



CAPACITY-BUILDING ASSETS FOR INTEGRATED CARE:
HOW TO USE THE EXISTING EVIDENCE TO
ACCELERATE THE ADOPTION AND SCALING-UP OF
INTEGRATED CARE?







WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

- Donna Henderson
- Scottish Government







INTRODUCTION TO SCIROCCO EXCHANGE PROJECT

- Andrea Pavlickova
- Scottish Government



Who we are?



Budget: €2,649,587

Start: 1 January 2019

9 Health and Social Care Authorities:

- Flanders Agency for Health and Care, Belgium
- Optimedis, Germany
- AReSS Puglia, Italy
- Vilnius University Hospital, Latvia
- National Health Fund, Poland
- TEC Division, Scottish Government (Coordinator)
- Safarik University, Slovakia
- Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia
- Osakidetza, Basque Country, Spain

3 Universities and Competence Centers

- University of Edinburgh, Scotland
- University of Valencia, Spain
- Kronikgune, Basque Country, Spain

2 Membership Organisations

- EHTEL (European Health Telematics Association), Belgium
- AER (Assembly of European regions), France





Objectives of SCIROCCO Exchange

1.Maturity assessment for integrated care

Priorities for improvement:

strengths and weaknesses of local environment for integrated care

SCIROCCO
Exchange
Knowledge
Management Hub



2. Capacity-building assets

4. Improvement Plans

Co-designing technical assistance tailored to the maturity and local context



3. Knowledge transfer

Access to existing evidence Capacity-building support



SCIROCCO Exchange Tool for Integrated Care https://scirocco-exchange-tool.inf.ed.ac.uk

Online

self-assessment tool

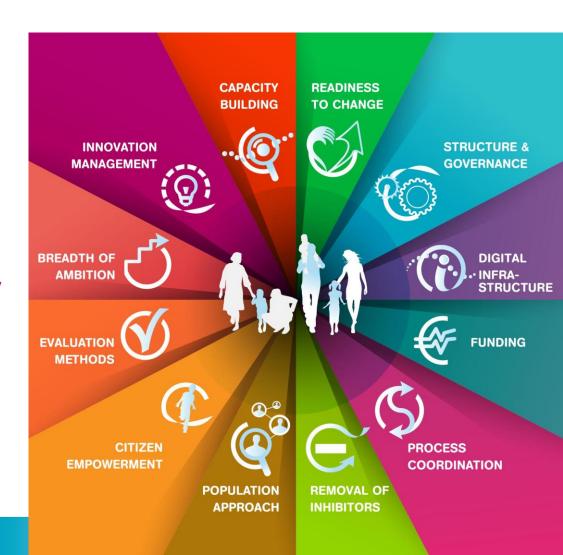
to assess readiness for

integrated care

Validated and tested in over

90 regions/organisations

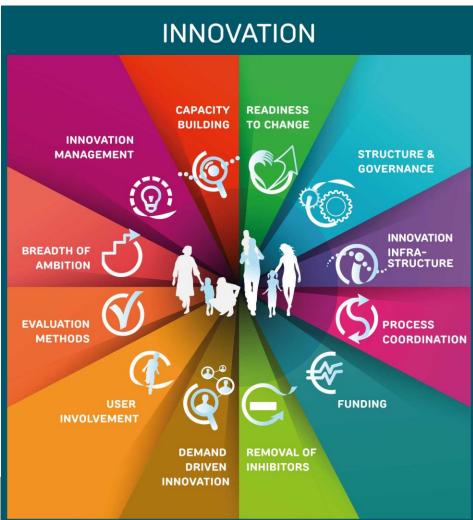
Available in 9 languages





SCIROCCO Tool for Integrated Care https://scirocco-exchange-tool.inf.ed.ac.uk







Capturing Maturity Level



Objectives

If the existing systems of care need to be re-designed to provide a more integrated services, this will require change across many levels, the creation of new roles, processes and working practices, and new systems to support information sharing and collaboration across care teams. This will be disruptive and may be viewed negatively by workers, press and public, so a clear case needs to be made for those changes, including a justification, a strategic plan, and a vision of better care.

Assessment scale

- 0- No acknowledgment of compelling need to change
- 1- Compelling need is recognised, but no clear vision or strategic plan
- 2- Dialogue and consensus-building underway; plan being developed
- 3- Vision or plan embedded in policy; leaders and champions emerging
- 4- Leadership, vision and plan clear to the general public; pressure for change
- 5– Political consensus; public support; visible stakeholder engagement







Thank you!

andreapavlickova@nhs.net

Disclaimer

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UNDERSTANDING THE LOCAL READINESS FOR INTEGRATED CARE

- Cristina Adriana Alexandru
- University of Edinburgh



Assessing the Maturity of a Healthcare System

- ► The self-assessment process consist of the following steps:
 - 1. Local organisers **identify local experts** to be involved in the assessment
 - 2. The experts individually perform the assessment by filling in a questionnaire on the Scirocco tool
 - 3. The experts share their individual questionnaires with the organisers
 - 4. A workshop is organised to discuss and reach a consensus amongst the different experts about the maturity of the healthcare system



Step 1: A Multidisciplinary Team



Doctor

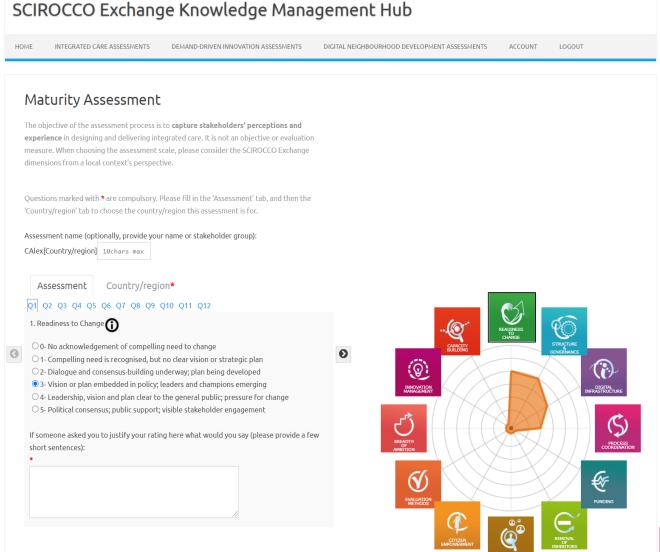




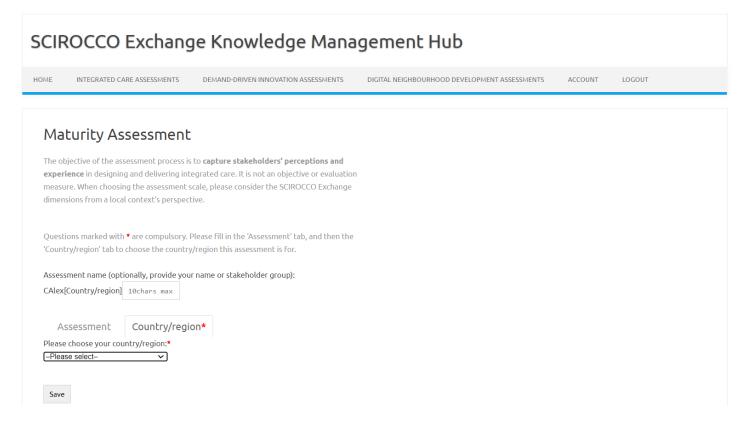
Information Technology (IT) Specialist



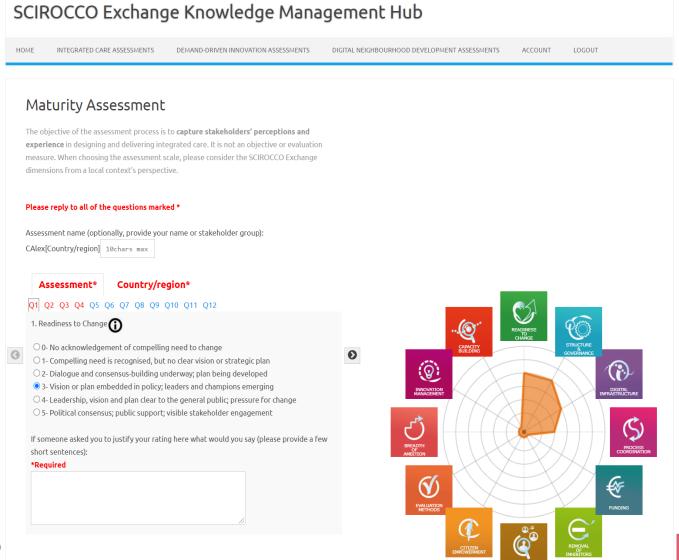














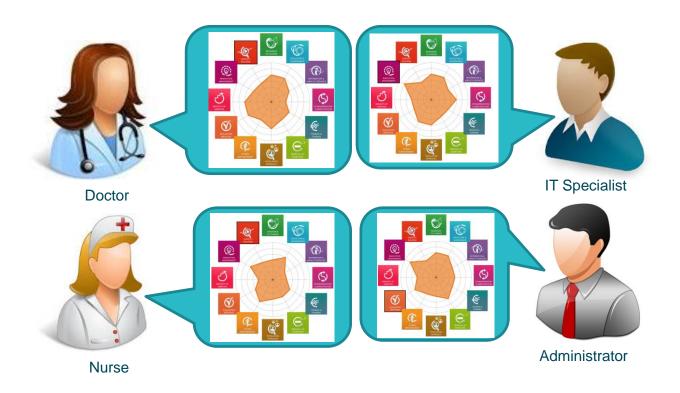
Your assessment was successfully saved

What would you like to do next?

- Ocontinue editing
- OSave as private assessment
- OShare assessment with other users
- OShare assessment with all SCIROCCO Exchange partners
- OShare assessment publicly (with all users of Knowledge Management Hub)

Submit







Step 3: Sharing Individual Assessments

SCIROCCO Exchange Knowledge Management Hub

HOME INTEGRATED CARE ASSESSMENTS DEMAND-DRIVEN INNOVATION ASSESSMENTS DIGITAL NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENTS ACCOUNT Share Assessment If you are the editor of an assessment, this page allows you to: Share your assessment with somebody else who has an account, by providing the person's email address and choosing whether he/she will be a viewer or editor of the assessment. You can later decide to change the person's role, or even unshare the assessment with the person. Share your assessment publicly with all users, for viewing only (i.e. they will not be able to edit it). You can later decide to remove the public sharing of your assessment. Users who share assessment Doctorreply USER Cristina.Alexandru@ed.ac.uk (you) Editor, originator The assessment is not currently shared with other users Please indicate the email address of ONE (other) user whom you would like to share the assessment with: Share with the SCIROCCO Exchange project partners Make the assessment public (for all other users to view only)



Consensus Maturity Assessment

This page allows you to reach a consensus amongst your team as to the level of maturity of your region/country with regards to integrated care, considering the views of the different individual respondents or sub-teams.

Legend

Dodorrep) seved by wpadmin (you) 2018-10-22 10:30:04

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Thep) saved by wpadmin (you) 2018-10-22 10:31:54

Questions marked with * are compulsory. Please fill in the 'Assessment' tab, and then the 'Country/region' tab to choose the country/region this assessment is for.

<u>Assessment name</u> (optionally, provide your name or stakeholder group):





Mark 'Readiness to Change' as your number one priority @

Consensus Maturity Assessment

This page allows you to reach a consensus amongst your team as to the level of maturity of your region/country with regards to integrated care, considering the views of the different individual respondents or sub-teams.

Legend Total of 9 responses selected. See individual assessments Voted by 1-25% respondents (1-2 respondent(s)) Voted by 26-50% respondents (3-4 respondent(s)) Voted by 51-75% respondents (5-6 respondent(s)) Voted by 76-100% respondents (7-9 respondent(s)) Questions marked with * are compulsory. Please fill in the 'Assessment' tab, and then the 'Country/region' tab to choose the country/region this assessment is for. Assessment name (optionally, provide your name or stakeholder group): Cons-Basque Country, cons2 Assessment Country/region* Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q5 Q6 Q7 Q8 Q9 Q10 Q11 Q12 1. Readiness to Change

1. Readiness to Change

0 - No acknowledgement of compelling need to change

1 - Compelling need is recognised, but no clear vision or strategic plan

2 - Dialogue and consensus-building underway; plan being developed (Voted by 1)

3 - Vision or plan embedded in policy; leaders and champions emerging (Voted by 4)

4 - Leadership, vision and plan clear to the general public; pressure for change (Voted by 1)

5 - Political consensus; public support; visible stakeholder engagement (Voted by 3)

If someone asked you to justify your rating here what would you say (please provide a few short sentences):

Justifications from respondents ranking 2

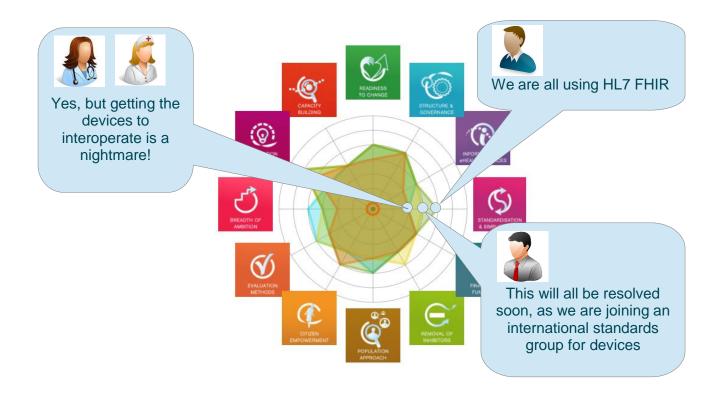
Justifications from respondents ranking 3

Justifications from respondents ranking 4

Justifications from respondents ranking 5

























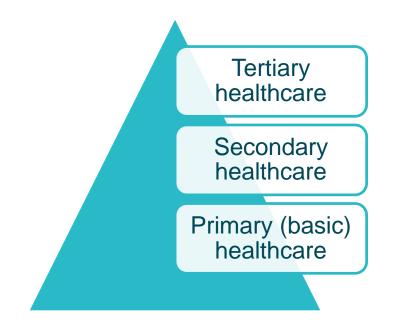
LOCAL NEEDS FOR INTEGRATED CARE – REGION/COUNTRY

- Andreja Rafaelic
- Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia



Healthcare System in Slovenia

- The Slovenian health system is largely financed by compulsory health insurance with the only provider the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia.
- The compulsory health insurance does not cover all financial costs incurred during treatment. The other part of costs is covered by supplementary health insurance.
- With the collected funds, the Insurance Institute provides insured persons equal access to health services.





What does integrated care mean for Slovenia?

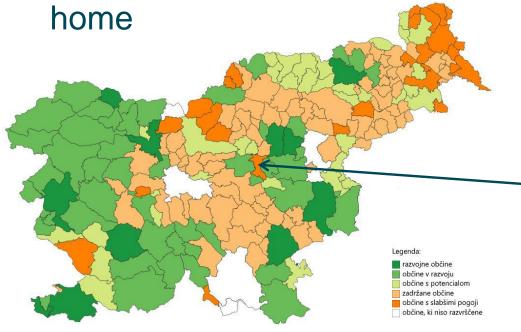
- Integration of social and health care services and sectors in LTC.
- Existing services are not integrated into one uniform system.
- ▶ In practice, there is no coordination of services which makes accessibility to services difficult and decreases its quality.
- Beneficiaries are not always provided with quality, equal and needed services.



Maturity assessment process

► Local level vs. national level

27 municipalities (out of 212): with worse conditions and less successful when performing social care at



Municipality of Trbovlje





Maturity assessment process

▶ Stakeholders

Invited	Participated
Health centre of Trbovlje	
Centre for Social Work	
Zagorje ob Savi Occupational Activity Centre	
Nursing home of France Salamon Trbovlje	
Association of people with disabilities Trbovlje	
Municipality of Trbovlje	
Youth centre of Trbovlje	
Adult education centre of Zasavje	
Seniors Association Trbovlje	
Intergenerational association Upanje, Trbovlje	



Maturity assessment process

► I have a feeling that the local community waits for country to make first systematic moves, because it is the problem at the national level.





Maturity of integrated care in Trbovlje

SUCCESS FACTORS

- Implementation of telecare.
- Decision to employ a social worker at the hospital.
- Decision to organise local stakeholders meetings.



CHALLENGES

- Development of coordinated actions.
- Capacity building.
- Evluation of the development in LTC.



Local needs for integrated care

- ► Creation of a local action group
- ► Regular meetings organised by the municipality
- ► Comprehensive needs assessment in the area



How to address the local needs?

- ► 2 study visits to the Basque country and Scotland (autumn 2020 spring 2021)
- Presenting good practices from other regions (knowledge transfer)
- ► Encouraging piloting and innovations.
- ► Implementing good practices at the national level (formalize the innovation management process).





Thank you for your attention!





LOCAL NEEDS FOR INTEGRATED CARE – LITHUANIA

- ► Elena Jureviciene, Rokas Navickas, Indre Lapinskaite, Laimis Dambrauskas
- ► Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos (VULSK)



Healthcare System evolution in Lithuania

health care Lithuania regain independence. Decentralization of health care administration Postgraduate training of 1998 GPs and retraining program for district physicians Focus on the establishment of private GPs practices 2019 Number of

GPs 2468

(valid licence)

Semashko-type

Lithuanian Health Strategy 2014-2025 to ensure high quality and effective health care focused on population needs



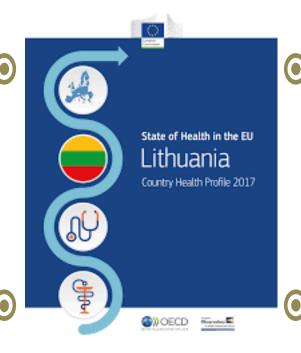


Healthcare System in Lithuania

Insurance coverage – 95 % of the population provided by the NHIF.

Health policy implementation at local level – the Municipal health boards.

Teem work in family medicine has been introduced an expanded.



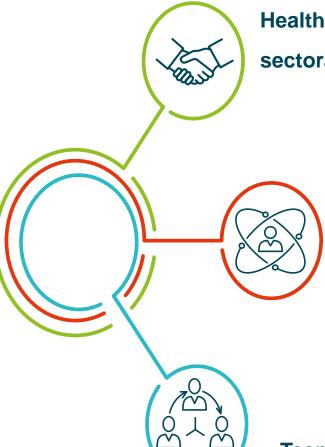
Health policy and regulations – the Ministry of Health.

Health policy implementation at national level – the National Health Board, subordinated to Parlament.

Family medicine centers (FMC)/ polyclinics and small-to-medium sized hospitals – owners are 60 municipalities of Lithuania.



Integrated Care in Lithuania



Health care and social intersectoral collaboration.



Teem work in primary care







Translated Maturity Model



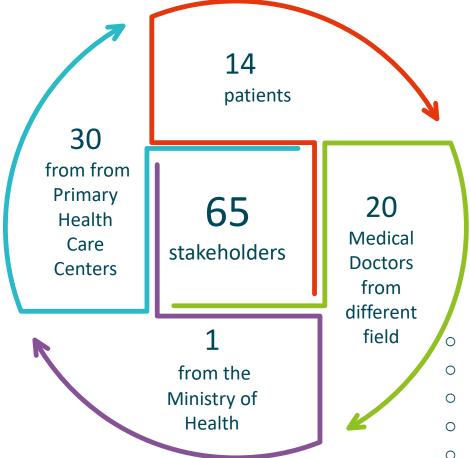
Some cultural factors restricted the smooth completion of the questionnaire, and the lack of benevolence to delve into complex issues caused some difficulties in cooperating with the stakeholders. Unfamiliar wording meant some clarifications were needed most of the time.



Maturity assessment process in Lithuania

- Public PHCC, Vilnius: administrator, chief, nurse, resident, a family physician.
- Public PHCC, Panevėžys:
 a family physician, midwife,
 chief, lawyer, social worker.
- Public PHCC, Vilnius:
 family physician,
 administrator, chief, nurse.
- Private PHCC, Kaunas: family physician, chief, nurse.
- Private PHCC, Vilnius: family physician, regional manager, administrator, chief, nurse.

The selection of the stakeholders was made based on the idea to cover a more comprehensive assessment of integrated care maturity in Lithuania.



- cardiologists
- pulmonologists
- o allergist
- endocrinologists
- gastroenterologists
- nephrologists
- geneticists
- pediatricians



Maturity of integrated care in Lithuania



PHCC final spider diagram



Medical doctors final spider diagram

Some dimensions were ranked more positively by PHCC; such results may have been influenced by the specialists' more practical point of view as they rely on practice.



The Ministry of Health final spider diagram



Patients final spider diagram

The results of Patients and the Ministry of Health highlights the problem of miscommunication between patients and the government.



Maturity of integrated care in Lithuania

THE FINAL RESULTS





The spider diagram of the total results before the workshop

The spider diagram of the total results after the workshop

The results of the self-assessment process before the consensus-building workshop and after vary quite strongly. The following three dimensions were highlighted as priority dimensions for changes:

- Process Coordination,
- Removal of inhibitors,
- Capacity Building.



Local needs for integrated care KEY MESSAGES

3 key success factors:

- PHC in Lithuania is well developed, majority privately owned.
- PHCCs are willing to cooperate in order to adopt further change.
- Government support on quality improvements.

3 key challenges:

- Better intersectoral cooperation between the health care system and social care system.
- A big difference between rural and urban areas.
- Large workload for GPs.



How to address the local needs?

DIMENSION(S)
FOR
IMPROVEMENT
WEAKNESSES

RATIONALE & MATURITY LEVEL

Capacity Building CB=2

Considerable variation between the results of the self-assessment process before and after the consensus-building workshop was noted. The Capacity Building was highlighted as one of the priority dimensions for changes in the region. Due to limited know how, cooperation on capacity building for integrated care could enable the teams or institutions. Individual approaches exist at the MoH level, but there is a lack of communication and collaboration between the different players.

The process of sharing experience and lessons learnt among service providers is fragmented and does not work in the region

Removal of inhibitors RI=1

The removal of inhibitors has the lowest evaluation in the overal consensus diagram and should be considered as the bottle neck. It was highlighted as a priority dimension for change. The awareness of inhibitors exists but no systematic approach to their management is in place.





Thank you for your attention!





LOCAL NEEDS FOR INTEGRATED CARE – FLANDERS - BELGIUM

- Solvejg Wallyn
- ► Flanders Agency for Care and Health



The SCIROCCO Exchange project is co-funded by the Health Programme of the European Union under Grant Agreement No.: 826676 (Chafea)

Healthcare System in Belgium – IC in Flanders

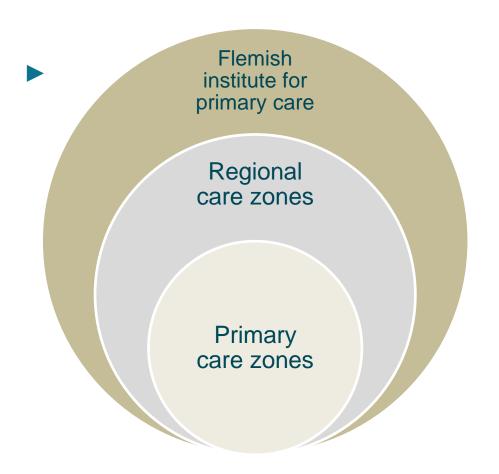
- Solidarity in financing
- 2 Freedom of choice for patients
- 3 Independency for physicians
- 4 Private NFP & state controlled
- 5 Fee-for-service payments
- 6 Multi-payer health care system

- Since 2014: reform of primary care (integrating health and social care), mental health care, hospital care and rehabilitation.
- via a comprehensive approach to reform health and social care,
- characterised by bottom-up approach
- focus on multi-disciplinary cooperation and
- Goal: towards person centred care



[PLACE] [date]

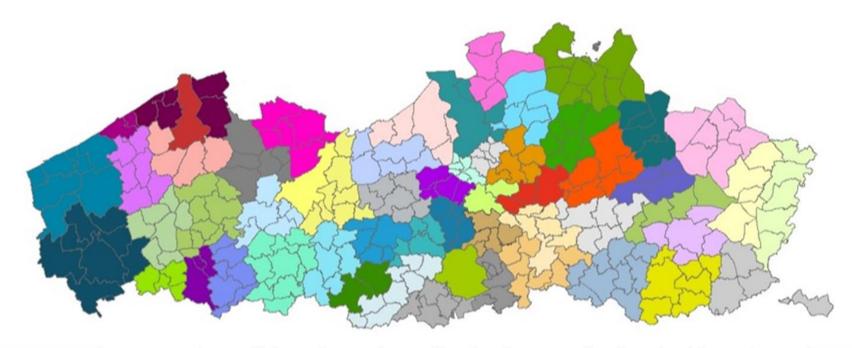
What does integrated care mean for Flanders?



- Digital education
- Informal care Flemish Centre for expertise in informal care
- Forum for stakeholders Collaboration Platform of Primary Care
- Centres of expertise in prevention
- Centres of expertise in palliation
- Centres of expertise in dementia
- Centres of expertise in mental health
- Merging existing structures (SEL,LMN,...to one structure (Primary care areas)



60 Primary Care Boards



To strengthen collaboration and coordination between local authorities, primary care professionals, associations of people with a need of care and support, associations of informal carers and volunteers.



Maturity assessment process in Flanders

- ► Implement gradually and on a voluntary basis the MMA within every PC Board.
- ► The first step is to test the self-assessment within the Governing Board of Directors of VIVEL.
- ► The Board is composed of 15 members, 12 participated in the self-assessment.
- ► The organisations participating are a combination of health and care umbrella organisations; patient organization; insurance company
 - Representing the Flanders local situation in the PC
 - With the exception of the Cities and Communities organisation



Maturity of integrated care in Flanders



Looking at the overall consensus diagram, there is not a lot of dimensions which one would consider as strengths for Flanders' region. None of the dimensions scored very high. The dimension of "Readiness to change", "Innovation Management" and "Structure and Governance" reached the best score.



Local needs for integrated care

- ➤ Flanders will move on with the use of the Scirocco Exchange Maturity Assessment Tool towards the local level – Primary Care Boards.
- Change management is hard to comply with to change from working in silo's to integration of care.
 - Primary secondary care
 - Health and social care
 - However, COVID-19 opened interesting cooperation opportunities



How to address the local needs?

- ▶ Learn from the Scirocco partners how to address our challenges
- ► Adapt the MM Dimensions to the Flemish context (include a tailor made narrative)
- ► Improve communication regional local level and between health and social care organisations.





Thank you for your attention!





MAPPING OF CAPACITY-BUILDING ASSETS FOR INTEGRATED CARE

- Jon Txarramendieta
- ► Kronikgune Institute for Health Services Research



The SCIROCCO Exchange project is co-funded by the Health Programme of the European Union under Grant Agreement No.: 826676 (Chafea)

Index

- ▶ Capacity-building assets
- Mapping strategy
- **▶** Profiling
- **▶** Preliminary results



Capacity building assets Objetives

- 1. Map the existing assets and evidence on integrated care at international, European, national and regional levels
- 2. Facilitate the integration of identified capacity-building assets with the SCIROCCO Exchange Knowledge Management Hub (KMH).
- 3. Identify and tailor relevant capacity-building assets on integrated care that help to address the needs and priorities of nine European regions.



Capacity building assets

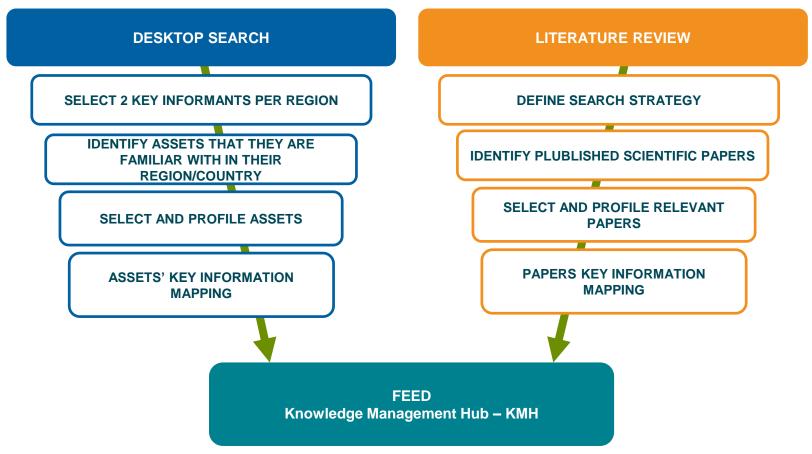
Definition

"Capacity-building assets are available resources and evidence that support stakeholders to increase context' maturity for integrated health and social care in the twelve dimensions of the SCIROCCO Maturity Model"



Mapping strategy

Objective: Find and select capacity-building assets that are associated with the twelve SCIROCCO Maturity Model's dimensions.





Mapping strategy

Assets selection criteria and sources

Desktop search	Literature review
Inclusion criteria: Related to integrated care Linkable to at least one of the SCIROCCO Maturity Model dimensions Timeframe: 10 years Accessible (non confidential, no drafts) Languages: English and SCIROCCO Exchange project participant regions' languages Geographic coverage: International Exclusion criteria: Published in traditional academic publishing and distribution channels Documents/resources still in draft status Confidential material under non-disclosure agreements	Inclusion criteria: Related to integrated care Linkable to at least one of the SCIROCCO Maturity Model dimensions Timeframe: 10 years Accessible (non confidential, no drafts) Languages: English Geographic coverage: International
Sources: Regional experts' sources of search Web search engines Library catalogues Websites, intranets or bulletins Organisations, businesses and/or official bodies Grey literature databases Institutional repositories Experts' resources (to specify) Others (to specify)	Sources: Scientific search databases Pubmed/Medline EMBASE (OVID) PsycINFO WOS



Profiling

- ▶ Objective: Connect each asset to the dimension it links to a Scirocco Model dimension, and if possible, to a score of the assessment scale of the dimension it links to that could help a healthcare system to reach.
- Assets are profiled based on:
 - The typology of the asset
 - The dimension/dimensions to which it is linked and
 - The Maturity Readiness Level (MRL) it could contribute to reaching.



Profiling Type of assets

Literature review:

Scientific papers

Desktop search:

- Regulation and/or guidelines/"norms" document(s)
- ► Strategic and consultation document(s) (plans, green papers, white papers, ...)
- ► Report(s) (institutional, internal, technical, or statistical)
- ► Project document(s) (deliverables, products, outcomes, from regional, national or European and international projects, ...)
- ► Guidance document(s) (guidelines on implementation, evaluation, ...)
- Good practice(s)
- ► Tool(s) (planning, implementation, management, evaluation, software...)
- Technical and commercial documentation (brochures, manuals, leaflets, ...)



Profiling Dimension

Qualitative Questions: The PS Model



P - Patient/Population/Problem

S- Situation

How do/does ___[P]___ experience ____[S]___?

Integrated care (general): How do healthcare stakeholders deal with building integrated care?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with fostering readiness to change from a fragmented model to an integrated one?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with deploying population risk approach?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with implementing changes at structural and at governance level for the integration of care system?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with empowering citizens and including them in decision-making processes?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with building digital infrastructure to support integrated care?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with evaluating integrated care services?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with ensuring available funding to support integrated care?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with ambitioning integration of health and social care services?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with implementing coordinated care processes for the effective deployment of integrated care?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with managing innovation supporting integrated care?



How do healthcare stakeholders deal with withdrawing legal, organisational, financial, skill concerning and cultural barriers related with integrated care?



How do healthcare systems stakeholders deal with building capacity for integrated care?



https://hslmcmaster.libguides.com/c.php?g=441702&p=3590259

Profiling Maturity Readiness Levels (MRL)

The MRL standardizes the scores of the dimensions' scales

- 1 Awareness-raised
- 2 Small-scale deployment and/or planning
- 3 Mid-scale deployment and/or initial institutionalisation
- Large-scale deployment and/or extended institutionalisation
- 5 Full deployment and/or institutionalisation



Example: Population Approach dimension

Assessment scale	MRL
0 – Population health approach is not applied to the provision of integrated care services	0
1 – Population-wide risk stratification considered but not started	1
2 – Risk stratification approach is used in certain projects on an experimental basis	2
3 – Risk stratification used for specific groups i.e. those who are at risk of becoming frequent service users –	3
4 – A population risk approach is applied to integrated care services but not yet systematically or to the full population	4
5 – Whole population stratification deployed and fully implemented.	5



Results 30/8/2020

Desktop search: 291 assets:

Dimension	Assets
D1 – Readiness to change	69
D2 – Structure & Governance	89
D3 – Digital infrastructure	44
D4 – Funding	71
D5 – Process Coordination	68
D6 – Removal of Inhibitors	31
D7 – Population approach	63
D8 – Citizen empowerment	77
D9 – Evaluation methods	45
D10 – Breadth of Ambition	61
D11 – Innovation management	65
D12 – Capacity Building	71

Literature review: 1899 assets found 232 assets selected

Dimension	Identified assets	Selected assets
D1 – Readiness to change	82	36
D2 – Structure & Governance	118	35
D3 – Digital infrastructure	177	29
D4 – Funding	58	16
D5 – Process Coordination	158	25
D6 – Removal of Inhibitors	99	11
D7 – Population approach	143	7
D8 – Citizen empowerment	72	10
D9 – Evaluation methods	214	26
D10 – Breadth of Ambition	54	14
D11 – Innovation management	56	11
D12 – Capacity Building	36	12











HOW TO USE THE EXISTING EVIDENCE FOR INTEGRATED CARE?

- Cristina Adriana Alexandru
- University of Edinburgh



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Assets and the SCIROCCO Exchange Knowledge Management Hub

- SCIROCCO Exchange aims to support use and reuse of knowledge, evidence and experience
- ► The SCIROCCO Knowledge Hub creates a curated collection of assets that are meaningful to the community of users:
 - published works,
 - local working documents,
 - experience reports
- Assets are linked to each other, users, and to the dimensions of the SCIROCCO tool
- Search is linked to SCIROCCO assessments



Main functionality for managing assets

- Managing/curating assets
- Searching for assets
- Adding new assets



Managing and Curating Assets

SCIROCCO Exchange Knowledge Management Hub

DIGITAL NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENTS ACCOUNT LOGOUT INTEGRATED CARE ASSESSMENTS DEMAND-DRIVEN INNOVATION ASSESSMENTS Assets Browse assets Browse all assets OR Browse assets for assessment Asset collections Private collections **Shared collections** CAlexScotlandUK4 assets 📝 CAlexScotland,UK1 assets CAlexScotlandUK5 assets 📝 CAlexScotlandUK2 assets CAlexScotlandUK3 assets CAlexScotlandUK6 assets | > My assets Add new asset Health and Social Care Integration: an Update on Progress Review of Progress with Integration of Health and Social Care ! Marked as out-of-date Health and Social Care Standards: My Support, My Life The 2018 General Medical Services Contract in Scotland



Editing Asset Collections

SCIROCCO Exchange Knowledge Management Hub

HOME INTEGRATED CARE ASSESSMENTS DEMAND-DRIVEN INNOVATION ASSESSMENTS DIGITAL NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENTS ACCOUNT LOGOUT Asset Collection for Assessment CAlexScotland, UK1_assets Title: Improving Together a Not Potentially Useful useful National Framework... Author: Scottish Government Year: 2017 See more Report as out of date Title: Technology Enabled Care Potentially Useful useful Review and Highlights Author: Digital Health and • Care Scotland Year: 2018 Report as out of date See more

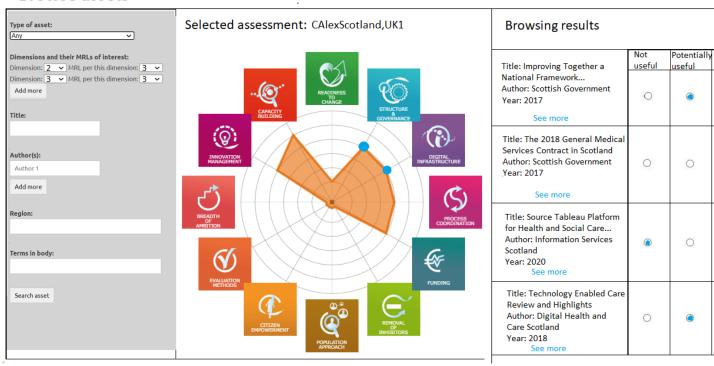


Searching Assets for Existing Assessment

SCIROCCO Exchange Knowledge Management Hub

HOME INTEGRATED CARE ASSESSMENTS DEMAND-DRIVEN INNOVATION ASSESSMENTS DIGITAL NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENTS ASSETS ACCOUNT LOGOUT

Browse assets





ICIC2020 9 September 2020

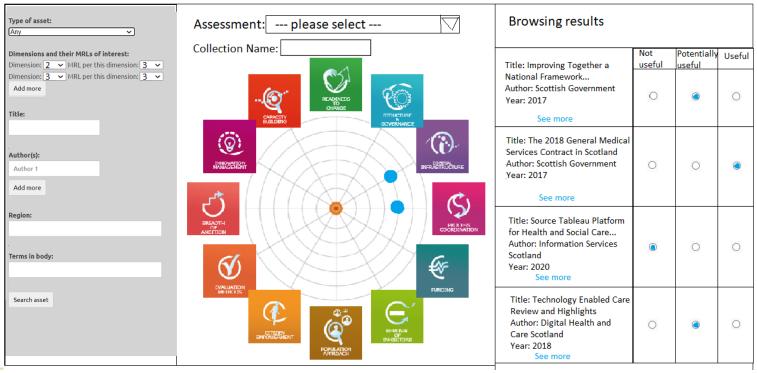
Useful

Searching Assets by Choosing the Shape of the Assessment

SCIROCCO Exchange Knowledge Management Hub

HOME INTEGRATED CARE ASSESSMENTS DEMAND-DRIVEN INNOVATION ASSESSMENTS DIGITAL NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENTS ASSETS ACCOUNT LOGOUT

Browse assets



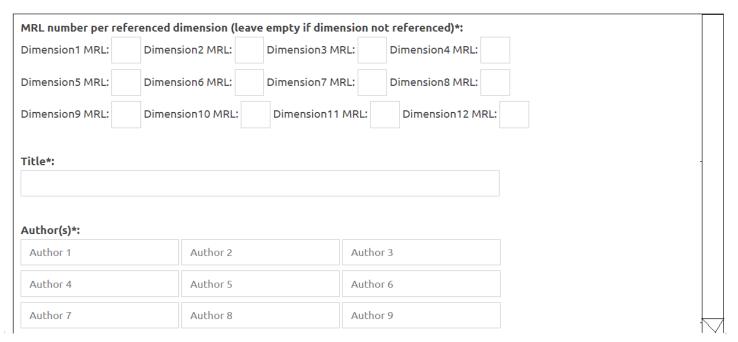


Adding a new asset

SCIROCCO Exchange Knowledge Management Hub

HOME INTEGRATED CARE ASSESSMENTS DEMAND-DRIVEN INNOVATION ASSESSMENTS DIGITAL NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENTS ACCOUNT LOGOUT

Add a new asset





Language is a Big Obstacle

- SCIROCCO Exchange aims to share experience across Europe
- Health workers mostly work in their mother tongue
- SCIROCCO Exchange already uses the community to work multilingually
- => **Key assets will include: translations, summaries in different languages, translation skills**, ... with support to ease moving assets from language to language.



Future Work

- ► The Knowledge Hub is still in development
- We know that initiatives like this often fail when the project finishes
- ⇒ A key goal is to make the Knowledge Hub sustainable
- To be sustainable it is necessary:
 - That its use is sufficiently valuable to the community
 - It is easy to use.
 - Curating assets and developing the assets is simple and intuitive.











EXPANSION OF SCIROCCO EXCHANGE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT HUB

- ► Tino Marti
- ► EHTEL



The SCIROCCO Exchange project is co-funded by the Health Programme of the European Union under Grant Agreement No.: 826676 (Chafea)

Facing expansion, many questions arise

- Can SCIROCCO be expanded?
- What exactly can be expanded?
- ► In which direction can SCIROCCO expand?
- ► How the expansion needs to be implemented to be successful?





First, we need to clarify some concepts...

Scirocco is both a model and a tool

Scirocco Self-Assessment Tool for Integrated Care

HOME

HEALTHCARE SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

GOOD PRACTICE ASSESSMENTS

TWINNING AND COACHING

ACCOUNT

LOGOUT

- ▶ It is a maturity model for integrated care and an assessment tool
- ► Their users are **health and care stakeholders** from a given integrated care area (national, subnational).



...and then deconstruct

- Scirocco holds different type of assets:
 - Content-based assets: multidimensional assessment of integrated care with maturity scales (12 domains, 6-levels)
 - Process-based assets: multistakeholder, consensus-building, co-creation of implementation plans
 - Format-based assets: templates, web-based application



Expansion matrix

► Topic: integrated care or other

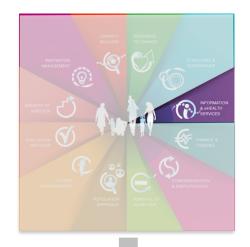
► User: integrated care stakeholder or other

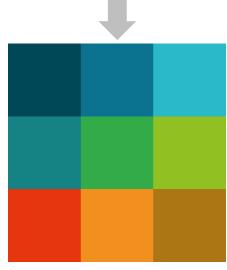
Topic / User	Incumbent user	New user
Incumbent topic		
New topic		



I. Drill-down expansion

- Select one domain and deepen one level down to gain specificity
- ► Example: from Digital infrastructure to Digital maturity for integrated care
- ► Includes: EHRs, health information exchange, eHealth services, mHealth, analytics, digital innovation, standardization, etc.







II. User expansion

Long-term care policy in Estonia

➤ Structural reform process (Ministry of Health) to improve health and care integration in Estonia

Scirocco Model used as assessment tool in 5 pilot areas to define new health policies for long-

term care

► New user: policy-makers





III. Topic expansion

Open innovation

- ACSELL focus on accelerating SME innovation with a Living Lab approach.
- One of the domains for open innovation is digital health and care innovation.
- ACSELL has applied the Scirocco Model without a specific validation process of the tool.



https://www.interregeurope.eu/acsell/



Full-blown expansion

Digital Neighbourhood Maturity Model

- Project "Technik im Quartier" (Technology in the neighbourhood) led by Furtwangen University
- ► The project aims to investigate how neighbourhood development concepts and technical assistance systems can mutually benefit from an integrated approach.
- Expansion required to adapt dimensions





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Adaptation to Digital Neighbourhood Maturity Model

Original	Adaptation	
Readiness to change	Willingness to change for social space-oriented development	
Structure and governance	Regulation of responsibilities and organizational structure	
eHealth services	Digitization	
Standardisation and	Unification and simplification	
simplification		
Funding	Funding	
Removal of inhibitors	Overcoming barriers	
Population approach	Integration of disadvantaged groups	
Citizen empowerment	Citizen empowerment & participation in	
	neighbourhood work	
Evaluation methods	Evaluation and assessment methods	
Breadth of ambition	Degree of networking	
Innovation management	Dealing with ideas and new projects	
Capacity building	Competence building to promote neighbourhood development	



Way forward

- ➤ Complete documentation of examples
- Develop a methodology for expanding the Scirocco Model and tool in all four directions
- ▶ Develop a guideline for implementing the expansion based on the lessons learned





THANK YOU





FACILITATED DISCUSSION

- Donna Henderson
- Scottish Government



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END OF WORKSHOP



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