



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

Purpose: The purpose of the HIMSS19 “Call for Proposal: Topic Category Definitions” guidance document is to provide information to those who anticipate responding to the Call for Proposals for the HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition to be held at the Orange County Convention Center, Orange County, Florida, US, from Monday 11 February through Friday 15 February 2019.

Invitation to Participate: HIMSS seeks proposals that specifically address the educational needs of the breadth and depth of health information technology and management systems stakeholders, stakeholder groups, and those that contribute to the healthcare ecosystem with practical approaches to today’s issues. Proposals that offer fresh ideas, challenge typical solutions, are thought-provoking, inspiring but grounded in reality, or add in an atypical way to the health information and technology body of knowledge are highly desired.

Background: The HIMSS Global Conference & Education Committee, a dedicated, board-appointed group of volunteers comprised of healthcare information and technology professionals from around the globe. Each works tirelessly with the HIMSS Professional Development Team to ensure that the HIMSS19 educational programming is balanced; provides an independent voice; celebrates stakeholder diversity and objectivity; and delivers content that is highly relevant for today’s stakeholders across the healthcare ecosystem.

Continuing Education: HIMSS19 educational programming is jointly provided by Postgraduate Institute for Medicine and HIMSS. Education programming is eligible to receive continuing education credits and maintenance of certification from internationally-recognized accreditors as follows:

- **Senior Executives:** American College of Healthcare Executives (FACHE), College of Healthcare Information Management Executives (CO)
- **Physicians:** Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (CME), American Board of Preventive Medicine (LLSA Credits towards MOC Part II)
- **Nurses:** American Nurses Credential Center (Nursing Continuing Education)
- **Security Professionals:** International Association of Privacy Professionals (CIPP, CIPM, CIPT)
- **Project Managers:** Project Management Institute (PMP, CAPM, PfMP, PgMP, PMI-ACP, PMI-RMP, PMI-PBA, PMI-SP)
- **Healthcare Information and Technology Professionals:** HIMSS (CAHIMS, CPHIMS, CPHIMS-CA)
- **Health Information Management Professionals:** American Health Information Management Association (RHIA and RHIT)
- **Revenue Cycle Professionals:** American Association of Healthcare Administration Management (CRCE, CRCP, CRIP, CRCS, CCT)

Based on guidelines established by ACCME, ANCC, and HIMSS, educational content must be unbiased and free of commercial influence. References to products, inclusion of product names, screen shots of applications, and references that include specific vendor organization names are all considered elements of commercialism and is not permitted unless balanced, described as three or more examples of the same type of commercial item is included.

Please Note: Submission of commercially influenced or biased content will negatively affect the proposal’s overall score and reduce the possibility of selection and inclusion in the HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition educational programming. Additionally, proposals should have presenters who can avoid commercial bias and present content in an educationally balanced approach. Commercial-only presentations will not be accepted.



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

Proposal Attributes: HIMSS seeks proposals that demonstrate the adoption and optimal use of health information and technology with a real world, practical focus on accomplishments. Formats that highlight best practices or beneficial uses of healthcare information and technology by realizing transformative change through the best use of information and technology are highly valued by our audience as are proposals grounded in research and contain definitive outcomes, with supporting data.

Please Note: Proposals that indicate data is “not yet ready to share but will be available at conference” raises questions regarding the potential delay in completion of the research, achieving one’s thesis statement, the planned validity of anticipated outcomes, and other items. Whenever possible, submitters should describe how the organization has used healthcare information and technology to improve administrative, clinical, financial, or technical operations, complete with clinical outcomes and metrics where applicable, to support the value the organization received.

Main Topic Categories: The HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Topic categories are listed and defined below. Please review the entire selection of topic categories listed below to identify the one most appropriate selection for your submission.

[Clinical Informatics and Clinician Engagement](#)
[Clinically Integrated Supply Chain](#)
[Consumer/Patient Engagement and Digital/Connected Health](#)
[Consumerization of Health](#)
[Culture of Care and Care Coordination](#)
[Cybersecurity, Privacy, and Security](#)
[Data Science/Analytics/Clinical and Business Intelligence](#)
[Disruptive Care Models](#)
[Grand Societal Challenges](#)
[Health Informatics Education, Career/Workforce Development, and Academia](#)
[Health Information Exchange, Interoperability, Data Integration, and Standards](#)
[Healthcare Applications and Technologies Enabling Care Delivery](#)
[Healthy Aging and Technology](#)
[Improving Quality Outcomes Through Health Information and Technology](#)
[Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Venture Investment](#)
[Leadership, Governance, and Strategic Planning](#)
[Population Health Management and Public Health](#)
[Precision Medicine and Genomics](#)
[Process Improvement, Workflow, and Change Management](#)
[Public Policy, Reporting, and Risk Management](#)
[Safe Information and Technology Practices for Patient Care](#)
[Social, Psychosocial, and Behavioral Determinants of Health](#)
[Telehealth](#)
[User Experience \(UX\), Usability, and User-Centered Design](#)



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

Clinical Informatics and Clinician Engagement

Description: The Clinical Informatics and Clinician Engagement topic category focuses on information, technologies and methodologies that identify ways to deliver more efficient and effective patient care. Clinicians engaged in this topic area strive to improve the effectiveness of translational research, while improving biomedical knowledge access and contributing guidance on effective strategies to engage clinicians in embracing technology and optimizing health information and technology.

Suggested Sub-Topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: use of information systems that positively impact care among anatomic and clinical pathology informatics, applied clinical informatics, cardiology informatics, health informatics, medical informatics, nursing informatics, pharmacy informatics, radiology informatics, primary care informatics, translational informatics, biomedical informatics or others; return on investment or information; workflow optimization; provider satisfaction; user experience (UX); or integration of patient generated health data (PGHD) into clinical workflows, and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Clinically Integrated Supply Chain

Description: Globally, the necessity to deliver quality care demonstrated by continuously improving clinical outcomes, while reducing cost has taken supply chain to the boardroom. This strategic imperative is influenced by a variety of factors across the healthcare landscape: changing demographics, economic instability, a lack of access to care, health disparities between the rich and the poor, and institutional, economic, social-cultural and ecological determinants of population health. With increased challenges, there are opportunities to re-imagine an organization's supply chain strategy by taking a comprehensive view of the intersection of cost, quality and outcomes (CQO), as championed by the Board of Directors of the Association of Healthcare Resources & Materials Management (AHRMM). By correlating cost, quality, and outcomes through a strategic view of the supply chain, healthcare executives can strive to accomplish the quadruple aim reducing of healthcare by delivering quality care with a more affordable cost through the performance and effectiveness. This next generation view of supply chain management strategies will contribute to improving the patient and clinician experience, improving the health of populations, and reducing the per capita cost of healthcare.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: evidence-based, replicable supply chain strategies that address the intersection of cost, quality, and outcomes; strategies focused on the use of supply chain data analytics to support a culture of evidence based practice; strategies that streamline and redefine supplier relationships to promote risk sharing; case studies highlighting the improvement of clinical events surrounding surgical site infections, hospital readmissions rates, ; examples of strategies to reduce costs related to blood products and services; strategies related to the reduction of hospital readmissions; tactics involving the redesign of primary care services and structures that support the continuum of care while managing the total cost of care; supply chain processes that support a positive impact on patient safety and patient satisfaction; medical device integration that minimizes risks to patient care; telemonitoring services enabled by supply chain strategies; strategies related to the expansion of the supply chain across medical specialties, hospitals, and community-based services; strategies that highlight the visibility of the supply chain function through the use of FDA's UDI and DSCSA guidelines that introduce international standards to ensure that resources are no longer hunted, hoarded or hidden; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

Consumer, Patient Engagement and Digital/Connected Health

Description: The Consumer, Patient Engagement and Digital/Connected Health topic category focuses on tools, technologies, programs, and strategies designed to include individuals in becoming active partners with providers and other professionals in managing their health and wellness. By enabling individuals to confront their challenges and take control of their health, payers and clinicians are able to provide tools that encourage healthy behaviors. By doing so, individuals, caregivers, and families will have a stronger voice in their own health and their healthcare decisions.

Suggested Sub-Topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: provider wellness programs and strategies; provider and payer use of technology to engage patients and caregivers; advances in and access to mobile and wireless technologies that provide opportunities to change people's health behaviors and support individuals, providers and caregivers; processes that formally empower individuals to participate in healthcare decision-making (i.e. shared decision-making); technical, workflow and adoption challenges and success stories that cover aggregation and coordination of patient-generated health data including integration into clinical workflow with technologies like patient portals and others; efforts that expand access to information about care quality and price transparency to support informed consumer choice; payer wellness programs and strategies; device management; wearable devices; consumer mediated care; mobile and wireless devices; remote monitoring related to devices and functionality; consumer outreach and education; portals and kiosks; personal health records; provider and patient mobile technologies; smart technologies; provider and patient outreach and education; patient advisory panels; mobile health apps; social media outreach; remote monitoring related to devices and functionality; mobile device management (MDM); Bring Your Own Device (BYOD); health apps, wearables, and personal health devices; behavior change; challenges and opportunities to the patient-provider relationship; patient satisfaction; evidence of clinical effectiveness and techniques for effective behavioral change; the availability of secure and affordable sensors, devices, and connectivity; alignment of financial incentives and enabling Government policies; a cultural shift to collaborative care; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Consumerization of Health

Description: Changing models of care delivery, including but not limited to, direct-to-consumer, telehealth and retail clinics, are disrupting the traditional care-delivery models while giving patients and their families a choice of where they want and can seek care. Disruptive technologies in the consumerization of health are allowing patients to bypass various traditional, global healthcare models altogether by enabling self-diagnosis and treatment. By using research involving the internet or identified through social media engagement, access to sophisticated medical-tourism models at home and abroad entice patients to seek care in new places. Armed with new information making prices more transparent, earlier and easier access to care delivery, and increased convenience, patients and their families are beginning to demand a new and better healthcare experiences across the globe.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: address the consumer experience and expectations for care delivery; new business models and case studies for consumer-facing products and services; disrupted approaches to care delivery that positively impact the consumer; or ways of innovating and adapting current processes to this new reality, and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

Culture of Care and Care Coordination

Description: In support of a culture supported by innovative professional practices, the provision of healthcare is increasingly relying on diverse teams, through the inter-professional delivery of care that occurs across organizations with varying levels of integration. While new partnerships and care models change the nature of the very composition of care delivery, organizations rely increasingly on their culture to ensure that care is consistently and efficiently delivered. As healthcare continues to be viewed as a more holistic endeavor, remaining connected to patients outside the traditional clinic walls of a healthcare setting will require coordination of care that will expand provider culture to affect partner organizations while demonstrating to patients that a healthcare organization fully understands their needs. When successful, healthcare organizations will have developed habits and a culture beyond clinical care that includes both a digital culture of wellness that supports practice efficiency, productivity, and positive economic value.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: automated outreach and health campaigns; automation of public health reporting processes; case studies supporting clinician and patient activation and engagement; challenges and opportunities of contract and risk management; financial and operational management including health plan administration; information exchange and coordination between care providers; patient life-cycle management; experience with patient portals and other engagement tools and strategies to support a culture of care and care coordination; patient experience; digitally-managed transitions of care; physician engagement and relationship management tools; demonstrating integrated care; population attribution and stratification; referral tracking; remote patient monitoring; workflow integration tools; best practices case studies and other examples of using technology to capture, analyze, and share knowledge across a healthcare organization and with other partner organizations; a focus on facilitating seamless internal and external patient hand-offs where patients are informed, engaged, and cared for at all times; and highlighting attributes of a Learning Health System that positively affect the culture of care, and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Cybersecurity, Privacy, and Security

Description: A well-functioning health system requires the development and maintenance of a trust framework through recognition, management, and enforcement of privacy principles and risk-based security practices which, consistent with data stewardship, also allows for appropriate access and use, appropriate information flow in care delivery, and appropriate secondary uses to promote a learning health system. Protecting the privacy and security of patients and their families, through secure cybersecurity hygiene practices, is critical in ensuring the world transforms to a digital health environment.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: **Legal-regulatory:** examples may include HIPAA privacy and security, breach notification, disclosures, GDPR, country or region-specific laws, etc. **Privacy:** examples may include patient concerns, frameworks, projects, implementing programs, audits, etc. **Technology and Best Practices:** Identity issues, access management, asset security, incident response, disaster recovery planning and exercises, business continuity planning, risk assessment and analysis, wireless security, mobile devices, encryption, cloud security, vulnerability assessment and management, penetration testing, security culture, measuring security value, network security, global issues, security by design, etc. Blockchain and opportunities for connected care Cryptocurrency and incentives for behavior change; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

Data Science/Analytics/Clinical and Business Intelligence

Description: HIMSS defines data analytics and clinical and business intelligence (C&BI) as the aggregation, analysis, and use of clinical, financial, operational, and non-traditional data captured inside and out of the healthcare setting to directly inform decision-making. As an essential tool for healthcare stakeholders across the continuum of care, data analytics and clinical and business intelligence systems can provide insight and intelligence, making it an essential tool for health systems pursuing clinical transformation while dramatically improving clinical performance aligned with the quadruple aim.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: data use; data governance in the use of data for clinical, financial, or administrative decisions making; aggregating, sharing, and employing non-EHR data use (social determinants of health, lab, imaging, claims, patient-generated health data, etc.) in analysis, risk, and cost management; analysis and application of data science in healthcare; challenges and opportunities of building an analytically mature, data-driven organization; resource management; staffing and workforce development to support the discipline; skills needed to ensure best practices in clinical and business analytics and reporting (dashboards, scorecards and visualization techniques); return on investment or information; retrospective, predictive, and prescriptive analytics; artificial intelligence; data science in healthcare and personal health assistants (chatbots); working with patient-generated health data and advanced predictive analytics and predictive modeling to avoid clinician and patient burnout; artificial intelligence and machine learning to support clinical decision-making and care delivery; and business efficiencies, and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Disruptive Care Models

Description: This topic category provides guidance on business processes and technical functionality in use from around the world that is required to create the administrative, clinical, and financial framework necessary to support the disruption of traditional models of care to those that involve value to effectively and efficiently delivery care for the chronically ill.

Suggested Sub-Topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: disruptive care models from around the world that highlight the innovation of alternative plans of care; highlights of the challenges and opportunities of consumer impact on provider patient relationships; community assessments for innovative practices that reach a population effectively and efficiently; addressing the revenue cycle management functions to ensure financial integrity; a focus on clinical integration models that support US models of care like administrative simplification, prior authorization, and price transparency; challenges and opportunities with consumer engagement in a non-traditional, or disruptive environment; experiences with managing healthcare costs with information and technology; return on investment or information; global risk management issues like identifying and containing potential international health crises, e.g., pandemic or infectious disease, access to care in remote regions of the world, halting the spread of disease through immunization compliance, etc.; and US-based concepts like MACRA, HITECH, HIPAA, and Sarbanes Oxley; experiences with CMS Innovation Models, Comprehensive Primary Care Plus (CPC Plus), Comprehensive ESRD Care Model, Advance Payment ACO Model, and Pioneer ACO Models, and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

Grand Societal Challenges

Description: Globally, there are many difficult challenges facing the healthcare ecosystem today that are shaping the very way we understand health and care delivery now and into the future. As a collective society, we must be prepared to address topics that will affect the impact of delivery of healthcare information and technology today and for future generations.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: globalization; demographic change; urbanization; an aging population; addiction and dependencies on substances (alcohol, opioids and others); societal and political unrest; safer and more effective interventions; the environment and the impact on healthcare; and the sustainability of healthcare through the use of technologies, and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Health Informatics Education, Career/Workforce Development, and Academia

Description: When delivering patient care in today's complex healthcare environment, executive leadership faces a multitude of health informatics workforce challenges and opportunities across administrative, financial, operational, and technical areas. To meet the pressures of maintaining clinical excellence and technical competence, healthcare leaders must define, attract, and develop the right mix of talent for today and the future, and academicians and others must ensure the right education, tools, resources, and experiences exist to support and grow a diverse and inclusive health informatics workforce.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: educating and preparing the next generation of clinicians and non-clinicians for the workforce of now and the future; the importance of lifelong learning; tools and resources to establish and nurture one's career; learning from others, either individually or as part of a team, to positively impact one's career; ways that organizations and others may be accelerating diversity, inclusion, and equity for health information and technology professionals; the challenges and opportunities of the inter-generational workplace; developing as a leader; empowering work-life balance; the importance of talent management; developing a personal brand; the importance of creating career roadmap that includes professional advancement; best practices for developing a professional social media persona; differentiating and positively impacting the next generation of academics for the healthcare information and technology professional; professional certification and its impact on professional practice, and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Health Information Exchange, Interoperability, Data Integration, and Standards

Description: Topics in this category will examine all aspects of information exchange, interoperability, data integration, and standards across technical and administrative strategies that contribute to sustaining the healthcare enterprise regardless of the size and enabling a positive consumer experience. Critical to this topic are experiences with connecting patients and their data with clinicians at the local, regional, state, national levels, and global levels while also supporting advanced care models, demonstrating value by increasing quality and reducing costs, and implementing services that add value to a clinician's workflow.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: consumer-mediated exchange; governance; sources of funding and financial incentives; examples of sustainable and successful business



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

cases; return on investment or information; disruptive business models; best practices in architecture design and deployment; protecting assets with cybersecurity, privacy, and security policies; designing best practices that support quality data aggregation, integration, and reporting; challenges and opportunities with all aspects of data repositories; disruptive standards and open source data approaches, like FHIR; use of SOAP and RESTful services; processes and experiences involving the healthcare services platform, query and retrieve; record aggregation and normalization; gateway to public health reporting; immunizations and record management; electronic notification services; processes involve data dictionaries and semantic interoperability; interoperability certification and testing; regulatory and policy issues at the global level; challenges and opportunities with APIs; economic barriers across organizations and governments; challenges and opportunities with consumer engagement and patient generated health data; patient data matching; interoperability supporting the demonstration of value; rules of engagement and stakeholder trust; legal aspects of this topic with contracts, warranties; gag clauses to inhibit information blocking; transparency of operations; culture of data sharing and access; anticipating whether existing HIEs provide a home for patient-generated health data; examining the role of public data exchange; evaluating which interoperability paradigm fits in a digital world; determining whether standards and traditional document-based approaches are accepted from an interoperability perspective or whether a new paradigm needed for an IoT world; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Healthcare Applications and Technologies Enabling Care Delivery

Description: Proposals in this category focus on the process, the people, and the technologies that lead to improved outcomes with the use of administrative, clinical, and financial applications with emphasis on the infrastructure required to deliver applications and technologies that will lead to improved patient outcomes and quality.

Subtopics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: enterprise applications like anatomic and clinical pathology informatics, cardiology information systems, enterprise imaging, laboratory information systems, pharmacy information systems and others; the application of EHR technologies and functions that drive and optimize value; examples of demonstrated ROI in major capital investments in applications and technologies; technologies like artificial intelligence, biometric patient identification (fingerprints, automated face recognition, iris patter, palm vein, voice patter, and others); machine learning, blockchain, virtual or augmented reality, or others; education and training regarding use of applications; standards challenges and opportunities related to the use of healthcare applications; other technologies that contribute to the delivery of patient care across an isolated or geographically-dispersed population of patients; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Healthy Aging and Technology

Description: The world is facing a global challenge with a “silver tsunami” of aging baby-boomers that will change and challenge our healthcare systems in new ways. This generation has adopted technology at unprecedented rates throughout their lives and expects to take that technology into advanced retirement, old age, and beyond. In addition to this technology, the silver tsunami generation expects to keep the activity and independence they have cultivated throughout their lives while simultaneously creating new economic forces that will challenge governments, societies, and our healthcare systems like never before. The increasing prevalence of lifestyle-based diseases coupled with a shortage of clinicians will require new models of care that better integrate social and medical services and are more efficient, while also enabling the autonomy and participation that this generation craves.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: the design and use of wearables, robots and emerging technologies (AI, VR, voice recognition); the design and construction of smart



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

homes; the Hospital at Home model of care; the building of healthy connected communities; programs that reinforce a sense of purpose for aging populations and allow people to remain vital, engaged and independent; specific technologies for Alzheimer's/dementia care; support for caregivers and families; the integration of social and medical services; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Improving Quality Outcomes Through Health Information and Technology

Description: Topics in this category address technologies, applications, and technology-enabled workflows designed to help healthcare professionals measurably improve clinical outcomes and develop sustainable health IT-enabled quality measurement and outcomes improvement program along guidance for designing, installing, and improving integration of systems, including but not limited to, people, material, facilities, information, equipment, and energy all designed to improve the care delivered to patients.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: clinical decision support (expert systems, knowledge management, knowledge engineering, knowledge representation, decision rules, clinical guidelines, clinical reminders); experiences with Learning Health Systems; challenges and opportunities of evidence-based medicine; reducing readmissions; reducing healthcare acquired infections (HAIs); implementing and sustaining the Partnership for Patients; experiences with non-US based public health programs; experiences with US-based federal programs like the Quality Payment Program, National Quality Strategy, National Priorities Partnership, National Quality Forum, CQM Feasibility, CQM Field Testing, Pay for Performance/Pay for Value, Standard Order Bundles, Merit Based Incentive Payment Program, Quality Payment Program, MIPS, Inpatient Quality Reporting Program (IQR), Quality Payment Program (QPP), National Patient Safety Foundation, Data Visualization and Quality Improvement, eCQMs, and CMS eCQM Strategy Project; leveraging measurement to improve quality; chronic disease management; workflow analysis and improvement; core clinical data elements; empanelment; risk adjustment; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Venture Investment

Description: Proposals in this category should examine the entire lifecycle of all aspects of healthcare information and technology innovation and investment that positively affect healthcare by improving the care experience, individual and population health, and reducing costs. Strategies and tactics to do so, including, but are not limited to, the emerging business landscape, funding trends, barriers to investment and provider technology adoption, and new market and sector opportunities. By exploring the challenges and opportunities of taking viable ideas and new products to market more efficiently, as well as, novel collaborations and partnerships between entrepreneurs, investors and providers for designing, evaluating, validating, funding, and adopting emerging tech-enabled solutions that meet clinical needs, quality of care delivered can be greatly enhanced.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: the Internet of Things; emerging technologies; new business opportunities; business-building and business development strategies; digital health strategies; innovation and investment cycles; pilot case studies; new technology implementation and adoption models; technology or clinical outcomes evaluation and validation; benefits realization; state/statewide healthcare reform initiatives; SIM grants; return on investment or information; the European Commission's [Framework Programme for Research and Innovation](#) Horizon 2020 project; original case studies that contribute to the HIMSS Innovation Pathways Maturity Model; collaborations that fuel the innovation of local, regional, or world economies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

Leadership, Governance, and Strategic Planning

Description: The environment of healthcare information and technology is fast-paced, dynamic, global, and ever changing. Filled with both challenges and opportunities across many administrative, clinical, and financial aspects, leaders in today's environments need to constantly adapt to understanding, achieving and promoting optimal value from the use of digital health.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: the role of various levels and types of professional leadership in defining and executing corporate strategy; formulating unique value propositions for your organization; aligning healthcare information and technology investments with organizational strategy; establishing governance that prioritizes the implementation process of investments; ways in which leaders embrace information, innovation, and technology to positively affect change; interacting with and aligning system operational leadership with strategic initiatives; building and growing leadership in an organization; case studies with actionable guidance on how information, innovation, and technology has transformed the organization; advice on executive leadership strategies; experiences with strategy planning and alignment; the challenges and opportunities with governance of all types; coaching; peer mentorship; leadership development; surviving executive transitions; examples of technology investments that demonstrate a return on investment or information; planning for digital care; leveraging digital care to deliver an outstanding patient experience; experiences with service expansion through digital health; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Population Health Management and Public Health

Description: Public health and population health management address the health and wellness status issues of the aggregate population. They bring significant health concerns into focus and address ways in which communities, healthcare providers, and public health organizations can allocate resources to overcome the problems that drive poor health conditions in the population, e.g. diabetes, obesity, autism, heart disease, etc. and also support wellness in that population. Both public health and population management programs work to know the population, optimize health status, and protect groups from harm. Facilitated on a foundation of people and culture, business and financial functions, and data, information, technology, and actionable analytics, stakeholders can identify ways to allocate resources to overcome the challenges and opportunities of managing the population and public health of a community and beyond.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: advanced population analytics (including use of tools such as GIS); attribution techniques; automated outreach and health campaigns; automation of public health reporting processes; identification of at-risk populations for early intervention; applications and use of a Learning Health System; patient life-cycle management; patient activation management (PAM); challenges and opportunities of patient portals in a public health and population health management environment; provider activation, engagement, change management and strategies; physician engagement and relationship management tools like metric selection (metrics identified for driving system change vs. patient outcomes; minimum data sets needed to drive change; metric evolution 1-2 years and 3 to 5 years) or efforts to align metrics to reduce efforts of tracking; population attribution and stratification; remote patient monitoring; reporting, dashboards, and visualization techniques; risk stratification; social determinants of health; workflow integration tools; patient generated health data (daily blood sugars, weight, exercise, blood pressures etc.); patient generated quality measures, a United States Centers for Medicare & Medicaid priority for the future; application programming interfaces (APIs) for patient generated health data; public health focused on non-clinical populations; closing the gap in health disparities via digital health; business models and the ability to scale solutions; developing a culture of innovation; experiences, challenges, and opportunities of partnering with providers; creating and sustaining a Digital



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Guidance Document

Health Collaborative; fueling the innovation economy; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Precision Medicine and Genomics

Description: Precision medicine represents a new frontier with the goal of providing the best available care for each patient through personalized care. Facilitated with evidence-based medicine, precision medicine is an emerging approach for disease treatment and prevention, as well as research and development to accelerate biomedical research, using very large sets of health and disease-related data linked to individual patients to collect and link genotypic, phenotypic and lifestyle data. Tools employed can include molecular diagnostics, imaging, and analytics/software. Next-generation genomic technologies allow clinicians and biomedical researchers to drastically increase the amount of genomic data collected on large study populations. When combined with new informatics approaches that enable access and integrate many kinds of data with genomic data in disease research, allowing researchers to better understand the genetic bases of drug response and disease.

Suggested Sub-Topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: the Precision Medicine Initiative; the Cancer Moonshot Initiative; evidence-based medicine and advance decision support; personalized medicine; unique disease principle; predictive and data modeling; balancing privacy and accessibility of data for research purposes; pharmacogenomics; genetic testing and registries; rare diseases and orphan drug development; molecular diagnostics; emergence of systems biology; challenges and opportunities with reimbursement policies; regulatory guidance and requirements; legal and ethical considerations; patient participation focused on education, and counseling; emerging technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Process Improvement, Workflow, and Change Management

Description: To truly transform care processes, critical tools like process improvement initiatives, change management techniques, and workflow analysis and design are critical tools for today's healthcare information and technology professional. By focusing on the design, installation, and improvement of integrated systems of people, material, facilities, information, equipment, and energy both internal to the IT organization and the organization as a whole, organizations globally can begin to realize transformative change in the delivery of care that is provided.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: challenges and opportunities with operations research methodology; time-motion studies; field research; observational studies; leadership aspects of organizational change; return on investment or information; processes focused on integrating analytics into clinical workflow; learning loop; continuous improvement concepts like Plan, Do, Study, Act; techniques for identifying gaps in care delivery; digital transformation of provider organizations; and other examples that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Public Policy, Reporting, and Risk Management

Description: Proposals in this category generally focus on the identification and mitigation of risks associated with a broad spectrum of legislative, regulatory, and international compliance issues all healthcare organizations face. While other topic categories address privacy and security this topic category explores the depths of managing the risks of increasing costs associated with non-compliance across a broad spectrum of legislation and regulation. The management of costs is an integral component of the healthcare value equation, so risk management is a developing competency that provider and payer organizations must embrace. Risks include civil monetary penalties but also



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include punishments such as imprisonment and the possibility of exclusion from governmental programs (Ex. Medicare in the United States). To avoid and correct errors, as well as to detect, report, and eliminate fraud, waste, and abuse, this topic addresses the need for programmatic integrity when managing all stages of healthcare and financial information. Reputational risk of organizations and of healthcare professionals related to non-compliance with federal and state programs, statutes, and regulations can be significant and result in the publication of names on governmental and private sector websites, allowing for easy viewing by stakeholders, including media, patients and families.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), False Claims Act; ACA 60-Day Rule for Overpayments and Self-disclosure; HIPAA; Office for Civil Rights (OCR) Phase II Audits; Meaningful Use (MU) audits; Civil Monetary Penalties (CMP) Law; Quality Reporting; CMS United Program Integrity Contractor (UPIC); MACRA, Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS); Common Rule; Sarbanes Oxley; Medicare Fraud Prevention System (FPS); Revenue Cycle Management; Payment Reforms; Financial Integrity; Data Breach Compliance and Mitigation Plans; Risks associated with re-identification of de-identified data; Privacy risks associated with APIs; Best practices regarding how to respond to a federal audit; Quality Payment Program (QPP); Alternative Payment Models (APM); Inpatient Quality Reporting Program (IQR); FDA Medical Device Regulation; Food and Drug Administration (FDA); Hospital Acquired Conditions Program (HAC); Hospital Acquired Infections Program (HAI); 30 Day Readmission Program; ePrescribing; eCQM Strategy Project; Meaningful Measures Initiative; Opioid Abuse Reporting and Measurement; Health Observatories; Challenges and opportunities related to an international shift in regulation of software as a medical device (SaMD); Evolving regulatory paradigms encouraging faster innovation in digital health and pharma; challenges and opportunities with the pace (or lack of it) of movement towards outcome-based care; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Safe Information and Technology Practices for Patient Care

Description: It is critical to establish an organizational-wide culture of safety, high reliability and effective change management in order to safely implement and use health information and technology. Discover how thought-leading healthcare providers are establishing a proactive, methodical approach to information and technology process improvement that includes assessing patient safety risks; the importance of information governance; utilizing multidisciplinary approaches to integrate quality, safety, and IT departments in addressing potential risks, vendor selection and involvement; change management; and system effectiveness monitoring. Participation by patients in creating safer patient safety initiatives that use enabling technology is critical for today's healthcare environments.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: sentinel events; mitigating risk associated with healthcare information and technology; alerts (Drug-drug interactions, drug-allergy interactions); alert fatigue; technologies to support a culture of safety; handoffs; reducing readmissions; reducing Healthcare Acquired Infections (HAIs); safety checklists; patient identification; medication management and delivery; patient safety reporting; sentinel event reporting; governance; compliance; patient participation in patient safety initiatives; medication reconciliation and safe medicine practices; experiences with nation-wide safety organizations such as the US Food and Drug Administration; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.



HIMSS19 Global Conference & Exhibition Educational Programming Guidance

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Social, Psychosocial, and Behavioral Determinants of Health

Description: The World Health Organization describes social determinants of health (SDOH) as “the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age...circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels”. Health inequities, or the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries, vary greatly across the globe. Assessing and addressing the social determinants of health (SDOH) in specific patient populations involves many key concepts like employment data collection; community assessment of social service organizations; connecting patients to social service organizations; demonstrating communication/collaboration between healthcare and social service organizations; and identifying the reduction of social risk and clinical outcomes.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: social determinants of health data collection; community assessment for social services organizations that facilitate patients to overcome social risk factors; enablement of patient connections to social services organizations; demonstration of communication and collaboration between healthcare and social services organizations; and identify the reduction of social risk and clinical outcomes including resource utilization; performing various administrative aspects of a health risk assessment; experience and guidance in conducting surveys of community resources; opportunities and challenges of connecting patients to community resources; performing and analyzing a health risk stratification; establishing connections with social services organizations, patient activation/engagement; handling patient-entered data; social determinants of health effects on health outcomes; managing health equity; return on investment or information for social determinant programs; behavioral health for clinical risk adjustment for chronic disease population management; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

Telehealth

Description: Telehealth, or the provision of care via information and communications technology (ICT) across time and space, is transforming healthcare operations of all types. From bringing specialty provider expertise to rural and remote areas to offering clinicians flexibility to better balance their lives, telemedicine use is growing rapidly through integration into the ongoing operations of hospitals, specialty departments, home health agencies, private physician offices as well as consumer’s homes and workplaces. Telemedicine is the natural evolution of healthcare in the digital world since it greatly improves the quality, equity and affordability of healthcare throughout the world.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: opportunities and challenges with rural broadband access; establishing and administering tele-psychiatry/psychology, tele-dermatology, tele-radiology, or tele-neurology; policy needs surrounding funding, access, and federal/state regulation; guidance on identifying and securing technology needs; establishing a telemedicine marketing plan; conducting effective and efficient telehealth program operations; experiences with integrating telehealth and other clinical information systems; creating and implementing new clinical specialties utilizing telehealth, i.e., tele-stroke; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

User Experience (UX), Usability, and User-Centered Design

Description: There is a vast and increasing array of spaces, systems and devices used by providers and patients to diagnose, treat and manage disease states and wellness activities. The consumer experience patients and providers have using those spaces, systems and devices has direct impact on that care experience’s clinical, operational and financial outcomes. Broadly explores the effect product and process design choices can have on the user experience



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Educational Programming Guidance**

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Guidance Document

involved in the increasing array of interaction between systems, devices, patients, and providers to diagnose, treat, and manage disease.

Suggested Sub-topics: Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: ergonomics; human factors; human-computer interactions; cognitive workload; workflow; customer experience; industrial design; interaction design; interface design; experience design architecture incorporating behavior science into solution design; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.