Creating the Information Advantage: A timeline of health information management

Health information management has evolved over the years. While health information management has progressed over the years, digitization and new and evolving data sources now present even greater challenges with the potential for the greatest opportunities.

1600's
- Hints of standardization
- Basic health information recorded, such as patient name, complaint and date seen.

1928
- Health information management
- American College of Surgeons took steps to standardize medical records.
- American Health Information Management Association established.

1965
- Precursor to SNOMED
- College of American Pathologists developed the Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine (SNOMED) to standardize the language of pathology.

1969
- Uniform minimum data sets
- Uniform minimum data sets promoted to improve coordination among health information systems.

1971
- Computerized systems
- World's first computer-aided medical information system installed.

1975
- Diagnosis related groups (DRGs)
- Yale developed DRGs for comparative studies of patients with similar treatments and conditions supporting standardized reimbursement rates.
- IT used standardized DRG codes to connect financial and clinical systems for limited functions.

1980s and 1990s
- Growing interoperability
- Master patient index and interoperability technologies laid the groundwork for the Indiana Health Information Exchange.

2004
- Electronic Health Record (EHR) revolution
- President George W. Bush called for computerized health records.

2009
- Meaningful use
- EHR promoted as the means to achieving meaningful use objectives.

2010
- Value-based care
- Value-based care increased focus on patient outcomes and new delivery models.
- Challenges of sharing, aggregating and harmonizing data across disparate healthcare systems magnified.

2015
- EHR buy-in
- 96% of hospitals and 87% of office-based physicians use EHRs.
- Cloud computing unites all entities in a health system or Health Information Exchange (HIE).

2018
- Health information privacy and security
- Technology and innovation continued to increase data privacy and security risk.
- Digital healthcare now requires heightened cybersecurity to protect sensitive PHI and PII.

Healthcare data will come from:
- Cloud apps
- Wearables
- Internet of Medical Things (IoMT)
- Social media
- Technology yet to be introduced

To improve operations, outcomes and ensure healthier populations, integration and data management platforms are needed to promote:
- Cloud apps
- System interoperability
- Data consolidation
- Insight mining

How to adapt

OpenText® Alloy™ for Healthcare connects, integrates, aggregates and harmonizes large volumes of data across the continuum of care and beyond. Transform complex, disparate data and accelerate digital transformation within your healthcare organization.