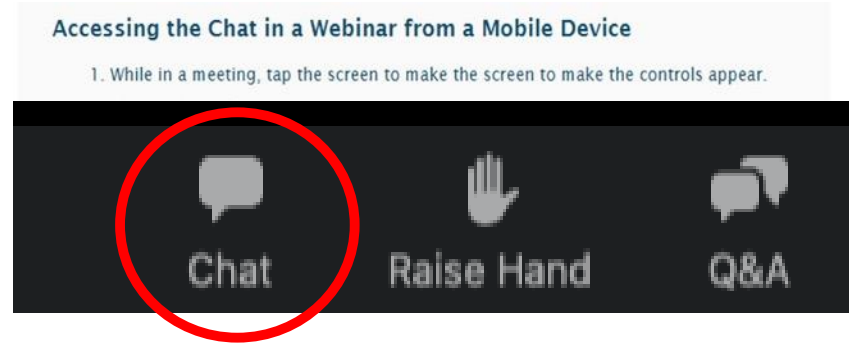# How Population Segmentation applies to Population Health Management

HSPN OHT Webinar

September 28, 2021

Welcome & thank you for joining us!

Please let us know who you are by introducing yourself (name & OHT or other org)

Accessing the Chat in a Webinar from a Mobile Device

1. While in a meeting, tap the screen to make the screen to make the controls appear.

set response to all panelists and attendees

in the chat box

Land acknowledgement

We wish to acknowledge this land on which the University of Toronto operates. For thousands of years it has been the traditional land of the Huron-Wendat, the Seneca, and the Mississaugas of the Credit. Today, this meeting place is still the home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island and we are grateful to have the opportunity to work on this land.

Poll 1

1. Have you joined us for an HSPN webinar previously? (Single Choice)
*
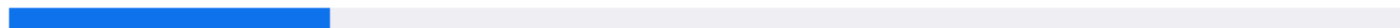
124/124 (100%) answered

Yes   (95/124) 77%

No. This is my first event.   (29/124) 23%

Agenda September 28, 2021

1. Overview & Key Takeaways

2. CIHI Population Health Grouper

3. Using Segmentation in British Columbia

4. Front Line Use of Segmentation in Ontario Health Teams

5. Insights from Providers Patients and Caregivers for Population Segmentation and Co-design

Today's event

Segmenting Your Population

Host

Dr. Walter Wodchis
Principal Investigator
HSPN

Presenters

Debra
Chen
CIHI

Samantha
Magus
BC MOH

Rob
Reid
RISE Lead

Christina
Southey
RISE Coach

Alex
Smith
London-Middlesex
OHT

Curtis
Handford
Downtown East OHT

HSPN

Building on February 2021

Population Health Management

https://hspn.ca/evaluation/oht/webinars/

Host

Dr. Walter Wodchis
Principal Investigator
HSPN

Presenters

Lauren Tessier
PhD Student
HSPN

Mudathira Kadu
PhD Student
HSPN

Dr. Daniala Weir
Post-Doctoral Fellow
HSPN /
Trillium Health Partners

Dr. Rob Reid
Chief Scientist
Trillium Health Partners
RISE

Mike Hindmarsh
Head PHM Coach
CCMI
RISE

HSPN

Population Health Management

Defining Population Health Management:

The concept of gathering data and insights about population health and well-being across multiple care and service settings, with a view to identifying the main health and social needs of the community and adapting services accordingly.
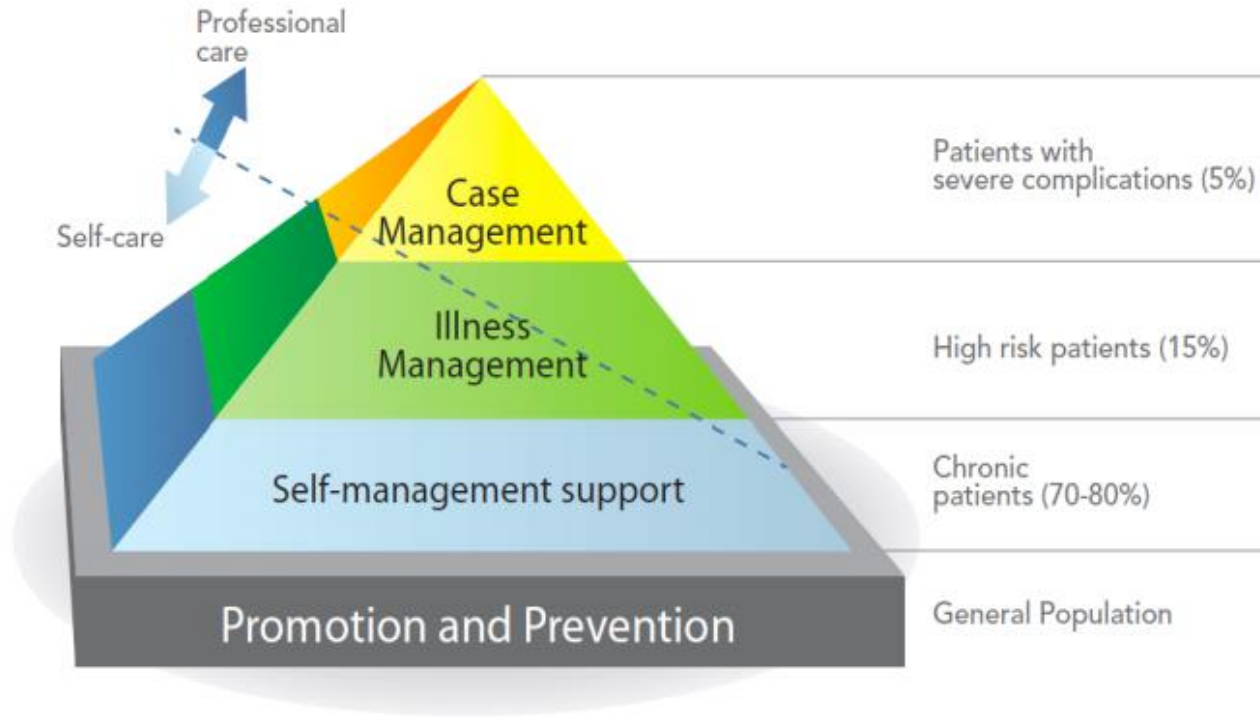
(Deloitte Centre for Health Solutions, 2019)

Population Health Management

A comprehensive model for evaluating PM, conveys core elements of the concept of PM in six steps (Population Health Alliance, 2012):
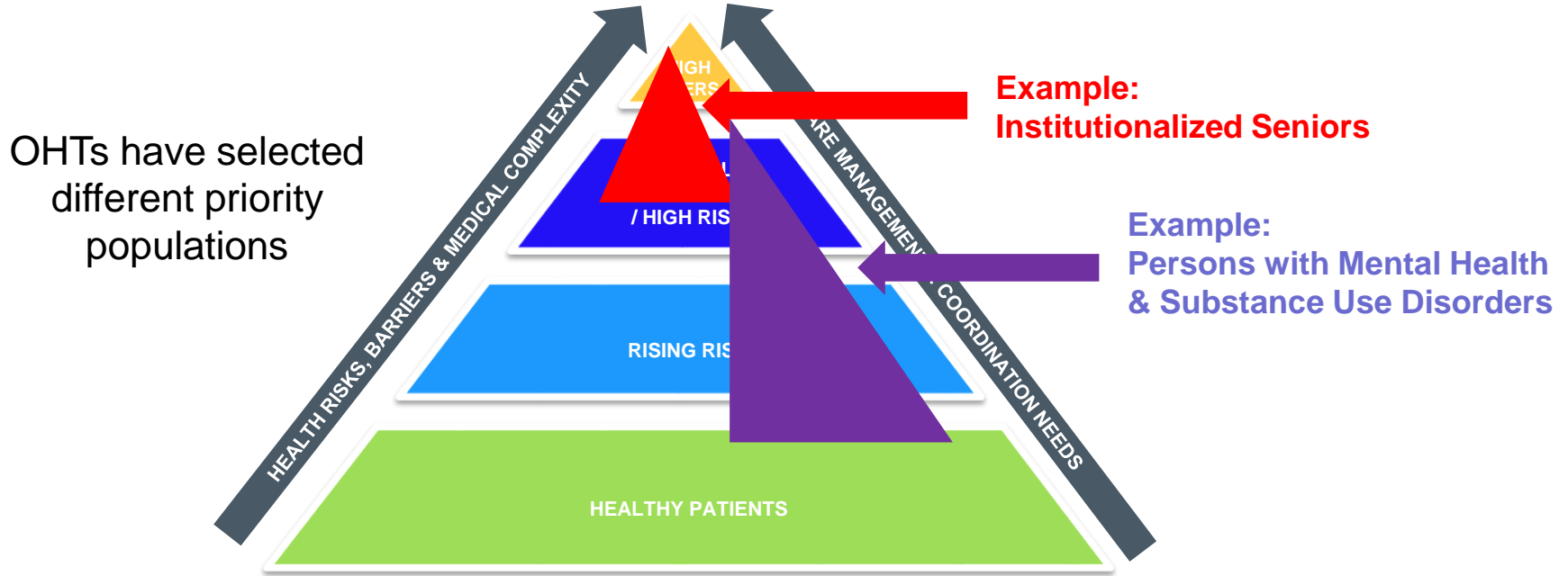
1. Population identification

2. Health assessment / Quadruple Aim Assessment

3. Risk stratification / Population Segmentation

4. Patient-centered interventions

5. Impact evaluation

6. Quality improvement process

Archetype of Risk Segmentation: Kaiser Pyramid

Professional care

Self-care

Case Management

Illness Management

Self-management support

Promotion and Prevention

Patients with severe complications (5%)

High risk patients (15%)

Chronic patients (70-80%)

General Population

Source: Kaiser Permanent. Adapted

Risk Stratification Model for Denver Health
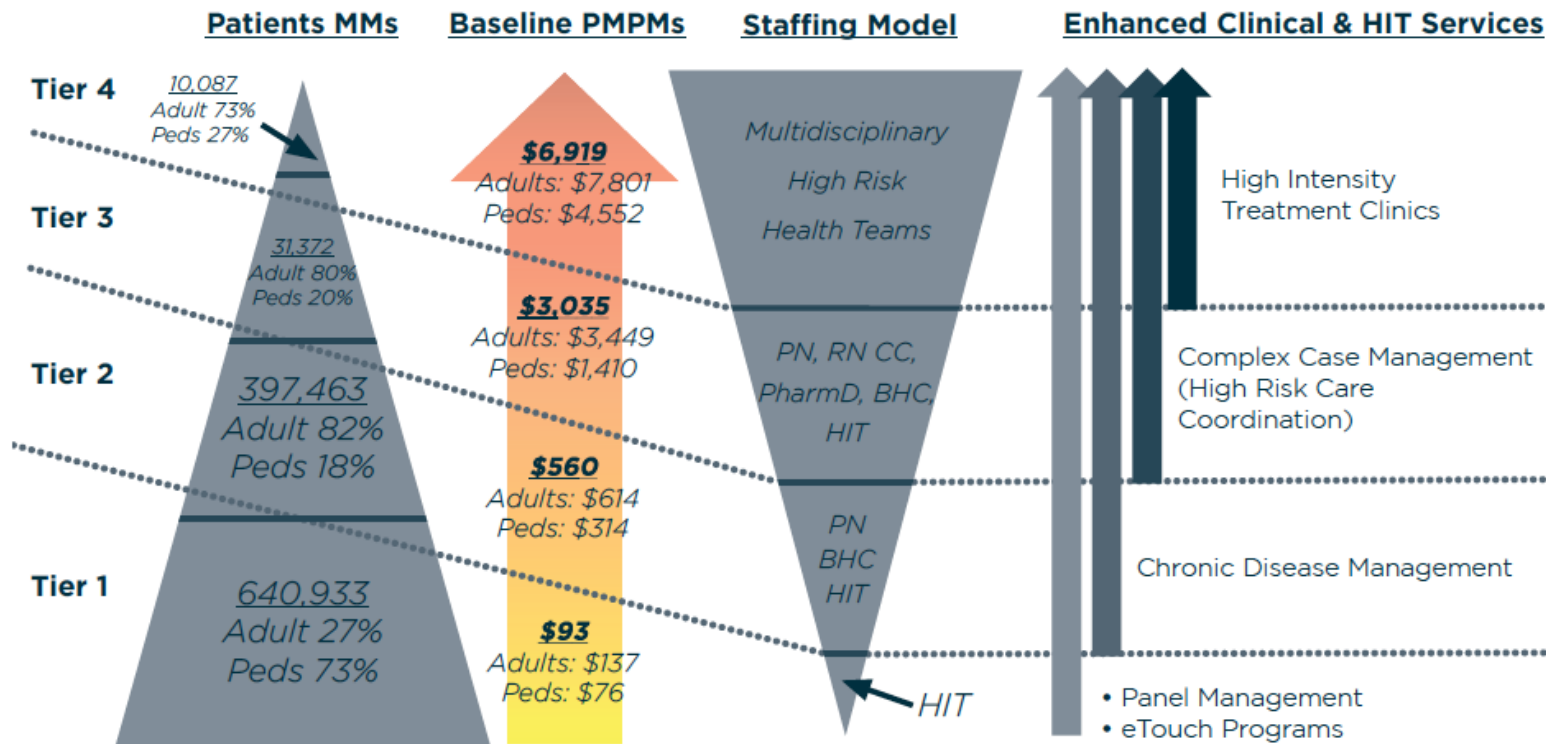
How is segmentation realized ?

Data Input: Predictive & descriptive

Meaningful Population Segments

Front Line Application in Service Delivery

Patient Needs: Heuristic
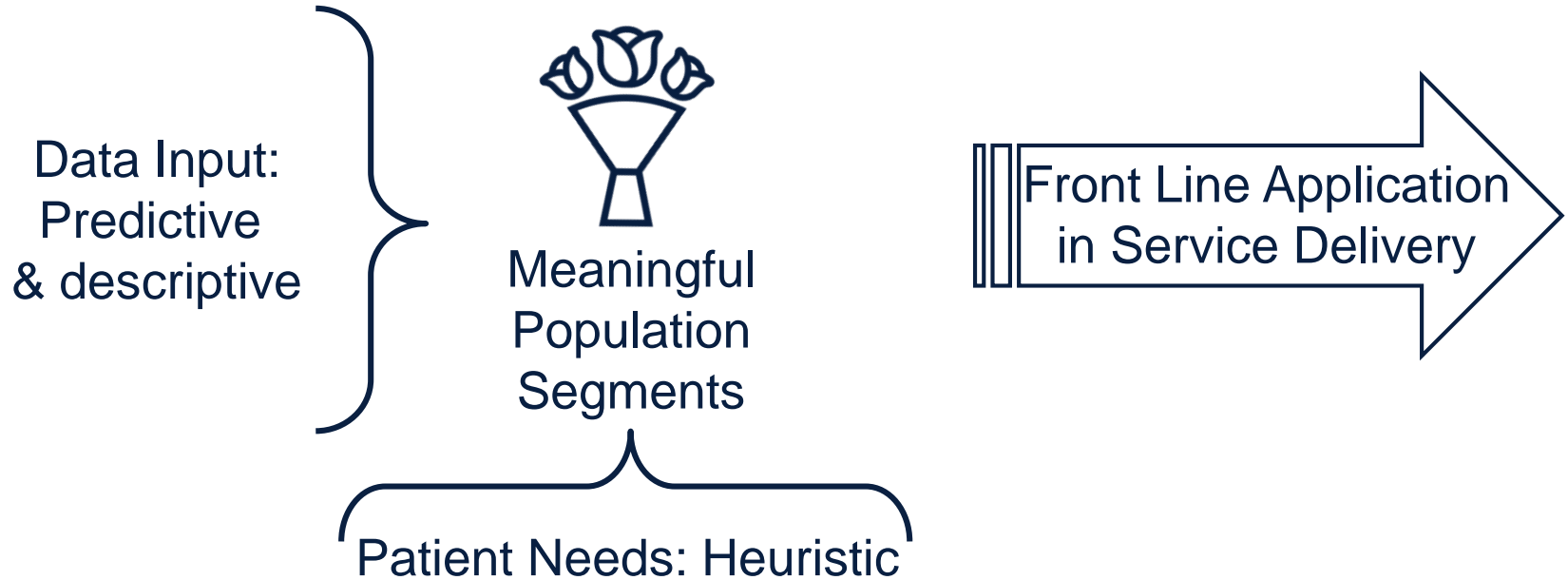
Key Takeaways

➢ Population health management is a multifaceted and complex undertaking

    ➢ requires a very abstract macro view of the **<u>health</u>** needs of an entire (geographically) defined population

    ➢ AND a very micro-precision implementation of appropriate interventions to meet the needs of specific segments of the population with common health needs and risks.

➢ Population health assessment and segmentation is an essential tool to enable population health management.

➢ OHTs are building population health management capabilities that, over time, will be applied to different segments & subpopulations.

Today's messages

➢ There are many ways to segment a population. There is no single 'best' way to do this. Some form of segmentation is better than none.

➢ Segmentation is all about ensuring the right care is delivered to the right population. Ideally this is about risk and needs.

➢ We need to think about segmentation at the population level – for OHTs this is at the level of attributable populations.

➢ We also need to think about risk-segmentation within focus populations.

➢ There are multiple sources of data to understand population health needs.

Poll 2

1. How familiar are you with using population segmentation and/or risk stratification of populations ? (Single Choice) *

137/137 (100%) answered

I understand and can use data to segment a population (22/137) 16%
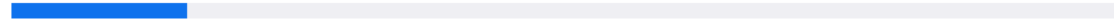
I understand the concepts but have not actually tried t... (47/137) 34%
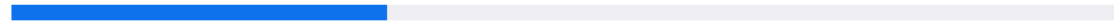
I am trying to understand segmentation (37/137) 27%
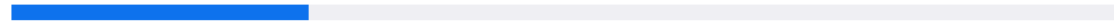
I am very new to the idea of segmentation (29/137) 21%
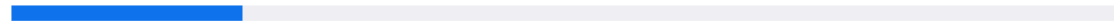
Segmentation/Stratification ... does that happen when I ... (2/137) 1%
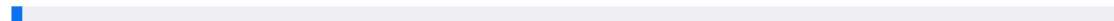
CIHI's Population Grouping Methodology (POP Grouper)

Debra Chen

Program Lead, Case Mix

Canadian Institute for Health Information

CIHI

POP Grouper segments population into groups with similar clinical characteristics and resource requirements

CIHI
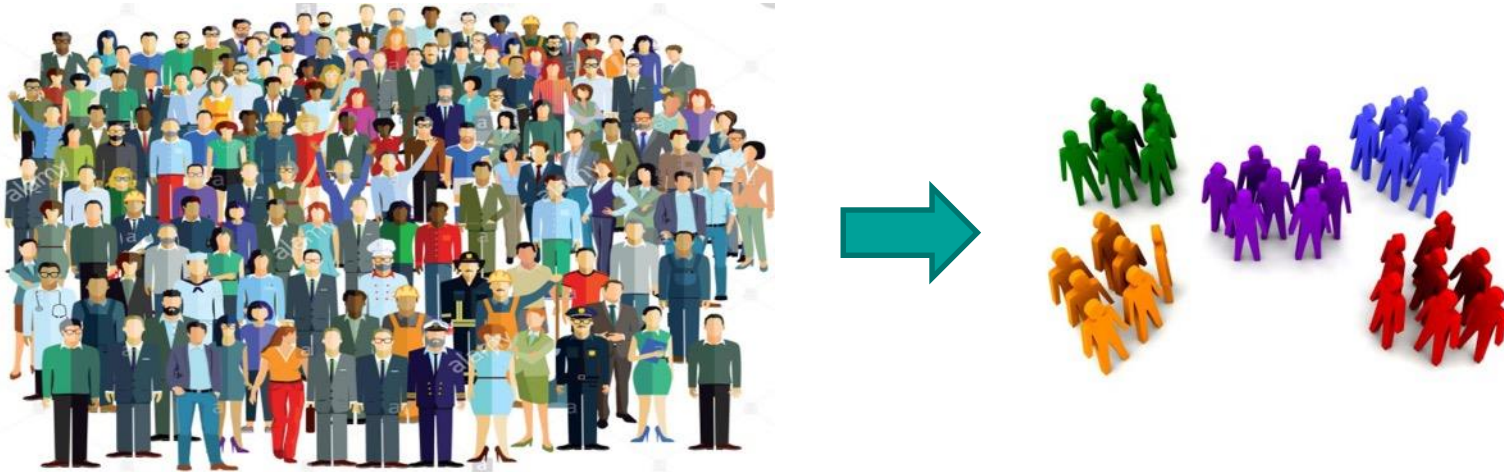
Inputs → POP Grouper → Outputs

Inputs

- Hospital care
- Ambulatory care
- Residential care
- Community care

POP Grouper

Outputs

Comprehensive clinical profile

Information on 226 health conditions and functional status

Predictive indicators

- Cost weights
- Number of primary care visits
- Number of emergency department visits
- Probability of admission to long-term care
- Risk of hospitalization for COVID-19

casemix@cihi.ca

CIHI

From health conditions to health profile groups (HPGs)

Diagnoses → **226** health conditions → **164** health profile branches

Identifies dominant health condition driving an individual's health profile

16 health profile categories — Summarizes condition by type and severity

239 health profile groups — Splits by presence of significant comorbidities

CIHI
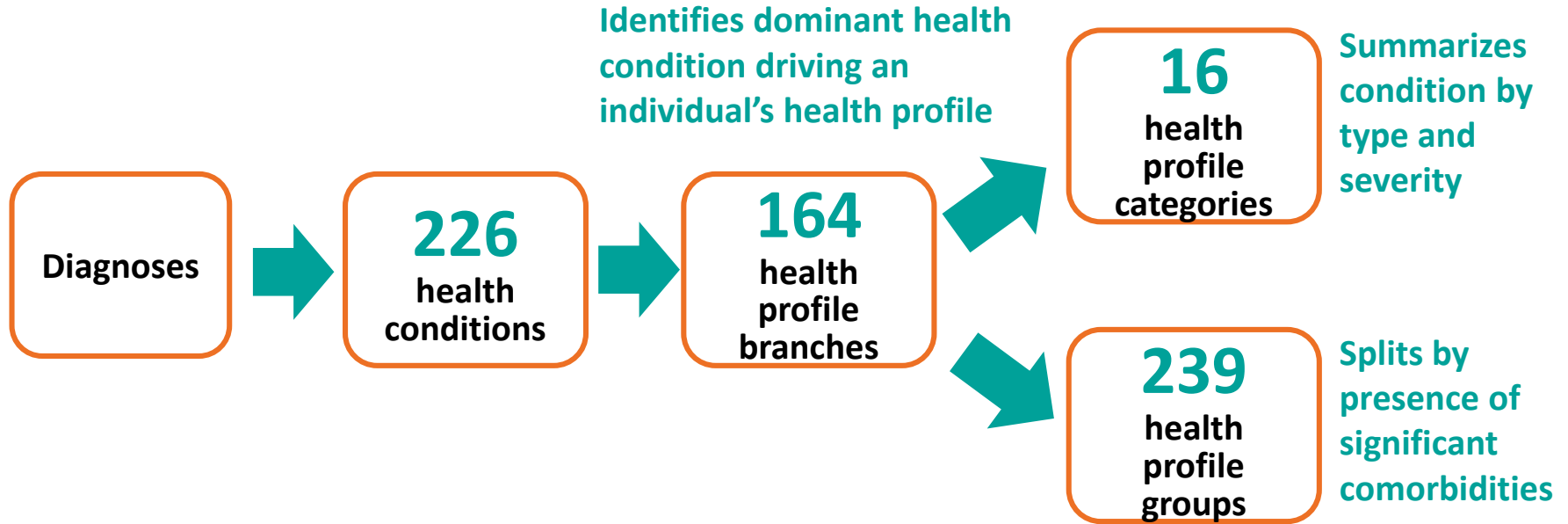
Example: Assigning health conditions to a person

Diagnosis code

POP health condition

ICD-9 (physician visit): 346.1 Common Migraine → A83 Migraine

RAI-2.0 (LTC): I1h Hypertension

ICD-9 (physician visit): 402 Hypertensive heart disease → E10 Hypertension

ICD-9 (physician visit): 250 Diabetes Mellitus → J02 Diabetes

ICD-10-CA (inpatient stay): S72701 Multiple fractures of femur, open → H43 Fracture femur

Mary
Female
60

21

CIHI

Example: Assigning Health Profile Group (HPG) to identify a person's dominant health condition

Mary
Female
60

POP health condition

A83 Migraine ➡️

E10 Hypertension ➡️

J02 Diabetes ➡️

H43 Fracture femur ➡️

Branch	Rank	Category
Migraine	131	Minor Acute
Hypertension	113	Minor Chronic
Diabetes w/o Chronic Kidney or Chronic Vasc Dx	95	Moderate Acute
Major Acute MSK	51	Major Acute

Rank	HPG
51	**Major Acute MSK with significant comorbidity**

CIHI

Example: Rolling up to HPG categories

Summarizing conditions by type and severity

Mary
Female
60

1. Palliative

2. Major acute

3. Major chronic

4. Major cancer

5. Major mental health

6. Major newborn

7. Moderate acute

8. Moderate chronic

9. Other cancer

10. Other mental health

11. Minor acute

12. Minor chronic

13. Obstetrics

14. Healthy newborn

15. User with no health conditions

16. Non-user

CIHI

Example: Assigning relative costs (i.e., cost weights) to understand resource utilization

Mary
Female
60

Cost Weights		
Health Condition	**2-year lookback window**	**1 year into future**
A83 Migraine	0.09575	0.06272
E10 Hypertension	0.04043	0.40142
J02 Diabetes	0.06176	0.50852
E10 * J02	0.09209	-0.16681
Total	**2.41835**	**1.71239**
ON average	**1**	**1**

CIHI

Example: How clients move to a more severe HPG category

- **4 health conditions, HPG Category = *Moderate Chronic***

  1. Retinopathy
  2. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
  3. Joint/Tendon Disorder and Injury (incl. Pain, Sprain, Strain)
  4. Skin Cancer

- **1 more health condition was found after including additional Dx: Stroke, HPG Category changed to *Major Acute***

- **More data coverage, more complete and accurate clinical profiles**

Douglas
Male
55

1. Palliative
2. **Major acute**
3. Major chronic
4. Major cancer
5. Major mental health
6. Major newborn
7. Moderate acute
8. **Moderate chronic**
....

CIHI

Wide spread use of POP Grouper across Canada

- **ON:** MoH grouped 8 years of POP outputs to support OHT implementation and primary care capacity planning. ICES and OMA's use of POP for research projects.

- **AB:** AHS grouped 18 years of data to monitor disease prevalence, cost variation and health service utilization

- **BC:** MoH grouped 10 years of data to profile population and identify service and funding gaps

- **SK:** use of POP to identify high cost health care users

- Other jurisdictions are exploring for future projects

CIHI

Overview of population segmentation in B.C. with a brief example

Health Sector Information, Analysis and Reporting Division | Ministry of Health

September 28th, 2021

Samantha Magnus, Director
Methodologies and Cross-Sector Analysis

Territorial Acknowledgement

Why categorize people and patients?

We 'put' patients in boxes to understand patients needs at a **population level**

- Population segmentation is a concept taken from marketing (market segmentation) – a means of better understanding and catering to customers with similar demand for products and services.

- Population segmentation or grouping is patient-focused and includes the whole population.

- Goes beyond any one part of the health system to facilitate understanding the holistic needs of patients within each cohort.

- **In B.C., we use both CIHI's Population Grouping Methodology and Health System Matrix help us categorize the population into segments or groups, with different focuses**

- Links different Ministry of Health's administrative databases and creates a **summary view of each B.C. resident's healthcare use** and chronic disease diagnoses, including cost estimates across service lines
- The information is presented as a **single record per person per fiscal year**.
- Provides a picture of:
  - each individual's health status (primarily using chronic disease definitions from PHAC),
  - health care system utilization,
  - and the changes over time.
- Describe how B.C. residents' use publicly funded health services on an individual level including their health status, age, location, gender, whether they are attached to a family doctor, and other health services information.
- By contrast, CPOP focuses on diagnoses, and although it relies on healthcare use, in analysis we treat CPOP as relatively independent from usage.

Classification granularity for different purposes

CPOP→

Health conditions
zero, one or more 'tags' per person per time period (n=227)

Health Profile Groups
one 'box' per person per time period (n=239)

Health Profile Group Categories
Boxes grouped, like 'pallets' (n=16)

Health System Matrix →

Population segments
Overlapping or mutual exclusive based on chronic disease and recent health system use (n=14)

33

Together creating different lenses for profiling morbidity (burden of disease) for
- Demographic groups,
- Health regions,
- Physician rosters, or
- The province as a whole

0.3%   3.3%
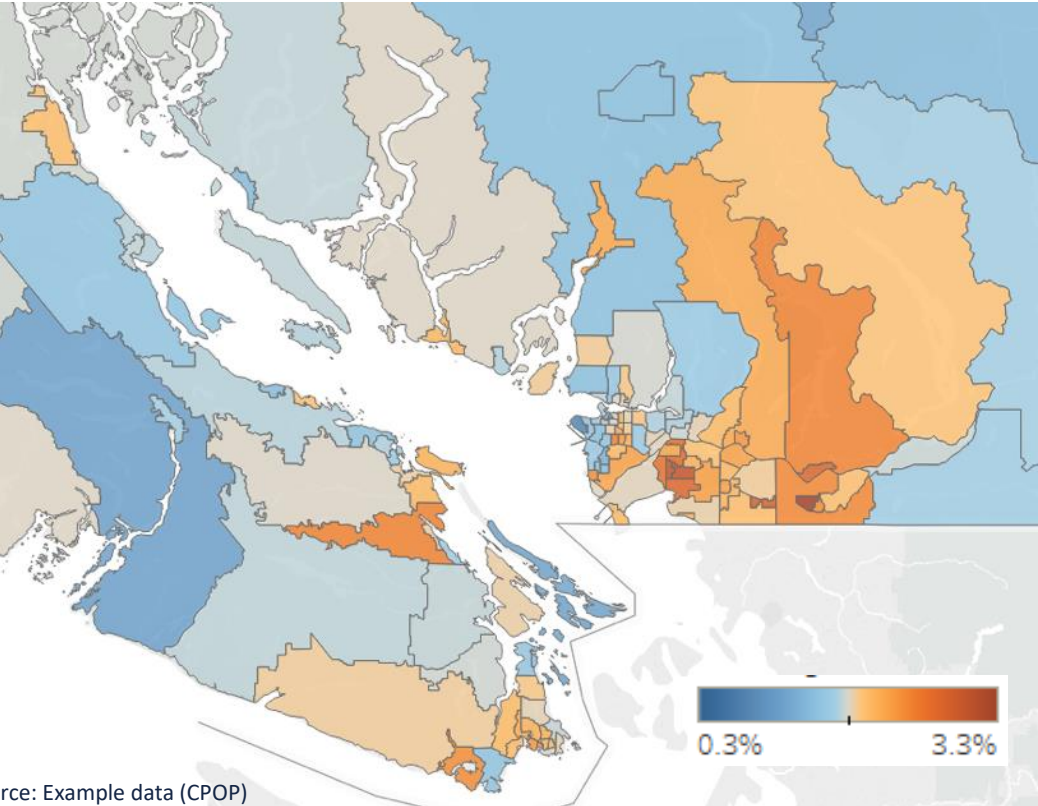
- D06 – Asthma

- Percent of population

- Considers utilization over past two years

- Similar analysis can be done for any of the 227 health conditions on distribution, utilization, prediction/forecast

Source: Example data (CPOP)
Population Grouping Methodology licensed by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, adapted for use in British Columbia by the B.C. Ministry of Health with permission. Version 2020. Two-year lookback.

Most Costly Health Profile Groups
by average estimate of publicly funded expenditures

BRITISH COLUMBIA | Ministry of Health

Number of Persons	Code	Health Profile Group	One-year cost estimate (average)
2,090	D001A	Respiratory Failure with Heart…	$68,617
3,233	A003C	Paralytic Syndrome with Stroke	$63,030
557	N002	Extremely Low Birth Weight or…	$58,474
34,554	Q007	Dementia (incl. Alzheimer's) w sig…	$53,935
3,619	D002A	Respiratory Failure w/o heart failure	$51,628
1,347	S003A	Ostomy Complication	$50,276
6,320	I002C	Skin Ulcer (incl. Decubitus) w sig…	$45,159
23,089	S001	Palliative State (Acute)	$44,005
822	S002A	Transplant Complication	$42,466
3,412	A002C	Paralytic Syndrome w Dx Other…	$39,321
4,929	E002C	Acute Myocardial Infarction with…	$38,345
3,170	S004C	Presence of Ostomy	$36,851
12,676	Q003A	Delirium	$27,556
4,766	Q002	Mental Disorder Resulting from…	$26,872
7,146	P002A	Sepsis w sig comorbidities	$24,939

Number of Persons

One-year cost estimate (average)

36

HPG Categories

Costs per person versus population count

Source: Example data (CPOP) & Health System Matrix

Population Grouping Methodology licensed by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, adapted for use in British Columbia by the B.C. Ministry of Health with permission. Version 2020. Two-year lookback.
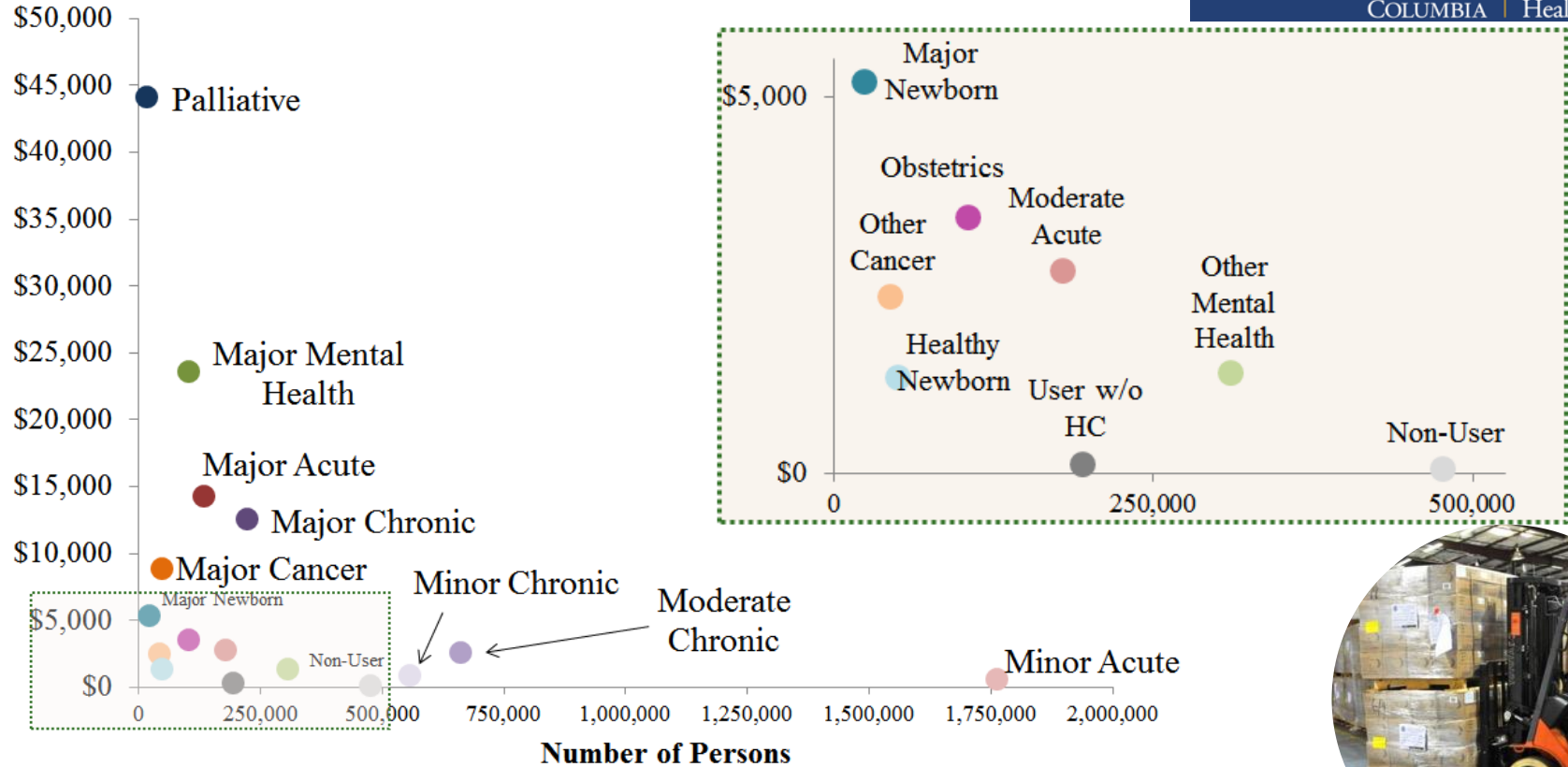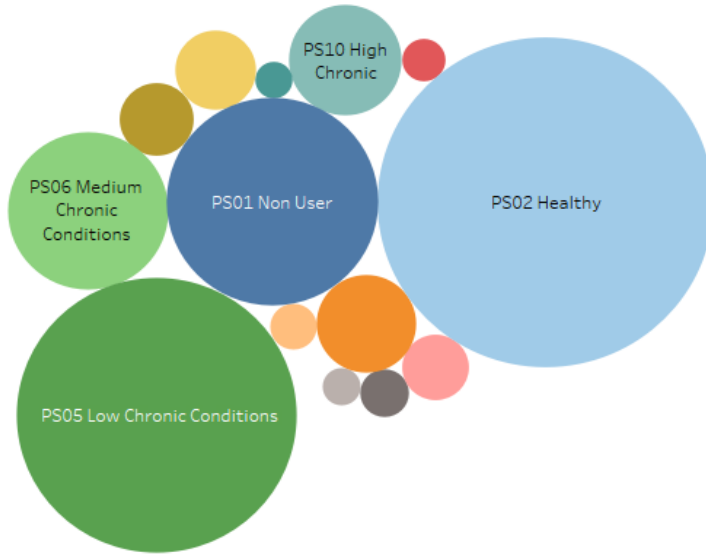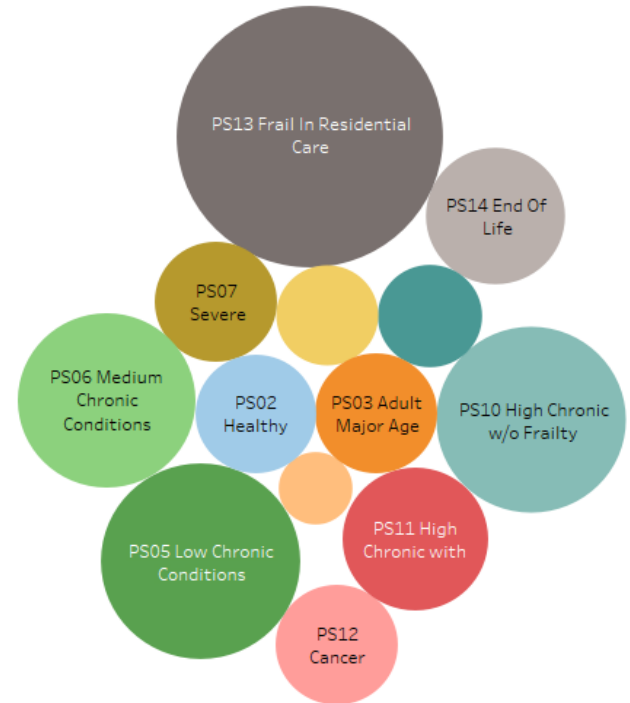
Share of BC Population 2016/17

Share in Publicly Funded Health Care 2016/17

Population segments are a B.C. Ministry of Health product, built with both diagnostic and utilization information from administrative records

Pop Segment
- PS01 Non User
- PS02 Healthy
- PS03 Adult Major Age 18+
- PS04 Child and Youth Major <18 ye..
- PS05 Low Chronic Conditions
- PS06 Medium Chronic Conditions
- PS07 Severe Mental Health & SU
- PS08 Maternity & Healthy Newborns
- PS09 Frail In Community
- PS10 High Chronic w/o Frailty
- PS11 High Chronic with Frailty
- PS12 Cancer
- PS13 Frail In Residential Care
- PS14 End Of Life

Source: Example data, Health System Matrix

COVID-19 daily hospitalization forecasts
based on a logistic model

Methodology

- Data Source
- Clinical Characteristics
- Logistic regression

Results

- Goodness of fit
- Positive cohort vs. population cohort
- Validation

Application

- CHSA profile
- Hospitalization forecast

Data sources and linkage

Information	Source
COVID-19 Positive cases, hospitalizations and deaths	BC Centre for Disease Control COVID-19 Line list
Patient demographics (age, sex, location)	Client Roster (2019/20)
Health conditions	CIHI's Population Grouping Methodology (two-year lookback – 2018/19-2019/20)
Long-Term Care (LTC)	PharmaNet Plan B (Long-Term Care Drug Plan) and HCC MRR
Social economic status (SES)	Canadian Index of Multiple Deprivation (CIMD) *(results not shown)*

Clinical risk factors for COVID-19

Health conditions grouped into "at-risk health conditions",
based on literature review by Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI)

Code	At-risk condition
HC1	Chronic lung/respiratory diseases
HC2	Severe chest conditions
HC3	Serious heart conditions
HC4	Immunocompromised (exclude transplant)
HC5	Severe obesity
HC6	Diabetes
HC7	Chronic kidney disease
HC8	Liver disease
HC9	Pregnancy
HC10	Hypertension
HC11	Cancer
HC12	Chronic neurological conditions (include Dementia and Alzheimer's)
HC13	Problems with spleen
HC14	Transplant Recipient and complication
HC15	Rheumatoid & Other Inflammatory Arthropathy (excl. Gout)

Logistic regression results
Health conditions only for hospitalization or death

- **HC05**: insignificant in BC; **HC09**: odds ratio <1; **HC14**: significant; **HC11**: different in the 2 models

Parameter	Univariate model (N=48,989)	Positive model (N=48,989)		Population model (N=5,200,204)	
	OR [95% CI]	Estimate	OR [95% CI]	Estimate	OR [95% CI]
HC1 Respiratory diseases	3.95 [3.54 - 4.42]	0.78 ***	2.19 [1.93 - 2.48]	0.50 ***	1.65 [1.46 - 1.87]
HC2 Severe chest conditions	--	--		--	
HC3 Heart conditions	6.88 [6.32 - 7.49]	0.92 ***	2.52 [2.28 - 2.79]	0.73 ***	2.08 [1.88 - 2.3]
HC4 Immunocompromised	3.4 [2.62 - 4.42]	0.64 ***	1.89 [1.4 - 2.57]	0.28	1.32 [0.99 - 1.76]
HC5 Obesity	--	--		--	
HC6 Diabetes mellitus	5.14 [4.75 - 5.57]	1.00 ***	2.72 [2.48 - 2.98]	1.09 ***	2.96 [2.7 - 3.26]
HC7 Chronic kidney disease	10.66 [9.46 - 12.01]	0.94 ***	2.56 [2.22 - 2.94]	0.66 ***	1.94 [1.71 - 2.2]
HC8 Liver disease	4.82 [3.67 - 6.33]	0.70 ***	2.02 [1.46 - 2.78]	0.58 ***	1.79 [1.34 - 2.4]
HC9 Pregnancy	1.37 [1.04 - 1.81] [†]	-0.26 *	0.77 [0.59 - 1.01]	--	
HC10 Hypertension	3.74 [3.46 - 4.05]	0.69 ***	1.99 [1.82 - 2.17]	0.60 ***	1.82 [1.67 - 1.99]
HC11 Cancer	4.07 [3.57 - 4.65]	0.63 ***	1.88 [1.61 - 2.19]	--	
HC12 Chronic neurological conditions	7.99 [7.31 - 8.75]	1.21 ***	3.36 [3.02 - 3.73]	1.69 ***	5.43 [4.92 - 5.99]
HC13 Problems with spleen	7.76 [1.85 - 32.46]	--		1.36 *	3.91 [1.22 - 12.53]
HC14 Transplant recipient and complication	6.37 [3.98 - 10.2]	0.97 **	2.63 [1.5 - 4.61]	0.46 *	1.58 [0.99 - 2.54]
HC15 Rheumatoid & other inflammatory arthropathy (excl. gout)	3.21 [2.6 - 3.96]	0.59 ***	1.8 [1.42 - 2.29]	0.54 ***	1.71 [1.36 - 2.16]

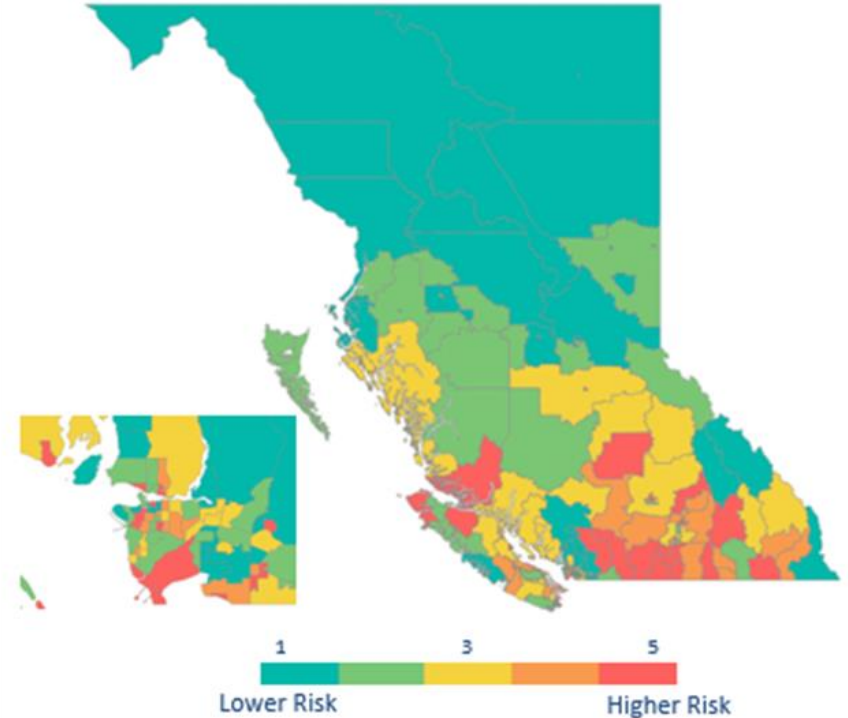Source: Example data (CPOP) & BCCDC line list & other sources (not current)

*p ≤ .05; ** p ≤ .01; *** p ≤ .001*
† OR calculated from model including only females aged 16-60 (n=17,856).

Model Applications

We visualized communities more at risk, based on weighted prevalence of at-risk health conditions and at-risk age groups

Currently, we apply the model to each day's cohort of COVID patients, to estimate the number likely to be hospitalized. Paired with hospital occupancy data, this offers a short-term alert of potential capacity issues.

1   3   5

Lower Risk   Higher Risk

Source: Example data (CPOP) & BCCDC line list & other sources (not current)

43

Our Team

Acknowledging our team:

- Yongcai Liu, lead for CPOP

- Mengmeng Zhang

- Saiganesh Dhannewar

- Jason Flindall

- Anatoli Skripnitchenko, lead for HSM

- David Scott
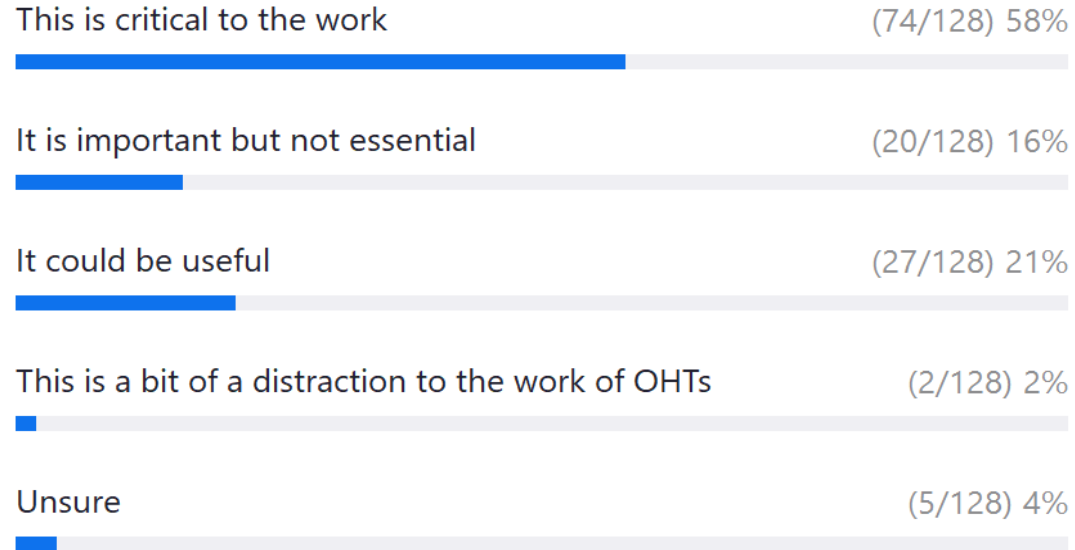
- Linghong Lu

Acknowledging our leadership:

- Heather Richards, Executive Director, Performance, Partnerships & Methodologies Branch

- Martin Wright, Assistant Deputy Minister, Health Sector Information, Analysis and Reoprting Division

Poll 3

1. How important do you think it is to use population segmentation to plan and implement care in the (OHT) population ? (Single Choice) *

128/128 (100%) answered

This is critical to the work   (74/128) 58%

It is important but not essential   (20/128) 16%

It could be useful   (27/128) 21%

This is a bit of a distraction to the work of OHTs   (2/128) 2%

Unsure   (5/128) 4%

Discussion

What approaches and tools are you using to identify priority populations and / or to undertake population segmentation ?

*Use the chat **to** all panelists and attendees to respond to this and ask questions*

OHTs Attributed Populations

Caring for the whole population

Population is Continually Evolving

Births, immigration, mobility, choice

OHT ATTRIBUTED POPULATION

Deaths, emigration, mobility, choice
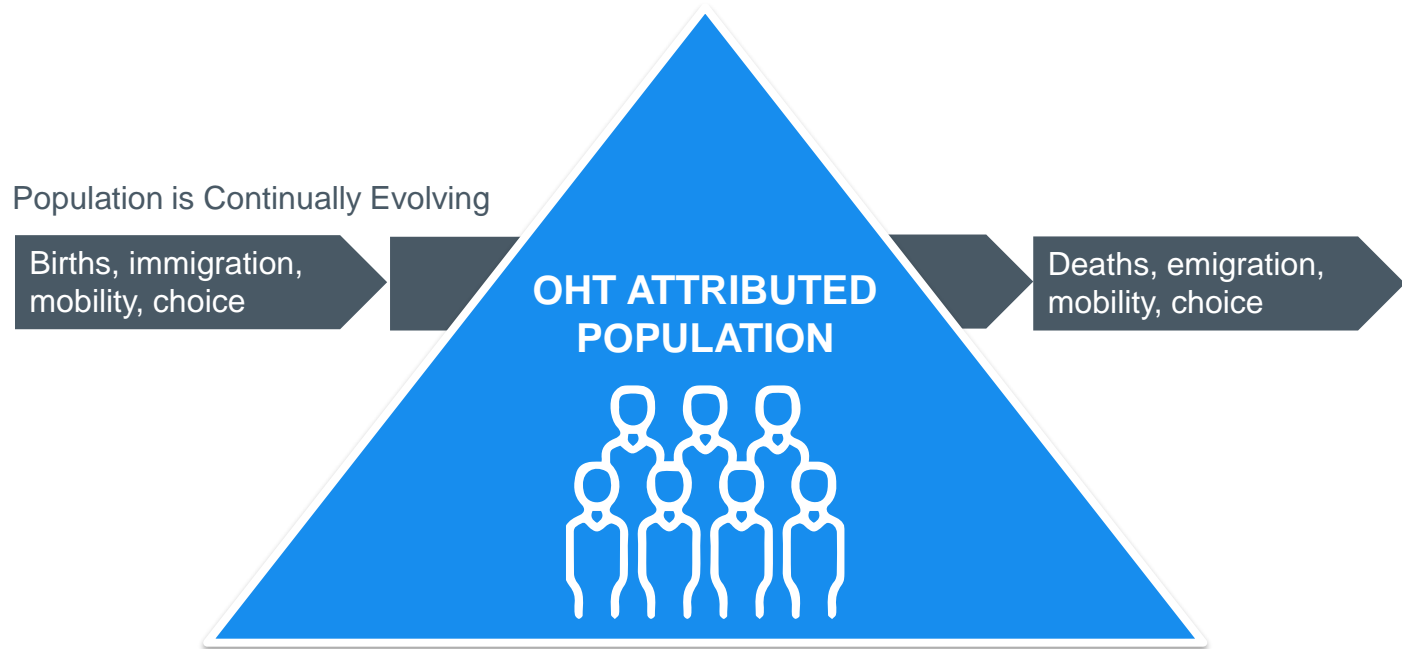
Connecting the dots: within the attributed population there are multiple priority populations

Priority populations most commonly chosen by OHTs

Older adults with greater needs and/or people with chronic conditions

People who could benefit from a palliative care approach

People with mental health & addictions conditions
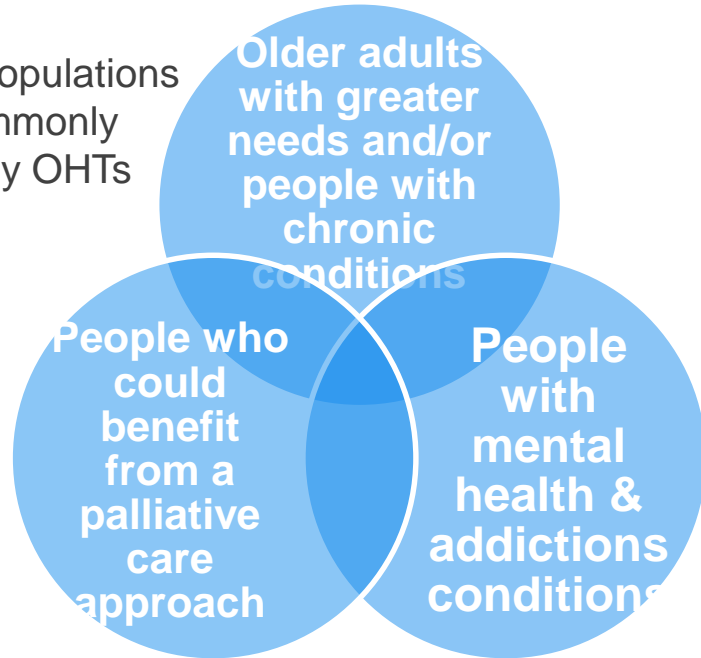
BC Health System Matrix

Strategic Planning Category/ Health Status Group	Population Segment
Staying Healthy	PS01 Non-User
	PS02 Healthy (Low User)
	PS08 Maternity & Healthy Newborns
Getting Healthy	PS03 Adult Major Age 18+
	PS04 Child and Youth Major <18 years
Living with Illness and Chronic Conditions	PS05 Low Chronic Conditions
	PS06 Medium Chronic Conditions
	PS07 Severe Mental Health & Substance Use
	PS10 High Chronic Conditions
	PS12 Cancer
Towards the End of Life	PS09 Frail in Community – not available
	PS11 High Chronic with Frailty – not available
	PS13 Frail in Long-Term Care
	PS14 End of Life

49

Connecting the dots: stratifying priority populations

RISE
Rapid-Improvement Support and Exchange
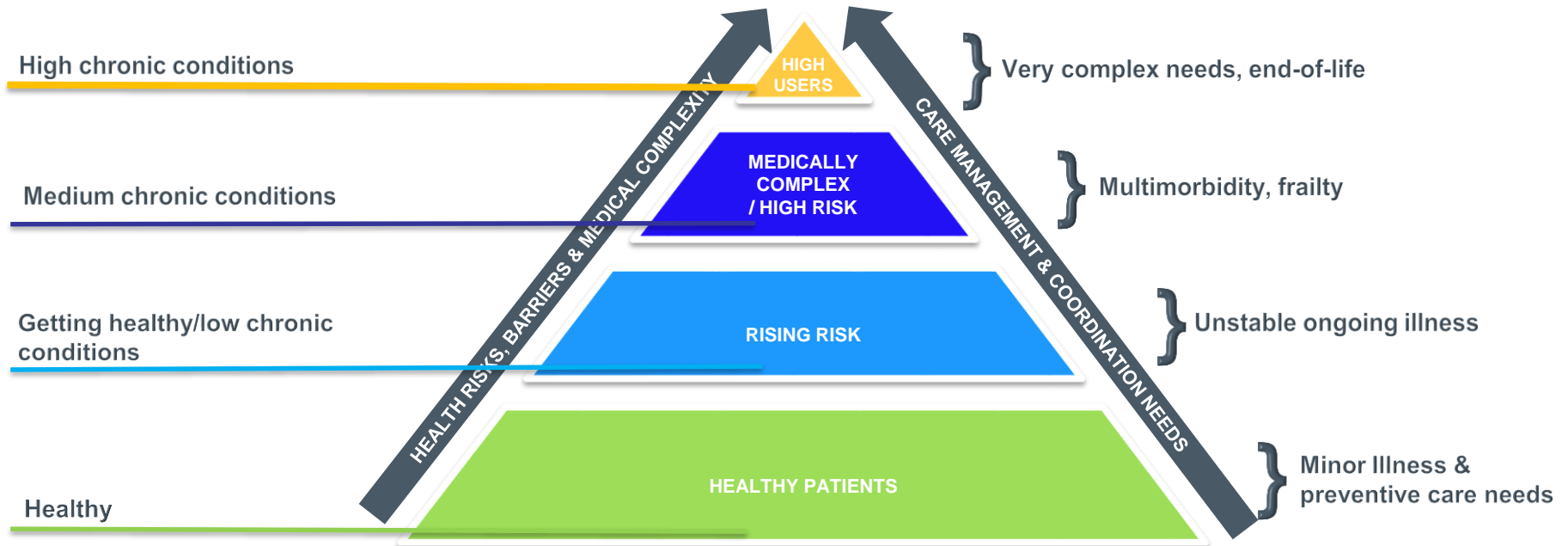
Understand socioeconomic factors and apply an equity lens as you develop care models for each segment.

Example: Segmenting Depression Care and Co-designing Care Models

COMPLEX MENTAL ILLNESS

} **Interdisciplinary Care Team**

SEVERE DEPRESSION

} **Referral to community resources**

SCREEN FOR SOCIAL FACTORS AND EQUITY ISSUES ACROSS ALL SEGMENTS

MILD AND MODERATE DEPRESSION

} **Tx in Primary care (watchful waiting, meds, CBT program**

PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CONDITION(S)

} **Screen for Depression using PHQ-9**

McMaster University | HEALTH FORUM

The Ottawa Hospital | L'Hôpital d'Ottawa
RESEARCH INSTITUTE | INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE

Trillium Health Partners

INSTITUTE FOR BETTER HEALTH

UPSTREAMLAB

Data and segmentation - what the RISE PHM coaches are hearing

How do we identify who belongs to our attributed population?

cQIPs provides an opportunity to align work – teams would like to understand how to connect current indicators to community level interventions

Teams understand the need to move 'down the pyramid' but need examples supported by data and connections to the big dot measures.
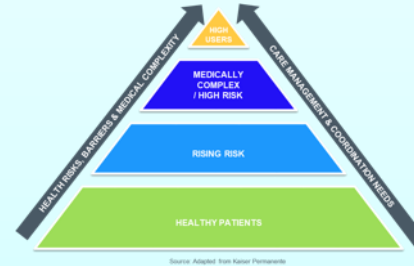
Population-health management (PHM) resources

RISE resources:

- [Resources by priority population](#)
- **Overview of PHM including application to COVID management** [webinar](#), [deck](#) and [one page summary](#)
- **Redesigning care models through co-design** [webinar](#), [deck](#) and [one page summary](#)
- **A deep dive into designing care models for your priority populations** [webinar](#)
- **Applying an equity lens** [webinar and deck](#)
- **Additional webinars on PHM:** [Spring 2020](#) and [Fall 2019](#)

Resources by priority population

- **Older adults with greater needs**
  - [Provincial Geriatrics Leadership Ontario (PGLO):](#)
- **Palliative approach to care**
  - [Ontario Palliative Care Network (OPCN)](#) including the [Palliative Care Health Services Delivery Framework](#)
- **Mental health and addictions**
  - [Centre for Mental Health and Addictions Provincial System Support Program:](#) including the [Ontario structured psychotherapy program](#)
  - [Mental Health and Addictions Centre of Excellence](#)

Experience From the Frontlines

DOWNTOWN EAST TORONTO

ONTARIO HEALTH TEAM

Using provider and patient data to inform our priority population

Curtis Handford

Western (Middlesex London) Ontario Health Team
Co-Designing Care Pathways with Patients and Providers

Alexander Smith

Process Design & Change Management Lead
London Health Sciences Centre
alexander.smith@lhsc.on.ca

September 28, 2021

A Standard Approach to Care Pathway Co-Design

Step 1: Build Co-Design Team

Step 2: Identify Existing Knowledge Sources

Step 3: Capture Current System Experiences through Co-Design

Step 4: Identify 'Always for Everyone' or 'Minimum Standard of Care' Events

Step 5: Validate 'Always for Everyone' Events

Step 6: Model 'Always for Everyone' Events into a Care Pathway

Step 7: Model Roles into Care Pathway

Step 8: Model Non-Clinical Flow into Care Pathway

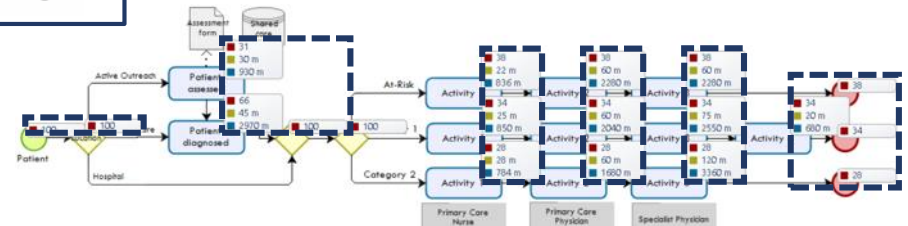**Step 9:** Capture Data and Simulate

Step 10: Change Management

Step 1: Co-Design Team Structure

Steps 4-5: Modified Delphi Method

Steps 6-9: Modelling and Simulation (sample simulation output below)

2021-09-28

Segmenting Whole Population by States of Progression

A standard, macro-level care pathway is used as patients flow through six states of disease progression. Each macro-level pathway is specific to one diagnostic group, but patients may be placed on multiple care pathways using the same macro-level architecture. At any point in time, the entire attributed population will be in one of these states for each diagnostic group.

525,829 Attributed Population
>6,658 COPD
>6,016 CHF

2021-09-28
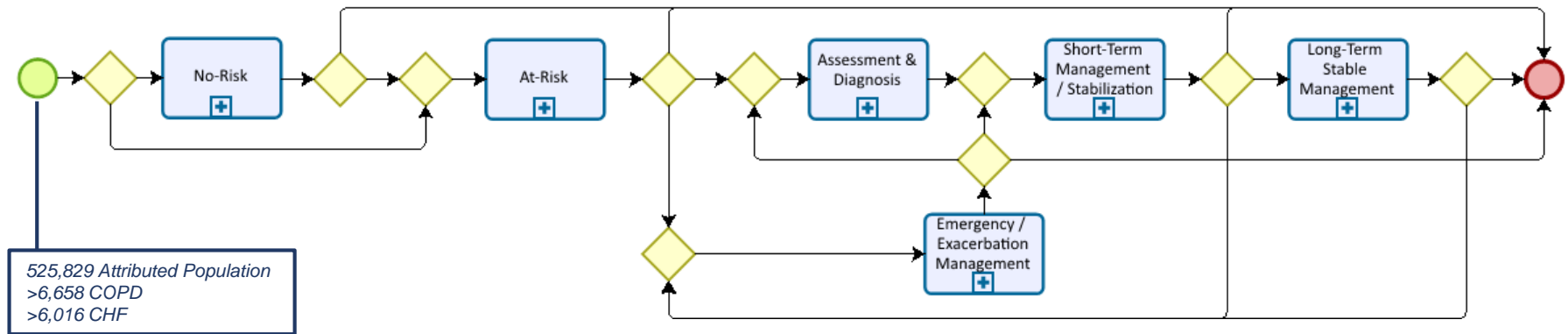
Co-Designing with Patients and Providers

Through our co-design discovery phase interviews, we identified system challenges for which our OHT can support solution development. Several of these co-design themes are being translated to activities in our care pathways which are being validated through a modified Delphi methodology.

Access to and Awareness of Services

Care and Action Planning

Care Partner Support

Case Management and Coordination

Communication Between Providers

Early Diagnosis Process

Promoting Self-Management

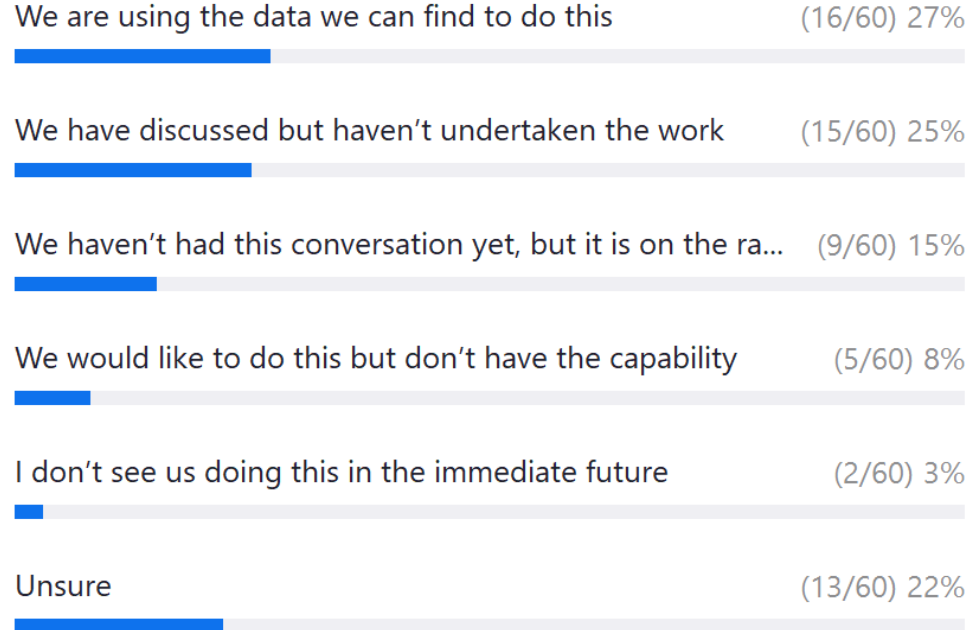**Patient-Centred Care**

Goals of Care

"
"There's the assumption that I don't work. We got a caregiver survey in the newspaper one day and there was not one question - I mean, 'what you would normally have done' or 'what normally your spouse or significant other would have done' like maybe debate the grocery shopping or something. And now you're having to do not one question about income, like working full or part time volunteering, kids looking after another family member..."
"
- Care Partner

Caregiver Screen

"
*"I don't know how long it's going to last. And it doesn't matter. **As long as I'm outside and watching my tomatoes grow. That's all I care about right now."***
- Patient
"

Goals of Care Assessment

2021-09-28

Poll 4

Where is your OHT at in terms of thinking about or using risk-segmentation to define care needs for your population (overall or focus populations)?

We are using the data we can find to do this — (16/60) 27%

We have discussed but haven't undertaken the work — (15/60) 25%

We haven't had this conversation yet, but it is on the ra... — (9/60) 15%

We would like to do this but don't have the capability — (5/60) 8%

I don't see us doing this in the immediate future — (2/60) 3%

Unsure — (13/60) 22%

Discussion and Q & A:

Have you used qualitative data and/or surveys from your population to help set priorities or define interventions? What did you find?

Do you have other questions of our panel today ?

Use the chat **to** <mark>all panelists and attendees</mark> *to respond to this and ask questions*

Up Next:

HSPN Webinar Series

- 4th Tuesday of the Month: 12:00 – 1:30pm

Upcoming Topics: October & November

- *Stories from the Field* – Live talks led by real OHTs
  - Governance
  - Patient and Caregiver/Family Engagement
  - Local Innovations

… and more.

HSPN

Central OHT Evaluation Team

Co-Leads

Dr. Walter Wodchis

Dr. Ruth Hall

Team Members

Dr. Gaya Embuldeniya

Dr. Shannon Sibbald

Dr. Kaileah McKellar

Jennifer Gutberg

Nusrat S. Nessa

Luke Mondor

HSPN

Key Resources Available

Teams are encouraged to access the **ministry's central program of supports** for resources and assistance to improve their readiness to implement the Ontario Health Team model wherever they are in the readiness assessment process.

Teams can access this central program through the Ministry of Health website: http://health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/connectedcare/oht/default.aspx

Key resources include:

- **Ontario Health Teams: Digital Health Playbook** – playbook to help understand how providers can build a digital health plan for OHTs that supports the delivery of integrated care (available at MOH website above).

- **Rapid-Improvement Support and Exchange (RISE)** – an interactive website (www.ohtrise.org) that provides access to resources, experts and assistance for potential Ontario Health Teams. Rapid learning and supports delivery partner.

- **HSPN – Central OHT Evaluation –** Evaluation resources and reports (www.hspn.ca)

HSPN Implementation Resources

https://hspn.ca/evaluation/ontario-health-teams

Practice Guides   **Webinars**   **White Papers**   **OHT Evaluation Results**

Everyone is involved !

Twitter: @infohspn

Email: OHT.Evaluation@utoronto.ca

https://hspn.ca/evaluation/ontario-health-teams

Subscribe on YouTube !

Thank you!