

Leveraging the Culture of Performance Excellence in Ontario's Health System HSPRN is an inter-organization Network funded by the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care 1

Older adults with complex conditions

Today is about opportunities...

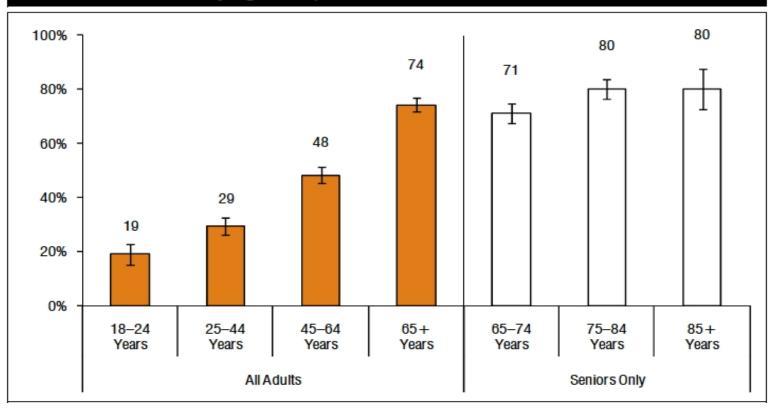
My three messages:

- 1. Epidemiological and economic burden
- 2. Identifying target populations for intervention predicting risk
- 3. What is integrated care, who needs it and what do they care about?



Chronic Disease is Normal

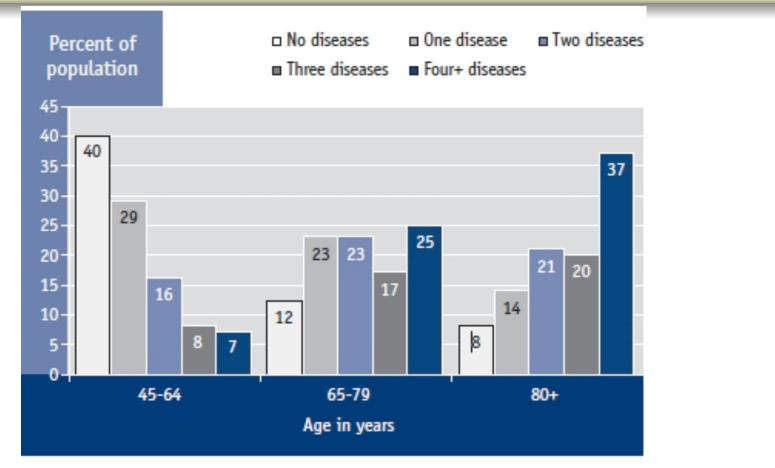
Figure 3: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Having at Least 1 of 11 Chronic Conditions, by Age Group, Canada (Crude Estimates)



Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information: *Seniors and the Health Care System: What Is the Impact of Multiple Chronic Conditions?* July 2001



Multi-morbidity is Normal for Older Adults

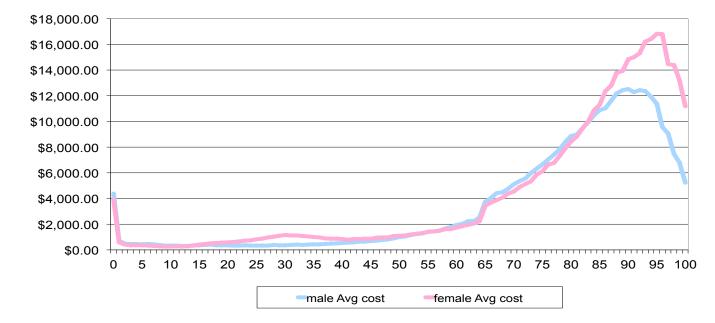


Source: The Chief Public Health Officer's Report on the State of Public Health in Canada. 2010 : *Growing Older - Adding Life to Years*



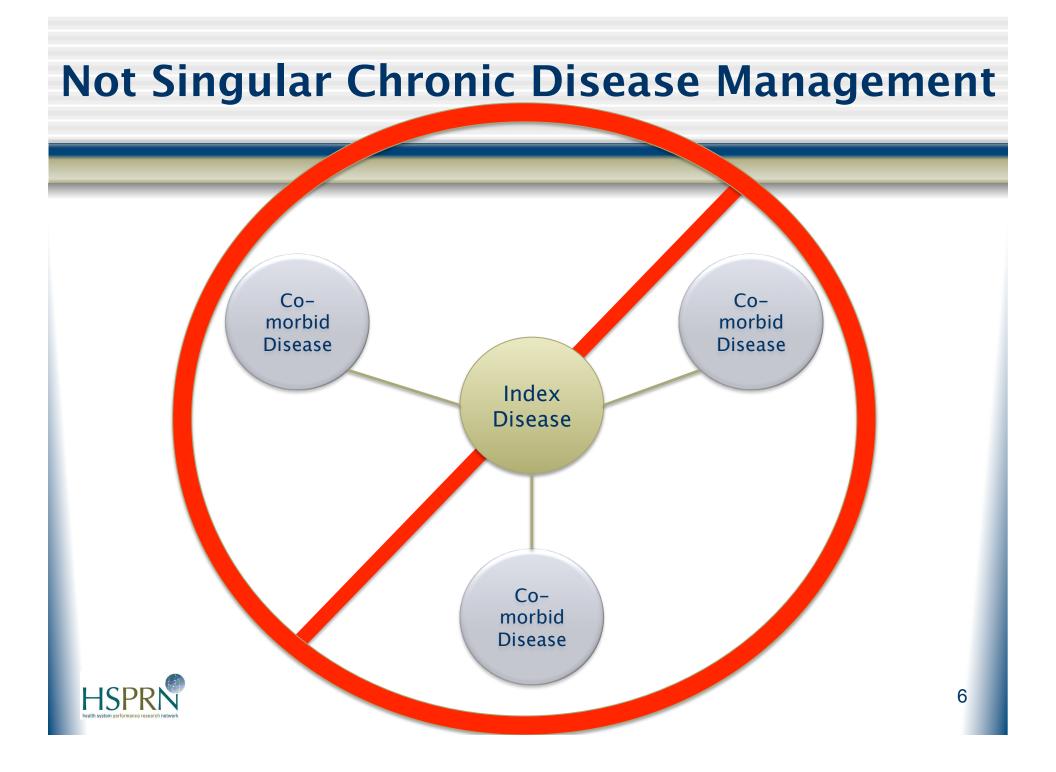
Older Adults Are Costly

Figure 2. Average Annual Total Health System Cost by Age and Sex. Ontario 2007

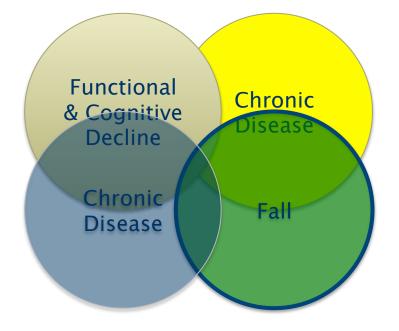


Most people are healthy throughout their lives and incur their highest costs later in life. This is borne out in higher average costs for just about every sequential age.

*note increase at age 65 in spending attributable to ODB coverage at age 65



Focus on Disease And Function





Why focus on chronic multi-morbidity?

- Primarily community-based care
- High acute readmission rate
- High LTC admission rate
- High system burden (cost)



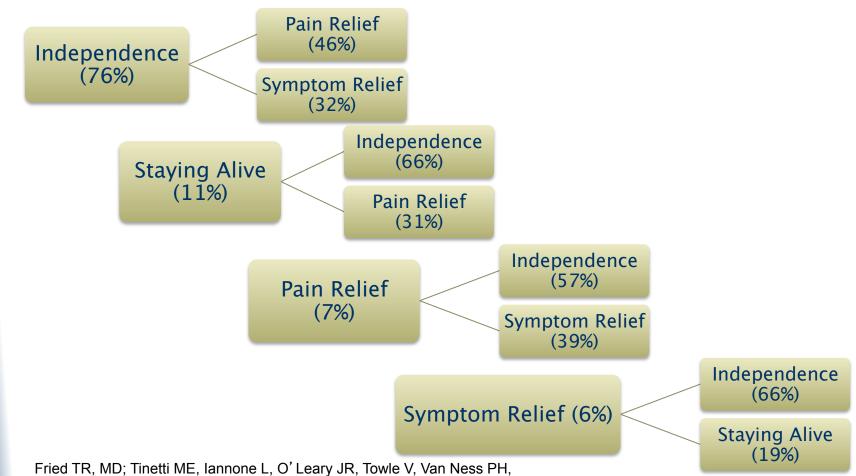
Burden is High, Care is Sub-Optimal

- Seniors with three or more reported chronic conditions account for 40% of reported health care use among seniors
- Gaps exist in preventive and collaborative care for seniors
- Though most seniors have access to PHC:
 - fewer than half (48%) reported talking at least some of the time to a health professional about their treatment goals.

HSPRN health system performance research network

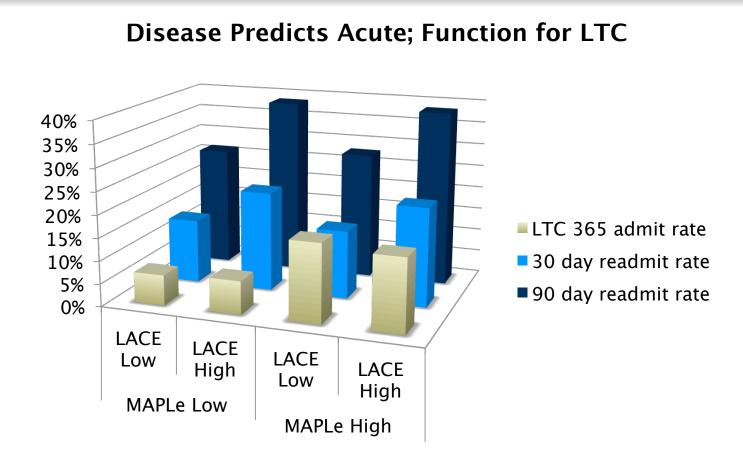
Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information: *Seniors and the Health Care System: What Is the Impact of* 9 *Multiple Chronic Conditions?* July 2001. Based on data from the Statistics Canada Canadian Survey of Experiences With Primary Health Care, 2008. Canadian Institute for Health Information

What Outcome Measures Matter?



Health Outcome Prioritization as a Tool for Decision Making Among Older Persons With Multiple Chronic Conditions Arch Intern Med. 2011;171(20):1854-1856

Disease and Functional Risks



MAPLe Measures Function; LACE measures medical complexity



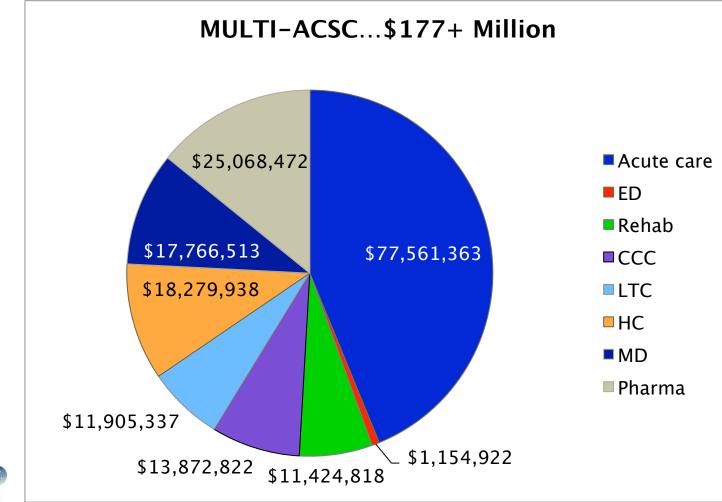
Multi-morbidity is a complex issue

- Very few Clinical Practice Guidelines address multimorbidity (many are impractical & may be harmful in some cases of multi-morbidity)
- Trial-based evidence gap: multi-morbid groups are excluded
- Some co-occurring conditions may be managed synergistically (e.g. ace inhibitors in diabetes and hypertension)
- Chances of adverse effects from medications may be related to severity of other diseases (e.g. Cox-2 inhibitors in individuals with severe diabetes or hypertension).

<u>A few key authors:</u> Elizabeth Bayliss, Chad Boult, Cynthia Boyd, Martin Fortier, Alex Jadad, Andres Cabrera, Renee Lyons, etc



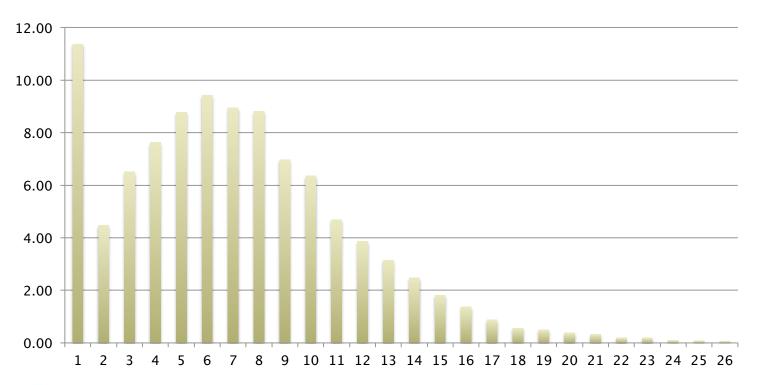
Ontario Spending in 2009





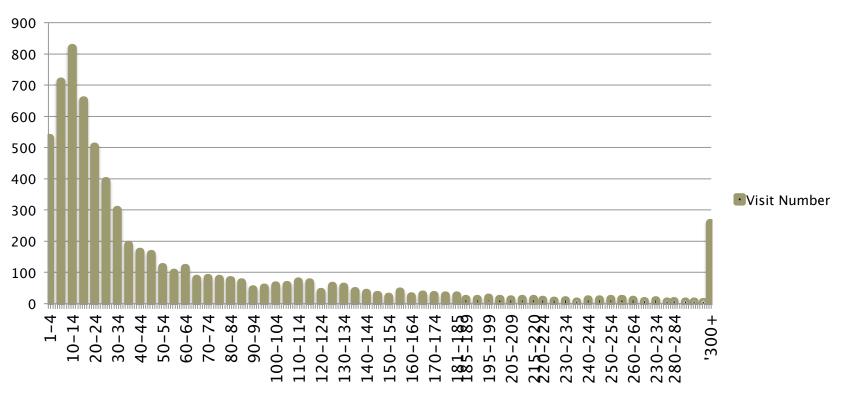
Patients see different providers







Some patients have many encounters



Patients with visit counts



What to do ?

- Many good intervention ideas
- How to identify "service package" for different clients
- Targeting may be key:
 - Who is at risk for what outcome ?
 - What is the best intervention to avoid that outcome?
- For example: risk of acute readmission and LTC placement among home care clients who were admitted to acute...



Patient/Family-centered strategies

How do I get support to help me and my dad when his dementia acts up.

I would like to :

- 1. Know who to call when I have a question about my medication
- 2. Have the same person check on me
- 3. Take my grandchildren to the park



