



Models of Child Health Appraised

(A Study of Primary Healthcare in 30 European countries)

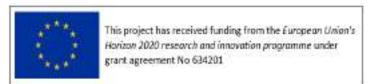
Prof Maria Brenner

Models of Child Health Appraised (MOCHA)

6.8m Euro project funded by EU Commission Horizon 2020 Programme: June 2015 – December 2018.

19 scientific partners from 11 European countries plus US, Switzerland and Australia encompassing medicine, nursing, economics, informatics, sociology and policy management.

30 countries involved via Country Agents to answer questions about a number of work streams.





Aims

Categorise models of primary care incorporating school health and adolescent services.

Develop innovative measures of quality, outcomes and cost.

Assess effects on equality, and on continuity of care with secondary care.

Systematically obtain stakeholder views.

Indicate optimal future patterns to optimise operation of the model(s).

Demonstrate the optimal model(s) of children's primary care with an analysis of factors (including cultural) which might facilitate adoption, and indications for policy makers of both the health and economic





Identification of Models of Children's Primary Health Care Prof M Blair, ICL Interfaces of Models of Primary Health Care with Secondary, Social and Complex Care Prof M Brenner, TCD

Effective Models of School Health Services and Adolescent Health Services Dr D Jansen, NL

Identification &
Application of Innovative
Measures of Quality &
Outcome
Dr N Minicuci, CNR

Identification & Use of
Derivatives of Large Data
Sets and Systems to
Measure Quality
Prof S de Lusignan, Surrey

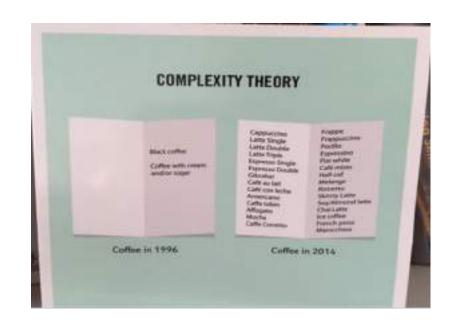
Economic & Skill Set
Evaluation & Analysis of
Models
Prof H Gage, Surrey

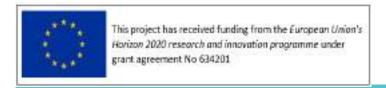
Equity Across Socioeconomic, Ethnic and Cultural Divides Prof A Hjern, Karolinska The Role of Electronic Records and Data to Support Safe and Efficient Models Prof M Rigby, ICL Validated Optimal Models
of Children's PreventionOrientated Primary
Health Care
Dr P Kocken, TNO

grant agreement No 634201

Models of Child Health Appraised

Work Package 2: Safe and
Efficient Interfaces of Models of
Primary Health Care with
Secondary Social and Complex
Care







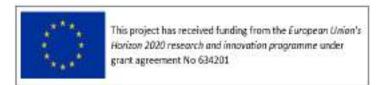
Improvements in neonatal and paediatric care.

Challenges on healthcare delivery in the community.

Small proportion of the population but high cost - as much as one-third of healthcare spending for all children.

Provision of care closer to home for such children is a policy objective internationally.

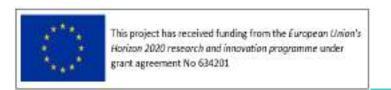
Integration of health services is insufficient with wide variation in systems of care for these children internationally.





Aim

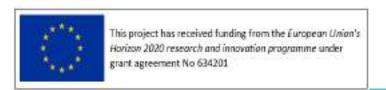
To examine the primary physician/specialist interface, the interface between primary and secondary care for children with enduring health issues and the social care interface with families of children who have complex health needs, leading to the development of a model of complex care delivery.



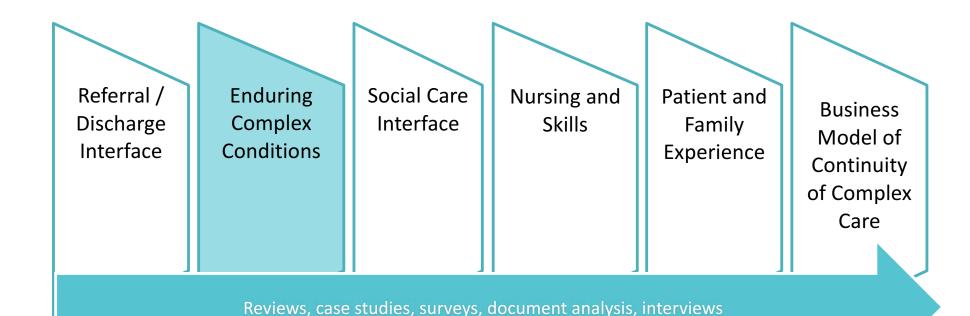


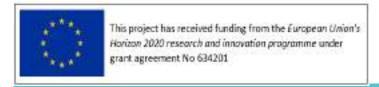
Objectives

- oldentify 'in-principle' complex health issues that would be representative of population trends across childhood.
- Adapt tools to gather data on systems of care for children with complex healthcare needs.
- Explore the structures and processes of care in place for children with complex healthcare needs, identifying those which are part of primary care services.
- oldentify facilitators and barriers of optimum integration of care at the acute community interface for children with complex healthcare needs.









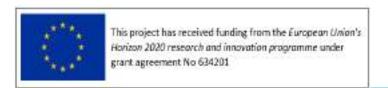


Methods

Challenge: develop a research approach that could help facilitate comparative research, by providing a data collection method that could be used across 30 states.

Non-experimental descriptive study with a qualitative element – a pragmatic and pluralist approach.

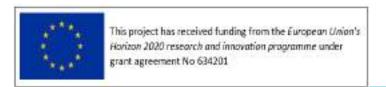
Development of vignettes and survey.





Vignette 1

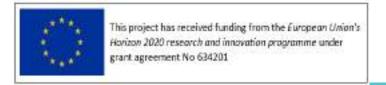
Max is an eighteen month old boy with a diagnosis of chronic lung disease due to bronchopulmonary dysplasia. Max was born at 26 weeks gestation weighing less than 1kg. He had a diaphragmatic hernia, a gastrostomy tube placement at three months of age, and a Grade IV intraventricular haemorrhage requiring a cerebrospinal fluid ventricular shunt. Max has been ventilator dependent since he was born and is considered to have a life-threatening condition. A tracheostomy tube was placed at six weeks of age due to the need for ongoing ventilation. Max spent the first three months of his life in intensive care, followed by four months in a stepdown/transitional care unit. At present Max has the following: impaired pulmonary function, developmental delay in fine and gross motor skills, and speech and language difficulties. His prognosis for weaning off the ventilator does not seem favourable at the moment and ideally he requires the healthcare input of the following healthcare professionals: community nurses, specialist consultants (respiratory, paediatrician, neurology), community general practitioner, pharmacist, speech and language therapist, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, social worker, dentist, home care nursing team and respite care services. He lives with his two sisters, aged 5 and 7 years, and his mother and father. He lives 120kms from the main children's hospital and 40kms from his nearest regional hospital which has a small paediatric unit.





Vignette 2

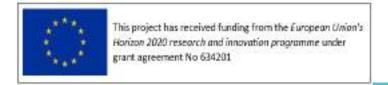
Lara is a 7 year old girl who lives at home with her mum, dad, and younger brother, aged 18 months. Lara has developmental delay and initially presented with infantile spasms. The infantile spasms resolved with treatment, however, Lara has been presenting with generalised seizures for the last three years and has intractable epilepsy. She is currently on a ketogenic diet administered through a gastrostomy tube but is not responding to it. She is waiting surgery for insertion of a vagal nerve stimulator. Lara has seizures at least three times a day and has presented in the Emergency Department more than 20 times in the last year. She is confined to a wheelchair and has significant physical and emotional care needs and requires the input of the following: epilepsy specialist nurses (inpatient and community), community nurses, specialist consultants (neurology, paediatrician), community general practitioner, pharmacist, speech and language therapist, physiotherapist, psychologist, occupational therapist, and social worker. Lara's parents are non-EU migrants who settled in your country 9 years ago. Her Dad only speaks his native language while her Mum has basic knowledge of the official language of your country.





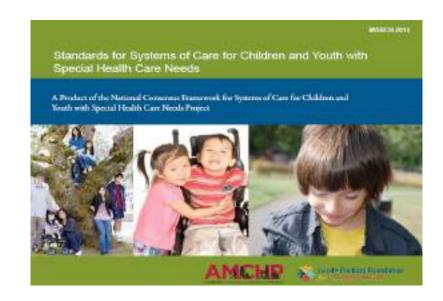
Vignette 3

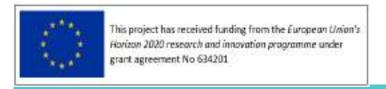
Luke, a 15 year old previously healthy adolescent, suffered a head injury in a skateboard accident. Initially he had no loss of consciousness but fifteen minutes later he was unresponsive with dilating and slow reacting pupils bilaterally. Following initial assessment in the ED he was transferred to the Paediatric Intensive Care Unit where he was ventilated and sedated. An MRI showed a left-sided extradural bleed with no midline shift and he had surgery for evacuation of the bleed on Day 2. He did not have any spinal injury. He was extubated after 6 days and was discharged to the neurological ward. After four weeks in hospital he was transferred to a rehabilitation centre where he spent five months. On his recent discharge to home he has ongoing right-sided weakness and has facial palsy, which is slowly improving. He is very anxious and is aggressive towards his parents and his twin sister. His care involves input from a large number of multidisciplinary healthcare professionals. In the coming months it is hoped that he will resume his education and in the coming years he will need to transfer to adult care services.





Screening, assessment and referral Access to care
Care coordination
Community-based services
Family-professional partnerships
Transition to adulthood
Quality assurance and improvement



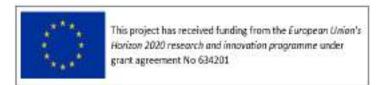




CA in each of the 30 countries - a local expert in child health services, who acts as the informant for obtaining data requested by the principal scientists in the project, from local indigenous sources

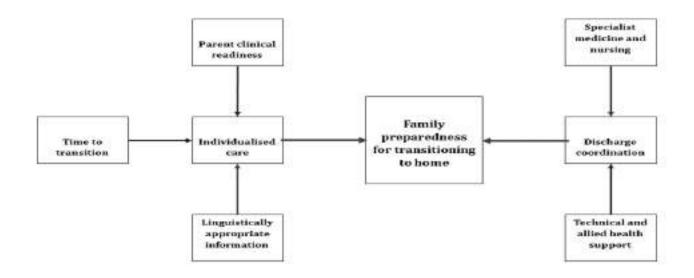
(http://www.childhealthservicemodels.eu/partnerlisting/country-agents).

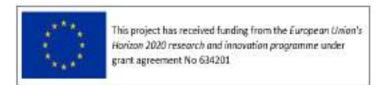
Stakeholders: clinical experts in acute and community settings; health care managers and discharge coordinators; European patient advocacy groups.



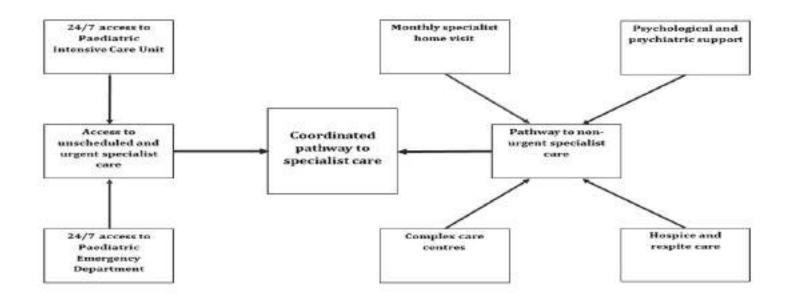


Key Facilitators and Barriers to Care Integration - LTV



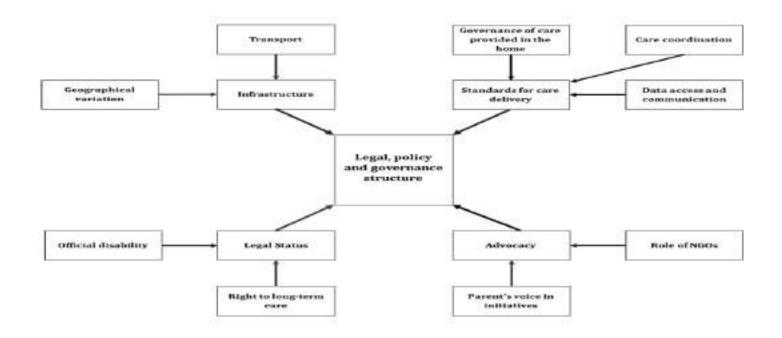








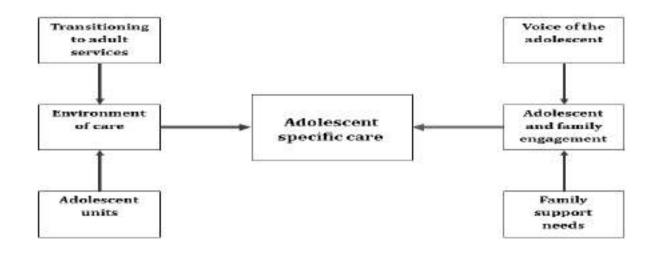


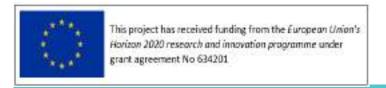




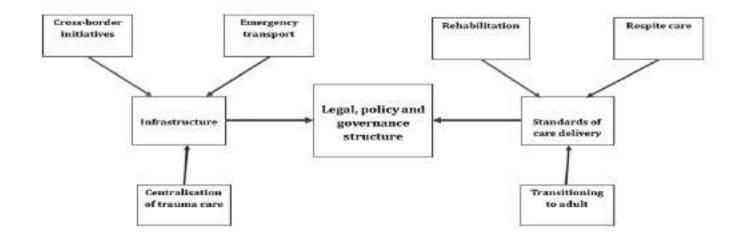


Key Facilitators and Barriers to Care Integration - TBI





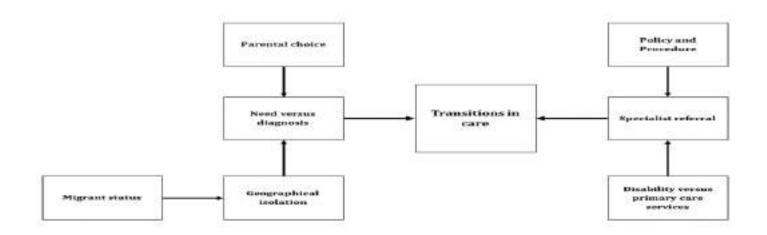


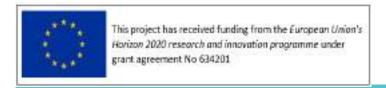




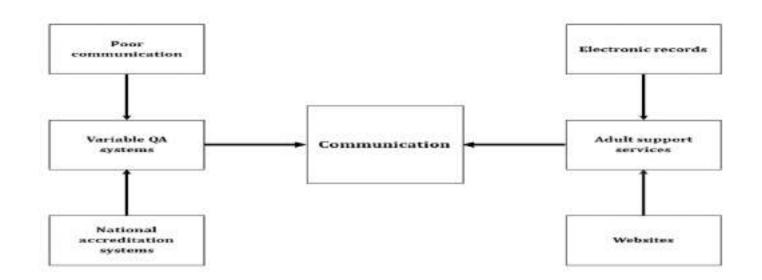


Key Facilitators and Barriers to Care Integration - IE



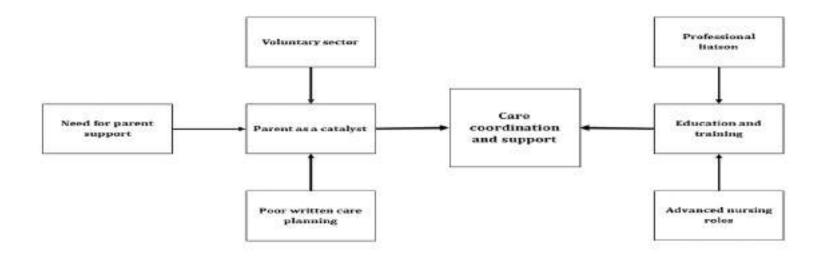








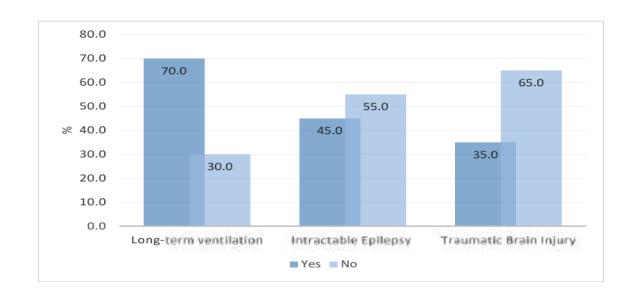


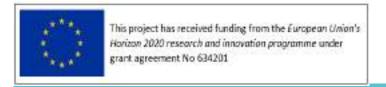






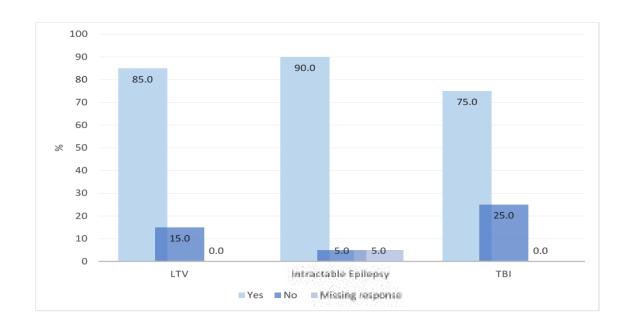
Proportion of Countries with Systems in Place to Identify all Healthcare Providers

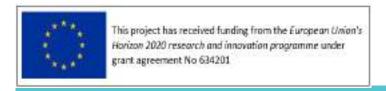






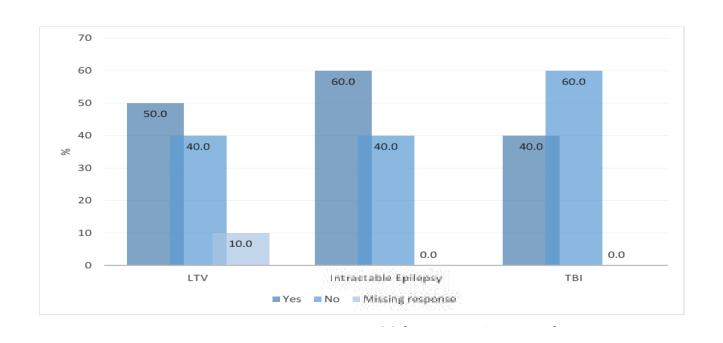
Access to Psychological Support for Families

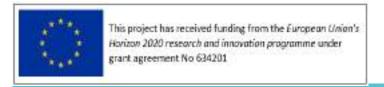






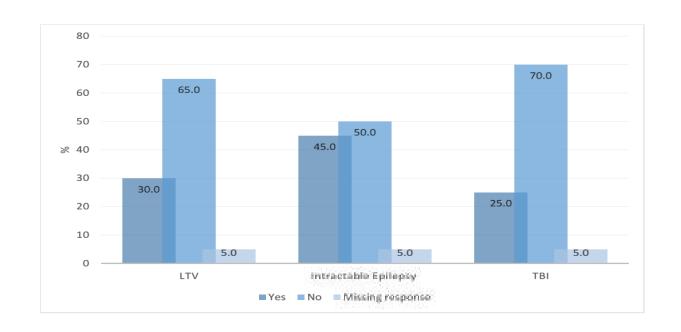
Families Invited to Participate in Development of Policies

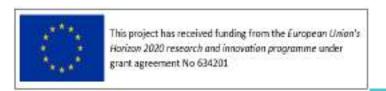






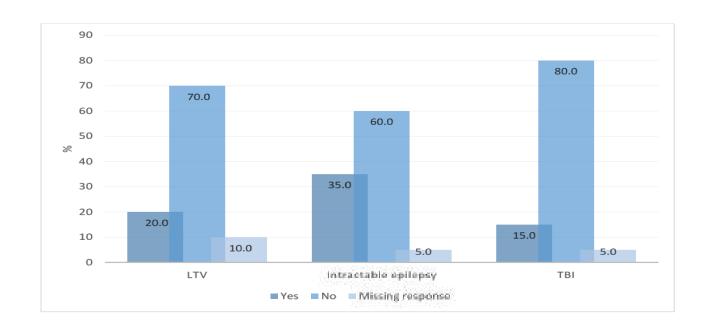
Families Invited to Participate in National Quality Improvement Initiatives

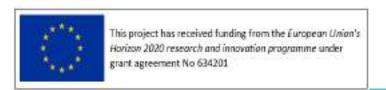






Family involvement in Reviews of Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Information







Geographical variation / isolation Access to care / equity Pathways to health and social care Inadequate Needs of children with Care coordination / complex conditions flexible support cross cutting themes Shared documentation / electronic records Challenges in participation in decisions / advocacy Family/professional partnerships / participation Parent as catalyst

Optimal Models of Child Health Care

Work package distilling key elements for a range of condition types and situations reflective of primary care functions (Lead Paul Kocken TNO NL)

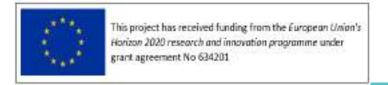
Early diagnosis

Chronic care quality

Preventive care coverage

School and adolescent health services

Vulnerable children – migrants





Identification of Models of Children's Primary Health Care Prof M Blair, ICL Interfaces of Models of Primary Health Care with Secondary, Social and Complex Care Prof M Brenner, TCD Effective Models of School Health Services and Adolescent Health Services Dr D Jansen, NL

Identification &
Application of Innovative
Measures of Quality &
Outcome
Dr N Minicuci, CNR

Identification & Use of Derivatives of Large Data Sets and Systems to Measure Quality Prof S de Lusignan, Surrey

Economic & Skill Set
Evaluation & Analysis of
Models
Prof H Gage, Surrey

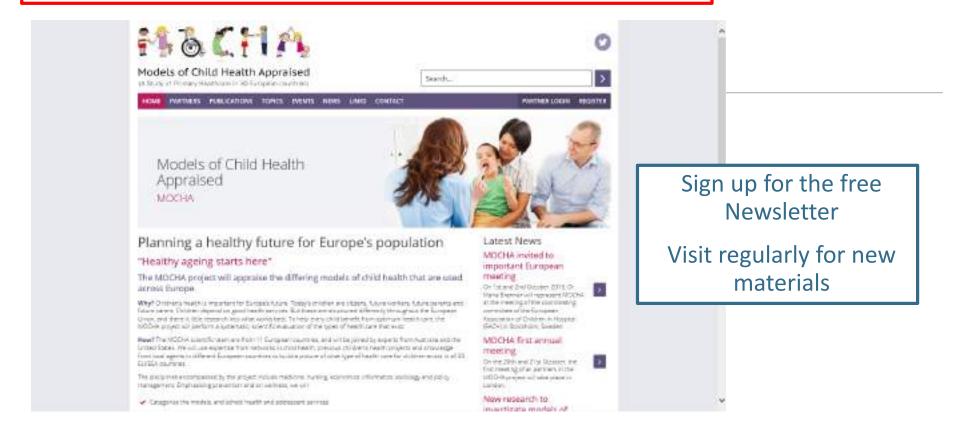
Equity Across Socioeconomic, Ethnic and Cultural Divides Prof A Hjern, Karolinska The Role of Electronic
Records and Data to
Support Safe and Efficient
Models
Prof M Rigby, ICL

Validated Optimal Models
of Children's PreventionOrientated Primary
Health Care
Dr P Kocken, TNO

grant agreement No 634201

Models of Child Health Appraised

www.childhealthservicemodels.eu









Thank You

http://www.childhealthservicemodels.eu/