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AGENDA

- ✓ Catalan Health and Social Care Systems
- ✓ Catalan Open Innovation Hub on ICT-supported Integrated Care Services
 - Health Plan 2011-2015
 - Health Plan 2016-2020
- ✓ NEXTCARE (2016 2019) Five actions to foster digital transformation
- ✓ Future strategies

Catalonia

7.5 million inhabitants

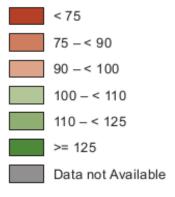
GDP 108%

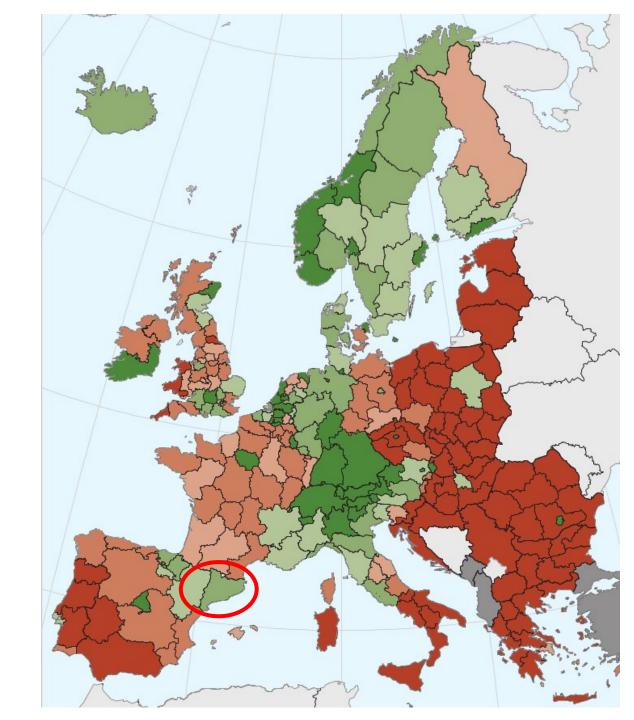
Health expenditure ~ 6%

Expected survival

Men 80,8 yrs. & Women 86,3 yrs.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in purchasing power standards per EU regions in % EU28 average= 100





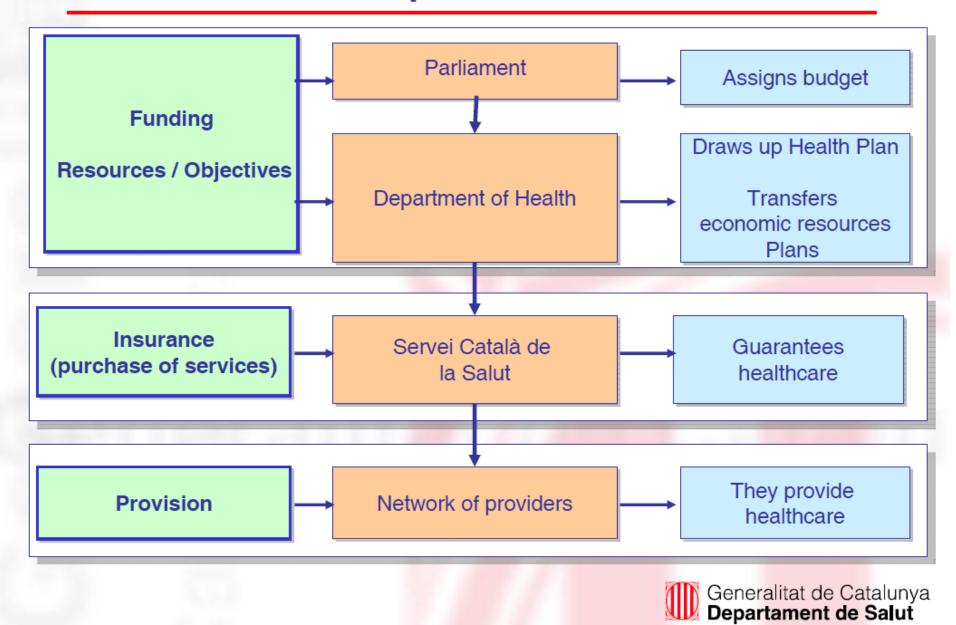
Catalan Health System

- ✓ Universal coverage
- ✓ Public financing of the services
- ✓ Single public payer (separation between payer & provider)
- ✓ Civil Society participation
- ✓ Access equity
- ✓ Continuity of care
- ✓ Integration and coordination

Catalonia is at the head in life expectancy and is one of the countries with less public health expenditure per capita



Scope of functions



Health Regions



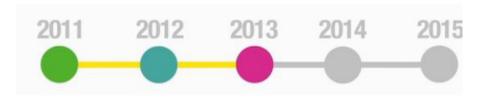




Health Plan for Catalonia 2011-2015

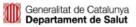


Barcelona, 2012



The Catalan Health Care System in a Process of Change

Review of the 2011-2015 Health Plan for Catalon at the Halfway Point





Challenges

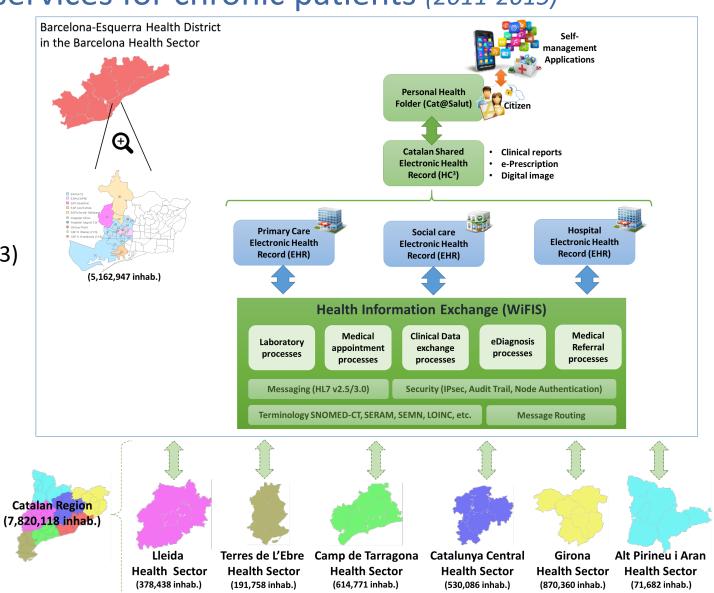
- Demographic and cultural changes:
 - Aging → Dependency
 - Immigration
 - Birth rates
- Sociological and epidemiological changes
- Scientific and technological advances
- Economic sustainability



- ✓ Population-health approach
- ✓ Chronic patients with focus on multimorbidity management and on coordination with social support and dependence
- ✓ Focus on Complex Chronic Patients (CCP) and Advanced Care Disease (ACD)
- ✓ Encompasses both vertical (specialized vs. community-based care) and horizontal (healthcare vs. social support) integrations.

Fully deployed digital support

- i) Regional Health Information Exchange platform (HC3)
- ii) Personal Health Folder (La Meva Salut)
- iii) ePrescription
- iv) Population-based registries & GMA scoring system



Catalonia – Whole Population Morbidity Dataset

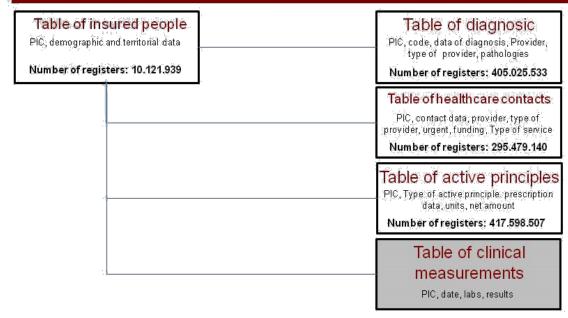
Size - 7.5 million inhabitants

Periodic update - every 6 months

Variables – Use of healthcare resources; Incidence & Prevalence of key

disorders; Pharmacy, Adjusted Morbidity Groups (GMA)

Outcomes - Population stratification; Risk assessment of clinical use



- ✓ Health-preserved expect. survival to expect. survival ratio: Δ 4%
- ✓ Percentage reduction of referrals to specialized care: 50%
- ✓ Reduction of hospitalisations: 7,500 admissions
- ✓ Reduction of 30-d re-admission rate in chronic patients: -9% (13% cases)
- ✓ Reduction of emergency room admissions in chronic patients: -40%
- ✓ Reduction in mortality rate of cardiovascular and respiratory disorders: -15%
- ✓ Improvement of activity of home hospitalization: + 53% (12,600 cases/yr.)
- ✓ Improvement of activity of palliative care: 100% coverage.
- ✓ Improvement of coverage of ePrescription: 97% population

Core targets of the Catalan Health Plan 2016-2020:

- i) maturity of digital health services
- ii) consolidation of achievements of the period 2011-2015
- *iii)* multilevel clinical risk assessment with a preventive approach considering Adjusted Morbidity Groups (GMA) as the populationhealth tool.

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Regional deployment of ICT-supported integrated care services

design, evaluation and large scale implementation of five actions aiming at generating healthcare-value at system level

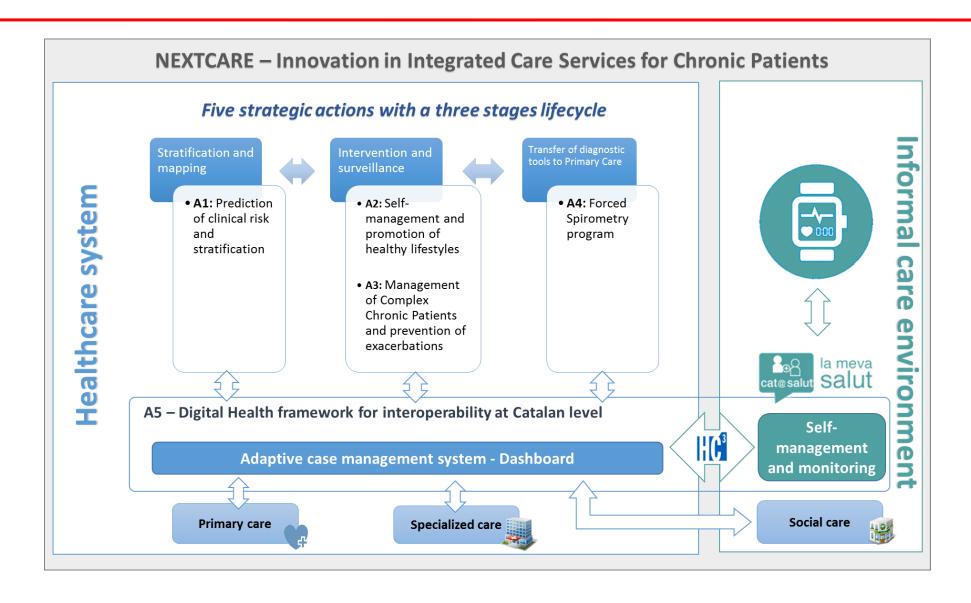
Multimorbidity

(cardiovascular diseases; COPD; diabetes type II and anxiety- depression)



From current management of clinical episodes to management of diseases to collaborative management of cases through clinical processes with a preventive approach

NEXTCARE graphical abstract





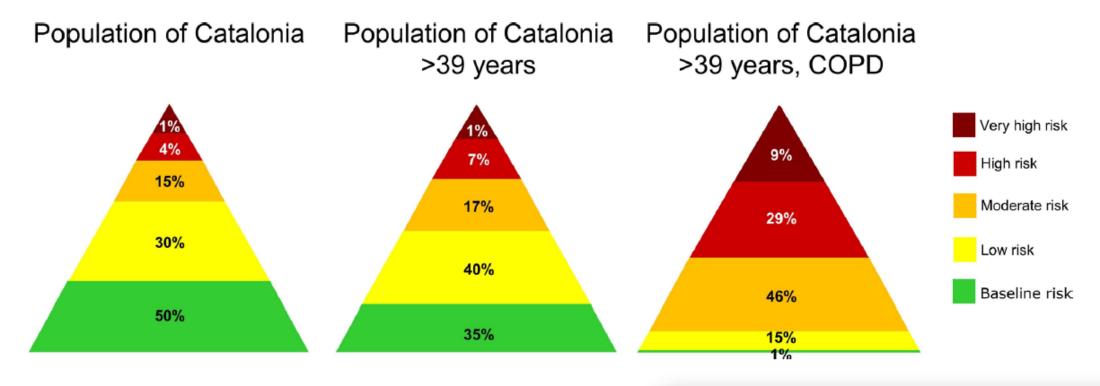
A1 – Prediction of Clinical Risk and stratification

COPD – Four Major Clinical Challenges

- Early diagnosis and progression of lung disease
- Patients with frequent exacerbations
- Co-morbidities and systemic effects
- Health risk assessment and service selection

All cases with COPD diagnosis in Catalonia

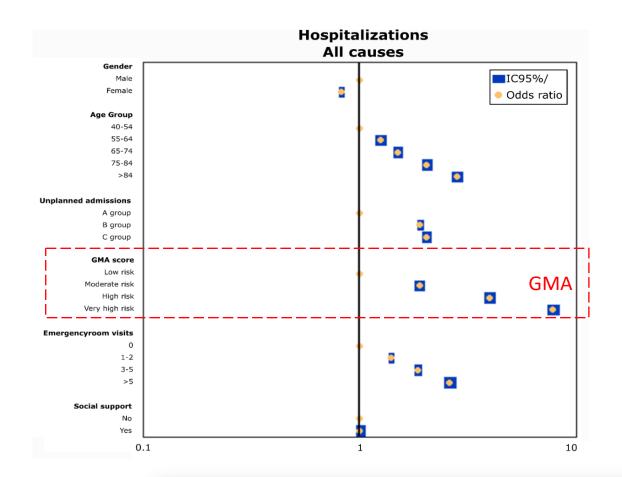
264,830 patients

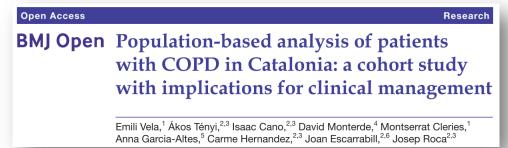






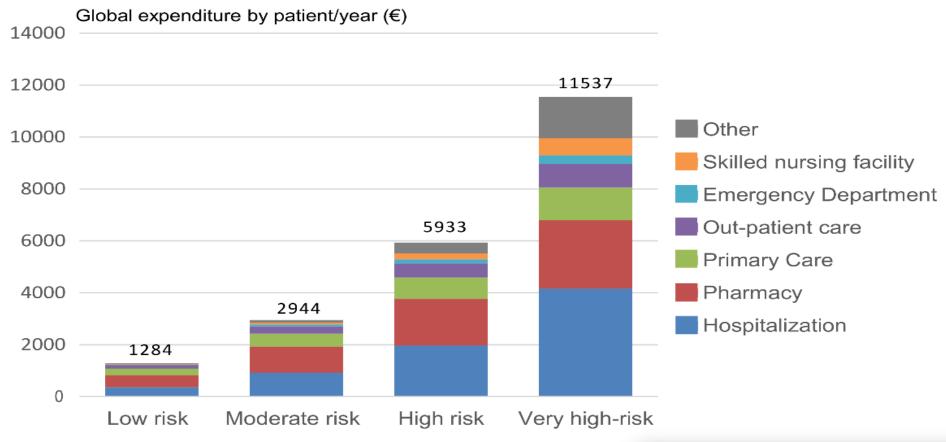
		AUC
✓	Use of healthcare resources	0.76
✓	Mortality	0.83
✓	Unplanned admissions	0.77
√	Multiple admissions	0.80





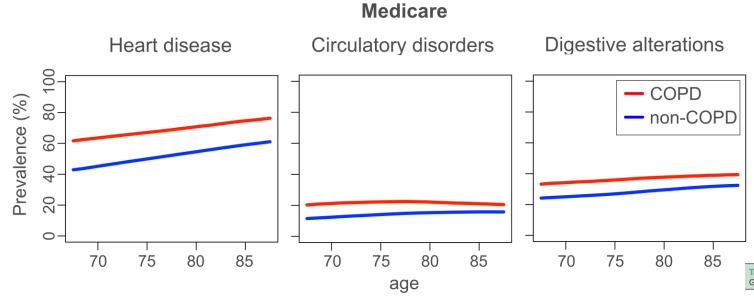
Expenditure by patients with COPD/year by GMA scoring

GMA – Adjusted Morbidity Groups





Co-morbidity clustering



The Author(s) BMC Bioinformatics 2016, 17(Suppl 15):441
DOI 10.1186/s12859-016-1291-3

BMC Bioinformatics

RESEARCH

Open Access

From comorbidities of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease to identification of shared molecular mechanisms by data integration

David Gomez-Cabrero 12.3.4.12*, Jörg Menche 59.10, Claudia Vargas 67, Isaac Cano 67, Dieter Maier 8,

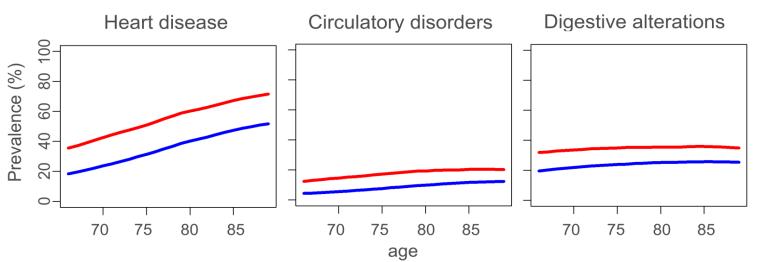
Albert-László Barabási^{5,9,10,11}, Jesper Tegnér^{1,2,3,4}, Josep Roca^{6,7*} and on behalf of Synergy-COPD Consortia

Table 1 Description of the datasets and methodological considerations of the current study and the previous study of Gomez-Cabrero and colleagues⁸

	Study population	Study period	Scope of data	considered
Current study	1.4 million (CHSS)	2016 +diagnosis history	Primary care, hospital claims, social care, others	Chronic
Gomez-Cabrero et al ⁸	13 million (Medicare)	1990-1993	Hospital claims	Chronic, acute

CHSS, Catalan Healthcare Surveillance System.

Catalonia



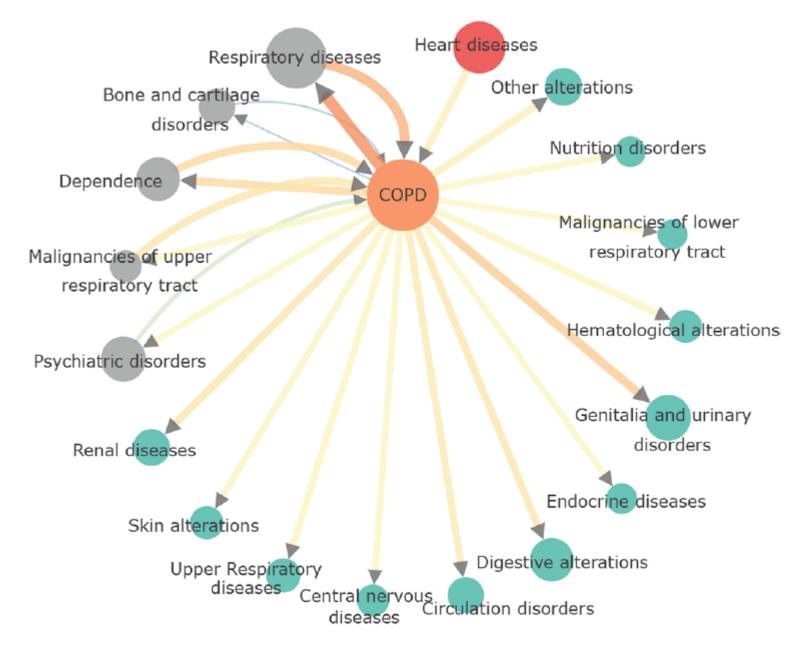
BMJ Open
Respiratory
Research

Risk and temporal order of disease diagnosis of comorbidities in patients with COPD: a population health perspective

Ákos Tényi, ^{1,2} Emili Vela, ³ Isaac Cano, ^{1,2} Montserrat Cleries, ³ David Monterde, ⁴ David Gomez-Cabrero, ^{5,6,7} Josep Roca^{1,2}

May 2018





Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

BMJ Open Respiratory Research

Risk and temporal order of disease diagnosis of comorbidities in patients with COPD: a population health perspective

Ákos Tényi, ^{1,2} Emili Vela, ³ Isaac Cano, ^{1,2} Montserrat Cleries, ³ David Monterde, ⁴ David Gomez-Cabrero, ^{5,6,7} Josep Roca^{1,2}

May 2018



Lessons learnt

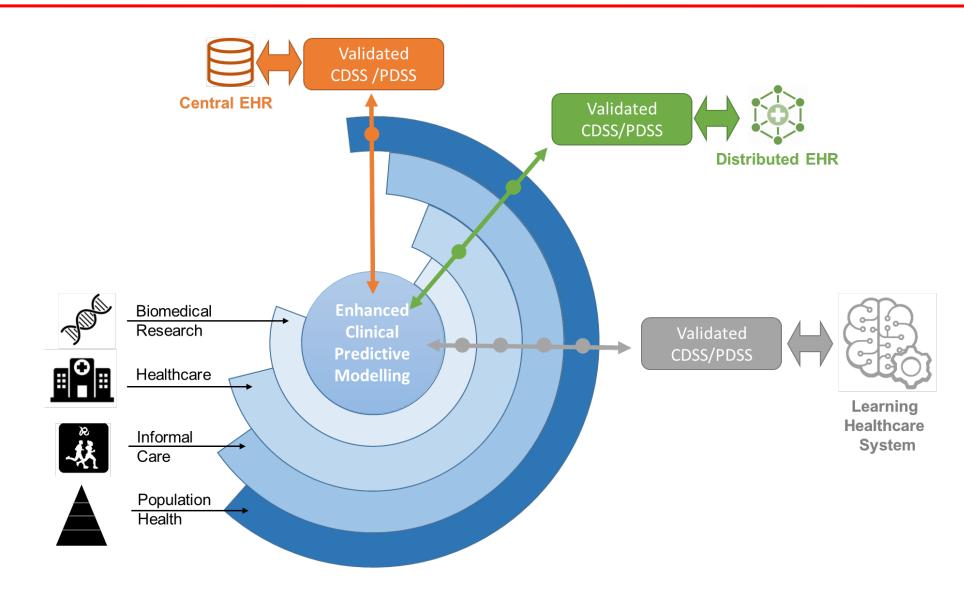
COPD related hospitalizations represents only 25% of all hospitalizations.

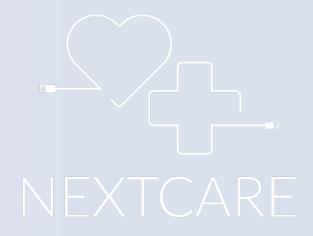
Comorbidities in COPD increase <u>risk of healthcare related events.</u>

GMA is a good <u>predictor</u> of future clinical events.

* <u>Multilevel predictive modeling</u>, combining registry and clinical data, shows high potential for risk assessment and service selection

Health risk prediction and service selection





A2 – Self-management and promotion of healthy lifestyles



TRImodal preHAB

- Personalized training program
- Nutritional intervention
- Emotional support











Promotion of physical activity in chronic cases

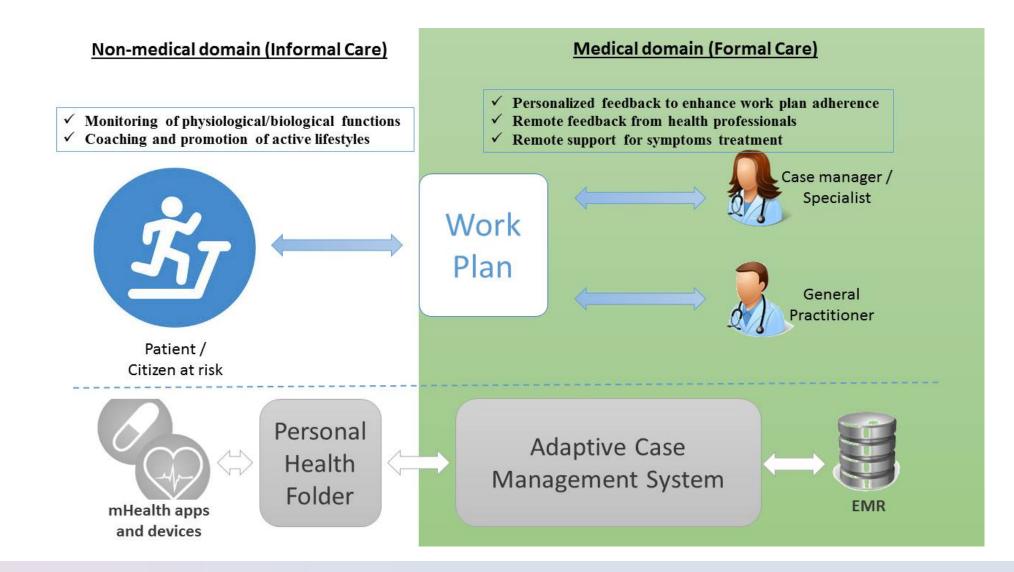










Diagrama Funcional – MYPATHWAY APP & LIFEVIT



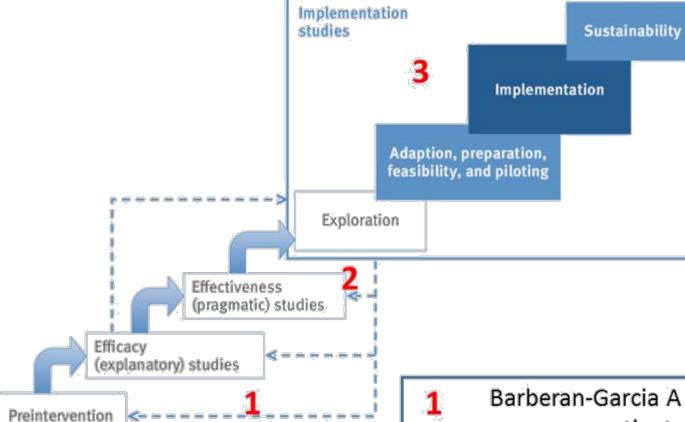








Prehabilitation



3 Barberan-Garcia A et al.
Protocol for regional implementation
of collaborative self-management
services to promote physical activity
BMC Health Services Research
2018



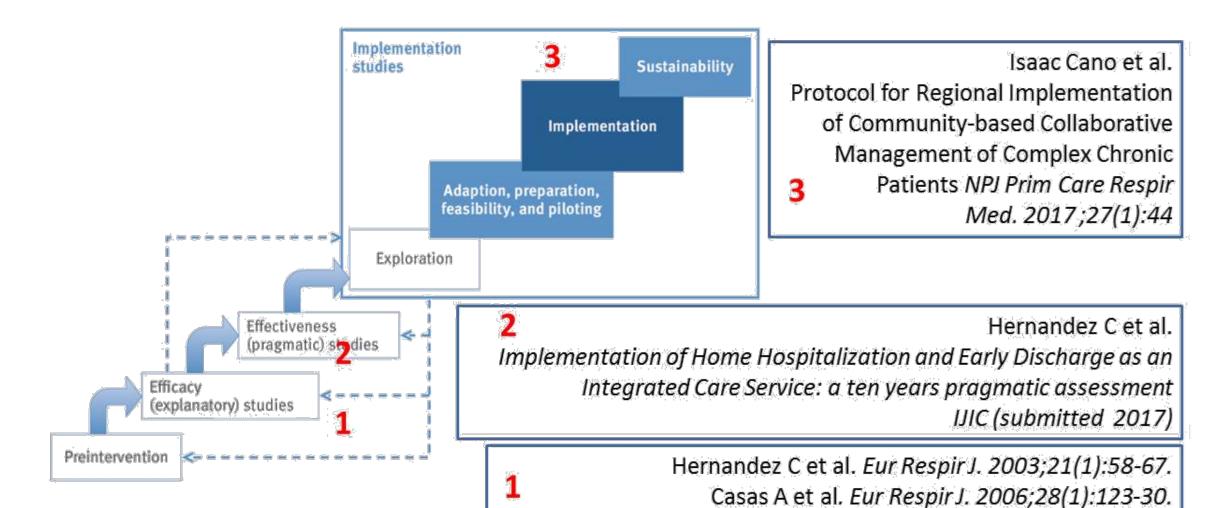
Barberan-Garcia A et al. Personalized Prehabilitation in High-risk patients undergoing elective major abdominal surgery
Ann Surg. 2017 May 9. doi: 10.1097



A3 – Management of Complex Chronic Patients and prevention of exacerbations

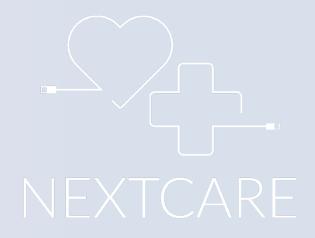


Home hospitalization & Transitional care



Hernandez C et al. NPJ Prim Care Respir Med 2015; 25: 15022

Hernandez C et al. Int J Integr Care 2015:15: e006.



A4 – Transfer of diagnostic tools to Primary Care: Forced Spirometry as use case

A4 –TRANSFER OF DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS TO PRIMARY CARE

The Forced Spirometry Program

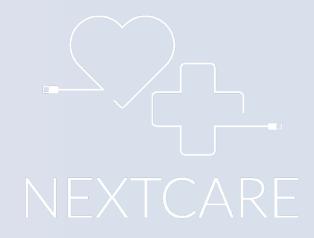
Aim: access to forced spirometry testing (raw data, clinical results, quality control and historical data) from any clinical work-station of any healthcare provider.

After the first year, transferability of the model to other healthcare environments and other diagnostic techniques will be analyzed.

The new system will allow the future implementation of "data analytics" with impact on case management.

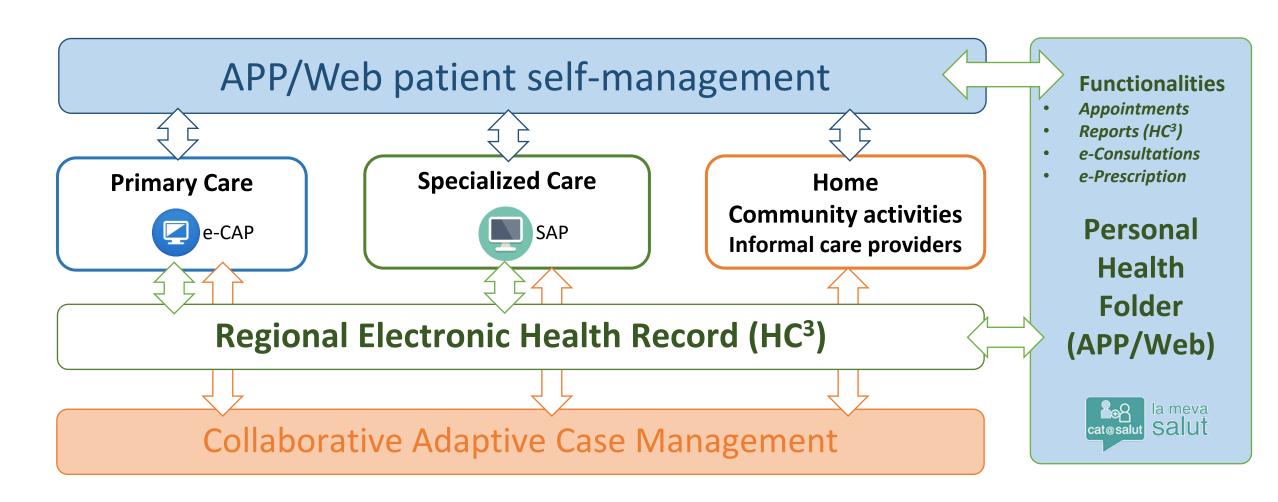
Automatic Spirometry Quality Control Clinical Workstation Clinical Decision **Standardized** Support **Spirometry Systems Document Shared Electronic Health Record** Individual Historical Report

Vargas C et al. NPJ Prim care Respir Med 2016;26:16024.



A5 – Digital Health Framework for Interoperability at Catalan level

A5 -INTEROPERABILITY - DIGITAL HEALTH FRAMEWORK











2018-2019 goals



- a) Complete predictive modelling for home hospitalization
- b) Launch multimorbidity program
- c) Roadmap toward multilevel clinical predictive modelling



- a) Evaluation and regional deployment of the pre-habilitation service
- b) Roadmap for the peri-surgical care program
- c) Roadmap for enhanced rehabilitation for chronic patients

A3

- a) Innovative assessment of integrated care services for complex chronic patients
- b) Expand ICT-supported collaborative work
- c) ICT-supported services for community-based services (home-NIV; interplay specialized vs community-based care)

A4

- a) Complete regional deployment of the forced spirometry program & transferability
- **A5**)
- a) Deployment of apps-supported services through La Meva Salut
- b) Development of Adaptive Care Management functionalities in Action 2 (Camunda®)
- c) Deployment of the Open Innovation Hub for ICT-supported health services

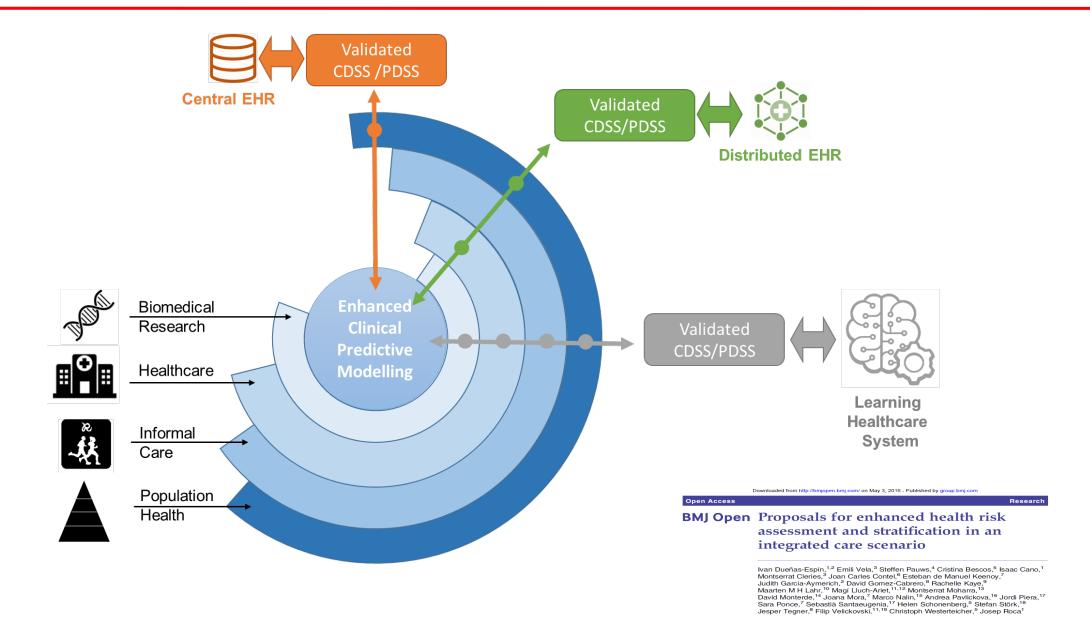
Four challenges:

- Technology: cloud-based architecture & services
- Enhanced clinical predictive modelling
- Evaluation & adoption of Decision Support Systems (DSS)
- Regulatory & privacy issues. Financial sustainability

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Health risk prediction and service selection



Cloud-based computing & Data analytics

Data producer

Healthcare Sector Clinical data Patient's self-tracked data Population Health data Research data

Data Harmonization

FAIR data principles ✓ Findable ✓ Accessible ✓ Interoperable

- ✓ Re-usable
- Data quality
 - ✓ Validity
 - ✓ Accuracy
 - ✓ Consistency
 - ✓ Integrity
 - ✓ Timeliness
 - ✓ Completeness
- Data governance
 - ✓ Executive leadership
 - ✓ Data stewards
- Knowledge management

Data Processing

In-silico modelling		
	Step 1	Step 2
4	Models (1n)	Enhanced
	Models (1n)	Clinical
	Models (1n)	Predictive
	Models (1n)	Modelling

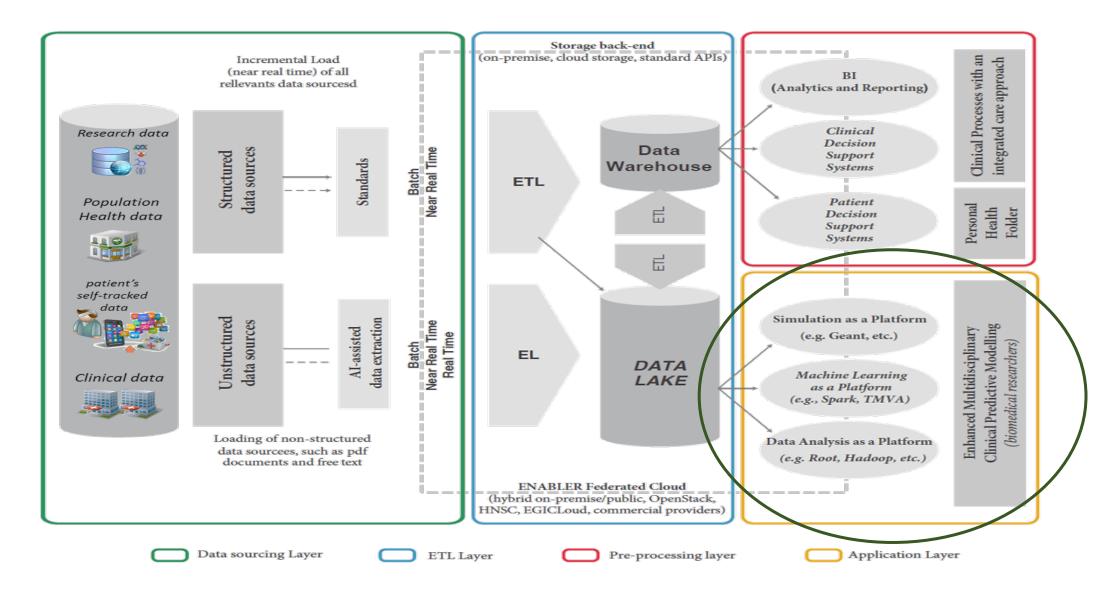
Health Information Systems



Decision Support Systems



Decision support systems



ICT – supported health services

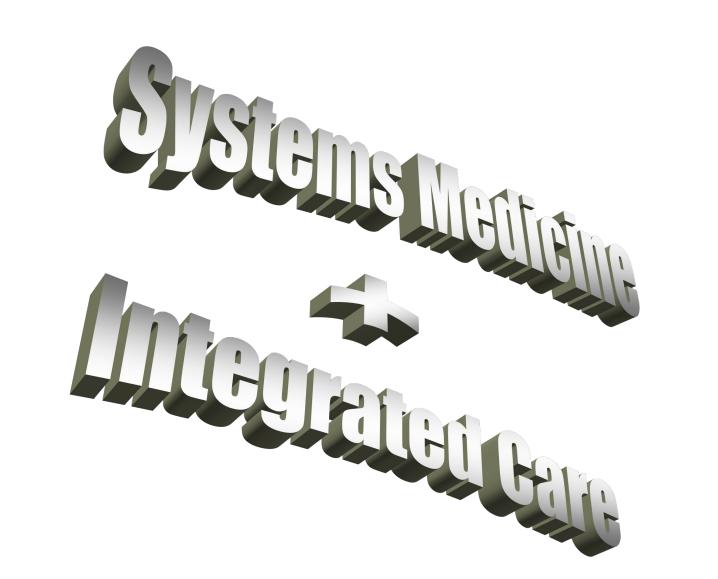
Biomedical knowledge (healthy life styles-chronicity-rehabilitation)

Enhanced health risk assessment (predictive modelling – CDSS/PDSS)

Cloud-based computing – data analytics

Innovation ecosystem





Catalan open innovation hub on ICT-supported integrated care services for chronic patients

LESSONS LEARNT

- ✓ Promote ICT-supported value-generating services with a preventive focus
- ✓ Develop & apply innovative evaluation methods in real world settings
- ✓ Develop multilevel subject-specific risk predictive modelling feeding CDSS/PDSS
- ✓ Develop & implement cloud-based computing environments
- ✓ Refine application of the regulatory frame for evaluation in real-world settings.

Catalan open innovation hub on ICT-supported integrated care services for chronic patients

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