HSPC’s Impact to the Health Industry

2018 Roadmap

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# Executive Summary

(Needs to be done)

# Introduction

The Healthcare Services Platform Consortium (HSPC) was formed as a nonprofit industry consortium to effect change within health and the health IT landscape to positively affect wellness and improve care delivery. By fostering the advancement of open platforms, open systems, open standards, and open content, HSPC is a diverse community with a wide span of interests and projects. This roadmap fills a need within the ecosystem to be able to determine a consensus set of community priorities to scope the mainstream of HSPC work, and to better articulate to members and non-members the major activities and milestones being undertaken by our community.

HSPC has been operating for some time and has established a number of initiatives that have been producing clinical models, terminology models, reference architecture, testbed environments, SMART applications, open source implementations, and a host of other products and guidance. These efforts have been driven as a result of community and benefactor priorities and driven by focused initiatives and underlying projects. This Roadmap takes these efforts to the next level, harmonizing interrelationships among efforts, proactively engaging the HSPC and broader community to determine and sequence priorities, and charting a unified course forward to achieve our organizational objectives.

This Roadmap document defines the journey that begins in the present state and articulates the critical-path toward the future state of health and health IT. The path to the future is, in fact, several intersecting roads, each representing different dimensions of the challenges faced within the Health domain: knowledge expression, data interoperability, sharable technical infrastructure, plug-and-play services and service-oriented architecture, secure systems with integrity supporting patient privacy concerns and protecting sensitive information from misuse, and a defined set of business priorities affecting the solutions we prioritize and the needs of our stakeholders.

(Paragraph goes here describing HSPC relationship to other consortia, SDOs, etc.)

Ultimately, HSPC’s role within the industry is as an enabler and change agent. Through the efforts of this community, we will be making available tools, techniques, content, and approaches to improve the clinical viability of marketplace products, to help healthcare providers make more informed adoption decisions and better utilize the solutions they acquire, and to help marketplace vendors improve their ability to effectively interoperate by leveraging HSPC assets.

## Purpose of this document

HSPC has outlined a vision of the future of healthcare fostering vendor-neutral platforms and assets serving as a transformation agent to help realize and enable a future state of information and knowledge sharing, data availability, and effective use of that information to help foster improvements in care and ultimately patient benefits and individual wellness. To realize these goals necessitates the alignment and coordination of multiple efforts concurrently, and the mobilization of the HSPC community to work together and in concert to realize our objectives. The HSPC Roadmap plays a key role in achieving this.

As an open community with a diverse membership, determining how the pieces fit together is essential in realizing our future vision. In particular, understanding how different activities and projects relate, determining the “critical path”, establishing shared community priorities, and articulating our community journey are all key elements that are essential if HSPC is going to deliver on our intended objectives.

This Roadmap serves several specific objectives:

* It parses a complex domain space into “swimlanes” allowing both the general public and the HSPC community to see the key focus areas that comprise the future state
* It defines the core set products to be developed by or within the community
* It defines a service-oriented platform providing core and enabling services supporting the next generation of HIT
* It identifies tangible milestones, organized both by “swimlane” and by time, setting expectations for outcomes to be achieved by the community.
* It reflects a set activities deemed to be shared priorities for the majority consensus of the HSPC community.
* It defines a set of expectations intended to relate to the broader community and non-HSPC stakeholders interested in leveraging HSPC work.

Note that there are other activities happening within HSPC that may not appear within the Roadmap. It is important to note that this is to be expected, and that activities will migrate from “incubator” activities into the HSPC critical path, reflected in this document. The Roadmap is a living document, expected to be low volatility, but with anticipated annual updates.

## Why produce a Roadmap?

As discussed above, HSPC has a broad membership with a diverse set of interests. One of the challenges with such a diverse and dynamic community is that there are thousands of worthy efforts and activities. That said, clearly defining if and how those pieces fit together, and more importantly how they complement one another to achieving the intended target state is murky at best without a plan. The Roadmap is that plan.

Enterprise Architecture (EA) is based upon a set of broadly accepted core principles, which appear in most EA methodologies.

* Separation of concerns to focus on each factor/dimension in turn
* Business Driven
* Durable, multi-year planning
* Formal governance, testable, traceable

By applying good Enterprise Architecture principles, the HSPC Roadmap builds upon strategic planning and business transformation practices to elaborate the future-state vision and depict the path the HSPC community has chosen to achieve it. It provides an “at a glance” view of the principal activities underway within HSPC, and establishes the basis for a business case for onboarding new members and resources to contribute to key activities needed for the industry.

By applying good Enterprise Architecture principles, the HSPC Roadmap builds upon strategic planning and business transformation practices to elaborate the future-state vision and depict the path the HSPC community has chosen to achieve it. It provides an “at a glance” view of the principal activities underway within HSPC, and establishes the basis for business case for onboarding new members and resources to contribute to key activities needed for the industry.

In our community experience, the HIT industry is very much in need of a cohesive vision of the future, and the HSPC Roadmap serves both to help define such a vision, and articulate the path to realize it.

## What this Roadmap is (and isn’t)

The HSPC Roadmap represents the critical path milestones and products that comprise the mainstream critical path of work crosscutting HSPC community efforts. A set of very specific inclusion criteria (e.g., role in achieving the target state, applicability across projects/efforts, etc.) as applied to determine which milestones were appropriate for inclusion in the Roadmap. (Please reference Section 2.2 of this document). In a nutshell, you will notice only those activities that benefitted multiple projects and that were enablers of the future-state vision were included. This approach keeps the Roadmap focused on the mainstream of the ecosystem and how that will achieve community goals. It identifies key priorities, illustrates the relative timing of work being performed, and creates an “at a glance” view for HSPC community activities represented in broad strokes.

Not every project or HSPC activity will appear on the Roadmap – it is not a community inventory. Instead, it is an at-a-glance view of those project deemed as critical path toward achieving the target-state vision defined by the community. HSPC does and will continue to foster incubating projects that have not yet matured to be included on the roadmap, and other community artifacts are important but not necessarily critical path, and those are not included.

The Roadmap is not, nor is it intended to be, a project management artifact or a holistic inventory of all efforts occurring under the HSPC umbrella. While the Roadmap does identify key community deliverables and milestones, it is a complement to traditional project management tools, and by design does not include internal project activities or deliverables.

Finally, the Roadmap does not limit the work that might be performed within the HSPC community – it merely reflects the mainstream of HSPC work by depicting strategic priorities of the community along architectural lines to “separate concerns”. The community can and will undertake additional efforts, as incubator projects, as member-driven initiatives, and as community efforts, all of which are appropriate and to be expected.

## How to use this Document

This document has several intended uses, which vary fairly significantly depending upon your organization and its objectives. These can be broadly categorized into Industry, HSPC Community use, and HSPC Member Use. A more detailed treatment of these perspectives is available in Section 5, but are summarized here for convenience.

From the Industry View, the Roadmap serves as a communications vehicle to document and illustrate our primary focus and journey, it identifies opportunities for participation and engagement, and it crystallizes areas of specific need serving as a potential entry-point into healthcare for individuals and organizations seeking to participate in this vertical. The roadmap identifies major areas of activity, key milestones and product deliverables developed or fostered by HSPC, a timeline during which activities are occurring, and a classification of activities. Taken together, this provides HSPC the means to set expectations of interested parties so that they might make plans to consume relevant HSPC products, to co-invest in areas self-interest to further industry goals, and to determine the fitness-for-purpose of HSPC work to their own organizational needs. In fact, many organizations have elected to participate in HSPC as a way to amplify the impacts of their investment, realizing an economy-of-scale benefit.

Within the HSPC Community View, the Roadmap serves primarily as an organizing and prioritization function. As a broad and diverse community, one significant challenge relates to bringing different organizations “onto the same page” in terms of priorities and work efforts. In order to be successful as a community, a thoughtful course must be charted to provide the semantic and technical infrastructure enablers that can be used by projects and community stakeholders as the basis for building the future state. The Roadmap provides that structure.

Specific goals of the Roadmap within the community include:

* Articulating of externally-facing project deliverables
* Improving understanding of cross-project dependencies
* Establishing Phased Deliverables of major sets of capability to the marketplace
* Prioritizing which industry standards will be supported by HSPC, determining how they are used, and ascertaining how to engage with the respective communities.
* Indicating and advancing overall community maturity and that relationship to project activities (e.g., improved governance, availability of community assets, etc.)
* Scoping HSPC work / priorities
* Attracting new members and participants

The HSPC Member View differs from the community view in a few significant ways. The expectation within this perspective is that members engage and participate in their self-interest. It is important to note that a member self-interest is not necessarily in conflict with a community interest, and in fact these are often aligned. That said, they are distinct differences. HSPC members are likely to use the Roadmap document to determine specific projects, deliverables, or milestones of direct interest, and to determine the extent to which they plan to engage or consume those assets.

We expect HSPC members to advocate for their priorities within the overall community, building agreement and adding new activities to the critical path as deemed appropriate by the community. These priorities will help drive investment decisions, both in terms of direct resource contribution toward specific efforts, or cost-avoidance by consuming efforts being done by others within the ecosystem. It will also help members align with broader interests, fostering interoperability on a bigger scale and better positioning participating institutions to take advantage of the advances being developed.

# Driving the Health Industry Transition

## 

This section describes the Transition map, how it is constituted, and what meaning is represented in its core elements.

# Transition Roadmap (T-Map)

The Transition Map is the focal component of the HSPC Roadmap. It was created through an iterative process of brainstorming, analysis, and modeling, with each step being assessed for fitness-for-purpose based upon the intended goal of articulating the areas of priority for HSPC and the scope that the community felt was key to achieving our mission.

**Background and Process.** Initially the “As Is” and “Future State” sections were documented to frame the work. Based upon that understanding, consideration was given as to which “dimensions” would be most effective as swimlanes. Since the swimlanes determine the ultimate focal paths around which the thinking is organized, this step is particularly important. In fact, the group underwent several iterations of swimlane elections before the baseline set was determined. Some lanes, such as the “Knowledge” lane reached an early consensus, while others (e.g., the “Software” a “Technical Infrastructure” lanes) underwent much more discussion.

The concept of grouping the swimlanes into “segments” stemmed from practicality. While subsequent refinement work was underway, many milestones vacillated between lanes as a result of subtleties unsurfaced in the analysis. There was a natural cohesion among certain themes, such as Knowledge and Data/Information. Additionally, the community interested in the corresponding topics were often the same. The resultant decision was to create Segments to recognize this cohesion of topics.

**Reading the Diagram.** The heart of this roadmap document is the central graphic – the “Transition Map”[[1]](#footnote-1) (abbreviated as T-Map) – that depicts an “at a glance” a visualization of the major areas of interest and corresponding milestones related to those areas.

T-Map Described

**Current State (“1” on the figure).** The *current state* appears on the T-Map as a box in the lower left corner. It contains 5-7 bullet points describing the state of the industry as it stands today. Specifically, the Current State describes today’s interoperability challenges and common practices in HIT.

**Future State (“2” on the figure)**. The *future state* appears on the T-Map as a box in the upper right corner, describing our aspirational future reality: the world as we would like it to be. Specifically, the Future State is based upon HSPC’s Mission and Goals, community input, active and planned work, and strategic initiatives.

**Segments and Swimlanes (“3” on the figure).** Reflected on the diagram as the “sunburst” from the upper right corner, the complex domain has been divided into segments and then again into swimlanes. Each segment represents a specific perspective by exclusively focusing on a defined high-level theme, and is characterized by a principal problem statement appearing along the boundary of each swimlane. The swimlane construct simplifies these complexities by “telling the story” one perspective at a time, noting that interdependencies exist among them.

**Phases (“4” on the figure)**. Appearing as radial arcs, the *phases* within the T-Map represent time, with the outermost band representing the present day and the innermost reflecting the target state. Note that the phases transcend the swimlanes, and in fact unify activities and milestones.

The phases represent “major deliverables” and can be anecdotally considered HSPC 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, etc.

**Milestones (“5” on the figure)**. Within each swimlane are identified a number of milestones, each of which indicates an objective, measurable point indicating the completion of an activity within that lane. The milestones represent the path from the “As Is” to the “Future State”.

The principal objective of the T-Map is to illustrate the transitory path from a current “As Is” state toward an intended “Future State”, depicting the milestones as way-points to be achieved during the transition. Within its construct, activities are grouped into cohesive “swimlanes”, each of which maintains a directed focus around a specified theme representing a key dimension of the problem space.

These swimlanes are not categories and are not mutually exclusive. They are perspectives, looking at the problem space from a particular point-of-view, and highlighting milestones and considerations reflected from that point of view. Architecturally speaking, this is a “separation of concerns”, where each swimlane represents a different dimension of this health information technology landscape. For this reason, it is common for one project or activity to have milestones in multiple swimlanes, and that occurs in this HSPC T-Map.

Figure . Transition Map Graphic Core Elements

There is no one intended way for this diagram to be consumed. One of the strengths of the T-Map construct is that it represents multidimensional data. Those interested in understanding the overall journey to the intended target state can begin their exploration with the key themes for each swimlane (appearing on the radial lines for each swimlane segment). Others may have interest in which capabilities are to be delivered when, for which the Phase Orientation (in the radial arcs) would be more useful. Note that the following sections of the document provide detailed breakouts elaborating the content of the T-Map along both Phased (time-oriented) and Swimlane (topic-oriented) axes.

As depicted in Figure ***n***, the T-Map construct is comprised of five core elements:

1. Current State
2. Future State
3. Segments and Swimlanes
4. Phases
5. Milestones

A brief description of each of these elements is described in the paragraphs that follow. These descriptions will introduce the role of each element, and then contextualize the element around its specific use for the HSPC Roadmap. You will find more detailed substantiation of the content of each section in subsequent sections of the document.



Figure . HSPC Transition Map, 2017-2024

* Activities/milestones need to affect the “future state” vision
* Achievable/practical
* Openness, vendor neutral
* Impact more than one effort or stakeholder group
* Suited to HSPC goals and community capabilities

## Inclusion Criteria – What belongs on the Roadmap?

Since the Roadmap represents the mainstream projects and the critical path to achieving HSPC’s vision, by design it is not a complete inventory of activities or milestones. With dozens of projects today, likely to grow to hundreds in the future, a consistent set of criteria had to be established to maintain the integrity of the roadmap.

To set expectations correction, the Roadmap is a mathematical “intersection” among HSPC efforts, identifying those milestones that both support multiple projects or initiatives, and supportive of the target future state. (Note that it is deliberately NOT a mathematical “union” of all products, milestones, or activities occurring in HSPC).

Figure . HSPC Roadmap Inclusion Criteria

Figure *n* enumerates the criteria that have been used as the “gate” to assess potential roadmap milestones. While somewhat simple in nature, these criteria assure that the high-level granularity of the Roadmap is maintained, and that it does not devolve into a project management asset for any one specific effort.Future State Vision

The health industry is at a crossroads, and if we are to realize the promise of a learning health system there are a number of foundational elements that either do not exist, are immature, or are poorly adopted that are adversely affecting our ability to achieve. HSPC has a critical role to play in transforming the health IT sector to be able to achieve this promise. The following tenets are cruicial in HSPC’s view to achieving a viable target state of the industry:

* Establishing and fostering full system transparency, enabling information to freely flow where and when it is needed, and supporting the evidence basis for value-based care
* Promoting adoption of rapid innovation approaches and solutions, seamlessly integrated with legacy, to accelerate the pace and reduce the pain of adoption of new technology.
* Establish the foundation to allow for the unfettered sharing of clinical knowledge and workflows, improving the portability, consistency, and availability of proven solutions and best-practices in support of patient-centered care and a seamless care experience.
* Realize within the health community those common understandings and representations of data to achieve full semantic interoperability, reducing development time, burden, and costs
* Fostering an open ecosystem and marketplace for HIT innovation by establishing a gold-standard of interoperability via conformance testing and serving as a trusted intermediary

As exemplars, HSPC has several key projects underway that are helping to achieve this vision. The HSPC Sandbox project allows teams to rapidly create and leverage a host of tools in support of SMART on FHIR applications, virtually eliminating technical startup burden for SMART project development. HSPC CIMI work is developing rich content models that are standards-based, that leverage broadly accepted clinical terminologies, and that are semantically unambiguous, fostering broad sharing of health information that can, for example, be used for direct care, can leverage clinical decision support, and supports secondary use analytics. The SOA Platform effort is establishing a service bus of health-oriented SOA services supporting capabilities such as the distribution of clinical content, the availability of core functions such as master person index, terminology services, and others – the essential building blocks for inter and intra-institutional sharing.

# Phase-oriented View[[2]](#footnote-2)

The HSPC Roadmap has been defined in four phases of activity to begin in 2017 and running through approximately 2024, with each phase lasting for approximately two years. The intention of the phasing is to define “plateaus” of functionality – organized as major releases of HSPC Community products – setting delivery goals for within the community and setting expectations of consumers of HSPC work.

As might be expected, the community visibility into the content of Phase 1 is more rich and likely more accurate that our vision for Phase 4. We have a much better handle on the work that is underway today and the current market forces influencing that work. As we traverse the roadmap to the out years, many more variables are in play, and the dependencies on prior year work become stronger. As such, the milestones identified and described for the out-years will likely be less precise and less specific than work being performed sooner, and we will have higher confidence in closer-in work at this stage. The annual refresh cycle, by design, will allow practical experience to influence our strategic plan, maturing this Roadmap over time.

One of the key objectives of the phasing is to define the “major chunks of capability”, which can loosely be considered our integrated product release. If we consider the assets available today as HSPC 1.0, then one can consider the completion of Phase 1 to be the HSPC Version 2.0 product, with each subsequent phase producing the next major release.

The analysis work reflected by the milestones that have been identified in each swimlane serves to scope the priorities of the HSPC community, and their placement into Phases indicates the capabilities to be delivered considering Time as an axis. Generally speaking, milestones in Phase 2 depend upon deliverables from Phase 1, and so on.

The four sections that follow provide a vignette as to what will be delivered in each phase, and discuss the business implications of the capabilities for each HSPC release.

## Phase I (Present through 2018)

The principal focus of this phase is to establish foundational infrastructure and capabilities to position the community to take on more advanced work beyond Phase 1. To realize the vision supported by open platforms and the unfettered exchange of meaningful and semantically consistent health information, a number of foundational tools, content, and process artifacts are missing and will be developed in this phase to meet industry needs.

Phase 1 will see the establishment of core services in areas of terminology and authoring, repository support, organizational assessment and readiness tools, and underlying processes for curation, management, acquisition, and deployment of HSPC assets within healthcare institutions. Refinement of existing community processes and policies will continue, such as intellectual property licensing, community compliance and certification, and so on. Content development will result in publication of HSPC knowledge for specified domains, forming a foundation that will be broadened in subsequent phases.

Core components of the HSPC Platform will be specified, forming the basis for subsequent certification activities, and select services will be available as executable and deployed into HSPC test environments.

(Summary of other key outcomes here)

Highlights of the key business capabilities available at the conclusion of Phase 1 appears in Figure n, following, and relates those highlights to corresponding projects or deliverables. This deliverable set is not exhaustive, rather it is representative of work being performed in that phase as related to the business objectives identified.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Capabilities Provided | Representative HSPC Product(s) |
| Establish foundation for open system creation, acquisition | * Standards Adoption Policy Recommendations |
| Support for organizational readiness assessment and planning | * HSPC Enterprise Readiness Strategy and Implementation Guide * Organizational Governance Model for Knowledge Content |
| Publish Foundational Knowledge Content | * Produce HSPC CIMI Models and FHIR Profiles for select domains (Laboratory Results (including pregnancy tests), Vital Signs, Wound Assessment, Pain Assessment, Pulmonary Embolysm, and Neonatal Admissions Assessment) * Develop model patterns to support VMR, QDM, FHIR, CEM |
| Establish core tooling environment | * Establish Knowledge Repository * Publish Marketplace API Specification * Establish Terminology Services * Establish Knowledge Authoring Environment |
| Establish baseline of security services | * Provide core services for identity management, authentication, authorization, audit, confidentiality, integrity. * Document expected security best-practices |

## Phase 2

Loosely characterized as an elaboration phase, this Roadmap stage is the predominant launch of many new HSPC efforts, now realizable as a result of the foundation established in Phase 1. For many sustained efforts, iterative refinement continues, and the elements to be able to define and test what it means to be “adopting HSPC” is created.

From a Business perspective, the conclusion of this phase provides HSPC stakeholders and consumers with a Maturity Model and a robust suite of self-assessment tools, allowing them to determine risks and gaps in their own organizational portfolios and assisting with navigation to relevant community assets. This phase also brings the underpinnings for certification, including a self-certification toolkit as part of the full HSPC Interoperability Toolkit envisioned in later phases.

The HSPC tooling portfolio, particularly related to terminology authoring and support, becomes available with the delivery of the HSPC Knowledge Representation toolset, supporting the view, review, curation, environment, and access API to this resource.

Knowledge produced and curated by HSPC expands commensurate with the availability of enhanced knowledge authoring and management environments. IN addition to information and terminology models, the scope of curated content expands to include clinical decision support and workflow models.

Security capabilities continue to mature, and inclusion of “Opt-In” capabilities become available.

(Summary of other key outcomes here)

Highlights of the key business capabilities available at the conclusion of Phase 2 appears in Figure n, following. The table indicates the business capability realized, and then relates some of the specific products delivered that support that capability in the corresponding column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Capabilities Provided | Representative HSPC Product(s) |
| Deployment of HSPC Knowledge Representation Tool Suite | * Knowledge Authoring Environment * KR View, Review, Curation Tools * Modeling Authoring Environment |
| Improved alignment among industry semantic models | * Process for surveying Terminology Standards and Info Models * Development of CIMI Model Patterns |
| Release of Clinical Decision Support content/knowledge | * Defined CDS Knowledge Artifacts * Care Process Resource Model |
| Enhanced User Experience consistency | * Example Display Components for UI |

## Phase 3

Phase 3 can be broadly characterized as the general availability of integrated HSPC Platform capabilities, processes, and knowledge. Prior to this phase, HSPC projects and activities were mutually-aware but largely loosely dependent. Beginning in Phase 3, those interdependencies among activities become more closely bound, forming more integrated suites of capability allowing HSPC consumers to benefit from higher orders of value.

The maturation of HSPC technical services into integrated suites, forming the basis for the HSPC Platform and its certification efforts brings together technical components and begins to foster execution-time consumption of knowledge artifacts created. Infrastructure established in this phase allows for the curation, management, and distribution of process models, and sees in compliance criterial to allow for validation and vetting of those models.

With the underpinnings largely complete, early stages of more complex, composite goals can be fostered, such as improving transparency and visibility into metrics across processes, and the establishment of analytics capabilities.

SOA Governance is now in place, allowing for the integration, oversight, and certification of products and platforms as HSPC compliant.

(Summary of other key outcomes here)

Highlights of the key business capabilities available at the conclusion of Phase 3 appears in Figure n, following. The table indicates the business capability realized, and then relates some of the specific products delivered that support that capability in the corresponding column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Capabilities Provided | Related HSPC Product(s) |
| Analytics Services | * Analytics Model Sharing * Analytics Compliance Self-Assessment |
| Enhancement of computable model execution environments | * Publication/subscription/notification services * ADL/AML to FHIR Services * Artifact/Model Transformation Tools |
| Extended and enhanced clinical knowledge catalog | * Refined and matured knowledge authoring, workflow models, care process models |
| Security infrastructure services substantially available | * Attributed-based Access Control * Secure Delegated Access * Share with Protection |
| Sharable clinical workflow models | * BPM For Health Model Repostory * Hosted Clinical Workflow Modeling environment |

## Phase 4

As the final phase, the conclusion of Phase 4 sees a fully realized and thriving HIT ecosystem, fueled and fostered by innovations from HSPC and beyond. Tooling is available, mature, and under ongoing refinement to support the knowledge, processes, and software supporting the provision of healthcare and maintenance of health.

Available to the industry are self-assessment tools, implementation guidance, asset repositories, and certified solutions that are fit for purpose to help realize value-based care and support learning health systems. HSPC’s Interoperability Toolkit is a practical and valuable indicator helping organizations make informed decisions, and HSPC’s marketplace is a trusted delivery channel for the discovery and acquisition of relevant software and content supporting the delivery of health IT solutions.

(Summary of other key outcomes here.)

Highlights of the key business capabilities available at the conclusion of Phase 4 appears in Figure n, following. The table indicates the business capability realized, and then relates some of the specific products delivered that support that capability in the corresponding column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Capabilities Provided | Related HSPC Product(s) |
| Clinical Knowledge Marketplace / Content Ecosystem | * HSPC Marketplace * Executable Workflow Model compliance testing |
| Interoperability Assessment and Compliance | * HSPC Interoperability Toolkit * SOA Platform Certification |

# Swimlane and Segment Detail

In this section, we explore each of the swimlanes (and segments), considering the journey from the “As Is” state to the “Future State”. Each segment was produced by a dedicated project team focused on that viewpoint and with participation from existing HSPC projects and initiatives in that space.

What is reflected in this section is a description of the overall objective of each swimlane, and then a detailed breakout of select milestones illustrative of the work being performed in that swimlane. As previously mentioned, the Roadmap does not and is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all work being performed, nor does all the work of any given project appear in one swimlane.[[3]](#footnote-3)

For the milestones included within this section, you will find a short summary of the work reflected underneath that milestone, the rationale for its inclusion on the roadmap, its relationship to the phased project roadmap (as some milestones are iteratively matured over multiple phases), and identification of specific dependencies where they are known.

## Content Segment

The Content Segment comprises the Data/Information and Knowledge Swimlanes. Its principal concern is about health information, how that information is represented and shared, and about clinical knowledge, and how that is represented and shared. Particularly relevant in this segment is the intersects with other bodies and standards activities, as data representation and clinical content spans dozens if not hundreds of other efforts occurring in multiple standards communities.

The pairing of these swimlanes was fortuitous, particularly as the distinction between information models and knowledge can be somewhat muddled depending upon your perspective and experience. The content segment is elaborated within the swimlane descriptions.

### Data/Information Swimlane

The Data/Information Swimlane complements the Knowledge Architecture Swimlane in that both aim to support “true semantic interoperability” by enabling the structured and declarative representation of clinical care models manifested in captured health data compliant with those models and available to do complex and heuristic inferencing based on that data. This swimlane defines those milestones necessary to have all of the models and tools available to represent medical information and knowledge for HSPC projects and platforms.

#### Data/Information Swimlane Milestones Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Milestone** | **Phase 1** | **Phase 2** | **Phase 3** | **Phase 4** |
| Develop Priority Terminology Management Environment | X |  |  |  |
| Develop CIMI Model Patterns to capture expressivity of VMR, QDM, FHIR, CEM | X |  |  |  |

#### Data/Information Milestones Detail

**Milestone**: Develop Priority Terminology Management Environment

**Overview**: Terminology management is a critical enabler and the foundation upon which information semantics are specified and modeled – a capability that will be used by many other milestones and in support of multiple use cases with dependencies on terminology. This milestone will enable the core of terminology management capability, including support for SOLOR, LOINC, SNOMED, and RxNORM, while providing SNOMED/LOINC integration

**Comments:** This activity will mature and extend into subsequent phases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Develop Priority Terminology Management Environment |
| **Milestone Type** | Software Deliverable |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 1 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Terminology Authoring Environment availability  Terminology Repository availability  Terminology Authoring Process Governance |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Create CIMI to FHIR Transformation

**Overview**: CIMI provides general, foundational models, and the ability to transform these into FHIR will allow them to be exposed as part of the FHIR standard. This activity will encompass authoring declarative transformation for CIMI expressed models.

**Comments:** None

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Develop CIMI Model Patterns to capture expressivity of VMR, QDM, FHIR, CEM |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 1 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Terminology Management Environment  Profile Management Environment  Terminology File Repository  Profile File Repository  Terminology Authoring Process Governance  Profile Authoring Process Governance |

### Knowledge Swimlane

The Knowledge Swimlane complements the Information/Data Swimlane in that both aim to support “true semantic interoperability” by enabling the structured and declarative representation of clinical care models and providing the infrastructure and tools necessary to create, curate, manage, and distribute that content. This swimlane defines those milestones necessary to have all of the models and tools available to represent medical information and knowledge for HSPC projects and platforms.

#### Knowledge Swimlane Milestones Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Milestone** | **Phase 1** | **Phase 2** | **Phase 3** | **Phase 4** |
| Process for Surveying Terminology Standards/ Information Models |  | X |  |  |
| Create HSPC CIMI Models and FHIR Profiles for Selected Domains | X |  |  |  |
| Develop CIMI Model Patterns to capture Expressivity of VMR, QDM, FHIR, CEM |  | X |  |  |
| Develop Knowledge Authoring Environment | X | X | X | X |
| Declarative Representations of Workflows and Care Processes using Sharable Medical Knowledge Models | X | X | X | X |
| Provide Example Display Components for UI |  | X |  |  |
| Defined CDS Knowledge Artifacts |  | X |  |  |
| Care Process Resource Model |  | X | X | X |

#### Knowledge Swimlane Milestones Detail

**Milestone**: Process for surveying terminology standards/information models

**Overview**: In order to develop reasonable models, a review of existing terminology and information models needs to be undertaken. Establishing a process that can be applied consistently and repeatedly is important as this will be undertaken many times.   
  
A process will be developed and documented outlining steps to survey current standards and information models, including FHIR, when developing CIMI information models.

**Comments:** The intention is to evolve this work from initially documenting activities and maturing the process definition into a semi-automated workflow.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Process for surveying terminology standards/information models |
| **Milestone Type** | Process Deliverable |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 2 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Terminology Management Environment  (into which we can embed the process) Environment availability |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Create HSPC CIMI models and FHIR profiles for selected domains

**Overview**: A foundational product of HSPC, the creation of Clinical Information Models in the form of HSPC CIMI Models and FHIR profiles will allow for robust information sharing. Domains included in this release are Laboratory Results (including pregnancy tests), Vital Signs, Wound Assessment, Pain Assessment, Pulmonary Embolysm, and Neonatal Admissions Assessment.  
  
Specific requirements supported by this milestone include:  
- Creation of sharable HSPC/FHIR profiles for reading data  
- Creation of sharable HSPC/FHIR profiles for writing data  
- Sharable HSPC/FHIR profile for supporting a publish/subscribe environment (including event models beyond store/retrieve  
- Sharable HSPC/FHIR profiles for orders and order sets.

**Comments:** Elaboration of this work will continue in subsequent phases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Process for surveying terminology standards/information models |
| **Milestone Type** | Content |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 1 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Terminology Management Environment  Profile Management Environment  Terminology File Repository  Profile File Repository  Terminology Authoring Process Governance  Profile Authoring Governance |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Develop CIMI Model Patterns to capture expressivity of VMR, QDM, FHIR, CEM

**Overview**: An assessment of VMR, QDM, FHIR, and CEM is required to guarantee that HSPC modeling activities will meet or exceed previously recognized requirements for data models. Subjects of analysis will include:  
  
- Assertion - Procedure including specializations  
- Evaluation Result - Order  
- Lab Evaluation Result (QN, ORD, Nom) - Goal

**Comments:** Elaboration of this work will continue in subsequent phases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Develop CIMI Model Patterns to capture expressivity of VMR, QDM, FHIR, CEM |
| **Milestone Type** | Content |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 2 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Terminology Management Environment  Profile Management Environment  Terminology File Repository  Profile File Repository  Terminology Authoring Process Governance  Profile Authoring Process Governance |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Develop Knowledge Authoring Environment, Versions 1-4

**Overview**: A general environment that supports the use of models in clinical applications, this will be a part of the tooling allowing developers to specify and configure models of data, events, orders, etc. within their applications. The authoring environment will:  
  
- Allow for the creation of new models in a variety of knowledge areas  
- Support different types of users  
- Support the full artifact lifecycle governance

**Comments:** Elaboration of this work will continue in subsequent phases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Develop Knowledge Authoring Environment, Versions 1-4 |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phases 1-4, with incremental enhancement in each phase |
| **Known Dependencies** | Terminology Management Environment  Profile Management Environment  Terminology File Repository  Profile File Repository  Terminology Authoring Process Governance  Profile Authoring Process Governance  Model management and authoring environment  Model Repository  Model Authoring Process Governance |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Declarative representations of workflows and care processes using sharable Medical Knowledge Models, Versions 1-4

**Overview**: Workflow and process models (functional clinical models) are the target of this effort in order to enable and foster the sharing of clinical processes among care institutions more accurately, easily, and quickly. Models developed using industry standard formalisms, such as Business Process Modeling Notation (BPMN) and complementary notations can be constrained by use of process patterns and style guidance to promote portability and sharability.  
  
This activity will include development of process models using BPMN, CMMN, and DMN to create computable guidelines. Candidate areas include PE, HTN, Mental Health, and Pregnancy. Subsequent work on Diagnostic and Risk Assessment models based upon pub/sub environment such as PMML and DMN could be used for Pneumonia, Sepsis, and others.

**Comments:** Elaboration of this work will continue in subsequent phases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Declarative representations of workflows and care processes using sharable Medical Knowledge Models |
| **Milestone Type** | Content |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phases 1-4, with incremental enhancement in each phase |
| **Known Dependencies** | Terminology Management Environment  Profile Management Environment  Terminology File Repository  Profile File Repository  Terminology Authoring Process Governance  Profile Authoring Process Governance  Model management and authoring environment  Model Repository  Model Authoring Process Governance |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Provide Example Display Components for UI

**Overview**: In order to move closer to plug-and-play applications, the ability to implement and demonstrate standards-based user interfaces is important. This activity will define the characteristic of select display components (such as an application banner) whose use will promote portability and interoperability.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Provide Example Display Components for UI |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 2 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Model management and authoring environment  Model Repository  Model Authoring Process Governance  SMART on FHIR Support  CDS Hooks Support |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Defined CDS Knowledge Artifacts

**Overview**: In order to demonstrate the success of HSPC’s approach, there will need to be a collection of working data models, decision support models, workflow models, documentation models, etc. available for download and evaluation. This activity will establish libraries of HL7 standards-based rules, orders sets, and documentation templates to make them available for consumption and use.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Defined CDS Knowledge Artifacts |
| **Milestone Type** | Content |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 2 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Terminology Management Environment  Profile Management Environment  Terminology File Repository  Profile File Repository  Terminology Authoring Process Governance  Profile Authoring Process Governance  Model management and authoring environment  Model Repository  Model Authoring Process Governance  SMART on FHIR Support  CDS Hooks Support |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Care Process Resource Model

**Overview**: Detailed models of care processes invariably refer to resources available in the healthcare delivery environment. These include tests, procedure, facilities, and the roles played by different care providers. To make models portable, they must reference resources in a way that facilitates mapping to local instances of resources, allowing for the adoption of sharable models. This work becomes a key support element leveraged by process modeling activities. The work will encompass the creation of models and terminologies to support care processes. It will describe provider capabilities and roles (e.g., within their scope of practice and context).

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Care Process Resource Model |
| **Milestone Type** | Content |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phases 2, 3, 4 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Interoperability Maturity Model  Model management and authoring environment  Model Repository  Model Authoring Process Governance |

\* \* \* \* \*

## Context Segment

### Business Swimlane

#### Business Swimlane Milestones Summary

****

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Milestone** | **Phase 1** | **Phase 2** | **Phase 3** | **Phase 4** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

#### Business Swimlane Milestones Detail

**Phase 1**  - These are activities that are necessary for an enterprise to get started on HSPC Interoperability and SOA Roadmap

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| Milestone Name | Draft of Interop Maturity Model Published |  |
| Short Narrative Description | HSPC will provide an interoperability and SOA standards maturity model for enterprises to benchmark their evolution of full interoperability and SOA service capabilities |  |
| Milestone Type | Document |  |
| Rationale | To acquire buy in from members and potential adopters for long term acceptance of HSPC interoperability mission. |  |
| Phase I? | Yes |  |
| Phase 2? | No |  |
| Phase 3? | No |  |
| Phase 4? | No |  |
| Dependencies |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| Milestone Name | Strategy for Coordination with External Stakeholders |  |
| Short Narrative Description | Develop a coordinated strategy for the HSPC organization to engage with health system and standard org in the development and adoption of the HSPC interoperability roadmap and maturity model |  |
| Milestone Type | Document |  |
| Rationale | Enable timely and wide spread consensus and adoption of HSPC standards and services by engaging our constituents early in the process |  |
| Phase I? | Yes |  |
| Phase 2? | No |  |
| Phase 3? | No |  |
| Phase 4? | No |  |
| Dependencies |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| Milestone Name | CDS and workflow/BPM adoption strategy and implementation guide |  |
| Short Narrative Description | HSPC will provide an enterprise adoption strategy and implementation guide for Clinical Decision Support SOA services incorporating the HSPC-recommended technical infrastructure, knowledge model and content, cybersecurity, and SOA governance standards |  |
| Milestone Type | Document |  |
| Rationale | Provide a high value near-term use case and adoption strategy for an initial HSPC implementation. |  |
| Phase I? | Yes |  |
| Phase 2? | No |  |
| Phase 3? | No |  |
| Phase 4? | No |  |
| Dependencies |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| Milestone Name | Data services governance and models |  |
| Short Narrative Description | HSPC will provide an enterprise adoption strategy and implementation guide for Clinical Decision Support SOA services incorporating the HSPC-recommended technical infrastructure, knowledge model and content, cybersecurity, and SOA governance standards HSPC will provide an enterprise readiness strategy and implementation guide. |  |
| Milestone Type | Document |  |
| Rationale | The guide includes necessary data standards and resources required to begin adoption of the HSPC SOA and interoperability standards and services. |  |
| Phase I? | Yes |  |
| Phase 2? | No |  |
| Phase 3? | No |  |
| Phase 4? | No |  |
| Dependencies |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| **Milestone Name** | Open standards and IP content recommended license and policy |  |
| **Short Narrative Description** | HSPC will provide a governance strategy, IP issues analysis, and license recommendation for the open standards addressing roles for the HSPC constituency (members, adopters, technical contributors), includes sustainable adoption strategy for enterprise constituents |  |
| **Milestone Type** | Document |  |
| **Rationale** | Allows enterprise to legally begin adoption of HSPC standards and services |  |
| **Phase I?** | Yes |  |
| **Phase 2?** | No |  |
| **Phase 3?** | No |  |
| **Phase 4?** | No |  |
| **Dependencies** |  |  |

**Phase 2** - These are activities that are necessary/sufficient to say “adopting HSPC”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| **Milestone Name** | Detailed interop maturity Model |  |
| **Short Narrative Description** | This maturity model will also incorporate a self-certification toolkit as part of the full HSPC interoperability toolkit as that is released. |  |
| **Milestone Type** | Document |  |
| **Rationale** | Allows adopters the ability to benchmark their progress toward interoperability in comparison to their peers and to implement interoperability capability across multiyear budgets. |  |
| **Phase I?** | No |  |
| **Phase 2?** | Yes |  |
| **Phase 3?** | No |  |
| **Phase 4?** | No |  |
| **Dependencies** |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| **Milestone Name** | Advance Analytic services adoption guide |  |
| **Short Narrative Description** | HSPC will provide and mechanism for members and adopter to share domain- or use-case-specific analytics models and implementations that are HSPC compliant. |  |
| **Milestone Type** | Document |  |
| **Rationale** | Support value based healthcare transformation and improve population health by adopting this HSPC use case package |  |
| **Phase I?** | No |  |
| **Phase 2?** | Yes |  |
| **Phase 3?** | No |  |
| **Phase 4?** | No |  |
| **Dependencies** |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| **Milestone Name** | Sharable Workflow/BPM model Content |  |
| **Short Narrative Description** | HSPC will provide an enterprise adoption strategy and implementation guide for Clinical Workflow/Business Process Management SOA services incorporating the HSPC-recommended technical infrastructure, knowledge model and content, cybersecurity, and SOA governance standards |  |
| **Milestone Type** | Document |  |
| **Rationale** | HSPC will provide a mechanism for members and adopter to share domain- or use-case-specific workflow/BPM models and content that are HSPC compliant. |  |
| **Phase I?** | No |  |
| **Phase 2?** | Yes |  |
| **Phase 3?** | No |  |
| **Phase 4?** | No |  |
| **Dependencies** |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| **Milestone Name** | KPIs and Business Outcomes from HSPC Adoption |  |
| **Short Narrative Description** | Develop and provide value proposition and set matrix arising from HSPC adoption |  |
| **Milestone Type** | Document |  |
| **Rationale** | Allow widespread enterprise adoption of HSPC standards |  |
| **Phase I?** | No |  |
| **Phase 2?** | Yes |  |
| **Phase 3?** | No |  |
| **Phase 4?** | No |  |
| **Dependencies** |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| **Milestone Name** | Draft Interop Self-Assessment Methodology |  |
| **Short Narrative Description** | Develops and provide written conformance for self-certification |  |
| **Milestone Type** | Document |  |
| **Rationale** | Allow enterprises to implement maturity model using testable certification criteria |  |
| **Phase I?** | No |  |
| **Phase 2?** | Yes |  |
| **Phase 3?** | No |  |
| **Phase 4?** | No |  |
| **Dependencies** |  |  |

* **Phase 3** - These are activities that are necessary for full agile releases and for an enterprise to say they are adherent to initial full HSPC functionality (HSPC V1.x)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| **Milestone Name** | Full HSPC interoperability  package |  |
| **Short Narrative Description** | Provide complete HSPC version 1,0 interoperability and SOA services adoption package |  |
| **Milestone Type** | Document and technical IP content |  |
| **Rationale** | Allow organizations to adopt first complete version of HSPC package |  |
| **Phase I?** | No |  |
| **Phase 2?** | No |  |
| **Phase 3?** | Yes |  |
| **Phase 4?** | No |  |
| **Dependencies** |  |  |

**Phase 4** - These are activities that are necessary for full agile releases and for an enterprise to say they are adherent to advanced HSPC functionality (HSPC V2.x)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metadata Item** | **Guidance** | **Notes** |
| **Milestone Name** | Implementation Guide for Advanced Services |  |
| **Short Narrative Description** | Provide HSPC adopters with strategy and implementation guide for advanced HSPC version 2.X interoperability and SOA services. |  |
| **Milestone Type** | Document |  |
| **Rationale** | Enable enterprise to adopt HSPC advanced functionality. |  |
| **Phase I?** | No |  |
| **Phase 2?** | No |  |
| **Phase 3?** | No |  |
| **Phase 4?** | Yes |  |
| **Dependencies** |  |  |

### Security Swimlane

The security swimlane focuses on establishing Interoperability through trusted exchange using secure, standards-based, and privacy-preserving technologies. Elaborate this paragraph to speak in business terms….

#### Security Swimlane Milestones Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Milestone** | **Phase 1** | **Phase 2** | **Phase 3** | **Phase 4** |
| Baseline [Security] Capabilities | X |  |  |  |
| Secure Interoperability |  |  |  | X |
| Share with Protection |  |  | X | X |
| Attribute-based Access Control |  |  | X | X |
| Data Segmentation | X | X | X | X |
| Patient Choice/Consent | X | X | X | X |
| Provenance |  |  |  | X |
| Transparent Security |  |  | X | X |
| Secure Delegated Access |  |  | X | X |
| Opt-In |  | X | X | X |

#### Security Swimlane Milestones Detail

##### Baseline capabilities

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Metadata Item | Guidance | Notes |
| Milestone Name | Baseline |  |
| Short Narrative Description | Services and capabilities assumed at the beginning | Includes:   * Identity: establish means to classify discrete users. * Authentication: Verifying users are who they say they are. * Authorization: Confirm users are supposed to have access to the resources requested * Audit: Record user access to resources and for what purposes. * Confidentiality: Prevent unauthorized access to information. * Integrity: guard against unauthorized modification of healthcare information |
| Milestone Type | Best Practice |  |
| Rationale | Baseline services necessary prior to the implementation of new and improved capabilities | It is necessary to baseline where we are in order to measure progress for a goal. |
| Phase I? | Yes |  |
| Phase 2? | No |  |
| Phase 3? | No |  |
| Phase 4? | No |  |
| Dependencies | Establish state of each of listed baseline services. |  |

##### Secure Interoperability

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Metadata Item | Guidance | Notes |
| Milestone Name | **Secure Interoperability** |  |
| Short Narrative Description | Automated cross-enterprise trust, consent, authorization, and privacy-preserving access at runtime. | Common interoperable semantic value sets for cross-enterprise security and privacy. Runtime negotiation for context-sensitive exchange. |
| Milestone Type | Software Deliverable   Best Practice |  |
| Rationale | Final goal |  |
| Phase I? | No |  |
| Phase 2? | No |  |
| Phase 3? | No |  |
| Phase 4? | Yes |  |
| Dependencies | Success dependent upon implementation of other milestones. |  |

##### Share with Protection

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Metadata Item | Guidance | Notes |
| Milestone Name | Share with Protection |  |
| Short Narrative Description | Security and Privacy protections are carried with the content. | All information returned in request. Specific data masked by purpose of use or clearance. All information available to trusted CDS to ensure patient safety. |
| Milestone Type | Best Practice | Avoids practice of redacting data. All information backed by policy-based granular protections based on role and clearance. Ensures that needed information is available to ER without exception. |
| Rationale | Key Milestone |  |
| Phase I? | No |  |
| Phase 2? | No |  |
| Phase 3? | Yes |  |
| Phase 4? | Yes |  |
| Dependencies | Assumes ability to classify content (including unstructured data) according to sensitivity. |  |

##### Attribute-based Access Control

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Metadata Item | Guidance | Notes |
| Milestone Name | ABAC. | Classifying data sensitivity provides basis for access control based upon need. Provides capability to provide security for FHIR resources, medical devices and IoT. Modernizes and transforms the way security and privacy is managed and enforced. |
| Short Narrative Description | Manage access control at a granular level. Facilitates managing emerging technologies such as FHIR. |  |
| Milestone Type | Best Practice |  |
| Rationale | Key trend in access control. Ideal approach to IoT. | According to Gartner, 70% of organizations will employ ABAC by 2020. ABAC has emerged within NIST as providing policy-based enforcement rules. |
| Phase I? |  |  |
| Phase 2? |  |  |
| Phase 3? | Yes |  |
| Phase 4? | Yes |  |
| Dependencies | Assumes ability to establish and enforce policy including provisioning of clinical staff by assigned duties or workflow. |  |

##### Data Segmentation

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Metadata Item | Guidance | Notes |
| Milestone Name | Data Segmentation/Security Labeling Service. | Technical mechanism for analyzing structured and unstructured data and applying labels according to flexible security and privacy rules. |
| Short Narrative Description | Identify, mark, and segment healthcare information at an appropriate granular level of functionality according to organizational and patient policy/rules. | Core HL7 standards have been in place since 2014. HL7 content has been created “label” ready. See:   * HL7 Privacy and Security Healthcare Classification System (HCS), * HL7 Privacy and Security Services: Security Labeling Service |
| Milestone Type | Software Deliverable  Content Deliverable  Best Practice | Security labeling is well understood, however, implementation in healthcare requires construction of detailed rules requiring high confidence of proper operation. |
| Rationale | Key capability |  |
| Phase I? | Yes |  |
| Phase 2? | Yes |  |
| Phase 3? | Yes |  |
| Phase 4? | Yes |  |
| Dependencies | HL7 Label vocabulary, Availability of mature security labeling services. |  |

##### Patient Choice/Consent

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Metadata Item | Guidance | Notes |
| Milestone Name | Patient Choice /Consent | This milestone merges concepts of electronic patient consent, and choice (individual control of their own information as provided by law). This typically involves “authorizations” (approvals and/or directions to share and “restrictions” (patient policy restricting access to certain information to authorized persons organizations.). It also includes “Directions” to healthcare organizations to transmit a copy of their own information to destinations of their choice under patient right of access law. |
| Short Narrative Description | Electronic patient permissions regarding disclosure of their own protected health information. | Eliminates a burden on providers to maintain paper records. Allows automated management of patient privacy preferences. |
| Milestone Type | Document  Software Deliverable  Best Practice | Technical implementation using patient managed OAuth Authorization Server demonstrated during HIMSS 2017. See milestone “Secure Delegated Access”. |
| Rationale | Key milestone |  |
| Phase I? | Yes |  |
| Phase 2? | Yes |  |
| Phase 3? | Yes |  |
| Phase 4? | Yes |  |
| Dependencies | Electronic Consents, Secure Delegated Access, Security Labeling Service, ABAC | Paper based consents are not computable and represent a significant management burden. Implementing electronic consents ensures electronic workflows are not broken. Electronic consents provide the “policy” for Secure Delegated Access engines. |

##### Provenance

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Metadata Item | Guidance | Notes |
| Milestone Name | Provenance | Ensures the integrity of data from origin to destruction. |
| Short Narrative Description | Determine the origin and history of healthcare information | Integrity is one of the most desirable characteristics of a trustworthy health record. |
| Milestone Type | Content Deliverable |  |
| Rationale | Key capability |  |
| Phase I? | No |  |
| Phase 2? | No |  |
| Phase 3? | No will |  |
| Phase 4? | Yes |  |
| Dependencies | Availability of suitable technology | Blockchain ledger has been proposed, however, concerns remain regarding overhead impacts. |

##### Transparent Security

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Metadata Item | Guidance | Notes |
| Milestone Name | Transparent security. | Security remains in background, unobtrusive. Goal is to eliminate security as an impediment to clinical workflow. |
| Short Narrative Description | Provide appropriate safeguards to healthcare information while minimizing impact to clinical workflow or information availability. |  |
| Milestone Type | Best Practice, Implementation Guides |  |
| Rationale | Crosscutting policy |  |
| Phase I? | No |  |
| Phase 2? | No |  |
| Phase 3? | Yes |  |
| Phase 4? | Yes |  |
| Dependencies | ABAC, workflow enhancements. | HL7 Implementation Guides may lag need. |

##### Secure Delegated Access

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Metadata Item | Guidance | Notes |
| Milestone Name | Secure Delegated Access | Mechanism for implementing patient control |
| Short Narrative Description | Provides patients with ability to express their choices for disclosure of protected health information. | Intent is to implement OAuth and patient owned Authorization Server. See ONC HIMSS 2017 Patient Choice demonstration.  Secure Delegation Access is part of HL7’s approved international standard for Privacy and Security services: Access Control |
| Milestone Type | Content Deliverable  Best Practice |  |
| Rationale | Key capability |  |
| Phase I? | No |  |
| Phase 2? | No |  |
| Phase 3? | Yes |  |
| Phase 4? | Yes |  |
| Dependencies |  |  |

##### Opt-In

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Metadata Item | Guidance | Notes |
| Milestone Name | Opt-In |  |
| Short Narrative Description | Healthcare information is shared by default. Patients may opt-out or use restrictions to control disclosure of protected health information. | The opt-in model represents an approach most beneficial to the majority of patients. Patients that do not wish to share protected health information have the option of opting-out or requesting restrictions on disclosures. This approach provides the most economical mechanism for healthcare organizations while providing patients choice in how they wish their information to be disclosed. Legislation has been proposed to Congress in support of this initiative. |
| Milestone Type | Best Practice |  |
| Rationale | Provides a significant benefit to providers when dealing with protected health information. |  |
| Phase I? | No |  |
| Phase 2? | Yes |  |
| Phase 3? | Yes |  |
| Phase 4? | Yes |  |
| Dependencies | Congressional action. |  |

## Platform Segment

### Infrastructure and Software Swimlanes

In today’s HIT systems, the data they store, the information upon which that data is based, and the knowledge of the clinical domains are generally “locked” and inaccessible to the institutions that run them and the marketplace of innovators seeking to add value atop those systems. The use of proprietary formats limit the ability to share these content across HIT products and health provider organizations.

When sharing does take place it frequently defaults to either a “least-common denominator” or a coarse-grained, high-level representation such as a document-oriented standard like HL7’s Clinical Document Architecture (CDA). Knowledge assets, such as decision support logic and care practice guidelines, are almost entirely vendor- or technology-specific.

HSPC seeks to foster the development of platforms that will create a robust marketplace of software -- including tools, services and applications – that are open and standards-based. This will allow the health provider community to share the various information assets produced by health providers, HIT vendors, and knowledge creators more efficiently and completely.

The milestones that follow are critical path elements necessary to realize this open software platform vision, based upon standards, fostering interoperability of data, information, knowledge, and applications.

#### Software Milestones Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Milestone** | **Phase 1** | **Phase 2** | **Phase 3** | **Phase 4** |
| Knowledge Repository Specification | X |  |  |  |
| Marketplace API Specification | X |  |  |  |
| CDS Hooks Support | X |  |  |  |
| Terminology Services API | X | X |  |  |
| Knowledge Authoring Environment |  | X |  |  |
| Knowledge Representation View, Review, Curation Tools |  | X |  |  |
| Knowledge Representation API |  | X |  |  |
| Model Authoring Environment |  | X |  |  |
| Publication/Subscription/Notification Capability |  |  | X |  |
| ADL/AML to FHIR Services |  |  | X |  |
| Artifact/Model Transform Tools |  |  | X |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

#### Software Milestones Detail

**Milestone**: Knowledge Repository Specification

**Overview**: A Knowledge Repository (KR) is necessary in the Platform in order to contain and share knowledge artifacts. The KR Specification outlines the functions that a KR needs to support, including artifact storage capabilities, metadata requirements, artifact access services, and governance policies.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Knowledge Repository Specification |
| **Milestone Type** | Document |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 1 |
| **Known Dependencies** | None |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Marketplace API Specification

**Overview**: The Marketplace is where developers of information assets can make their products available to others in the health community, and where customers can browse, find and access/download these assets. The API Specification describes how developers and customers can access the Marketplace. Note that there may actually be more than one physical/virtual Marketplace, but a single API specification would help developers and customers to access any Marketplace in a common way.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Marketplace API Specification |
| **Milestone Type** | Document |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 1 |
| **Known Dependencies** | None |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: CDS Hooks Support

**Overview**: CDS Hooks is a newer specification, now under HL7 oversight, for allowing CDS services to be called from an HIT application (e.g., EHR) using a standard API and triggering events. Support for CDS Hooks within the Platform is a first step towards a more general capability to support decision support logic in an open, standards-based environment. Software Deliverable. Phase 1. Dependencies on Development Environment Initiative and its resources, CDS Hooks leadership and resource support.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | CDS Hooks Support |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 1 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Development Environment Initiative CDS Hooks Leadership and Resource Support |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Terminology Services API

**Overview**: In order to be truly interoperable, data will need to be transformed from a source terminology (standard or proprietary) to a secondary terminology. Applications, including decision support services, will also need to access terminology in order to resolve terms, domains, and term relationships. Translations may also be needed for terminology within knowledge assets. The Terminology Services API will provide open, standards-based methods for handling these terminology functions at run-time.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Terminology Services API |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phases 1 and 2 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Content Segment Leadership  Terminology Server availability  Terminology Content (for testing) |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Knowledge Authoring Environment

**Overview**: In order to support efficient generation and editing of sharable knowledge assets, including decision support logic, automated guidelines, and survey tools, a Knowledge Authoring Environment that incorporates terminology services and approved data models is needed. This Environment would access the KR for storage of knowledge assets.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Knowledge Authoring Environment |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 2 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Content Segment Leadership |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Knowledge Representation View, Review, Curation Tools

**Overview**: KR View, Review and Curation Tools: Users of the KR will need to view assets within the KR in vendor and technology agnostic environment. The assets will also need to go through a review process during their development lifecycle, and tools to support this process are needed so that reviewers may make comments on assets and these comments can be efficiently addressed by developers. Curation tools will allow the full lifecycle of the knowledge assets to be handled, from original development to review, and subsequently to testing, promotion, regular review and retirement.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Knowledge Representation View, Review, Curation Tools |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 2 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Content Segment Leadership for Requirements  Sample Knowledge Content (for testing) |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Knowledge Representation API

**Overview**: The KR API will support the various functions of the KR for creating, editing, searching, accessing, and managing the knowledge assets within the KR. It is informed by the KR Specification. Software Deliverable. Phase 2. Dependent on Content Segment leadership for requirements.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Knowledge Representation API |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 2 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Content Segment Leadership for Requirements |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Model Authoring Environment

**Overview**: This is a special case of the Knowledge Authoring Environment since models are a knowledge asset. The Model Authoring Environment will allow model authors to develop detailed clinical models according to best practices and aligned with a specific modeling language.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Model Authoring Environment |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 2 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Content Segment Leadership for Requirements |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Publication/Subscription/Notification Capability

**Overview**: A Publication/Subscription capability allows systems to publish events on their systems in an open, standards-based method, and allows users to subscribe to events of interest to them. The notification capability provides notification of events through multiple communication channels (e.g., email, text, cell phone alerts) and allows users to specify their channel of choice.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Publication/Subscription/Notification Capability |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 3 |
| **Known Dependencies** | None identified |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: ADL/AML to FHIR Services

**Overview**: These services would provide the capability to transform models, and model instances, from ADL/AML (the preferred languages for HSPC detailed clinical modeling) to FHIR Resources. FHIR Resources are the current physical messaging model chosen by HSPC for transmitting and sharing data.

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | ADL/AML to FHIR Services |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 3 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Dependency on Tooling Initiative  Input from Content Segment |

\* \* \* \* \*

**Milestone**: Artifact/Model Transform Tools

**Overview**: These tools are the general case tools for transforming models from one standard to another. (See AD/AML to FHIR Services for a specific use case.)

**Comments:** None.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone Name:** | Artifact/Model Transform Tools |
| **Milestone Type** | Software |
| **Applicable Phases** | Phase 3 |
| **Known Dependencies** | Dependency on Tooling Initiative |

# Using the Roadmap

The HSPC Roadmap will serve several purposes and objectives, depending upon your individual role and the nature of engagement with the HSPC community. It merits mention that most stakeholders will likely interact with only portions of the Roadmap in any given context. For example, a specific HSPC project will likely produce one or several products that are identified as Roadmap milestones, but will also have other milestones that do not appear. That is to be expected. Similarly, that same project will likely have dependencies on other Milestones produced by other efforts. The roadmap provides a unified view, showing how different parts of the ecosystem fit together to build the greater whole.

In the subsections below are characterized some of the likely interactions with the Roadmap document. These should be considered informative and not declaratory, as each individual situation may vary. That said, the examples provided should give some context for how the Roadmap document fits a variety of needs, and illustrate how it might be leveraged.

## Use within HSPC

While HSPC is one community with a shared Mission and Vision, it is also a collection of organizations, initiatives, projects, members, and relationships that naturally comprise what is a complex ecosystem. One of the challenges of this type of environment is that there are multiple sets of intersecting interests that blend into a community.

The HSPC Roadmap has a role to play for many of those constituencies, and for the organization as a whole, it provides a unified view showing how different parts of the ecosystem fit together to build the greater whole.

**Establishing Community Priorities.** For the HSPC organization itself, determining what are key priorities and the mainstream activities of the HSPC Organization is a principal role of the HSPC Roadmap. The iterative refinement process, followed by membership voting on the document, and its ultimate ratification by the HSPC Board establishes the Roadmap as the principal scoping document to define the mainstream of activities for HSPC. There are intended intersection points with other HSPC efforts, including but not limited to HSPC Strategic Initiatives. The expectation is that a natural tension will exist between these efforts, with the Initiatives affecting and changing the Roadmap over time, and the Roadmap defining and shaping existing and potentially new initiatives.

By design, the Roadmap document will be a living but durable document. To maintain long-term integrity, an organization cannot change its strategic goals too frequently. The Roadmap will be refreshed annually, with the expectation that incremental enhancements will be made, but not drastic changes unless areas prove untenable.

While it is a scoping mechanism, the Roadmap does not and should not limit or prohibit work from occurring within HSPC, or limit or constrain HSPC members from contributing, initiating, or incubating new work not reflected on the Roadmap. Fostering innovation is a key tenet of HSPC, and today’s incubating project may become tomorrow’s critical path.

**Maturing Work Into the Mainstream.** As a document defining the path from the current to future state, it is to be expected that new projects and initiatives that are incubating will become critical path as they mature, and other efforts might be superceded and atrophy over time. As part of the annual refresh cycle, new efforts would be evaluated and a determination made as to what gets placed onto the roadmap. The Roadmap is intended to reflect the broad consensus of the community. HSPC is also a community about fostering innovation.

The expectation is that the “onboarding” process will be defined and itself matured to reflect the overall will of the community and the alignment with the mission as reviewed by the Steering Committee and the Board. In the future, we should expect specific compliance criteria to be defined as pre-conditions for mainstream HSPC work, and we should expect the Roadmap Inclusion criteria to align.

**HSPC Initiatives.** For HSPC Initiatives, the Roadmap provides an architectural melting pot, blending the key milestones and products from across initiatives to show distinct perspectives based upon the Data, Knowledge, Business, Security, Platform, and Technical Infrastructure perspectives. HSPC Initiatives are not specific projects, rather they are disciplines that have broader goals and are likely to spawn work in multiple projects that work together. The Roadmap helps foster understanding that spans initiatives, helping to identify cross-initiative dependencies, potential collaborative work, situational awareness, and outwardly communicating delivery intention.

Initiatives should expect to identify key milestones that should be surfaced to the Roadmap, to review and ingest related work affecting internal timelines and work dependencies, and to identify related or potentially duplicative work. Note that initiatives do not live within any one swimlane or segment, rather they are likely to influence and consume activities from across the entirety of the T-Map.

**HSPC Projects.** Any given project within HSPC will have its own milestones, deliverables, inter-project dependencies, and potentially relationship to HSPC Strategic Initiatives. For projects, the HSPC roadmap is a way to see holistically what else is going on, fostering community and assisting in making strategic decisions. For example, if a given project has need of an information model or terminology construct, they could use the Roadmap to make product release decisions, determining at what stages they can establish dependencies on other HSPC efforts, such as accessing a terminology server. Conversely, projects will be delivering capabilities upon which others will depend, and putting those milestones onto the Roadmap will allow others to make informed decisions.

Just as with the HSPC Initiatives, the Roadmap has a role to play in assisting to identifying related work, fostering cross-project collaboration and in avoiding duplication where sensible. These objectives, as well as defining cross-project dependencies and shared milestones, benefit project management activities as well. Also, projects do not reside exclusively within any swimlane, and it is appropriate to both contribute and consume from across the entire T-Map.

**HSPC Leadership.** The Roadmap has the potential to be a valuable tool to HSPC Leadership in that it encompasses a scope and vision against which the community is executing, and it charts the course as to how we are going to achieve it. For the HSPC Board, a review of identified priorities and milestones should be expected, resulting in either affirmation or revision to assure alignment with the HSPC mission. For the CEO and other HSPC Executives, the Roadmap can serve as a tool with which to have conversations with prospective members, determining areas of interest and alignment with community needs. For the CxO community, this becomes a benchmark for how well the community is performing and advancing, serving as a management tool to maintain focus on what we collectively have determined to be important.

## Member (or Prospective Member) Organization Use

The needs of HSPC members differ from those of the HSPC community, and the Roadmap has a role to play for both. HSPC members elect to participate within the community for what could be a vast variety of reasons. Regardless of the reason, few (if any) members are able to participate in everything, and as a result members will have stronger interest in some areas than others.

Ascertaining an awareness of where HSPC as a whole is going, determining those specific areas of organizational interest, and determining which specific activities and milestones that are important to their own organization are all areas where the Roadmap can play a role.

For internal project planning, the Roadmap sets expectations in terms of what is being produced by HSPC and when it will be available. This allows member organizations to make investment decisions regarding contributions to community efforts, and consumption decisions related to artifacts being produced by the community.

For some organizations, the Roadmap will serve as a legitimator, demonstrating the importance of certain activities, and helping to substantiate a business case for investment. Other organizations will leverage the roadmap for internal strategic planning, following a complementary path to HSPC, and perhaps extending the HSPC Roadmap to address specific institutional needs beyond those of the community. Ultimately, for HSPC Members the Roadmap serves as a communication and alignment vehicle.

## Other Uses

There are other potential uses and benefits of the HSPC Roadmap. For example, only HSPC members are able to vote on the roadmap, and thus able to impact the community priorities. As a collaborative tool, the Roadmap will be used in joint efforts and discussions with peer organizations to determine co-investment and collaborative opportunities, and potentially to identify cross-organizational dependencies.

For non-members, the roadmap communicates the intentions of the community. I might identify an area of need and bring that to HSPC as a gap to be filled, potentially proposing a new incubator project and carving my niche within the community. Alternatively, I may find efforts in which I’m presently investing and where collaboration would allow me a cost avoidance.

Finally, for interested parties or consumers of HSPC products, the roadmap sets expectations (via the phased releases) about what will be available and when, and how pieces fit together, allowing me to make my plans and take advantage of what HSPC is offering.

# Roadmap Refresh Process

The HSPC Roadmap will be refreshed annually. Following the initial baseline release, we anticipate that the core content of the roadmap will be essentially stable, validated annually and adjusted as necessary. Since the Roadmap serves as a strategic transition plan, we anticipate limited volatility within the document.

This will form the basis for public commitments and external expectations of the HSPC community, so it is important that we “stay the course” and adjust only where absolutely necessary. Adding new priorities is expected and will occur as they are identified and vetted via the inclusion criteria.

Any changes to the Roadmap will need community affirmation consistent with the acceptance/governance processes established by the HSPC Board. As a matter of practice, it is anticipated that the document will undergo update as needs permit, with the working document not holding any official status until it has been voted/approved. A policy determination will need to be made whether the emergent next release of the document will be generally available, or available only to HSPC members.

**Next Steps.**

This baseline version of the HSPC Roadmap represents a significant amount of work, but many items have been identified that are known improvement areas. Following the adoption of the 1.0 Version of the document, it is anticipated that work will commence on many of the following items.

* “Companion” Document Looking At HSPC Adoption/Compliance. This roadmap primarily focuses on setting a course and scoping key priority areas and projects for development within HSPC. It does not specifically address how those artifacts get adopted, what we envision in terms of marketplace support for HSPC artifacts, or how individual organizations make assessments and incorporate HSPC content. This companion document would complement the Roadmap by addressing these issues.
* Develop an *HSPC Roadmap to Action* plan, based upon the Roadmap, considering institutional priorities, funding commitments, community resourcing commitments, and firm dates. The HSPC Roadmap is ambitious, and the organization recognizes that resourcing commitments will be required to achieve the identified objectives. This will include operational guidance to make the Roadmap actionable.
* In the detail sections of the document, considering the relationship of products delivered and relative sequencing among efforts (e.g., interdependencies between milestones and across swimlanes) will need to be elaborated so as to better describe how all of the pieces of the roadmap fit together.
* The need to further elaborate roadmap and overarching guidance to the benefit of HSPC projects and HSPC adopting organizations has been recognized, and the development of “Implementation Blueprints” or more detailed adoption guidance is a potential future activity. This activity may also include an industry wide business capability model. Portions of this work are underway now as part of the HSPC SOA initiative, but that falls short of a true Enterprise Architecture.

# Acknowledgements

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Appendices

# Appendix I – Glossary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Term/Acronym** | **Definition** |
| BPM | Business Process Management, often related to formalized languages for expressing business processes and workflows. BPM Health effort is an initiative from the Object Management Group to define how Business Process Modeling Notation and other standards are used together to meet the needs of expressing clinical workflows. |
| CDS | Clinical Decision Support |
| CEM | Clinical Element Model |
| CIIC | Clinical Information Interoperability Council |
| CIMI | Clinical Information Modeling Initiative |
| Enterprise Architecture | A discipline for aligning activities to business priorities, portfolio rationalization, and separation of concerns to allow for effective analysis of complex organizations. The HSPC Roadmap has been based upon many core tenets drawn from Enterprise Architecture. |
| FHIR | Fast Health Interoperability Resources. An HL7 standard producing REST-based data constructs and corresponding APIs allowing for the access to and sharing of health information. |
| HSPC | Healthcare Services Platform Consortium. A not-for-profit, provider-led industry trade consortium dedicated on establishing scalable, interoperable data and services architecture for healthcare. |
| Initiative | A goal-based collection of projects and efforts to further HSPC board-identified priorities serving as key enablers of the HIT industry and HSPC as a whole. |
| KR | Knowledge Representation |
| LOINC | A standard for identifying health measurements, observations and documents, typically focused on laboratory based content.  <http://loinc.org> |
| Open Group | The Open Group is a global consortium enabling the achievement of business objectives via open, vendor-neutral technical standards and certifications.  <http://opengroup.org> |
| Project | In the context of the HSPC Roadmap, a project is a defined scope of work that results in the creation of products or achievement of milestones on the Roadmap. Note that projects are not limited to one swimlane, and typically will have dependencies on and deliverables affecting multiple lanes. |
| RxNORM | A US Drug terminology that provides normalized names for clinical drugs and links its names to many of the drug vocabularies commonly used in pharmacy management and drug interaction software, including those of First Databank, Micromedex, MediSpan, Gold Standard Drug Database, and Multum allowing for mediation among these vocabularies.  <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/umls/rxnorm/> |
| Segment | Union of conjoined swimlanes within the HSPC Transition Map, based upon topic areas that are closely related. Within the roadmap are segments for *content, context, and platform.* |
| SNOMED | Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine |
| SOA | Service-oriented Architecture |
| SOLOR | A unified terminology incorporating normalized concepts from across SNOMED, LOINC, and RxNORM. |
| Swimlane | A theme-based dissection of a complex domain space. Each swimlane is characterized by an overarching goal determining the path and direction for the target state, as well as a set of milestones exhibiting deliverables and/or progress en route to that state. Swimlanes are complementary with one another and based upon Enterprise Architecture-based separation of concerns. |
| TMap (T-Map) | Transition Map. A graphic depiction of evolutionary path and long-term plan for the community of interest. The methodology is based upon intellectual property that is part of the Open Group Healthcare Forum, used with permission. |

# Appendix II – Relating HSPC Initiatives and Projects to the Roadmap

**How an example HSPC project relates to the Roadmap**

HSPC developed a set of strategic initiatives in order to unify the various members of the HSPC community on specific goals, and to set broad outlines on work that needed to be accomplished in a 1- to 3-year time period. The Roadmap serves to define cross-cutting milestones that support those initiatives, while also defining new milestones and regular phases of HSPC functionality that will support the broader healthcare community. Within the strategic initiatives, specific projects were defined that addressed objectives within the initiative. The projects are also relevant to the Roadmap in that they may address specific Roadmap milestones, and/or may be impacted by the availability of one or more Roadmap milestone(s). To illustrate the relationship between a project and the Roadmap, we will use the HSPC Developer Sandbox project as an example.

Figure 6. Sample screenshot from HSPC Sandbox.

The goal of the HSPC Developer Sandbox is to provide an environment where development groups can learn about, and experiment with, data interoperability services (e.g., FHIR), application interoperability frameworks (e.g., SMART), security frameworks for authentication and authorization (e.g., OAuth), and various support services and functionality that are part of HSPC’s vision for an open, standards-based ecosystem for healthcare. The Sandbox also serves as a demonstration of some of the functionality that HSPC is promoting for this ecosystem. Because of this mix and breadth of Sandbox functionality, and their importance to HSPC’s long-term goals, some Sandbox deliverables are noted as milestones on the Roadmap, while other Roadmap milestones influence, or are keys to the success of, the Sandbox.

Several parts of the Sandbox are functional today, and several of these appear in Phase 0-1 of the Roadmap, particularly in the Platform segment. For example, the *SMART Sandbox* milestone is available today. Other milestones in progress and scheduled for early release include the *Terminology Server*, *Terminology Services API* and *CDS Hooks Support*. The Sandbox relies on the *HSPC FHIR Profiles for Select Domains* milestone in the Security swimlane in order to support an objective for FHIR Profile support. It also relies on the *Baseline Security Capabilities* milestone in the Context segment in order to define and support a common security model for use in the Sandbox. Progressing forward, the Sandbox project will rely on the sequencing of the Roadmap milestones, and the functionality/product definition for each Roadmap Phase in order to ensure coordination across the various groups in delivering given functionality, and prioritizing tasks in the appropriate order. Without the Roadmap, it would be difficult to ensure that steady progress on the Sandbox is accomplished.

# Appendix III – How this Roadmap was Created

The decision to embark on the development of a community roadmap had been in discussion for some time, eventually garnering widespread support. The overall process initiated with several community workshops as part of General Session meetings, but open to Members only. HSPC leadership felt that it was important that this activity was supported by the general membership, and that given the directional and important nature of the work, that the voices influencing the artifact and its target state were members.

The initial session was an open brainstorming around content, scope, role within HSPC, and project planning. The objective of the session was to assess the degree of community interest, to frame the overall artifact and define boundary conditions on the work (for example, limiting core topics to those areas where HSPC has the skills and capabilities to influence but not overreaching in terms of our likely impact).

As the domain of interest took shape, a formalism for subdividing the complex subject matter and articulating the roadmap construct was determined. HSPC entered into a joint collaboration with The Open Group, which made available the Transition Map and a set of Enterprise Architecture practices and methodology that would underpin the work. This provided a solid foundation for the Roadmap grounded in “Enterprise Architecture” best practices, of which this work is a sub-element.

A working group was formed and a regular call schedule set up. The working group was open to any interested HSPC member and met weekly as a community. Based upon the content subdivisions, most of the actual detail work occurred in subgroup meetings aligned along our segmentation of the problem space: content, context, and platform. Each segment had two co-chairs and autonomy to advance the work in whatever manner best suited them. All segments were expected to have representation on the cross-community weekly calls.

As part of developing the map, the group held two face-to-face “offsite” workshops. These were very much working sessions, and were used to harmonize ideas and to discuss the more impactful and crosscutting concerns affecting the overall document. The first workshop was a multi-day event with approximately 20 participants, from which we made the key structural and content decisions that ultimately drove the overall work product. The second workshop was more iterative refinement, focused on closing outstanding gaps and harmonizing work across the segments.

At the conclusion of the above steps, the Alpha document was prepared and released, with a walkthrough conducted at an HSPC General Session. It was at this point that all interested parties were permitted to review and contribute. Ultimately, two public presentations with corresponding comment cycles were conducted, the feedback used to revise the document into a release candidate.

Once finalized by the authoring team and reviewed by the community for accuracy in addressing community feedback, the document was provided to HSPC leadership for distribution and formal approval. The approved, baselined version of this document will have been reviewed and accepted by the HSPC membership via a formal vote.

The expectation is that this document will be a living one, with revisions being made annually.

1. This work is based upon a methodology from The Open Group   
   (<http://opengroup.org> ), used with permission. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Phase-orientation of the Transition Map was designed with an expectation of two year phases. Due to resource dependencies and other out-year factors, dates beyond Phase 1 are now reflected only notionally. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. This architectural “separation of concerns” is a classic analysis approach commonly used in the Enterprise Architecture discipline. Manifestations of this approach can be found in The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF), the DOD Architecture Framework (DODAF), the Zachman Framework, and many others. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)