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Satisfaciendo las necesidades del adulto mayor en México y Canadá: nuevos retos y oportunidades

A. Paul Williams, PhD.

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Universidad Anáhuac, Ciudad de México, México

Octubre, 2011, 2009

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*Meeting the needs of older people in
Mexico and Canada:
new challenges and opportunities*

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- Sincera gratitud a:
 - Dra. Laura Iturbide por su amable invitación
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 - Eduardo Álvarez por hacer posible esta conexión profesional

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 - Dra. Laura Iturbide for her kind invitation
 - Dulce María Mayén Mejía for her help with the arrangements
 - Eduardo Alvarez for making the introduction

Presentación: Puntos claves

- Aún las sociedades relativamente jóvenes como México, más personas están viviendo más tiempo con necesidades crónicas múltiples
- El énfasis en el cuidado agudo “aislado” puede inducir a cuidados costosos e inadecuados
- Los académicos, en colaboración con hacedores de política, proveedores y consumidores, pueden ayudar a lograr mejores resultados para los adultos mayores, familias y los sistemas de salud

Today's Presentation: Key Points

- Even in relatively young societies like Mexico, more people are living longer with multiple, chronic needs
- Continued emphasis on “siloes” acute care may lead to costly and inappropriate care
- Academics, in partnership with policy-makers, providers and consumers, can help achieve better outcomes for older persons, families and health systems

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Retos: Aumento de los costos/Más necesidades complejas

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Challenges: Rising Costs/More Complex Needs

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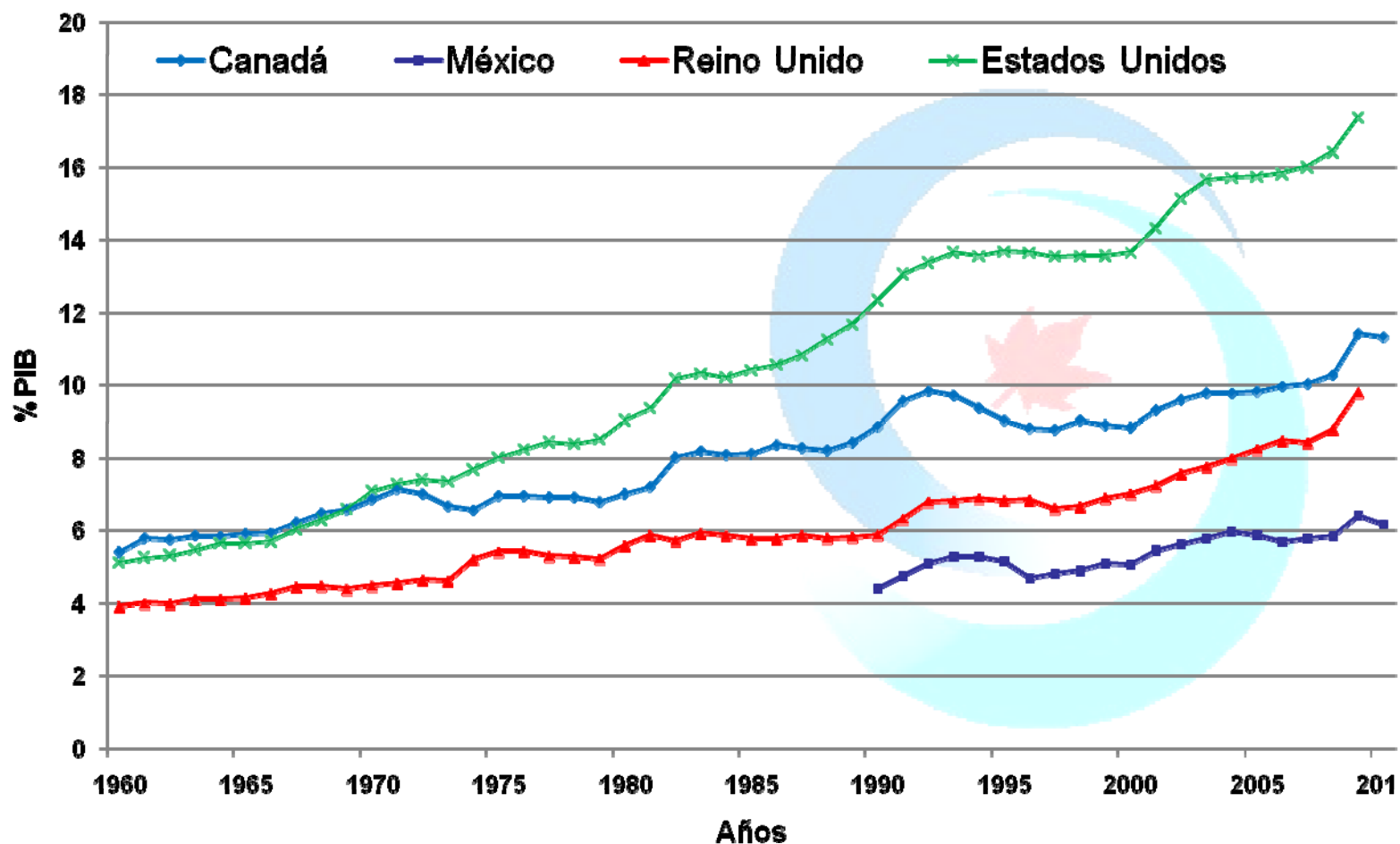


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Gastos en salud continúan incrementándose (%PIB)

(Fuente: OECD, 2011)

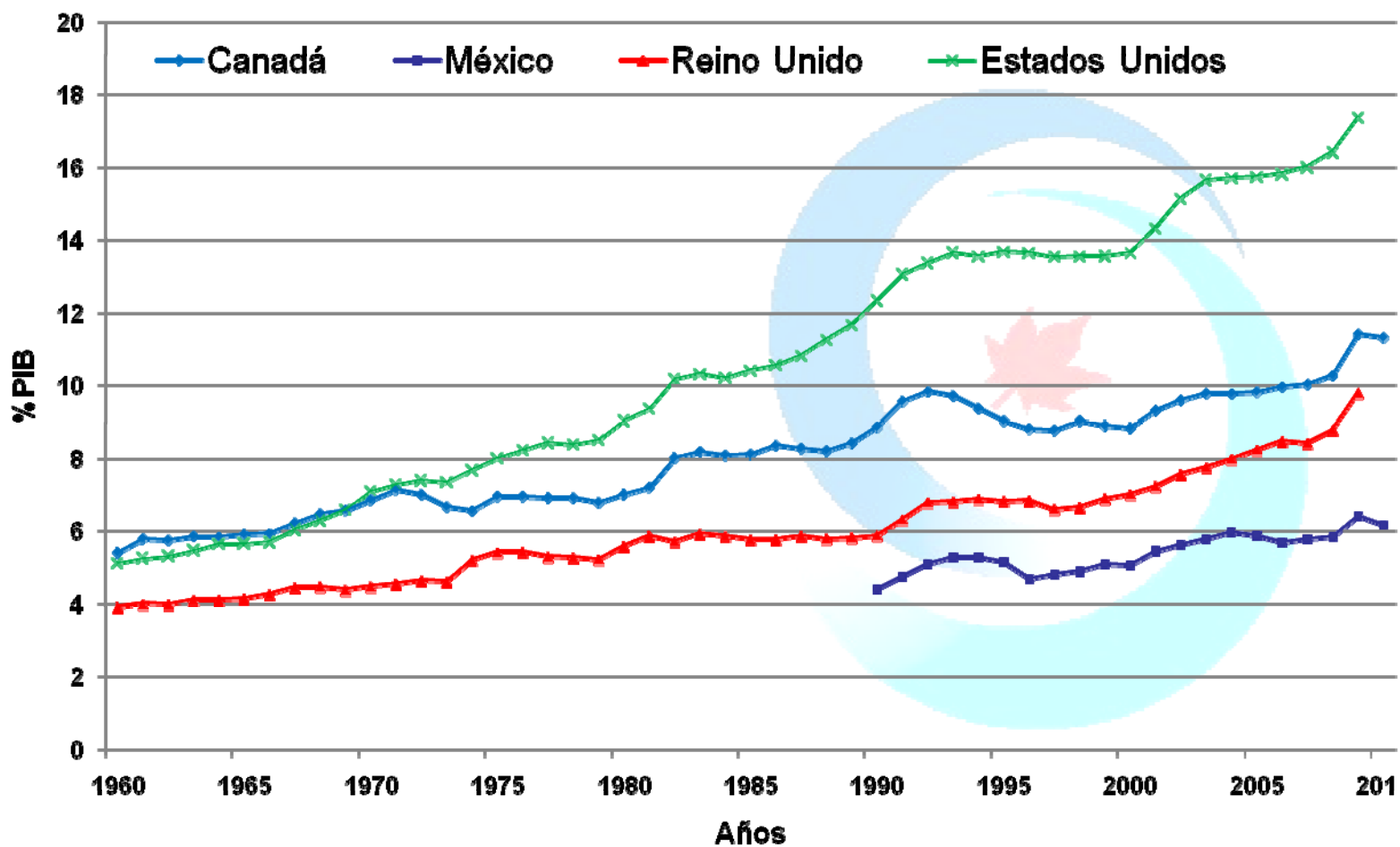


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Health Care Spending Continues to Rise (%GDP)

(Source: OECD, 2011)



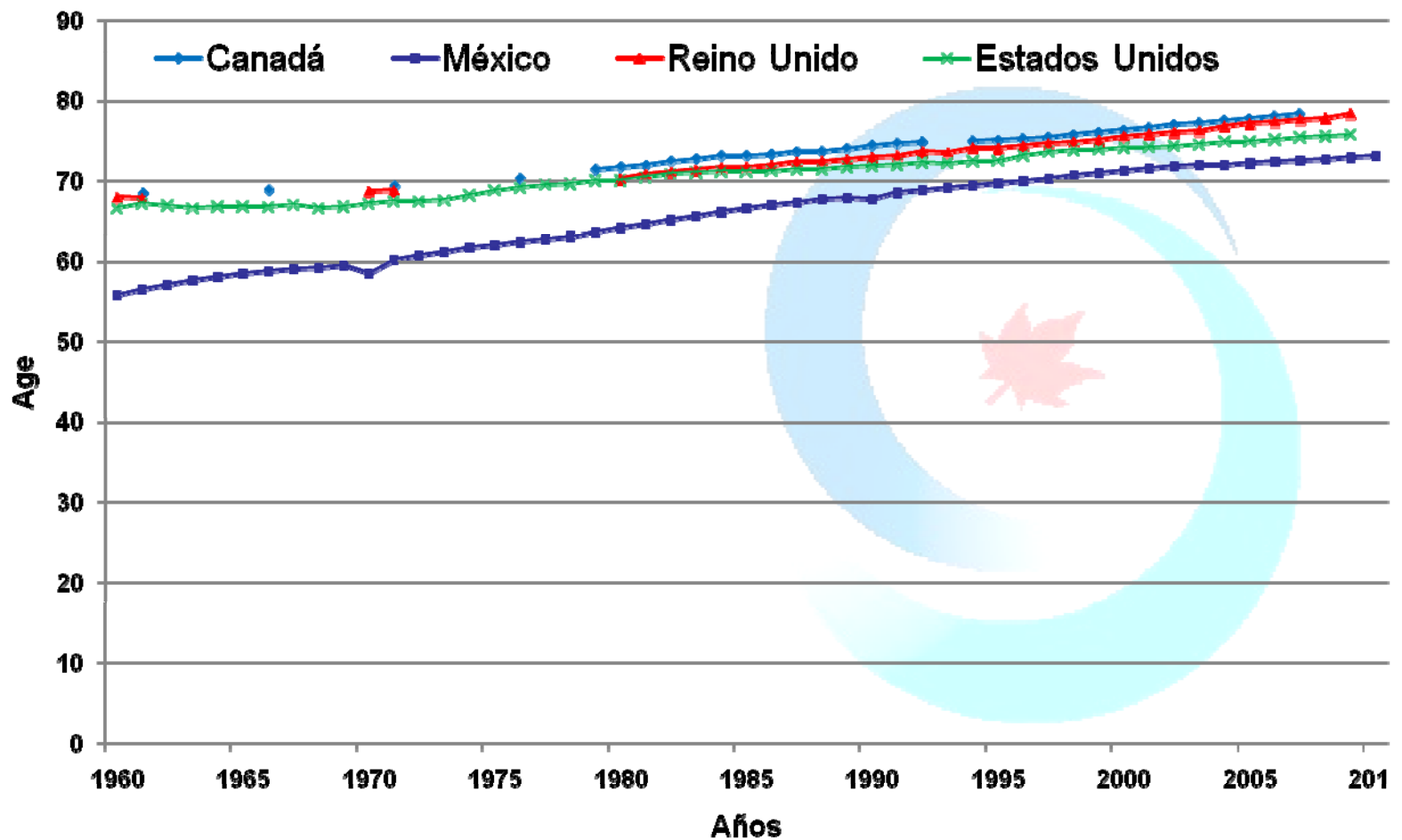
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La gente vive más ...

Esperanza de vida al nacer, en hombres (1960-2010)

(Fuente: OECD, 2011)



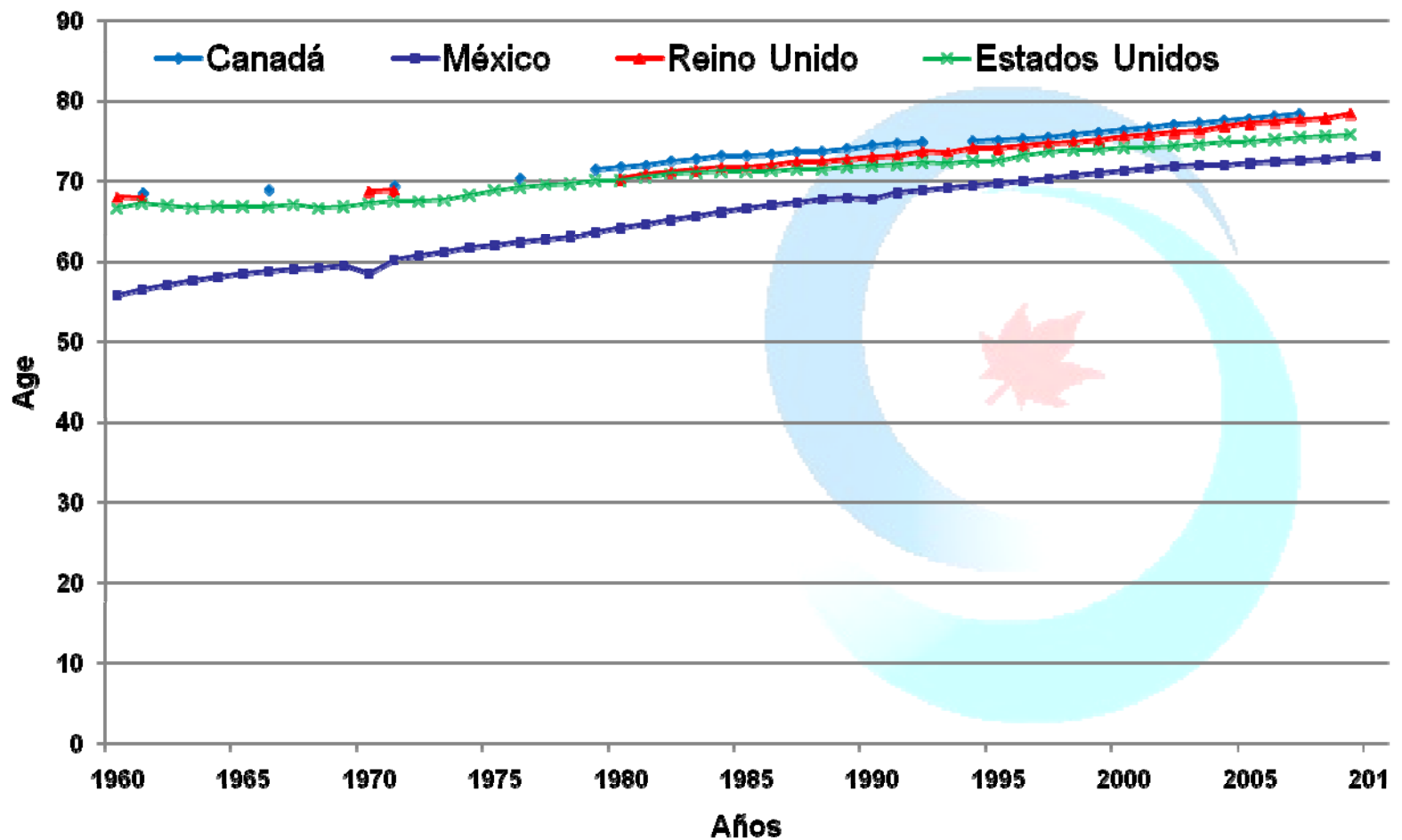
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People Are Living Longer...

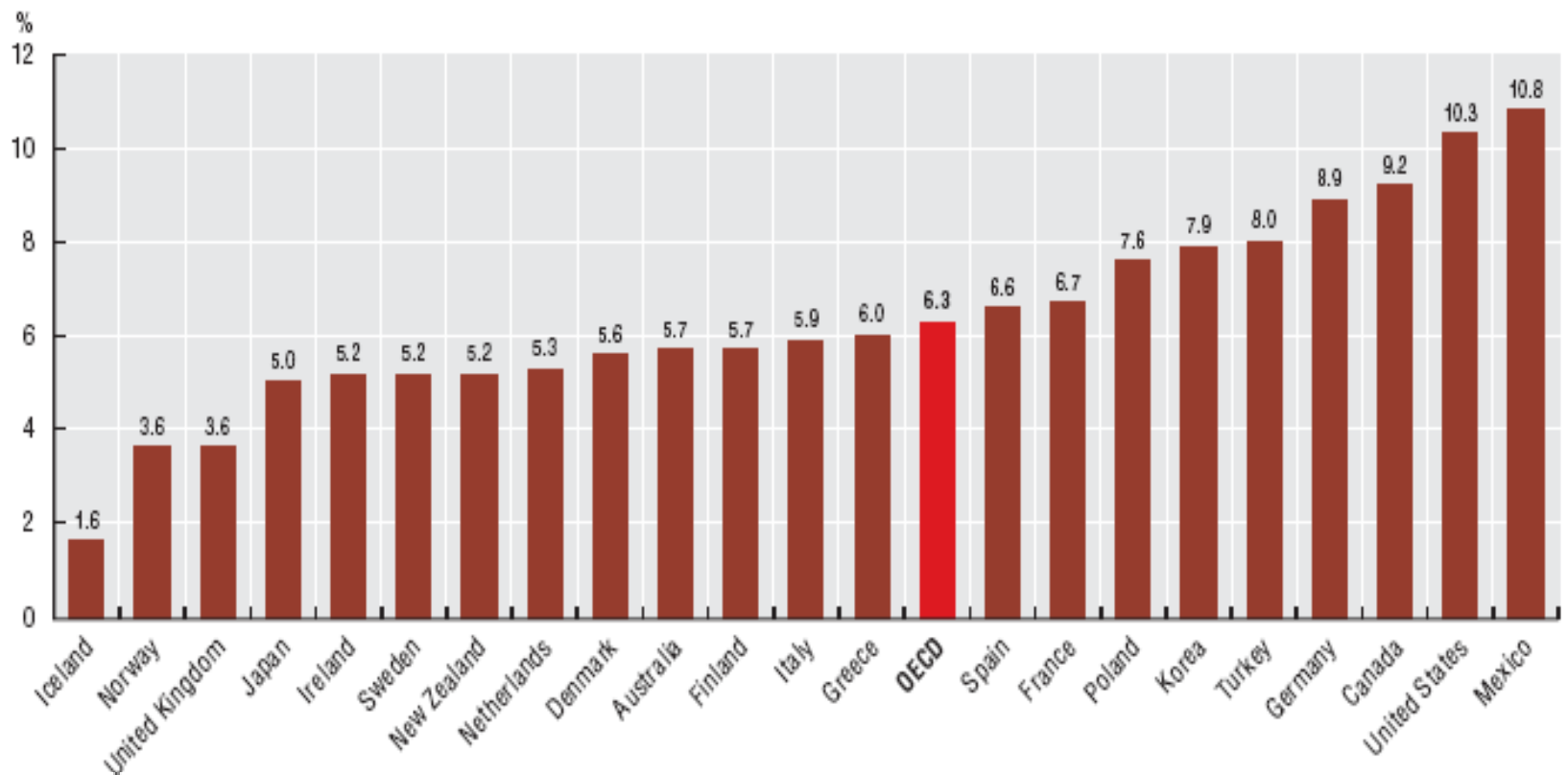
Life Expectancy at Birth, Men (1960-2010)

(Source: OECD, 2011)



... Con más enfermedades crónicas (2007)

(Fuente: OECD, 2009)

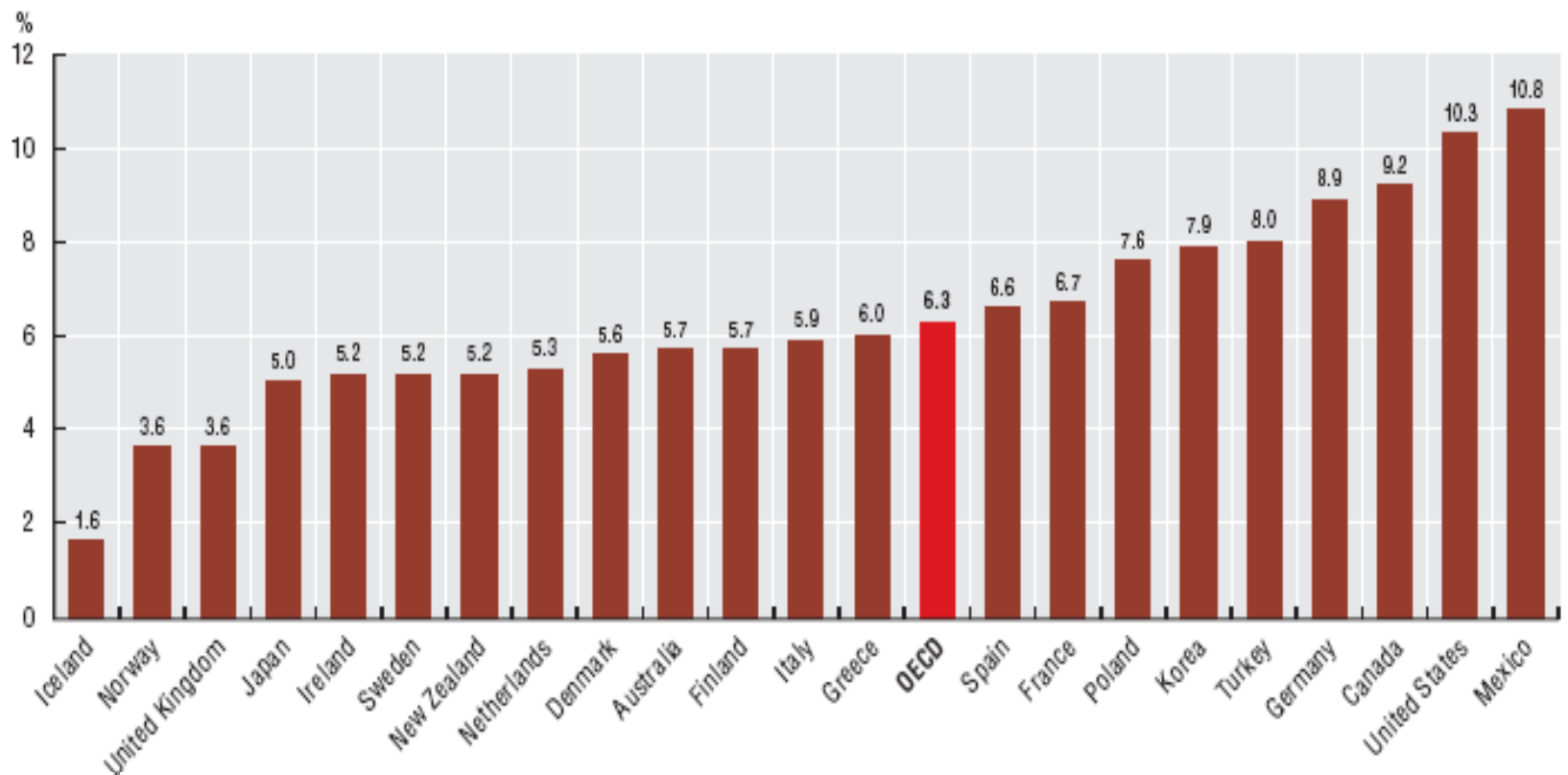


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... With More Chronic Disease (2007)

(Source: OECD, 2009)



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Una Respuesta: Mejorar el Desempeño de Hospitales

- Enfoque de negocio como de costumbre.
Pero más rápido
 - Menos camas hospitalarias
 - Estancias hospitalarias cortas
 - Reducción de tiempos de espera incrementando el volumen de procedimientos específicos de “alto perfil” (ej: corazón, cancer, cataratas, prótesis articulares, imágenes diagnosticas)

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One Response: Improve Hospital Performance

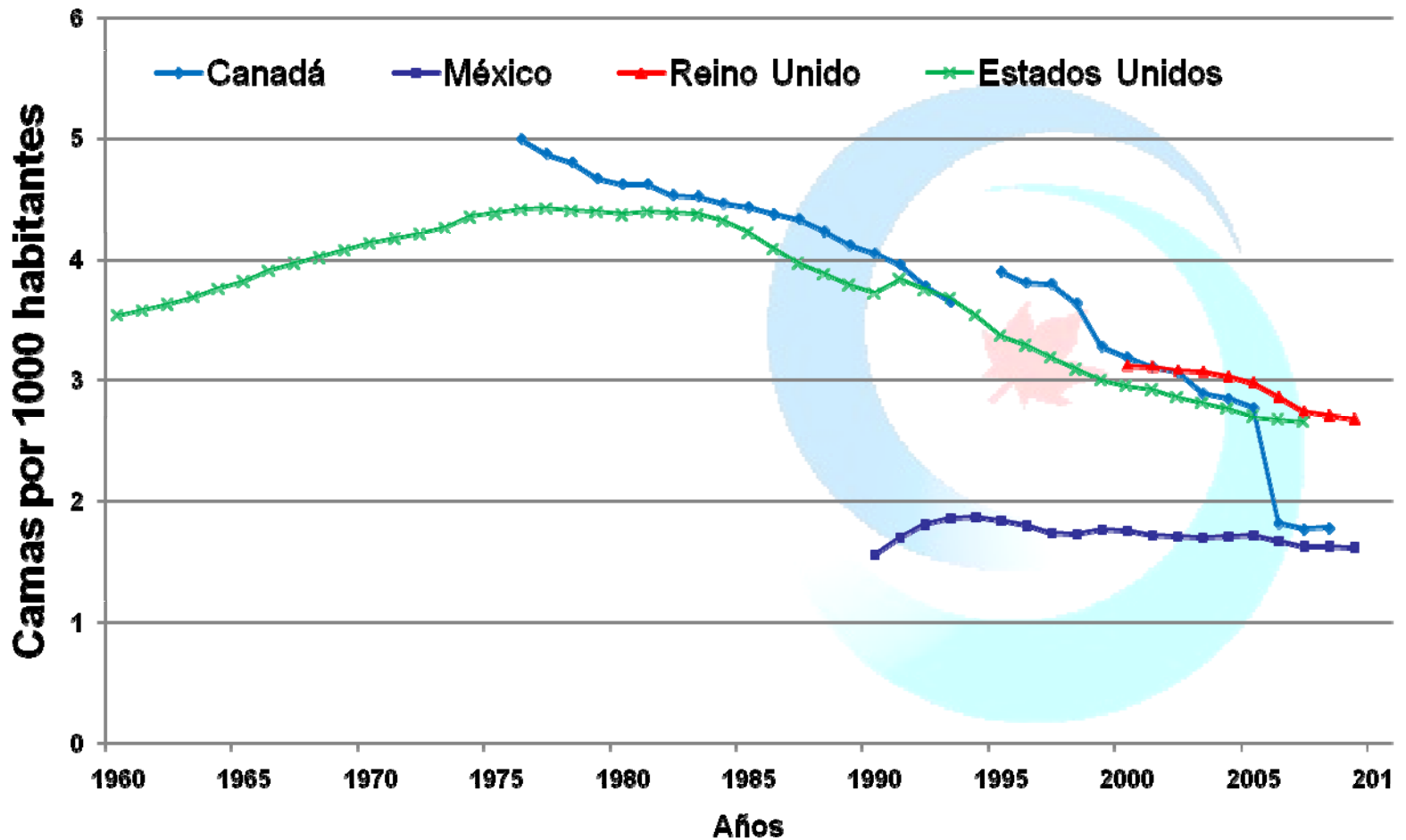
- Business as usual. But quicker.
 - Fewer hospital beds
 - Shorter hospital stays
 - Shorten wait times by increasing volume of specific “high profile” procedures (e.g., heart, cancer, cataracts, joint replacements, diagnostic imaging)

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Menos camas hospitalarias (1960-2010)

(Fuente: OECD Health Data, 2011)

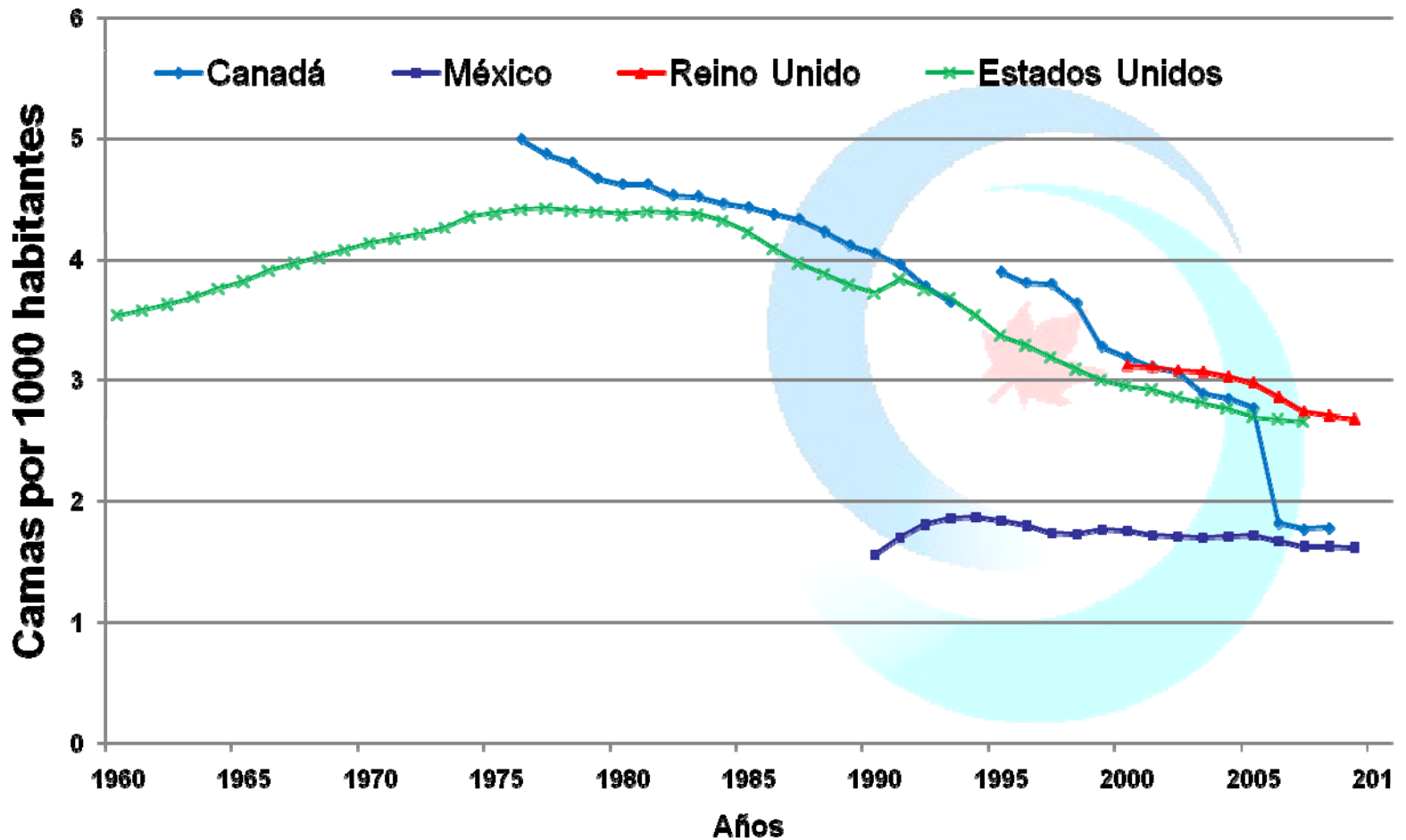


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Fewer Hospital Beds (1960-2010)

(Source: OECD Health Data, 2011)



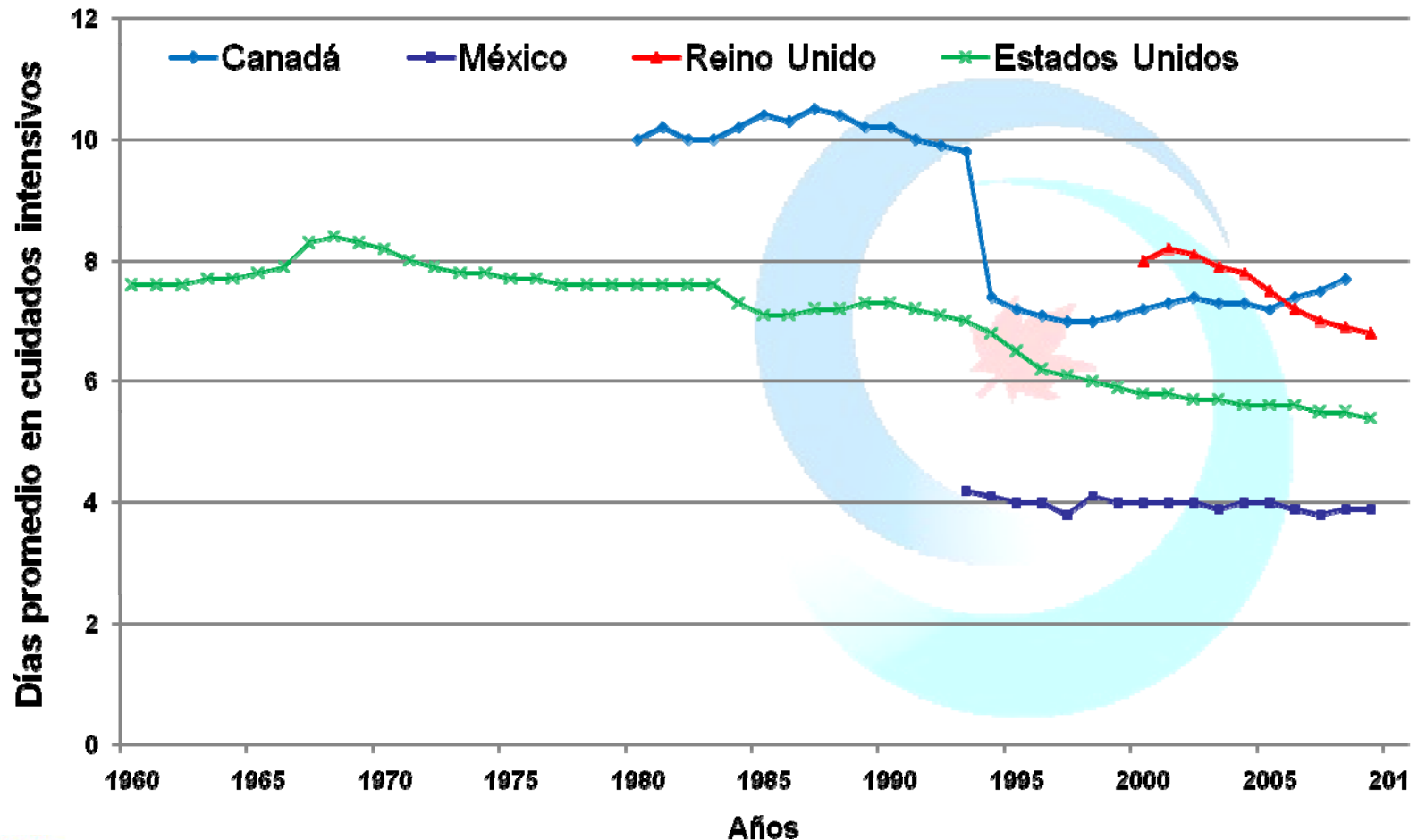
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Estancias hospitalarias cortas

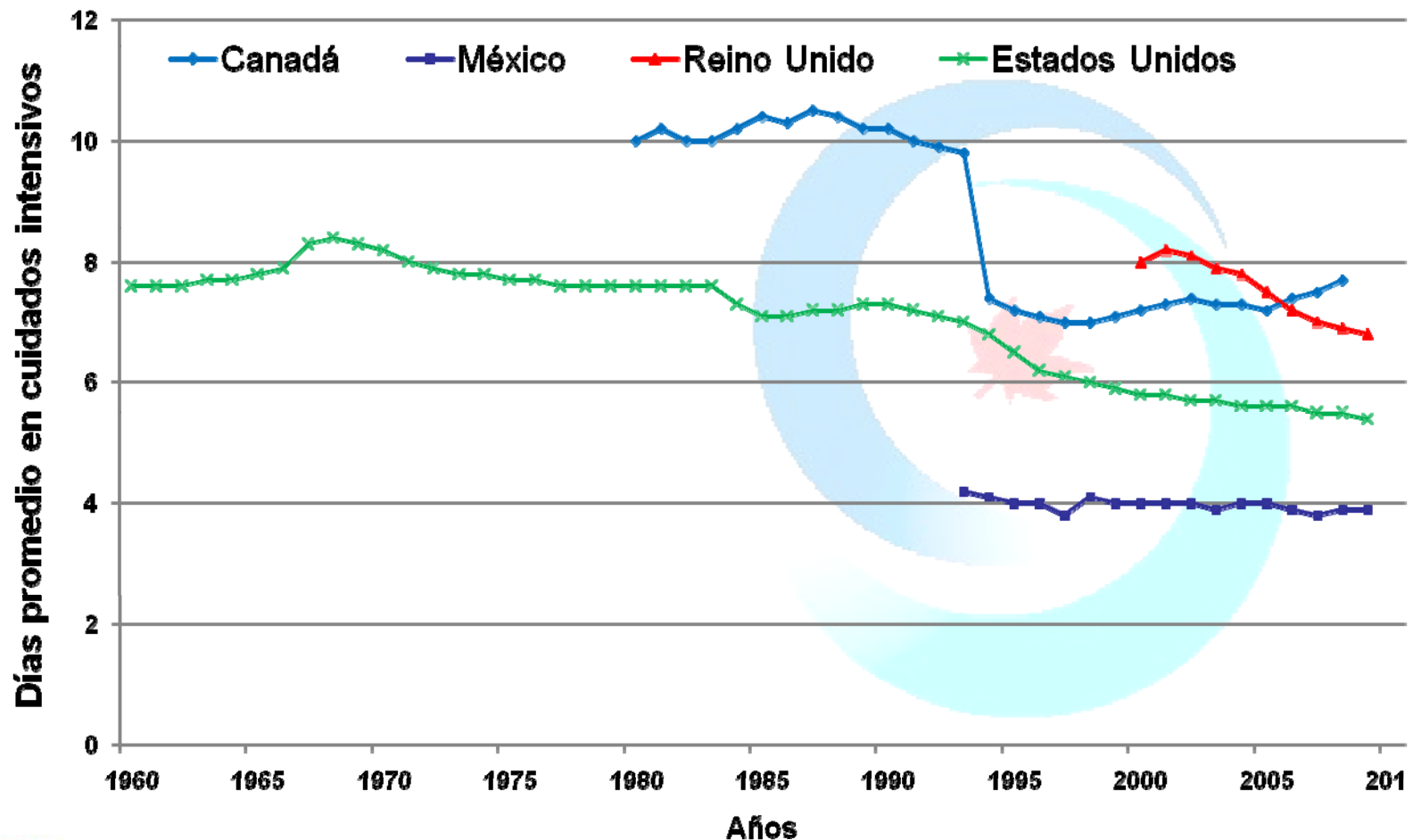
Estancia promedio (días) en atención aguda

(1960-2010) (Fuente: OECD Health Data, 2009)



Shorter Hospital Stays (1960-2010)

(Source: OECD Health Data, 2009)



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¿Qué pasa con las personas con enfermedades y necesidades sociales crónicas?

- La situación podría empeorar
 - Los hospitales se convierten en la opción por omisión cuando el adulto mayor se enferma
 - Ya en el hospital, el adulto mayor es difícil darlo de alta, lo cual conduce a cuidados inadecuados y costosos
 - Esto desvía recursos destinados a atención primaria basada en la comunidad, su mantenimiento y prevención, que podría mantener al adulto mayor fuera de hospitales
 - El rol crucial de la familia y comunidades se ignora

What About People With Chronic Health and Social Needs?

- Situation may actually worsen
 - Hospitals become the default option once older persons become ill
 - Once in hospital, older persons very difficult to discharge leading to costly, inappropriate care
 - This draws resources away from community-based primary care, maintenance and prevention, which can keep older persons out of hospitals
 - The crucial role of family and social networks ignored

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Costos y Consecuencias

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Costs and Consequences

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Balance del Care Research Group

University of Toronto

- ¿Por qué algunos adultos mayores requieren cuidados en residencias u hospitales, mientras otros con necesidades similares envejecen satisfactoriamente en sus propios hogares?
- Indagamos en “paneles de expertos” de proveedores de servicios de salud que entienden las necesidades locales para evaluar datos de adultos mayores en espera de ser aceptados en residencias

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Balance of Care Research Group

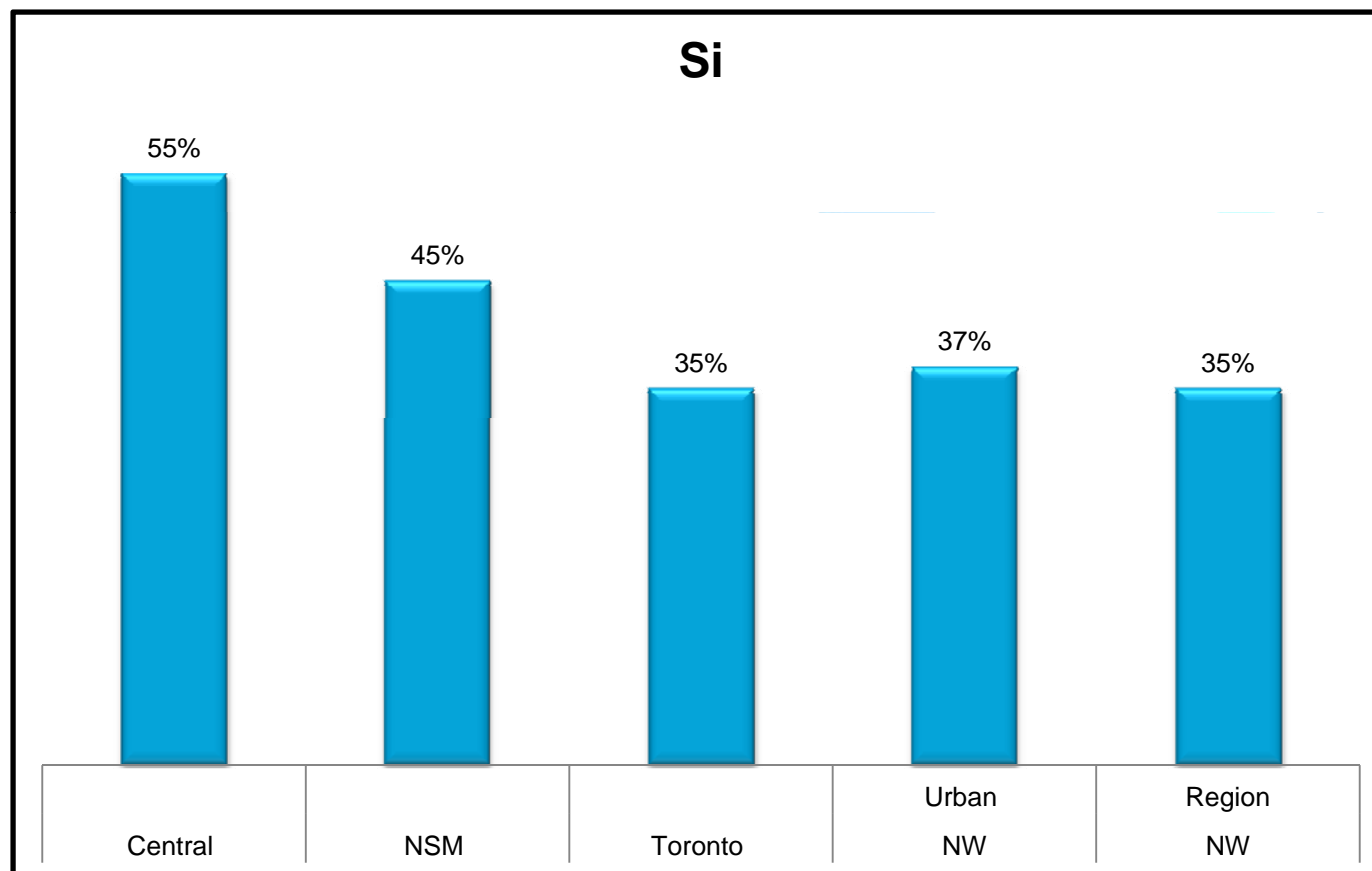
University of Toronto

- Why do some older persons require care in nursing homes or hospitals, while others with similar needs age successfully in their own homes?
- We asked “expert panels” of practitioners who understand local needs to examine assessment data for older persons waiting for nursing homes

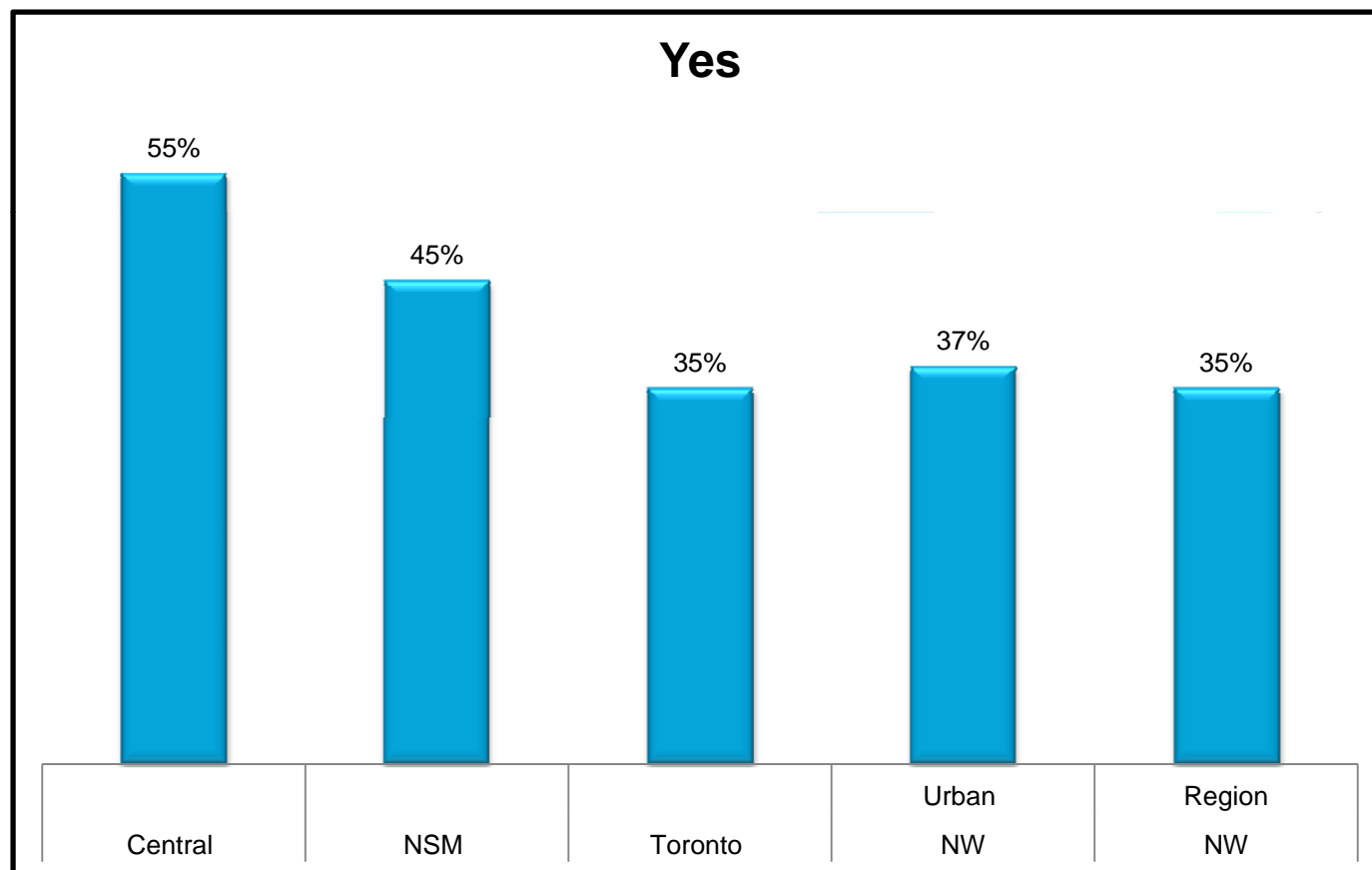
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¿Cuidador en el Hogar?

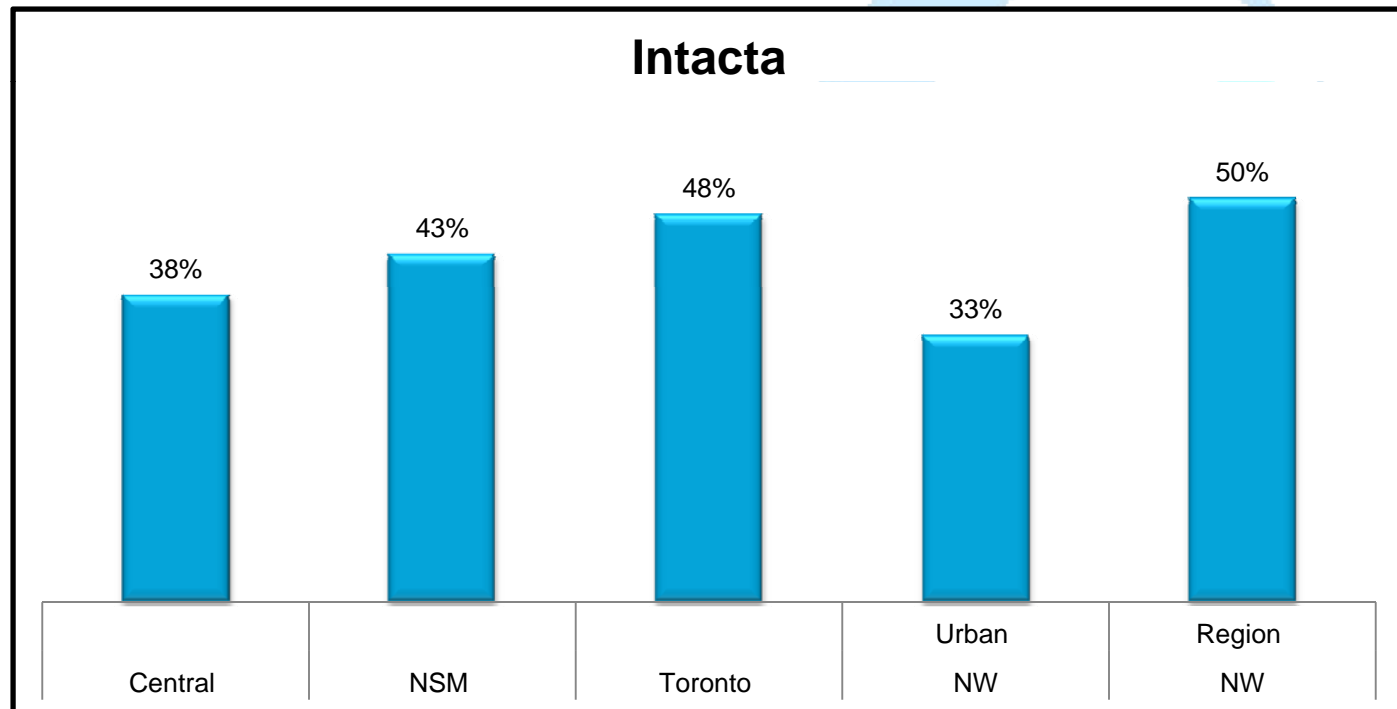


Caregiver in the Home?



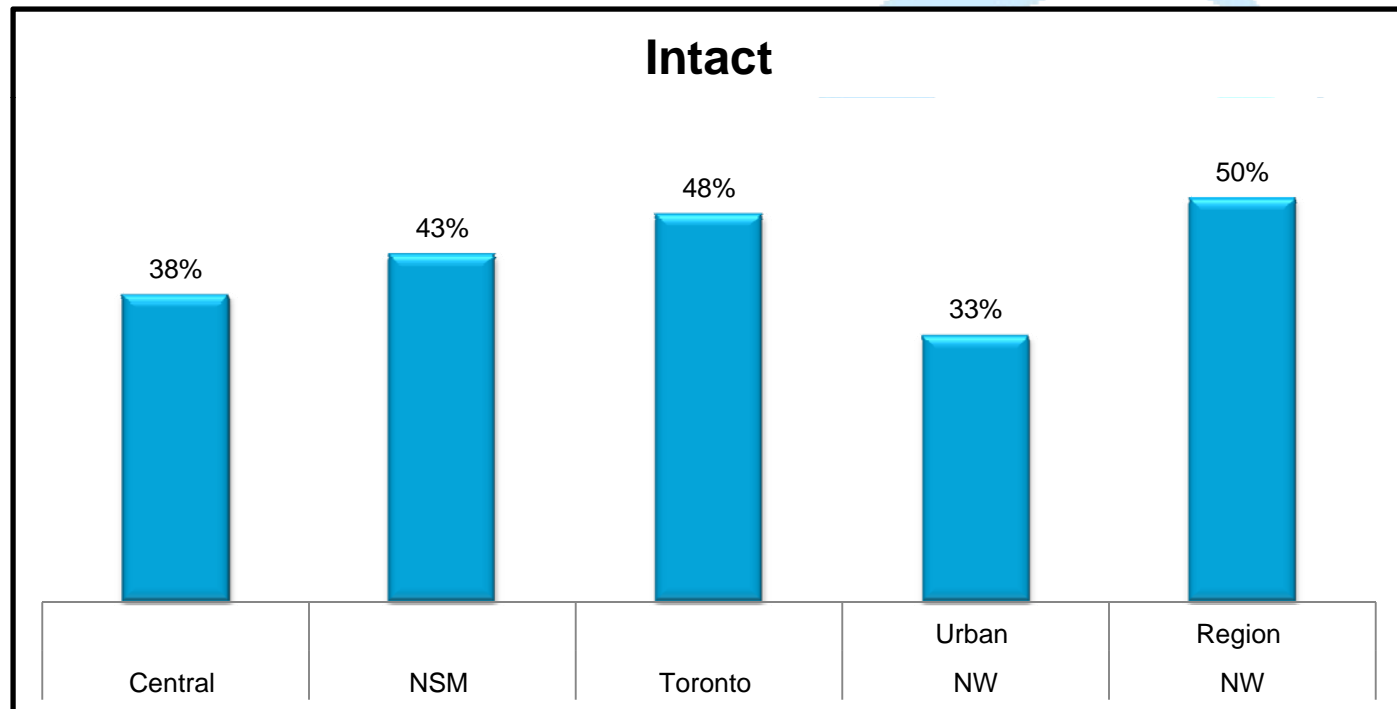
Conocimiento

Memoria a corto plazo, habilidades cognitivas para toma de decisiones, comunicación expresiva, auto-desempeño alimentario



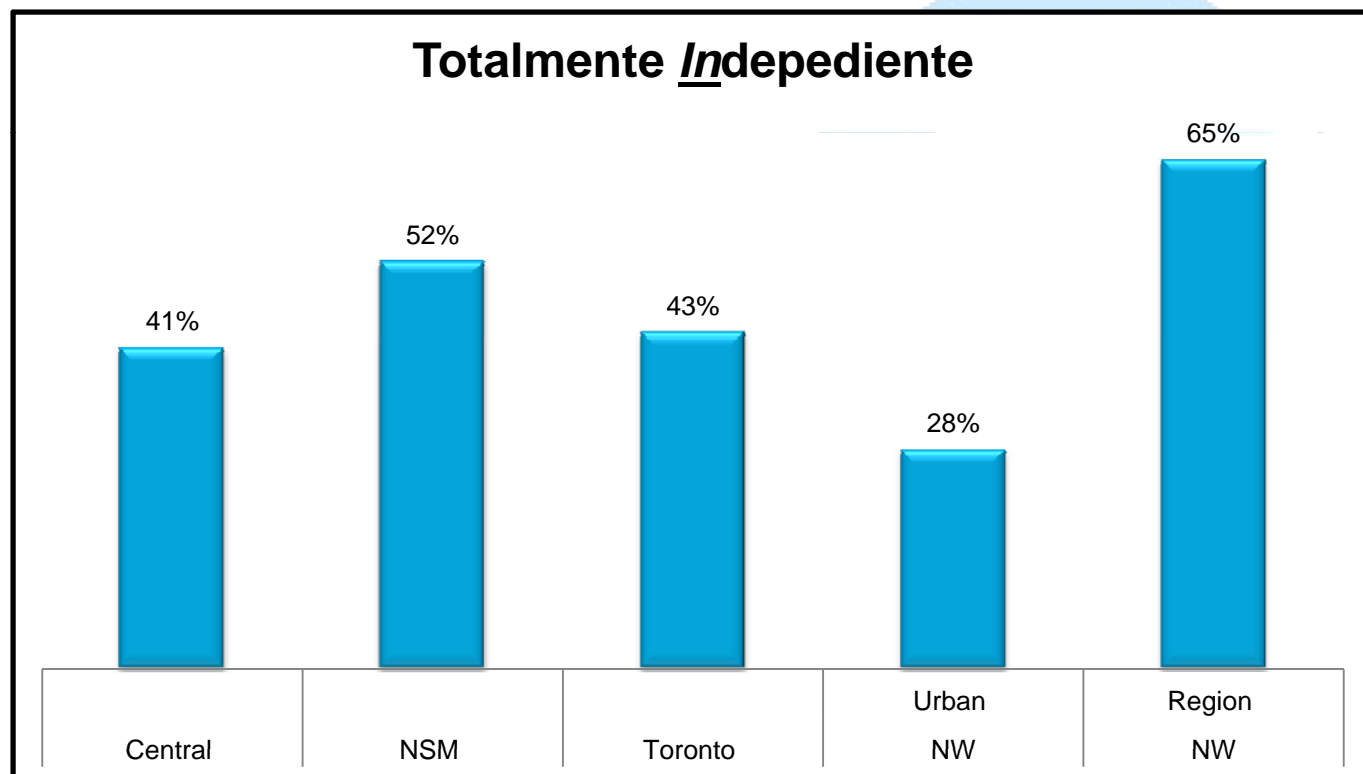
Cognition

Short term memory, cognitive skills for decision-making, expressive communication, eating self-performance



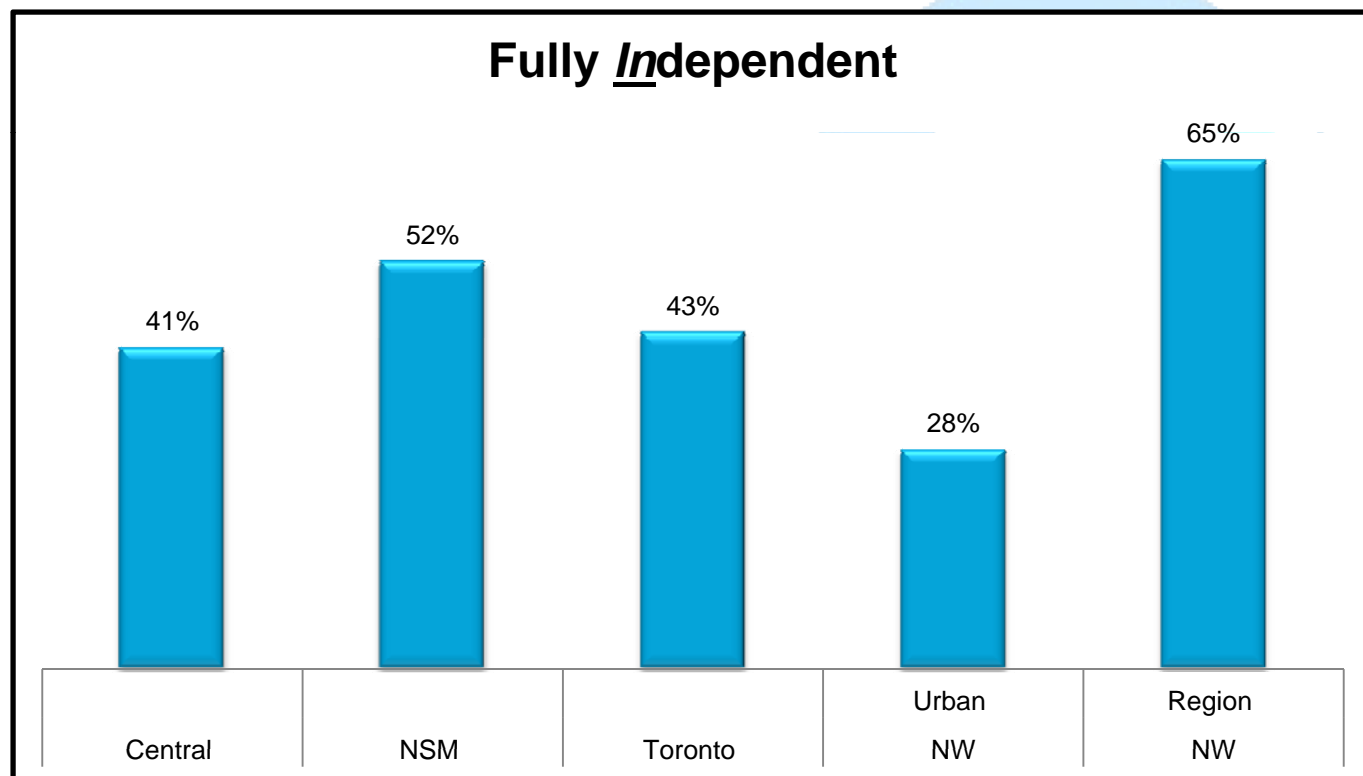
Actividades de la Vida Diaria (AVDs)

Comer, higiene personal, moverse, uso del baño



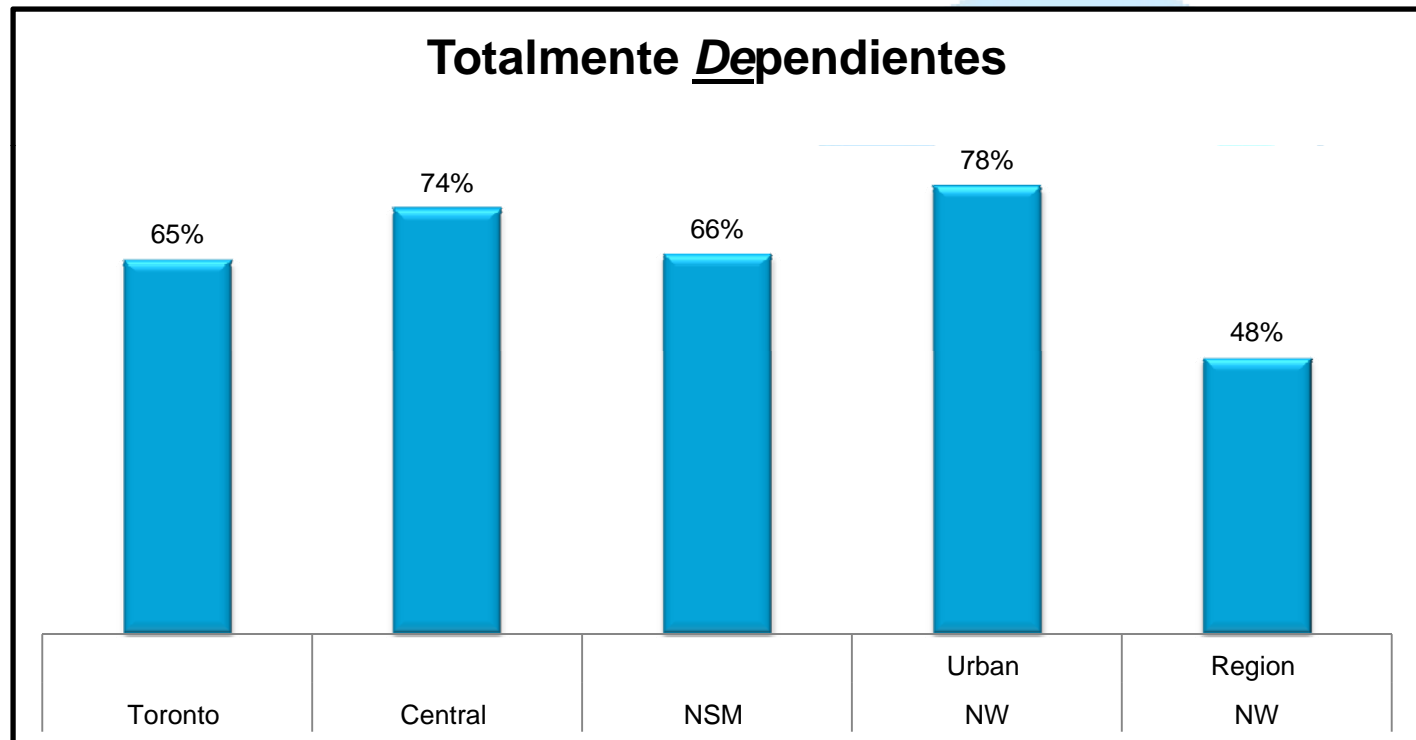
Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)

Eating, personal hygiene, locomotion, toilet use



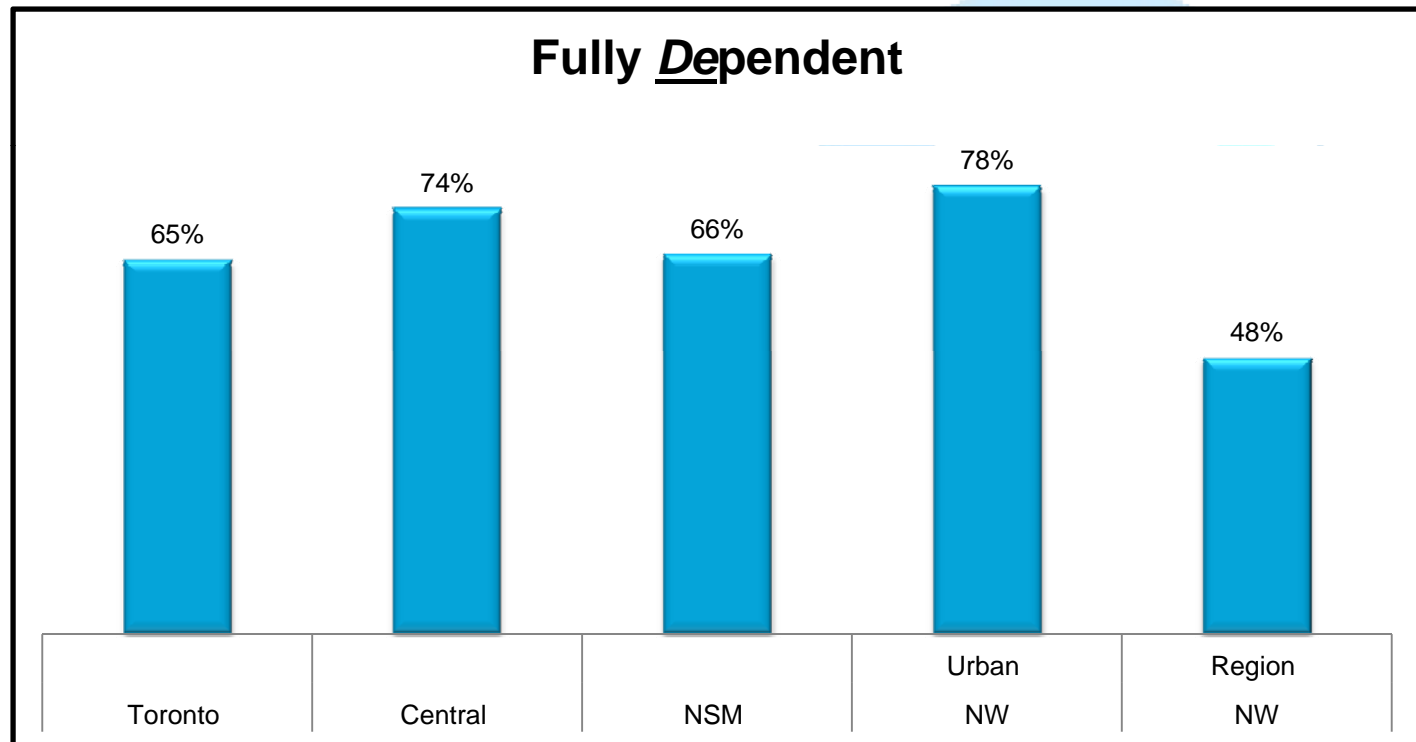
La Clave: Actividades Instrumentales de la Vida Diaria (AIVDs)

Preparación de alimentos, limpieza del hogar, uso del teléfono, gestión de medicamentos



The Key: Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)

Meal preparation, housekeeping, phone use, medication management



Substitución “hacia arriba” y “hacia abajo”

- Falta de apoyo en prevención de “bajo nivel”, inadecuada substitución “hacia arriba” a hospitales, cuidado institucional
 - Falta de transporte, alimentación, administración de medicamentos, puede llevar a hospitalizaciones
- Lo que quisieras ver es apropiada substitución “hacia abajo” a la comunidad
 - Funciona mejor en sistemas integrados con coordinación de los “camino de los clientes”

Upward and Downward Substitution

- Lacking “low level” preventive/maintenance supports, inappropriate “upward substitution” to hospital, institutional care
 - Lack of transportation, meals, medication management, can lead to hospitalization
- What you’d like to see is appropriate “downward substitution” to community
 - Works best in integrated systems with coordinated “client pathways”

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Integrando el Cuidado “Desde el Cliente”

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Integrating Care “From the Ground Up”

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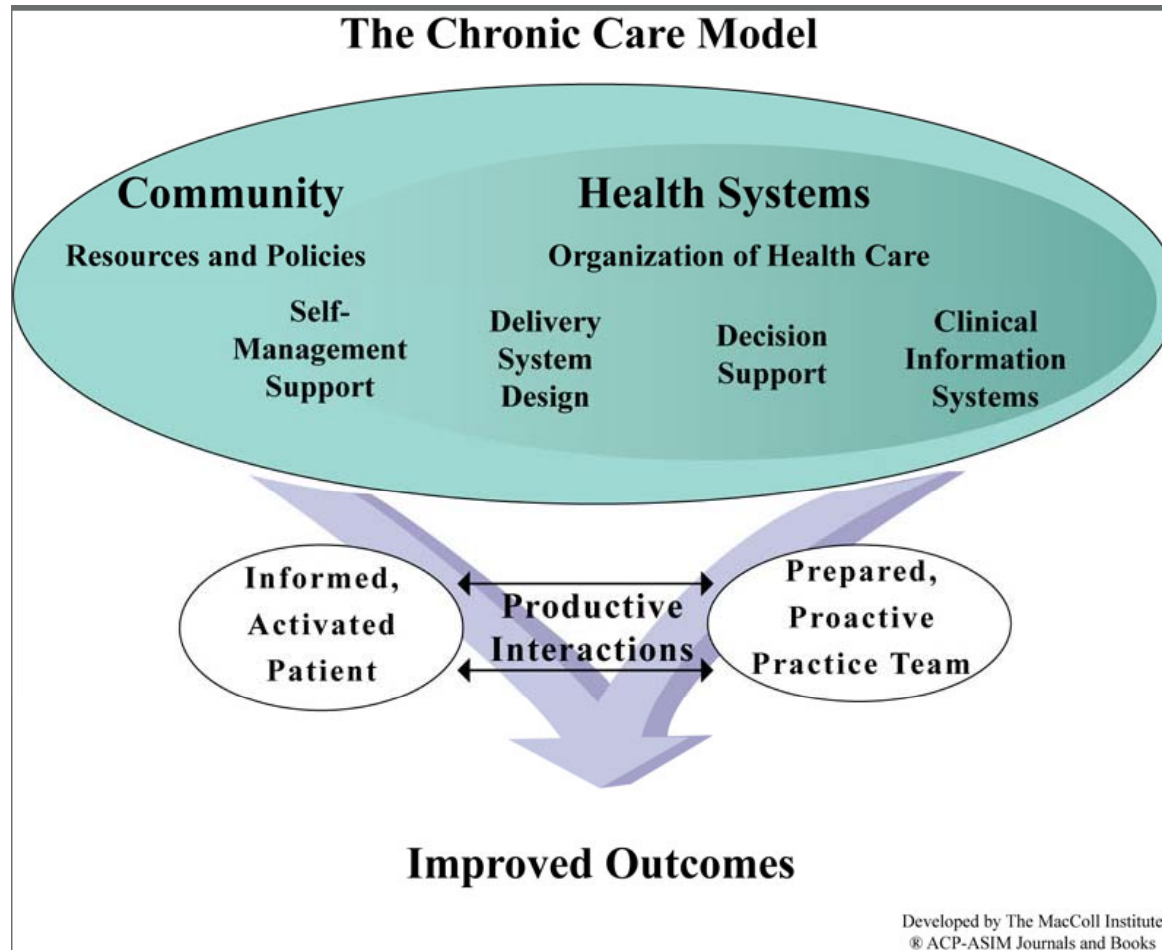
Hay evidencia creciente para AD&C Integrada al Cliente

- Evidencia creciente en Atención Domiciliaria y Comunitaria (AD&C) dirigida, integrada y administrada
 - Mantiene la salud, el bienestar y la autonomía de las personas mayores en situación de riesgo y apoya la labor de los cuidadores
 - Ayuda a resolver los principales problemas del sistema de salud de una manera costo-efectiva

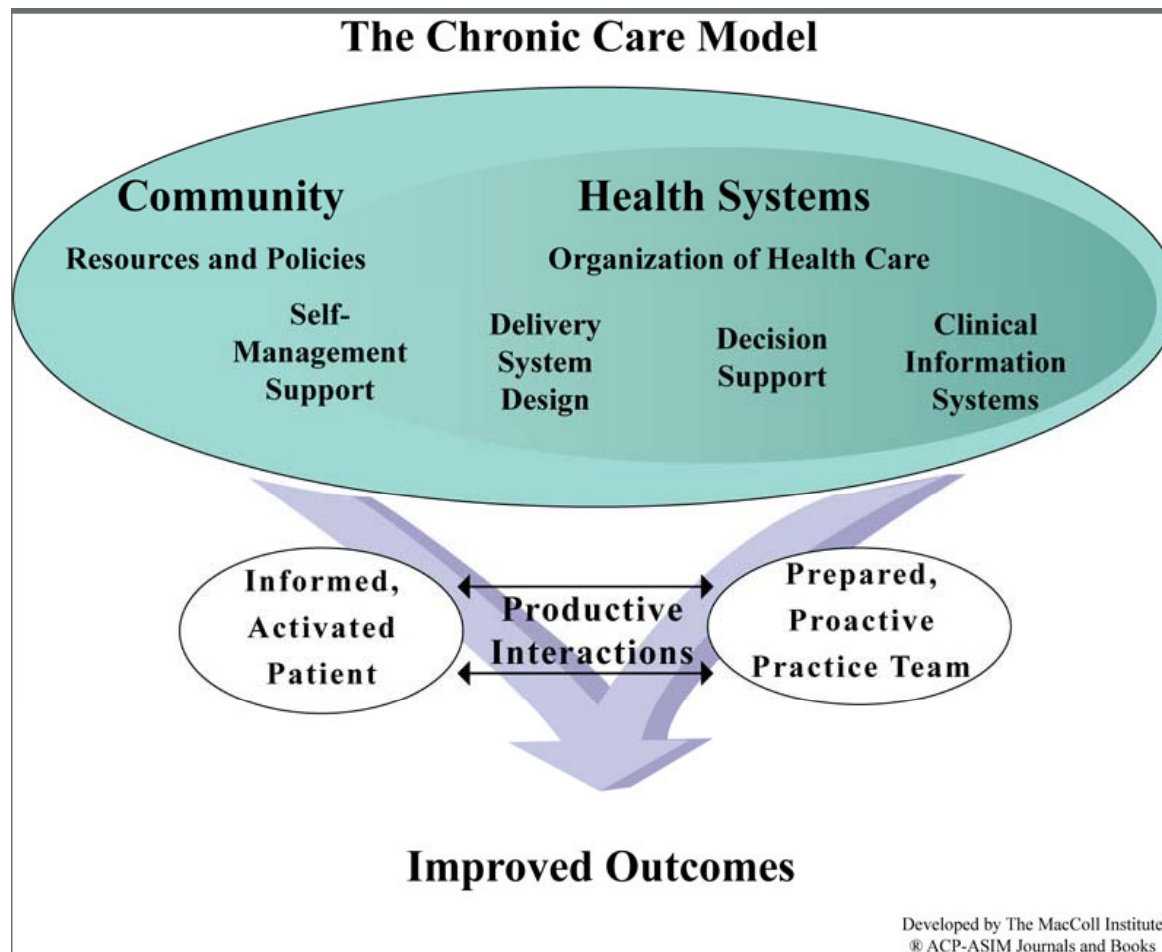
Credible Evidence Growing on Integrated HACCC

- Growing evidence on directed, integrated and managed consistently Home and Community Care (HACCC)
 - Improve health status, well-being and autonomy in older people in risk situation and support the labour of caregivers
 - Helps to solve de main problems of health systems

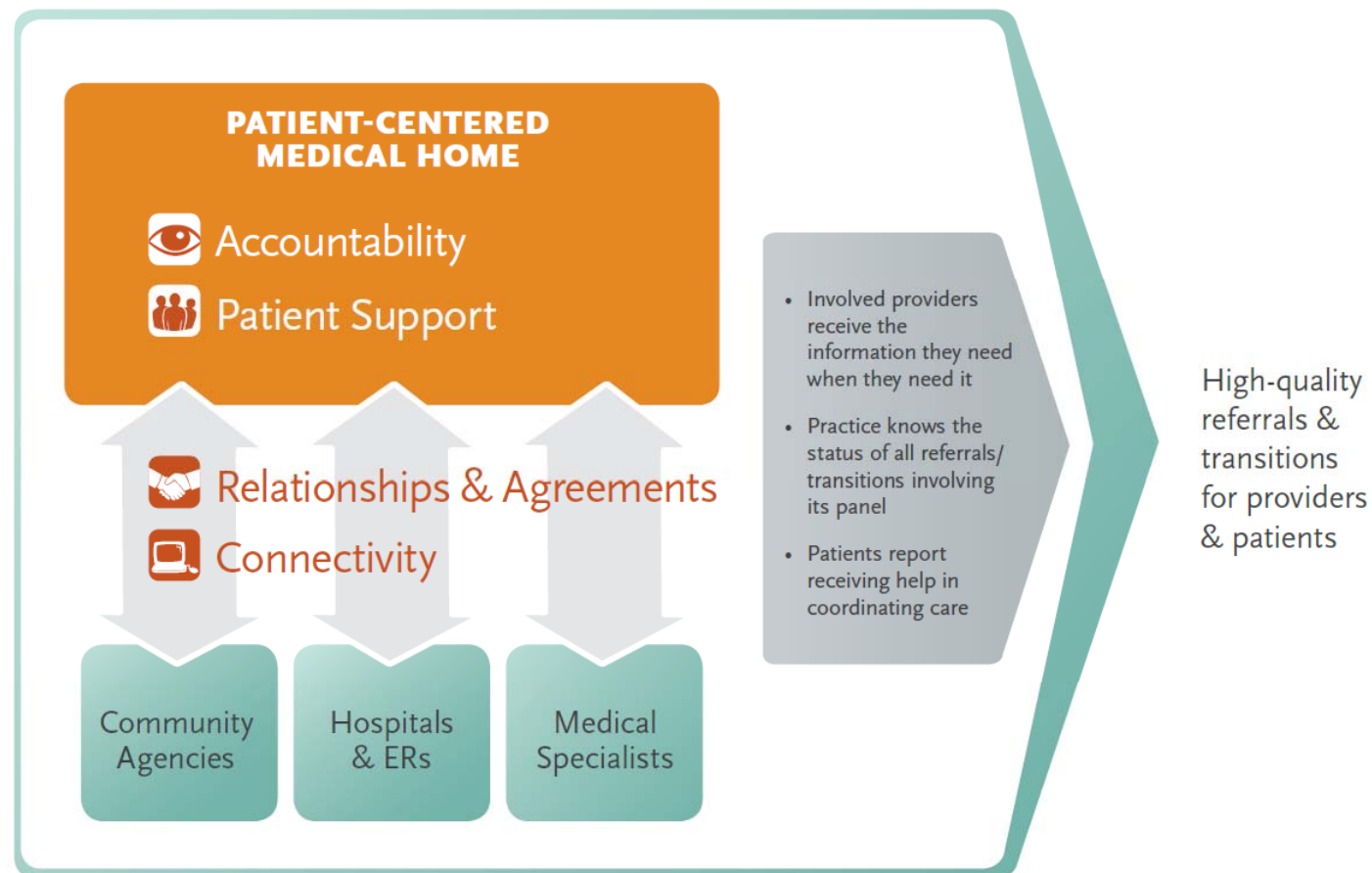
El Modelo del Cuidado Crónico



The Chronic Care Model

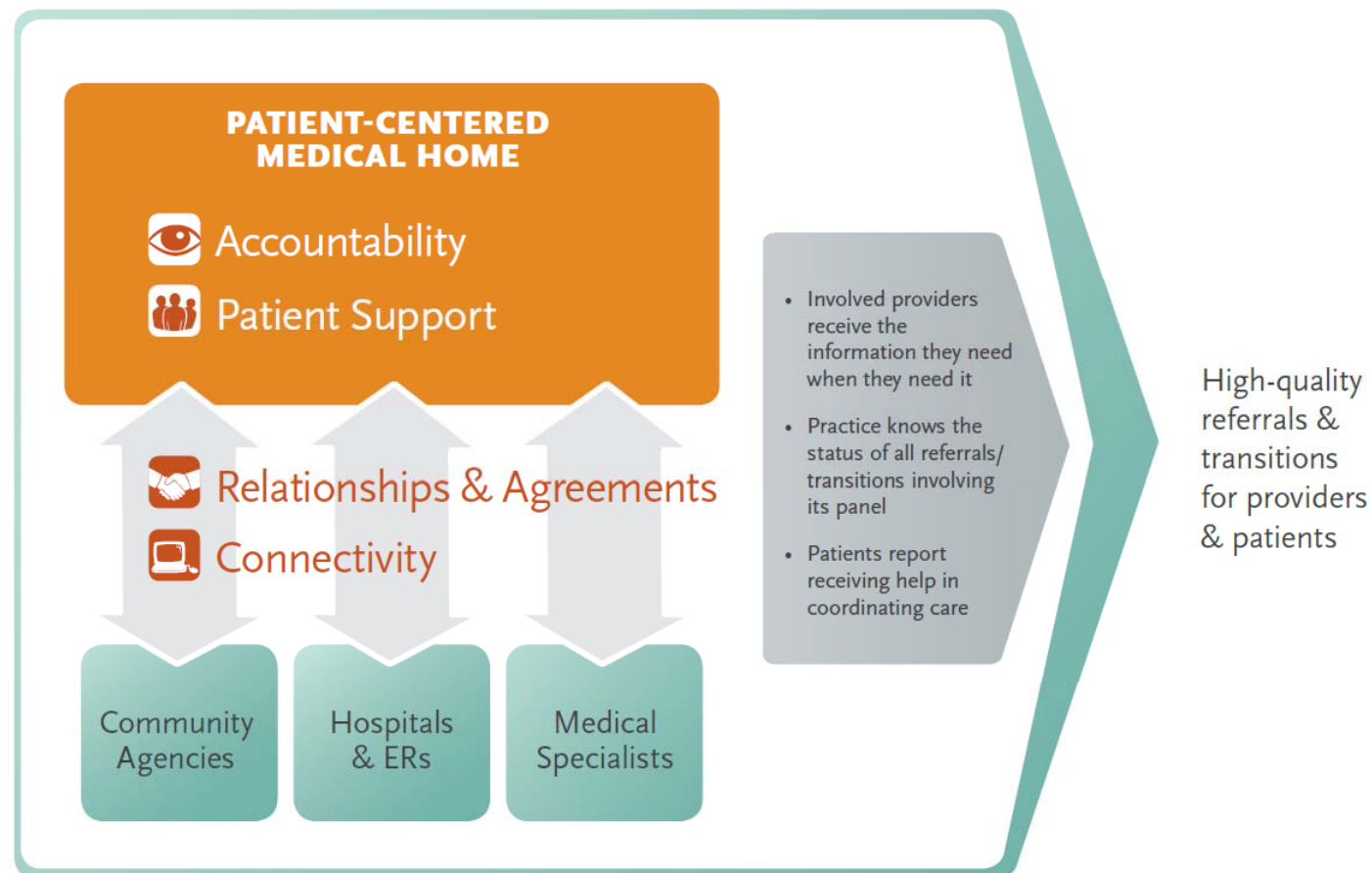


El Hogar Médico centrado en el Paciente



The MacColl Institute for Healthcare Innovation, Group Health Cooperative © 2010

The Patient-Centred Medical Home



The MacColl Institute for Healthcare Innovation, Group Health Cooperative © 2010

Una Historia Exitosa: Lok/PACE

- Lok/PACE (Programa de Atención todo incluido para adultos mayores)
 - 1970s, San Francisco, comunidad China
 - Actualmente 35+ proyectos replicados en E.U.A.
- *Modelo de servicio*
 - Desarrollado alrededor de un centro de atención ambulante al adulto mayor
 - Personas transportadas a los servicios
 - Continuidad de servicios que incluyen la atención en salud
 - Evalúan necesidades y servicios son administrados de forma continua por un equipo multidisciplinario

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One Success Story: On Lok/PACE

- On Lok/PACE (All-include Care program for older people)
 - 1970s, San Francisco, Chinese Community
 - Actually 35+ replication projects in USA.
- *Service Model*
 - Developed around a day care center for older people
 - Older people transported to services
 - Continuity on services which includes healthcare
 - Needs assessment and services provision in a continue fashion by a multidisplinary team

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On Lok/PACE

- *Grupo focal*
 - Adultos mayores “en riesgo”
 - Promedio de 80 años de edad
 - 8 condiciones médicas (ej: diabetes, demencia, enfermedades del corazón, enfermedades cerebro-vasculares)
 - La mayoría vivían solas
 - 40% tan pobres que calificaron para el apoyo público
 - Todos los clientes califican para la admisión en residencias.

On Lok/PACE

- *Focus group*
 - Older people at risk
 - Average age: 80 years old
 - 8 medical conditions (e.g. Diabetes, dementia, heart disease, cerebro-vascular disease)
 - Most lived alone
 - 40% poor enough to qualify for public welfare
 - All customers qualify for admission to nursing homes

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On Lok/PACE

- *Resultados*
 - Recursos asignados hacia apoyo a la comunidad de "nivel inferior" (ej: transporte)
 - Poco más de una quinta parte (22%) a la atención de salud (ej: hospitales, atención a largo plazo, rayos X, pruebas de laboratorio, medicamentos y médicos especialistas)

On Lok/PACE

■ *Results*

- Resources allocated towards community support form “lower levels” (e.g. transportation)
- Just over a fifth of resources (22%) were allocated to healthcare (e.g. Hospitals, long-term care, X-rays, lab tests, medication and specialized physicians)

On Lok/PACE

■ *Resultados*

- Mejor estado de salud y calidad de vida, tasas de mortalidad reducida, mayor confianza en resolver problemas de la vida diaria
- Costos de la atención 21% inferior para los participantes
- Costos de atención hospitalaria inferiores en 46.1% (hospital y enfermería)
- 5-15% más ahorro en comparación a pagos estándar por servicios similares

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On Lok/PACE

■ *Results*

- Better health status and quality of life, decreased mortality rates, greater confidence in solving problems of life
- Care costs 21% lower for participants
- Costs of hospital care (hospital and nursing) 46.1% lower
- 5-15% more savings compared to standard payment for similar services

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Conectándose con la Gente que Hace Realidad el Cambio

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Connecting With People Who Make Change Happen

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Combinando Fortalezas

- Académicos tienen conocimiento experto
 - Cómo como construir el puente
- Profesionales de la salud entienden las necesidades comunitarias y sus recursos, así como también los retos y oportunidades en el “terreno”
 - En dónde construir el puente

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Combining Strengths

- Academics have expert knowledge
 - How to build a bridge
- Practitioners understand community needs and resources, as well as challenges and opportunities “on the ground”
 - Where to build the bridge

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Ejemplo: Integrando el Cuidado en Adultos con Discapacidades Físicas

- El problema:
 - Adultos jóvenes con lesiones en la médula espinal o cerebrales se estaban quedando “atorados” en los hospitales o enviados a residencias geriátricas
- La aproximación:
 - Como académicos “neutrales”, reunimos a proveedores de servicios del “camino de atención” (hospitales de cuidados intensivos, cuidado complejo y hogares de cuidado), así como hacedores de políticas y clientes

One Example: Integrating Care for Adults With Physical Disabilities

- The problem:
 - Young males with spinal cord/brain injuries were getting “stuck” in hospitals, or sent to nursing homes
- The approach:
 - As “neutral” academics, we brought together providers from across the care pathway (acute care hospitals, complex care, home care), as well as policy-makers and clients

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Integrando el Cuidado en Adultos con Discapacidades Físicas

- Lo que encontramos:
 - Un pequeño número de adultos jóvenes generaron altos costos hospitalarios, y se enfermaban más
 - Los encargados de egresos mantenían a los pacientes más tiempo porque no estaban conscientes de opciones seguras de vida comunitaria
 - Agencias comunitarias carecían de suficiente capacidad de “flujo” para servir a todos los clientes potenciales al estar listos para ser dados de alta, sumado a retrasos y costos

Integrating Care for Adults With Physical Disabilities

- What we found:
 - A small number of young adults generated very high hospital costs, and they got sicker
 - Hospital discharge managers kept people in hospitals longer because they were not aware of safe community living options
 - Community agencies lacked sufficient “surge” capacity to serve all potential clients when they were ready for discharge, adding to delays and costs

Integrando el Cuidado para Adultos con Discapacidades Físicas

- Soluciones recomendadas
 - Establecer un panel asesor inter-sectorial (incluidos hacedores de políticas) para recomendar estrategias sobre como los recursos se deberían “seguir al paciente”
 - Realizar “rondas” multi-disciplinarias y multi-organizacionales para considerar casos actuales e identificar oportunidades para mejorar el “flujo” de los pacientes
 - Establecer un conjunto de “métricas” de desempeño para demostrar la costo-efectividad y satisfacción del cliente

Integrating Care for Adults With Physical Disabilities

- Recommended solutions:
 - Establish a cross-sectoral advisory panel (including policy-makers) to make strategic recommendations about how funding could “follow the patient”
 - Conduct multi-disciplinary, multi-organization “rounds” to consider actual cases and identify opportunities for improving “flow”
 - Establish a set of performance “metrics” to demonstrate cost-effectiveness and client satisfaction

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Otro Ejemplo: Apoyo al Adulto Mayor en el Área Rural

- El problema:
 - Los adultos mayores en áreas rurales y remotas son más propensos a acceder a hospitales y residencias que aquellos en la ciudad

- La aproximación:
 - Analizar evaluaciones y utilizar datos para demostrar las diferencias urbanas/rurales
 - Involucrar a proveedores de servicios, cuidadores, agencias sociales en “paneles de expertos” para debatir qué hacer y por qué

Another Example: Supporting Older People in a Rural Area

- The problem:
 - Older persons in rural and remote areas more likely than those in cities to go to hospitals or nursing homes
- The approach:
 - Analyze assessment and utilization data to demonstrate urban/rural differences
 - Engage providers, caregivers, social agencies in an “expert panel” about why and what to do

Apoyar al Adulto Mayor en el Área Rural

- Lo que encontramos:
 - Áreas rurales tenían menos servicios comunitarios (ej: transporte, cuidado en hogares)
 - Cuidadores domésticos no estaban dispuestos a viajar largas distancias
 - Habían menos cuidadores de familia debido a que los niños se trasladan a las ciudades por educación y empleo

Supporting Older People in a Rural Area

- What we found:
 - Rural areas had fewer community-based services (e.g., transportation, home care)
 - Home care workers were unwilling to travel long distances
 - There were fewer family caregivers since children would move to cities for education and employment

Apoyar al Adulto Mayor en el Área Rural

- Soluciones recomendadas:
 - Crear “centros de servicios” (hubs) de salud y apoyo social, en pequeñas comunidades con transporte para el adulto mayor
 - Los “Hubs” podrían ubicarse en asilos, centros médicos e iglesias existentes
 - Los “Hubs” podrían ofrecer “un centro integral” para servicios amplios ofrecidos por agencias comunitarias, pequeños negocios y grupos de voluntariados y religiosos
 - Los “hubs” podrían apoyar al adulto mayor, a construir comunidades más fuertes

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Supporting Older People in a Rural Area

- Recommended solutions:
 - Establish health and social service “hubs” in small communities with transportation for older persons
 - Hubs could be based in existing housing, medical centres or churches
 - Hubs would offer “one stop shopping” for a range of services provided by community agencies, small businesses, volunteer and church groups
 - Hubs would support older persons and build stronger communities with new jobs

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Mensajes Claves

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Key Messages

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Mensajes Claves

- Un número creciente de adultos mayores con múltiples necesidades de salud y sociales crónicas presentan nuevos retos y oportunidades en México y Canadá
- En vez de hacer “negocios como siempre”, necesitamos desarrollar soluciones innovadoras desde “el cliente”

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Key Messages

- Growing numbers of older persons with multiple, chronic health and social needs present new challenges and opportunities in Mexico and Canada
- Instead of doing “business as usual” we need to develop innovative solutions “from the ground up”

Mensajes Claves

- Los académicos pueden jugar un papel clave
 - Trayendo habilidades y conocimiento experto a la mesa
 - Asociándose con personas que realizan el cambio en “el terreno”
 - Equipando a los futuros líderes en salud con las competencias necesarias para trabajar efectivamente en entornos complejos y cambiantes
 - Al forjar alianzas globales

Key Messages

- Academics can play a key role
 - By bringing expert skills and knowledge to the table
 - By partnering with people who make things happen “on the ground”
 - By equipping future health care leaders with competencies needed to manage in complex, rapidly changing environments
 - By forging global alliances

La Última Palabra

- Las innovaciones en el cuidado a la salud siempre deben ser impulsadas por 2 imperativos:
 - La línea inferior: costo-efectividad y sustentabilidad del sistema
 - La línea superior: mejorar la vida de las personas

CRNCC

Canadian research network for
care in the community

The Last Word

- Health care innovation should always be driven by two imperatives:
 - The bottom line: cost-effectiveness and system sustainability
 - The top line: improving the lives of people

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Leading knowledge exchange on home and community care

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The CRNCC is funded by the SSHRC and Ryerson University

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