

2025 ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

WHERE COLLABORATION MEETS HEALTHCARE TRANSFORMATION

#AMIA2025



State of FHIR: Recent and Upcoming FHIR Advancements to Impact the AMIA Community

November 18, 2025
Session S87

AMIA 2025 Annual Symposium, Atlanta, GA



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Excerpted from larger presentation on “State of FHIR”

International Patient Summary

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More Informatics, Inc.

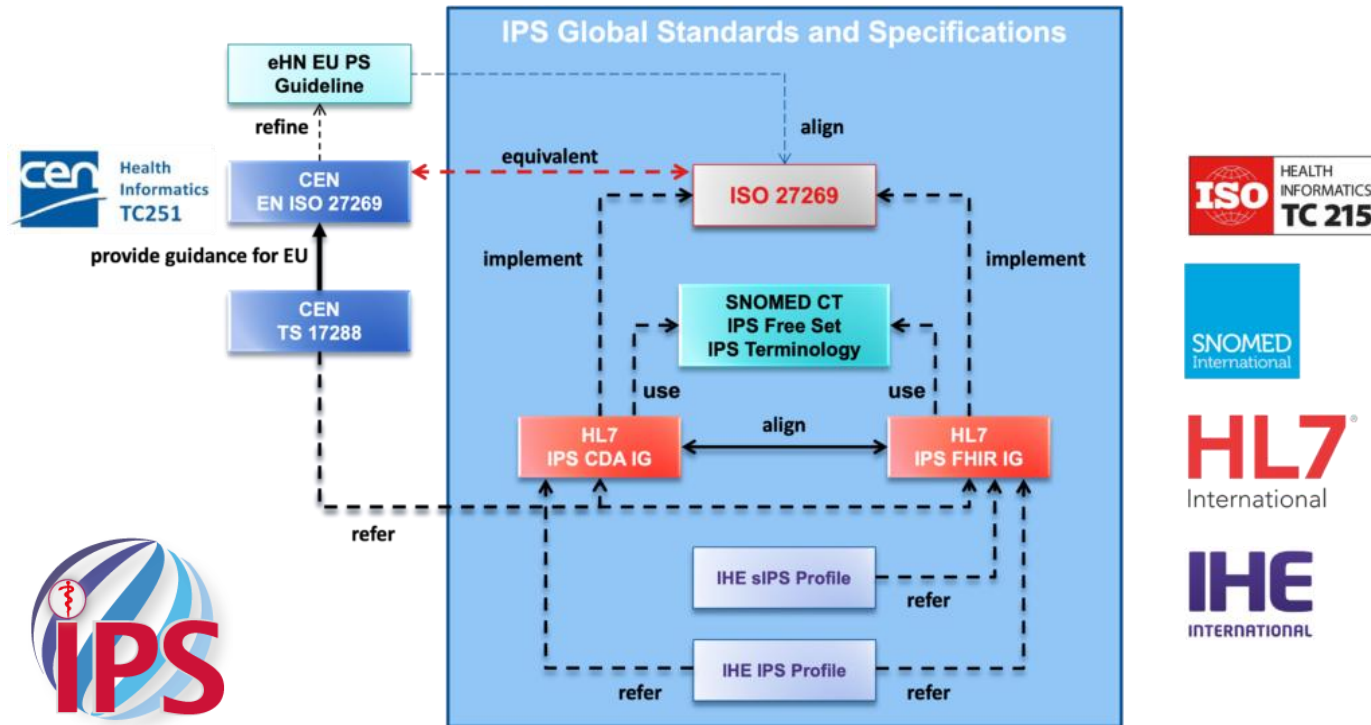


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The International Patient Summary (IPS)

Cross-SDO Collaboration

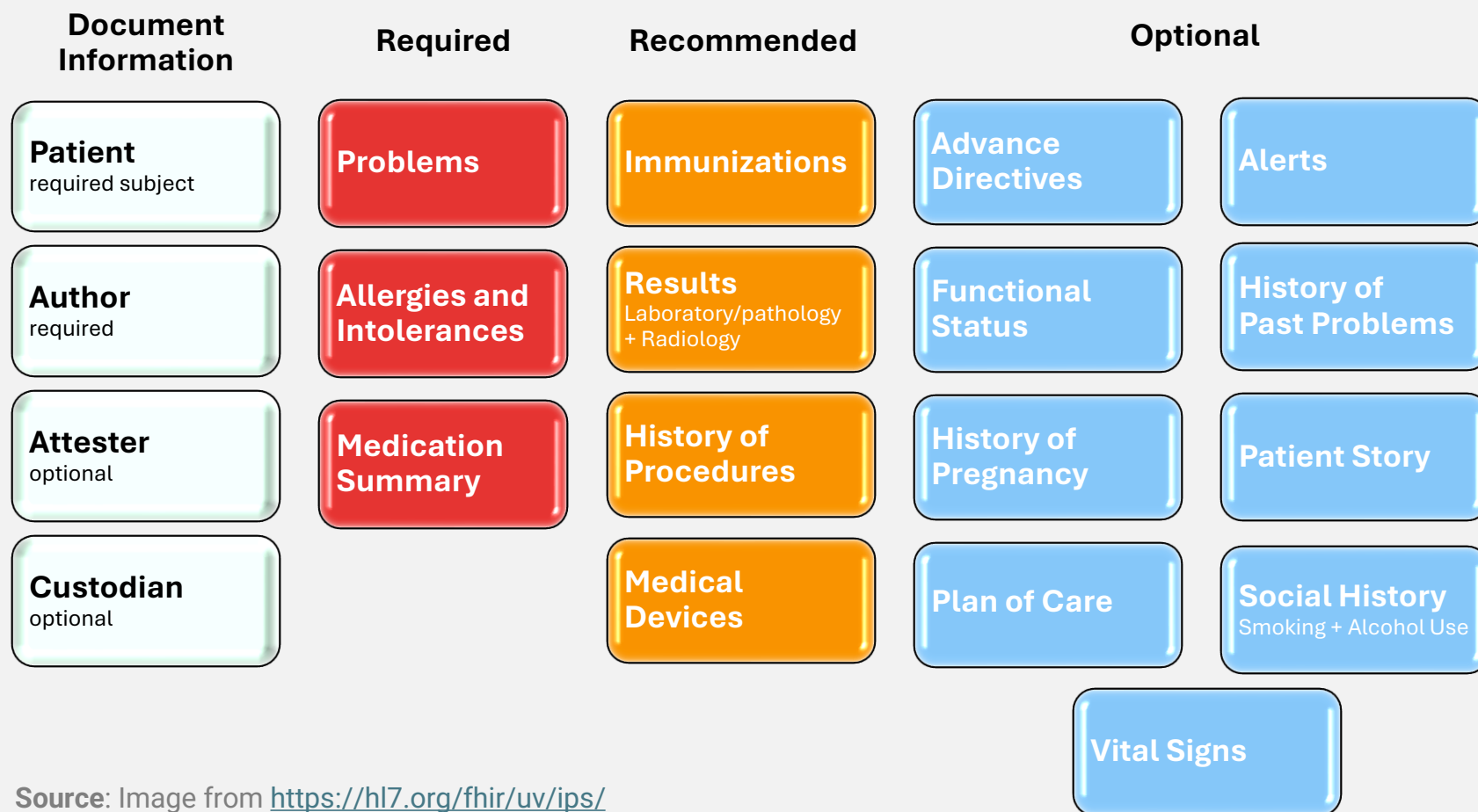


Multiple Standards Development Organizations (SDOs) have collaborated on the development of IPS

HL7 FHIR is the leading implementation format for the IPS in multiple countries worldwide

Source: Images from <https://international-patient-summary.net/>

Contents of an IPS



Essential information to support “**cross-border**” care. Primary use case is unscheduled care but can include planned referrals and visits

In the US, the IPS will logically succeed the Continuity of Care Document (CCD)

HL7 IPS 2.0 Publication (October 2025)

HL7
International

International Patient Summary Implementation Guide
2.0.0 - STU 2

HL7 FHIR

Home Table of Contents General Principles and Design The "IPS" FHIR Artifacts Support Change Log

Table of Contents > Home

This page is part of the International Patient Summary Implementation Guide (v2.0.0: STU 2) based on FHIR (HL7® FHIR® Standard) R4. This is the current published version in its permanent home (it will always be available at this URL). For a full list of available versions, see the Directory of published versions

1 Home

Official URL: http://hl7.org/fhir/uv/ips/ImplementationGuide/hl7.fhir.uv.ips	Version: 2.0.0
IG Standards status: Trial-use	Maturity Level: 3
Computable Name: InternationalPatientSummaryIG	

An **International Patient Summary (IPS) document** is an electronic health record extract containing essential healthcare information about a subject of care. As specified in [ISO 27269](#), it is designed for supporting the use case scenario for 'unplanned, cross border care', but it is not limited to it.

It is intended to be international, i.e., to provide generic solutions for global application beyond a particular region or country.

The IPS dataset is **minimal and non-exhaustive; specialty-agnostic and condition-independent; but still clinically relevant**.

The IPS document is composed by a set of robust, well-defined and potentially reusable sets of core data items (indicated as IPS library in the figure below). The tight focus of the IPS on unplanned care is in this case not a limitation, but, on the contrary, facilitates its potential re-use beyond the IPS scope.

Figure 1: The IPS product and by-products

- Purpose
- Project Background
- Project Scope
- Relationships with Other Projects and Guidelines
- Authors and Contributors

The "IPS"

Problems

Allergies / Intolerances

Medications

Immunizations

Results

Procedures

+10 other sections

Free, online at:
<https://hl7.org/fhir/uv/ips/>

Contains both structured data
and human-readable narrative
in a FHIR Bundle

Builds off the 1.0/1.1
publications from 2020 & 2022



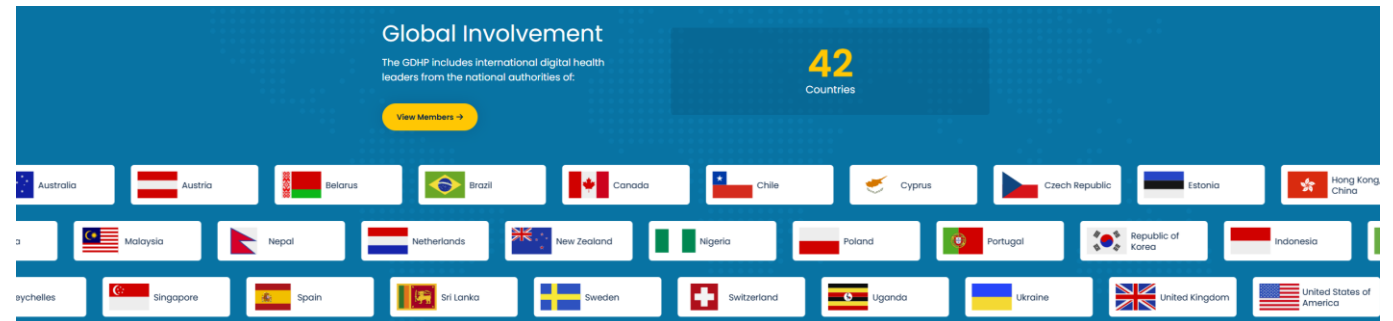
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Global Support of IPS (G7 & GDHP)



**IPS Roadmap Published
December 2021**



**Global Digital Health Partnership (GDHP)
IPS Commitments by Members**



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Country Adoption of IPS



Canada

Canada releases its PS-CA
in September 2022

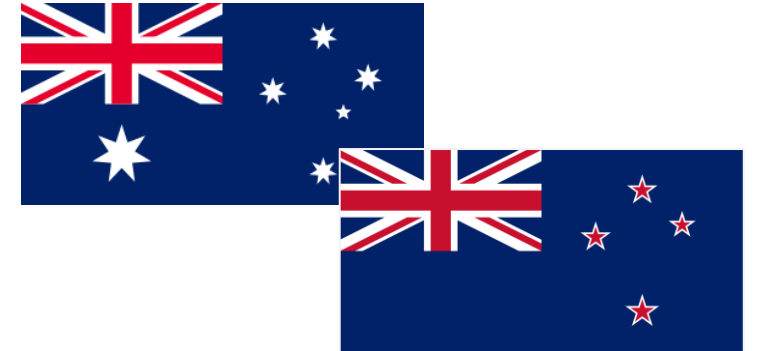
MyHealthNB (New
Brunswick) launches
patient access to care
summaries



Brazil

Brazil publishes its IPS
initiative in May 2024

Planned rollout through
2025 to include digital
integration into Meu SUS
(digital health app)



Australia & New Zealand

New Zealand published its
version in 2022 (NZIPS)

Australia ballots its first guide
based on IPS in August 2025

Multiple testing events &
vendors actively implementing

Select countries highlighted based on progress, although many more countries implementing IPS



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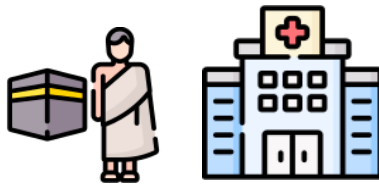
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Hajj Pilgrimage & IPS (WHO Project)

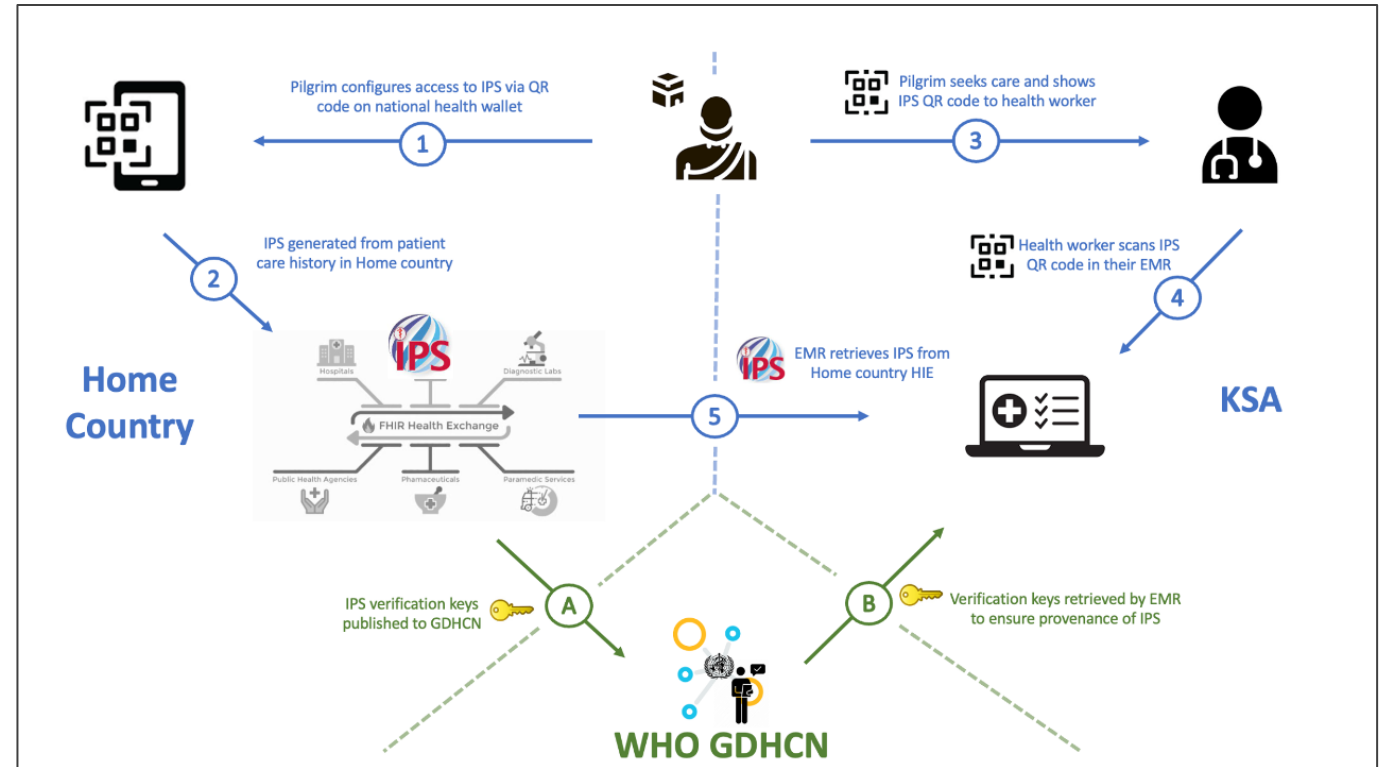
1. Hajj pilgrims have a QR code (printed or digital) issued before travel



2. If pilgrim seeks care at a healthcare facility, they present the QR code



3. Caregivers scan QR code and then information is securely retrieved over network administered by WHO



WHO: World Health Organization, GDHCN: Global Digital Health Certification Network KSA: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Sources: <https://smart.who.int/ips-pilgrimage/>, <https://www.who.int/initiatives/global-digital-health-certification-network>, & Images adapted from 2024 Presentation by Munif Eid

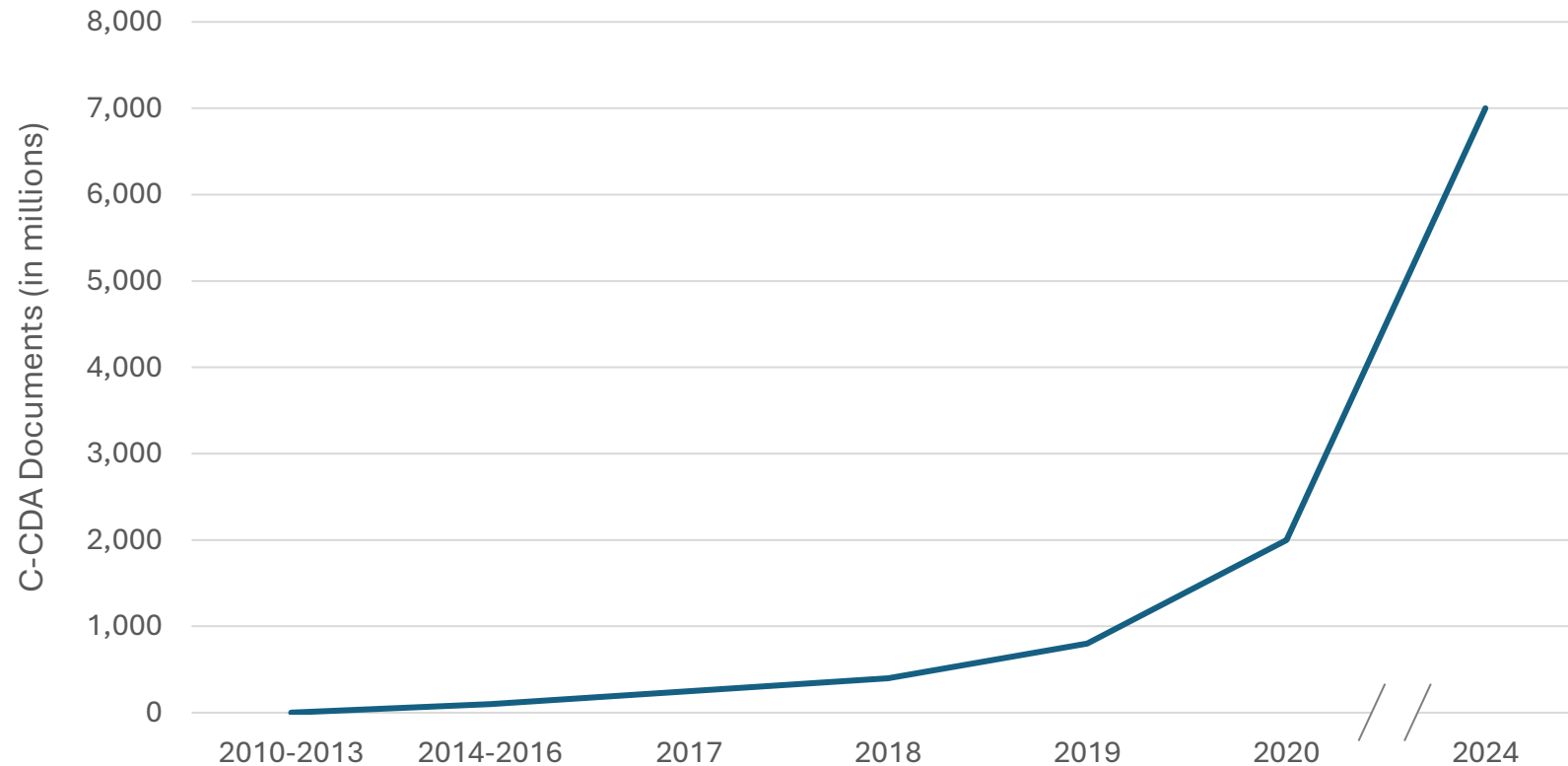


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US Clinical Document Exchange (non-IPS)

Annual US Document Exchange (estimate)



US adoption of C-CDA exchange spurred by Meaningful Use program. Exchange is primarily **provider-to-provider**

What is the logical path for US transition to the FHIR based documents like the IPS?

C-CDA: Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture. This is not FHIR, it's the older XML Clinical Document Architecture standard.

Sources: 2024 reported Carequality estimate from "TEFCA Technical Monthly Webinar" February 2024. Prior estimates from "Establishing Benchmarks for Clinical Document Data Quality" November 2020. No single source in the U.S. tracks all C-CDA exchange.



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US Planning for IPS

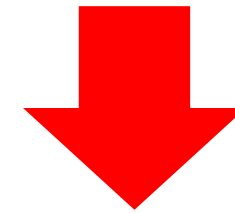
PSS-2660 US version of International Patient Summary

This project will develop and maintain a US International Patient Summary Implementation Guide based on FHIR, aligning with US Core and USCDI. The US IPS will be made compatible with the international IPS standard, ensuring cross-border interoperability while addressing US-specific requirements. The project will include testing and validation through HL7 Connectathons, pilot implementations, and tooling to support conformance. Deliverables will include the US IPS IG, validation artifacts, and a maintenance process to support updates.

Source: Project proposal excerpted from <https://jira.hl7.org/browse/PSS-2660>



Modular
Clinical Data



Complete
Clinical Document



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“Kill the Clipboard” Initiative



On July 30, 2025, the White House convened a meeting with tech leaders to create to commit a patient-centric healthcare ecosystem

CMS.gov Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

About CMS Newsroom Data & Research

Medicare Medicaid/CHIP Marketplace & Private Insurance **Initiatives** Training & Education

Initiatives > Health Technology Ecosystem > Overview > Early Adopters > Patient Facing Apps — Kill the Clipboard

Overview

- Early Adopters
 - Data Networks
 - Electronic Health Records (EHRs)
 - Health Systems and Providers
 - Patient Facing Apps — Conversational AI Assistants
 - Patient Facing Apps — Diabetes and Obesity
 - Patient Facing Apps — Kill the Clipboard**
 - Payers
- Health Tech Ecosystem Categories
- Interoperability Framework

Patient Facing Apps — Kill the Clipboard

COMPANY PLEDGE: We pledge to empower patients to retrieve their health records from CMS Aligned Networks or personal health record apps and share them with providers via QR codes or Smart Health Cards/Links using FHIR bundles. When possible, we will return visit records to patients in the same format. We commit to seamless, secure data exchange — eliminating the need for patients to repeatedly recall and write out their medical history. We are committed to “kill the clipboard,” one encounter at a time.

Apple	Google
b.well Connected Health	NantHealth
Citizen Health	Samsung
CVS Health	Sharecare
Fasten Health	UnitedHealth Group
Flexpa	Zocdoc

Page Last Modified: 07/30/2025 12:54 PM
[Help with File Formats and Plug-Ins](#)

Source: Image from Fox News, July 30, 2025 & <https://www.cms.gov/health-tech-ecosystem/early-adopters/kill-the-clipboard>



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Technological Readiness: IPS & QR Codes



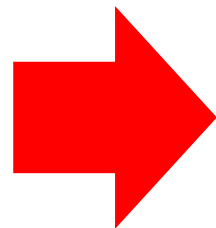
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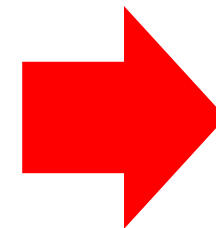
Health Links

(HL7 published in July 2025)

<https://hl7.org/fhir/uv/smart-health-cards-and-links/>



ePatientDave shares his IPS



How will providers change workflow to consume patient data via QR code?

Will patient-centric or provider-mediated exchange come first in the United States?

Image from <https://international-patient-summary.net/e-patient-dave-got-his-ips-qr-code/>



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