CORE PERSONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Draft data requirements for the national Health Information Platform (nHIP)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Consumer characteristics that will help with identification and categorisation

Useful for: helping to ensure the right individual is in context when interacting with the healthcare system.

Supporting policy, investment and planning at a population health level

May include: gender, DOB, blood type, ethnicity, contact information, emergency contact and GP details, enrolled PHO, care programme eligibility and insurance information where relevant

CONSUMER GENERATED

Any information that is contributed by consumers and/or their carers that could be clinical or non-clinical information that the consumer finds important

Useful for: enabling consumers to contribute directly to their own record through wearables and home monitors, and to capture relevant information and story from their perspective

May include: a consumer's story which could include personally relevant and translated information from clinical notes, personal, family and social history, preferences, beliefs, interaction channels, notes and annotations, data from wearables, appointments, reminders. Consumer satisfaction/outcome measure scores, height, weight, blood pressure, daily living activities

MEDICATIONS

A consolidation of medications information that may have been prescribed, dispensed and/or taken by a consumer

Useful for: understanding the range of drugs that the consumer currently should/is taking to treat their health condition/manage their wellness

May include: prescribed medications, non-prescribed drugs being taken, alternative & traditional medicines, supplements, different medications from different providers and events, consumer contributed over the counter medications

MEDICAL HISTORY

Historical information and events that the consumer/whānau has previously encountered including primary, community and acute instances to understand and help formulate the overall health picture

Useful for: getting a more comprehensive overview of a consumer's healthcare interactions that could improve clinical diagnosis, treatment, and condition management

May include: relevant diagnosis, problems (including general and mental health and social) and treatments or therapies a consumer has undergone (eg, type of surgery, specialist care), relevant medical events (incl. adverse), oral health, medical devices

ALLERGIES

A list of all known allergies/reactions a consumer has for particular medications/substances through any of the senses

Useful for: ensuring that where possible, clinical procedure and medication prescribed/dispensed will not harm the consumer given their allergies

May include: medication allergies, seasonal allergies (ie, pollen during spring), materials (eg, certain materials used in syringes), bee stings, food allergies

IMMUNISATIONS

The vaccines, medicines and treatments associated with making a consumer immune/resistant to certain complications/diseases

Useful for: understanding what common diseases/complications a consumer is immune or prone to and helps design treatment (including providers' safety)

May include: vaccination names, types and dates (including due dates for repeats), administration method and provider details

FLAGS

Flags/signals set to prompt when a certain attribute is triggered that could be used for warning, workflow and notification purposes

Useful for: improving interactions with consumers (eg, mental health flags, notification of death), prompting necessary action and monitoring

May include: changes in a consumer's condition, existence of a mental or sexual health record, availability of other existing records (eg, ACC), enrolment status in other programs (eg, Well Child or Oral Health), eligibility for services and funding, safety

DIAGNOSTICS

Information related to laboratory samples, tests, imaging and research associated with a consumer's health/wellness

Useful for: Understanding the scientific and detailed diagnosis of a person's health/wellbeing (where data exists) in order to help problem identification and diagnosis. Identifying/avoiding duplicate tests, and reports

May include: pathology results such as blood and tissue samples, lumbar puncture results, hair and saliva samples, medical imaging, endoscopic reports, consumer entered diagnostics

CARE PLAN

A planned set of directions that have been co-created to help consumers and their carers/whānau address a consumer's specific health and wellbeing needs, and supporting care co-ordination across different speciality and care providers

Useful for: providing meaningful ways to improve consumer's wellbeing through shared communication with providers, coordinating care, monitoring progress and condition management, improving the health literacy of consumers and their carers

May include: maternity, dental, diabetes, complex conditions, palliative, aged residential and Allied Health created care plan; action plans; and follow-up plans, progress notes and outcomes

TRANSFER OF CARE

Documents or artefacts associated with the transfer/continuity of care moving from one care setting to another

Useful for: ensuring consumer doesn't have to repeat their health story and clinicians understand the reason, medical diagnosis and justification for transferring care from one setting to another

May include: shared health documents, discharge summaries, birth summaries, referrals, event summaries, specialist letters

SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL

Contextual social or environmental information that could help inform or add to more holistic and timely view of a consumers changing needs

Useful for: understanding the other contributors to an individual's health/wellbeing that could help identify root causes prompting appropriate actions and referring or recommending consumer to relevant supporting services

May include: notes on a consumer's living conditions such as home, socioeconomic, observations and warning signs from home visits and conversations

ENCOUNTERS

Summary information about planned and unplanned use of health services, including past events and upcoming appointments

Useful for: understanding sequences of events in the patient's health pathway and valuing their time in their interactions with health services

May include: time, place and service details for each event, reason for presenting and other event- and pathway-related information