

History of Electronic Health Record

MPHD Board of Health Meeting

March 21, 2024

HITECH ACT of 2009

Health Information Technology (HIT) for Economic and Clinical Health Act

- Part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
- Signed into law February 17, 2009
- Subtitle D strengthened HIPAA policies
- “Promote the adoption and meaningful use of health information technology”
- Meaningful use: improve health care quality, safety, and efficiency, and decrease disparities
 - Phased in approach
- What: A certified (qualified) electronic health record (EHR)
 - Should be relevant and appropriate for that practice or health care Provider
 - HIT Standards Committee (Section 3000 of Public Health Service Act)
- Who: All health care providers
- Incentives and Penalties via HHS: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- Stats
 - In 2011 EHR adoption: 34% of office-based providers and 28% of non-federal acute care hospitals
 - In 2021 EHR adoption: 4 out of 5 (~80%) of office-based providers and 96% of non-federal of acute care hospitals
 - March 2024 – MPHD is one of 2 local health depts without an EHR
 - The second local HD is in process of implementing an EHR
- [HITECH Act Enforcement Interim Final Rule | HHS.gov](#)
- [Z:\ENROLL\H1.ENR \(healthit.gov\)](#)
- [Quickstats | HealthIT.gov](#); National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) National Ambulatory Care Survey (2008-2011), National Electronic Health Record Survey (2012-present)