

## Objective 6: Patient-Specific Education

- **DENOMINATOR:** Number of unique patients with office visits seen by the EP during the EHR reporting period.
- **NUMERATOR:** Number of patients in the denominator who were provided patient-specific education resources identified by the certified EHR technology.
- **EXCLUSION:** Any EP who has no office visits during the EHR reporting period.

### How to record in iSmart EHR.

1. There are two types of Patient Education Resources: Medlineplus resources and Local Resources. EPs may add Local Education Resources. Point a cursor on 'ADMINISTRATION' item menu and choose 'Patient Education Resources'.

The screenshot shows the iSmart EHR interface. The top navigation bar includes 'PATIENTS', 'SCHEDULING', 'MESSAGES', 'DOCUMENTS', 'REPORTS', 'ADMINISTRATION', and 'LOG'. The 'ADMINISTRATION' menu is open, showing options like 'Users', 'Practice Settings', 'Practice Locations', 'Transportation Companies', 'CDS Rules', 'Patient Education Resources', 'Problems abbreviations', 'User Settings', and 'DrFirst Settings'. The 'Patient Education Resources' option is highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the 'ADMINISTRATION' menu to the 'Patient Education Resources' option. Below the menu, there is a 'Calendar' section for September 2016 and a 'Doctors' list including 'Jarley, Brian' and 'White, Freddy'. The main area shows a table of appointments with columns for 'Time' and 'Patient'. The table includes entries for 8:00 AM, 8:45 AM, 9:30 AM, 10:15 AM (Bravo, Fernando), 11:00 AM, 11:45 AM (Derley, Daniel), 12:30 PM, 1:15 PM (Oldman, Henry), 2:00 PM, 2:45 PM (Raiders, Erica), 3:30 PM, 4:15 PM, and 5:00 PM.

2. Click 'Add' on the Patient Education Resources page.

The screenshot shows the 'PATIENT EDUCATION RESOURCES' page. The top navigation bar includes 'PATIENTS', 'SCHEDULING', 'MESSAGES', 'DOCUMENTS', 'REPORTS', 'ADMINISTRATION', and 'LOG'. The page title is 'PATIENT EDUCATION RESOURCES'. Below the title, there is a table with columns for 'Title', 'Based on', 'Category', and 'Action'. The 'Add' button is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow points to it.

3. Choose 'Category' (e.g. Problems), enter the problem's name into the 'Search' field (e.g. Unstable angina) and click 'loupe' icon. Get the result. Fill in the 'Title' and 'Description' fields. Click 'SAVE'.

[PATIENTS](#)
[SCHEDULING](#)
[MESSAGES](#)
[DOCUMENTS](#)
[REPORTS](#)
[ADMINISTRATION](#)
[LOG](#)
[AGREEMENT](#)

**PATIENT EDUCATION RESOURCE**

Category: Problems ←

Search: [ICD9CM: 413.0] Angina decubitus ←

Title: Angina decubitus ←

Description: Test information ←

Save
Cancel
←

4. Edit Chart record. Search and click 'Problems/Dx' entity on the left. Click 'Education Resources' icon for the problem (e.g. Angina decubitus).

PROBLEMS   DX		Start Date	Stop Date	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Accessory lobe of lung	01/19/2016		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Acute bronchitis	01/07/2016		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Angina decubitus	09/09/2016		<span style="float: right;">Patient education materials</span>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Benign essential hypertension	10/12/2015		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	01/07/2016		
<b>Chronic</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Abdominal tenderness, left upper quadrant	12/17/2015		

Add

5. In the pop-up there are two tabs: MEDLINEPLUS RESOURCES and LOCAL RESOURCES. Print Patient Education Resources from MEDLINEPLUS (if available) or in LOCAL RESOURCES click 'Angina decubitus' that we added in the previous steps. Print page(s) and provide to the patient.

Patient education resources

MedlinePlus resources Local resources

Angina

Angina is chest pain or discomfort you feel when there is not enough blood flow to your heart muscle. Your heart muscle needs the oxygen that the blood carries. Angina may feel like pressure or a squeezing pain in your chest. It may feel like indigestion. You may also feel pain in your shoulders, arms, neck, jaw, or back.

Angina is a symptom of coronary artery disease (CAD), the most common heart disease. CAD happens when a sticky substance called plaque builds up in the arteries that supply blood to the heart, reducing blood flow.

There are three types of angina:

Stable angina is the most common type. It happens when the heart is working harder than usual. Stable angina has a regular pattern. Rest and medicines usually help.

Unstable angina is the most dangerous. It does not follow a pattern and can happen without physical exertion. It does not go away with rest or medicine. It is a sign that you could have a heart attack soon.

Variant angina is rare. It happens when you are resting. Medicines can help.

Not all chest pain or discomfort is angina. If you have chest pain, you should see your health care provider.


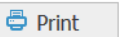
NIH: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

[Angina - discharge](#)  
[Angina - when you have chest pain](#)

Abdominal tenderness, left upper quadrant 12/17/2015

Add

6. Print and provide to the patient.

EDUCATION RESOURCE


[ICD9CM: 413.0] Angina decubitus

**ANGINA DECUBITUS**

Test information

7. You may also add Patient education resources for Medications and Laboratory Results in the way described in steps 1-6 above.

8. Once Patient Education Resources have been provided to the patient find 'MU Information' section within Chart Record. Tick 'Patient-Specific Education Resources were provided'. Click 'Save'.

**MU INFORMATION** 

ATTENTION: In order to properly calculate meaningful use attestation please check following options.

Patient-Specific Education resources was provided

Copy of health information was requested

Copy of health information was received within  business days

Clinical (visit) summary was provided within  business days

Number of non-electronic Laboratory Orders (paper, fax etc.):

Number of non-electronic Diagnostic imaging Orders (paper, fax etc.):

Number of non-electronic Medication Orders (paper, fax etc.):

