

INSPIRE

Interoperability and

Standards in Practice:

Innovation, Readiness, Education



Power of Getting the Data Right with Professor Rachel Dunscombe



openEHR

INSPIRE 2025



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What is openEHR?

Now In five years **Enterprise** Systemic design Common standards Mobile where data is: apps EHR Provenanced System 1 IoT Permissioned Limited interoperability Logic units Persistent ΑI Many systems Medical System 2 Extensible Social determinants Data layer System 3 Wearables Vendor neutral System 4 ΑI Billing Implants Logic units reporting Personal Sensors Secure Within one enterprise, typically 200 to 400 systems exist, devices made up of different technologies and different vendors, Cloud-based many of which are not complementary and where logic Modular plug-and-play is bundled with applications.

Future: A cohesive technology stack, giving a unified experience

for clinicians, professionals and patients; unique data at the center accessed by applications in real time through micro-services

It's the data layer not an application although applications can run over it

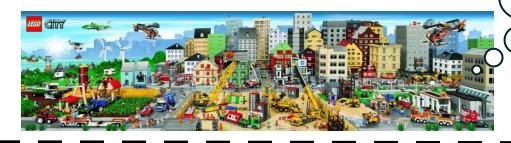
Present: Many systems all with intimately bound data logic

and applications

openEHR infostructure



Data dictionary



International/ National resource

Templates







- Clinical Documents
- Messages
- Forms/Screens
- Minimum data sets

Archetypes/ term sets

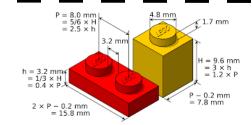




'Little data' patterns

- Standardised
- 'Fit for use'
- Centrally governed

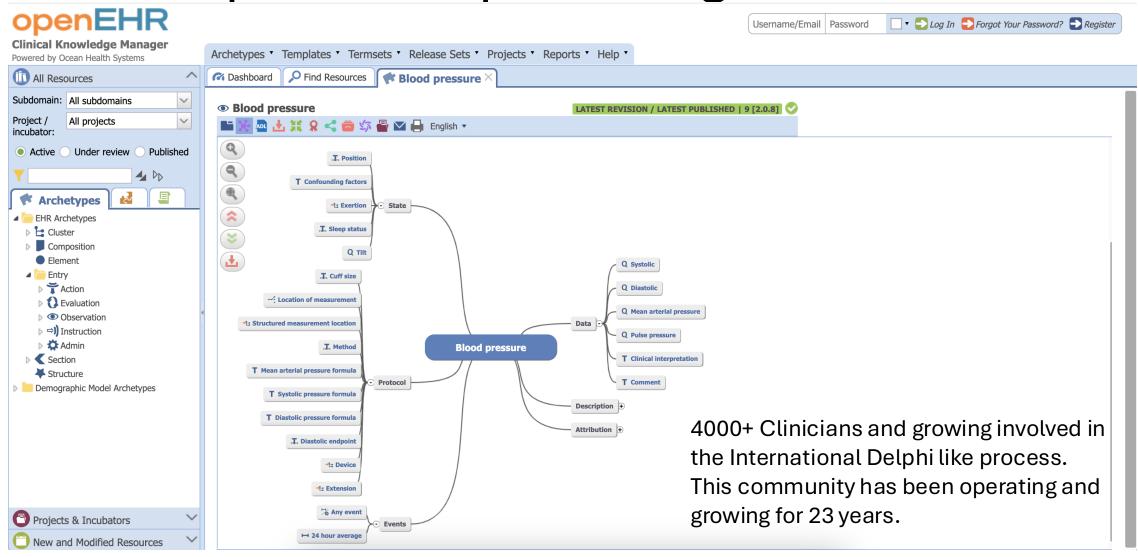
Reference model



Technical rules



CKM - https://ckm.openehr.org/





Data as a Capital Asset

A capital asset is a long-term investment.

The data has value for the life of the patient and beyond.

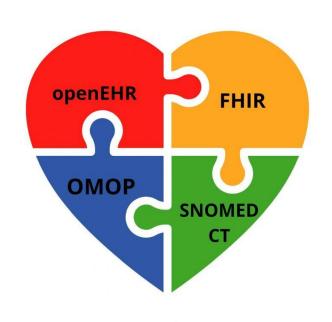
The blood pressure we saw can be trended through life for a patient regardless of where it is collected.

Data can even be left to family at end of life.





How the standards relate



openEHR + SNOMED: openEHR defines the **data structure** while SNOMED provides the **clinical codes** (the terminology) to put in it.

openEHR + FHIR: openEHR is best for **storing** the complete patient record (the database). FHIR is best for **exchanging** pieces of that record (the API – 80/20 rule).

openEHR + OMOP: openEHR captures rich data for **clinical care**. OMOP transforms that data into a simpler, flat structure for non complex **research**.



Why does data matter in Healthcare

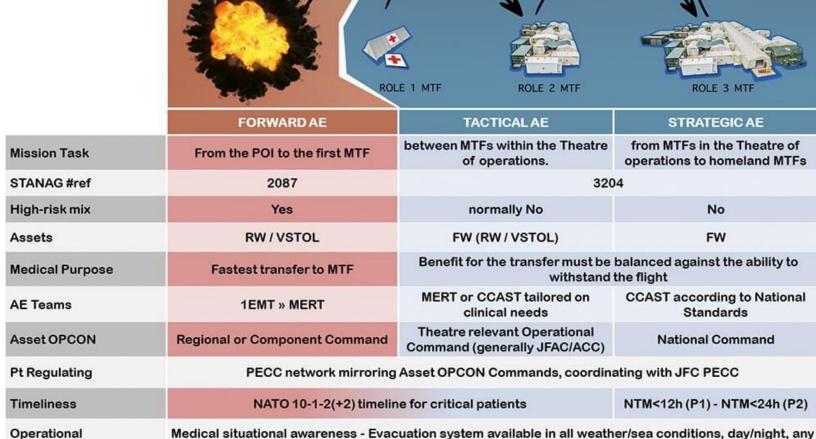
- Data is the new Infrastructure for health systems This data Infrastructure allows care to be delivered in or near the home where appropriate and healthcare planning shows this can reduce hospital size as evidenced in South Australia.
- Future more economic healthcare delivery including self care and patient enablement will not occur without unified access to their longitudinal patient record.
- Al "is what it eats" even the best models perform poorly on poor data.





Legend
ACC: Air Component Command
AE: Aeromedical Evacuation
AECC: Aeromedical Evacuation Coordination Centre
CCAST: Critical Care Air Support Team
EMT: Emergency Medical Technician
FW: Fixed Wing
JFAC: Joint Forces Air Component
JFC: Joint Forces Command
MERT: Medical Emergency Response Team
NTM: Notice To Move
P(1) / P(2): Priority 1 / Priority 2
PECC: Patient Evacuation Coordination Cell
POI: Point Of Injury
RW: Rotary Wing
VSTOL: Vertical Short Take-Off and Landing

Requirements



Tactical PECC

FORWARD AE

operational circumstances (AJP-4.10)



National PECC

STRATEGIC AE

ACC PECC

or AECC

TACTICAL AE



- Treatment can occur by any NATO health provider
- Standardized multilingual medical record needed
- Privacy by design essential



Why does it matter for Australia?

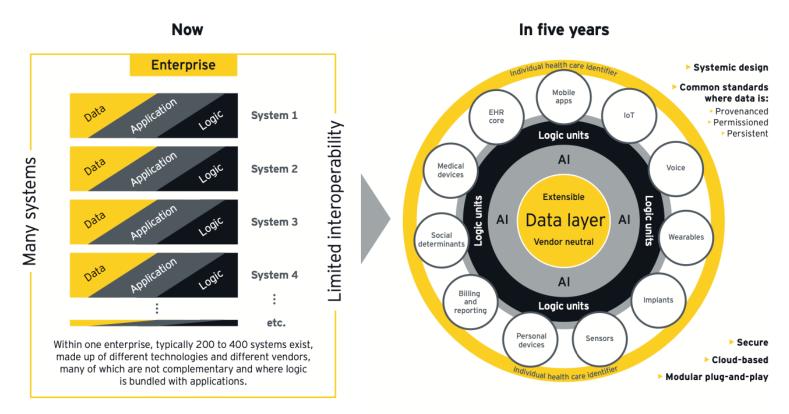
Data is the strategic infrastructure for the future

- openEHR breaks down the data silos so clinical data is interoperable semantically and technically within organisations, states and territories, Australia and globally (for instance for the International patient summary).
- Unwarranted variation in data or absence of data causes unwarranted variation in care and harm this is a quality issue.
- openEHR removes the clinical data as a friction to new models of care, capacity management in the system, safe remote care and self care.
- openEHR provides the best data quality for AI assuring the safest and most performant use of AI and cognitive technologies.
- openEHR allows a proactive rather than reactive health system with insight to inform policy, research and healthcare planning.





Value Proposition for openEHR



Present: Many systems all with intimately bound data logic and applications

Future: A cohesive technology stack, giving a unified experience for clinicians, professionals and patients; unique data at the center accessed by applications in real time through micro-services

openEHR is **the clinical Data Layer** – lets collect our data once in an **optimally engineered** format and use many times.

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