11-2017

Patient Health Record Systems Scope and Functionalities: Literature Review and Future Directions

Lina Bouayad
Anna Ialynytchev
Balaji Padmanabhan

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.fiu.edu/business_fac

Part of the Business Commons

This work is brought to you for free and open access by the College of Business at FIU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in College of Business Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of FIU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact dcc@fiu.edu.
Review

Patient Health Record Systems Scope and Functionalities: Literature Review and Future Directions

Lina Bouayad1,2*, PhD; Anna Ialynytchev2*, PhD; Balaji Padmanabhan3*, PhD

1Department of Information Systems and Business Analytics, Florida International University, Miami, FL, United States
2Health Services Research and Development Service, Center of Innovation on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, Tampa, FL, United States
3Department of Information Systems and Decision Sciences, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, United States
*all authors contributed equally

Corresponding Author:
Lina Bouayad, PhD
Department of Information Systems and Business Analytics
Florida International University
11200 SW 8th Street
Miami, FL, 33199
United States
Phone: 1 3053485437
Email: lbouayad@fiu.edu

Related Article:
This is a corrected version. See correction statement: https://www.jmir.org/2019/9/e15796

Abstract

Background: A new generation of user-centric information systems is emerging in health care as patient health record (PHR) systems. These systems create a platform supporting the new vision of health services that empowers patients and enables patient-provider communication, with the goal of improving health outcomes and reducing costs. This evolution has generated new sets of data and capabilities, providing opportunities and challenges at the user, system, and industry levels.

Objective: The objective of our study was to assess PHR data types and functionalities through a review of the literature to inform the health care informatics community, and to provide recommendations for PHR design, research, and practice.

Methods: We conducted a review of the literature to assess PHR data types and functionalities. We searched PubMed, Embase, and MEDLINE databases from 1966 to 2015 for studies of PHRs, resulting in 1822 articles, from which we selected a total of 106 articles for a detailed review of PHR data content.

Results: We present several key findings related to the scope and functionalities in PHR systems. We also present a functional taxonomy and chronological analysis of PHR data types and functionalities, to improve understanding and provide insights for future directions. Functional taxonomy analysis of the extracted data revealed the presence of new PHR data sources such as tracking devices and data types such as time-series data. Chronological data analysis showed an evolution of PHR system functionalities over time, from simple data access to data modification and, more recently, automated assessment, prediction, and recommendation.

Conclusions: Efforts are needed to improve (1) PHR data quality through patient-centered user interface design and standardized patient-generated data guidelines, (2) data integrity through consolidation of various types and sources, (3) PHR functionality through application of new data analytics methods, and (4) metrics to evaluate clinical outcomes associated with automated PHR system use, and costs associated with PHR data storage and analytics.

(J Med Internet Res 2017;19(11):e388) doi: 10.2196/jmir.8073

KEYWORDS
personal health record systems; health records, personal; electronic health records; data analytics; medical informatics; patient-centered care; review; health platforms; multiorganizational systems; ultralarge systems
Introduction

The idea of patient health records (PHRs) emerged in the early 1970s [1,2] with the goal of increasing patient engagement and empowerment, which in turn was intended to enable continuity of care, error reduction [3], treatment choice, and patient-provider partnership building [1,2].

An extension of traditional electronic health records (EHRs), PHRs created a patient-centric platform supporting the new vision of health services that enables patient-provider information sharing and collaboration, with the goal of improving health outcomes and reducing costs. In recent decades, great strides have been made toward achieving these far-reaching goals in research and practice. Through the implementation in the United States of the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act passed in 2009, the use of PHR data is becoming more commonplace [4]. As defined by the program, the initial stage of meaningful use encourages providers to integrate technology into medical practice, making vast amounts of patient data available electronically. Later stages of the program focus on empowering patients by providing them with online access to their health data.

The use of PHRs has grown since the rise of mobile computing and advancement of patients' technical aptitude. As an extension of EHRs, PHRs have been developed to enable patients to manage their own health care. These records include (1) EHR-transmitted data such as laboratory results and summary of care, and (2) patient-generated data such as symptoms. The amount of overlap in terms of data and functionalities between the EHR and PHR depends on the type of implementation: tethered, interconnected, or stand-alone [5]. Functionalities available through the PHR are intended to be used by patients, rather than by providers, and include appointment scheduling, prescription refill, and secure messaging [6]. The newly developed PHRs created a complementary source of clinical data such as patient-reported outcomes [7-9], physician ratings [10], medication adherence [11], and social support [12,13], and they allow for new data analytics techniques to detect, measure, and predict health-related outcomes. The United States has been a leader in the field of PHR data analytics. One reason for the growth of health care analytics in the United States is the incentivization of such research through federal initiatives to deliver patient-centered care and quality-driven payment models [14,15]. The Partnership for the Future of Medicare [15] states that innovative methods, such as email consultations and self-monitoring, must be used to achieve individualized, effective care. Additionally, Medicare strives to make health care data more readily available and accessible, including quality and performance metrics. Taken together, these initiatives support health care data collection and utilization in the United States, making PHR analytics more feasible. However, the full potential of PHR cannot be realized until we have a better understanding of PHR data content, formats, and sources.

Tremendous amounts of patient data are now available through PHR systems. With patients’ permission, these data, along with the application of advanced data mining and machine learning, can provide significant new opportunities in research. For instance, models in areas such as disease prediction, patient risk assessment, and early symptom detection can now be improved, leading to major advances in health outcomes and cost optimization. However, along with new opportunities provided by PHR systems come data and user-related challenges. Data-related issues such as quality, privacy, and security pertain to collection, safe storage, and processing of large quantities of patient data from distributed information systems. Also, patients previously excluded from access to such systems may lack the expertise to understand the data [16].

This review assessed the scope of data and functionalities in PHR systems with the goal of understanding how these affect research on health information systems. The platforms today lack a global standard and vary widely in terms of functionalities, goals, privacy issues, and legal frameworks. Hence, looking at the evolution of PHR data elements through a literature review of US studies, we also investigated opportunities and challenges associated with this emerging platform. While our review and implications are US centric, many of the broader research ideas have emerged from global applications.

Methods

We conducted a review of US literature published from 1950 through 2015 to assess the scope and functionalities available through the PHR, along with associated data elements, formats, and sources. We summarized the results and classified the data content through functional categorization and chronological analysis, and identified gaps in the literature. Based on our findings, we present recommendations for health information systems research.

Eligibility Criteria

In this review, we defined PHR as an electronic record designed for patients to self-manage care [6]. Thus, we focused on data that were either entered by or transmitted to the patient to enable self-care management, regardless of PHR type or brand.

We considered US studies from 1950 through 2015. We limited our search to US-based studies because of variation in ontologies and legal and privacy frameworks across countries. Because we were interested in specific data content available in the PHR, rather than patients’ extent of system use, we excluded articles focusing on PHR adoption. Furthermore, we excluded articles containing data intended to be used only by health care providers, and that not to be viewed by patients. For example, articles reporting on physician use of patients’ hormone levels to assess risk factors and clinical outcomes were excluded from the analysis because this information was not intended to be used or viewed by patients. Finally, after reviewing the body of articles selected based on title and abstract, we excluded articles that focused on general concepts and did not mention specific data elements present in the PHR.

Data Sources and Search Strategy

To conduct our review, and using PubMed’s Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) database as our starting point, we identified 5 search phrases referring to the PHR: (1) personal
health record, (2) personal medical record, (3) patient health record, (4) computerized patient record, and (5) personal electronic health record. A search of eligible US studies on PubMed from 1950 to 2015 and on Embase and MEDLINE from 1966 to 2015 using the previously defined phrases resulted in 1822 articles (Figure 1). The search results comprised articles containing any of the search phrases in all fields including titles and abstracts.

Figure 1. Literature review results. PHR: patient health record.
example, scheduling data were listed before treatment data, which were listed before outcomes.

Functional Taxonomy and Chronological Analysis
Following PHR data extraction and categorization, we performed a cross-categorical analysis of the data by percentage, source, and format. Additionally, we completed a longitudinal analysis of the time of first mention of the data element in the literature.

Results

Extraction Results
The literature review identified 13 major categories of PHR (Multimedia Appendix 1 [17-117]). At least one data element was included within each of the main categories, and details on the data elements and their corresponding references are provided. In addition to the data elements previously reported in Archer et al’s systematic review, this research identified 22 new data elements. Additionally, we distinguished 3 data elements from Archer et al’s review in the more recent PHR literature and separated them into more than one data element.

Patient data elements reported in the literature are available in Multimedia Appendix 1.

The comparable data elements identified in both reviews were personal information, problem lists, surgical history (procedures, hospitalizations), medical history (family history), provider information (provider list), allergies, home monitoring data, medical history, psychographics (social history, lifestyle), immunizations, prescription medications, and notes.

The data elements not previously reported in Archer et al and that we identified in this research were (1) genetic data, (2) preferences, (3) PHR settings, (4) facility information, (5) personalized search results, (6) visit preparation information, (7) compliance, (8) medical equipment and supplies, (9) self-treatment, (10) treatment plan, (11) outcomes, (12) patient-provider message, (13) incentive programs data, (14) patient health education material, (15) trainings, (16) personalized health advice, (17) environmental information, (18) assessment information, (19) personal health goals, (20) health care cost management, (21) insurance data, and (22) health status.

In our research, we were also able to separate Archer et al’s preventive health recommendations into (1) preventive care and (2) prevention adherence. We broke examinations and diagnoses down into (1) vital signs and anthropometric data, (2) physiological information, and (3) diagnosis. We further distinguished laboratory tests and appointments as (1) results, (2) imaging, and (3) appointments.

Functional Taxonomy and Chronological Analysis Results
We grouped PHR data elements by source, format, and time of first mention. Analysis of data elements mentioned in the literature allowed for description of information available for analytics use. This analysis also revealed the capabilities available to patients through PHR systems.

Patient Health Record Systems Data—Scope
The bar graph in Figure 2 displays the frequency of data elements described in the articles we reviewed. To obtain the percentages, we divided the total number of citations for each of the major data categories by the total number of citations for all major data categories combined. Figure 2 shows a wide range in the frequency of data categories described in the literature, with health history being the most frequently occurring data category, accounting for 88 out of 450 (19.6%) total citations, and outcomes being the least frequently mentioned, accounting for 2 out of 450 (0.4%) citations.
The 4 most frequently occurring data elements (health history, treatments, patient general information, and diagnostics) accounted for 269 out of 450 (59.8%) total citations and were typically added to PHRs through extraction from the patients’ EHR.

In addition to data elements extracted from the EHR, a significant amount of data, such as information about medication adherence and self-care, is entered by patients. However, we found PHR-entered data less frequently in our review, representing about 27% of the 450 total citations: 34 (7.6%) citations related to educational resources, 31 (6.9%) citations related to scheduling, 19 (4.2%) citations related to communication, 17 (3.8%) citations related to visits, 9 (2.0%) citations related to daily living patterns, 3 (0.7%) citations related to patient environment, and 2 (0.4%) citations related to outcomes. These likely reflect new functionalities provided to patients through their PHR during our review period. Administrative data accounted for 18 (4.0%) of total citations and consisted of information on health care cost management and insurance data. Health care cost management included information on admissions and discharges and on health spending. Insurance information, on the other hand, provided patients with information such as insurance claims, benefits, copays, and reimbursement.

Data available in the PHR were generated by a multitude of devices, and were entered by different parties (i.e., patients and providers) through various platforms (Table 1). We found that data elements related to the patient-provider encounter, such as patient general information, diagnostics, psychosocial status, treatments, visits, and outcomes data, were generally extracted from the EHR. More recent data elements were entered through patient portals (such as educational resources and patient environment data), or transmitted by sensors and tracking devices (such as daily living patterns).

The variety of PHR platforms led to the generation of different data formats (Table 1). Newly generated patient data were not limited to plain text and numbers in structured tables. Electronic messages, for example, were composed of text and metadata describing the time of transmission and the identity of sending and receiving parties. Templated documents and forms were used for standard reports such as legal documents, care plans, and insurance reports [46]. Images, also prevalent in PHRs today, were used by patients and providers to capture, store, and transmit health data, such as radiology results (2-dimensional x-rays, 3-dimensional computed tomography scans, positron emission tomography scans, magnetic resonance imaging scans, 4-dimensional beating heart) [84], signs and symptoms (wound images) [91], camera uploads [31], health trends (growth charts) [46], mood graphs [37], blood sugar graphs [99], laboratory flow sheets [31], and legal documentation (power of attorney for children and adolescents) [22]. Audio and video were used to capture phone call content [46] and record visits [46]. Newer data formats generated by patient tools and mobile apps included Google Maps for facility information and Google Calendar entries associated with appointment scheduling [31].

Figure 2. Patient health record (PHR) data category by citation percentage.
Table 1. Patient health record data: common formats and sources.

| Main data source and data category | Main data type | Text | Number | Image | Video | Voice | Time series | GIS\(^a\) or map |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------------------|
| **Electronic health record**      |                |      |        |       |       |       |             |                  |
| Patient general information       |               | X    |        | X     |       |       |             |                  |
| Diagnostics                       |               | X    |        | X     |       |       |             |                  |
| Psychosocial status               |               | X    |        | X     |       |       |             |                  |
| Treatments                        |               | X    |        | X     |       |       |             |                  |
| Visits                            |               | X    |        | X     |       |       |             |                  |
| Outcomes                          |               | X    |        | X     |       |       |             |                  |
| **Patient portal or mobile device** |               |      |        |       |       |       |             |                  |
| Educational resources             |               | X    |        | X     |       | X     | X           |                  |
| Scheduling                        |               | X    |        | X     |       |       |             |                  |
| Patient environment               |               | X    |        | X     |       |       |             |                  |
| Patient-provider communication    |               | X    |        | X     |       |       |             |                  |
| **Administrative record**         |               |      |        |       |       |       |             |                  |
| Administrative data               |               | X    |        | X     |       |       |             |                  |
| **Sensors or tracking devices**   |               |      |        |       |       |       |             |                  |
| Prevention data                   |               | X    |        | X     |       | X     | X           |                  |
| Daily living patterns             |               | X    |        | X     |       | X     | X           |                  |

\(^a\)GIS: geographic information system.

Figure 3. Patient health record (PHR) data elements by year of first mention.

Patient Health Record Systems Data—Evolution Over Time

Next, we analyzed the data elements extracted by the year of first mention (Figure 3). In the early 1990s, PHR data elements mentioned in the literature pertained to researchers’ and practitioners’ visions of potential future systems. These included general patient data, such as demographics, and medical encounter information, such as visit summary.
After initial uses of PHR systems in the early 2000s, new data elements such as appointments, preferences, and system settings emerged. More recently, PHR data included reminders (e.g., appointment reminders [51,99,101], medication reminders [93,110,114], screening and laboratory work reminders [42,46,110], immunization reminders [29,30,55,57,82,90], preventive care reminders [21,59,60], and health maintenance reminders [82]), in addition to alerts [22,76,77,99], identification of personal health goals [19,24,38-40,43,72,74], and disease prevention [76,77,99,110,115]. Tracking and monitoring data via e-journals [82] and diaries [50] also became available.

Today, PHR data are generated through different tools and devices. Tracking devices, now transmitting time-series PHR data, are used to monitor patients’ vital signs, such as blood pressure and glucose level (biomonitoring devices) [74,99], and to detect abnormal events, such as alerts from implantable cardioverter defibrillators [117].

**Patient Health Record Systems Functionalities—Scope**

PHR data were mainly used to provide added functionalities to patients. The provider search results [20,22,47,49,64], for example, helped patients locate health care providers and health-related services. Similar functionalities enabled patients to obtain health advice from support groups. Other functionalities assisted patients with preparing for medical encounters through visit preparation questionnaires [24,46,66,70-72]. Functionalities such as incentive programs [43,56,66,73,74] empowered patients through self-health monitoring. Finally, a unique PHR data category discovered in our review, environmental information [36,50,56,67], captured community health concerns and environmental domains, which can be linked to functionalities such as assessment of environment-related risk factors and recommendations for preventive care.

**Patient Health Record Functionality Evolution Over Time**

Description of the data extracted revealed which functionalities were available to the patient through the PHR and indicated an interesting evolution of PHR functionalities (Figure 4).

The evolution of PHR data elements over time (Figure 4) illustrates the general inclination in the early stages toward providing the patient with access to health information regarding their medical encounter.

Even though the giving patients access to their own health data was initiated in the 1970s, PHR systems were not widely used until the early 2000s. Because of the infancy of PHR systems, research in this domain has focused on system adoption and how it relates to patient satisfaction. Only limited research is available on how to leverage PHR data to improve health outcomes.

Starting in 2005, data elements reported in the literature indicate a shift toward a more interactive view of the PHR system and the introduction of several new attributes and functionalities. Patient PHR settings, including security and privacy preferences, became more prevalent. The most significant development of this time period of PHR evolution was the interaction and engagement of the patient with the system. Functionalities such as patient-provider secure messaging and appointment scheduling were becoming more common.

**Figure 4.** Patient health record functionality evolution over time, showing the most common sources, data types, and functionalities found in the review. EHR: electronic health record.
More recently, the PHR system has seen a greater inclusion of patient tracking and monitoring functionalities as daily reported data from patients and caregivers become more prevalent. Albeit rare, PHR systems also increasingly allow for cost measurement and management.

Discussion

Implications and Future Directions—PHR Data

Overall, the results indicate an increasing focus in the literature on newer types and sources of data, as well as on providing patients with access to their health data. Yet some of these may be progressing so rapidly that important related issues are somewhat neglected. Few studies, for instance, have examined the impact of user interface design on patients’ understanding of data and system use. Issues associated with the use of PHRs are mainly related to patients’ understanding of the underlying information presented. Problems related to understanding of health data may lead to stress and anxiety [63], which could outweigh the potential benefits of data access. Hence, research is needed in the area of data visualization and representation models specifically targeted for patient use. Examples of such models available in the literature are the what-if analysis, [99] brief intervention [109], and traffic-light feedback system [74]. These methods indicate the risks associated with specific health activities, along with related outcomes and recommended interventions. The traffic-light feedback system, for example, provides patients with an effective visualization tool to track their progress toward attainment of blood pressure goals.

In addition, more research is needed to investigate and improve the quality of patient-entered data. Today, more than 35,000 mobile health apps are available for the iOS and Android operating systems, generating large amounts of data [118]. Data are also increasingly entered through patient forums and portals. While new platforms allow the generation and availability of large data volumes, the wide variety of levels of expertise could lead to reliability and validity issues. Patient-entered data have been shown to be reliable for simple measures such as demographics and symptoms, but less reliable when they pertain to reporting more complicated metrics such as laboratory values [5]. One method for improving accuracy could be to provide patients with standardized measures and guidelines for entering their own data, but even that needs to be part of a broader strategy to verify accuracy of data through triangulation from multiple sources.

As the variety of PHR data sources increases, special care is needed for data curation [119] and harmonization [120]. Processes need to be established to produce usable patient-reported data that can be used for research [121]. Standards need to be developed to improve interoperability between different components of the new PHR systems [122]. Data integration methods, such as entity stream mining [123], might be required to cross-reference patient data generated by different tools and devices.

In the coming years, PHR systems will create many data-related challenges, such as quality, heterogeneity, openness, security, scalability, and transparency. Abundant patient data might also trigger information overload. While potentially beneficial for improving health outcomes, streaming patient data can amount to very large volumes, creating new data quality, storage, and analysis issues. All of these challenges open doors for valuable research in health information systems.

The large amounts of data generated by sensors and devices might also require storage and analysis on the cloud [118], potentially increasing storage and analysis costs. Sharing patient data between networks may also create a risk of personal health information disclosure [124], generating additional costs for preserving patient privacy and security. This could also necessitate stronger methods for patient data protection beyond today’s practice, which opens up yet another important avenue for health informatics research.

Implications and Future Directions—PHR Functionalities

Overall, PHR data evolution indicates a general trend toward greater patient engagement and health tracking. Moving forward, a continuation of these trends will lead to accumulation of vast amounts of rich data. If patients provide permission, research on PHR data can pave the way for patient-centered care.

The design of patient-centered decision support systems that use a combination of comprehensive individual patient information and aggregate data (collections of patient records) to provide personalized patient recommendations will be a significant area of research.

While past literature has listed patient-provider messaging as an important communication tool for patients and providers, secure message content may potentially provide a valuable patient data source for analysis. Based on their reported intended use, patient secure messages may contain information regarding health-related concerns such as new symptoms and adverse events. Among other possibilities, information retrieved from secure messages could, therefore, be used in research to identify treatment side effects and build patient risk models. However, it is important to keep in mind that terminology used by patients is likely to differ from terminology used by providers. Hence, natural language processing models traditionally used to extract patient information from provider notes may need to be adapted to fit the patient context.

Recently developed and highly effective deep learning algorithms could also be used to extract, search, sort, and analyze information from the tremendous amounts of image, voice, and video data [125] available in the PHR. Other new techniques might be needed to analyze relational data, such as from Google Maps and Google Calendars.

Also, current methods used to store, extract, and analyze EHR data are not adequate for analysis of large volumes of time-series data. Nonrelational databases might be needed to store tracking information. Stream learning algorithms [126] would also need to be applied to extract meaningful information from the terabytes of streaming data analyzed.

As patient-centered decision support systems are being implemented, it is important to ensure the validity of the generated output. Misclassification errors can be dangerous in

http://www.jmir.org/2017/11/e388/
this domain. Patient systems, which are embedded in mobile devices, need to be evaluated and approved by medical experts. Data transmitted from different sources can potentially be leveraged by providers to improve patient and population health outcomes. However, accurate measures are still needed to assess and improve the performance of such systems. In addition, these metrics need to account for biases present in patient-generated data. Prior research indicated that PHR systems are mostly used by patients who are typically more sick. Those are patients with comorbidities, such as cancer survivors [127]. Therefore, findings and models generated from analyzing these data might not be generalizable to other patient populations.

The new health care vision in the United States is characterized by automation and collaboration, creating the need for adaptation by all actors in the industry. Empowered patients today have the opportunity to leverage PHR systems data and functionalities. This, however, requires some level of technical expertise for system access and interaction, and medical knowledge in order to understand and interpret the medical information presented. Similarly, medical providers now have to learn and adopt new technologies in order to report medical data and communicate with patients. As a major actor in the health care industry, insurance companies also need to adapt to the new environment. Insurance firms today need to assess the value of virtual medical encounters and automated care, and process new types of patient data such as secure messages. Adaptation methods by all health industry players are yet to be assessed and optimized.

Limitations
A limitation of this study is its focus on PHR data reported in the literature. The evolution of PHRs as described in this study might not necessarily reflect the state of the practice. More research is therefore needed to extract and evaluate PHR scope and the functionalities of the various PHR systems available in practice. Also, as mentioned above, this study focused on US studies, thereby limiting the scope of our analysis. Research comparing PHR systems in the United States with those used in other countries would help improve future data uses.

Conclusions
Digital health platforms have changed drastically in recent years. The introduction of distributed PHR systems enabled a shift toward more personalized and increasingly automated health care. The multiuser nature of PHR systems also facilitated patient-to-provider and patient-to-patient information sharing. Yet these changes generated opportunities and challenges at the user, system, and industry levels. Our assessment here of the state of the patient digital infrastructure serves as a valuable foundation for future research. Research implications identified also offer ways to significantly advance health information systems research. Identifying available PHR data also facilitates the development of intelligent health systems. Although primarily aimed at health information systems researchers, implications listed in this study can be further extended to health practitioners, insurance providers, and policy makers.

Conflicts of Interest
None declared.

Multimedia Appendix 1
Patient data elements reported in the literature.

[PDF File (Adobe PDF File), 41KB-Multimedia Appendix 1]

References
1. Shenkin BN, Warner DC. Sounding board. Giving the patient his medical record: a proposal to improve the system. N Engl J Med 1973 Sep 27;279(13):688-692. [doi: 10.1056/NEJM197309272791311] [Medline: 4727972]
2. Hinman E, Holloway J. The patient carried personal health record: a tool to increase patient participation in the treatment process. J Clin Comput 1977;6(4):9.
3. Jackson AN, Kogut S. Use of electronic personal health records to identify patients at risk for aspirin-induced gastrointestinal bleeding. Consult Pharm 2013 May;28(5):313-318. [doi: 10.4140/TCPn.2013.313] [Medline: 23649680]
4. Mennemeyer ST, Menachemi N, Rahurkar S, Ford EW. Impact of the HITECH Act on physicians' adoption of electronic health records. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2016 Mar;23(2):375-379. [doi: 10.1093/jamia/ovv103] [Medline: 26228764]
5. Tang PC, Ash JS, Bates DW, Overhage JM, Sands DZ. Personal health records: definitions, benefits, and strategies for overcoming barriers to adoption. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2006;13(2):121-126 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1197/jamia.M2025] [Medline: 16357345]
6. Archer N, Fevrier-Thomas U, Lokker C, McKibbon KA, Straus SE. Personal health records: a scoring review. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2011;18(4):515-522 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1136/amiajnl-2011-000105] [Medline: 21672914]
7. Gordon MF, Lenderking WR, Duhig A, Chandler J, Lundy JJ, Miller DS, Patient-Reported Outcome Consortium's Cognition Working Group. Development of a patient-reported outcome instrument to assess complex activities of daily living and interpersonal functioning in persons with mild cognitive impairment: The qualitative research phase. Alzheimers Dement 2016 Jan;12(1):75-84. [doi: 10.1016/j.jalz.2015.04.008] [Medline: 26079412]
8. Chung AE, Sandler RS, Long MD, Ahrens S, Burris JL, Martin CF, et al. Harnessing person-generated health data to accelerate patient-centered outcomes research: the Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America PCORNet Patient Powered Health Records (PPHR) Initiative. J Med Internet Res 2017 | vol. 19 | iss. 11 | e388 | p. 9http://www.jmir.org/2017/11/e388/
9. Bingham CO, Bartlett SJ, Merkel PA, Mielenz TJ, Pilkonis PA, Edmundson L, et al. Using patient-reported outcomes and PROMIS in research and clinical applications: experiences from the PCORI pilot projects. Qual Life Res 2016 Aug;25(8):2109-2116 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1007/s11136-016-1246-1] [Medline: 26914103]

10. Segal J. The role of the Internet in doctor performance rating. Pain Physician 2009;12(3):659-664 [FREE Full text] [Medline: 19461833]

11. Heldenbrand S, Martin BC, Gubbins PO, Hadden K, Renca C, Shilling R, et al. Assessment of medication adherence app features, functionality, and health literacy level and the creation of a searchable Web-based adherence app resource for health care professionals and patients. J Am Pharm Assoc (2003) 2016;56(3):293-302. [doi: 10.1016/j.japh.2015.12.014] [Medline: 27067551]

12. Allen C, Vassilev I, Kennedy A, Rogers A. Long-term condition self-management support in online communities: a meta-synthesis of qualitative papers. J Med Internet Res 2016;18(3):e61 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.2196/jmir.5260] [Medline: 26965990]

13. Snyder CF, Wu AW, Miller RS, Jensen RE, Bantug ET, Wolff AC. The role of informatics in promoting patient-centered care. Cancer J 2011;17(4):211-218 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1097/PPO.0b013e318225f889] [Medline: 21799327]

14. Markets and Markets. Healthcare analytics/medical analytics market. URL: http://www.marketsandmarkets.com/ResearchInsight/healthcare-data-analytics-market.asp [accessed 2017-11-02] [WebCite Cache ID 6u6NjgKoW]

15. Partnership for the Future of Medicare. Transitioning away from FFS: the plan to start. URL: http://www.futureofmedicare.org/sites/default/files/Policy%20Recommendations%202013.13%20.pdf [accessed 2017-11-02] [WebCite Cache ID 6u6NpJJ1V]

16. Marcotte L, Seidman J, Trudel K, Berwick DM, Blumenthal D, Mostashari F, et al. Achieving meaningful use of health information technology: a guide for physicians to the EHR incentive programs. Arch Intern Med 2012 May 14;172(9):731-736. [doi: 10.1001/archinternmed.2012.872] [Medline: 22782203]

17. Wang M, Lau C, Matsen FA, Kim Y. Personal health information management system and its application in referral management. IEEE Trans Inf Technol Biomed 2004 Sep;8(3):287-297. [Medline: 15484434]

18. Williams BT, Imrey H, Williams RG. The lifespan personal health record. Med Decis Making 1991;11(4 Suppl):S74-S76. [Medline: 1770854]

19. Mathis D, O'Reilly K. Point-of-care INR determination, coumadin dosage changes, and use of a historical, self-updating database in a prison. J Correct Health Care 2010 Apr;16(2):139-146. [doi: 10.1177/1078348909356356] [Medline: 20339131]

20. Vawdrey DK, Wilcox LG, Collins SA, Bakken S, Feiner S, Boyer A, et al. A tablet computer application for patients to participate in their hospital care. AMIA Annu Symp Proc 2011:1428-1435 [FREE Full text] [Medline: 22195206]

21. Halamka JD, Mandl KD, Tang PC. Early experiences with personal health records. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2008;15(1):1-7 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1197/jamia.M2562] [Medline: 17947615]

22. Council on Clinical Information Technology. Policy statement--using personal health records to improve the quality of health care for children. Pediatrics 2009 Jul;124(1):403-409. [doi: 10.1542/peds.2009-1005] [Medline: 19564327]

23. Tse CS. A model for developing longitudinal health records. MEDINFO 2008:269-273. [Medline: 19461833]

24. Charters K. Challenges of electronic medical record extracts for a personal health record. Stud Health Technol Inform 2010;146:197-201. [Medline: 19592834]

25. Kim E, Wang M, Lau C, Kim Y. Application and evaluation of personal health information management system. Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc 2004;5:3159-3162. [doi: 10.1109/EMBS.2004.1403891] [Medline: 17220950]

26. Hudson DL, Cohen ME. Uncertainty and complexity in personal health records. Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc 2010;2010:6773-6776. [doi: 10.1109/EMBS.2010.5625995] [Medline: 21095837]

27. Segal J. The role of the Internet in doctor performance rating. Pain Physician 2009;12(3):659-664 [FREE Full text] [Medline: 19461833]

28. Hogan TP, Wakefield B, Nazi KM, Houston TK, Weaver FM. Promoting access through complementary eHealth technologies: recommendations for VA's Home Telehealth and personal health record programs. J Gen Intern Med 2011 Nov;26 Suppl 2:628-635 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1007/s11606-011-1765-x] [Medline: 2198614]

29. Turvey CL, Zulman DM, Nazi KM, Wakefield BJ, Woods SS, Hogan TP, et al. Transfer of information from personal health records: a survey of veterans using My HealtheVet. Telemed J E Health 2012 Aug;25(8):2109-2116 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1089/tmj.2011.0109] [Medline: 22304439]

30. Rahimzadeh Y, Shokrullahi D, Nouri S, Fotouhi A. Meta-synthesis of qualitative papers. J Med Internet Res 2016;18(3):e388 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.2196/jmir.5260] [Medline: 26965990]
34. Crouch PB, Rose CD, Johnson M, Janson SL. A pilot study to evaluate the magnitude of association of the use of electronic personal health records with patient activation and empowerment in HIV-infected veterans. PeerJ 2015;3:e852 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.7717/peerj.852] [Medline: 25802815]

35. Goldzweig C, Towfigh A, Paige N, Orphansky G, Haggstrom D, Beroes J. Systematic Review: Secure Messaging Between Providers and Patients, and Patients’ Access to Their Own Medical Record: Evidence on Health Outcomes, Satisfaction, Efficiency and Attitudes. Washington, DC: Department of Veterans Affairs; 2012.

36. Monsen KA, Westra BL, Paitech N, Ekstrom D, Mehle SC, Kaeding M, et al. Developing a personal health record for community-dwelling older adults and clinicians: technology and content. J Gerontol Nurs 2012 Jul;38(7):21-25. [doi: 10.3928/00989134-20120605-03] [Medline: 22715956]

37. Fonda SJ, Kedziora RJ, Vigersky RA, Bursell S. Combining iGoogle and personal health records to create a prototype personal health application for diabetes self-management. Telemed J E Health 2010 May;16(4):480-489. [doi: 10.1089/tmj.2009.0122] [Medline: 20455776]

38. Botts NE, Horan TA, Thoms BP. HealthATM: personal health cyberinfrastructure for underserved populations. Am J Prev Med 2011 May;40(5 Suppl 2):S115-S122. [doi: 10.1016/j.amepre.2011.01.016] [Medline: 21521584]

39. Wagner PJ, Dias J, Howard S, Kintziger KW, Hudson MF, Seol Y, et al. Personal health records and hypertension control: a randomized trial. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2012 Aug;19(4):626-634 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1136/amiajnl-2011-000349] [Medline: 22234404]

40. Wagner PJ, Howard SM, Bentley DR, Seol Y, Sodomka P. Incorporating patient perspectives into the personal health record: implications for care and caring. Perspect Health Inf Manag 2010 Oct 01;7:1e [FREE Full text] [Medline: 21065346]

41. Backonja U, Kim K, Casper GR, Patton T, Ramly E, Brennan PF. Observations of daily living: putting the “personal” in personal health records. NI 2012 (2012) 2012;2012;6 [FREE Full text] [Medline: 24199037]

42. Gee PM, Paterniti DA, Ward D, Soederberg MLM. e-Patients perceptions of using personal health records for self-management support of chronic illness. Comput Inform Nurs 2015 Jun;33(6):229-237. [doi: 10.1097/CIN.0000000000000151] [Medline: 25899440]

43. Massoudi BL, Olmsted MG, Zhang Y, Carpenter RA, Barlow CE, Huber R. A web-based intervention to support increased physical activity among at-risk adults. J Biomed Inform 2010 Oct;43(5 Suppl):S41-S45 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1016/j.jbi.2010.07.012] [Medline: 20969275]

44. Kupchunas WR. Personal health record: new opportunity for patient education. Orthop Nurs 2007;26(3):185-91; quiz 192. [doi: 10.1097/01.NOR.0000276971.86937.c4] [Medline: 17538475]

45. Chung J, Berkowicz DA, Ho B, Jermigan M, Chueh H. Creating a place for caregivers in personal health: the iHealthSpace copilot program and diabetes care. J Diabetes Sci Technol 2011 Jan 01;5(1):39-46 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1177/193229681100500106] [Medline: 21303623]

46. Rocha RA, Romeo AN, Norlin C. Core features of a parent-controlled pediatric medical home record. Stud Health Technol Inform 2007;129(Pt 2):997-1001. [Medline: 17911865]

47. Bouri N, Ravi S. Going mobile: how mobile personal health records can improve health care during emergencies. JMIR Mhealth Uhealth 2014;2(1):e8 [FREE Full text] [Medline: 24822127]

48. Haggstrom DA, Saleem JJ, Russ AL, Jones J, Russell SA, Chumberl NR. Lessons learned from usability testing of the VA’s personal health record. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2011 Dec;18 Suppl 1:i13-i17 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1136/amiajnl-2011-000082] [Medline: 21984604]

49. Poon EG, Krumholz HM, Goldman L, Schmader K, Dugan S, Gardner J, et al. Efficiency and Attitudes. Washington, DC: Department of Veterans Affairs; 2012.

50. Boland MV, Chang DS, Frazier T, Plyler R, Jefferys JL, Friedman DS. Automated telecommunication-based reminders and adherence with once-daily glaucoma medication dosing: the automated dosing reminder study. JAMA Ophthalmol 2014 Jul;132(7):845-850. [doi: 10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2014.857] [Medline: 24831037]

51. Shimada SL, Brandt CA, Feng H, Mcllmes DK, Rao SR, Rothendler JA, et al. Personal health record reach in the Veterans Health Administration: a cross-sectional analysis. J Med Internet Res 2014;16(12):e272 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1177/1932296814542305] [Medline: 25098942]

52. Greyserman BD, Horan TA. Personal health records: consumer attitudes toward privacy and security of their personal health information. Health Informatics J 2011 Mar;17(1):63-71. [doi: 10.1177/1460458211009403] [Medline: 21337271]

53. Bullard JN, Sklar KR, Johnson MA, Nguyen TD, Sutphen SM. Tablet computers for hospitalized patients: a pilot study to improve inpatient engagement. J Hosp Med 2014 Jun;9(6):396-399 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1002/jhm.2169] [Medline: 24523051]

54. Keith MD, Shimada SL, Rao SR, Quill A, Duggal M, Gifford AL, et al. Personal health record use and its association with antiretroviral adherence: survey and medical record data from 1871 US veterans infected with HIV. AIDS Behav 2013 Nov;17(9):3091-3100. [doi: 10.1007/s10461-012-0399-3] [Medline: 23334359]

http://www.jmir.org/2017/11/e388/
56. Fricton J, Davies D. Personal health records to improve health information exchange patient safety. In: Henriksen K, Battles JB, Keyes MA, Grady ML, editors. Advances in Patient Safety: New Directions and Alternative Approaches. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; Aug 2008.

57. Nazi KM, Woods SS, Woods SS. MyHealtheVet PHR: a description of users and patient portal use. AMIA Annu Symp Proc 2008:1182. [Medline: 18999142]

58. Tran DT, Zhang X, Stolyar A, Lober WB. Patient-centered design for a personal health record system. AMIA Annu Symp Proc 2005:1140 [FREE Full text] [Medline: 16779426]

59. Mallow JA, Theeke LA, Barnes ER, Whetsel T, Mallow BK. Using mHealth tools to improve rural diabetes care guided by the chronic care model. Online J Rural Nurs Health Care 2014;14(1):43-65 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.14574/ojrnhc.v14i1.276] [Medline: 26029005]

60. Hess R, Bryce CL, Paone S, Fischer M, McGTigue KM, Olsphansky E, et al. Exploring challenges and potentials of personal health records in diabetes self-management: implementation and initial assessment. Telemed J E Health 2007 Oct;13(5):509-517. [doi: 10.1089/tmj.2006.0089] [Medline: 17999613]

61. Hagland M. Patient to partner. Will PHRs change the physician-patient relationship? JAHIMA 2005;76(10):38-40. [Medline: 16333942]

62. Felkey B, Fox G. Evaluating personal health record (PHR) options for accountable care organizations (ACOs). Hosp Pharm 2010;45(12):951-952.

63. Kimmel Z, Greenes RA, Liederman E. Personal health records. J Med Pract Manage 2005;21(3):147-152. [Medline: 16471387]

64. Luo G. Open issues in intelligent personal health record—an updated status report for 2012. J Med Syst 2013 Jun;37(3):9943. [doi: 10.1007/s10916-013-9943-6] [Medline: 23584758]

65. Fernandez-Llatas C, Pileggi SF, Ibanez G, Valero Z, Sala P. Cloud computing for context-aware enhanced m-Health services. Methods Mol Biol 2015;1246:147-155. [Medline: 10.1007/978-1-4939-1985-7_10] [Medline: 25417085]

66. Buettnner K, Fadem SZ. The internet as a tool for the renal community. Adv Chronic Kidney Dis 2008 Jan;15(1):73-82. [Medline: 10.1053/j.ackd.2007.10.002] [Medline: 18155112]

67. Killeen J, Chan T, Castillo E, Griswold W. Integrating environmental data into a personal health record for asthma patients. Ann Emerg Med 2015 Oct;66(4):S101. [doi: 10.1016/j.annemergmed.2015.07.315]

68. Britto MT, Winberg J. Pediatric personal health records: current trends and key challenges. Pediatrics 2009 Jan;123 Suppl 2:S97-S99. [doi: 10.1542/peds.2008-1755] [Medline: 19088237]

69. Hagland M. Getting more personal. JAHIMA 2001 Sep;72(8):32-36. [Medline: 15712479]

70. Jones JB, Weiner JP, Shah NR, Stewart WF. The wired patient: patterns of electronic patient portal use among patients with cardiac disease or diabetes. J Med Internet Res 2015 Feb 20;17(2):e42 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.2196/jmir.3157] [Medline: 25707036]

71. Poon EG, Wald J, Schnipper JL, Grant R, Gandhi TK, Volk LA, et al. Empowering patients to improve the quality of their care: design and implementation of a shared health maintenance module in a US integrated healthcare delivery network. Stud Health Technol Inform 2007;129(Pt 2):1002-1006. [Medline: 17911866]

72. Wald JS, Grant RW, Schnipper JL, Gandhi TK, Poon EG, Businger AC, et al. Survey analysis of patient experience using a practice-linked PHR for type 2 diabetes mellitus. AMIA Annu Symp Proc 2009;2009:678-682 [FREE Full text] [Medline: 20351940]

73. Roett MA, Coleman MT. Practice improvement, part II: update on patient care technologies. FP Essent 2013 Nov;4:25-31. [Medline: 22461345]

74. Ahern DK, Stinson LJ, Uebelacker LA, Wroblewski JP, McMurray JH, Eaton CB. E-health blood pressure control program. J Med Pract Manage 2012;28(2):91-100. [Medline: 23167022]

75. Dixon BE, Labour AM, Phillips EO, Marrero DG. An informatics approach to medication adherence assessment and improvement using clinical, billing, and patient-entered data. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2014;21(3):517-521 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1136/amiajnl-2013-001959] [Medline: 24076751]

76. Luo G, Tang C, Thomas SB. Intelligent personal health record: experience and open issues. J Med Syst 2012 Aug;36(4):2111-2128. [doi: 10.1007/s10916-011-9674-5] [Medline: 21399913]

77. Demiris G, Thompson H. Smart homes and ambient assisted living solutions: from data to knowledge-empowering or overwhelming older adults? Contribution of the IMIA Smart Homes and Ambient Assisted Living Working Group. Yearb Med Inform 2011;6:51-57. [Medline: 21938325]

78. Tiernan L, Solomon C, Kuehl K. Development of a condition specific personal health record for adolescents and adults with congenital heart disease. J Am Coll Cardiol 2011;57(14):E466.

79. Tang PC, Black W, Young CY. Proposed criteria for reimbursing eVisits: content analysis of secure patient messages in a personal health record system. AMIA Annu Symp Proc 2006:764-768 [FREE Full text] [Medline: 17238444]

80. Hall MJ, Herda MM, Handorf EA, Rybak CC, Keleher CA, Siemon M, et al. Direct-to-patient disclosure of results of Lynch syndrome via electronic personal health record: a feasibility study. Genet Med 2014 Nov;16(11):854-861. [doi: 10.1038/gim.2014.42] [Medline: 24784156]
81. Turvey C, Klein D, Fix G, Hogan TP, Woods S, Simon SR, et al. Blue Button use by patients to access and share health record information using the Department of Veterans Affairs' online patient portal. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2014;21(4):657-663. [doi: 10.1136/amiajnl-2014-002723] [Medline: 24740865]

82. Wright A, Poon EG, Wald J, Feblowitz J, Pang JE, Schnipper JL, et al. Randomized controlled trial of health maintenance reminders provided directly to patients through an electronic PHR. J Gen Intern Med 2012 Jan;27(1):85-92 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1007/s11606-011-1859-6] [Medline: 21904945]

83. Nokes KM, Hughes V, Santos R, Bang H. Creating a paper-based personal health record for HIV-infected persons. J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care 2012;23(6):539-547 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1016/j.jana.2011.11.004] [Medline: 22512926]

84. Mendelson DS, Bak PRG, Menschik E, Siegel E. Informatics in radiology: image exchange: IHE and the evolution of image sharing. Radiographics 2008;28(7):1817-1833. [doi: 10.1148/rg.287085174] [Medline: 18772722]

85. Mendelson D, Carr C, Chang P, Erickson B, Siegel E, Arenson R. The RSNA/NIBIB image share project: from development to initial experience. Am J Roentgen 2012 May;198(5 supplement). [doi: 10.2214/ajr.198.5_supplement.ajronline_198_5_supplement_004]

86. Kellick K. The VA anticoagulation management tool. Am J Hematol 2012;87:S150.

87. Chumbler NR, Haggstrom D, Saleem JJ. Implementation of health information technology in Veterans Health Administration to support transformational change: telehealth and personal health records. Med Care 2011 Dec;49 Suppl:S36-S42. [doi: 10.1097/MLR.0b013e3181d558f9] [Medline: 20421829]

88. Wilkins EG, Lowery JC, Goldfarb S. Feasibility of virtual wound care: a pilot study. Adv Skin Wound Care 2007 May;20(5):275-6, 278. [doi: 10.1097/01.ASW.0000269315.30639.82] [Medline: 17473564]

89. Nokes KM. The personal health record paradox: health care professionals' perspectives and the information ecology of personal health records in organizational and clinical settings. J Med Internet Res 2013;15(4):e70 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.2196/jmir.2443] [Medline: 23557996]

90. Krist AH, Peele E, Woolf SH, Rothemich SF, Loomis JF, Longo DR, et al. Designing a patient-centered personal health record to promote preventive care. BMC Med Inform Decis Mak 2011:11:73 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1186/1472-6947-11-73] [Medline: 22115059]

91. Jones DA, Shipman JP, Plaut DA, Selden CR. Characteristics of personal health records: findings of the Medical Library Association/National Library of Medicine Joint Electronic Personal Health Record Task Force. J Med Libr Assoc 2010 Jul;98(3):243-249 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.3163/1536-5050.98.3.013] [Medline: 20648259]

92. Widmer C, Deshazo JP, Bodurtha J, Quillin J, Cresswick H. Genetic counselors' current use of personal health records-based family histories in genetic clinics and considerations for their future adoption. J Genet Couns 2013 Jun;22(3):384-392 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1007/s10897-012-9557-z] [Medline: 23242928]

93. Østerlund CS, Dosa NP, Arnott SC. Mother knows best: medical record management for patients with spina bifida during the transition from pediatric to adult care. AMIA Annu Symp Proc 2008 Nov 06:844-848 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.2196/jmir.2480] [Medline: 18998962]

94. Fonda SJ, Kadziora RJ, Vigersky RA, Bursell S. Evolution of a web-based, prototype personal health application for diabetes self-management. J Biomed Inform 2010 Oct;43(5 Suppl):S17-S21 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1016/j.jbi.2010.05.006] [Medline: 20933747]

95. Bosl W, Mandel J, Jonikas M, Ramoni RB, Kohane IS, Mandl KD. Scalable decision support at the point of care: a substitutable electronic health record app for monitoring medication adherence. Interact J Med Res 2013 Jul 22;2(2):e13 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.2196/jmir.2480] [Medline: 23876796]

96. Lajoie ME, Frontera AR, Wilkins EG, Lowery JC, Goldfarb S, Wade D, et al. Development and initial evaluation of the eWound Care telehealth program. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2012 Sep;19(5):728-734 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1136/amajnl-2011-000723] [Medline: 22556186]
127. Williamson R, Meacham L, Cherven B, Hassen-Schilling L, Edwards P, Palgon M, et al. Predictors of successful use of a personal health record: a randomized controlled trial. Arch Intern Med 2011 Apr 11;171(7):636-641 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1001/archinternmed.2010.467] [Medline: 21149743]

126. LeCun Y, Bengio Y, Hinton G. Deep learning. Nature 2015 May 28;521(7553):436-444. [doi: 10.1038/nature14539] [Medline: 26017442]

125. Oldfield E. Electronic personal health records: a tech response to readmission woes. Pharm Times 2014 Apr 15;80(4):a.

124. El Emam K, Neri E, Jonker E, Sokolova M, Peyton L, Neisa A, et al. The inadvertent disclosure of personal health information: a systematic review. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2012;19(4):575-582 [FREE Full text] [Medline: 22965693]

123. Krempl G, Spiliopoulou M, Stefanowski J, et al. Open challenges for data stream mining research. SIGKDD Explor Newsl 2014 Sep 25;16(1):1-10. [doi: 10.1145/2674026.2674028] [Medline: 25848614]

122. Williamsion R, Meacham L, Cherven B, Hassen-Schilling L, Edwards P, Palgon M, et al. Predictors of successful use of a web-based healthcare document storage and sharing system for pediatric cancer survivors: Cancer SurvivorLink™. J Cancer Survivor 2014 Sep;8(3):355-363. [doi: 10.1007/s11764-014-0346-6] [Medline: 24535124]

121. Estabrooks PA, Boyle M, Emmons KM, Glasgow RE, Hesse BW, Kaplan RM, et al. Harmonized patient-reported data elements in the electronic health record: supporting meaningful use by primary care action on health behaviors and key psychosocial factors. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2012;19(4):575-582 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1136/amiajnl-2011-000576] [Medline: 22511015]

120. Kloss L. Greater urgency, sharper focus for PHRs. J Am Health Inf Manage Assoc 2005;76(10):27.

119. Krumholz HM, Terry SF, Waldstreicher J. Data acquisition, curation, and use for a continuously learning health system. JAMA 2016 Oct 25;316(16):1669-1670. [doi: 10.1001/jama.2016.12537] [Medline: 27668668]

118. Sunyaev A, Dehling T, Taylor PL, Mandl KD. Immunizations: the first step in a personal health record to empower patients. Stud Health Technol Inform 2008;137:286-295. [Medline: 18560900]

117. Sami A, Chen E, Daley C, Doshi R, Heral L, Toscos T. Innovation in cardiac care: direct transmission of remote implantable cardioverter defibrillator data to patients through their electronic personal health records. Circulation 2014;130(suppl 2):A16894.

116. Hess R, Fischer GS, Sullivan SM, Roberts M. The impact of an active personal health record in patients with high cardiovascular risk: a pragmatic randomized controlled trial. J Gen Intern Med 2014;29:S227-S227.

115. Hess R, Fischer GS, Sullivan SM, Dong X, Weimer M, Zeith C, et al. Patterns of response to patient-centered decision support through a personal health record. Telemed E Health 2014 Nov;20(11):984-989. [doi: 10.1089/tmj.2013.0332] [Medline: 25243530]

114. Popovich ML, Aramini JJ, Garcia M. Immunizations: the first step in a personal health record to empower patients. Stud Health Technol Inform 2008;137:286-295. [Medline: 18560900]

113. Luque AE, Corales R, Fowler RJ, DiMarco J, van Keken A, Winters P, et al. Bridging the digital divide in HIV care: a pilot study of an iPod personal health record. J Int Assoc Provid AIDS Care 2013;12(2):117-121 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1177/1545109712457712] [Medline: 22965693]

112. Dawson RC, Cuca YP, Kamitani E, Eng S, Zepf R, Draughon J, et al. Using interactive web-based screening, brief intervention and referral to treatment in an urban, safety-net HIV clinic. AIDS Behav 2015 Jun;19 Suppl 2:186-193 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1007/s10461-014-0346-6] [Medline: 25963770]

111. Otsuka SH, Tayal NH, Porter K, Embi PJ, Beatty SJ. Improving herpes zoster vaccination rates through use of a clinical pharmacist and a personal health record. Am J Med 2013 Sep;126(9):832.e1-832.e6 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2013.02.018] [Medline: 23830534]

110. Sequist TD, Zaslavsky AM, Colditz GA, Ayanian JZ. Electronic patient messages to promote colorectal cancer screening: a randomized controlled trial. Arch Intern Med 2011 Apr 11;171(7):636-641 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1001/archinternmed.2010.467] [Medline: 21149743]

109. Dawson RC, Cuca YP, Kamitani E, Eng S, Zepf R, Draughon J, et al. Using interactive web-based screening, brief intervention and referral to treatment in an urban, safety-net HIV clinic. AIDS Behav 2015 Jun;19 Suppl 2:186-193 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.1007/s10461-014-0346-6] [Medline: 25963770]

108. Kloss L. Greater urgency, sharper focus for PHRs. J Am Health Inf Manage Assoc 2005;76(10):27.

107. Oldfield E. Electronic personal health records: a tech response to readmission woes. Pharm Times 2014 Apr 15;80(4):a.

106. Derreza A. Pharmacist review of personal electronic health records to detect medication-related problems and verify accuracy of patient self-reported health information. J Am Pharm Assoc 2011;51(2):283.

105. Dullabh PM, Sondheimer NK, Katsh E, Evans MA. How patients can improve the accuracy of their medical records. EGEMS (Wash DC) 2014;2(3):1080 [FREE Full text] [doi: 10.13063/2327-9214.1080] [Medline: 25848614]

104. Stock R, Mahoney E, Gauthier D, Center L, Minniti M, Scott J, et al. Developing a community-wide electronic shared medication list. In: Henriksen K, Battles JB, Keyes MA, Grady ML, editors. Advances in Patient Safety: New Directions and Alternative Approaches. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; Aug 2008.
Abbreviations

**EHR**: electronic health record  
**HITECH**: Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health  
**MeSH**: Medical Subject Headings  
**PHR**: patient health record

Edited by G Eysenbach; submitted 19.05.17; peer-reviewed by S Shimada, K Nazi, G Luo, G Strudwick; comments to author 12.07.17; revised version received 01.09.17; accepted 03.10.17; published 15.11.17

Please cite as:

Bouayad L, Ialynytchev A, Padmanabhan B  
Patient Health Record Systems Scope and Functionalities: Literature Review and Future Directions  
J Med Internet Res 2017;19(11):e388  
URL: http://www.jmir.org/2017/11/e388/  
doi: 10.2196/jmir.8073  
PMID: 29141839

© Lina Bouayad, Anna Ialynytchev, Balaji Padmanabhan. Originally published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research (http://www.jmir.org), 15.11.2017. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on http://www.jmir.org/, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.