P-ISSN: 3050-9572 E-ISSN: 3050-9580
EUROPEAN DATA SCIENCE JOURNAL
Volume: 04 Issue: 02
RECEIVED: APRIL 06 REVISED: APRIL 21 ACCEPTED: MAY 03 PUBLISHED: MAY 11

Real-Time Health Analytics Through Federated FHIR Architectures

Shashikala Valiki
Independent Researcher
shashikala.valiki.researcher@gmail.com

Abstract

The Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) standard, developed by Health Level Seven International (HL7) for healthcare data exchange, offers carrier-grade reliability and supports a range of healthcare intelligence applications, including heart rate monitoring, diabetes risk assessment, and smoking-related health analytics. This is enabled by a new paradigm in healthcare analytics: modeling-based intelligence that does not rely on hard-coded rules. Drawing inspiration from intelligence platforms used in banking and other high-tech industries, these systems uniquely enable continuous, population-wide health analytics.

Unlike traditional pull-based business intelligence systems—which deliver on-demand insights from analytic models applied to historical data—these new platforms pioneer a predictive and prescriptive push model, applying diagnostic algorithms to real-time data. This shifts healthcare monitoring from tracking discrete institutional events (e.g., emergency-room visits, hospital admissions) to continuous surveillance of entire populations.

As a result, the end-user base now extends to healthcare decision-makers responsible for population health management. FHIR-orchestrated intelligence platforms support applications across multiple tiers of monitoring: high-bandwidth feeds to city-level public health surveillance centers, lower-bandwidth monitoring of high-risk patients by healthcare institutions, mobile applications for chronic disease management, and family-oriented apps for preventive care.

These models can also incorporate user-generated data, such as self-reported information on health-risk avoidance behaviors. Additionally, healthcare institutions can dynamically adjust patient engagement strategies—selectively expanding enrollment and tailoring incentives—to encourage broader participation over time. By enabling this shift toward proactive, population-scale monitoring, the platform helps democratize healthcare, particularly in addressing widespread and emerging group health trends.

Keywords: FHIR; Data Driven; Health Monitoring; Public Health; Analytics as a Service; Population Health Tracking; Population Health Intelligence; Elective Surgery Aftercare; Healthcare Surveillance; Electronic Health Records; Signature Health Events; Natural Language Processing; NLP; Machine Learning; ML; Prediction; Forecasting; Querying.

1. Introduction

Public health monitoring is founded on the systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of population-based health data. Population surveillance identifies unusual events, trends and risk groups; timely sharing of this information supports appropriate public health responses. Existing systems require frequent or continuous manual data review, hindering team-based risk assessment and response. COVID-19 highlighted the benefits of continuous illness syndromic surveillance, linking disparate datasets to detect populations at increased risk of outbreaks and disease. Detecting risk factors and emerging trends in larger populations requires additional population-level dataset synthesis and monitoring. Synthesis of datasets from different organisations and geographies

can detect previously undetected trends and inform rapid alerts and timely healthcare responses. Rapid alerts aid and support health risk communication when an outbreak of illness is localised by geospatial health data.

An intelligence platform for COVID-19 risk mitigation was developed that enabled the continuous monitoring of population-level hospital emergency department (ED) visits, illness syndromes, physical distancing and COVID-19 test positivity rates. Multiple US datasets were monitored for emerging signals, unusual geospatial clustering and discordant indicators. Flexible, reusable tools are required to support the continuous monitoring of population health datasets. Implementation of Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) as an orchestrated health intelligence platform that coordinates health information gathering and reporting will enable new automated processes that require no human input or supervision. The capability to generate custom health alerts by combining disparate datasets across clinical, chronic, demographic and environmental domains can support other health conditions, disease outbreaks, complex issues (eg. air pollution), health equity concerns and national governments.

The implementation of Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) as an orchestrated health intelligence platform enables seamless integration and coordination of health information across diverse sources, creating opportunities for highly automated and proactive public health management. By aggregating and analyzing clinical records, chronic disease data, demographic indicators, and environmental information, the platform can generate customized health alerts without requiring continuous human intervention. Such capabilities support the early detection of disease outbreaks, identification of emerging health risks such as air pollution exposure, monitoring of health equity disparities, and targeted interventions for vulnerable populations. This interoperable and intelligence-driven approach empowers healthcare organizations and national governments to make timely, data-informed decisions that enhance population health surveillance and improve overall public health outcomes.

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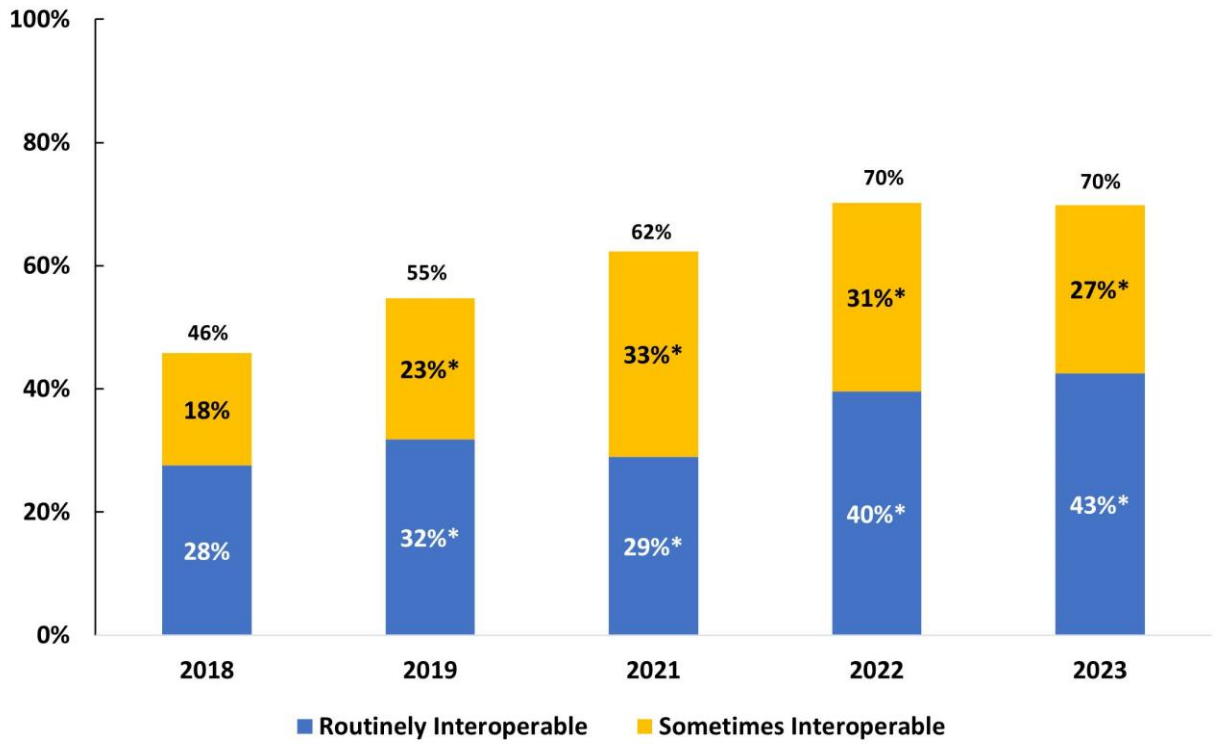

1.1. Interoperability and Data Provenance

Interoperability supports a basic service of healthcare data exchange. However, real-time data mining is not feasible since mining in real time has a high `data-management cost´. A practical solution is building healthcare intelligence platforms that integrate `proper dedicated service' together with a lower system-maintenance cost. Such an architecture enables real-time generation of near-optimal healthcare intelligence. Moreover, advances in continuous-monitoring techniques for population health using a data-fusion-centric FHIR-orchestrated Intelligence Platform embedded in the Twelve Solutions concept strengthen the usage of Healthcare Intelligent-Provenance Service.

Traditional approaches for data-provenance tracing within data-management systems do not meet the requirements for modern data provenance. Healthcare data must maintain up-to-date provenance by integrating domains such as healthcare-intelligence planning, healthcare-agency registration, healthcare-intelligence supply, and healthcare-intelligence mining. Healthcare-intelligent provenance consists of three major considerations: (1) Data-origin tracing shows data origin by tracking sources, contexts, and paths in accordance with the principles of healthcare-intelligence supply; (2) Data-quality monitoring assesses data quality via the important principles of healthcare-agency registration; (3) Data-mining explanation provides comprehensive healthcare-intelligence-mining maintenance with adjustments, corrections, and intelligent decisions from decision-support centers.

Table 1. Core Components of FHIR-Orchestrated Healthcare Intelligence Platforms

Component	Function	Key Technologies	Expected Outcome
FHIR APIs	Standardized healthcare data exchange	HL7 FHIR, REST APIs	Interoperability
Data Orchestrator	Aggregates multi-source health data	ETL, Data Fusion	Unified health records
Analytics Engine	Performs predictive and descriptive analytics	ML, AI, NLP	Health intelligence generation
Monitoring Service	Tracks population health indicators	Real-time streaming	Early risk detection
Notification Module	Generates alerts and warnings	Event-driven systems	Rapid intervention
Dashboard Layer	Visualizes health metrics	BI Tools, Web UI	Decision support

2. Foundations of FHIR in Population Health

Success of an evolving capability ecosystem relies on the ability to leverage authoritative language – conceptual and Data Interchange standards for interoperability, extensibility, integration, orchestration and a low barrier for external contributions. Flexible Integration APIs for gathering population-wide health data through a lightweight micro-service integrating information from multiple tools and repositories for both near real-time monitoring and historical analysis. Application of Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery (Continuous Deployment) models for the creation of repositories intended to store various algorithms, libraries and tools useful for the analysis of aggregated historical datasets and near-real-time population monitoring. Performance and validation within a cyber-physical space specifically designed for a pilot study on Digital Twins, integrating also nearby cyber-physical units within a sustainable configuration of a small-scale cyber-physical community.

The focus is on Federation for Population Health. Data Sores for historical Clinical Analysis and Data Security Control and Supporting Services are realized. Resources, alarms and extraction of stimulus for clinical events are extended for automatic notifications and Push Services to the Digital Unit. Key technological resources adopted are Federated Electronic Health Records, Data-Orchestrators for near-real-time Population Health Data Collection, Continuous Insert Fetch for Distributed Alarm_Management, Open-Source Repository Libraries_And_Algorithms-oS, Open Integration Platform Technology Data-Sci-Work-Flow-Federation-Service, FHIR-based Health-Api-Micro-Services.

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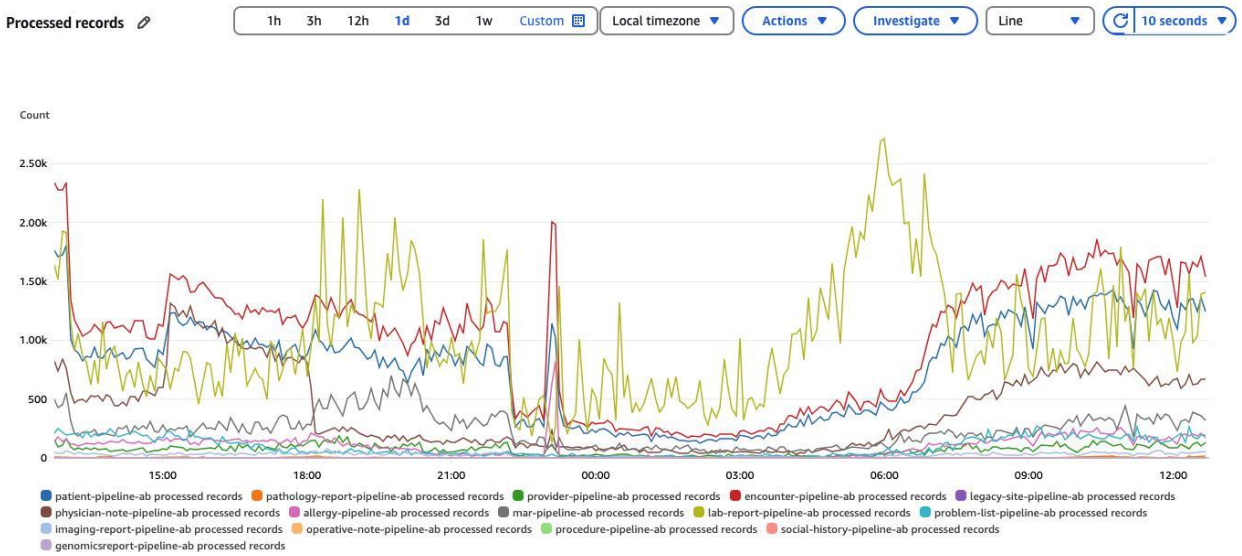

2.1. FHIR Resources and Profiling for Health Analytics

HL7 FHIR, designed primarily for providing health data over the web, offers a powerful foundation for Continuous Population Health Monitoring. However, the FHIR Resources and API Specification need to be extended with additional capabilities for dedicated health-analytics services required for most Healthcare Intelligence Platforms. The following profile and functionalities are commonly required.

Health Indicators, Algorithms and Monitoring Notifications have their own set of FHIR-based Profiles, Resources and API Microservices designed for Operation Out of Band Health Analytics. They reside on the FHIR Orchestration logic outside the main FHIR Platform because they either Monitor or Compute New Data without being initiated from a Client request. Health Monitoring contains a list of Health Indicators. Each Indicator instance is defined in the Indicator Profile and contains a description of the monitored condition, the algorithm used to detect the condition, its threshold values and the configuration parameters set for it. A Monitoring Notification is an instance of the Monitoring Notification Profile that triggers an alert to designated Users when a detected condition is verified. Its content is delivered in a FHIR Bundle so it can trigger the procedures, workflows and alerts embedded in the receiving Users' systems.

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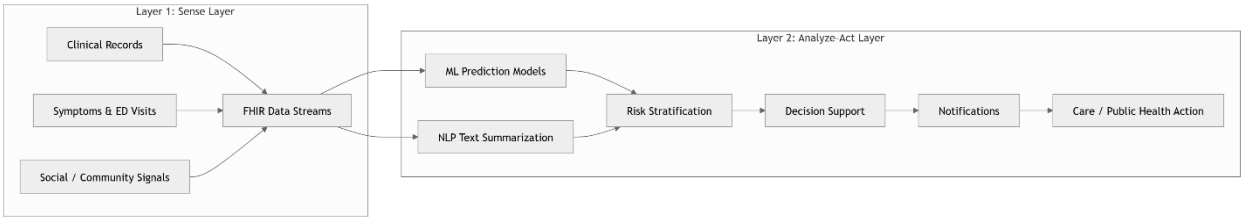

Sense–Analyze–Act Healthcare Intelligence Loop

Table 2. Healthcare Data Sources and Their Analytical Contributions

Data Source	Data Type	Frequency	Analytical Use Case
Electronic Health Records	Structured clinical data	Continuous	Disease surveillance
Laboratory Systems	Diagnostic results	Real-time	Outbreak detection
Medical Devices	Physiological measurements	Streaming	Patient monitoring
Wearables	Activity and wellness data	Continuous	Preventive healthcare
Public Health Repositories	Population statistics	Periodic	Trend analysis
Social Media Feeds	Unstructured text	Real-time	Early symptom detection

3. Architecture of Orchestrated Healthcare Intelligence Platforms

Healthcare Intelligence Platforms (HIPs) orchestrated by Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resource (FHIR)-based communication and afferent or efferent standardized data sources constitute an overarching information system for an integrated architecture of machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP)-based artificial intelligence (AI) pipelines, providing a basis for a closed-loop AI system in the Sense-Analyze-Act paradigm. FHIR-based HIPs are meant for system intelligence and for augmenting the capabilities of healthcare stakeholders, such as health authorities and governments, health insurance providers, healthcare service providers, pharmaceuticals, biomedicals, informatics, and digital experts, by fulfilling their primary or secondary market requirements. The analysis, assessment, evaluation, and prediction pipelines are connected to an NLP wrapper or a semantic text summarizer to act on the environment in the Sense-Analyze-Act paradigm. These NLP-enabled data sources in healthcare informatics intelligence platforms can produce and monitor a continuous level of communication and community reporting, enabling a holistic, news-based, opinion-based, and social network feed-based permanent monitoring of communities, as well as real-time predictive analytics powered by NLP-based cybersecurity of the semantic text summarizer.

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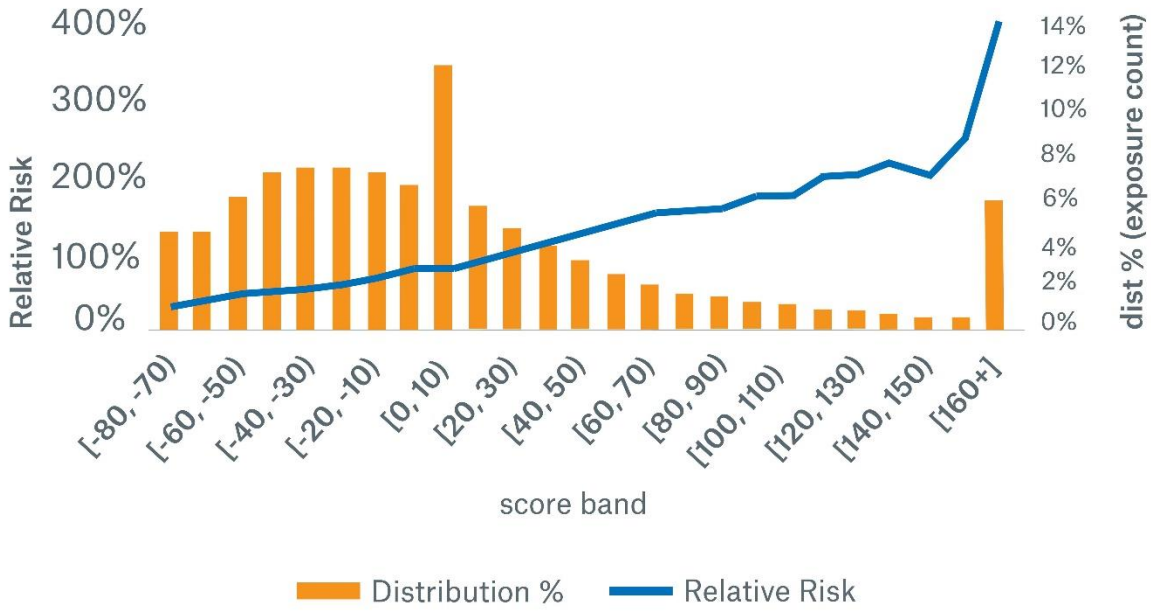
The platforms assist in the design of an AI-based closed-loop system in the Sense–Analyze–Act paradigm using decision intelligence or lack of coherence detection, established feedback surveillance and decision support systems (virtualized sense, actuate, and analyze cycles), and NLP-enabled federated automatic news monitoring. Data can be fed to ML and/or NLP pipelines through either standard interfaces or back-door brainwaves depending on the nature of the data source. The definition of quality-assured front-end information harvesting interfaces helps to ensure the availability of data, and the sense processes contribute to preventing any relevant task within the INPUT category from being repeatedly performed. The requirement for a monitoring, testing, and decision support system applies to stage 1 in relation to the core capacity of the particular organization and can therefore be satisfied at minimal required investment, usually close to that of business operations.



3.1. Data Ingestion and Normalization

The ingestion of health data from incomparable sources such as laboratories, hospitals, general Practitioners, and medical devices remains a heavy operation beyond the medical sector. Different standards formats and protocols, serve similar purposes but use different methods, terms and values. Devices communicating with different protocols on different subjects may provide useful complementary data for health prediction, providing a major motivation for the highpalate systems. Several systems have been proposed to consume large data quantity supporting query languages or to accept data using SPEAK, XQuery or standard web services. However, new rules must be defined in order to use these data in a standard way either in insertion or in request. The mappings between these various standards too complex, too expensive to establish and too difficult to maintain are one of the weakest aspects of the DataFUSION. A first response is to digitize the data in an common repository set and to circle at different

level of validity the important subset of linked data by entarity providing a ground layer for a new standard. A second line of response is now to create an open platform where these data producers can execute their operations and provide the corresponding services for sharing data in the community.

Mathematical Formulas:

Eq. (1) Population Health Risk Score

$$R_p = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \, x_i$$

Eq. (2) Health Indicator Index

$$HI = \frac{\sum I_i}{n}$$

Eq. (3) FHIR Data Completeness

$$DC = \frac{F_c}{F_t}$$

Eq. (4) Monitoring Accuracy

$$MA = \frac{TP + TN}{N}$$

Eq. (5) Alert Generation Score

$$AG = T \times R$$

Eq. (6) Disease Probability

$$P(D) = \frac{C}{N}$$

Eq. (7) Data Quality Metric

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$$DQ = \frac{V}{T}$$

Eq. (8) Interoperability Efficiency

$$IE = \frac{S_i}{S_t}$$

Eq. (9) Population Coverage

$$PC = \frac{P_m}{P_t}$$

Eq. (10) Prediction Confidence

$$CP = 1 - E$$

Eq. (11) Event Detection Rate

$$EDR = \frac{E_d}{E_t}$$

Eq. (12) Notification Success Rate

$$NSR = \frac{N_s}{N_t}$$

Eq. (13) Data Fusion Score

$$DFS = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D_i$$

Eq. (14) Resource Utilization

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$$RU = \frac{R_u}{R_a}$$

Eq. (15) Surveillance Effectiveness

$$SE = \frac{A_d}{A_t}$$

Eq. (16) Clinical Response Index

$$CRI = \frac{R_c}{A_g}$$

Eq. (17) Provenance Reliability

$$PR = \frac{D_v}{D_t}$$

Eq. (18) Federated Learning Gain

$$FG = M_f - M_b$$

Eq. (19) AI Monitoring Efficiency

$$AME = \frac{I_o}{I_i}$$

Eq. (20) Continuous Health Intelligence Score

$$CHI = \alpha HI + \beta DQ + \gamma MA$$

4. Continuous Population Health Monitoring Frameworks

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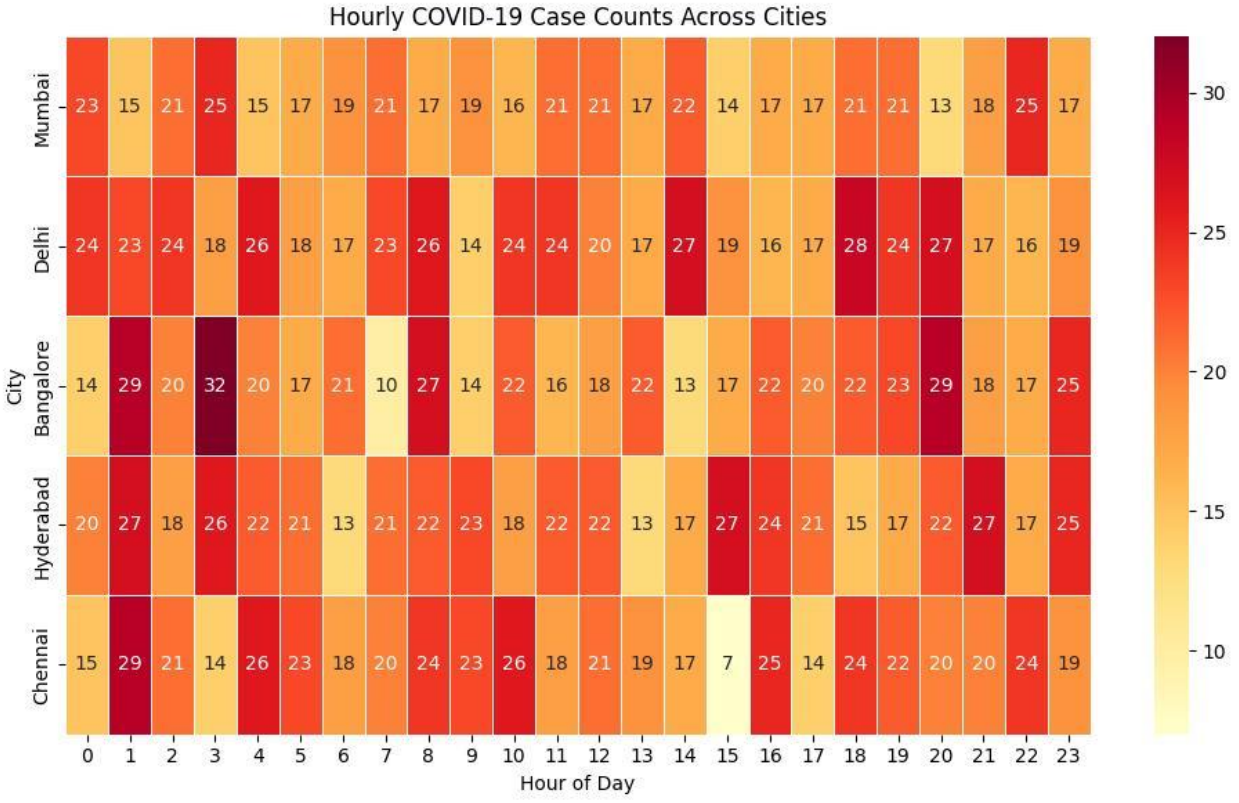
Continuous population health monitoring is essential for the timely, safe, and appropriate delivery of health services, particularly during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Continuous population health monitoring is recognized as a fundamental component of a well-functioning health system, allowing for the early detection of outbreaks, periodic assessment of population immunity, identification of vulnerable groups requiring protection, and monitoring of behavior changes in response to vaccination campaigns. Continuous population health monitoring can furthermore assist in recognizing other threats beyond COVID-19. Continuous population health monitoring frameworks are designed through the specific orchestration of Healthcare Intelligence Platforms and aligned with detection, assessment, or communication activities aimed toward the reduction of population disease burden.

Infectious disease detection-related continuous population health monitoring frameworks focus primarily on the deployment of robust syndromic-surveillance systems. Continuous monitoring of daily hospital, primary-care, or emergency-department request patterns allows clusters of symptoms that differ from background noise to be quickly identified through classic statistical methods. Syndromic-surveillance systems can improve the precision for fast COVID-19 detection by extracting potential early information from a variety of free-text symptom descriptions reported in emergency-department admissions to hospitals in France. Furthermore, the inclusion of COVID-19-tested cases located within a vicinity can further improve COVID-19 detection.



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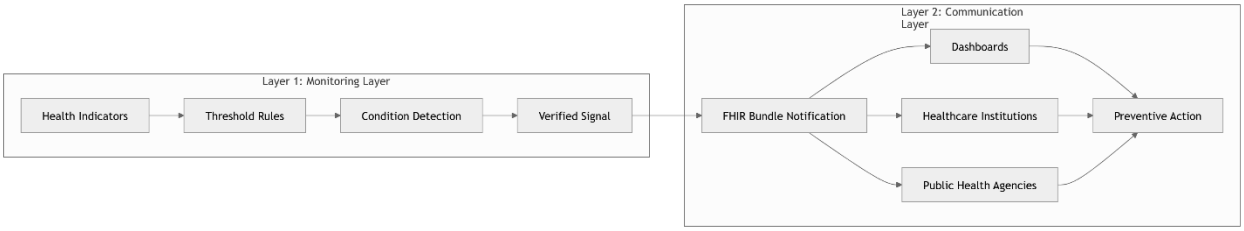
4.1. Indicators, Dashboards, and Notification Protocols

Certain conditions resulted in death in 2020. More than half of all deaths from cardiovascular disease occur suddenly and unexpectedly. In 2028, more than 1 in 3 deaths are projected to result from heart disease or stroke. The best ways to lower the risk for these diseases are to avoid tobacco, eat a healthy diet, be physically active, and get regular check-ups.

A new warning sign can indicate an increase in heart disease risk considerably advanced for medicine: Orchestrate the healthcare intelligence platform using the FHIR standard with indicators, dashboards, and notification protocols. Improve speed in detecting increases in risk populations for cardiac, oncological, and other diseases using social-awareness platforms with signals from pregnant women.

Many diseases signal an increase in probability months or years earlier before an outbreak is detected. Therefore, irregularities in disease and symptom search queries, search threads, and their increase in variation over time can be combined to trigger preventive action even before an increase in the disease's usual early signs is detected. Disease risk is not exclusively related to the population that is suffering; a healthy status is a key for everyone.



Continuous Alert and Notification Flow

Table 3. FHIR Resource Profiles for Population Health Monitoring

FHIR Resource/Profile	Purpose	Monitoring Function
Patient	Individual health record	Risk stratification
Observation	Clinical measurements	Trend monitoring
Condition	Diagnosed diseases	Disease prevalence tracking
Encounter	Healthcare interactions	Service utilization analysis
Health Indicator Profile	Custom monitoring metrics	Continuous surveillance
Monitoring Notification Profile	Alert generation	Automated response

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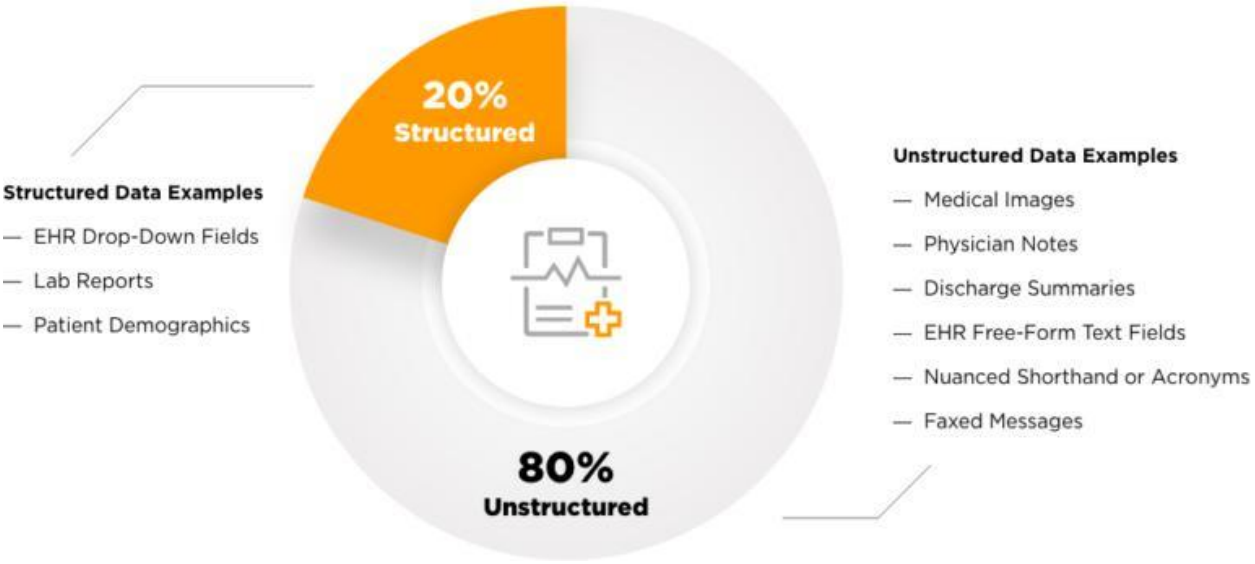
5. Governance, Data Quality, and Provenance Management

Governance, policy, procedural and data-model compliance require the presence of advanced data quality mechanisms. All informatics services capable of generating, modifying, or propagating clinical data in the Healthcare Intelligence Platform must implement their corresponding data validation workflows. Data chronoplets and provenance must also be captured for all FHIR resources. The ability to handle temporal and provenance information naturally follows the implementation of the mentioned data-validation frameworks, notably applicable when risk stratification determines the incidence or condition development rate for a specific population, and when a data change at some point in the temporal domain directly impacts the computed incidence or risk for that specific point in time.

However, validation, chronoplet management, and provenance creation or update workflows are not sufficient to ensure high-quality data provision in a Healthcare Intelligence Platform. Additional measures encompass the enrichment of data by associative learning techniques or the generation of surrogate (e.g., synthetic or augmented) data, capable of filtering inconsistency and noise channels, and thus serving specific learning tasks in an effective and efficient manner, without introducing negative generalization knowledge. Such processes should ideally run in the cloud in a semi-automatic manner, also generating the corresponding assets, but under the supervision of data stewards responsible for a higher-order inspection, curation, and data-handling quality assurance.

For specific modelling purposes, however, unspanning-chronoplet-aware temporal data models are needed. When modelling the incidence dynamics of a property in a specific population with an unspanning temporal model, results become mostly dependent on the sparsity of the population risk stratification. Any risk-stratum-wise incidence condition that becomes averted on the corresponding time condition causes a time condition ensemble becoming averted, have potentially expected-incident condition-force-distributed failure, but gets not represented by that model.



5.1. Data Quality Metrics and Validation Pipelines

Unlike clinical data warehousing, which has a mature set of data quality frameworks and metrics, there are no well-established metrics or models that guide the evaluation of data quality in large medical record repositories. Validating and verifying SNOMED codes has been shown to improve the data quality of the billions of events contained in these databases. Fortunately, the FHIR API directly addresses these data quality issues at the point of newer analytical storage systems that consume these data. With careful modeling and resource constraints, both passive and active validation systems can be built.

Two simple Pipeline concepts for Data Quality Assurance at the level of Data Source Provider and Data Consumer respectively are visualized in . These ideas could further be refined through discussions and feedback from colleagues in the Data Quality Assurance team. The first concept is to apply simple static filtering rules around the appropriate SNOMED-CT concepts at the Data Source Providers to highlight possible scope of errors in SNOMED-CT related events for biomedical domain experts. The second concept is to implement Data Quality Assurance as a specific consumer in the Data Consumer Pipelines, utilizing DQA rules from the Data Source Providers to further analyze the quality of an incoming event in terms of the physiological ranges for a physiological measurement, code applicability for a diagnosis, or prevalence in the target population.

Table 4. Population Health Monitoring Indicators

Indicator Category	Example Metric	Monitoring Objective
Cardiovascular Health	Heart rate variability	Early cardiac risk detection
Infectious Diseases	COVID-19 positivity rate	Outbreak surveillance
Chronic Disease	Diabetes progression score	Disease management
Environmental Health	Air quality exposure	Community risk assessment
Behavioral Health	Smoking prevalence	Preventive interventions
Hospital Utilization	Emergency department visits	Resource planning

6. Conclusion

FHIR and the Orchestration Framework increasingly encompass Artificial Intelligence At Scale (AIAS) and other next-generation technologies. Continued investment in these technologies can boost healthcare professionals' productivity and continual population monitoring, lowering the cost of care while assuring quality.

The Pharmacy-based Risk Mitigation and Monitoring (Pharma-RMM) Health Intelligence Platform is an exemplar of a FHIR-Orchestrated Healthcare Intelligence Platform dedicated to continual risk mitigation from Health of population and clinical condition lenses through site and non-site therapy and drug use monitoring. Upper utilisation-free monitoring of constantly

fluctuating population health condition and the AIAS Artefact Generation and Assistant are Agnostic & Scalable AI-At-Scale Orchestration Engines that unify the outcomes of healthcare AIAS technologies.

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