

Improving West Coast access to care and the journey for individuals and families with pre-diabetes and diabetes

Primary Care Improvement Facilitators
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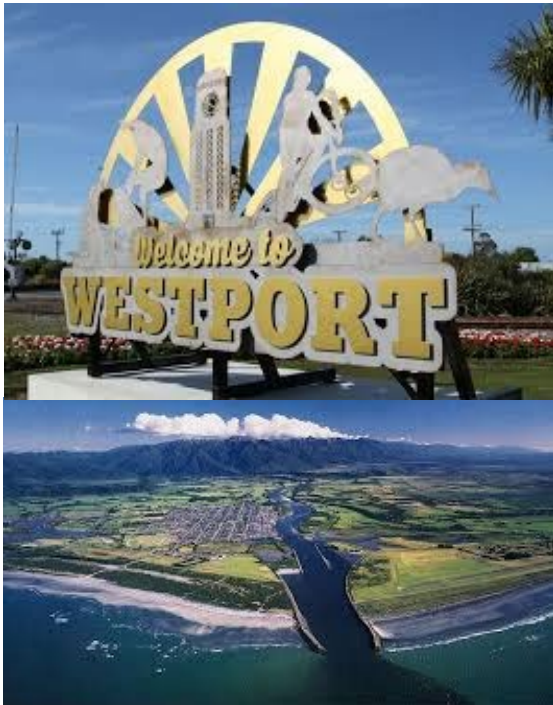
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HEALTH SYSTEM INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

A little bit about me...

- Pauline Ansley



Proof that the sun shines on the West Coast and Westport is paradise (NZ's best kept secret)

- Clinical Manager WCPHO
- Registered Nurse
- Rural General Practice and hospital background
- One of the smaller PHOs
- The only PHO on the West Coast

The West Coast PHO...

- 7 Practices (plus 8 rural clinics)
- 6 VLCA, 1 non VLCA
- 4 are WCDHB owned
- ≈ 30,000 patients
- Covering 513 Kms



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- Coast Medical 1231
 - Buller Medical (Karamea and Ngakawau rural clinics) 6219
 - Reefton Medical 1532
 - Greymouth Medical (Moana rural clinic) 9204
 - High Street Medical 4578
 - Westland Medical 5552
 - South Westland Area Practices (Hari Hari, Whataroa, Franz Josef, Fox Glacier, Haast clinics) 1439

The West Coast PHO...

West Coast DHB Population

33,190 (2016/17)

- Tends to be older
- Lower proportion of Māori, almost no Pacific
- Proportionally more deprivation than nationally
- Poverty, poor literacy, unemployment, isolation and difficulties accessing health care
- Significant travel distances to main centres
- High level of disease burden
- Transient healthcare workforce

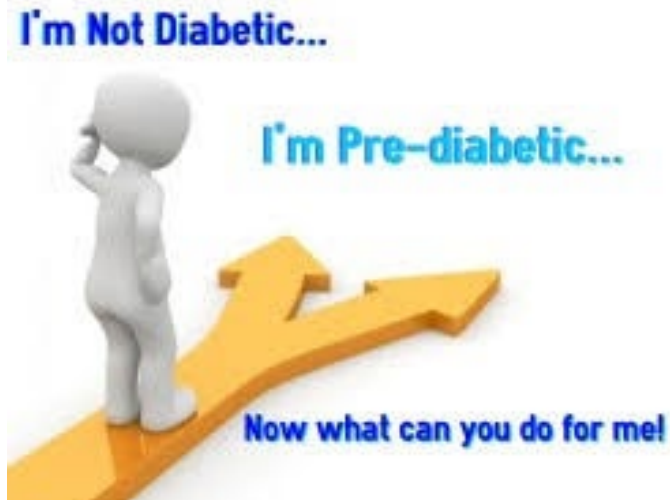


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Project Overview

- Improving the health care experience of those in our community who have been identified as having (Pre-diabetes) and Diabetes



Together

Live Well



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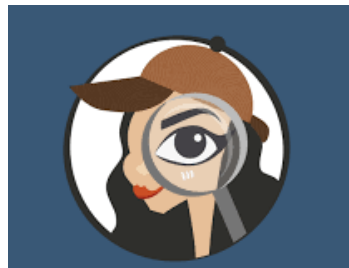
Improvement Team

- 2x General Practices (~ 6,300 / 4500 patients (n=10,800))
- Project teams:
 - 2 Enrolled Nurses
 - 2 Kaupapa Maori Nurses
 - 2 Kaiawhinas
 - 2 PHO Health Navigators
 - 3 RNs (2 Practice Nurse, 1 Diabetes Nurse Specialist)
 - 2 Consumers
 - 1 GP



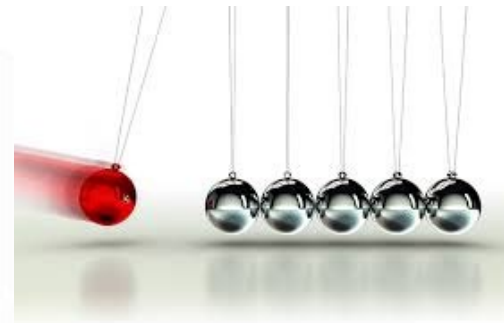
Problem Statement

- **Review of WC Diabetes care against the National Standards identified areas for improvement, supported by:**
 - Lower than target DAR rates (77%)
 - Inequitable engagement (82% Maori, 65% Indian/Asian)
 - Significant number of people with poor diabetes control (HbA1c >64)
 - No structured programme for pre-diabetics



Impact

- Large numbers of diabetics not being reviewed and having minimal contact unless having emergencies / complications
- Suboptimal clinical care – 47% elevated HbA1c, 67% raised cholesterol – 58% on statins, 60% elevated bp, 45% elevated urine creatinine – 63% appropriately medicated
- ≈1200 pre-diabetics
- Not able to prevent progression from pre-diabetes to diabetes



Aim Statement

To reduce the average hbA1c level of Buller Medical diabetes patients with hbA1c above 64mmol/l by 10% from 82.7% to 74.4% by April 2019



Diagnose the problem - Data

- Quantitative data
 - Karo reports: register, demographics, ethnicity, hbA1c, cholesterol, bp, renal, medications. retinal screening, DAR, CVRA,
 - Query Build: NHI level
- Qualitative data
 - Stakeholder workshop – Ishikawa Diagram
 - Process mapping Local Diabetes Team (LDT) workshop
 - LDT review of Diabetes National standards
 - Consumer voice



Diagnose the problem- Ishikawa Diagram

• Fishbone Diagram

Environment

uncomfortable in clinical environment
location base
distance
Weather
9-5 hours
15min appt

Staff

locums – lack continuity
cultural responsiveness
misdiagnosis
shortages
non-judgemental
level of communication
supervision
training

Patient

fear
lack of understanding
not having support from family
system not user friendly
more education
denial
plain speak
Trust
financial barrier

Factors contribute to continual low annual review rates, inequity and poor diabetes control

Equipment/resources

reliable
accessible
IT systems difficult
confusion for patients
transport

Training/education

patient,/whanau
staff
insulin start experience

Processes

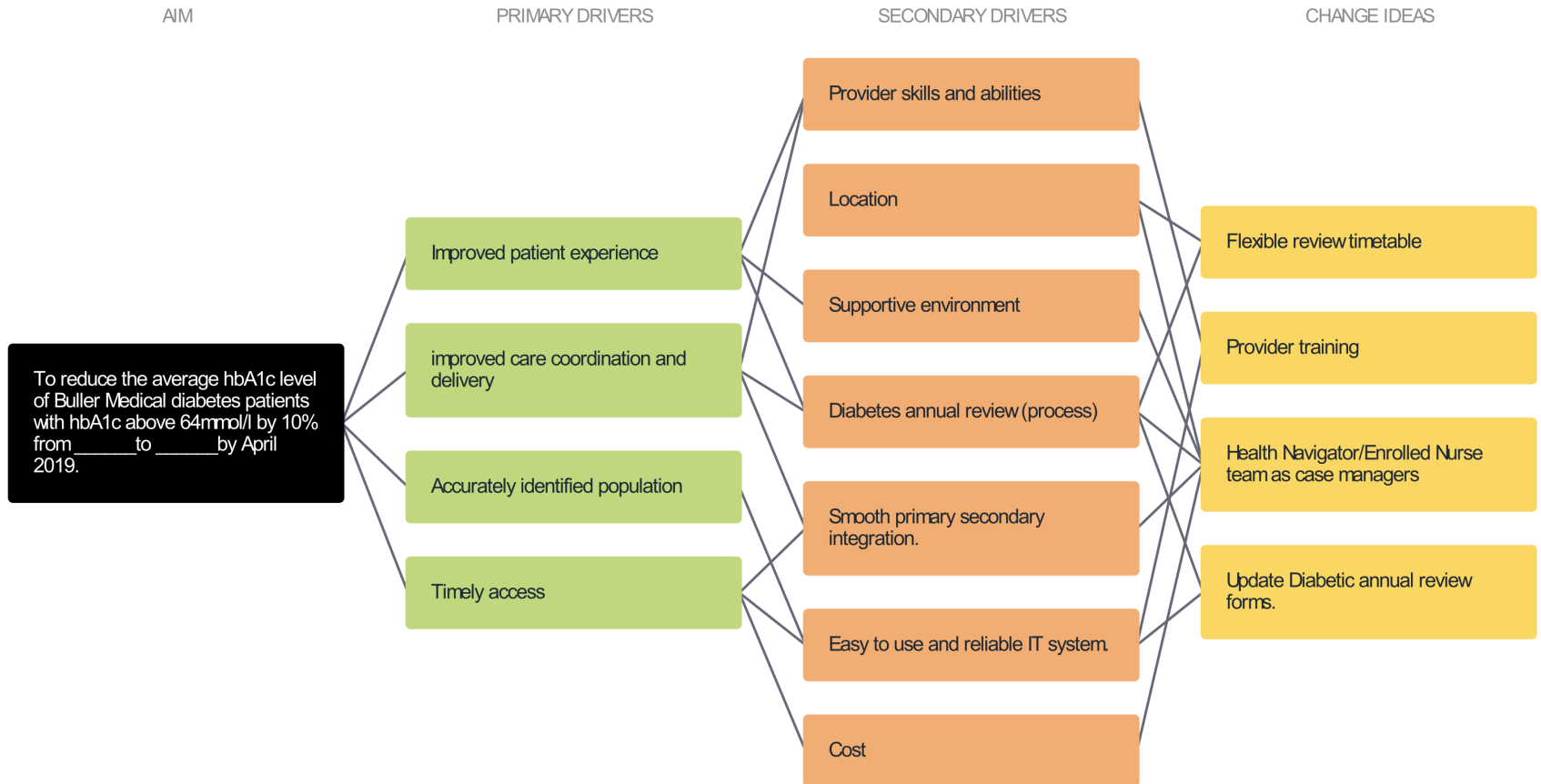
referral pathway
time constraints
Accessing
lack of integration
poor QI

Diagnose the problem- Affinity Diagram

- Improved care coordination and delivery
 - Wrap around services
 - Quality of appointment
- Timely access
- Improved patient experience and relationship
- Accurately identified population



Driver Diagram



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Diagnose the problem

- Diabetes review and retinal screening have a 10-20% gap from 93-95% retinal screening and only 75-85% of DARs being completed



- Question: what motivates/enables people to access retinal screening that could be applied to Diabetes care?



Baseline Measurement

- 109 people with a latest hbA1c reading $> 64\text{mmol/l}$ (in the last year)
 - Of which the average hbA1c is 82.7mmol/l
 - Of which 15 Maori and 1 Pacifika have an average hbA1c of 93mmol/l



Baseline Measurement

Diabetes over 16 with HbA1C over 65 in the last year to 20 Apr 2018									
Number of people									
QB	Karo (from DAR advanced form)								
110 /Apr - Apr 2018	66 with HbA1c above 64								
	226 annual reviews Apr 17-Mar 18								
	Type 1	Type 2	Other Diabetes	Total Diabetes	As % Total Annual Reviews		Smokers	% Smokers	
NZEuro	18	163	12	193	85%		30	13%	
Maori	2	12	4	18	8%		8	4%	
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0%		0	0%	
Indian	0	4	0	4	2%		0	0%	
Other	0	11	0	11	5%		1	0%	
Total	20	190	16	226	100%		39	17%	



Baseline Measurement

		TC >=4	% TC >= 4	> =4 & on Statins	% >=4 on Statins	Systolic >130	Diastolic >80	% Sys greater than 130	% Dias greater than 80	
		NZEuro	128	87%	75	59%	104	33	54%	17%
		Maori	12	8%	5	42%	9	6	50%	33%
		Pacific	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Indian	3	2%	3	100%	0	0	0	0
		Other	4	1%	1	25%	5	4	45%	36%
		Total	147	65%	84	57%	118	43	52%	19%
PMS/Q B		HbA1c >64	% HbA1c >64	Urine Creat ratio >4	% Greater than 4	> 4 & on Ace Inh	% > 4 on Ace	Retinal Exam in Past 2yrs	% Annual Reviews receiving Ret Exams	
89		NZEuro	52	23%	56	25%	36	64%	179	79%
14		Maori	8	4%	4	2%	4	100%	17	8%
1		Pacific	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1		Indian	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%
5		Other	4	2%	1	0%	1	100%	9	4%
110		Total	65	29%	61	27%	41	67%	209	92%



Project Measurements

Measure Name:	Operational Definition:	Data Source(s)	Data Collection: Schedule Method	Baseline: Period Value	Goals: Short Term Long Term
Outcome measures					
					<i>Short term goal:</i> <i>Long term goal:</i>
Process Measures					
					<i>Short term goal:</i> <i>Long term goal:</i>
Balancing Measures					
					<i>Short term goal:</i> <i>Long term goal:</i>



Capturing the Patient Experience

- Whakakotahi regional meeting - consumers present - 2 local diabetic patients one who is chair of local consumer working group
- 2 consumers on LDT
- 2 consumers on project teams



Voice of the Customer

- Keen to be involved
- Enjoyable
- Access problems
 - Transport
 - Time and communication
 - Availability of services
 - Family/whanau involvement for support
 - Respect
 - Cultural awareness and competency



Stakeholder / Consumer co-design

- Stakeholder analysis and communication plan
 - Stakeholders invited to HQSC site visits/workshops
 - Regular meetings with support team for project team
 - Patient survey for DAR consumers - PDSA
 - Participate in any relevant training
 - Communication
 - Teamwork - using key provider groups – e.g. Poutini Waioira, health navigators
 - Transalpine diabetes support
 - LDT support
 - Consumer co-design



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