

## 2021 HIMSS Global Health Conference & Exhibition CALL FOR PROPOSALS: TOPIC CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

**Main Topic Categories:** The 2021 HIMSS Global Health Conference & Exhibition topic categories are listed and defined below. Please review the entire selection of topic categories listed below to identify the one most appropriate selection for your submission.

Academic Preparation, Professional Development, Workforce  
Applied Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning  
Bioinformatics or Healthcare Informatics Research  
Change Management  
Consumers, Caregiver or Patient Experience  
Cybersecurity, Information Security, Privacy  
Data and Analytics  
Digital Health Transformation Leadership  
Health Information Exchange or Interoperability  
Healthcare Applications and Technologies  
Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Venture Investment  
Pandemic Response  
Population Health, Public Health, SDOH  
Precision Medicine and Health  
Telehealth, Connected Health, Virtual Health  
User Experience, Usability, User-Centered Design  
Volume to Value, Quality, Patient Safety

### **Academic Preparation, Professional Development or Workforce**

When delivering patient care in today's complex healthcare environment, executive leadership faces a multitude of health informatics professional development or workforce challenges and opportunities across administrative, financial, operational, and technical areas. To meet the pressures of maintaining clinical excellence and technical competence, healthcare leaders must define, attract, and develop the right mix of talent for today and the future. Academicians and others must ensure the right education, tools, resources, and experiences exist to support and grow a diverse and inclusive health informatics workforce; and continuing professional development opportunities must exist so that professionals may maintain and advance their practice.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that are discussed, but are not limited to: educating and preparing the next generation of clinicians and non-clinicians for the workforce of now and the future; workforce trends; the importance of lifelong learning; tools and resources to establish and nurture one's career; learning from others, either individually or as part of a team, to positively impact one's career; ways that organizations and others may be accelerating diversity, inclusion, and equity for healthcare information and technology professionals; the challenges and opportunities of the inter-generational workplace; developing as a leader; empowering work-life balance; the importance of talent management; the importance of creating a career roadmap that includes professional advancement; career attainment and advancement, best practices for developing a personal brand; challenges and opportunities in identifying and communicating transferable skills; differentiating and positively impacting the next generation of academics for healthcare information and technology professionals; professional certification(s) and its impact on professional practice; lessons learned where patients and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Applied Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning**

**Description:** Topics in this category address how solutions like artificial intelligence and machine learning provide the promise, and more recently, the reality of revolutionizing the way healthcare data is analyzed and delivered. By leveraging the power of reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, and other methods, AI and ML can positively enhance efficiencies, reduce risk, increase value, improve outcomes and reduce clinical variation. The proposal would ensure that these

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solutions are working or have been tested in clinical environments and have delivered clear, evidence-based healthcare outcomes.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Simulation, robotics, computational perception, wearable computing; personal health assistants (chatbots); artificial intelligence and machine learning to support clinical decision-making, care delivery, and business efficiencies; technologies like artificial intelligence, biometric patient identification (fingerprints, automated face recognition, iris pattern, palm vein, voice pattern, and others); machine learning, virtual or augmented reality; success stories where patients and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Bioinformatics or Healthcare Informatics Research**

**Description:** This category focuses on case studies, lessons learned from implementation, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss information, technologies, innovations and methodologies that impact patient care. Clinicians engaged in biomedical informatics strive to improve knowledge access and contributing guidance on effective strategies to engage clinicians in embracing technology and optimizing health information and technology. Health informatics topics also address the interdisciplinary study of the design, development, adoption and application of IT-based innovations in healthcare services delivery, management, and planning.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, innovations, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: use of information systems that positively impact care among anatomic and clinical pathology informatics, applied clinical informatics, cardiology informatics, health informatics, medical informatics, nursing informatics, pharmacy informatics, radiology informatics, primary care informatics, public health informatics, biomedical informatics or others; return on investment or information; education and training regarding use of applications; standards challenges and opportunities related to the use of healthcare applications; other technologies that contribute to the delivery of patient care across an isolated or geographically-dispersed population of patients; success stories where patients and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Change Management**

**Description:** To truly transform care processes, critical organizational capabilities such as process improvement, change management, and workflow analysis and design are essential for today's healthcare information and technology professional. By focusing on the design, installation, and improvement of integrated systems of people, culture, material, facilities, information, equipment, and energy, both internal to the IT organization and the organization as a whole, organizations anywhere can realize transformative change in the delivery of care. Evaluating the art and impact of organizational change management processes, methods, and models is important for the development of the profession.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: challenges and opportunities with operations research methodology; time-motion studies; field research; observational studies; leadership aspects of organizational change; return on investment or information; processes focused on integrating analytics into clinical workflow; learning loop; continuous improvement concepts and methods such as Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA), Lean, Six Sigma, and Agile; techniques for identifying gaps in care delivery; the use of models in organizational; change evaluation such as Rogers Diffusion of Innovation, Technology Acceptance Model, Sociotechnical Systems; digital transformation of provider organizations; lessons learned where organizations, patients, and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other examples that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Consumers, Caregiver or Patient Experience**

**Description:** Topics in this category focus on tools, technologies, programs, and strategies designed to embrace consumers (patients and their families) in becoming active partners with providers and other

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professionals in managing their health and wellness. Payers and clinical organizations must provide tools that encourage healthy behaviors and help patients manage their conditions. These tools are necessary to enable patients and their families to be partners with clinicians in their own health and in making appropriate healthcare decisions.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: provider wellness programs and strategies; provider and payer use of technology to engage patients and caregivers; advances in and access to mobile and wireless technologies that provide opportunities to change people's health behaviors and support individuals, providers and caregivers; processes that formally empower individuals to participate in healthcare decision-making (i.e. shared decision-making); technical, workflow and adoption challenges and success stories that cover aggregation and coordination of patient-generated health data including integration into clinical workflow with technologies like patient portals and others; efforts that expand access to information about care quality and price transparency to support informed consumer choice; payer wellness programs and strategies; device management; wearable devices; consumer mediated care; mobile and wireless devices; remote monitoring related to devices and functionality; consumer outreach and education; portals and kiosks; personal health records; provider and patient mobile technologies; smart technologies; provider and patient outreach and education; patient advisory panels; mobile health apps; social media outreach; remote monitoring related to devices and functionality; mobile device management (MDM); Bring Your Own Device (BYOD); health apps, wearables, and personal health devices; behavior change; challenges and opportunities to the patient-provider relationship; patient satisfaction; evidence of clinical effectiveness and techniques for effective behavioral change; the availability of secure and affordable sensors, devices, and connectivity; alignment of financial incentives and enabling government policies; a cultural shift to collaborative care; success stories where patients and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Cybersecurity, Information Security and Privacy**

**Description:** Healthcare organizations must diligently protect the privacy and security of information. This information may exist in many places, such as in the cloud, on a device, within an application, on stored media, or within a database. Ensuring that confidentiality, integrity, and availability of this information is essential for the safe and efficient operation of the healthcare organization, assets, and devices within. Information is the lifeblood of all healthcare organizations. As a result, this information must be rigorously protected to help facilitate normal and efficient operations of organizations and to provide a solid foundation for clinical care of patients.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Cybersecurity, information security, and privacy topics may include, but are not limited to, threat intelligence, threat detection, threat hunting, incident response, analysis, controls, risk assessments, risk management, reverse engineering, vulnerability disclosures, vulnerability assessments, penetration testing; detection and mitigation strategies, business continuity, disaster recovery, other contingency planning, methodologies, policies, procedures, research; best practices, guidance, and standards; case studies, use cases, and lessons learned; authentication, biometrics, and multi-factor authentication; encryption; de-identification of information; breach notification, privacy/security laws, regulations, and standards (such as but not limited to HIPAA, GINA, GDPR, PIPEDA, and PCI DSS); application security, embedded systems security, mobile security, cloud security, medical device security, wireless security, physical security; security of building automation systems and industrial control systems security; operational technology security; bug bounty programs; secure coding and threat modeling; phishing and social engineering; identity theft and identity fraud; and capture the flag and tabletop exercises ; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Data and Analytics**

**Description:** As an essential tool for healthcare stakeholders across the continuum of care, data and analytics can provide insight and intelligence for health systems pursuing clinical transformation while dramatically improving clinical performance aligned with the quadruple aim.

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**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: data integration, management, and governance for clinical, financial, or administrative decisions making; aggregating, sharing, and employing non-EHR data use (social determinants of health, laboratory, imaging, claims, patient-generated health data, etc.) in analysis, risk, and cost management; analysis and application of data science in healthcare; challenges and opportunities of building an analytically mature, data-driven organization; resource management; staffing and workforce development to support the discipline; skills needed to ensure best practices in clinical and business analytics and reporting (dashboards, scorecards and visualization techniques); return on investment or information; descriptive, predictive, and prescriptive analytics; ; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### Digital Health Transformation Leadership

**Description:** The environment of healthcare information and technology is fast-paced, dynamic, global, and ever changing. Leading organizations through disruptive changes brought about by digitization of data and information presents both challenges and opportunities across many administrative, clinical, and financial aspects. Leaders in today's digital health environment must constantly adapt in order to understand and leverage the interdependencies of people, culture and technology to drive optimal value from data and what it reveals about delivering better, cost-effective care to all.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, policies, procedures or other formats, but are not limited to: the role of various levels and types of professional leadership in defining and executing organizational strategy; impact on organizational change on new and expanded C-Suite roles. Formulating unique value propositions for your organization, including the value propositions for data at all stages of its lifecycle from acquisition through development of knowledge and knowledge management; aligning healthcare information, technology, and digital investments with organizational strategy; establishing governance that prioritizes the implementation process of these investments; ways in which leaders embrace information, innovation, and technology to positively affect change; interacting with and aligning system operational leadership with strategic initiatives; building and growing leadership in an organization; qualities and skills required to lead in this rapidly changing digital environment; case studies with actionable guidance on how information, innovation, and technology has transformed the organization; advice on various strategies such as executive leadership, supply chain, digital health, how to manage knowledge within an organization in a digital state; experiences with strategy planning and alignment; the challenges and opportunities with governance of all types; coaching; peer mentorship; leadership development and training; surviving executive transitions; examples of technology and digital health investments that demonstrate a return on investment or information; planning for digital care; leveraging digital care to deliver an outstanding patient experience; experiences with service expansion through digital health; lessons learned where patients and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### Health Information Exchange or Interoperability

**Description:** Topics in this category will examine all aspects of information exchange, interoperability and standards across technical and administrative strategies that contribute to sustaining the healthcare enterprise regardless of the size and enabling a positive individual and clinician experience. Critical to this topic are experiences with connecting individuals and their data with clinicians at the local, regional, state, national levels, and global levels while also supporting advanced care models, demonstrating value by increasing quality and reducing costs, and implementing services that add value to a clinician's workflow.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: consumer-mediated exchange; governance; sources of funding and financial incentives; examples of sustainable and successful business cases; return on investment or information; disruptive business models; blockchain-

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enabled solutions and opportunities for connected care, best practices in architecture design and deployment; challenges and opportunities with all aspects of HIE data repositories; role of HIEs in public health crisis; telehealth and virtual care considerations; open source standards and data approaches, such as HL7 FHIR®; use of SOAP and RESTful services; challenges and opportunities with APIs processes involving the healthcare services platform, query and retrieve; record aggregation and normalization; public health reporting; immunizations and record management; electronic notification services; processes involving data dictionaries and semantic or organizational interoperability; interoperability recognition, certification and testing; regulatory and policy issues ; economic barriers across organizations and governments; standardization and implementation of SDOH data; challenges and opportunities with consumer engagement and person generated health data; patient data matching; rules of engagement and stakeholder trust; legal contracts, and warranty considerations; gag clauses to inhibit information blocking; transparency of operations; culture of data sharing and access; anticipating whether existing HIEs provide a home for patient-generated health data; examining the role of public data exchange; ; determining whether standards and traditional document-based approaches are accepted from an interoperability perspective or whether a new paradigm needed for an IoT world; success stories where individuals and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Healthcare Applications and Technologies**

**Description** This category focuses on the results of technologies implemented that lead to recorded improved outcomes with the use of administrative, clinical, and financial and patient-focused applications. Proposals in this category should show methodologically sound and statistically measured impact of applications and technologies that will lead to these results. Proposals should have quantitative results.

**Subtopics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include implementation real-world studies with methodologically sound results but are not limited to: enterprise applications like anatomic and clinical pathology informatics, cardiology information systems, clinically-integrated supply chain, enterprise imaging, laboratory information systems, pharmacy information systems and others; the application of EHR technologies and functions that drive and optimize value; examples of demonstrated ROI in major capital investments in applications and technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Innovation, Entrepreneurs, or Venture Investment**

**Description:** Proposals in this category should examine the entire lifecycle of all aspects of healthcare information and technology innovation and investment that positively affect healthcare by improving the care experience, individual and population health, and reducing costs. Strategies and tactics to do so, including, but not limited to, the emerging business landscape, funding trends, barriers to investment and provider technology adoption, and new market and sector opportunities. By exploring the challenges and opportunities of taking viable ideas and new products to market more efficiently, as well as, novel collaborations and partnerships between entrepreneurs, investors and providers for designing, evaluating, validating, funding, and adopting emerging tech-enabled solutions that meet clinical needs, quality of care delivered can be greatly enhanced. Proposals would include projects/investments that have been implemented with predetermined outcomes, rather than, ideation of possible technologies in clinical settings.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: new business opportunities; business-building and business development strategies; innovation and investment cycles; pilot case studies; emerging technologies; new technology implementation and adoption models; technology or clinical outcomes evaluation and validation; benefits realization; state/statewide healthcare reform initiatives; SIM grants; return on investment or information; the European Commission's [Framework Programme for Research and Innovation](#) Horizon 2020 projects; original case studies that contribute to the HIMSS Innovation Pathways Maturity Model; collaborations that fuel the innovation of local, regional, or

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world economies; success stories where patients and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Pandemic Response**

**Description:** According to The World Health Organization, a pandemic is defined as the "worldwide spread of a new disease". With COVID-19, the virus that causes the disease, we all are experiencing an unprecedented time for our healthcare community, our nation, and our world. And as history may repeat itself, this may not be the last pandemic that we experience. With global disruption across every aspect of patient care, proposals in this category will emphasize how technology has enabled the healthcare ecosystem to navigate this new, global normal.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: public policy; telemedicine; analytics; non-traditional settings for care; digital health enablers; vulnerabilities of the health sector in general from a patient, market-supplier, and caregiver perspective; preparing for the next iteration of the COVID-19 pandemic and the next pandemic; discrimination and equity concerns around individuals with suspected or confirmed diagnoses; supply chain challenges and opportunities; crises management; revenue cycle management in the time of chaos; disruption to the delivery of patient care; streamlining documentation in the time of chaos; enabling real-time clinical decision support at the bedside; telemental health for the population at-large and specifically for frontline care providers; the impact to cybersecurity, information security, and privacy practices; fast-tracking remote aspects for delivery of care from both the patient and the provider perspective; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Population Health, Public Health, SDOH**

**Description:** According to the CDC, public health works to protect and improve the health of communities through policy recommendations, health education and outreach, and research for disease detection and injury prevention; and population health provides an opportunity for health care system, agencies and organizations to work together in order to improve the health outcomes of the communities they serve. This category addresses how information and technology support collective, collaborative societal efforts to both assure the conditions in which people can be healthy and the provision of care that promotes health and wellness of the population. Both public health and population health provide critical insights that can inform ways in which community-based organizations, healthcare providers, and public health institutions address specific health risks and needs, optimize health status, protect groups from harm, perform essential health tasks, allocate resources to overcome systemic challenges that drive chronic health conditions, and support physical, mental health and wellness in that population. This topic also addresses disparities and equity in treatment and research based on gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and other demographic characteristics. The challenge of addressing disparities may be exacerbated by inequities in social determinants of health (e.g., stable housing, balanced meals, reliable transportation, access to healthcare services, and social isolation), and silos between physical health services and social determinants from rural areas to densely populated urban centers. Facilitated on a foundation of people and culture, business and financial functions, and data, information, technology, and actionable analytics, stakeholders can identify ways to equitably allocate resources to overcome the challenges and opportunities of managing the population and/or public health of a community and larger areas, and eliminate or reduce disparities in care.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: advanced population analytics; incorporation of stratification and attribution techniques and tools; challenges and opportunities of contract and risk management; automated outreach and health campaigns; automation of public health reporting processes; identification of at-risk populations for early intervention; patient life-cycle management; patient activation management (PAM); challenges and opportunities of patient portals; provider or patient activation, engagement and change management strategies and case

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studies; remote patient monitoring; reporting, dashboards, and visualization techniques; workflow integration tools; patient generated health data (daily blood sugars, weight, exercise, blood pressures etc.); application programming interfaces (APIs) and health information exchange; patient-generated quality measures; public health focused on non-clinical populations; closing the gap in health disparities via digital health; research and pilot projects that address social determinants of health as well as physical health care, including initiatives in countries outside the U.S.; ability to scale population health care and financial models; developing a culture of innovation; experiences, challenges, and opportunities of partnering and coordinating across health settings; digitally-managed transitions of care; connecting and sharing public health data and private organizations' population health data; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Precision Medicine and Health**

**Description:** This category addresses a developing area in healthcare with the goal of providing the most effective and individualized care for each patient through omic-informed personalized care. Facilitated by evidence-based medicine, precision health is an emerging approach for disease treatment and prevention. It also encompasses research and development to accelerate biomedical research using very large sets of health and disease-related data including genotypic, phenotypic and lifestyle data. Tools and solutions employed can include molecular diagnostics, imaging, and analytics/software. Combining new informatics approaches that enable access and integrate many kinds of data with omic data in disease research allows researchers to better understand the genetic bases of drug response and disease. Novel technology and process solutions to support and accelerate advances in gene therapy, vector development, and/or omic predictive analytics should be included in proposals.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: evidence-based medicine and advance decision support; precision medicine and precision care applied to an individual's unique disease program / unique disease principle; predictive and data modeling; balancing privacy and accessibility of data for research purposes; pharmacogenomics; genetic testing and registries; rare diseases and orphan drug development; molecular diagnostics; emergence of systems biology; challenges and opportunities with reimbursement policies; regulatory guidance and requirements; legal and ethical considerations; patient participation focused on education, and counseling; success stories where patients and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Telehealth, Connected Health, Virtual Health**

**Description:** Telehealth, or the provision of care via information and communications technology (ICT) across time and space, is transforming healthcare operations of all types. From bringing specialty provider expertise to rural and remote areas to offering clinicians flexibility to better balance their lives, telemedicine use is growing rapidly through integration into the ongoing operations of hospitals, specialty departments, home health agencies, private physician offices as well as consumer's homes and workplaces. Telemedicine is the natural evolution of healthcare in the digital world since it greatly improves the quality, equity and affordability of healthcare throughout the world.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: opportunities and challenges with rural broadband access; establishing and administering (clinical) tele-psychiatry/psychology, tele-dermatology, tele-radiology, or tele-neurology; creating and implementing new clinical workflow design/ operations, clinical specialties utilizing telehealth, i.e., tele-stroke; policy needs surrounding funding, access, and federal/state regulation/legislation, innovation and pilot programs; guidance on identifying and securing telehealth technology needs; establishing a telehealth marketing plan; conducting clinical trials/research, conducting effective and efficient telehealth program operations; RPM; educating clinicians; experiences with integrating telehealth and other clinical information systems; ensuring Cybersecurity; best use of Emerging Technologies and apps, IoT, mobile apps, wearables, etc.;

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success stories where patients and their families positively benefited from these technologies (outcomes); global examples; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent/spirit of this topic category.

### **User Experience, Usability, User-Centered Design**

**Description:** There is a vast and increasing array of spaces, systems, and devices used by providers and patients to diagnose, treat, and manage disease states and wellness activities. The experience patients and providers have while interacting with those spaces, systems, and devices has direct impact on clinical, operational, and financial outcomes. This category explores the effect that product and process design choices have on the user experience, and its implications for quality, safety, satisfaction and operational efficiency. Abstract submitters for this category are encouraged to propose interactive presentations to engage the audience in innovative approaches to improving UX, usability, and user-centered design.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research and testing, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: ergonomics; human factors; human-computer interactions; cognitive workload; workflow; customer experience; industrial design; interaction design; interface design; experience design architecture incorporating behavior science into solution design; success stories where patients and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.

### **Volume to Value, Quality, Patient Safety**

**Description:** Topics in this category focus on the thoughtful application of information and technology required to shift from volume to value while also leveraging data to identify opportunities for improved safety and care delivery. The intent is to help healthcare professionals measurably improve clinical outcomes, enhance patient safety, and address the business aspects of care delivery. This topic also incorporates initiatives to develop robust quality measurement and outcomes improvement programs along with guidance for designing, installing, and improving integration of systems, including but not limited to people, material, facilities, information, equipment, and energy all designed to improve the care delivered to patients.

**Suggested Sub-Topics:** Health information and technology professional practices that include case studies, strategies, research, best practices, or other formats that discuss, but are not limited to: clinical decision support and care pathways (expert systems, knowledge management, knowledge engineering, knowledge representation, risk stratification of patients, decision rules, clinical guidelines, clinical reminders, standard orders); experiences with learning health systems; challenges and opportunities of evidence-based medicine; reducing readmissions; reducing healthcare acquired infections (HAIs); experiences with local, state/province, and national/federal programs or initiatives; leveraging measurement to improve quality and/or safety; core clinical data elements; population health; risk adjustment for determining the standard of care; data element driven quality reporting using FHIR driven APIs; emerging and/or disruptive care models from around the world that highlight the innovation of alternative plans of care; revenue cycle management functions to ensure financial integrity of emerging and value-based care models; administrative simplification and prior authorization in clinical integration models; appropriate use criteria; pricing and cost of care; impacts of price transparency; experiences with managing healthcare costs with information and technology; challenges and opportunities with consumer engagement in a non-traditional, or disruptive care models; return on investment or information; global risk management issues like identifying and containing potential international health crises and access to care in remote regions, halting the spread of disease through immunization compliance, etc.; local, state/province, and national/federal programs that have demonstrated a global reach and impact and success stories where patients and their families positively benefited from these technologies; and other sub-topics that fit closely with the intent and spirit of this topic category.