#### Dunedin, New Zealand







### Aging and Multimorbidity

A major challenge for all healthcare systems

- Ageing populations
- Increasing long-term conditions
- Increasingly complexity
- Care is more specialist and fragmented
- More expensive and less affordable

### NZ Triple Aim



#### **Driving Principles Promoting Primary Care**

- Measurable Quality Improvement
- Cost Reduction/containment
- Utilize Data to inform care
- Best Practice Advocacy
  - Education
  - Multidisciplinary working
  - Standards and Guideline development
     & uptake via expert systems
  - Professionalism vs compliance









### Health System Funding

- predominantly publicly funded, universal coverage health system
- government funded 82.7% of national health care expenditures in 2012
- public expenditure on health care was equivalent to 10.3% of GDP, just above the OECD average of 9.3%
- Primary care funding ; capitation 45%, patient fees 38%, workers insurance cover 11% performance programmes 6%
- Life expectancy at birth 79.3 years for males and 83 years for females.

### Capitation vs Fee for Service

- Has had a significant impact
  - Still maintain focus on individual BUT
  - Now a focus on the enrolled population (Panel).
- Seeing measurable improvement in individual and population health
- Tied in to feedback and education on performance
- Focus on Professionalism and appropriate incentives vs compliance

### Data into Information

- National data sets including social determinants are used to identify populations requiring intervention and support
- Practice data sets including social determinants can and do identify individuals requiring intervention/support

### National dataset - Polypharmacy



#### Regional/Practice dataset Real Time

Date From (dd/mm/yyyy)	01/06/2015
Date To (dd/mm/yyyy)	30/06/2015
DHB	
Waikato DHB	~
PHO	
Midlands Health Netw	ork - Waikato 🔽 🗸
Practice	
(Select All)	~
User	
(Select All)	$\sim$







Common Form Reports



### **Focused Education**



- CRP vs ESR Assessing & Measuring the Inflammatory Response
- ESR ~ 68% decrease

Overall 29% decrease in total tests

• CRP ~ 54% increase

#### **Focused Education**

#### CRP vs ESR 2005 -2012

# Combined total savings > \$17 Million

### **Cost of \$1.5 million**

### Oxycodone use



#### The majority of oxycodone is now initiated outside of general practice



bestpractice care

### NEW ZEALAND TODAY Integrated into the standard workflow

#### Average of 140,000 hits per working day or 29.5 million per year

#### **Used in 98% of practices**

New Zealand Population: 4.5 million

#### **Basic Principles**



Guidelines Digitised on BPAC servers

#### bestpractice care at a glance

#### Diagnosis Support

#### In-consultation Guidance

**Clinical Modules** 

#### Referral Management Intelligent Referrals

#### **Patient Prompt**

estprac	tice - pilot (bestpractice)	
	Investigator 🔘 Main menu   Resources   Feedba	ck
	SMITH Arnie	
	Nurse Form Update PMS	
	Current Pathways	
	Diabetes Pathway	
	Depression Pathway	
	Suggested Pathways	
	Chronic Kidney Disease Pathway	
	Stroke TIA Pathway	
	🔀 Last Message on 08/07/2014 oper	1
	Personal Health Plan <u>oper</u>	
	Acute kidney injury (decline 33%; stage 4) CKD Pathway	4
	Smoking Status : Non Smoker <u>change status</u>	2
	Smear Overdue	
	Classifications	
	Patient Screening	
	Map of Medicine Home	
	Update PMS	
	♦ bestpractice care inacle	
	©2005 - 2014	
	02000 2014	

Diabetes Review	bestpractice care •
	Resources Main Menu Send Feedback
Risk of Diabetic C	Complications - SEVERE
Calculated CVD R	tisk: 44%
<b>Clinical Details</b>	
Smoker	🔿 No 🔿 Past 🔿 Recently quit 💿 Yes 【
Patient woul	d like cessation advice or support OYes  No
CVD Risk Factor	CVD Event <u>Genetic Lipid Disorder</u> Nephropathy Family History
Diabetes	✓ O Type I ● Type II Year of Diagnosis 2000 Duration 14
Foot Check	Completed On: 09/07/2014 Diabetic foot risk - High
Retinal Screening	Done 🔽 09/07/2014 🚥
Height	178 Weight 88 BMI 27.8
Blood pressure	130 / 90 2nd 130 / 90
Cholesterol	6 Triglycerides 1 LDL 2 HDL 1 TC:HDL 6
HbA1c	66 ACR 1
CKD Stage 3b	eGFR 32 Rate of decline Last year -13.7 Last 5 years -5.5
Graphs <u>HbA1c</u>	Cholesterol Triglycerides LDL HDL eGFR
Clinical Managen	nent Advice KEY C Clinical R Medication L Lifestyle
R Madication Ravia	w required View Medications.
	ing for Depression View screening questions.
	ing to Depression <u>There substrained upsations</u> . I cessation programme and consider prescription for smoking cessation medication
R Start statin to at I	east an equivalent of Atorvastatin 40mg at night.
尾 If not contraindic:	ated, consider starting Aspirin 75 - 150mg a day.
Provide intensive physical activity. (	lifestyle advice on a cardioprotective dietary pattern (consider referral to a dietitian), and Consider a green prescription.
not on insulin wit	control is required - target HbA1c is less than 54 mmol/mol (7%). If Type 2 Diabetic and h maximum oral hypoglycaemic therapy and persistently elevated HbA1c ( > 63 consider Insulin initiation programme.

Sout	sotthern PHO eReferral		bestpractice care
	Referral Details Potent Details	CKD	Clinical Details Investigations Referer Details
ACC	is this referral the result of an Accident?		
	is this relenal the result of an Accidency	O Yes	e No
Clin	ical Information		
R	eason for referral / Diagnosis / Problem		
F	Progressive CKD stage 3		
	etails eview and include consultation notes?		
	Thank you for seeing this 75 year old make its last blood pressure readings were 1008 its last the 06FRs show 3 1% change. His last 12 month eGFR declined by -8 ml/mr +is last 5 year eGFR declined by -28 ml/mr His protein loss was estimated by PCR as 22	) mmHg on Th hin/1.73m2 i/1.73m2	u Jan 9 2014.
	Include screening results?		
0	Long Term Medications	-	Recent Medications
0	Current Problems		History
0	Medical Warnings / Allergies		
	Referred Details Protect Details	CKD	Clinical Details Investigations Referrer Octails

view Care Plan Patie

Refresh

Save

Patient Overview

Exit

#### **CKD** in consultation clinical decision module

#### NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

		Stage	Description		GFR (ml/min/1.73 m <sup>3</sup> )	
		11	Kidney damage with normal or ra	aised GFR	≥90	
		2*	Kidney damage with mild decrea	ase in GFR	60-89	
		3A	historic lawson and		45-59	
		3B	Moderately lowered GFR		30-44	
		4	Severely lowered GFR		15-29	
		5	Kidney failure (end-stage renal di	ísease)	<	
guideline since Ap	Chronic kidney dis early identification and r kidney disease in adults i care Issued: July 2014 last modified: I NICE clinical guideline 182 guidance.nloe.org.ukiog182	manager in prima March 2015	ry and secondary	(	tracts EGFR results from PRS (calculates EGFR from creatinine) Determines stage Does regression Determines estimated time to stage 4	
guideline since Ap	es. Accreditation is valid for 5 years from September 2000 and pril 2007 using the processes described in NICE's The guidelin fore information on accreditation can be viewed at www.nice.or	applies to guideline es manual' (2007, u	m produced / Canal NICE accredited		Determin estimated	es I time





### Patient specific advice based on Guideline

#### Clinical Advice

Progressive renal decline, predicted to enter stage 4 soon: consider referral if patient may be affected during their lifetime

Referral may be less useful if patient unlikely to be affected by their renal decline

Offer influenza and pneumococcal vaccinations

Minimise nephrotoxic drugs and consider renal doses of medication

Review every six months with FBC, creatinine, electrolyes, lipids, HbA<sub>1-</sub>, and urine albumin-creatinine

ratio Urinary protein-creatinine ratio is less sensitive but sometimes used to monitor significant levels of proteinuria

No recent serum potassium found: do not implement any advice about starting or increasing ACE inhibitors or ARBs until normokalaemia verified

Target BP is systolic 120 - 139 and diastolic less than 90

Blood pressure above target; consider reviewing antihypertensive therapy with priority to ACE inhibitors or ARBs

Please use the Common Form for more detailed advice on management of hypertension

Urine ACR indicated due to previous proteinuria (no recent ACR or PCR found)

Arrange imaging of renal tract due to persistent invisible haematuria unless benign transient cause of haematuria identified. Recall to monitor haematuria within a year

http://www.bpac.org.nz/BT/2013/June/urine-tests.aspx contains advice on investigating haematuria. Risk factors for urological malignancy include smoking, recurrent UTI or other urological disorders, occupational exposure to chemicals or dyes, pelvic irradiation, history of excessive analgesic use, and others

Refer to nephrology due to invisible haematuria with proteinuria in CKD stage 3

#### Nephrology Referral

Refer patient to Nephrology

#### **Nephrology Details**

Thank you for seeing this 83 year old male with Stage 3b CKD.

He weighs 99 kgs, has a height of 168 cms with a BMI of 35.1.

His last blood pressure readings were 140/80 mmHg on 2013 Mar 8.

He is diabetic. His last two eGFRs show a -13.9% change. His last 12 month eGFR declined by -10.05 mls/min. His last 5 year eGFR declined by -4.55 mls/min. His record shows an instance of Microhaematuria. His protein loss was estimated by ACR as 4 on 2012 Aug 14.



The above image gives an example of the rich clinical information within the eReferral client. The eReferral contains all the agreed information with the ability to graph parameters. This functionality enables the nephrologists, when appropriate, to manage more cases without the need for a face-to-face first specialist appointment.



#### Standardised electronic referral

🕑 View Patient Inbo	х				
Main Audit					
External Details Name: <b>Maze Br</b>	onwyn Esther (22 Apr 1951)		Beference	e No: 28655012_45333 (bpacincx)	
Internal Details					
Patient: MAZE Bronv	vyn (MAZ1)			Confidential: 🥅 Do Not Upload to MMH	:
Subject: Declin	ed Son Referral Centre	Date:	18 Mar 2015	Attention:	•
Comment:		From:		Provider: Murray Tilyard (MT)	•
Classification:		Status:	•	Folder: Referral/Discharge (RSD)	•
Referral/Di Referral De Referred to Primary Car Referring P NHI:	scription: Dec. Provider: Pro: e Provider: Pro: hysician: Pro:	lined 9 Murra Murra	eferral SCN Referral Centre ay Tilyard ay Tilyard ay Tilyard		
18 Mar 2015					
Prof Murray 7 Helensburgh 1	ilyard Medical Centre				
Dear Prof Mu	eray Tilyard				
Re: BRONWYN H NHI: CHK8232 DOB: 22 Apr :					=
	ogy referral for the ab to the appropriate spec			y the SCN Referral Centre	and
Decline With	Advice:				
Thanks for re	eferral				
The change in	n creatinine may be a t	ransie	ent rise as a result of re	lative hypotension.	
I would sugge	est stopping the spiror	olacto	one and allowing BP to get	up to 130 systolic.	
I would sugge	est repeating renal fur	ction	at this stage		
If back to ba	seline then would carr	y on w	with regular monitoring		
If doesn't se	ettle check urine micro	scopy	and rerefer		
Yours sincere	ely				
CON Referral	Contro				<b>v</b>

#### New Zealand Risk Stratification

1,409,506 general practice patients were included

Probability of Acute	Number	2013 Acut	e Admission:	Positive
Admission in 2013	of patients	Yes	No	Predictive value
>=90%	597	419	178	70.2%
>=80%	1598	1126	472	70.5%
>=70%	3884	2589	1295	66.7%
>=60%	9173	5657	3516	61.7%
>=50%	20921	11564	9357	55.3%
>=40%	47,013	22,644	24,369	48.2%
>=30%	101988	40688	61300	39.9%
>=20%	222658	68355	154303	30.7%
>=10%	567005	111268	455737	19.6%
>=0%	1409506	154892	1254614	11.0%

## The Personal Health Plan creating, sharing & updating

6 bestpractice	Personal Health Assessment	ZZE1918 Taylor, Elizabeth
	Personal Health Plan * Send Feedback eReferral Print	Save Close
Personal Health Plan	Open All     Close All	Tips on effective goal setting
Presenting Issues	Communication Assessment Issues	6 Assessment Issues
Communication	Memory Assessment Issues	1 Assessment Issues
le Memory	▶ Pain Assessment Issues	3 Assessment Issues
O Pain	▶ Lifestyle Assessment Issues	4 Assessment Issues
● Lifestyle	Daily Living Activities Assessment Issues	2 Assessment Issues
Oaily Living Activities		4 Assessment Issues
Stress, Coping & Mood	Stress, Coping & Mood Assessment Issues	4 Assessment issues
Social Support	Social Support Assessment Issues	4 Assessment Issues
Medication	Medication Assessment Issues	2 Assessment Issues
Patient Overview	Goals 🕂 Add Goal 🔽 Active 🗖 Inactive 🗖 Achieved	All Assessments
Audit Log	Get off pain meds	Edit
MDT Comments	Be able to take tablets with bad hands	<u>Edit</u>
	To improve fitness as this will help my condition	<u>Edit</u>
Pinnacle"	Improve diet	<u>Edit</u>
pinnacle.co.nz	Contacts + Add Contact Add Contact	
Logged in as: Demo MHN		
© bestpractice 2013		

### The Personal Health Plan – eReferrals to MDT

- Dieticians to provide nutrition education for individuals and groups.
- Social workers to provide psycho-social support services.
- Pharmacists to optimise the patient's medicine self management and adherence
- Podiatrists to focus on the prevention and management of foot problems, a leading cause of hospitalization for people with diabetes

MHN/Podiatry NZ Primary Health Podiatry	Append	dix A: Diabetic foot risk stratification and tri	age
This fully-funded service is for those enrolled patients:	Category	Definition	Action
<ul> <li>at high risk of developing foot complications due to diagnosis of type 1 or type 2 diabetes</li> <li>who have more than one risk factor present for a high risk foot</li> <li>who have been referred to the service by a GP or nurse following a consultation.</li> <li>"Moderate' risk patients causing concern can be discussed with the podiatrist who may accept a referral.</li> <li>Exclusions are:</li> </ul>	Low	No risk present There is no loss of sensation There are no signs of peripheral vascular disease There are no other risk factors	Annual screening by a suitably trained health care professional. Agreed self management plan Provide written and verbal education with emergency contact numbers. Appropriate access to a non-funded podiatrist if/when required.
Women with gestational diabetes     Patients with active foot complications (refer secondary)     People who are not eligible for publically funded services     For more information please view the <u>diabetic foot stratification and triage</u> document.	Moderate	One risk factor present Peripheral neuropathy – unable to detect the 10g monofilament Peripheral vascular disease - pedal pulses are markedly reduced or not palpable	Annual screening by practice nurse (PN) with 700 level plus training in diabetes. If concerned PN will consult with primary care MDT and or refer to podiatrist in primary care.
Referral Details         Patient Details         Service Details         Clinical Details         Investigations         Referrer Details		No callus     No deformity	Agreed and tailored management/treatment plan by PN, podiatrist and patient according to the patient needs. Provide written and verbal education with emergency contact numbers.
Refresh Attach Park Print Send Cancel	High	More than one risk factor present Peripheral neuropathy – unable to detect 10g monofilament Peripheral vascular disease - Absent pulses, history of vascular surgery	Managed by podiatrist & MDT in primary care. Agreed and tailored management/treatment plan by podiatrist and patient according to
		Callus present/skin changes - Nail pathology/pre-ulcerative lesions/other	patient needs. Provided written and verbal education

## The Personal Health Plan – MDT replies visible in Patient Prompt

- Accessing MDT replies from the Patient Prompt
- Joined up working with integrated systems and messaging
- A banner on the Patient Prompt gives a 'quick view' of recent eReferral replies
- Open this, and you are taken to the eReferral Message Logging screen. You can select within this screen to view messages by patient, for your user account or by practice.

🗟 Last Message on 21/10/2013		open
Personal Health Plan		<u>open</u>
No renal tunction results available		
Trying to Quit: Offer Advice	<u>chang</u>	<u>e status</u>
Brief advice to quit smoking given		
Provided cessation behavioural support		
Prescribed cessation medication		
Referral to cessation support		
Declined cessation services		

#### **Future Health System**

