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Clinical Indicators In Community Health

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VHA Clinical Governance In Community Health

Session Overview



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- What are Clinical Indicators?
- Why do we need them?
- Current Clinical Indicators
- VHA Clinical Indicator Working Group
- Pilot Clinical Indicator Set
- Discussion - Implementation

Definition of Clinical Indicators



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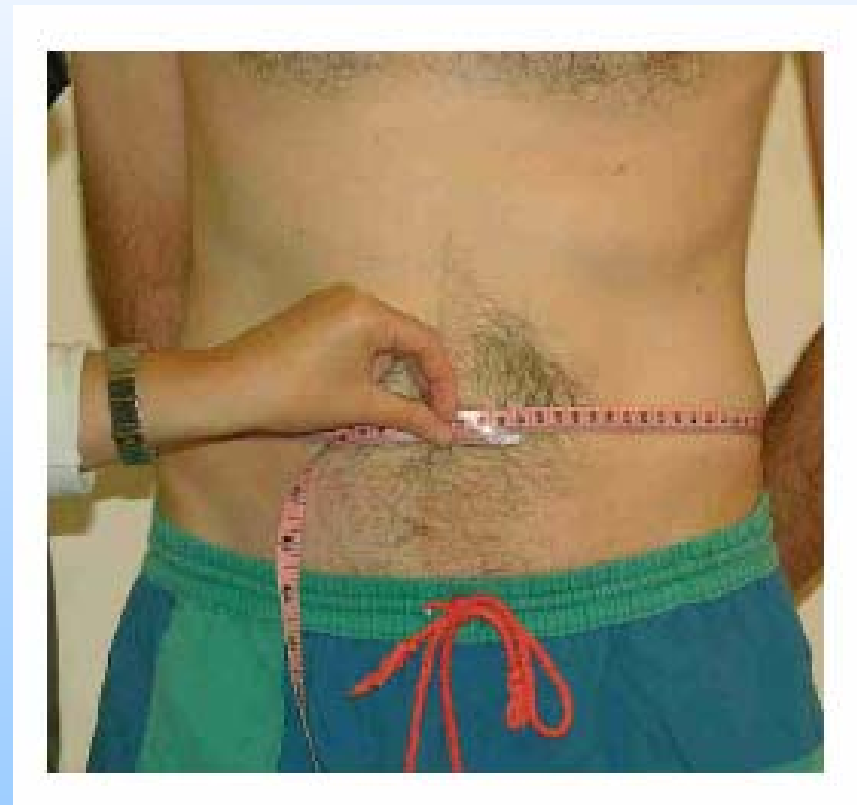
'A measure of the clinical management and/or outcome of care'

Collopy B. Int J for Quality of Health Care June 2000:12,3

Performance Measure or Clinical Indicator?



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Rationale for the Use of Clinical Indicators



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To assess, compare and determine the potential to improve clinical care. Provide reliable and valid information for:

- Quality improvement prioritisation
- Benchmarking
- Clinical Governance accountabilities
- Provide communities with information about service quality

Link to Clinical Governance



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The systems by which the governing body, managers and clinicians share responsibility and are held accountable for patient or client care, minimising risks to consumers, and for **continuously monitoring and improving the quality of clinical care**

ACHS



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What information is needed about clinical services to fulfil clinical governance responsibilities?

Dimensions of Quality



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- Safe — Will the client be harmed?
- Effective — Will treatment work?
- Appropriate — Suitable treatment?
- Acceptable — Are clients happy?
- Accessible — Waiting list, cost, interpreter availability — Are resources used well?



Appropriate and Effective Care



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Clinical Indicators can inform re:

Appropriate services and treatment

- Clinical pathways and guidelines
- Standardised assessment tools
- Client care plans

Effective services and treatments

- Disciplines and disease specific outcome measures
- Client complaint processes
- Program Evaluations

Features of a Clinical Indicator



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- Flag or draw attention to a specific process or outcome
- Data is available/Ease of Data collection
- Sampling/Continuous Data collection

Types



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- Process/Outcome indicators
 - Process indicators relate to activities the practitioner undertook to achieve the objective
 - Outcome indicators describe effect of care on an aspect of client health
- Disease/Discipline specific

Format



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- Indicator topic
- Rationale
- Definitions
- Indicator Type (e.g. appropriate, efficient, outcome, process)
- Numerator
- Denominator
- Measurement Mode
- Red Flag

Indicator Considerations



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- Does the indicator measure an important aspect of practice?
- Will the data collected lead to improved practice?
- Are the indicators evidence based?
- Is the information useful to clinicians?
- Are there sufficient number of clients for meaningful data to be collected?
- Are resources sufficient to allow for ongoing monitoring of indicators?

Ref ACHS Clinical Indicators report for Aus & NZ 1998-2005

Ref AIPC doc

Accreditation



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ACHS (EQuIP)

- does not mandate clinical indicators
- services must demonstrate improvements and achievements through the use of data
- Support for clinical indicator use provided through a member comparative report service
- 22 indicator sets with over 300 clinical indicators

Accreditation



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QICSA

- Core Standard 1.5
- ‘...organisation uses data to inform service review and development’

Clinical Indicators in Primary and Community Health



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NATIONAL HEALTH PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE: IDENTIFYING AND REVIEWING PRIMARY CARE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.

- Includes indicators for appropriate and effective care
- International indicators reviewed

MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL: AN INTERNATIONAL UPDATE ON THE COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF AMERICAN HEALTH CARE

(The Commonwealth Fund)

- Chronically ill not receiving self-care plan
- Diabetics receiving all four recommended services
 - cholesterol check,
 - eye exam,
 - feet examined
 - haemoglobin (HbA1c) check

Current Community Health Clinical Indicators



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Discipline Specific

- Dental Indicators

- Restorative re-treatment within 6 months
- Repeat emergency care
- Unplanned return subsequent to extraction
- Endodontic re-treatment
- Denture remake

- Austoms - OT, Speech, PT

- Counselling Session Outcome Scales

- Session Rating Scales

Current Community Health Clinical Indicators



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HARP

- No DHS Required Clinical Indicators

EICD Clinical Indicator Sets

- Type 2 Diabetes
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

EICD – Diabetes Indicators



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Indicator	Target
Blood glucose	Fasting level: < 6 mmol/L, Random level: 4 to 8 mmol/L
HbA1c	≤ 7 %
LDL cholesterol	≤ 2.5 mmol/L
HDL cholesterol	≥ 1 mmol/L
Total cholesterol	< 4 mmol/L
Triglycerides	< 2 mmol/L
Cholesterol/HDL-C ratio	≤ 4.5
Blood pressure	130/80 mmHg or less
Body mass index	≤ 25 kg/m ²
Urinary albumin excretion	< 20 umgms/min timed, < 20 mg/L spot collection
Albumin to creatinine ratio in morning urine	< 2.5 ugrams/mmol (males), < 3.5 ugrams/mmol (females)
Smoking	Zero
Alcohol intake	≤ 2 (≤ 1 for females) standard drinks per day
Exercise program	At least 30 mins walking (or equivalent) 5 or > days/ week

Relevant Indicators from other areas



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Relevant ACHS Clinical Indicator Sets

- Hospital in the Home set
 - unscheduled phone calls/staff callout
- Community Mental Health
 - hospital admissions for psych reasons
- Rehabilitation Medicine set
 - functional assessment admission & discharge
 - Multidisciplinary care plan
 - Discharge plan
 - Unplanned interruptions affecting treatment goals

Aged Care Residential Indicators

I.T. Considerations



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- Continuous electronic data
- VINAH Dataset
(Victorian Integrated Non Admitted Health)
 - HARP, SACS, Post Acute Care, Palliative
 - Currently collects date care plan first agreed
- Health Smart has capacity for VINAH dataset
- ? Electronic Care Plans

VHA Clinical Indicator Working Group



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Aim

- To develop and trial preliminary clinical indicators for Community Health across Victoria.

Objectives of the Working Group

- Review main clinical indicators currently in use in health
- Identify main categories of clinical indicators,
- Develop, pilot and evaluate relevant clinical indicators
- Develop guidelines for use of clinical indicators

Approach



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- Not to replicate other work
- Broad relevance rather than discipline specific
- Consider high volume, high risk areas
- Consider philosophy and objectives of CH

Potential Indicator Areas



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Appropriate

- Care Plans
- Clinical Pathways

Effective

- Disease/Population Specific Outcome Measures
- Self Efficacy
- Quality of Life

? Other measures of the social determinants of health

Health Outcome Measures



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Health Outcomes Overview – An Australian Perspective. Jan Sansoni 2007

- Health Related Quality of Life Tools
 - Generic – SF36, AQoL
 - Disease Specific – Arthritis, Cancer, Asthma tools available
- Self Efficacy Measures
 - A range of scales available for chronic disease, chronic pain, asthma etc

Indicator Development



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Care Plans

Care Pathways:

A standardised pathway for a client with a specified condition with a clear items/goals /service that all the clients would receive