# INTEGRATED CARE AND CARE PATHWAYS: HOW TO MANAGE IT?

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#### INTEGRATED CARE TOMORROW?



First line territorial organisation in Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia

Interfederal plan for integrated care (teams, coordination and case managers, care pathways)

Hospital networks and payment reform

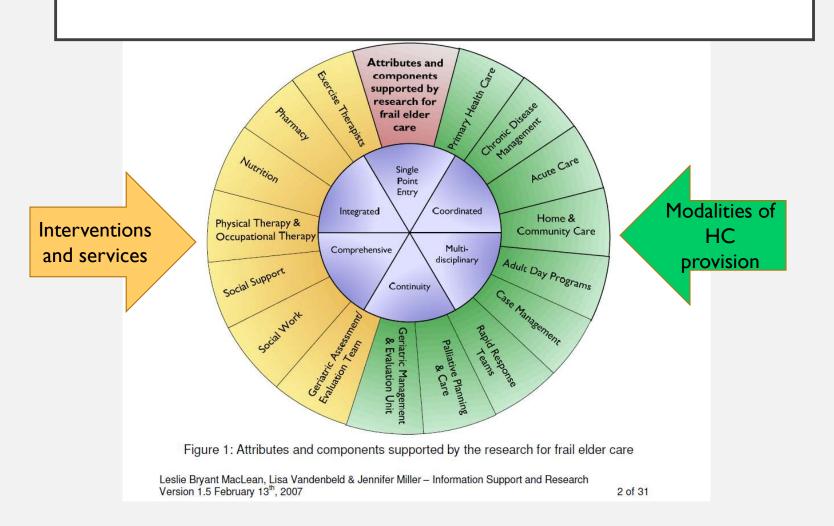
Revised professional boundaries

#### **STRUCTURE**

- Older people health
- Clinical or operational integration
- Professional and organisational integration
  - Care pathways
  - Advocacy, case manager
  - Territories
- Combination of the three logics

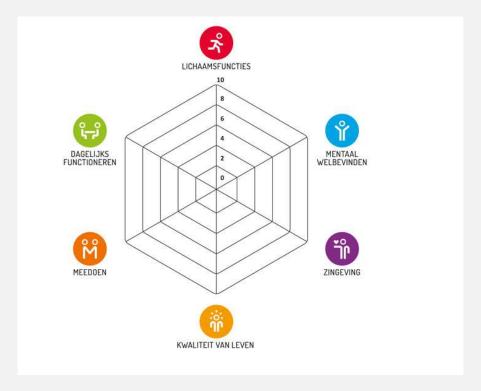
#### OLDER PEOPLE HEALTH

#### MULTIPLICITY OF SERVICES NEEDED



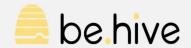
### A POSITIVE APPROACH OF HEALTH (CFR <u>HTTPS://IPH.NL/</u>)



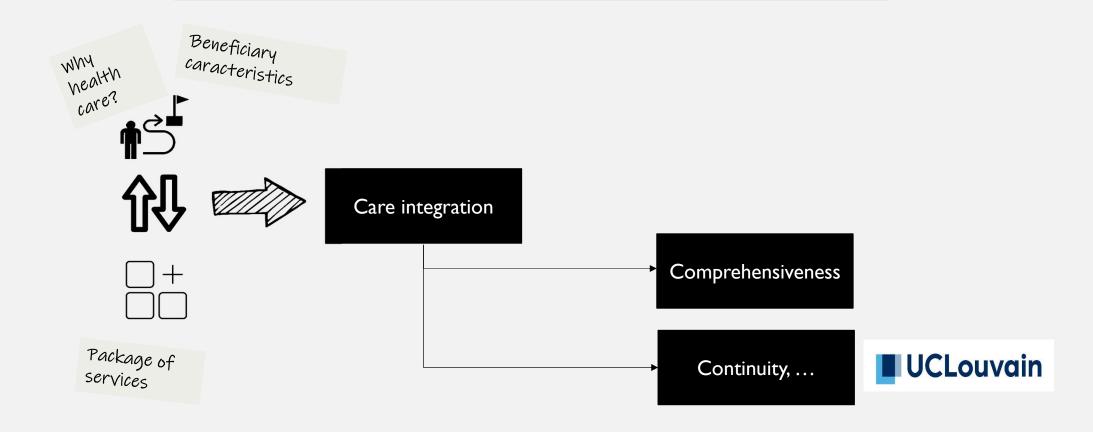


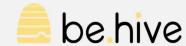
"Health as the ability to adapt and self-manage, in light of the physical, emotional and social challenges of life".

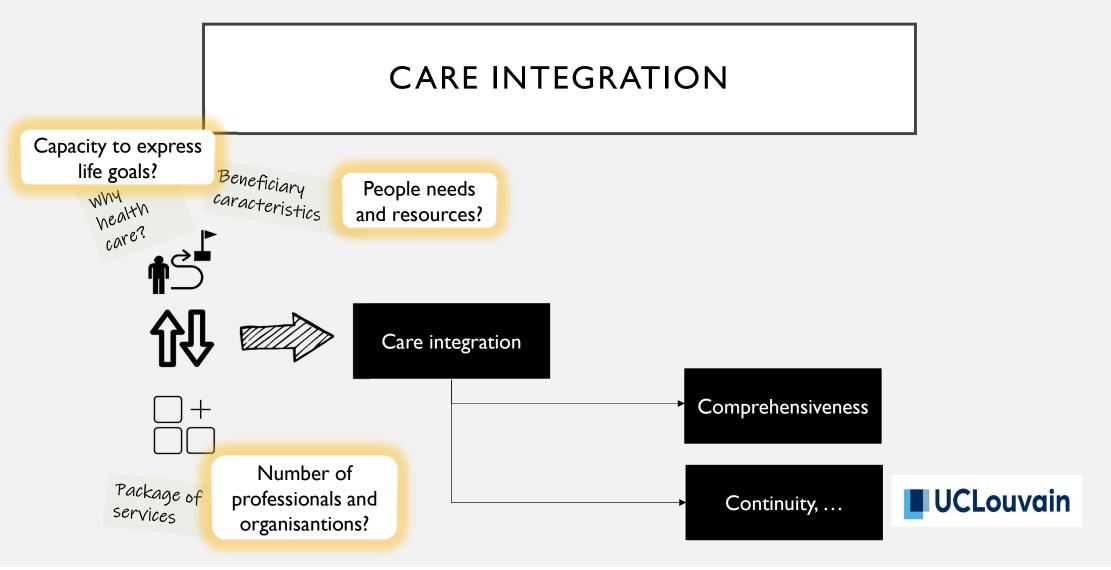
# CLINICAL OR OPERATIONAL INTEGRATION



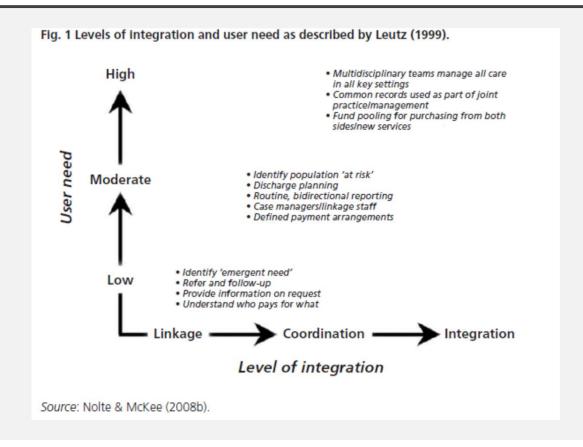
### CLINICAL OR OPERATIONAL INTEGRATION







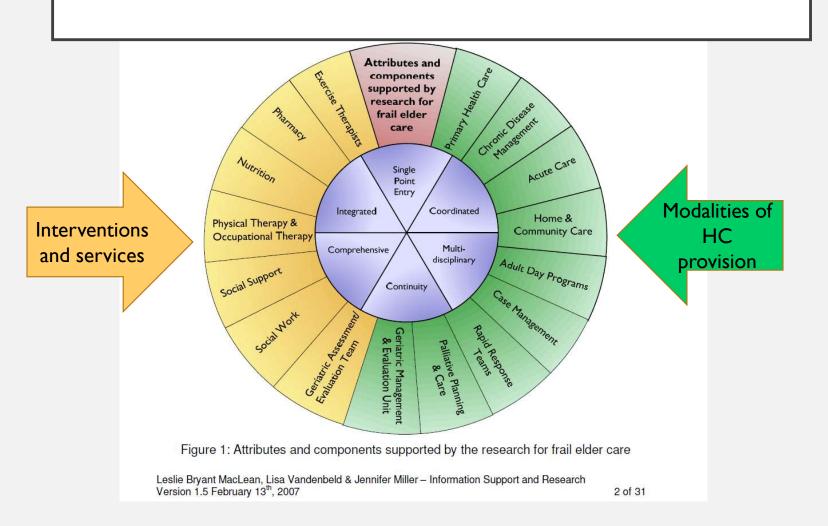
### DIFFICULTY OF INTEGRATION AND OLDER PEOPLE NEEDS IN GERIATRICS?

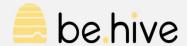


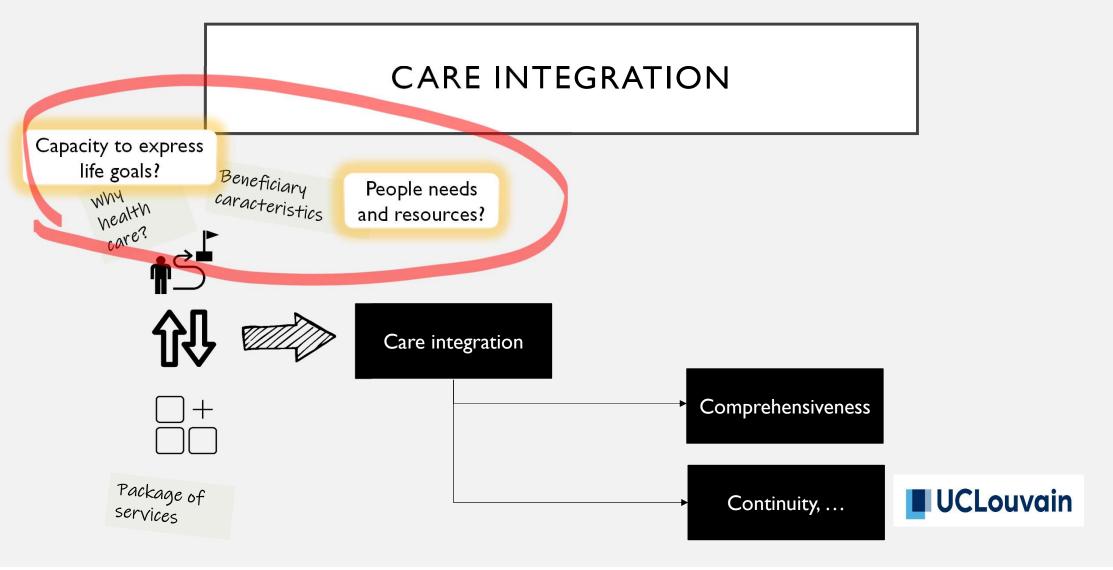
# PROFESSIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL INTEGRATION TO SUPPORT CLINICAL INTEGRATION

#### CARE PATHWAY LOGIC

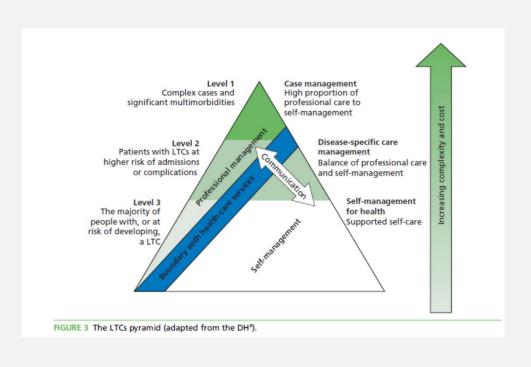
#### STARTING POINT







# DEFINE THE PACKAGE OF CARE NEEDED: POPULATION STRATIFICATION



- Dependency levels
- Autonomy

#### **DEPENDENCY PROFILES**

#### 5 Profiles of dependancy within 65 ans and +

Méthode : Créer à partir d'échelles cliniques collectées via une évaluation gériatrique globale (BelRAI)

#### Faible limitation

IADL, léger trouble cognitif

ADL functional limitation

ADL functional limitation & cognitives

ADL functional limitation cognitives & Behaviour troubles





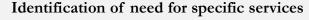












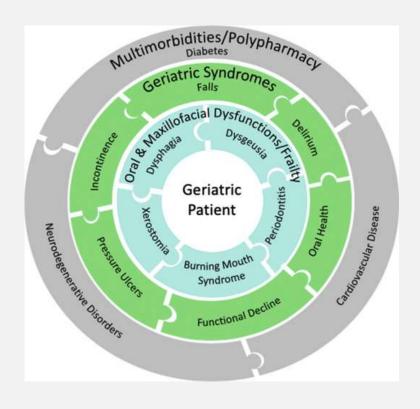
- → family help / ménagère
- → nursing at home
- → nursing at home + surveillance
- → nursing at home + surveillance 24h/24

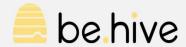


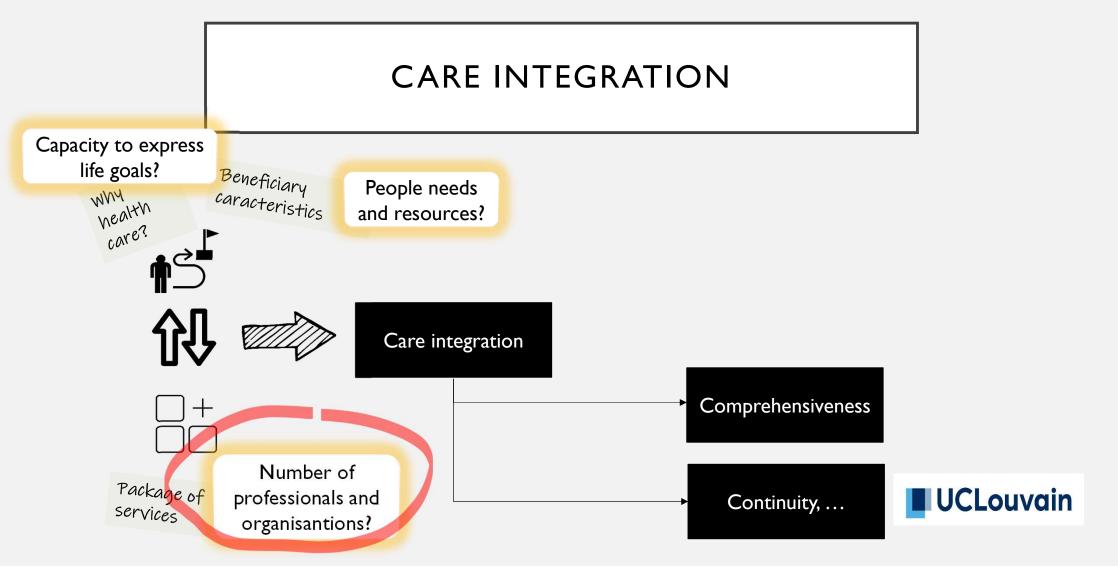


Adéquation entre les besoins et les services fournis

#### GERIATRIC SYNDROMA





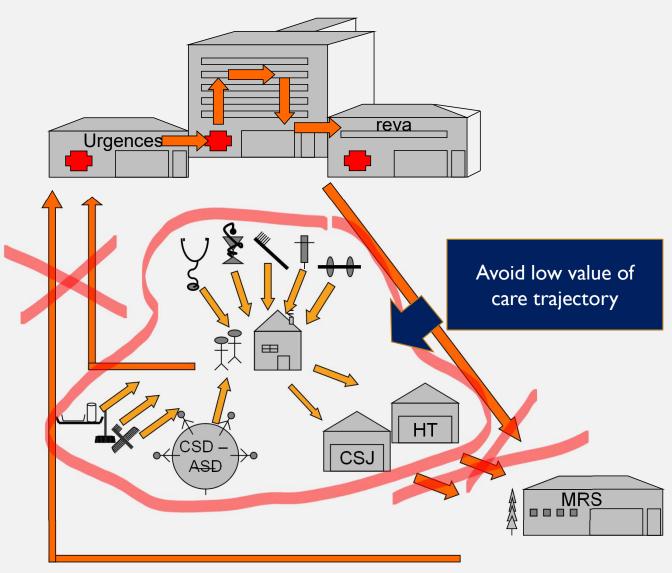


BE-SAFE

# UNDERSTAND CARE TRAJECTORY (MARIA LOPEZ TORIBIO) PER PROFILE OR PER GERIATRIC SYNDROMA

5

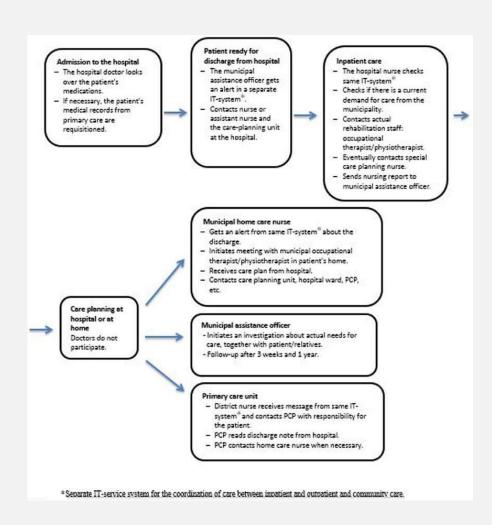
Where	GP's office	Outpatient Geriatrics – Memory clinic  GP's office / home						
What	Medication history					Plan and initiate withdrawal		
			Identification of inappropriate BSH		Patient involvement in SDM			Monitoring and support
	Referral because of cognitive impairment  Medication list	Discuss with the patient and the family  Blood tests, body weight  No questions about medicines	Geriatrician sees the patient while the nurse interviews the family  Nurses ask family for side effects	Review medication list	Conversation with	Finally: geriatrician + family + nurse  Nurses advise on sleep hygiene	Geriatrician send a letter / call the GP	Medication review
				E-prescription system	patients and family about BSH		Geriatricians propose a tapering plan to the GP	GP implements the tapering plan
				START-STOPP criteria not generally used	Involvement of patient in SDM		Patient receives the letter at home / e-system  Nurses two-way information community nurse	Support the patient during regular visits
				Identification of BSH side effects on cognitive capacities				Loss in the FUP – Patient comes back at the FUP (6 months) with the same medication
Which	GPs		Nurse	Geriatrician  Nurse				GPs Commun.
When		30 min 2 hours (First visit)						Dementia team  20 min



Inspired from Pierre Blaise

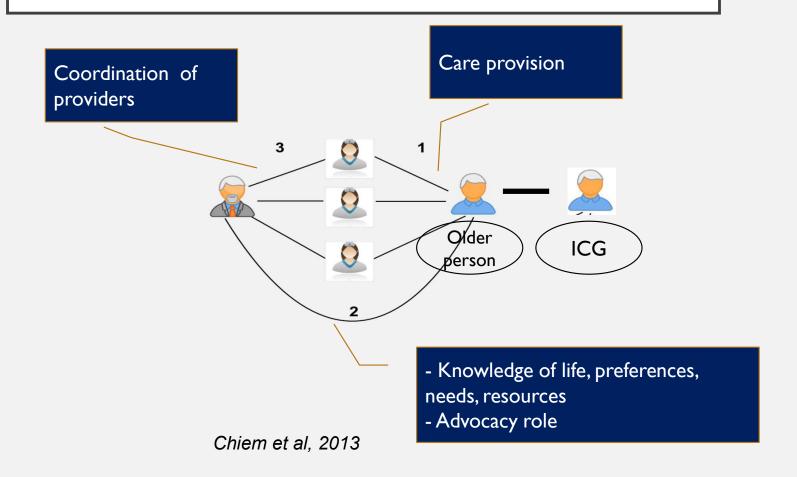
### FROM HOSPITAL TO...

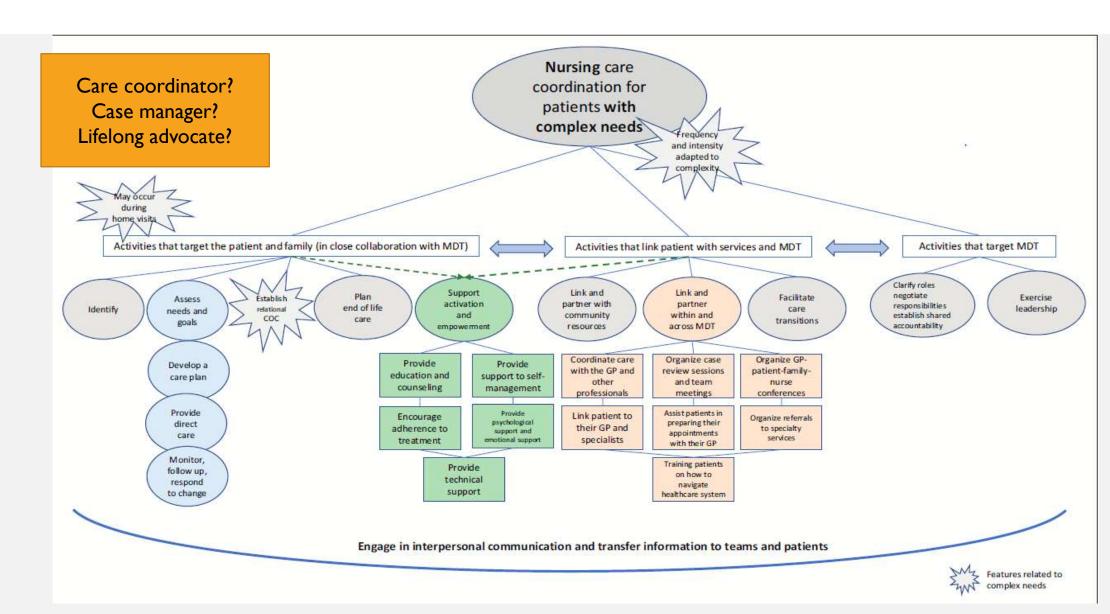
Hansson, A., et al. (2018). "Flawed communications: Health professionals' experience of collaboration in the care of frail elderly patients." <u>Scandinavian journal of public health 46(7): 680-689.</u>



# ADVOCACY ROLE, COORDINATION AND CASE MANAGER

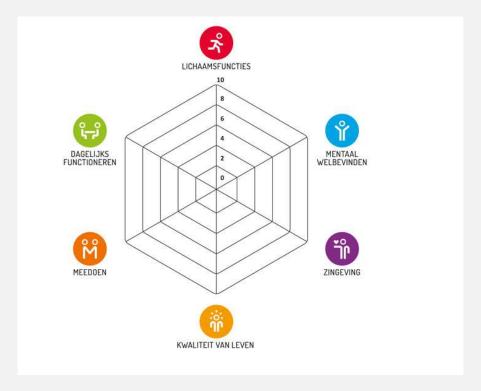
#### ADVOCACY RÔLE → CASE MANAGERS?





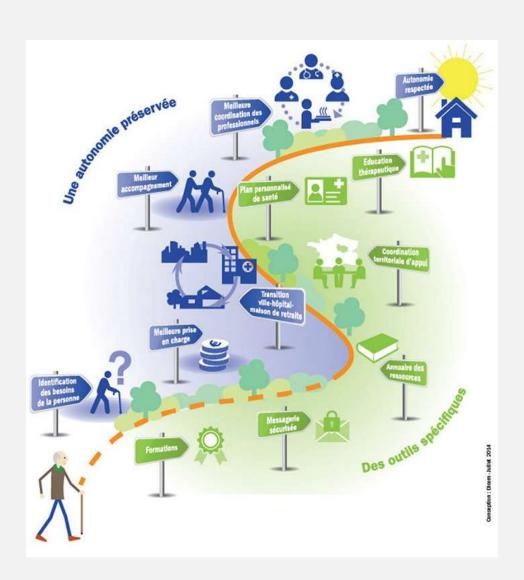
### A POSITIVE APPROACH OF HEALTH (CFR <u>HTTPS://IPH.NL/</u>)





"Health as the ability to adapt and self-manage, in light of the physical, emotional and social challenges of life".

#### EXAMPLE OF PAERPA IN FRANCE

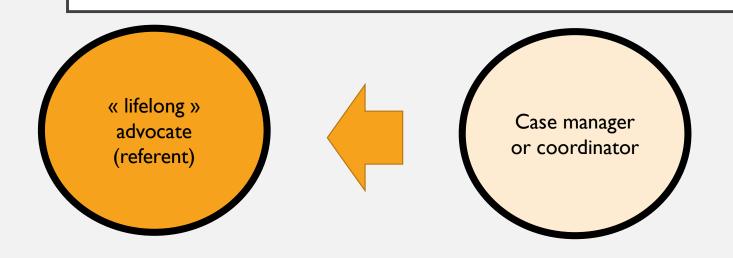


#### **ICOPE - WHO**

Integrated Care for Older
People: Guidelines on
Community-Level
Interventions to Manage
Declines in Intrinsic
Capacity. Geneva: World
Health Organization; 2017.
4, Implementation
considerations. Available
from:
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.go
v/books/NBK488249/

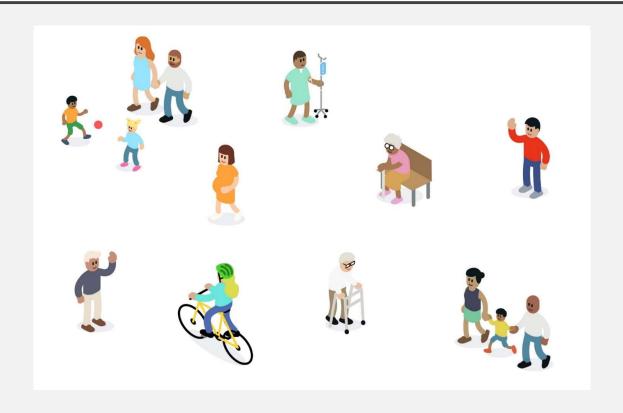
Assess older person's needs and declining physical and mental capacities Define the goal of care and develop a care plan with multicomponent interventions Implement the care plan using principles of self-management support Ensure a strong referral pathway and monitoring of the care plan **Engage communities** and support caregivers

## LIFELONG ADVOCATE AND CASE MANAGER

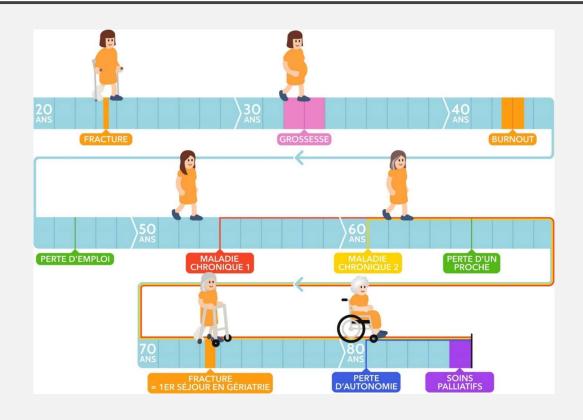


#### TERRITORIAL LOGIC

#### DIFFERENT LIFE SITUATIONS



#### DIFFERENT LIFE COURSES



#### DIFFERENT END OF LIFE

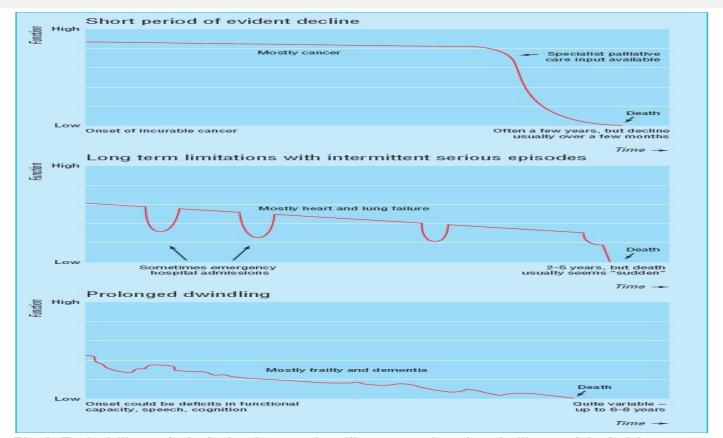
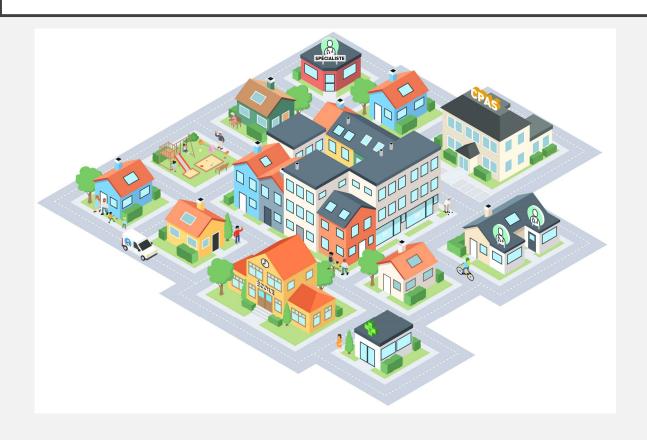


Fig 1 Typical illness trajectories for people with progressive chronic illness. Adapted from Lynn and Adamson, 2003.7 With permission from RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California, USA.

#### ..IN A LIVING AREA



#### IN LARGER TERRITORIES

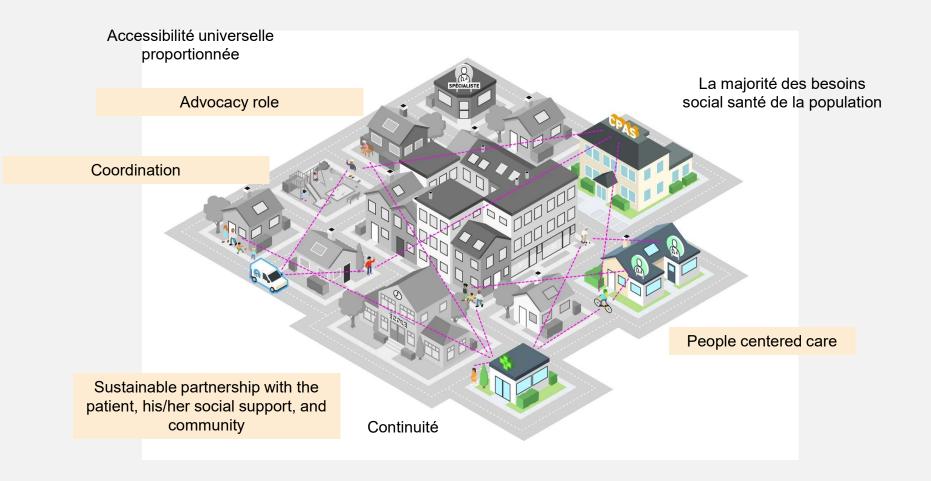


#### SUPPORTIVE SPECIALIZED SERVICES

Hospital networks with whigh technicity wersus proximity



### MULTIDISCIPLINARY PRIMARY CARE TEAMS IN «LIVING AREA»





#### **AUDACE**

24 janvier 2024

Equipe de recherche :

Lucia Alvarez-Irusta Tatiana de la Croix Antoine Filipović-Pieruc

Anne Ledoux

Thérèse Van Durme

En collaboration avec : Emilie Jadin Véronique Manguette Sophie Thunus

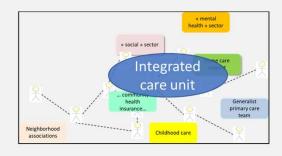


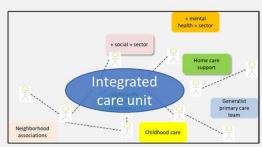




# DEFINE THE PACKAGE OF CARE NEEDED: POPULATION CLUSTERS

- Life realities
- Life course
- End of life









#### 3 LEVELS OF TERRITORIES





#### TOMORROW?



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