



Health Record Banking Alliance

Organizing Health Data Around the Patient Using New 21st Century Cures Act Interoperability Rules

Health Data Bank National Systems Design Overview

A **Health Data Bank (HDB)**, also called a Health Record Bank) is an **integrated patient information services institution**. As a **trusted agent**, it offers a **secure repository** for each individual to collect and compile their “**interoperable**” digital health information in a **smart Personal Health Record (PHR)**. Individuals own and control their Personal Health Records, as in a bank checking account. With these **new information flows**, consumers will:

- exchange medical records and other health data in their Personal Health Records conveniently with doctors’ offices and hospitals for better, faster care; improve patient safety; and reduce information burden on physicians by supplying an aggregated, lifetime, searchable medical record for easy and immediate reference.
- control Personal Health Record access for doctors and hospitals; family, friends, and health coaches; medical researchers; members of the press; and others as they wish.
- use their Personal Health Records to help manage their health and healthcare, and to help shop for doctors, hospitals, and health insurance.
- view their Personal Health Records on smartphones, tablets, and other computers.

Health Data Banks and Efficiency: Integrating health information around each patient via HDBs is the most efficient way to aggregate and use “**interoperable**” health data under 21st Century Cures Act regulations. It is far more efficient and useful than a collection of “apps.”

HRBA’s Education and Policy Advocacy: HRBA advocates government policies promoting Health Data Banks as a **major new structural sector in U.S. health care**. This systems design includes a **national regulatory framework for Health Data Banks**.

Health Data Banks and Health Equity: Health Data Banks will promote **health equity** because **everyone can have a Personal Health Record**.

Health Data Banks as Medical Research Clearinghouses: Medical researchers cannot get enough patient data to make fast or sufficient progress. HDBs can be clearinghouses between patients and researchers. Patients can **voluntarily** list themselves with their HDBs to be informed of research projects they are interested in, and to which they want to **contribute or sell their data**. This also is a path to developing **national federated diagnostic and research databases** while respecting **patients’ privacy rights** (because patients are in control). Better research will improve treatment for acute, chronic, and orphan diseases.

Health Data Banks, Security, and Patient Matching: Security, credentialing, and patient authentication and efficient matching are systems design features of HDBs

Advanced Features of Smart Personal Health Records: Systems design features such as artificial intelligence (AI) and search capabilities, robust family history, and genomic analytics will deliver **problem-oriented data and analysis** to **mesh** with clinicians’ Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems **at the point of care**. Availability of this aggregated **reference record** will reduce burdens on clinicians while improving diagnosis, treatment, and patient outcomes.



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All data exchange, both sending and receiving, follows the 21st Century Cures Act interoperability rules (the United States Core Data for Interoperability Standard) in 45 U.S.C. Part 170, and the Trusted Exchange Framework and Common Agreement (currently in development).

