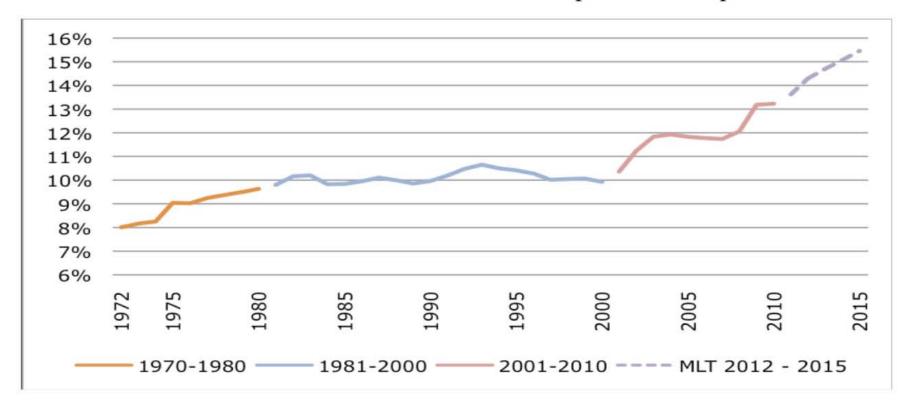




The challenge...

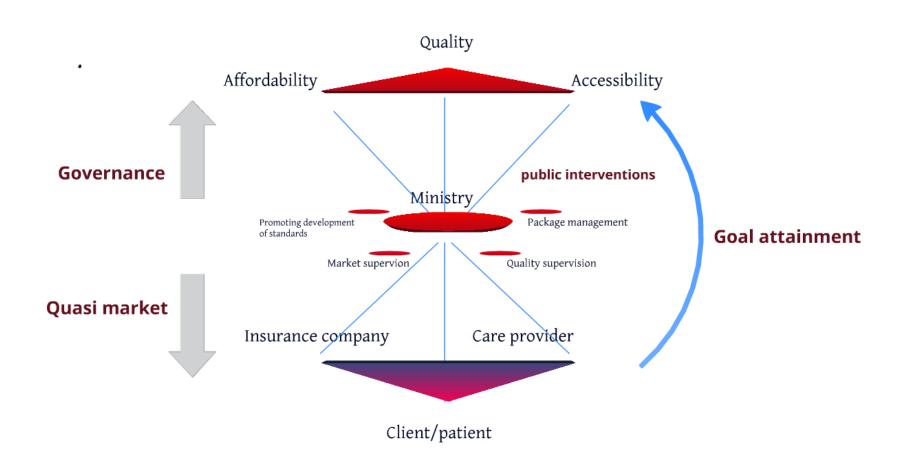
Health care expenditure as part of the GNP



Source: rapport Taskforce Beheersing Zorguitgaven, juni 2012



Public goals, private execution





Ways of limiting the demand for health care:

- Investing in prevention
- Reducing supply induced demand
- More direct payments
- Improving quality of care: better care costs less
- Limiting coverage: reduction of the package







Zorginstituut Nederland:

- > Promoting development of standards
- > Package Management

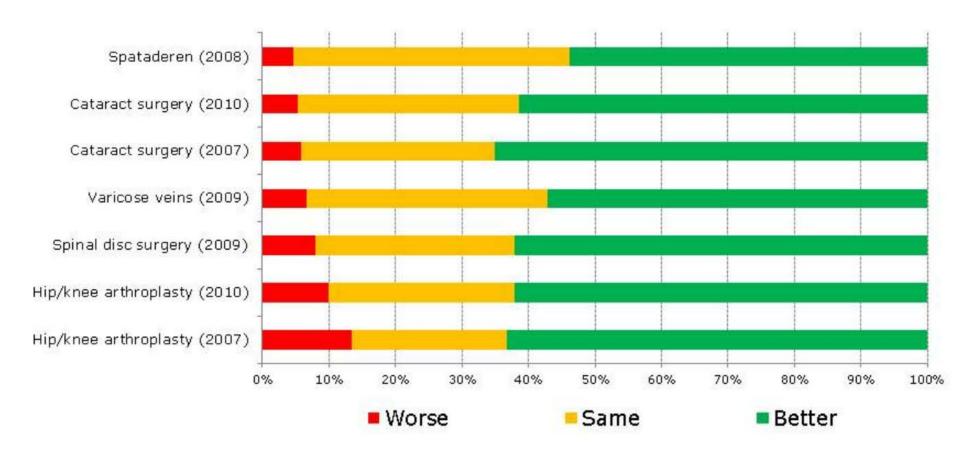


Better care?

Health Consumer Powerhouse: Dutch healthcare system no. 1 in Europe



Patient reported physical functioning after surgery compared to before surgery



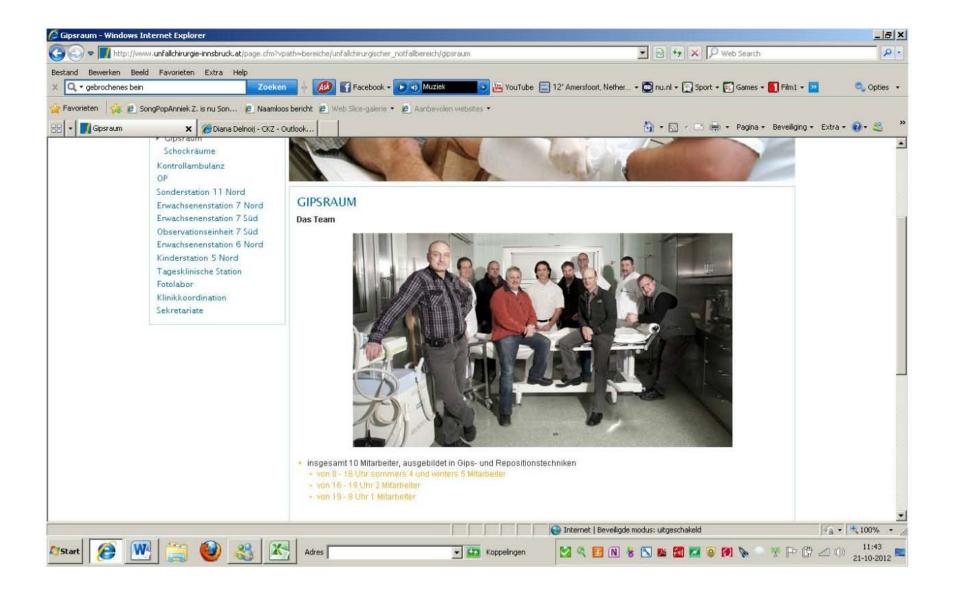


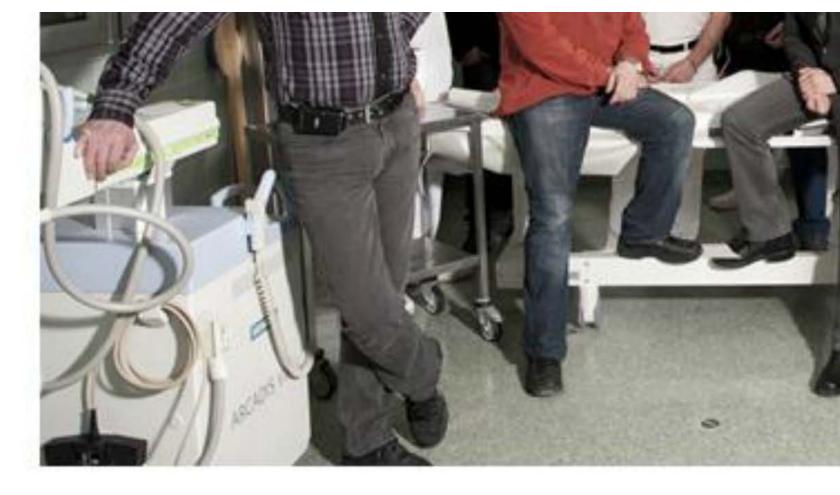
Causes of variation:

- 1. Professional uncertainty
 - Lack of evidence, causing
 - random variation
 - differences between medical schools
 - differences between hospitals
 - Innovation, causing
 - different paces of adoption
 - broadening of original indication
- 2. Differences in
 - Patients' needs
 - Patients' preferences









- insgesamt 10 Mitarbeiter, ausgebildet in Gips- und Repositionstechniken
 - von 8 16 Uhr sommers 4 und winters 5 Mitarbeiter
 - von 16 19 Uhr 2 Mitarbeiter
 - von 19 8 Uhr 1 Mitarbeiter

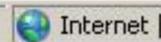
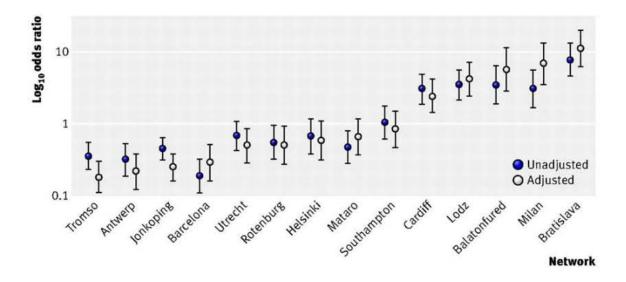




Fig 3 Unadjusted and adjusted odds ratios for antibiotic prescribing by network (both adjusted for clustering within clinician).



Butler C C et al. BMJ 2009;338:bmj.b2242

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Non-adherence e.g. because of:

- Lack of awareness, familiarity, agreement, efficacy, motivation, knowledge ...^{1, 2}
- Organisational constraints¹ and lack of time^{1, 3}
- Guideline ambiguity, lack of evidence^{1, 2}
- Incompatibility with patient preferences^{1, 4}
- 1. Francke A, Smit M, de Veer A, Mistiaen P. Factors influencing the implementation of clinical guidelines for health care professionals: A systematic meta-review. BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making, vol. 8, 2008, nr. 38
- Lugtenberg M, Zegers-van Schaick JM, Westert GP, Burgers JS. Why don't physicians adhere to guideline recommendations in practice? An analysis of barriers among Dutch general practitioners. Implement Sci. 2009 Aug 12;4:54
- van den Berg MJ, de Bakker DH, Spreeuwenberg P, Westert GP, Braspenning JC, van der Zee J, Groenewegen PP. Labour intensity of guidelines may have a greater effect on adherence than GPs' workload. BMC Fam Pract. 2009 Nov 28;10:74
- Lugtenberg M, Burgers JS, Besters CF, Han D, Westert GP. Perceived barriers to guideline adherence: a survey among general practitioners. BMC Fam Pract. 2011 Sep 22;12:98





The Dutch quality institute:

Proposed legal tasks:

- Stimulate and -if necessary- initiate the development of national quality standards;
- Stimulate the implementation of these standards and appropriate use of care;
- Collect and publish information about the quality of care in order to facilitate consumer choice.





What do we need?

Development of quality standards & indicators:

- From the perspective of patients' multiple needs (rather than doctors' single diagnoses);
- Following the patients through the system (integrated care);
- Focussed on measuring added value and outcomes that are relevant for patients;
- Based on evidence with respect to effectiveness, safety, patient-centeredness and efficiency.





Will the activities of the Quality Institute lead to:

- Better guidelines / quality standards?
- More adherence to guidelines / quality standards?
- Transparency about quality of care?

Will adherence to better guidelines and transparency lead to:

- Better outcomes for patients?
- Less practice variation?
- Lower healthcare costs?

•



> Promoting development o

> Package Management





Critical appraisal of the present package of insured care

Two step approach:

First, determine for which problem we are willing to pay.

Second, determine for which solution we are willing to pay.



Aspects related to the problem:

1 Individual need for care

2 Presence of a disease or handicap

3 Seriousness of the disease or handicap



Aspects related to the solution:

4 Character of the intervention

5 Ability to pay

6 Relevance to the professional and patient

7 Quality in comparison to the alternative



1

Is there an individual need for care underlying the intervention?



Vaccinations?





Newborn screening?





2

Is there a disease or handicap underlying the intervention?



Prevention of pregnancy?









Maternity care?





Is the disease or handicap serious enough to warrant solidarity?



Cold sore?





Fungus nail?





4

Is the intervention directed at the health care problem?



supportive care?





transport costs





But...is the intervention an integral part of of a treatment (plan)?



preserving sperm in case of cancer





5

Is paying for the intervention an option for the patient?



Cheap medicins





Generally used care





But...is the intervention an integral part of of a treatment (plan)?



Tube feeding



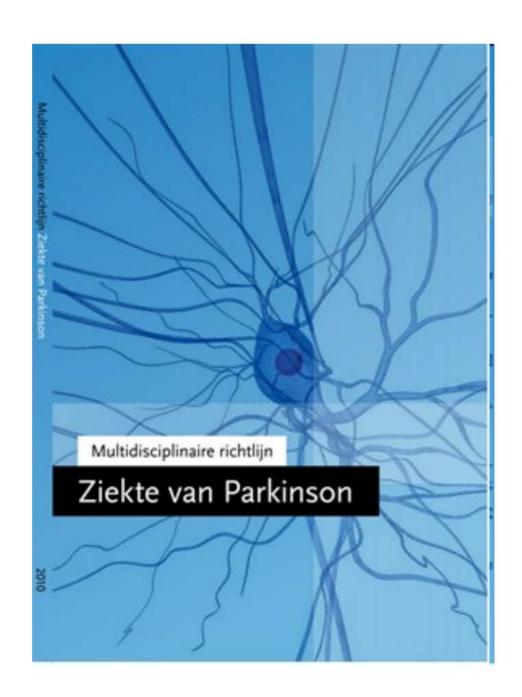


6

Is the intervention considered to be good care by the professional and patient?







7

Is the intervention at least as good as the alternative?



Watchful waiting



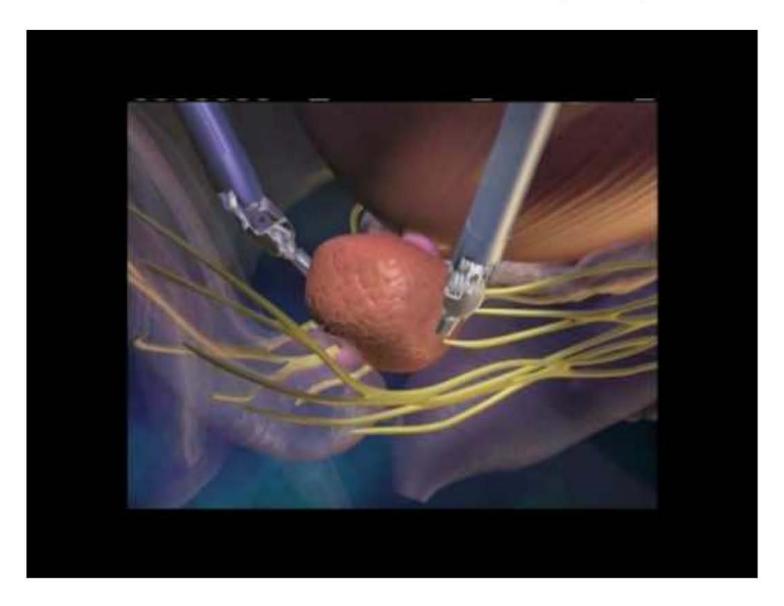


in stead of ear drum tubes





or prostate surgery





Reimbursement

