



**SISTEMA DE  
INFORMACIÓN**  
del Sistema  
Nacional  
de Salud

"El Sistema de Información del Sistema Nacional de Salud en el siglo XXI"

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Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad  
Salón de Actos Ernest Lluch

# Strengthening primary care system across OECD countries

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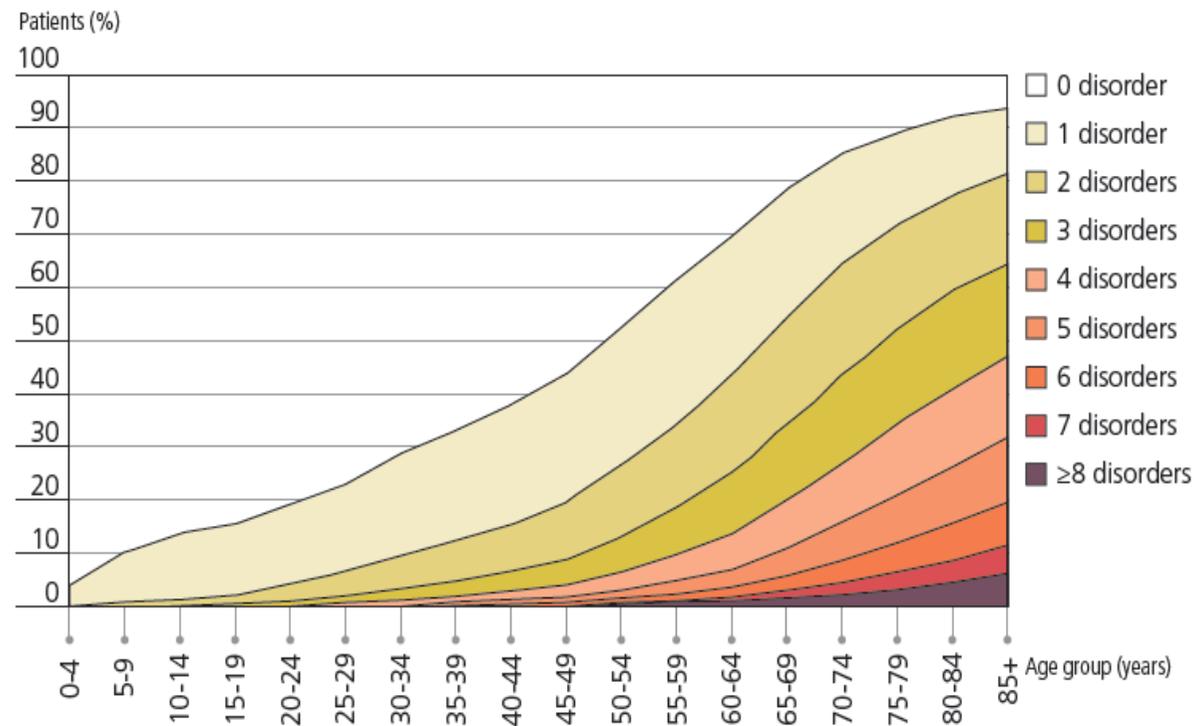
*Rationale of investing in strong primary care systems*





# Patients are becoming more complex...

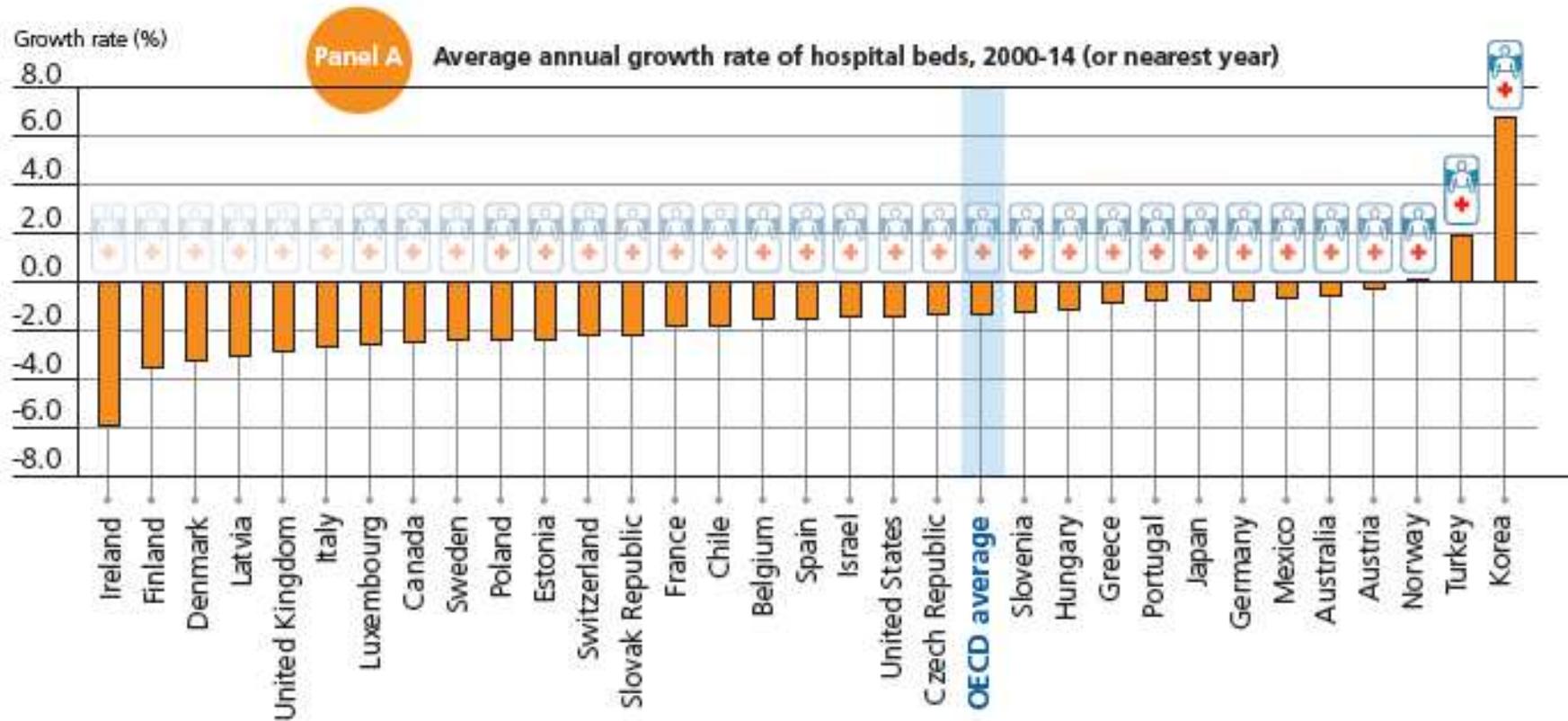
Figure 1.1 **The prevalence of multimorbidity is increasing with age**



Source: Adapted from Barnett, K. et al. (2012), "Epidemiology of Multimorbidity and Implications for Health Care, Research, and Medical Education: A Cross-sectional Study", *The Lancet*, Vol. 380, No. 9836, pp. 37-43.



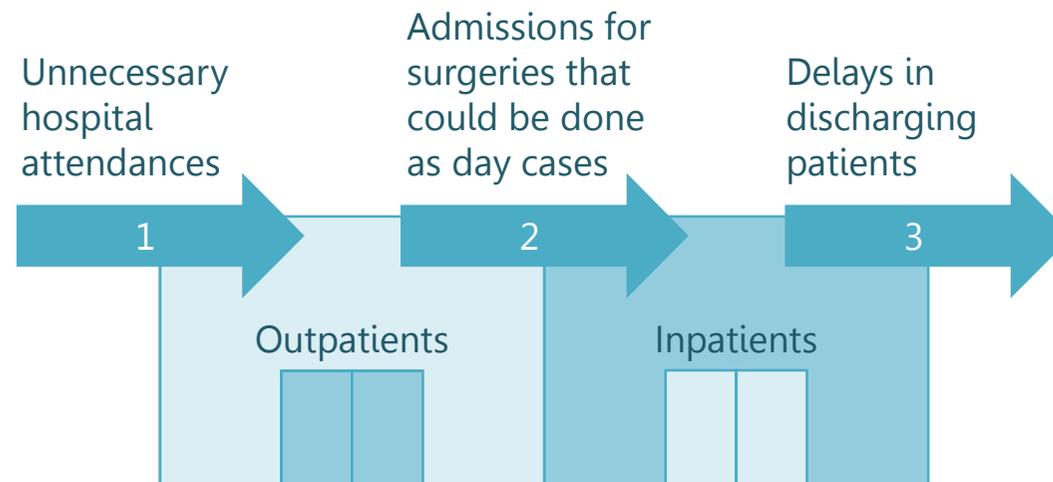
# Reliance on acute care is diminishing...





## ...and primary care is stepping up to reduce waste

- Problems at the interfaces of hospitals and other services
  - Unnecessary emergency department attendance
  - Too many people being admitted (rather than treated on an ambulatory basis)
  - Delays in discharging patients





*Arrangements of primary care across OECD  
countries*



# Primary care arrangements differ across OECD countries

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## 17 countries

Primary care **control access** to secondary care

- To ensure that patients receive the best possible care for their conditions
- To achieve greater coordination

## 22 countries

Primary care is mainly organised around **group practice**

- To improve access to and quality of care for patients
- To avoid the constraints and isolation related to solo practice

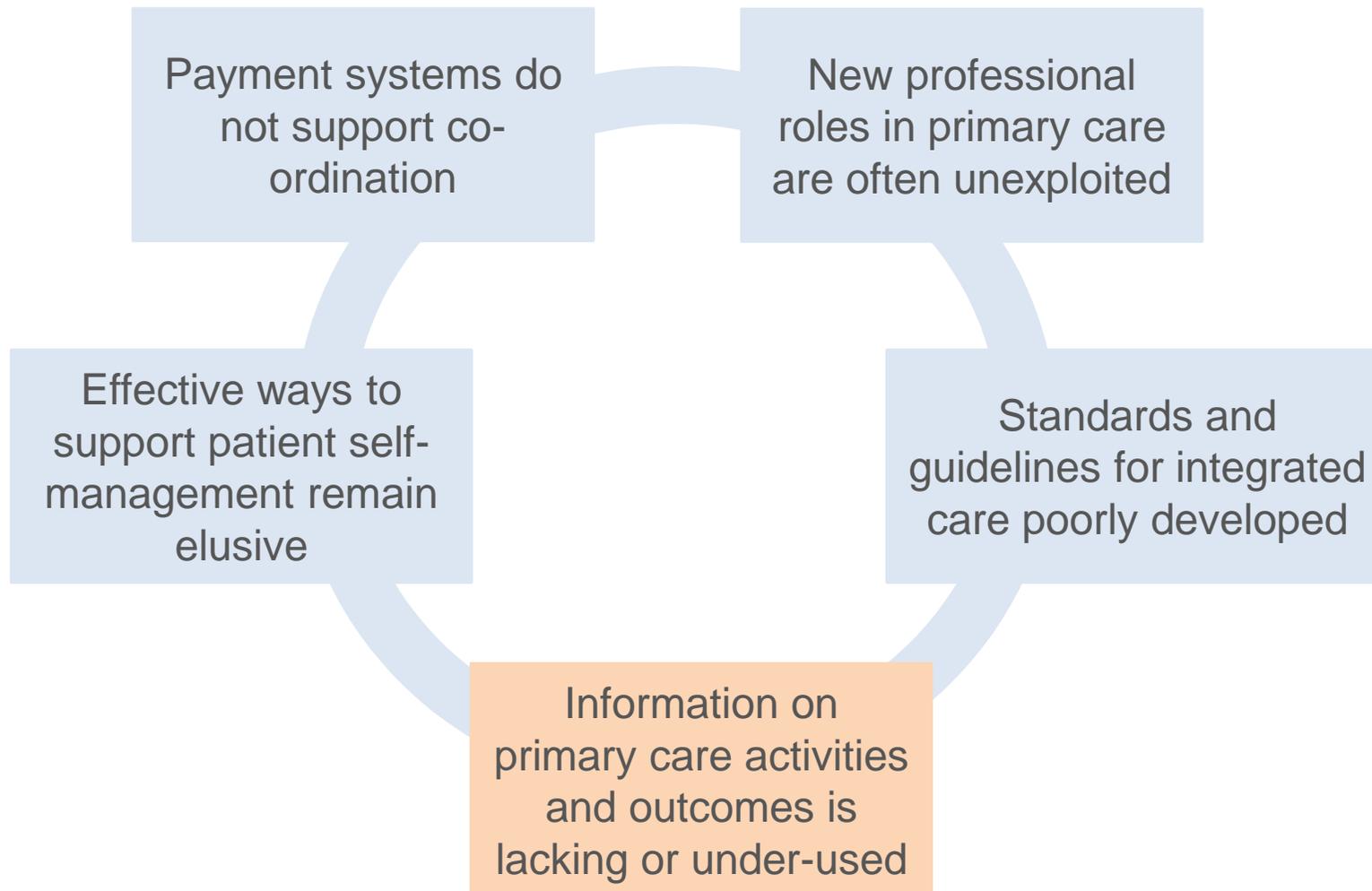
## 14 countries

**Blended forms of payments** is used

- Incentivise provision of high-quality care
- Facilitate care co-ordination for people with complex needs across health providers



## But all share common weaknesses





*Strengthening information system in primary  
care*



# Measuring access to and utilisation of primary care (1/2)

## SIAP and BDCAP systems in Spain

- Focus on access and activities of primary care services at regional and national level
- Examples of indicators :
  - Number of nurses and general practitioners consultations (per sex, age, place of consultation, etc..)
  - Pharmaceutical prescription in primary care
  - Number of X-rays performed



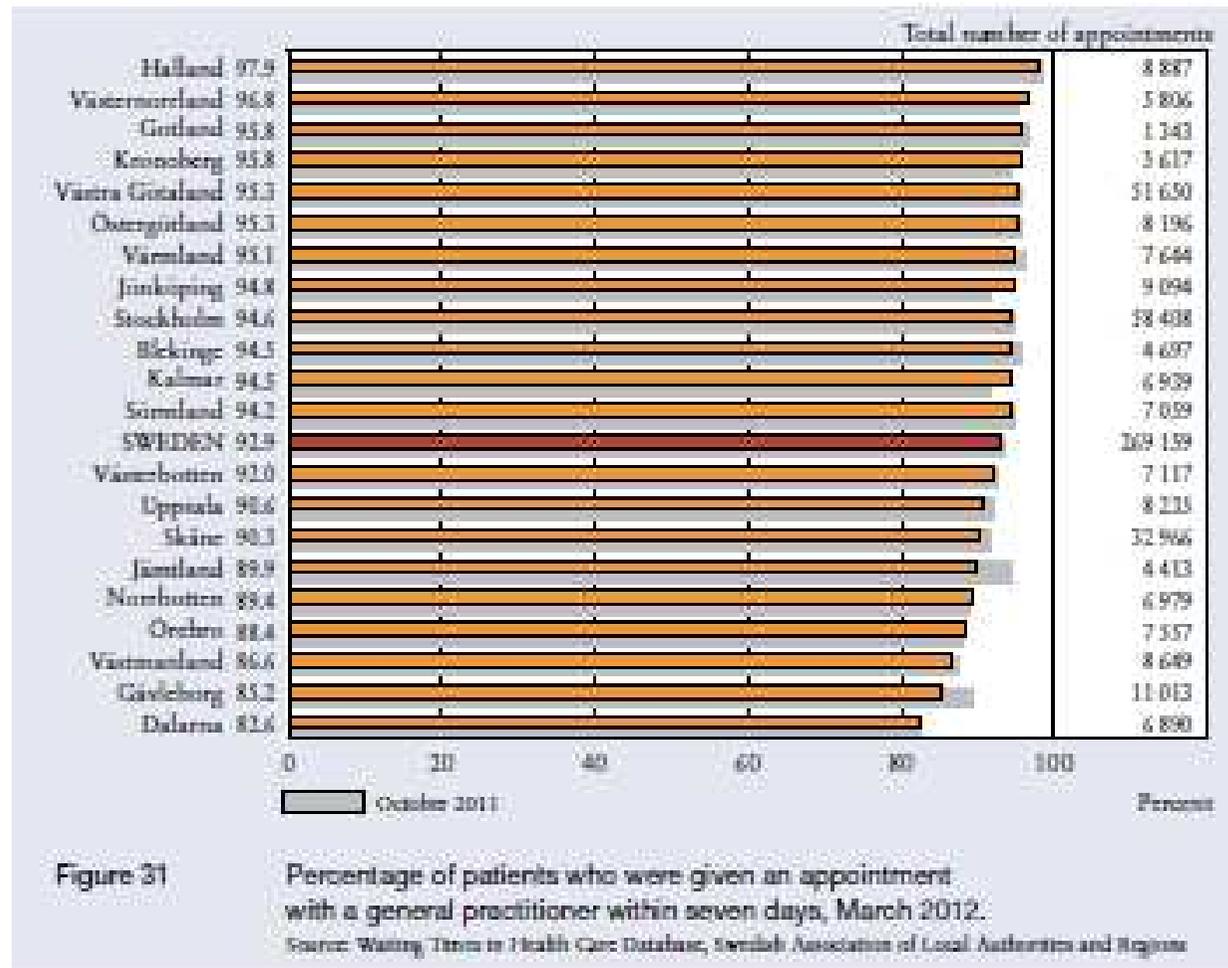
## SALAR and the National Board on Health in Sweden

- Focus on the performance on a general and regional system level (primary and specialist care)
- Examples of indicators:
  - Perceived availability of appointments at primary care clinics
  - Availability of primary care by phone
  - Appointment with a primary care doctor within 7 days





# Measuring access to and utilisation of primary care (2/2)





# Measuring quality and clinical performance of primary care services (1/2)

## The Tuscan Performance Evaluation System

- More than 130 indicators, grouped in 5 domains including good management of chronic diseases
- Example of indicators:
  - Preventable hospitalisation for chronic conditions
  - GP follow chronic care model
  - Patient with heart failure treated with beta blockers



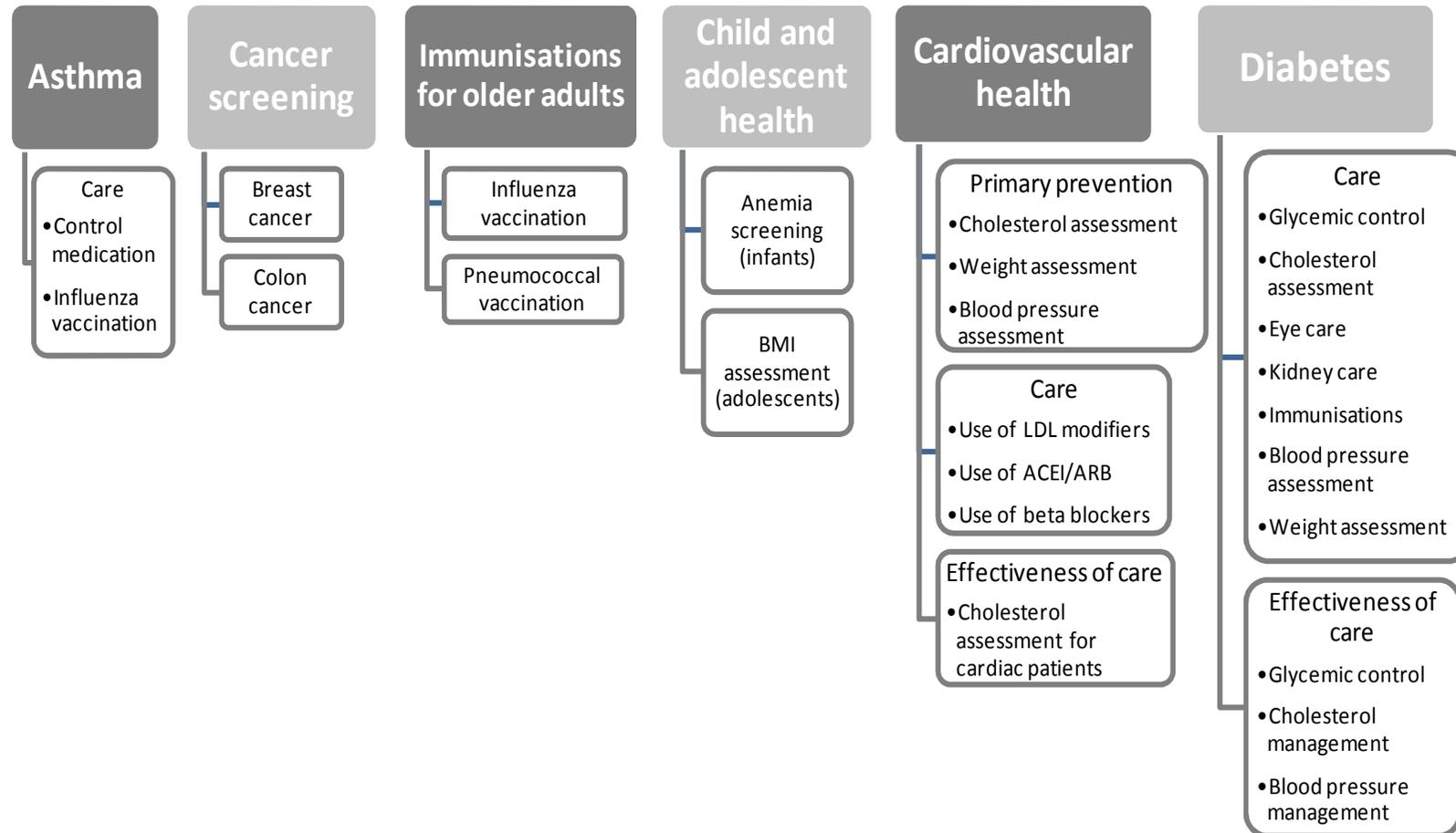
## The Quality Indicators in Community Healthcare in Israel

- It covers six areas of primary care activity focussing on primary prevention, disease management and effectiveness of care
- Example of indicators:
  - Influenza vaccination for individual with persistent asthma
  - Assessment of inadequate glycaemic control for patients with diabetes





# Measuring clinical performance of primary care services (2/2)





# Measuring cost, waste and efficiency in primary care

## Scinico in Portugal

- Covers family practice, nursing appointments, nutrition appointments, and basic emergency care.
- Wide number of quality indicators, prevalence and incidence for a number of chronic diseases.
- Examples of indicators:
  - Average spending on drugs billed for user
  - Average expenditure per user of prescription drugs user



## The Quality and Outcomes Framework in the United Kingdom

- Comprehensive data for every practice on quality of care
- There are 150 indicators
- Example of indicators:
  - costs of medicines in the community,
  - costs and use of generics,
  - use of emergency department for conditions that could be treated in primary care settings





# Measuring equity in primary care

## SIAP in Spain

The numbers of consultation with general practitioners or nurses is available by working status



## The Quality and Outcomes Framework in the United Kingdom

The numbers of patients registered at GP practices is available by education groups



## The Tuscan Performance Evaluation System in Italy

Emergency department access rate are standardised per education groups



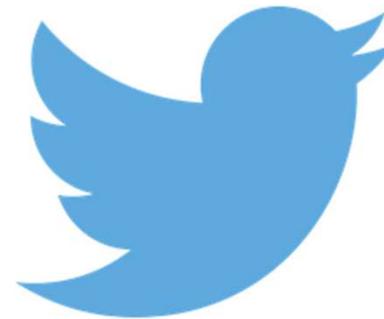
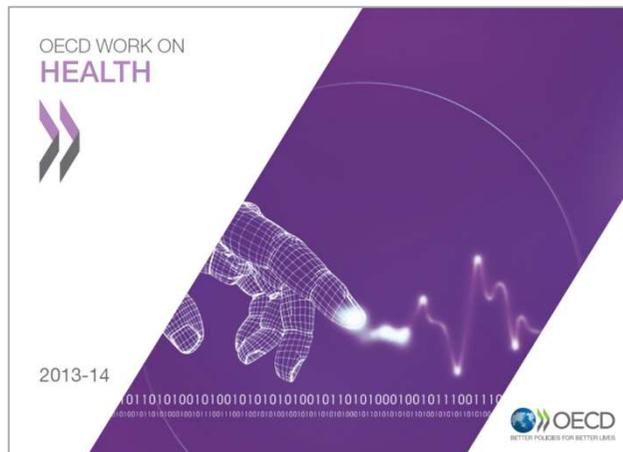


# Thank you!

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