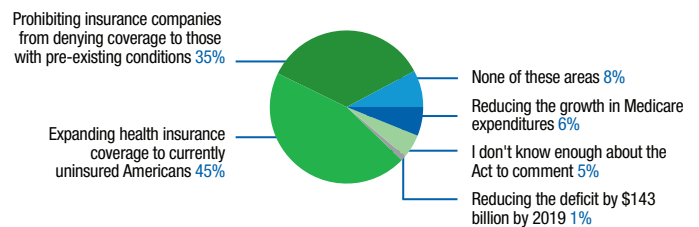


## Summary

On March 23, 2010 President Obama signed the Patient Protection and Affordable Health Care Act. This Act outlines several goals, including expanding the scope of healthcare coverage, reducing the deficit and prohibiting insurance companies from denying coverage to those with pre-existing conditions. While respondents believe that this act will improve Americans' access to health care insurance and improved quality of care through the use of information technology (IT), very few believed that it would reduce health care costs or reduce the country's deficit.

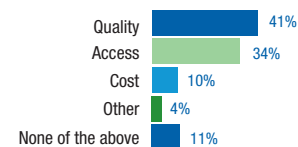
## Greatest Area of Impact of the Patient Protection and Affordable Health Care Act

Nearly half of the respondents indicated that the Patient Protection and Affordable Health Care Act would have the most impact on expanding the scope of healthcare coverage to currently uninsured Americans. Another third indicated that they expect the Act to have an impact on the insurance industry's position of denying coverage to those with pre-existing conditions. Less than one percent indicated that they believe the Act will reduce the country's deficit.



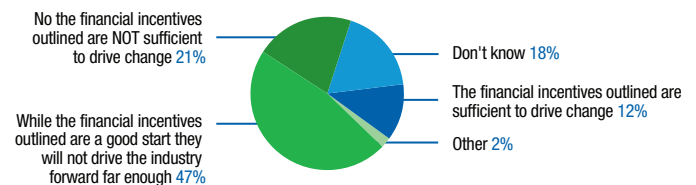
## Area of HIT That Can Have the Most Impact As a Result of the Act

This Act also outlines specific areas in which health IT should be able to improve healthcare. Approximately 40 percent of respondents note that health IT will improve the quality of healthcare, while one-third believe that IT will improve access to healthcare. Eleven percent of respondents believe that health IT will not have an impact in any of these areas.



## Impact of Financial Incentives in the Act on Use of Health IT

There are a number of areas in the Act where financial incentives are offered to support the certain healthcare IT programs. These include incentives for the use of electronic prescribing, electronic health record and other similar initiatives used in ACOs. Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs). Nearly half of respondents believe that the financial incentives in the Act are a good start, but will not drive the industry forward far enough in the provision of quality cost-effective healthcare. Another 12 percent of respondents indicated that the financial incentives are sufficient to drive change.



## Impact of Act on ICD-10-CM Encoding Deadline

The Act requires HHS to receive input on whether revisions should be made to the crosswalk between ICD-9 and ICD-10 (posted on the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' web site). One third of respondents believe that it is too soon to identify the impact this process will have on healthcare's capability to meet the October 1, 2013 deadline for ICD-10-CM encoding. Another 20 percent believe it will cause a delay. Only 16 percent believe that organizations will still be able to meet this deadline.

