

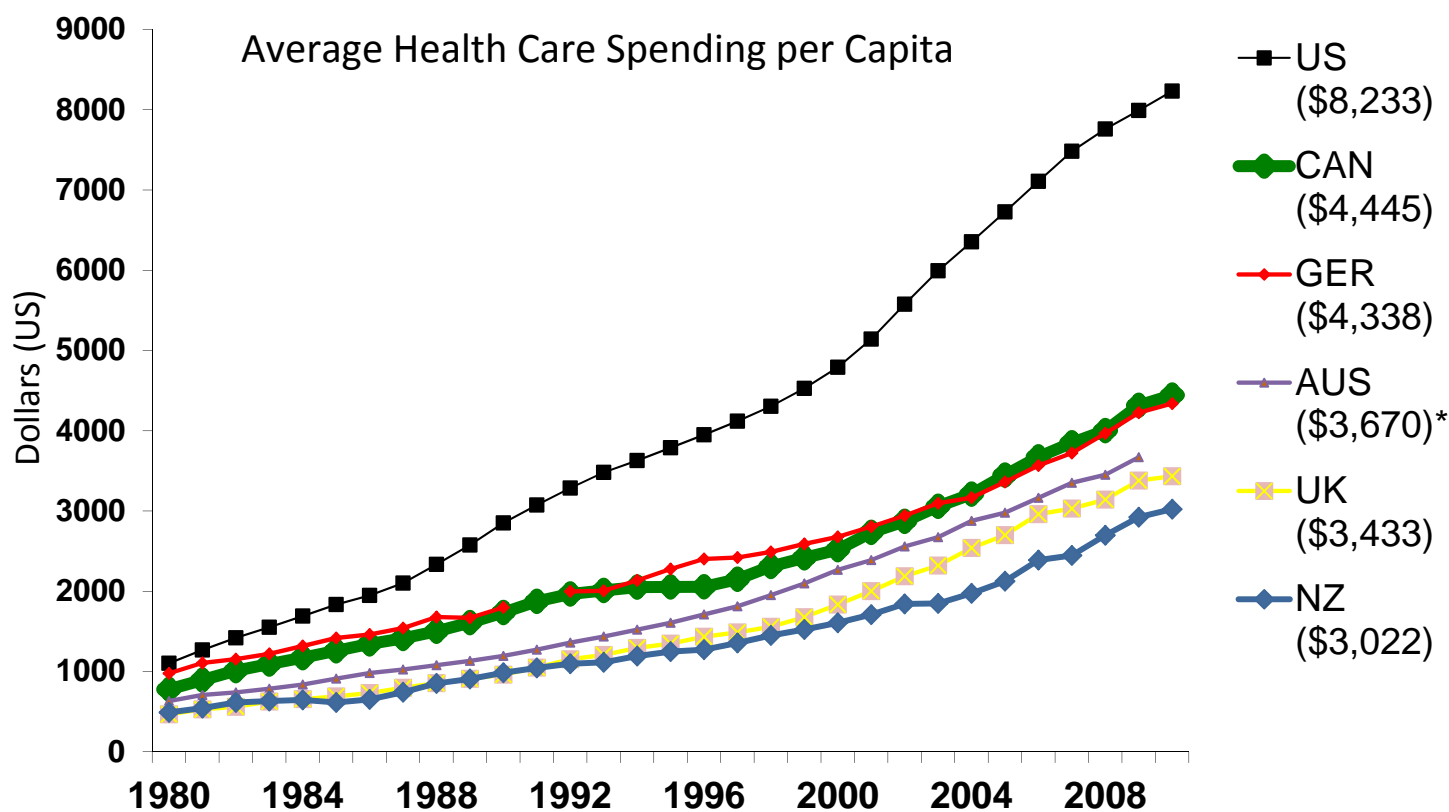
Strategy for Patient-Oriented Research



The SPOR Foundations of Integrated Health Care Innovations Network

The Context: Bang for our buck?

Share of Canadian revenue spent on health care is increasing but we are falling behind other industrialized nations on value



Source: OECD Health Data 2012. (Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living)

Is Canada getting value for money?

How we compare:

Country Rankings		Australia	Canada	Germany	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States
	1.00–2.66						
	2.67–4.33						
	4.34–6.00						
Overall Ranking (2007)		3.5	5	2	3.5	1	6
Quality Care		4	6	2.5	2.5	1	5
Right Care		5	6	3	4	2	1
Safe Care		4	5	1	3	2	6
Coordinated Care		3	6	4	2	1	5
Patient-Centered Care		3	6	2	1	4	5
Access		3	5	1	2	4	6
Efficiency		4	5	3	2	1	6
Equity		2	5	4	3	1	6
Healthy Lives		1	3	2	4.5	4.5	6
Health Expenditures per Capita, 2004		\$2,876*	\$3,165	\$3,005*	\$2,083	\$2,546	\$6,102

Source: Calculated by the Commonwealth Fund based on the Commonwealth Fund 2004 and 2005 International Health Policy Surveys, the 2006 Commonwealth Fund International Survey of Primary Care Physicians, and the Commonwealth Fund Commission on a High Performance Health System National Scorecard.

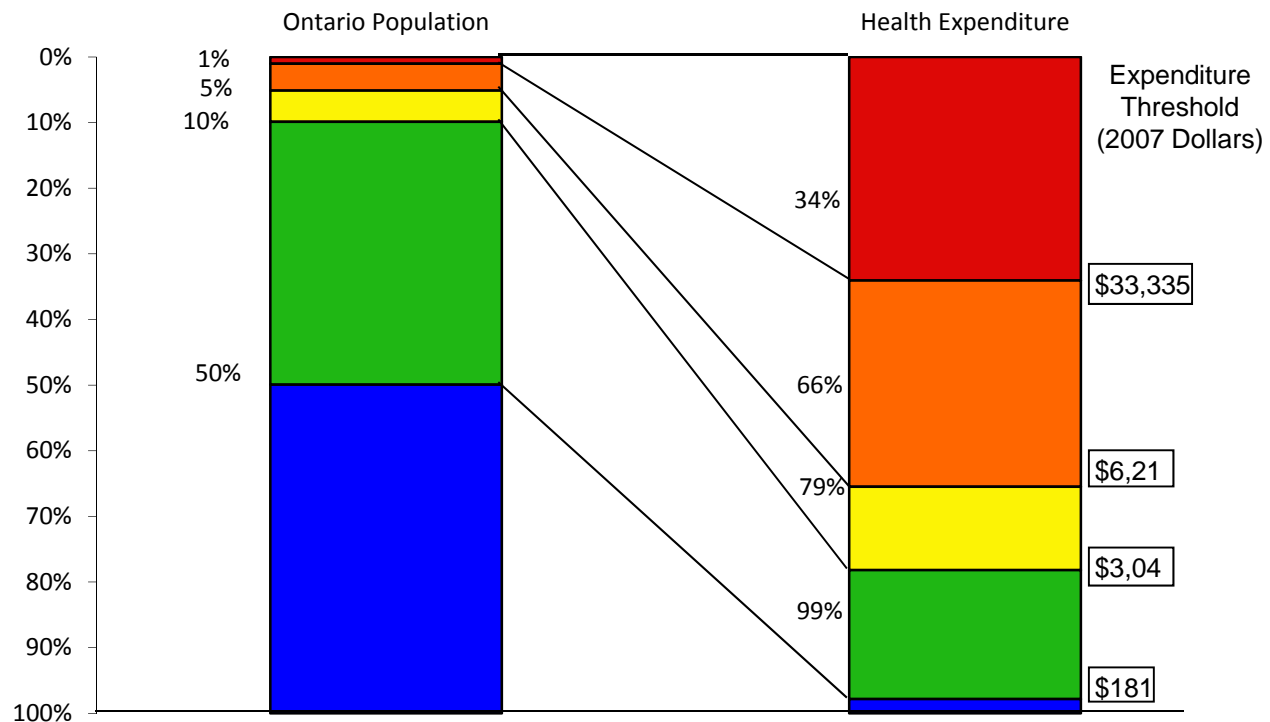
The Context: Many Challenges

- Aging population
- Increasing burden of complex multiple morbidities
- Roots of adult disease are often formed during childhood
- Socio-economic conditions that make people vulnerable and exacerbate inequities in access to health and health care
- Higher rates of morbidity and mortality for vulnerable subgroups
- System that poses access issues for patients with high and complex needs
- System with complex and difficult to navigate transitions in care
- Fragmented and uncoordinated care pathways that lack integration
- Focus on treatment rather than prevention

Antiquated, hospital-centric delivery model is not appropriate to today's urgent health needs

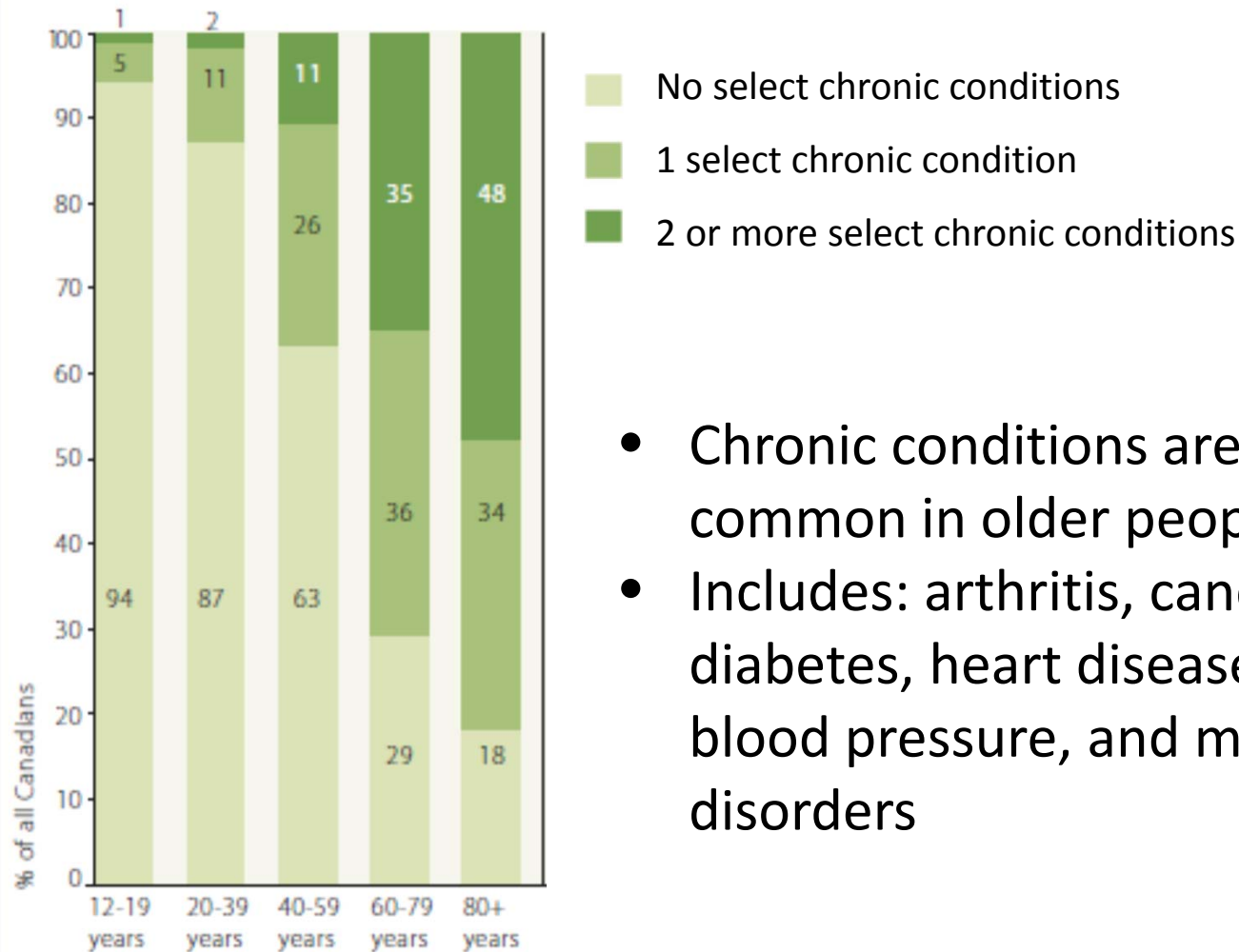
Challenges: Meeting the complex care needs of high-system users

Health Care Cost Concentration:
Distribution of Health expenditure for ON, 2007



On average, health care spending is highly concentrated, with the top 5% of the population (ranked by cost) accounting for 66% of expenditure

Challenges: Meeting the needs of Canada's aging population



- Chronic conditions are more common in older people
- Includes: arthritis, cancer, COPD, diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, and mood disorders



World Health
Organization



Commission on
Social Determinants of Health

Closing the gap in a generation

Health equity through action on
the social determinants of health



Challenges: Integrated approaches to health and health care that addresses the upstream determinants of health

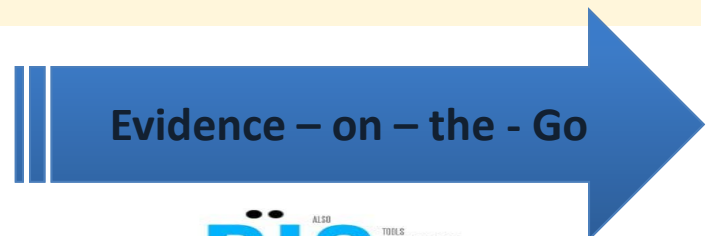
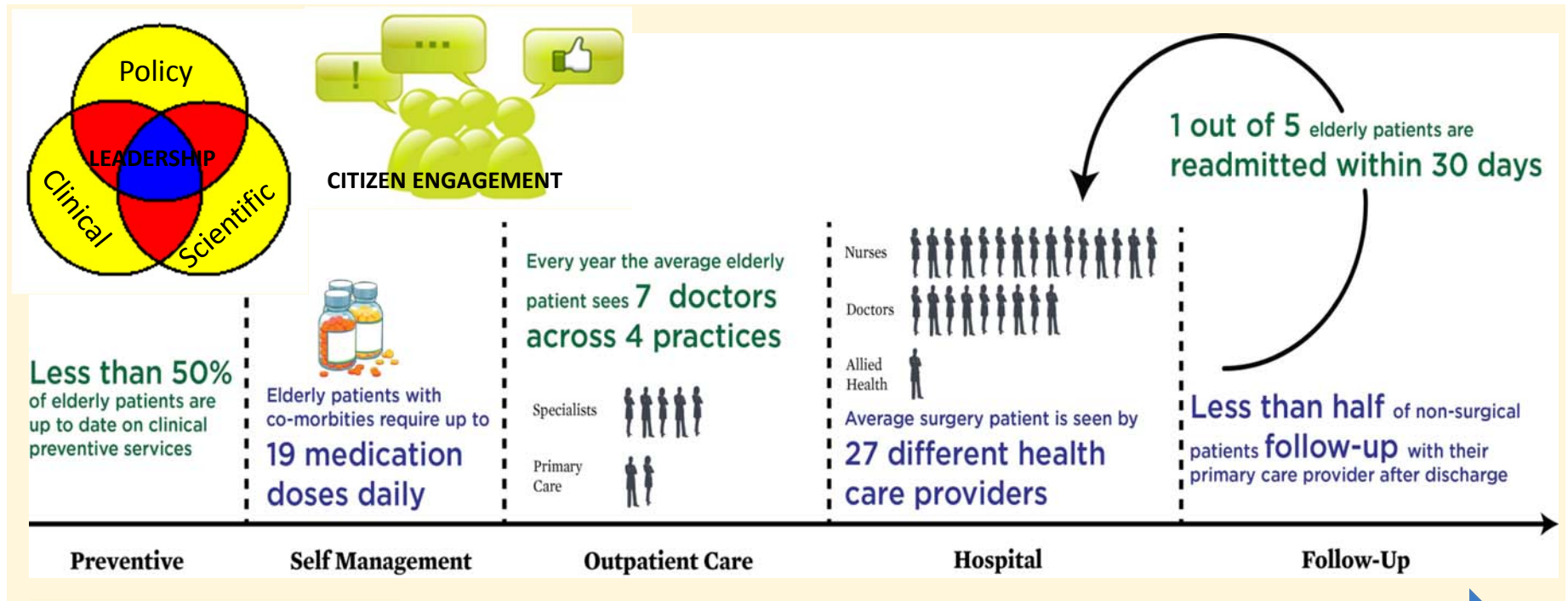
Commission's Recommendation:

*'Equity from the
start'*

Source: Clyde Hertzman

The Solution: Continuously Learning Health Care Systems

Representative timeline of a patient's experience in the health care system



Source: Best care at lower cost: the path to continuously learning health care in America. Institute of Medicine, 2012

Ben Chams - Fotolia

A Continuously Learning System focused on Integrated Health Care Delivery

The solution: A network of networks with research-policy-clinical leadership that is focused on creating **vertically and horizontally integrated health care delivery systems** for **high system users** with complex needs (including older adults with multiple chronic conditions), and children.

This network of networks is based on the principles of a **learning health care system** and is designed to foster continuity of care, smooth transitions between sectors of care, improve health system efficiency, contribute to a better patient and family experience, and improve health and health equity outcomes.

Integrated Health Care: Foundations in Community-Based Primary Health Care

- Building on foundations in community-based primary health care, greater emphasis is needed on models of care that facilitate horizontal and vertical integration within and across sectors of health care (e.g., public health, primary health care, secondary, tertiary, home and long-term care) as well as outside of the health sector (e.g., education, housing, social services); and that foster transitions across the care continuum.
- A critical and novel aspect included in this focus is the assessment of upstream predictors of high need that enable the identification and targeting of prevention strategies and interventions and the engagement of sectors within and outside of health



Integrated Health Care and Primary Prevention for Whom?

- High system users with complex care needs (including older adults with multiple chronic conditions); and
- Children:
 - Opportunity for primary prevention strategies and interventions that mobilize sectors within and outside of health

Network Focus (Re-cap)

- The Network will initially focus on new approaches to the delivery of integrated health care both horizontally and vertically across the care continuum for:
 - High system users with complex care needs (including older adults with multiple chronic conditions); and
 - Children
- A critical and novel aspect of this focus is the assessment of upstream predictors of high system use, and upstream approaches to address socio-structural determinants of health in children, that enable the identification and targeting of prevention strategies and interventions.
- Within these priority focus areas, the Network will support research that addresses integrated care priorities shared by several provinces/territories/federal jurisdictions and where there is value-added in a cross-jurisdictional approach

Network Objectives

1

- Create cross-jurisdictional opportunities to conduct research on the comparative efficiency, cost-effectiveness and scalability of innovative and integrated models of care that build on the foundations of CBPHC and facilitate transitions into and along the care continuum.

2

- Accelerate the timely investigation of new interventions and approaches in integrated care across multiple jurisdictions and sectors.

3

- Catalyze research on and scale-up of cost-effective and innovative approaches to integrated health care delivery.

4

- Support capacity building among researchers, clinicians, decision-makers and citizens/patients/families for timely generation and use of integrated health care knowledge.

5

- Foster the exchange of information and evidence on successful and unsuccessful interventions and innovative models of integrated health care across jurisdictions to inform policy development.

Network Implementation: A Phased Approach

Phase I (Fall 2013)

- Launch Network Development Grants competition
- Establish Management Office and Funder's Consortium



Phase II (Winter and Fall 2014)

- Launch Network Coordinating Centre competition
- Recipients of Network Development Funds apply to become full member networks



Phase III (Fall 2014 / Winter 2015)

- Funders' Consortium identifies Network's research priorities
- Member networks receive funding for cross-jurisdictional research

Phase 1:

Network Development Funds

Objectives:

- Support the creation and/or further development of formal member networks in provincial, territorial and federal jurisdictions to meet the membership requirements (listed on next slide) of the SPOR Foundations of Integrated Health Care Innovations Network

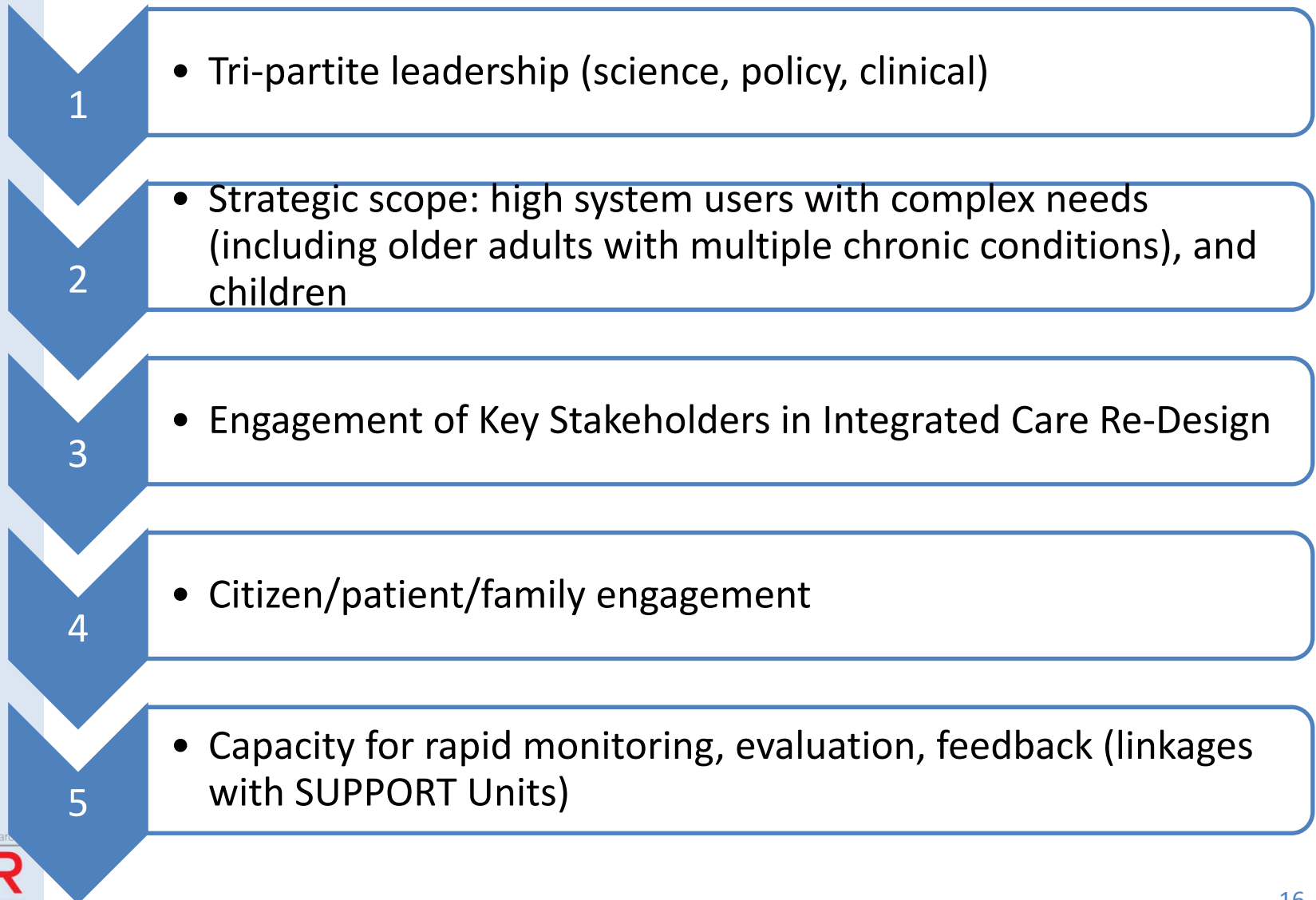
Funding:

- CIHR will provide funding for up to 14 member networks (one from each province and territory and a federal jurisdiction). The maximum amount from CIHR is up to \$75K and applicants must match this on a 1:1 basis

Key Dates:

- Anticipated competition launch: October 2013
- Anticipated application deadline: January 2014
- Anticipated funding start date: March 2014

Phase 2: Network Membership Requirements (1/2)



Phase 2: Network Membership Requirements (2/2)

6

- University partnerships to develop integrated health care research capacity

7

- Capacity to implement and evaluate e-Health solutions that could improve the cost-effectiveness of care delivery

8

- Geographic scope: Coverage of practices and patients

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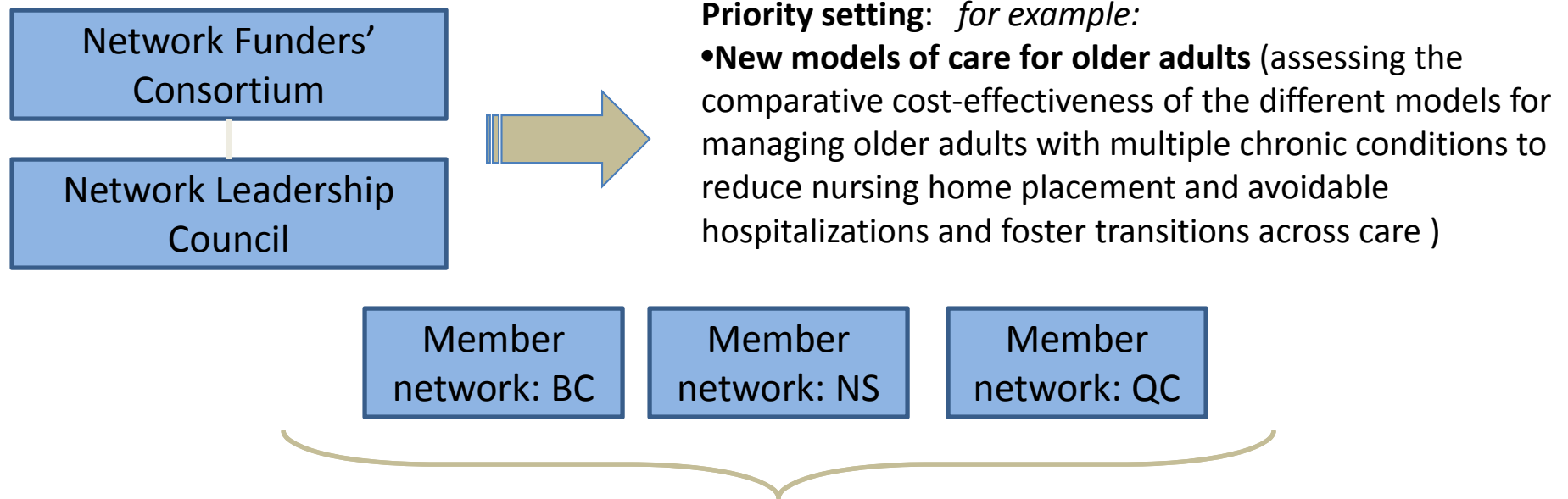
- Linkage of CBPHC Innovation Teams and teams/networks relevant to child health

10

- Partnership funding (1:1 for infrastructure award and research priorities)

Phase 3: Priority setting and research

What will this look like?



Co-investment and cross-jurisdictional collaboration: BC, NS and QC collaborate. NS invests \$450K to lead comparative cost-effectiveness; BC invests \$300K to examine impact of different models on transitions across care; QC invests \$250K to examine impact of different models on nursing home placement and avoidable hospitalizations.

Peer review and funding: Network management office coordinates assessment of research protocol. Upon approval, CIHR matches funding on 1:1 basis with member networks (\$1M) for a total overall budget of \$2M

Network: Entire Network (including all member networks) benefits from findings shared through Leadership Council interactions, Coordinating Centre, and annual Network forums

Additional Examples of Common Challenges and Different Approaches

Models of Care:

- BC, ON, QC, and the Atlantic region are implementing different policies and models of care to address their shared priority of “new models of integrated care for the frail elderly”. What are the health and economic impacts of these different approaches to integrated care for the frail elderly?

e-Health:

- Some provinces have implemented Telehealth and new payment strategies for e-consults to improve access to care in rural and remote areas. Is this more cost-effective than transporting patients to urban/regional care facilities?

Resource allocation and disinvestment:

- What is the impact of eliminating prescription co-payments for high needs complex patients to improve medication adherence and reduce ED visits and hospitalizations?

Prevention:

- Does implementation of a flu vaccination program for children reduce ED visit and hospitalization rates for high needs complex patients?

Care for Children:

- ON, QC and NS have each adopted a different approach to address their shared priority of “integrated models of care for children with obesity” and are involving different sectors of care. What are the health and health system impacts of these various strategies?

Key Timelines

October 2013:

- Anticipated launch of Network Development Funds competition (with January 2014 application deadline and March 2014 funding start date)

October – December 2014:

- Network information webinars to learn more about the Network overall and the Network Development Funds competition

Please note: other key timelines will be shared as they are finalized.

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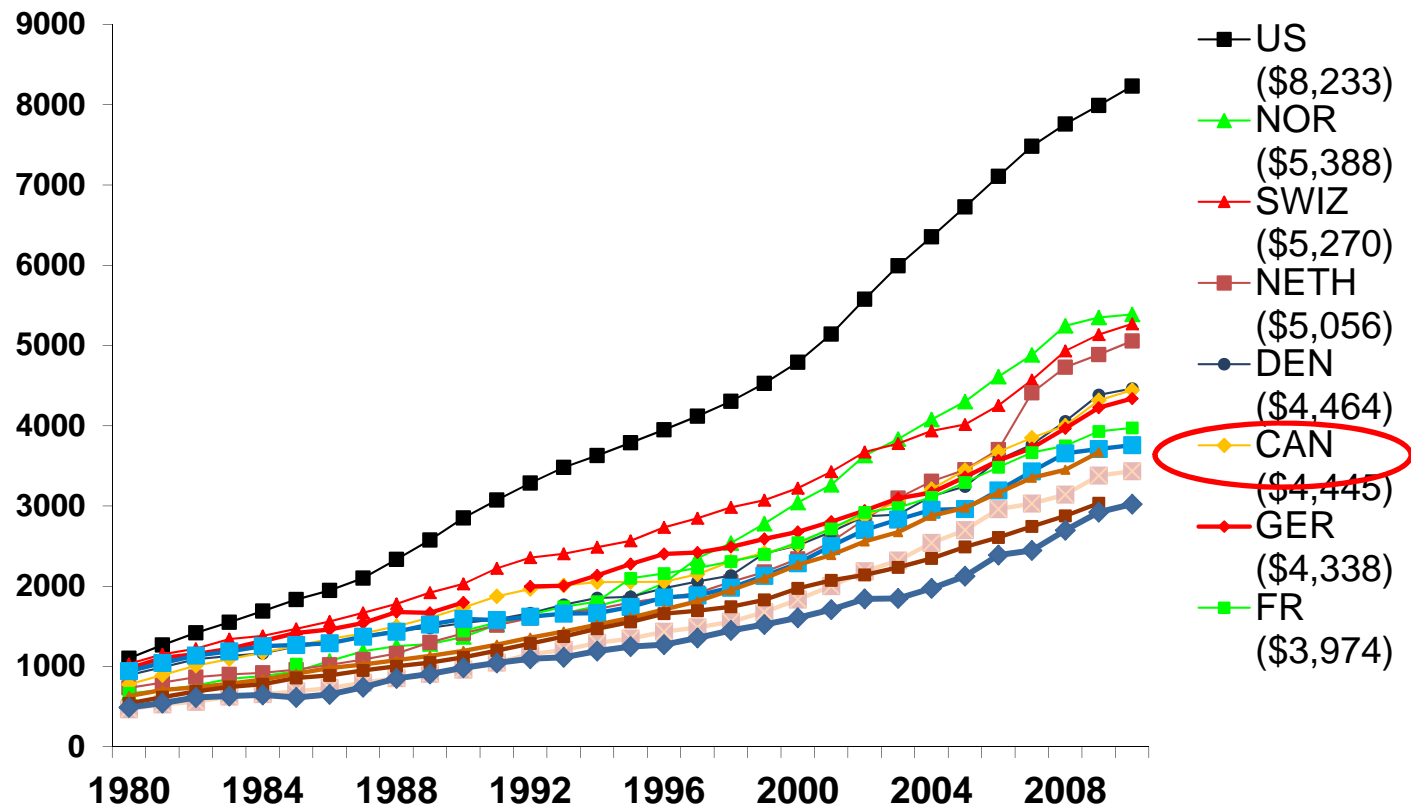
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Appendix

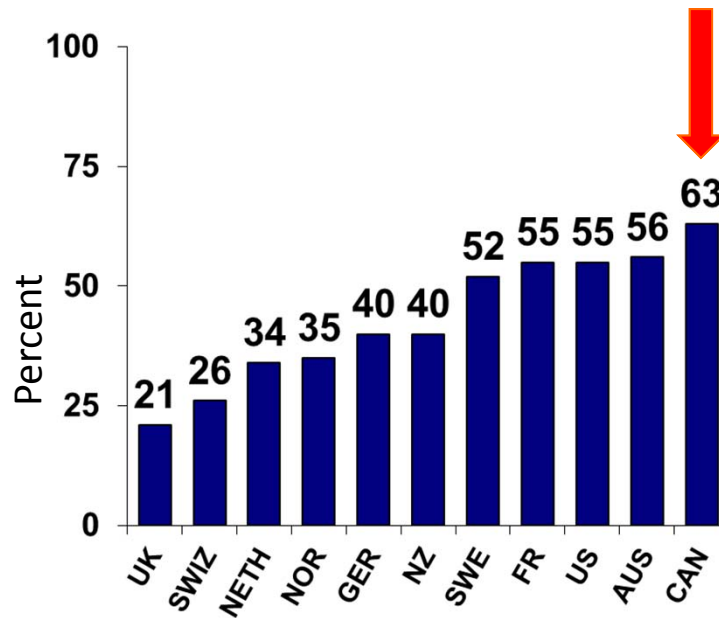
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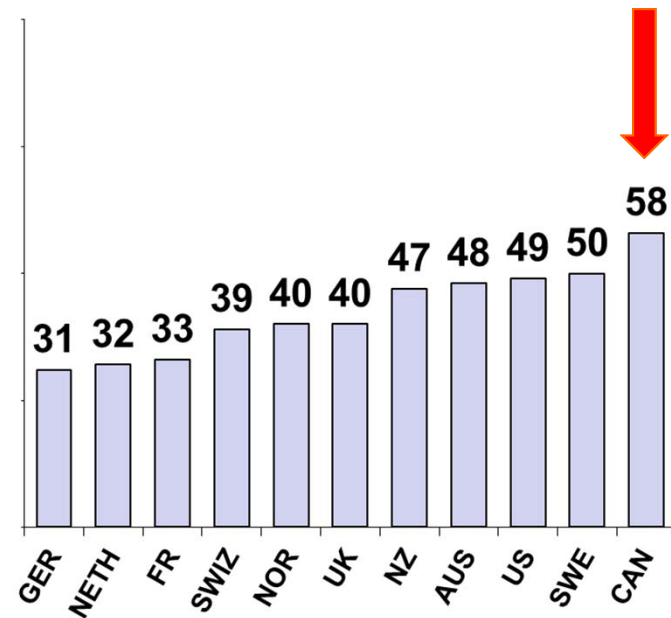


Symptoms: After-Hours Care and Emergency Room Use

Difficulty Getting After-Hours Care Without Going to the ER

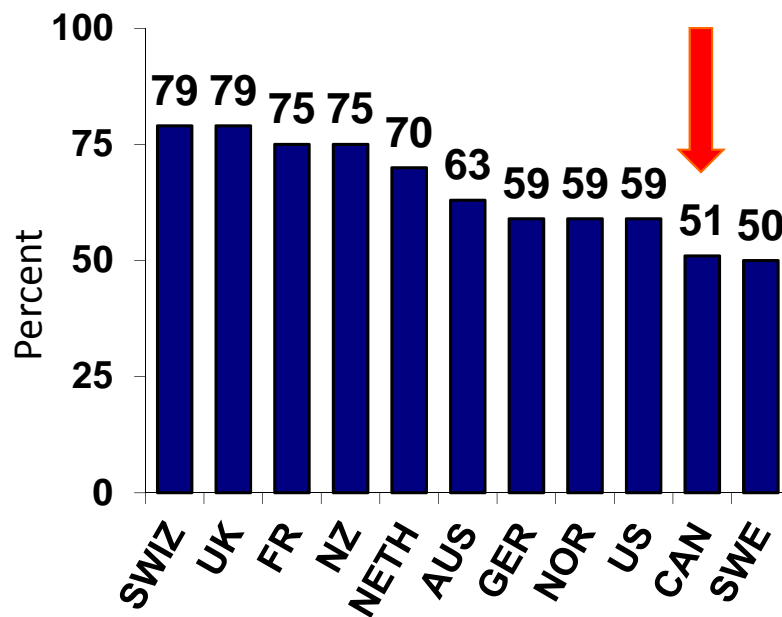


Used ER in Past Two Years



Symptoms: Access to Doctor or Nurse when Sick or Needed Care

Same- or next-day appointment



Waited six days or more

