

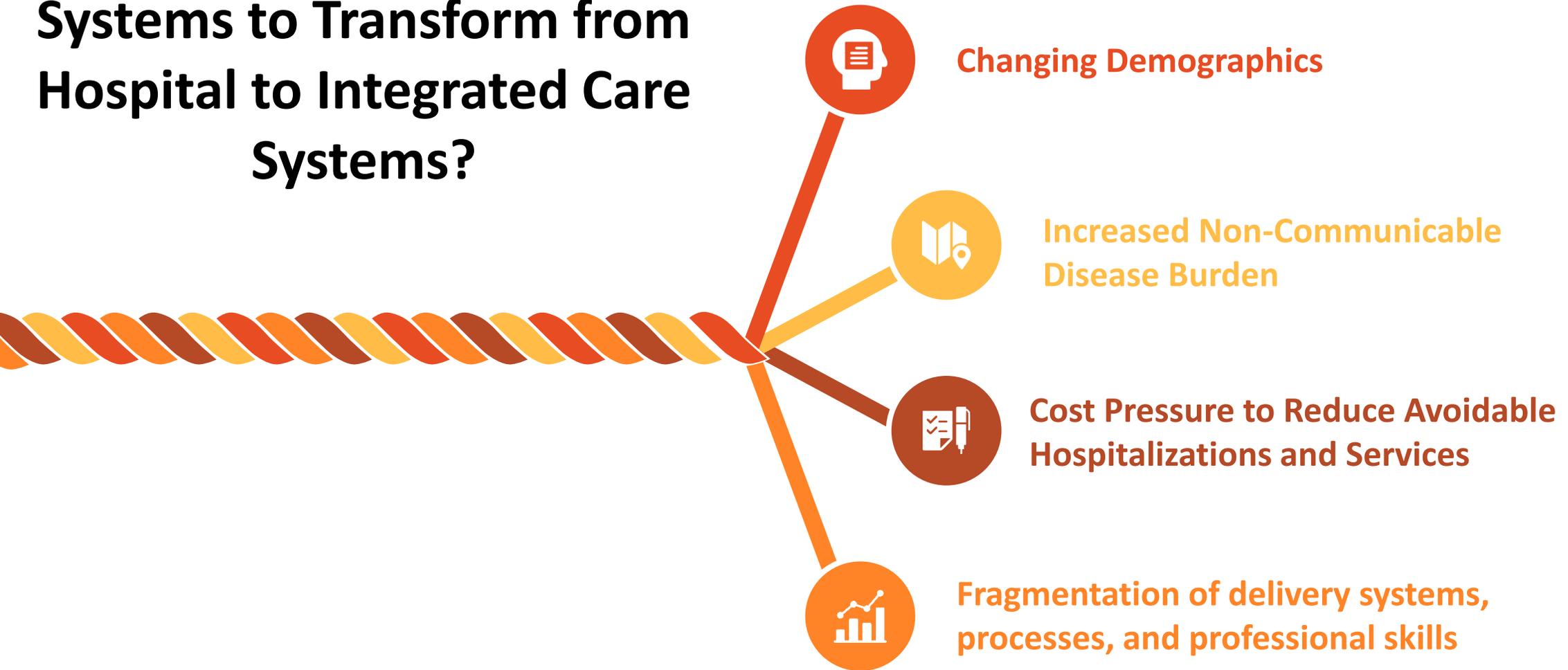
Is Changing from a
Hospital to a Health
System the Answer
to Transform the
Healthcare Service?



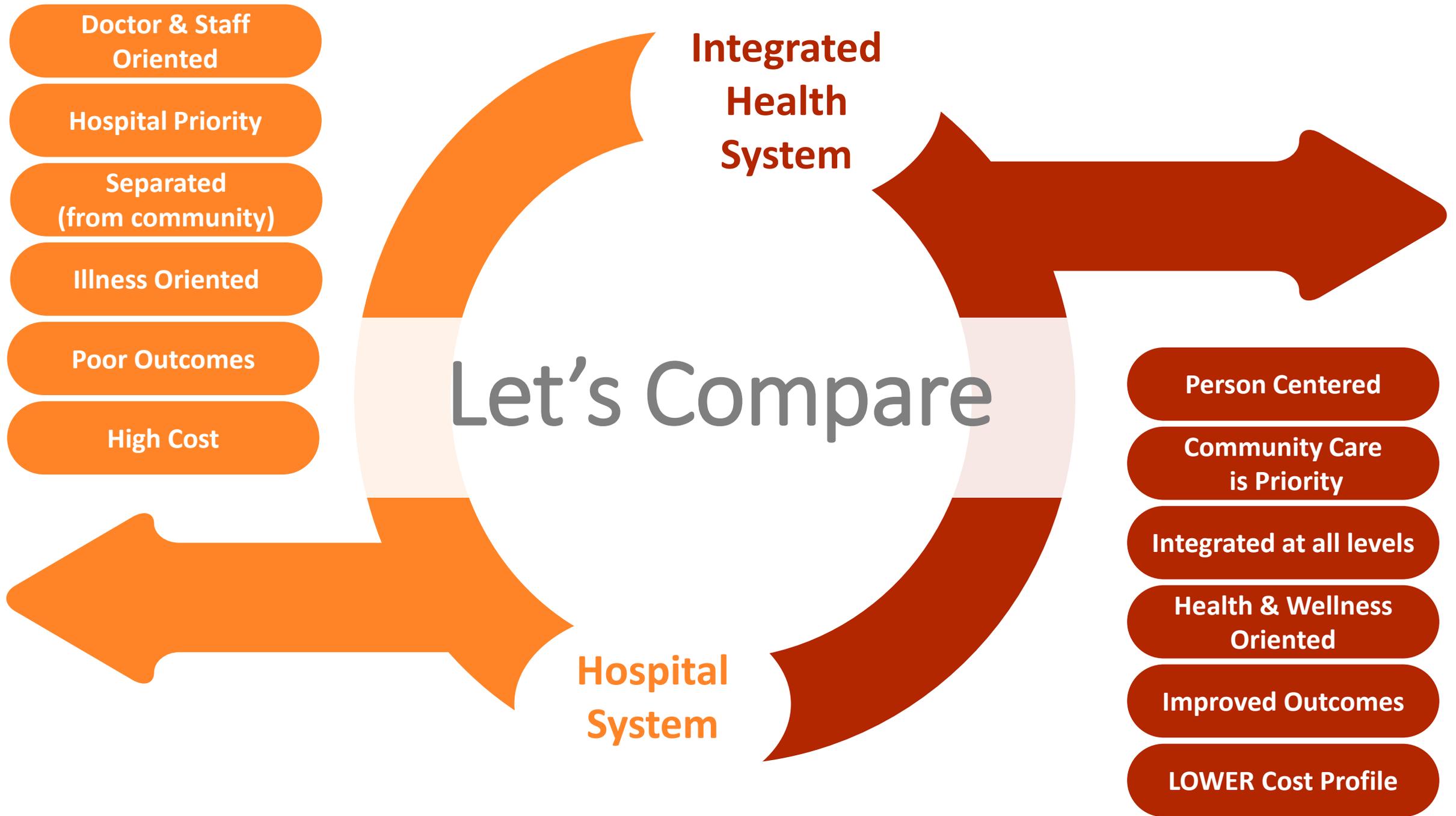
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What is driving Healthcare Systems to Transform from Hospital to Integrated Care Systems?



Integrated care is seen as a demand-driven response to what generally ails the modern healthcare system.



Doctor & Staff Oriented

Hospital Priority

Separated (from community)

Illness Oriented

Poor Outcomes

High Cost

Integrated Health System

Let's Compare

Hospital System

Person Centered

Community Care is Priority

Integrated at all levels

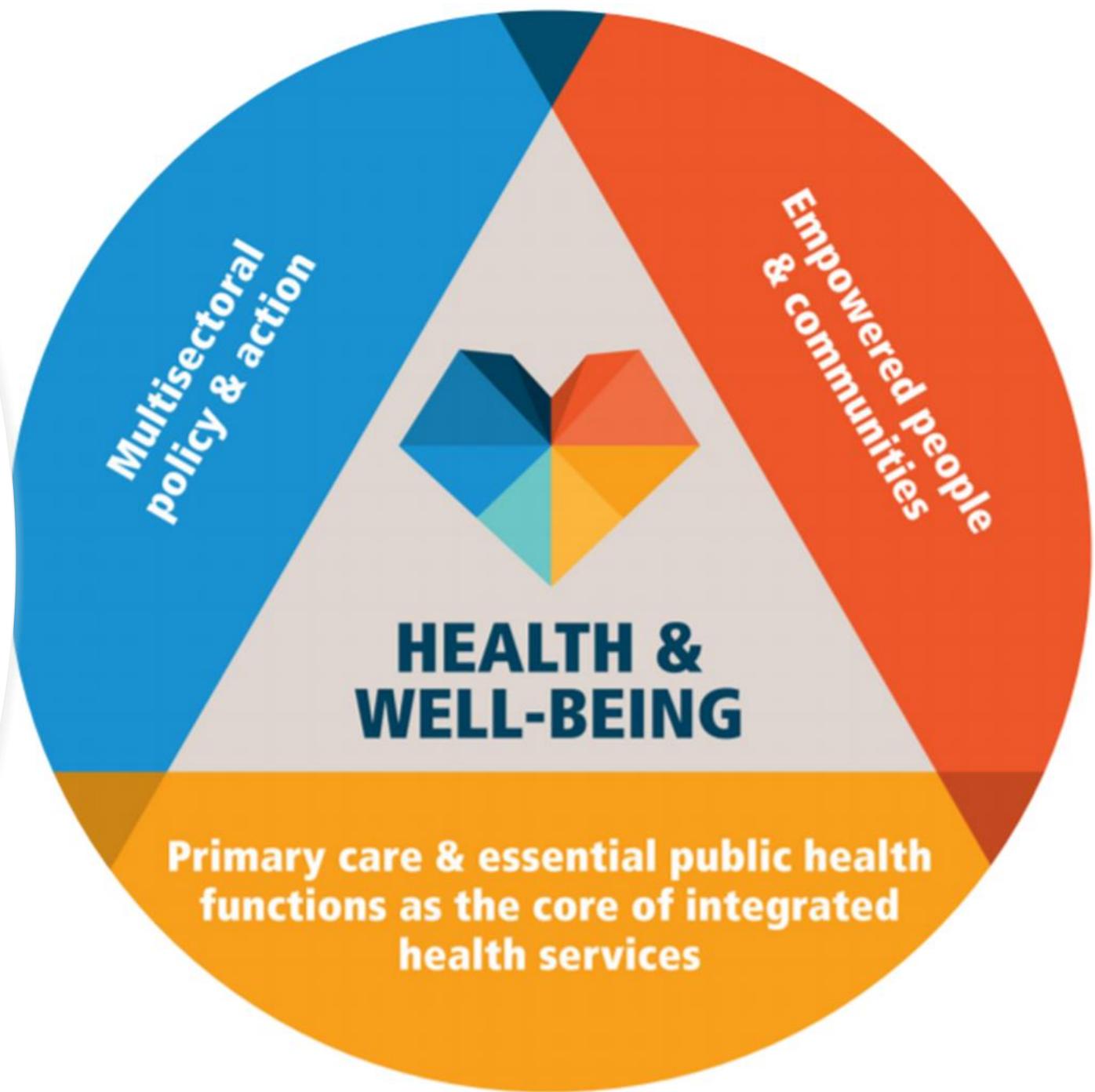
Health & Wellness Oriented

Improved Outcomes

LOWER Cost Profile

World Trends in Integrated Care

- World Health Organization
- European Commission
- US Veterans Health Administration



2018 WHO Declaration

A Vision for primary health care in the 21st century

Making the case for PHC

- The economic case
- Health outcomes case
- Responsiveness case

Operational Framework

From vision to action

- Health in All Policies / Multisectoral Action
- Empowering individuals, families & communities
- PHC Health workforce
- Strategic purchasing
- The private sector
- Quality in PHC
- Digital technologies
- Integrating health services
- Integrating public health & primary care
- The role of hospitals in PHC
- Antimicrobial resistance
- PHC and health emergencies
- Rural primary care



Integrated care and chronic diseases management

A European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing priority

2020 ACTION AREAS

1: Integrated care delivery models, deployments and pathways

2: Innovation and Digital Care Transformation

3: Workforce development and digital literacy

4: Patient and citizen engagement

5: Value-based care, financial models, incentives and assessment

WHAT IS INTEGRATED CARE?

WHY DO WE NEED INTEGRATED CARE?

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF INTEGRATED CARE MODELS?

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT BARRIERS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED CARE MODELS?

HOW CAN IT BE IMPLEMENTED?

2020 and Beyond

< 15% Care will be delivered in
Hospital (Acute) Setting

Transforming Veterans Healthcare

Before Mid 1990's

1995 to 2000

2010 to Present

Hospital System



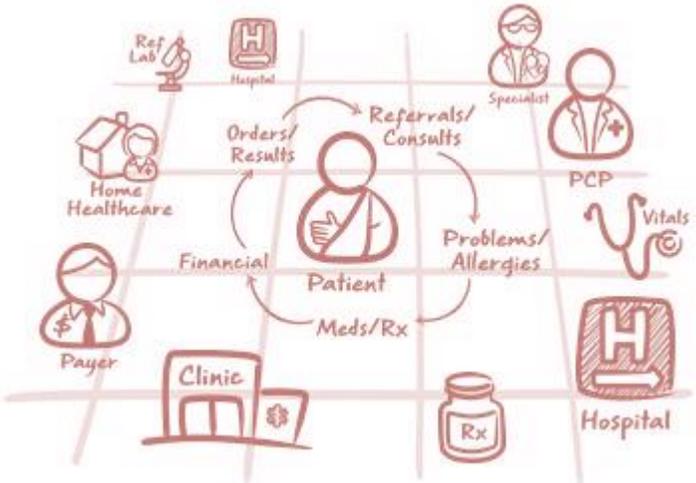
Only Hospitals

Health System



Hospitals
Outpatient Clinics
Mobile Clinics

Integrated Care System



Primary Care as Foundation
Integrated by Function & Technology

Today's
VHA
Integrated
Hospital
and
Primary
Care
System

Publicly Funded Healthcare System for 9 Million Veteran Patients

U.S. Largest Vertically and Horizontally Integrated Health Care System

Comprehensive electronic medical record & integrated data systems

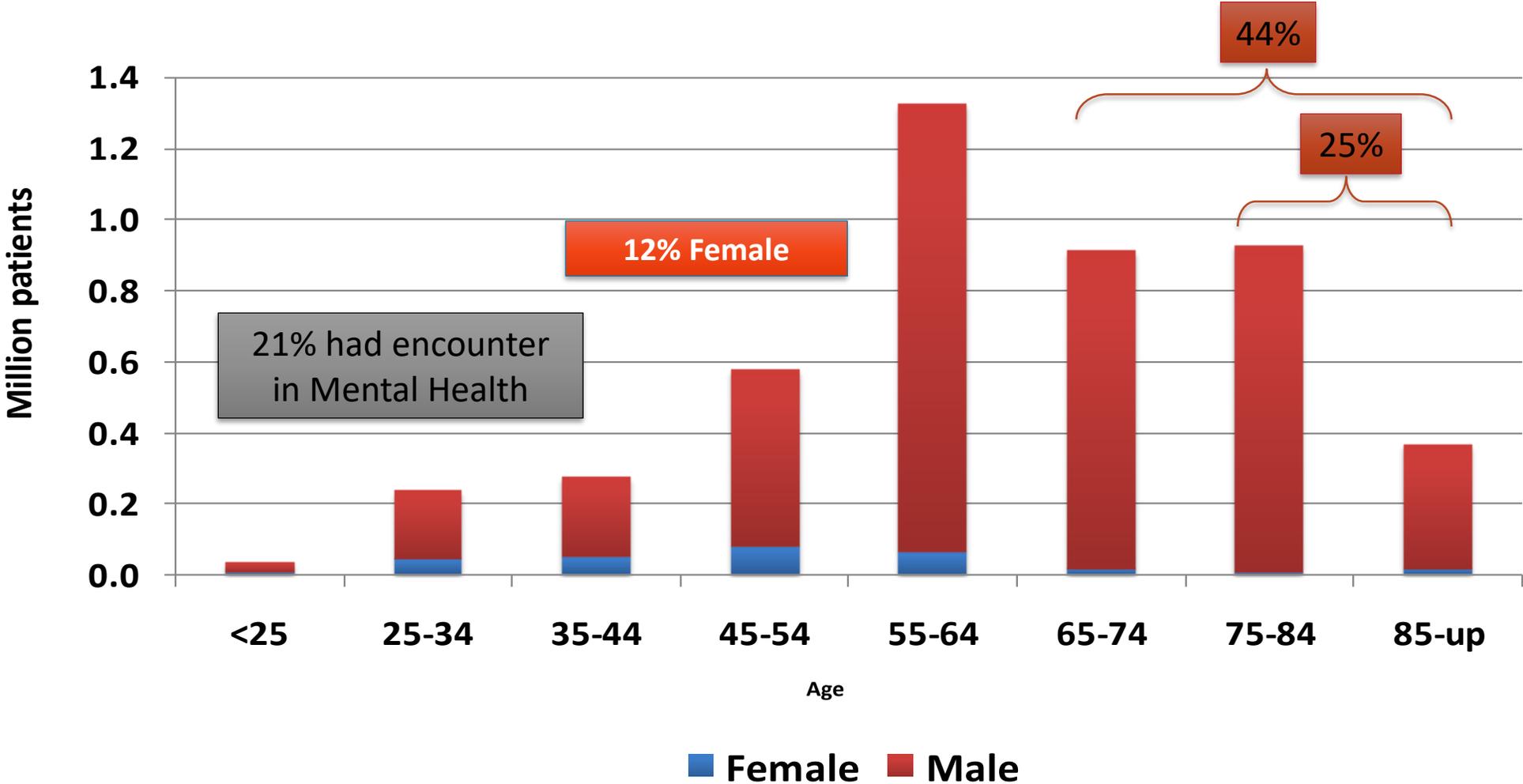
> 1,200 sites of Primary, Specialty & Hospital Care

- 170 Medical Centers
- 1,063 Community Based Outpatient Clinics (CBOC)

> Primary care patients-each assigned to an individual primary care provider

- 53% in Community Based Outpatient Clinics
- 30% Patients in Rural and Highly Rural Areas
- 50,000 Primary Care Staff
- > 8,000 Primary Care Teams

Veteran Demographics



VA Transformation Levers for Change



Organizational Will

- Org Goal
- Policy & Finance
- Regional Organization
- Leadership @ all levels



Maximize Infor & Technology

- Integrated Platforms
- Virtual Visit Tech
- Risk Stratify
- Care Management



Community Care Foundation

- Integrated Hospital, Primary/Social Care
- Shift Low Complexity Care



Field Staff Involvement

- All levels
- Development
- Execution
- Education & Training



Person Centered

- Superb Access
- Health & Wellness
- Engagement
- Multi-Disciplinary Teams



Measurement

- Data & Reports @ point of care
- All Levels

Defining Primary Comprehensive Services: The Team Provides Care for 80-90% of Patients Needs

**Preventive Health
Care**

Chronic Care

Women's Health

Acute/Urgent Care

Mental Health Care

**Care for High-Risk
Patients**

**Population
Management**

**Patient Comfort and
Pain Management**

**Health Education
and Coaching**

Proactive, Personalized, Patient Driven Health Care Focus

Primary Care Staffing Model

Expanded Team Members

Expanded Team Members

Clinical Pharmacy Specialist: \pm 3 panels
Clinical Pharmacy anticoagulation: \pm 5 panels
Social Work: \pm 2 panels
Nutrition: \pm 5 panels
Case Managers
Trainees
Integrated Behavioral Health

Teamlet: assigned to 1 panel (\pm 1200 patients)

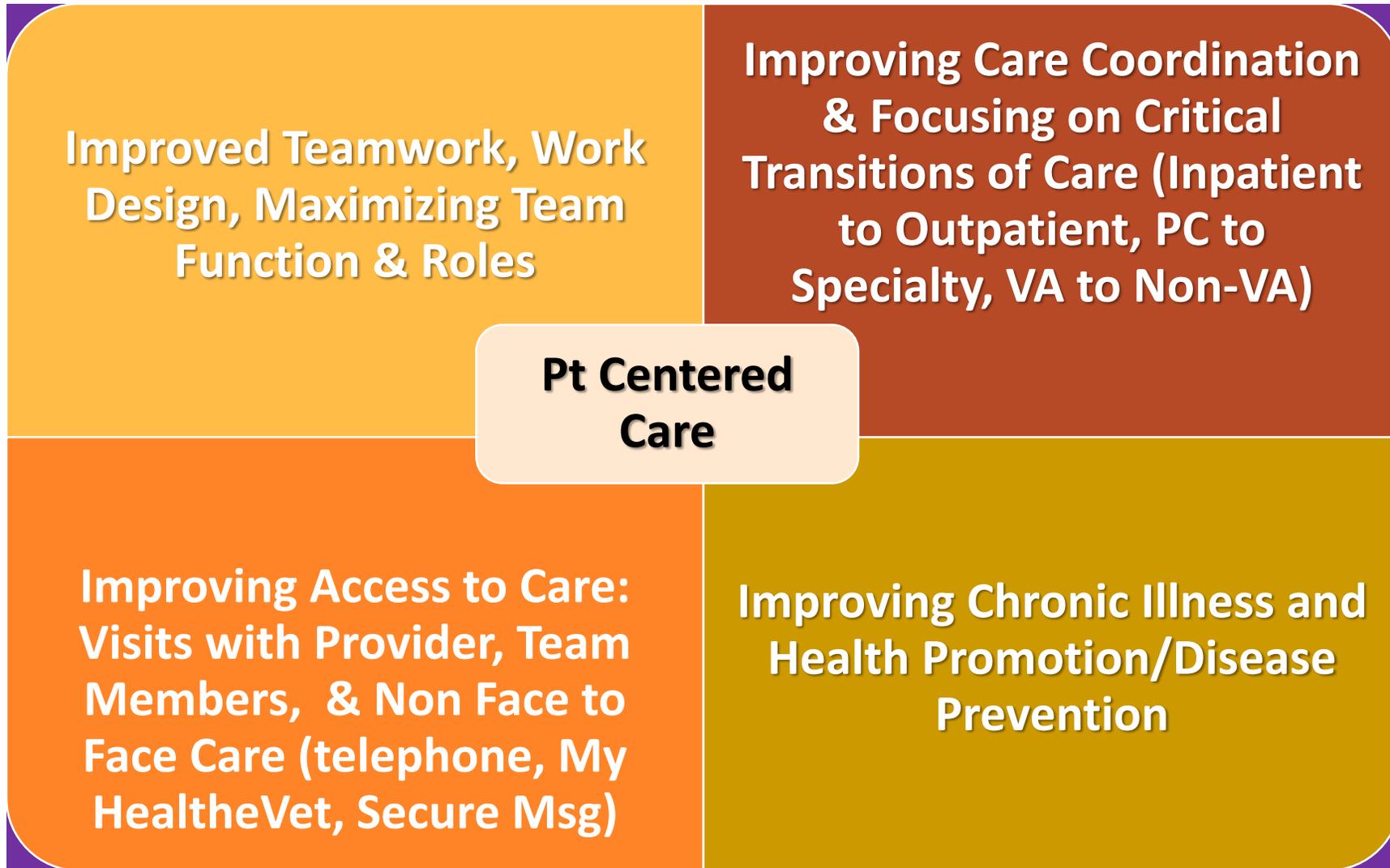
- **Provider: 1 FTE**
- **RN Care Mgr: 1 FTE**
- **Clinical Associate (LPN, MA, or Health Tech): 1 FTE**
- **Clerk: 1 FTE**

Recommended Panel size adjusted for rooms, staffing, patient acuity

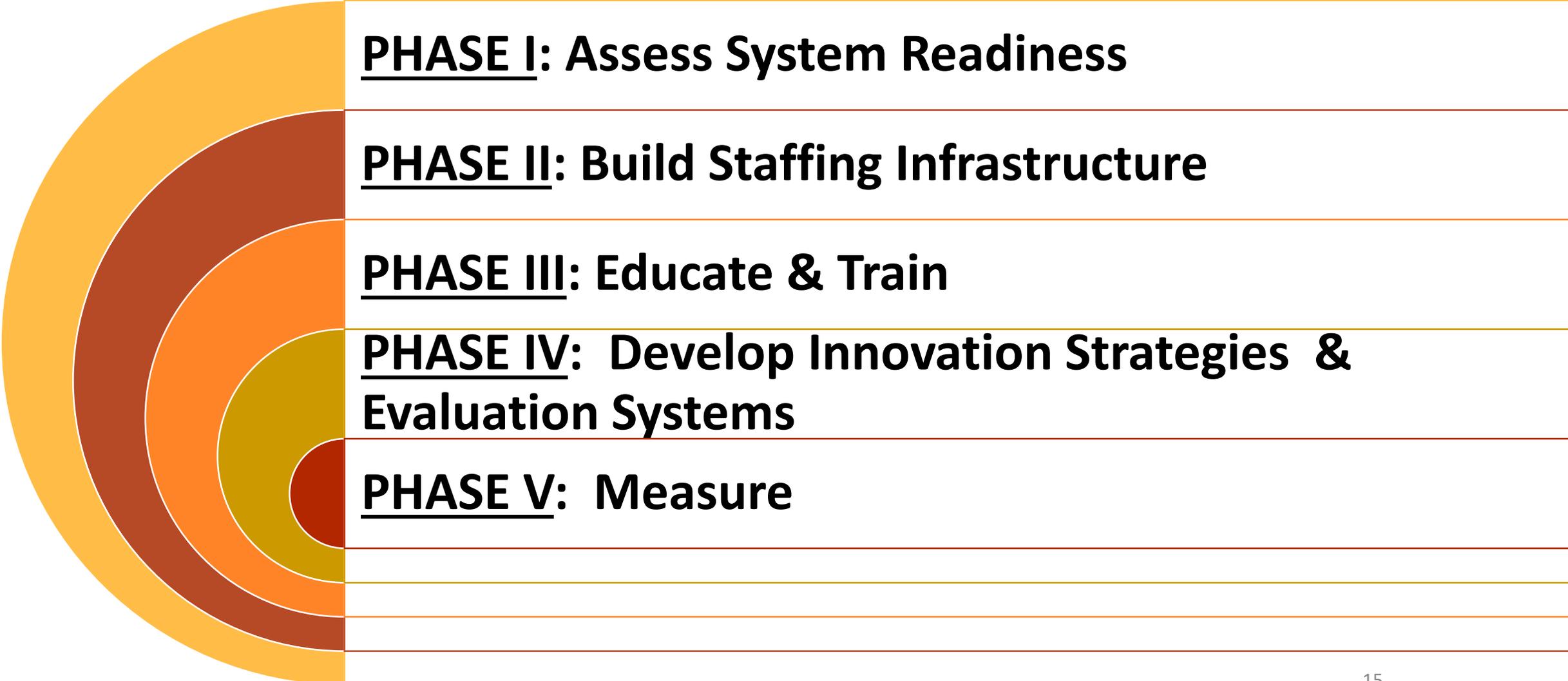
Patient

The Patient's Primary Care Team

Primary Care Integrated Healthcare Mission



VHA Integrated Healthcare *5-year Implementation Plan*



PHASE I: Assess System Readiness

PHASE II: Build Staffing Infrastructure

PHASE III: Educate & Train

**PHASE IV: Develop Innovation Strategies &
Evaluation Systems**

PHASE V: Measure

Phase V: Measurement Drives Change



**Primary Care
Staff
Satisfaction**



**Patient
Satisfaction
with Primary
Care**



**Primary Care
Performance
& Quality
Metrics**



**Organizational
Value &
Ongoing
Evaluations**



Measurement types: Process, Structure, Outcome

10% increase in same-day access results in:

6% fewer ED visits

7% fewer non-emergent visits

Sites with better same-day access:

10.3% lower admission rate

“Always” getting after hours care

37% lower odds of hospitalization due to an ACSC

getting a routine appt. when needed or an appt. for Urgent/Same-Day Care:

28% & 20% lower odds of VA ED visits

Waiting >4d (vs same-day)

22%-30% more annual visit with private healthcare

Primary Care same-day access and continuity impact the HC system!!!

VHA Primary Care “High Performing” Site Outcomes

-  significantly higher patient satisfaction (9.33 vs. 7.53; $P < .001$)
-  higher performance on 41 of 48 measures of clinical quality
-  lower staff burnout (Maslach Burnout Inventory emotional exhaustion subscale, 2.29 vs. 2.80; $P = .02$)
-  lower hospitalization rates for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions (4.42 vs. 3.68 quarterly admissions for veterans 65 years or older per 1000 patients; $P < .001$)
-  lower emergency department use (188 vs. 245 visits per 1000 patients; $P < .001$)

Thank You!!!

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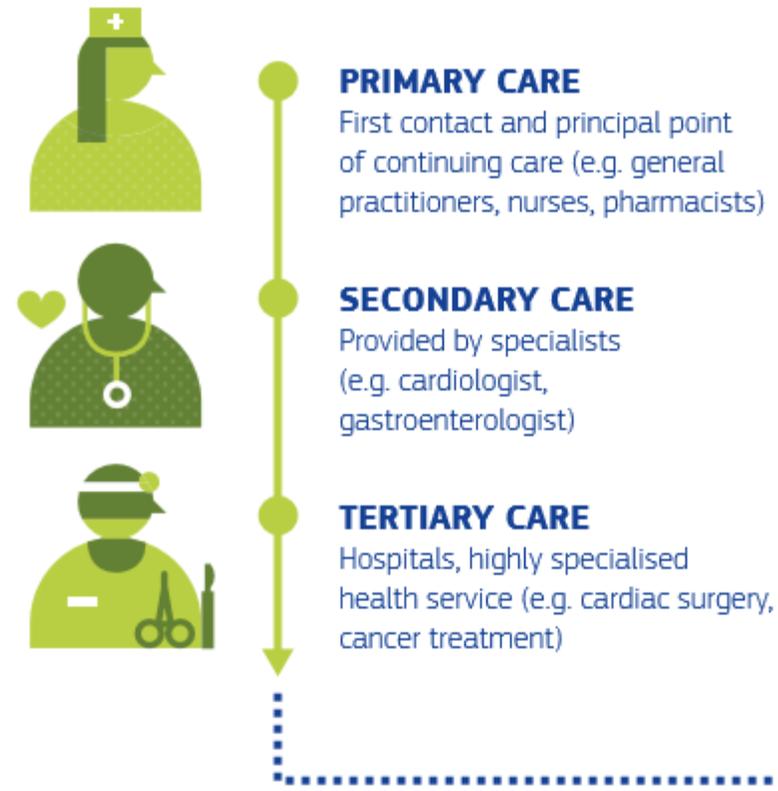
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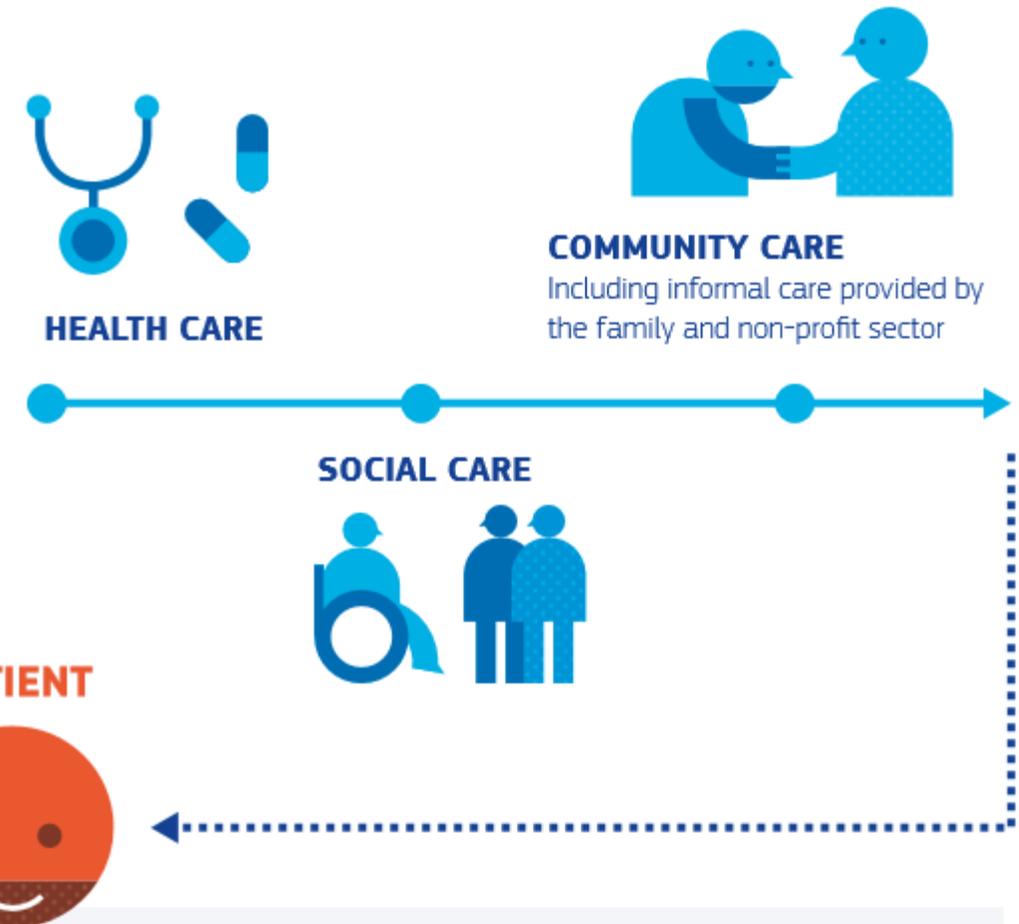
WHAT IS INTEGRATED CARE?

Integrated care is the **coordination of care**:

VERTICALLY, ACROSS THE LEVELS OF HEALTH CARE:



HORIZONTALLY, ACROSS DIFFERENT TYPES OF CARE DELIVERY:



WHY DO WE NEED INTEGRATED CARE?

FOR PATIENTS



2 out of 3 people in retirement age have at least **two chronic conditions**

FOR HEALTH SYSTEMS



70%

of **healthcare costs** are spent on chronic diseases

9%

of **GDP**: Public spending on health

41%

of healthcare costs are dedicated to **hospital care**

+1.5%

of **GDP**: Projected increase by 2060

It is necessary to offer **alternative care models** to improve quality of life, health care and reduce avoidable hospitalisations / costs



Integrated care model

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF INTEGRATED CARE MODELS?



FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SYSTEMS



Better coordination among health and social care professionals



Higher efficiency, improved healthcare processes, supported by IT



New organisational models and use of technologies for remote care (e.g. at home or at work)



FOR PATIENTS



Better quality and more timely care, easier navigation within the healthcare system



Personalised approach, involvement in the management and decision about their diseases



Higher autonomy and possibility to remain at home thanks to the use of remote monitoring services



FOR CARE GIVERS



Higher support in providing care



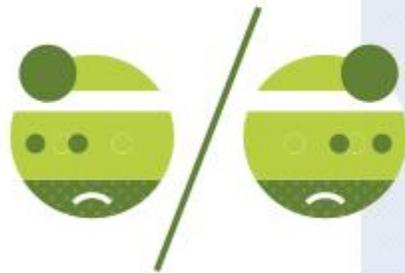
Easier navigation through health system

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT BARRIERS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED CARE MODELS?



Current solutions are **proprietary** (i.e. belong to a single provider) and cannot be extended to other needs or target users, leading to **market fragmentation**

Legal and regulatory **uncertainties** (i.e. data protection)



Health and social care sectors often operate in **silos**

Lack of financial incentives (public procurement / lack of innovative reimbursement models)



HOW CAN IT BE IMPLEMENTED?

