# New care models to capture the critical intelligence needed for sustainability

Learning from new care models here and abroad: making accountable care happen The King's Fund, London, 3 October 2017

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## Learning from Variation in NHS England and the United States

- Dartmouth has been engaged with the NHS for decades in a partnership in learning from variation
- In the US, new care models originated as responses to **unwarranted and** warranted variation...
  - at the frontlines with patients engaging in decisions and care management; and
  - at the organisational level with service providers assuming accountability for quality and costs
- The *Five Year Forward View* presented the opportunity for the NHS-Dartmouth partnership to...
  - pursue together the strategic intent 'to learn from variation to deliver what is valued'; and
  - achieve accountable care by leveraging NHS advantages to iteratively test 'the sustainability hypothesis'

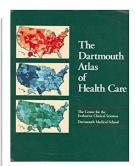
#### SPECIAL ARTICLES

SMALL-AREA VARIATIONS IN THE USE OF COMMON SURGICAL PROCEDURES: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF NEW ENGLAND, ENGLAND, AND NORWAY

KLIM McPherson, Ph.D., John E. Wennberg, M.D., Ole B. Hovind, and Peter Clifford, Ph.D.

Abstract We examined the incidence of seven common surgical procedures in seven hospital service areas in outhern Norway, in 21 districts in the West Midlands of he United Kingdom, and in the 18 most heavily populated lospital service areas in Vermont, Maine, and Rhode Island. Although surgical rates were higher in the New England states than in the United Kingdom or Norway, there vas no greater degree of variability in the rates of surgery mong the service areas within the three New England states. Hernia repair was more variable in England tates. Hernia repair was more variable in England to the countries. There was consistency among countries in the rank order of variability for most procedures: tooslilectomy. hemorphoidectomy, bysterectomy.

and prostatectomy varied more from area to area that did appendectomy, hernia repair, or cholecystectomy. The degree of variation generally appeared to be more characteristic of the procedure than of the country ir which it was performed. Thus, differences among countries in the methods of organizing and financing care appear to have little relation to the intrinsic variability in the incidence of common surgical procedures among hospital service areas in these countries. Despite the differences in average rates of use, the degrees o controversy and uncertainty concerning the indications for these procedures seem to be similar among clinicians in all three countries. (N Engl J Med. 1982; 307 1310.4)















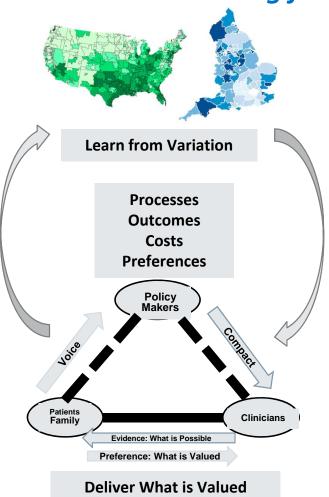




McPherson, Wennberg et al. N Engl J Med 1982

Mulley, Trimble, Elwyn, 2012

## Pursuing a Common Strategic Intent Learning from variation to deliver what is valued



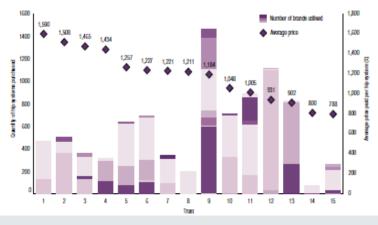
 We learn from variation in outcomes and costs by making visible the underlying variation in processes...

 We learn from variation in practices by making visible the underlying variation in preferences...

## Learning from Variation in Joint Replacement across NHS England

#### From the Carter Review and GIRFT

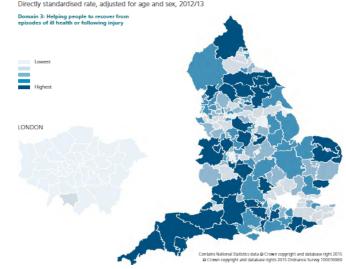
- Deep wound infection rates vary from 0.5% to 4% among acute trusts
- Each is traumatic for the patient incurs additional costs of £50-100k

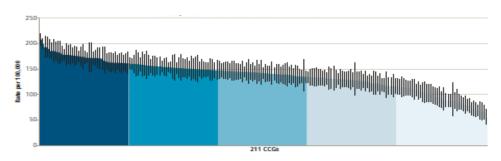


- Quantity of hip systems among trusts vary >15-fold with 1-7 brands
- Average price varies 2-fold from £788 to £1590

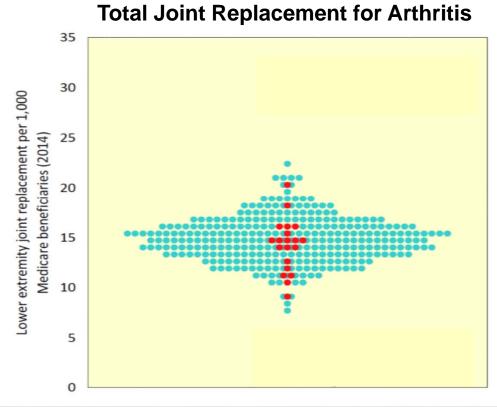
### From the NHS Atlas and RightCare







## Learning from Practice Variation in the US and Canada Making Visible the Underlying Variation in Preferences



	Lpisoues
	per 1,000
Salt Lake City, UT	20.3
Denver, CO	17.9
St. Louis, MO	16.3
Milwaukee, WI	16.2
Columbus, OH	16.1
Phoenix, AZ	15.3
Indianapolis, IN	14.8
Seattle, WA	14.8
Atlanta, GA	14.7
Orlando, FL	14.5
Boston, MA	14.2
Pittsburgh, PA	13.9
Dallas, TX	13.7
Philadelphia, PA	13.6
Houston, TX	12.7
Memphis, TN	12.1
Chicago, IL	11.5
Los Angeles, CA	11.0
Miami, FL	10.2
Manhattan, NY	9.3

Episodes



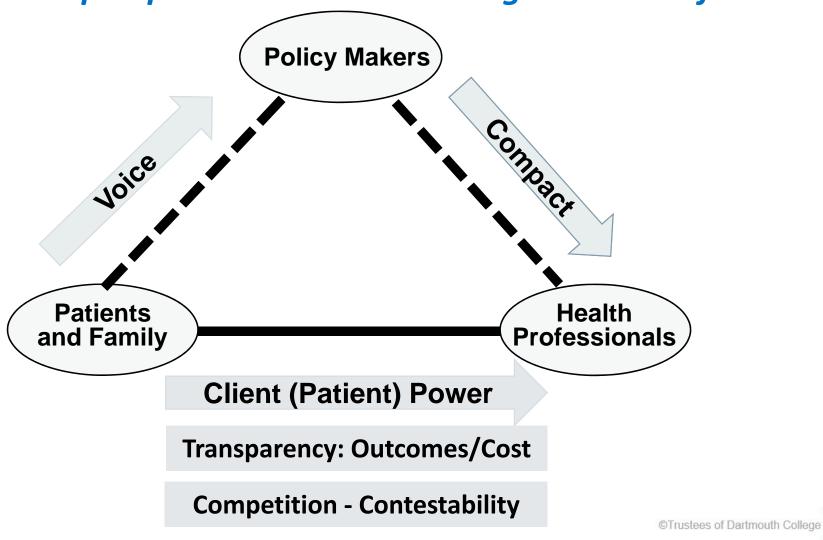


**Dartmouth Atlas of Healthcare Analysis: 2016** 

Hawker GA, et al. Med Care 2001;39:206-16.

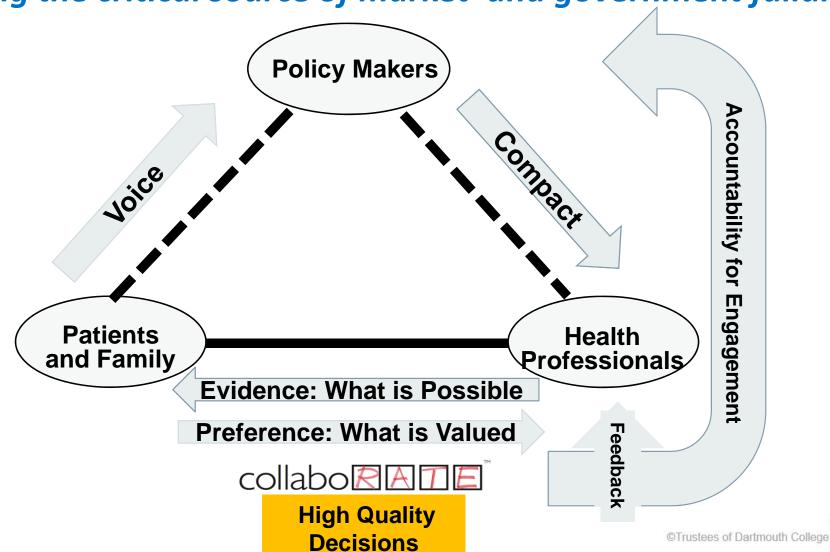


## Learning from Variation to Deliver What is Valued An historical perspective on market and government failure



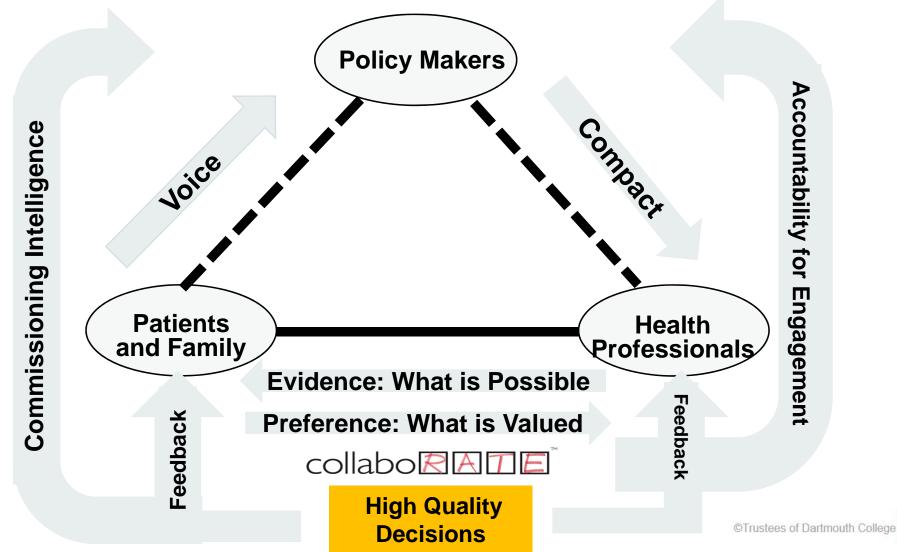
Dartmouth

Learning from Variation to Deliver What is Valued Confronting the critical source of market and government failure



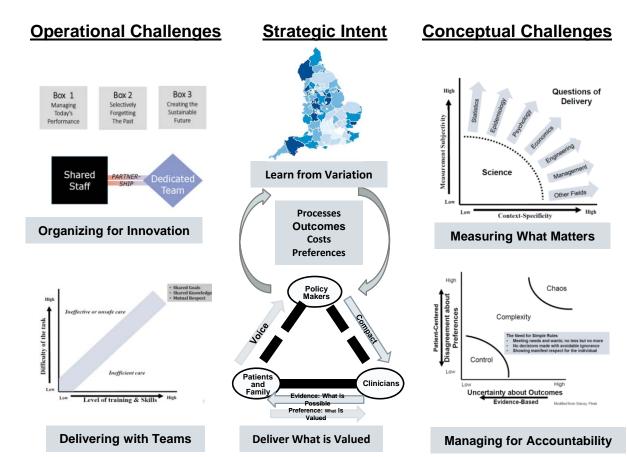
Dartmouth

## Learning from Variation to Deliver What is Valued Confronting the critical source of market and government failure



Dartmouth

## Learning from Variation to Deliver What is Valued Overcoming conceptual and operational challenges



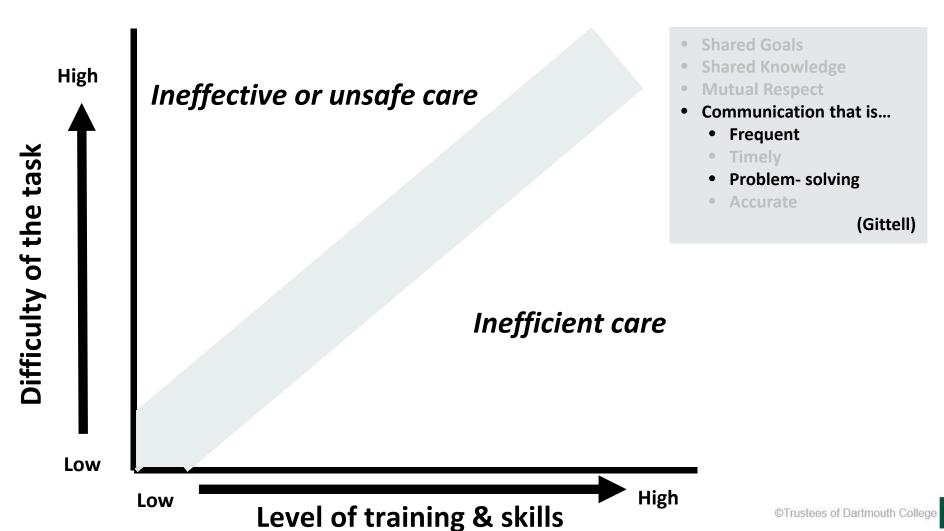
### **Conceptual challenges** include:

- measuring what matters among the people you serve; and
- managing for accountability among people who must depend upon each other to achieve system success

### *Operational challenges* include:

- delivering with teams that include new roles designed for engagement of patients and families; and
- organising for innovation when improvement is not enough for success

## Rethinking Roles and Teams for Innovative New Care Models Supporting and Measuring the Teamwork Needed to Achieve Value

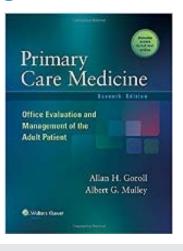


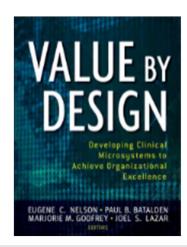
## Delivering Value with Teams in Innovative New Care Models New Roles, Measures, and Tools to Capture Intelligence Needed for Sustainability





A Dartmouth-Hitchcock/lora Health Primary Care Practice





### **Teams with Roles Designed for Engagement**

- Recruited for common lived experience, empathic communication skills
- Trained in shared decision making and motivational interviewing to understand needs, wants, and challenges patients face
- Avoid the substitution of high acuity care when it fails to meet needs and exceeds wants



## Developing A Place Based Care Network (PBCN) for NHSE

Proposed Structure & Learning Objectives for a New Care Model Learning Network

#### MONTH 1

#### PLANNING FOR A PLACE BASED CARE LEARNING NETWORK

Work with vanguard teams individually to:

#### Review intended impact

- Who are the beneficiaries?
- What are desired outcomes?
- Is control over outcomes sufficient for accountability?
- Are they really achievable?
- How much time is needed?
- Can they be measured on an accurate and timely basis?

#### Review logic model

- What are the logic-defining cause & effect assumptions?
- How plausible if not proven?
- What are levers for change?
- What are learning priorities?
- Evaluation priorities?
- Will they support strategic, iterative tradeoff decisions? Introduce coaching resources

#### Surface questions to consider before first workshop

- Link each vanguard team to coaching support for virtual meetings and consultation
- Develop a common logic model adaptable to intended impact of each vanguard

#### MONTH 2

Revise Learning Objectives Source Relevant Cases Source Metrics &Tools

#### **WORKSHOP 1** Using Logic for Learning

- Confirm vanguards' intended impact logic including any revisions
- Identify metrics and tools needed to drive change
- Identify priorities for learning and evaluation
- · Assess relevance of experience sourced from UK, US, other countries

#### **WORKSHOP 2** Learning from Variation

- In process & outcome to improve quality/safety
- In practice & preferences to improve co-production
- In needs & wants of patients to improve value and health
- · In local area contexts to implement innovation & adapt to achieve scale

Consolidate Learnings Coach as Needed & Wanted Prepare Preliminary Report

#### MONTH 3

Revise Learning Objectives Source Relevant Cases Source Metrics &Tools

#### **WORKSHOP 3 Delivering What is Valued**

- Focus on vanguards' front line learning priorities for quality/safety & value
- Examine logic for local context and beneficiaries
- Identify opportunities for high value co-production
- Assess relevance of experience sourced from UK, US, other countries

#### **WORKSHOP 4 Measuring What Matters**

- Focus on patient-reported
- measures including needs and preferences
- Measure decision quality as well as process quality
- Measure engagement and coproduction of care
- Achieve real-time data & feedback to learn & adapt while innovating for value

Consolidate Learnings Coach as Needed & Wanted Prepare Preliminary Report

#### MONTH 4

Revise Learning Objectives Source Relevant Cases Source Metrics &Tools

#### **WORKSHOP 5** Delivering with Teams

- Design microsystem teams for learning and meeting patients' needs & wants
- Fill each role with people working at highest & best use of skills and
- Leverage skills with IT to support co-production
- Measure & reward care coordination by providers

#### **WORKSHOP 6** Organizing for Innovation

- Distinguish innovation from improvement
- Hold dedicated innovation team leaders responsible for learning & adapting
- Ensure innovation leaders flexibility to define new roles within care models
- Identify and learn from similar efforts elsewhere

Consolidate Learnings Coach as Needed & Wanted Prepare Preliminary Report

#### MONTH 5

Revise Learning Objectives Source Relevant Cases Source Metrics &Tools

#### **WORKSHOP 7** Leading with Accountability

- Agree design principles for organizations & systems
- Focus on outcomes with improvement in quality & total cost of care
- Support patient choice & accommodate diversity
- Measure competencies & capabilities for risk based payment models

#### **WORKSHOP 8 Governing for Stewardship**

- Build IT for continued learning & improvement
- Govern with accountability for stewardship goals
- Lead with integrity of purpose and transparency in reporting to stakeholders
- Sustain system impact & value through reallocation of resources as needed

Consolidate Learnings Coach as Needed & Wanted Prepare Preliminary Report

#### MONTH 6

#### CONSOLIDATING LESSONS **LEARNT TO BUILD AND** SCALE PBCN(S)

Work with vanguard teams collectively to:

Consolidate learnings and assess value of experiences sourced from UK, US, other countries and related measures and tools to support a PBCN.

Recommend actions to be taken by the NCM, and NHSE and national bodies to support emergence of vanguards as learning organizations in a PBCN.

Advise on priorities for models. methods & metrics used in the UK. US. & other countries for adaptation to support a PBCN in NHSE.

Anticipate steps needed in future for expansion and replication to bring PBCNs to scale across NHSE working together with place based leadership of health and care services.

## Co-Producing the Place Based Care Network Programme Learning from Variation in Local Contexts across MCPs and PACSs



- Teams from 4 MCPs / 2 PACSs consisting of clinicians, commissioners, managers
- Guests from other vanguards → STPs
- Ongoing support from NCM and OR&E teams and others at NHSE
- Dartmouth team of 6+ senior faculty, a 'chief learning officer', UK colleagues
- Site visits months 1 & 6 were invaluable for learning and tailoring to local needs

## Co-Producing the Place Based Care Network Learning from Variation across the NHS and Beyond



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- Dartmouth team of 6+ senior faculty, a 'chief learning officer', UK colleagues
- Site visits months 1 & 6 were invaluable for learning and tailoring to local needs
- Committed to ongoing engagement with others supporting vanguards → STPs
- Ongoing sourcing of ideas and evidence from Dartmouth and global partnerships
- Gathering international experience with focus on vulnerable populations

## **Essential Capabilities, Measures & Tools for Accountable Care**

#### WORKSHOP 1 Using Logic for Learning

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- Identify priorities for learning and evaluation
- Assess relevance of experience sourced from UK, US, other countries

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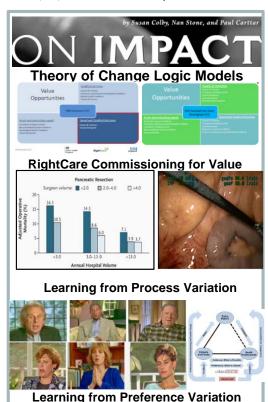
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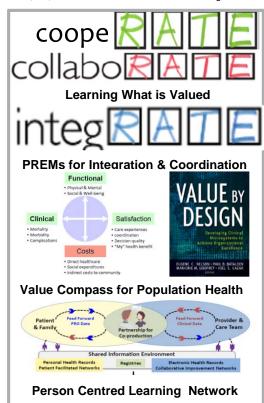
#### WORKSHOP 7 Leading for Accountability

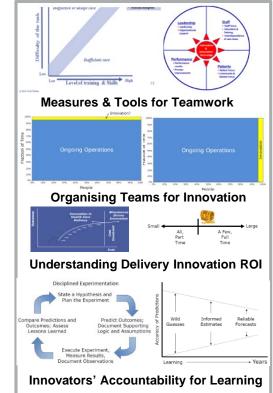
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## Ongoing Evaluation and Adaptation of the PBCN Partnerships to Refine and Expand the PBCN in Support of STPs ACSs



We need better tools to achieve the next generation reforms essential for delivering care that matters most to patients, say **Albert Mulley and colleagues** 

Albert Mulley professor<sup>1</sup>, Angela Coulter senior research scientist<sup>2</sup>, Miranda Wolpert professor<sup>3</sup>, Tessa Richards senior editor/patient partnership<sup>4</sup>, Kamran Abbasi international editor<sup>4</sup>

#### **Key Learnings**

- The strategic intent and the actions needed to overcome challenges with new measures and tools were relevant
- PBCN teams put measures and tools to use in engaging within and across organisations in each of their localities
- The essential capability 'narrative' elicited common patient stories supporting the 'sustainability hypothesis'
- Refinement and expansion of the PBCN within team STPs was supported by willingness to serve as local faculty

#### **Opportunities for Improvement**

- Engagement and knowledgeable sponsorship from leaders
- Further 'flipping the classroom' for more actionable learning
- Coaching and technical support for 'tactical sharing'
- Curating examples of & evidence for mutual accountability







Commissioned by UCLPartners with funding from HEE to adapt the PBCN for NCL and NEL STPs





Working with RightCare to adapt PBCN learnings in support of STPs designated as ACS-ready



## What We Have Yet to Learn about Accountable Care Ongoing learning needs and emerging findings from the US

### **Ongoing Learning Needs**

Conditions and capabilities for ACS cost and quality performance

Conditions and capabilities for new forms of partnering within and across organisational boundaries

Conditions and capabilities for engaging patients and families in decision making and co-production

### What is Emerging from Research

Primary care; Clinician leadership; Priorities (eg, A&E); Organisational structure not predictive but role of partners in system may be

More than 80% of ACOs entered new partnerships; motivated largely by need for complementary capabilities and risk mitigation

Early emphasis on primary care models with patient support personnel; Engagement associated with recognition by leaders, clinician training, monitoring and feedback

## What We Have Yet to Learn about Accountable Care Where the NHS can lead in learning

### **Ongoing Learning Needs**

### **Priority Learning Opportunities**

Conditions and capabilities for ACS cost and quality performance

Effect of financial incentives and / or intrinsic motivation on performance

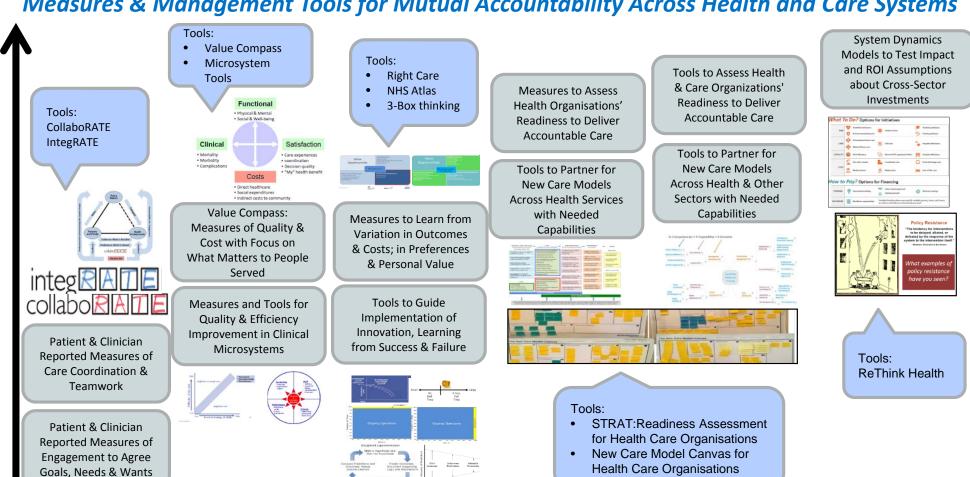
Conditions and capabilities for new forms of partnering within and across organisational boundaries

Effect of using new measures of collaborative capacity, and tools for mutual accountability across roles

Conditions and capabilities for engaging patients and families in decision making and co-production

Effect of new clinical team roles on populations vulnerable because of complex health & social care needs

## Bringing Together the <u>Why</u>, the <u>What</u>, and the <u>How</u> of Accountable Care Measures & Management Tools for Mutual Accountability Across Health and Care Systems



Frontlines of Delivery



