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)	~







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)	- • x
		D (
		-
	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>	1
	Acute kidney injury (decline 33%; stage 4) CKD Pathway	L
	Smoking Status : Non Smoker <u>change status</u>	2
	Smear Overdue	
	Classifications	
	Patient Screening	
	Map of Medicine	
	Lindata DMS	
	Opuate PMS	
	6 Destpractice care inacle	-
	acle.co.nz	
	©2005 - 2014	
		1
	<u>Print</u> <u>Ulose</u>	Help

Diabetes Review	bestpractice care •
	Resources Main Menu Send Feedback
Risk of Diabetic C	complications - SEVERE
Calculated CVD R	lisk: 44%
Clinical Details	
Smoker	🔿 No 🔿 Past 🔿 Recently quit 💿 Yes 🚺
Patient woul	d like cessation advice or support OYes ONo
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 Medication Revie	w required View Medications
Consider screen	ing for Depression View screening questions
Enrol in smoking Quitline.	cessation programme and consider prescription for smoking cessation medication
限 Start statin to at I	east an equivalent of Atorvastatin 40mg at night.
民 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.
Optimal diabetic not on insulin wit mmol/mol) then o	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.

Sou	thern PHO eReferral		bestpractice care
	Reformi Details Polient Details	CKD	Clinical Details Investigations Referent Details
ACC			
	Is this referral the result of an Accident?	() Yes	e No
Clin	ical Information		
R	leason for referral / Diagnosis / Problem		
1	Progressive CKD stage 3		
00	etails leview and include consultation notes?		
	Intank you for seeing mis /o year old make w His last blood pressure readings were 130/8/ His last two eGPKs show a 1% or change. His last 12 month eGFR declined by -8 ml/m His last 5 year eGFR declined by -28 ml/mir His protein loss was estimated by PCR as 25	Ith Progressive mmHg on Th bin/1.73m2 U1.73m2 Fon Fri Dec 93	Una 9 2014. 1011.
	Include screening results?		
0	Long Term Medications	_	Recent Medications
0	Current Problems		History
0	Medical Warnings / Allergies		
	Referred Details Patient Octails	CKD	Clinical Details Investigations Referrer Details

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 ²)	
	1*	Kidney damage with normal or rai	ised GFR	≥90	
	2*	Kidney damage with mild decreas	e in GFR	60-89	
	3A	historick lawsond CCD		45-59	
	38	Moderately lowered GPR		30-44	
	4	Severely lowered GFR		15-29	
	5	Kidney failure (end-stage renal dis	ease)	<	
Chronic kidne early identification kidney disease in a care Issued: July 2014 last m NICE clinical guideline guidance.nice.org.uk/og182	y disease n and manager adults in prima nodified: March 2015 182	nent of chronic ry and secondary	Extra (ca fro	acts EGFR results from PRS alculates EGFR om creatinine)	
NICE has accredited the process used by the Certris for goldetime. Accreditation is write for 5 years from Septen since April 2007 using the processes described in NICE 2009). More information on accreditation can be viewed	Clinical Practice at NCE to produce the 2009 and applies to guideline Is "The guidelines menual" (2007, u at www.nice.org.uk/accreditation	se spotazed patied NICE occredited www.esup.abszwithton	• D • D • D • D	Determines stage Does regression Determines stimated time to stage 4	





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, HbA₁₋, 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 Inbox						
Main Audit						
External Details Name: Maze, Brony	wn Esther (22 Apr 1951)		Reference	e No: 28655012 45333 (bpacinex)		
Internal Details				_ 、, ,		
Patient: MAZE Bronwyn (MAZ1)			Confidential: 🔲 Do Not Upload to M	МН: 🕅	
Subject: Declined S	cn Referral Centre	Date: 1	18 Mar 2015	Attention:	-	
Comment:		From:	···	Provider: Murray Tilyard (MT)	-	
Classification:		Status:	▼	Folder: Referral/Discharge (RSD)	•	
Referral/Disc Referral Desc Referred to P: Primary Care D Referring Phys NHI:	narge Status: Requ ription: Dec: rovider: Pro: Provider: Pro: sician: Pro: CHK	uest Re lined 9 Murra Murra Murra 3232	eferral SCN Referral Centre ay Tilyard ay Tilyard ay Tilyard			-
18 Mar 2015						
Prof Murray Til Helensburgh Med	yard ical Centre					
Dear Prof Murra	y Tilyard					
Re: BRONWYN EST NHI: CHK8232 DOB: 22 Apr 195	HER MAZE 1					=
Your Nephrology forwarded onto	referral for the ab the appropriate spec	ove pa ialty.	atient has been received b	y the SCN Referral Centr	re and	
Decline With Ad	vice:					
Thanks for refe	rral					
The change in c	reatinine may be a t	ransie	ent rise as a result of re	lative hypotension.		
I would suggest	stopping the spiror	olacto	one and allowing BP to get	up to 130 systolic.		
I would suggest	repeating renal fur	ction	at this stage			
If back to base	line then would carr	y on w	with regular monitoring			
If doesn't sett	le check urine micro	scopy	and rerefer			
Yours sincerely						
SCN Referral Ca	ntra					•

New Zealand Risk Stratification

1,409,506 general practice patients were included

Probability of Acute	Number	2013 Acute	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

A hestpractice	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	Carrier 0 March Assessment Issues	4 Accessment locues
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
 at high risk of developing foot complications due to diagnosis of type 1 or type 2 diabetes who have more than one risk factor present for a high risk foot who have been referred to the service by a GP or nurse following a consultation. 'Moderate' risk patients causing concern can be discussed with the podiatrist who may accept a referral. 	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		0	pen
Personal Health Plan		<u>0</u>	oen
No renal tunction results available			
Trying to Quit: Offer Advice		change sta	<u>itus</u>
Brief advice to quit smoking given			
Provided cessation behavioural support	Γ		
Prescribed cessation medication	Γ		
Referral to cessation support			
Declined cessation services	Γ		

Future Health System

