

# "Exploiting the WWW: Lessons from a UK Research Project on a Health Record Broker"

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# The Health Context Need for a Broker

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# Inexorable Growth of Expectation

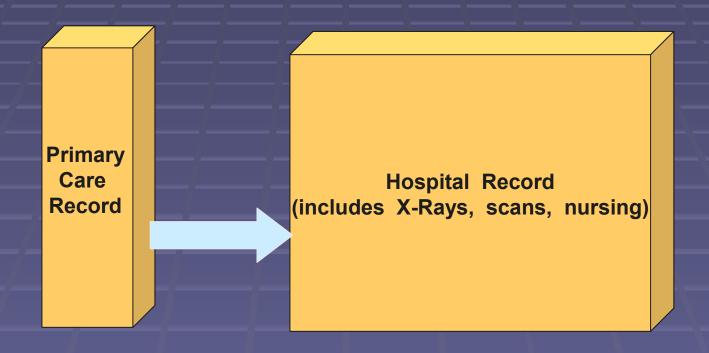
- Vertical Integration
  - Linking Primary and Secondary Care
- Horizontal Integration
  - Linking health providers in a region
- Temporal Integration
  - Linking to Previous Medical History

Exponential increase in the Record size Little thought on viability or practicality

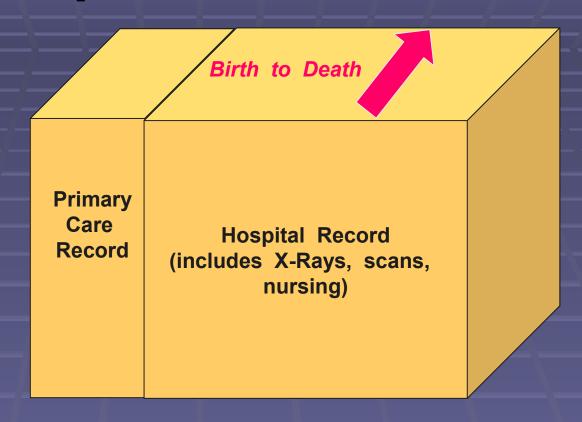
# **Expansion to Un-sustainability?**

- Digitisation of Investigations
- Volume of Investigations
- Population longevity
- Genetic Analysis
- Personalised Drugs and Prescribing
- Domestic Monitoring
- Continuous in vivo Monitoring
- Remote Service Delivery (telemedicine, etc.)

# Integration



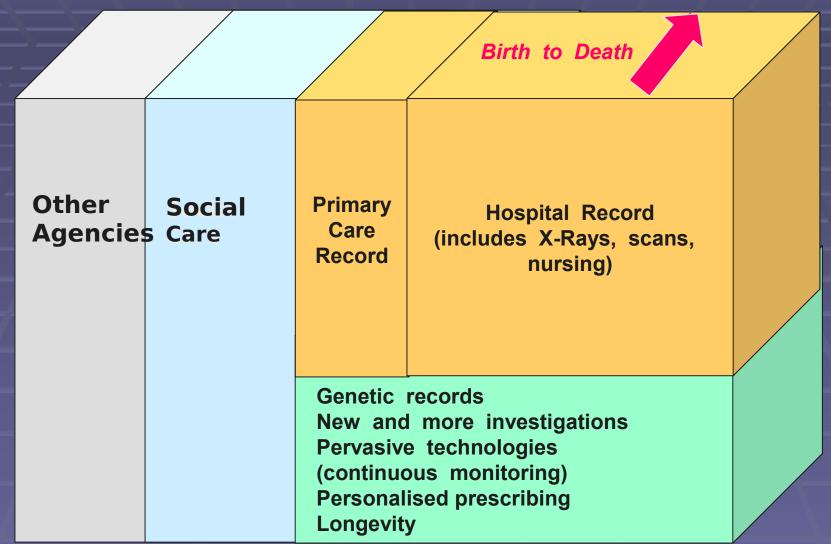
# Temporal Growth



#### More Growth

Birth to Death **Primary Hospital Record** Care (includes X-Rays, scans, Record nursing) Genetic records New and more investigations Pervasive technologies (continuous monitoring) **Personalised prescribing** Longevity

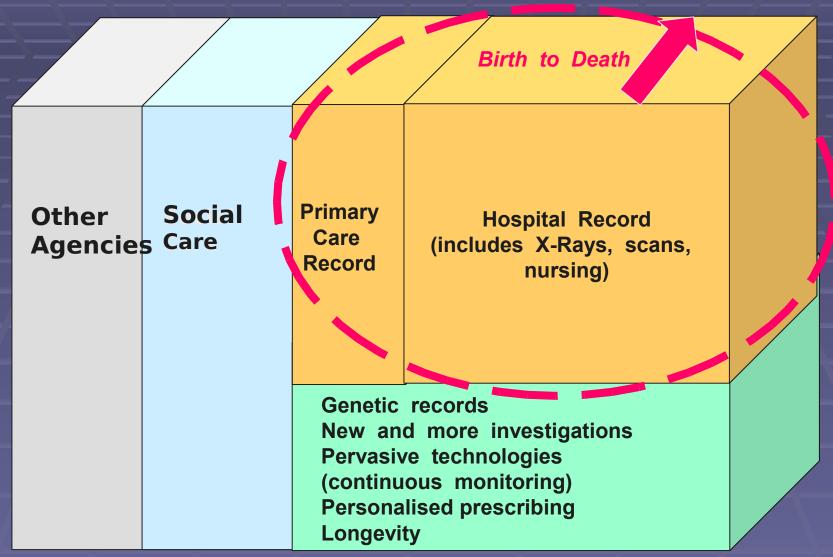
# And More Growth



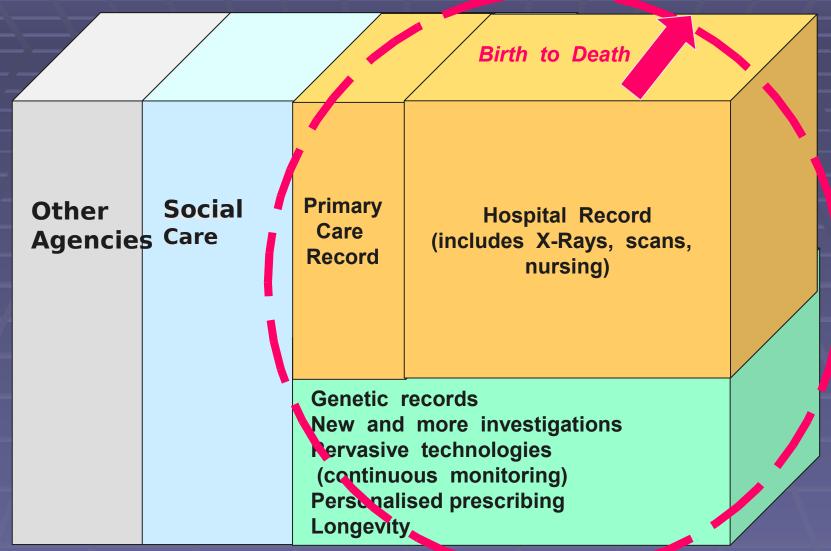
### The Concerns

- Record Size and Volume of Transactions
- Navigating the Record and Data Swamping
- Not Proven (has never been done)
- Enterprise precedents not good
- There will always be boundaries

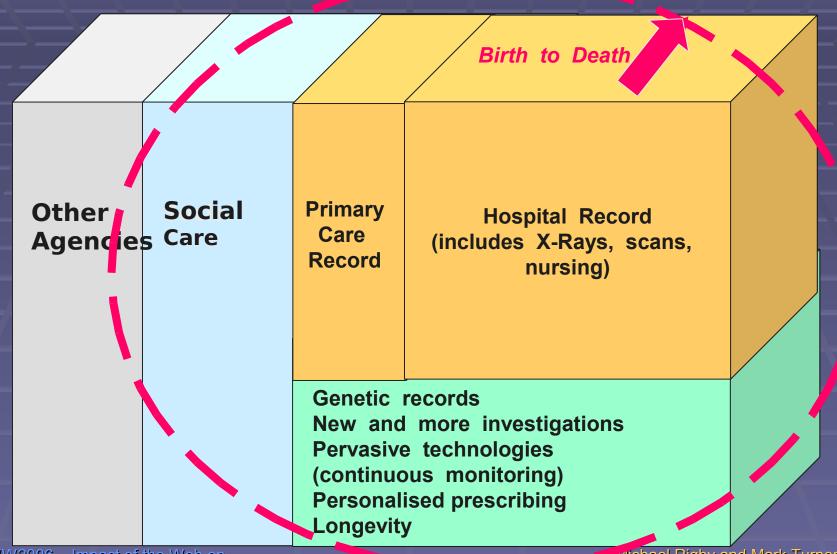
### Boundaries are Inevitable



#### Boundaries are Inevitable



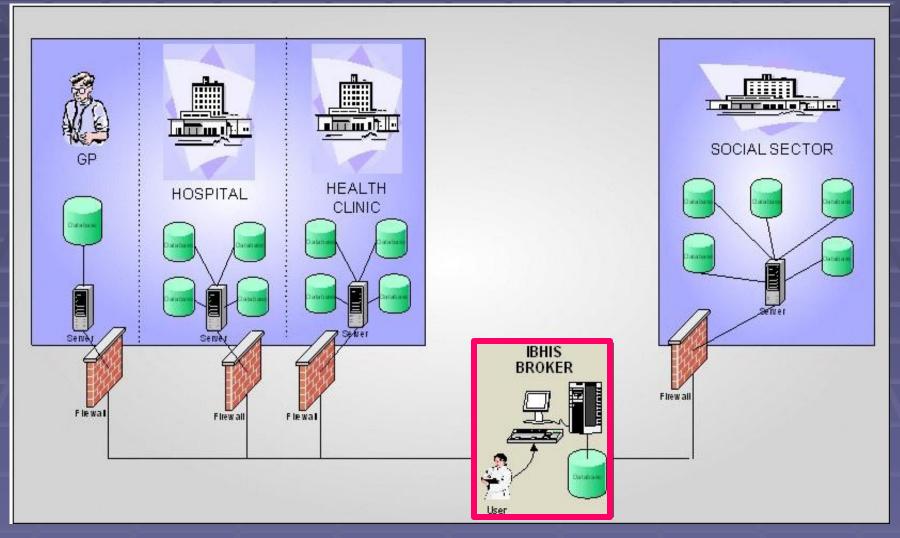
# Boundaries are Inevitable



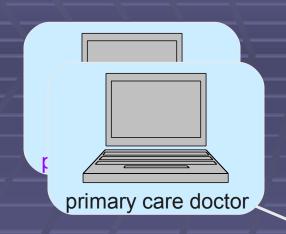
### The IBHIS Vision

- The authorised person can get what they need, in real time.
- Records are secure; specific access when it is really needed.
- Data from different records are merged virtually as needed.
- All record searching is audited.

# The IBHIS Concept

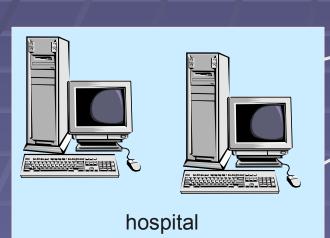


# The IBHIS concept











Other IBHIS brokers

Information Broker



Michael Rigby and Mark Turner

# IBHIS: the cast & context

- A collaborative project involving:
  - The Pennine Group of software engineers from Durham, Keele & The University of Manchester (UMIST)
  - Keele's Centre for Health Planning & Management
  - The staff of Solihull Primary Care Trust (providing the domain interaction)
- Began in January 2002
- Funded for three years by EPSRC's Distributed Information Management (DIM) programme

# The IBHIS Prototype Broker and the WWW

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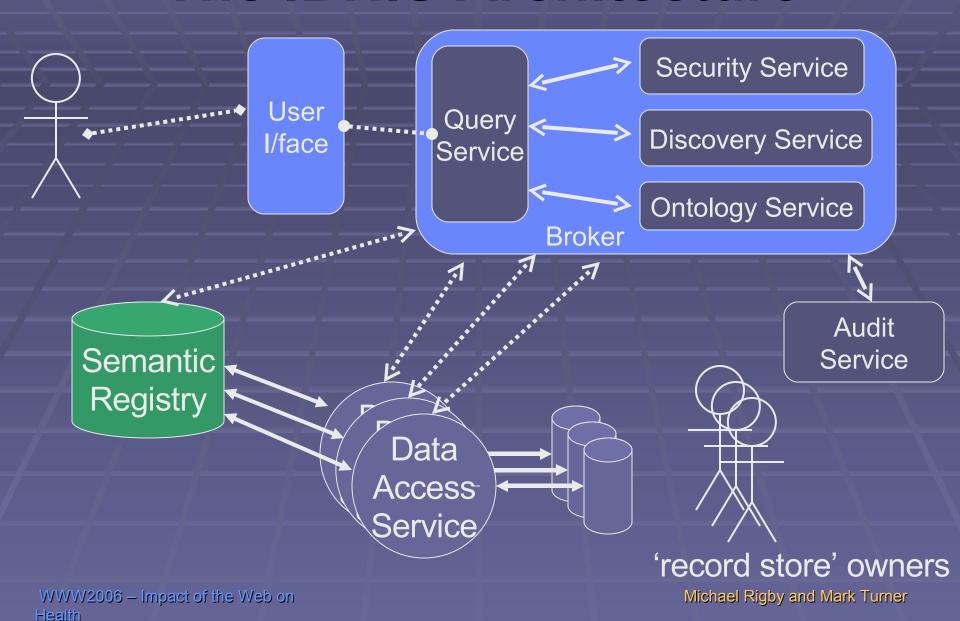
# What issues does the IBHIS broker need to address?

- Supporting the user in formulating a query.
- Locating all relevant sources of information.
- Implementing any restrictions that the owners of information may impose upon access and use.
- In addition, the broker needs to:
  - Maintain an audit trail of actions.
  - Provide feedback in an unbiased manner.
  - Must be available across all platforms and networks

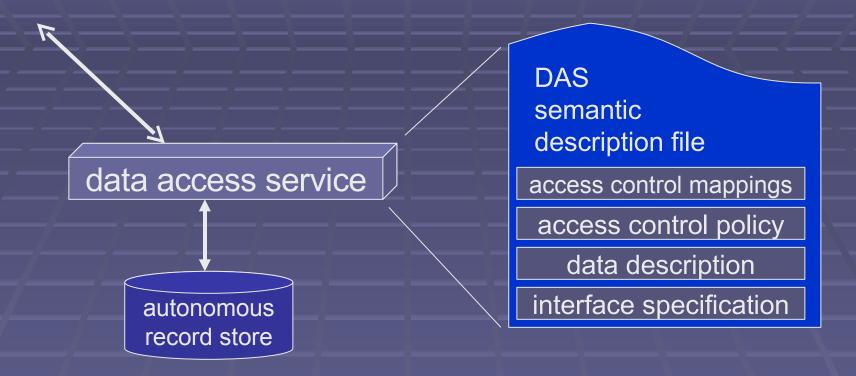
#### Service-based Architecture

- IBHIS is based around a service architecture
  - Services can be dynamically discovered/executed
  - A service is <u>used</u> and not <u>owned</u>
- Many available technologies
  - Web services XML, SOAP, WSDL, UDDI....
  - Use standard Web protocols (TCP/IP, HTTP)
- IBHIS uses two types of 'service'
  - Static
  - Dynamic

#### The IBHIS Architecture



### Data Access Service



- A DAS provides a service-oriented front-end to a data source
- A DAS may be dynamically discovered by the broker
- DASs are <u>autonomous</u> and owned by the data provider

#### **IBHIS – Research Areas**

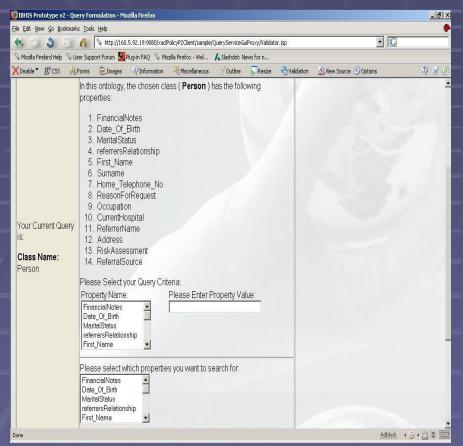
#### IBHIS concentrated on three main research areas

- Data Access Service (DAS) model
  - The discovery and binding of distributed data sources
- Semantic Interoperability
  - Ontology based query formulation
  - Dynamic mapping of terminologies between system domains
- Distributed Access Control model
  - Flexible and decentralised
  - Able to enforce local policies at the most appropriate point
  - Includes roles, teams, identities, contexts, and overrides

# The IBHIS Prototype

- Three data sources
  - Distributed sites, running within different DBMSs and platforms
- Broker runs within IBM Websphere server at Keele
- Implemented as set of Java Web services
  - JAX-RPC messaging for internal services
  - SOAP Document style messaging between broker and DASs
- DAS descriptions represented in WSDL/XML/OWL
- Access Control Policies represented using XML/XACL
- Ontology created using OWL
- Semantic registry implemented as XIVL database

# The IBHIS Prototype





#### Conclusions

- The broker approach has many benefits:
  - Does not need to own the available data, accesses 'live' data
  - Data owners retain own access control rules
  - Does not need prior knowledge of data structures
  - Querying in a common format using ontologies
- When combined with services
  - Allows for dynamic discovery and binding of data sources
  - Brings the broker approach to the Web as a way of drawing together healthcare data
- Our proof of concept prototype has demonstrated the viability of this approach by making use of current technologies.

#### More Information

**IBHIS Project** 

http://

www.informatics.manchester.ac.uk/ibhis

Email
<a href="mailto:m.j.rigby@hpm.keele.ac.uk">m.j.rigby@hpm.keele.ac.uk</a>
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<a href="mailto:m.j.rigby@hpm.keele.ac.uk">m.turner@cs.keele.ac.uk</a>