

SGPP Marketplace on integrated health care

Good Practice on digitally-enabled, integrated, personcentred care in the Basque Country

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Items

• Basque Country and Good Practice main facts

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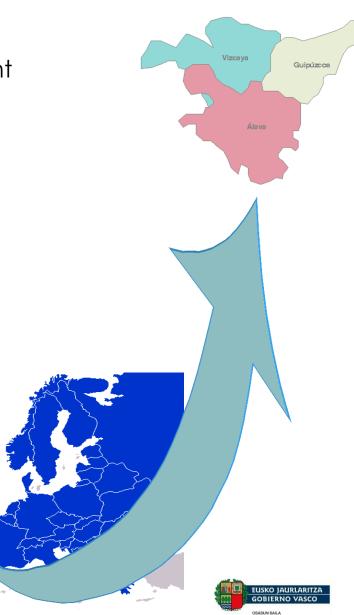
- Why Chronic Diseases and Care problems
- Basque Country strategy
 - Risk stratification
 - Integrated care
 - Patient empowerment
- European Projects help
- Conclusions and challenges





Basque Country

- High level of self-government: Basque Parliament and Government with major legislative and executive powers (Education, Health, Police, etc.)
- Fiscal autonomy, own system of taxation
- Highest investment in R&D in Spain, around European average.
- Basque health system: financed by taxes
 (Beveridge model).
- Social services are managed by local and provincial authorities
 Osakidetza



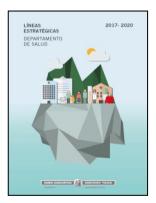
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2017-2020 Basque Health Department Strategy

- 1. People as core of the system, and tackling health inequality
- 2 Disease prevention and promotion of health
- 3. Ageing, chronicity and dependence
- System sustainability and modernisation 4.
- 5. Professionals of the health system
- Research and innovation 6.



Health Research & Innovation Strategy 2020 Osakidetza



Health Ministry 2017-2020



Health Plan 2013-2020

PRIORIDADES ESTRATÉGICAS DE ATENCIÓN SOCIOSANITARI EUSKADI 2017-2020

Social and Health Care guidelines 2017-2020





Osakidetza Strategy 2017-2020



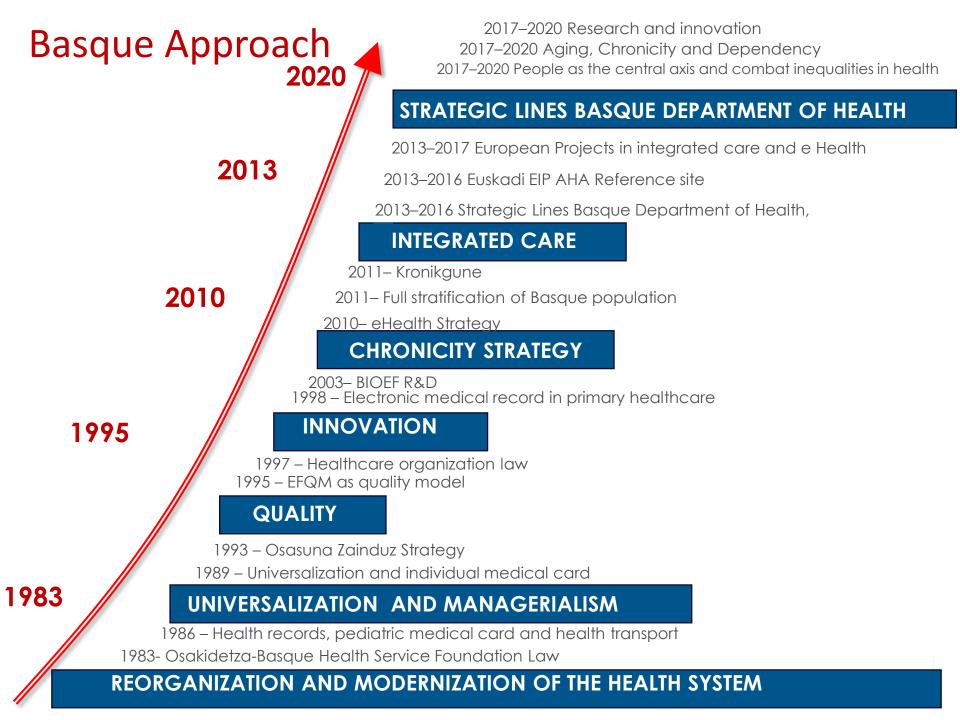
Retos y proyectos 2017

2020

estratégicos

de Osakidetza

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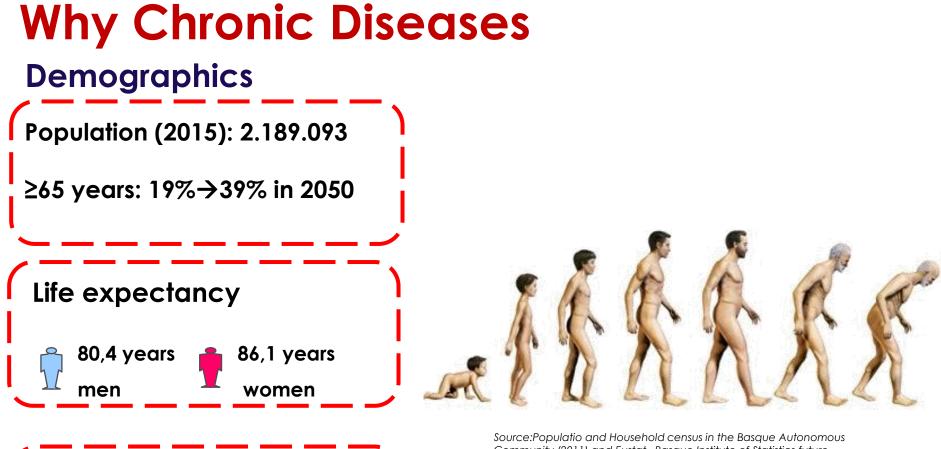
Digitally-enabled, integrated, person-centred care in the Basque Country Good Practice

- Population model focus based on preventive interventions, patient empowerment, and personalized medical care, with an increasing emphasis towards continuity of care, security, adherence and improving the patient experience.
- Integration of both structural (Integrated Health Organizations) and in care pathways. There is a defined strategy for coordination of health and social care.
- Integration takes place at (a) disease management, or (b) case management, or (c) population-levels
- It is supported by an **eHealth strategy** comprising a unified universal EHR, ePrescription, Personal Health Folder, 24X7 Nursing and Call Centre.

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43% of total population with at least one chronic condition

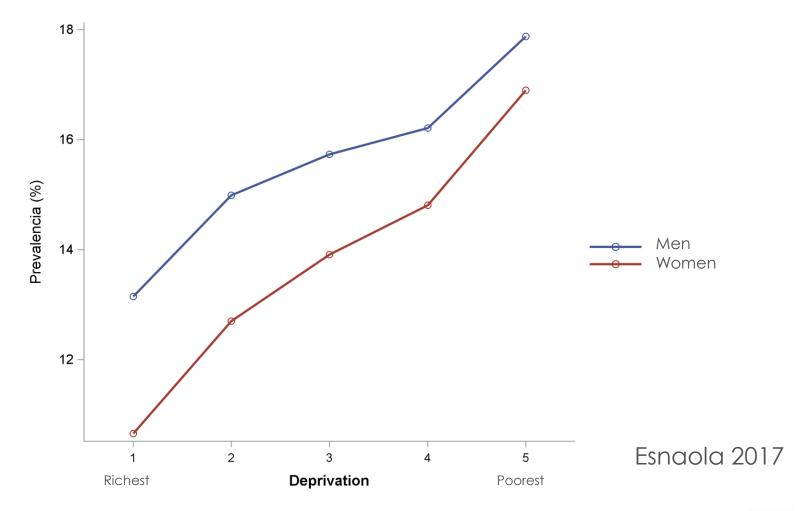
85% of patients over 65 years with at least one

Source:Populatio and Household census in the Basque Autonomous Community (2011) and Eustat –Basque Institute of Statistics future scenarios





Age-standardized prevalence of intermediate and high comorbidity by deprivation, 2015







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Why Chronic Diseases

- 84% total hospital admissions
- 75% PHC prescriptions
- 63% Specialist visits
- 58% GPs appointments

Basque Country Osakidetza

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Why Chronic Diseases

• COPD, CHF, Diabetes, Renal Failure, Depression, ...

SUFFERING: symptoms, disability, morbidity and mortality ...

ALTERATION OF DAILY LIVING: income, consultations, emergency, medicine, ...

LOSS OF AUTONOMY: control decisions, dependency, ...







Care problems

Fragmentation

Discontinuity

Enviroment

Hospital centered care

Focused on episodes

Increasing costs

• • •

Patient out of the radar

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Reactive

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GOBIERNO VASCO

Challenges

1. ANTICIPATION

- Prevent the occurrence
- Avoid predictable complications through treatment and optimal management.

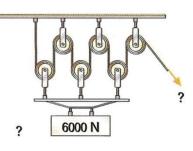
2. LONGITUDINAL PERSPECTIVE CARE

- Well-defined Plan of care and follow UP,
- Self-management,
- Monitoring performance and compliance

3. MULTIDIMENSIONAL ACTION









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Risk stratification

 Systematic process to define patients who are at risk for worse health outcomes, and who are expected to most benefit from an intervention.



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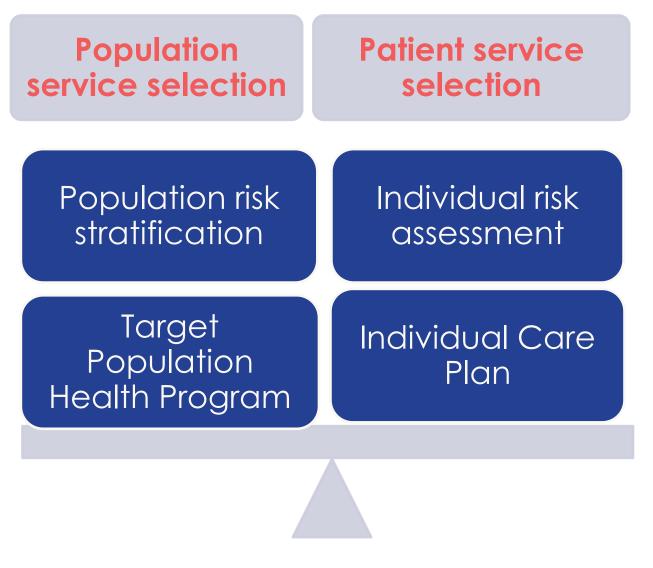






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Risk stratification and Service selection



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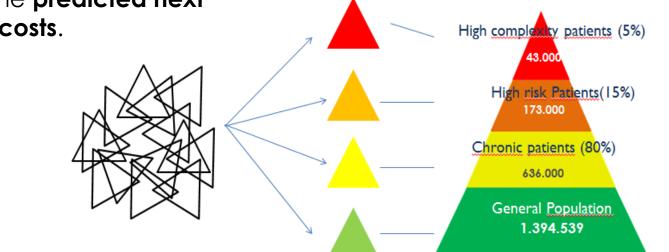
Risk Stratification



- Classify patients according to their risk
- The stratification classifies more than two million citizens.
- The **data** are based on the previous use of health resources, demographic, socioeconomic and clinical variables.

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• The outcome is the **predicted next** year healthcare costs.



• It is a proxy of patient morbidity and severity with different needs of care.





Strengths and limitations

"prediction is very difficult, specially if it's about the future,"

Niels Bohr

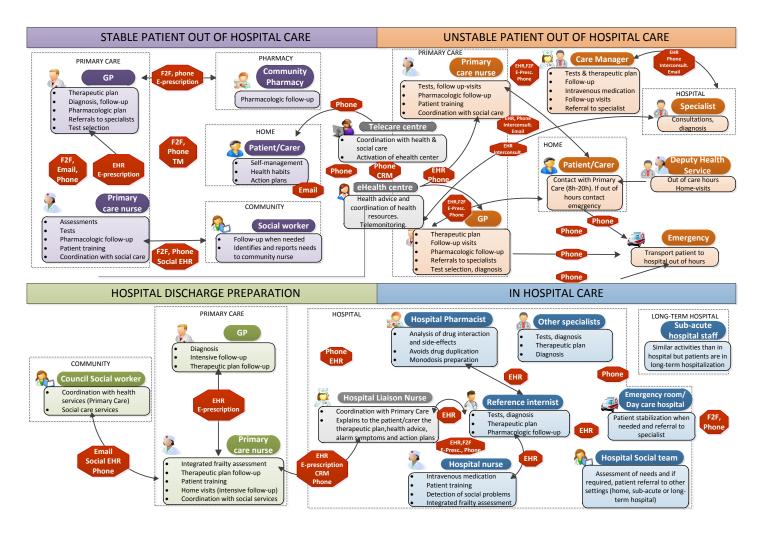






Complex care











Integrated Care in the Basque Country

- Structural integration:
 - The merger of a hospital and primary care centers under one organisation: 13 Integrated HealthCare Organizations (IHO).
 - Joint Governance bodies for primary care and hospital
 - With a defined population catchment area.
 - 2 Sub-acute Hospitals
 - 3 Mental Health Nets
 - +30.000 Healthcare professionals
- Functional integration:
 - Coordination of care process between primary and specialist care
 - Design clinical pathways for High Complexity Patients or Multi morbid patients,
 - Polypharmacy management
 - Social and Health coordination





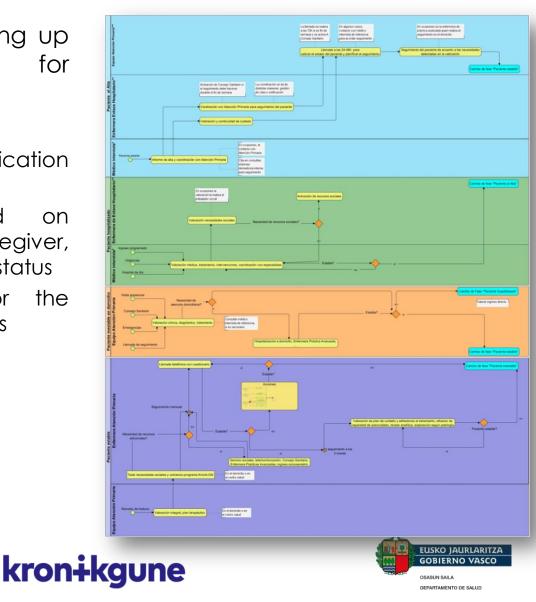




Integrated care pathway

Design, implementation and scaling up of an integrated pathway for multimorbid patients, through:

- 1. Coordination and communication among professionals
- 2. Patient-centered care based on empowerment of the patient/caregiver, and the monitoring of their health status
- **3. ICT tools** as an enabler for the implementation of the interventions





What is now different?

Integrated care and coordination pathway:

Redefinition of roles

- Referent Internist: coordination of specialists during hospitalization
- Hospital Liaison Nurse: links at discharge time
- Nurse Practitioner
- eHealth Center

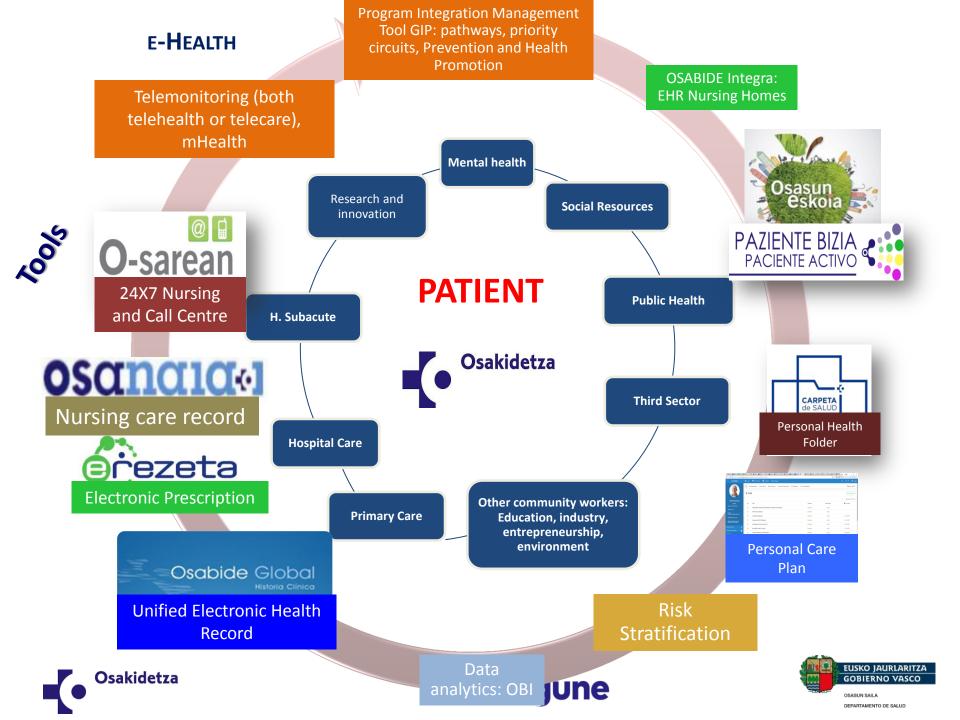
Having criteria in decision making explicit

- Scales used in the initial assessment to detect social needs
- Identification of patient empowerment reinforcement need
- Criteria for care intensification
- **Polipharmacy management**: drug prescription and adherence improvement.

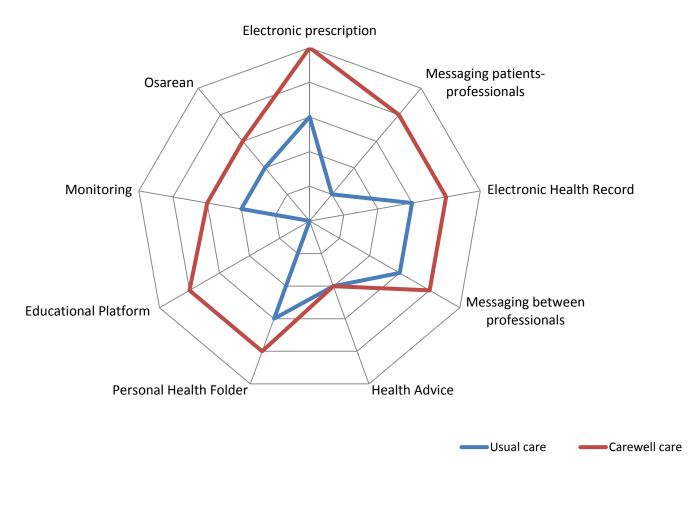
Telephone follow-up by the PC nurses

- Frequency established: monthly
- Consensus and validated questionnaire
- Specific actions to trigger in concrete situations
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ICT Evolution

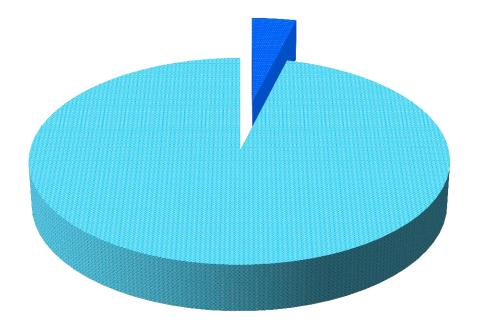








8.760 HOURS/YEAR









HEALTHCARE

HOME

<u> 222</u>

Do Patients decisions and circumstances matter?

- Most Family Doctor contacts, self referred
- 20-50% of patients do not take drugs as prescribed*
- 75,57% A&E visits without referral (18.035.233)
- 17% inpatient days due to non medical causes: 7.185.553

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• 87% Hospital discharges over 65 sent Home

*Kripalani S, Yao X, Haynes B.. Arch Intern Med. 2007;167:540-550.





- Change the way people interact with health care services and empower them to take greater ownership of their health.
- Taking into account home conditions
- Strengthened health literacy and ensure the participation in decision making and self-care.

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Structured Program for Empowerment of Patients and Caregivers

- C How many? Minimum of 4 sessions.
- C Duration of each session? 20-30 min.
- C How often? One session per week.
- C Follow up: At 2 months.
- C Scenarios: Health center or home.
- C General objectives of the sessions:
 - Patient assessment
 - Identification and explanation of diseases.
 - Adherence to treatment.



- Assess empowerment.
- Close goals and objectives.
 - Self-control of symptoms and warning signs.





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What is now different?

- Patient empowerment and home support:
 - Personal Health Folders
 - Personalised programme of integrated care
 - Mobile app to access EHR for the district and specialist nurses to use when they make visits to patients' homes.
 - Telemonitoring services.
 - Single databases with information for community services.
 - Education for patients, formal and informal care givers



Osasun Eskola, Osakidetza







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Impact

- ✓ Lower number of hospitalizations, and visits to the ER
- ✓ Higher number of visits to GP
- ✓ Perspectives of professionals and managers
 - Better coordination and communication among professionals
 - Increased workload in primary care ⇒ reorganize the resources
- ✓ Patient's perceptions:
 - More secure and empowered in the management of their health
 - Higher satisfaction with the care received
- ✓ Predictive analysis has confirmed that intervention is cost effective

✓ No change in clinical variables (BMI, heart rate, oxygen saturation...)







Impact: % diff. 2018 – 2017 (January-June)

- 17631 complex patients identified
- 12,2% less hospital days for multimorbid patients (MMP)
- MMP Readmission rate (-16.7%)
- 287 courses for patient activation
- 91.310 calls made to the e-health centre (+4.5%)
- 11.580 Patients included in Telemonitoring Programmes (+18.92%)
- 1.183.026 web appointments (+13.21%)
- 981.849 telephone consultations in Primary Care (-3.27%)
- 265.585 accesses to the Personal Health Folder (+42.4%)
- 4083 patients viewed their surgical waiting lists
- 66.438 digital consultations between professionals from primary and specialized care (+33%)

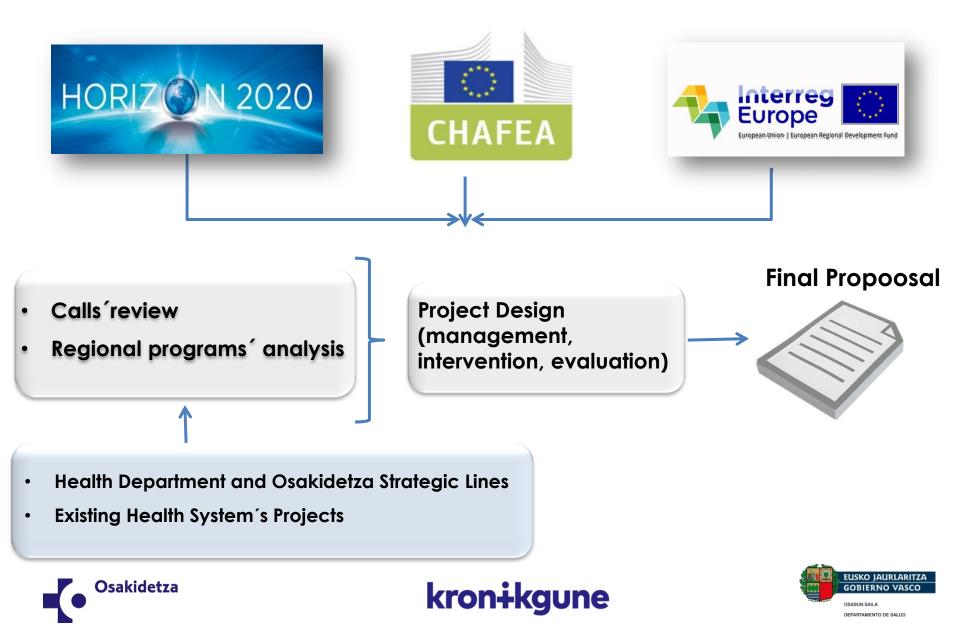






European Projects





Different types of projects

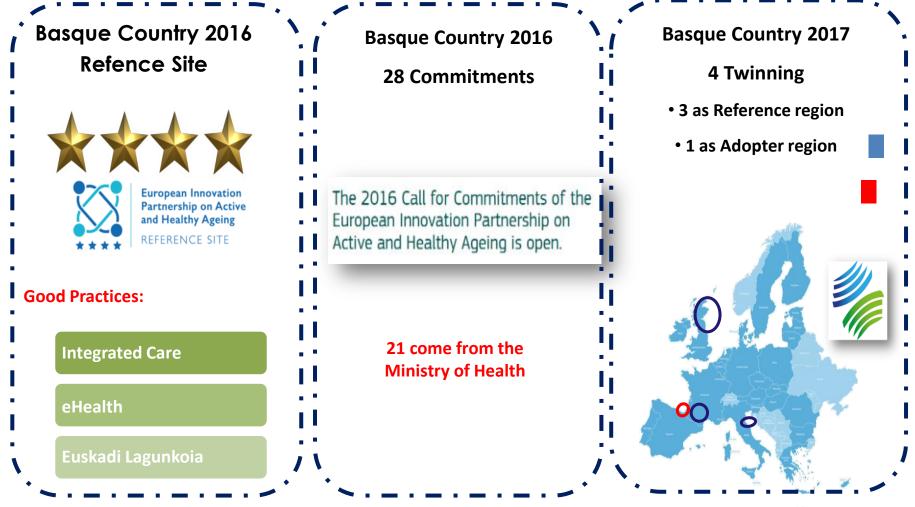








Basque Country and EIP on AHA





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Self - Assessment in The Basque Country









@ SCIROCCO_EU

Conclusions

All stakeholders needs accounted for when defining **new** organizational models.

New care pathways have to be integrated into day to day practice: care as usual

Use population risk stratification

Involvement of decision-makers to facilitate new organization and working procedures and encourage up taking new responsibilities.

Learning curve: It takes time and resources, facilitate them!

European projects help!

But...







Challenges

Health Promotion Innovations in models and approaches

- Dealing with social determinants of health
- Taking a life-course approach including early years development
- Focusing on population health
- Enabling equity and access
- Engaging people, businesses and institutions.

Re-orienting the model of care

- People-centered care
- Health care at homes
- Health and social integration
- Networks and multidisciplinary health and social care partnerships
- Personalized and predictive medicine







Challenges

Management paradigm changes

- Outcome and experience measurement
- Empowering patients, people and communities
- Participant co-design and co-decision
- Rights and responsibilities: accountability
- Workforce redesign the future workforce

Sustainability

- Community development
- Integrated care business models
- Funding and contracting that promote health outcomes
- Social return on investment
- Standards, accreditation and regulation







Web-links

- <u>https://www.osakidetza.euskadi.eus/</u>
- <u>http://www.euskadi.eus/gobierno-vasco/departamento-</u> <u>salud/inicio/</u>
- <u>http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/pdf/active-healthy-ageing/how_to.pdf</u> (pages 90-92)
- <u>https://www.scirocco-project.eu/basque-country-b6-care-plan-for-the-elderly/</u>
- <u>https://www.act-at-scale.eu/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2014/08/ACT@Scale-Telehealth-and-Care-</u> <u>Coordination-Lessons-Learned-WHINN-2017.pdf</u> (pages 12-13)
- <u>https://www.scirocco-project.eu/basque-country-b5-design-implementation-of-interventions-aimed-at-improving-the-safety-of-prescription/</u>
- <u>http://www.kronikgune.org</u>















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