

## The Premier EMR Adoption Assessment Tool

HIMSS Analytics, the authoritative source on EMR Adoption trends, devised the EMR Adoption Model (EMRAM) to track EMR progress at hospitals and health systems. The EMRAM scores hospitals in the HIMSS Analytics Database (derived from the Dorenfest IHDS Database™) on their progress in completing the 8 stages to creating a paperless patient record environment.

Hospital executives that participate in HIMSS Analytics' Annual Study can access their EMRAM score and compare it to similar facilities (by bed size, patient days, etc.) as well as compare their score to their state's average score.

## EMR Adoption Model<sup>SM</sup>

Stage	Cumulative Capabilities
Stage 7	Medical record fully electronic; CDO able to contribute to EHR as byproduct of EMR
Stage 6	Physician documentation (structured templates), full CDSS (variance & compliance), full PACS
Stage 5	Closed loop medication administration
Stage 4	CPOE, CDSS (clinical protocols)
Stage 3	Clinical documentation (flow sheets), CDSS (error checking), PACS available outside Radiology
Stage 2	Clinical Data Repository, Controlled Medical Vocabulary, Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS) Capability
Stage 1	Ancillaries – Lab, Rad, Pharmacy
Stage 0	All three Ancillaries not installed

Visit [www.himssanalytics.org](http://www.himssanalytics.org) for the country's most recent EMR Adoption Model scores.

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## EMR Adoption Model Structure Ensures Objectivity

- All application capabilities within each stage must be operational before that stage can be achieved.
- All lower stages must have been achieved before a higher level is considered as achieved.
- A hospital can achieve Stages 3-6 if it has met all of the application requirements for a single patient care service (e.g. single nursing floor, cardiology service).
- Using the rules above, additional points are given for the implementation of applications in stages higher than the one fully achieved by the healthcare organization. In this fashion, other implementation paths than those prescribed by the stages can be taken into consideration for correlation with quality and financial research.

Stage	Description
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical information can be readily shared via electronic transactions or exchange of electronic records with all entities within a regional health network (i.e., other hospitals, ambulatory clinics, sub-acute environments, employers, payers and patients).</li> </ul>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full physician documentation/charting (structured templates) are implemented for at least one patient care service area.</li> <li>• A full complement of radiology PACS systems is implemented (i.e. all images, both digital and film-based, are available to physicians via an intranet or other secure network.)</li> </ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The closed loop medication administration environment is fully implemented in at least one patient care service area. The eMAR and bar coding or other auto-identification technology, such as radio frequency identification (RFID), are implemented and integrated with CPOE and pharmacy to maximize point-of-care patient safety processes for medication administration.</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Computerized practitioner/physician order entry (CPOE) for use by any clinician added to nursing and CDR environment.</li> <li>• Second-level of clinical decision support related to evidence-based medicine protocols implemented.</li> <li>• If one patient service area has implemented CPOE and completed previous stages, this stage has been achieved.</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical documentation installed (e.g. vital signs, flow sheets, nursing notes, care plan charting, and/or the electronic medication administration record (eMAR) system are scored with extra points and are implemented and integrated with the CDR for at least one service in the hospital.)</li> <li>• First level of clinician decision support is implemented to conduct error checking with order entry (i.e. drug/drug, drug/food, drug/lab, conflict checking normally found in the pharmacy).</li> <li>• Some level of medical image access from picture archive and communication systems (PACS) is available for access by physicians via the organization's intranet or other secure networks.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major ancillary clinical systems feed data to clinical data repository (CDR) that provides physician access for retrieving and reviewing results.</li> <li>• CDR contains a controlled medical vocabulary (CMV) and the clinical decision support system and rules engine for rudimentary conflict checking.</li> <li>• <i>Optional for extra points</i> - Information from document imaging systems may be linked to the CDR.</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laboratory, pharmacy and radiology installed.</li> </ul>
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some clinical automation may exist.</li> <li>• Laboratory and/or pharmacy and/or radiology not installed.</li> </ul>

## About HIMSS Analytics

HIMSS Analytics is a wholly owned not-for-profit subsidiary of the Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society (HIMSS). The company collects and analyzes healthcare information related to IT processes and environments, products, IS department composition and costs, IS department management metrics, healthcare trends and purchase-related decisions. HIMSS Analytics delivers high quality products, services and analytical expertise to healthcare delivery organizations, healthcare IT companies, state governments, financial companies, pharmaceutical companies, and consulting firms.