

eHealth in caring for people with multimorbidity in European countries

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on behalf of the ICARE4EU consortium



Policy Issue

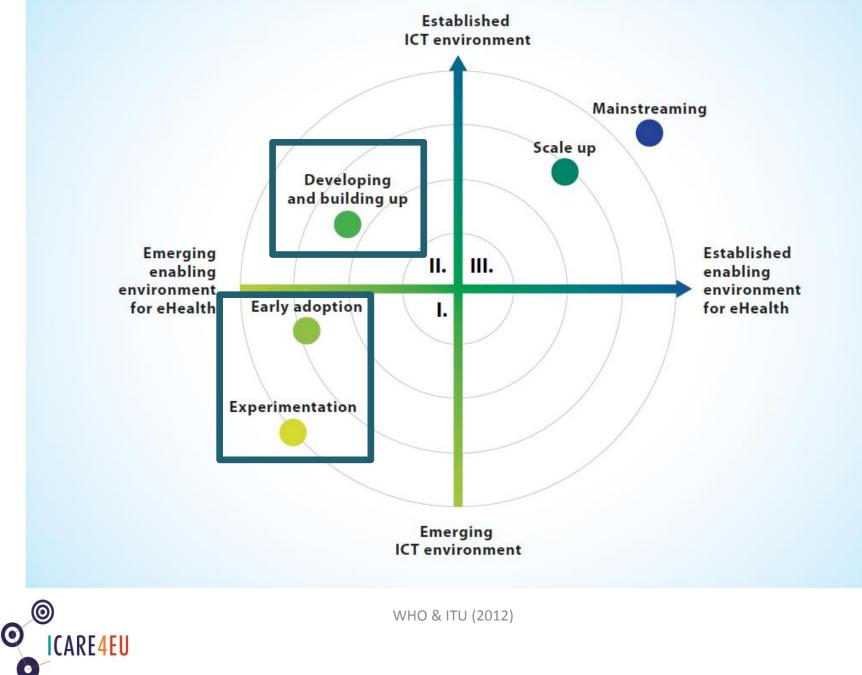
New opportunities enabled by the application and exploitation of **information and communication technologies** (ICTs) in the healthcare sector could substantially improve **patient-centeredness** and **care integration** for people with multimorbidity.

eHealth solutions can play a major role in **enhancing care practices** and creating **new services** for people with multimorbidity.

However, current **implementation** of health services for people with multimorbidity rarely exploit the full potential of ICTs.







Definition of eHealth

The use of ICTs in health products, services and processes combined with organisational change in healthcare systems and new skills, in order to improve health of citizens, efficiency and productivity in healthcare delivery, and the economic and social value of health.

European Commission, 2013



If Mr. Johnson had...

- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Arthritis
- Kidney disease
- ...





eHealth enables:

Self-care

Health data management and analysis

Digital communication

Access to healthcare





eHealth domains and benefits

	Benefits for users
Information, Education and Training	 Self-empowerment Health promotion Trained workforce
Active and Assisted Living	 Independence and self-care Relief for family carers Workload for professionals
Remote Consultation, Monitoring and Care	 Access and quality of care Relief for family carers Workload for professionals
Health Information Systems and Digital Communication	Continuity and integration of careHealth data management
Decision Support and Population Stratification Systems	 Continuity of care Health data analysis Proactive interventions

Innovative care programmes in Europe: <u>benefits</u> from adopting eHealth solutions

- Improving access to healthcare services
- Enhancing care coordination and integration
- Enabling self-management
- Supporting decision making of clinicians
- Enabling monitoring, risk analysis and proactive intervention



Innovative care programmes in Europe: improving <u>access to healthcare</u>

Example 1: TeleRehabilitation at Nicosia General Hospital (Cyprus)

- The TeleRehabilitation programme is a home-based rehabilitation service that applies advanced telemedicine to intensive care unit (ICU) patients after discharge from hospital.
- These people, usually suffering from multiple chronic conditions, need cardio-respiratory rehabilitation after discharge. However, very few manage strict adherence to a rehabilitation plan because of several logistic and infrastructural barriers.
- The programme improves adherence to rehabilitation, the health status of people and reduces readmissions to the ICU. It reported to be costeffective and leading to high satisfaction among both users and health professionals.

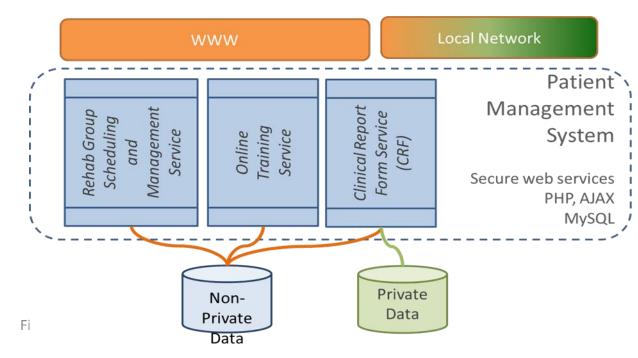




Courtesy of TeleRehabilitation programme managers







Innovative care programmes in Europe: enabling <u>health data management and analysis</u>

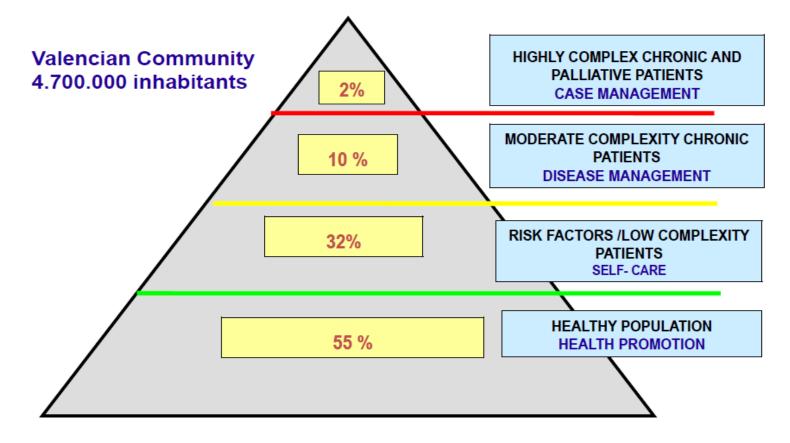
Example 2: Strategy for Chronic Care in Valencia Region (Spain)

The Strategy for Chronic Care is a **policy programme** developed in the Valencia Region. It includes:

- constant monitoring by two nurse case managers working in primary care and hospitals;
- the implementation, use and sharing by all actors in the care network of EHRs;
- an information system for stratifying the population according to the morbidity profiles and the corresponding risk;
- an information system to **monitor drug therapies and consumption** by people with polypharmacy.



Innovative care programmes in Europe: enabling <u>health data management and analysis</u>



Courtesy of Strategy for Chronic Care programme managers

CARE4EU

Barriers to eHealth

Micro and meso level

- digital skills of users
- data treatment policy
- design and usability
- business models
- maturity of market

Macro level

- goal-setting process
- legal frameworks
- ICT infrastructures
- evidence of effectiveness and cost-effectiveness
- funding strategies and sustainability plans for implementation
- incentive systems for users
- financial mechanisms







Other observations

- European health systems are (explicitly or implicitly) sustaining *ageing-in-place*
- Member states need to promote knowledge exchange and shared practices, guidelines and standards in eHealth sector
- Infrastructure, service and standard developments are urgent issues for filling current gaps in implementation



Policy directions

Strategic

- **Common public health objectives**: shared knowledge and decision making
- Legal and funding framework: overcome barriers
- Digital skills of patients, carers and health staff: training campaigns
- Large-scale research: beyond limitations of small-scale projects

Implementation

- Electronic health records (EHRs): interoperability and standardisation
- Personalised medicine services: towards personal health records (PHRs)
- **Decision support systems** (DSSs): adoption and implementation
- **Population stratification systems**: development and integration
- **mHealth**: new regulations and appropriate funding



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HEALTH SYSTEMS AND POLICY ANALYSIS

POLICY BRIEF

How can eHealth improve care for people with multimorbidity in European countries?

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Take-home message

#eHealth can support
 people with #multimorbidity,
but its adoption in #EU requires more
 #innovativethinking and #resources
 by stakeholders

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Innovating care for people with multiple chronic conditions in Europe (ICARE4EU)*

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