The Catalan Health System: Le cas de la Catalogne



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On behalf of



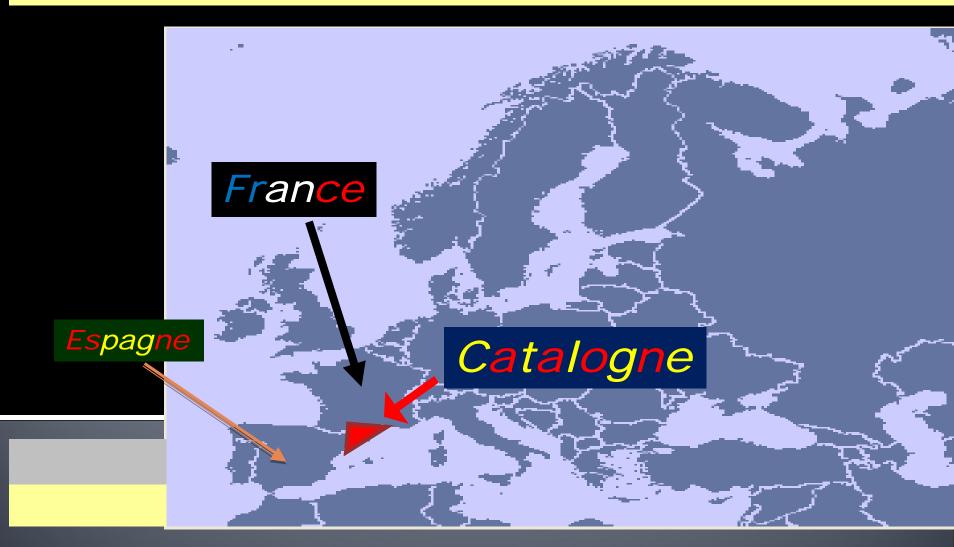


The Catalan Health System: Le cas de la Catalogne



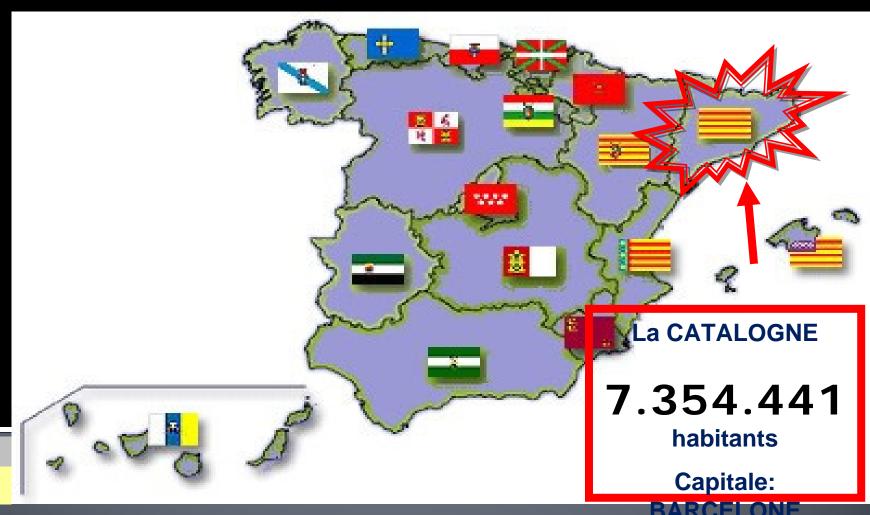
- ➤ Background of the Spanish and Catalan Health System
- > The Catalan Health System
- > Primary Care in Catalonia today
- > The Future of Primary Care in Catalonia
- > Conclusions







La Espagne: 'Quasi - Fédéral Model'



BARCELONE



Comparaison: La Espagne, La France et La Catalogne

Espagne

Catalogne

France

46.063.511

Citizens on January the 1st, 2008

4 Official languages

Spanish, Catalan, Euskera (Bask language) and Galizian . Spanish Constitution 1978

- Life expectancy 2006): 79.65
- Death Rate per 1000 inh: 8.4
- GDP/Capita (2007): 32.088 US\$

(based on purchasing power parity)

7.354.441
 citizens on January the 1st, 2008

3 Official languages

Catalan, Spanish, Occitan (Aranès)

Catalan Constitution 2006

- Life expectancy (2006):81.35
- Death Rate per 1000 inh:8.2
- GDP/Capita (2007): 42.291 US\$

(based on purchasing power parity)

63.753.000

citizens on January the 1st, 2008

Official languages

Le français est la langue officielle de la République Française (<u>article</u> 2 de la Constitution de 1958)

- Life expectancy (2006): 79.73
- Death Rate per 1000 inh:9.14
- GDP/Capita (2007):33.187 US\$

(based on purchasing power parity)

Background - Health Policy History: The Spanish Healthcare Model & the Catalan Health System:

1933	Charity System	
1936		
1939	Spanish Civil War (Prelude of the 2 nd World War)	
1944	Dictatorship regime: Social Security based model (initially a poor and basic Bismarkian type of health care coverage. Only for workers, military and civil servants). Rest of the population: Charity or Private Insurance	
1976	Democracy: Research and piloting period of which model to follow. Politicians, academics, stakeholders, trade unions and medical professional were involved	
1979	Family and Community Medicine Speciality	
	(1 year after Alma Ata Declaration) (Family Medicine vocational training: 3 years/currently a 4 year programme)	
1986	National Health Service & Primary Care Reform	
1 986	Quasi - Federal System (Autonomous Communities Catalan Health Ministry and Catalan Department of Heal	

Spanish Model: NHS Model (1)

HEALTHCARE SYSTEM STRUCTURAL REFORM: 1986

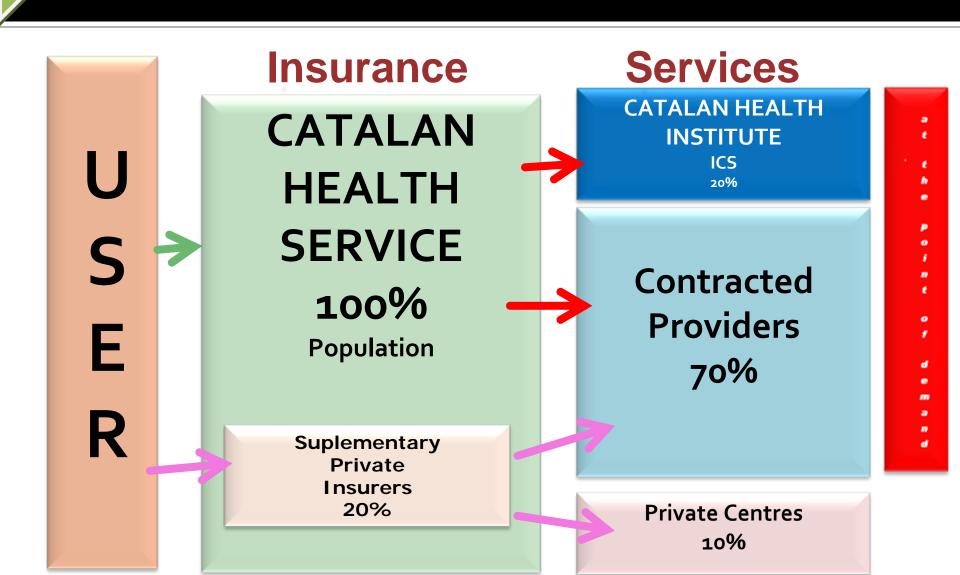
- General Healthcare Act: Universal Coverage
- Based on the Beveridge model
- Progressive transition towards a tax funded system: NHS
 National Healthcare System
- Decentralized to Autonomous Communities (Devolution)
- Health services to be free at the point of demand
- A comprehensive range of services
- A gatekeeper system through the Family Medicine Doctor/GP to the rest of the NHS

Spanish Model: NHS Model (2)

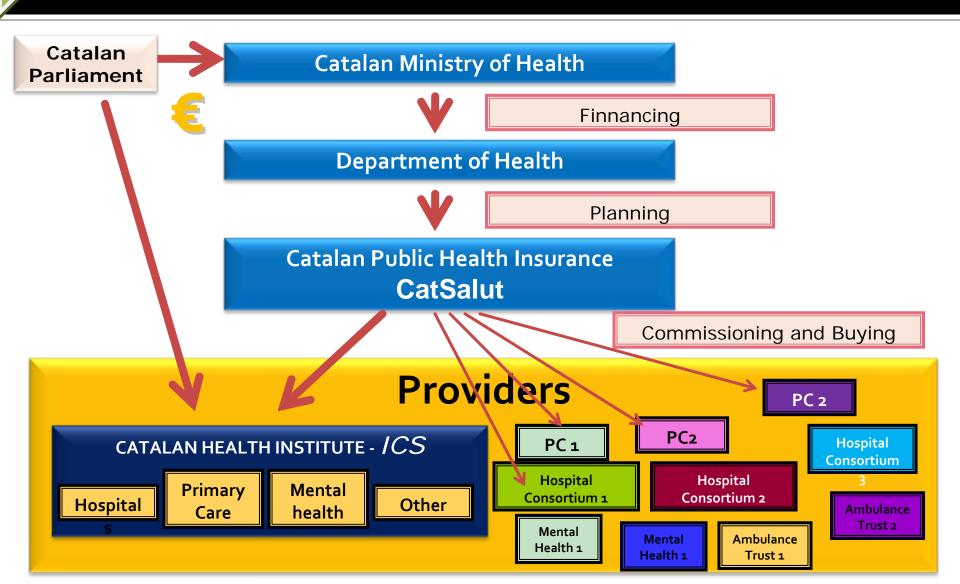
HEALTHCARE SYSTEM STRUCTURAL REFORM: 1986

- Services provided mainly in public facilities
- Co-payment in pharmaceutical products for outpatients with exceptions: eg. retired people, special diseases, disabled people.
- Dental care: limited public service basket
- Description of Services Basket by OECD categories

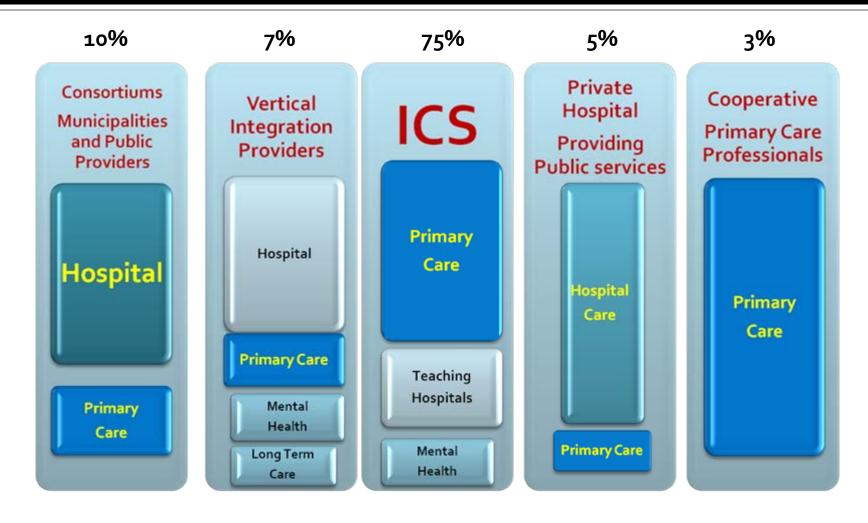
Catalan Healthcare System (1)



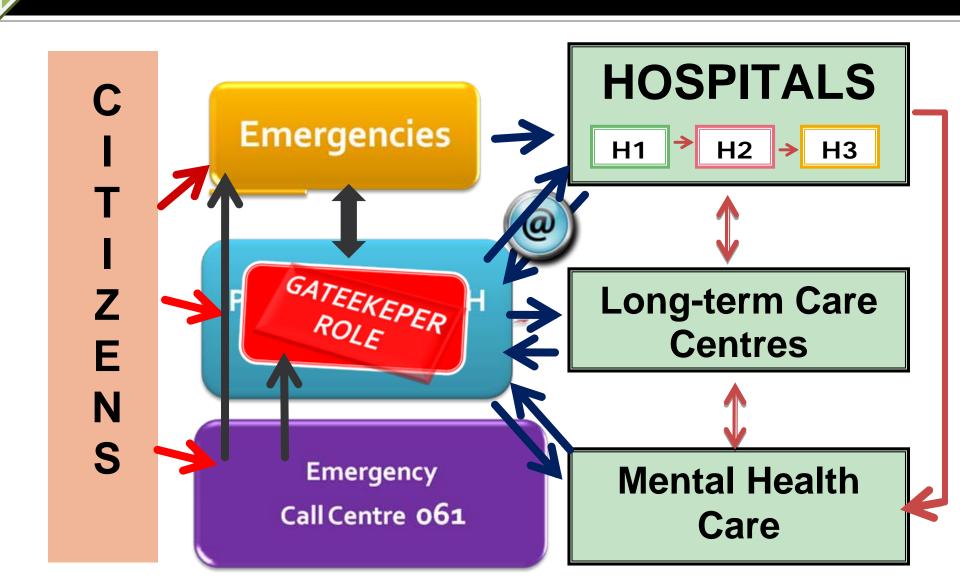
Catalan Healthcare System (1)



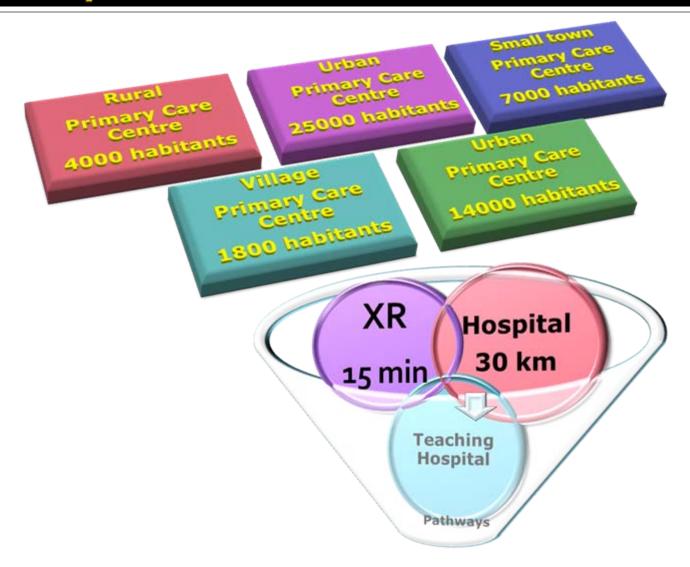
Catalan Health Care System: Healthcare Providers at Primary Care



Catalan Healthcare System (2)



Catalan Health Care System: Primary Care

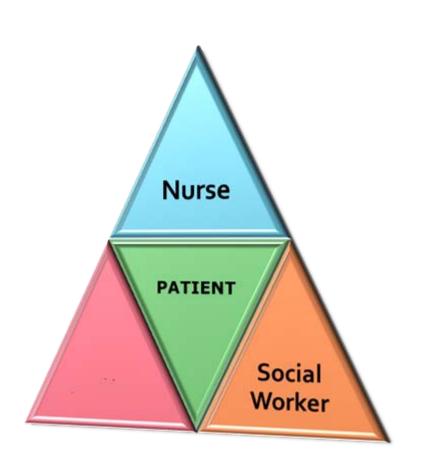


Primary Care Team



Catalan Health Care System: Primary Care Team

- Gatekeepers
- Multidisciplinary Team
 - GPs (>15 yr old)
 - Pediatrics (0 to 14 yr old)
 - Nurses
 - Dentist
 - Social Worker



Catalan Health Care System: Primary Care: Facilities and Services



Catalan Health Care System:Primary Care: Scope of Services

- Free choice of Practice and GP, Paediatritian and Nurse
- Community Care (All the Team Community Plans)
- Homecare (SW, GP/P, N,D)
- Acute medicine (GP/P, N, Dentist)
- Prevention of care (GP/P, N, D)
- Promotion of care (GP/P, N, D)
- Minor surgery (GP)
- Other techniques: anticoagulant control and treatment, spirometry, ultrasound, etc. (GP, N)
- Vocational Training (GP, N, Admin, SW)
- Continuous Medical Education (All the Team)
- Research (All the Team)

Catalan Health Care System: Primary Care

- Diversity of Providers
- Electronic Clinical Record
 - Internet based All health providers at all levels
- Fast Pathways:
 - Cancer fast screening and treatment
 - Heat wave
 - Epidemic
- Evidence Based Medicine
 - Clinical Guidelines
 - CME (Continuous Medical Education)
- Quality Assurance / Economic incentives
 - Salaried professionals and personnel
 - Accountability Quality Indicators (Individual and Team based)
 - Pay for Performance/Incentives
 - CPD (Continuous Professional Development)

Catalan Health Care System: Primary Care - Programmes

- Disease Management Programmes:
 - > CHF
 - > COPD
 - **DIABETES**
 - DEPRESSION
 - EXPERT PATIENT PROGRAMME
 - CALL CENTER
 - GUIDFLINES
 - ELECTRONIC CLINICAL RECORD
 - Liaison Nurse
- Health Programme at School
- Community Health Plans
- Sport and Health programme

Catalan Health Care System: Primary Care – Requires intervention

- Civil Servant Structure. No flexibility in mobility of professionals
- Very High Number of Consultations x Patient x year at Primary Care level
 - Bureaucratic 'tics'
 - Seek leave control
 - Mediatisation of the society
- Overuse of Emergency Units at hospitals
 - No cost No value!
- What to do with demand?
 - Disease Management Programmes Policy Makers are NOT very enthusiastic
 - Development of a compatible software Primary Care Hospital
 - "NHS Direct" Sanitat Respon
- Rethinking of leadership and multisectoral approach
 - 'inexistence of a Collective Leadership approach' to date. To be developed
- No formal development of Community care. Isolated initiatives by Primary Care Teams

Moving from Primary Care to Integrated Care Innovation Plan for Primary Care in Catalonia

- 1. Patient Centred
- 2. Working within the Team
- 3. Focused on demand and individual care
- 4. Prioritised prevention and cure
- 5. The person and the community were given information and treatment
- 6. Search for solutions exclusively in the health system

- 1. Community Centred
- 2. Holistic approach to health and social needs / Intersectoral work
- 3. Focus on health needs
- 4. Emphasis on health promotion/capability/selfcare and community care
- Empowerment of the person and the community.
 Dinamization of the social actors in the system
- 6. Integration between healthcare and social services. Partnership and networking

Challenges (1)

	Current Model	Towards the target Model
Orientation	-Reactive health care -Equal services for all	-Proactive Care -Population stratification -Identification of patients with chronic diseases
Patient	-No choice. Patients went where were assigned-Passive patient	-Patient Choice -Patient involvement and selfcare
Leadership	-County Hospitals	-Executive Director and Support team at County level -Full "Commissioning" role: to plan and purchasing of local services
Policies and strategies	-Catalan Health Plan	-Catalan Health Plans + Local Strategic Plans
Clinical Guidelines	-Each provider developed their own clinical guidelines	-The same Clinical guidelines for all Catalonia (HealthTechnology Agency and Department of Health) -Interactive clinical Guidelines within electronic clinical records
Care Pathways	-Not defined	-Local level: providers and local clinical leaders design the local care pathways

Challenges (2)

	Former Model	Towards the Current Futur
IT system	-Various Electronic Clinical records -IT systems not interconnected -No warnings nor calls for risk situations	-Unified Electronic Clinical Record -Warning systems interconnected withing the different care levels and professionals
Professionals	-Doctors + Nurses	-Professionals with a range of backgrounds
Care	Hospital Bed +++ Office/Practice ++++ Homecare + Telephone/ email - Telemedicine -	Hospital Bed ++ Office/Practice ++++ Homecare ++ Telephone/ email ++++ Telemedicine +++ Development of new indicators which favour integrated care
Relation With Social Services	-Dependecy Act of Catalonia. Difficulties to be implemented. -Non existence of a cooperation model between health and social services	-Design of a cooperation model between social and health services



Reorganization of the Catalan Health System

1986 Federal System Catalan Health Minister and Catalan Department of Health



2009 Territorial Governments

Aim: Health System and Local authorities working together

- 7 Health Regions
- Empowerment of the Local:37 Territorial Governments (county level)
 - Department of Health
 - County Authorities
 - Local Authorities
 - •Citizen and local stakeholders' participation
- ☐ Clinical Governance



Heath & Social Trends in Catalonia: Inmigration

TOTAL POPULATION: 7.518.272 (1st January 2009)

SPANISH NATIONALITY: 6.281.829

Non Spanish Nationality: 1.236.443

Latin America

Africa

European Union

Asia

European Non EU

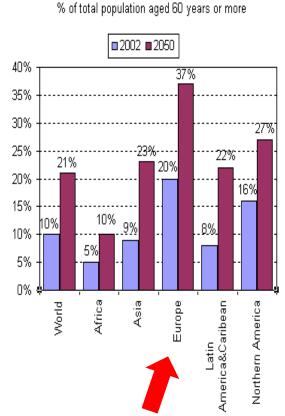
- 1. Marroco 235.133
- 2. (EU-27) Romania 96.695
- 3. Ecuador 86.922
- 4. Bolivia 63.301
- 5. Colombia 51.684
- 6. (EU-15) Italia 48.360
- 7. China 46.765
- 8. Peru 37.345
- 9. Argentina 36.644
- 10. (UE-15) France 36.173

- 11. Pakistan 35.894
- 12. Brazil 30.289
- 13. (EU-15) Germany 24.193
- 14. Dominican Republic 22.261
- 15. (UE-15) United Kingdom 21.854
- 16. Senegal 19.455
- 17. Chile 17.693
- 18. (UE-15) Portugal 17.670
- 19. Gambia 17.180
- 20. Ukraine 17.078

Health & Social Trends in Catalonia: Ageing / Caring and Dependency









Catalonia 2050: 45% total population aged 60 yr or more

Health & Social Trends in Catalonia: Chronic Diseases



- **✓** Osteoporosis
- **√**Heart Disease
- ✓ Diabetes
- **✓ Dysmetabolic Syndrome**
- **✓** Depression
- ✓Immunological

Disorders

✓ Dementia







Health & Social Trends in Catalonia: High Tech / Genomics / Tele-medicine

