



Road towards Population Health Management

Paramaribo, October 10th 2018



Agenda

- **Reasons for automation**
- **The road towards Population Health Management**
 - IHSDN: Integrated Health Service Delivery Networks
 - Implementation of health information systems
- **Lessons learned**



Our care is focused on the tip of the iceberg

Our actual problem lies deeper

- **Almost 80% of the budget is spent on the top 20% most expensive patients**
 - More than 50% on the top 5%
- **These costs cannot be saved anymore**
 - They have been made already
 - 2/3 of this group is not alive or as expensive once we have these data
- **Healthcare should also focus on the ‘healthy’ persons,**
 - By paying attention to hidden problems, escalation to the top 20% can be prevented



5 – 50
20 – 80

The key objective of Information Systems for Health should be to prevent diseases and avoidable complications and costs



Reasons for Information systems for health(care)

1. Safety and quality of patient care

- All *relevant* and *correct* information from the patient at the right time
- Data (information) → knowledge/input to manage quality, safety and efficiency

2. Multidisciplinary collaboration

- Reduce fragmentation of multidisciplinary care
- Electronic sharing of patient information
- Alerts and messaging generated by different systems

3. (Cost) efficiency

- Reducing waste: Less duplication, unnecessary actions and fraud
- Prevent avoidable complications through preventive measures and monitoring

4. Changing the reimbursement model

- Currently the focus is on treatment of disease instead of keeping the population healthy



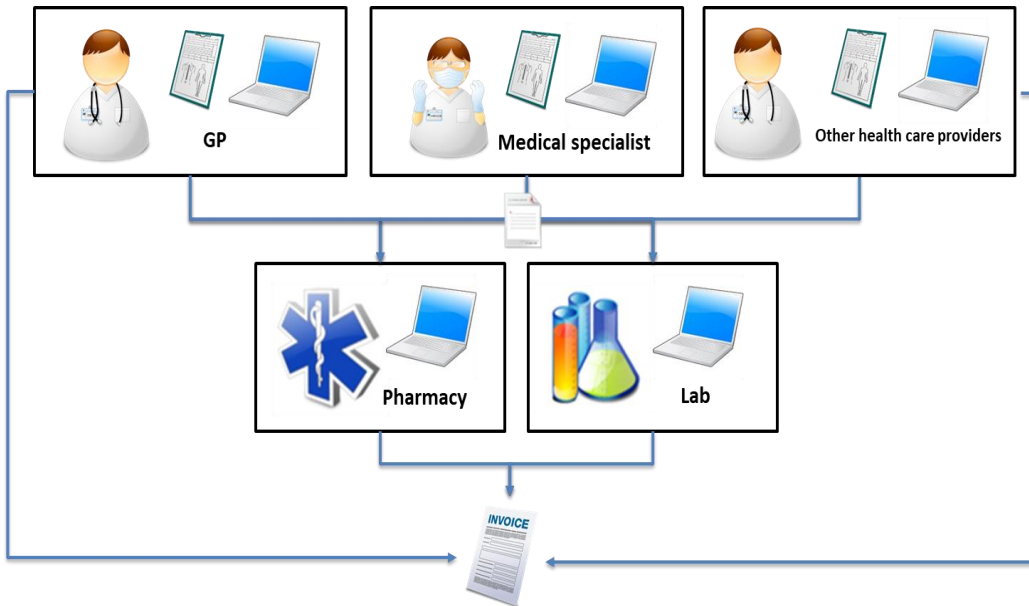
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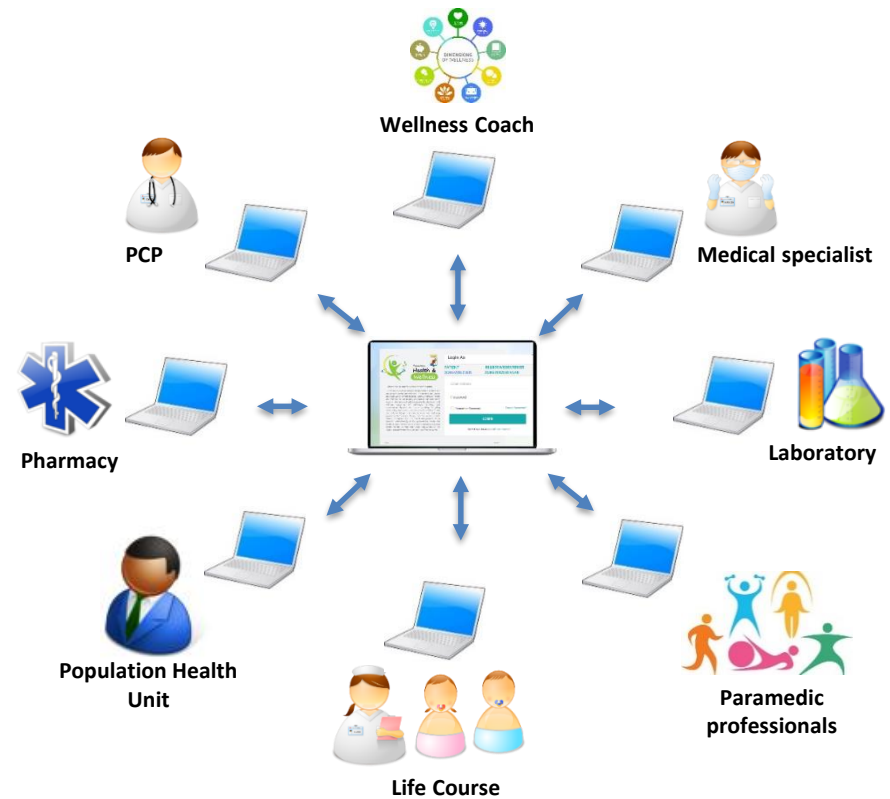


From the current fragmented care to multidisciplinary collaboration

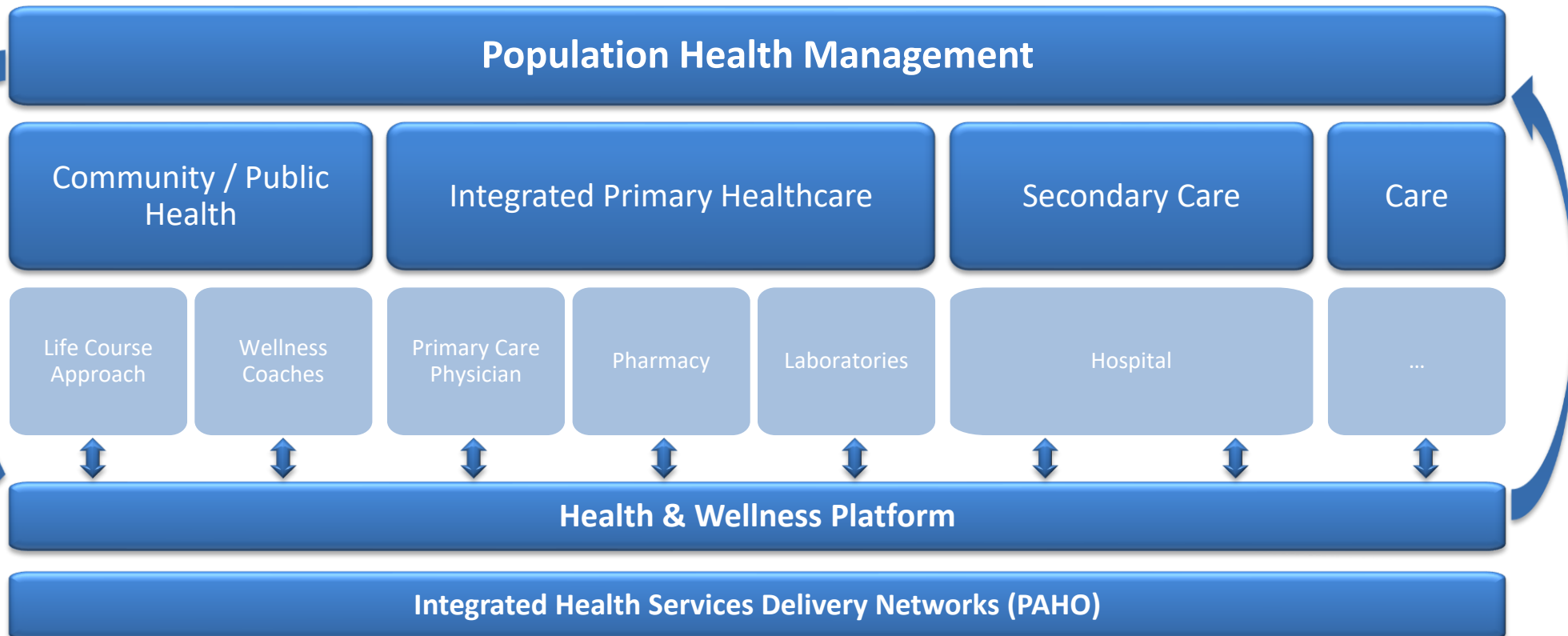
Current Situation



Vision Information systems for health

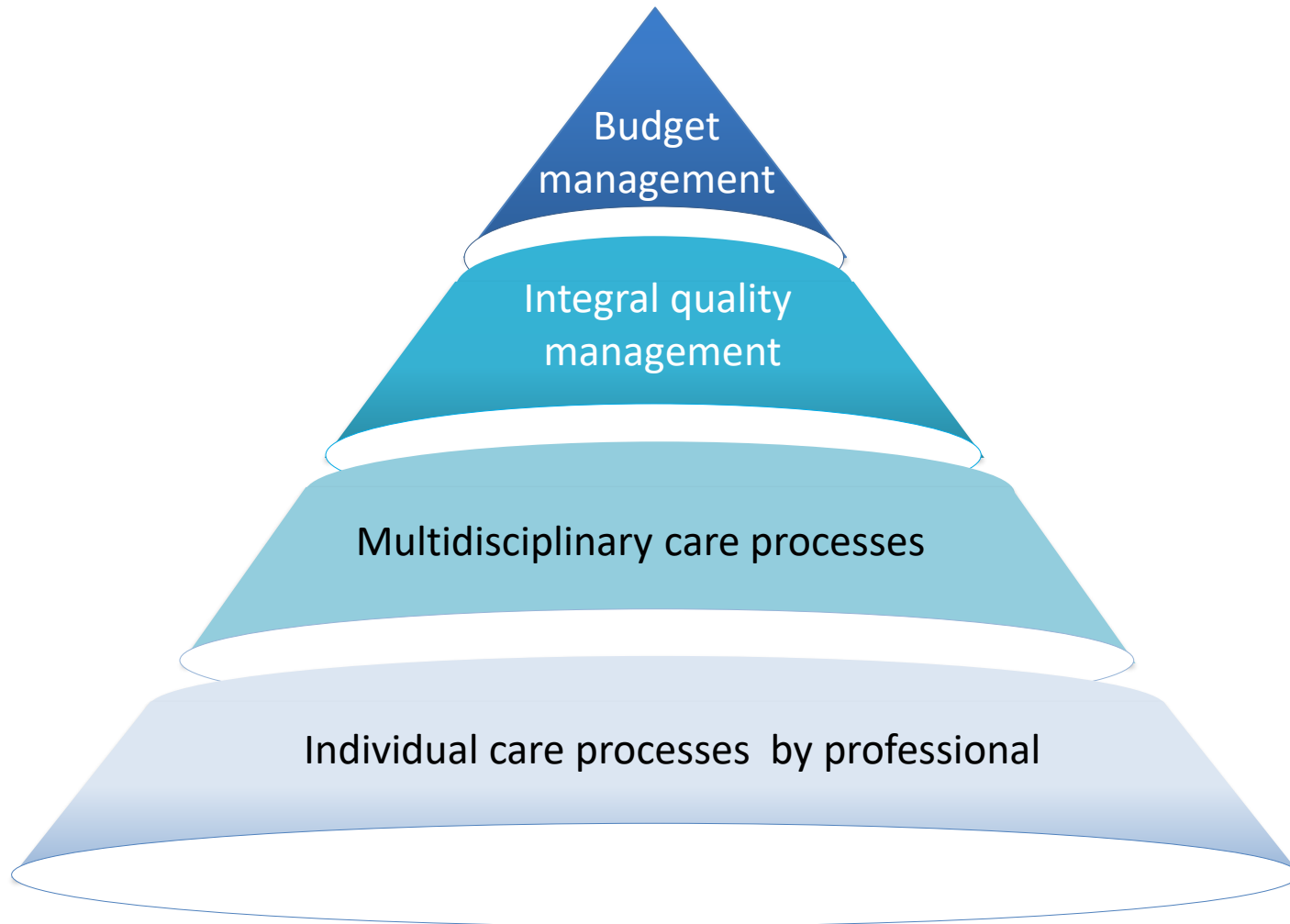


IS4H: Information systems to create Integrated Health Services Delivery Networks (IHSDN)

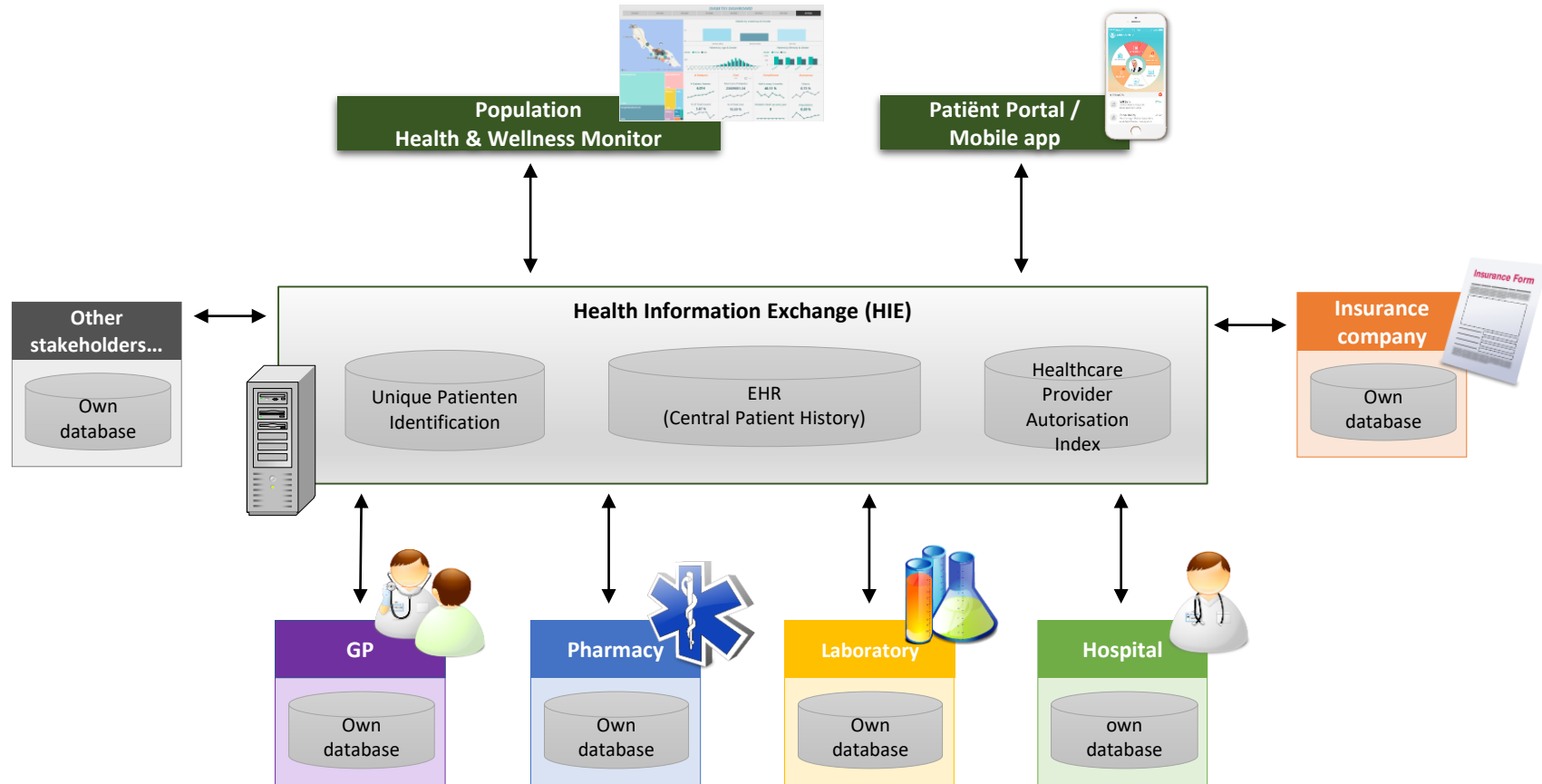


Data pyramid

Focus on the users to ensure consistent and cored use of the systems

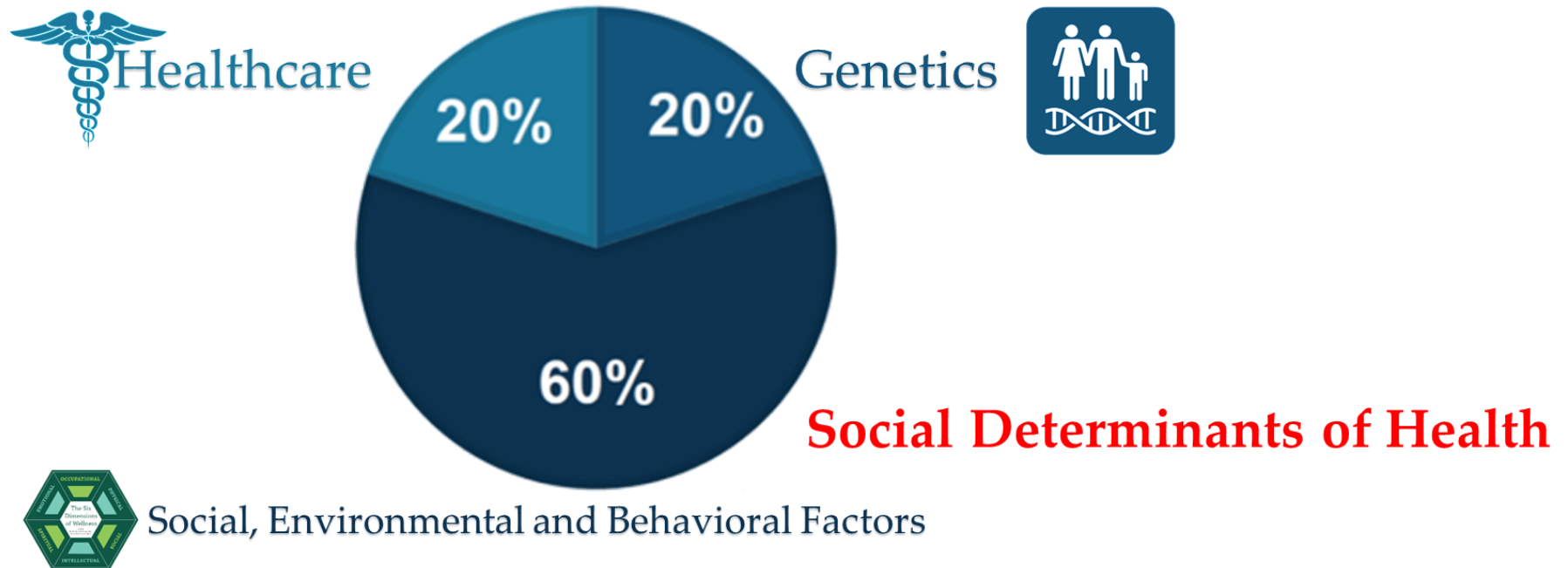


Support multidisciplinary cooperation and continuity of registration – integral set of requirements



For too long, we have equated health outcomes almost exclusively with the amount and quality of medical care
(Fundamentals of healthcare reform, CT 53)

What determines Health and Wellness



Source: Elizabeth H. Bradly, PhD. The American Healthcare Paradox

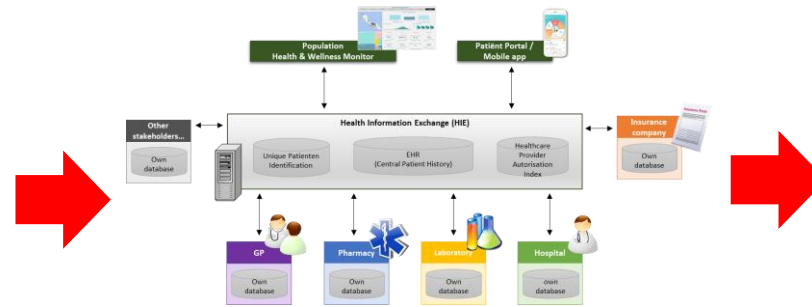
Shift from claims data to EHR data for Population Health Management

Claims data



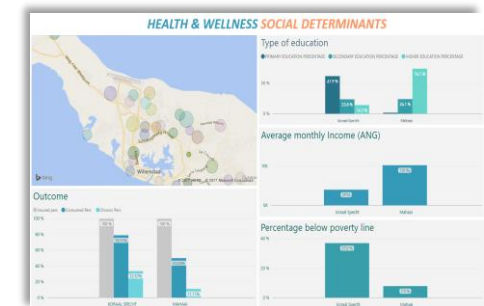
'When money has been spent...'

Electronic Health Record



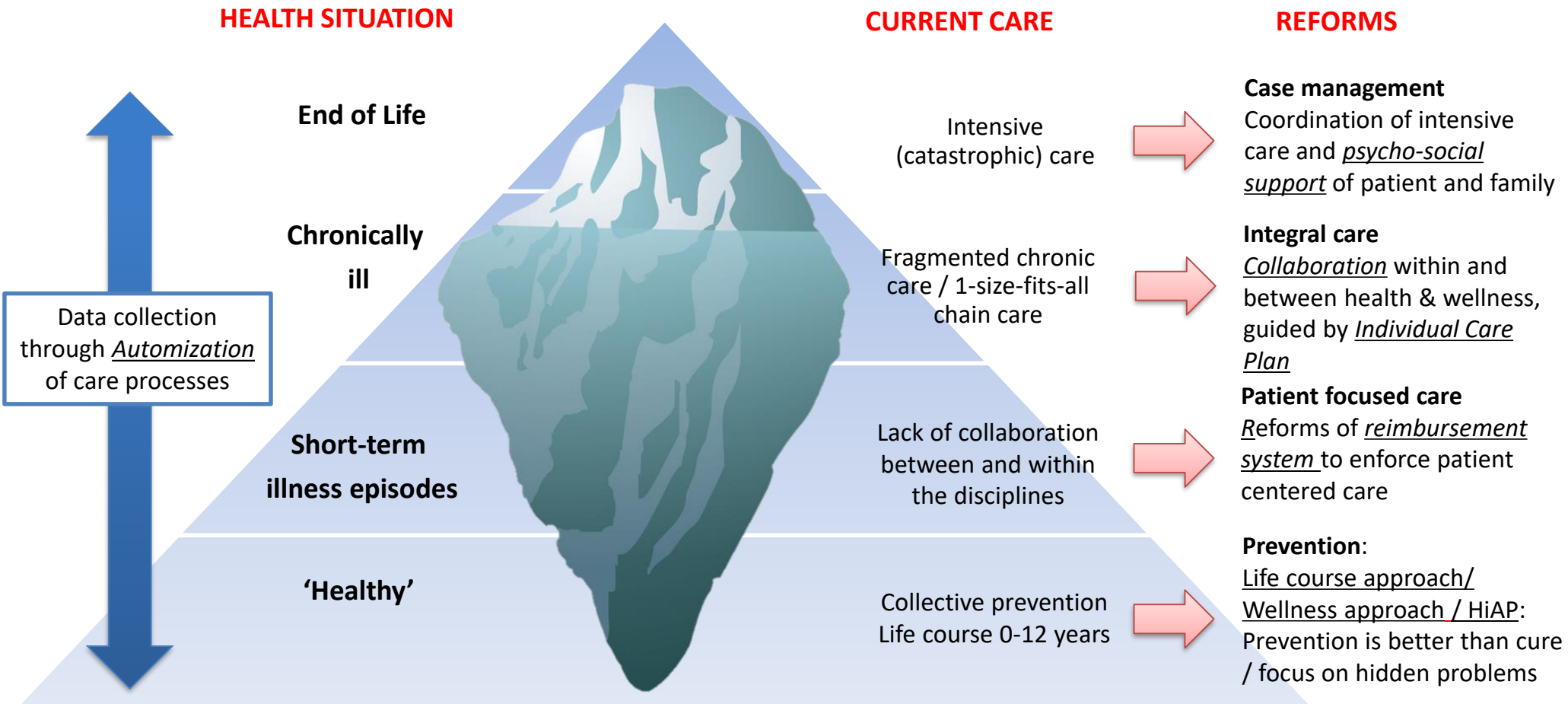
'Only the people who seek care...'

Population Health Management Dashboard

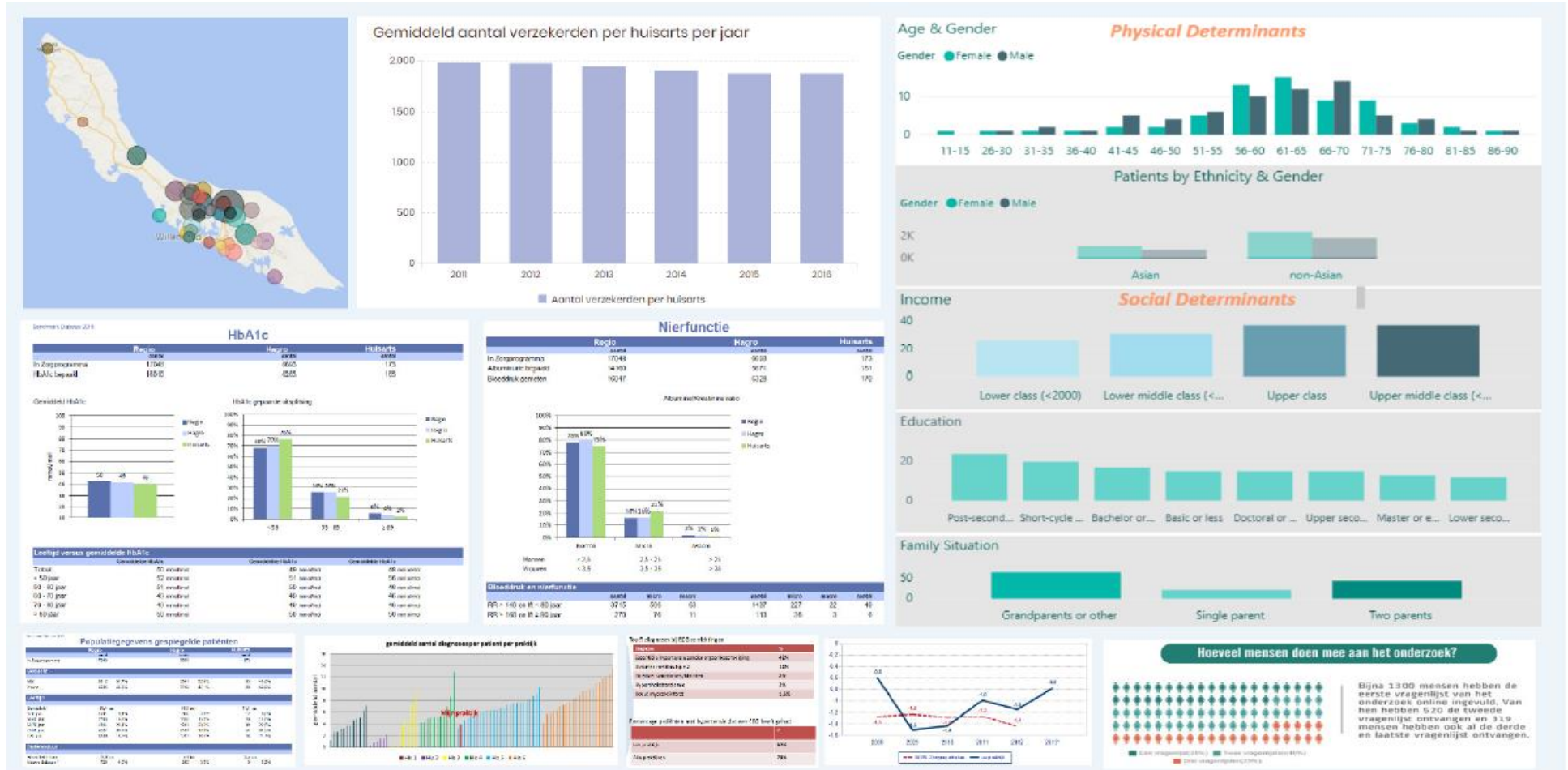


'Predicting, warning and timely intervention...'

Wellness & Health approach: prevention is better and cheaper than curing avoidable diseases and complications



Example of a Dashboard for Population Health Management



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Lessons learned

1. Have a National Health Information strategy in place

- Strategy is about making choices and managing alignment between different stakeholders
- A strategic framework is necessary to align decision making and coordinate the different activities
- A generally accepted framework tailored to the needs of the stakeholders in the country

2. Automation in healthcare is more than just technology (hardware and software)

- Focus on the objectives in healthcare
- Information systems are a means to achieve these objectives, no more no less

3. Involve stakeholders from the beginning

- Identify needs and desires of stakeholders
- Identify information and knowledge needs
- The health information system has to support the primary processes of the healthcare provider

4. The patient is the owner of his/her data

- The patient has to give permission (Informed consent) for the use of his / her data: who, where, when and under what circumstances



Lessons learned

5. Keep the IT infrastructure simple

- Use uniform data standards to register data
- Use an unique ID for the healthcare system, allowing relevant data to be connected to the right person
- Define and agree upon data governance

5. Each country should investigate whether their laws will permit providers to share medically sensitive information as well as other restrictions on sharing medical data

6. To ensure interest and engagement of the healthcare providers

- Reward them for correct and consistent use of their health information system

Take home messages

- **Implementing information systems for health is inevitable**
 - Quality and safety
 - Waste and fraud
 - Instead of paying for illness, investing in keeping the population healthy.
- **Users' needs are paramount**
 - Other benefits follow automatically
 - Integral approach is necessary: the needs of all are above the needs of the individual
- **Population Health Management is the care of the future**

