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Rise of the Data Tiger

Will Asia Assume Global Leadership in Health Informatics

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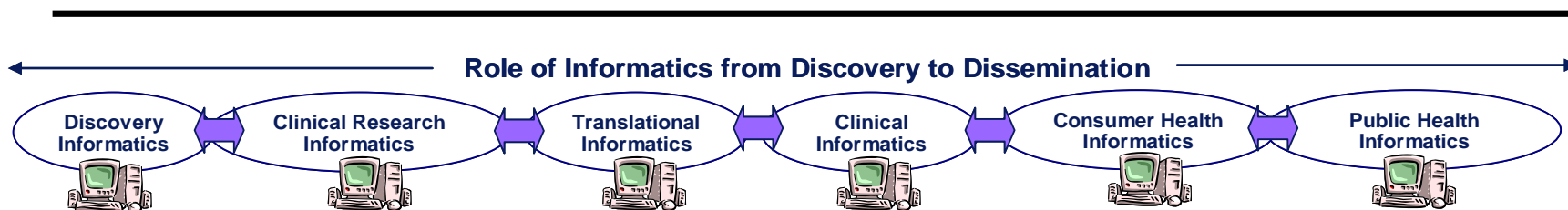
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Definitions

Health informatics is an emerging **discipline** that focuses on the **systematic management and evaluation of patient-level information** - how it is captured, retrieved, and applied as well as the tools and methods used - to support decision-making along the continuum from discovery to dissemination.



Discovery Informatics is concerned with the application of informatics theory and methods to drug discovery infrastructures, the integration of scientific applications, the design of drug discovery databases, and the setup of drug discovery datamarts.

Clinical Research Informatics is concerned with the application of informatics to design, conduct and improve clinical research and disseminate the knowledge gained from three kinds of research: patient-focused, epidemiologic and outcomes or health services research.

Translational research is concerned with the application of informatics to 1) enabling discoveries generated in the lab (basic science) to become in-human trials and studies, and 2) enhancing adoption of research findings by clinical practice and the community at large

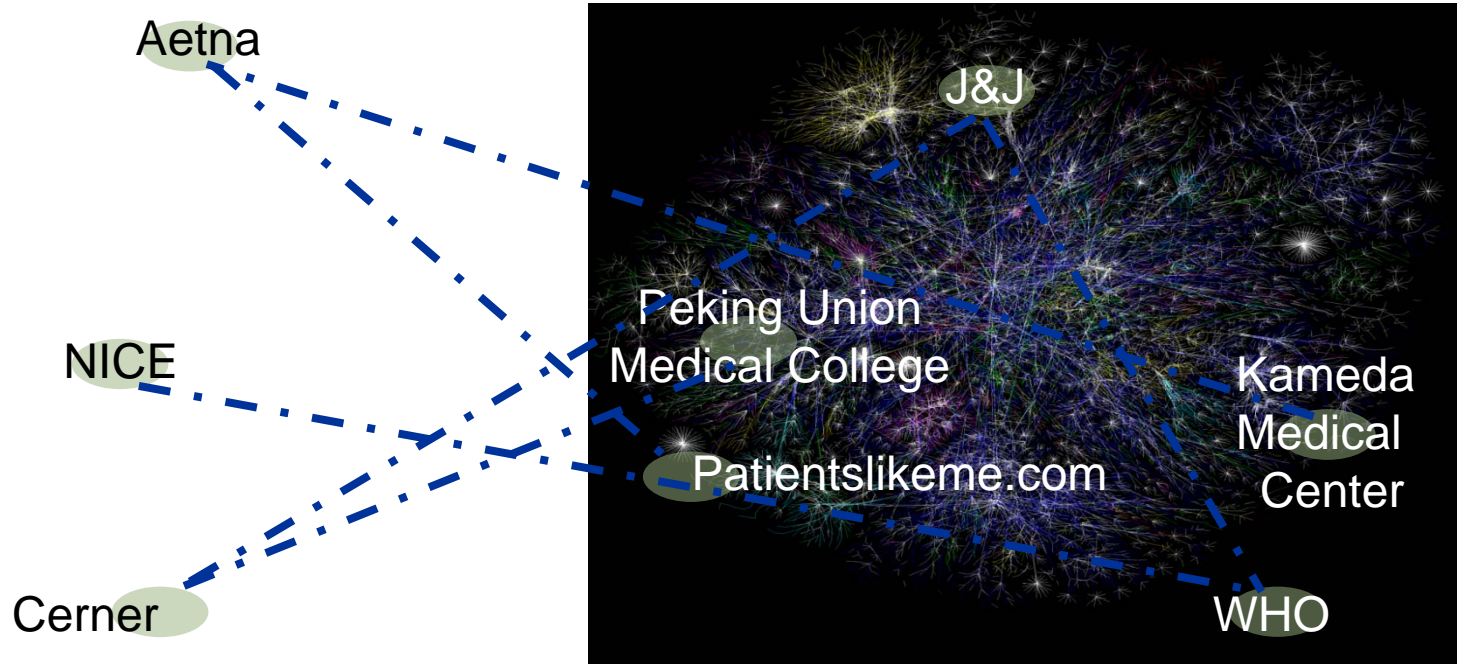
Clinical Informatics is concerned with computer applications that collect, store and analyze medical data to assist in the management and processing of information that support the delivery of clinical care

Consumer health informatics is the branch of medical informatics that analyses consumers' needs for information; studies and implements methods of making information accessible to consumers; and models and integrates consumers' preferences into medical information systems

Public Health Informatics is the systematic application of informatics to public health practice, research, and learning, distinguished from healthcare informatics by emphasizing data about populations rather than that of individuals

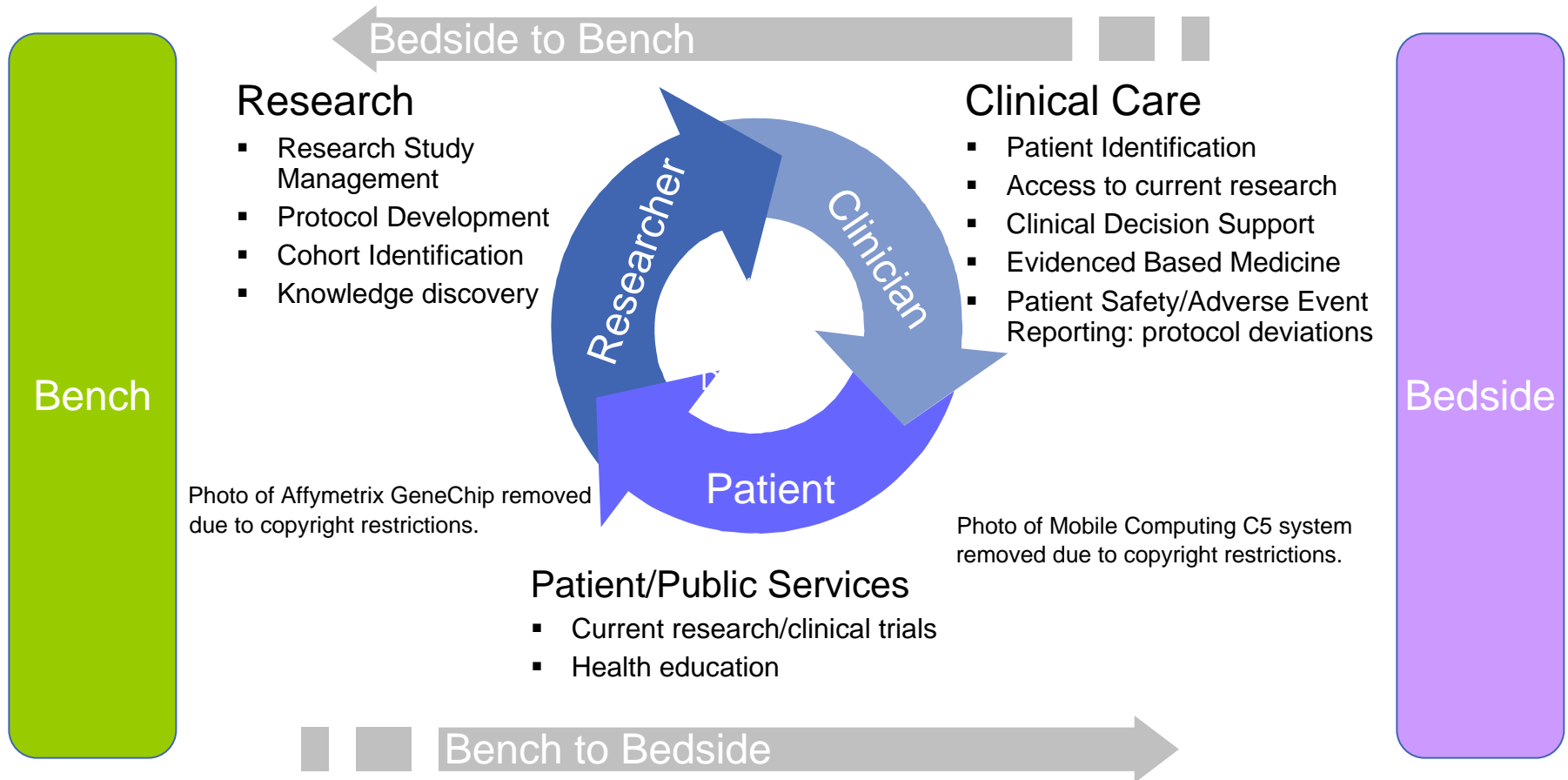
Connective tissue

We are all connected



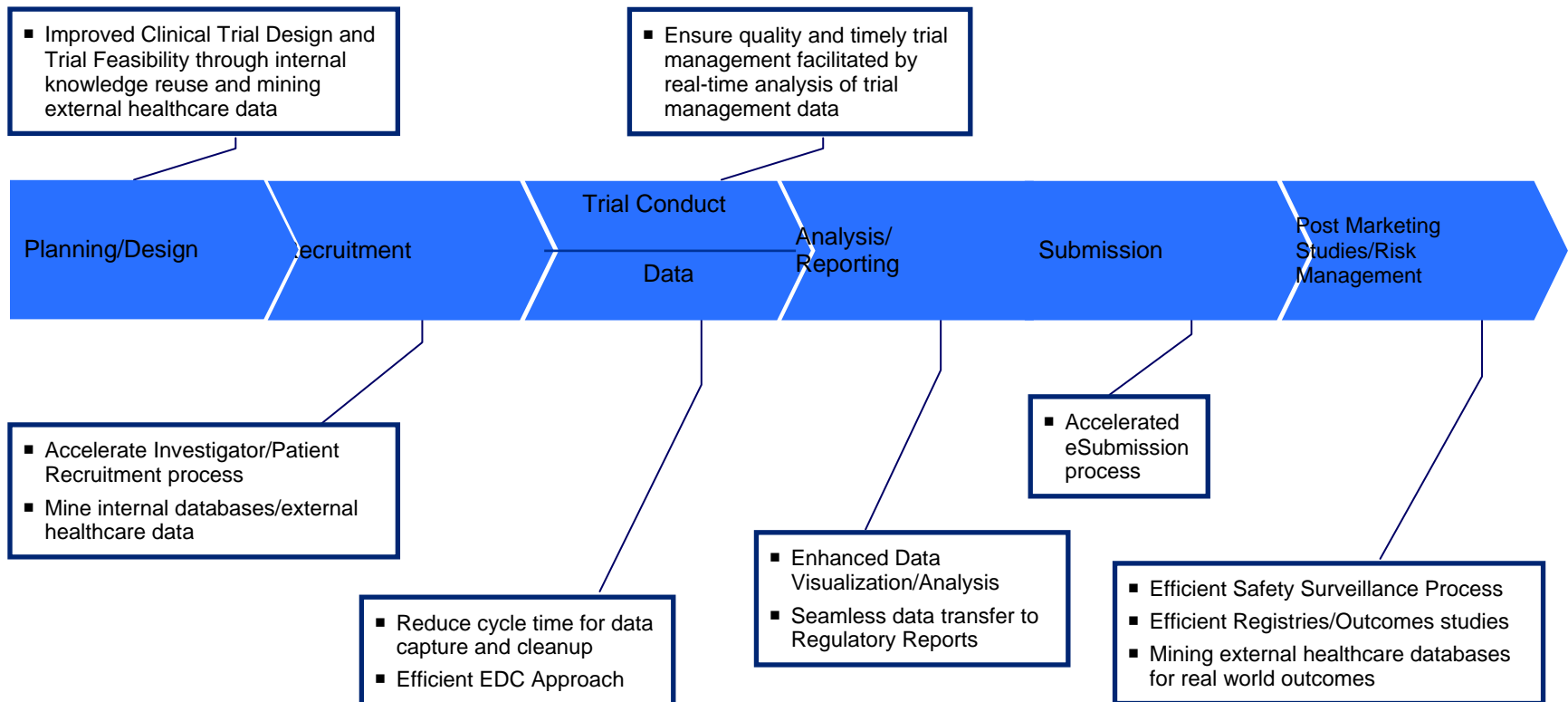
And there is no opting out

Translational Medicine/Research is Ground Zero for Health Informatics



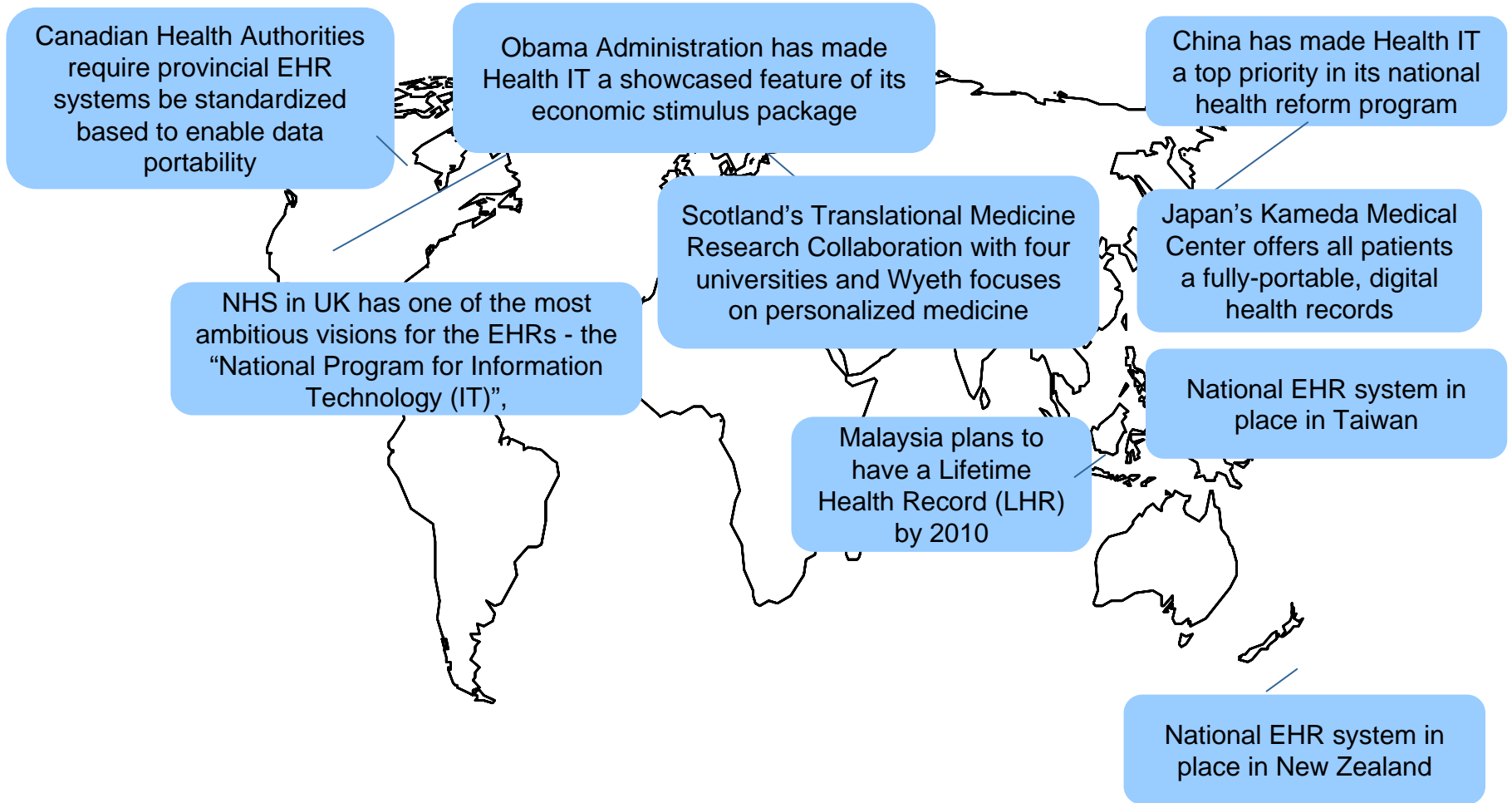
Life Sciences Companies are Developing Health Informatics Capabilities

Drug Development Lifecycle



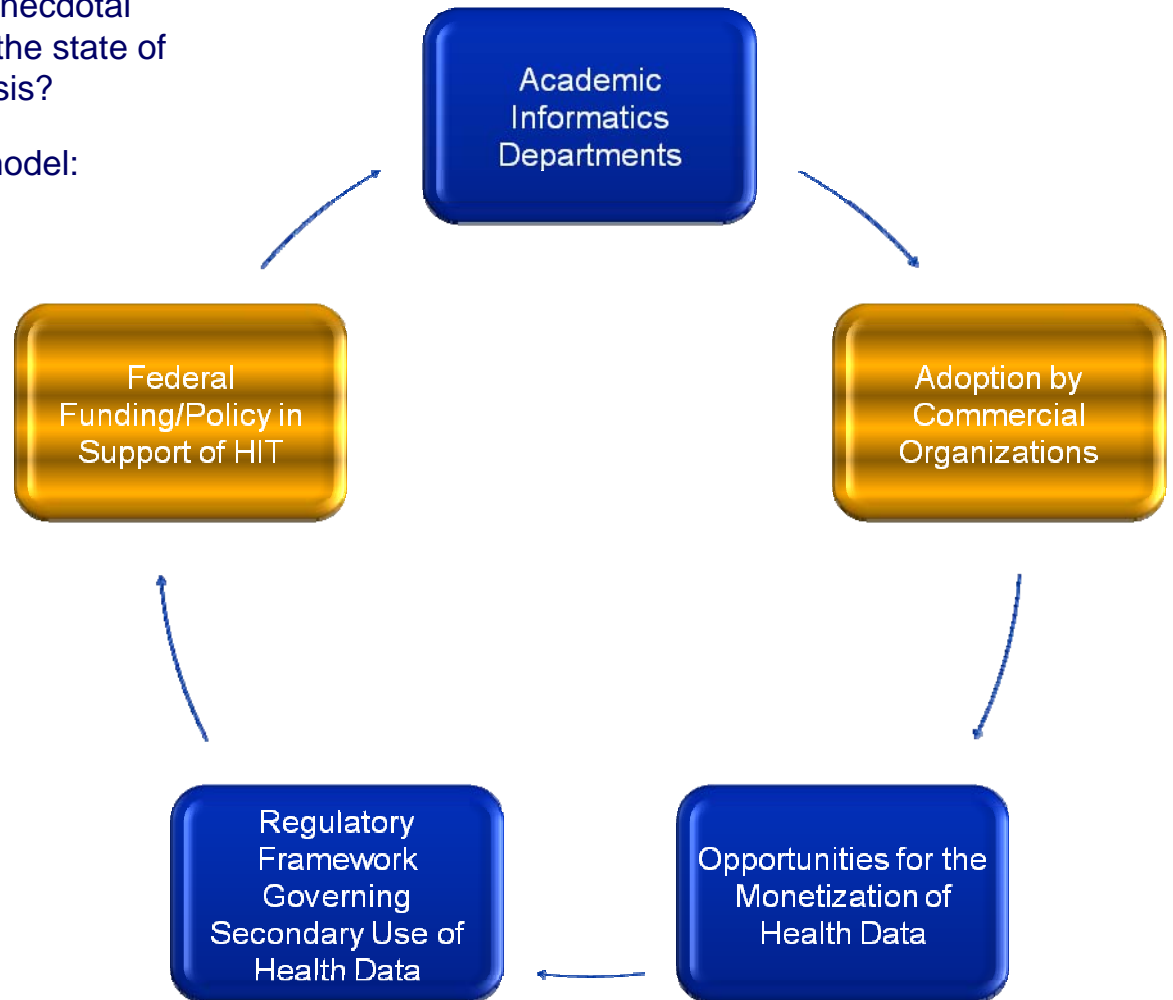
Source: Nigam, J&JDC, 3rd Annual HER & eClinical Technologies Conference

Health Informatics is Exceptionally Global



How do we Assess Global Health Informatics Leadership?

- Unburdened by the strictures of peer-review or conflict of interest guidelines, I considered what unscientific, purely subjective and anecdotal metrics can be used to benchmark the state of Health Informatics on a regional basis?
- I devised a five-point (im)maturity model:



Anecdote: UK Earns High Marks for Federal Support and Regulations Governing Secondary use of Health Data

Image removed due to copyright restrictions.
Website screenshots from NHS Connecting for Health.
<http://www.connectingforhealth.nhs.uk/>

Anecdote: Beijing Ministry of Health supports the development of an EMR for TCM at The People's Hospital Peking University



Anecdote: US Companies Lead in Commercialization/Monetization of Health Data, Chiefly to Big Pharma

SDI Health

(logo removed due to copyright restrictions)

General Electric

(logo removed due to copyright restrictions)



CONVERGENCE CT

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- ▶ Life Sciences Solution

Convergence Global Research Network Overview

Convergence CT (CCT)'s unique and innovative business model links patient data at healthcare institutions with Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology companies' data needs for clinical trial planning and recruitment processes, and research for global markets. With the expansion of the Convergence Global Research Network (CGRN) Convergence CT is working to foster innovation and collaboration between sites that conduct clinical research and manufacturers.

Courtesy of Convergence CT. Used with permission.

Anecdote: Taiwan Stands out for Pervasiveness of Health Data Capture

National Health Insurance Research Database

After the implementation of the National Health Insurance (NHI) in Taiwan in 1995, the Bureau of National Health Insurance (BNHI) established a national health insurance research database (NHIRD) to host the claim data of patients who are covered by the universal national health care system. These patients count for greater than 96% of the total population in Taiwan. There are greater than 95% of the hospitals contained in this database. Information on all medical treatment undertaken at all medical institutions that contracted with NHI has been recorded in the database since 1996

Data Source Examples	Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Longitudinal Health Insurance Database (2000 & 2005): The two data sets contain the registration and claim data of randomly sampled patients from 2000 and 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One year of longitudinal information• Clinical information included• Accessibility: De-identified data available for approved research studies• Diagnoses coded in ICD9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One year time period• Sampling data• Language barrier - diagnoses are coded using ICD9, but narrative text is Chinese
<p>Inpatient expenditures, by admission (DD): Original claim data of inpatients, by admission.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Longitudinal information• Clinical information included• Data is updated regularly• Accessibility: De-identified data available for approved research studies• Diagnoses coded in ICD9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Language barrier - diagnoses are coded using ICD9, but narrative text is Chinese

Anecdote: Singapore is Registry Happy

Data Source Examples	Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Singapore Cancer Registry (SCR) The Singapore Cancer Registry has been in existence for more than 25 years and its accuracy of data for incidence, distribution, changing patterns, etc., is close to 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete demographic information• Data accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data access: No direct access for external organizations
<p>Singapore Childhood Cancer Registry (SCCR) It was established in 1997. SCCR data is also submitted to SCR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data accuracy: Contains all children, aged <=18, diagnosed with haematological or solid malignancies.• SCCR also facilitates multi-institutional clinical trials in the evaluation of treatment efficacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access: Data is strictly confidential and is available to all external institutions solely for research purposes. All data releases are subjected to the approval of the Medical Director of SCCR
<p>Renal Registry It gathers comprehensive data and statistics on kidney disease from dialysis centers and hospitals in Singapore.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprehensive data on<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Glomerulonephritisb. End-Stage Renal Diseasec. Transplantationd. Annual dialysis status reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data access: No direct access for external organizations

Anecdote: China's Health Infrastructure is About to Quadruple

Text content removed due to copyright restrictions.

Xiahuo, Cui, and Lan Tian. "China to spend \$124b on healthcare reform."
China Daily, 2009-01-22.

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-01/22/content_7418853.htm.

Accessed 2010-03-02.

Anecdote: There's at least one company in China trying to commercialize secondary uses of health data



Chinese Healthcare Data

Accurate and timely information is paramount to decision-making. In a dynamic country with over 1.4 billion people, Yuxi Pacific Data's deep and authoritative database of physicians and patient treatment information is an essential tool for any pharmaceutical company doing business with China.



What Data is Available?

Our databases are continually updated and include physician, patient and patient treatment information. Because we monitor patient visits, we have developed a longitudinal data set of treatments to include physician information, place of treatment, diagnosis and prescription.

Physician ID	Last Name	First Name	Therapeutic Area	Institution	City	School	Grad Year	Age	Years
200	李	強國	腫瘤	南方醫院, 珠江醫院	廣州市區	廣州中醫藥大學	1997	40	12
201	王	東風	腫瘤	南方醫院, 珠江醫院	廣州市區	中山大學	1995	41	14
202	高	懷民	腫瘤	南方醫院, 珠江醫院	廣州市區	南方醫科大學	1984	52	25
203	劉	達賢	眼科醫生	南方醫院, 珠江醫院	廣州市區	中國醫科大學	1993	44	16
204	陳	慧君	腫瘤	廣東省人民醫院	廣州市區	暨南大學	2000	35	9
205	楊	龍	移植	廣東省人民醫院	廣州市區	首都醫科大學	1981	55	28
206	黃	明星	腫瘤	廣東省人民醫院	廣州市區	南方醫科大學	2002	34	7
207	周	志杰	泌尿生殖系統	廣東省人民醫院	廣州市區	北京大學	1987	50	22
208	趙	建國	腫瘤	廣東省第二人民醫院	廣州市區	中國醫科大學	1974	61	35
209	吳	海潮	腫瘤	廣東省第二人民醫院	廣州市區	清華大學	1992	44	17
210	徐	瑞峰	肌肉骨骼系統和結締組織	廣東省第二人民醫院	廣州市區	清華大學	1997	39	12

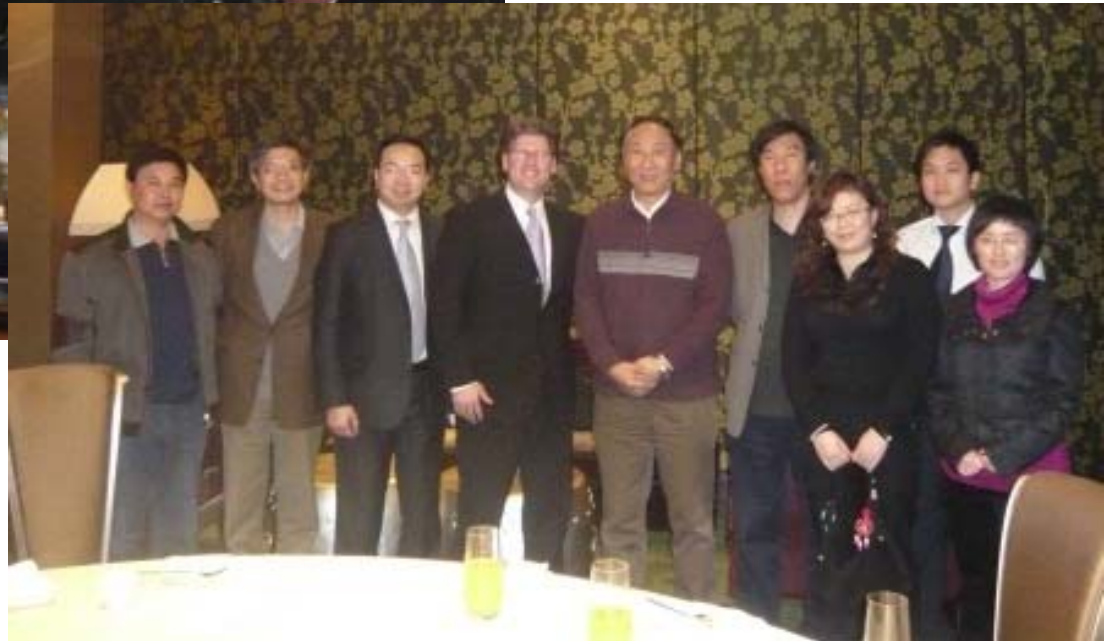
Courtesy of Yuxi Pacific. Used with permission.

Comparing US and Asia Pacific Health Informatics Leadership

- The following countries in the Asia Pacific region were considered:
 - China and Taiwan
 - South Korea
 - Japan
 - Singapore
 - Malaysia
 - Australia
 - New Zealand

- Some conclusions:
 - Asia-Pacific is a fast growing patient-level data source, but prodigious barriers exist:
 - HIT adoption varies widely, but “digital hospitals” are on the rise
 - Most HIT systems are proprietary or home-grown (few international HIT vendors have a meaningful presence in Asia);
 - While fears over exploitation of personal health data drives policy, ironically, most residents lack a cultural appreciation for the personal ownership/control of health information.
 - In many countries, such as China, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, etc. the government plays a central role in collecting and distributing patient-level data, but regulations are neither clear nor uniform, which increases the risk of accessing it.

Workshop with the Board of Directors of CHIMA (Chinese Hospital Information Management Association), the HIMSS of China



Lecture on Health Informatics to Peking Union Medical College Resident Class



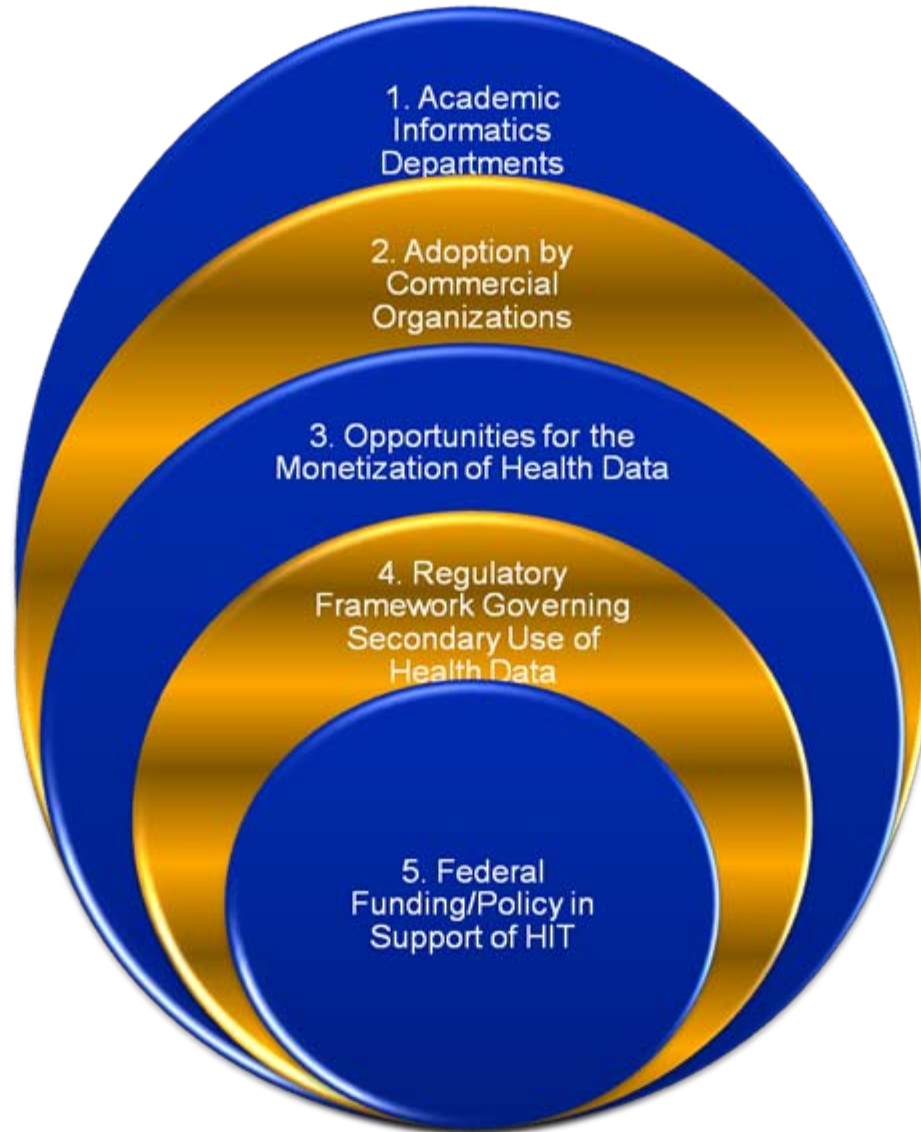
Tianjin Tissue Bank Steering Committee Meeting.



Comparing Current Attributes of US and Asia Pacific HI Current State

US

1. Draw
2. Leader
3. Leader
4. Leader
5. Draw



AP

1. Draw
2. Laggard
3. Laggard
4. Laggard
5. Draw

Thank you for your time



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Spring 2009

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