



BUILDING A LEARNING HEALTH SYSTEM

ONE STEP AT A TIME

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The System Awakens
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OVERVIEW

Moving from Learning Projects to Learning Programs to Learning Health System

I will use an example from Ontario in implementing Bundled Care / Integrated Funding to assess how we can use elements from learning health systems to make system change:

- Using data to identify issues
- Evidence-informed transformation
- Implementation informed by Implementation Science
- Data-driven monitoring and adaptation informed by Quality Improvement Science
- Realist-informed health system evaluation
- Scale and spread

That's a lot of jargon ... what does it mean?

ELEMENTS OF A LEARNING HEALTH SYSTEM IN PRACTICE

Using data to identify issues

- There is a high concentration of users of health care in Ontario : So what ?
- What kinds of care are high users using ?

Evidence-informed transformation

- What can we do about such high users ?
- Care Pathways, Bundled Care and Integrated Funding

Implementation-science informed implementation

- What is the context for implementation : capabilities, barriers, facilitators?
- What are the essential mechanisms/approaches required to integrate care

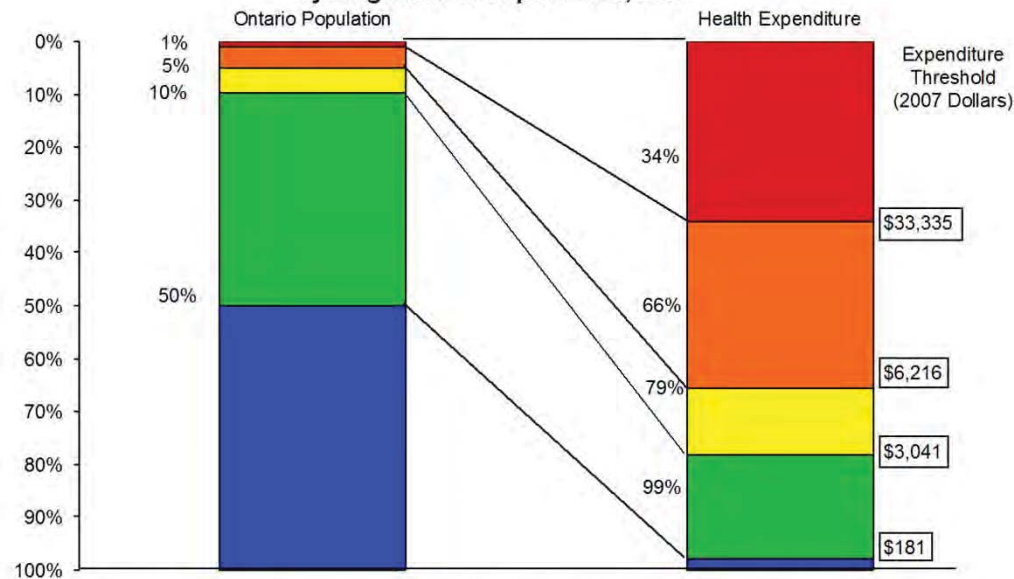
Data-driven monitoring and evaluation

- Using timely data to monitor & pivot/adjust; robust data for evaluation

Scale and spread

CIRCA 2007 – HIGH COST USERS

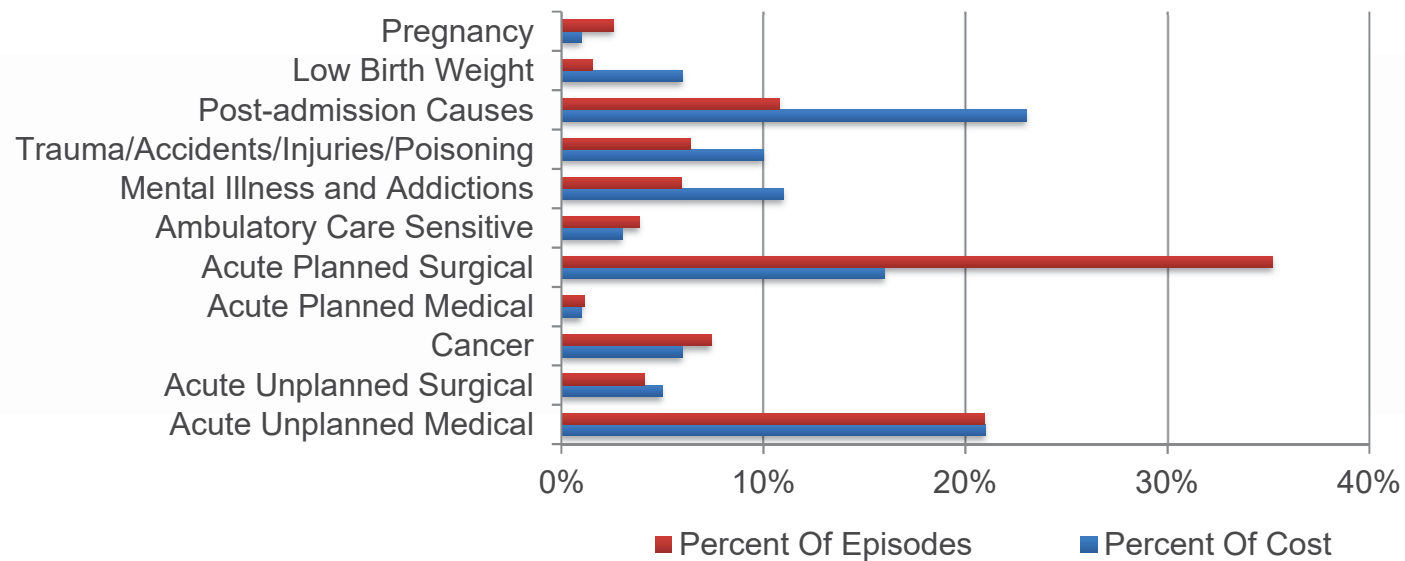
Figure 3. Health Care Cost Concentration:
Distribution of health expenditure for the Ontario population, by magnitude of expenditure, 2007



On average, health care spending is highly concentrated with the top 5% of the population (ranked by cost) accounting for 66% of expenditure Wodchis et al., CMAJ Open 2016

TYPES OF HIGH COST EPISODES

Categorizing all high cost (top 5%) users 2011/12

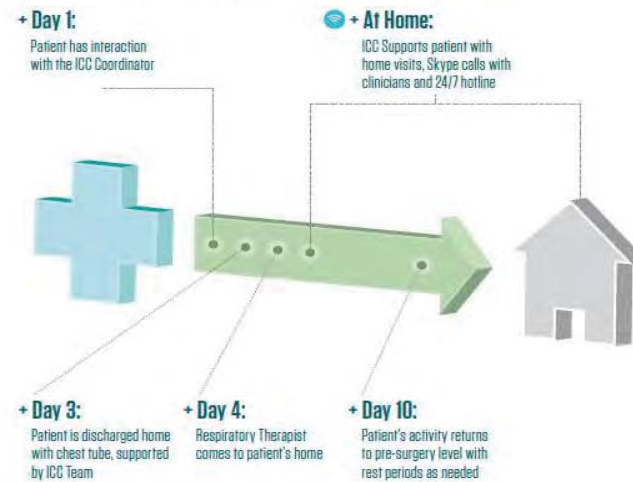


Guilcher et al., PLOS One 2016

BUNDLED CARE/INTEGRATED FUNDING MODEL

INTEGRATED CARE WITH BUNDLED FUNDING

PATHWAY FOR THORACIC SURGERY—A UNIQUE APPROACH FROM HOSPITAL TO HOME



BUNDLED CARE / INTEGRATED FUNDING MODEL

- Ministry of Health Supported 6 Demonstration Projects to test bundled/integrated funding in different patient population groups
 - Planned and Unplanned Surgery
 - Cardiac Surgery
 - Unplanned Medical
 - Stroke
 - COPD/CHF (3 sites)
 - Infections

EVIDENCE INFORMED CARE

Quality-Based Procedures: Clinical Handbook for Stroke (Acute and Postacute)

Health Quality Ontario and
Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care

December 2016
(Revised, originally published February 2015)

This handbook includes, in its acute phase, an update of the Clinical Handbook for Stroke published in April 2013.

Quality-Based Procedures: Clinical Handbook for Coronary Artery Disease

Cardiac Care Network of Ontario &
Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care

March 2016

Quality-Based Procedures: Clinical Handbook for Heart Failure (Acute and Postacute)

Health Quality Ontario &
Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care

February 2015

(This handbook includes, in its acute phase, an update of the Clinical Handbook for Congestive Heart Failure, published in April 2013.)

Quality-Based Procedures: Clinical Handbook for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (Acute and Postacute)

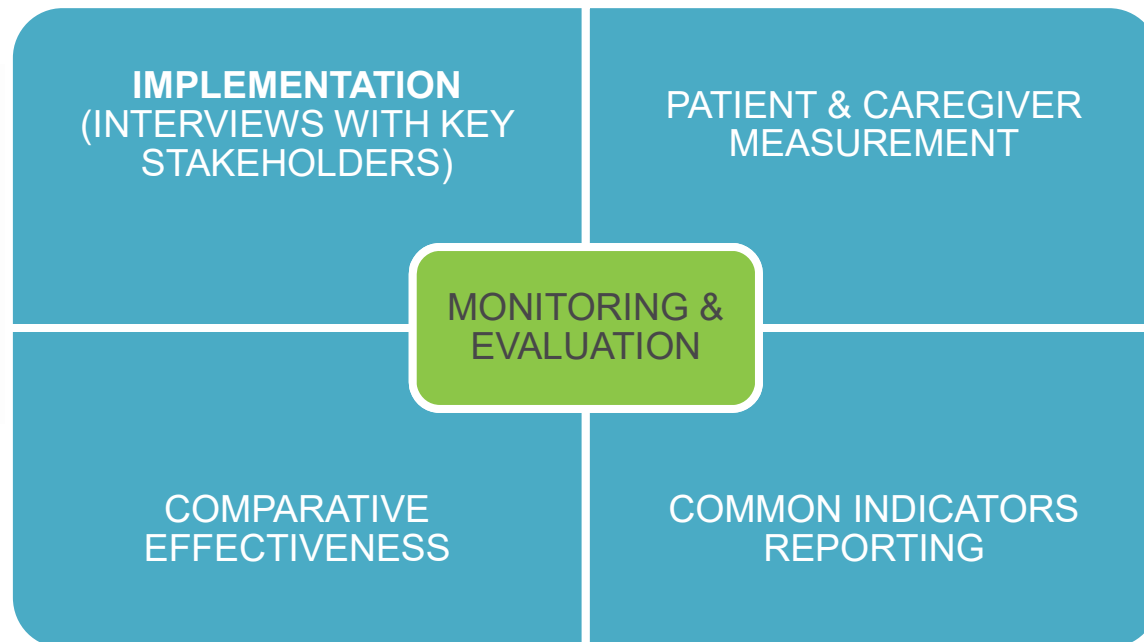
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REALIST-INFORMED HEALTH SYSTEM EVALUATION

HSPRN EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

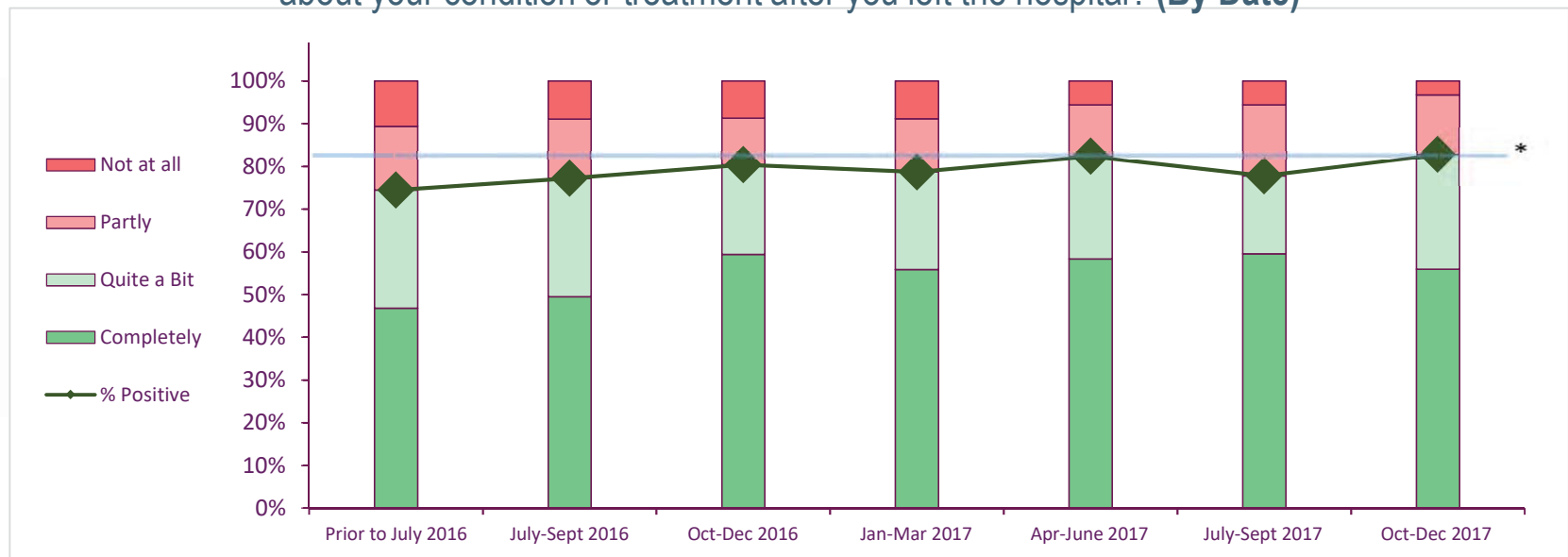


IMPLEMENTATION LEARNING

1. Building on existing partnerships & priorities
2. Good relationships/trust among partners
3. Strong leadership; belief in model
4. LHIN (Health Region Payer) leadership and involvement
5. Program cohesiveness at operational and implementation levels
6. Physician engagement
7. Navigator/ Coordinator role

PATIENT & CAREGIVER MEASUREMENT

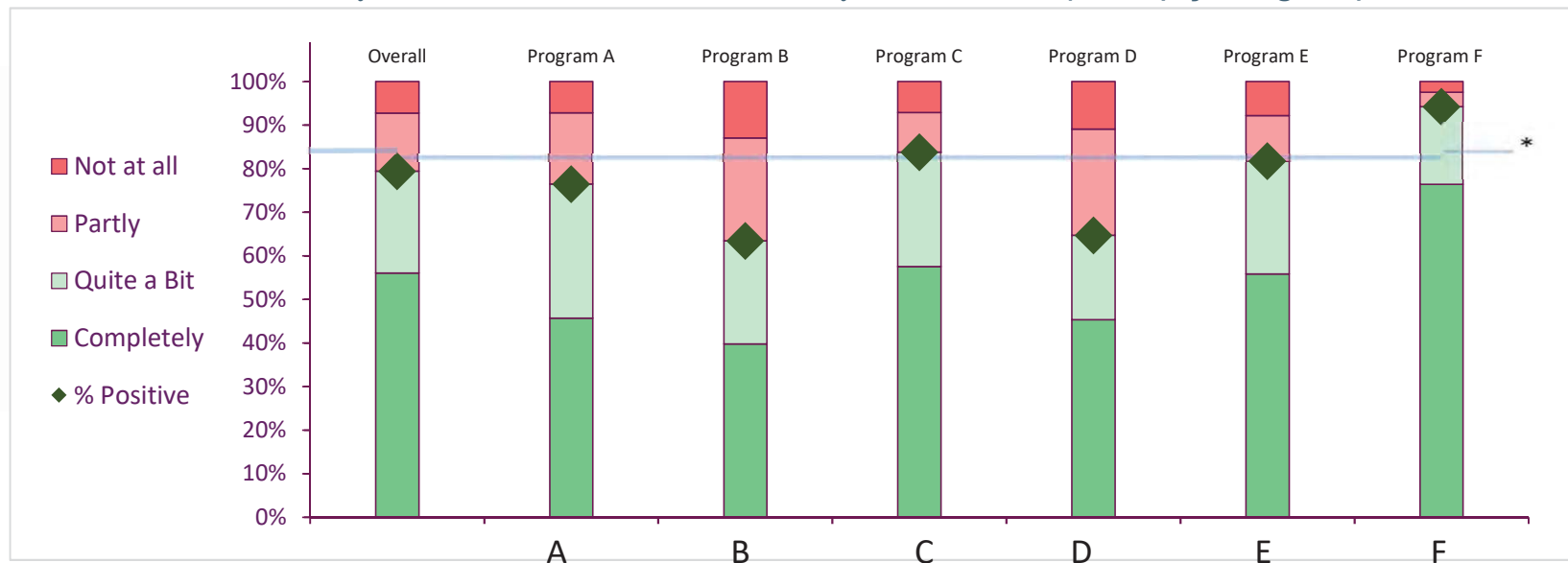
Question 10. Did you receive enough information from hospital staff about what to do if you were worried about your condition or treatment after you left the hospital? (By Date)



In fiscal year 2016-17, 82.6% of 32,052 Ontario medical/surgical patients selected *usually* or *always* to the same question on the Canadian Patient Experiences Survey – Inpatient Care (CPES-IC) (* indicated by blue line on the charts below).

PATIENT & CAREGIVER MEASUREMENT

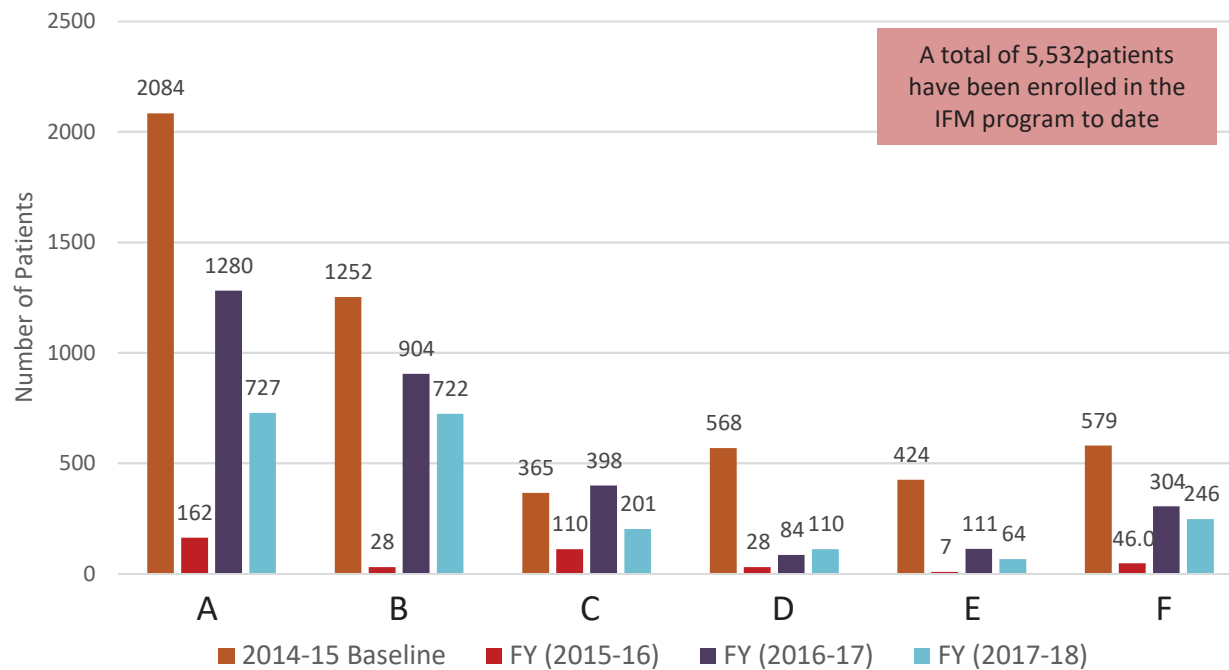
Question 10. Did you receive enough information from hospital staff about what to do if you were worried about your condition or treatment after you left the hospital? (By Program)



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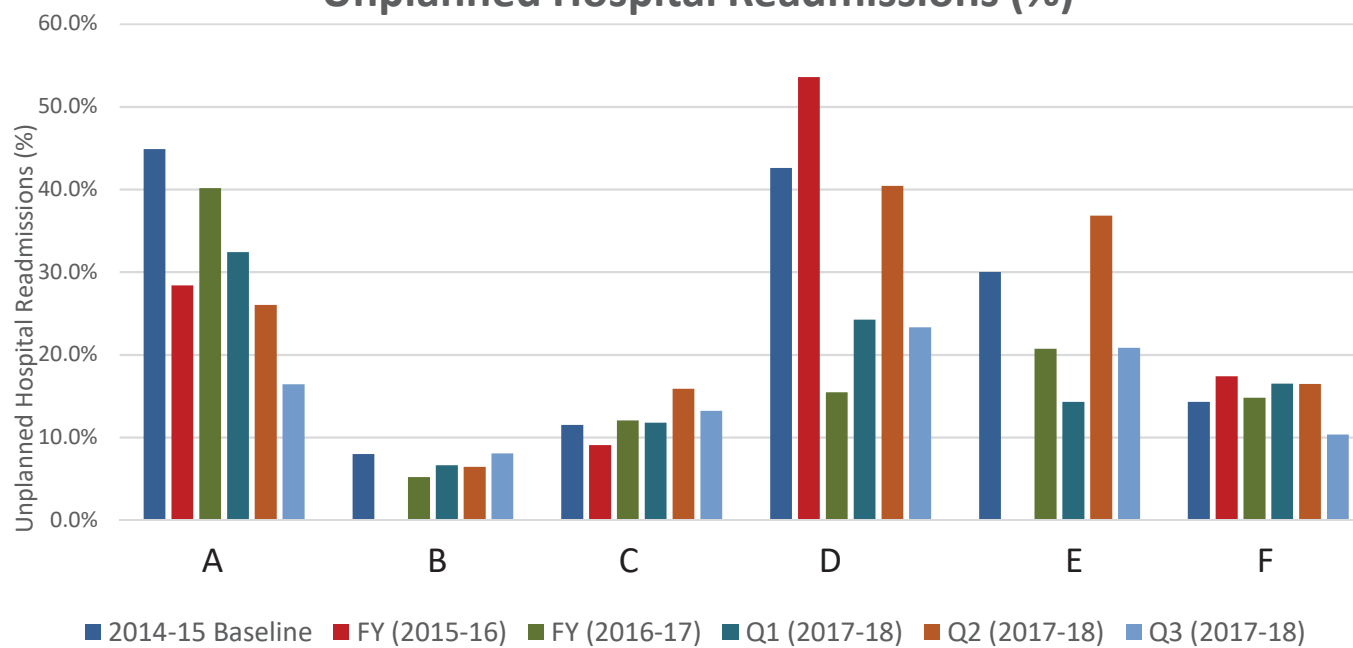
COMMON INDICATOR [SELF] REPORTING

Patient Enrolment



COMMON INDICATOR [SELF] REPORTING

Unplanned Hospital Readmissions (%)

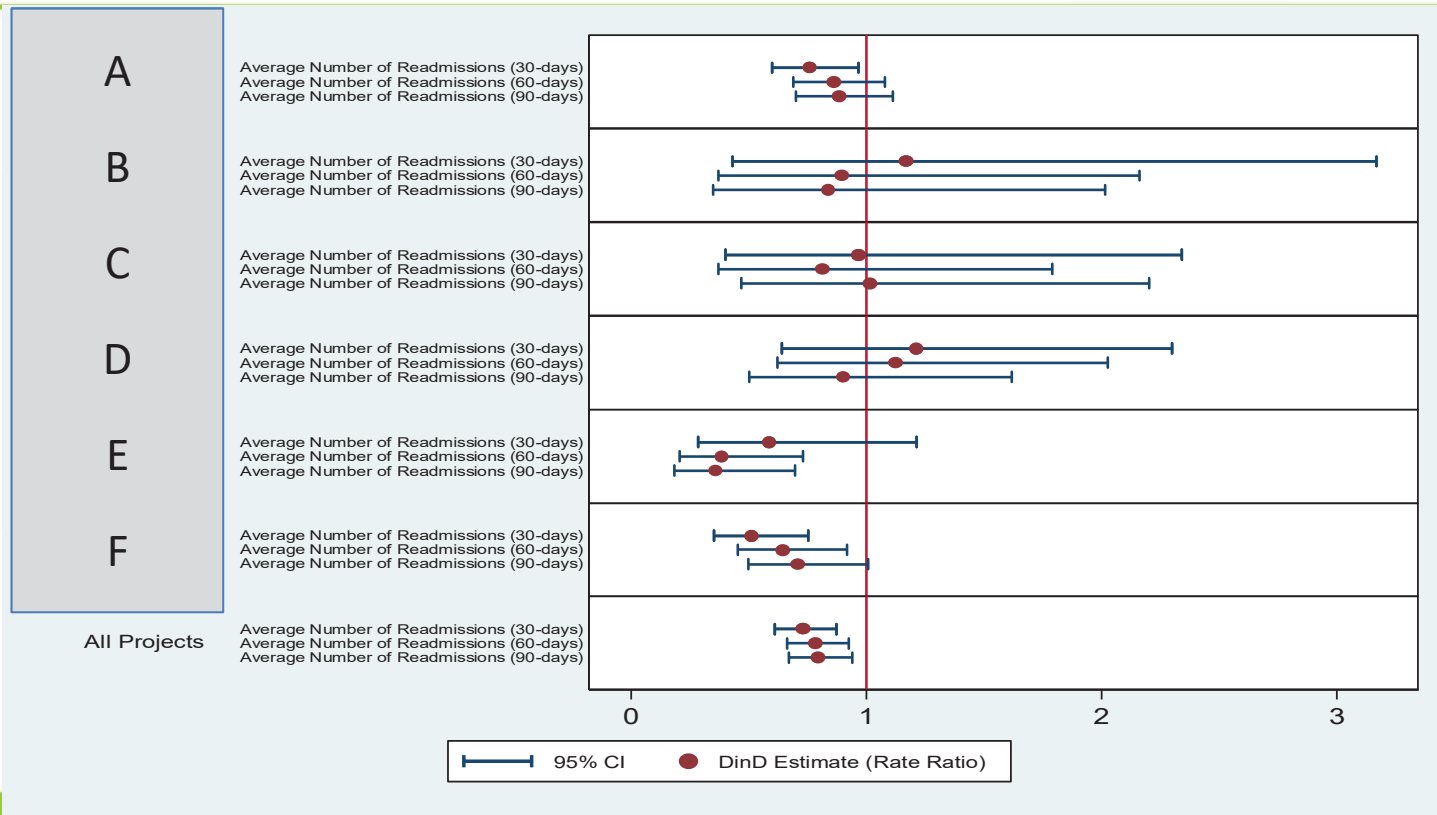


COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION

1	Difference pre-post IFM implementation for patients from IFM facilities		IFM Facilities	Comparator Facilities
2	Difference pre-post for patients from comparator facilities identified by each program	Intervention Period	A	B
		Historical Period	C	D
		First (pre-post) Difference	A-C	B-D
3	The difference of these changes over time (Difference-in-Differences)	Difference-in-Differences	(A-C) - (B-D)	

Because not all patients are enrolled we have undertaken extensive matching of pre versus Post and intervention versus control patients on Age, Sex, and 10+ matching variables)

PRELIMINARY BUNDLED CARE/IFM RESULTS: READMISSIONS



TOWARD A LEARNING HEALTH SYSTEM

- Key Outcome: Go Fast with Planned Surgeries; Go Slow with Medical
- Learning what works, for whom and in what context
 - Medical patient success has been observed in reducing initial length of stay in some projects and readmissions among some patients
 - Patients in medical programs often refuse program to maintain existing home care
- System Response:
 - Provincial Implementation of Hip and Knee Bundles in 2018/19;
 - Hip Fracture, Cardiac and others to come in 2019/20
 - Further study for full-year payments for chronic medical conditions

THE WAY FORWARD: STANDARDIZING THE APPROACH

1. **Using tacit knowledge along with data to identify issues. Suggested criteria for action:**
 - A. Large system burden; B. Gap between actual and potential performance;
2. **Evidence-informed transformation**
 - A. Evidence-based/informed strategies exist; B. Local capability and willingness for improvement;
3. **Implementation-science informed implementation**
 - A. Attention to local context and adaptation while retaining essential fidelity
4. **Quality Improvement Science / data-driven monitoring and evaluation**
 - A. Focused, Timely, Patient-Centred measurement & reporting; B. Evolve !
5. **Scale and spread**

LEARNING HEALTH SYSTEMS

PATIENT-CENTERED LEARNING HEALTH SYSTEMS THE BEST WAY FORWARD

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