

Launching the National Association

Professor Sir Cyril Chantler

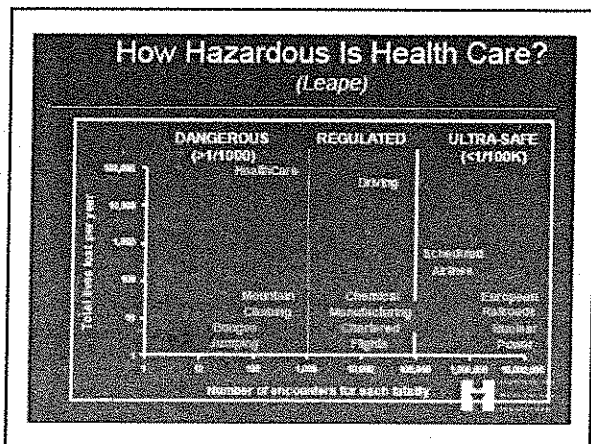
The Twelve Definitive Moments of Modern Medicine

- 1941 Penicillin
- 1949 Cortisone
- 1950 Smoking identified as the cause of lung cancer
Tuberculosis cured by streptomycin and PAS
- 1952 Copenhagen polio epidemic and the birth of
intensive care, chlorpromazine for schizophrenia
- 1956 Open heart surgery
- 1961 Charnley's hip replacement operation
- 1963 Kidney transplantation
- 1964 Prevention of strokes
- 1971 Cure of childhood leukaemia
- 1978 First test tube baby
- 1984 Helicobacter as the cause of peptic ulcer

THE IMPLICATIONS OF MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE

Before Simple, ineffective, and safe (mystical authority)

Now Complex, effective, and dangerous (partnership)

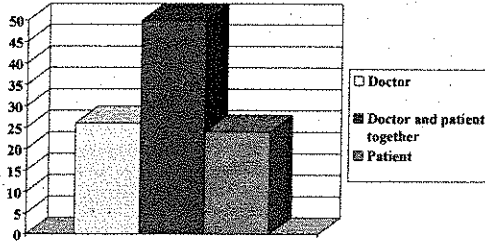


- WHAT IS WRONG?
- WHY IS IT WRONG?
- WHAT CAN BE DONE?
- WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?
- WHO SHOULD DO IT?
- WHAT CAN I EXPECT?

- ### What should be done
- Depends on patients circumstances medical and social
 - Involves discussions between the whole health care team
 - Needs to be informed by community knowledge
 - Cost as well as clinically efficient
 - Involves discussions with the patient and family
 - Above all the patient must decide and have the necessary understanding to make choices

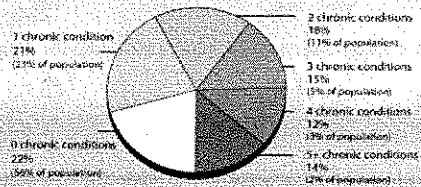
Who should make treatment decisions?

Gallup telephone survey of 1,008 adults in UK, Aug 2002



80% of health care spending is on chronic conditions which afflict 44% of the population

More than half of health care spending is on behalf of people with multiple chronic conditions
Percent of total health care spending by number of chronic conditions* (Percent of population)



*Equal to more than 50% of total spending
SOURCE: FEDERAL EXPENDITURE PANEL SURVEY OF 1998

Priority for action

- Quality of care
- Productivity
- Integrated services
- Improving health and staying healthy
- Reducing inequalities

Wagner chronic care model

Community resources and policies: Provider organisations need links with community-based resources

Healthcare organisation: Organisations need to view chronic care as the priority.

Self-management support: Patients themselves become the principal caregivers

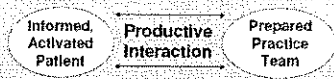
Delivery system design: Redesign of the structure of medical practice may be required

Decision support: Evidence-based guidelines provide standards for optimal care. These should be available to patient and healthcare staff alike.

Clinical information systems: data, held in electronic form, facilitates efficient and effective management of care; for example, patient registries and reminder systems.

RCP London 2004

Essential Element of Good Preventive and Chronic Illness Care



routinely meets patient needs for:

- Effective Treatment (clinical, behavioral, supportive).
- Information and support for their self-management.
- Systematic follow-up and assessment tailored to clinical severity.
- Coordination of care across settings and professionals

E Wagner 2009

Choosing Health

- Nutrition
- Exercise
- Stress management
- Work
- Social support and family
- Housing
- Education
- Give up poisons!

Polyclinic
(Integrated Care Centre)

- Minor injuries and walk in primary urgent care centre
- Chronic disease management inc specialist OPD clinics
- Mental Health inc cognitive behavioural therapy etc
- Diagnostics
- Physio & Occupational health
- Minor ops, endoscopy cystoscopy etc.
- Wellbeing and fitness centre
- Community centre
- Voluntary service training centre
- Social services
- Nurse led intermediate and acute nursing care beds
- Pharmacy
- Complementary therapies

Community Care Units and Inpatients Units as alternatives to the District General hospital

Peter Draper Lancet 1967
page 1406-1409

'Localise where possible, centralise where necessary'
The Impact on the District General Hospital

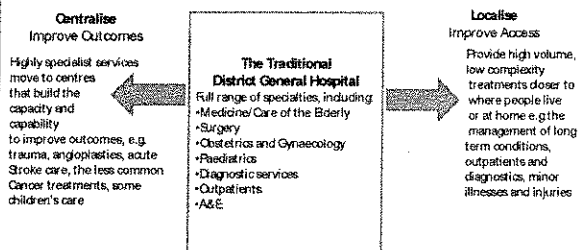


Figure 1 - The Impact of Changes on the District General Hospital

Priority for action

- Quality of care
- Productivity
- Integrated services
- Improving health and staying healthy
- Reducing inequalities

LINKS

**We need to work together as individuals
and as communities to improve our
health and health care**

This time give us time
