

HIQA's health information function



Provide **leadership** in defining health information landscape



Set **standards**, develop **guidance** and make **recommendations** for health information



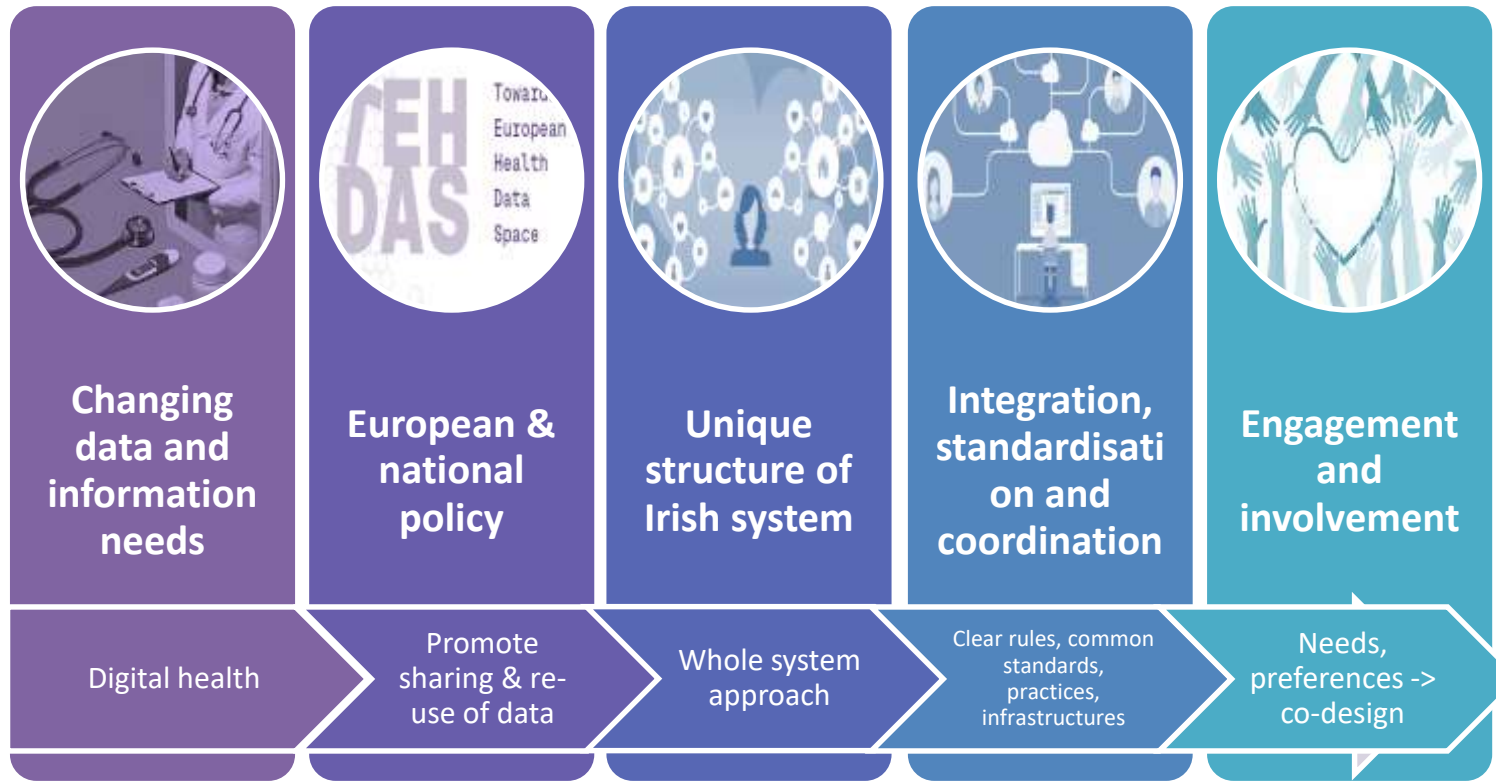
Drive **quality improvements** in health information



Enhance foundations for **eHealth**



Evolving health information landscape



Context - European and national policy



- Proposed **European Health Data Space** (EHDS) Regulation
- **Health Information Bill** 2023 (General Scheme)
- Patient Safety (Notifiable Incidents and Open Disclosure) Act 2023
- **Digital Health and Social Care Strategic Framework** (2023-2030)
- EU target - citizens should have access to digitised personal health information by 2030
- EU TEHDAS-2 Joint Action



Impact on Safety and Wellbeing



Lack of a **strategic approach** to information management, quality assurance and risk management that supports continual improvement and good governance



Lack of **performance monitoring** or effective clinical audit at service level. Lack of agreement on national quality and safety performance measures e.g. maternity outcomes/sepsis



Poor information systems and processes to support the collection and analysis of required data to inform effective practice and clinical governance



Lack of **focus on information management** within governance structures



Lack of **formal data quality policies or procedures** to ensure timely, accurate and reliable data to inform decisions.



UHG, 2013



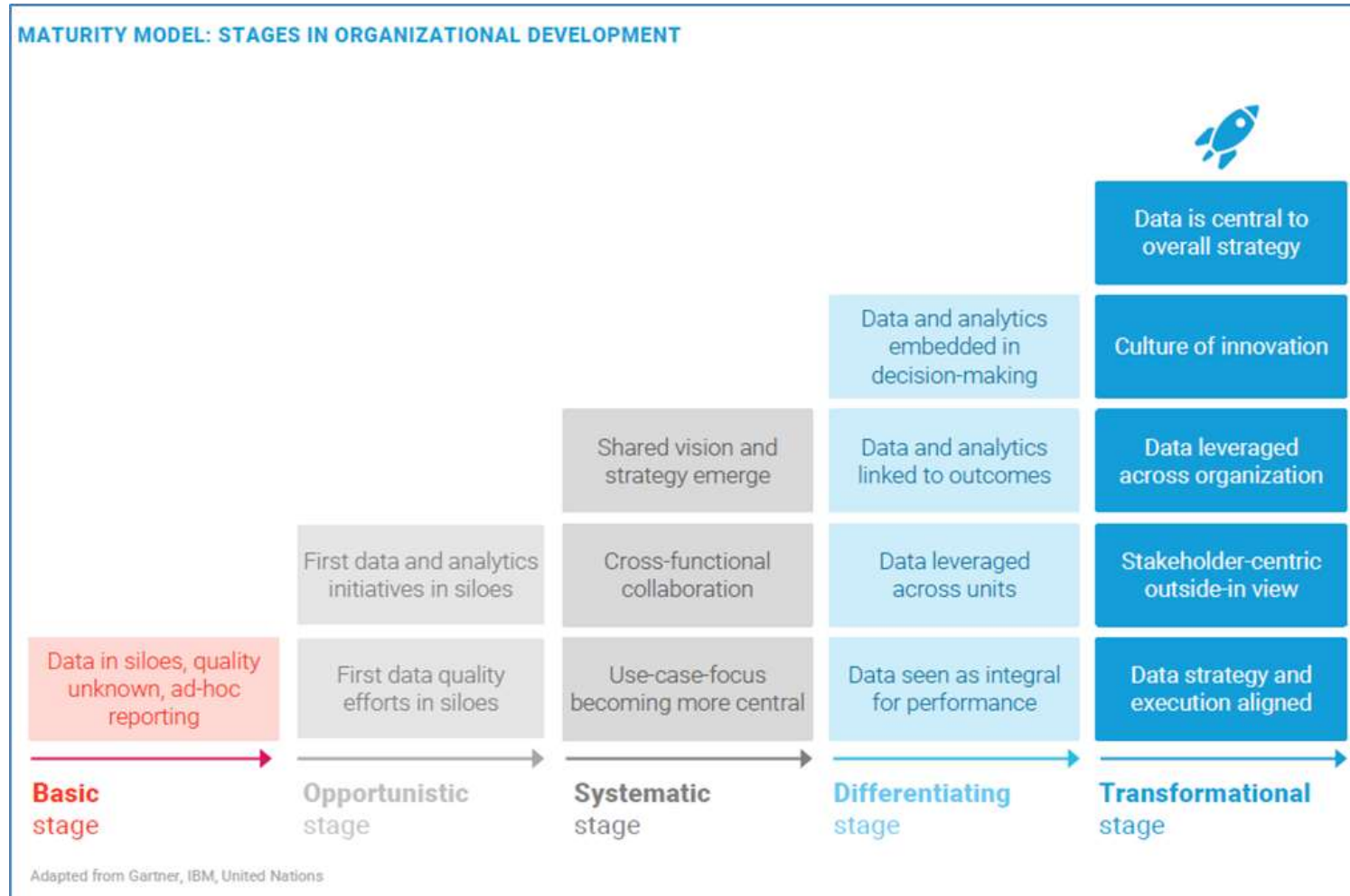
Portlaoise, 2015



Tusla, 2018

Poor information management resulted in serious failures in the provision of quality and safe care

Context - Data Maturity



Standards developed by HIQA

Health and social
care standards

Health information
standards
(interoperability)

Information
Management
Standards

What is information management?

Before data becomes information, it goes through the following lifecycle:



How data and information is used?

Primary use of information:

Use of a person's health information to inform their care.

EXAMPLES:



Individuals use their health information to make decisions on their own health and well-being, for example, managing a chronic (ongoing) condition.



Health and social care professionals use health information to decide on what care, support or treatment is best for the person.

Secondary use of information:

Re-using a person's information to help plan and manage health and social care services, inform public health, guide policy-making, and perform research.

EXAMPLES:



Healthcare organisations, such as hospitals, use information to manage services and plan for future needs with the aim of continuously improving quality of care and achieving better value for money.



National data collections use information to inform policy-making, improve public-health and undertake research to compare treatments and services.



Good information management will:

All health and social care professionals are responsible for managing information appropriately.

1



Improve safety and wellbeing – promoting the use of accurate, relevant and timely data to inform good decision-making for both primary and secondary use.

2



Build trust – adopting a 'Rights Based Approach' to information management by effectively engaging with individuals, groups and communities, and using information in a way that respects privacy and promotes equity.

3



Promote best practice – managing information in line with international best practice by following data security, data quality and data standards requirements.

Information Management Standards

Information Management Standards for National Health and Social Care Data Collections

- National health and social care data collections/national repositories of health and social care data



V1.0 (2017)



Draft National Standards for Information Management in Health and Social Care

- All services and organisations that collect, use or share health and social care information.



V2.0 (2023)

Principles underpinning standards



Information Management Standards (2023)



Principle 1: Human rights-based approach

Standard 1.1 Uphold people's rights relating to information

Standard 1.2 Protect privacy and confidentiality



Principle 2: Safety and wellbeing

Standard 2.1 Optimise the accessibility, use and value of information

Standard 2.2 Undertake effective stakeholder engagement



Principle 3: Responsiveness

Standard 3.1 Align with national & international standards & best practice

Standard 3.2 Enhance data quality

Standard 3.3 Ensure data security

Standard 3.4 Develop staff capability and capacity for information management



Principle 4: Accountability

Standard 4.1 Develop strong organisational governance, leadership and management

Standard 4.2 Implement strategy for information management

Standard 4.3 Promote effective performance assurance and risk management

Standard 4.4 Ensure compliance with relevant legislation and codes of practice

Information management - Review programme

1. Review programme to assess compliance with the information management standards



Phase 1

National data collections within the HSE.

Stages of the review

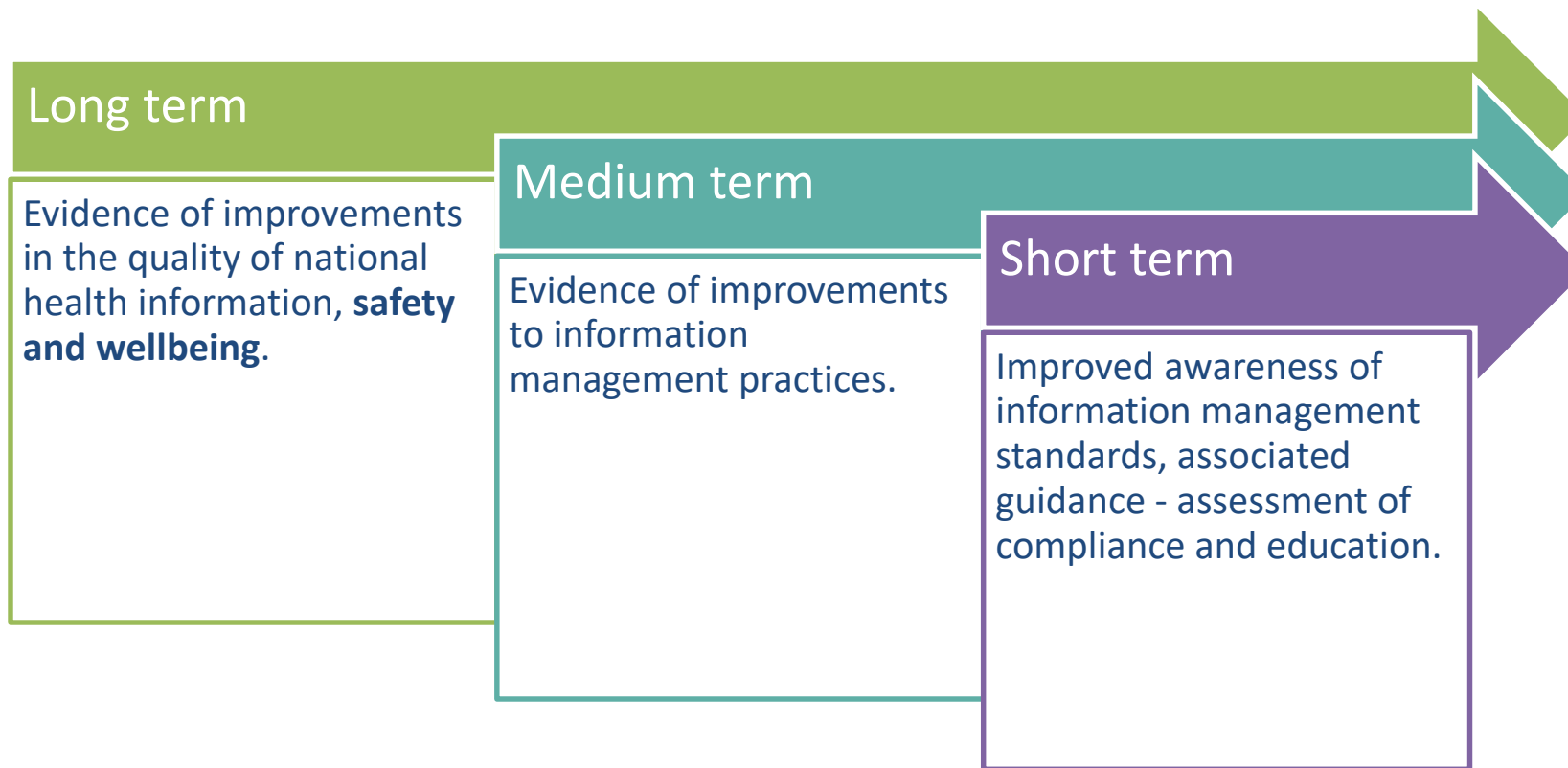
1. Eligible organisations complete and return a self-assessment tool. Based on prioritisation criteria, HIQA then conducts an in-depth review of each organisation.
2. Organisations are asked to submit a list of relevant documents for review.
3. The HIQA review team undertake on-site visits involving interviews with key members of staff and observations.
4. A report on compliance with the standards is published.
5. HIQA actively engages with staff in the national data collections to achieve compliance with the standards.



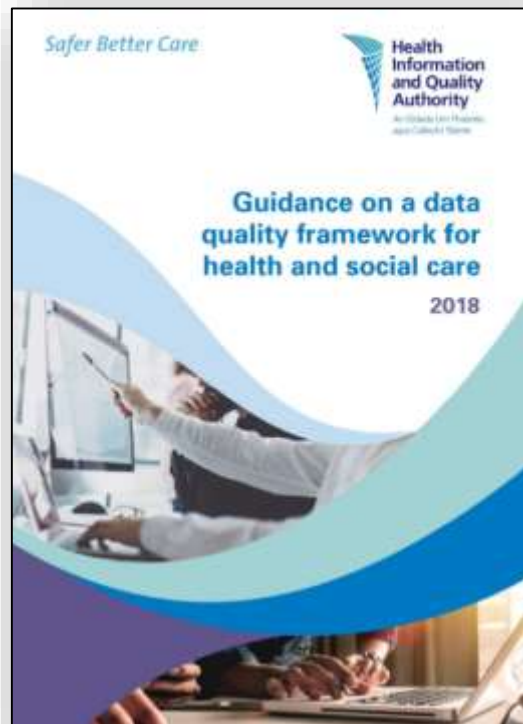
Themes included in the Information Management Standards



Impact – driving improvements in information management



HIQA guidance to support information management and governance

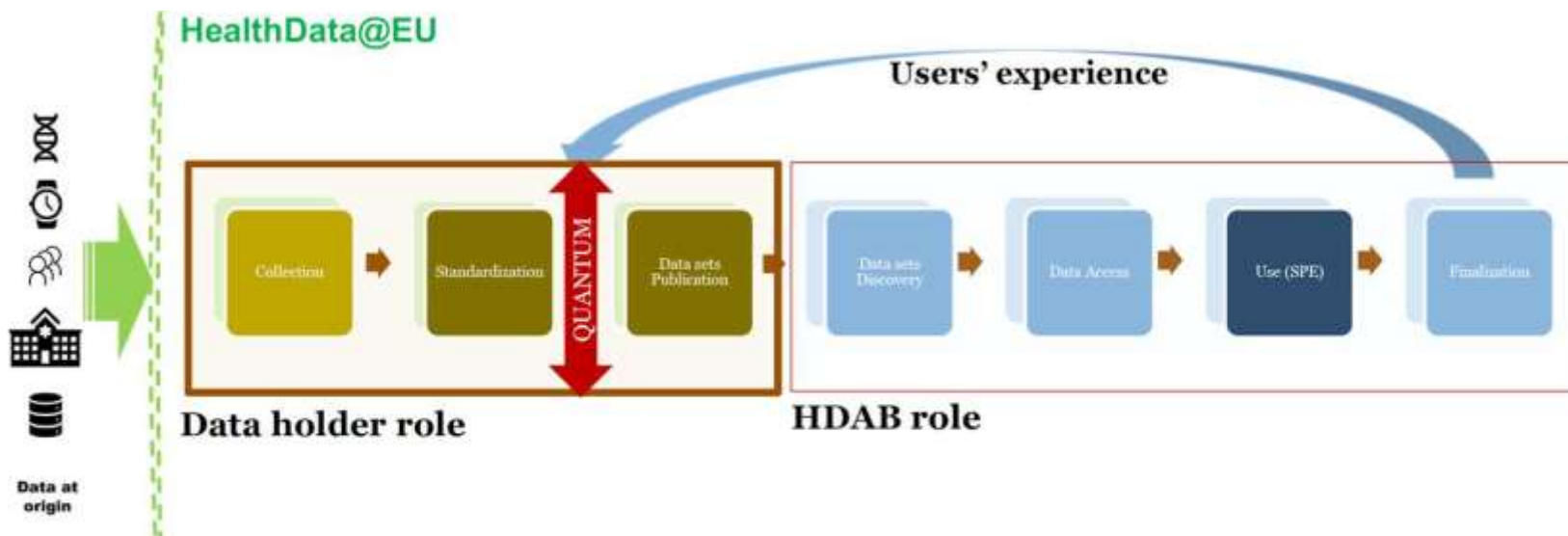


Importance of Data Quality - EHDS

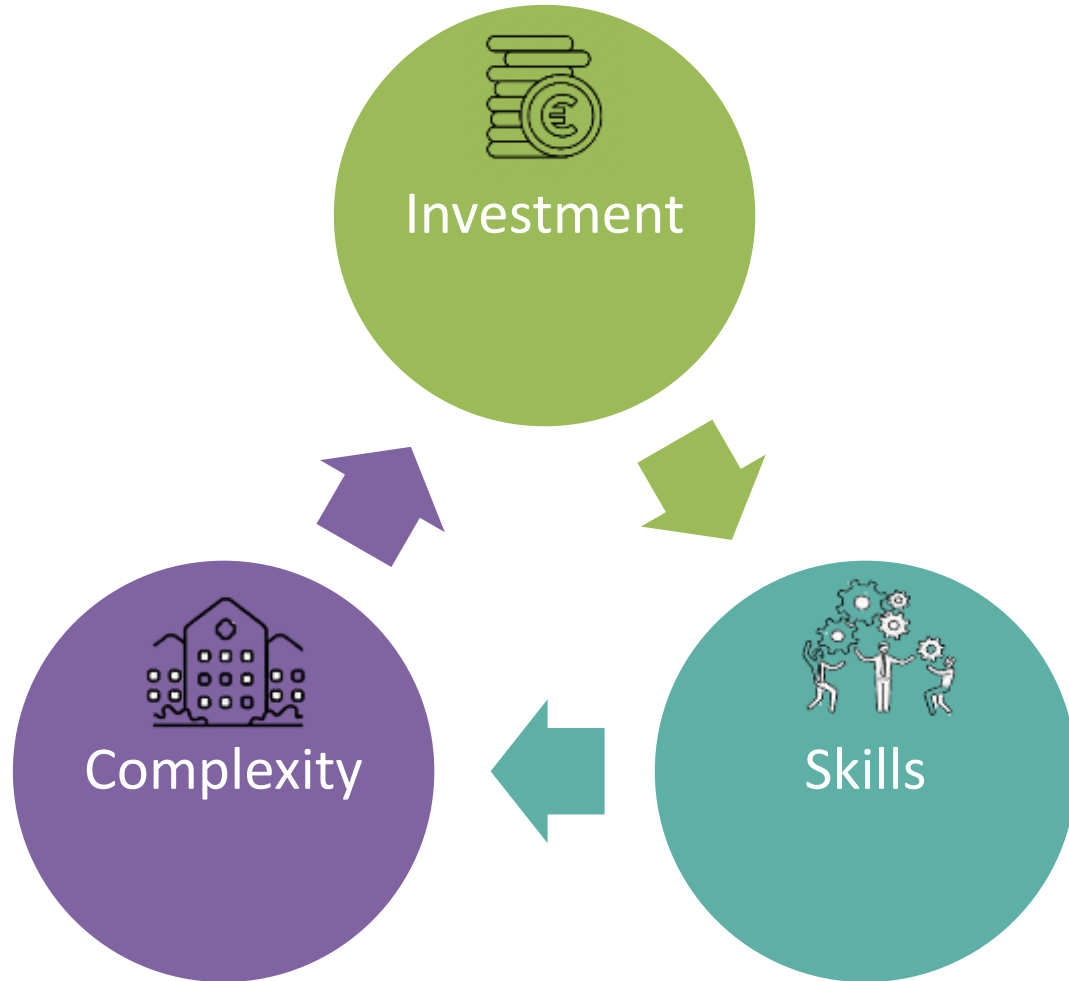


EU Horizon Grant - QUANTUM Project

Developing a Data Quality and Utility Label for the European Health Data Space



Staff capability and capacity



Developing capability and capacity

- General knowledge for all health and social care professionals (information management standards)
- Undergraduate/post graduate reform
- Development specialist roles and career pathways

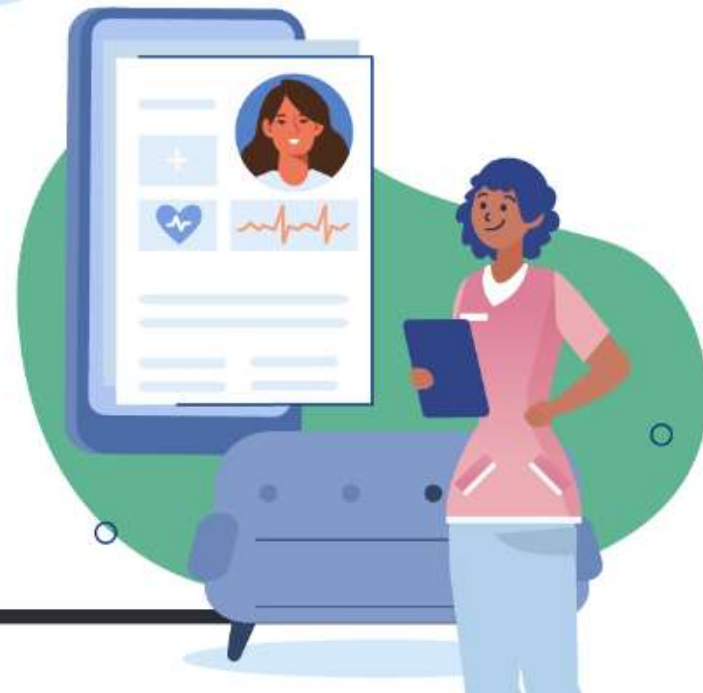


**Health
Information
and Quality
Authority**

An tÚdarás Um Fhaisnéis
agus Cáilíocht Sláinte

NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT ON **Digital Health & Social Care**

In partnership with the Department of Health and the Health Service Executive.



Challenges bring opportunities!



Key considerations/reform

Challenges

Opportunities

Technical infrastructure
(primary use)

Reliance on paper records

eHealth initiatives – shared care record, EHRs, portal, IHI

Technical infrastructure
(secondary use)

Underdeveloped infrastructure for re-using and sharing data

National data sharing and linkage service, IHI

Effective governance
(national strategy)

Fragmented systems and landscape – whole system approach public, private, voluntary, national data collections

National strategic approach to health information

Operational capacity

Foundation - health information standards, data quality standards and security standards.

National information governance framework and national strategy for training and education

Engagement

Acceptance and buy-in public and professionals

National engagement strategy & co-design

