

Suppliers of Existing Systems in Municipal Healthcare Facing the Arrival of Large-Scale EHR Suites

Ellingsen, Gunnar; Christensen, Bente; Hertzum, Morten

Published in:
InfraHealth2021

DOI:
[10.18420/ihc2021_001](https://doi.org/10.18420/ihc2021_001)

Publication date:
2021

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (APA):
Ellingsen, G., Christensen, B., & Hertzum, M. (2021). Suppliers of Existing Systems in Municipal Healthcare Facing the Arrival of Large-Scale EHR Suites. In *InfraHealth2021: Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Infrastructures for Healthcare* European Society for Socially Embedded Technologies (EUSSET). https://doi.org/10.18420/ihc2021_001

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain.
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact rucforsk@kb.dk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Suppliers of Existing Systems in Municipal Healthcare Facing the Arrival of Large-Scale EHR Suites

Gunnar Ellingsen¹, Bente Christensen² and Morten Hertzum³

¹UiT – The Arctic University of Norway, ²Nord University, ³University of Copenhagen, Denmark

gunnar.ellingsen@uit.no, bente.christensen@nsf.no, hertzum@hum.ku.dk

Abstract. With backing from national health authorities, large-scale electronic health record (EHR) suites have increasingly entered the European healthcare market. The overall goal for these systems is to fulfill the needs of healthcare workers in hospitals, nursing homes, home-care service, and general practitioner (GP) clinics. The EHR suites will replace existing EHRs in their targeted area. However, the national and regional authorities cannot mandate that municipalities and GPs implement these new EHR systems. Therefore, there will still be ways for the suppliers of existing systems to compete for market share and provide municipalities and GPs with viable alternatives. We explore these issues by focusing on how suppliers of the EHRs currently used by municipalities maneuver under the imminent threat from an EHR suite. Empirically, we focus on the three principal suppliers of EHR systems to the Norwegian municipal healthcare market. They are facing the introduction of a large-scale EHR suite in Central Norway in 2022 combined with the long-term national ambition of a common EHR system for the rest of the municipal health sector in Norway. Conceptually, we draw on information infrastructure literature.

Introduction

With backing from national health authorities, large-scale electronic health record (EHR) suites have increasingly entered the European healthcare market. Some notable examples are the US-based companies Epic, Cerner, and Allscripts, the

largest players in the U.S. healthcare market with a market share of 28%, 26%, and 9%, respectively (Business Insider, 2020). Epic has also found its way into the Nordic countries, with installations in Finland and Denmark and a planned implementation in Norway in 2022.

The overall goal for EHR suites is to fulfill the needs of healthcare workers in hospitals, nursing homes, home-care service, and general practitioner (GP) clinics. EHR suites also enable patients to access their own healthcare data. Moreover, EHR suites are expected to ensure that clinical information is available in real time whenever requested, thus contributing to standardizing and streamlining workflows and patient pathways. EHRs also offer extensive structuration of the clinical content, which is a condition for decision support, integration, clinical research, and so on. However, such ambitions are often paired with centralized governance of the entire IT portfolio. EHR suites are supposed to offer centralized governance.

It goes without saying that EHR suites will replace existing, and more specialized, EHRs in their target area, which includes existing EHRs in hospitals, home-care services, nursing homes, and GP clinics. Consequently, the suppliers of the existing EHRs may be forced to withdraw from this market segment to explore opportunities elsewhere. However, although large-scale EHR suites may have backing from national authorities, there is no way national authorities can mandate that municipalities and GPs implement these EHR suites (at least not in Scandinavia). Municipalities are independent political entities, and GPs are autonomous entrepreneurs (Hertzum et al., 2021); thus, municipalities and GPs must be persuaded or incentivized to participate.

Accordingly, in the face of EHR suites, there might still be ways for suppliers of smaller existing systems to compete for market share and provide municipalities and GPs with viable alternatives. In this paper, we explore these issues by focusing on the suppliers of existing EHRs in municipalities and how the suppliers maneuver. Therefore, we pose the following research question: What countermeasures are possible for suppliers of existing EHRs to implement to withstand the arrival of a large-scale EHR suite?

Empirically, we focus on the three principal suppliers of EHR systems to the Norwegian municipal healthcare market. These suppliers face the arrival of Epic's large-scale EHR suite in Central Norway in 2022 through the Health Platform program, as well as the national ambition of a common EHR system for the rest of the municipal health sector in Norway.

Conceptually, we draw on information infrastructure literature to account for our wide empirical scope. We consider the information infrastructure as consisting of a heterogeneous ensemble of technologies and people with no centralized control (Edwards et al., 2007; Star & Ruhleder, 1996). This fits with our regional and national scope. There is no centralized governance structure for specialist care, municipalities, and GPs. Municipalities are self-governed political entities, GPs are individual entrepreneurs, and regional health authorities regulate hospitals. The

distributed governance of the information infrastructure may constitute a major challenge for large-scale EHR suites because it means that the various stakeholders must individually opt in to the system.

Method

This study adheres to a qualitative and interpretive research approach (Klein & Myers, 1999; Walsham, 1995). Consistent with this approach, we aim to shed light on how the three suppliers of EHR systems in the Norwegian municipal healthcare market assess their future options when a large-scale EHR suite makes its way into Central Norway. The principal suppliers in the municipal segment in Central Norway are TietoEVERY and Visma, while DIPS Front has a smaller share of the market segment.

Data were collected in three one-hour interviews (conducted in autumn 2020 and spring 2021) with senior healthcare-segment managers from the three suppliers. In two of the interviews, two managers participated. In the text, the managers are referred to as Manager 1 to Manager 5. The first and second authors conducted and recorded the interviews via Zoom. In addition, we interviewed four key consultants from three different municipality consortia in Central Norway, each consisting of 6 to 12 municipalities. During late spring 2021, the first author also participated in a panel with the chairman of the board of the Health Platform where the prospects for the platform were discussed.

As background sources, we also include six interviews with Health Platform management in 2018, nine interviews with GPs in central Norway in 2019, and interviews with 10 healthcare professionals in Tromsø municipality during autumn 2020. All interviews were transcribed for analysis.

The Health Platform program in Central Norway

The Health Platform is a regional program owned by the Central Norway Regional Health Authority and Trondheim municipality. In 2019, the program signed a contract with Epic Systems Corporation to acquire and implement the Epic EHR suite in the whole region, including all hospitals, GP clinics, nursing homes, and home-care services (Ellingsen & Hertzum, 2019, 2020; Hertzum & Ellingsen, 2019). The Health Platform is also a pilot for the national goal of ‘one citizen - one record’ (Direktoratet for e-helse, 2018).

As a suite system, Epic is largely self-contained. Most of the functionalities needed for health personnel are supposed to be provided by Epic, either as ready-for-use functionality or through configuration. Such a system does not encourage extensive collaboration with other system suppliers.

There are around 44,000 healthcare workers and 720,000 citizens in Central Norway. Of the three hospitals in the region, the university hospital in Trondheim, St Olav's Hospital, is the largest. The university hospital will replace its current EHR from Cerner with Epic. Nursing homes and home-care services are supposed to replace the systems Profil and Gericca, and GPs are supposed to replace their current EHR systems CGM (CompuGroup Medical) and System X.

The 64 municipalities in the region and the GP clinics have the option to participate in the Epic EHR implementation. As one of the owners of the program, Trondheim municipality is committed to implementing Epic by default, but many of the other municipalities have yet to commit fully to the program. Some municipalities feel that they are facing considerable pressure to opt in. However, there appears to be growing skepticism among the municipalities:

What really provokes me and makes me curse so that I get high blood pressure is when some of my colleagues in other municipalities say that the municipalities have no choice; we just have to do this and are stupid if we do not join because then we will be left behind (...). The thing is that we have a choice: We have the Health Platform, and we have three commercial suppliers. (Municipal Consultant 1)

Some of the concerns involve Epic's development of new functionality for the municipalities which users have not been able to see what they will get:

You don't replace an otherwise reliable EHR with something you haven't seen, you just don't do it. No municipality replaces an economy system or case management system without seeing what they get, but in health, it is apparently fine. (Municipal Consultant 1)

The municipalities are also concerned about to what degree they can influence future developments in stiff competition with other user groups. The resulting situation has created opportunities for the existing suppliers.

The suppliers and their customers

There are three suppliers in the Norwegian municipal EHR market. In alphabetic order, the first supplier is DIPS Front, formerly known as ACOS Levekår. In 2019, DIPS ASA acquired ACOS Levekår to supplement their hospital-based EHR, which covers around 85% of this market. DIPS Front has 38 employees, but if the rest of the DIPS organization is included, then the total number of employees is around 300. DIPS Front's EHR system for the municipal market is Cosdoc. DIPS Front serves approximately 75 municipalities (about 21% of the municipalities). The largest customer groups are located in northern and western Norway.

The second supplier is TietoEVERY, an international company with 24,000 employees all over the world and around 4,600 in Norway. TietoEVERY's EHR for the municipal market is Gericca, which is implemented in approximately 107 municipalities. Currently, the mobile solution Life Care mobil pleie is undergoing much development. The supplier has many large municipalities among its customers in the southeastern region of Norway. Taking the population size in the

municipalities as a measure, TietoEVERY has around 50% of the municipal market in Norway.

The third supplier is Visma Enterprise AS, which has 11,000 employees in Europe and around 500 in Norway. Of these employees, 110–120 work in the healthcare segment with revenues of NOK 100 million related directly to the EHR. Visma’s EHR system is Profil, but a new version called Flyt Omsorg has been in development for some time and is almost ready to go live. The largest customer groups are in eastern, western, and northern Norway. Visma has the largest market share of the three suppliers when the number of municipalities is counted, which is around 200.

Table I. The 12 most populous municipalities in Norway (Statistics Norway, 2021) and their EHRs

1	Oslo	Gerica	7	Drammen	Gerica
2	Bergen	Profil	8	Asker	Gerica
3	Trondheim	Gerica	9	Lillestrøm	Gerica
4	Stavanger	Cosdoc	10	Fredrikstad	Gerica
5	Bærum	Profil	11	Sandnes	Profil
6	Kristiansand	Profil	12	Tromsø	Profil

In Norway, the municipalities are the lowest administrative and political elected level. As of January 1, 2020, there are 356 municipalities in Norway, a reduction from 422 municipalities in 2019. The largest municipality is Oslo with nearly 700,000 citizens, and the smallest is Utsira with nearly 200 citizens. According to the EHR suppliers, the collaboration between the supplier industry and the municipalities is good, and they expressed that they work closely together. This reflects that EHRs have been in use for a considerable time; the three systems have been in use for 20–25 years. The systems started out as archive and case management systems, which still are an important part of health-related municipal work. In addition, they include many areas (e.g., kitchen, storage, dry cleaning, and washing) that go far beyond the care process:

It is not a top score, but the users are relatively satisfied. And then the doctors are very dissatisfied because it is not the way they are used to working in their GP systems. But it is because you have to take care of very many different user groups around a patient. (Manager 2)

The suppliers recognize that over the years, their systems have come to lack up-to-date functionality. Especially, there has been complaints about clinical functionality and integrations within and across the healthcare sector. Thus, although the municipal healthcare sector has changed, the suppliers have not followed up with changes in their EHRs. A key problem according to the suppliers is that the municipalities have not allocated funds for evolving the EHRs. This opinion was shared by some of the personnel working in municipal healthcare:

The municipalities are not willing to pay anything for these systems. At the same time, they try to put everything into them. (Physician, municipality).

The reason is a combination of poor municipal finances and the fact that the budget is set by the political (and administrative) level, not by health personnel. As a result, the continued development of EHRs is not a high priority. However, the suppliers acknowledged that they are partly responsible for this state of affairs:

The municipalities have invested very little for many years. In other words, next to nothing. And we have not done that either, to be completely honest. We have been very careful with the investments because we have not made much money from it. (Manager 1)

This reflects a somewhat stable arrangement: The average municipality pays around NOK 150,000 per year for an EHR. Clusters of municipalities tend to use the same EHR system due to long-term regional cooperation, and because they seldom change suppliers.

Regarding the municipalities involved with Epic, the three suppliers were surprised that some municipalities apparently are willing to invest much more in Epic than in their current EHR systems. Manager 5 said:

I have read several case presentations to the municipal board from the councilors in the municipalities about whether they should join the Health Platform or not, and then the money is not exactly a problem, because then they are willing to spend many millions more than they do on today's solutions.

Manager 2 stated:

We are aware that for the Health Platform, the municipalities will pay almost NOK 300 per citizen per year, while with us it is probably between NOK 7 and 11 [...]. The Health Platform probably includes more functionality though, and if we add in something related to child health clinics and so on, we come close to NOK 20 per citizen. So, there are extreme differences here.

Countermeasures

The suppliers have considered multiple options to maintain their market share in the municipal health sector in Norway. Five options (discussed in the following) stand out as countermeasures to the arrival of large-scale EHR suites such as Epic.

Offer the municipalities appealing alternatives

The three suppliers emphasized that they need to be much more proactive in relation to the municipalities and present good alternatives to large-scale EHR suites. One supplier pointed out that they now have listened to their customers and started to invest more in making new solutions. The new initiatives have been well-received in the municipal sector:

What we now see in [the product] and what they have developed so far, looks very, very promising. (Municipal Consultant 2)

The managers explained that the new products (new EHRs and mobile and cloud-based solutions) in the pipeline focus on core care-related work tasks in nursing homes, care homes, and home-care services. This stands in contrast to the

Health Platform's plan to offer one solution for all 18 occupational groups in the municipality. This general-purpose approach may make things unnecessarily complicated. One manager said:

I have yet to see a project that succeeds in bringing together the physiotherapist, occupational therapist, wellness center, prison health service, child health clinic, nursing home, and GPs in a municipality into a common system. (Manager 1)

Another manager argued:

We always get the best results when we can develop a solution for a specific workgroup, and not for something else, for example, a mobile solution for home-care nursing and a physiotherapy solution for physiotherapists, etc. (Manager 5)

Although the suppliers adhere to a more narrowly focused strategy regarding the scope of the functionality of their EHRs, the suppliers acknowledged that users need to collaborate across the healthcare sector and among different professional groups. However, as they see it, this does not have to be accomplished in one all-encompassing system.

Interestingly, the suppliers have experienced that the municipalities increasingly are willing to pay more when they understand that they can get more modern and cloud-based solutions.

Collaborate on supplying an ecosystem of integrated systems

The three suppliers recognized that municipal healthcare is heterogeneous and involves many domains and subdomains. Instead of using one system for all needs, an alternative is that the suppliers must collaborate, for instance, as part of an ecosystem to be able to deliver the best solution for a specific domain. Manager 4 stated:

Our goal is to be a driving force for a digital ecosystem on a market-leading platform. We will open up our products to realize data-driven opportunities, and we will focus appropriately over time together with leading customers to reduce risk.

Manager 3 said:

We are working on a kind of sandbox where we look at how we can make it easier for others to innovate in and around our product. The needs are so complex that we must make arrangements so that they can be covered by different suppliers, but simultaneously ensure that the user experience is seamless and good.

As an illustration of a collaborative effort between the suppliers, one manager referred to a demonstration at Ehin (the largest national e-health conference in Norway) where DIPS, TietoEVRY, Checkware, and a supplier of a GP system presented a seamless information flow across their systems.

Although the three suppliers expressed a positive attitude toward collaboration, none envisaged collaboration with Epic given its closed and self-contained character.

Inspire local innovation

The municipality consultants and the three suppliers are concerned about the possibilities for locally initiated innovations. The suppliers apply user-centered agile approaches when they design systems and when they participate in optimization processes. One supplier emphasized that it had good experiences with 'Design Thinking' and had participated in several local innovation projects. Thus, as suppliers, they provided key technical competence and proactively suggested new solutions for future needs. Typically, users were too caught up in their hectic workday to foresee these needs.

The same supplier mentioned an innovation that the users had been very satisfied with, namely, the mobile solution. The supplier is focusing a lot of resources on developing this solution further. In this regard, they were quite surprised that Epic apparently could not provide a mobile solution and had told future Epic users that they could just use a personal computer instead. Users will likely experience this as a setback and may appreciate suppliers that are more attentive to locally expressed needs and wishes.

On the user side, there are worries that the current ownership of the Health Platform will make local innovation more difficult. The regional health authority owns 60%, while Trondheim municipality owns 40%.

Build a strategic partnership with the largest municipalities

Among the three suppliers, interest in building a strategic partnership with the largest municipalities appears to be increasing. Several of these municipalities are quite resourceful and are moving forward with themselves in the driver's seat. This is well recognized by the suppliers, who pointed out that a strategic partnership would make close, top-level collaboration with these municipalities necessary. Such collaboration could be very rewarding. One manager said:

Until now, we have mostly talked to system administrators in the municipalities, but we should talk much more with the councilor or the municipal director within the health service. (Manager 4).

As an illustration, the largest municipality, Oslo, has initiated an ambitious project named Metropolitan Emergency Room. TietoEVERY is working with Oslo on this project at the strategic level. In addition, Visma has expressed interest in delivering its EHR to nursing homes in Oslo and finds Oslo's Metropolitan Emergency Room initiative interesting and innovative.

In Central Norway, TietoEVERY has been invited to visit several municipalities to discuss future market prospects before the municipalities decide whether to commit to participating in the Health Platform program.

Adhere to national recommendations and directives

The three suppliers have a positive attitude toward national recommendations and directives, which they consider very important. The suppliers are willing to invest in developing the recommendations and are trying to adhere to them as best they can.

Some recommendations and directives focus on integration with national systems, including the national core record (Kjernejournal), citizens' access to their health information (Helsenorge), citizens' dialogue through Helsenorge (Digihelse), IPLOS reporting (Individbasert pleie- og omsorgsstatistikk), e-prescriptions, standards for e-messages, and the recent registration and reporting of COVID-19 tests and vaccinations. The suppliers also support the future shared medication list (Pasientens legemiddelliste), which will collect information about a patient's medication in one system.

Given the modest user-initiated development in the municipal sector, it appears that most of the development is driven by national recommendations and directives. Nonetheless, the suppliers underscored that providing integration with national systems involves a lot of work. Furthermore, the suppliers often have to deliver this work within short deadlines and therefore, may have to postpone their own development activities.

Conclusion

The current EHR suppliers in Central Norway have been reinventing themselves in preparation for the increased competition for market share since the region decided to introduce Epic's large-scale EHR suite in 2022. At present, the health sector is served by an array of systems, each targeting specific areas and user groups. The current suppliers consider five strategies for countering the regional, and national, ambition of replacing this array of systems with one generic system:

- Offer the municipalities appealing alternatives.
- Collaborate on supplying an ecosystem of integrated systems.
- Inspire local innovation.
- Build a strategic partnership with the largest municipalities.
- Adhere to the national recommendations and directives.

The large municipalities, which want to run their own development processes, appear to be a particularly important partner in maintaining interest and competence in locally developed solutions for the municipal health sector.

References

- Business Insider (2020): 'Here is a list of the best companies providing EHR systems in 2020', Retrieved April 26, 2021 from <https://www.businessinsider.com/ehr-systems-vendors?r=US&IR=T>
- Direktoratet for e-helse (2018): 'Utviklingstrekk 2018 - Beskrivelser av drivere og trender relevant for e-helse'. Version 1.0, Oslo, Norway.
- Edwards, P. N., Jackson, S. J., Bowker, G. and Knobel C. (2007): 'Understanding Infrastructure: Dynamics, Tensions, and Design', *Report of a Workshop on 'History & Theory of Infrastructure: Lessons for New Scientific Cyberinfrastructures'*, pp. 1-50.
- Ellingsen, G. and Hertzum, M. (2019): 'User participation in the implementation of large-scale suite systems in healthcare', in *Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Infrastructures in Healthcare*, European Society for Socially Embedded Technologies, No. 4, Vol. 3).
- Ellingsen, G. and Hertzum, M. (2020): 'User Requirements Meet Large-Scale EHR Suites: Norwegian Preparations for Epic', in L. Pape-Haugaard, C. Lovis, I. C. Madsen, P. Weber, P. H. Nielsen and P. Scott (eds.): *Digital Personalized Health and Medicine. Proceedings of MIE*, IOS Press, Geneva 2020, pp. 703-707.
- Hertzum, M., Ellingsen, G. and Melby, L. (2021): 'Drivers of expectations: Why are Norwegian general practitioners skeptical of a prospective electronic health record?', *Health Informatics Journal*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 1-11.
- Hertzum, M. and Ellingsen, G. (2019): 'The implementation of an electronic health record: Comparing preparations for Epic in Norway with experiences from the UK and Denmark', *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, vol. 129, pp. 312-317.
- Klein, H. K. and Myers, M. (1999): 'A set of principles for conducting and evaluating interpretive field studies in information systems', *MIS Quarterly*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 67-94.
- Statistics Norway (2021): 'De 100 mest folkerike kommunene', Retrieved April 26, 2021 from <https://www.ssb.no/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/norges-100-mest-folkerike-kommuner?tabell=446939>.
- Star, S. L. and Ruhleder, K. (1996): 'Steps toward an ecology of infrastructure: Design and access for large information spaces', *Information Systems Research*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 111-134.
- Walsham, G. (1995): 'Interpretive case studies in IS research: Nature and method', *European Journal of Information Systems*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 74-81.