

A photograph of a carrot hanging from a wooden beam against a blue sky background. The carrot is positioned in the lower center of the frame, with its green leafy top reaching towards the top of the image. The wooden beam is a light-colored, diagonal line that spans from the top left towards the right side of the image. The background is a clear, bright blue sky with a slight gradient.

# *Tools for Change*

*Funding Levers and Incentives*  
*Integrating Patient Care in Ontario*

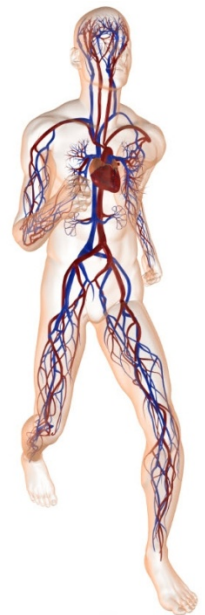
**April 26, 2010**

*Bill Casey, Executive Director*

**Primary Health Care Services of Peterborough**

# Discussion Points

- **Primary Health Care Services of Peterborough:**
  - **Case Study: Vascular Disease Prevention and Management Initiative**
  - **Overcoming Barriers to System Integration**
  - **Keys to Success**
- **Recommendations from the front lines**
- **Questions**



# Peterborough's Networked Family Health Teams

## WHO WE ARE:

**5 Family Health Teams**

**23 Sites**

**100% EMR enabled**

**136,000 Patients**

## TEAM:

**81 Family physicians**

**18 Nurse Practitioners**

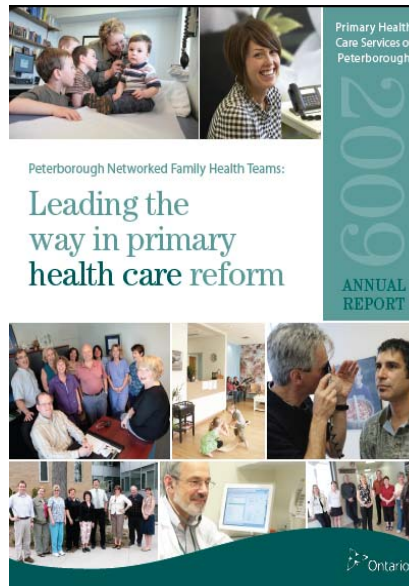
**13 Mental Health Clinicians**

**6 Registered Dietitians**

**3 Pharmacists**

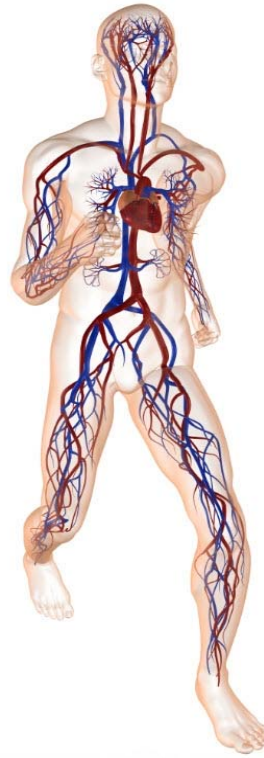
**26 Registered Nurses**

**+ Administrative Support**



## RESULTS:

- **25,000 unattached patients placed with a primary care physician**
- **16 new Family Physicians**
- **24/7 Access**
- **600 + newborns and families placed with a primary care MD**
- **Annual Emergency Room Visits Significantly Reduced**
- **Integrated CDM programs INR, Mental Health, Diabetes, Asthma**
- **Integrated planning, primary and specialty care**



# Comprehensive Vascular Disease Management Initiative

## CASE STUDY

# As a community we agreed....

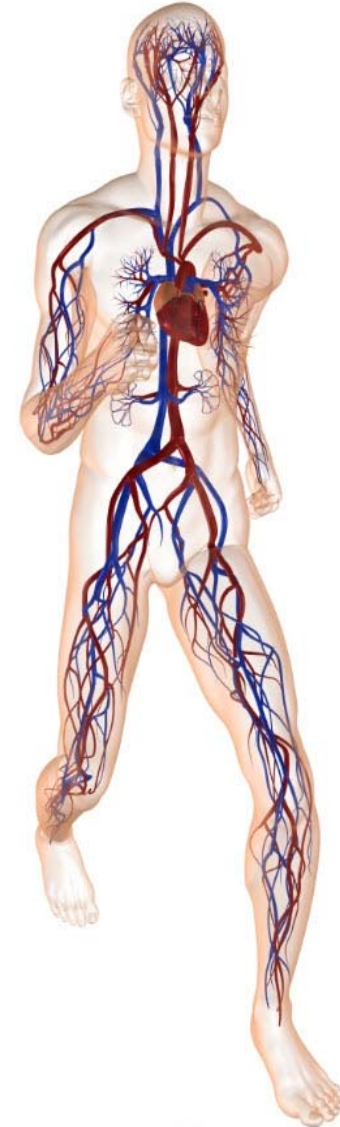
## Treating etiological disease factors as a single entity through a comprehensive strategy would:

- Streamline care delivery
- Maximize utilization of scarce resources, health human resource potential
- Improve efficiency, effectiveness

## Anticipated Results:

1. Improved access for high risk patients
2. Optimized patient health outcomes
3. Overall health system savings

blindness  
congestive heart failure  
abnormal heart rhythms  
congenital heart disease  
coronary artery disease  
kidney disease  
thrombo-embolytic disease  
peripheral arterial disease



dementia  
stroke  
hypertension  
aortic aneurysms

# Comprehensive Vascular Disease Prevention and Management Initiative (CVDPMI)

## Our Partners

**Province**



**Ontario**

**Region**



**Ontario**  
Central East Local Health Integration Network



**Specialty Care**

**Primary Care**

**Peterborough Networked**  
FAMILY HEALTH TEAMS

**PRHC** **Acute Care**

Peterborough Regional Health Centre  
*by your side*



**Renal Health Network**  
*Working Together*

**Private Sector**

**AstraZeneca**   
life inspiring ideas

**Not-For-Profit**



**HEART & STROKE FOUNDATION OF ONTARIO**  
*Finding answers. For life.*


**Community Support**



**GREATER PETERBOROUGH HEALTH SERVICES FOUNDATION**

## Patients

## Strategic Alignment:



**CANADIAN HEART HEALTH STRATEGY and Action Plan**  
**STRATÉGIE CANADIENNE DE SANTÉ CARDIOVASCULAIRE et plan d'action**



## The Project

### **CVD PMI : An Integrated Primary, Specialty and Hospital Care Model to identify and manage high risk vascular patients**

#### **Elements:**

- 1. Outreach to high risk patients (attached and orphan)**
- 2. Screening**
- 3. Diagnosis**
- 4. Triage to appropriate care**
- 5. Treatment to guidelines-based targets**
- 6. Education, self management lifestyle modification and follow-up**

#### **Method:**

**Algorithmic, protocol-based approach that is physician-led and nurse-managed**

#### **Outcomes:**

**Streamline care delivery, improve patient outcomes, reduce downstream acute care utilization/cost**



# Vascular Disease Management Project Phase I

**1000 high risk orphan patients screened including seniors and aboriginal community VHN (outreach)**



**1500 high risk in-practice patients screened, 3 practices**



**Universal Vascular Screening Tool  
EMR**

**Orphan Patient  
VHN**

- Patient Follow-Up and Monitoring
- Lifestyle modification & Self Management Education

**Outreach  
Aboriginal  
Community**

- Measure outcomes
- Documented process

**Primary Care  
Attached  
Patients**

- Transferable model

**Screening - 2500 Patients**

**Healthcare Provider Education**

**Triage**

**Patient Management  
Process**

**Follow-Up  
- timelines**

## Patient

- Patient health outcomes
- Patient satisfaction

## Provider

- Processes, protocols and integration streamline care to improve efficiency, effectiveness
- Provider satisfaction

## Process

- Replicable, sustainable transferable operational model

## System – LHIN/Ministry

- Chronic Disease Prevention and Management Strategies
- Triple Aim, Vascular Strategy
- ED Diversion strategy
- Orphan Patient strategy
- Wait Times strategy
- Canadian Heart Health Strategy (Feb 2009)
- Integration Model: Primary, Community Specialty, Hospital

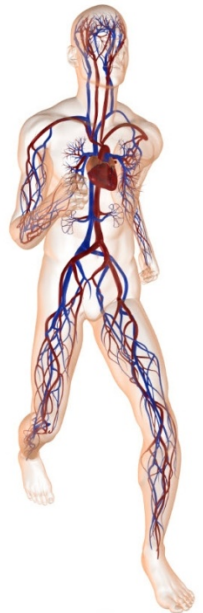
# Overcoming Barriers

## Barriers Overcome

- ✓ **Interdisciplinary Care**
- ✓ **Process Change**
- ✓ **Patient Engagement**
- ✓ **Clinical Consensus**
- ✓ **Priority Alignment**
- ✓ **System Alignment**
- ✓ **System Alignment**
- ✓ **Evaluation and Outcome Measures Consensus**

## Remaining Barriers

- **Funding Alignment**
- **Supporting mechanisms for Public-Private Partnerships**
- **Sustainability**



## **Funding Barriers**

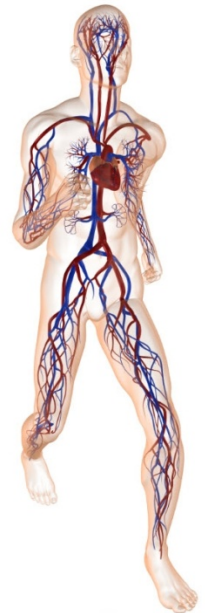
1. Competition within the healthcare delivery system for scarce resources
2. System has institutional focus as opposed to a patient focus

## **Consequences of incongruence with funding**

1. Delays
2. Frustrated patients and providers
3. Inability to motivate interdisciplinary care
4. Overall skepticism of the health system by providers and patients
5. Cynicism among administrative leadership
6. Underutilization of resources and potential partnerships

## **Complications for integrated patient care**

1. Delays
2. Duplication
3. Redundancy
4. Inconsistent approach
5. Patients have difficulty in system navigation
6. Frustration



# Year 1: Delays as a result of existing funding mechanisms

## Plan

Partners,  
Scope  
Plan for 2  
year pilot

Project Plan  
Development

“Transferable  
model”  
Presentation  
to Ministry

Clinical / Project  
Leadership and  
clerical starts

Pilot and model test screening  
begins 300 patients



## Funding

Public

**LHIN funds**  
LHIN commits  
discretionary  
funding

LHIN seed funding  
flows to hospital,  
timelines for balance  
not confirmed

LHIN funding  
flows to  
hospital

Private

**Private Funds**  
AZC/HSFO  
Funding  
transferred

LHIN/HSFO  
agreement  
required to move  
funds to LHIN

LHIN HSFO  
agreement  
finalized

AZC/HSFO  
Funding  
transferred to  
hospital

AZC/HSFO  
Funding  
transferred  
from hospital  
to project

Identified Funding stream required

Nov 08

Dec 08

March 09

April 09

June 09

Aug 09

Sept 09

Nov 09

# Year 2: The work-around to mitigate challenges, deliver results

## Plan

Implementation shorted from 2 years to 14 months due to delays  
Once funding Nursing Staff move to primary care offices. Outreach begins, orphan patient management continues

+10 mos required to follow patients demonstrate full impact of program



## Funding

LHIN funding flows to project from hospital

X

Unless the LHIN can address the funding gap due to delays, in order to deliver on committed project objectives and outcomes the Family Health Team must commit to supporting nursing and clerical elements for 10 mos.

Jan 2010

March 2011

March 2012

# Work Around

## Impact

➤ The benefits are clearly outlined, partners are aligned around improved patient care. Questions around funding created a significant challenge that resulted patient and provider frustration, delays and an inability to leverage existing resources and expertise

## Risk

➤ Existing barriers would outweigh the benefits of moving forward and the endurance of the partners

## Success

➤ This initiative creates efficiencies within the system and saves lives. It facilitates patient engagement as providers are consistent in messaging to patients and treatment protocols are aligned. This maximizes the scope of the interdisciplinary providers within the system resulting in patient and provider satisfaction

## Potential

➤ Currently care delivery is fragmented and aligned to funding streams. There is no administrative leadership at the local level mandated and empowered to create integrated patient care delivery models that align to system level goals and maximize the utilization of localized resources and expertise

## Bottom Line

- **The partners remain firmly committed to initiative, the patients and the outcomes set out to be achieved**

## However

- **Barriers exist within the system that impede innovation/integration that could truly impact patient care and support system level goals**

# Levers for Integration to Optimize Patient Care in Ontario

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

## Levers to Incent Integrated Care Delivery

- Funding should be tied to patient care
  
- Health Economic Analysis for outpatient programs that include predictive values for hospital utilization, emergency room visits, readmissions and length of stay.
  
- Outpatient and Ambulatory should be delivered in the community.
  - Benefit to patients is point of care delivery and coordination with reduced wait times.
  - Benefit to the system is cost effective delivery of care with savings reinvested in the hospital or expansion of community based care.
  
- Innovative programs that leverage the resources and expertise of front-line clinical practitioners, patient health organizations and industry, should be encouraged and fostered.

## Coordination of Care Delivery

- Expansion of interdisciplinary care funding to community based specialists to create equity with primary care providers
- Population based funding on regional basis with a mandate for integration and innovation
- Innovative Partnerships
  - i. Collaborations such as the CVDPMI will be increasingly important for the people of Ontario over the coming years – especially given an ageing demographic and ongoing fiscal challenges.
  - ii. Government has not developed a framework to support and encourage multi-party projects.
  - iii. Government should find a way to encourage the public, private and not-for-profit sectors to work together.

# The Challenge

**The need for innovation is moving faster than health policy.**

**Government is constrained in its ability to support the innovation required to address the raging burden of chronic disease.**



**Health Care funding needs to shift away from the current acute care orientation.**