

Clinical practices on multimorbidity



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WP6 task 2:

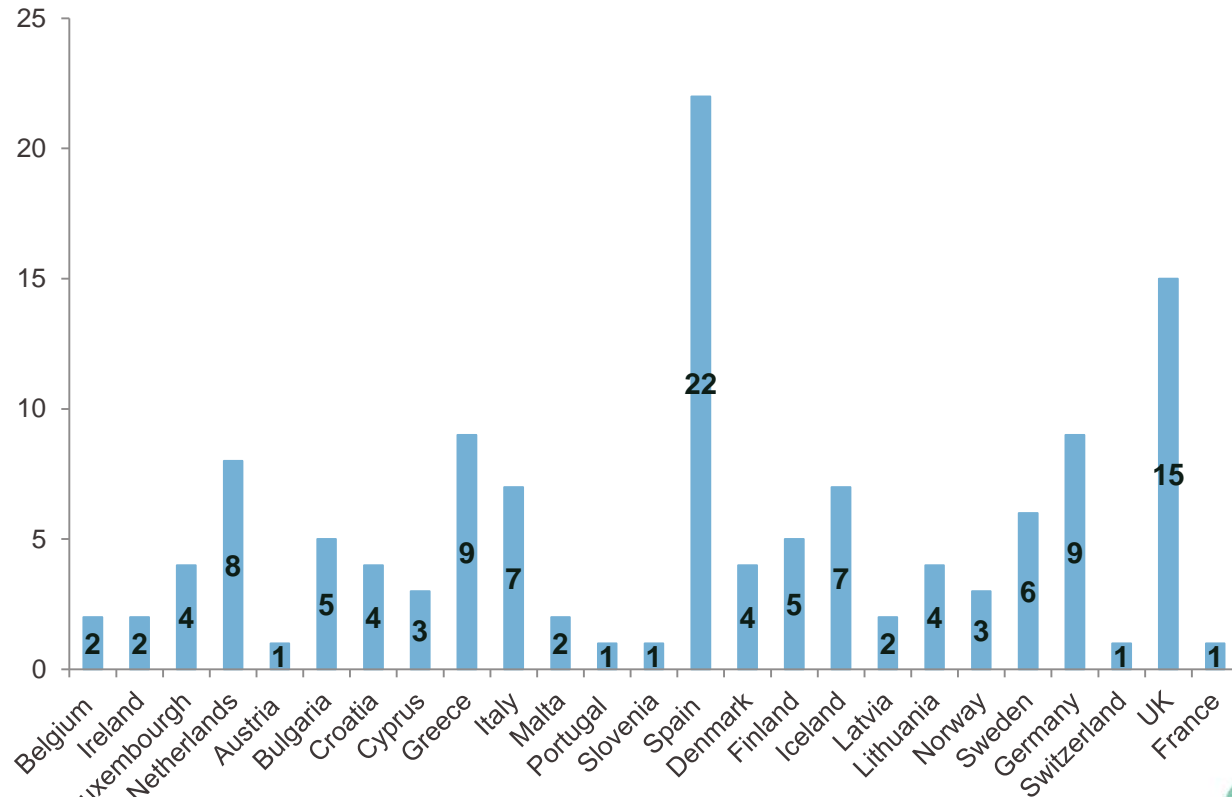
Review existing care (pathway) approaches for multimorbid patients

Activities:

- ➔ 1. Identification and analysis of integrated care practices targeting multimorbid patients in European countries

- 2. Review the evidence on the effectiveness of integrated care practices targeting patients with multimorbidity

Identification of integrated care practices with focus on multimorbidity (N=128)



Source: Noordman et al., 2015;
Bramwell et al., 2016

Examples

	POTKU, Finland	Clinic for Multimorbidity and Polypharmacy, Denmark	Strategy for Chronic Care Valencia Region, Spain
Main aim:	Improve patient-centredness	Substitution, support primary care	Improve delivery of integrated care
Target group:	Chronic patients	Chronic patients with more complex needs	Patients with 'highly complex needs'
Based in:	Primary care	Diagnostic clinic in hospital	Primary care + hospital care
Care model:	PC doctor/nurse teams, individual care plan	teams of specialists/others, 'one day'-service, treatment plan for PC doctor	Community nurse case manager + hospital nurse case manager, joint monitoring

Conclusions activity 1

- Variety of models and approaches
- Most initiated bottom-up
- Role of nurses
- Hardly any that specifically target multimorbid patients
- Outcomes often unknown (yet) → effectiveness studies needed

WP6 task 2:

Review existing care (pathway) approaches for multimorbidity patients

Activities:

1. Identification and analysis of integrated care programmes targeting patients with multimorbidity in European countries

→ 2. Review the evidence on the effectiveness of integrated care programs targeting patients with multimorbidity

Systematic review

2611 potentially relevant publications

- ↳ **80** full text articles retrieved
 - ↳ **19** included papers
 - ↳ **18** programs



Data extraction

Study design, length of follow-up, target population, setting, content (CCM components), usual care condition, outcomes

Methodological quality assessment

Randomization, similarity at baseline, compliance, drop-out rate, ITT analysis, adjustment for confounding variables

Data analysis

Strong, moderate, insufficient, or no evidence

Characteristics of the studies (N=19)

Origin

12x USA, 6x non-USA/non-European, 1x European

Patient target group

17x frail elderly, 2x multimorbid patients

Setting

Great variety: from home care organizations and community centers to primary care practices, hospitals, specialized clinics (e.g. geriatric clinics) and managed care organizations

Source: Hopman et al, 2016

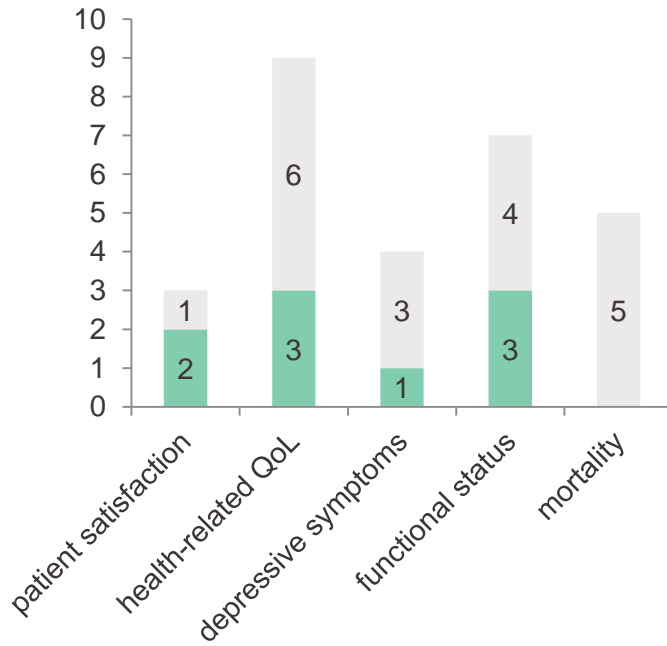
Components of the programs (N=18)

Innovations / changes in:	Number of programs
✓ Delivery system	18
✓ Decision support	11
✓ Self-management support	9
✓ Community resources	9
✓ Clinical information systems	7
✓ Health system	1

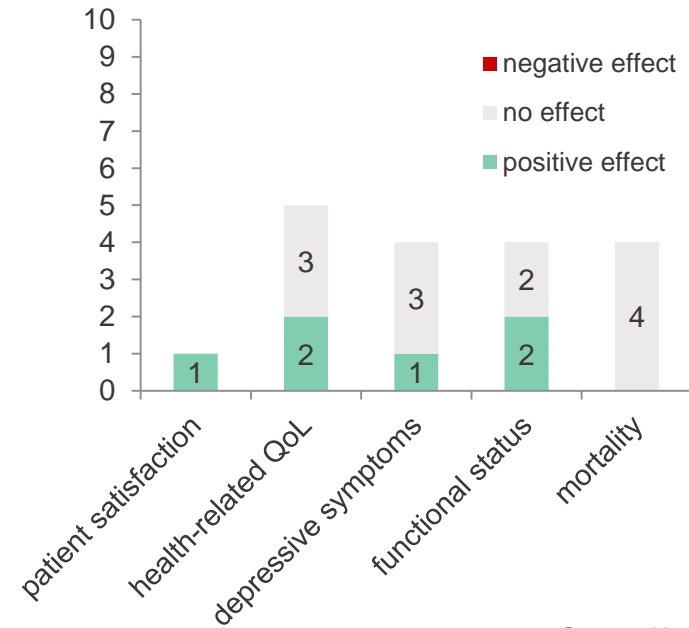
Source: Hopman et al, 2016

Effects on patient outcomes

All studies included

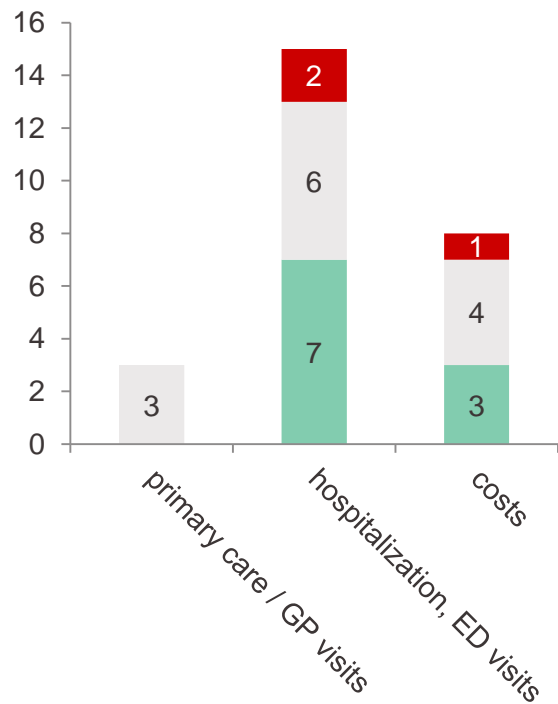


Only good-quality studies

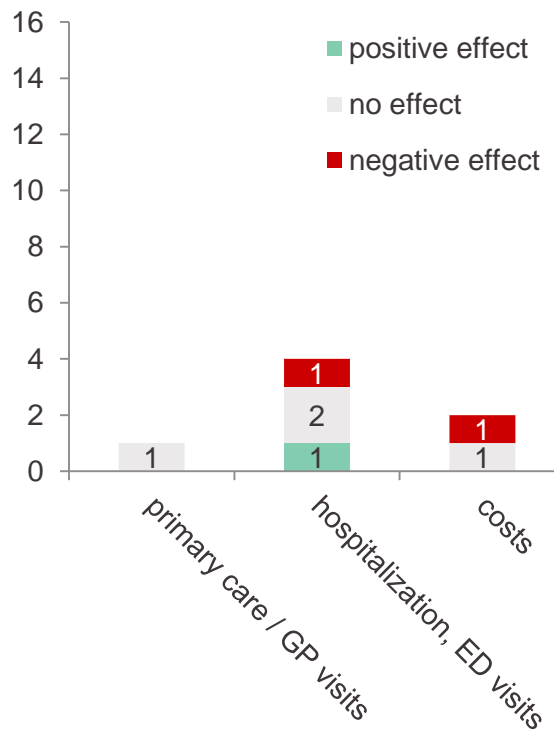


Effects on healthcare use and costs

All studies included



Only good-quality studies



Conclusions activity 2

- Hardly any European studies
- Only few specifically target multimorbid patients
- Some evidence that (components of) integrated care programs could improve patient satisfaction, quality of life and functioning
- No / insufficient evidence that (components of) programs result in less use of healthcare services and lower costs



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