

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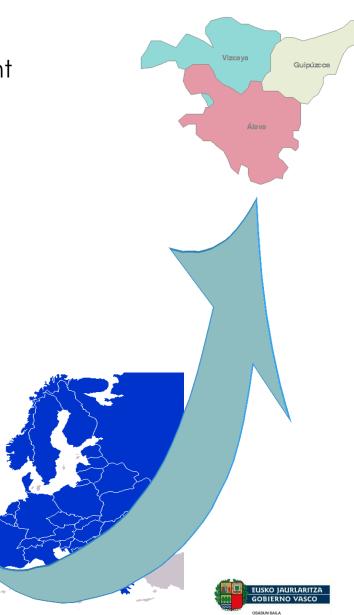
- Why Chronic Diseases and Care problems
- Basque Country strategy
  - Risk stratification
  - Integrated care
  - Patient empowerment
- European Projects help
- Conclusions and challenges





# **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



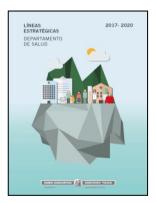
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### 2017-2020 Basque Health Department Strategy

- 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



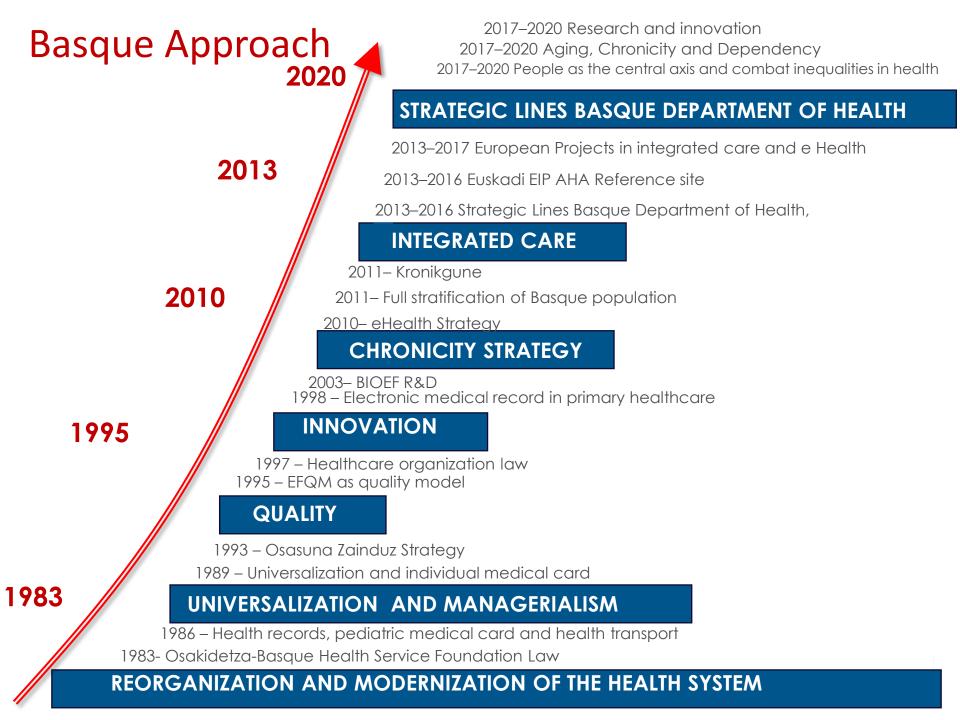
Retos y proyectos 2017

2020

estratégicos

de Osakidetza

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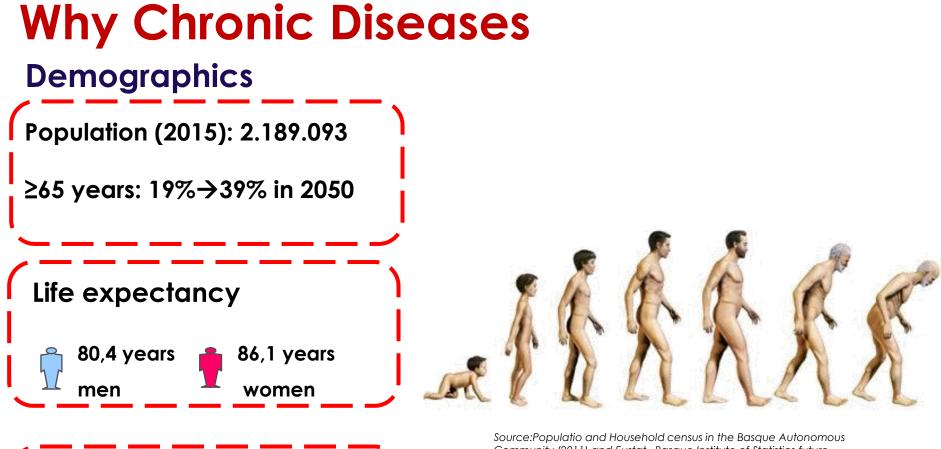
# Digitally-enabled, integrated, person-centred care in the Basque Country Good Practice

- 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

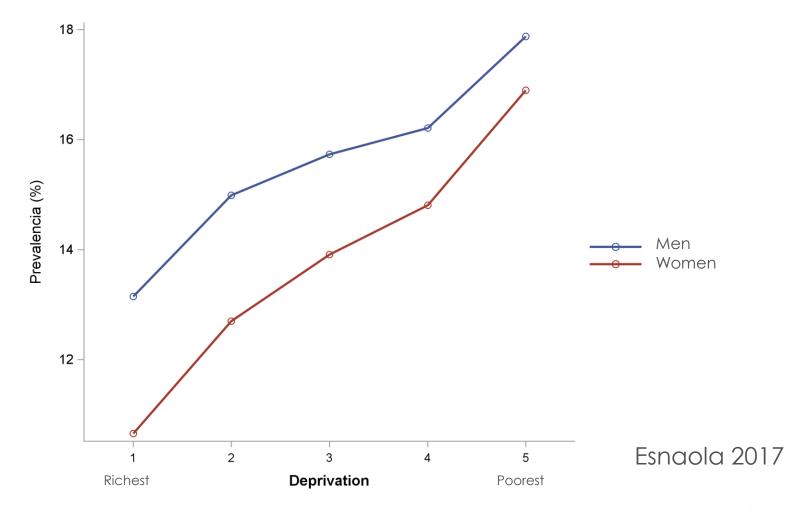
85% of patients over 65 years with at least one

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

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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.

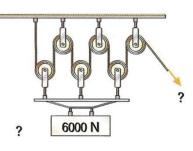
### 2. LONGITUDINAL PERSPECTIVE CARE

- 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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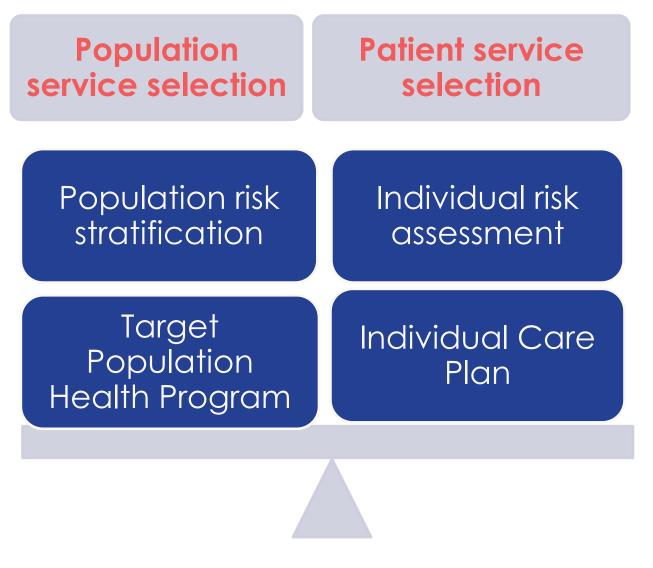






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### **Risk stratification and Service selection**



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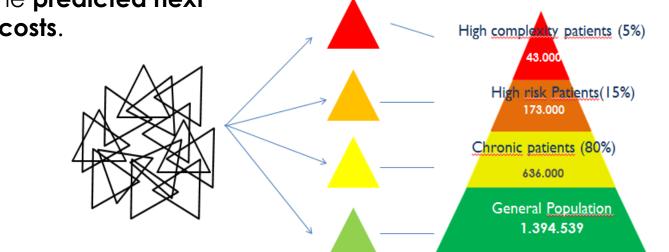
# **Risk Stratification**



- 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** 

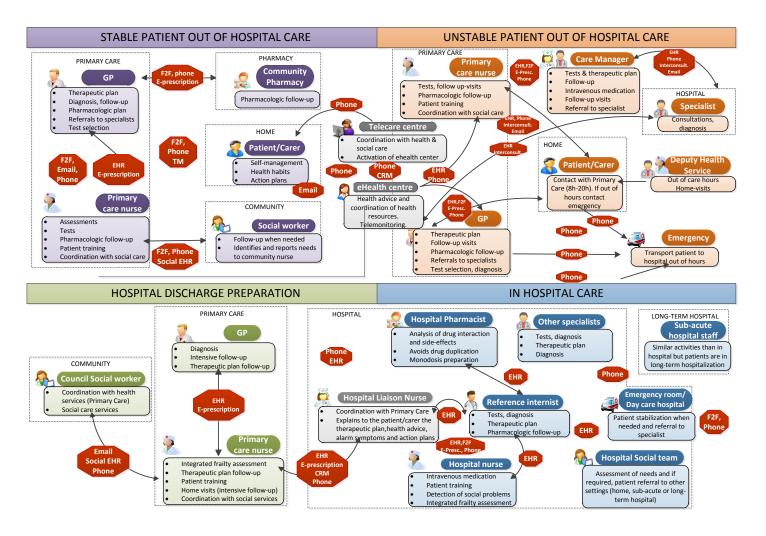






### **Complex care**











### 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





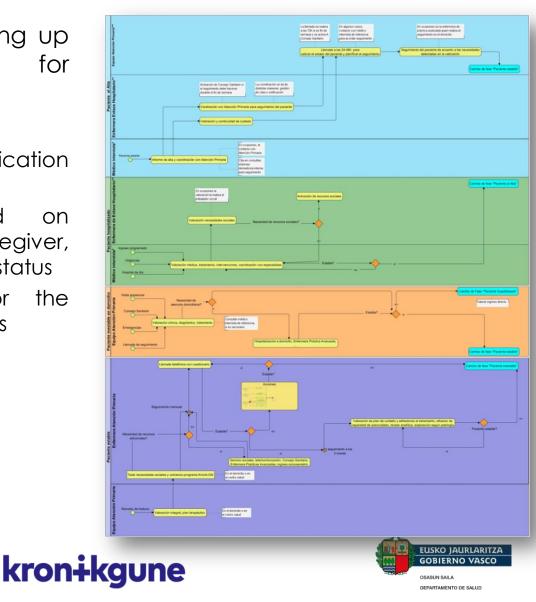




# Integrated care pathway

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

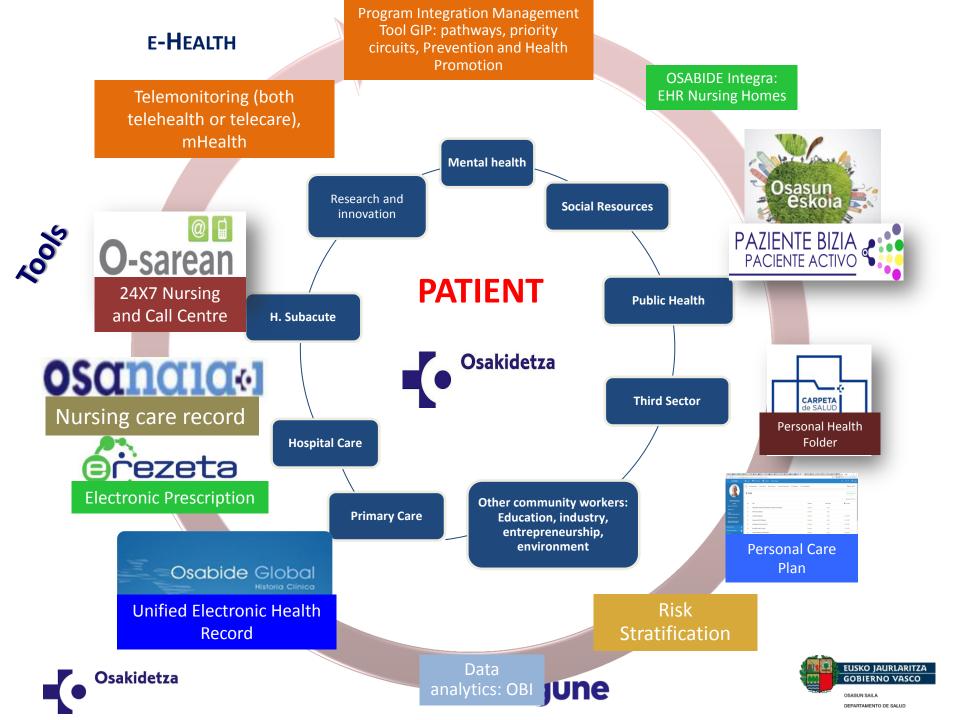
#### Having criteria in decision making explicit

- 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.

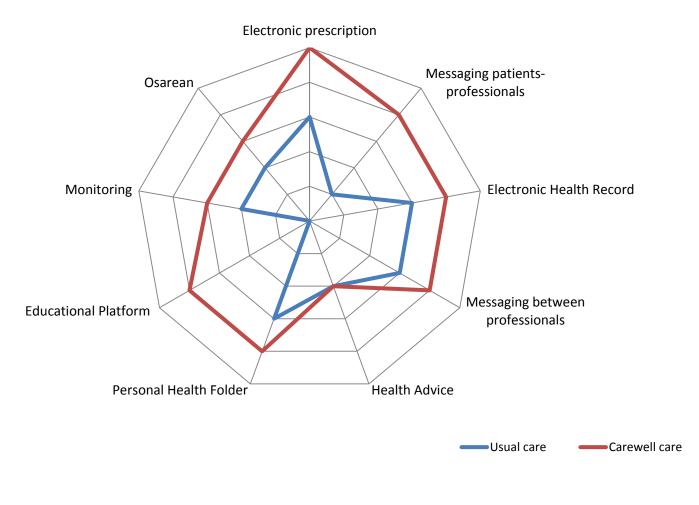
#### Telephone follow-up by the PC nurses

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

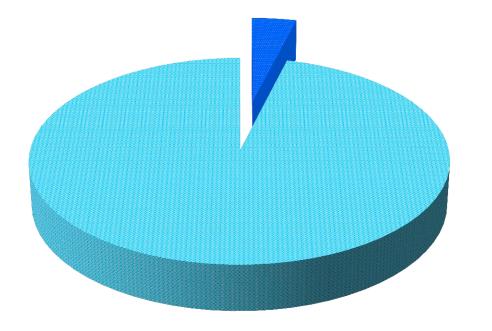








### 8.760 HOURS/YEAR









**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%)

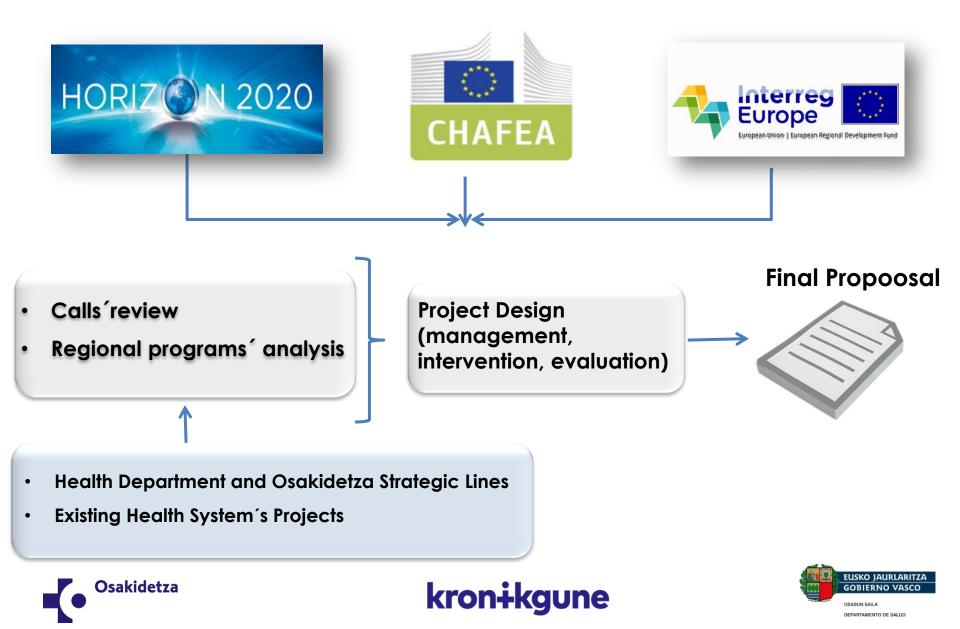






### **European Projects**





# **Different types of projects**

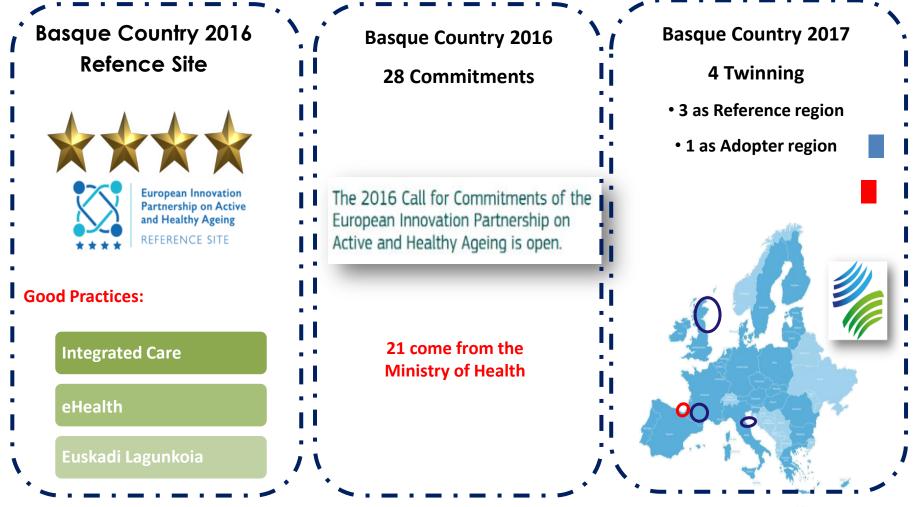








### **Basque Country and EIP on AHA**





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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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