

Ρητορική και πολιτική στην Πρωτοβάθμια Φροντίδα: η αναγκαιότητα μιας τεκμηριωμένης προσέγγισης





The Triple Aim: Care, Health, And Cost

The remaining barriers to integrated care are not technical; they are political.

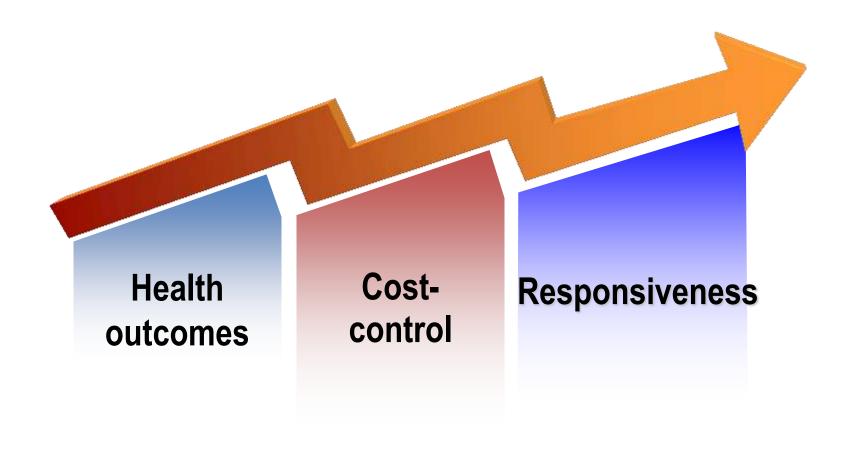
by Donald M. Berwick, Thomas W. Nolan, and John Whittington

• Improve the experience of care

Improve the health of the population

Reduce per capita costs of healthcare

STRONGER Primary Care ...



Starfield, 1994; Doescher, 1999; Delnoij, 2000; Shi, 2002; Macinko, 2003

Better Health Outcomes- Lower Costs Greater Equity in Health

"International evidence indicates that

health systems based on effective **Primary Care** with highly -trained generalist physicians(**Family Doctors**)
practicing in the **community**,

provide both more cost effective and more clinically effective care than

those with a low primary care orientation."

Barbara Starfield, world wide Primary Care advocator



Starfield B. Primary care: balancing health needs, services and technology. Oxford: Oxford University press,1998.

ΠΦΥ: Μιλάμε όλοι για το ίδιο πράγμα;



Ναι μεν:

- Η στήριξη, η οργάνωση και η ενίσχυση της ΠΦΥ είναι το θεμέλιο ενός επιτυχημένου Συστήματος Υγείας
- Η εφαρμογή του θεσμού του Οικογενειακού Γιατρού αποτελεί το θεμέλιο λίθο

Αλλά:

-καθώς η Ελλάδα έχει το προνόμιο να διαθέτει πολλούς και καλούς γιατρούς υψηλά εκπαιδευμένους και εξειδικευμένους, ο θεσμός του εξειδικευμένου γιατρού στην ΠΦΥ πρέπει να επαναπροσδιοριστεί και να αποτελέσει το φίλτρο που θα ανακόψει τη ροή των ασθενών στα νοσοκομεία

Γ. Πατούλης, Πρόεδρος ΙΣΑ

Primary Care- Πρωταρχική Φροντίδα

Primary care is **the first level of professional care** in Europe, where people present their health problems and **where the majority of the population's curative and preventive health needs are satisfied**Starfield, 1992; Allen et al, 2011

By its nature, primary care can best be provided close to where people are living and without obstacles to access.

Primary care is **generalist care**, focused **on the person as a whole**, instead of on only one specific organ or health problem.

What should primary care contribute?

"The essential role of primary care is to <u>provide</u> people with first contact care, health promotion and basic treatment,

as well as to <u>facilitate</u> adequate access to other health care and related services for those who need this".

Starfield B, Shi L, Macinko J. 2005

The key features of a health system led by Primary Care

- a person focus across the lifespan rather than a disease focus
- accessibility with no out-of-pocket payments
- distribution of resources according to population needs rather than demand
- availability of a broad range of services including preventive services
- coordination between different levels in the health system

1978: WHO Declaration Alma-Ata

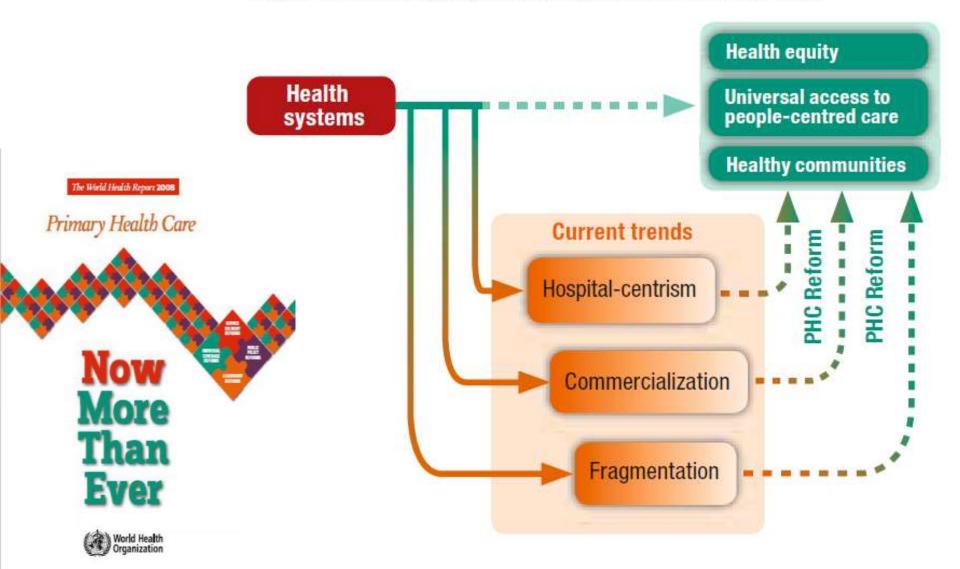


A main social target of governments, international organizations and the whole world community in the coming decades should be the attainment by all peoples of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life.

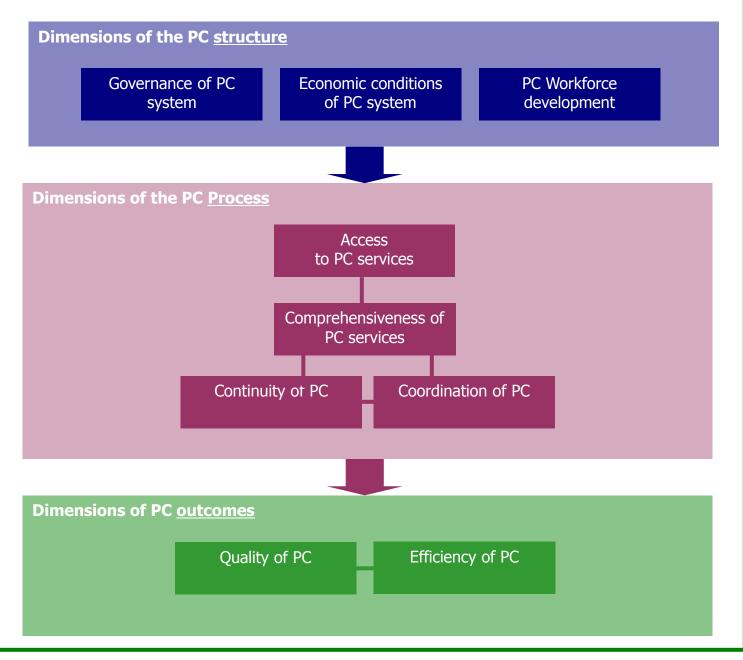
Primary health care is the key to attaining this target as part of development in the spirit of social justice."

Απόκλιση των συστημάτων υγείας από τις θεμελιώδεις αξίες της ΠΦΥ

Figure 1.10 How health systems are diverted from PHC core values



PHAMEU MONITOR FRAMEWORK



DIMENSIONS IDENTIFIED

PRIMARY CARE STRUCTURE & PROCESS

Dimensions of the PC structure

Governance of PC system

System goals
Equity in access policies
Collaboration policies
(de)Centralization
Quality management
Patient advocacy

Total: 12 indicators

Economic conditions of PC system

PC expenditures PC coverage Employment status Remuneration system Income of PC workers

Total: 11 indicators

PC Workforce development

Profile PC workforce Professional status Supply and planning Academic status Prof. associations

Total: 16 indicators



Dimensions of the PC Process

Access to PC services

Density PC workforce Geographic availability Access at practice level Affordability of services Patient satisfaction

Total: 12 indicators

Comprehensiveness of PC services

First contact care
Disease management
Sole GP contacts
Medical procedures
Preventive care
Health promotion
Medical equipment

Total: 10 indicators

Continuity of PC

Longitudinal continuity Informational continuity Relational continuity

nuity Colla Public

Total: 9 indicators

Coordination of PC

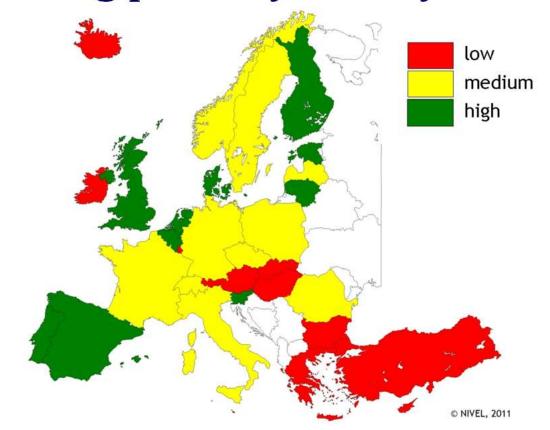
Gatekeeping system
Skill mix
Collaboration of care
Public health integration

Total: 7 indicators



Primary Care in Greece- LOW strength

Strong primary care systems



Source: Kringos et al, 2012

Primary Care Data availability - ranking countries -

Indicators at level:	Ranking of countries on data availability for indicators by level of primary care system (1=No missing values; $2=2^{nd}$ country with least missing values $31=31^{th}$ country with most missing values)																														
	AT	BE	BG	CF	I CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FF	GR	HU	J IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	TR	UK
Structure of PC system	3	1	1	1	13	1	3	4	1	2	7	1	14	1	4	12	2	1	6	1	15	1	5	5	4	8	10	9	1	11	1
Process of PC system	9	4	1	18	19	11	1	3	3	5	6	3	21	1	14	16	15	1	17	2	20	1	10	8	1	12	13	7	1	4	4
Outcome of PC system	4	8	5	7	22	9	12	14	9	2	6	7	23	14	20	18	19	7	21	10	17	1	13	16	15	10	14	14	11	19	3
Total Ranking	5	4	2	9	18	7	5	7	4	3	6	4	19	5	13	15	12	3	15	4	17	1	9	10	7	10	12	10	4	11	3

Bottom 11:

GR CY MT IS LU
IE IT SE PL RO SI

Current challenges in health care

- **Demographic** developments
- More complex care demand (multi-morbidity)
- More demand for home-based care
- Greater diversity of patients (migration)
- Changing health risks (more related to lifestyle)
- Patients have better access to health information
- Rising expenditures
- Diminishing returns on health investments
- Technological developments
- Developments in health human resources

strategies for PC strengthening

- Personal doctors / (voluntary) gate keeping
- Integration and teamwork (skill mix change)
- Involvement of empowered patients
- Evidence-based medicine (guidelines)
- Electronic medical records / medical IT
- Targeted incentives structures
- Accountability / clinical governance
- Better organized primary care out of hours
- Monitoring Primary care reform processes

Στοχεύοντας στην ενδυνάμωση της ΠΦΥ

Increase funding for primary care Reform primary care payment methods

Shift care out of the hospitals

Improve access to primary care

Change the skill mix

Economic crisis, health systems and health in Europe: impact and implications for policy. WHO Europe/ European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, 2014

What adaptations are needed?

- More person-centred care (rather than disease-centred)
- Patient empowerment
- More integrated provision of services in health facilities and in community
- Prevention, health promotion more important
- Pro-active population based approaches
- Re-design of tasks (e.g. delegation within teams)
- More explicit care coordination
- Innovation of care processes (e.g. transmural care chains)
- Better use of information and computer technology
- Innovation in medical and nursing education

Governance

- refers to the vision and direction of health policy
- the role of primary care in the health care system

Deliberate explicit policy specifying:

- the division of roles between levels of care
- the curative and preventive services provided at the primary care level
- the coordination function in the health care system and
- incentives for providers

Εμπόδια στη διαχείριση χρόνιων νοσημάτων...



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ ΓΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ

GREEK UNION OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Βίαντος 18, 17122 Νέα Σμύρνη • Τηλ.:210 9320015 18 Viantos str. 17122 Nea Smyrni, Greece • Tel.: +30 210 9320015 www.enosigi.gr • contact@enosigi.gr

Αθήνα, 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2016

Αριθμ. Πρωτ.: 51

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Αντιπρόεδρος Β΄ Κ. ΜΙΧΑΣ

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Με εύλογη αγανάκτηση και συνάμα απογοήτευση, πληροφορηθήκαμε τον αποκλεισμό των Γενικών Γιατρών (αλλά και των Παθολόγων), μέσω περιορισμού που περιλαμβάνει η νέα θετική λίστα που εκδόθηκε από τον ΕΟΦ, από τη συνταγογράφηση έτοιμων συνδυασμών βρογχοδιασταλτικών LAMA, LABA ή/ και κορτικοστεροειδών.

Πιο συγκεκριμένα η νέα θετική λίστα δεν επιτρέπει στο Γενικό Γιατρό (αλλά και στον Παθολόγο) να συνταγογραφεί πρωτογενώς έτοιμους συνδυασμούς. Τον αφήνει να αντιγράψει μόνο αγωγή που έχει αρχικά συστήσει πνευμονολόγος. Ο περιορισμός αυτός αποτελεί μια παγκόσμια πρωτοτυπία, καθώς δεν συναντάται σε καμία άλλη χώρα...

Ποιο ρόλο επιθυμεί η πολιτεία για τον Γενικό Γιατρό;

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Ταχ. Δ/νση: Αποστ. Παύλου 12, 151 23 Μαρούσι Αριθ. Τηλεφ.: 210 6871711-712

<u>ΘΕΜΑ</u>: «ΚΑΗΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΠΑΡΟΧΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΩΝ ΕΞΗΓΗΣΕΩΝ»

- Ο ΑΡ. ΣΥΝΤΑΓΗΣ 1404043130700 ΜΕ ΤΟ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΟ ROLENIUM(Π4):ΓΙΑ ΝΟΣΗΜΑ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ (J44.9)
- Ο ΑΡ, ΣΥΝΤΑΓΗΣ 1404048648264 ΜΕ ΤΟ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΟ MADOPAR(Π4):ΓΙΑ ΝΟΣΗΜΑ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ (G20)
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- Ο ΑΡ. ΣΥΝΤΑΓΉΣ 1404018803617 ΜΕ ΤΑ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΑ SPIRIVA-ONBREZ(Π4):ΓΙΑ ΝΟΣΉΜΑ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ (144.9)
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- 14. Ο ΑΡ. ΣΥΝΤΑΓΉΣ 1404230335216 ΜΕ ΤΟ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΟ ARICEPT(Π4):ΓΙΑ ΝΟΣΗΜΑ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΉΤΑΣ (F03)
- Ο ΑΡ. ΣΥΝΤΑΓΗΣ 1404236170217 ΜΕ ΤΟ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΟ ONBREZ-BREEZHALER(Π4):ΓΙΑ ΝΟΣΗΜΑ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ (144.9)
- '5. Ο ΑΡ. ΣΥΝΤΑΓΉΣ 1404018907234 ΜΕ ΤΟ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΟ SPIRIVA(Π4):ΓΙΑ ΝΟΣΉΜΑ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ (144.9)
- Ο ΑΡ. ΣΥΝΤΑΓΉΣ 1404074991933 ΜΕ ΤΟ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΟ AZATHIOPRINE(Π4):ΓΙΑ ΝΟΣΗΜΑ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ (G70.0)
- 18. Ο ΑΡ. ΣΥΝΤΑΓΉΣ 1404016553136 ΜΕ ΤΑ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΑ BIOSONIDE-DAXAS-BEROVENT(Π4):ΠΑ ΝΟΣΗΜΑ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ (144.9)
- Ο ΑΡ. ΣΥΝΤΑΓΉΣ 1404104644065 ΜΕ ΤΑ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΑ TAVOR-SEROQUEL-LADOSE(Π4):ΓΙΑ ΝΟΣΗΜΑ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ (F20.8-ΣΧΙΖΟΦΡΕΝΕΙΑ)

ξατόπιν των ανοτέρω. καλείσθε, κατ' εφαρμογή των διατάξεων του άρθρου εταρτου του Ν. 4047/2012, όπως υποβάλλετε εγγράφως σχετικές εξηγήσεις επί των ροαναφερομένων, εντός πέντε (5) εργασίμων ημερών από την παραλαβή του αρόντος εγγράφου. Επισυνάπτονται στην παρούσα κλήση και τα αντίγραφα των υνταγών για τα οποία καλείσθε να παράσχετε εξηγήσεις.

ΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΝΟΜΗ

- .) Γρ. Προέδρου
-) Γεν. Δ/ντή κ. Βαφειάδη
-) Δ/νση Φαρμάκου
-) ΥΠΕΔΥΦΚΑ
-) Δ/νση Συμβάσεων

Ο ΑΝΤΙΠΡΌΕΔΡΟΣ

Ακοιρές Αντίγραφο * ΜΤΙΛΙΚΟΣ Ραμματείας * ΜΕΙΚΑΝΙΚΙΣΗΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Μπορεί ή δεν μπορεί ο Γενικός Γιατρός να διαχειρίζεται τα συνήθη χρόνια νοσήματα στην κοινότητα, όπως την ΧΑΠ, την άνοια, κλπ

A Culture of Caring

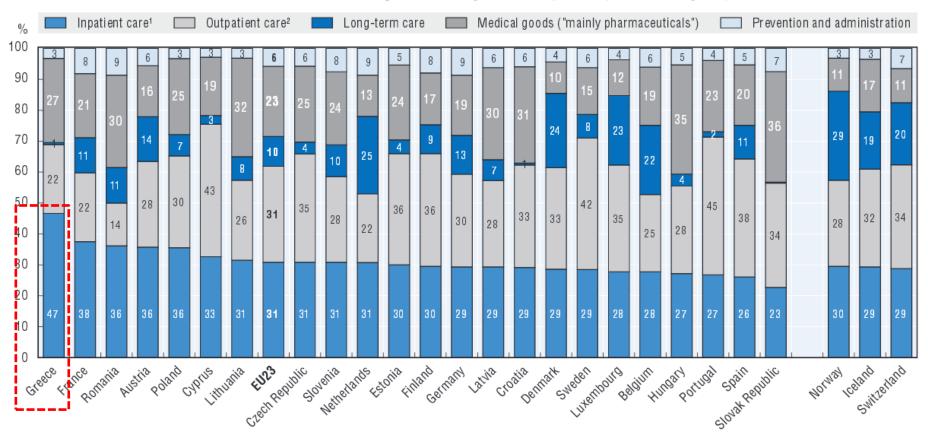
- an organizational culture that is explicitly focused on honoring patients—their autonomy, their values and their role in achieving health outcomes.
- eschew medical paternalism in favor of radical patient-centeredness—letting patients define what matters most to them, and focusing on that.

Patient empowerment

- a new role for patients, shared decision-making and patient empowerment are ingredients to make care for chronically ill people and prevention more effective
- patients should be integrated in health care systems by using their potential for self-management.
- a challenge is to create higher satisfaction among patients.
- patients move from relatively passive recipients of care to more active and well-informed care consumers

Out-patient care underfunded

6.3.1. Current health expenditure by function, 2012 (or nearest year)



Note: Countries are ranked by inpatient care as a share of current health expenditure.

- 1. Refers to curative-rehabilitative care in inpatient and day care settings.
- Includes home-care and ancillary services.

Course. OECD Health Statistics 2014 http://dx.doi.org/10.1797/health data on Europtat Statistics Database for non OECD countries

Dramatic decline of outpatient care budget 2009-2014

	2009	2014	Change %			
Total health expenditure	23,3 billions €	15,3 billions €	-34%			
Per capita total health expenditure	2,148 €	1,417 €	-34%			
Health expenditure for outpatient care	6,6 billions	2,9 billions	-56%			
Per capita expenditure for outpatient care	611	269	-56%			

Source: National School of Public Health www.esdy.gr

Financial incentives

- new payment systems, including incentives for integrated care and community orientation, should help new policy aims to be realized
- facilitate primary care to take up an active role in health promotion and prevention
- The employment status and mode of remuneration may also influence the attractiveness of primary care professions



Perspective

What Is Value in Health Care?

Michael E. Porter, Ph.D.

N Engl J Med 2010; 363:2477-2481 | December 23, 2010 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp1011024

Value = Health outcomes achieved per dollar spent

Value = Health outcomes that matter to patients

Costs of delivering the outcomes

What matters for the patients

Financial success of system participants

Patient success

Unites the interests of all actors of the system
 If value improves, patients, payers, providers, and suppliers can all benefit/ improved sustainability of the system

The Value agenda

- a supply-driven health care system organized around what physicians do

 a patient-centered system organized around what patients need
- volume and profitability of services provided (physician visits, hospitalizations, procedures, and tests) ->
 patient outcomes achieved

More care and more expensive care is not necessarily better care...

 Restructuring how health care delivery is organized, measured, and reimbursed.

Μετατόπιση του ενδιαφέροντοςευθυγράμμιση των κινήτρων

Όγκος υπηρεσιών Αξία υπηρεσιών

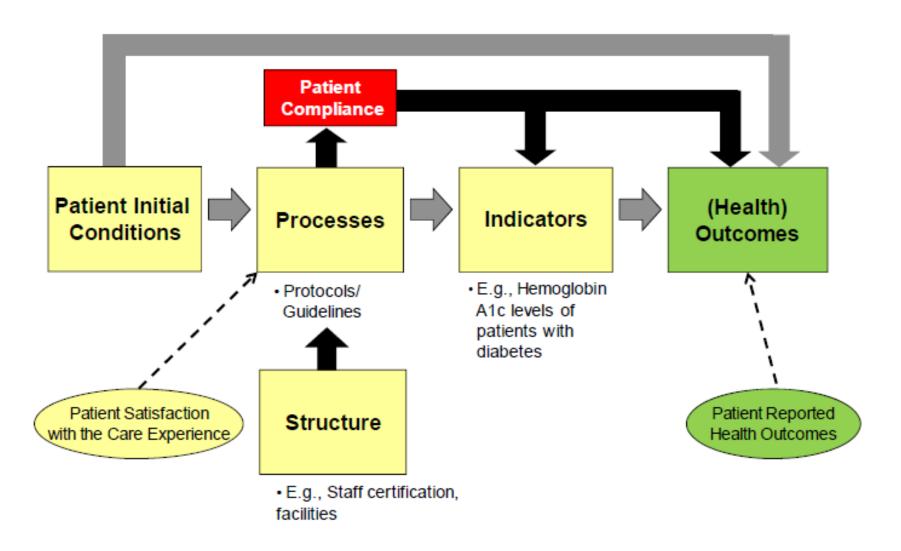
it is patient health results that matter,

not the volume of services delivered

Η αποζημίωση κατά πράξη αντιστρατεύεται την παραγωγή αξίας (προκλητή ζήτηση υπηρεσιών).

Η παραγωγή αξίας για τους ασθενείς θα πρέπει να καθορίζει τις ανταμοιβές όλων των άλλων παικτών του συστήματος.

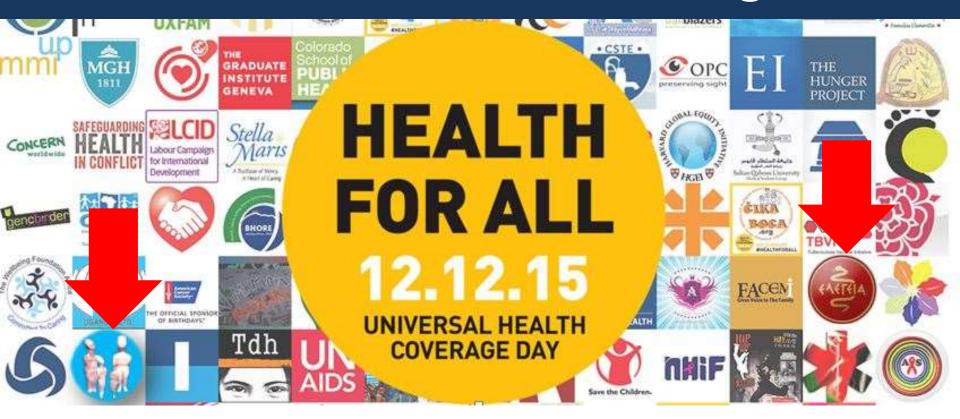
Measuring value in health care



Access to primary care

- providing access to services for all who need them, irrespective of personal characteristics, socioeconomic status or health status-EQUITY
- The volume and types of services should be in good proportion relative to the needs of the population- RESPONSIVE
- The remoteness of services in terms of travel distance for patients determines the **geographic** accessibility of primary care.
- At practice level, resources should be organized in such a way as to accommodate access (e.g. appointment system, after-hours care arrangements, home visits).
- Any financial barriers- co-payments and cost-sharing- determine the affordability, and thus the financial accessibility of primary care
- Out of hours = out of general practice, home visits- home bound patients

Universal Health Coverage

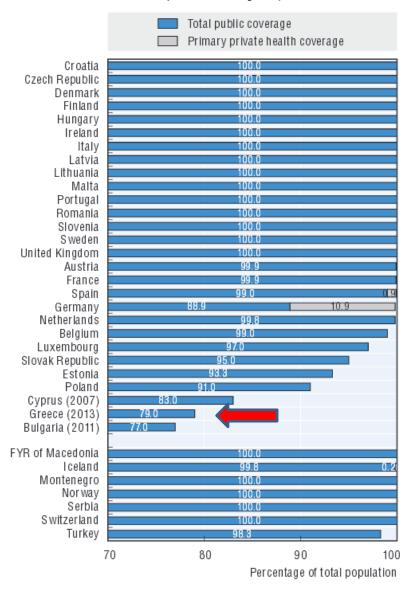


UHC improves how health care is financed and delivered – so it is **more accessible, more equitable and more effective.**

NOBODY SHOULD GO BANKRUPT WHEN THEY GET SICK!

"UHC is one of **the most powerful social equalizers** among all policy options." Dr. Margaret Chan, WHO Director

5.1.1. Health insurance coverage for a core set of services, 2012 (or nearest year)



Note: The coverage rate for Luxembourg is underestimated since the number of European civil servants and their family's members is unknown.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en; European Observatory Health Systems in Transition (HiT) Series for non-OECD countries

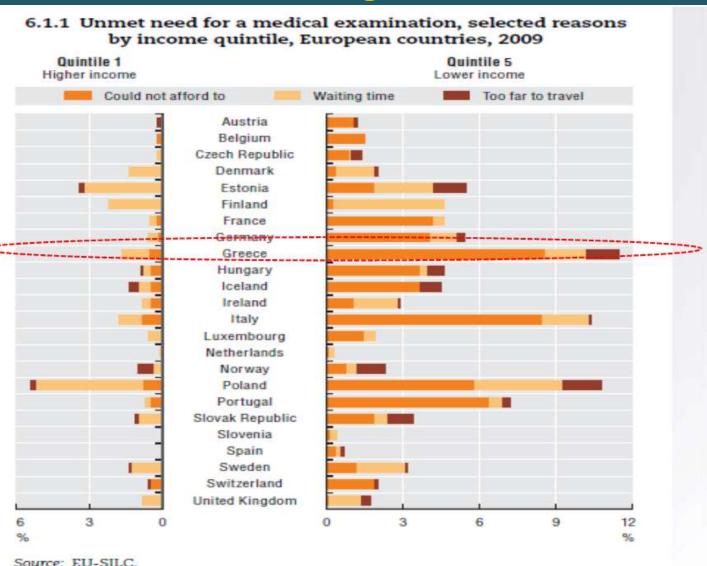
Health insurance coverage NOT universal

- long-term unemployed
- many self-employed workers not able to pay their contributions

· 2.500.000 NOT covered

Unmet need

couldn't afford it >> waiting time / too far to travel



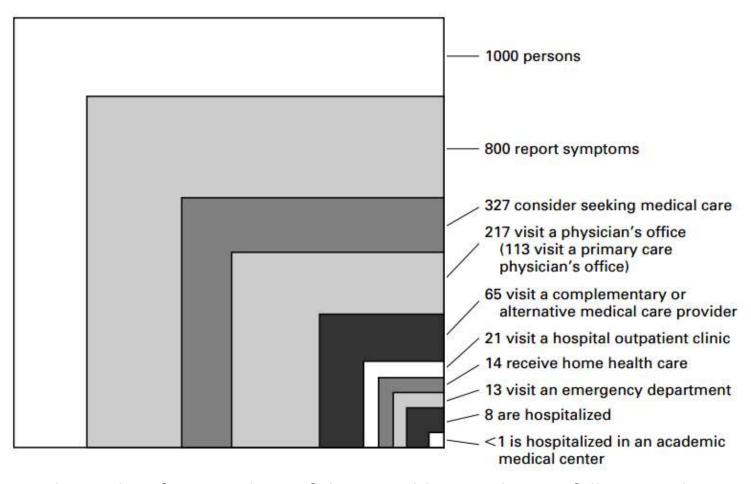
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932525628

Navigation: "Tom-Tom of the care"

Searching for the appropriate level of care that is needed:

- Encouraging informal care/self-care, when possible
- Providing care when needed
- Referring to medical specialist care when necessary

THE ECOLOGY OF MEDICAL CARE REVISITED



Green et al. Results of a Reanalysis of the Monthly Prevalence of Illness in the Community and the Roles of Various Sources of Health Care. NEJM 2001

development of chains of care

- managed by evidence-based protocols and guidelines
- Quality assurance through the development of evidence-based clinical guidelines for GPs.
- Usually such guidelines have been produced by a combination of stakeholders, including ministries of health, a college or association of GPs and medical specialists. Sometimes foreign guidelines are used and adapted for the national situation

Άριστη πρακτική για την ανάπτυξη κατευθυντήριων οδηγιών: αναζήτηση ομοφωνίας- συναίνεσης









www.veela-pronole.pr

«Ανάπτυξη 13 Κατευθυντήριων Οδηγιών Γενικής Ιατρικής για τη διαχείριση των πιο συχνών νοσημάτων και καταστάσεων υγείας στην Πρωτοβάθμια Φροντίδα Υγείας», Κωδικός ΜΙS: 464637

Νόσημα: Δυσλατιδαιμία

Ομάδα εργασίας: Δρ. Νικόλαος Τσακουντάκης (Συντονιστής) Δρ. Ιωάννης Γκιώνης (Αναπληρωτής συντονιστής) κ. Αντιγόνη Βολικού (Επιστημανικός συνεργατής)

Επιστημονικός Υπεύθυνος Καθηγητής Χρήστος Αιονής





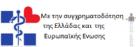
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Σύνθεση της ομάδας ανασκόπησης:

ΑΙΟΝΗΣ ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ Καθηγητής Γενικής Ιατρικής και Πρωτοβάθμιας Φροντίδας

Υγείας, Επιστημονικός Υπεύ θυνος έργου

ΤΣΑΚΟΥΝΤΑΚΗΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ Ιατρός, Συντονιστής της ομάδας ανασκόπησης

ΓΚΙΩΝΗΣ ΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ Ιατρός, Αναπληρωτής συντονιστής της ομάδας ανασκόπησης

ΒΟΛΙΚΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΗ Βιολόγος, Επιστημονικός συνεργάτης

Σύνθεση της ομάδας ομοφωνίας (κατ' αλφαβητική σειρά):

ΓΑΝ ΩΤΑΚΗΣ ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ Εκτρόσωπος Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Αθηροσκλήρωσης

ΓΡΗΝΑΚΗΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Εκπρόσωπος Ασθενών

ΔΑΝΕΒΑ ΕΛΕΝΗ Εκπρόσωπος Ένω σης Νοσηλευτών Ελλάδος

ΚΑΡΔΑΣ ΗΣ ΣΤΑΜΑΤΉΣ Εκπρόσωπος 7 % Υ.Πε. Κρήτης

ΛΥΜΠΕΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ Εκτρόσωπος Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Αθηροσκλήρωσης

ΜΑΡΙΟΛΗΣ ΑΝΑΡΓΥΡΟΣ Εκπρόσωπος Ελληνικής Επαιρείας Γενικής Ιατρικής

ΠΑΠΑΔΑΚΗΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΦΟΡΟΣ Εκπρόσωπος Ασθενών

ΦΑΛΚΟΥ ΑΝΝΑ Εκπρόσωπος Ένω σης Νοσηλευτών Ελλάδος

ΦΡΑΓΚΟΥΛΗΣ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ Εκτρόσωπος Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Γενικής Ιατρικής

ΧΑΤΖΗΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΠΟΥΣ ΕΥΣΤΡΑΤΙΟΣ Εκπρόσωπος Διεύθυνσης Πρωτοβάθμιας Φροντίδας

Υγείας

PROF. RICHARD HOBBS Πρόεδρος του European Primary Care Cardiovascular

Society (EPCCS).

Ακατάλληλη Φροντίδα

Κατάχρηος

Υπερθεραπεία σε νοσοκομεία (πχ χολοκυστεκτομές, αμυγδαλεκτομές, καισαρικές)

> Υπερσυνταγογράφηση (πχ αντιβιοτικά)

Υπερδιάγνωση και κατάχρηση διαγνωστικών δοκιμασιών (τχ MRIs, CTs)

Ανεπαρκής χρήση

Ανεπαρκής χρήση α τοτελεσματικών πας ςμβάσωων

(πχ εμβολιας με δοκιμασίες screening για νεο. λασίες)

Υποδιάγνωση

(πχ ΧΑΠ, υπέρταση)

Κακή συμμόρφωση σε αγωγή

Κακή χρήση

(βλάβη που δυνατόν να προληφθεί)

Ανεπιθύμητα συμβάντα στο νοσοκομείο

Ανεπινύμητα συμβάντα εκτός νο γκομείου

Πόσο "evidence based" μπορεί να είναι μια γνωμοδότηση, όταν δίνεται χρονικό περιθώριο απάντησης 4 ημερών;





Data infrastructure

The degree and quality of primary care data availability shows:

- the potential capacity of a country to evaluate and monitor the state of primary care
- identify improvement areas, and
- be accountable and transparent on system performance

Measure Outcomes and Cost for Every Patient

If you cannot measure it...

...you cannot improve it...

"In God we trust ...

...all others must bring data."

W. Edward Deming

Μέτρηση, Αναφορά και Σύγκριση των Αποτελεσμάτων > Βελτίωση των Αποτελεσμάτων και Ελάττωση Κόστους

Building an **enabling**Information Technology Platform

- Χρήση της τεχνολογίας πληροφορίας (IT) με τρόπο που να κινητοποιεί την αναδόμηση του συστήματος παροχής υπηρεσιών και την μέτρηση των αποτελεσμάτων
- **Επικεντρώνεται στους ασθενείς**. Το σύστημα ακολουθεί τους ασθενείς στις διαφορετικές υπηρεσίες, δομές και χρόνους ενός πλήρους κύκλου φροντίδας
- Χρησιμοποιεί κοινούς κώδικες πληροφοριών. Οι πληροφορίες μπορούν να αναζητηθούν, ανταλλαχθούν, ερμηνευτούν από όλα τα μέρη του συστήματος.
- Ενσωματώνει κάθε είδους πληροφορία για τον ασθενή (εικόνες, εργαστηριακά αποτελέσματα, παραπομπές και κάθε άλλο στοιχείο που βοηθά στην πρόσληψη μιας συνολικής εικόνας για τον ασθενή).
- Ο ιατρικός φάκελος είναι προσπελάσιμος σε όποιον συμμετέχει στη φροντίδα του ασθενούς.
- Ενσωματώνει ειδικά εξειδικευμένα πρότυπα για κάθε νόσημα.
- Διευκολύνει την εξαγωγή δεδομένων. Τα δεδομένα είναι απαραίτητα για τη μέτρηση των αποτελεσμάτων υγείας, του κόστους που ακολουθεί τον ασθενή, τον έλεγχο των παραγόντων κινδύνου.

Άνδρας με Στεφανιαία Νόσο Δείκτης Καρδιαγγειακού Κινδύνου 2;

Παράμετρος	Προηγούμενη τιμή	Ημερομηνία	Τιμή Παραμέτρου	Ημερ. Μέτρησης	/ Όρια Τιμών
Ηλικία			62		
Καπνιστής		11/6/2015			
Ολική Χοληστερόλη	145	11/6/2015	145		mg/dL
LDL Χοληστερόλη	70	11/6/2015	70		mg/dL
Συστολική Αρτηριακή Πίεση	130	11/6/2015	130		mmHg
Τριγλυκερίδια Νηστείας	140	11/6/2015	140		mg/dL
Ασθενής υπό αγωγή	_ 1	11/6/2015	11		
Δείκτης Καρδιαγειακού Κινδύνου	2	11/6/2015	2		
Στεφανιαία Νόσος	~	11/6/2015	~		
Αγγειακό εγκεφαλικό επεισόδιο		11/6/2015	_		
Σημαντικού βαθμού στένωση των καρωτίδων		11/6/2015	_		
Περιφερική αρτηριακή νόσος	_	11/6/2015	_		
Διαλείπουσα χωλότητα	_	11/6/2015	_		
Ανεύρυσμα κοιλιακής αορτής		11/6/2015			
Διαβήτης τύπου 2	_	11/6/2015	_		
Διαβήτης τύπου 1 (σε άτομα άνω των 40 ετών)	_	11/6/2015			
Άτομα με χρόνια νεφρική νόσο με σπειραματική διήθηση (GFR) <60 mL/min/1,73m2	_	11/6/2015			
Ασθενής με Γενετικές Δυσλιπιδαιμίες		11/6/2015	_		
Δυσανεξία στις Στατίνες		11/6/2015	_		Εμφάνιση γαστρεν
Φύλο			Άρρεν		

Άνδρας, καπνιστής, με Σακχ. Διαβήτη τύπου2 και χειρουργηθείσα περιφερική αγγειακή νόσο – Δείκτης Καρδιαγγειακού Κινδύνου 2;

Παράμετρος	Προηγούμενη τιμή	Ημερομηνία	Τιμή Παραμέτρου	Ημερ. Μέτρησης	Μονάδα Μέτρησης Όρια Τιμών
Нλікіа			49		
Καπνιστής			~		
Ολική Χοληστερόλη			207		mg/dL
LDL Χοληστερόλη			151		mg/dL
Συστολική Αρτηριακή Πίεση			130		mmHg
Τριγλυκερίδια Νηστείας			79		mg/dL
Ασθενής υπό αγωγή	_		<u> </u>		
Δείκτης Καρδιαγειακού Κινδύνου			2		
Στεφανιαία Νόσος	_		_		
Αγγειακό εγκεφαλικό επεισόδιο	_				
αντικού βαθμού στένωση των καρωτίδων			_		
Περιφερική αρτηριακή νόσος			~		
Διαλείπουσα χωλότητα			_		
Ανεύρυσμα κοιλιακής αορτής	_				
Διαβήτης τύπου 2	_		~		
της τύπου 1 (σε άτομα άνω των 40 ετών)	-		<u></u>		
ή νόσο με σπειραματική διήθηση (GFR) <60 mL/min/1,73m2	_		2:		
Ασθενής με Γενετικές Δυσλιπιδαιμίες	_		100		
Δυσανεξία στις Στατίνες	10 01 1 1				Εμφάνιση γαστρεν
Φίιλο			Annev		





ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias

The Task Force for the management of dyslipidaemias of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Atherosclerosis Society (EAS)

1. Very high risk

Subjects with any of the following:

- Documented CVD by invasive or non-invasive testing (such as coronary angiography, nuclear imaging, stress echocardiography, carotid plaque on ultrasound), previous myocardial infarction (MI), ACS, coronary revascularization [percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)] and other arterial revascularization procedures, ischaemic stroke, PAD.
- Patients with type 2 diabetes, patients with type 1 diabetes with target organ damage (such as microalbuminuria).
- Patients with moderate to severe CKD [glomerular filtration rate (GFR) < 60 mL/min/1.73 m²).
- A calculated 10 year risk SCORE ≥ 10%.

Continuity of care

- Continuity of care consists of relationship continuity and management continuity (Hill & Freeman, 2011)
- Relationship continuity implies that patients benefit from having a long-term relationship with a primary care provider that goes beyond specific episodes of illness or disease.
- **personal or family continuity**, where the continuity of care between a single provider or a family is stressed
- The quality of the longitudinal relationship between primary care providers and patients, in terms of accommodation of patients' needs and preferences, such as communication and respect for patients, determine relationship continuity.

Management continuity

 coordination and teamwork between caregivers and across organizational boundaries.

 an organized collection of each patient's medical information readily available to any health care provider caring for the patient. This can be reached through medical recordkeeping, clinical support and referral systems

List of patients

- Continuity of primary care is facilitated in primary care by GPs having a list
 of patients for whose medical care they are responsible, either personally
 or as a group
- For coordination is essential: Accountability and responsibility for a defined practice population
- patients visiting their usual primary care provider for their common health problems rather than attending multiple primary care providers or medical specialists
- potentially a trade-off between choice and continuity
- The average population size served by GPs in EU is 1687
- Average list size in Turkey (3687), Malta (2500), the Netherlands (2322) and the Slovakia (2163); and the smallest in Luxembourg (500), Belgium (718), France (800), Italy (1094) and Norway (1219)

Coordination of primary care

Primary care physicians can have an important role in coordinating the health care of their patients, including:

- coordination within primary care
- coordination of input from medical specialists
- and coordination with public health to address broader public health issues
- Lack of coordination of specialist care can lead to unnecessary costs, duplication of services and higher risk of medical errors.

Referral system- gatekeeping

One method of achieving **coordinated care** is for access to a specialist to be available only by referral from the patient's GP, the so-called "gatekeeper" function. The role of providing **first-contact care** is more developed in countries with a gatekeeping system

- 1. No gatekeeping system in place.
 Patients have direct access to most physicians
 (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Turkey)
- 2. No formal gatekeeping system in place, but there are incentives.

 Direct access to most physicians is possible if costs of the visit are paid privately (Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Slovakia)
- 3. Partial gatekeeping system in place.
 Patients need a referral for only a selection of physicians
 (Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Sweden)
- 4. Full gatekeeping system in place.
 A referral is normally required to access most specialist physicians
 (Bulgaria, Estonia, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom).

Gatekeeping



" In Greece too many people get health care they do not need, while in the same time they do not get the health care they need.

Gatekeeping is necessary to help people get the care they need.

Ask those who are against gatekeeping, how they gonna ensure that people will get the care they need..."

Wienke Boerma,

Director, Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research (NIVEL)

Health in Action, High Level Conference, Athens Dec 2013

A major role of primary care is to assure that specialty care is more appropriate and, therefore, more effective

We know that:

- 1. Inappropriate referrals to specialists lead to **greater frequency of tests** and **more false positive results** than appropriate referrals to specialists.
- 2. Inappropriate referrals to specialists lead to poorer outcomes than appropriate referrals.
- 3. The socially advantaged have higher rates of visits to specialists than the socially disadvantaged.
- 4. The more the subspecialist training of primary care MDs, the more the referrals.

Sources: Starfield et al, Health Aff 2005; W5:97-107. van Doorslaer et al, Health Econ 2004; 13:629-47. Starfield B, Gervas J. Comprehensiveness v special interests: Family medicine should encourage its clinicians to subspecialize: Negative. In: Kennealy T, Buetow S, ed. Ideological Debates in Family Medicine. Nova Publishing, 2007

What constitutes a high quality referral or transition?

Safe	Planned and managed to prevent harm to patients from medical or administrative errors.
Effective	Based on scientific knowledge, and executed well to maximize their benefit.
Timely	Patients receive needed transitions and consultative services without unnecessary delays
Patient-centered	Responsive to patient and family needs and preferences.
Efficient	Limited to necessary referrals, and avoids duplication of services.
Equitable	The availability and quality of transitions and referrals should not vary by the personal characteristics of patients.

Integration and coordination

- The lack of multidisciplinary collaboration and teamwork is not only identified as a gap in health policy but also as a weakness in the process of service delivery.
- The problem is not new, but it is becoming more urgent in the light of growing complexity of care.
- Breaking down barriers between medical professions and between levels of care could start in medical education and be facilitated by specific incentives.
- Cooperation and coordination between primary and secondary care might benefit from the creation of multidisciplinary professional education programmes, teamwork and multidisciplinary practices.

Συνεργασία- Διασύνδεση- Συντονισμός Ομάδες Υγείας



Coordination -- we do NOT know how to play as a team

"We don't have a health care delivery system in this country. We have an expensive plethora of **uncoordinated**, unlinked, micro systems, each performing in ways that too often create sub-optimal performance, both for the overall health care infrastructure and for individual patients." George Halvorson, from "Healthcare Reform Now"

Διασύνδεση ΠΦΥ με Εξειδικευμένη Φροντίδα

- The ideal combination of primary and specialty care will vary by patients' subgroup/ medical condition/ individual patients across time.
- A joint team, organized around meeting the needs of patients.
 Shared goal of improving outcomes and efficiency for their common patient.
- Systematic efforts to share protocols, define handoffs, and build personal relationships.
- Access to the same clinical information system, consistent outcomes data routinely collected and shared.
- Bundled payment systems that reimburse primary care and specialty clinicians as a group for a given patient increases the likelihood that they will collaborate.

Συνεργασία με ειδικούς ή αθέμιτος ανταγωνισμός...





European COPD Coalition Mrs. Catherine Hartmann Secretary General Rond-Point Schuman, 6B 1040 Brussels - Belgium

Αρ. Πρωτ: 470

Αθήνα, 18 Μαρτίου 2016

4. Τελικά, η διαχείριση των Πνευμονοπαθειών από Γενικούς Ιατρούς στην Ελλάδα, δεν είναι μόνο επισφαλής και πιθανώς επικίνδυνη για τον ασθενή, καθώς δε διαθέτουν την κατάλληλη εκπαίδευση και εμπειρία, αλλά είναι μη αποτελεσματική από οικονομικής πλευράς για το σύστημα, την κοινωνία και τη χώρα, η οποία διέπεται από οικονομική και ανθρωπιστική κρίση. Η διαχείριση από μη καταρτισμένους και μη εκπαιδευμένους Παθολόγους, μπορεί να αποτελέσει ελλιπή ή υπερβολική διάγνωση, ελλιπή ή υπερβολική θεραπεία και σίγουρα να οδηγήσει σε αλλοίωση των συμπτωμάτων και της ποιότητας ζωής, αύξηση του αριθμού ημερών επαγγελματικής απουσίας, υψηλότερες τιμές επιπλοκών και εισαγωγών σε νοσοκομεία, εξόδων και θνησιμότητας.

The Mrs Smith test...



Many people with mental, physical and/or medical conditions are at risk of long hospital stays and/or commitment to long-term care in a nursing home.

Mrs Smith is a fictitious women in her 80s with a range of long-term health and social care problems for which she needs care and support.

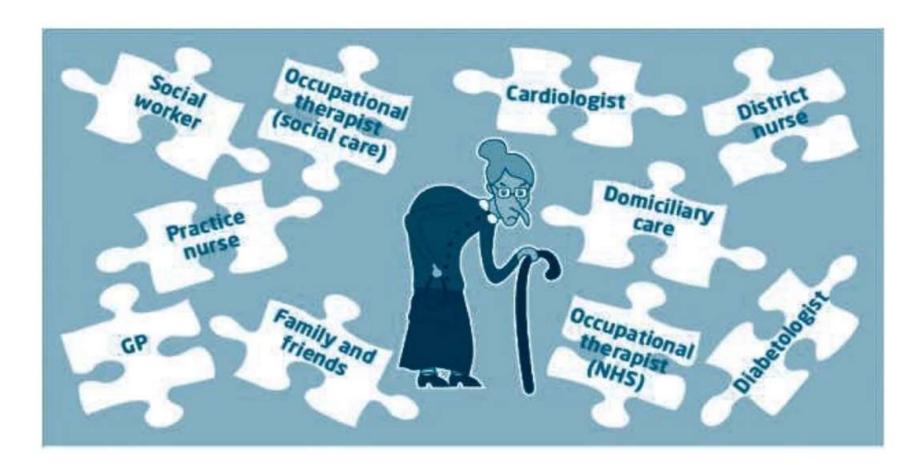
Mrs Smith encounters daily difficulties and frustrations in navigating the health and social care system.

Problems include her many separate assessments, having to repeat her story to many people, delays in care due to the poor transmission of information, and bewilderment at the sheer complexity of the system.





From a fragmented set of health and social care services ...







... to a co-ordinated service that meets her needs



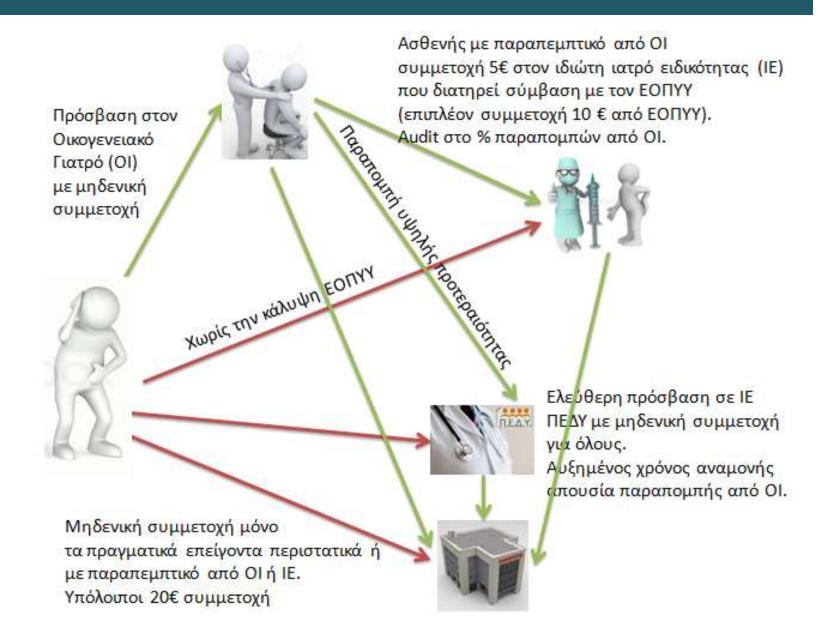




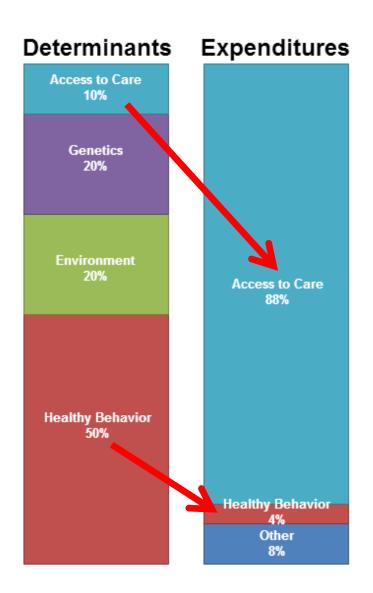
Στρεβλώσεις ...

- Η πρόσβαση στον ιατρό της ΠΦΥ πολλές φορές δεν είναι δωρεάν (μόνο 200 δωρεάν επισκέψεις το μήνα)
- ο συμβεβλημένος ιατρός με τον ΕΟΠΥΥ αποζημιώνεται κατά πράξη για να αντιγράφει κάθε μήνα την ίδια συνταγή...
- Ο ιατρός θα αποζημιωθεί με ακριβώς τον ίδιο τρόπο είτε έχει 200/ 200 ρυθμισμένους διαβητικούς ασθενείς, είτε 200/200 αρρύθμιστούς...
- Ο ασθενής αποφασίζει ο ίδιος ποιόν ειδικό πρέπει να επισκεφτεί για το πρόβλημα υγείας του, με τον ΕΟΠΥΥ να πληρώνει τις επιλογές του, που πολλές φορές είναι λανθασμένες...
- Ασθενείς που χρειάζονται εξειδικευμένη φροντίδα αντιμετωπίζουν εμπόδια στην πρόσβαση (αναμονή, out of pocket)- περιοχές της χώρας χωρίς κανέναν συμβεβλημένο ειδικό
- Τα εμπόδια στην πρόσβαση στην ΠΦΥ, αλλά και στην εξειδικευμένη εξωνοσοκομειακή φροντίδα οδηγούν στο φαινόμενο της αντίστροφης υποκατάστασης- επιβάρυνση των νοσοκομείων

Άμεσες διορθωτικές κινήσεις προς άρση στρεβλώσεων



Determinants of health and health expenditure mismatch

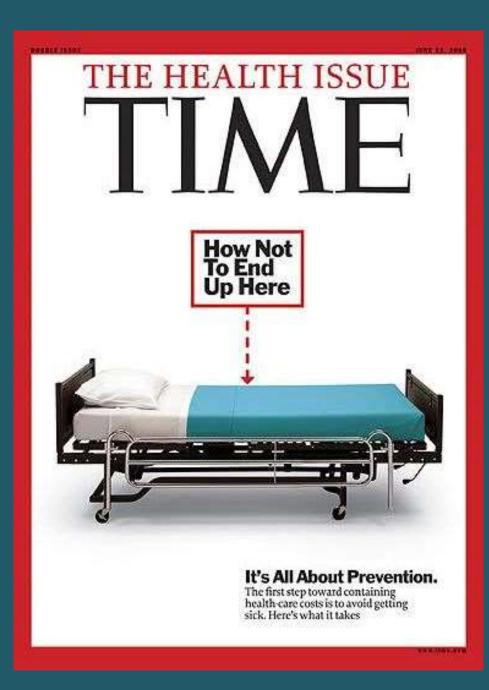


US health care costs are widely out of alignment with the actual determinants of health.

50% of health status is determined by diet, exercise, smoking, stress and safety or lifestyle choices and available options and only 10% by access to health care.

Yet 88% of Americans' health dollars are spent on access to care and treatment and only 4% on lifestyle option and choices.

This mismatch results in higher and higher costs for less and less health benefit.



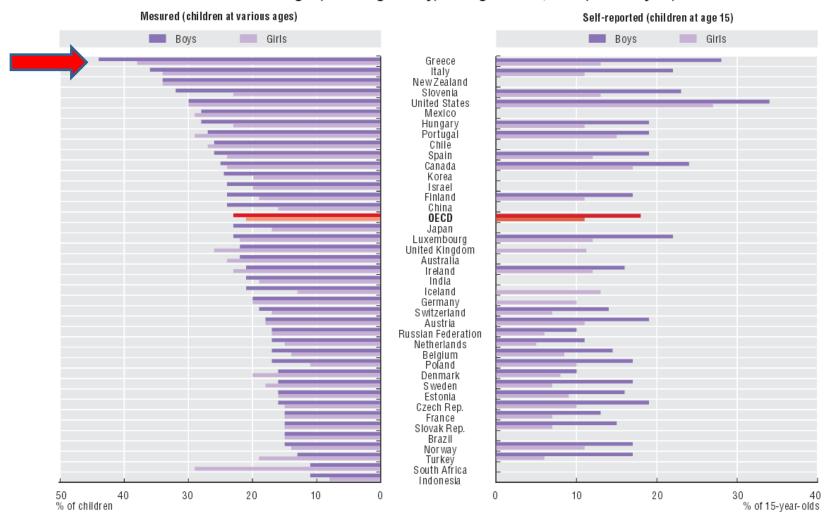
Delivering Preventive Care Earlier in Lower Cost Settings is the key for the success of Value Based Care.

Providers must focus on improving individual and population health, reducing the number of avoidable emergency room visits, hospitalizations and readmissions and significantly improving the patients outcomes at an earlier point across their patient population.



#1 in overweight children

2.2.1. Overweight (including obesity) among children, 2010 (or latest year)



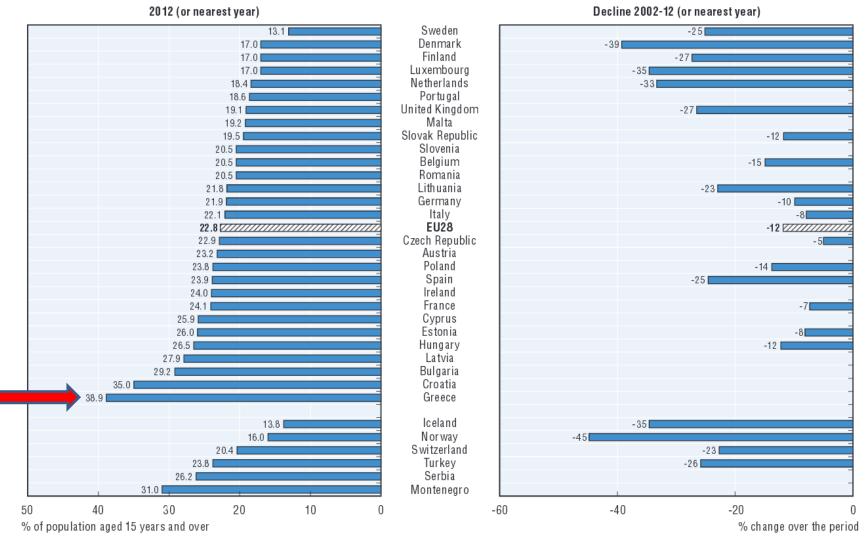
Note: Measured data for United Kingdom refer to England.

Source: International Association for the Study of Obesity, 2013; Bös et al. (2004) for Luxembourg; and KNHANES for Korea (measured data). Currie et al. (2012) (self-reported data).



#1 in daily smoking adults

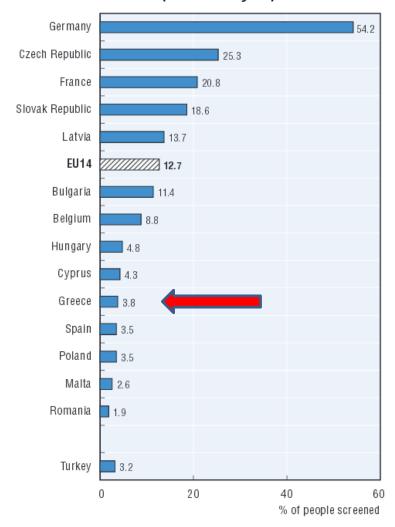
2.1.1. Daily smoking rates among adults, 2012 and change 2002-12 (or nearest years)



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en completed with Eurostat Database (EHIS) and WHO Europe Health for All Database.

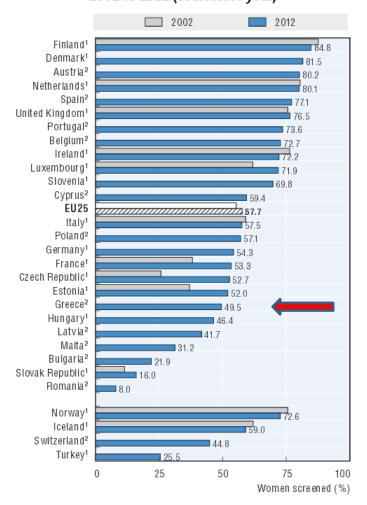
Poor performance in cancer screening

4.8.1. Colorectal cancer screening in people aged 50-74, 2008 (or nearest year)



Note: Data based on surveys in all countries. Source: Eurostat Statistics Database (based on EHIS).

4.7.1. Mammography screening in women aged 50-69, 2002 to 2012 (or nearest year)



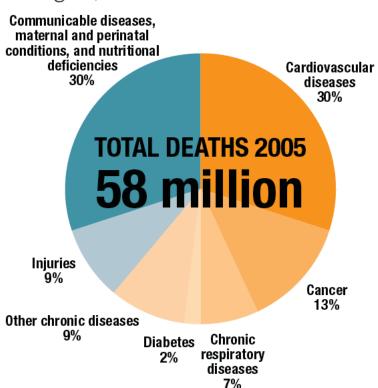
- Programme.
- 2. Survey.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en completed with Eurostat Statistics Database for non-OECD countries.

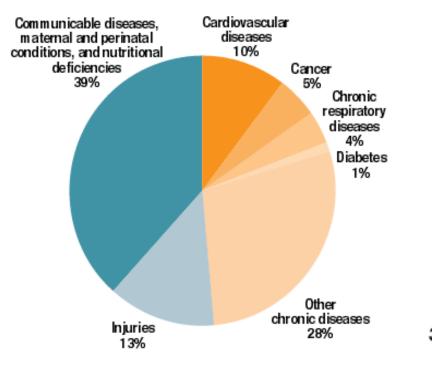
Health impact of chronic diseases

Projected main causes of death, worldwide,

all ages, 2005

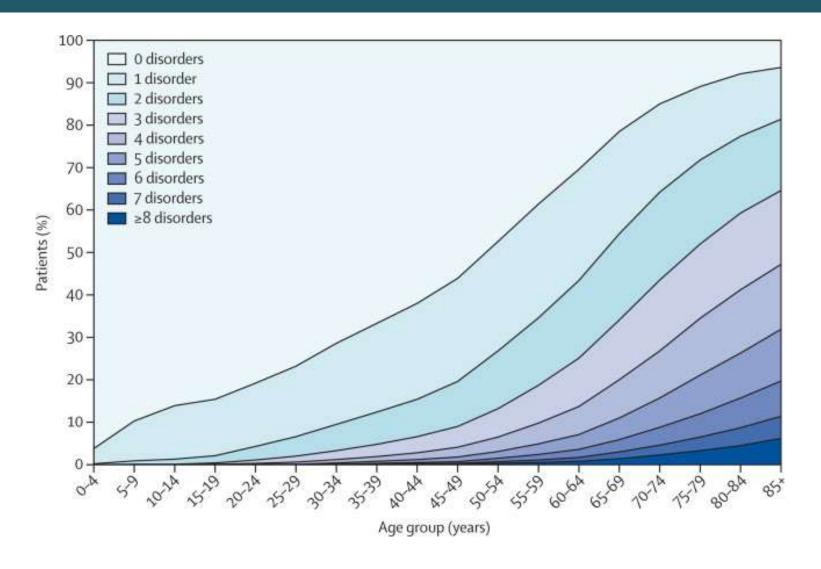


Projected main causes of global burden of disease (DALYs), worldwide, all ages, 2005



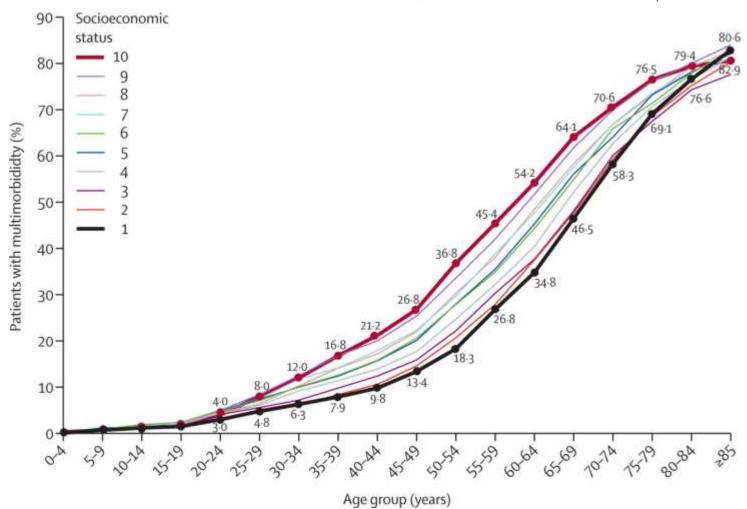


Number of chronic disorders by age-group



Prevalence of multimorbidity by age and socioeconomic status

On socioeconomic status scale, 1=most affluent and 10=most deprived.



Barnett K et al. Lancet 2012

Χρόνια Νοσήματα & Φτώχεια

From poverty to chronic diseases

Material deprivation and psychosocial stress

Constrained choices and higher levels of risk behaviour

Increased risk of disease

Disease onset

Reduced access to care

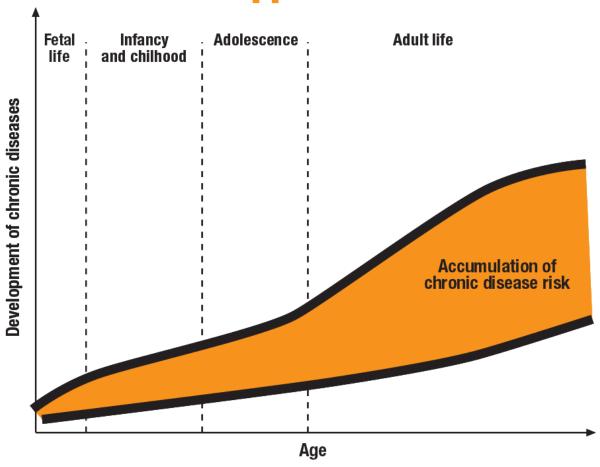
Reduced opportunity to prevent complications

- Φαύλος κύκλος
- Οι φτωχοί είναι περισσότερο ευάλωτοι
- Αυξημένο κίνδυνο έκθεσης σε παράγοντες κινδύνου
- Ελαττωμένη πρόσβαση σε υπηρεσίες υγείας



Η παρέμβαση πρέπει να ξεκινά από την ενδομήτρια ζωή

A life course approach to chronic diseases





Παράγοντες κινδύνου για χρόνια νοσήματα



UNDERLYING
SOCIOECONOMIC,
CULTURAL, POLITICAL
AND ENVIRONMENTAL
DETERMINANTS
Globalization

Population ageing

Urbanization

COMMON MODIFIABLE
RISK FACTORS

Unhealthy diet

Physical inactivity

Tobacco use

NON-MODIFIABLE

RISK FACTORS

Age

Heredity

INTERMEDIATE RISK FACTORS

Raised blood pressure

Raised blood glucose

Abnormal blood lipids

Overweight/obesity

MAIN CHRONIC DISEASES

Heart disease

Stroke

Cancer

Chronic respiratory

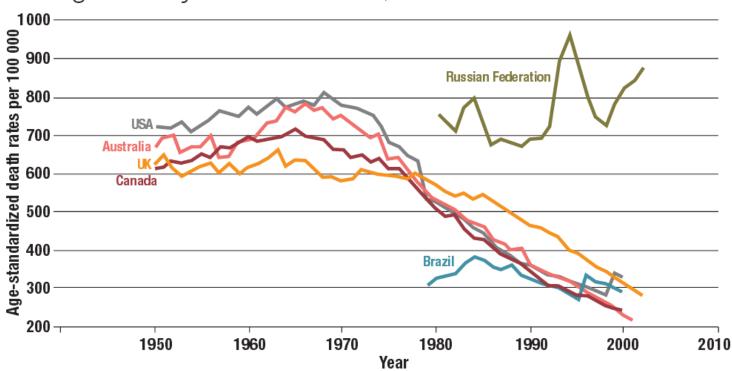
diseases

Diabetes



Chronic Diseases can be prevented and controlled

Heart disease death rates among men aged 30 years and over, 1950–2002

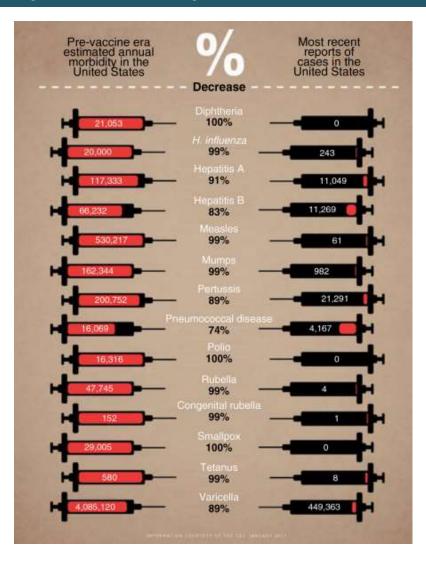




Chronic Diseases

- major public health issues that contribute the most to the global NCD burden
- the chronic disease epidemics take decades to become fully established they have their origins at young ages
- share behavioural risk factors: tobacco use, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity
- given their long duration, there are many opportunities for prevention
- they require a long-term and systematic approach to treatment
- Evidence-based interventions are available
- ≥40 % of people with chronic conditions have ≥ 1 such condition argues strongly for more sophisticated mechanisms to communicate and coordinate care
- People with NCDs or at risk of developing NCDs require:
 long-term care that is proactive, patient centred, community based and sustainable.
 - Such care can be delivered equitably only through health systems based on PHC.

Reduce the burden of infectious diseases and prevent premature deaths



The Economic Value of Vaccination: Why Prevention is Wealth

- a substantial preventive measure that improves health and allows individuals to contribute to economic growth by better physical, cognitive, and educational performance
- significant savings by avoiding the health costs associated with treating diseases
- reducing societal burden through the prevention of indirect costs of disease, such as absenteeism from work, productivity losses, and working days lost for parents and caregivers.
- confer indirect protection through a herd effect to unvaccinated individuals and groups. Vaccination of a fraction of a population reduces the number of those susceptible to infection within the population. This benefit is increasingly important given today's globalisation and nomadic cross-border population movements

Estimated human and economic burden in Europe of some new preventable diseases

	Annual burden before vaccine introduction	Cost per case
Rotavirus gastroenteritis	In Europe in children <5 years (3) - 3.6 million episodes - 87,000 hospital admissions - 700,000 GP consultations - 231 deaths	Societal perspective (including direct medical, direct non-medical, and indirect costs) in 2004–2005 in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and UK (5) From €166 to €473 in the primary care setting From €334 to €770 in the emergency department setting From €1,525 to €2,101 in the hospital setting Mean number of work days lost by parents: 2.3–7.5 days
Meningitis C	In the UK: 955 cases in 1998 (7)	In the UK: £8,413 per case (8)
Invasive pneumococcal	In the UK:	In the UK:
diseases (meningitis and pneumonia)	 More than 5,000 cases of IPD are diagnosed each year in England in all age groups (12) From July 2005 to June 2006, 797 cases of invasive pneumococcal disease in children <5 years (10) 	Meningitis: 2,274 £ per case (11) Post-meningitis sequelae: £3,335/year
External genital warts	In Europe: 600,000 new cases (14)	In France: €483 per case (payer perspective)
HPV-related cancers	In Europe: (46)	In the UK:
	- Between 267,000 and 510,000 cervical precancerous lesions - 35,000 cervical cancers - 6,400 anal cancers - 3,400 vulvar and vaginal cancers - 1,300 penile cancers - 11,000 head and neck cancers	From £12,700 (penile cancer) to £16,400 (cervical cancer) per case (payer perspective) (13)

Health effects translate into positive economic outcomes for healthcare systems and to society as a whole

the most cost-effective public health intervention after clean water



For every \$1.00 the U.S. spends on childhood vaccinations,



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) - Immunizations and Respiratory Disease Factsheet. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/fmo/topic/budget%20information/factsheets/IRD_Factsheet.pdf

Portuguese experience

capitation formulas, performance links & payment modalities

Alexandre Lourenço

9th October 2014







Contracting environment, process and interactions









Salary

Capitation

Fee for service

P₄P

Other components

Other activities

Fixed salary
Warranty of minimum earnings
Minimum number of adjusted patients









Salary

Capitation

Fee for service

P4P

Other components

Other activities













Demographic Characteristics

Age

Gender

Individual risk

Clinical profile

Diagnostics

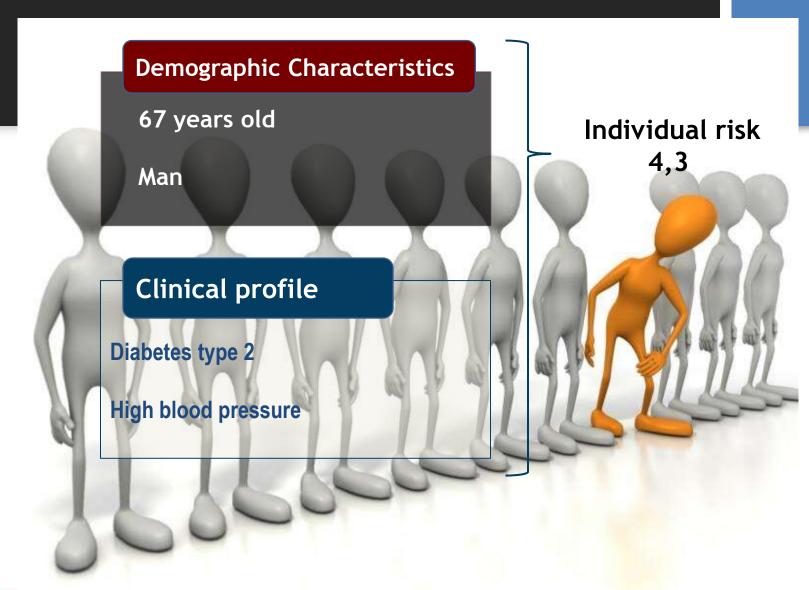
Pharmaceutical consumption



















Salary

Capitation

Fee for service

P4P

Other components

Other activities

Minimum number of adjusted patients 1550 patients* or 1917 adjusted patients

Increased number of adjusted patients equivalent to increased earnings

Age	Adjusted patient
0-6	1,5
65-74	2,0
>74	2,5









^{*} It is in discussion a minimum number of 1900 patients or 2350 adjusted patients.

Salary

Capitation

Fee for service

P4P

Other components

Other activities

Only for MD - Home care

€/per visit
Maximum of 20 visits/month









Salary

Capitation

Fee for service

P4P

Other components

Other activities

P4P to the all unit

Set of 22 contracted indicators select from a national set of more than 100 indicators

Number	Level	Туре	Wheitgh
2	National	Access	7,5%
7	National	Clinical Performance	26,0%
2	National	Efficiency	24,0%
1	National	Perceived quality	5,0%
4	Regional	Any	15,0%
2	Sector	Any	7,5%
2	Local	Any	15,0%

Targets defined by national heath objectives, good practices, resources available and historical data









National set of indicators select for the period 2014-2016

Utilization rate of medical consultations in the last 3 years

Rate nursing home visits per 1,000 patients

Proportion of pregnant women with adequate follow-up

Proportion of women in reproductive age with appropriate monitoring in family planning

Proportion of Infants within the first year of life with adequate follow-up

Proportion of seniors without prescription anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics

Proportion of patients with more than 13 years old characterized with smoking habits in the last three years

Proportion of hypertensive patients older than 65 years old with controlled blood pressure

Proportion of controlled diabetics

Proportion of patients satisfied

Pharmaceuticals expediture per user

Ancillary exams expenditure per user

Secretary and the second

Salary

Capitation

Fee for service

P4P

Other components

Other activities

Supplement Coordination

Supplement Training (interns)









Salary

Capitation

Fee for service

P4P

Other components

Other activities

Activities outside the basket of services:

e.g. Smoke cessation











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ACESSIBILIDADE

0.00

Taxa utiliz. consultas médicas ou enferm. - 3 anos CUIDADOS PREVENTIVOS

Percent. utentes
[50; 75[A, c/
colonosc. ou
PSOF

GRUPOS VULNERAVEIS

O,00 Percent. prim. consult. gravid. 1° trim.

GESTÃO D. CRÓNICA

Proporção DM c/ última HgbA1c <= 8,0 % CUIDADOS DOMICILIÁRIOS

Taxa visit. domic.

0,00 médicas por 1.000 inscritos

REFERENCIAÇÃO

Disponível

Brevemente

PRESCRIÇÃO SEGURÁ E RACIONAL

Proporção idosos, sem ansiol. / sedat / hipnót. QUALIDADE REGISTO

Proporção cons. méd. presenciais, com ICPC-2 EFICIÊNCIA

O,00 Custo medic. faturados, por utiliz. (PVP)

SATISFAÇÃO DOENTES

> Disponível Brevemente

SATISFAÇÃO PROFISSIONAIS

FORMAÇÃO INVESTIGAÇÃO

> Disponível Brevemente

Disponível Brevemente





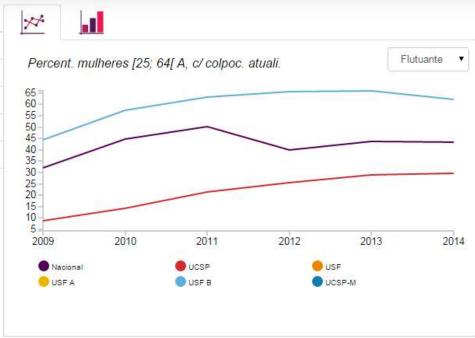


Ποσοστό γυναικών 26-65 ετών που έχει υποβληθεί σε Παπ-τεστ την τελευταία τριετία





2012	2013	2014
≥ 39,89	7 43,54	≥ 43,52
> 25,57	2 8,87	2 9,67
7 57,10	7 58,08	≥ 55,32
7 49,90	7 51,25	≥ 49,49
> 65,63	7 65,96	≥ 62,04
2 6,38	3 0,36	3 1,63
	≥ 39,89 ⇒ 25,57 ⇒ 57,10 ⇒ 49,90 ⇒ 65,63	№ 39,89 № 43,54 № 25,57 № 28,87 № 57,10 № 58,08 № 49,90 № 51,25 № 65,63 № 65,96











Ποσοστό γυναικών 50-70 ετών που έχει υποβληθεί σε μαστογραφία τα τελευταία 2 έτη



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	2012	2013	2014
Nacional	≥ 54,41	> 55,61	≥ 49,08
⊘ UCSP	7 41,11	744 ,22	≥ 38,70
USF USF	7 68,14	≥ 65,76	≥ 56,25
USF A	7 63,57	≥ 62,74	≥ 53,62
USF B	7 3,56	≥ 69,24	≥ 59,27
UCSP-M	× 43,61	7 46,40	≥ 41,86





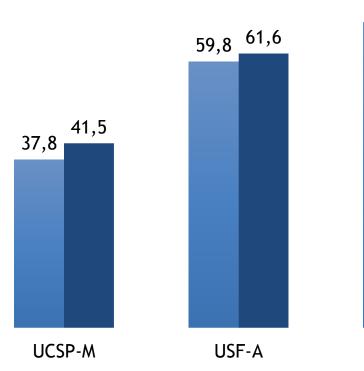


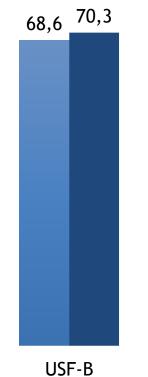


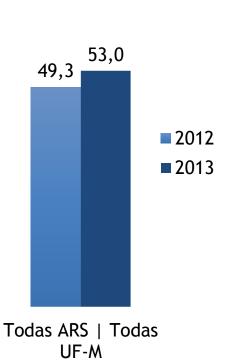


Proportion of controlled diabetics











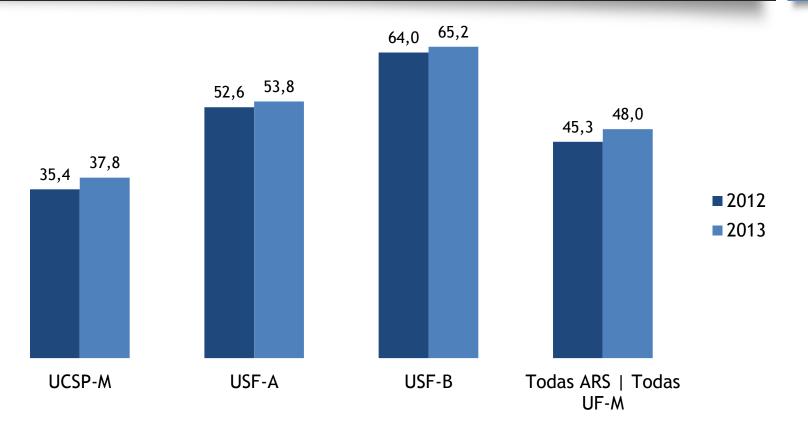






April 10 Properties | 10 Pr

Proportion of hypertensive patients with controlled blood pressure









ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Φαρμακευτική δαπάνη

145.56

138.81

126,49



Custo medic. faturados, por utiliz. (PVP)

Global

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			Carter Caller
	2012	2013	2014
Nacional	> 157,69	≥ 145,56	≥ 126,49
□ UCSP	¥ 171,29	≥ 162,49	≥ 50,79
USF	¥ 131,82	≥ 125,20	≥ 113,50
USF A	≥ 132,71	≥ 126,29	≥ 117,48
USF B	¥ 130,78	≥ 123,93	≥ 108,87

M 163.24

≥ 177.42



From Non-System to System

Κατεστραμμένο, αναποτελεσματικό σύστημα

Κατακερματισμένη, επεισοδιακή, χαοτική μη συντονισμένη φροντ<u>ίδα</u>

Πάροχοι απομονωμένοι

Μοντέλο οικιακής βιοτεχνίας

Πολλαπλά σημεία εισόδου

Πολλαπλά μονοπάτια φροντίδας

Διαφορές σε αποτελέσματα Αδυναμία σύναψης μακρόχρονης σχέσης, Διάχυση ευθύνης

Αποζημίωση για την όγκο-ποσότητα υπηρεσιών

Ολιστική, συντονισμένη φροντίδα

Συνέχεια φροντίδας- μακρόχρονη σχέση συνεργασίας με ασθενή

Συνεργασία- διασύνδεση ιατρών, επαγγελματιών υγείας, υπηρεσιών, δομών

Κοινός στόχος η βελτίωση της υγείας του ασθενούς και του πληθυσμού

Ευθυγράμμιση των κινήτρων των παικτώναποζημίωση παρόχων βάση της αξίας που παράγουν

Μέτρηση- καταγραφή-δημοσιοποίηση αποτελεσμάτων υγείας και κόστους για κάθε ασθενή

Ενσωμάτωση υψηλής τεχνολογίας

Διαφάνεια των αποτελεσμάτων

Swenson, Stephen MD, et al. **Cottage Industry to Postindustrial Care – The Revolution in Healthcare Delivery**. NEJM, January 20, 2010



Willing is not enough; we must do".

-- Goethe