Systemic approach to long-term care

Professor Anne Hendry
Director, IFIC Scotland
International Foundation for Integrated Care
Why we need a Systemic Approach

Source: From Vision to Reality - Island Plan for Integrated Palliative and End of Life Care, Isle of Man
What Matters to Me

“My care is planned with people who work together to understand me and my carer(s), put me in control, coordinate and deliver services to achieve my best outcomes”  

National Voices

- Coordination and continuity of care
- Trusted relationships
- Accessible information and advice
- Good communication with, and between, staff
WHO Global Framework for IPCHS

Engage and empower people and communities to take an active role in their health and health services.

Strengthen governance and accountability to build legitimacy, transparency and trust, and achieve results.

Reorient the model of care to ensure care at the right time, in the right place, and in the right way, while striving to keep people healthy and free of illness.

Strengthen coordination of care across providers, organizations, care settings and beyond the health sector to include social services and others.

Create an enabling environment to facilitate transformational change through enhanced leadership and management, information systems, financial incentives and reorientation of the health care workforce.

http://www.who.int/servicedeliversafety/areas/people-centred-care/advocacy-products/en/
Continuity and Coordination of Care: Eight Priorities

- Continuity with a (primary care or community care) professional.
- Care planning, shared decision-making and support for self management
- Case manager or navigator
- Co-located services, hub or a single point of access
- Rehabilitation, intermediate care and transitional care
- Comprehensive care along the entire pathway - including long term care and hospital care
- Information and digital technology support
- Interdisciplinary education / workforce development

Integrated Care for People with Frailty

www.advantageja.eu

- a single entry point – in community, generally in Primary Care
- simple screening tools in all settings
- comprehensive assessment and individualised care plans
- tailored interventions by interdisciplinary team – at home and in hospital
- case management and coordination across providers
- effective transitions across teams and care settings
- information sharing and technology enabled care
- policies and procedures for eligibility and care delivery

International Journal of Integrated Care, 2018; 18(2): 1, 1–4. DOI: https://doi.org/10.5334/ijic.4156
Integrated model of care and support to prevent and manage Frailty

Comprehensive interdisciplinary assessment and person centred care planning

Family, Friends and Social Network

Integrated Primary and Community Care

Specialist Assessment, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Long Term Care

Age Friendly Environment and Community

Case Manager or Care Navigator

ICT and Equipment
Scotland Case Study

- Population 5.4 million
- 19% age 65+
- National Health Service
- Universal coverage, no co-payments
- 14 Health Boards
- 32 Local Government Authorities
- Free personal care for age 65+
- Carer’s Allowance
- 80% of social care provision is by voluntary and independent sectors, commissioned by public sector
Demographic change for population aged 65+ Scotland
Potential impact on emergency bed numbers 2007-2031

**Year**

- Y/E Mar 2007
- Projected 2011
- Projected 2016
- Projected 2021
- Projected 2026
- Projected 2031

**Beds**

- 8000
- 9%
- 24%
- 41%
- 61%
- 84%

Calendar year ’07 estimate

P Knight Scottish Government
Cross Government Collaboration

Minister for Local Government and Community Empowerment

Cabinet Secretary for Health and Wellbeing

“Person centred and Integrated care in all policies
Cross Government Collaboration

“We want those who use health and social care services to get the best care and support, based on their own personal circumstances, and which is focused on what matters most to them.”

Cabinet Secretary for Finance, Constitution and Economy

“In the next five years, let us ensure that Scotland is a person-centred country in the delivery of care and support to all citizens”.
Reshaping Care for Older People

- Ring-fenced £300 million as a Change Fund 2011-15
- Change Plans agreed by health, social care, housing, voluntary and independent sector partners
- 20% of funds invested in support for carers
Reshaping Care for Older People

Preventative and anticipatory care
- Build social networks and opportunities for participation
- Early diagnosis of dementia
- Prevention of falls and fractures
- Information and support for self-management and self-directed support
- Prediction of risk of recurrent admissions
- Anticipatory care planning
- Suitable and varied housing and housing support
- Support for carers

Proactive care and support at home
- Responsive, flexible, self-directed home care
- Integrated case/care management
- Carer support
- Rapid access to equipment
- Timely adaptations, including housing adaptations
- Telehealthcare

Effective care at times of transition
- Reablement and rehabilitation
- Specialist clinical advice for community teams
- NHS24, SAS and out-of-hours access ACPs
- Range of intermediate care alternatives to emergency admission
- Responsive and flexible palliative care
- Medicines management
- Access to range of housing options
- Support for carers

Hospital and care home(s)
- Urgent triage to identify frail older people
- Early assessment and rehab in the appropriate specialist unit
- Prevention and treatment of delirium
- Effective and timely discharge home or transfer to intermediate care
- Medicine reconciliation and reviews
- Specialist clinical support for care homes
- Carers as equal partners

Enablers
Outcomes-focused assessment
- Co-production
- Technology, e-Health and data-sharing
- Workforce development, skill mix and integrated working
- Organization development and improvement support
- Information and evaluation
- Commissioning and integration resource framework
Stratify Risk, Dependency or Intensity of Need

Data provided by ISD.
Invest in Prevention and Early Intervention

Frailty is a progressive age-related decline in physiological systems that results in decreased reserves of intrinsic capacity, which confers extreme vulnerability to stressors and increases the risk of a range of adverse health outcomes (WHO 2015).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Robust</th>
<th>Pre-Frail or Frail</th>
<th>Functional Limitation</th>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>Dependency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthy lifestyle advice</td>
<td>Technology enabled support for self management</td>
<td>Reablement support , telecare, ADL advice and support</td>
<td>Rehabilitation, equipment, housing, care and support</td>
<td>Care coordination, carer support, palliative and end of life care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Healthy lifestyle advice

Technology enabled support for self management

Reablement support, telecare, ADL advice and support

Rehabilitation, equipment, housing, care and support

Care coordination, carer support, palliative and end of life care
Build Community Capacity for Healthy Ageing

Connected and Included: Action and support to foster spaces and places where older people can socialise, interact with others and be part of their community.

Living Independently and in a Warm Home including practical support to live well and high quality care packages

Access to suitable transport to support inclusion and access to the services needed

Well designed spaces and public services which meet the needs of older people - in practical terms but also a sense of worth while using them
Invest in Intermediate Care and Falls Services

- Transitional Care Services
- Rapid Response / Supported Discharge
- Reablement home care
- Step Up / Step Down community beds
- Hospital at Home outreach
Interdisciplinary care and support at home or closer to home
Exploit synergy with other policies

Dementia

Digital Technology

Carers

Cumulative increase in new Telecare users
Source ISD report Oct 2018
Reduction in proportion of older people in Scotland using formal social care services – excludes community alarams

2009
- Care Home residents: 6.3%
- People receiving Home Care: 3.6%
- All others: 90.1%

2017
- Care Home residents: 4.8%
- People receiving Home Care: 3.0%
- All others: 92.2%

Data - Scottish Government & NRS
Chart by Peter Knight @ISDScotland Sept 2018
Care Home residents aged 65+, Scotland
Comparison of actual vs projected (2009 base year)

- Actual residents
- Additional projected

Data: Care Home Census, ISDScotland & NRS
Chart by Peter Knight ISDScotland Sept 2018

Change Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Actual Residents</th>
<th>Additional Projected</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>31378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>31384</td>
<td>1,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>31655</td>
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<td>31295</td>
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<tr>
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<td>30984</td>
<td>3,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>31353</td>
<td>4,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30768</td>
<td>5,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>31197</td>
<td>5,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>30570</td>
<td>7,213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hospital beds used for emergencies: people aged 65+, Scotland
Comparison of actual vs projected (2008/09 base year)

Actual ave. beds occupied  additional projected

Data: ISDScotland & NRS
Chart by Peter Knight ISDScotland Sept 2018

Change Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Actual Ave. Beds Occupied</th>
<th>Additional Projected</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>8118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>7997</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>7907</td>
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<td>2015/16</td>
<td>7888</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>7955</td>
<td>1533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data: ISDScotland & NRS
Chart by Peter Knight ISDScotland Sept 2018

The Scottish Government
Institutional Care Costs Avoided
By 2016/17: 2 years after conclusion - Change Fund ROI @ 6:1

Older people spent around 3.2 million more days at home per annum than ‘expected’

Around £480 million per annum institutional care costs avoided - releasing around £1.3 million per day to invest in support at home and community health and care services
People living in more deprived areas develop multiple conditions around 10 years before those living in the most affluent areas.
Legislation to Integrate Health and Social Care Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014

People are supported to live well at home or in the community for as much time as they can and have a positive experience of health and social care when they need it

- All adult care groups +/- children’s services & criminal justice
- Principles for integrated health and social care
- Integrated governance: body corporate or lead agency
- Integrated budgets for health and social care
- Chief accountable officer has integrated oversight of delivery
- Nine national outcomes for health and wellbeing
- Strategic and locality planning based on population needs
Integrated Health and Social Care Budget

Scotland Total = £13.1bn

Delegated = £8.1bn

- Social Work
- Family Health Services
- Community Health Services
- Hospital services
Linked Health and Social care file at an individual service user level (Aggregated Activity & Costs)

Integrated Data

Linked File

Community

A&E

Outpatients

Deaths

SPARRA

Social Care

Prescribing

Age/gender

Day cases

Inpatients

Intermediate Care

Hospitals @ Home

Housing and Homeless

£

Partnership Access Via secure platform
Integrated Regulation and Standards

- I experience high quality care and support that is right for me.
- I am fully involved in all decisions about my care and support.
- I have confidence in the people who support and care for me.
- I have confidence in the organisation providing my care and support.
- I experience a high quality environment if the organisation provides the premises.
Creating the Conditions

• Political will – cross party, cross government support
• Funding as a catalyst for change
• Disruptive innovation (social and technology)
• Investment in community capacity building
• Value and support carers as full partners
• Learning and improvement culture
• Professional leadership for interdisciplinary practice
• Legislation for integrated planning and budgets
• Contractual levers - primary care and pharmacy
• Focus on place, home, community and population health and wellbeing outcomes

Population Health and Wellbeing

Population health systems – going beyond integrated care

Most approaches to integrated care in England have focused on joining up services around individuals or around defined groups of people. These approaches have an important role in improving health and care, but we have argued that they must be part of a broader focus on the prevention of ill health and improving outcomes and reducing inequalities across whole populations. It is this wider focus that characterises what we have described as population health systems (see Alderwick et al 2015 for further detail).

Social determinants of health

The social determinants of health are the conditions in which we are born, grow and age, and in which we live and work. The factors below impact on our health and wellbeing.
From Structures to Networks and Partnerships

Hierarchy & Network:
Two Structures, One Organisation,
John Kotter
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZIGkUDhuUJc
Neighbourhood Care Models

Integrated Community Care:
TransForm Project
Case Studies 2018

https://transform-integratedcommunitycare.com/publications/case-studies-on-icc/

Image by Jos de Blok
TRANSFORMANDO JUNTOS

LITORAL NORTE

2320 PESSOAS
720 casas

VALOR DO IMÓVEL
R$ 85.000,00

PRAZO DO FINANCIAMENTO
10 ANOS

MENSALIDADES DE
R$25,00 A R$80,00
"We know the family but the Community Health Agents go to the home and bond – there is trust. They disseminate information, encourage, persuade, motivate and care."

Social development Secretariat
Transformation and Large Scale System Change

“a deliberate, planned process that sets out a high aspiration to make **dramatic and irreversible changes** to how care is delivered, what staff do (and how they behave) and the role of patients, that results in substantial, measurable improvement in outcomes, patient and staff satisfaction and financial sustainability.”


Systems Leadership

• the authorising environment tolerates risk and accepts multiple paths to outcomes
• willingness to cede organisational goals for collective ambition
• positional authority is not the only source of legitimacy
• builds on local and place-based initiatives and networks
• relationships and influence allow challenge and difficult conversations
• challenge, conflict and ‘disturbing the system’ are integral

Relationships and Trust

- Trust
  - Contracts can’t anticipate and resolve every type of problem; each party needs a genuine belief in integrity of the other side

- The ‘right’ personalities
  - Avoid competitive relationships where people are possessive and defensive about their areas of responsibility
  - Need to share and openly address problems without fear of reprisal

- Openness in communication
  - High levels of communication between organisation, partnering team and individual

- Organisational culture and organisational learning
  - A shared culture enhances commitment and consistency of individual behaviours, aligns goals and promotes trust

- Teambuilding
  - Important for aligning the differing perspectives of participants and for building trust

- Leadership and senior management
  - Crucial for reinforcing partnering concept, countering arguments of detractors and nurturing partnering process
Workforce Development

NHS England, Skills for Health and Health Education England

Lucas and Nacer (2015)
New Roles and New Models of Care

MODELS OF HOME CARE (HC):

**HC 1:** Primary care (UBS) and Family Strategy teams supported by NASF (multiprofessional team) and specialized services as rehabilitation. ***This model is already financed by primary care policies.***

**HC 2 and 3:** multiprofessional teams of home care services. Depends on: intensity/frequency of visits, procedures and use of expensive technologies, palliative care and others. A caregiver is mandatory.
Interdisciplinary Team
Ilhabela, Sao Paulo

• 02 Médicos,
• 01 Enfermeira,
• 02 Técnicos de Enfermagem,
• 01 Fisioterapeuta,
• 01 Fonoaudióloga,
• 01 Nutricionista,
• 01 Psicóloga,
• 01 Assistente Social,
• 01 Dentista,
• 02 Auxiliares Administrativos,
• 01 Motorista.
A Compassionate community is a community where everybody recognises that we all have a role to play in supporting each other in times of crisis and loss. People are ready, willing and confident to have conversations about living and dying well and to support each other in an emotional and practical ways.

https://ardgowanhospice.org.uk/how-we-can-help/compassionate-inverclyde/
• Develop age friendly communities
• Ensure person centred integrated care for older people
• Provide older people who need it access to long-term care within their communities

https://www.who.int/ageing/decade-of-healthy-ageing
Key Components of an Implementation Strategy

1. Needs assessment
2. Situational analysis
3. Value case
4. Vision and mission statement
5. Strategic plan
6. Ensuring mutual gain
7. Communications strategy
8. Implementation and institutionalisation
9. Monitoring and evaluation: continuous quality improvement

SCIROCCO – Scaling Integrated Care in Context
Self Assessment of Maturity

https://www.sciocco-project.eu/maturitymodel/
## Integrated Care Performance Assessment (ICPA)

**EU: CHAFEA 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Advancement of integration     | • Personalised plans  
• Shared care plans  
• Alignment of resources to population needs  
• Take-up of case management  
• Quality of case management  
• Take-up of multi-disciplinary training |
| Use of Care Services           | • Home and/or community-based long-term services and support  
• Coordinated transitions across continuum of care  
• Medication review in patients receiving multiple and/or long term medication |
| Health outcomes                | • Improved level of independence in patients with identified impairment  
• Patient reported outcomes measures (PROMS) |
| Patient experiences of care    | • Level of met needs among people receiving care  
• Satisfaction with the level of social contact  
• Carers quality of life  
• Quality of life for people receiving care  
• Experience of case management  
• Inclusion of carers |

IFIC is a non-profit members’ network that crosses organisational and professional boundaries to bring people together to advance the science, knowledge and adoption of integrated care policy and practice.

The Foundation seeks to achieve this through the development and exchange of ideas among academics, researchers, managers, clinicians, policy makers and users and carers of services throughout the World.
IFIC HUBs
Contexto, visión y objetivos de IFIC Latinoamérica

**Contexto:**
- La Agenda 2030, Declaración de Astana de Octubre de 2018 (OMS) y el reciente Informe de la Comisión de Alto Nivel "La salud universal en el siglo XXI: 40 años de Alma-Ata", presentado por la Organización Panamericana de la Salud.
- IFIC crecimiento y colaboración mundial para promover la atención integrada y centrada en la persona.

**Visión:**
En el 2021, América Latina cuenta con un Centro Regional (en formato de red colaborativa) que lidera la agenda de la atención integrada y centrada en la persona en la región.

**Objetivos:**
- Reconocer y conectar actores clave, para contribuir al desarrollo de estrategias locales, nacionales y regionales mediante una plataforma compartida.
- Facilitar el intercambio de ideas y conocimientos entre los actores claves y apoyar la implementación de la atención integrada dentro y fuera de la región.
- Acordar con los actores clave las directrices de trabajo de la red y organizar una reunión regional a más tardar en el 2021.
### Socios y fases de trabajo

- Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires (ARG).
- Escuela de Salud Pública, Universidad de Costa Rica (CR).
- Universidad Austral de Chile (CHI).
- Asociación Colombiana de Salud Pública (COL).
- Asociación Interdisciplinaria de Atención Primaria de Salud (BOL).
- Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (MEX).
- Instituto de Salud Pública, Universidad Veracruzana (MEX).
- Confederación Iberoamericana de Medicina Familiar.
- OPS/OMS.

#### Fase 1
**(agosto – diciembre’19)**
- Presentación del proyecto a grupo de actores claves
- Confirmar y anunciar la red y sus miembros
- Acordar directrices de trabajo con miembros
- Co-producir un documento de posicionamiento

#### Fase 2
**(enero – abril’20)**
- Difundir el documento de posicionamiento en la región
- Desarrollo de proyecto regional

#### Fase 3
**(mayo ‘20 – diciembre’21)**
- Establecer el Centro Regional
- Grupos de trabajo comienzan proyectos
- Primera conferencia regional (a fin del ‘21)
Gracias

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