INNOVATION IN MANAGED HEALTHCARE TO ALIGN WITH THE NHI

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Outline

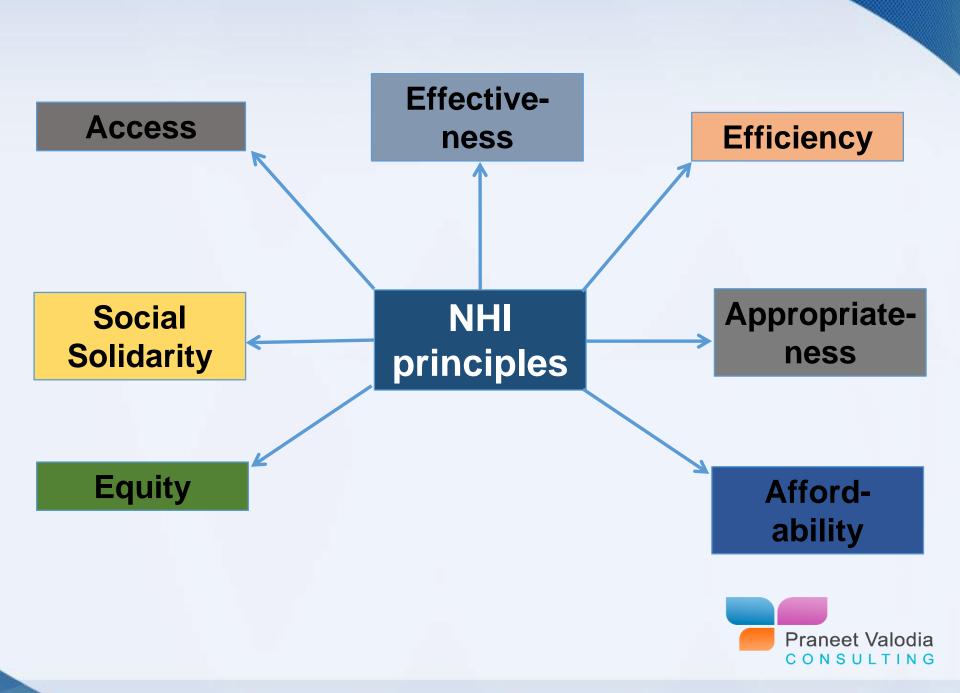
- NHI principles
- NHI Bill, 2018 and MHC
- Situation analysis of MHC
- Recommendations
- Health outcomes principles
- Health outcomes measurement asthma
- Harm reduction
- Concluding remarks



NHI – strategy

- Complete transformation of healthcare service provision and delivery, including the healthcare financial model.
- Total overhaul of the entire healthcare system, including management systems.
- Radical change of administration and management.
- Provision of a comprehensive package of care underpinned by re-engineered Primary Health Care.
- Better regulation of healthcare pricing.
- Improvement in quality of healthcare.





Access

Basic benefit package PPPs Satellite Clinics Costing of Protocols Formularies Infrastructure Networks Up-skilling GPs

Social Solidarity

Support groups
Psychosocial support
Survivorship

Equity

Satellite Clinics

Effectiveness

Health Outcomes Economic Evaluation Therapeutic Plan Review Formulary Committee

Alignment with NHI

Efficiency

Quality Standards
Network management
Global fee structure

Appropriateness

Rational use
Peer review
Multi-disciplinary team
Network management
Case management

Affordability

Align EML PPPs Health economics Benefit design Generic prescribing Step-down facilities 'Evidently, the private health sector will not be sustainable over the medium to long term'.

NHI policy paper, August 2011



National Health Insurance Bill, 2018

Page			
14	implement information management systems to assist in monitoring the quality and standard of health care service.		
15	Undertake research on, the monitoring of and the evaluation of the impact of the Fund on national health outcomes.		
15	ensure that health care providers, health establishments and suppliers are paid in accordance with the quality and value of the service provided to users at every level of care.		
19	be able to provide the services at the lowest possible price without compromising the quality of its services.		
34	details of the performance of the Fund in relation to ensuring access to quality health care services in line with the health care needs of the population.		
43	Provide an overall assessment of the performance of service providers, health establishments and suppliers.		
49	The performance of service providers accredited in terms of this section must be monitored and evaluated as determined by this Act and appropriate sanctions must be applied where there is deviation from contractual obligations.		



Situation analysis: MHC

Has managed healthcare care performed in SA?

What evidence do we have that MHC is successful?

Do we measure health outcomes / measure performance in South Africa?



Definition of MHC

"managed health care" means clinical and financial risk assessment and management of health care, with a view to facilitating appropriateness and cost-effectiveness of relevant health services within the constraints of what is affordable, through the use of rulesbased and clinical management-based programmes.

Regulations: Medical schemes Act 131 of 1998. 20 Oct 1999



Recommendations







Beneficiary Empowerment

Outcomes relative to costs

Discharge from hospitals

Co-payments on medicines

Manage within benefits

Self-medication : costeffectiveness

Disease management counsellor

Support groups

Optimizing beneficiary visits

Mobile technology

Use of generic medicines

Records of medical results

Adherence

Dispensing fee

Understanding PMB legislation



Joint accountability

Organised around a medical condition

Dedicated multidisciplinary team

Providers meet regularly to discuss patients

> Coordination of care

Integrated Practice Units

Providers see themselves as part of a common organizational unit

Team takes responsibility for full cycle of care

Care is colocated in a dedicated facility

Single administrative and scheduling structure

Patient education



Other recommendations

- Measurement of value / measuring health outcomes
- Change business models to maintain profit margins
- Implement formalised peer review systems
- Formalized think tanks
- Centre of excellence
- Smart technology



Recommendations

- Patient-centred care
 - Access to personal information
 - Reduce wastage personal records
 - Access to good, relevant medical information and advice
- Targeted intervention
- Identify areas for clinical impact



Recommendations

- Bundled payments
- Clinical pathways
- Telemedicine / Email consults
- Hospital rating system patient-driven
- Cost-effective consumerism
- Benefit design pay for pharmacology reviews, optimization of treatment, etc.
- Harm reduction interventions



Health Outcomes

 Outcome measurement is perhaps the single most powerful tool in revamping the health care system.

Measure outcomes for every patient.

Porter ME. What is value in health care? NEngl J Med 2010; 363: 2477-81



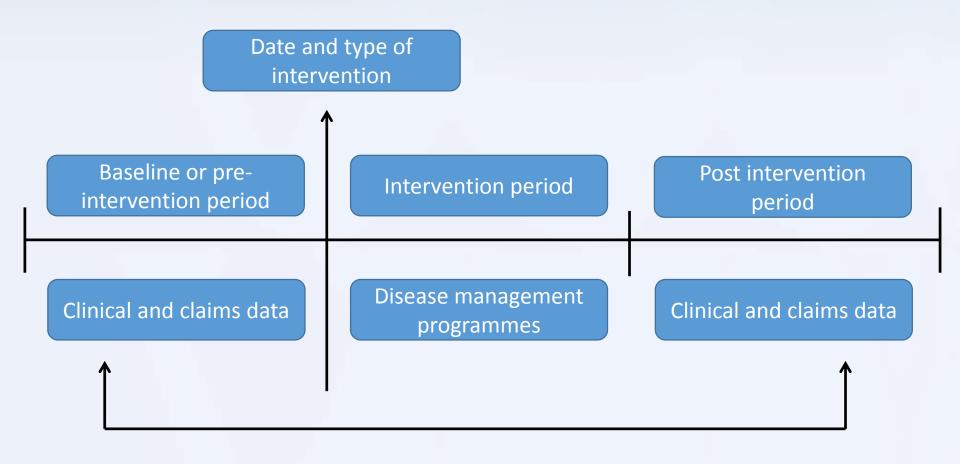
Definition: Outcomes Research

A scientific discipline that evaluates the effect of health care interventions on patient-related, if not patient specific, economic, clinical and humanistic outcomes.

ISPOR BOOK OF TERMS, 2003



Health Outcomes Assessment

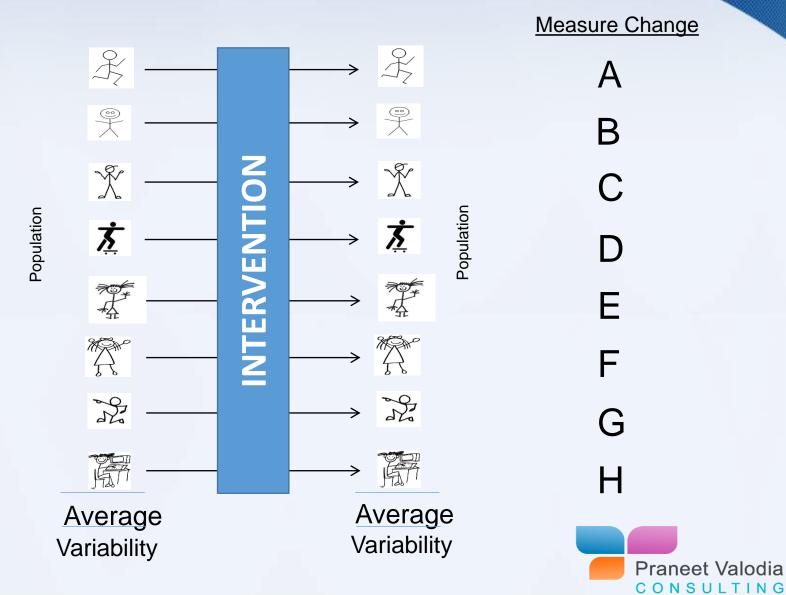


Difference = Outcome

Value of health care intervention



Individual Health Outcomes Assessmen



Health outcomes measurement for asthma



FIRST VISIT	SECOND VISIT	THIRD VISIT	FOURTH VISIT
Demographics	Inhaler technique	Self management	Compliance checks
Medicines	Triggers	Knowledge	Inhaler technique
Symptoms	Peak flow	Quality of life	Peak flow
Compliance	Dosage form	Productivity	Knowledge
Assess asthma control	Assess asthma control	Assess Asthma control	Assess asthma control
	Spacer device	Patient satisfaction	Spacer device
	Nebulisation		Nebulisation
	Warning signs		Quality of life
Harmreduction			Productivity
intervention /ho	eat-		Patient satisfaction
not-burn			
technology			

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What is harm reduction?

- Refers to policies and interventions to reduce the harmful consequences of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and other psychoactive substance use.
- Minimises the negative health impact of a risky activity without stopping it entirely.

 Harm reduction = reduce risk of a harmful activity by using safer alternatives.



Tobacco harm reduction

 Offer less risky alternatives to regular cigarettes for those smokers who cannot or choose not to quit.

 Provision needs to be made for the large number of people who continue to smoke.

Switch to alternative products with lower health risks.



Concluding remarks

M. Porter and T. Lee, 2013:

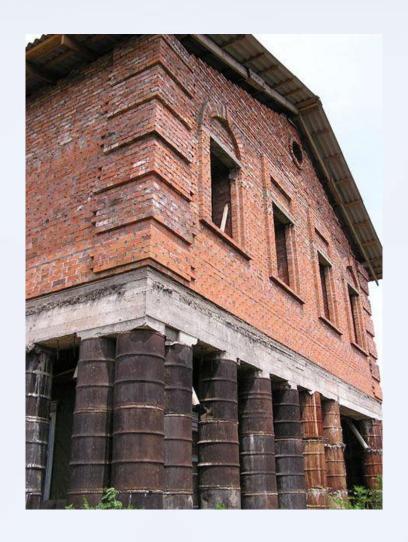
'Health care leaders and policy makers have tried countless incremental fixes – attacking fraud, reducing errors, enforcing practice guidelines, making patients better 'consumers', implementing electronic medical records – but none have had much impact'



Need a paradigm shift in our thinking!!

Need experimentation and adaptation







Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."

Margaret Mead, Anthropologist

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