Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

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MAIL
PO Box 900922
Seattle, WA 98109 USA

STREET
2201 Westlake Avenue, Suite 200
Seattle, WA 98121 USA

Tel: 206.285.3500
Fax: 206.285.6619
www.path.org
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Preface

Policymakers and technical experts who are grappling with implementing national health insurance information systems should read the following pages with interest. This document was created as a tool to bridge the language and discipline of global health with the language and discipline of software and system engineering. This report provides a set of practical common information, tools, and resources, which country decision-makers can access as they develop national-level health insurance information system plans. The document has two main sections: (1) Information on some of the common information technology support needs required by the Joint Learning Network members and (2) functional requirements for information systems produced through application of the collaborative requirements development methodology (CRDM). A second report—Promoting Interoperability of Health Insurance Information Systems through a Health Data Dictionary (HDD)—is an accompanying primer to this report and can be used as a starting point by countries to develop or refine country-specific health insurance architectures through implementation of an health data dictionary.

Produced for the Joint Learning Network Information Technology Track under Phase I of a grant from The Rockefeller Foundation, the tools developed and described in these two reports are intended as initial starting points and checklists. Countries can utilize them when grappling with country-specific challenges being faced as information systems are adapted or built to support national health insurance systems. These documents and tools will be neither comprehensive nor complete until countries have had a chance to use and react to them during Phase II of the grant (to commence in the first half of 2012.) They will be updated periodically by the partners as countries use them and provide feedback. They will then be published and made available on www.jointlearningnetwork.org.

This document and the accompanying tools it contains are a set of insurance process models, diagrams, and requirements that were produced as a result of CRDM being applied to health insurance and more specifically to enrollment, eligibility checking, claims processing, and preauthorization. These artifacts are intended to be useful in discussions between health professionals and developers of health insurance information systems. This document is not intended to be a definitive authority on the discipline of health insurance, nor does it intend to provide guidance on how to design, organize, or manage health insurance functions within a country. This work was informed by health insurance experts from around the globe. The references and additional resources section of this report present some of the work of these experts in the health insurance domain.

This document is designed to be both a road map and a tool. It serves as a road map for helping country decision-makers move toward the vision of an effective national health insurance information system based on a common starting point and language as expressed in this document. At the same time, it is a tool for structuring specific implementation projects, informing vendor requests for proposals, and self-assessing existing national health insurance information system capabilities. It provides a methodology that can be applied to additional areas of health insurance, health financing, or, more broadly, to other health domains as well.
What is meant by the term “health-system domain”? Health systems across the world share many common characteristics. When working to strengthen national health information systems, it is useful to have a conceptual model that represents the major functions of a health system that are called domains. A domain represents a set of processes and activities that naturally occur together or are enough alike that working with them as a set is efficient. Describing a set of interrelated domains is referred to as a domain reference model. It is not intended to be prescriptive, but rather it is intended to help those who are working on parts of the health information system to understand their work in relation to the other parts of the health system. In this way, the domain reference model provides a useful way to focus and organize work and contribute deliverables that fit within a larger body of work.

The health domain reference model below (see Table 1) represents a working model that was drafted in a technical consultation convened by the World Health Organization and Health Metrics Network and hosted by PATH in Seattle, Washington, in September 2008. The model continues to evolve based on the review and feedback among leaders and experts in health information systems. For the purposes of this project, we are focused on health financing and in particular health insurance, which is one of the ten domains in this evolving model. To help describe each of the domains in the reference model, two examples of functional processes are listed in the second column for each domain. Listed in the third column are likely users that perform work in the domain. Many well-described sectors of the global economy like manufacturing, retail, pharmaceuticals, and the financial sector have benefited from well-described domain reference models. One of the purposes of the domain reference model is to support communication and collaboration across projects that have the shared objective to produce architectures and solutions to be reused for the benefit of the broader community. An additional purpose of a domain reference model is to identify relationships between domains that should be considered when designing information systems. In the case of health financing, it is clear that many relationships exist with the other domains of the health system that will be significant to the people designing national health information systems.

Table 1. Evolving health system domain reference model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional domain</th>
<th>Sample processes</th>
<th>Typical users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community services</td>
<td>Patient registration</td>
<td>Health care worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patient case management</td>
<td>Supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility services</td>
<td>Patient registration</td>
<td>Health care worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Birth registration</td>
<td>Surveillance officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory services</td>
<td>Specimen collection</td>
<td>Health care worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Result reporting</td>
<td>Laboratory technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resources</td>
<td>Create new position</td>
<td>Human resource officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transfer employee</td>
<td>District manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply chain</td>
<td>Order medicines</td>
<td>District manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Store medicines</td>
<td>Storekeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>Enroll members</td>
<td>Registration clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verify coverage</td>
<td>Receptionist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and</td>
<td>Produce monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>District manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional domain</td>
<td>Sample processes</td>
<td>Typical users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planning</td>
<td>indicator reports</td>
<td>National monitoring and evaluation manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create annual operating plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental services</td>
<td>Map water quality and access</td>
<td>District manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Map sanitation resources and access</td>
<td>Surveillance officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge and information</td>
<td>Create care-delivery protocols</td>
<td>Program manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access research and protocols</td>
<td>District health officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure management</td>
<td>Manage cold chain equipment</td>
<td>National Expanded Programme on Immunization manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create facility construction plan</td>
<td>Program manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is the authors’ hope that as readers digest the following pages, they find value both in the common requirements and in the application of CRDM to create more specific requirements that respond directly to develop national-level health insurance information systems. Furthermore, as other health system domains evolve in a country, CRDM can enable the linkages between health information systems by initiating clear requirements and descriptions for each system contributing to a national-level health enterprise architecture.
List of abbreviations

The following are a list of abbreviations used in this report. A complete and searchable glossary of terms used in national health insurance was developed under this project. Please visit [http://www.jointlearningnetwork.org/health-insurance-glossary](http://www.jointlearningnetwork.org/health-insurance-glossary) for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COTS</td>
<td>Commercial Off-the-Shelf or Commercially available Off-the-Shelf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRDM</td>
<td>Collaborative Requirements Development Methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRG</td>
<td>Diagnosis-Related Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIS</td>
<td>Health Information Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFMIS</td>
<td>Health Finance Management Information Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMIS</td>
<td>Health Management Information Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>HMN</td>
<td>Health Metrics Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICD</td>
<td>International Statistical Classification of Diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JLN</td>
<td>Joint Learning Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Nongovernmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHIIS</td>
<td>National Health Insurance Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHSO</td>
<td>National Health Security Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHII</td>
<td>Public Health Informatics Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>R4D</td>
<td>Results for Development Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>RFP</td>
<td>Request for Proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROI</td>
<td>Return on Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Service-Level Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME</td>
<td>Subject-Matter Expert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCO</td>
<td>Total Cost of Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>US Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO/HMN</td>
<td>World Health Organization/Health Metrics Network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project partners

With significant support from The Rockefeller Foundation and Results for Development Institute, three organizations and one senior advisor formed the core of the Phase I project team.

PATH

PATH creates sustainable, culturally relevant solutions that enable communities worldwide to break longstanding cycles of poor health. By collaborating with diverse public- and private-sector partners, we help provide appropriate health technologies and vital strategies that change the way people think and act. Our work improves global health and well-being.

Since its inception in 1977, PATH has excelled at developing, adapting, transferring, and advancing health technologies for use in resource-poor settings. We have also developed and implemented tools and techniques for introducing, using, monitoring, and evaluating such technologies. PATH’s central goal is to make appropriate and affordable technologies available to developing countries in an economically and socially sustainable manner and ensure effective introduction and use in diverse low resource settings including urban, rural, and remote areas.

PATH has developed deep expertise in mapping health systems and collaborating with global and national health leaders to develop information and communication technology requirements for country and global applications. PATH is an active collaborating partner of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Health Metrics Network (HMN) to assist countries with strengthening their health and health information systems. This experience was applied in partnership with Public Health Informatics Institute over the past few years to develop user requirements for information and technology systems in the supply chain domain. PATH and the Public Health Informatics Institute collectively have developed and applied the collaborative requirements development methodology process by working with global stakeholders, and then validating implementation in four countries. The requirements produced from this process were globally endorsed by WHO and are now being used by a number of African Ministries of Health to develop global supply-chain tenders.

PharmAccess Foundation

PharmAccess is a Dutch not-for-profit organization dedicated to the strengthening of health systems in sub-Saharan Africa. Its ultimate goal is to improve access to quality basic health care including the treatment of HIV/AIDS. PharmAccess supports programs and offers services in the areas of medical and administrative capacity-building, health insurance, HIV/AIDS and health care workplace programs, health investments, and health intelligence.

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1 At the end of 2011, Rwanda, Zambia, Tanzania all developed national-level plans based on the global-level supply chain requirements work developed under the collaborative requirements development methodology. Ethiopia is planning to develop a similar process in 2012.
PharmAccess has experience with developing and implementing health insurance schemes in Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, and Tanzania. Currently more than 100,000 people are enrolled in these programs. In addition, PharmAccess has been a consultant to the Ghanaian National Health Insurance Authority. Each of these programs has a major information and communication technology component to them in areas such as eligibility (re-)enrollment, premium collection, claims adjudication and processing, provider reimbursement, and health intelligence.

PharmAccess works closely with its partner organizations the Health Insurance Fund, the Medical Credit Fund, and the Investment Fund for Health in Africa. Recently PharmAccess established a partnership with the Council for Health Service Accreditation of Southern Africa and the Joint Commission International to provide quality standards for resource-poor settings; this partnership is called SafeCare. The PharmAccess health insurance programs are funded by the Dutch government, the US Agency for International Development, the World Bank, and the local government of Kwara State in Nigeria.

Public Health Informatics Institute

The Public Health Informatics Institute (PHII or the Institute) is an independent, nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the performance of the public health system by advancing public health practitioners’ ability to strategically manage and apply health information systems. PHII is a program of the Task Force for Global Health, established in 1984. The Institute translates best practices from the information technology industry into methods and tools that public health agencies can use in addressing their information challenges. PHII works collaboratively with public health agencies to clarify the value of information solutions, define the work of public health through a practical application of business process analysis and requirements specifications, and formulate realistic approaches to guiding and measuring performance improvement. The Institute’s approach and methodologies help public health agencies understand their information needs and develop more effective information systems.

Dennis J Streveler PhD, Senior Advisor

Dr. Streveler is currently a professor of medical informatics at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu. Professor Streveler founded the multidisciplinary PhD program in biomedical informatics at that institution. He has consulted in more than 60 countries in every region of the world as lead health management information system consultant to the World Bank, as eHealth advisor to WHO, and as consultant to the Asian Development Bank. His specialty is health insurance information systems and its links to provider information systems.

Dr. Streveler has also worked in Silicon Valley as senior strategist at WebMD and as chief technology officer at AnimaTek International. He was formerly national technology projects manager at Kaiser-Permanente, Oakland, CA. Dr Streveler received his PhD in medical information science from the University of California at San Francisco medical school and his MS in computer science from the University of Hawaii.
Partner principles

The approach taken is sometimes as important as the goal achieved. The principles that guided the work developed in this report and the accompanying health data dictionary primer (HDD) are the following:

**Project is driven by countries not consultants.** Our approach is collaborative and iterative: working with countries. Our role is to facilitate and link practitioners together and to support regional and national institutions to develop long-term capacity.

**Do not reinvent the wheel.** Understand and document existing work being done in countries, fill potential gaps, and link members together to learn from one another.

**Users should drive design.** Focus first on functional and logical system design—what users need the system to do—before selecting the physical and technical structure.

**Global informs common and common informs global.** Country-specific solutions will inform global requirements and vice versa. Countries can learn from sharing solutions with one another and may be able to leverage common solutions.

**New systems may not be the answer.** In many Joint Learning Network (JLN) member countries, existing systems (often referred to as “legacy systems”) are in use today. Countries will decide whether they want a new system to replace what they have or if they want to leverage existing systems and focus on interoperability issues. We do not assume that a new information technology system is always the correct answer.

**Available to all.** What we develop has been and will continue to be shared with any JLN member country interested in the work, as well as nonmember countries. Intellectual property produced under the track is owned by the members, and all final products are posted on the JLN IT Technical Tracks page of the JLN’s website, under “Tools.”

**The end is the beginning.** Development of global common requirements and standards is just the initial step in supporting countries. The track also aims to work with countries to develop country-specific requirements and provide targeted assistance on issues of greatest interest to JLN members. Furthermore, the track pledges to support the following principles developed during the November 2011 donor/nongovernmental organization meeting at Greentree in which Rockefeller participated. In this way, the tools developed under the JLN Information Technology Track will be shared with the broader global health community.

**Utilize a coordinated approach.** Recognizing and embracing the diversity of approaches and initiatives underway, we agree to coordinate our work and collaborate on and/or share experiences to strengthen health systems.
Ensure country ownership and capacity development. We will respond to capacity development needs articulated and driven by local constituencies to ensure appropriate support and partnerships and development of local capacities.

Openness. We are committed to openness including promotion and use of open architecture, industry-based standards and transparent shared processes and methodologies, and open sharing of requirements and other technology knowledge components.

Strategic reuse. We will organize to extract reusable components from appropriate projects, and build new, shared components and platforms as required.

Research and monitoring and evaluation. We will contribute to the body of knowledge that informs future investment through utilization-focused research and evaluation activities.
Project team contact information

**PATH**
2201 Westlake Avenue, Suite 200
Seattle, WA 98121, USA

David Lubinski, Senior Advisor
+1 206.302.4558
dlubinski@path.org

Kate Wilson, Senior Program Officer
+1 206.302.4553
kwilson@path.org

Abbie Johnson, Program Coordinator
+1 206.302.4752
adjohnson@path.org

**PharmAccess Foundation**
Trinity Building C
Pietersbergweg 17
1105 BM Amsterdam Zuidoost
+31 (0) 20.566.71.58

Cees Hesp, Chief Technology Officer
+31 (0) 20.566.71.58
chesp@pharmaccess.org

Ad Rietberg, Senior Consultant
+31 (0) 20.566.71.58
a.rietberg@pharmaccess.org

**Public Health Informatics Institute**
325 Swanton Way
Decatur, GA 30030, USA

Dave Ross, Director
+1 404.687.5634
dross@phii.org

Vivian Singletary, Senior Public Health Informatics Analyst
+1 404.592.1419
vsingeltary@phii.org

**Project Advisor**
Dr. Dennis J. Streveler
+1 415.269.5645
dennis@streveler.com
streveler@hawaii.edu
Acknowledgments

Expert contributors

Osei B. Acheampong, National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), Ghana

Adebajo Adedotum, Hygeia National Health Insurance Scheme, Nigeria

Sam Adjei, Center for Health and Social Services (CHeSS), Ghana

Dr. Fazilah Shaik Allaudin, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Nancy Ampah, Ayawaso Scheme, Ghana

Elizabeth “E.J.” Ashbourne, World Bank, Global

Hortenzia Beciu, World Bank

Herman Bennema, Vektis, Netherlands

Michiel Berende, Microinsurance Network, Global

Sofi Bergkvist, ACCESS Health

Dr. Amiruddin Bin Hisan, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Paul Biondich, Regenstrief Institute, Global

Ernest Z. Bower, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Southeast Asia Program

Cheryl Cashin, Joint Learning Network Provider Payment Track, Global

Jorge Coasa, World Bank, Health Initiative in Africa, Kenya

Nadine Collett, Health Insurance Fund, Netherlands

Diana Dennett, America’s Health Insurance Plans (AHIP), United States

Aaltje de Roos, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands

Maarten Dijkshoorn, former CEO Eureko

Monique Dolfing, Medical Credit Fund (MCF), Global

Bob Emrey, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Health Systems 20/20 (HS 20/20), Global

Anis Fuad, PT Askes, Indonesia
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

Martin Fuller, MicroEnsure, United Kingdom

Dr. Tick Eu Heng, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Jeanna Holtz, International Labour Organization (ILO), Global

Kelvin Hui, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Indonesia

Carol Hullin, World Bank, Netherlands

Dr. Rozita Halina Tun Hussein, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Pianghatai Ingun, National Health Security Office (NHSO), Thailand

Nishant Jain, German Society for International Cooperation (GIC, formerly GTZ)

Michael Joseph, Safaricom/World Bank, Kenya/Global

Dr. Jaranit Kaewkungwal, Biophics, Thailand

Dr. Amnat Khamsiriwatchara, Biophics, Thailand

Dan Kress, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Global

Joe Kutzin, World Health Organization (WHO), Europe

Gerard M. LaForgia, World Bank

Gina Lagomarsino, Results for Development Institute (R4D), United States

Joep Lange, Amsterdam Institute of Global Health and Development (AIGHD)/Amsterdam Medical Center (AMC), Global

Jack Langenbrunner, World Bank, China

Jose Lopez, Ebix Inc., United States

Alvin Marcelo, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth), Philippines

Sylvester Mensah, NHIA, Ghana

Tom Meyers, AHIP, United States

Shirley Moningkey, Health Office, Tangerang, Indonesia

Perry Nelson, NHIA, Ghana

Robert Palacios, World Bank, RSBY, India

Alex Preker, World Bank, Global
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

Diah Ayu Puspandari, Center for Health Financing Policy and Health Insurance Management, Faculty of Medicine, University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Paul Rueckert, GIZ, Indonesia

Thaworn Sakunphanit, Health Insurance System Research Office, Thailand

Amit Samarth, ACCESS Health, Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme, India

Kemal Santoso, PT Askes, Indonesia

Nelly Sari, Ministry of Health, Indonesia

Onno Schellekens, Investment Fund for Health in Africa (IFHA), Global

Cheryl Scott, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, United States

Dr. Lydia Baaba Selby, NHIA, Ghana

Mazen Skeik, Ministry of Health, Palestine

Dr. Michael Stahl, GIZ

Dr. Dennis J. Streveler, University of Hawaii

Netnapis Suchonwanich, NHSO, Thailand

Dr. Yolsilp Suchonvanich, NHSO, Thailand

Dr. Aboyami Sule, Hygeia Community Health Plan, Nigeria

Changqing Sun, World Bank, India

Anil Swarup, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), Government of India

Julia Teerling, PharmAccess Foundation, Netherlands

Kanjana Tisayatikom, NHSO, Thailand

Dr. Nicholas Twenneboa, NHIA, Ghana

Wyly Wade, World Bank, India

Hong Wang, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, China, Egypt, India (RSBY), Nigeria

Dr. Suwit Wibulpolprasert, International Health Policy Programme, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

Viroj Tangcharoensathien, International Health Policy Programme, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

Thierry van Bastelaer, Abt Associates, United States
Chris van der Vorm, Health Insurance Fund, Netherlands
John Wille, World Bank, Global

Core work group
Oscar Abadu, Jr., PhilHealth, Philippines
Upendra Anitha, Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust, Bangalore
Atikah Adyas Anwar, Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare of Indonesia, Social Security, Indonesia
Sumita Chopra, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY (World Bank)), India
Pianghatai Ingun, NHSO, Thailand
Nishant Jain, RSBY (German Society for International Cooperation, formerly GTZ), India
Benjamin Kusi, NHIA, Ghana
Fadhili Chacha Marawa, National Hospital Insurance Fund, Kenya
Dennis Mas, PhilHealth, Philippines
MBW Dogo Muhammad, National Health Insurance Scheme, Nigeria
Ali Ghufron Mukti, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta Indonesia
Somil Nagpal, World Bank, South Asia
Perry Nelson, NHIA, Ghana
Eliud Karingo Njoka, National Hospital Insurance Fund, Kenya
Claudia Olsson, ACCESS Health, Southeast Asia
Subbarayan Prakash, Star Health and Allied Insurance Company Ltd, India
Samuel Quarshie, Ghana Health Service, Ghana
Cheickna Touré, L’Union Technique de la Mutualité Malienne (UTM), Mali

Project technical team
Nicole Buchanan, Public Health Informatics Institute (PHII)
Alice Garabarant, Results for Development Institute (R4D)
Cees Hesp, PharmAccess Foundation
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

Brian Latko, R4D
David Lubinski, PATH
Ad Rietberg, PharmAccess Foundation
Dave Ross, PHII
Vivian Singletary, PHII
Paul Stepney, Hewlett-Packard
Kate Wilson, PATH
Executive summary

Globally, countries are expanding access to health services and providing protection from financial risk to more of their citizens through the development of national health insurance schemes. While the strategies, policies, and technologies used to support these national health insurance schemes are as varied as the countries implementing them, one common challenge is continuously cited—the availability of data for decision-making and achieving consistent data exchange among diverse information systems.

Why is this data exchange so important? Because the ability for a country to care for all of its citizens depends upon the ability to identify those citizens, enroll them, treat them when they are ill, and follow up when needed. In turn, providers need to be paid, governments need to be able to track expenditures, and most importantly, the insurance scheme(s) must remain solvent in order to care for all citizens. These “actions” all require data and information exchange, whether paper- or electronic-based, if the goal of universal coverage is to be achieved.

The ability to perform the above functions in many countries today is hampered by fragmented and often weak health insurance and hospital information systems. Existing health information system components in most countries were designed to solve a specific problem but generally were not designed to communicate with other systems. Across insurance schemes and between health care facilities, this lack of a common “language” complicates the exchange of information about patients, diagnoses, costs, payments, and other data needed to provide quality care and facilitate transactions in the health sector. Pharmacies, private providers, community health centers, hospitals, and insurance payers often have their own separate codes, protocols, standards, and technologies that prevent data sharing. This poses a serious challenge, leading to reimbursement delays, increased transaction costs, inefficient use of resources, and the potential for inequitable treatment and fraud.

The Joint Learning Network (JLN) is a cross-learning platform for countries that are in the midst of implementing demand-side health financing reforms aimed at increasing financial protection, improving access to health services, and ultimately achieving universal health coverage. Member countries (presently Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) and several development partners seek to share experiences and solve problems jointly on technical and implementation challenges inherent in such reforms.

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2 Many of these reforms are frequently called “National Health Insurance,” although this categorization can be confusing since many countries raise revenues through general taxation. Common characteristics of these reforms include provider payments according to patient volume (purchaser-provider split) and more varied provider networks that often include private providers.
Information technology (IT) support and specifically a concern over interoperability emerged as one of four priority technical areas for countries at the pilot Joint Learning Workshop held in Manesar, India, in February 2010. Feedback from consultations and subsequent JLN activities indicated that countries place a strong emphasis on cross-learning in the area of IT, prompting this preliminary effort on the topic.

In November 2010, The Rockefeller Foundation provided catalytic funding to PATH, PharmAccess Foundation, and the Public Health Informatics Institute to begin determining and documenting common requirements for health insurance information systems that support national health insurance schemes. Dr. Dennis J. Streveler, a health informatics expert at the University of Hawaii, also provided invaluable strategic consulting to the project.

PATH was asked to lead this initial partner consortium based on prior work adapting and applying the collaborative requirements development methodology (CRDM) in the domain of supply chain. The value of CRDM is its ability to extract best practices from users, managers and stakeholders that can then be vetted, validated, and shared as a common good when implementing or refining their IT systems for national health insurance schemes. In one recent success, Zambia’s Ministry of Health (MOH) and partners involved in supply chain management applied the global requirements and used CRDM at the country level, achieving a significantly shorter and improved planning cycle that was driven by the MOH. Dr. G. Syakantu, Director-Clinical Care and Diagnostics Services, said, “The CRDM process has helped us envision a holistic information system, gather inputs from the right people, and move forward into system development with confidence.” The Zambian MOH is now sourcing a supply chain solution to meet their needs based on the outputs from the CRDM process.

The consortium has been working since November 2010 to

(1) create a better understanding of the IT support needs required by the JLN members;

(2) determine and document user and system requirements for some core insurance operations (e.g., enrollment, claims management, utilization management); and

(3) document and disseminate information on some common global standards, a glossary, and a health data dictionary prototyping tools that can be used as a starting point by countries to develop or refine country-specific health insurance architectures.

This report and the accompanying health data dictionary primer summarizes those efforts and hopefully provides both JLN and non-JLN members alike with information and practical tools and resources that can support national-level efforts.
The need

The Joint Learning Network (JLN)\(^3\) is primarily a vehicle for peer-assisted learning and exchange amongst countries implementing demand-side financing reforms to ensure greater financial protection, improve access to health services, and ultimately achieve universal health coverage.\(^4\) Figure 1 below depicts the primary ways in which member countries engage with each other.

Figure 1. JLN main modalities of member engagement. Joint Learning Network, 2011.

JLN members engage with each other through four main modalities:

- **On-demand learning and exchange:** Peer-to-peer exchange and targeted technical support helps countries to design, organize, implement, evaluate, and seek funding for reforms. The JLN provides support for member countries for on-demand learning through the [Joint Learning Fund (JLF)](http://www.jointlearningnetwork.org). Member countries can apply to the fund for support for activities such as site visits, staff secondments, regional events, or technical assistance.

\(^3\) Readers are encouraged to visit [www.jointlearningnetwork.org](http://www.jointlearningnetwork.org) for more information on the JLN, the technical tracks it supports, and country-specific health insurance schemes.

\(^4\) Many of these reforms are frequently called “National Health Insurance,” although this categorization can be confusing since many countries raise revenues through general taxation. Common characteristics of these reforms include provider payments according to patient volume (purchaser/provider split) and more varied provider networks that often include private providers.
• **Multilateral learning workshops:** Multilateral workshops maximize opportunities for informal networking and discussions on coverage topics of shared interest. Past workshops include Moving Toward Universal Health Coverage, Provider Payment Systems, and Expanding Coverage to the Informal Sector. Information on upcoming workshops can be found in the Events section; you can also sign up for our quarterly newsletter for more information.

• **Operational research and analysis:** Connections between practitioners and researchers help respond to pressing country demand.

• **Documenting country experiences:** In order to deepen the evidence base and cross-learning opportunities available to its members, the JLN comparative case studies and other analytical products document reforms that are underway.

Over the course of Phase 1, the consortium met extensively with JLN representatives and sought input on the types of challenges faced and the potential solutions to be prioritized for the Information Technology Track. Global insurance experts from Abt Associates, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, GIZ, Health Insurance Fund, Hewlett-Packard, US Agency for International Development, and the World Bank also provided invaluable input to the consortium on the challenges faced in existing projects with which they work. Five key areas emerged as places where all JLN members face challenges including:

1. Lack of interoperability and data standards.
2. Inappropriate technical solutions for the country context.
3. Lack of understanding of the costs of running a particular solution long term.
5. Financial and technical resource constraints.

Table 2 outlines how some of the key challenges faced by both insurers and care providers in JLN member countries. A complete list of individuals consulted in developing this understanding is contained in the Acknowledgements on pages xiii-xiv.

Table 2. Major challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Challenge</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of interoperability and data standards</td>
<td>Insurers and care providers to date have implemented systems that meet existing needs. Insurers have developed systems that often are not harmonized due to lack of agreement at the national level on what data should be collected or in what forms. Similarly, care providers have implemented hospital-level systems that may not collect the same type of data. This can impede the ability of a national-level government to monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Challenge</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying appropriate existing technical solutions for the country context</td>
<td>Data standards in the developed world or IT solutions used in country X may not be appropriate for country Y. Policymakers may decide upon a “solution” based on its use in another country which would not be workable in their country due to existing policy or technical considerations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of understanding of the operational realities of running a particular solution long term</td>
<td>A common problem cited by “implementers” of IT systems is that they are brought in late to the process of determining an appropriate solution and the long-term operational issues and costs of running a chosen solution are not well understood by policymakers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securing buy-in and knowledge translation for IT efforts</td>
<td>Given the number of key players necessary to decide upon, source, and implement IT initiatives (ministries of health, insurers, care providers) and those affected by its implementation (doctors, nurses, patients, administrators, etc.), it can be difficult to secure buy-in for new IT initiatives or changing existing systems. Developing a collaborative process to determine and document country-level requirements and building in training across stakeholder groups for implementation is essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial and technical resource constraints</td>
<td>Restricted budgets are affecting IT budgets in JLN member countries. Data from Phase 1 countries indicate that the percentage of spending against IT budgets is quite low relative to overall health care budgets. In addition to this challenge, in many countries there are significant technical resource constraints in terms of identifying country-national technical experts who are committed to implementing a national health insurance information system (HIIS).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When considering the above challenges, starting with a focus on developing common building blocks for enterprise architecture was considered the first logical step as a tool that would be useful to the greatest number of countries. This work was undertaken deliberately, recognizing that JLN members are at varying levels of maturity in their information system development.
Some countries have robust systems in place and are an example for others while some members are just embarking on this journey. A common question raised throughout the project was “why build common requirements when you can use an existing system from another country?”

The challenge with this approach is that each country designs or acquires an information system to solve their unique challenges without regard for what another country might need. Systems are rarely designed to be shared among countries. Furthermore, the context in which one system may work well may differ vastly from the context that exists elsewhere. Thus, national leaders today have a difficult time evaluating existing systems and determining what will work within their context unless they have developed functional requirements first as part of an enterprise architecture. Figure 2 depicts the main components of an enterprise architecture.

Figure 2. A focus on functional requirements

What is meant by an enterprise architecture? The enterprise architecture represents a logical understanding of the context of the work performed in health insurance—the problems, opportunities, work flow, business processes, activities, requirements, and the people that perform the work, or are users/ producers of information. Solutions are the physical instances that are informed by the architecture, taking the form of information and communications technology that people will use to perform work, provide/gain access, and use information. The overall goal of the architecture work is to deliver effective, practical solutions that enable both payers and providers in a country to do their work more effectively and efficiently in support of delivering care to patients.

The foundation of an enterprise architecture is the functional requirements it is supposed to address. Functional requirements are essentially the “rules” of the system and represent in common language “what” the system is supposed to do to achieve its goals (e.g., process a claim within 24 hours). Functional requirements should precede technical architecture or the “how” the
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

system performs the action (e.g., claims processing engine call to database). Functional requirements are an invaluable tool to policymakers and technical experts alike. Policymakers find them valuable as their health insurance goals can then dictate what the information system delivers instead of the other way around. Technical experts can also value the clarity which knowing these goals up front can provide to developing a system that can scale to cover a nation’s population. While design trade-offs are inherent in all information system products, functional requirements provide the bridge to have those conversations among experts in health and software. Despite the importance of functional requirements in designing and developing health information systems, its actual application still lags, particularly in the area of health insurance according to both global experts and JLN stakeholders alike.

Figure 3. Framework for global common architecture and local country-specific solutions

Figure 3 provides a framework for understanding the relationships between architecture and solutions and differentiating those things that are global, common, and reusable by many countries versus those that are local and specific to one country. Ultimately the value of information systems is realized only when solutions are deployed in a country as presented by the lower right hand cell in the grid (4); but two equally powerful paths are possible for this value to be realized. The first path is a bi-directional relationship or feedback loop between global architecture (1) ↔ country-specific (local) architecture (2) ↔ country-specific (local) solutions (4). Existing and ongoing work in each box can inform others through broad sharing of outputs. Specific solutions are incredibly valuable to help inform architecture. Global and

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common requirements can inform specific national architectures and common solutions. The second path might be more likely to draw value from specific solutions, as there are numerous existing projects where direct, immediate, and invaluable deployment experience is available to be leveraged. Health Metrics Network and others serve a key clearinghouse role for information, tools, and project outputs that support these feedback loops.

One major challenge countries face is the lack of resources, tools, and common, reusable building blocks available to plan and create their own country-specific enterprise architectures and solutions. This project focused on delivering three of these building blocks by developing (a) a common framework with which to view insurance processes, (b) the global common, reusable requirements for a national health insurance information system (NHIIS), and (c) an illustration of how one might develop a country-specific plan via a health data dictionary (HDD). The purpose of developing common architectural building blocks is to create, catalog, and distribute reusable components to provide countries, donors, and developers a starting point to reduce the cost and time of creating their own enterprise architectures, plans, and solutions. Figure 4 highlights the work that the JLN Information Technology Track undertook over the course of 2011 in building these deliverables.

**Figure 4. National health insurance information systems requirements project plan**

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**Developing functional requirements**

**CRDM: a tool for achieving greater health impact**

In 2009, PATH received a grant from The Rockefeller Foundation to develop a model enterprise architecture for low-resource settings that supports the design and development of sustainable, scalable, and affordable national health information systems no matter the health domain. PATH worked with the Public Health Informatics Institute and other informatics leaders to adapt and
validate a standardized methodology for gathering and documenting the specific functions that information systems must perform. That approach is called the Collaborative Requirements Development Methodology (CRDM), which can be used across countries, cultures, and segments of the health care system to manage information. The CRDM was first applied by PATH and the Public Health Informatics Institute in the domain of supply chain. Requirements developed at the global level working with countries were then adapted and are being applied at the national level in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia to inform those countries’ enterprise architectures.

CRDM contains five discrete yet integrated steps that engage users, subject matter experts, and stakeholders collaboratively to determine and document the system in each step.

1. **Domain** – A set of functions and processes that define the work of a specific area of the larger health system, i.e., health finance, health service delivery, supply chain.

2. **Process Framework** – A set of processes that define the boundaries of a domain and the relationships between them and other systems and domains.

3. **Business Process** – A set of activities and tasks that logically group together to accomplish a goal or produce something of value for the benefit of the organization, stakeholder, or customer.

4. **Activity/Task Model** – Visual representation of a business process in terms of tasks, sets of tasks and decision points in a logical workflow used to enhance communication and collaboration among users, stakeholders, and engineers.

5. **Requirement** – A statement that describes what an information system must do to support a task, activity, or decision. These are non-technology statements that usually begin with “the system must or shall…”

**The process framework: What does a health insurance information system need to cover?**

The first step and perhaps the most crucial for this project was to gain agreement on the description of the domain of health insurance by developing the *process framework for health insurance*. Based on input from JLN member countries at a small workshop held in Bangkok in December 2010, it became apparent that while the functions for information systems in some areas (e.g., in supply chain one needs to order stock, manage inventory, etc) were quite well defined globally, there was no such agreement amongst insurance experts or JLN members on what was “in” and “out” of scope for the HIIS overall since each country implements health insurance in a unique way today.
To answer this question, the project convened a group of experts in Amsterdam, Netherlands in January 2011 to provide insight into what are the common aspects of NHIIS. The meeting goal was to “develop a general process map containing common components of a national health insurance system.” Over the course of two days, the group identified eleven processes which would be considered “common” in most national health insurance systems as illustrated in Figure 5. The expert group emphasized the degree to which these processes were fundamentally affected by the national policy and regulatory environment which subsequently deeply impacts scheme policy design.

The experts emphasized a few key messages that shaped the project work conducted in 2011 and will continue to be a focus for 2012 and 2013.

- **Set the Context:** Build a visual map of the full system/ecosystem and think about how to bridge this work with national and global organizations considering different health coverage schemes. National policy development and stakeholders strongly affect the

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6 The expert group was composed of diverse representation from country, technology, policy, and donor organizations including Abt Associates, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Health Insurance Fund, Hewlett-Packard, the National Health Security Office of Thailand, the World Health Organization, and the World Bank.
scheme rules. The project will need to articulate how these policies affect the process framework and business processes even though outside the scope of this project.

- **Articulate the whole process framework and then detail a few:** Experts emphasized that since the framework was often not well understood, detailing only a few process areas (e.g., claims processing) without detailing how that relates to other areas would not be useful to countries. Instead, the team needed to first articulate the 11 processes in some detail prior to focusing on the most critical areas and engaging with the JLN members to develop the common requirements.

- **Gather existing industry and country best practices and synthesize them into the business processes:** Industry and some countries (e.g., India and Thailand) have detailed business processes and system requirements in some detail. JLN members want to learn from each other and understand what has been tried before. Start first working with industry and some select example countries and use that learning to inform the common requirements developed.

- **Focus on the “factory” processes if/when you go deep to develop the requirements:** The scope of this work is too large for one year so focus is required. The project should prioritize requirements around a few key processes (i.e., eligibility, enrollment, pre-authorization, and claims processing) for development of requirements as those process areas are the ones that people just have to get right.

- **Share “process” definitions** broad and “deep” with countries to determine (a) their accuracy, (b) which need to be elaborated upon, and (c) which are most useful and develop specific guidance on how these can be used immediately and practically by countries. Without this pragmatic guidance, this project will be nothing more than another report on a shelf.

**The business process matrix and glossary: What are the inputs to the system and how can we develop a common language for countries to use?**

Now that the framework was set, the next step was to develop the business process matrix detailing out each of the process groups (e.g., beneficiary management, claims management). This matrix, illustrated in Table 3 with one process group and found in full in Appendix A, details all of the 11 process groups, underlying business processes, objectives, and inputs and outputs of the 11 process areas contained in the “factory”/fundamental system and the information systems used to manage performance and conduct quality checks.
Table 3: Business process matrix example from one process group (see [http://www.jointlearningnetwork.org/sites/jlnstage.affinitybridge.com/files/Business_Process_Matrix_with_Links_0.pdf](http://www.jointlearningnetwork.org/sites/jlnstage.affinitybridge.com/files/Business_Process_Matrix_with_Links_0.pdf))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. #</th>
<th>Process Group</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Task Set</th>
<th>Measureable Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td><strong>Beneficiary Management</strong></td>
<td>Enroll beneficiary</td>
<td>Verify identity and eligibility in a timely manner of persons seeking access to benefit plan services</td>
<td>Demographics, Financial information, Geographic information, Qualifying criteria (see qualifying conditions), Proof of identity (e.g. national identification card, personal identification number, biometric information, photos), Medical history, Current medical condition</td>
<td>Time-based eligibility determination, Beneficiary identifier, Benefit plan number, Benefits class, Benefits plan detail, Proof of coverage, Feed into data repository</td>
<td>Validate identity documents, Record information in data repository</td>
<td>Eligibility is determined as approved or rejected. Approved person receives proof of coverage (e.g. I.D. card). Assign benefits class. Benefits plan. Accurate list of beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td><strong>Beneficiary Management</strong></td>
<td>Assign beneficiary to a Primary Care Provider (PCP) or primary care unit</td>
<td>Assign beneficiary to participating PCPs or primary health units based on rules (i.e., geography, load of beneficiary) Allow beneficiary to select PCP or primary health units from available list</td>
<td>beneficiary identifier, Provider identifier, Census, Benefit class, Benefit plan, Physical proximity (e.g. work or home), List of available providers, Family relationships, Maximum number of beneficiaries to which a provider can attend</td>
<td>Provider capitation list, Provider roster, Notification of primary provider</td>
<td>List of available providers, Roster size calculation, Roster associations</td>
<td>Providers receives beneficiary list/roster. Beneficiary receives notification of primary provider. Accurate list of beneficiary and selected/assigned PCP or primary care unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While the process matrix was an expansion from the initial project scope, taking the time to develop the full matrix was extremely useful once developed by working with international insurance information systems experts. This matrix provides a high level view of the health insurance domain and is not intended to guide any one country’s selection of an information system but rather, it serves as a foundation piece that can outline a robust set of possible inputs/outputs to an information system. Accompanying the process matrix and embedded in it is a glossary (Appendix B) of critical health insurance terms developed from reviewing existing literature and from the word choices used in our tools. The glossary is a critical communication tool and was developed specifically for this project. The rationale behind developing this glossary is that to enhance sharing across countries, terms must be understandable and applicable across numerous contexts. The use of a specific term in the process matrix and the task flows may be subject to the reader’s personal interpretation without the presence of the glossary. The goal in developing this glossary, first and foremost, was to explain how the project was using the term and to provide specific links in the process matrix and task flows to the glossary. This glossary is continuously changing with input from JLN members and can be viewed at http://www.jointlearningnetwork.org/health-insurance-glossary.

Activity task flows and field validations: How does the system work in practice and are there common elements?

As described previously, mapping activity task flows is a key CRDM output, this helps make the system “visible” and easier to understand and share between users, experts and stakeholders. Tailored towards understanding user needs in more detail, this step is built normally with a core work group of country participants and then validated through field visits to observe the current system in practice and understand individual nuances. An example of the components of and a representation of a common task flow model for enrollment in health insurance is contained in Figure 6.

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7 A special thanks to the Public Health Informatics Institute which led the development of the matrix with support from PATH and guidance from global insurance organizations including PharmAccess, Dr. Dennis Streveler, Khun Pianghatai Ingun, Dr. Michael Stahl of GIZ, Ms. Cheryl M. Scott of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and Mr. Paul Stepney of Hewlett-Packard.
Figure 6. Enrollment task flow example

Person who performs the work

Basic work activity or task

Logical work flow

Decision Point

Subprocess or complex activity

Narrative to capture key data like standards, rules, exceptions

Link to next page for long processes
Given the complexity of health insurance models (e.g., pre-adjudication versus post-adjudication) and differences amongst scheme implementations, strong concerns were raised by some of our international experts at the outset that anything “common” could be found amongst the countries. The expert group suggested that the team reorder the normal CRDM process and instead start with understanding a few, highly differentiated, well-documented systems in some depth prior to bringing a core work group together to develop “common” task flows and requirements.

Thailand’s National Health Security Office, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY), and Aarogyasri in India were the three systems that were selected for study of the common elements and “best practices.” These schemes were chosen because of the maturity of their operations, the different models which they represented (pre-adjudication versus post-adjudication) and the extensive schematic detail already developed by their architects. Building upon this public documentation, the process matrix and the glossary, and the generous support and time of experts in those schemes, the team drafted initial activity task flows for eligibility enquiry, enrollment, pre-authorization and claims management for these three schemes. The team also traveled to observe the schemes in practice, meeting with representatives and stakeholders at each level of operation from May through July of 2011. The task flows developed with these stakeholders can be found in Appendix C. It should be noted that readers interested in learning first hand about these three schemes and understanding their design in robust detail are encouraged to visit http://jointlearningnetwork.org/content/tools for more information and reach out to representatives from these schemes directly.

The team owes owe a debt of gratitude to all persons who were kind enough to meet with us during our trips and in particular to those persons who guided us on the structure of their respective health insurance design and the existing information systems (please see Acknowledgements on pages xiii to xiv).

Based on analysis of the country specific task flows, a set of common task flows and draft functional requirements were next developed for consideration by JLN members. During this process, the question of what elements of an HIIS may be common enough to lend themselves to functional requirements that all countries could use re-emerged. The team further refined its thinking on how to manage some of the core areas where functional requirements may be common as well as where they may differ as highlighted in Figure 7. Based on his extensive work in countries, Dr. Streveler suggested that the team take two complementary approaches. The first was to focus on developing common tools and focus on areas where there was a high degree of agreement on functional requirements. In his view, these would likely be the areas highlighted in the darker blue below. However, while he agreed that some areas of claims management in a pre-adjudication and post-adjudication system would be common, he encouraged further development and refinement of claims adjudication rules by “type” of system.
as these would vary greatly based on scheme policy and design. These issues and others proved to be critical when the team developed the DRAFT functional requirements.

Figure 7. Twenty-first century health insurance scheme models. Dennis Streveler, University of Hawaii.

User and systems requirements: the JLN country members detail the common information system requirements for four processes and encourage the team to move forward faster.

The common task flows and models developed during the field validation phase were used as a starting point for discussion during a JLN information technology work group session held in Singapore from October 3–7, 2011. The five-day session was divided into four sections with the first 2.5 days focused on the development of functional requirements for eligibility, enrollment, pre-authorization, and claims processing. Country representatives attended from India, Indonesia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, the Philippines, and Thailand. The group was introduced to the CRDM process and then in small facilitated work groups refined the business process matrix for these four process areas, developed new common activity task flows, and developed functional user requirements for these areas.

Functional user requirements are the statements that describe what an information system needs to do to support the tasks or activities that make up the business process. These requirements are things that a user will see and use and answer the question, “What needs to happen to support the

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8 Other subjects covered were (1) development of an HDD, (2) introduction to utilization management, and (3) planning Phase 2 of the JLN Information Technology Track.
user to complete a work activity?” For the business process areas for which requirements were developed, there are a total of 41 activities and a total of 279 functional requirements that were identified by the core work group. These requirements, (the first 10 of each is detailed below and then listed in full in Appendix C) are organized under each business process and associated with each of the 41 activities they support. Not all listed activities within the business process have associated requirements or have been fully detailed. For example, an area highlighted by the group for future follow-up was the detailing of pre-adjudication and post-adjudication claims rules. However, by showing activities that do not have associated requirements, we capture the complete logical flow of work which will be useful in the subsequent step when translating functional requirements into technical specifications. Creating these technical specifications will then be the work of software engineers, not part of the CRDM.

Appendix E also includes general system requirements which are not associated with a specific activity or business process but rather are requirements that impact the entire system. General system requirements differ from functional user requirements in another important aspect. These requirements most often are not visible to the end-user but are essential for the system to be able to perform and support the functionality a user does see and use. These 54 requirements are organized into 11 categories. These requirements and categories were not derived in one specific exercise with CRDM but instead were derived by the core technical team as a result of data collected throughout the entire CRDM project. These can and should be continuously informed by national implementations of national health insurance systems.

Table 4: General common system requirements example (complete list on pages E2 to E4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>REQUIREMENT (The system must or should…)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>General characteristics</td>
<td>Provide a stable and highly available environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>General characteristics</td>
<td>Provide a user-friendly interface that is consistent throughout the system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Data capture</td>
<td>Accept data from multiple input methods including paper, online web forms, PC asynchronously, PC synchronously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Data capture</td>
<td>Enter the value desired directly or from a drop-down table of valid values through standard mouse selection procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Data capture</td>
<td>Require mandatory fields to be filled before the user can exit the screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Data capture</td>
<td>Support real-time data entry auditing quality control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Data capture</td>
<td>Support real-time data entry feedback preventing data entry errors from being recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Data capture</td>
<td>Provide appropriate calculations at time of data entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Data capture</td>
<td>Log transactions at time of data entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Data capture</td>
<td>Maintain transaction log history</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that general requirements are included in this list.
### Table 5: Enrollment system requirements example (complete list on pages E5 to E8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>REQUIREMENT (The system must or should…)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Validate identification</td>
<td>Allow insurer to input national identification number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Validate identification</td>
<td>Allow insurer to check for valid identification number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Validate identification</td>
<td>Insurer to clearly notice error message if ID number does not match national/state database or list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Validate identification</td>
<td>Allow insurer to search and verify if enrollee is already enrolled in a current benefits plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Capture personal information</td>
<td>Allow insurer to search database by name, identification number, etc. to see if beneficiary has existing enrollment record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Capture personal identifiable information</td>
<td>Allow insurer to capture biometric data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Capture personal identifiable information</td>
<td>Allow insurer to verify identity based on biometric data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Capture personal identifiable information</td>
<td>Allow insurer to capture or assign unique identification number for beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Capture personal identifiable information</td>
<td>Allow insurer to capture surname/family name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Capture personal identifiable information</td>
<td>Allow insurer to capture first name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6: Eligibility system requirements example (complete list on page E9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>REQUIREMENT (The system must or should…)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Search insurance coverage</td>
<td>Allow provider to search for beneficiary’s coverage detail with alternate identifier (i.e., name, date of birth, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Search insurance coverage</td>
<td>Allow provider to visibly see prompt for alternate identification method if ID presented is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Capture coverage detail</td>
<td>Allow provider to capture identification detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Capture coverage detail</td>
<td>Allow provider to capture proof of coverage detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Capture coverage detail</td>
<td>Allow provider to capture biometric detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Capture coverage detail</td>
<td>Allow provider to capture treatment referral details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>Allow provider to validate identification including biometrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>Inform provider of benefits plan assigned to the beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>Inform provider of beneficiary eligibility status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 7: Pre-authorization system requirements example (complete list on pages E10 to E13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>REQUIREMENT (The system must or should…)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Inform provider of clinical guidelines or desired protocol for a diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>identify the requirements for service authorization (business policy visible to provider and/or insured)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Capture demographic data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>REQUIREMENT (The system must or should…)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Link unique ID to admission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow provider to capture patient historical diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow insurer to create a list of beneficiaries available to the provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Inform/notify provider that proposed treatment requires pre-authorization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Display enrollment and eligibility information as part of submission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow provider to enter diagnostic test results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow provider to enter clinical notes and appropriate patient history</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Claims processing system requirements example (complete list on pages E14 to E19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>REQUIREMENT (The system must or should…)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Generate claim</td>
<td>System should capture patient ID and encounter information (i.e., date of service, time of service, provider ID, pre-authorization number, provider type, location, type of service, diagnosis, procedure, patient ID, pharmaceuticals, co-payment, hospital #, International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes, Diagnosis-related Group (DRG) grouper, treatment package number )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Generate claim</td>
<td>Allow provider to upload supporting documentation (i.e., photos, videos, diagnostic test results)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Generate claim</td>
<td>Allow provider to match pre-authorization approval to a claim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Generate claim</td>
<td>Allow provider to save a claims in process before it is submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Generate claim</td>
<td>Allow provider to easily locate and modify saved claims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Generate claim</td>
<td>Allow provider to access saved claim and modify claim until it is submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Generate claim</td>
<td>Allow provider to view a submitted claim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Generate claim</td>
<td>Allow provider to see provider’s medical record for the beneficiary for which the claim has been generated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Generate claim</td>
<td>Allow provider to create claims by extracting key information from the provider's medical record system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Generate claim</td>
<td>Allow insurer to upload, scan, and/or manually input paper claims</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Applying requirements at a practical level

This document is designed to be both a road map and a tool. It serves as a road map for helping ministries of health move toward the vision of an effective NHIIS as expressed in this document. At the same time, it is a tool for structuring specific implementation projects, informing vendor...
requests for proposals and self-assessing existing NHIIS capabilities. It does not provide the technical specifications for an information system that are often used for designing and writing software applications. Ministries of health are encouraged to customize or adapt this document to respond to the specific situation and conditions they need to address. They can modify the business process sections by adding specific or unique requirements and deleting business processes not applicable to their scheme design.

Other health system domains that involve operational processes normally supported by separate information systems, such as human resources, finance, and general accounting, or pharmacy, are not included in these requirements. The requirements have been organized to provide a general and functional description for the reader of some key NHIIS functions from a “macro view” to a “micro view.” Country- or project-specific requirements and technical specifications need to be determined and documented within the context of a specific country-based NHIIS project. These common requirements provide a starting point to support this work. In some cases, open source development projects and commercial off-the-shelf suppliers will develop such technical specifications with the intent of producing a general product for the market. This approach often allows for country- or project-specific adaptations or customizations to meet specific needs.

There are four specific examples of where the application of the requirements and the CRDM can add value to countries, donors, nongovernmental organizations, technical agencies, and software developers:

1. Prepare a request for proposal

For project teams that have identified the need to implement an information system to support national health insurance, the NHIIS documentation provides both a framework that will allow the proper scoping of the project and a checklist that can be used when drafting terms of reference or a request for proposal. First, it will allow the team to “zoom in” on what they want to do (functional scope). It will also allow the team to ask essential questions, for example: “Will the solution integrate with existing hospital information systems or will it need to have interface design built into it?” Once the scope is clear, essential questions are: “What are the requirements that will be relevant for our country context given our national and scheme rules?, What requirements must be developed on the provider and payer sides?”, “Are there any requirements that are essential to address while others would be nice to have but not essential?” The list of requirements provides a good head start in this prioritization process.

2. Evaluate alternative solutions

Sometimes managers will be in a position where they have many alternatives and need to choose a system that best matches the complex and diverse organizational needs. This is often a tricky process in which different parts of the organization may prefer different solutions. Not every software package will be equally strong across all requirements. The list of requirements may in
this case be used to score different systems against a list of weighted and prioritized requirements based on country or team preferences, making the discussion more transparent and structured.

3. Conduct landscape analysis

Figure 8 is a reference conceptual architecture that highlights the number of discrete components and relationships that are likely to be part of an existing HIIS and how they will actually involve many different kinds of systems that all must work seamlessly together.

Figure 8. Example of reference conceptual architecture. Paul Stepney, Hewlett-Packard.

Some insurance systems are in actuality more focused on clinical care, while others could be characterized as data analytics or provider management. National governments, nongovernmental organizations, technical agencies, and donors can use these requirements to conduct further analysis of currently available NHIIS (including commercial, publicly funded, and open source); the requirements will provide an objective comparison to help with the mapping of system capabilities and the completeness of solutions evaluated.
Determine Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

4. Apply CRDM in country projects

CRDM is a generic process and can be used to identify, discuss, reach agreement on, and document any business process and its related requirements systematically. Some key NHIIS processes and requirements were already mapped in this document in a way that should be as generic as possible, but even then there may be value to be had in the analytical and consensus-building aspect of the exercise itself at a country or project level. Furthermore, not all requirements may be equally important or even relevant in every context, so as a minimum, national or local users of this methodology should validate the content of processes and requirements in their specific context.

Conclusions

Globally, countries are expanding access to health services to more of their citizens through the development of national health insurance schemes; the success of these efforts is highly dependent upon effective and scalable information systems. This project was asked to support these systems through the development of common functional requirements and to identify areas of need where future support could assist JLN members.

At the project outset, experts questioned if common functional requirements were possible since to date there has been little reuse of national health insurance systems from country to country. Through the application of the CRDM over the past year, it is clear that countries do share many of the same functional requirements that, if developed collaboratively with countries guiding the process, and documented properly, can be shared amongst countries to expedite the development of individual NHIIS. Further, it became apparent that there is strong alignment among JLN countries regarding the use of standards to promote inter-operability amongst systems. Plus there is a need for common tools, such as a national Health Data Dictionary, to be developed as a building block for NHIIS.

Over the next two years, the JLN Information Technology Track will deepen its requirements work in the core process areas of claims management, specifically claims adjudication rules, and, at the request of members, determine and document requirements for premium collection and utilization management. Further, the track will provide direct assistance to countries that want to undertake national-level planning processes based on the requirements and develop a national HDD.
References and additional resources


### Appendix A: Business process matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. #</th>
<th>Process Group</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Task Set</th>
<th>Measureable Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td><strong>Beneficiary</strong></td>
<td>Enroll beneficiary</td>
<td>Verify identity and eligibility in a timely manner of persons seeking access to benefit plan services</td>
<td>Demographics, Financial information, Geographic information, Qualifying criteria (see qualifying conditions), Proof of identity (e.g., national identification card, personal identification number, biometric information, photos), Medical history, Current medical condition</td>
<td>Time-based eligibility determination, Beneficiary identifier, Benefit plan number, Benefits class, Benefits plan detail, Proof of coverage, Feed into data repository</td>
<td>Validate identity documents, Record information in data repository</td>
<td>Eligibility is determined as approved or rejected. Approved person receives proof of coverage (e.g. I.D. card), Assign benefits class, Benefits plan, Accurate list of beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td><strong>Beneficiary</strong></td>
<td>Assign beneficiary to a Primary Care Provider (PCP) or primary care unit</td>
<td>Assign beneficiary to participating PCPs or primary health units based on rules (i.e., geography, load of beneficiary) Allow beneficiary to select PCP or primary health units from available list</td>
<td>beneficiary identifier, Provider identifier, Census, Benefit class, Benefit plan, Physical proximity (e.g. work or home), List of available providers, Family relationships, Maximum number of beneficiaries to which a provider can attend</td>
<td>Provider capitation list, Provider roster, Notification of primary provider</td>
<td>List of available providers, Roster size calculation, Roster associations</td>
<td>Providers receives beneficiary list/roster, Beneficiary receives notification of primary provider, Accurate list of beneficiary and selected/assigned PCP or primary care unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3a</td>
<td><strong>Beneficiary</strong></td>
<td>Eligibility inquiry by</td>
<td>Provide accurate and timely</td>
<td><strong>Beneficiary</strong> identifier, Provider identifier</td>
<td>Time-based eligibility status</td>
<td>Identity verification</td>
<td>Provider understands the extent to which</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Note:** The table above outlines specific business processes related to beneficiary management, including enrollment, assignment, and eligibility inquiries. Each process is detailed with objectives, inputs, outputs, task sets, and measureable outcomes. This matrix provides a structured approach to understanding and implementing common requirements for national health insurance information systems.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. #</th>
<th>Process Group</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Task Set</th>
<th>Measureable Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3b</td>
<td>Beneficiary Management</td>
<td>Eligibility inquiry by beneficiary</td>
<td>Provide indication of whether beneficiary is eligible for health insurance coverage and details on specific services covered by plan</td>
<td>• beneficiary identifier • Benefits class • Benefit plan • Encounter date • Beneficiary accumulator • Demographic criteria • Clinical criteria</td>
<td>• Time-based eligibility status • Benefit cap • Benefit Plan • Status of co-pays/co-insurance • Beneficiary accumulators</td>
<td>Pre-authorization</td>
<td>services rendered are covered by the individual’s health care plan • Individual is informed of the extent to which services are covered under their health care plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Beneficiary Management</td>
<td>Pre-authorization</td>
<td>Provider has secured timely assurance from insurer that proposed service will be admissible for payment through claim settlement</td>
<td>• beneficiary identifier • Provider identifier • Benefits class • Benefit plan • Clinical information • Supporting documents • Treatment plan • Fee schedule • Diagnosis</td>
<td>• Approval with cost, service or unit boundaries or rejection • Approval/provisional approval (services can proceed but services may not be covered) disapproval • Approval</td>
<td>Timely response to pre-authorization • Approval of (time/cost and or unit based) list of services • Financial metrics • Fraud resolution • Supports quality of care • Patient satisfaction • Accounts of insurer notified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref. #</td>
<td>Process Group</td>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Task Set</td>
<td>Measureable Outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2.5    | Provider      | Register/empanel provider | Verify provider credentials and qualified services and establish network assignments | • Provider license  
• Physical proximity  
• Qualifying criteria  
• Maximum number of beneficiaries to which a provider can attend (i.e., level of services available based on staff)  
• Provider type (doctor, hospital, health center, pharmacist, etc.)  
• Provider banking information (e-payment) | • Time-based validation of provider’s qualifications  
• List of provider qualified procedures and services  
• Provider identifier  
• Provider type  
• Network referral relationships | • Physical assessment of provider  
• Credentialing  
• Network referrals definition  
• Provider agreement | • List of qualified/verified providers  
• Updated list of qualified/verified providers  
• List of credentialed services assigned to each provider  
• Updated list of qualified/verified providers |
| 2.6    | Provider      | Provider agreement | Establish legal binding documents between health provider and health insurance payer  
This agreement | • Provider identifier  
• Privacy restrictions  
• Fee schedule  
• Previous agreement/contract  
• agreement template  
• Region of the provider (there may be rural differentials in the fee schedule) | • New agreement/contract for a particular time period  
• Signature on agreement by provider and health insurance payer | • Provider and health insurance payer to abide by a set of established rules, regulations, and fee schedule |
### Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. #</th>
<th>Process Group</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Task Set</th>
<th>Measureable Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.7    | Premium       | Premium collection | Timely, accurate collection of money due from beneficiary and their sponsors (government, employer) | • List of beneficiaries  
  • Beneficiary identifier  
  • Sponsor classification (i.e., company, government)  
  • Benefit class  
  • Premium rate  
  • Payment status (arrears, current)  
  • Eligibility status | • Bill sent to beneficiary and/or sponsor  
  • Financial transaction to general ledger (GL) to show premiums due  
  • Financial transaction to GL when premium | | • Percentage of collected vs. outstanding premiums  
  • Lower per transaction costs to cost as a percentage of the overall transaction cost  
  • Received all premiums due equal to predicted amount  
  • Minimize number of |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. #</th>
<th>Process Group</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Task Set</th>
<th>Measureable Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.8a</td>
<td>Claims Management</td>
<td>Claims processing</td>
<td><strong>Timely</strong> and accurate <strong>processing</strong> of claims to determine the validity of the claim and the amount to be paid.</td>
<td>• <strong>Claim</strong>&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Beneficiary</strong> identifier&lt;br&gt;• Adjustments&lt;br&gt;• Voids&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Benefit plan</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Re-submitted claims&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Claims</strong>-related policies&lt;br&gt;• Pre-authorization match&lt;br&gt;• Eligibility status&lt;br&gt;• Benefit class&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Beneficiary</strong> accumulators&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Co-insurance</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Copayments&lt;br&gt;• Deductibles&lt;br&gt;• Fee schedule&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Provider identifier</strong>&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Provider</strong> accumulators</td>
<td>• Acknowledgement to <strong>provider</strong> of receipt of claim&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Claim</strong> identifier&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Claim</strong> status (in process, partially approved, approved, rejected, requires more information, in medical review)&lt;br&gt;• Amount approved for claim&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Explanation of Benefits</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Financial transaction to GL&lt;br&gt;• Update <strong>beneficiary</strong> accumulators&lt;br&gt;• Update <strong>provider</strong> accumulators&lt;br&gt;• Line items for claims advice</td>
<td>• Registration of incoming claim&lt;br&gt;• Assign claim identifier&lt;br&gt;• Pre-process and edit claim data&lt;br&gt;• Aggregate, merge and <strong>batch claims</strong> data&lt;br&gt;• Manage claims exceptions&lt;br&gt;• Apply adjudication rules (skip to approve or reject)&lt;br&gt;• Flag for fraud and abuse&lt;br&gt;• Route for medical review&lt;br&gt;• Approve and prepare payment transaction&lt;br&gt;• <strong>Reject</strong> and assign reason code&lt;br&gt;• Update <strong>beneficiary</strong> and <strong>provider</strong> accumulators&lt;br&gt;• Determine line items for claim (confirm for</td>
<td>delinquent premium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Payment is received**
- **Update eligibility status**
- **Update payment status**

**Claim** assigned status and determination of payment
- **Claims** status sent to **provider**, beneficiary and other appropriate authorities
- **Explanation of Benefits** sent to **provider** and/or **beneficiary**
- **Timeliness of claims processing**
- **First time claim pass rate**
### Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. #</th>
<th>Process Group</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Task Set</th>
<th>Measureable Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.8b   | Claims Management | Claims status | Provide timely status of submitted claims | • Claim identifier  
• Beneficiary identifier  
• Provider identifier  
• Encounter date | • Time-based claim status  
• Claim status  
• (e.g., not received, In process, partially approved, approved, rejected, requires more information, In medical review) | | • Time-based claim status  
• Payment amount approved for claim  
• Explanation of Benefits |
| 2.8c   | Claims Management | Claims dispute and appeals | Facilitate timely resolution through secondary review of adjudicated claims which parties (e.g., beneficiary and insurance provider OR provider and insurance provider) do not agree | • Claim identifier  
• Beneficiary identifier  
• Provider identifier  
• Claim information  
• (e.g., encounter date, claim number)  
• Dispute notes | • Change claim status to dispute  
• Input into possible policy change  
• Advice to claim office “factory” on how to deal with type of claim in future  
• Amount approved for claim  
• Claim identified for reprocessing  
• Financial transaction to GL (e.g., accounts receivable/payable) | | • Settlement of dispute |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. #</th>
<th>Process Group</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Task Set</th>
<th>Measureable Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.8d</td>
<td>Claims Management</td>
<td>Claims adjustment and voids</td>
<td>Timely processing of approved modified payment amounts for claims that have been through the claims dispute process</td>
<td>• Claim identifier</td>
<td>• Explanation of Benefits sent to provider and/or beneficiary</td>
<td>• Case referred to arbitration</td>
<td>• Claim status sent to provider • Explanation of Benefits sent to provider and/or beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9a</td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Payment to providers</td>
<td>Pay approved/recoup claims or reimbursements (per visit/service, capitation payment) in a timely manner to designated, plan-approved providers</td>
<td>• Financial transactions from accounts payable and receivable GL (approved claim, adjusted claim, void claim) • Capitation list</td>
<td>• Payment voucher (i.e., check, cash, money order, electronic fund transfer) • Feed into data repository • Update provider accumulators</td>
<td>• Payment of approved claims or capitation reimbursement is paid in the correct amount to the correct provider in a timely manner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9b</td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>Record financial transactions in general ledger for monies due to the</td>
<td>• Summary of current outstanding premiums • Summary of</td>
<td>• Report (daily/weekly) to policy maker and/or donor.</td>
<td>• Visibility to incoming funds • Bank reconciliation with the incoming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref. #</td>
<td>Process Group</td>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Task Set</td>
<td>Measureable Outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>insurance provider (i.e., capitation payments, donations, premium)</td>
<td>premium amounts received to date</td>
<td>• Update to general ledger</td>
<td>Note general ledger is not covered under this step</td>
<td>funds (must match)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Summary of subsidy received from national/regional government agencies</td>
<td>• Summary of subsidy to be received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest from investments</td>
<td>• Update to general ledger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Update to general ledger</td>
<td>• Summary of provider payments paid to date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Standard business operations (non-claim related) (e.g., utilities, consulting services, vendors)</td>
<td>Visibility to outgoing funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Premium refunds</td>
<td>Bank reconciliation with the outgoing funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Miscellaneous claims (e.g., those lost on appeal)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9c</td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>Record financial outflows accurately to GL</td>
<td>• Summary of provider payments paid to date</td>
<td>• Update to GL</td>
<td>Report which summarizes total payment exposure (daily/weekly)</td>
<td>Visibility to outgoing funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Report out to national government and/or donor who provided the dollars to beneficiary, government, provider</td>
<td>• Standard business operations (non-claim related) (e.g., utilities, consulting services, vendors)</td>
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<td>• Premium refunds</td>
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<td>• Miscellaneous claims (e.g., those lost on appeal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Care Management</td>
<td>Manage costs of catastrophic cases</td>
<td>Reduce costs of managing catastrophic cases</td>
<td>• Diagnosis</td>
<td>• Treatment needs assessment</td>
<td>• Identify cases whose liability will exceed cost threshold</td>
<td>catastrophic case costs are reduced.</td>
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<td>• Treatment plan (including all current therapies including pharmaceutical therapies)</td>
<td>• Treatment plan or clinical pathway</td>
<td>• Monitor these cases and assess treatment plans to see if there are ways to reduce costs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Eligibility</td>
<td>• Clinical recommendation s to attending physicians</td>
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<td>• Demographics</td>
<td>• Care</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Geography (address for beneficiary)</td>
<td>• Treatment needs assessment</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Treatment plan or clinical pathway</td>
<td>• Identify cases whose liability will exceed cost threshold</td>
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<td>• Clinical recommendation s to attending physicians</td>
<td>• Monitor these cases and assess treatment plans to see if there are ways to reduce costs.</td>
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<td>• Care</td>
<td>• Treatment needs assessment</td>
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<td>Ref. #</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1a</td>
<td>Care Management</td>
<td>Identify chronic disease management cases</td>
<td>Identify target beneficiaries for chronic disease management programs</td>
<td>• Diagnosis</td>
<td>• List of beneficiaries with care management needs</td>
<td>• Communicate with clinicians at the hospital to suggest a cost-effective treatment plan.</td>
<td>List of beneficiaries in need of care management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1b</td>
<td>Care Management</td>
<td>Enroll into chronic disease management programs</td>
<td>Enroll target beneficiary into specific chronic disease management programs to promote early screening, diagnosis and treatment to ensure appropriate cost-effective medical care</td>
<td>• List of beneficiaries in need of care management programs</td>
<td>• List of beneficiaries enrolled in chronic disease management programs, Beneficiary treatment needs assessment</td>
<td>• Provide list of qualified and approved providers to beneficiary</td>
<td>Beneficiary enrolled in care program</td>
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</table>
| 3.1 c  | Care Management | Monitor chronic disease management cases                                | Monitor and assess beneficiary’s care management progress to ensure appropriate and cost effective services are obtained and assess treatment plan to determine if modifications are needed | **List of beneficiary enrolled in care management programs**<br>**Diagnosis**<br>**Treatment plan**<br>**Pharmaceutical treatments**                                                                 | **Determination of whether beneficiary is obtaining appropriate care**<br>**Determination of whether beneficiary’s treatment is cost effective**<br>**Determination of whether a treatment plan modification is necessary** |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | • Appropriate treatment provided  
• Cost effective treatment provided  
• Chronic case costs are reduced                                                                                     |
| 3.2    | Utilization Management (UM) | Utilization management                                                  | • Determine over-use, under-use and misuse of benefits and take action to resolve<br>• Optimize pharmacy use | **Adjudicated claims**<br>**Clinical data (pharmacy, clinical services, usage data, etc.)**<br>**Number of known patients**<br>**Length of stay (LOS)** | **Report on provider/prescription utilization versus alternative benchmarks that are culturally accepted**<br>**Corrective action**<br>**Update provider credentialing status**<br>**Reconciliation of capitation payment (counterbalance of utilization rates)**<br>**Identify need for** |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | • X time period report (monthly) which describes admissions of beneficiaries per 1,000 and hospital days per 1,000  
• X time period report which describes cost per beneficiary per year  
• Report on beneficiary visits/1,000 to physician per year according to country and/or geographic baseline  
• Report on prescription per |
### Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

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<th>Ref. #</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td><strong>Utilization Management (UM)</strong></td>
<td>Pharmacy benefits management (PBM)</td>
<td>• Validate appropriate use of prescribed medicines&lt;br&gt;• Guard against over-use, under-use and misuse of pharmaceutical therapies and take action to resolve. (Note: PBM is an integral part of UM procedures. It is singled out here in this process matrix because of the inherent threat from escalating drug prices, misuse of drug formulary, and overprescribing habits on the part of some providers.)</td>
<td>• Adjudicated claims&lt;br&gt;• Clinical data&lt;br&gt;• Pharmacy data&lt;br&gt;• Known benchmarks&lt;br&gt;• Number of known patients</td>
<td>corrective action based on utilization&lt;br&gt;• Comparison chart of provider against peer relationship</td>
<td>• X time period report (quarterly) which describes in detail prescribing behavior usually by region, by medical specialty, by facility&lt;br&gt;• Reduction of cost of pharmacy benefits&lt;br&gt;• Adherence to use of lower cost medications (generic substitutions)</td>
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### Provider Quality Management (PQM)

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<th>Ref. #</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Provider Quality Management</td>
<td>Provider quality management</td>
<td>Ensure that the provider has delivered the necessary contracted quality of service</td>
<td>• Formulary&lt;br&gt;• Service-level agreement with provider&lt;br&gt;• Clinical protocol and guidelines&lt;br&gt;• Claims&lt;br&gt;• Case notes&lt;br&gt;• Patient records&lt;br&gt;• Complaints</td>
<td>• Quality review report&lt;br&gt;• Quality rating&lt;br&gt;• Update provider credentialing status</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Re-admission rates&lt;br&gt;• Mortality rates&lt;br&gt;• Infection rates&lt;br&gt;• Caesarean section (c-section) rates&lt;br&gt;• Decision on whether or not to contract for provider at a particular fee</td>
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</table>

#### 3.5 Financial Operations Management (FOM)

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<th>Ref. #</th>
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<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Financial Operations Management</td>
<td>Actuarial management</td>
<td>Provide accurate projections for health spending projections for specified time period</td>
<td>• Life expectancy&lt;br&gt;• Birth rate&lt;br&gt;• Death rate&lt;br&gt;• Economic situation&lt;br&gt;• Geography&lt;br&gt;• Family size&lt;br&gt;• Pre-existing conditions</td>
<td>• Actuarial model report which projects health spending</td>
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#### 3.6 Financial Operations Management (FOM)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Financial Operations Management</td>
<td>Provider rate</td>
<td>Optimize payments to reflect realistic economic conditions while minimizing medical loss ratio</td>
<td>• Standards of physician care (i.e., national boards), fair market value for services&lt;br&gt;• Medical loss ratio</td>
<td>• Fee schedule&lt;br&gt;• Update provider payment amount</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Establish a fee schedule such that the maximum number of persons can receive services while ensuring sufficient supply of providers</td>
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</table>
| 3.7   | Financial Operations Management | Set premium | Optimize premiums to reflect realistic economic conditions while minimizing medical loss ratio. | • Fee schedule  
• Actuarial projections (i.e. health spending projections)  
• Claims history  
• Benefit plan | • Premium rate schedule (premiums for each benefit plan)  
• Update premium collection amount |  | • Premium rates schedule for each benefits class  
• Sum of premiums sufficient to meet the cost for medical claims and reserve funds for the year |
| 3.8   | Financial Operations Management | Reserve fund management | Assure sustainability of the health insurance scheme, and to buffer the scheme from unpredicted liabilities by maximizing investment income. | • Excess income from previous years  
• Contribution from the treasury specifically ear-marked for “reserves”  
• Other sources of income which can be channeled to the reserve fund (such as settlement of litigation in favor of the reserve fund, windfall “profits,” etc.) | • Reserve fund should be an amount as a percentage of predicted claims payouts for the next year of a percentage which is consistent with international reserve accounting standards. Normally the fiscal oversight agency of a country (insurance commission, central bank, or the treasury) determines the percentage. |  | • Reserve fund reasonably assures the sustainability of the Fund  
• Reserve fund grows at a rate commensurate with other comparable reserve funds |
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</table>
| 3.9   | Medical Loss  | Manage medical loss ratio (MLR) | • Assure sustainability of the Fund by computing and/or analyzing MLRs to understand where medical costs are being sustained and what the trend is in that spending  
• Correct and balance any inequities or variances across regional boundaries and across service provision types | • Global MLR: the numerator = spending for medical services (total claims payment and capitation outlays); denominator = total income to the Fund  
• Subpopulation MLR: the numerator = spending for medical service (total claims payment and capitation outlays for the subpopulation); denominator = total income to the Fund from that subpopulation (from individuals or their sponsors) | • Global MLR  
• Subpopulation MLRs  
• Other special MLR | • Compute medical loss ratios for various segments of the beneficiary population (e.g., by age, by gender, by chronic disease classification, by type of intervention [hospital stay, specialty care, etc.], by region, etc.)  
• Compare MLR from previous periods to determine historical trends in healthcare spending  
• Action plans on how these trends can be better managed, and what kind of interventions might be needed (regulation, legislative changes, changes to health insurance policy and directives, training, etc.) to lower the MLR  
• Check to see reduction of claims costs or increase of revenues  
• MLR sufficient to pay all claims and be able to maintain reserve fund at appropriate level |
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| 3.10   | Audit/Fraud Management | Identify fraudulent cases | Identify cases of unusual patterns of insurance use that demonstrate suspicious utilization of program benefits by providers and beneficiaries | • Provider identifier  
• Beneficiary identifier  
• Benefit plan  
• Claims identifier  
• Provider accumulators  
• Beneficiary accumulators  
• Medical history  
• Provider performance  
• Beneficiary benefits utilization | • List of suspected cases  
• Fraud case identifier  
• Case inquiry | whether the interventions had the desired effect | • List of suspected cases  
• Case status  
• Percentage of fraudulent claims |
| 3.11   | Audit/Fraud Management | Manage fraudulent cases | Manage identified cases of suspicious program benefit utilization to closure | • List of suspected cases  
• Inquiries  
• Evidence | • Corrective action (i.e., remove beneficiary, remove provider, file charges with court) | | • List of verified fraudulent claims  
• Plan of corrective actions |
## Appendix B: Glossary of health insurance terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>access to healthcare</td>
<td>A person's ability to obtain affordable medical care on a timely basis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>accreditation</td>
<td>An evaluative process in which a health care organization undergoes an examination of its operating procedures to determine whether the procedures meet designated criteria as defined by the accrediting body and to ensure that the organization meets a specified level of quality. [3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actuarial management</td>
<td>Actuarial management uses financial modeling of products affected by member demographics and actuarial projections to fine-tune benefit design and attract a balanced pool of risks. Tools for actuarial management in the health insurance industry include underwriting and risk-based pricing, and the maintenance of actuarial reserves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actuarial projections</td>
<td>An actuarial projection is a prediction of monies which the insurance scheme will need to pay out in a following period (next year, next 5 years, etc.) This prediction is based on many factors, some quantitative, some qualitative. A good actuary will attempt to understand the health of the population and the trend in that health status, the costs of medical care (called medical loss ratio) and the trend in those costs, the expectations for services from the population, the introduction of new medical technologies and their impacts, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actuarially sound</td>
<td>A health plan is considered to be actuarially sound when the amount of money in the fund and the current level of premiums are sufficient (on the basis of assumptions on interest, mortality, medical, claims, and employee turnover) to meet the liabilities that have accrued and that are accruing on a current basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actuary</td>
<td>An insurance professional who performs the mathematical analysis necessary for setting insurance premium rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>acute care</td>
<td>Medical treatment rendered to people whose illnesses or medical</td>
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</table>
problems are short-term or do not require long-term continuing care.

**acute disease**  
*Scheme Policy*  
Illness characterized by a single episode of disease and constrained to a fairly brief period of time.

**adjudication**  
*Factory*  
The process of deciding whether the claim is valid, and what the reimbursement should be for the claim. [2]  

Synonym: vetting

**adjusted community rating**  
*(ACR)*  
*Scheme Policy*  
A rating method under which a health plan or health insurance payer divides its members into classes or groups based on demographic factors such as geography, family composition, and age, and then charges all members of a class or group the same premium. The plan cannot consider the experience of a class, group, or tier in developing premium rates. Also known as modified community rating.

**administration**  
*Factory*  
The cost center that includes the overall management and administration of the health care institution, general patient accounting, communication systems, data processing, patient admissions, public relations, professional liability and non-property-related insurance, licenses and taxes, medical record activities, and procurement of supplies and equipment.

**administrative costs**  
*Performance Management*  
Medical costs related to utilization review, insurance marketing, medical underwriting, agents' commissions, premium collection, claims processing, insurer profit, quality assurance programs, and risk management. Includes the costs assumed by a managed care plan for administrative services such as billing and overhead costs.

**admission**  
*Scheme Policy*  
The process of administrative registration for a patient in need of inpatient or outpatient medical care services.

**admissions per 1,000**  
*Performance Management*  
An indicator calculated by taking the total number of inpatient or outpatient admissions from a specific group (e.g., employer group, HMO population at risk) for a specific period of time (usually 1 year), dividing it by the average number of covered members in that group during the same period, and multiplying the result by 1,000. This indicator can be
calculated for behavioral health or any disease in the aggregate and by modality of treatment (e.g., inpatient, residential, and partial hospitalization).

**admitting privilege**
*Scheme Policy*
The right granted to a doctor to admit patients to a particular hospital.

**adverse event**
*Scheme Policy*
Any harm a patient suffers that is caused by factors other than the patient's underlying condition. The most common of these is ADE = adverse drug events.

**adverse selection**
*Scheme Policy*
The tendency of people who have a greater-than-average likelihood of loss to seek health care coverage to a greater extent than individuals who have an average or less-than-average likelihood of loss. In other words, people often wait to be sick before they seek health insurance coverage if the plan is not mandatory. [3]

Synonym: antiselection

**age rating**
*Scheme Policy*
Technique for adjusting insurance premiums or capitation payments according to the age of the insured.

**ancillary services**
*Scheme Policy*
Services, other than those provided by a physician or hospital, which are related to a patient's care, such as laboratory work, x-rays, and anesthesia.

**applicant**
*Scheme Policy*
The person(s), employee, or entity applying for and signing the written application for a contract of health or managed care insurance or annuity, either on his or her own life or that of another.

**asymmetrical information**
*Scheme Policy*
Parties to a transaction have uneven access to relevant information that governs an informed choice.

**audit**
*Performance Management*
The process of independently checking accounts and other records by auditors professionally trained and accredited for the purpose. It involves producing for the shareholders or trustees financial statements verifying the validity and accuracy of the companies' accounts. Companies and institutions commonly engage in audit as an internal process within the organization to assist local management and to detect fraud or
maladministration. Financial audit in health services has been an important tool in cost containment and efficiency studies; it is an essential requirement for ensuring public accountability.

**authorization**

*Scheme Policy*

A health plan's system of approving payment of benefits for services that satisfy the plan's requirements for coverage.

**autonomy**

*Scheme Policy*

An ethical principle which, when applied to managed care, states that health insurance payers and their providers have a duty to respect the right of their members to make decisions about the course of their lives.

**average daily census (ADC)**

*Performance Management*

The average number of patients in a health care facility per day. Derived by dividing the number of patient days for the year by the number of days the facility was open during the year.

**average daily patient load**

*Performance Management*

Number of hospital inpatients, excluding live births, during a reporting period or discharged the same day.

**balance billing**

*Scheme Policy*

In case a provider has a contract with the insurance scheme but does not agree to avoid requiring the insured to pay for any monies not paid under the scheme, the insured can become liable for the difference (the balance) between what the scheme has paid and what the provider had originally charged.

**balance sheet**

*Performance Management*

The financial statement that shows a company's financial status on a specified date.

**batch**

*Factory*

A collection of health insurance claims or payments in or on a computer system or health care information technology network.

**bed occupancy rate**

*Performance Management*

A measure of the usage of beds during the reporting period that is derived by dividing the patient days in the reporting period by the bed days in the reporting period. [Z]

Related to: length of stay

**behavioral health care**

The provision of mental health and chemical dependency (or substance
**beneficiary**
Any person eligible as either a subscriber or a dependent for a managed care service in accordance with a contract. Someone who is eligible for or receiving benefits under an insurance policy or plan. [7]

Synonym: enrollee

**benefit**
The amount payable by the insurance company to a claimant, assignee, or beneficiary when the insured suffers a loss.

**benefit cap**
Total amount that a payer will reimburse for covered health care services during a specified period.

**benefit design**
The process a health insurance payer uses to determine which benefits or the level of benefits that will be offered to its members, the degree to which members will be expected to share the costs of such benefits, and how a member can access medical care through the health plan.

**benefit plan**
Included coverage, co-payments and options.

**benefits package**
Services covered by a health insurance plan and the financial terms of such coverage, including cost sharing and limitations on amounts of services. [7]

Synonym: insurance package

**biometric identifier**
An identifier based on some physical characteristic, such as fingerprints, DNA, or iris-scan.

**birth rate**
The number of births related to the total population in a given group during a given period of time.

**brand-name drug**
Prescription drugs marketed with a specific brand name by the company that manufactures it, usually the company which develops and patents it. [8]
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

Antonym: **generic drug**

**budgeting**  
*Performance Management*
A process that includes creating a financial plan of action that an organization believes will help it to achieve its goals, given the organization's forecast.

**cap**  
*Scheme Policy*
A limit placed on the amount that a health plan will pay in a specified period of time.

**capitation**  
*Scheme Policy*
Payment system in which providers are paid a certain amount of money for each of their patients, regardless of the amount of care rendered. The capitation payments are generally pre-paid (i.e., paid in advance), with the amount depending on the age and gender ("age-sex banding") and possibly other characteristics of the "roster" of patients who are assigned ("empaneled") to that provider. If left unchecked, capitation can stimulate a perverse incentive known as "underutilization".

**care giver**  
*Scheme Policy*
One who renders medical care for a sick, injured, disabled, or elderly patient. [7]

Related to: **provider**

**care management**  
*Scheme Policy*
A set of activities which assures that every person served by the treatment system has a single approved care (service) plan that is coordinated, not duplicative, and designed to assure cost effective and good outcomes. Care managers will oversee a patient's journey through treatment.

**care maps**  
*Scheme Policy*
Guidelines for suggested medical care and treatment. [7]

Related to: care plan, clinical pathway, treatment plan

**care network**  
*Scheme Policy*
A family of primary care clinics, physicians, specialists, hospitals, and other health care professionals who provide a full range of health care services to members. Care networks decide whether members need referrals to see specialists within the care network.

**care plan**  
A written plan for one's health care. [9]
**Scheme Policy**

Synonym: treatment plan

**carrier**

A private organization, usually an insurance company, which finances healthcare.

**carve-out**

The separation of a medical service (or a group of services) from the basic set of benefits in some way.

**case**

An insurance-covered illness, accident, injury, disease, or situation.

**case management**

A process of identifying plan members with special health care needs, developing a health care strategy that meets those needs, and coordinating and monitoring care.

**case manager**

A nurse, doctor or social worker who arranges all services that are needed to give proper health care to a patient or group of patients.

**case rate**

Flat fee paid for a client's treatment based on their diagnosis or presenting problem. For this fee the provider covers all of the services the client requires for a specific period of time. Also bundled rate, or flat fee-per-case. Very often used as an intervening step prior to capitation. In this model, the provider is accepting some significant risk, but does have considerable flexibility in how it meets the client's needs.

**case-fatality rate**

The proportion of persons with a particular condition who die from that condition. The denominator is the number of incident cases; the numerator is the number of cause-specific deaths among those cases.

**catastrophic case**

Any medical condition where total cost of treatment (regardless of payment source) is expected to exceed a designated amount for the care set by the insurer.

**catastrophic coverage**

Insurance coverage that is designed to protect the consumer from financial disaster in the case of a serious medical emergency. Because this type of coverage focuses primarily on the most expensive medical care, smaller expenses such as doctor visits or prescription drugs are usually
not covered in catastrophic plans. Instead, these plans typically have high deductibles which must be met before the plan begins paying claims. Once the patient's out-of-pocket spending reaches a specified maximum amount, the plan covers all expenses beyond that amount.

**catastrophic illness**  
*Scheme Policy*  
A very serious and costly health problem that could be life threatening or cause life-long disability. The cost of medical services alone for this type of serious condition could cause financial hardship.

**catastrophic loss**  
*Scheme Policy*  
Large loss that does not lend itself to prediction.

**catchment area**  
*Scheme Policy*  
The geographic area from which a health plan draws its patients.

**cause of disease**  
*National Policy*  
A factor (characteristic, behavior, event, etc.) that directly influences the occurrence of disease. A reduction of the factor in the population should lead to a reduction in the occurrence of disease.

**centers of excellence**  
*Scheme Policy*  
Hospitals that specialize in treating particular illnesses, or performing particular treatments, such as cancer or organ transplants.

**certification**  
*Factory*  
The confirmation of certain characteristics of an object, person, or organization. This confirmation is often, but not always, provided by some form of external review, education, or assessment.

**chronic care**  
*Scheme Policy*  
Long-term care of individuals with long-standing, persistent diseases or conditions. It includes care specific to the problem as well as other measures to encourage self-care, to promote health, and to prevent loss of function.

**chronic case**  
*Scheme Policy*  
A patient with one or more medical conditions that persist for long periods of time or for the patient's lifetime.

**chronic disease**  
*Scheme Policy*  
A medical problem that will not improve, lasts a lifetime, or recurs. [6]  
Synonym: chronic illness
churning
*Performance Management*
The practice of a provider seeing a patient more often than is medically necessary, primarily to increase revenue through an increased number of visits.

claim
*Scheme Policy*
An itemized statement of health care services and their costs provided by a hospital, physician's office or other provider facility. Claims are submitted to the insurer or managed care plan by either the plan member or the provider for payment of the costs incurred.

claim exception
*Factory*
A report, notification, alert, event or alarm that occurs as the result of failed processing or adjudication of a claim.

claim item
*Factory*
An entity, object or record that either is intended to represent, is a dependency for, or is pertaining to a specific claim.

claim load
*Performance Management*
The amount of benefits paid to the insureds in a period. Fluctuations in claim load in the short term are covered by contingency reserves and in the long run by contribution increases.

claims analysts / examiners
*Factory*
Employees in the claims administration department who consider all the information pertinent to a claim and make decisions about the health insurance payer's payment of the claim.

claims arbitration
*Scheme Policy*
If a claim is denied, one can appeal. If the health plan offers arbitration, an independent third party reviews the dispute and recommends an outcome.

claims investigation
*Factory*
The process of obtaining all the information necessary to determine the appropriate amount to pay on a given claim.

claims management
*Factory*
The professional discipline that involves working with, in or on any aspect of planning, delivering, operating or supporting for one or more claim items or any and all solutions put in place to deal with such items.

claims processing
*Factory*
The process of receiving, reviewing, adjudicating, and processing claims. [3]
Synonym: claims administration

clearinghouse
*Performance Management*
Shared information within systems abiding by security and confidentiality issues which provide maximum benefit to all stakeholders.

clinic
*Scheme Policy*
A facility for outpatient medical services.

clinical audit
*Performance Management*
Health review of medical care for quality improvement purposes.

clinical pathway
*Scheme Policy*
Multidisciplinary management tool based on evidence-based practice for a specific group of patients with a predictable clinical course, in which the different tasks (interventions) by the professionals involved in the patient care are defined, optimized and sequenced either by hour (ED), day (acute care) or visit (homecare). Outcomes are tied to specific interventions. [4]

Related to: care maps, care plan, treatment plan

clinical practice guidelines
*Scheme Policy*
Reports written by experts who have carefully studied whether a treatment works and which patients are most likely to be helped by it.

clinical practice management
*Scheme Policy*
The development and implementation of parameters for the delivery of health care services to plan members.

clinical protocols
*Scheme Policy*
Guidelines for treating specific injuries and conditions.

clinical status
*Performance Management*
A type of outcome measure that relates to biological health outcomes.

closed access
*Scheme Policy*
A provision which specifies that plan members must obtain medical services only from network providers through a primary care physician.

closed formulary
*Scheme Policy*
The provision that only those drugs on a preferred list will be covered.
**code set**  
*Factory*  
A set of codes used to encode data elements, such as tables of terms, medical concepts, medical diagnostic codes, or medical procedure codes.

**coding errors**  
*Factory*  
Documentation errors in which a treatment is miscoded or the codes used to describe procedures do not match those used to identify the diagnosis.

**coinsurance**  
*Scheme Policy*  
Spreads a risk too great for a single insurer over several companies that together act as co-insurers.

**co-insurance**  
*Scheme Policy*  
Money that an individual is required to pay for services, after a deductible has been paid, often specified as a percentage.

**collection rate**  
*Performance Management*  
The proportion of possible subscriptions from members that the insurer collects. It may be used as a measure of an insurer's efficiency/commercial orientation. [13]

   Synonym: compliance rate

**community**  
*Scheme Policy*  
A specific group of people, often living in a defined geographical area, who share a common culture, values and norms, are arranged in a social structure according to relationships which the community has developed over a period of time. Members of a community gain their personal and social identity by sharing common beliefs, values and norms which have been developed by the community in the past and may be modified in the future. They exhibit some awareness of their identity as a group, and share common needs and a commitment to meeting them.

**community financing scheme**  
*Scheme Policy*  
See: community-based health insurance (CBHI)

**community rating**  
*Scheme Policy*  
A rating method that sets premiums for financing medical care according to the health plan's expected costs of providing medical benefits to the community as a whole rather than to any sub-group within the community. Both low-risk and high-risk classes are factored into community rating, which spreads the expected medical care costs across the entire community.
The process of determining premium rates in which a health insurance payer categorizes its members into classes or groups based on demographic factors, industry characteristics, or experience and charges the same premium to all members of the same class or group.

In CBHI, communities operate and control the financing of their health care typically through locally-based prepayment schemes. Under these schemes financing and delivery of primary care can be separated or integrated, but higher level care is usually purchased by the scheme. Affiliation is based on community membership, with strong involvement of the community the management of the system.

Benefit payout.

A health plan member's expression that his expectations regarding the product or the services associated with the product have not been met.

Payment of contribution owed by members.

Difference between contributions due and contributions collected.

Monitoring the medical treatment and progress toward recovery, once a patient is admitted to a hospital, to assure timely delivery of services and to confirm the necessity of continued inpatient care. This monitoring is under the direction of medical professionals.

One of the aspects of the responsiveness of health systems whereby privacy in the context of privileged communication (such as patient-doctor consultations) and medical records is safeguarded.

Funds held by the insurer that are in excess of expected benefit payouts in order to cover unexpected events (contingencies) that cause fluctuations in benefit payouts. [13]

Synonym: equalization reserves
contract
*Scheme Policy*
A legal agreement between a payer and a subscribing group or individual that specifies rates, performance covenants, the relationship among the parties, schedule of benefits, and other pertinent conditions. The contract usually is limited to a 12-month period and is subject to renewal thereafter.

contract management system
*Factory*
An information system that incorporates membership data and provider reimbursement arrangements and analyzes transactions according to contract rules.

contract year
*Scheme Policy*
The period of time from the effective date of the contract to the expiration date of the contract. A contract year is typically 12 months long, but not necessarily from January 1 through December 31.

contracted provider
*Scheme Policy*
Any hospital, skilled-nursing facility, extended-care facility, individual, organization, or licensed agency that has a contractual arrangement with an insurer for the provision of services under an insurance contract.

contributions
*Scheme Policy*
When the insurance scheme is not mandatory, premiums paid for by the insured are called contributions.

coordination of benefits (COB)
*Scheme Policy*
A provision in the contract that applies when a person is covered under more than one health insurance plan. It requires that payment of benefits be coordinated by all plans to eliminate over-insurance or duplication of benefits.

copayment
*Scheme Policy*
Money that an individual is required to pay for services, usually specified as an absolute amount: a predetermined (flat) fee that an individual pays for health care service, in addition to what the insurance covers.

cost containment
*Performance Management*
The method of preventing health care costs from increasing beyond a set level by controlling or reducing inefficiency and waste in the healthcare system.

cost effectiveness
*Performance Management*
The efficacy of a program in achieving given intervention outcomes in relation to the program costs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cost of illness</td>
<td>The personal cost of acute or chronic disease. The cost to the patient may be an economic, social, or psychological cost or personal loss to self, family, or immediate community. The cost of illness may be reflected in absenteeism, productivity, response to treatment, peace of mind, quality of life, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost sharing</td>
<td>This occurs when the users of a healthcare plan share in the cost of medical care. Deductibles, co-insurance, and co-payments are examples of cost sharing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost shifting</td>
<td>The practice of charging more for services provided to paying patients or third-party payers to compensate for lost revenue resulting from services provided free or at a significantly reduced cost to other patients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coverage</td>
<td>A person's health care costs are paid by their insurance or by the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>covered benefits</td>
<td>Health services or items that are included in the health plan and that are partially or fully paid by the health plan. [9]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Synonym: covered services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>covered person</td>
<td>A person who both meets the eligibility requirements of the contract and is enrolled for coverage under the contract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialing</td>
<td>The review and verification process used to determine the current clinical competence of a provider and whether the provider meets the health insurance payer's preestablished criteria for participation in the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cure provision</td>
<td>A provider contract clause which specifies a time period (usually 60-90 days) for a party that breaches the contract to remedy the problem and avoid termination of the contract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data dictionary</td>
<td>Defines what information is contained in a database, how the information will be used, and how the items in the database relate to each other. In the health sector, this dictionary is known as the Health Data Dictionary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**data model**  
*Factory*

Defines how data formats fit together to create a healthcare system.

**date of issue**  
*Scheme Policy*

The date that an initial health care insurance contract premium is received and the contract owner information is approved.

**date of policy**  
*Scheme Policy*

The date appearing on the front page of a health insurance policy indicating when the policy went into effect.

**death-to-case ratio**  
*Performance Management*

The number of deaths attributed to a particular disease during a specified time period divided by the number of new cases of that disease identified during the same time period.

**deductible**  
*Scheme Policy*

The amount an individual must pay for healthcare expenses before insurance covers the costs.

**demand management**  
*Scheme Policy*

Promoting and reducing the need for medical services through such strategies as prevention, risk identification, risk management, and empowering consumers and providers to make appropriate choices about care through education and informed decision-making tools.

**demand rationing**  
*Scheme Policy*

Barrier to health insurance access as a result of financial constraints.

**denial of a claim**  
*Scheme Policy*

The refusal of an insurance company or carrier to honor a request by an individual (or his or her provider) to pay for health care services obtained from a health care professional. [8]

Synonym: rejected claim

**dependency ratio**  
*Performance Management*

An indicator used in population studies to measure the portion of the population which is economically dependent on active age group. It is calculated as the sum of 0-14 year olds and over 60 or 65 year olds, depending on the working age limit considered, divided by the number of people aged between 15 and 59 or 64, respectively. For the purpose of the World Health Report, it is calculated as the sum of 0-14 year olds and over 65 year olds divided by the number of people aged between 15 and 64.
**Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems**

- **dependent**
  - *Scheme Policy*
  - The lawful spouse and each unmarried child who is not employed on a regular full-time basis and who is dependent upon the declaring individual for support and maintenance. The term includes stepchildren, adopted children, and foster children. One who relies on a spouse, parent, grandparent, legal guardian, or one with whom they reside for health care insurance. The definition of dependent is subject to differing conditions and limitations between health care plans.

- **diagnosis**
  - *Scheme Policy*
  - The specific or provisional name of a mental or physical disease, illness, disability, condition, or injury.

- **diagnostic admission**
  - *Scheme Policy*
  - Entrance into a health care facility for tests and explorative interventions to establish a cause of illness.

- **diagnostic and treatment codes**
  - *Factory*
  - Special codes that consist of a brief, specific description of each diagnosis or treatment and a number used to identify each diagnosis and treatment.

- **diagnostic-related group (DRG)**
  - *Factory*
  - A system for classifying hospital stays according to the diagnosis of the medical problem being treated for the purposes of payment.

- **direct access**
  - *Scheme Policy*
  - The ability to see a doctor or receive a medical service without referral from a primary care physician.

- **direct patient expenditure**
  - *Performance Management*
  - Expenditure that relates directly to the individual care of a patient such as drugs, specific treatments received, and food.

- **disability-adjusted life expectancy**
  - *Performance Management*
  - The number of healthy years of life that can be expected on average in a given population. It is generally calculated at birth, but estimates can also be prepared at other ages. Healthy life expectancy has the advantage of capturing all causes of disability across a population and relating them to life expectancy defined by mortality.

- **disability-adjusted life years (DALYS)**
  - *Performance Management*
  - The number of healthy years of life lost due to premature death and disability.

- **discharge**
  - A patient who was formally admitted to a hospital as an inpatient for
observation, diagnosis, or treatment, with the expectation of remaining overnight or longer, and who is discharged under one of the following circumstances: (a) is formally discharged from care of the hospital and leaves the hospital; (b) transfers within the hospital from one type of care to another type of care; or (c) has expired.

A process the health insurance payer uses to help determine what activities must occur before the patient is ready for discharge and the most efficient way to conduct those activities.

Programs for people who have chronic illnesses, such as asthma or diabetes, that try to encourage them to have a healthy lifestyle, to take medications as prescribed, and that coordinate care. [6]

Ending a person's healthcare coverage with a health plan.

A list of prescription drugs that are preferred by the health plan. [10]

Drug prescription and usage patterns.

Substances that, when taken into the living organism, may modify one or more of its functions. [12]

Criteria that if unmet will cause an automated claims processing system to "kick out" a claim for further investigation.

The date health insurance coverage begins.

The contribution which a program makes to individuals' utility or welfare,
Performance Management

Performance Management

normally through better health, but not necessarily solely through better health. [5]

Synonym: efficacy

efficiency

Performance Management

Avoiding waste, including waste of equipment, supplies, ideas, and energy.

elective procedure

Scheme Policy

A health care procedure that is not an emergency and that the patient and doctor plan in advance.

electronic claim

Factory

The digital representation of a medical claim which is sent from provider to payer via a digital means rather than on paper.

electronic medical record (EMR)

Factory

A computerized record of a patient's clinical, demographic, and administrative data. [3]

Synonym: computer-based patient record (CPR), electronic health record, patient health record

eligibility

Scheme Policy

Validity for participation.

eligibility checking

Factory

The ability of the health management information system to verify an individual's coverage; as simple as verifying coverage or as complex as noting amount of coverage, type of insurance, covered services, co-payments, deductibles (totals and remaining balances), etc. [2]

Synonym: eligibility inquiry

eligibility requirements

Scheme Policy

Rules in group life, health, or disability insurance to determine which employees may enter into the plan. [2]

Synonym: eligibility rules

emergency

Scheme Policy

Sudden unexpected onset of illness or injury that requires the immediate care and attention of a qualified physician, and which, if not treated immediately, would jeopardize or impair the health of the member, as
determined by the payer's medical staff.

**emergency care**

*Scheme Policy*

Medical care rendered for a condition for which the patient believes acute life-threatening attention is required.

**empaneling**

*Scheme Policy*

Assigning patients to providers.

**empowerment for health**

*Scheme Policy*

A process through which people gain greater control over decisions and actions affecting their health.

**encounter**

*Scheme Policy*

One health care visit of any type by an enrollee to a provider of care or services.

**encounter date**

*Scheme Policy*

The date on which health care services are provided to a covered person. The encounter date, not the date on which the insurance company pays a healthcare claim, is the critical date in determining health insurance benefits. For example, a health insurance company will not pay a claim for health care services incurred prior to the effective date of the health insurance coverage. [9]

Synonym: date of service (DOS)

**encounter report**

*Scheme Policy*

A report that supplies management information about services provided each time a patient visits a provider.

**endorsement**

*Scheme Policy*

Amendment to the policy used to add or delete coverage.

**enrollment**

*Scheme Policy*

The number of members in an HMO or health insurance plan. The number of members assigned to a physician or medical group providing care under contract with an HMO. Also, can be the process by which a health plan signs up individuals or groups as subscribers.

**enterprise architecture (EA)**

*Factory*

An enterprise architecture (EA) is a description of the structure of an enterprise, which comprises enterprise components (business entities), the externally visible properties of those components, and the relationships (e.g. the behavior) between them. Enterprise architecture
describes the terminology, the composition of enterprise components, and their relationships with the external environment, and the guiding principles for the requirement (analysis), design, and evolution of an enterprise. This description is comprehensive, including enterprise goals, business process, roles, organizational structures, organizational behaviors, business information, software applications and computer systems.

**equitable**

*Performance Management*

Providing care that does not vary in quality because of personal characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, geographic location, and socioeconomic status.

**equity**

*Performance Management*

Being fair or equal; equality of status in respect to some identifiable and controllable quality of importance, such as health, access to services, or exposure to risk. Equity in health implies that ideally everyone should have a fair opportunity to attain their full health potential and more pragmatically that no one should be disadvantaged from achieving this potential. People's needs guide the distribution of opportunities for well-being.

**error rate**

*Factory*

A measure of the accuracy of information given and transactions processed.

**exclusion**

*Scheme Policy*

A provision within a health insurance policy that eliminates coverage for certain acts, property, types of damage, or locations.

**exclusion period**

*Scheme Policy*

A period of time when an insurance company can delay coverage of a preexisting condition. Sometimes this is called a preexisting condition waiting period.

**exclusive provider organization (EPO)**

*Scheme Policy*

A healthcare benefit arrangement that is similar to a preferred provider organization in administration, structure, and operation but which does not cover out-of-network care.

**expiration date**

*Scheme Policy*

The date on a health insurance policy that indicates when coverage ends.

**explanation of benefits**

A statement of coverage that lists any health services that have been
(EOB) Scheme Policy provided as well as the amount billed and payment made by the health plan for those services.

false claim Performance Management Incorrect or fraudulent medical insurance claim.

fee for service Scheme Policy The health care provider is paid a fee based on what services the provider rendered.

fee schedule Scheme Policy A complete listing of fees used by health plans to pay doctors or other providers. [9]

Synonym: provider rate schedule

fiduciary management Scheme Policy Fiduciary management is an approach to asset management that involves an asset owner appointing a third party to manage the total assets of the asset owner on an integrated basis through a combination of advisory and delegated investment services, with a view to achieving the asset owner's overall investment objectives.

financial limit Scheme Policy A limit on the amount of benefits paid out for a particular covered expense as disclosed on the certificate of insurance.

financial management Performance Management The process of managing a health insurance payer's financial resources including management decisions concerning accounting and financial reporting, forecasting, and budgeting.

formal sector National Policy The part of the economy/society that is registered with authorities and that is subject to regulations and standards.

fraud Performance Management A deception that could result in a payer unnecessarily paying for medical services. For example, if a provider files a claim for a service that was not provided.

fully funded plan Scheme Policy A health plan under which an insurer or health insurance payer bears the financial responsibility of guaranteeing claim payments and paying for all incurred covered benefits and administration costs.
gatekeeper  
*Scheme Policy*  
The person in a health insurance payer organization, often a primary care provider (PCP), who controls a patient's access to health care services and whose approval is required for referrals to other services or other specialists.

general government expenditure on health  
*National Policy*  
The sum of outlays for health maintenance, restoration or enhancement paid for in cash or supplied in kind by government entities, such as the Ministry of Health, other ministries, parastatal organizations, social security agents, (without double-counting the government transfers to social security and extra-budgetary funds). Includes transfer payments to households to offset medical care costs and extra-budgetary funds to finance health services and goods. The revenue base of these entities may comprise multiple sources, including external funds.

general practice  
*Scheme Policy*  
Physicians without specialty training who provide a wide range of primary health care services to patients.

general practitioner  
*Scheme Policy*  
A family practitioner that provides medical care to people of all ages.

generic drug  
*Scheme Policy*  
Once a company's patent on a brand-name prescription drug has expired, other drug companies are allowed to sell the same drug under a generic label. Generic drugs are less expensive. [8]  
Antonym: *brand-name drug*

generic substitution  
*Scheme Policy*  
The dispensing of a drug that is the generic equivalent of a drug listed on a formulary of a pharmacy benefit management plan.

governance  
*National Policy*  
The exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels. It is a neutral concept comprising the complex mechanisms, processes, relationships and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their rights and obligations, and mediate their differences.

group health insurance  
*Scheme Policy*  
Coverage through an employer or other entity that covers all individuals in the group.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guaranteed issue</td>
<td><strong>Scheme Policy</strong></td>
<td>The requirement that an insurance plan accept everyone who applies for coverage and guarantee the renewal of that coverage as long as the covered person pays the policy premium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td><strong>National Policy</strong></td>
<td>A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is a resource for everyday life, not the object of living. It is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources as well as physical capabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health care costs</td>
<td><strong>National Policy</strong></td>
<td>The societal cost of providing services related to the delivery of health care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health care delivery</td>
<td><strong>National Policy</strong></td>
<td>One of the functions of the health system, which deals with the medical and therapeutic measures intended to preserve or improve the health condition of a patient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health equity</td>
<td><strong>National Policy</strong></td>
<td>Ensuring that the same quality of health is provided to all regardless of economic, social, cultural, geographical, or other differences; reducing gaps in health outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health expenditures</td>
<td><strong>Performance Management</strong></td>
<td>The amounts spent by individuals, groups, nations, or private or public organizations for total healthcare and/or its various components. These amounts may or may not be equivalent to the actual costs (healthcare costs) and may or may not be shared among the patient, insurers, and/or employers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health gain</td>
<td><strong>Performance Management</strong></td>
<td>An increase in the measured health of an individual or population, including length and quality of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health indicator</td>
<td><strong>Performance Management</strong></td>
<td>A measure that reflects, or indicates, the state of health of persons in a defined population (e.g., the infant mortality rate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health inequalities</td>
<td><strong>National Policy</strong></td>
<td>The gap in health status and in access to health services between different social classes and ethnic groups and between populations in different geographical areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Financial protection against the healthcare costs caused by treating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

Scheme Policy  
\textbf{disease or accidental injury.}

health insurance payer  
\textit{Scheme Policy}  
Entity which collects, contracts for, and pays for health services from "providers."

health maintenance organization (HMO)  
\textit{Scheme Policy}  
A prepaid health plan delivering comprehensive care to members through designated providers, having a fixed monthly payment for health care services, and requiring members to be in a plan for a specified period of time.

health management information system (HMIS)  
\textit{Factory}  
The use of electronic information and communications technologies to provide and facilitate healthcare and health related services, improving healthcare processes.

health outcome  
\textit{Performance Management}  
The result of a healthcare intervention weighted by a value assigned to that result.

health plan  
\textit{Scheme Policy}  
A generic term to refer to a specific benefit package offered by an insurer.

health planning  
\textit{Scheme Policy}  
Planning for needed health and/or welfare services and facilities. \footnote{5}

\textit{Synonym: health service planning}

health policy  
\textit{National Policy}  
A set of decisions or commitments to pursue courses of action aimed at achieving defined goals for improving health. A formal statement or procedure within institutions (notably government) which defines priorities and the parameters for action in response to health needs, available resources, and other political pressures. \footnote{1}

\textit{Synonym: policy, regulatory}

health promotion programs  
\textit{National Policy}  
Preventive care programs designed to educate and motivate members to prevent illness and injury and to promote good health through lifestyle choices, such as smoking cessation and dietary changes. \footnote{3}

\textit{Synonym: wellness programs}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>health risk assessment</td>
<td>A process by which a health insurance payer uses information about a plan member's health status, personal and family health history, and health-related behaviors to predict the member's likelihood of experiencing specific illnesses or injuries. [3] Synonym: health risk appraisal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health sector</td>
<td>The health sector consists of organized public and private health services (including health promotion, disease prevention, diagnostic, treatment and care services), the policies and activities of health departments and ministries, health related nongovernment organizations and community groups, and professional associations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health service</td>
<td>Any service which can contribute to improved health or the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of sick people and not necessarily limited to medical or healthcare services. Health services are often formally organized as a system of established institutions and organizations to supply services to respond to the needs and demands of the population within a defined financial and regulatory framework. Health services can include health education; health promotion; and environmental services such as housing, sanitation, etc., which have a known health benefit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health status</td>
<td>A general term for the state of health of an individual, group, or population at a particular point in time measured against defined standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health system</td>
<td>The people, institutions and resources arranged together in accordance with established policies to improve the health of the population they serve, while responding to people's legitimate expectations and protecting them against the cost of ill-health through a variety of activities whose primary intent is to improve health. Set of elements and their relations in a complex whole, designed to serve the health needs of the population. Health systems fulfill three main functions: healthcare delivery, fair treatment to all, and meeting non-health expectations of the population. These functions are performed in the pursuit of three goals: health, responsiveness and fair financing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>healthcare</td>
<td>The diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in humans. Healthcare is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Policy delivered by practitioners in medicine, chiropractic, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, allied health and other care providers.

healthcare rationing National Policy Planning for the equitable allocation, apportionment, or distribution of available health resources.

healthcare sector National Policy Economic sector concerned with the provision, distribution, and consumption of health care services and related products.

healthy years equivalents (HYE) Performance Management The number of years of perfect health that are considered equivalent to (i.e., have the same utility as) the remaining years of life in their respective health states.

high-cost case Scheme Policy A patient whose condition requires large financial expenditures or significant human and technological resources.

high-risk case Scheme Policy A patient who has a complex or catastrophic illness or injury or who requires extensive medical interventions or treatment plans.

home health care Scheme Policy Services given at home to aged, disabled, sick, or convalescent individuals not needing institutional care. The most common types of home care are visiting nurse services and speech, physical, occupational, and rehabilitation therapy. These services are provided by home health agencies, hospitals, or other community organizations.

hospice care Scheme Policy Care for the terminally ill and their families in the home or a non-hospital setting that emphasizes alleviating pain rather than a medical cure.

hospital Scheme Policy Any institution duly licensed, certified, and operated as a hospital. The term hospital does not include a convalescent facility, nursing home, or any institution or part thereof which is used principally as a convalescence facility, rest facility, nursing facility, or facility for the aged. An institution for the care and treatment of ill, injured, infirm, mentally abnormal, or deformed persons, with organized facilities for diagnosis and surgery and providing 24-hr nursing service and medical supervision.

hospital costs The expenses incurred by a hospital in providing care.
attributed to a particular patient care episode include the direct costs plus an appropriate proportion of the overhead for administration, personnel, building maintenance, equipment, etc.

Physician who spends a substantial amount of their time in a hospital setting where they accept admissions to their inpatient services from local primary care providers.

Human skills and capabilities generated by investments in education and health.

A card given to each person covered under a health plan that identifies an insured as being eligible for benefits.

Any bodily disorder, bodily injury, disease, or mental health condition, including pregnancy and complications of pregnancy.

Preventive care program designed to monitor and promote the administration of vaccines to guard against childhood illnesses, such as chicken pox, mumps, and measles, and adult illnesses, such as pneumonia and influenza.

Date that a health care insurance policy becomes effective.

The number of cases of disease, infection, or some other event having their onset during a prescribed period of time in relation to the unit of population in which they occur. It usually refers only to the number of new cases, particularly of chronic diseases.

With indemnity plans, the individual pays a predetermined percentage of the cost of health care services, and the health plan pays the other percentage. For example, an individual might pay 20% for services and the insurance company pays 80%. The fees for services are defined by the health care providers and vary from physician to physician and hospital to hospital.

A measure of a specific component of a health improvement strategy. An
Performance Management indicator can reflect an activity implemented to address a particular health issue, such as the number of children aged 2 years who have received all appropriate immunizations, or it might reflect outcomes from activities already implemented, such as a decline in the number of cases of childhood measles in any given year.

indigent care  Care provided at no cost to people who do not have health insurance and are not covered by any public program.

indirect patient expenditure  The items of expenditure that cannot be attributed to the care of individual patients such as lighting, heating, capital equipment, support staff, and services.

individual health insurance  Health insurance coverage on an individual, not group, basis. The premium is usually higher for an individual health insurance plan than for a group policy, but the individual may not qualify for a group plan.

inequality in health  Disparities in health across individuals in the population.

informal sector  The part of the society/economy that is not registered with authorities and, whether with legal exclusion or without it (de jure or de facto), is not subject to public regulation and does not benefit from public services or goods. For example, support given by a family, friends, and members of a community in times of loss or illness effectively forms an informal risk-protection mechanism. Despite the presumption that such care is voluntarily given, in some cases (for example, providing care to foster children), payment may in fact be given.

information asymmetry  The difference in the amount of information available to the various parties to a transaction which does not place them on equal footing to negotiate. [1]

Synonym: moral hazard

information management  The combination of systems, processes, and technology that a health insurance payer uses to provide the company's information users with the information they need to carry out their job responsibilities.
**information system**

An interactive combination of people, computer hardware and software, communications devices, and procedures designed to provide a continuous flow of information to the people who need information to make decisions or perform activities.

**information technology**

The wide range of electronic devices and tools used to acquire, record, store, transfer or transform data or information.

**injury**

Bodily damage sustained by accident.

**inpatient**

A person who has been admitted to a hospital or other health facility for a period of at least 24 hours.

**inpatient care**

Health care received while a patient stays overnight in a hospital.

**insurability**

A risk is insurable if it is random, and there is a party willing to accept the risk for an agreed premium and another party is prepared to pay that premium (this means it is solvable). This situation implies that the probability is known, it is free of moral hazard and adverse selection problems, that it is a legal proposition, and that the premium is affordable. Practical problems associated with information availability may render otherwise insurable risks uninsurable.

**insurance company**

A corporation, association, or fraternal benefit society engaged primarily in the business of furnishing insurance protection to the public. Accepts various perils, hazards, and risks of an insured in return for premium payments, and in return, promises to indemnify for losses, provide other pecuniary benefits, or render a service.

**insurance policy**

The insurance agreement or contract.

**insurance policy holder**

The insured person named on the insurance policy.

**insurance policy year**

The 12-month period beginning with the effective date or renewal date of
Determine Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

**Scheme Policy**

- **insurance program**: A unified life or health insurance plan that coordinates the needs, policies, and settlement options available to carry out the aims and objectives of a client.

- **insurance threshold**: Insurers typically request that the insured pay the first part of any claim. This cost sharing is a form of deductible, used to simplify administration by reducing the number of small claims.

- **insured**: The party or plan member to an insurance contract, covering health or other insurance, to whom, or on behalf of whom, the insurer agrees to indemnify for losses, provide benefits, or render services. The individual or group covered by the contract of insurance.

- **insurer**: The company underwriting the insurance and assuming the risk. The party to an insurance contract that undertakes to indemnify for losses, provide other pecuniary benefits, or render services.

- **integrated delivery system (IDS)**: A network of hospitals, physicians, and other medical services, along with an HMO or insurance plan, formed to cost-effectively provide a population with a full continuum of care (i.e., from prevention through check-ups, tests, surgery, rehabilitation, long-term, and home care) that is accountable for costs, quality of care, and customer satisfaction.

- **integrated provider (IP)**: A group of providers that offer comprehensive and coordinated care and usually provides a range of medical care facilities and service plans including hospitals, group practices, a health plan and other related health care services.

- **intensive care**: Medical care for complex illness and to patients who are unable to maintain vital functions.

- **international classification of primary care (ICPC)**: A classification method for primary care encounters which allows for the classification of the patient's reason for encounter (RFE), the problems/diagnosis managed, primary care interventions, and the ordering of the data of the primary care session in an episode of care structure. It is being developed by the International Classification...
Committee (WICC). ICPC was first published in 1987 by Oxford University Press (ICPC-1) and a revision and inclusion of criteria and definitions was published in 1998 (ICPC-2).

**International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD)**

A coding of diseases, signs and symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints, social circumstances, and external causes of injury or diseases as classified by the World Health Organization.

**Key Performance Indicator (KPI)**

A key performance indicator is a measure of performance. KPIs are commonly used by an organization to evaluate its success or the success of a particular or activity in which it is engaged. KPIs are ways to periodically assess the performances of organizations, business units, and their division, departments and employees. Accordingly, KPIs are most commonly defined in a way that is understandable, meaningful, and measurable. KPI, in practical terms and for strategic development, are objectives to be targeted that will add the most value to the business. [4]

Synonym: key success indicator, performance indicator

**Lapse**

Termination of insurance for non-payment of premium.

**Length of Stay (LOS)**

The amount of time an individual stays in a hospital or inpatient facility.

**Length of Stay Guidelines**

A utilization review resource that establishes an average inpatient length of stay based on a patient's diagnosis, the severity of the patient's condition, and the type of services and procedures prescribed for the patient's care.

**Licensure**

The granting of a license, which gives "permission to practice". In general, licenses are used to regulate activities that are deemed to be dangerous or a threat to the person or the public or which involve a high level of specialized skill.

**Life Expectancy**

The number of years of life that can be expected on average in a given population.
**lifetime maximum payments**  
_Scheme Policy_  
A cap on the benefits paid for the duration of a health insurance policy. When a policy has a lifetime limit of X, the insurer agrees to cover up to amount X in covered services over the life of the policy. Once the maximum amount X is reached, no additional benefits are payable.

**limitations**  
_Scheme Policy_  
A limit on the amount of services that may be provided. It may be the maximum cost or number of days that a service or treatment is covered.

**limited policy**  
_Scheme Policy_  
A policy that covers only specified accidents or sicknesses.

**limited service hospital**  
_Scheme Policy_  
A hospital, often located in a rural area, which provides a limited set of medical and surgical services.

**line item**  
_Factory_  
Service or item-specific detail of claim.

**linkage**  
_National Policy_  
Degree of vertical and horizontal fragmentation or integration in the healthcare system.

**load**  
_Performance Management_  
The cost of insurance (administration, finance, and so on) as distinct from payouts (benefits). Efficient companies have a low load relative to benefits.

**long-term care**  
_Scheme Policy_  
Health care, personal care, and social services provided to people who have a chronic illness or disability and do not have full functional capacity. This care can take place in an institution or at home, on a long-term basis.

**loss ratio**  
_Performance Management_  
The ratio of incurred claims to collected premium.

**managed care**  
_Performance Management_  
The integration of both the financing and delivery of health care within a system that seeks to manage the accessibility, cost, and quality of that care.

**managed care organization (MCO)**  
Any entity that utilizes certain concepts or techniques to manage the
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

**Performance Management**

accessibility, cost, and quality of healthcare.

**manual rating**

A rating method under which a health plan uses the plan's average experience with all groups—and sometimes the experience of other health plans—rather than a particular group's experience to calculate the group's premium. A health insurance payer often lists manual rates in an underwriting or rating manual.

**marketing**

The process of planning and executing the conception, pricing, promotion, and distribution of ideas, goods, and services to create exchanges that satisfy individual and organizational objectives.

**master policy**

The group insurance policy that explains coverage to all members of the group.

**medical error**

A mistake that occurs when a planned treatment or procedure is delivered incorrectly or when a wrong treatment or procedure is delivered.

**medical ethics**

The principles and values that guide the actions of an individual or population when faced with questions of right and wrong.

**medical loss ratio**

The relationship of medical insurance premiums paid out for claims.

**medical necessity**

Medical information justifying that the service rendered or item provided is reasonable and appropriate for the diagnosis or treatment of a medical condition or illness.

**medically necessary**

Many insurance policies will pay only for treatment that is deemed "medically necessary" to restore a person's health. For instance, many health insurance policies will not cover routine physical exams or plastic surgery for cosmetic purposes.

**member**

This term is a close synonym of insured, however it usually connotes benefits in a particular form of insurance scheme. This word became popular with the HMO (Health Maintenance Organization) movement in the USA and is now used in other countries to represent membership in...
an integrated health services delivery scheme. An example is when a payer has its own health care delivery system.

**member services**  
*Scheme Policy*  
The broad range of activities that a health insurance payer and its employees undertake to support the delivery of the promised benefits to members and to keep members satisfied with the company.

**microinsurance**  
*Scheme Policy*  
A mechanism for pooling a whole community's risks and resources to protect all its participating members against the financial consequences of mutually determined health risks.

**morbidity**  
*Performance Management*  
A measure of disease incidence or prevalence in a given population, location, or other grouping of interest.

**morbidity rate**  
*Performance Management*  
The ratio of the incidence of sickness to the number of well persons in a given group of people over a given period of time.

**mortality**  
*Performance Management*  
A measure of deaths in a given population, location, or other grouping of interest.

**mortality rate**  
*Performance Management*  
The ratio of the number of deaths in a given group in a year's time to the total number in the group exposed to the risk of death.

**national health accounts**  
*National Policy*  
Information, usually in the form of indicators, a country may collect on its health expenditures. Indicators may include total health expenditure, public expenditure, private expenditure, out-of-pocket expenditure, tax-funded and other public expenditure, social security expenditure, or public expenditure on health.

**national health expenditures**  
*National Policy*  
Total spending on health services, prescription, and over-the-counter drugs and products, nursing home care, insurance costs, public health spending, and health research and construction.

**network**  
*Scheme Policy*  
A group of doctors, hospitals, and other health care providers contracted to provide services to insurance companies' customers for less than their usual fees. Provider networks can cover a large geographic market or a wide range of health care services. Insured individuals typically pay less
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>network provider</td>
<td>Providers or health care facilities that are part of a health plan's network of providers with which it has negotiated a discount. Insured individuals usually pay less when using an in-network provider because those networks provide services at a lower cost to the insurance companies with which they have contracts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nurse practitioner</td>
<td>A nurse specialist who provides primary and/or specialty care to patients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nursery</td>
<td>A hospital perinatal unit for normal newborns that includes incubators for nondistressed, low-birth-weight babies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nursing home</td>
<td>A residence facility that provides room, board, and help in the activities of daily living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occupational health</td>
<td>Activities undertaken to protect and promote the health and safety of employees in the workplace, including minimizing exposure to hazardous substances, evaluating work practices, and environments to reduce injury, and reducing or eliminating other health threats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occurrence</td>
<td>An accident or sickness that results in an insured loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open access</td>
<td>A provision that specifies that plan members may self-refer to a specialist, either in the network or out of the network, at full benefit or at a reduced benefit without first obtaining a referral from a primary care provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open formulary</td>
<td>The provision that drugs on the preferred list and those not on the preferred list will both be covered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open panel</td>
<td>The covered person is allowed to get non-emergency covered services from a specialist without getting a referral from the primary care provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>outcomes measures</td>
<td>Health care quality indicators that gauge the extent to which health care services succeed in improving or maintaining satisfaction and patient health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out-of-network provider</td>
<td>A provider which has not been contracted with the insurance company for reimbursement at a negotiated rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out-of-pocket (OOP) payment</td>
<td>Fee paid by the consumer of health services directly to the provider at the time of delivery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outpatient</td>
<td>An individual (patient) who receives health care services on an outpatient basis, meaning they do not stay overnight in a hospital or inpatient facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outpatient care</td>
<td>Treatment that is provided to a patient who is able to return home after care without an overnight stay in a hospital or other inpatient facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>package</td>
<td>A combination of several different types of health insurance coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participating provider</td>
<td>A participating provider is a provider who has a contract with the insurance scheme and who agrees to accept payment from that scheme as payment in full, except for any co-payments or deductibles which are due as part of the benefit plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patient</td>
<td>A person in contact with the health system seeking attention for a health condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patient-centered health care</td>
<td>Providing health care that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs and values and ensuring that patient values guide all clinical decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payer</td>
<td>An entity that assumes the risk of paying for medical treatments. This can be an uninsured patient, a self-insured employer, a health plan, or a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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HMO.

**per-diem payments**  
*Scheme Policy*  
For hospital stays, some insurance schemes provide for per-diem ("per-day") payments of fixed amounts according to the particular category of the patient. Thus sicker patients (higher "acuity") generally result in higher per-diem payments, and patients who require less nursing care and other services in lower payments.

**performance**  
*Performance Management*  
The extent to which the health system is meeting a set of key objectives.

**performance measure**  
*Performance Management*  
A quantitative measure of the quality of care provided by a health plan or provider that consumers, payers, regulators, and others can use to compare the plan or provider to other plans or providers.

**personal health care expenditures**  
*National Policy*  
Outlays for goods and services relating directly to patient care. The part of total national or state health expenditures spent on direct health care delivery, including hospital care, physician services, dental services, home health, nursing home care, and prescription drugs.

**point-of-service (POS) plan**  
*Scheme Policy*  
A plan that contains elements of both HMOs and PPOs. They resemble HMOs for in-network services in that they both require co-payments and a primary care physician. Services received outside of the network are usually reimbursed on a fee for service basis.

**portability**  
*Scheme Policy*  
The ability for an individual to transfer from one health insurer to another health insurer with regard to preexisting conditions or other risk factors.

**preadmission review**  
*Scheme Policy*  
A review of an individual's health care status or condition prior to an individual being admitted to a hospital or inpatient health care facility.

**pre-authorization**  
*Scheme Policy*  
A requirement that the physician obtains approval from the health plan prior to hospitalization or surgery or to prescribe a specific medication. Without this prior approval, the health plan may not provide coverage.

**preexisting medical condition**  
A medical condition that is excluded from coverage by an insurance company because the condition was believed to exist prior to the
individual obtaining a policy from the particular insurance company. [8]

Synonym: comorbid condition

A network of health care providers with which a health insurer has negotiated contracts for its insured population to receive health services at discounted costs. Health care decisions generally remain with the patient as he or she selects providers and determines his or her own need for services. Patients have financial incentives to select providers within the preferred provider organization network.

The amount paid to an insurance company or health plan in exchange for health insurance coverage, including paying for health-related services such as doctor visits, hospitalizations, and medications. [10]

Synonym: (health) insurance premium

A written authorization for a prescription medication given by a participating physician prescriber. [7]

Synonym: Rx

The number of cases of disease, infected persons, or persons with some other attribute, present at a particular time and in relation to the size of the population from which drawn. [7]

Related term: incidence

The proportion of persons in a population who have a particular disease or attribute at a specified point in time or over a specified period of time.

An approach to health care which emphasizes preventive measures and health screenings such as routine physicals, well-baby care, immunizations, diagnostic lab and x-ray tests, pap smears, mammograms, and other early detection testing. The purpose of offering coverage for preventive care is to diagnose a problem early, when it is less costly to treat rather than late in the stage of a disease when it is much more expensive or too late to treat.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>primary care</td>
<td>A basic level of health care provided by the physician from whom an individual has an ongoing relationship and who knows the patient's medical history. Primary care services emphasize a patient's general health needs, such as preventive services, treatment of minor illnesses and injuries, or identification of problems that require referral to specialists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary care physician (PCP)</td>
<td>A physician who serves as a group member's personal doctor and first contact in a managed care system. [7] Synonym: primary care provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary health care (PHC)</td>
<td>General medical care that is provided directly to a patient without referral from another physician. It is focused on preventive care and the treatment of routine injuries and illnesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private expenditure on health</td>
<td>The sum of outlays for health by private entities, such as commercial or mutual health insurance, nonprofit institutions serving households, resident corporations or quasi-corporations not controlled by government with a health services delivery or financing, and households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proof of coverage</td>
<td>A document given to an insured that describes the benefits, limitations, and exclusions of coverage provided by an insurance company. [9] Synonym: certificate of coverage, certificate of insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provider</td>
<td>A provider includes all caregivers and any others who have the right to claim payments under the insurance scheme. Most typically a provider is a professional person (physician, nurse, dentist, therapist) or a facility (hospital, clinic, home health agency) including suppliers of therapeutics (medications from a pharmacy, medical supplies from a store, orthopedic supplies, etc. [15] Synonym: health care provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provider agreement</td>
<td>Physician contract with a health insurance company, producing rules and billing regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provider identifier</td>
<td>Computer numeric identifier given to a health care entity or provider for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Factory tracking and payment purposes.

**provider manual**

A document that contains information concerning a provider's rights and responsibilities as part of a network.

**provider profiling**

The collection and analysis of information about the practice patterns of individual providers.

**public health**

Activities that society undertakes to ensure the conditions in which people can be healthy. These include organized community efforts to prevent, identify, and counter threats to the health of the public.

**qualifying conditions**

Requirements for acceptance into an insurance plan; also describes the provisions that must be met before a benefit is payable.

**quality assessment**

Measurement of the quality of care.

**quality assurance**

Activities and programs intended to assure the quality of care in a defined medical setting.

**quality assurance and quality improvement**

A systematic process to improve quality of health care by monitoring quality, finding out what is not working, and fixing the problems of health care delivery.

**quality management**

An organization-wide process of measuring and improving the quality of the health care provided by a health insurance payer.

**quality of care**

How well health services result in desired health outcomes.

**quality of life**

Quality of life is defined as an individual's perceptions of their position in life in the context of the culture and value system where they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards, and concerns. It is a broad-ranging concept, incorporating in a complex way a person's physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships, personal beliefs, and relationship to salient features of the
environment.

**quality-adjusted life year (QALY)**
*Performance Management*

A measure of health improvement, measuring life expectancy adjusted for quality of life. [5]

Related to: disability-adjusted life years (DALYS)

**rate spread**
*Scheme Policy*

The difference between the highest and lowest rates that a health plan charges to small groups.

**rating**
*Scheme Policy*

The process of calculating the appropriate premium to charge purchasers given the degree of risk represented by the individual or group, the expected costs to deliver medical services, and the expected marketability and competitiveness of the health insurance payer's plan. [3]

Synonym: setting premiums

**re-admission rate**
*Performance Management*

Represents the rate at which patients return to the hospital within 30 days of discharge following an inpatient stay for a surgical procedure.

**reconciliation**
*Performance Management*

A method of applying premiums, dues, or bills to health insurance policies.

**referral**
*Scheme Policy*

A special kind of preapproval that health plan members must obtain from their primary care physician before seeing a specialist.

**referral system**
*Scheme Policy*

The process through which a primary care provider authorizes a patient to see a specialist to receive additional care.

**reimbursement**
*Scheme Policy*

The amount paid to providers for services they provide to patients.

**reinsurance**
*Scheme Policy*

The transfer of liability from the primary insurer, the company that issued the contract, to another insurer, the reinsurance company.

**reinsurance policy**
*Scheme Policy*

The amount charged by the reinsurer to accept an agreed amount of risk.
A way to allow market forces to work by fostering competitive negotiations between the purchasers of services ("payers") and the providers of services ("providers"). Resource allocation and planning is characterized by a strong separation of duties, responsibilities, and accountabilities between "payer" and "provider" functions and responsibilities.

The responsibility for profiting or losing money based on the cost of health care services provided. Traditionally, health insurance companies have carried the risk. Under capitation, health care providers bear risk.

The statistical adjustment of outcomes measures to account for risk factors that are independent of the quality of care provided and beyond the control of the plan or provider, such as the patient's gender and age, the seriousness of the patient's condition, and any other illnesses the patient might have. Also known as case-mix adjustment.

An attribute (for example, a lifestyle factor such as smoking or a personal characteristic such as age) or an exposure to an environmental factor associated with an increase in the probability that a specified health event (for example, onset of disease) will occur.

The practice of bringing several risks together for insurance purposes in order to balance the consequences of the realization of each individual risk.

Technique for adjusting insurance premiums according to the relative risk insured.

Each individual faces his or her own risks without pooling.

The practice of singling out or disaggregating a particular risk from a pool of insured risks.

A roster is a list of patients who are entrusted to a particular primary care physician (PCP). The roster contains the patients name, dob, sex, and possibly some other demographic information about that patient. A
roster can be used to calculate capitation payments to a provider. [15]

Synonym: provider capitation list

**roster cap**

*Scheme Policy*

There is a maximum number of patients allowed on any one's roster. This avoids the problem of having physicians sign up Insureds to their roster when they are unable to provide adequate services to the roster.

**safe health care**

*Performance Management*

Avoiding injuries to patients from the care that is intended to help them.

**schedule of benefits and exclusions**

*Scheme Policy*

A health insurance listing of the benefits which are covered under the policy guidelines as well as services which are not provided under the policy.

**secondary health care**

*Scheme Policy*

Hospitals and outpatient specialist clinics to which people go after referral from primary health care services. These services are generally more specialized and further from where people live. They often include a greater range of diagnostic services such as X-ray and pathological laboratory services; they may also include specialized treatment such as surgery, radiotherapy, and certain drug therapies not normally available in primary care. The principal difference between primary and secondary services is in the range and specialization of the staff available.

**service**

*Scheme Policy*

Medical care and items, such as medical diagnosis and treatment; drugs and biologicals; supplies, appliances, and equipment; medical social services; and use of hospital, rural primary care hospital, or skilled-nursing facilities.

**service-level agreement**

*Factory*

The agreements that are fundamental to both providers and payers. They define the terms of engagement and rules that govern the relationship.

**sickness fund**

*National Policy*

A third-party payer in a social health insurance system covering the community as a whole or sections of the population. Sickness funds are usually quasi-public bodies. Synonyms are "sick funds" and "health insurance funds."

**social insurance**

Compulsory plan under which participants are entitled to certain benefits
as a matter of right. The plan is administered by a state or federal
government agency aimed at providing a minimum standard of living for
lower and middle wage groups. Social Security, unemployment
compensation, etc., are social insurance programs.

**specialist**

*Scheme Policy*

Any health professional who has specific training and certification in a
particular area of medical care.

**standard benefit package**

*Scheme Policy*

A defined set of benefits provided to all people covered under a health
plan.

**standard of care**

*Scheme Policy*

A clinical protocol that is agreed upon by the involved professional
community.

**subsidy**

*Scheme Policy*

A payment made by the government with the object of reducing the
market price of a particular product or of maintaining the income of the producer.

**survey**

*Performance Management*

Systematic collection of information from a defined population, usually
by means of interviews or questionnaires administered to a sample of units in the population.

**target population**

*Scheme Policy*

Cohort based on age, gender, clinical focus, and target geographic areas. [7]

Synonym: target group

**tertiary health care**

*Scheme Policy*

Specialized care that offers a service to those referred from secondary
care for diagnosis or treatment and which is not available in primary or secondary care. This kind of care is generally only available at national or international referral centres. Tertiary care has become a common feature in certain specialties for rare conditions, or where the diagnostic or treatment facilities are scarce or require scarce combinations of resources, or which remain essentially the subject of research. These facilities are commonly found in medical schools and teaching hospitals.

**third-party administrator (TPA)**

An organization that processes health plan claims but does not carry any
**Scheme Policy**  insurance risk.

**third-party payer**  
An organization other than the patient or health care provider involved in the financing of personal health services.

**timeliness**  
Reducing waits and sometimes harmful delays for both those who receive and those who give care.

**total expenditure on health**  
Funds mobilised by the system. Sum of general government and private expenditure on health

**transaction costs**  
The costs additional to the price of a good or service, arising, for example, from search costs, travel costs, marketing and distribution, or transfer of ownership costs.

**treatment**  
Patient care intended to correct or relieve the underlying problem and its symptoms.

**uncompensated care**  
Health care provided to people who cannot pay for it and who are not covered by any insurance. This includes both charity care which is not billed and the cost of services that were billed but never paid.

**under-5 mortality rate**  
The mortality rate of children between birth and five years.

**underinsured**  
People who have some type of health insurance but not enough insurance to cover their the cost of necessary health care. This includes people who have very high deductibles or insurance policies that have specific exclusions for costly services.

**underwriter**  
The company that assumes responsibility for the risk, issues insurance policies, and receives premiums.

**underwriting**  
The act of reviewing and evaluating prospective insured persons for risk assessment and appropriate premium.

**underwriting impairments**  
Factors that tend to increase an individual's risk above that which is
uninsured

People who do not have any health insurance of any type.

unique identifier (UID)

With reference to a given set of objects, a unique identifier (UID) is any identifier which is guaranteed to be unique among all identifiers used for those objects and for a specific purpose. There are three main types of unique identifiers: serial numbers, random numbers, and names or codes allocated by choice which are forced to be unique by keeping a central registry.

universal coverage

The proposal that all members of a country (or a community) have access to health insurance that will cover some aspects of care.

upcoding

A coding inconsistency that involves using a code for a procedure or diagnosis that is more complex than the actual procedure or diagnosis and that results in higher reimbursement to the provider.

urgent care

Health care provided in situations of medical duress that have not reached the level of emergency. Claim costs for urgent care services are typically much less than for services delivered in emergency rooms. [2]

user fees

Charges payable by users, usually at the point of service.

utilization

How many times people use particular health care services during particular periods of time.

utilization guidelines

A utilization review resource that indicates accepted approaches to care for common, uncomplicated health care services.

utilization review

An evaluation of the medical necessity, appropriateness, and cost-effectiveness of healthcare services and treatment plans for a given patient. [3]
Synonym: utilization management

**voluntary care**
*Scheme Policy*
Care, usually by a family member. The market price is zero, but there is an opportunity cost in terms of the alternative ways in which the carer could have utilized the time. A value would have to be imputed, perhaps based on the salary of a paid caregiver.

**waiting period**
*Scheme Policy*
A period of time when the health plan does not cover a person for a particular health problem.

**willingness to pay**
*Scheme Policy*
How much a person or group is prepared to pay for particular goods or services.

**withhold**
*Scheme Policy*
A percentage of providers' fees that managed care companies hold back from providers which is only given to them if the amount of care they provide (or that the entire plan provides) is under a budgeted amount for each quarter or the whole year.

**yearly maximum payments**
*Scheme Policy*
The maximum amount which an insurance scheme must pay for an insured during any one year period.
Appendix C: Task flow diagrams

A task flow diagram is a graphical model that illustrates the activities of a business process as well as who performs those activities, known as the functional role. The task flow provides a “story” for the business process being diagrammed and can help inform the writing of use cases as another method for documenting user requirements. Another important function of the task flow diagram is to serve as a focal point for achieving clarity and agreement among core work group members and stakeholders. They also serve the critical role in bridging to more technical representations of work flow and data flow. This next level of technical elaboration created by software and system engineers often involves UML (Unified Modeling Language), technical use cases, and data entity diagrams.\(^1\)

This appendix contains both the common task flow diagrams that were developed by the core work group as well as the draft diagrams developed for Thailand NHSO, India RSBY and India Aarogyasri. Please note that these country specific diagrams were developed so that we could compare the systems in a similar way and understand common elements. Since these are extrapolated from more robust country documentation, the reader is encouraged to access (same links as in section that discusses this) for the key specifics per country.

Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

Diagram Descriptions

Task Flow Diagrams
A task flow diagram is a graphical model that illustrates the activities of a business process, as well as who performs those activities, known as functional groups. The task flow provides a “story” for the business process being diagrammed. The components of the task flow diagram are defined as listed below:

1. **Pools**—a group, department, organization or unit that contains multiple functional swim lanes (functional groups).
2. **Swim Lanes**—a functional individual or group. These are entities that perform or are accountable for designated activities in the process.
3. **Start Event**—a process mapping shape used to define the "start" of the process.
4. **End Event**—a process mapping shape used to define the "end" of the process.
5. **Sequence Flow**—shows the logical flow and direction of information and activities.
6. **Activity**—an action performed by the functional individual or group.
7. **Subprocess**—a shape used as a call out to another process.
8. **Decision**—a required conclusion needed in the process. These are typically approvals or resolutions.
9. **Multi-Page Connector**—links to the next page when a process is too large to fit on one page.
10. **Annotation**—a text description to add clarity or context to any point of the process.
### Beneficiary Enrollment – Common

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pre-enroll</td>
<td>Government/Administrator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. Arrive at location | **Pre-enrollment**
  - Pre-defined process |
| 3. Present identification | Beneficiary arrives at designated insurance enrollment location
  - In some cases a selection of scheme has occurred as a pre-condition
  - Process can also be conducted online |
| 4. Validate identification | Beneficiary presents proof of identification |
| 5. Identification valid? | If the identification and/or other qualifying documents are valid then the process continues
  - If the identification and/or other qualifying documents are not valid the beneficiary may be referred to an alternate offline process and/or process will end |
| 6. Provide personal information | Beneficiary provides appropriate information (i.e., name, address, biometrics...) |
| 7. Capture personal information | Insurer captures personal identifiable information |
| 8. Compare personal information to eligibility rules | Beneficiary’s personal information is compared to benefit plan eligibility rules (i.e., financial standing, earnings, maternity status,...) |

**General Process Notes**
- TPA - Third Party Administrator

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Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

**Enrollment - Common**

**Activity Details / Narrative**

- **General Process Notes**
  - TPA - Third Party Administrator

**Beneficiary**

- **9. Eligible?**
  - If the beneficiary is determined to be eligible for a benefit plan then the process continues
  - If the beneficiary is determined that they are not eligible then the process ends

- **10. Assign benefit plan**
  - Insurer assigns a benefits plan to the beneficiary once eligibility has been determined

- **11. Authorize enrollment**
  - Insurer and/or other authority completes final review of beneficiary information and authorizes enrollment.

- **12. Provide proof of coverage**
  - Insurer provides proof of coverage to the beneficiary (i.e., printout of plan details, insurance card,...)
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

**Eligibility - Common**

1. **Activity Details / Narrative**
   - **General Process Notes**
     - Individual refers to a person who receives services of their representative

   - **Activity Description:**
     1. **Arrive at location**
        - Beneficiary arrives at empanelled health care facility.
        - Process can also be conducted online or by telephone.
     2. **Request proof of coverage**
        - Provider requests that beneficiary present proof of coverage.
     3. **Proof of coverage available?**
        - Provider accepts proof of coverage if the beneficiary has it readily available.
        - If proof of coverage is not available then provider requests alternate information.
     4. **Search for coverage detail with alternate ID**
        - Provider captures additional information from beneficiary (i.e., name, date of birth...) to use to conduct a search on the beneficiary coverage information.
     5. **Present proof of coverage**
        - Beneficiary presents insurance card or other document with coverage information.
     6. **Authenticate identification and capture coverage detail**
        - Proof of coverage is proven authentic
        - Provider uses the proof of coverage presented by beneficiary to capture appropriate detail needed to validate eligibility. (i.e. biometrics)
     7. **Search insurance coverage**
        - Provider uses beneficiary personal information to search for insurance coverage details
        - Provider can also contact insurer/TPA by telephone to confirm coverage if internet connectivity is unavailable
     8. **Confirm coverage**
        - Insurer responds to provider confirming the eligibility status of the beneficiary and providers details of the benefit plan

2. **National Health Insurance Information System Requirements**

   - **Start**
   - **Beneficiary**
     - 1. Arrive at location
     - 5. Present proof of coverage
   - **Provider**
     - 2. Request proof of coverage
     - 3. Proof of coverage available?
     - 4. Search for coverage detail with alternate ID
     - 6. Authenticate identification and capture coverage detail
   - **Insurer/Trust**
     - 7. Search insurance coverage
     - 8. Confirm coverage
Eligibility - Common

9. Coverage Valid
- If coverage is valid the process continues
- If coverage is invalid, the individual may have to return to the enrollment process or continue the process by paying medical costs out of pocket.

10. Determine and explain extent of coverage
- Provider determines if procedure is covered and what portion of the cost is covered under the benefit plan and if there are any costs to the beneficiary.
- Provider explains the coverage details to the beneficiary.
**Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems**

**Pre-authorization - Common**

1. **Beneficiary**
   - Start
   - 1. Individual needs care

2. **Provider**
   - 2. Examine beneficiary
   - 3. Gather needed info for approval
   - 4. Submit info to insurer
   - 5. Provider receives decision
   - End

3. **Insurer/TPA**
   - Add'l information required
   - 5. Approve? Yes or No

**General Process Notes**

**Activity Description:**

1. **Individual needs care**
   - Beneficiary decides to seek care at an empanelled health care facility

2. **Examine beneficiary**
   - Provider examines beneficiary to determine diagnosis and treatment plan

3. **Gather needed info for approval**
   - Provider gathers necessary diagnostic test results and examination notes
   - Provider completes the appropriate form to request pre-authorization

4. **Submit information to insurer**
   - Provider submits completed pre-authorization request form, attaches diagnostic test results and examination note and submits request to insurer

5. **Approve?**
   - Insurer reviews pre-authorization request and determines if it will be approved or rejected.
   - Insurer transmits pre-authorization decision to provider

6. **Provider receives decision**
   - Provider receives the pre-authorization decision from the insurer
   - If the pre-authorization request is approved the provider will provide treatment to the beneficiary
   - If the request is not approved the provider will communicate this to the beneficiary. The insurance process ends. The beneficiary can receive treatment by paying out of pocket or seeking benefits through an alternate program

**National Health Insurance Information System Requirements**

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**Claims Processing - Common**

1. **Generate claim**
   - Provider enters data into the claim for either manually or as a data extract from the electronic medical records system.

2. **Claim data complete?**
   - Provider reviews the claim form to ensure that the claim data are complete.

3. **Update claim data**
   - Provider updates or adds additional information if claim data are not complete.

4. **Submit claim**
   - Provider submits completed claim to the insurer.

5. **Aggregate and batch claims**
   - Provider aggregates claims on a daily basis before they are submitted to the insurer.
   - The insurer aggregates all submitted claims on a daily basis before the nightly adjudication process begins.

6. **Claim data valid?**
   - Insurer reviews claim for completeness and determines if the claim is valid based on a set of rules.

7. **Generate errors and send to provider**
   - Insurer generate errors for claims that do not pass the initial validation and sends them to the provider.

8. **Update claim and resubmit**
   - Provider reviews the errors associated with each claim and makes appropriate changes before resubmitting.

9. **Apply adjudication rules**
   - Insurer applies benefit plan rules to each claim to determine whether to approve or reject.
Claims Processing - Common

10. Determine claim payment amount
   - Insurer applies adjudication rules to claim to determine payment amount.

11. Claim approved?
   - If insurer approves claim, it then moves into the next activity to determine the payment amount.

12. Investigation required?
   - Insurer determines if an investigation is required to collect additional information to confirm that the claim is valid

13. Investigate claim
   - Insurer will dispatch claim investigators to interview the provider and/or beneficiary about the submitted claim

14. Reject and apply reason code
   - If insurer rejects claim then one or more reason codes are assigned to the claim.

15. Mark claim to be paid
   - Insurer flags approved claims to be paid once the payment amount is determined.

16. Generate claim statement
   - Insurer generates a claim statement for the provider to show all processed claims along with amount approved and rejection reason codes.
   - The claim statement is sent to the provider, beneficiary and other authorities as appropriate.
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

Enroll Beneficiary - Thailand UC Scheme

1 of 2

Activity Details / Narrative

- **Enrollment Prerequisite**: Coverage under the UC Scheme is limited to Thai citizens with a national ID number. Special considerations are taken into account for newborns and persons under the age of 15.

- **General Process Notes**:
  - You can register at the hospital before or after you get sick. When you arrive at the hospital you will need to provide a National ID. The hospital will look into the national health insurance registration system which will show an indicator to which scheme the person belongs. If person is not registered and needs care the provider will collect the citizen card plus the claim code. Care will be provided immediately and there is no need to wait for the registration to occur.
  - The enrollment registration database is harmonized by NHSO with data from all three schemes. The database is updated twice per month. The synchronization of the databases occurs on the 15th and 30th of each month. The data updates include new persons, address changes, and insurance coverage scheme indicator changes.

Activity Description:

1. Arrive at location
   - Citizens can register for the UC scheme at sub district locations, hospital, the NHSO provincial office or NHSO Headquarters.
   - Registration can take place through direct online entry by location personnel, through a resident application which is uploaded later to the NHSO, or by contacting the call center.
   - Once the paper version is completed it is sent to the nearest hospital or NHSO provincial location for entry into the NHSO registration database.
2. Present national ID
   - Coverage under the UC scheme is limited to Thai citizens. All Thai citizens must have a National ID number. Enrollment into the UC Scheme is not possible without a national ID number.
3. Enter ID number into NHSO database
   - National ID number must be entered into database to determine insurance scheme.
4. Search health insurance status?
   - Query ID in NHSO database.
5. ID assigned to scheme?
   - Determine if ID is assigned to a scheme.
6. Display scheme type
   - Scheme type is displayed.
7. Provide document to show change of status
   - If status has changed prior to the twice per month database synchronization then documents must be provided to show evidence of this change.
8. Return error notice indicating that ID is not assigned to scheme
   - If ID is not assigned to a scheme then an error message is returned.
9. Display error notice
   - Error message is displayed indicating that the ID entered is not assigned to a scheme.
10. Fill out UC scheme application
    - Person must complete necessary information to register to the UC scheme.
### Enroll Beneficiary - Thailand UC Scheme

#### Client

- **11. Enter data in NHSO application**
  - Information is entered into the UC scheme online or offline enrollment application.

- **12. Submit application to NHSO HQ**
  - Information entered into the enrollment application is transmitted to NHSO HQ for review.

- **13. Review submitted application**
  - Application is reviewed at NHSO HQ to ensure that Thai citizen is eligible for the scheme.

- **14. Application approved?**
  - A determination is made as to whether the Thai citizen is eligible and if the data provided is sufficient.

- **15. Provide requested documentation to NHSO HQ**
  - If a citizen is enrolled in another insurance scheme before registering for the UC scheme then it may be necessary to show documentation supporting the change to the UC scheme.

- **16. Supporting documents sufficient?**
  - A determination is made by NHSO whether the submitted documentation is sufficient.

- **17. Assign beneficiary to UC scheme in NHSO database**
  - Once approved the Thai citizen is assigned to the UC scheme in the NHSO database.

#### NHSO Provincial/Provider

- **11. Enter data in NHSO application**

#### NHSO HQ

- **13. Review submitted application**

- **14. Application approved?**

- **15. Provide requested documentation to NHSO HQ**

- **16. Supporting documents sufficient?**

- **17. Assign beneficiary to UC scheme in NHSO database**

End
### General Process Notes

1. **Input data into e-claims system**
   - Provider enters claim data into an offline or online E-claim form. This can be done as an individual claim or a batch of claims can be uploaded.

2. **Claim data validation**
   - Data validation is embedded in e-claim system to ensure data integrity. Twelve standard data sets are validated (i.e., hospital #, admission #, patient information, date of admission, etc.).

3. **Data input correctly?**
   - System performs initial checks to ensure that data is complete and accurately entered. If data is not complete it will prompt error codes.

4. **Update incomplete data**
   - All incomplete data flagged must be corrected prior to the system allowing a submission of the claim.

5. **Submit claim(s) through e-claim system**
   - Hospital coder encrypts claims and electronically uploads them to the e-claims system where they are decrypted by the NHSO data center.

6. **Aggregate and batch claim data**
   - Submitted claims from all providers are aggregated on a daily basis before the nightly adjudication process begins.

7. **Claim data validation**
   - Records database performs scheme verification and data validation. ICD-10 codes are mapped to DRG group.

8. **Data valid?**
   - Determine if data has errors based on a set of rules.

9. **Generate errors and post to e-claim system**
   - Provider is issued one of the following errors (deny, warning or report detail). Provider must correct data file.

10. **Review and update claims with errors**
    - Provider must review the error messages associated with each claim and make the appropriate changes before resubmitting for processing.
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

**Claims Processing**

11. Apply adjudication rules to determine validity of claim
   - Apply benefits plan rules to determine if claim is valid. (i.e., claim may not be valid if it is not submitted by 30 days from date of service).

12. Claim valid?
   - After adjudication rules are applied a determination is made as to whether the claim is valid. Invalid claims are rejected and valid claims are passed on to the next set of adjudication rules.

13. Reject and assign reason code
   - Claims determined to be invalid are rejected and a reason code is assigned.

14. Apply adjudication rules to determine payment
   - If a claim is valid a set of adjudication rules are applied to determine the amount to be paid.

15. Determine fund type to assign to payment
   - Once the payment amount is determined then the fund from which the amount should be paid is determined (IP, OP, high cost, etc.).

16. Aggregate claim data by provider/facility
   - All processed claims are then aggregated by facility number to generate claim statement and determine the total to be paid.

17. Generate and send provider/facility claim statement
   - A claim statement is generated by facility number which shows all processed claims along with amount approved for payment.

18. Agree with claim statement?
   - Provider reviews the claim statement and decides whether the payment amounts are correct.

19. Claims dispute
   - If provider does not agree with the claims statement then the Pre defined claims dispute process must be initiated.

20. Prepare payment transaction
   - A payment transaction is sent to the general ledger and then an electronic bank fund transfer is sent to the appropriate provider/facility.

End
Thailand has harmonized the eligibility database across all three national health insurance schemes. A centralized database is maintained by NHSO and is synchronized twice per month with the Ministry of Interior as well as the SSS and CSMBS schemes. The synchronization of the databases occurs on the 15th and 30th of each month. NHSO pulls via lease line from the Ministry of Interior and then harmonizes data among the three national insurance schemes.

Activity Description:

1. Present personal ID card
   - The insured person presents his/her national ID.
   - If ID card is not available the NHSO call center can be contacted and query for the national ID number using a name and date of birth.

2. Enter personal ID number into NHSO database
   - A valid national ID number must be entered into the NHSO Database to verify eligibility.

3. Valid ID?
   - Validation is embedded in the data fields to insure data integrity before passing the data to NHSO for further processing.

4. Search health insurance status
   - Query ID in NHSO database

5. ID assigned to health scheme?
   - Determine if ID is assigned to a scheme.

6. Display health scheme type
   - The scheme type is displayed on the screen.

7. Return error indicating that ID is not assigned to a scheme
   - If ID is not assigned to a scheme then an error message is returned.

8. Display error notice
   - Error message is displayed on screen indicating that the ID entered is not assigned to a scheme.

9. Eligible for UC Scheme?
   - A determination is made by the hospital through questioning the patient if they would be eligible for the UC scheme.

10. Enroll Beneficiary
    - If it is determined that the patient is eligible for the UC scheme then the enroll beneficiary process is followed to register patient to UC scheme.
**Enrollment (India- RSBY)**

**Activity Details / Narrative**

1. **Arrive at location**
   - Beneficiary arrives at the district enrollment camp.

2. **Provide family ID**
   - Beneficiary provides family name and proof of identification.

3. **Enter information into database**
   - Insurer enters family information into database.

4. **Match information to identified beneficiary list**
   - Insurer searches for family information in database to find a positive match.

5. **Is family on identified beneficiary list?**
   - Database will return match if one exists. The insurer will show information to beneficiary for verification.

6. **Fill out identified beneficiary form and submit to state nodal agency**
   - If a family is not on the identified beneficiary list they are not eligible for insurance for the specified period of time.
   - The family is provided a form to fill out so that they can register for the identified beneficiary list for the following year.
   - State is responsible for updating and providing the identified beneficiary list.

7. **Select dependents to enroll**
   - If a match does exist then the head of household will provide the names of the family members to enroll in the scheme.
   - Head of household will select up to a total of 5 family names from the database to be enrolled.

8. **Change or update dependent detail**
   - Ages and genders of dependents may be modified as necessary. Photographs and fingerprints are also obtained during this process.
   - This process can also be performed at a district kiosk for a limited period of time during the annual enrollment period.

9. **Print card**
   - Once the family detail has been updated a card is printed.

**Enrollment Prerequisite:**
- Only families registered in the list provided by the nodal agency can be considered for enrollment. Additions of families to the identified beneficiary list cannot be carried out in the enrollment process.

**General Process Notes:**
- Head of household must be present to enroll in the plan.
- Eligibility is set for a specific period of time and is captured on the card.
- If the card is not renewed prior to the end of the eligibility period, insurance coverage will not be recognized.

**Government Field Key Officer (FKO)**
### Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

#### Enrollment (India - RSBY)

**Activity Details / Narrative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Apportion money to each card</td>
<td>Insurer asks beneficiary if they would like to split the allocated amount across two cards. The balance will be placed on each card according to the client's request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Upload information to card(s)</td>
<td>Beneficiary information is uploaded to the SMART card. The client card captures the Field Key Officer (FKO) identity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Insert key card</td>
<td>FKO inserts an electronic key to activate the SMART card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Scan fingerprint</td>
<td>Enrollment cannot begin until the FKO has logged in with the key card and scanned his/her fingerprint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Validate and activate card(s)</td>
<td>FKO card captures enrollees information. Up to 250 families information can be stored on each FKO card. After the key is inserted the SMART card is activated and the electronic verification of the client's fingerprints is performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Issue card(s) to family</td>
<td>The SMART card is then handed to the beneficiary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Compile list of new enrollees</td>
<td>At the conclusion of the enrollment camp the insurer compiles a list of beneficiaries that have been enrolled. Daily number of SMART cards issued and number of individuals covered are sent daily to the insurer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Send list of enrollees to the state nodal agency</td>
<td>Insurer provides the list of enrollees to the state nodal agency and the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoLE) in the prescribed format (without biometric data). Government FKO compiles a list of enrollees at the district level and sends this information to the MoLE and state nodal agency. The list from the insurer and the Government FKO is compared for accuracy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eligibility (India - RSBY)

1. Arrive at hospital
2. Present SMART CARD
3. Authenticate SMART CARD
4. Authenticated?
   Yes → 7. Obtain client biometric data
   No → 5. Alternate verification
5. Verified?
   No → End
   Yes → 6. Verified?
   No → End
   Yes → Yes → End

7. Does biometric data match card?
   Yes → 8. Alternate verification
   No → 10. Verified?
   No → End
   Yes → No → 9. Alternate verification
   Yes → 11. Present registration slip to client

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Eligibility (India - RSBY)

2 of 2

Activity Details / Narrative

General Process Notes

- Hospital is required to purchase dedicated hardware. Software is provided by the insurer or TPA.
- Hospital authentication SMART CARD must be present in order to authenticate client cards.

Activity Description:

1. Arrange at hospital
   - Beneficiary arrives at an empanelled hospital and proceeds to the RSBY help desk.

2. Present SMART CARD
   - Beneficiary presents SMART card to RSBY helpdesk attendant.

3. Authenticate SMART CARD
   - RSBY help desk attendant inserts card into card scanner and authenticates card to insure that it is valid.

4. Authenticated?
   - If the card is valid then the RSBY help desk attendant will obtain the biometric data.
   - If someone arrives with an card that is damaged or unreadable then alternative means of verification are performed.

5. Alternate verification
   - A call can be made to the insurer/TPA to verify that the card presented is valid.
   - RSBY help desk attendant can also verify the person seeking treatment by comparing them to the photograph on the card.
   - The fingerprint of any other family member registered to the same card can be used for verification.

6. Verified?
   - If the insurer/TPA determine that the card is not valid then the process ends.
   - If the card is valid then the process continues.

7. Obtain client biometric data
   - The RSBY help desk attendant asks the client to place a finger on the biometric scanner.

8. Does biometric data match card?
   - The finger print is then scanned and matched to the data on the card. If there is a match the attendant will proceed to print a registration slip.
   - If the biometric data cannot be verified then alternative means of verification are performed.

9. Alternate verification
   - A call can be made to the insurer/TPA to verify that the card presented is valid.
   - RSBY help desk attendant can also verify the person seeking treatment by comparing them to the photograph on the card.
   - The fingerprint of any other family member registered to the same card can be used for verification.

10. Verified?
    - If the insurer/TPA determine that the card is not valid then the process ends.
    - If the card is valid then the process continues.

11. Present registration slip to client
    - The RSBY help desk attendant prints a registration slip and presents it to the client.

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Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

**Claims Processing (India - RSBY)**

1. Fill out treatment form
2. Present treatment form to RSBY help desk
3. Present SMART card to RSBY help desk
4. SMART card authentic?
5. Alternate verification
6. Surgical treatment?
7. Enter number of days of hospital stay
8. Treatment package on list?
9. Select treatment package
10. Is there sufficient balance?
11. Review treatment for approval and pricing
12. Approved?
13. Transmit denial to RSBY help desk
14. Start

**Beneficiary**

**Insurer/TPA**

**Provider/RSBY Help Desk**

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**Claims Processing (India - RSBY)**

**National Health Insurance Information System Requirements**

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**Provider / RSBY Help Desk**

6. Verified?  
- Yes: **B**  
- No: End

14. Inform beneficiary treatment is not covered

15. Transmit approval to RSBY help desk

---

**Beneficiary**

---

**Insurer / TPA**

---
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

**Claims Processing (India - RSBY)**

1. Provider/RSBY Help Desk
   - 17. Block amount to be paid
   - 20. Provide treatment
   - 21. Discharge beneficiary

2. Beneficiary
   - 18. Provide remainder of package balance
     - Yes
     - 19. Make payment
     - 22. Arrive at RSBY help desk
     - 23. Present SMART card
   - No

3. Insurer/TPA

End

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Claims Processing (India - RSBY)

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National Health Insurance
Information System Requirements

- 24. SMART card authentic?
  - Yes: Continue
  - No: Alternate verification

- 25. Alternate verification

- 27. Create discharge transaction and update SMART card balance
  - Yes: Continue
  - No: Do not provide travel funds

- 28. Travel funds available?
  - Yes: Dispense travel funds
  - No: Continue

- 30. Dispense travel funds

- 31. Print three discharge transaction slips

- 32. Upload daily transactions to insurer
**Claims Processing (India - RSBY)**

1. **Provider/RSBY Help Desk**
   - 26. Verified
     - Yes: K
     - No: End

2. **Beneficiary**

3. **Insurer/TPA**
   - 33. Adjudicate Claims
   - 34. Generate payment to provider
   - 35. Data transactions uploaded to government trust server

End

DRAFT Version 09/21/2011
## General Process Notes

### Activity Description:

1. **Fill out treatment form**
   - Provider examines beneficiary and completes a form with prescribed treatment package code, name and details.

2. **Present treatment form to RSBY help desk**
   - Beneficiary presents treatment form to the RSBY help desk attendant.

3. **Present SMART card to RSBY help desk**
   - Beneficiary presents SMART card and fingerprint for authentication.

4. **SMART card authentic?**
   - RSBY help desk attendant inserts card into card scanner and authenticates card to ensure that it is valid. The attendant will then obtain the biometric data in the fingerprint scanner. If there is a match between the card and fingerprint then the attendant will proceed to the next step.
   - This process also ensures that the card balance is greater than zero.

5. **Alternate verification**
   - Insurer/TPA may be called for further authentication if technical difficulties are encountered.
   - Insurer/TPA can verify that the card presented is valid.
   - RSBY help desk attendant can also verify the person seeking treatment by comparing them to the photograph on the card.

6. **Verify?**
   - If the Insurer/TPA determine that the card is not valid then the process ends.
   - If the card is valid then the process continues.

7. **Surgical treatment?**
   - RSBY Help desk attendant determines if a surgical treatment or medical stay is required based on the details on the treatment form.

8. **Enter number of days of hospital stay**
   - If a medical treatment (non-surgical) is required then an estimated number of days for the hospital stay must be entered.

9. **Select treatment package**
   - RSBY help desk attendant will look at the treatment form and find the matching package list on the screen.

10. **Treatment on package list?**
    - The RSBY help desk attendant will look to see if the treatment package already exists and if not then will transmit data to the insurer for a determination of coverage.

11. **Review treatment for approval and pricing**
    - The insurer reviews the prescribed treatment that is not part of the existing list of services and determines if it should be covered by the scheme.
    - Negotiation on price for a treatment with provider may take place.

12. **Approved?**
    - Insurer makes a decision as to whether the prescribed treatment is covered by the scheme and a determination of the payment amount for treatment.

13. **Transmit denial to RSBY help desk**
    - Insurer transmits denial of coverage to the RSBY help desk.

14. **Inform beneficiary that treatment is not covered**
    - RSBY help desk attendant informs the beneficiary that the treatment is not covered by the scheme.

15. **Transmit approval to RSBY help desk**
    - Insurer transmits approval and payment amount of the treatment to the RSBY help desk.

16. **Is there sufficient balance?**
    - After selecting the treatment type the RSBY help desk attendant checks the balance on the SMART card to ensure that there are sufficient funds to cover the surgical treatment or number of days of hospital stay.

17. **Block amount to be paid**
    - RSBY then reserves the necessary amount of the treatment on the SMART card.
    - Treatment associated with amount is written to the card.

18. **Provide remainder of package balance**
    - In the instance that there is an insufficient balance available on the card, the RSBY help desk attendant will ask the beneficiary for the difference between total treatment cost and balance on the SMART card.
    - The beneficiary decides if he/she will be provide the amount necessary to pay for the prescribed treatment. If the beneficiary decides not to provide the balance the process ends. The beneficiary may then apply for the Chief Minister Fund to cover their necessary treatment.

19. **Make a payment**
    - The beneficiary makes a payment for the remaining balance for the prescribed treatment.

---

**Information System Requirements**

**Claims Processing (India - RSBY)**

**6 of 7**
### Activity Details / Narrative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Provide treatment</th>
<th>30. Dispense travel funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The provider performs the necessary treatment.</td>
<td>• If there are remaining funds the RSBY help desk attendant will provide appropriate amount of travel funds to the client and the travel fund counter is updated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21. Discharge beneficiary</th>
<th>31. Print three discharge transaction slips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Provider discharges patient after recovery from treatment.</td>
<td>• RSBY help desk attendant prints three discharge transaction slips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>22. Arrive at RSBY help desk</strong></td>
<td>• One slip is presented to the beneficiary and one is filed for the hospital. The third is filed for the insurer/TPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Discharged beneficiary arrives at the RSBY help desk.</td>
<td><strong>23. Present SMART CARD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24. SMART CARD authentic?</strong></td>
<td>• Beneficiary presents SMART card and finger print for authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• RSBY help desk attendant inserts card into card scanner and authenticates card to insure that it is valid. The attendant will then obtain the biometric data in the finger print scanner. If there is a match between the card and finger print then the attendant will proceed to the next step.</td>
<td><strong>25. Alternate verification</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Insurer/TPA may be called for further authentication if technical difficulties are encountered.</td>
<td>• Insurer/TPA can verify that the card presented is valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Insurer/TPA can verify that the card presented is valid.</td>
<td>• RSBY help desk attendant can also verify the person seeking treatment by comparing them to the photograph on the card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• RSBY help desk attendant can also verify the person seeking treatment by comparing them to the photograph on the card.</td>
<td><strong>26. Verified?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>27. Create discharge transaction and update SMART card balance</strong></td>
<td>• If the insurer/TPA determine that the card is not valid then the process ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• RSBY help desk attendant creates a bill payment transaction which updates the available balance on the SMART card.</td>
<td>• If the card is valid then the process continues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>28. Travel funds available?</strong></td>
<td><strong>29. Do not provide travel funds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• RSBY help desk attendant determines if there are remaining travel funds on the SMART card.</td>
<td>• If there are not any remaining funds the RSBY help desk attendant will not provide any travel funds to the beneficiary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30. Dispense travel funds</strong></td>
<td>• Data is stored on hospital database and card then synched daily to the insured/TPA server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If there are remaining funds the RSBY help desk attendant will provide appropriate amount of travel funds to the client and the travel fund counter is updated.</td>
<td><strong>31. Print three discharge transaction slips</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• RSBY help desk attendant prints three discharge transaction slips.</td>
<td>• One slip is presented to the beneficiary and one is filed for the hospital. The third is filed for the insurer/TPA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>32. Upload daily transactions</th>
<th><strong>33. Adjudicate claims</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• At a fixed time each day, all of the insurance transaction information is uploaded to the insurer/TPA server.</td>
<td>• The insurer applies the appropriate adjudication rules to the claims.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>34. Generate payment to provider</th>
<th>35. Data transactions uploaded to government trust server</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• If claims are valid and meet the adjudication rules then an check or e-payment is prepared and sent to the provider within 21 days of submitting the claim.</td>
<td>• Data is uploaded from the insurer/TPA to the trust server on a monthly basis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eligibility (India - Rajiv Aarogyasri)

1. Arrive at network hospital
2. Present BPL ration card number

3. Validate BPL ration card number and/or referral form
   - Aarogyamitra reviews BPL ration card and referral form for validity.
   - It is not necessary for a patient to present a referral form. A patient can self refer to the network hospital. Services will still be provided for a self referral.
4. Valid BPL ration card number and/or referral form?
   - If the Aarogyamitra determines the documents are valid then he/she will proceed to the next step. A call out to the state BPL database validates the BPL ration card number and a call out to the insurer database validates referral form.
   - If the BPL number or referral form is not valid then the process ends.

5. Complete beneficiary registration and print registration slip
   - Aarogyamitra then registers the beneficiary for diagnostic testing and specialist consultation.
6. RAMCO examines beneficiary
7. Specialist examines beneficiary
8. Perform diagnostic testing

Activity Details / Narrative

- All BPL residents that live in Andhra Pradesh are eligible for the insurance scheme but in order to receive treatment under this insurance scheme the treatment for the diagnosis must be on the list of approved treatments.

Activity Description:
1. Arrive at network hospital
   - Beneficiary arrives at a designated network hospital.
   - Beneficiary can come to the hospital directly or through referral by a primary care physician or health camp.
2. Present BPL ration card number
   - Beneficiary presents BPL ration card. If patient does not have the card they can give the BPL card number.
9. Diagnosis requires inpatient treatment?
   • Based on the results of the diagnostic testing, the specialist determines if the beneficiary requires inpatient treatment. If inpatient treatment is required, then the RAMCO will begin the preauthorization process.

10. Receive outpatient treatment
   • If inpatient treatment is not required, the beneficiary is treated as an outpatient and then sent home.

11. Preauthorization (pre-defined process)
   • Refer to the Aarogyasri Preauthorization Task Flow.
**Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems**

### Pre-Authorization (India - Rajiv Aarogyasri)

#### National Health Insurance Information System Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Convert client to inpatient</td>
<td><strong>General Process Notes</strong>&lt;br&gt;- A decision on preauthorization is made within a 12 hour period.&lt;br&gt;- In the event of an emergency, a telephonic preauthorization can be given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter clinic notes, diagnostic results, and plan of treatment</td>
<td><strong>Activity Description:</strong>&lt;br&gt;1. Convert client to inpatient&lt;br&gt;   • RAMCO changes client status to inpatient and client is admitted to the hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Select treatment package</td>
<td>2. Enter clinic notes, diagnostic results and plan of treatment&lt;br&gt;   • Provider uploads all clinical notes, diagnostic testing results, and the plan of treatment to be taken for the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Initiate preauthorization request</td>
<td>3. Select treatment package&lt;br&gt;   • Provider selects one of the predefine treatment packages that corresponds to the plan of treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Validate beneficiary is in hospital bed and take photo</td>
<td>4. Initiate preauthorization request&lt;br&gt;   • Provider initiates the preauthorization request once all necessary documentation has been attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Attach photo to preauthorization request</td>
<td>5. Validate beneficiary is in bed and take photo&lt;br&gt;   • Aarogyamitra goes to beneficiary’s bed to validate that he/she has been properly admitted and assigned a bed.&lt;br&gt;   • A photo is taken showing the client in the assigned bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Acknowledge and submit preauthorization request</td>
<td>6. Attach photo to preauthorization request&lt;br&gt;   • Aarogyamitra attaches photo to preauthorization request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Review preauthorization request</td>
<td>7. Acknowledge and submit preauthorization request&lt;br&gt;   • Aarogyamitra acknowledges the preauthorization request once the photo is attached and then approves it for submission to the insurer/trust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Review preauthorization request</td>
<td>8. Review preauthorization request&lt;br&gt;   • Insurer/trust reviews the preauthorization request for completeness and then determines if request meets predefined criteria for approval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

**Pre-Authorization (India - Rajiv Aarogyasri)**

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### Activity Details / Narrative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Pre-authorization request complete?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Insurer/trust reviews the preauthorization request for completeness. If it is not complete then the insurer/trust requests additional information from the provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Submit missing data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Provider uploads the missing data as requested by the insurer/trust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Pre-authorization request approved?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Multiple levels of review for preauthorization (up through the trust CEO) may be required if the cost of request exceeds a predetermined amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Post reason for rejection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- In the event that a preauthorization request is rejected a reason is assigned to the rejection and posted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Post approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- If a request is approved then the approval along with approved amount is posted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

C29
Discharge beneficiary
- Beneficiary completes a satisfaction survey about the level of care he/she has received. This survey must be submitted with the insurance claim.
- Photo is taken with doctor and health worker.
- Beneficiary is issued transportation cost.
- Follow up visits are scheduled.

Submit claim with supporting documents
- Provider submits claim with all supporting documents (i.e., clinical notes, discharge photo, satisfaction survey, inter-operative video/photos, proof of transport payment).
- Provider can raise a claim on the 11th day after discharge of a patient. The beneficiary is eligible for post-discharge out-patient visits with the treating doctor for follow-up treatments. In 125 identified treatments/procedures, the trust is providing free follow-up medicines for 1 year.

6. Acknowledge claim submission
- Aarogyamithra acknowledges the initiated claim and then submits it for approval.

7. Claim executive reviews for completeness
- Once the claim is submitted, the insurer/trust reviews it for accuracy, completeness and beneficiary outcome.

8. Complete claim?
- A determination is made as to whether the claim should be paid based on adjudication rules. A decision can be withheld indefinitely by the insurer/trust.

9. Insert comments and submit missing documents
- Hospital must review and submit any missing documentation necessary to complete the claim based on the comments inserted into the system by the claim executive.
Determine Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

Claims Processing (India - Rajiv Aarogyasri)

10. Specialist applies adjudication rules
   • Specialist reviews the claim and all supporting details and may request more details/documents from the provider if necessary.

11. Claim approved?
   • Claim goes through multiple levels of approvals. If a claim is to be paid by the insurance company then a claims doctor, and claims head will review it and make a final decision.
   • If a claim is to be paid by the health trust then a claims doctor, JEO and EO review it and make a final decision.
   • In each case the final reviewer (Claims Head or EO) has the ultimate decision to approve or reject a claim.

12. Reject claim
   • The final reviewer of each claim ultimately decides if a claim is approved or rejected. If a claim is rejected by the final reviewer then no payment is made to the provider. The process ends and the hospital cannot dispute the decision.

13. Determine and review payment amount
   • If a claim is deemed valid then a determination of the payment amount is made. Payment amount cannot exceed the preauthorized amount, but it can be less if deemed appropriate (i.e., client had shorter hospital stay than anticipated).

14. Mark claim to be paid
   • The final reviewer flags the claim so that the payment will be generated.

15. Hospital alerted to payment via email/SMS
   • Once a payment has been generated the hospital is made aware of the payment by email or SMS message.
### Appendix D: Glossary of business process and systems engineering terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>term</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>activity</td>
<td>A generic term for the work that is performed in the business process. The types of activities are tasks and sub processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automating</td>
<td>Attempting to reduce an existing manual job to a set of computer programs that can replace the existing manual effort with the minimum of human effort or understanding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>best practice</td>
<td>A technique or methodology that, through experience and research, has shown to reliably lead to a desired result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business practice</td>
<td>Habitual or customary actions or acts in which an organization engages. Also used in the plural to describe a set of business operations that are routinely followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business process</td>
<td>A set of related work tasks designed to produce a specific desired programmatic (business) result. The process involve multiple parties internal or external to the organization and frequently cuts across organization boundaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business process analysis</td>
<td>The effort to understand an organization and its purpose while identifying the activities, participants and information flows that enable the organization to do its work. The output of the business process analysis phase is a model of the business processes consisting of a set of diagrams and textual descriptions to be used for design or redesign of business processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business process redesign</td>
<td>The effort to improve the performance of an organization's business processes and increase customer satisfaction. Business process redesign seeks to restructure tasks and workflow to be more effective and more efficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business rules</td>
<td>A set of statements that define or constrain some aspect of the business process. Business rules are intended to assert business structure or to control or influence the behavior of the health agency (business).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>context</td>
<td>Organizational groupings or entities involved in the business process and how they relate to one another to achieve the goals and objectives of the process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical task</td>
<td>An action or set of actions that adds an identifiable value to a given business process objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customer</td>
<td>Groups or individuals who have a business relationship with the organization—those who receive and use or are directly affected by the services of the organization. Customers include direct recipients of treatment and services, internal customers who provide services and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

resources for final recipients and other organizations and entities that interact with an LHD to provide treatment and services.

**entity** A person or a group of people who performs one or more tasks involved in a process. The entities are the participants in the process. Entities are represented by circles in context diagrams.

**framework** A defined support structure in which other components can be organized and developed. A logical structure for classifying and organizing complex information. A system of rules, ideas or principles that provides a unified view of the needs and functionality of a particular service.

**goal** The major health goal that the business process supports. The goal is the end state to be achieved by the work of the health agency and should be defined in terms of the benefits provided to the community/population or individual/client.

**information system** A tool that supports work.

**input(s)** Information received by the business process from external sources. Inputs are not generated within the process.

**logical design** Logical design describes textually and graphically how an information system must be structured to support the requirements. Logical design is the final step in the process prior to physical design, and the products provide guidelines from which the programmer can work.

**objective** A concrete statement describing what the business process seeks to achieve. The objective should be specific to the process such that one can evaluate the process or reengineer the process and understand how the process is performing towards achieving the specific objective. A well-worded objective will be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable/Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound).

**operation** A task series that completes a transaction.

**outcome** The resulting transaction of a business process that indicates the objective has been met. Producing or delivering the outcome satisfies the stakeholder of the first event that triggered the business process. Often, measures can be associated with the outcome (e.g., how much, how often, decrease in incidents, etc.). An outcome can be, but is not necessarily, an output of the process.

**output(s)** Information transferred out from a process. The information may have been the resulting transformation of an input, or it may have been information created within the business process.

**result** A task output that may be used in one of three ways: (a) as an input to the next sequential step, (b) as an input to a downstream step within a task series; or (c) as the achievement of an organizational objective.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>requirements</strong></th>
<th>The specific things the information system must do to make the process efficient and achieve its purpose.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>requirements definition</strong></td>
<td>The purpose of requirements definition is to refine our understanding of the workflow and then to define database outputs needed to support that work. Requirements definition serves to specifically define the functionality to be supported. In addition, the physical constraints are examined, and the specific project scope determined. Requirements definition answers the question: “How would you see information systems supporting Task X?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>requirements development methodology</strong></td>
<td>A logical, step-wise approach to think through the tasks that are performed to meet the specific public health objectives (analyze business processes), rethink the tasks to increase effectiveness and efficiency (redesign business processes), and describe what the information system must do to support those tasks (define system requirements).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>stakeholder</strong></td>
<td>A person, group, or business unit that has a share or an interest in a particular activity or set of activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>subprocess</strong></td>
<td>A process that is included within another business process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>task</strong></td>
<td>A definable piece of “work” that can be done at one time; i.e., what happens between the “in-box” and the “out-box” on someone’s desk. A business process is made up of a series of work tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>task flow diagram</strong></td>
<td>Graphical description of tasks showing inputs, processes, and results for each step that makes up a task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>transaction</strong></td>
<td>Information exchanges between entities. May also be the exchange of goods (e.g., a vaccine or payment) or services (e.g., an inspection) between two entities. Transactions are represented by arrows in context diagrams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>trigger</strong></td>
<td>Event, action, or state that initiates the first course of action in a business process. A trigger may also be an input, but not necessarily so.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix E. User and system requirements
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>BUSINESS PROCESS</th>
<th>REQUIREMENT (The system must or should...)</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>General Characteristics</td>
<td>Provide a stable and highly available environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>General Characteristics</td>
<td>Provide a user friendly interface that is consistent throughout the system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Data Capture</td>
<td>Accept data from multiple input methods including; paper, online web forms, PC asynchronously, PC synchronously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Data Capture</td>
<td>Enter the value desired directly or from a drop down table of valid values through standard mouse selection procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Data Capture</td>
<td>Require mandatory fields to be filled before the user can exit the screen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Data Capture</td>
<td>Support real time data entry auditing quality control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Data Capture</td>
<td>Support real time data entry feedback preventing data entry errors from being recorded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Data Capture</td>
<td>Provide appropriate calculations at time of data entry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Data Capture</td>
<td>Log transactions at time of data entry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Data Capture</td>
<td>Maintain transaction log history</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Data Capture</td>
<td>Provide asynchronous and synchronous data synchronization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Integration</td>
<td>Ability to exchange data with other approved systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Allow for secure data encryption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Support definitions of unlimited roles and assigned levels of access, viewing, entry, editing and auditing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Require each user to authenticate by role before gaining access to system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Provide flexible password control to align to national policy and standard operating procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Create and maintain individual user specific security tables containing user ID and password information that is accessed only by administrator level security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Restrict user password revisions and force users to change their passwords at determined intervals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Terminate log-on screen after determined number of unsuccessful tries by a user to log in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Automatically log off idle workstations after a predetermined period of time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Prevent a user from being logged on to multiple workstations at the same time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Create an audit trail of who, when, where and what functions were accessed by a specified user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Create rights and privilege groups by type of user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Create unique user rights based on functions and screen displays</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>BUSINESS PROCESS</td>
<td>REQUIREMENT (The system must or should...)</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Control which users have the right to update specified data sets and track the data updated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Store data centrally in a physically secure location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>System Administration</td>
<td>Allow administrator(s) to maintain treatment plan master</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>System Administration</td>
<td>Allow system administration by local staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Technical Design</td>
<td>Ability to choose data entry devices and form factors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Technical Design</td>
<td>Ability to access the system at all levels/stores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Technical Design</td>
<td>Software development life cycle should be well described and documented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>System Access and Navigation</td>
<td>Access any allowed function from any workstation on the system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>System Access and Navigation</td>
<td>Access various screens through the use of menus and appropriate icons on various screens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>System Access and Navigation</td>
<td>Move easily from one screen to another utilizing screen appropriate icons or function keys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Generate unique record number(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Enable flexible search criteria for accessing transactions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Support multiple languages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Display content in language designated by user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Display retrieved data in language specified by user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Enable a test environment separate from operational applications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Synchronize central repository in a timely manner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Operate in online or offline mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Transmit updated data fields to central database</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Synchronize data fields with central database at designated frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Request user to review and confirm entered data field prior to submitting updates to central database</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Display error messages on screen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Ability to search other insurance scheme enrollment databases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Operate and store records in online and offline mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Prompt administrator for back up and/or timed archiving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
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<th>REQUIREMENT (The system must or should...)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Privacy</td>
<td>Adhere to national and local privacy policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>Allow eligibility inquiry system to be available 99.9% of the time for any 24 hour period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>Provide query response time within designated tolerances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>System must be made available within a designated timeframe (e.g., 15 minutes) in the event of a system failure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>Must be restored to its condition of no more than 1 hour before corruption or system failure occurred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Validate Identification</td>
<td>allow insurer to input national identification number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Validate Identification</td>
<td>allow insurer to check for valid identification number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Validate Identification</td>
<td>insurer to clearly notice error message if identification number does not match national/state database or list</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Validate Identification</td>
<td>allow insurer to search and verify if enrollee is already enrolled in a current benefits plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to search database by name, identification number, etc. to see if beneficiary has existing enrollment record</td>
<td>prevention of duplicate records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture biometric data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to verify identity based on biometric data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture or assign unique identification number for beneficiary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture surname/family name</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture first name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture additional names for family (e.g., beyond surname)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture phone number(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture e-mail address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture occupation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture employer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture ethnic group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture financial information or proxy indicators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture disability information</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture marital status</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture socio-status or other special status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture level of education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>generate time and date stamp for the record of captured personal information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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# Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture additional insurance coverage</td>
<td>coordination of benefits if covered by multiple schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture chronic disease detail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture maternity status</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to match and import beneficiary personal information from other databases (e.g., disease registries)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to visibly see error message if minimum number of data elements are not complete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture unique application number associated with beneficiary record</td>
<td>in the event that data is captured on a paper form and then keyed into the system. System should be able to capture the serialized application number from the paper form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow authorized users to review and modify personal information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to archive inactive records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture language preference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to assign member type (e.g., dependent, head of household...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to accommodate an enrollee when he/she has only one name (e.g., family surname)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture biometric data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture unique identifier(s) for person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture date of birth and/or age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture an estimated date of birth</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture beneficiary photos with specified resolution (e.g., 256K)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture address and/or GIS data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to select location hierarchy (e.g., province, village...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to select gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture personal information for X number of dependents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to relate dependent personal information to primary member record</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to select beneficiary language preference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture date of enrollment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to save captured demographic data to the enrollment database</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>perform validation on selected data fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to save an incomplete record</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to access and modify saved record</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>allow insurer to clearly notice prompts requesting data entry for more information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture Personal Identifiable Information</td>
<td>block continuation of process until the minimum data elements are collected as specified by scheme rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Compare Personal Identifiable Information to eligibility rules</td>
<td>systematically compare personal information to eligibility rules to determine eligibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Compare Personal Identifiable Information to eligibility rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to easily define and modify eligibility rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Compare Personal Identifiable Information to eligibility rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to visibly see the eligibility decision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Compare Personal Identifiable Information to eligibility rules</td>
<td>automatically assign eligibility status indicator to record (e.g., eligible, ineligible, pending review, inactive, retracted, suspended...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Compare Personal Identifiable Information to eligibility rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to manually override eligibility status indicator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Compare Personal Identifiable Information to eligibility rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to visibly see the plans for which a beneficiary is eligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Compare Personal Identifiable Information to eligibility rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to visibly see if more information is required to make eligibility decision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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NHISS

Draft Enrollment Requirements

Business Process

9/27/2011
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Assign Benefit Plan</td>
<td>Allow insurer to visibly see all records requiring manual intervention (e.g., need to select from multiple plans)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Assign Benefit Plan</td>
<td>Automatically update eligibility status based on define criteria (e.g., change in age, marital status, benefits plan expiration date...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Assign Benefit Plan</td>
<td>Automatically assign appropriate benefits plan based on eligibility defined rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Assign Benefit Plan</td>
<td>Allow insurer to capture assign date of benefit plan activation and expiration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Assign Benefit Plan</td>
<td>Allow insurer to assign provider (PCP) to beneficiary</td>
<td>Rostering process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Assign Benefit Plan</td>
<td>Allow insurer to select a benefits plan for a beneficiary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Authorize Enrollment</td>
<td>Allow authorized person to authenticate identity of beneficiary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Authorize Enrollment</td>
<td>Capture name and ID number of authorized person that authenticated beneficiary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Authorize Enrollment</td>
<td>Allow insurer to verify premium is collected prior to issuing proof of coverage</td>
<td>Collect premium process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Authorize Enrollment</td>
<td>Allow insurer to automatically or manually approve an enrollee for benefits</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Authorize Enrollment</td>
<td>Allow insurer to generate enrollment report for review by administrator (applications can be approved/declined)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Provide Proof of Coverage</td>
<td>Allow authorized users to display benefit coverage details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Provide Proof of Coverage</td>
<td>Allow authorized users to generate print out of proof of coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Provide Proof of Coverage</td>
<td>Allow insurer to upload benefits detail to a portable device (e.g., smartcard, USB drive...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Report Enrollment Data</td>
<td>Allow insurer to upload new enrollment information to central repository</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>ENROLLMENT</td>
<td>Report Enrollment Data</td>
<td>Allow insurer to generate reports based on specified criteria</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Search insurance coverage</td>
<td>allow provider to search for beneficiary's coverage detail with alternate identifier (e.g., name, DOB,...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Search insurance coverage</td>
<td>allow provider to visibly see prompt for alternate identification method if ID presented is not valid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Capture coverage detail</td>
<td>allow provider to capture identification detail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Capture coverage detail</td>
<td>allow provider to capture proof of coverage detail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Capture coverage detail</td>
<td>allow provider to capture biometric detail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Capture coverage detail</td>
<td>allow provider to capture treatment referral details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>allow provider to validate identification including biometrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>Inform provider of benefits plan assigned to the beneficiary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>Inform provider of beneficiary eligibility status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>Inform provider of the beneficiary's benefits plan detail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>allow provider to receive evidence of eligibility response from insurer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>Prompt provider with location information for beneficiary to seek care (alternate locations)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>ability to capture and view prior pre-authorization detail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ELIGIBILITY</td>
<td>Confirm coverage</td>
<td>allow insurer to store eligibility transaction specifics log for a specific length of time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>BUSINESS PROCESS</th>
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<th>REQUIREMENT (The system must or should...)</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Inform provider of clinical guidelines or desired protocol for a diagnosis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Identify the requirements for service authorization (business policy visible to provider and/or insured)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Capture demographic data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Link unique ID to admission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow provider to capture patient historical diseases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow insurer to create a list of beneficiaries available to the provider</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Inform/notify provider that proposed treatment requires pre-authorization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Display enrollment and eligibility information as part of submission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Should allow provider to enter diagnostic test results</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow provider to enter clinical notes and appropriate patient history</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow provider to select or enter initial medical diagnosis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow provider to capture and store file attachments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow provider to view prior pre-authorization services of the individual in order to know if certain limited services have been performed for the individual (e.g., is there quota left for the individual)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow provider to select a treatment package</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Gather needed info for approval</td>
<td>Allow provider to check their facility quota for specific services that have been arranged for the facility before the provider submits pre-authorization for another patient.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Submit to insurer</td>
<td>provide ability to check preauthorization form for veracity and minimum required fields are completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Submit to insurer</td>
<td>allow provider to modify pre-authorization request prior to submission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Submit to insurer</td>
<td>allow submitter to visibly see prompts for missing data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Submit to insurer</td>
<td>allow assignment of a case number for each preauthorization request</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Submit to insurer</td>
<td>must assign date and time stamp to a submitted preauthorization forms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Submit to insurer</td>
<td>allow submitter to save pre-authorization request if not yet ready to submit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Submit to insurer</td>
<td>allow provider to easily locate and modify saved pre-authorization request</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Submit to insurer</td>
<td>allow insurer to view the submitted preauthorization request</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>display a dashboard of all pre-authorization requests in process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to designate a predefined list of authorized treatments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to set payment rate for each treatment package</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to modify treatment packages and payment rates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to create a decision tree for authorization based on policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to approve/deny/override pre-authorization request</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to store information associated with authorization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to provide approval/disapproval number and associate with member/provider</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to receive information required for authorization (phone/fax, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to create approval associated with appropriate info services/units, etc., and associate with member or provider</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow update of accounting module with projected liabilities from approved pre-authorizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow provider to visibly see pre-authorization status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to visibly see full history of claims and preauthorization requests for a beneficiary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to check account balance or insurance limits for a beneficiary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to set multiple levels of approvals for a preauthorization request</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to visibly see prompt for preauthorization decision to be made from insurer within a predetermined time period (link with dashboard)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to provide telephonic override approval</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to select reason code for rejection</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to designate a list of rejection codes and explanations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>allow insurer to add/modify/update/delete rejection codes and explanations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>prompt insurer that pre-auth request is waiting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>prompt insurer if decision has not been made within time limits set by business rules</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Provider receives</td>
<td>allow insurer to submit pre-authorization decision to provider</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Provider receives</td>
<td>allow provider to visibly see approval or rejection for a pre-authorization request</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Provider receives</td>
<td>allow provider and insurer to communicate on package pricing negotiations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Provider receives</td>
<td>allow provider and to visibly see amount approved for preauthorization</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Provider receives</td>
<td>allow provider to see services approved</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Provider receives</td>
<td>allow provider to display/view detail each type of pre-authorization and information needed (pre-condition/post-condition)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Provider receives</td>
<td>allow provider to follow up decision of their pre-authorization submission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>PRE-AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>Provider receives</td>
<td>allow provider to appeal the &quot;denied&quot; pre-authorization and update/submit more information for re-approval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decision</td>
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<td></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim</td>
<td>System should capture patient identification and encounter information (e.g., date of service, time of service provider ID, preauthorization number, provider type, location, type of service, diagnosis, procedure, Patient ID, pharmaceuticals. Co-payment, Hospital #, ICD codes, DRG grouper, treatment package number)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to upload supporting documentation (e.g., photos, videos, diagnostic test results...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to match pre-authorization approval to a claim</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to save a claims in process before it is submitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to easily locate and modify saved claims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim</td>
<td>allow provider access saved claim and modify claim until it is submitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to view a submitted claim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to create claims by extracting key information from the provider’s medical record system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim</td>
<td>allow insurer to upload, scan and/or manually input paper claims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to link claim to hospital admission number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Claim Data Complete</td>
<td>validate data field entry for reasonableness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Claim Data Complete</td>
<td>allow provider to visibly see errors and prompts for additional information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Claim Data Complete</td>
<td>Validate for correct data field entry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Update Claim Data</td>
<td>allow provider to visibly see that claim cannot be submitted until errors are corrected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Update Claim Data</td>
<td>allow provider to visibly see prompts for correction of errors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Update Claim Data</td>
<td>allow provider to access auto fill functionality for designated fields (e.g., provider number, date, hospital number, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Update Claim Data</td>
<td>allow provider to make overrides to auto fill populated fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow insurer to capture time and date stamp at point of claims submission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow insurer to easily track manually, scanned and or uploaded claims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to resubmit a rejected claim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow tracking of multiple submission of the same claim</td>
<td>&quot;versioning&quot; of resubmitted claim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow individual or batch claim submission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to submit claims when all error validations have been met</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to submit claims directly to insurer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to release claims when certain criteria has been met (e.g., time or number of claims)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to submit claims for out of region beneficiaries (e.g., insurer for beneficiary is in one region but received care in another region)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow insurer to send acknowledgement of receipt of batch or individual claim with time/date stamp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Submit Claim</td>
<td>allow insurer to notify provider of successful transmission and return key batch information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Aggregate and Batch Claim</td>
<td>assign claim and/or batch number to submitted claims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Aggregate and Batch Claim</td>
<td>allow provider to visibly see claim and/or batch numbers for submitted claims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Aggregate and Batch Claim</td>
<td>allow insurer to set claim batch scheduling</td>
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Draft Claims Processing Requirements

NHIISS  
Business Process  
09/27/2011
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<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Aggregate and Batch Claim</td>
<td>allow insurer to aggregate claims before claims batching begins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Claim data validation</td>
<td>allow insurer to perform basic data validation checks on submitted claims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Claim data validation</td>
<td>allow for insurer to examine that all claim documents have been submitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Claim data validation</td>
<td>allow for insurer to flag missing supporting claim documentation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Claim data validation</td>
<td>allow insurer to visibly see when claims do not meet the basic validation checks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Errors and Send to</td>
<td>allow provider to visibly see errors generated from submitted claims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Update Claim and Resubmit</td>
<td>allow provider to view claim flagged due to missing or incomplete information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Update Claim and Resubmit</td>
<td>allow provider to modify claim flagged due to missing or incomplete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Update Claim and Resubmit</td>
<td>allow provider to submit modified claim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to view adjudication rules in non technical language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to easily deactivate, modify and/or reinstate adjudication rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to assign validity dates to adjudication rules (e.g., applicable for a specific year)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to override adjudication rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to easily follow results of automated rules (follow rules to understand why a claim was rejected or approved and how claims payment amount was calculated) track results of each adjudication rule for each claim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to integrate the use of historical claims within the adjudication rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to automatically and manually assign a claims status indicator to a claim (e.g., approved, pending review, rejected)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>BUSINESS PROCESS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to automatically route claims with a particular status indicator to designated role</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>delink patient and personal data from name for privacy purposes during adjudication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to check if drugs used in submitted claim are within clinical guidelines for the benefits plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to link multiple claims as one episode of care (e.g., beneficiary may have to receive multiple chemo treatments as per clinical guidelines and it is paid as one total package price)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to compare claims to benefit plan rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to automate claim logic checks (e.g., man cannot be pregnant)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to manually re-code a claim (recategorisation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to set rules that determine claims payment when beneficiary has multiple scheme coverage (e.g., coordination of benefits)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to mark claims for review and approval by designated user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>allow insurer to log all manual and system changes for each claim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Apply Adjudication Rules</td>
<td>store details of all adjudicated claims in a data repository</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Determine Claim Amount</td>
<td>allow insurer to apply pricing rules based on service rendered and provider contract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Determine Claim Amount</td>
<td>allow insurer to manually enter a price for a claim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Draft Claims Processing Requirements**

NHIS

Business Process

09/27/2011
## Determining Common Requirements for National Health Insurance Information Systems

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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Determine Claim Amount</td>
<td>allow insurer to determine cost of final payment based on benefit plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Determine Claim Amount</td>
<td>update beneficiary benefit plan accumulators with claim amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Determine Claim Amount</td>
<td>update provider accumulators with claim amount procedure count (e.g., provider # of a particular treatment may be capped)</td>
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<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Determine Claim Amount</td>
<td>allow insurer to designate claim payment amount for beneficiary and/or provider</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Determine Claim Amount</td>
<td>allow insurer to generate payment data for import to other applications (e.g., accounting system)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Claim Approved</td>
<td>allow insurer to set multiple levels of review and approval for designated users</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Investigate Claim</td>
<td>allow tracking of audit result</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Investigate Claim</td>
<td>allow insurer to send communication to beneficiary to confirm that claimed services were rendered</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Investigate Claim</td>
<td>allow insurer to receive communication from beneficiary confirming claimed services were rendered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Mark Claim to be paid</td>
<td>allow insurer to mark a claim to be paid</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Mark Claim to be paid</td>
<td>allow a specific currency amount for a beneficiary to be reserved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Mark Claim to be paid</td>
<td>allow insurer to prompt billing system for payment difference</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Mark Claim to be paid</td>
<td>allow insurer to remove reserve of a specific currency amount for a beneficiary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Reject and Apply Reason Code</td>
<td>allow insurer to track reason for rejection of historical claims for a beneficiary</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Reject and Assign Reason Code</td>
<td>allow insurer to assign one or multiple codes to a rejected claim based on adjudication rules that were violated</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Reject and Assign Reason Code</td>
<td>allow insurer to create designated rejection codes and explanations</td>
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<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Reject and Assign Reason Code</td>
<td>allow insurer to modify designated rejection codes and explanations</td>
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<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Reject and Assign Reason Code</td>
<td>allow insurer to manually reject a claim and assign a reason code</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>CLAIMS PROCESSING</td>
<td>Generate Claim Statement</td>
<td>allow insurer to generate statement for client, provider and or other appropriate authority</td>
<td>statement to include amount covered and remaining balances available for benefit plan period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>