

# Addressing 'Waste' in Health Systems: A Critical Interpretive Synthesis

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### Overview (and acknowledgements)

- Background
- Summary of the process
- Synthesis results
- Perspectives about what to do next from 19 policymakers, stakeholders and researchers who participated in a recent stakeholder dialogue

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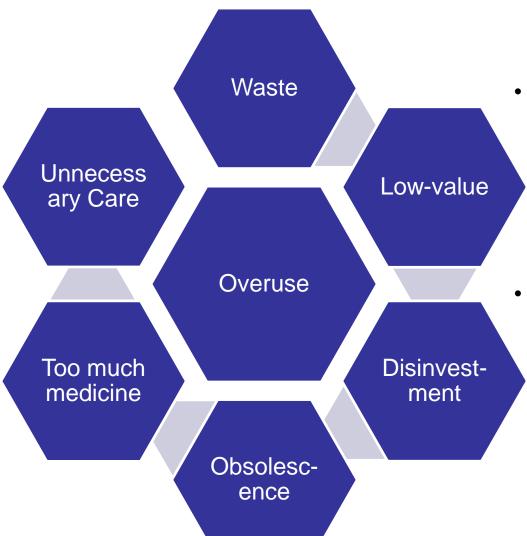
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### **Background**



- Some of these terms imply a complete removal of the technology
  - very few services will be candidates for complete removal
- Initially used the term 'overuse of health services' which includes "care that can lead to harm and consumes resources without adding value for patients."



### **Our Process (1)**

- Critical interpretive synthesis to examine processes, context and rationale for disinvestment
  - Broadened the scope to address overuse of health services
  - Different from a traditional systematic review e.g.,
    - Draws on a range of evidence
    - Iterative search strategy and article selection
    - Uses different analytical frameworks to guide analysis

Wilson et al. Systematic Reviews 2014, 3:143 http://www.systematicreviewsjournal.com/content/3/1/143



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# Processes, contexts, and rationale for disinvestment: a protocol for a critical interpretive synthesis

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### **Our Process (2)**

A critical interpretive synthesis approach was utilized

15 databases
(2015) to identify
all empirical and
non-empirical
articles focused on
addressing 'waste'
in health systems

Two reviewers independently screened records, assessed for inclusion and conceptually mapped included articles

Using the conceptual mapping findings, we selected a purposive sample of articles

Structured
summaries of key
findings using
frameworks related
to the policy
development
process

Thematically synthesize results across the domains



# Our Process (3)

- Developed an evidence brief to inform a stakeholder dialogue.
- Convened a stakeholder dialogue with:
  - 7 policymakers
  - 2 managers
  - 1 healthcare professional
  - 5 researchers
  - 4 stakeholders
- 'Off-the-record' deliberations about:
  - the problem
  - policy elements
  - implementation considerations
  - next steps



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EVIDENCE >> INSIGHT >> ACTION



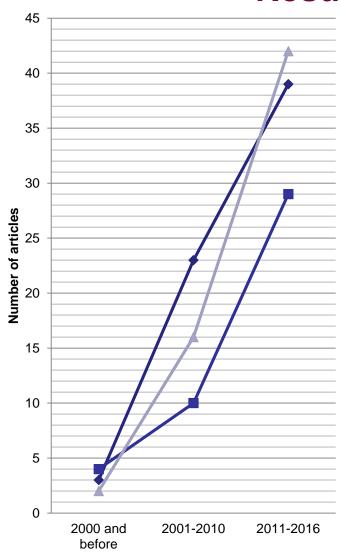
# Results (1)

Agenda

setting/prioritization

Policy development

----Implementation



The search identified 5231 titles, 243 were included in the qualitative synthesis

46% non-research papers (n=117)

17% of research articles were Systematic Reviews (n=21)

All published by developed countries

71% published in the last five years (n=172)



### Results (2)

- 'Waste':
  - leads to unneeded and potentially harmful care for patients;
  - places strain on already overstretched health systems; and
  - contributes to global health challenges (e.g., antimicrobial resistance)
- Language
  - Overuse, misuse and underuse can and should be considered together given important interdependencies between them
    - opportunity cost of not addressing overuse means inability to use finite resources to invest in services that are currently lacking
- Crosses all disease states, clinical specialties and demographic groups.





### Results (4)

- Addressing 'waste' is further complicated by several factors
  - A culture of 'more is better'
  - Patient characteristics (e.g., demand for unnecessary tests, well-informed patients and varying health literacy)
  - Provider characteristics (e.g., unwillingness to agree that there is a problem, blame avoidance, income)
  - Competing priorities between patients and providers
  - Context
    - e.g., economic situation and political commitments, and availability of data, evidence, groups and processes that are needed to address the problem
  - Regulatory processes (and role of industry in creating overuse)
  - Numerous initiatives have been developed to address overuse of health services, but they are fragmented and not well evaluated





### Results (5)

# Identifying 'waste' (examples)

- NICE "do not do" recommendations
- Cochrane Collaboration reviews
- Practice variation studies
- Health technology (re) assessment (HTA)
- Program Budgeting and Marginal Analysis

# Diagnosing 'waste' (examples)

- Systematic/structured approaches to diagnosing behaviours that need to change;
- Iterative/theory-based approaches to identify underlying causes of the problem (e.g., Theoretical Domains Framework)





### Results (6)

### **Examples of Stakeholder-led initiatives**

- Supporting shared decision-making between providers and patients
- Changing the behaviour of providers to address inappropriate use of health services in their practice
- Educating patients/citizens about what health services they need
  - "we have a generation who expects to be part of decision-making and be empowered by information."
- Developing mass-media campaigns to raise awareness about the need to address overuse

\* e.g., Choosing Wisely Campaign





### Results (7)

### **Examples of Government-led initiatives**

- Value-based insurance
- Revising lists of publicly financed products and services
- Modifying remuneration and/or financial incentives for providers
- Requiring prior authorization for use of specific health services that are identified on a list of overused services
- Engaging stakeholders and consumers in decision-making processes



## **Stakeholder Perspectives (1)**

### Implementation considerations

- Avoiding duplication of effort (e.g., sharing successes across the country so they can be used by others)
- Need to address the lack of system capacity to design and implement behaviour-change programs
  - decisions often made but no plans about how to implement or supports that are needed
  - real impact can be achieved through small behavioural changes
- Current fiscal climate could make it enticing to focus on cost instead of quality & equity (lack of focus on equity could mean that the system may react to those with the loudest voices instead of those most in need)
- General "lack of courage both to implement new and promising approaches, but to stop those things that we are doing but that don't add value."





### **Stakeholder Perspectives (2)**

### **Priorities for next steps**

- Implement processes to:
  - better harness and share data
  - develop a common framework with which to identify, diagnose and address overuse
  - package evidence for use by policymakers when needed
- Develop role clarity and synergy between system actors for diagnosing and addressing the problem using a common framework,
- Implement of approaches to get traction with different groups
  - grassroots engagement for the public
  - finding 'early wins' to garner political support
  - position the issue within existing health system priorities.





### **Discussion and Questions**

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#### Note that:

- the <u>evidence brief</u> is available online at <u>www.mcmasterhealthforum.org</u> on the 'products' page
- the <u>dialogue summary</u> will be available soon on the same page
- we're currently drafting the manuscript for the synthesis

