

In Search of a

Digital Health Compass

My Data, My Decision, Our ePower





Moderator: John Rayner

- Panelist's introduction
 - #digitalhealthcompass #ehealthweek**
- How to co-create a digital health compass ?
 - Health Data Standards
 - Digital Health Literacy
- Q&A – interaction with you all

*Tell me and I forget, Show me and I may remember,
Involve me and I'll understand*

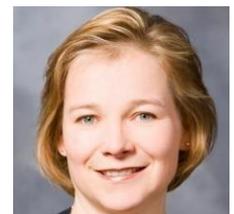


Knowledge is power



- Extensive investments in digital health technology – however low adoption of eHealth and persistent health disparities call for multidisciplinary action.
- Navigating for health online is challenging, and understanding culture, education, skills, costs, perceptions of power and role is essential.
- Citizens engaged in self-care, patients coping with persistent, chronic disease or living with an implanted device, or informal carers helping an elderly relative, a child or neighbor with illness or declining health, need a

digital health compass.



Digital health: Gutenberg moment for healthcare



- ❏ Undiagnosed disease network
- ❏ Patient Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI)
 - ➡ non-profit, non-government organization
 - ➡ Patient powered research networks
 - ➡ Patients share, load to apps, donate their genomic data



Objectives



- How can eHealth investments pay-off?
 - Citizens – patients, caregivers and providers come together with standards, industry and researchers to **co-create** a personal digital health compass
- Call for joint actions by health care, informatics, policy, standards, and industry
 - Broad scope of Informatics in service for health



Panelists



Anne Moen



Ed Hammond



Petra Wilson



Christian Lovis



Robert Stegwee



Catherine Chronaki





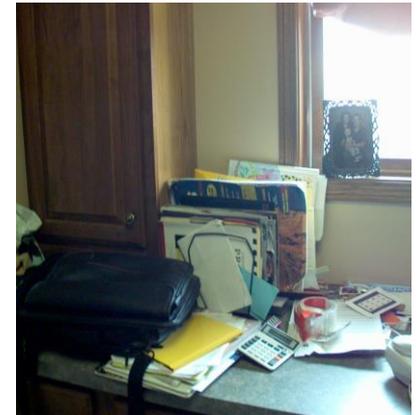
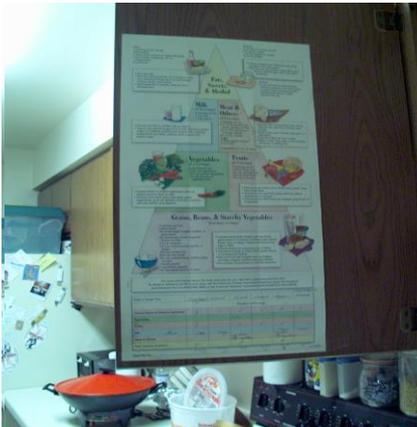
Anne Moen

Vision – a digital health compass

- Use myData for knowledge and give me tools to participate in digital transforming society
- Patient & families, health professionals and health informatics join forces with research and policy to advance digital health literacy
- Health Data standards and API as catalysts



Examples of storing and organizing health information artifacts and spaces



Current situation

- People, patients and caregivers do not use available digital health services to meet health and wellness needs for several (good) reasons
- Few models for partnerships and information sharing between patients – professionals
- Little integration and interoperability of health data for collaboration – engagement purposes



Co-creation → tomorrow's care

Health care
experiences &
expectations

Health &
Digital Health
Literacy

Personal
characteristics
health & wellness

Digital
literacy,
eSkills



Digital Health: One size does not fit all !

A Segmentation Approach to Health Coaching

24% Self Achievers

- The most proactive about health and wellness but more likely than Balance Seekers to prioritize doctors' advice
- Very task-oriented and will stay on top of health issues with medical check-ups and screenings
- Willing to tackle challenges if given measurable goals

Best approach:
Provide health education and tasks along with baseline measures and tracking tools to reinforce their progress

18% Priority Jugglers

- So busy with other responsibilities, they invest less in health and wellness, but are proactive about the health of their loved ones
- Put off dealing with their own health issues until problems are too big to ignore or interfere with their responsibilities

Best approach:
Appealing to their sense of duty and responsibility by pointing out that others depend on their health

13% Direction Takers

- View physicians as the most credible source of information and look to them for direction and guidance
- Likely to go to the doctor at the first sign of a health concern
- Tend to ignore medical advice only when it's difficult to work recommendations into their routines.

Best approach:
The current one. They're looking for and are happy to follow doctors' orders

18% Balance Seekers

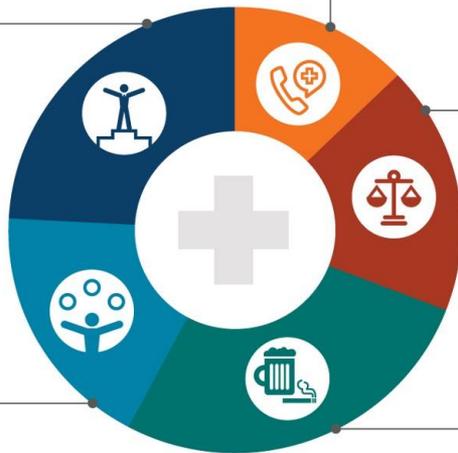
- Dedicated to their health and wellness but don't pay as much attention as do Direction Takers when it comes to what doctors tell them
- They prefer to come to their own conclusions about what success looks like after seeking information on treatment via the internet as well as friends and family

Best approach:
Presenting them with options and choices, while stressing the consequences of each

27% Willful Endurers

- Live for the here and now and put current pleasures over future health
- Resistant to changing habits
- Only visit the doctor when they absolutely must

Best approach:
As the toughest groups to work with, they need simple steps and immediate gratification



Beyond socio-demographic aspects that challenge adoption of digital health technology, there is also **behavior** ..

- Self Achievers
- Priority Jugglers
- Direction Takers
- Balance Seekers
- Willful Endures

There is an app for YOU!

Source: c2b Solutions

Health Confidence Score

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these?

Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree

I know enough about my health



I can look after my health



I can get the right help if I need it



I am involved in decisions about me



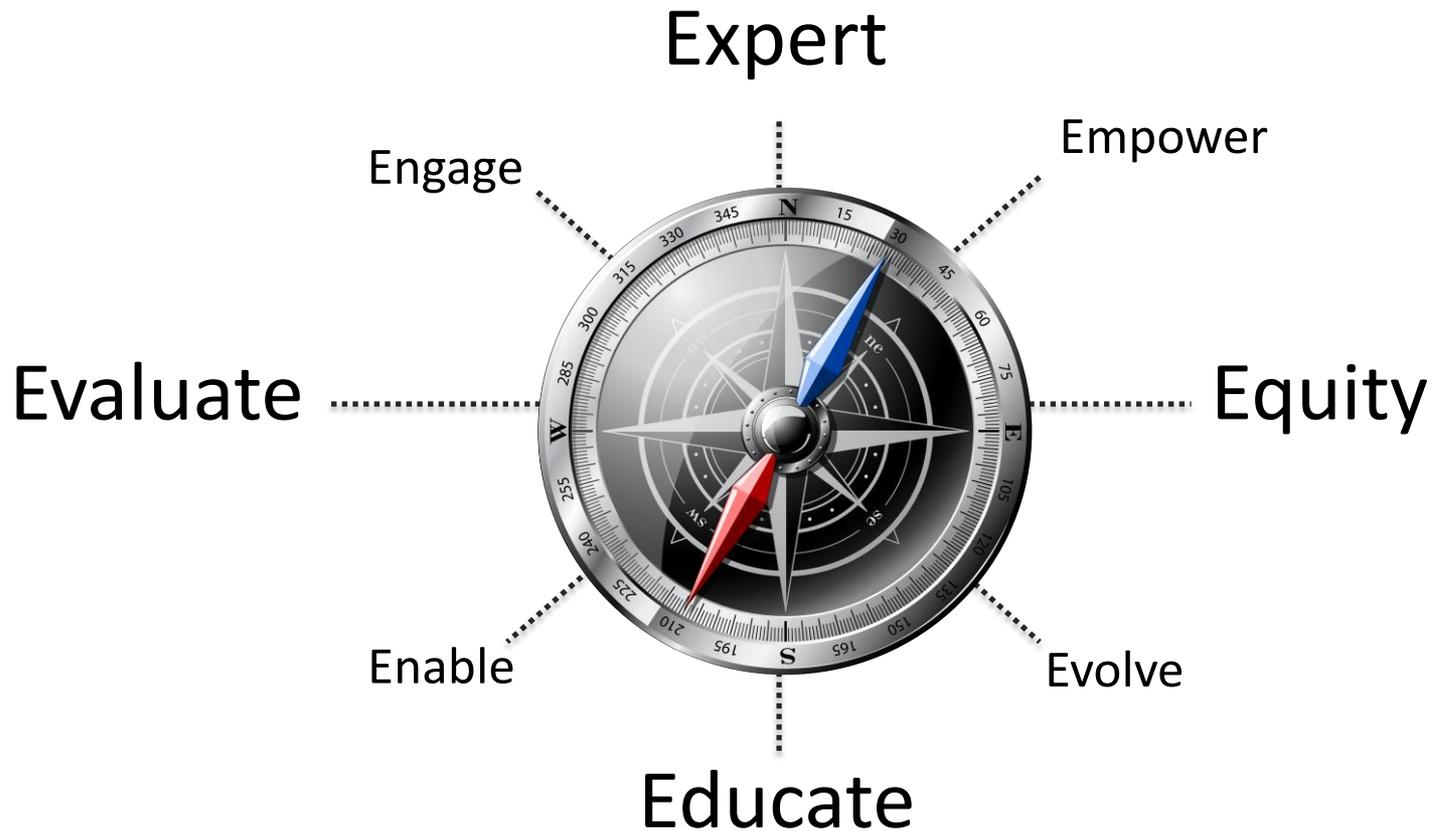
Measuring up Health Confidence

The Health Confidence Score (HCS) is a short generic measure of person's confidence to engage fully in their health and care.

- Knowledge
- Self-management
- Access
- Shared decision-making

Ref: Benson T, Bowman C, Potts HWW. Health Confidence Score (HCS): development and validation of a short generic questionnaire for person centred care. Submitted for publication 2015

Searching for my digital health compass



Moving forward

- Knowledge and expertise to us as citizens
 - resources that make sense –the relevant data
 - Engage – convenient – balance – targets
- Balance what really matters
 - Human relationships – empathy – the people
 - Complex knowledge based collaboration
 - Self-care between care – health encounter





Petra Wilson

- perspectives of patients – citizens
- confidence raising a call for action for the health systems to integrate digital health literacy interventions every step of the way



Why the Patient Needs a New Compass



Scarcity

- resources, HCPs, time



Complexity

- comorbidity, medication, environment



Personalisation

- retail, leisure, education



Mobility

- work, communication, money

What the compass should provide to the Patient



Engage me in my own health and care

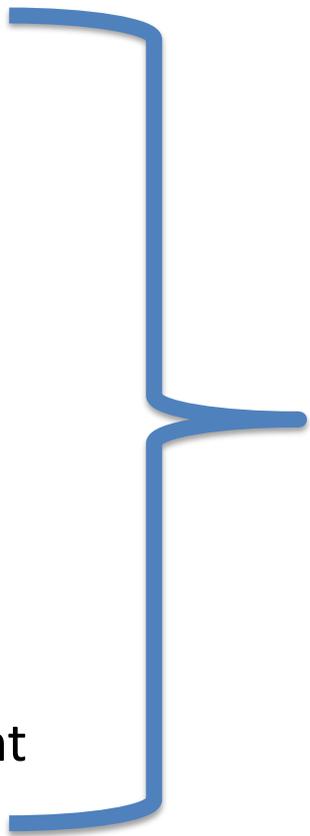
- Access to relevant, timely and understandable information.



Empower me to make decision and inform others

- Ability to share information and interact on information

What are the building blocks ?

- **Data**
 - Add
 - Access
 - Share
 - Control
 - **Trust**
 - partners
 - System
 - Redress
 - **Access**
 - Reimbursement
 - Security
 - mobility
- 
- Standards
 - Interoperability
 - Integration

Are we nearly there yet ????

- **Standards** Good progress
- **Interoperability** in some contexts
- **Integration** Limited

- We are missing too many opportunities to engage and empower the patient!



Robert A. Stegwee

Personal Digital Health



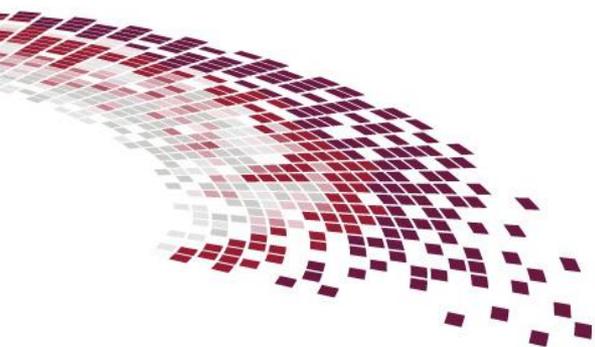
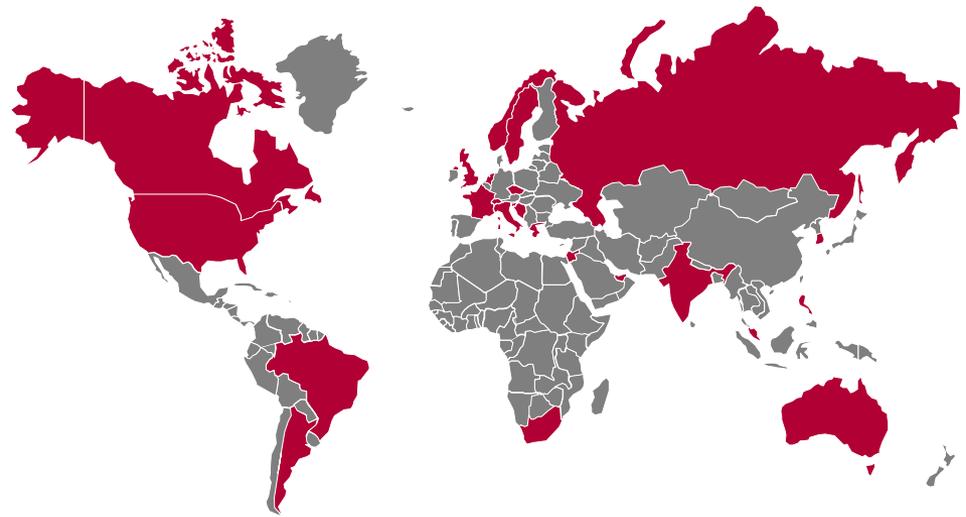
Personal Health Records and the capabilities they provide to citizens



- A personal health record is more than a viewer and organizer of personal health information
- It provides **treatment** support, including self management options
- It facilitates the **exchange** of health information with health care providers
- It supports healthy **lifestyle** options and the tracking of personal fitness

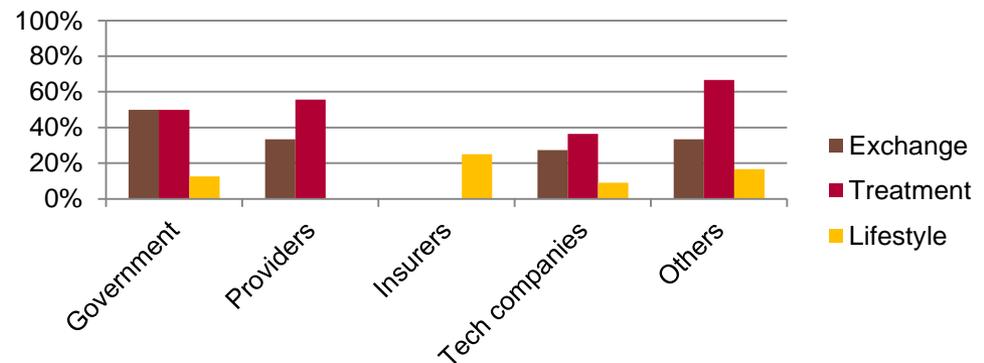
Adoption of Personal Health Records is very limited

- Survey among invited experts in 25 countries across 6 continents
- No individual PHR systems are reported that currently reach a million users or more
- Many PHR systems are still in a pilot phase with user numbers in the 100s or 1000s



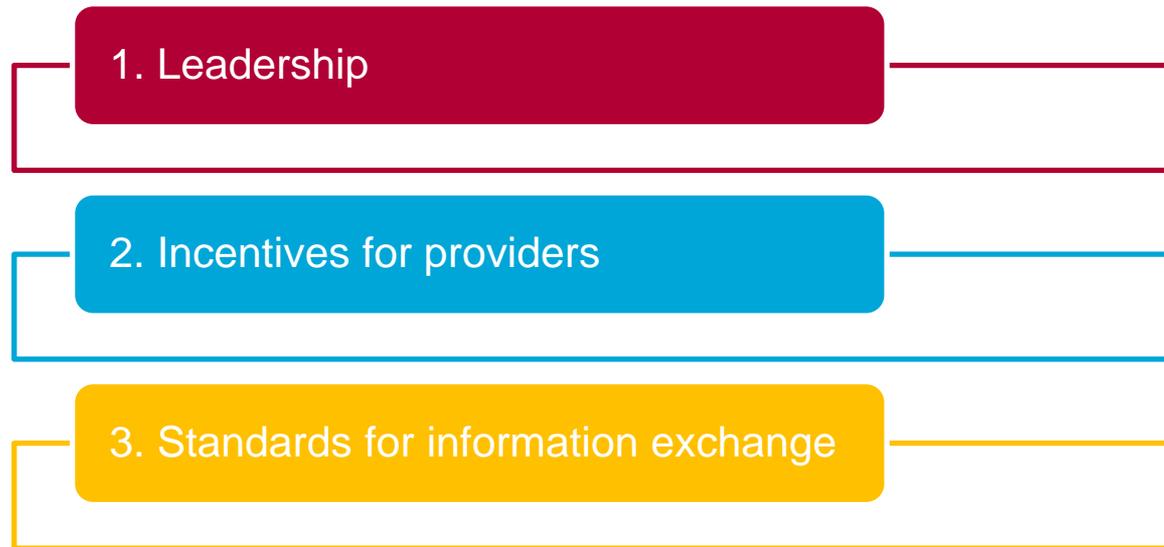
Different strategies are being implemented, with no clear differentiation in success

- Having a strategy leads to more scale and more exchange of health information between citizen and other stakeholders in the health system
- Government led initiatives have the best track record in realizing exchange, often realized within a government led health system
- Apparently the consumer market lifestyle focus of tech companies is not perceived as a contribution to the PHR initiatives in different countries



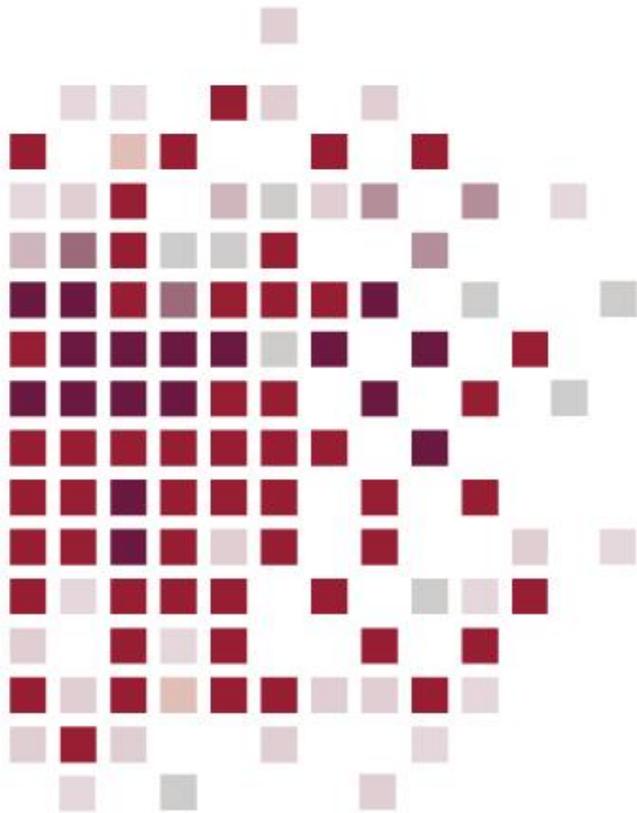
Leadership and commitment of providers are key to success of Personal Health Records

- Top three barriers to success of Personal Health Records adoption mentioned:



Legislation and Citizen interest are not identified as key barriers

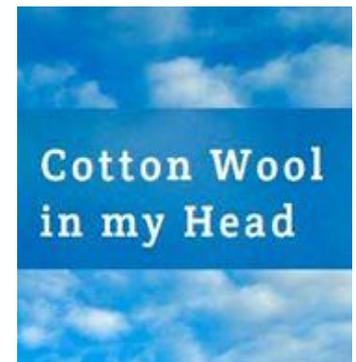
A vision on the role of personal health information for future delivery of health care



- Personal experience is key in understanding
 - The perceived impact on a person's life
 - The progression of a disease for an individual patient
 - The outcome of different treatment options
 - In relation to individual lifestyle choices
- Tools for capturing, analysing, and relating all this data are becoming available – with the person at the centre!

First hand experts are those people who are suffering from cognitive impairments and who are willing to share with us the effects of the disease on their lives.

They are the ones who can tell us the real story behind the effects of this disease and its diagnosis, from their own perspective.



www.cottonwoolinmyhead.org



Ed Hammond

HL7 FHIR

(Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources and standards)

- New initiative in standards seeking to liberate data for population health and precision medicine in the learning health system.
- Give an example of recent development.



The compass is shifting



- Sick care to Health
- Provider focus to patient focus
- Proprietary to shared
- Competition to collaborative
- Licensed to free
- Site specific to mobile
- National to global

Drivers

- Population Health
- Precision Medicine
- Data Sharing
- Learning Health
- Big Data
- New Media
- Mobile/wearable devices
- Health Analytics
- Translational Medicine

Interoperability



Dr. Karen DeSalvo, U.S. National Coordinator for Health IT **pointed to HL7's Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) as an open health data standard that offers a promising approach to meet the demand for semantic interoperability and minimizing the need for metadata translation services.**

The challenge now “is how to bring that information together to make it usable and actionable for everybody who wants it.”



- Home
- Documentation
- Implementation
- Resources
- Clinical
- Administrative
- Infrastructure
- Financial

Home

This is the Current officially released version of FHIR, which is DSTU 2.
For a full list of available versions, see the [Directory of published versions](#).

Welcome to FHIR®

First time here? See the [executive summary](#), the [developer's introduction](#), or the [clinical introduction](#), and then the [FHIR overview / roadmap](#). See also the [open license](#) (and don't miss the full [Table of Contents](#) or you can [search this specification](#)).

DSTU updates:

- Oct-24 2015: Corrections to invariants, generated conformance resources, extension cardinalities, examples

Major Sections:



Quick links:

Documentation

- Resource List
- JSON, XML & RDF

Implementation

- Downloads
- Adapting FHIR for local use

External Links

- Support Links (StackOverflow, Forum, etc.)
- Public Test Servers & Software

FHIR is FREE!!

F – Fast (design & implement)

H – Healthcare

I – Interoperable

R – Resources (Building blocks)

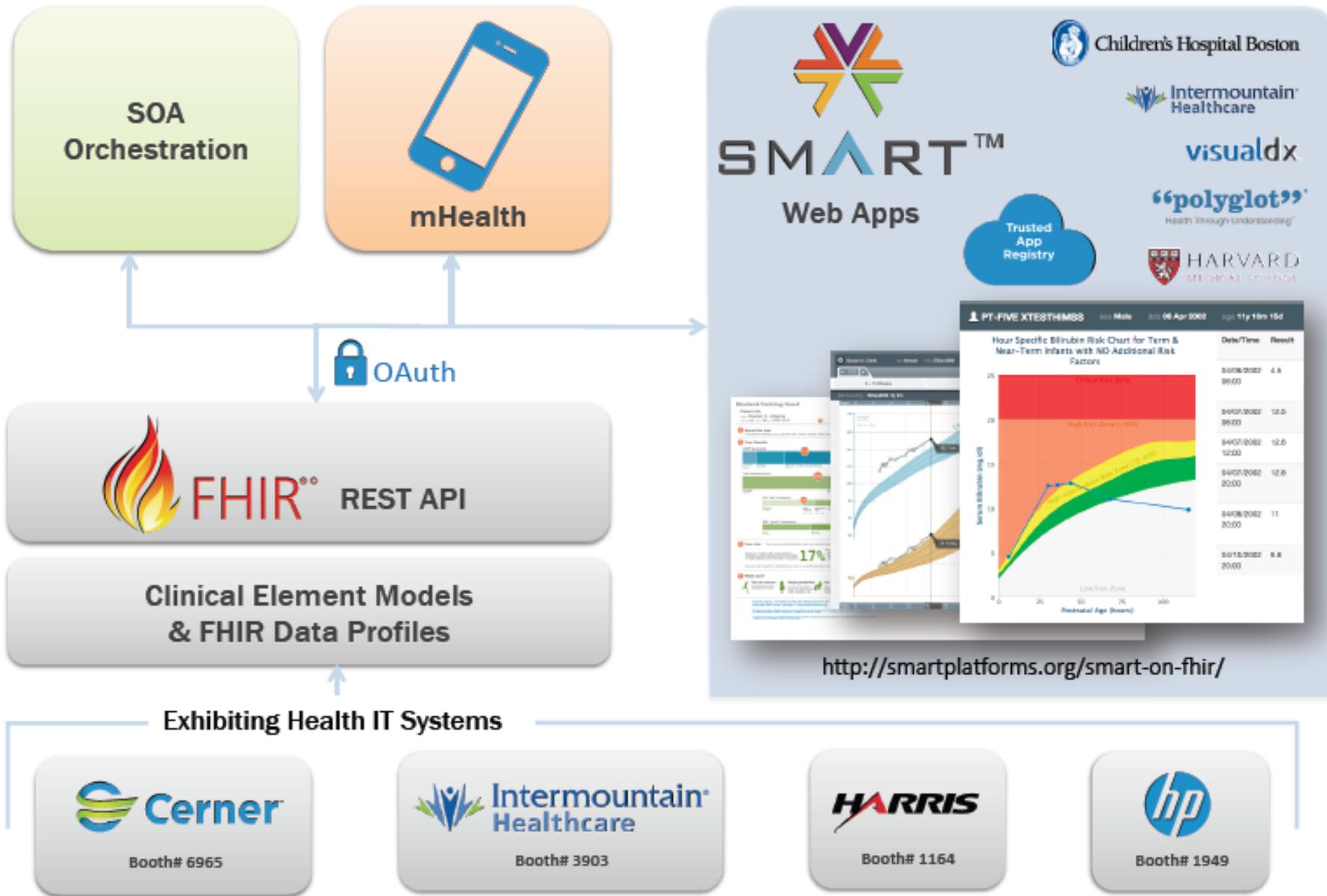
What is FHIR? (1)

- Based on a set of modular components - “Resources”
 - Resources refer to each other using URLs
 - Small discrete units of exchange with defined behaviour and meaning
 - Have known identity and behaviour
 - Extensions permit adding data not part of core
- Resources are combined into “Profiles” to solve clinical and administrative problems in a practical way.
 - Parties exchanging data define the specific way they want to use resources and their relations using Profiles.
 - Profiles are the framework for defining services.

What is FHIR? (2)

- Exchange resources between systems
 - Using a RESTful API (e.g. web approach)
 - As a Bundle of resources (messages, documents)
- Positives
 - Service driven
 - Modify components with changing need
 - Portability of components by moving program code with the data

SMART on FHIR® – Open Platform Architecture





Welcome,
William E Hammond

[Log Out](#)

- Home
- Messages
- Visits
- My Medical Record
- Billing
- Questionnaires
- Resources
-

pulse rate

To: William E Hammond
From: Donna Marie Tuccero, MD
Received: 3/23/2016 2:02 PM EDT

Noticed a few pulses in the 50's. Why not check a couple BP's along with that, see if there is room to dial your meds back a bit.

[Reply](#) [Delete](#)

[Back to the Message List](#)

William

Digital Health Compass

FHIR®

Empower

Service directed, Data Sharing, Patient Reporting Outcome

Evolve

Continual evolution through controlled versions, maturity levels

Evaluate

Standards for trial use, pilot studies, Argonaut

Educate

Tutorials, connectathons, application symposia, Learning Health

Equity

All stakeholders complete flexibility, mobile health, wearable sensors

Enable

Interoperability, push and pull, current directives, bidirectional data exchange

Engage

Persons, sites, communities, regions, countries, professional, patients

Expert

Easy to use



Christian Lovis

- Access to knowledge and research strategies that alleviate health disparities
- Set knowledge free !
- Make it matter for us !



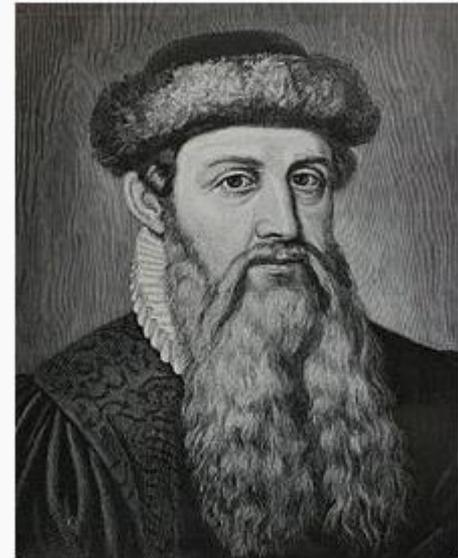
In 1455, Gutenberg completed copies of a beautifully executed folio Bible (Biblia Sacra), with 42 lines on each page. Copies sold for 30 florins each,[23] which was roughly three years' wages for an average clerk. Nonetheless, it was significantly cheaper than a manuscript Bible that could take a single scribe over a year to prepare. After printing, some copies were rubricated or hand-illuminated in the same elegant way as manuscript Bibles from the same period.

48 substantially complete copies are known to survive, including two at the British Library that can be viewed and compared online.[24] The text lacks modern features such as pagination, indentations, and paragraph breaks.

An undated 36-line edition of the Bible was printed, probably in Bamberg in 1458–1460, possibly by Gutenberg. A large part of it was shown to have been set from a copy of Gutenberg's Bible, thus disproving earlier speculation that it may have been the earlier of the two.[25]



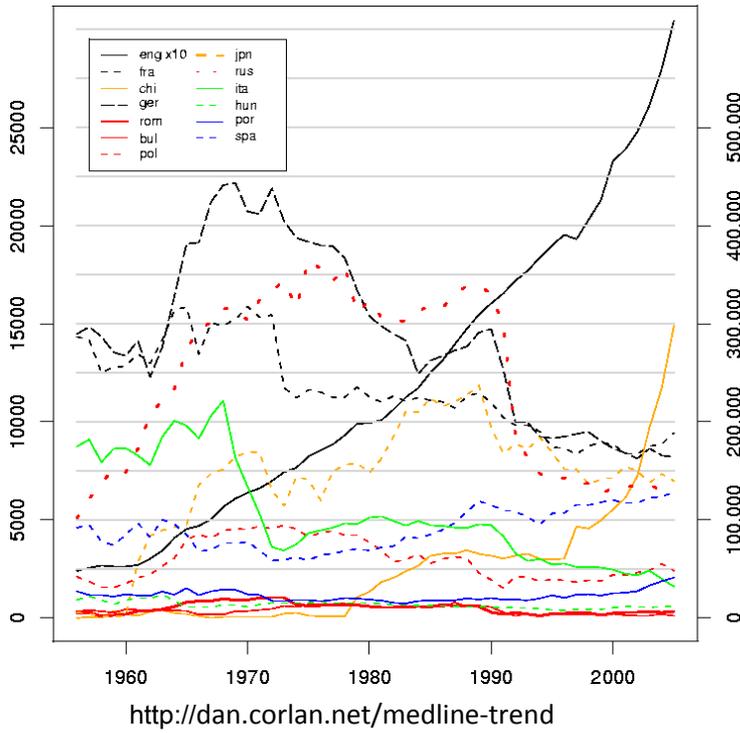
Johannes Gutenberg



Born	Johannes Gensfleisch zur Laden Gutenberg c. 1398 Mainz, Electorate of Mainz
Died	February 3, 1468 (aged 70) Mainz, Electorate of Mainz
Occupation	Engraver , inventor , and printer
Known for	The invention of the movable-type printing press
Religion	Catholic

1455, first Bible printed by Johannes Gutenberg

June 1997, Medline **free and open access** during public ceremony by VP Al Gore



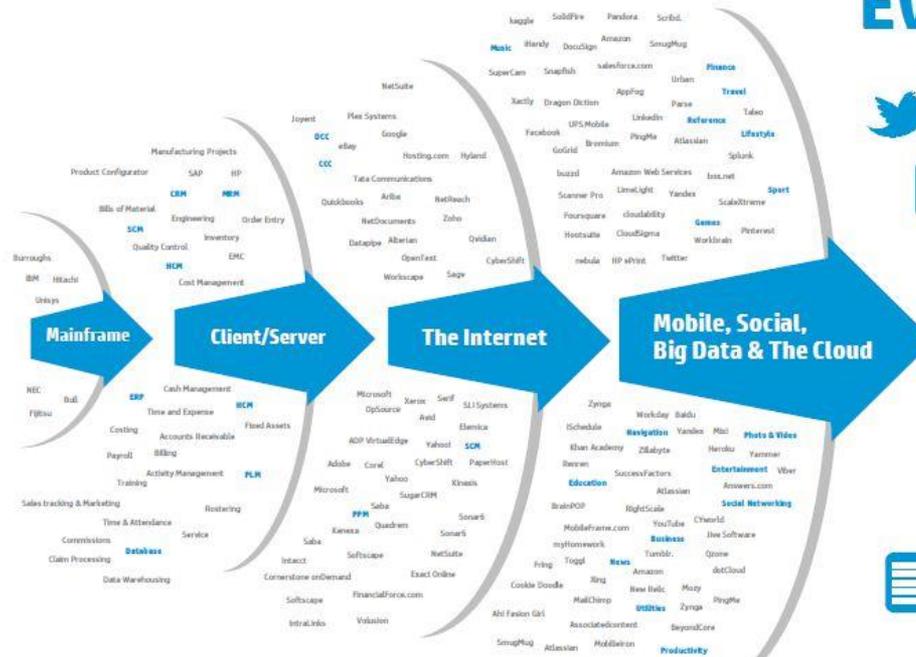
Information tsunami

~4'000 papers indexed/day



The BigData era

A new style of IT emerging



Every 60 seconds



98,000+ tweets



695,000 status updates



11 million instant messages



698,445 Google searches



168 million+ emails sent



1,820TB of data created



217 new mobile web users



Wiki4Alps: Photograph a monument, help Wikipedia and win!



Central dogma of molecular biology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from [Central dogma](#))

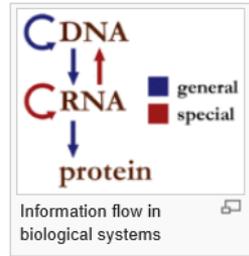
The **central dogma of molecular biology** is an explanation of the flow of genetic information within a biological system. It was first stated by [Francis Crick](#) in 1956^[1] and re-stated in a *Nature* paper published in 1970.^[2]

The central dogma of molecular biology deals with the detailed residue-by-residue transfer of sequential information. It states that such information cannot be transferred back from protein to either protein or nucleic acid.

The central dogma has also been described as "DNA makes RNA and RNA makes protein,"^[3] a positive statement which was originally termed the [sequence hypothesis](#) by Crick. However, this simplification does not make it clear that the central dogma as stated by Crick does not preclude the reverse flow of information from RNA to DNA, only ruling out the flow from protein to RNA or DNA.

Crick had misapplied the term "dogma" in error; his proposal had nothing to do with the [lexicological](#) meaning of "dogma". He subsequently documented [this error in his autobiography](#).

The dogma is a framework for understanding the transfer of [sequence information](#) between sequential information-carrying [biopolymers](#), in the most common or general case, in living [organisms](#). There are 3 major classes of such biopolymers: [DNA](#) and [RNA](#) (both [nucleic acids](#)), and [protein](#). There are 3×3 = 9 conceivable direct transfers of information that can occur between these. The dogma classes these into 3 groups of 3: 3 **general transfers** (believed to occur normally in most cells), 3 **special transfers** (known to occur, but only under specific conditions in case of some viruses or in a laboratory), and 3 **unknown transfers** (believed never to occur). The general transfers describe the normal flow of biological information: DNA can be copied to DNA ([DNA replication](#)), DNA information can be copied into [mRNA](#) ([transcription](#)), and proteins can be synthesized using the information in mRNA as a template ([translation](#)).^[2]



Contents [hide]

- 1 Biological sequence information
- 2 General transfers of biological sequential information

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Parental olfactory experience influences behavior and neural structure in subsequent generations

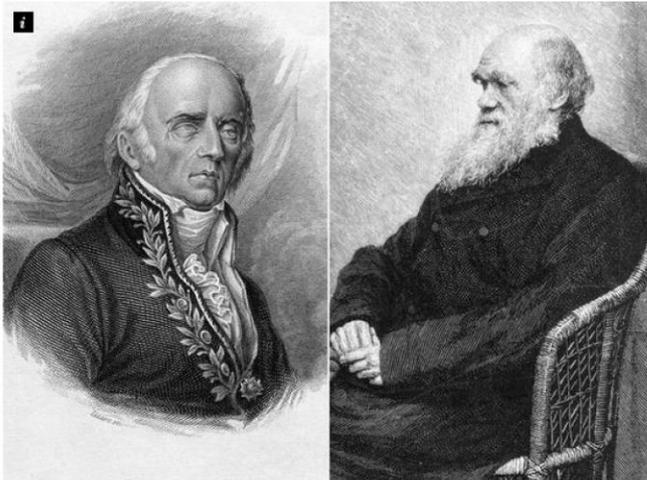
Brian G Dias^{1,2} & Kerry J Ressler¹⁻³

Using olfactory molecular specificity, we examined the inheritance of parental traumatic exposure, a phenomenon that has been frequently observed, but not understood. We subjected F0 mice to odor fear conditioning before conception and found that subsequently conceived F1 and F2 generations had an increased behavioral sensitivity to the F0-conditioned odor, but not to other odors. When an odor (acetophenone) that activates a known odorant receptor (*Olf151*) was used to condition F0 mice, the behavioral sensitivity of the F1 and F2 generations to acetophenone was complemented by an enhanced neuroanatomical representation of the *Olf151* pathway. Bisulfite sequencing of sperm DNA from conditioned F0 males and F1 naive offspring revealed CpG hypomethylation in the *Olf151* gene. In addition, *in vitro* fertilization, F2 inheritance and cross-fostering revealed that these transgenerational effects are inherited via parental gametes. Our findings provide a framework for addressing how environmental information may be inherited transgenerationally at behavioral, neuroanatomical and epigenetic levels.

Responding to environmental stimuli is crucial to the survival of organisms and often manifests as alterations in the structure and function of the nervous system. When and how information from the environment

differences in methylation that may mark the specific olfactory receptor gene for enhanced transcription in the subsequent generation. Finally, using *in vitro* fertilization (IVF), F2 and cross-fostering stud-

The smell of fear can be inherited, scientists prove



Study shows scents associated with terror may be passed on for two male generations



Advancements in Genetic Engineering

Editorial

Epigenetics: The Revenge of Lamarck?

Andrea Mastinu*

University of Brescia, Viale Europa 11, 25131 Brescia, Italy

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Mastinu, Adv Genet Eng 2015, 4:1
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2169-0111.1000e114>

Open Access



Sixth DNA Base Discovered By Scientists?

0 Comments [Like](#) 189 [Share](#) 189 [Tweet](#) 16 [G+](#) 3

Text Size

By **Jenna Iacurci**

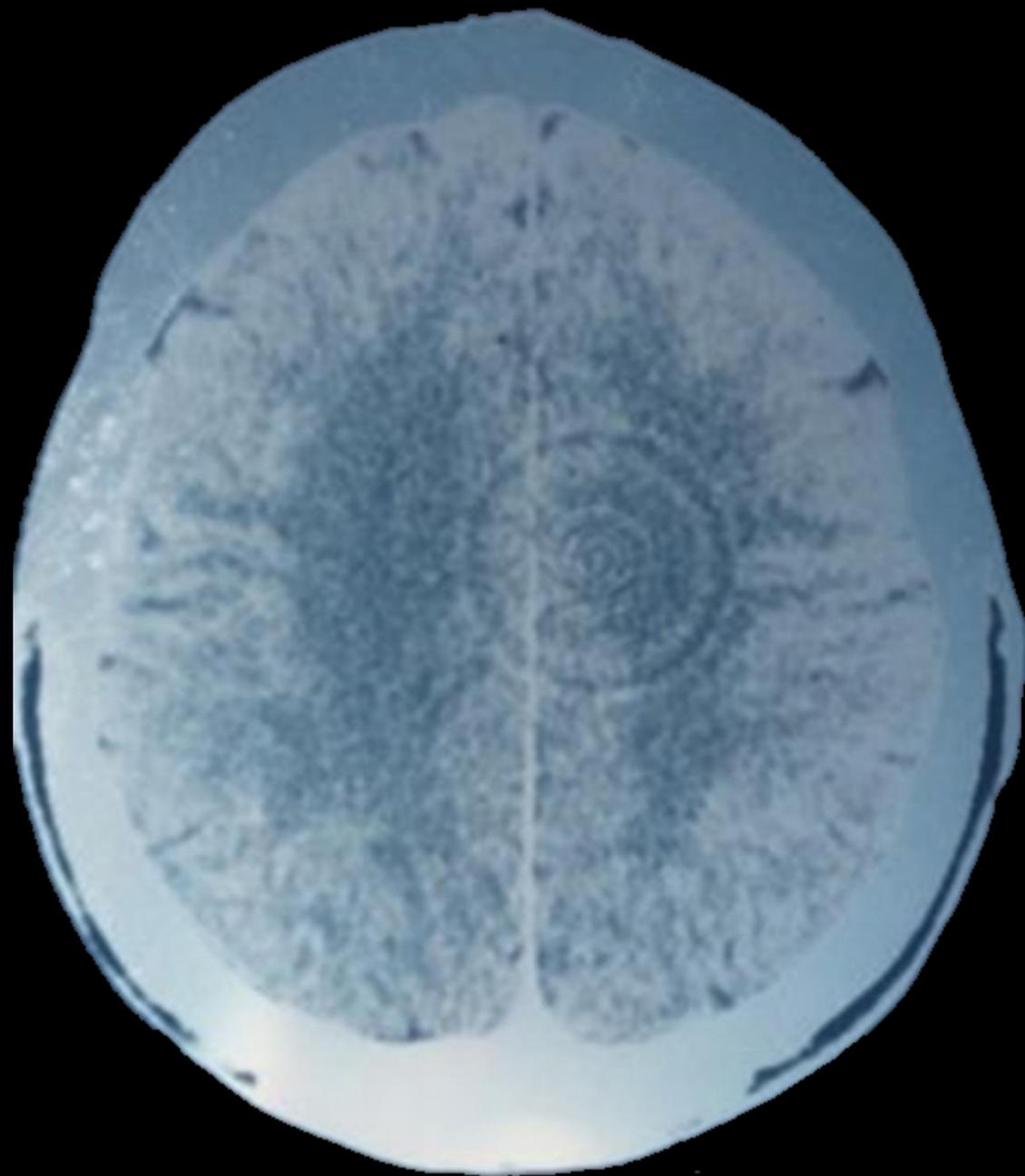
May 05, 2015 12:35 PM EDT



In the early 1980s, a fifth component was added to these four "classic" bases, called methyl-cytosine (mC), which is derived from cytosine. Then, in the late 1990s, mC was recognized as the main cause of epigenetic mechanisms. Meaning, it can switch genes on or off depending on the physiological needs of each tissue.

In recent years, researchers have studied this fifth DNA base in more detail because it seems alterations in the mC base contribute to the development of many human diseases, including cancer.

Now, according to new findings published in the journal *Cell*, a sixth possible DNA base may also exist. Called methyl-adenine (mA), this potential DNA base may also help determine the epigenome and would therefore be key in the life of the cells.



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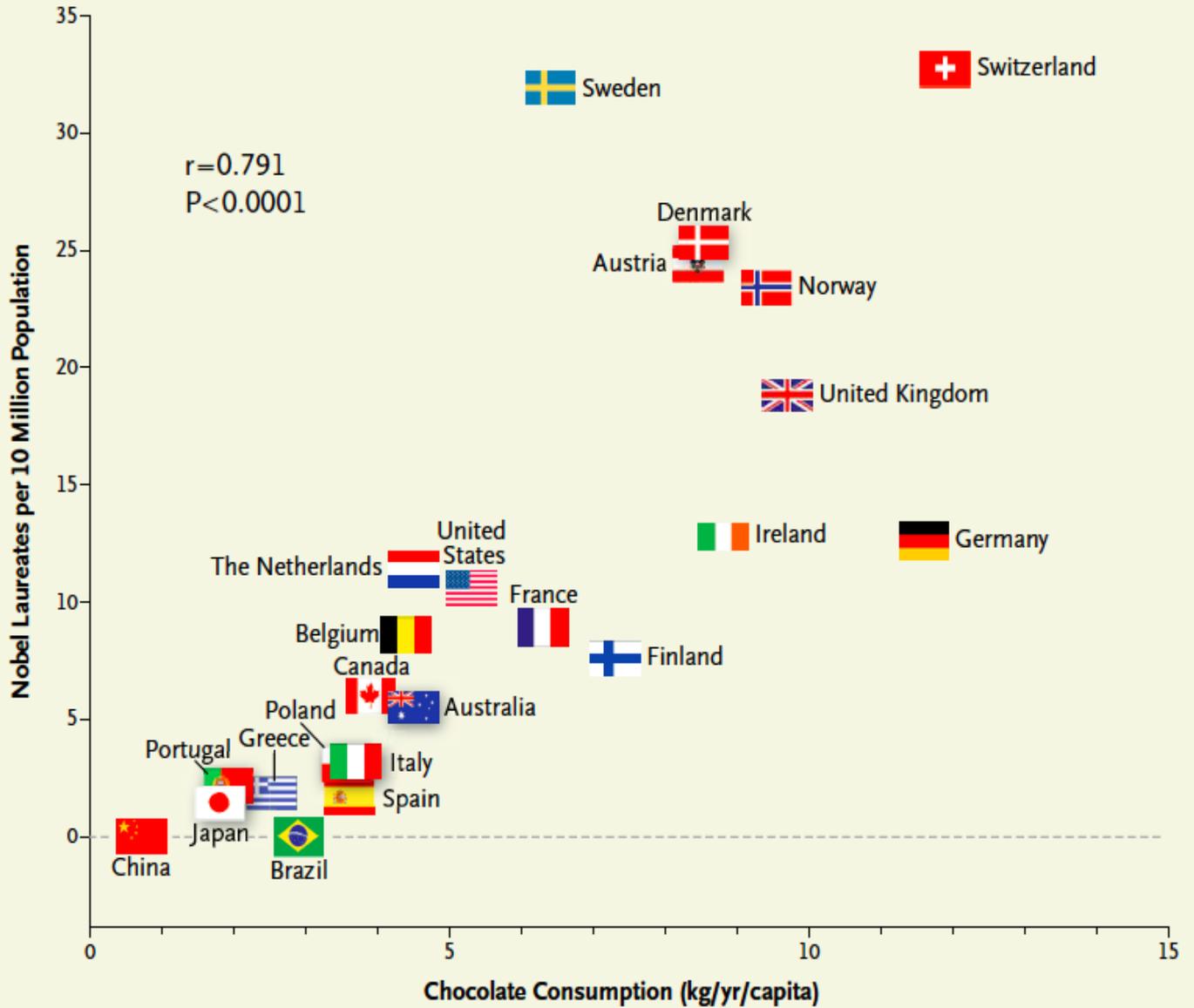


Figure 1. Correlation between Countries' Annual Per Capita Chocolate Consumption and the Number of Nobel Laureates per 10 Million Population.

New competences

Future Work Skills 2020

While all six drivers are important in shaping the landscape in which each skill emerges, the color-coding and placement here indicate which drivers have particular relevance to the development of each of the skills.

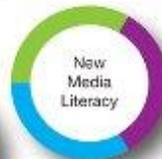
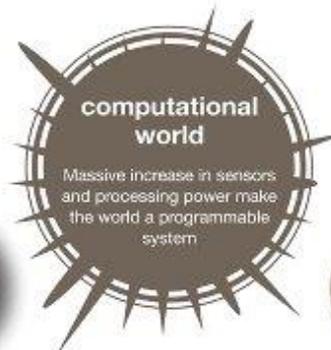
KEY



Drivers—disruptive shifts that will reshape the workforce landscape



Key skill needed in the future workforce





Catherine Chronaki

My Data - My Decision – our ePower

patient engagement, *myHealthData*,
tailored, adaptive and actionable health
experience for individuals, families and
communities.



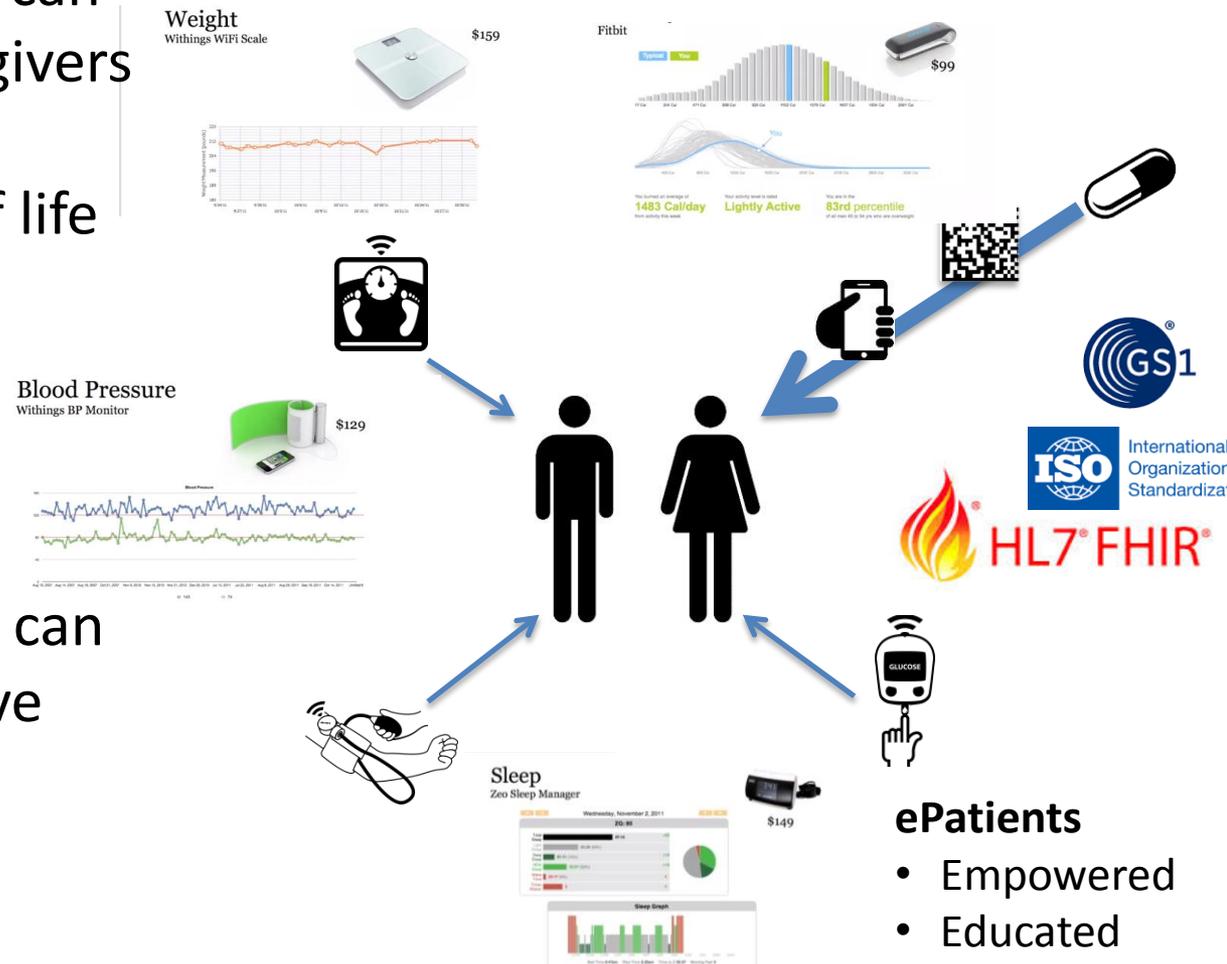
My Data ...



Know the effects of medication you take or not...



- information integration can help patients and care givers to improve treatment effectiveness, quality of life
- Integration with scales, glucose meters, blood pressure... All in one patient's 360 view.
- Standards like HL7 FHIR can be the catalyst in this live integration enabling participatory medicine.



- ePatients**
- Empowered
 - Educated
 - Engaged
 - Enabled



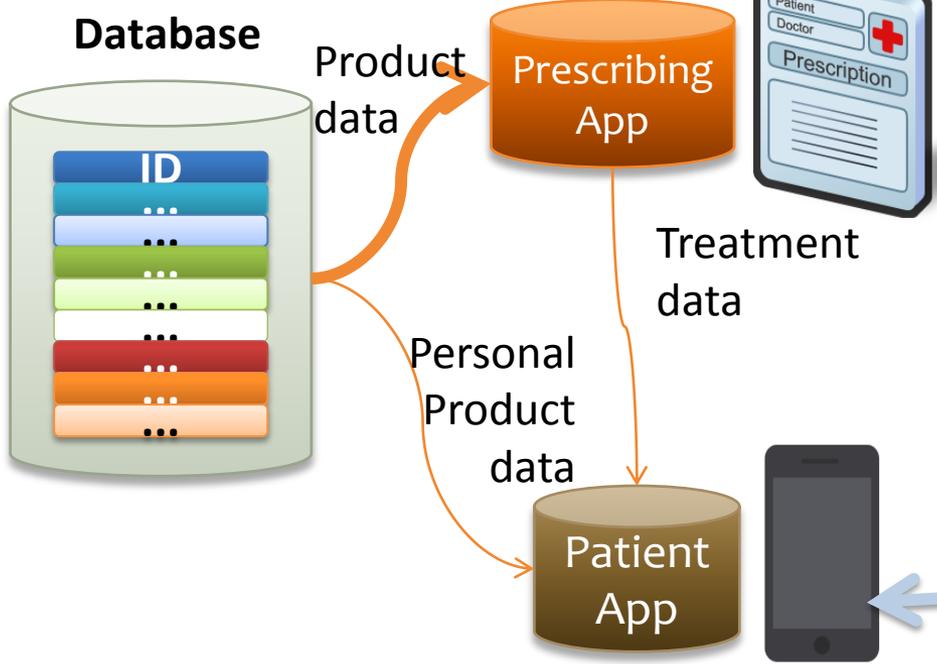
My Decision ..



Enhanced tailored medication information for you!



European Medicines Database



Imagine yourself in a pharmacy for over the counter medicine:
Walk down the corridor
Your medication app suggestions are based on your health and wellness data scanning the box.

Response to questions:

- is it the right medication?
- Characteristics are highlighted for the patient (e.g. Considering allergies, preconditions, etc).
- Comparison among medication products





sign in

register kit



0



welcome

ancestry

how it works

research

buy

help



Find out what your DNA says about you and your family.

- Learn what percent of your DNA is from populations around the world
- Contact your DNA relatives across continents or across the street
- Build your family tree and enhance your experience with relatives

order now

\$99



HIMSS Europe

Our ePower...



Together, we can beat heart disease. Here's how:



Answer simple questions, whenever and wherever you want.

Details about your health and habits are key to helping us understand heart disease and save lives. You can help fight heart disease on your phone, tablet, or computer anytime.



It doesn't take long, and it's easy to stop and pick up later.

The initial survey set takes 30-60 minutes to complete, but you don't need to do them all at once. After that, we try to keep things easy for you and only check in every 6 months.



Organize health data all in one place, and keep it super safe.

You can connect your medical records and health devices (Fitbit and others) and we'll organize the info for you. Our security is top-notch and we'll keep your information private.

I'm in! Lets fight some heart disease →

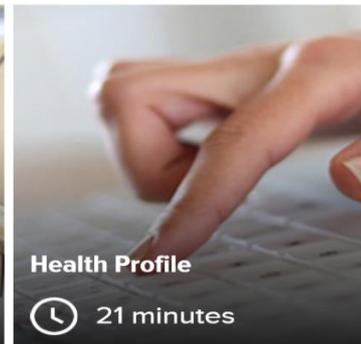
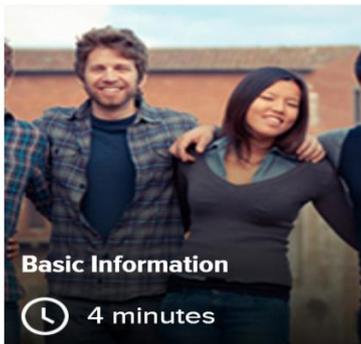
I want to help another way



Welcome to the team—lets fight some heart disease!

Being a **hero** isn't always glamorous, and since information is our main weapon against heart disease, we need to collect some to get you baselined. Here's what we need for you to officially get your stripes.

Your eVisit has 5 sections. You don't have to finish everything all at once.



Sound good? Let's get started!

[Get started →](#)



conditions, symptoms, treatments... 



Live better, together!™

Making healthcare better for everyone through sharing, support, and research

[Join now](#)

(it's free!)



Learn from others

Compare treatments, symptoms and experiences with people like you and take control of your health



Connect with people like you

Share your experience, give and get support to improve your life and the lives of others



Track your health

Chart your health over time and contribute to research that can advance medicine for all





babylon

Everyone's personal health service.

WHAT WE DO

EVERYONE'S PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The expertise to keep you healthy.
Doctors at your fingertips when you need them.

APP STORE

GOOGLE PLAY

▶ HOW IT WORKS

“Pioneer new ways to empower patients in improving research, care and quality of life for heart patients.”

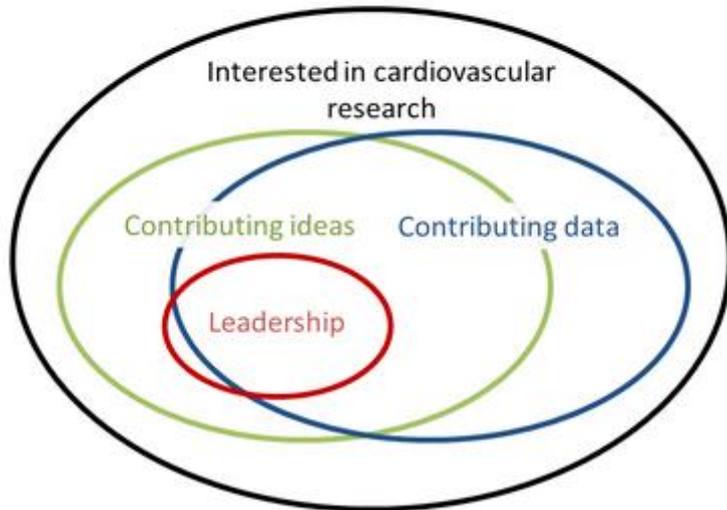


Figure 1. Membership in The Health eHeart Alliance
The Alliance welcomes anyone declaring their interest in cardiovascular research, defines participation broadly, and expects different levels of engagement



The Health-eHeart Alliance

A Patient-Powered Research Network for Cardiovascular Health

Health eHeart Alliance

- Patient-Powered Research Network for preventing and managing cardiovascular disease
- patient-led Steering Committee
 - patient engagement in the design, conduct and oversight of results dissemination for cardiovascular-focused research.
- Supported by
 - Health eHeart Study, platform for data collection, study management
 - coalition of heart-related advocacy groups including the American Heart Association, Mended Hearts, StopAfib.org, and Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndromes Foundation.

Eric Topol on change...

Old Medicine	New Medicine
Population-Based	Individualized
One-Off, Doctor's Office	Real-Time Streaming, Real World
Doctor Ordered Data	Patient Generated Data
Doctor's Notes, Unshared	Our Notes, Patient Edited
Information Owned by Doctors and Hospitals	Information Owned by Rightful Owner
Expensive, Big-Ticket Tech	Cheap Chips, Moore's Law
Data Limited	Panoromic

Maybe we should just ... *Liberate* the data

GetMyHealthData

[Get Your Data](#) [Get Involved!](#) [Providers](#) [The Latest](#) [Tracer Stories](#)

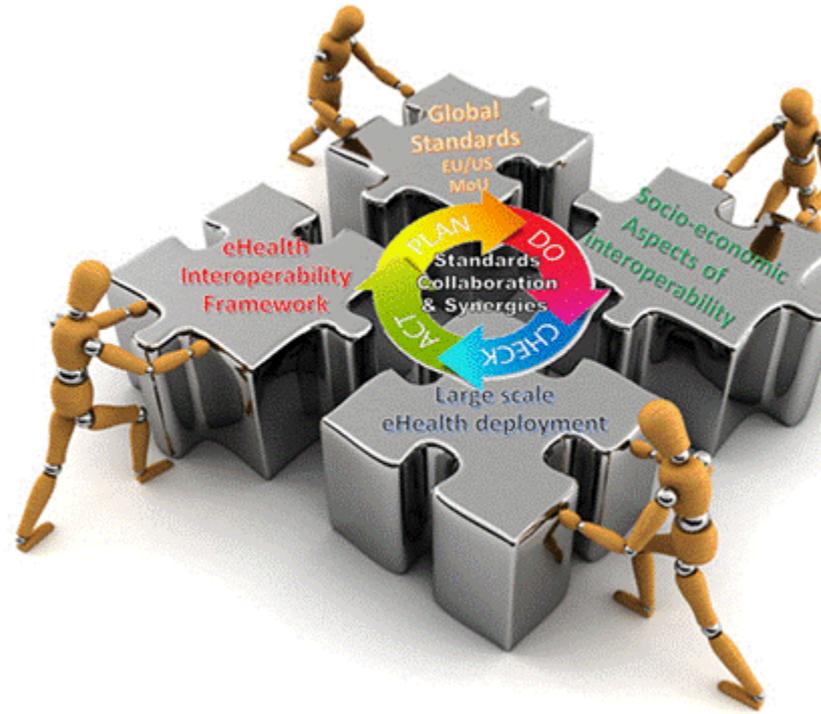
“Arthritic hands can’t fill out forms.” — Paula B., New York

There are several ways you can request to see or get a copy of your health information. The method you choose will largely depend upon the type of health data you want and the kind of health records system your provider uses.

[Learn HOW to Request Your Health Data](#)



- Think of a **global eHealth ecosystem** where:
 - people (digital natives and immigrants) enjoy timely safe and informed health, anywhere around the globe
 - interoperability assets fuel creativity, entrepreneurship, and innovation
- where **eStandards**:
 - nurture large-scale eHealth deployments to strengthen Europe’s voice and impact locally on its citizens and globally on the world
 - enable co-creation in interoperability where trusted dialogs on health, costs, and plans meet great expectations.





- **Health System – government and regulators**
 - Rules to abide by for sustaining and innovating the health system
 - Public health reporting and analysis
 - Communication and coordination across health systems
- **Workforce**
 - Communication and coordination of care
 - Dissemination and availability of knowledge (CDSS)
- **Citizens**
 - Active involvement in health maintenance and decisions
 - Navigating the health system (or systems) they are involved in
- **eHealth Market**
 - Creating opportunities for new health and IT services



Recommendations:

#3 enable flow and mixed use of health data...

#4 provide clarity and guidance on the regulatory framework..

#8 support development & use of open-access tools across the standards lifecycle

Join us to build the future for eStandards!

Search for a digital health compass

