Picking up the Pace

Early Challenges with Interprofessional Care
Dr. Stewart Kennedy, President–Elect, OMA
Key Building Blocks

- Funding for Providers
- Leaders with Vision
- Rostering / Capitation
- Scope of Practice
- Mutual Respect
- Freedom of Choice
Early Experimentation

Group Health Centre – Sault Ste Marie (1963)
- Partnership between local community board and a group of physicians (with an interprofessional team of providers)

Community Health Centres (early 1970’s) targeted at serving the needs of a disadvantaged population with a team of providers

Health Service Organizations (1973) predominantly physician governed organizations
2000
- 6.1 there will be freedom of choice for both physicians and patients as to whether they wish to participate in primary care reform

2003
- Family Health Groups – July 1 2003
  - Description of comprehensive care with an additional incentive
  - After hour premiums, premiums for serious mental illness, premiums for senior care and palliative care

2004
- 27.1 the parties recognize that collaboration between physicians and other qualified health professionals will improve access to good health care in the areas of primary health care, community care and hospital care
- The parties also acknowledge the need to establish appropriate payment mechanisms for collaborative practice
Building Blocks (cont’d)

- Interdisciplinary Team Care
  - Nurse practitioner pilot project
  - Removal of barriers
  - Nurse Practitioners in a independent collaborative practice
  - Introduction of Family Health Teams

  Definition of a collaborative relationship
  - Chronic disease management – diabetes
  - Smoking cessation fee

- 2008
  - Interprofessional Shared Care 5.8.1
  - Full salary support for up to 500 currently licensed nurses to be added to eligible practices (aging at home, end of life care and mental health and addictions)
Incremental Steps

- Primary Care networks – pilot sites – 1999
- Family Health Networks 2001
- Family Health Groups 2003
- Family Health Organizations 2005
- Family Health Teams 2005
Patient Enrolment Models in Ontario
2004–2010
## Patient Enrolment Models

By Model, As of Sept 30, 2010

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PEM Model</th>
<th>Number of MD’s</th>
<th>Roster Size</th>
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<tr>
<td>CCM</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>389,206</td>
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<td>FHG</td>
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<td>FHO</td>
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<td>4,799,301</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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OMA Economics
Progression of PEM Physician Affiliation

OMA Economics
Progression of Patient Roster and Total Physician Affiliation

Rostered Patients (Millions) vs. Number of Physicians in PEM

OMA Economics
Interprofessional Care

- What is interprofessional care?
- Barriers to Team Based Care
  - Remuneration models
  - Lack of adequate funding
  - Provider liability concerns
  - Sustainability
  - Leadership
  - Scope of practice protection
Advantages to Interprofessional Care

- Increase capacity of the system
- Improved patient satisfaction
- Enhance quality
Foundational Components

- Funding for providers
- Governance Structure
- Rostering
- Electronic Medical Record
- Evaluation of the Models
Leadership

- Development of Policy
- Implementation at the Community Level