Electronic Health Records Put VA in Command

BY MARY ELLEN SCHNEIDER New York Bureau

ver the last decade, health care within the Department of Veterans Affairs has transformed itself from a notorious near failure to a national model for quality improvement, leaving many asking how they can incorporate those lessons.

The answer may lie in part with the department's electronic health record system. Known as VistA (Veterans Health Information Systems and Technology Architecture), the system recently received the Innovations in American Government Award—a top honor from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

VA officials began building the first generation of the computerized patient record system in the late 1980s out of a need to deal with the increasing number of veterans coming into the system, while resources remained tight, said Linda Fischetti, R.N., acting chief health informatics officer at the Veterans Health Administration's Office of Information. "We had to find ways that we could reduce redundancies and care for more patients."

The move was driven largely by clinicians who said they needed better tools.

The idea was to create a single system with robust functionality in every health care environment—the inpatient hospital, the outpatient hospital, the long-term care facility, and clinics within the community. The current system is the second generation, and VA officials continue to modernize it, Ms. Fischetti said. Today the system allows VA clinicians access to complete historical information on their patients, as well as real-time clinical reminders and real-time decision support.

The No. 1 lesson from the VA experience is that the system must be driven by the needs of the clinician, Ms. Fischetti said. The system also needs to do more than just replace the paper chart. If the health IT product does not add value for physicians, she said, they might not adopt it.

She noted, however, that the VA, as both the payer and provider of health care services, distinguishes itself from most of the care providers in the United States. "We are definitely different because we have the alignment of the payer and provider within our own enterprise."

While the VA is a unique system, there are lessons that can be applied in large hospital systems and even in solo physician practices, said Tom Leary, director of federal affairs at the Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society.

For example, successful adoption of a health IT system requires buy-in from clinician leadership. While clinician use of a system can be mandated to some extent in any organization, it does not produce the same results unless physicians and nurses want to use the technology, Mr. Leary said. Success also depends on getting a return on investment—improvement in quality and cost effectiveness of care—as seen in VistA. These ideas also are applicable in the

small practice, Mr. Leary said, where the return also may be in quality of life for providers. Physicians have the opportunity to provide better care, without, for example, having to drive back to the office on the weekend to answer a call about a patient, he said.

Other systems can also learn from the VA's approach to designing the system with the needs of its clinicians in mind, said Dr. Dennis Weaver, acting chief medical officer for the National Alliance for Health Information Technology. "You've got to build it for the clinicians," he said.

But that doesn't mean just automating patient charts, he said, because recreating paper processes doesn't work. Physicians and administrators who are selecting an electronic health record system need to resist the urge to "pave the cow path." They must let clinicians know up front that the work flow is going to change.

