CONFERENCE

“Integrated services: organizational healthcare models in the framework of chronic diseases”.

Healthcare pathways evaluation in the framework of the Regional Outcome Evaluation Program of healthcare interventions (P.Re.Val.E.)

26-27 March 2018
Turin, C.so Regina Margherita, 174

Danilo Fusco
Department of Epidemiology Lazio Region
Regional Health Care Evaluation Program in Lazio Region (DGR n. 301/2008)

to monitor and promote quality and equity of care

STRATEGIC tool for the Regional government

OPERATIVE tool for Local Health Authorities and health professionals

Support for the development of the National Program for Comparative Evaluation of Health care Outcomes (PNE)
Integrated use of Health Information Systems

✓ HIS - HOSPITAL
  ▪ CEDAP (birth / delivery)
  ▪ RAD-ESITO (plus clinical data)
✓ HEIS - EMERGENCY
✓ OSSIS – OUTPATIENT
  (specialistic care)
✓ PHARM - DRUGS DISPENSATION
✓ EXEMPTIONS
✓ MIS – MORTALITY
✓ POPULATION REGISTERED WITH THE REGIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
  (anagrafe assistiti)

Health Information Systems use an anonymous personal code that allows a subject to be identified in different registries
Introduzione
Fonti
Metodi
Appendice

Ospedaliera
Territoriale
Sintesi per struttura/ASL
Emergenza

Percorsi assistenziali

Equitá

Strumenti per audit clinici organizzativi

HEALTH CARE PATHWAYS

P.Re.Val.E
2017
COPD stable

INHALED THERAPY

EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT
Long-acting bronchodilators (LB): the drug-use patterns.

- 35% Never treated
- 16% Late start of treatment
- 6% Discontinued
- 31% ICS mono-therapy
- 12% Adherent to LB therapy
Adherence to LB therapy: variability among health districts

Unadjusted proportion of adherent patients (%)
Adherence to LB therapy: variability among GP’s

MOR = 1.39
p-value = 0.007

Variability in patient’s adherence to LB therapy among a sample of GPs, after controlling for patient’s socio-demographic and clinical characteristics.
COPD: 30-day readmission rates in patients discharged after COPD exacerbation. Lazio 2016

Effectiveness of treatment
Primary PCI

Diagnosi Clinica di Infarto STEMI

Somministrazione di aspirina

Valutare immediatamente l'eligibilità per la terapia ripurfusiva coronarica

Si

PTCA primaria

Fibrinolisi con antitrombina

Terapia medica

No

Valutare l'efficacia del trattamento

Prevenzione secondaria

EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT

Tratto da: http://pathways.nice.org.uk
STEMI: adjusted rates of patients with PTCA within 90' by hospital. Lazio 2016

47% average

ACUTE PHASE
% of EB drug treatments during 12 months after acute myocardial infarction among health districts. Lazio 2015

SECONDARY PREVENTION
% of Major Adverse Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular Events (MACCE) after AMI among health districts. Lazio 2015

Effectiveness of treatment
Bayes’ theorem: conditional probability model

**EMERGENCY PHASE**
- **STUDY POPULATION**: INCIDENT AMI PATIENTS

**ACUTE PHASE**
- **EXPOSURE**: TRAVEL TIME
- **MODEL**: Logistic regression model
- **OUTCOME**: REACHING THE NEAREST HOSPITAL ALIVE

**POST-ACUTE PHASE**
- **EXPOSURE**: HOSPITAL PERFORMANCE
- **MODEL**: Multilevel approach, with hospital of admission as 2nd level
- **OUTCOME**: ALIVE AT 30 DAYS FROM DISCHARGE

\[
P(A) \times P(B \mid A) \times P(C \mid B \cap A) =
\]
P.Re.Val.E.

SUPPORT FOR CLINICAL and ORGANIZATIONAL AUDIT AT LOCAL LEVEL

STRATEGIC TOOL FOR THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Key point

QUALITY and DEVELOPMENT of HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS
Be careful about reading health books. You may die of a misprint.

Mark Twain

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

(d.fusco@deplazio.it)