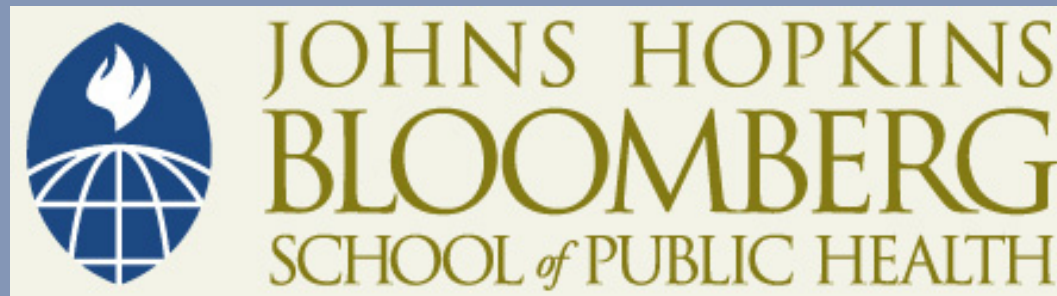


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Identifier Standards

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Outline

- Section A: overview
 - Key concepts and definitions
 - Who needs a unique identifier in health care?
 - Where are unique identifiers used?
- Section B: principles, standards, and challenges
 - Principles and characteristics of unique identifiers
 - National standards on unique identifiers
 - Challenges ahead

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Section A

Overview

Question

- Where do identifier standards fit in the standards world?

HITSP Standards Categorization

1. Information exchange standards
 - E.g., messaging standards

2. Information content standards
 - E.g., reference information models (RIMS)

3. Data standards (vocabularies and terminologies)

4. Identifiers standards
 - E.g., provider, plan, individual

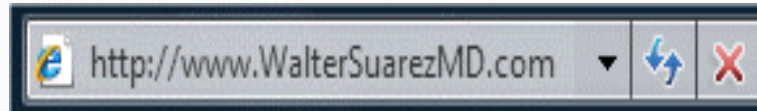
5. Privacy and security standards

6. Functional standards
 - E.g., workflow/dataflow standards

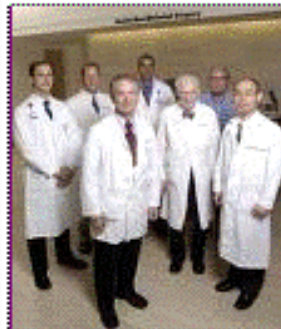
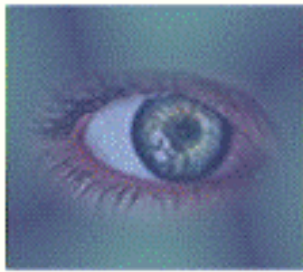
7. Other
 - E.g., IT standards

Many Identifiers

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CLINIC: 7777 CLIENT: 10913

Hours Monday 8h - 4p Tue - Thurs 8h - 5:30p Friday 8h - 3p Saturday 8h - 11a Closed by Dr. Carlo Lorenz	BREED: Beagle COLOR: Tricolor ALLERGIES: Penicillin BARBER TAG: 1-11754	WEIGHT: 40.00lb BIRTHDAY: 4/11/2004 ALTERED: Y SEX: M MICROCHIP: AV92T-47714
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Unique Identifiers in Health Care—Key Concepts

- Identity
 - An individual person or entity, regardless of role

- Identifier
 - A character string or pattern used in information systems to identify an entity or individual
 - Generally, an attribute that points unambiguously and uniquely to an identity

Unique Identifiers in Health Care—Key Concepts

- Identification methods
 - Systematic processes established to achieve identification of an entity or individual using one or more data elements
 - ▶ For example, probabilistic matching to link a record to an individual

Unique Identifiers in Health Care—Key Concepts

- Authentication or identity proofing
 - Methods to verify and confirm the claimed identify of an entity or individual
- Authorization
 - What an entity or individual can do (and can't do) once the identity has been authenticated

Who Needs to Be Identified in Health Care?

- Individuals
 - Patients, providers, others involved in care

- Entities
 - Hospitals
 - Other health care provider organizations—such as health plans, employers
 - Others (i.e., vendors)

Who Needs to Be Identified in Health Care?

- Systems and processes
 - Information systems and system components used by entities to collect, maintain, use and disclose data
- Devices
 - Medical equipment and devices used in the delivery of care to patients
- Others
 - Vendors and other

Where Are Unique Identifiers Used?

- Care delivery
 - Providers delivering care
 - Patients receiving care
 - Products used in care
- Care management and payment
 - Payers verifying who delivered care to a patient
- Quality measurement and patient safety
 - Evaluating quality of care
 - Monitoring safety of products and care delivery

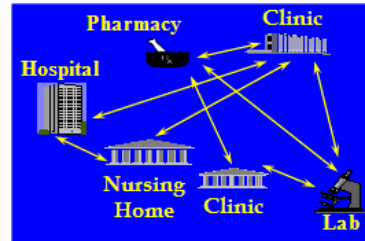
Where Are Unique Identifiers Used?

- Public health
 - Monitor and manage public health event, disease surveillance
- Research
 - Identifying research subjects in clinical and non-clinical research
- Privacy monitoring
 - Who accessed, used, disclosed data about a patient
- Regulatory enforcement
 - In the event of misuse or abuse of health information

Where Are Unique Identifiers Used?



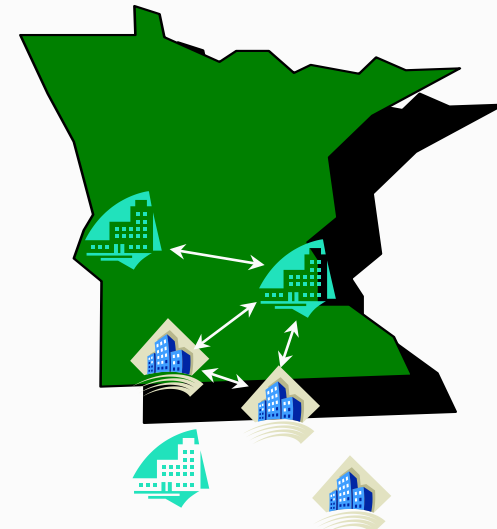
Internal within single organization



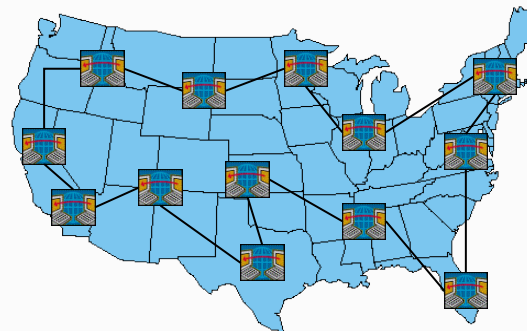
Internal across a system
With multiple components



Across countries worldwide



Across organizations
within a local/regional
HIE



Across local/regional HIEs within the NHIN