

High performance. Delivered.

Evolving the Use, Usability and Usefulness of WTIS Data: Focus on the Patient

May 30, 2007

As more information is collected in Ontario's Wait Time Information System (WTIS), opportunities exist to broaden the usage of the data in the short and longer terms



Potential Uses for Existing Data - Short Term

- Presentation of Additional Data on Website
 - Data by priority
 - Distribution of cases by priority
 - Data by Surgeon
 - Volume of cases per Hospital, vs. Wait Times
 - Number and rate of cases/incidents within catchment area, versus waits
- · National Comparisons
 - Comparing across provinces
 - Compare targets across provinces
- · Improvement of Patient Experience
 - Wait list/referral management
 - Hospital patient flow pptimization
- Health System Governance
 - Evaluation of resource mix
 - Distinguishing between patients who are on multiple wait lists
 - Identification of data gaming

Opportunities to Integrate Additional Data - Medium to LongTerm

- Patient Safety / Quality of Care
- Infection rates
- Death rates
- Patient outcomes
- · All Surgery wait times
- Emergency department wait times
- Non-emergent clinic wait times
- Waits 1, 3



What are some potential next steps in the collection, reporting and usage of Wait Time Data?



There is a perceived need to promote patient empowerment, by presenting and integrating the data currently being collected through the Wait Time Information System and other projects, in order to move toward more tangible outcomes in patient care

- For Providers: Promote use of the data to manage and improve access to care for patients
 - Encourage collaboration among hospitals and clinicians to use wait time information to manage and reduce patient waits
 - Identify and share best practices in using wait time information to improve access to care
 - Integrate Wait Time data with other types of data (e.g. safety, outcomes) to gain valuable insights
- For Policy Makers: Use the data to support governance and stewardship of the health system
 - Monitor performance and improvement of the health system
 - Identify information gaps and develop action plans to collect additional data
 - Support insight-driven health system strategy and planning to improve patient access to care
- For Researchers: Integrate the data with other research supporting improved access to care
 - Conduct operational research to support process improvements
 - Develop additional evidence-based benchmarks
 - Apply data within other analytical models (e.g. queuing theory)

The Goal for Patients:

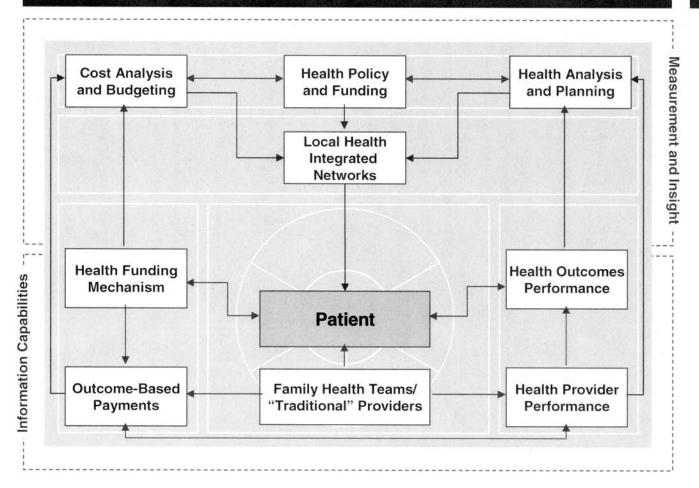
- Increase their involvement and participation in using wait time information in order to:
 - Empower and encourage them to use the information in conversations with their care providers
 - Improve public education about uses of the wait time information, its benefits, and limitations
 - Educate them about how the data is being used by providers, policy makers, and researchers



In a patient-centric world, we view patients as consumers served by an interdisciplinary team of health care providers



Key Components of a Patient-Centric Health model



Impact

- Patients are at the centre of a more holistic healthcare model
- Innovation will be driven by an informed view of outcomes
- Proactive planning and management of individual health
- Interventions are insight-driven and integrated
- Regionalized networks would lead to more coordinated health care delivery for patients



In Canada's public health care model, adapting the concept of consumerism introduces new opportunities



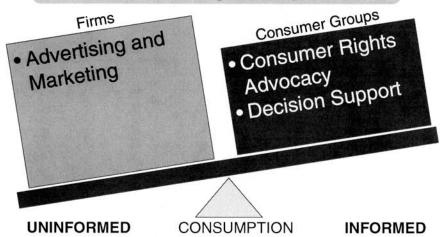
As a term, 'consumerism' has two definitions that are traditionally opposite in meaning:

- (1) The emphasis of advertising and marketing efforts toward creating consumers
- (2) Advocating the rights of consumers to protect and support them in the decisions they make

Traditional Consumer Model

- Firms advertise goods and services to induce additional demand
- Consumer groups support consumers in making educated decisions, which helps to temper demand

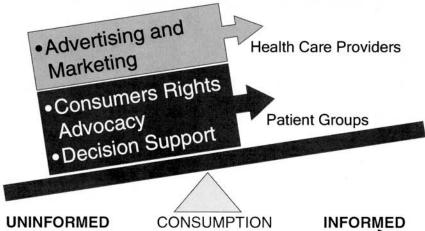
Goals conflict, simultaneously increasing and decreasing consumption



Public Health Care Model

- Health care providers advertise available services; provide information on waits times, capacity and quality
- Patient groups support decisions based on information provided by healthcare providers and other sources to select appropriate services

The universal goal is to create informed patients to ensure appropriate course of care



As we shift to serve patients as consumers, a new set of tools allows us to analyze and address their needs



The Consumer Decision Cycle:

Adapted for Public Health Care

C	ŀn	~	-
J	ιa	q	t

Possible Support Tools for Public Health Care

PERCEIVE NEED

Advertise patient's level of control of own health

Set realistic expectations for good health

SEARCH FOR INFORMATION

- · Reputable online sources for self-diagnosis
- Alternatives
- · Current clinical guidelines
- · Availability of primary physicians to support next steps

EVALUATE OPTIONS

- · Appropriateness of possible courses of care
- · Availability and quality of services regionally and elsewhere
- · Overall costs to patient and health care system by option

CHOICE AND ACTION

- · Unified view of available options
- Online booking
- · Ability to track progress in decision process

REINFORCE DECISION

- · Quality data
- Patient support groups
- Follow-ups



Traditional frameworks applied to the public health care sector assist us in developing novel solutions



Factors Affecting Consumer Decisions:

Adapted for Public Health Care

Traditional Consumer Model Public Health Care Model Quality of Care Metrics Patient Safety Data PRODUCT Patient Experience Availability of • \$ Cost to System CONSUMER Information CONSUMER • \$ Cost to Patient **PROMOTION** PRICE Presence of DECISION Quality of Life **DECISION** Cost of Travel **Facility** Current Wait Time Location PLACE Scheduling Flexibility Additional Capacity

The Personal Health Record provides an integrated view of consumeroriented information, which requires common definitions, shared technology standards and vast collaboration



Private Lifetime Record

• Help	Patient Details	All .	0.000	GP Details				III 20	Ph	
• Logout		GME0000 Smith, Caroline		Name: Jones, Evans	Phone: 333-465-554		idress: Terrence Ave., E	dmorrton, AB T4	y 8U9 4	1
				Other Healthcare Providers						8
	理解とうことが			Name	Disp.	Last Encounte	r Next encour	nter Right of A	ccess	
				Diaz, Ellen	Cardiology	01/2006	07/2006	Y		1
	Caro		ne	Fournier, Janice		08/2005		N		
	The state of the s			Cohen, Richard	Dermatolog	y 07/2005	N			
	Sex:	Phone: 365-565-9090 Address: 19 Provincial Rd. Edmonton AB T6M 1R7		Medications			700000000000000000000000000000000000000			4 .
	Female				edications		Prescriptions		Last Filled	
	DOB:				drochlorothiazi yburide 5 mg	ide 25 mg	One tab at br One tab twice	70.7000 T 700k	12/2005 12/2005	
	1940/01/01				etformin 500 m	0	Two tabs twice		12/2005	
	Next of kin: John Smith			03/2001 At	orvastatin 20 m	g pro	One tab at su		12/2005	
	John Smith	TOM THE			enolol 50 mg	5	One tab at br		12/2005	1
Patient Record	Alerts	- 10			ASA 325 mg		One tab at br		12/2005	4
• Summary	Allergies – Sulfa Drugs	4			mipril 10mg oxacillin 500 mg	•	One tab at sur Discontinued	pper	02/2006	
Lab Results Diagnostic Images Details • Pap smear due • Td due • A1C above targe		-			clomethasone (Discontinued			
		A1C above target								
	Are above target			Encounter Histo						8
Notes or	1				acility /	Speciality	Clinician	Reason	Type	
	1					Cardiology	Diaz. E.	Hypertension CAD	Outpatient	
	1				iP Associ	cardiology	Diaz, C.	Diabetes	-	
					eneral Hosp	Dietician	Johnson, H.	Diabetes teachin	g Outpatient	
					iP .			Diabetes		
	Diagnosis	State	Status		iP Iome Visit	RN	Fournier, J.	Cellulitis Cellulitis	-	
	Hypertension	11/1989	Ongoing		iome visit	KN	Fournier, J.	Cellulitis	ē	
	Diabetes Coronary	05/1996	Ongoing			Dermatology	Cohen, R.	Stasis dermatitis	Outpatient	
	Artery Disease	02/2002 Ongoing 12/2005	1,000,000,000							
	Fasting lipids		Immunizations		Diabetic Inc		dices			
	Exercise stress test	1/2005			Most Recent	Number Received			Most Recent	
	Coronary angiogram /				11/2005	7	A1C		2/2005	
	Cellulitis	02/2005	Resolved		03/2005 08/2002	3	LDL BP		2/2005 2/2006	
	Cholecystectomy Cesarian section	05/1981 Resolved 01/1967 Resolved		04/1996	1	Urine	133//5	22006		
					Ω	Microalb		8/2005		
	1					Eye Exam		5/2005	1	
	I						Home Gluc			
	ı			l l			(average)	7.4 0	1/2006	1

- Demographic information identifying the patient
- Demographic information identifying the primary clinician and other healthcare providers
- Patient's laboratory results, images and hospital clinical reports
- Patient alerts, such as allergies
- Patient's medication history including dosage recommendations
- Patient's medical history/problem list
- Patient's history of interaction with the healthcare system
- Patient's immunization history
- Patient's chronic disease history an example of how the electronic health record can be easily extended

Source: Canada Health Infoway



In order to quickly align the interests of a complex network of stakeholders including patient-consumers, new mass collaboration tools can be leveraged



Using provided or self-organized online communities, patient-consumers and other health system stakeholders can work together work together to solve problems using shared, flexible tools

- Possible Uses of Mass Collaboration Tools
 - Empower patient-consumers with information to select best course of care
 - Optimize operations within departments, hospitals, regions
 - Objective interpretations of timely access and patient safety
- Possible Tools to Offer
 - Analytical tools to synthesize new sources of data
 - Educational tools on interpretation of information for patients
 - Mass collaboration tools for analysis and planning across stakeholders
- Crucial Considerations for Health Care
 - How to balance empowerment with integrity, privacy and security of data
 - Appropriate format for widely differing stakeholders
 - · Patients, providers, practitioners, researchers, managers, and policy-makers
 - Effect of volume funding on information sharing
 - Risk of reduced cooperation when in competition for funds
 - Relationship between wait time reduction and overall system cost reduction



Example: In the longer term, analytical and educational tools could be developed, improved and shared more efficiently, consistently and responsively through an open collaboration model



User categories (e.g. patient-consumer, media, hospital executive, lab, physician, ministry analyst, Standard Tool Set etc. Range of tool capability (reporting, query, online analysis, data mining, etc.) Launch point to analytic applications, metadata, business rule management **Portal Integration** Navigation support Integration with enterprise security Components Idea and best practices sharing of Mass Business area roles and responsibilities Collaboration Model Collaboration Governance Tools Read access Create/update access **Access Architecture** Data file exchange Data quality and integrity rules Sign-on management Security Enterprise security integration Privacy regulations compliance

A collaborative model could be a potential longer-term option to create continuous improvement in the system

Example: Business Intelligence technologies targeted at different audiences, including patient-consumers, could also be deployed in order to understand, analyze and guide system performance in the short term

Value Added



Business Intelligence

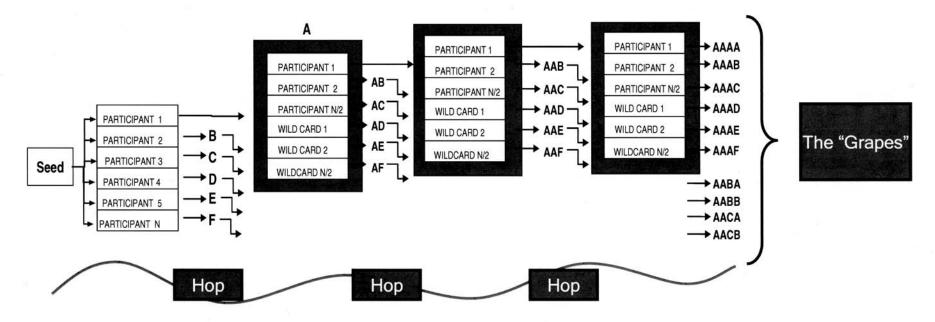
What's the best that can Optimization happen? **Predictive Modeling** What will happen next? **Analytics** Forecasting/extrapolation What if these trends continue? Statistical analysis Why is this happening? **Alerts** What actions are needed? Query/drill down Where exactly is the problem? Access and Reporting Ad hoc reports How many, how often, where? Standard reports What happened? Sophistication of Intelligence

© Accenture 2007

Analytics can bridge the gap between data, insight, and action

Example: Accenture has developed an "Innovation Grapevine", which allows participants to drive innovations together to quickly achieve highly-integrative results in a mass-collaboration setting.





Accenture Innovation Grapevine Overview:

- · Works like a telephone tree in that the vines multiply with each "hop."
- Can be "low tech" (email chain) or run on secure site leveraging Web 2.0 technologies (Wikis, text mining, etc).
- In the context of Wait Times, could be used to quickly drive innovation around use of the WTIS data by patient-consumers, providers, payers, and researchers