

# China Hospital President Symposium

Beijing, China

May 28, 2010

## Evolution of Global H.I.T. and What It Means to China



# Presentation Agenda

- Describe Dorenfest China
- Share the H.I.T. Experience of Early Adopter Countries
- Summarize the China H.I.T. Situation
- Make Some Suggestions About Applying the Global H.I.T. Experience in China
- Q & A

# The Dorenfest Group

- 40 Years Experience in H.I.T.
- Offer Healthcare Improvement Services
- Focus on Improving Patient Care and Operational Efficiency Through Better Change Management
  - Work Process Improvement
  - Management Systems Improvement
  - Improvement in Services for Patients
  - Improvement in Quality of Patient Care

# Some Dorenfest Hospital Projects

Abington Memorial Hospital  
Addison Gilbert Hospital  
Adventist Health System/Sunbelt  
Adventist Health System/West  
Akron General Hospital  
Albemarle Hospital  
Baptist Healthcare System  
Baxter County Regional Hospital  
Baylor Health Care System  
Benedictine Health System  
Boulder Community Hospital  
Brackenridge Hospital  
Bristol Bay Regional Health System  
Burlington Medical Center  
Caritas Health Services  
Carondelet Health System  
Central DuPage Health System  
Central Washington Hospital  
Centura Health  
Charleston Area Medical Center  
Children's Health Care  
Cleveland Home Health Agency  
Community Memorial Hospital  
Conway Regional Medical Center  
Cortland Memorial Hospital  
Cox Medical Centers and Health Services  
DCH Healthcare Authority  
Delnor Community Hospital  
Dreyer Medical Clinic  
Duluth Clinic  
East Alabama Medical Center  
Edward Health Services Corporation  
Flagler Hospital  
Florida Hospital  
Freeman Health Services  
Freeport Memorial Hospital  
Glenoaks Medical Center

The Good Samaritan Hospital  
Grady Health System  
Greenwich Health Authority  
Hamot Medical Center  
Hazleton-St. Joseph Medical Center  
Hinsdale Hospital  
Holy Redeemer Hospital and Medical Center  
Horizon Health Care Group  
Howard Young Medical Center  
Humility of Mary Health Care  
Illinois Medical Billing Service  
Integrus Health System  
Jackson County Memorial Hospital  
Johnston Memorial Hospital  
Kennebec Health System  
Lakeland Regional Health System  
Little Sisters of the Poor Health Services  
Los Angeles County Department of Health Services  
Marion General Hospital  
Medical Center of Southern Indiana  
Memorial Health Alliance of Burlington  
Memorial Health Services – Long Beach  
Memorial Hospital – Belleville  
Memorial Health System – South Bend  
Mid-Maine Medical Center  
Michigan HealthLink  
Miller-Dwan Health System  
Mount Clemens General Hospital  
Muskogee Regional Medical Center  
Nebraska Methodist Health System  
Presbyterian Health Care Services  
Progressive Health System  
Providence Medical Center  
Pungo District Hospital  
Rapides Regional Medical Center  
Ravenswood Hospital

Resurrection Health Care Corporation  
River District Hospital  
Riverside County Health Services Agency  
Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital  
Rush North Shore Medical Center  
Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital  
San Antonio Community Hospital  
Scripps Clinic  
Shadyside Hospital  
Sharp HealthCare  
Sisters of Charity of Nazareth Healthcare System  
South Jersey Hospital System  
Southeastern Ohio Regional Medical Center  
Southern Illinois Health Corporation  
St. Agnes Hospital  
St. Clare's Hospital  
St. Elizabeth Hospital  
St. Francis Medical Center  
St. Joseph Health System – Orange, CA  
St. Joseph Hospital – Cheektowaga, NY  
St. Joseph's Hospital – Marshfield, WI  
St. Joseph's Medical Center – Brainerd, MN  
St. Luke's Hospital – Duluth  
St. Mary's Hospital – Amsterdam, NY  
St. Mary's Hospital – West Palm Beach  
St. Mary's Medical Center – Duluth  
St. Vincent Infirmary Medical Center  
Stillwater Medical Center  
SwedishAmerican Health System  
Texoma Medical Center  
Tulane University Hospital and Clinic  
University of Tennessee Bowld Hospital  
Valley Hospital  
Washington County Health System  
William Beaumont Hospital Corporation  
Willis-Knighton Medical Center  
Yuma Regional Medical Center

# Some Dorenfest Healthcare Supplier Projects

3COM Corporation  
3M Corporation  
Abbott Laboratories  
ALLTEL  
American Business Computers  
American Hospital Supply Corporation  
American Medical International  
Amicare  
Anacomp, Inc.  
Anixter, Inc.  
Apple Computer, Inc.  
Arthur D. Little, Inc.  
Arthur Young & Company  
AT&T Information Systems  
AT&T Technologies  
Automated Information Systems, Inc.  
AVNET  
Bacon, Whipple and Company  
Bain and Associates, Inc.  
Basic American Medical Inc.  
Baxter Diagnostic, Inc.  
Baxter Travenol Laboratories  
BayNetworks  
Becton Dickinson  
Bell Atlantic  
Bell Laboratories  
Biovation, Inc.  
Bristol-Myers Squibb  
Brunswick Corporation  
Cerner  
Community Health Computing  
COMPAQ Computer  
Compucare  
Computer Sciences Corporation

Crowntek, Inc.  
Datacare, Inc.  
Dell Computer Corporation  
Digital Equipment Corporation  
E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company  
Eclipsys/TDS  
Eli Lilly  
Emtek  
General Electric Company  
Habush & Habush, Inc.  
Hambrecht & Quist, Inc.  
HBO & Company  
Health Data Network  
Health Systems International, Inc.  
Health-Comp. Inc.  
Hewlett-Packard  
Hill-Rom  
Honeywell  
Hospital Corporation of America  
Humana, Inc.  
IBM Corporation  
IDX Corporation  
IMS America, Ltd.  
Information Strategies, Inc.  
Intel Corporation  
Intellimed  
Johnson & Johnson  
Kimberly Clark  
Lawson Software  
LORAL/Martin  
Lotus Development  
McDonnell-Douglas Health Information Systems  
McGraw Hill  
McMullen & Associates (Canada)

MedAmerica Health Systems  
Medicus Systems  
Mediflex Systems  
Meta Software  
Microsoft Corporation  
Moore Business Systems, Inc.  
Motorola, Inc.  
National Medical Enterprises  
NCR Corporation  
NetFRAME  
Nuvatec, Inc.  
Ohio Nuclear  
Pathlab  
PeopleSoft  
Physio Control  
Praxis International  
Prime Health, Inc.  
PROMIS Health Technologies  
Ransburg Corporation  
Retrieval Systems  
SAIC  
Sentry Data, Inc.  
Shared Medical Systems  
Spacelabs, Inc.  
Standard Register  
Sun Information Systems  
Sunquest Corporation  
TETRAD (England)  
Total Business Systems  
Trinity Computing Systems  
Universal Health Services  
VoiceLinks Medical  
Wisconsin Blue Cross  
Xerox Computer

# Dorenfest's Investigation of China Healthcare in 2005-2006

1. Visited 17 Cities in China
2. Met 100's of Healthcare Industry Leaders in China
3. Visited Over 100 Hospitals to Review Hospital Operations and Define Opportunities for Improvement
4. Met Provincial and City Health Bureau Leaders in Cities Visited
5. Met with Many Companies Selling Products and Services to the Healthcare Industry in China
6. Evaluated a Group of Hospital Ownership and Management Opportunities and Assessed Viability of the Dorenfest "Model Hospital" in China
7. Developed a Strategy for Bringing Dorenfest Skill and Experience to China

# Examples of Dorenfest Projects in China

- Some Health Bureau Clients for RHN and Digital Hospital Planning
  - Shenzhen
  - Chongqing
- Some Hospital Clients
  - Peking University Third Hospital
  - Shanghai Changning Maternity & Infant Health Institute
  - Rizhao City People's Hospital
- Help Clients from Other Locations Bring Their Skills to Mainland China
  - Hong Kong Hospital Authority
  - Microsoft
  - Philips

# The H.I.T. Experience of Early Adopter Countries



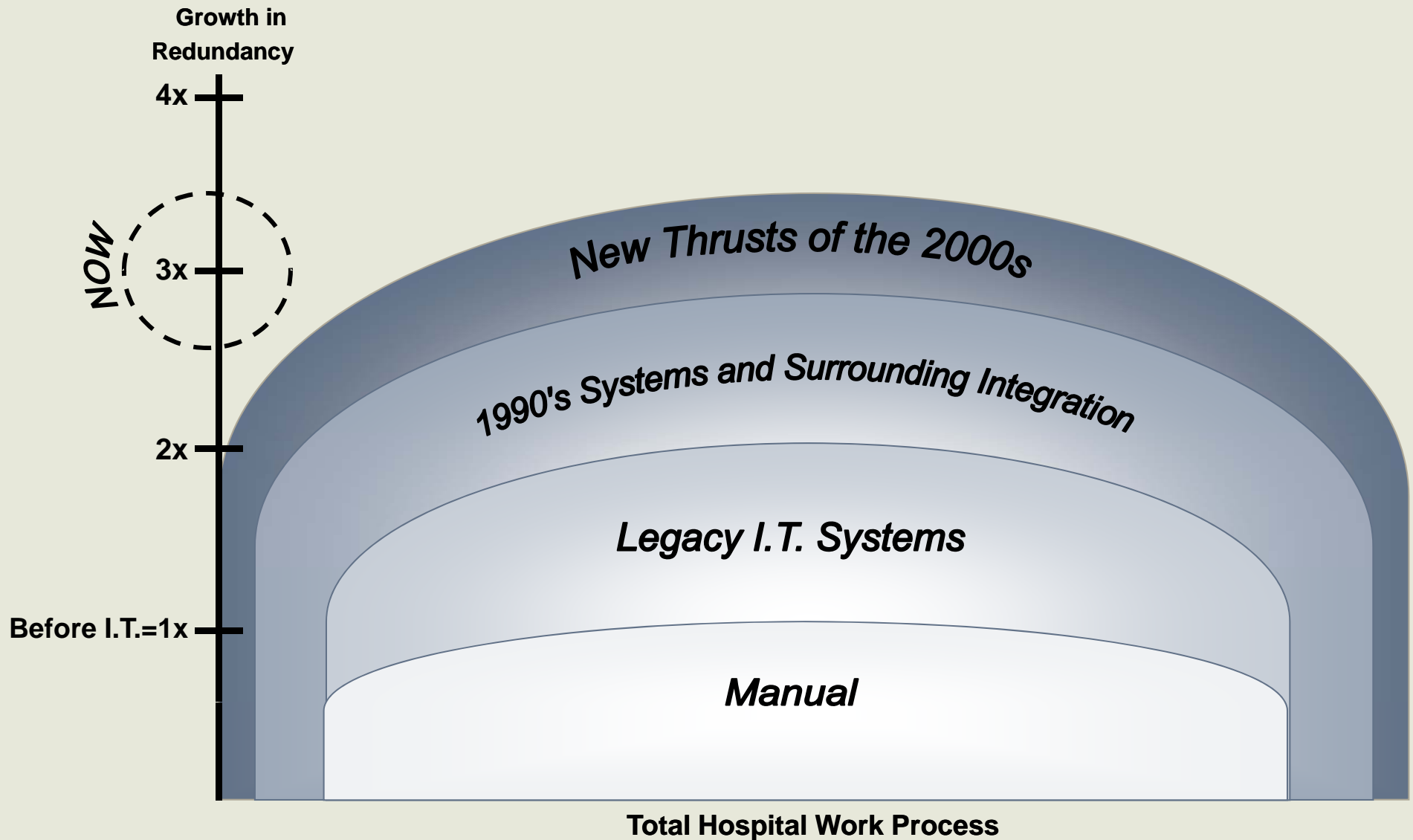
# Opportunities to Improve Healthcare Delivery Have Been Pursued for Many Years

- Great Redundancy of Information
- High Error Potential
- Lack of Timeliness
- High Cost
- Organization Complexity

# U.S. Hospitals Have Sought an EHR Since the 1960s Through Four Generations of I.T. Systems

1. Finance Systems (1960s and 1970s)
2. Limited Clinical Systems (1970s and 1980s)
3. More Advanced Clinical Systems (Late 1980s and 1990s)
4. Electronic Health Records (2000s)

# But Poorly Implemented Change Layered Redundant Work on Top of Original Inefficiency



# At the Beginning

- Large Vision
- Hardware Technology Limited and Expensive
  - Large Computers
  - Inefficient Software Development Methodologies
- Self Development was the Only Software Approach and Remained the Preferred Approach for a Period of Time
- Packaged Software Emerged First as a Customizable Starter Set and Later Became Products Requiring Less Customization from User to User
- As Time Passed, Packaged Software Products Became Preferred
  - Less Expensive
  - Faster to Implement
  - But Many Problems in implementation

# The Late 1970s and 1980s

- Several Generations of Technology, Software Vendors, Software Approaches, and Products Came and Went
- Software Buying and Implementation Methods Improved
  - Users and Management Became More Involved
  - Functional Requirements to Define Needs and Compare Vendors Became More Complete and Useful
  - User Site Visits, User Customer References, and User Discussions With Counterparts at Other Hospitals Became Part of an Improved Buying Approach
- Integration Became a Large Problem as the Number of Software Vendors Used by a Hospital Increased
  - Started Out All Manual with Duplicate Entry Into Multiple Systems
  - Moved to “Hard Coding” of Interfaces Between Systems
  - Caused a Focus on the Development of Standards for Software Products of Different Vendors to Communicate with Each Other

# The 1990s and 2000s

- Management of the Buying and Implementation of I.T. Software Continued to Improve
- A New Generation of Software Systems Emerged, With Better Features and Functions Built on Superior Technological Platforms
- Integration Problems Kept Growing, Causing the Movement from Hard Coded Interfaces to Standards Such as HL7, and Interface Engines Which Facilitated the Transfer of Data in a More Efficient Way Between Software Systems
- As the Decade of the 1990s Came to a Conclusion, the Pressure for Physicians to Enter Their Orders into Computer Systems Grew. Until That Time, Relatively Few Physicians in the U.S. Entered Their Own Orders into Computer Systems
- In the 2000's, the Long Sought After Vision of an EHR Began to Emerge in Inpatient and Ambulatory Settings. The U.S. 2009 Healthcare Stimulus Will Further Expand EHR Use
- Computerized Physician Order Entry (CPOE) Became a Reality as Many Physicians Began to Enter Their Own Orders into Computer Systems

# H.I.T. Evolution in the Rest of the World

- Canada Started in the Late 1970s
- Europe and Australia Began in the Early 1980s
- Asia Began in the 1990s
- Canada, France, Germany, England, and Australia All Started Later Than the U.S., Invested Less, and Have Made More Progress
- Hong Kong Started Even Later, Invested Less, and Now Is the State of the Art in H.I.T. Use in the World
- China H.I.T. Is Now at an Earlier Stage of Development. China Has the Goals and Desire to “Leapfrog” the Rest of the World in H.I.T. Use in the Next Few Years

## Successful Later Adopters Learned from the Experience of Earlier Adopters to Make Progress Faster

- By Playing Close Attention to What Worked and Did Not Work in Earlier Adopter Countries, Later Adopters Were Able to Avoid Many of the Difficulties Experienced by Earlier Adopters and Accomplish Better Results
- By Bringing Together the Experience of Some of the World Leaders in Health Information Technology Use, We Hope to Pass on to the Audience Today Some Good Ideas About How to Get Better Results from Your I.T. Programs



## The Current Status of I.T. Use in Chinese Hospitals

# The Development of H.I.T. in China

- Chinese Hospitals Began to Computerize in the Early 1990s
- The Initial Focus of Computer Efforts Was on Financial Systems
- In the Early 2000s, Chinese Hospitals Began to Implement I.T. for Clinical Systems
- Many Software Solutions Are Now Available, With Several Hundred Smaller Software Companies Emerging
- Between 2005 and 2010, China Hospital Spending on I.T. Grew From \$600 Million (USD) In 2005 to Almost \$3 Billion (USD) Expected To Be Spent in 2010
- This Rapid Growth in Spending Will Continue Over the Next Several Years

# Factors Contributing to Future Spending Growth in China H.I.T.

1. China Hospital Work Processes Are Redundant, Expensive, And Error-prone
2. In 2003, the Ministry Of Health (MOH) Issued Guidelines for Health I.T. Development Which Called for All Cities in China to Implement RHN and Digital Hospital Programs by 2010
  - Gave Momentum to Hospitals to Purchase Clinical Systems
  - Very Slow Progress Towards Stated Goals During the Policy Period
3. Improved Use of I.T. Is One of 8 Pillars of the New China Healthcare Reform Plan. Focuses Include:
  - Improved Hospital I.T. Systems
  - Electronic Health Records
  - Data Sharing Through RHNs and Integration With Community Clinics
  - I.T. Systems to Support Expanded Health Insurance
4. Chinese Hospital Leaders Want to Take a Big Leap Forward in Improving Work Processes and in Digitizing Chinese Hospitals

# Factors Impeding Success in China H.I.T.

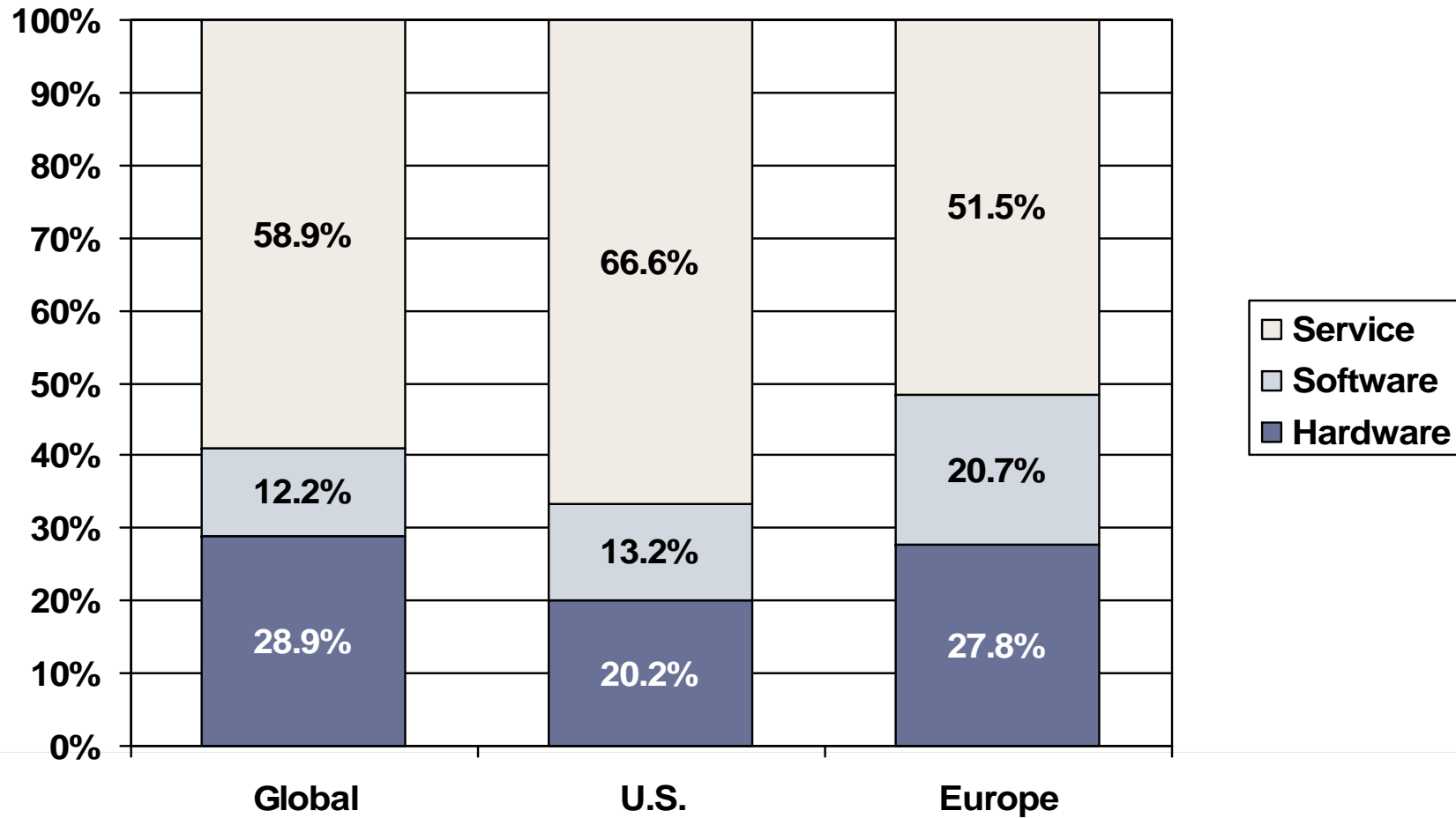
1. Like Some Earlier Adopter Countries, Poor Approaches to Software Buying and Change Management Have Resulted in Many Problems in the Implementation of New Systems
2. Software Products and Integration Tools in Use Today Are More Like Other Earlier Adopter Countries Used Many Years Ago
3. This Has Resulted in New I.T. Systems Adding Work and Creating Unnecessarily Redundant Work Processes
4. Hospital Leaders, Not Knowing What They Do Not Know, Continue to Use Poor Buying and Implementation Approaches Because They Do Not Know Better Ways Are Possible, and There Is a Strong Momentum to Continue With These Approaches
5. In the Past, Chinese Hospitals Have Invested Too Little Management Time and Money in I.T. Systems

# The Competitive Environment

- There Are Hundreds of Small Software Vendors Active in China H.I.T.
- The Market Segments With the Most Vendors Are H.I.S., PACS, R.I.S., Lab, and EMR
- All H.I.T. Vendors in the Market Started in a City And Most Are Still Operating in That City or a Small Region Around the City. Some H.I.T. Vendors Are Becoming More National in Scope
- Many Vendors in the Hospital Computer Systems Market Offer Heavily Customized Solutions Rather Than Products. These Heavily Customizable Solutions Create Greater Dependency on the Software Vendor and Are More Difficult/Expensive to Keep Current When Vendors Release New Software Updates Periodically
- Chinese Hospital Leaders Would Like to See a New Generation of H.I.T. Software Developed for the Country to Assist in Helping Them Accomplish Their “Leapfrog” Objectives

# Allocation of H.I.T. Investment Around the World

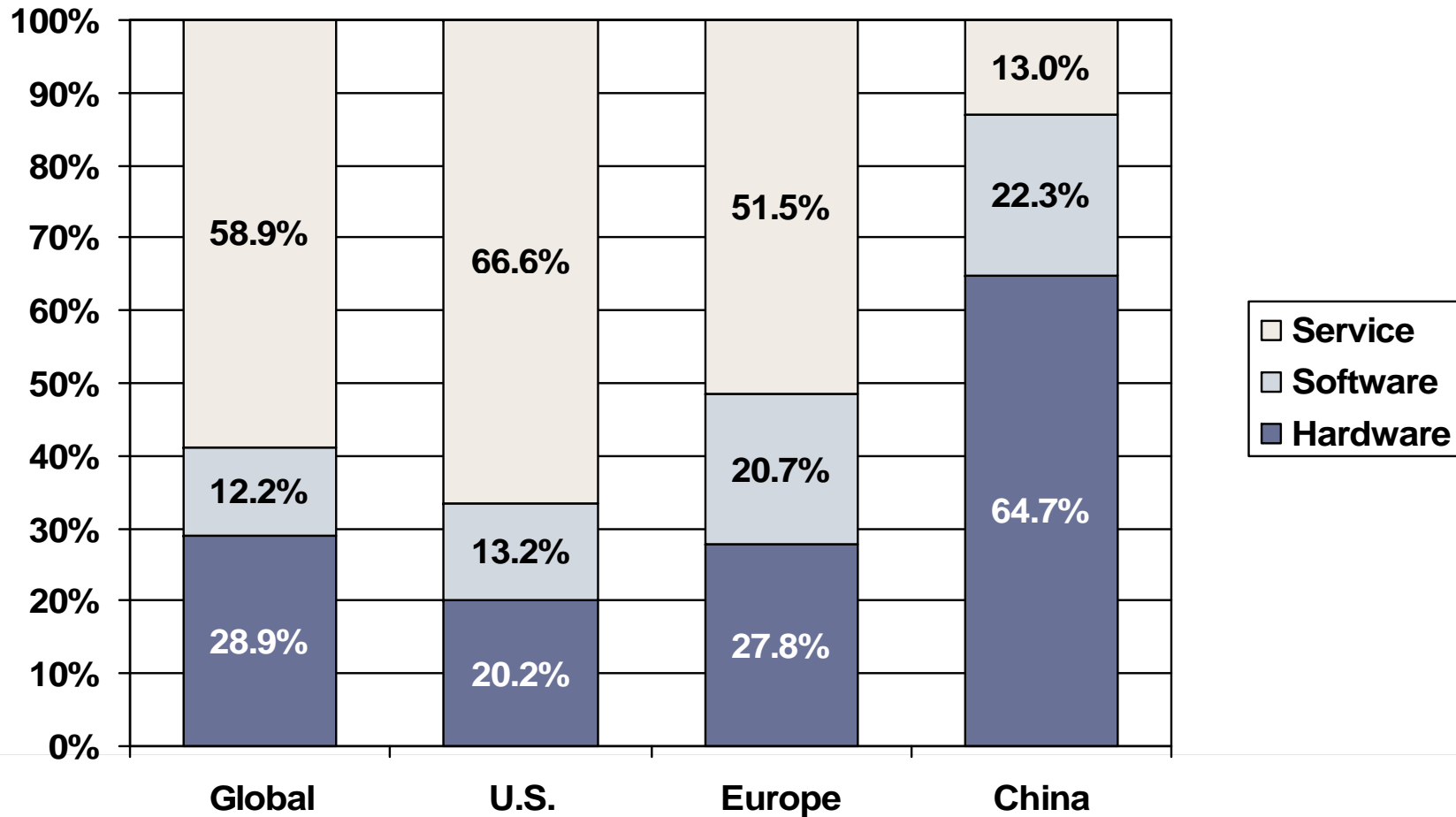
## 2005 GLOBAL H.I.T. INVESTMENT STRUCTURE



SOURCE: CCW Research

# Today Chinese Hospital H.I.T. Investment Is Spent Differently Than the Rest of the World

2005 GLOBAL H.I.T. INVESTMENT STRUCTURE



SOURCE: CCW Research

# China Healthcare Leaders Want to Leapfrog the World in I.T. Use

- Chinese Hospitals and Health Bureaus Are Carefully Considering How to Be More Successful in Taking Next Steps Forward in I.T. Use
- There Is a Recognition That for China to Accomplish Its Objectives in H.I.T. Requires the Following :
  - Learning Quickly From the Global Experience
  - Overcoming Resistance to Change
  - Knowing How to Manage Change
  - Doing More of What the Rest of the World Did Right and Less of What They Did Wrong to Avoid Mistakes Other Countries Have Made and China Is Still Making
  - Developing More Expertise in These Areas of Need Quickly



## Suggestions to Help Chinese Hospital Leaders Make More Progress in H.I.T. Use

# Common Themes Expressed By Leaders in Chinese Hospitals

- “The I.T. Program Is Not Working as Well as We Would Like It to Work”
- “Our Software Systems Do Not Talk to Each Other”
- “We Have a Desire to Solve Problems Through Better Integrated and More Extensive I.T. Use Throughout Our Clinical Areas”
- “We Want to Fix Up the Current I.T. Program and Implement an EMR in Our Hospital”
- “We See More and Better I.T. Use as Important to Our Future”
- “We Need a Better Software Vendor and A Better Software Product”

# Key Steps to Improving Long Term I.T. Investment Results in Chinese Hospitals

1. Changing I.T. Governance Methods to Be More Effective
2. Increasing the Involvement of Hospital Clinicians in I.T. System Buying and Implementation
3. Reducing Reliance on the Software Vendor
4. Developing Better I.T. Planning and Priority-Setting Methods
5. Developing Better Ways of Buying Software to Increase Success
  - Accurately and Thoroughly Define User Needs Prior to Buying Software
  - Use Better Methods of Assessing Software Product Capabilities Prior to Purchase

# Key Steps to Improving Long Term I.T. Investment Results in Chinese Hospitals (Continued)

6. Changing the Role of the I.T. Department from Doing It by Itself to Include Facilitating, Educating, and Training Hospital Management and Users
  
7. Developing Better Approaches to Training Users as Part of the Buying and Implementation Processes for New I.T. Systems
  
8. Develop Better Approaches to Systems Implementation So That Implementation of New Systems Will Not Add Work and Create Unnecessarily Redundant Work Processes

# Thank You.

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