

Technology-Enabled Innovations for Improving Children's Health Glossary of Terms (alphabetical order)

Access: The timely availability of personal health services to achieve the best possible health outcomes.

Adolescent: A person 12 to 17 years of age.

Alternate sites of care: Location of care outside of the traditional healthcare system (i.e. schools, retail clinics).

Avatar: Computer user's representation of himself/herself or alter ego, whether in the form of a three-dimensional model used in computer games (i.e. Second Life), a two-dimensional icon used on Internet forums and other communities, or a text construct.

Benefit enrollment programs: Programs (sometimes web-based) that assist families and individuals in determining eligibility for, or gaining access to, benefit programs such as Medicaid, food stamps, and WIC.

***Beye v. Horizon (New Jersey)*:** Horizon Blue Cross Blue Shield of New Jersey is refusing to pay health benefits in two cases involving a minor child's eating disorders, claiming that their eating problems are not biologically based and thus not covered as mental illnesses under NJ law. To make its case, the insurer has subpoenaed the insured's e-mails and MySpace/Facebook postings and says that these online writings could point to emotional causes of the behavior. The Magistrate ordered the plaintiffs to turn over all e-mails, diaries, and other writings, including entries on MySpace and Facebook. Plaintiffs have asked that this order be reconsidered, under the grounds that the writings were therapy tools.

BMI: Body Mass Index, calculated as weight (lbs) x 703 divided by [height (inches) squared] (below 18.5 underweight, 18.5-24.9 normal, 25.0-29.9 overweight, 30.0 and above obese).

Broadband: Connections to the Internet with much greater bandwidth than a modem.

Care integration and continuity: Sustained and continuous care over time where the relevant information is available when and where it is needed and decisions and actions are coordinated with all required parties.

CCHIT: Certification Commission for Healthcare Information Technology.

Certification: An attestation that one has formal or officially met specified requirements.

Child-centered care: Care that is tailored to the specific needs of the patient (rather than "one-size-fits-all" care) and usually associated with an increased role for the patient in decisions and actions.

CMIA: California Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, which regulates the disclosure of most health care records and states that in general, health care providers cannot share or release individual medical information without written authorization.

Community clinics/community health centers: Centers that are required under federal law to serve populations in medically underserved areas, provide basic preventative and primary care services, participate fully in government insurance programs, offer services on a sliding-fee scale, and have community representation on their boards. They are commonly referred to as Federally Qualified Health Centers can either receive federal funding under Section 3330 of Public Health Services Act, or can be

funded through state and local grants. The category of community health center is also frequently used to include other primary care centers that form the healthcare safety net, such as non-profit rural health clinics and free clinics.

Community health worker: A person usually from the community who is given special training in a narrow area by organization so they can extend the reach of the organizations health care services.

Community pediatrician: General practice pediatricians operating independent practices.

Continuity of Care Document: XML-based markup standard intended to promote continuity of care by specifying the encoding, structure, and semantics of a patient summary clinical document for exchange, which includes a core patient data set summary.

Credential: A certificate, letter, or authorization that qualifies someone to perform certain tasks.

Culturally competent care: Health and human services that are offered and delivered in a way that are sensitive to the language, culture and traditions of the targeted population.

Downshifting: The shifting of care and service from higher cost, higher skill level caregivers and venues to lower cost, lower skill level caregivers and venues.

EHR: An electronic record of health-related information on an individual that conforms to nationally recognized interoperability standards and that can be created, managed, and consulted by authorized clinicians and staff across more than one health care organization. [Source: AHRQ]

EMR: An electronic record of health-related information on an individual that can be created, gathered, managed, and consulted by authorized clinicians and staff within one health care organization. [Source: AHRQ]

FERPA: Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, which states that educational agencies and institutions that receive funding under a program administered by the U.S. Department of Education must provide students with access to their education records, an opportunity to seek to have the records amended, and some control over the disclosure of information from the records.

Gaming: Interactive media platform that offers the user a set of challenges and tasks to complete and provides feedback about the user's performance.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS): An information system that captures, stores, analyzes, manages, and presents data that is linked to location.

Health information exchange (HIE): The electronic movement of health-related information among organizations according to nationally recognized standards. [Source: AHRQ]

Health literacy: The degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions.

Health promotion: The process of enabling people to increase control over their health and its determinants, and thereby improve their health.

Health Trust: Coordination of all funding streams into a centralized source for health services.

Healthy Families Program: California's version of SCHIP.

HIMSS EMR Adoption Model: EMRAM scores hospitals in the HIMSS Analytics Database, based on their progress in completing the 8 stages to creating a paperless patient record environment.

HIPAA: Title II of HIPAA, known as the Administrative Simplification (AS) provisions, requires the establishment of national standards for electronic health care transactions and national identifiers for providers, health insurance plans, and employer; helps people keep their information private.

HIT: Health information technology.

HL7: Health Level 7 (American National Standards Institute - accredited Standards Developing Organizations operating in the healthcare arena); has done recent work on children's health certifications.

Infant: A person 0 to 1 years of age.

Information and communications technology: The study, design, development, implementation, support or management of computer-based information systems, particularly software applications and computer hardware; deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit, and securely retrieve information.

Innovation: Capturing value through the design and implementation of new processes and tools.

Interoperability: The ability of different systems or technologies to share information in its appropriate context.

Licensure: A formal authorization by law to practice a profession.

Medicaid: State-administered health insurance program for eligible low-income individuals and families.

Medi-Cal: California's version of Medicaid.

Medical home: Medical care for infants, children, and adolescents that is accessible, continuous, comprehensive, family-centered, coordinated, compassionate, and culturally effective. [Source: AAP]

Open-source applications: Computer software for which the source code and certain other rights normally reserved for copyright holders are provided under a software license that meets the Open Source Definition or that is in the public domain.

Outcome: [Source: Center for Outcomes Research and Evaluation at Yale-New Haven Hospital]

- Patient-perceived health outcomes (functional status, quality of life, return to work/normal activities)
- Clinical outcomes (mortality, morbidity, clinical quality indicators)
- Costs and utilization (length of stay, costs, resource utilization)
- Patient satisfaction (hospital, physician, overall satisfaction).

Patient portals: Healthcare-related online applications, sometimes linked to an EHR, that allow patients to interact and communicate with their healthcare providers, such as physicians and hospitals.

Pay for performance: Incentive payments to providers who achieve predetermined levels of measured performance.

Peer specialist: A certified and reimbursed role for delivering behavioral health services in New Mexico. A person 18 or over, with a GED, who has been a consumer of substance abuse services, and completes certification.

PHR: An electronic record of health-related information on an individual that conforms to nationally recognized interoperability standards and that can be drawn from multiple sources while being managed, shared, and controlled by the individual. [Source: AHRQ]

Prescriptive Authority to Psychologists Act (2002, New Mexico): Legislation authorizing properly trained psychologists to prescribe psychotropic medications to patients.

Preventive care: Measures taken to prevent illness or injury.

Promotora: Primarily Spanish speaking men and women who are trained to provide accurate, culturally appropriate health information, conduct street outreach, arrange and conduct talks with their peers, make presentations to the community at large, and they may or may not be affiliated with community institutions.

Quality of care: The degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge.

Remote services: Patient care interactions where patient and provider are in separate locations, connected by telecommunications, information technology, and sensors. Features include: remote consultation, monitoring, doctors' visits, coaching, translation, education, triage, therapeutics, and diagnostics.

Retail clinics: Health care clinics located in retail stores, supermarkets and pharmacies that treat routine family illnesses and provide preventative health care services, usually staffed by nurse practitioners (NPs) or physician assistants (PAs).

SCHIP: State Children's Health Insurance Program, primarily for children who are not poor enough to qualify for Medicare, with different upper limits depending on the state (called Healthy Families in CA, with income eligibility up to 250% FPL); funding from states and federal government.

School-based clinics: Health clinics in a school that provide services for the students; services range from wellness care to a wide range of services.

Smart phones: Mobile phone offering advanced capabilities, often with PC-like functionality.

Social media: The use of software that allows individuals to connect to health information, share knowledge, provide personal support, and collaborate with other users online and while mobile through a variety of web-based communication tools (including blogs, wikis, podcasts, social networks, instant messaging, and video, file-sharing sites, and widgets).

Special needs children: Children who have or are at increased risk for a chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional condition requiring additional health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by children generally. [Source: Federal Maternal and Child Health Bureau]

Teen: A person 13 to 19 years of age.

Telehealth: A set of technologies, broadly defined as the use of telecommunications and information technologies in any area of health care, including medical intervention, prevention, care management, education, administrative tasks, and even health advocacy.

Telemedicine: A subset of telehealth, telemedicine focuses on technology used in the context of direct medical care. Telemedicine is the use of telecommunications, information technology, and sensors to provide health care when patient and providers are in separate locations.

Tethered PHR: PHR that is sponsored by an organization like a provider, payor or employer (when sponsored by a provider they are usually an extension of an EMR).

Text messaging/SMS: Short Message Service (SMS) is a communication service standardized in the mobile communication system, using standardized communications protocols allowing the interchange of

short text messages between mobile telephone devices; SMS text messaging is the most widely used data application on the planet, with 2.4 billion active users, or 74% of all mobile phone subscribers sending and receiving text messages on their phones.

Transformation: Simultaneously improving quality and service, and decreasing cost on a large scale.

Untethered PHR: PHR that is not formally linked to any institution and is entirely patient-controlled, and allows the patient to connect to information in other systems or devices.

Utility-style programs: Programs that are available for public use via a public access system (i.e. 211).

Virtual world: Simulated environment, which may or may not be based on a real environment, that users explore and possibly interact with others.

Wellness care: Active process through which people become aware of, and make choices toward a more successful existence. [Source: National Wellness Institute]

*To access additional background, forecast, and policy materials, please go to
www.childrenspartnership.org/HITInnovationForChildren*

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