vs their **actual experiences.**

**DESCRIPTION**

Despite the “Hospital” in the title, these results represent mostly the experience of ambulatory providers who received documents FROM hospital discharges of their patients, more so than experiences of hospital providers. Less than 20% of the responses were from hospital-based physicians, as described earlier in the analysis of the demographics of respondents.

The key point is that **providers want a SUMMARY and ”LIMITED Information from current hospitalization.”** The word “current” is really best described as “at the time of discharge from that hospitalization” (since the patient is no longer in the hospital when the ToC document is received). A strong preference (80%) was expressed in favor of “traditional discharge summary” which is what the C-CDA Discharge Summary represents: it includes a narrative summary of hospital course, as well as structured data. However, per the preceding General Discussion: Approach and Limitations, it’s very unlikely that providers received Discharge Summaries instead of CCD.

The last two questions indicate strong preferences for not “all” information from latest hospitalization or certainly not ALL hospitalizations. That would be far too much information.

Comparing the table of experience vs the preferences, we see that there is a mix of “too much information” but also “missing information.”

* **Too much.** All information from current hospitalization, or all info from all hospitalization, is received much of the time (40% say they receive these more than 50% of the time), despite only 18% saying they wanted all info from latest, and only 11% saying they wanted all info from all hospitalizations.
* **Yet too little.** On the other hand, even though some are receiving what they prefer (limited info from latest hosp), the information may be TOO limited, because 46% of respondents say that they are “missing important information for patient care” more than 50% of the time.

**INTERPRETATION**

How can proper balance be struck between “too much” and “not enough?” First, we need to understand what this “missing information” is. Based on the 50% of respondents (slide 15) raising the general issue that the document “Needs summary” we infer that the “patient story” in the **Hospital Course**[[3]](#footnote-3)section of a Discharge Summary is often missing, and that instead, there may be too much irrelevant detail from the latest and/or previous hospitalizations.

Similarly, **Chief Complaint** (or Chief Complaint/Reason for Visit), **History of Present Illness**, and **Hospital Consultations** are all highly valued sections, each typically narrative summaries. History of Present Illness is complementary to Hospital Course because it describes what *led up to* the hospitalization, rather than what happened during it. While parts of **Plan of Treatment** are in the CCD definition, Hospital Course, Chief Complaint, Reason for Visit, History of Present Illness, and Hospital Consultations, are neither part of the CCD definition, nor in the common MU data set or MU1 C32 requirements. Any of them *may* be added to a CCD document, since “open templates” allow addition of sections to documents that do not include them in their definition. However, it is unlikely that these sections *actually* are added in most CCDs.

#### Value of Data

See the tables below for details of respondents’ perception of “value.” **It is significant that probably four of the top 12 value sections, ones that tell the patient story, are not usually included in the ToC documents that are usually sent.**

Table 14: Value of Sections for ToC from Hospital (Discharge Summary, CCD) – Percentage Considered “Valuable” or “Necessary”



Table 15: Value of Sections for ToC from Hospital (Discharge Summary, CCD) – Weighted Average Score



Respondents were asked on a four point scale about the value of specific categories of information (these correspond to Consolidated C-CDA sections, though respondents were not expected to know that). The possible answers for each category were “No Value,” “Limited Value,” “Valuable,” and “Necessary.” Table 14 above summarizes the percentage who chose either “valuable” or “necessary.” Table 15 represents the same data as a weighted average, which is a way of representing the data on the previous table as a single number, giving higher weight to “necessary” than “valuable” (whereas both were added together to yield the percentage in the previous table). The maximum possible value of weighted average = 3.0. Scores above 2.0 can be considered high value (valuable to necessary).

Table 16: Value of Sections for ToC from Hospital – Rank Ordered



Table 16 rearranges the data from previous tables, to show the sections in order from high to low perceived value. There were no major differences in results between respondents who had actually received ToC documents electronically, and those respondents who had not.

Note that some data sections may be valuable to the provider, even necessary, but may not have been deemed important *to obtain from ToC documents* because it is gathered another way. For example, Payer information is almost always gathered directly from the patient and reverified frequently in person, rather than relying on prior providers for it.

Just because a section received a low score does not necessarily mean it should always be excluded. Clinical judgment should still be applied to decide. However, the table indicates the overall relative importance of these sections for a cross-section of providers. For example, a patient with a *social history* indicating past substance abuse problems, discharged on narcotic pain medications, would almost certainly be relevant. Similarly, an implanted device that affects the ability to perform future imaging or surgical procedures would be important (that would be in the *Medical Equipment* section). A *family history* indicating a combination of diseases within a single family (e.g., heart disease and diabetes) may hold important clues to a patient’s risk of disease and suggest lifestyle changes and screening tests.[[4]](#footnote-4)

It is unlikely that most of the “low value” sections (red) are included in typical ToC documents, since none of them are required by MU or certification, except for smoking status in the Social History Section. Family History is often collected, and may be present if available.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Ensure that ToC documents from hospital discharges include a summary of the patient story, using Hospital Course plus one or more of the following sections for which information is available: Chief Complaint, Chief Complaint and Reason for Visit, History of Present Illness, Hospital Consultations, and Plan of Treatment.
2. Alternatively, consider generating the C-CDA Discharge Summary for hospital discharges.
3. Avoid including detail from prior hospitalizations, and include only the relevant data from the current hospitalization

#### Amount of Data

Table 17: Preferred Amount of Data from Current Hospitalization for ToC

****

**DESCRIPTION**

This question asked about certain sections which contain data with the potential to be voluminous or repetitive. There were significant differences in some:

* Procedures (probably meaning surgical procedures) were deemed significant enough that 67% of respondents wanted to receive all procedures.
* For Functional Status, Plan of Treatment, and Review of Systems, if they are done multiple times during a hospitalization, most providers generally wanted to receive only the last one, or the first and last, though 25% of providers wanted “all” of the plans of treatment.

**INTERPRETATION**

These data inform us, in more detail, of what providers mean when they prefer “limited data from current hospitalization.” They want more of some types of data than others, especially Procedures.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Consider these preferences for the amount of each section to include, since most providers wanted a summary of the most recent hospitalization, not all details
2. Strongly consider including all procedures done during the hospitalization. However, we clarify that “procedures” was probably assumed by respondents to mean surgical or invasive procedure procedures, and not to include routine things such as insertion of an I/V line which technically can be considered a procedure but us probably not of interest to most providers.

Table 18: Preferred Amount of Data from Prior Hospitalizations for ToC



**DESCRIPTION**

Most providers said they did not want information from prior hospitalizations, but preferred “limited information from current hospitalization.” Because over 80% of providers wanted “the traditional discharge summary,” which is not likely to have data from prior hospitalizations, this table only applies for approximately 20% of the time, when providers want data from more than one hospitalization.

**INTERPRETATION**

Procedures stand out as the one category of data where all historical procedures might be more desirable than for other categories of data, but it is still only 30% who want “all.”

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Since most providers wanted a summary of the current hospitalization, not all details, consider these preferences when deciding what to include. If anything earlier than the latest hospitalization is included, be parsimonious and consider the volume.
2. Consider including historical procedures and even procedures done long ago, if major and/or pertinent to the treatment being given now. For example suppose the current procedure is Right Lower leg amputation. If the patient had a Left lower leg amputation 5 years ago, realizing that the patient is now a bilateral lower extremities amputee will affect discharge planning and care provision. As another example, consider a patient scheduled for Cardiac surgery, who is a repeat CABG (patient s/p CABG 3 years ago). Hemodynamic stability needs to be considered as part of cardiac rehab planning and care.

#### Differences depending on Specialty

The above three recommendations are applicable regardless of whether the respondent is in Primary Care, Internal Medicine, or specialty care. However, there are a few interesting nuances from the survey results, shown in two views below, first as percentages, and then as weighted averages.

Table 19: Value of Sections for ToC from Hospitalization – Differences by Specialty -- Percentage Considered “Valuable” or “Necessary”



Table 20: Value of Sections for ToC from Hospitalization – Differences by Specialty – Weighted Average Score



**DESCRIPTION**

These tables are similar to previous ones, except they stratify data between primary care (PC), Internal Medicine (IM), and Specialty Care (SC – everything else). To a large extent, PC and IM are similar, and many persons have an Internist as their PCP). Nevertheless, the data were separated because there are some subspecialties of Internal Medicine, and in case there were any significant differences. As it turns out, there were no noteworthy differences between PC and IM results.

**INTERPRETATION**

Comparing PC/IM vs specialists, there are a few noteworthy differences (>0.4 difference in weighted average) in level of interest in types of information. For example,

* **Immunizations, Medical Equipment, Advance Directives, Discharge Diet, Discharge Instructions** and **Plan of Treatment** are all viewed as much more valuable/necessary by PC/IM, vs specialists. These differences are highlighted in green above. These differences seem seem explainable. For example, immunizations are commonly managed by PC/IM providers. When patients have advance directives, they are typically discussed in more detail with PC/IM providers. Longer term nutrition management are handled by PC/IM providers. Follow-up on discharge instructions are done by PC/IM providers.
* **Encounters** are viewed as LESS valuable/necessary (though not by a lot) by PC/IM vs specialists. This may be because PC/IM are more likely than specialists to already know about encounters with other providers. Also, **Payer Information** was deemed more valuable by specialists than by PC/IM, though still a low average score. These differences are highlighted in dark green above. Specialists may be part of referrals by payers.
* Of the high value narrative summary sections previously mentioned as probably missing (**Chief Complaint/Reason for Visit, Hospital Course, History of Present Illness, Hospital Consultations, Plan of Care[[5]](#footnote-5)**) all were rated high across all types of providers.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Automatic generation of C-CDA can only strive to come as close as possible, a “sensible default.” But software that automatically generates C-CDA cannot be expected to have an experienced clinician’s judgment. Information that is required from CCDA will depend on clinical setting/department, clinical specialty, physician, and, most importantly on complexity of clinical use case. A clinical detail that is life-saving in one clinical case, may be irrelevant in thousands of other clinical cases.

The main conclusion from the stratified data: **keep in mind the intended purpose and recipients of the document, e.g., specialty, and understand what is most important to them in the context of the clinical use case of which the ToC is a part**, regardless of the overall average scores.

ToC from Ambulatory Visits

#### Preference vs Experience

Table 21: Preferences for ToC from Ambulatory Visit



Table 22: Experience with ToC from Ambulatory Visit



**DESCRIPTION**

In contrast to the Hospital Discharge experience, the “preference” question pertains to ToC documents received by one provider from another ambulatory provider after a visit, such as from a referral or after a consult.

80% of respondents preferred to receive “all” information from the current ambulatory visit . In addition, 86% of providers want “limited, such as new or changed information, from all ambulatory visits.” Note: “current” really means “after the visit that the provider is summarizing,” since the patient is no longer in the visit being summarized.

The actual experience, compared to the preference, shows that the desire for all information from the latest ambulatory visit is often **not** met, as only 44% say they receive it most of the time. Correspondingly, the last question says that 84% of respondents they are missing important information for patient care at least some of the time (33% say more than half the time).

**INTERPRETATION**

In contrast to a hospitalization, there will generally be much less voluminous data for an ambulatory visit, so the preference for “all” from the current visit, and for limited information from previous visits, is not surprising, whereas it would be too overwhelming to do likewise for hospitalizations.

While the last two questions were worded as “all ambulatory visits”, we suspect that respondents did not literally mean that they wanted information from every visit over the patient’s lifetime! Rather, we interpret that they were interested in information from multiple visits relevant to the care they are delivering. Common sense indicates that providers would not be interested in the routine physical exams, or the flu shot, or the sore throat visit from 10 years ago! Of course, in situations such as a referral from a PCP to a specialist, it is understandable that the PCP would want the full reports from multiple visits to that specialist. Thus the volume of data, and the significance, should be context-dependent.

As with hospital discharges, we try to understand what is this missing information? There is no clear indication, except for the general issue of “Needs summary” as also mentioned for hospital discharges, supplemented by comments provided in response to the “[long survey](#LongSurvey).” In broad terms, the information could be characterized as “provider notes.” But since C-CDA does not have specific sections with that title, we need to postulate the equivalent in C-CDA terms. Comparing the sections that are REQUIRED in ToC documents, and comparing them to the “Value” statements that come up in the following tables, we gain insight. If a section is deemed “Valuable” but is not included, it is a partial answer to the question: “What is the important information for patient care that is missing?”

#### Value of Data

Table 23: Value of Sections for ToC from Ambulatory (Consult Note, Progress Note, CCD) – Percentage Considered “Valuable” or “Necessary”



Table 24: Value of Sections for ToC from Ambulatory (Consult Note, Progress Note, CCD) – Weighted Average Score



Table 25: Value of Sections for ToC from Ambulatory Visit – Rank Ordered



From the tables above, which present the responses first as percentages, then as a weighted average, and lastly ordered from high to low value (as explained for Hospital Discharge), it is apparent that the following sections, which are typically narrative, may contain some or all of the desired summary that is deemed missing. **Chief Complaint (or Chief Complaint and Reason for Visit), Assessment**, **History of Present Illness**, and **Plan of Treatment.** These are four of the top nine most valuable sections, according to respondents. Some aspects of the Plan of Treatment (formerly called Plan of Care) were required in Stage 2 of Certification and Meaningful Use. **But it is still significant that probably three of the top nine value sections, ones that tell the patient story, were not usually included.**

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Include a narrative describing the patient story, using one or more of the following sections: Chief Complaint/Reason for Visit, Assessment, History of Present Illness, and Plan of Treatment, to the extent that the information is available. These can be added to the summary documents (CCD, etc.) being generated.
2. Note to ONC: we recommend allowing more document types to be used to fulfill the certified Health IT requirements and the Advancing Care Information usage requirements of MACRA. Of the three document types permitted in 2015 edition certification, only Referral Note and CCD apply to an ambulatory ToC. Referral Note is only for the “front end” of the referral loop. Consultation Note, Progress Note, and/or History and Physical would all be valid responses from a consulting provider for the “back end” of the referral loop.

#### Amount of Data

Table 26: Preferred Amount of Data from Current Ambulatory Visit for ToC



There are different preferences regarding the inclusion of historical data for different sections. Since anecdotal evidence and testimony often referred to “too much information” or “bloated, overly long documents,” we asked specifically about a few types of sections that could potential generate many pages. Some could be voluminous because there really can be large volumes of data generated (e.g., lab results), especially if a long time period is included. Others might not be voluminous for a single visit, but might tend to be repetitive or irrelevant if older instances are superseded by newer ones (e.g., Review of Systems, Plan of Treatment). The results are summarized above. For all, data from the current visit was most often desired. **Procedures** were the one type of data that stood out as having relatively more value of older data (“all visits”).

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Consider these preferences for the amount of each section to include, since most providers wanted information from the current visit only, not prior visits.

#### Differences Depending on Specialty

The above three recommendations apply, regardless of whether the respondent is in Primary Care, Internal Medicine, or specialty care. However, there are a few interesting nuances from the survey results, shown in two views: percentages and weighted averages.

Table 27: Value of Sections for ToC from Ambulatory Visit – Differences by Specialty -- Percentage Considered “Valuable” or “Necessary”



Table 28: Value of Sections for ToC from Ambulatory Visit – Differences by Specialty – Weighted Average



**DESCRIPTION**

These tables are similar to previous ones, except it stratifies data between primary care (PC), Internal Medicine (IM), and Specialty Care (SC – everything else).

**INTERPRETATION**

Comparing PC/IM vs specialty, there are some significant differences (>0.4 difference in weighted average) in level of interest in types of information. For example,

* **Immunizations, Medical Equipment, Instructions, Nutrition/Diet,** and **Plan of Treatment,** are all viewed as more valuable/necessary by PC/IM, vs specialists.
* **Payer information** was deemed more valuable by specialists than by PC/IM, though still a low average score.
* Of the high value narrative summary sections previously mentioned as probably missing (**Chief Complaint/Reason for Visit, History of Present Illness, Assessment, Plan of Care**) all were rated high across all types of providers.

**RECOMMENDATION**

The main conclusion from these data: **keep in mind the intended purpose and recipients of the document, e.g., specialty, and understand what is most important to them**, regardless of the overall average scores.

Medications

#### Medications in Hospital Discharges

In terms of “value” of data sections, Discharge Medications were ranked as the #1 section for hospital discharges, and Medications were ranked as the #2 section for ambulatory ToC. But because of the importance of medication information to clinicians, and the variety of options by which medications can be included (or excluded) in medication lists, a specific set of questions was asked about preferences and experiences for medications. The hospital questions are shown below.

Table 29: Preferences for Medication Information from Hospital ToC



As expected “medications active or prescribed at discharge) have 98% who consider them necessary or useful. This equates to the “Discharge Medications” section. However, some medications were active upon admission but then discontinued, and other medications were administered within the hospital and also not continued. As the table shows, both those are considered necessary or usefulby 88% and 82% respectively. Yet they are not always received. While not considered as overwhelmingly “necessary” as discharge medications, they are still useful.

**RECOMMENDATION**

1. Include Discharge Medications in the Discharge Medications section (of a Discharge Summary), or in the Medications Section (of a CCD).
2. Also consider including the Admission Medications Section and the Medications Administered Section where applicable.
3. By using three distinct sections, clinicians who are only interested in Discharge Medications will seem them separately, and can ignore the other two sections. The three categories of medications should not be intermixed in a single list that might make it difficult to tell which is which.

#### Medications in Ambulatory ToC

Five questions were asked about preferences and experiences with medications from ambulatory ToC, as shown in the table below.

Table 30: Preferences for Medication Information from Ambulatory ToC



The results show that clinicians consider necessary the active medications at the time of the visit, and also the changes that occurred, new prescriptions and discontinued medications. All of them were not always received, and discontinued medications was the area of largest gap between preference and experience.

Much less value was perceived in historical information such as “all previously discontinued medications,” though even there more than half found them useful.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Ensure that medications lists include all medications that are active, that are newly prescribed, and that were discontinued. Each of these should be distinctly labeled and identified. The question was not asked whether they should be separate lists, or a single list with new and discontinued medications distinguished somehow.
2. If any past medications (discontinued prior to the current visit) are included, separate them from those that were active, new, or discontinued as of the current visit.
3. Reasons for discontinuation (e.g., ineffective, condition resolved, superseded by different medication, adverse reaction, etc.) would be valuable information, if available.

Alternative Approaches

While the original premise of the Relevant and Pertinent Project was focused on document **generation** (and avoiding sending “too much information”), it became apparent that there could be alternative approaches to meeting the needs of clinicians. It is not always feasible – due to lack of knowledge, lack of time, or other reasons -- for the sender to know what the receiver prefers and to modify the document accordingly. Some senders do not feel comfortable withholding information even that they *think* would not be relevant, at the risk of making the wrong decision. So an alternative question was asked: “Do you prefer to manage ToC content by receiving more information and having better presentation and incorporation capability in your EHR?” If yes, then they were asked about several potential alternatives, as shown in the table below.

Table 31: Interest in Alternative Approaches



Interestingly, while 39% of receivers prefer to receive *less* information (limited by the sender), significantly more of them (61%) want to receive *more* information *if* they have better display and incorporation capability. A significant had a high degree of interest (score of 4 or 5) in all of the alternatives proposed: detection of duplicate data, drag and drop for incorporation of discrete data, user defined summaries, automated incorporation, and table of contents with links.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Specific recommendations on how to provide these alternatives was beyond the scope of the Relevant and Pertinent project. However, progress can be made by acknowledging and collaborating with other efforts that started after the Relevant and Pertinent survey was conducted.

1. EHR developers should seek to innovate and provide features such as (but not limited to) flexible rendering features and other approaches mentioned above, to provide better tools for receivers of CDA documents, so that they are not totally dependent on the decisions of senders.
2. ONC should seek to stimulate and incent innovative research and development of new rendering features, building upon the results and learnings from the [Consolidated CDA Rendering Tool Challenge](http://www.hl7.org/events/toolingchallenge.cfm) that ONC and HL7 co-sponsored in 2016
3. Regarding incorporation of clinical data into receiving systems, ONC and ONC and EHR developers should consider the recommendations of the [Interoperability Experience Task Force](https://www.healthit.gov/FACAS/health-it-joint-committee-collaboration/joint-hitpchitsc-task-forces/interoperability-experience) (an advisory committee to the HIT Joint Committees), including “Challenges” and “Pilots” for clinical information reconciliation, and prioritization of semantic elements that impact the interoperability experience, e.g., auto-reconcilable data elements.

Long Survey Results

As a supplement and complement to the short survey, which was sent to a large number of persons, who answered questions through the web (without discussion), a “long survey” was created to engage a small number of groups in interactive discussion of the issues. The short-answer, quantitative approach of the short survey was complemented by the more free-form, qualitative discussion engendered by the long survey. 3 Hospitals, 4 health systems, and 4 professional societies agreed to participate in the long survey.

The first two questions asked what percentage of documents received were **not** helpful, and then asked “why not?” In keeping with the premise of dissatisfaction among clinicians, based on public testimony, which spawned the RnP project.

Table 32: What makes documents Unhelpful?



These results are very consistent with the those of the short survey, which said that there was both “too much information” and yet “missing information.” The comments of “too much completeness” and “no clinical summary” match the short survey’s findings, where we have made recommendations for inclusion of narrative and avoidance of excessive history from past (not current) hospitalizations or visits. However, we also pointed out that specialties varied in what they wanted to receive, and recommended that their preferences be taken into account.

The next question pertained to desired document size.

Table 33: Preferences re Document Size



While it is difficult to make specific recommendations as to what to include or not include in documents, based on these responses, it is a useful baseline to understand what is expected. A “page” is subjective (it may refer to a printed page, but might also refer to screens on a display). Nevertheless, we have anecdotal evidence that some CDA documents generate unnecessary pages through their formatting choices (e.g., one result per “page”), and the long survey suggests that it is desirable to keep the page count under 10.

The “value of data” question was addressed in the short survey. The following provides a different perspective on Data Element Relevance, and drills into more detail not just about the value of a “Section” (e.g., Medications, Problems), but about the status of that information, e.g., current/active, recent, planned, historical.

Table 34: Data Element Relevance



Not surprisingly, the “old” information was considered less relevant. Since there may have been many previous visits or hospitalizations, it can easily be inferred that inclusion of much “old” information can also create large documents and lead to the “undigested data dumps” criticism in response to Question #2.

## Comparison of Results against Meaningful Use Requirements

To be added. Distinguish between MU1 and MU2 requirements, but apply recommendations towards MU2/MU3 (2014 and 2015 editions) since that is where any software changes will be applied.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

## Summary of Recommendations

While there were many findings, there are a reasonably small set of recommendations. For convenience, the recommendations from previous chapters are consolidated and summarized here They are categorized for applicability to documents from Inpatient Discharges (IP) and Ambulatory visits (OP). Recommendations specifically to ONC, rather than to EHR developers, are separatedly listed. The Section numbers are hyperlinked back to the pertinent discussion of recommendations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Recommendation to EHR Developers** | **IP** | **OP** | **Section** |
| 1. Ensure ToC documents include a narrative summary of the patient story
 |  |  | [3.1.4.2](#ValueOfDataHosp), [3.1.5.2](#ValueOfDataAmbulatory) |
| 1. Consider generating the C-CDA Discharge Summary for hospital discharges
 |  |  | [3.1.4.2](#ValueOfDataHosp) |
| 1. Avoid detail from prior hospitalizations, and include only the relevant data from the current hospitalization
 |  |  | [3.1.4.2](#ValueOfDataHosp) |
| 1. Consider specific preferences for amount of data in each section, including whether or not to include information from prior hospitalizations or visits
 |  |  | [3.1.4.3](#AmountOfDataHosp),[3.1.5.3](#AmountOfDataAmbulatory) |
| 1. Strongly consider including all invasive procedures performed during the hospitalization
 |  |  | [3.1.4.3](#AmountOfDataHosp) |
| 1. Consider specific preferences for data from prior hospitalizations
 |  |  | [3.1.4.3](#AmountOfDataHosp) |
| 1. Consider including historical procedures relevant to the treatment given now
 |  |  | [3.1.4.3](#AmountOfDataHosp) |
| 1. Keep in mind the intended purpose and recipients of the document, e.g., specialty, in the context of the clinical use case of which the ToC is a part, and understand what is most important to them
 |  |  | [3.1.4.4](#SpecialtyHosp), [3.1.5.4](#SpecialtyAmbulatory) |
| 1. Include Discharge Medications; also consider Admission Medications and Medications Administered, each in its own section
 |  |  | [3.1.6.1](#MedsHosp) |
| 1. Ensure that med lists include all active medications, newly prescribed, and discontinued, each distinctly labeled and identified
 |  |  | [3.1.6.2](#MedsAmbulatory) |
| 1. Include reason for discontinuation of medications
 |  |  | [3.1.6.2](#MedsAmbulatory) |
| 1. Provide better tools, such as flexible rendering features for receivers of CDA documents, so that they are not totally dependent on the decisions of senders
 |  |  | [3.1.7](#AlternativeApproaches) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Recommendations to ONC** | **Section** |
| 1. Allow more C-CDA document types than CCD and Referral to be used for ambulatory ToC
 | [3.1.5.2](#ValueOfDataAmbulatory) |
| 1. Stimulate and incent innovative research and development of new rendering features (related to Recommendation #12 above)
 | [3.1.7](#AlternativeApproaches) |
| 1. Consider recommendations of Interoperability Experience Task Force regarding incorporation of clinical data
 | [3.1.7](#AlternativeApproaches) |

## Guidance on use of the results

To be added

Classification of relevance

Use of Classifications

If you are a generator: Sending Data

#### If you are a renderer: Viewing Data

#### If incorporating the data

FHIR Considerations

While this document is focused on Consolidated CDA documents, we recognize that Consolidated CDA content can also be exchanged using FHIR resources (e.g., bundles/compositions that create FHIR documents, or queries for sets of data that are essentially clinical summaries but not in document format). The implications of clinician preferences and experiences, regarding what is relevant and pertinent, may be useful to consider regardless of whether the content is delivered through C-CDA documents, FHIR documents, or FHIR queries.

If FHIR were to exactly reproduce the content that has been delivered in CDA, the results would likely be dissatisfaction similar to what was reported in the RnP survey. For example, the Data Access Framework (DAF) FHIR profiles were defined for the Common Clinical Data Set (CCDS) defined in ONC 2015 certification. But the CCDS does not contain some of the data (e.g., narrative data) that was considered highly valuable or necessary by survey respondents. Therefore, FHIR developers are strongly encouraged to provide what providers are asking for, not only the CCDS defined in ONC regulations.

# References

* American Recovery And Reinvestment Act of 2009, US Public Law 111-5, 123 Stat. 115, 516 (Feb. 19, 2009). <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-111publ5/content-detail.html>
* *HIT Standards Committee Implementation Workgroup Presentation, Constraining the CCDA, August 20, 2014.* <https://www.healthit.gov/FACAS/sites/faca/files/HITSC_IWG_2014-08-20.pdf>
“Determine whether there are usability challenges with the CCDA v1.1 specification and associated implementation guidance (currently adopted in ONC’s certification program) that hinder interoperability”
* *HIT Standards and Policy Committees Joint Meeting, October 15, 2014.* [*https://www.healthit.gov/FACAS/sites/faca/files/Joint\_HIT\_Summary\_Final\_2014-10-15.pdf*](https://www.healthit.gov/FACAS/sites/faca/files/Joint_HIT_Summary_Final_2014-10-15.pdf)p. 3 *“*Eric Rose referred to slide 7 and 2017. He suggested making summary documents useful to the next doctor. Physicians want summary narratives that communicate meaningful information.” This is typical of comments received in many hearings.
* *HIT Joint Committees meeting transcript, February 10, 2015.* <https://www.healthit.gov/FACAS/sites/faca/files/Joint_HIT_Transcript_Final_2015-02-10.pdf> Comments on autogenerated Consolidated CDA from Erica Galvez, John Halamka, David McCallie, Arien Malec.
* *American Hospital Association report, Achieving Interoperability that Supports Care Transformation, July, 2015.* <http://www.aha.org/content/15/1507-iagreport.pdf>“Further, the current iteration of content standards, such as the Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture (CCDA), do not meet the needs of clinicians for relevant clinical data. The CCDAs shared for meaningful use include large amounts of patient data, making it hard for clinicians to easily identify the information that is important.”
* *Clinical, Technical, Organization, and Financial Barriers to Interoperability Task Force Virtual Hearing, August 21, 2015.* <https://www.healthit.gov/facas/sites/faca/files/ITF_Transcript_Final_Virtual_Hearing_2015-08-21.pdf> .
Testimony by Steven Stack, President of AMA, p. 25 “In our Town Hall meeting, we solicited…on EHRs, we solicited feedback online and reams of feedback we received and some people had commented that the type of data that goes in C-CDAs or other documents that go out is a morass or a high-volume of information often that goes directly to the physician, but is not in a usable form for the receiving physician and which they don’t particularly appreciate getting because they don’t find it helpful.”
* *Data Update: Interoperability Among U.S. Non-federal Acute Care Hospitals, Vaishali Patel, Senior Advisor, ONC, presented to HIT Joint Committees on June 8, 2016.*Many barriers to interoperability were cited, related to clinical documents, starting at slide 10.
* *Interoperability Experience Task Force of the HIT Policy and HIT Standards Committees, Transmittal Letter to ONC, September 13, 2016.* <https://www.healthit.gov/FACAS/sites/faca/files/HITJC_Transmittal_Letter_IXTF_2016-09-13.pdf>
Recommendations are given regarding the need for improvements in effectively using health information, of information exchange, data reconciliation, and import.
* *Patient and clinician perspectives on the outpatient after-visit summary: a qualitative study to inform improvements in visit summary design*. Journal of American Medical Informatics Association, <http://jamia.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2016/07/24/jamia.ocw106> published August 7, 2016.
This was similar to RnP, but was focused on patient preferences, rather than clinicians

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

C-CDA Consolidated CDA

CCD Continuity of Care Document

CDA, CDA R2 Clinical Document Architecture (Release 2)

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

DIR Diagnostic Imaging Report

DSTU Draft Standard for Trial Use (now STU)

EHR electronic health record

EMR electronic medical record

H&P History and Physical

HIT healthcare information technology

HL7 Health Level Seven

HTML Hypertext Markup Language

LOINC Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes

NI no information

ONC Office of National Coordinator

RFC Request for Comments

RnP Relevant and Pertinent (the project creating this guide)

STU Standard for Trial Use

XML eXtensible Markup language

XPath XML Path Language

# APPENDIX: C-CDA DISPLAY AND CLINICIAN VIEW

Clinicians who answered the RnP survey presumably answered the questions based on their experience receiving and reading/viewing clinical documents in transitions of care. Whether they spoke of “too much information” or “missing information” or “difficulty finding information,” those experiences were almost certainly based on their *viewing of the documents in their EHR*, whether on a computer screen or printout. Clinicians most likely did *not* see the structured XML content of C-CDA as it came “over the wire,” such as shown in the structured data example below (taken from the Consolidated CDA specification).

This guide is primarily focused on improving the relevance and pertinence of C-CDA documents *as experienced bythe clinician,* which means as displayed or “rendered.” Other guides, including the C-CDA Companion Guide (reference), focus mainly on the structured content.

CDA Document as Displayed

The rendering must conform to basic CDA rules. When the document was created, the information was extracted from an EHR, and formatted in accordance with C-CDA templates, which contain conformance statements. Generally, that information is organized into Sections (e.g., Medications, Procedures), some of which contain structured “entries” (discrete data elements, e.g., Medication Start Date). **C-CDA requires that all clinically meaningful information that is meant for human viewing must be included in the narrative blocks, and that all narrative blocks must be displayed by the receiving system.** That is basically what clinicians “see” in a C-CDA document and what leads to their opinions in the RnP survey.

Include portion of a sample C-CDA as rendered

CDA Document as Structured Data

Some information (“structured entries”) is meant primarily for machine processing (for example, importing discrete data into an EHR, and using for clinical decision support). While clinically meaningful structured information will have corresponding text in the narrative block, e.g.,

There may be information in the structured entries that is not explicitly displayed. For example, “Aspirin 81 MG Oral Tablet” may appear in the narrative block, whereas the structured entry contains code="243670" codeSystem="2.16.840.1.113883.6.88" which references a specific drug code for a baby aspirin tablet in the RxNorm code system. The clinician would usually not see the code or code system in the displayed CDA, but the receiving EHR could use them to assist in checking for drug interactions or drug duplicates.

INSERT BRIEF C-CDA XML EXAMPLE HERE

For more information about the clinical contents of C-CDA, as well as the technical representation of C-CDA, see these sources.

* ONC presentation on Implementing C-CDA for Meaningful Use Stage 2, including many slides about validating/testing C-CDAs for certification:
<https://www.healthit.gov/policy-researchers-implementers/consolidated-cda-overview>
* Overview of Consolidated CDA, with examples (starting on slide 43) for various transition of care scenarios, including selection of the “best fit” document types for each scenario.
<http://www.wedi.org/docs/presentations/an-explanation-of-what-is-cda---r2.pdf?sfvrsn=0>
* The CDA Book by Keith Boone.
[http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-0-85729-336-7](http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-0-85729-336-7)

Note: this is an illustrative but not nearly an exhaustive list. These materials are cited as potentially helpful to enhance understanding for those wanting to know more, though they are not necessary to understand the recommendations about Relevant and Pertinent documents. Referencing them in this guide does not imply endorsement of their entire contents.

1. See slide 3 in the presentation at <https://www.healthit.gov/FACAS/sites/faca/files/Joint_Data_Updates_2015-10-06.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. While “enhanced Stage 1” documents, using C-CDA 1.1, were later permitted, we do not have information on how many vendors or providers used them as of late 2015 when the survey was taken. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. \* From http://www.bmc.org/Documents/bmc-Transitions-of-Care.pdf recommendations for discharge summary: “Reason for admission and hospital course – This section is dedicated to communicating the “story” associated with the patient’s hospitalization. How did the patient present? What was the key history that provided clues to the diagnosis and severity of presentation? Were there any events that affected management during the course of hospitalization?”

And from http://www.ahrq.gov/downloads/pub/advances2/vol2/advances-kind\_31.pdf “Hospital course (a description of the events occurring to a patient during his/her hospital stay)” [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. CDC “Family History is Important for your Health” (<http://www.cdc.gov/genomics/public/file/print/FamHistFactSheet.pdf> ) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. While the Plan of Care/Plan of Treatment Section may contain structured entries, they are not required by C-CDA or 2011 or 2014 edition Certifications. For the ToC documents for MU1 and MU2, [↑](#footnote-ref-5)