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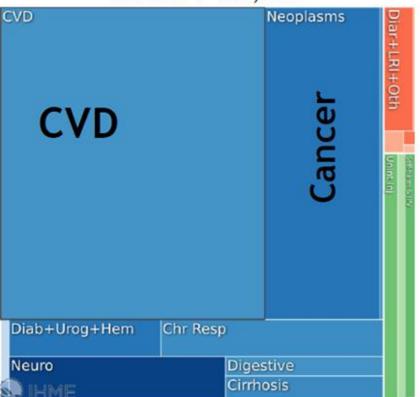
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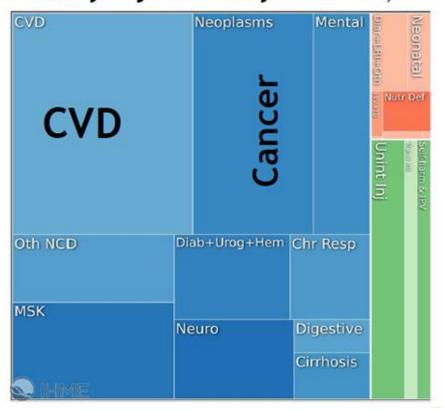


Chronic diseases dominate the causes of both overall mortality and DALYs

Deaths / 100,000



Disability-adjusted life years / 100,000





Socioeconomic impact of CDs

High Cost to Economies, Health Systems, Households and Individuals

Economies

- Reduced labor supply
- Reduced labor outputs (e.g., cost of absenteeism)
- Additional costs to employers (e.g., productivity, insurance)
- Lower returns on human capital investments
- Lower tax revenues
- Increased public health and social welfare expenditures

Key drivers

Health systems

- Increased consumption of NCD-related healthcare
- High medical treatment costs (per episode and over time)
- Demand for more effective treatments (e.g., cost of technology and innovation)
- Health system adaptation (e.g., organization, service delivery, financing) and adaptation costs

Households and individuals

- Reduced well-being
- Increased disabilities
- Premature deaths
- Household income decrease, loss, or impoverishment
- Higher health expenditures, including catastrophic spending
- Savings and assets loss
- Reduced opportunities

Example impact areas

Country productivity and competitiveness

Fiscal pressures

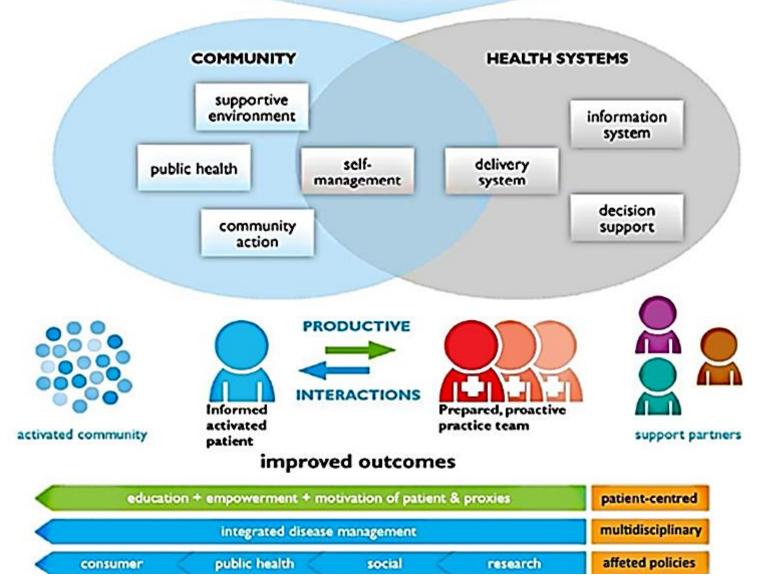
Health outcomes

Poverty, inequity, and opportunity loss

Sources: World Bank analysis in "Chronic Emergency: Why NCDs Matter." Health, Nutrition, and Population Discussion Paper. 2011. Washington DC: World Bank.²



INTEGRATED CARE





Is the CCM / IC implemented?

	Organisation of healthcare	Self- management	Decision support	Delivery system design	Clinical information systems	Community and policies
DK	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	(X)
D	(X)	(X)	-	-	Х	-
FI	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	-
FR	(X)	Х	Х	X	(X)	(X)
	Х	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
NL	Х	Х	(X)	Х	(X)	Х
PL	(X)	-	-	-	(X)	-
SC	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
SK	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
SP	X	X	X	X	(X)	(X)

Notes:

X Implemented Systematic steps towards implementation

Not implemented



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)
- Pavol Jozef 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



Aim of SCIROCCO Exchange

"To support the readiness and capacity of health and social care authorities for the adoption and scaling up of integrated care by facilitating their access to tailored, evidence-based assets on integrated care and supporting personalised knowledge transfer and improvement planning."



Why Integrated Care?

The evidence suggests that developing more integrated person-centred care has the potential to generate significant improvements in the health and care of all citizens, including better access to care, health and clinical outcomes, health literacy and self-care; increased satisfaction with care; and improved job satisfaction for health and care professionals, efficiency of services and reduced overall costs.



crosscutting, connecting & engaging stakeholders across sectors, from private & public sector



Local context matters!

- What conditions enables the successful adoption and scalingup of integrated care?
- ► <u>How to change existing boundaries and behaviours</u> to work differently; in more co-ordinated and integrated way?
- ► How to support leaders and all stakeholders involved to adopt a long journey of change towards the transformation and succeed in their efforts?
- ► <u>How to share learning</u> more widely to build sustainable integrated care systems?

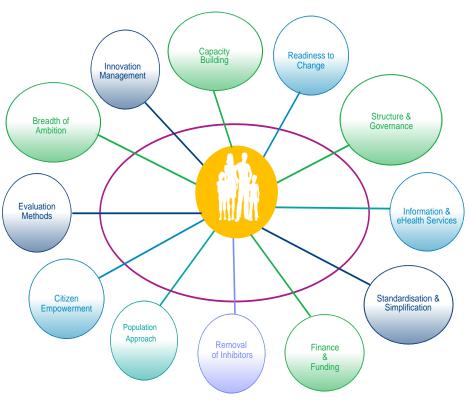


Maturity Model for Integrated Care





B3 Maturity Model for Integrated Care



Qualitative assessment based on interviews and desk research

Phase 1: Interviews with 6 regions involved in EIP AHA (Feb – April 2014)

Athens; Basque Country; Catalonia; Galicia; N Ireland; Saxony

Phase 2 Interviews with 6 regions involved in EIP AHA (Jan–March 2015)

S Denmark; Skane; Scotland; Puglia; Delft; Olomouc



European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing

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

Online

self-assessment tool
to address the challenge
of adoption and scalingup of integrated care
Validated and tested in over
65 regions/organisations









If the existing systems of care need to be re-designed to provide a more integrated set of 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

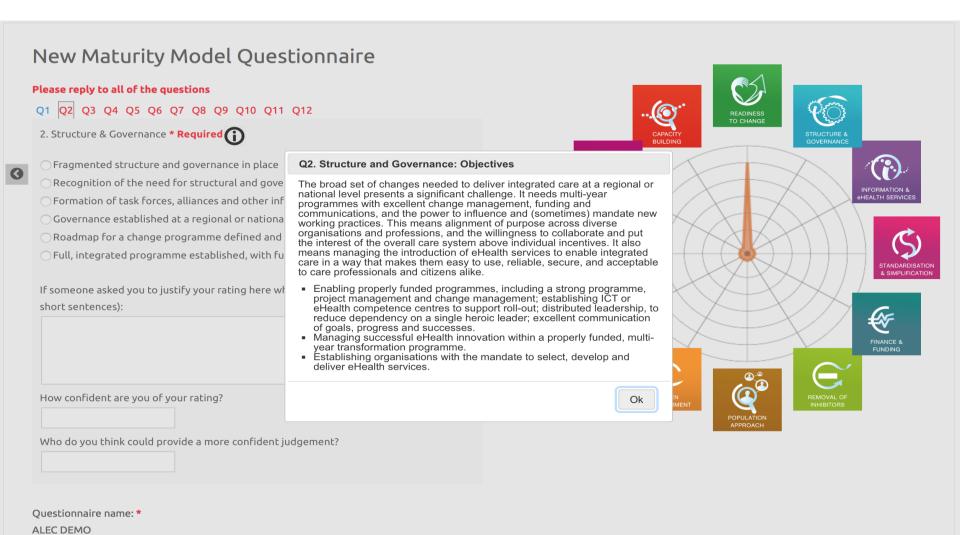
- 0- No acknowledgment of compelling need to change
- 1- Compelling need is recognised, but no clear vision or strategic plan
- 2- Dialogue and consensus-building underway; plan being developed
- 3– Vision or plan embedded in policy; leaders and champions emerging
- 4— Leadership, vision and plan clear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



Using the SCIROCCO Tool

Save questionnaire

https://scirocco-exchange-tool.inf.ed.ac.uk



Are we ready for integrated care?

Strengths









Weaknesses











Are all stakeholders involved?







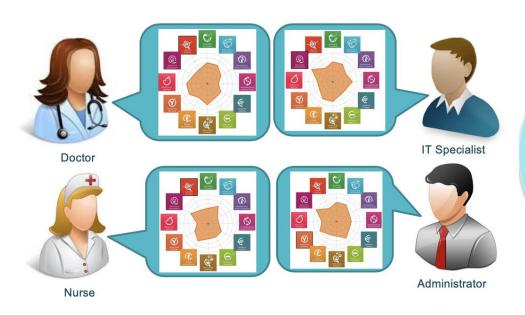






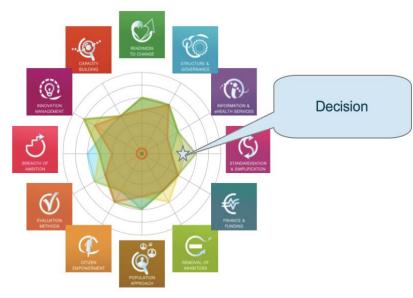






Can we agree on common priorities?









COMMONALITIES

Capacity building

Innovation Management

Structure and Governance

eHealth

Local conditions enable transferability of learning



DIFFERENCES

Readiness to change

Standardisation & Simplification

Population approach

Citizen Empowerment

Evaluation methods

Breadth of ambition

Not feasible to transfer

Can we learn from others?



STRENGTHS

- 5. Finance and funding
- 6. Removal of inhibitors

No need for adaptation except for Dimension 6 that needs further work

Knowledge transfer as an enabler of capacity-building support

"Knowledge transfer is a "contact sport"; it works better when people meet to exchange ideas and spot new opportunities" — Tim Minshall

1.Maturity assessment for integrated care

4. Improvement Plans

SCIROCCO Exchange Knowledge Management Hub

Integrator and facilitator of capacity-building support for integrated care



2. Capacity-building assets



3. Knowledge transfer







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