

# Quality and Evidence

Colin Feek, Ministry of Health  
2<sup>nd</sup> Guidelines International  
Conference, 3 November 2004,  
Wellington

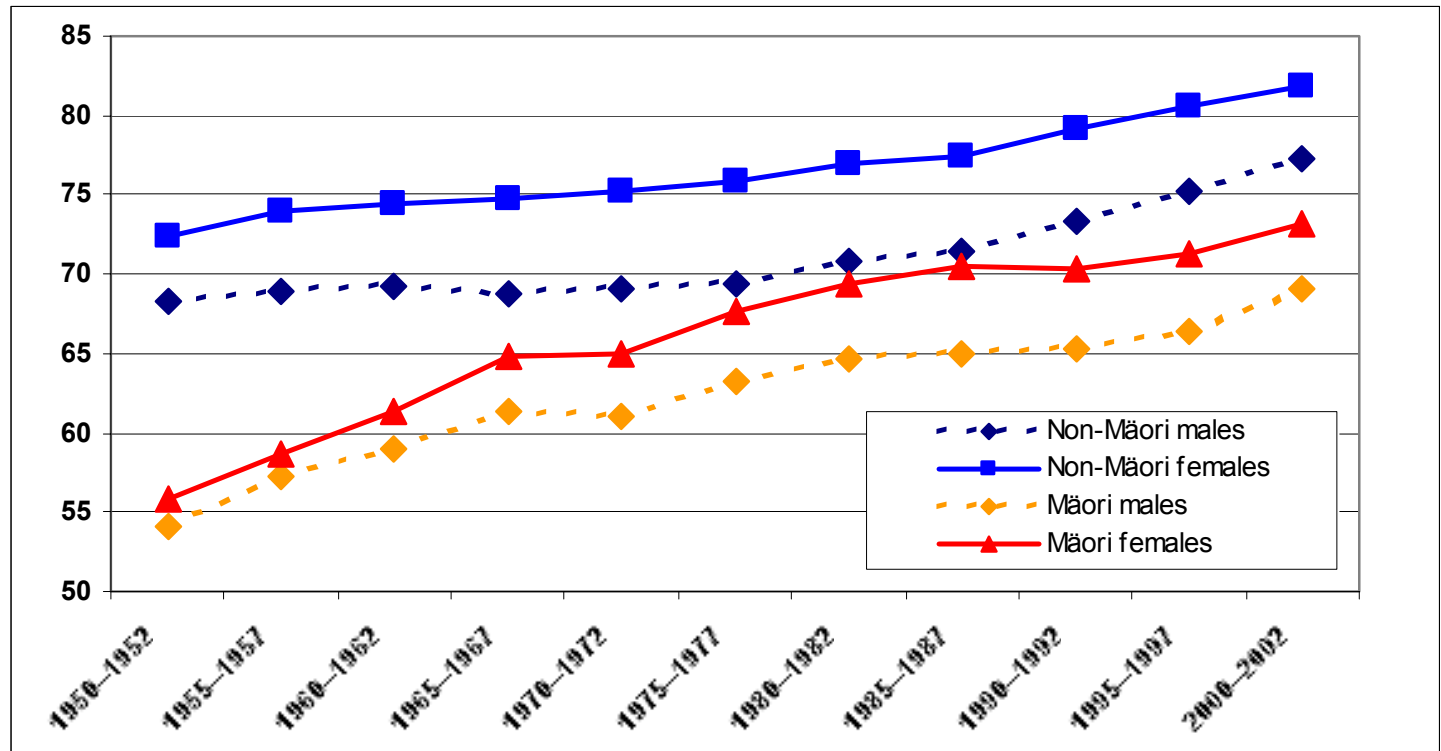
# Roadmap

- Purpose of the health system
- Equity as a dimension of quality
- Enabling knowledge environments

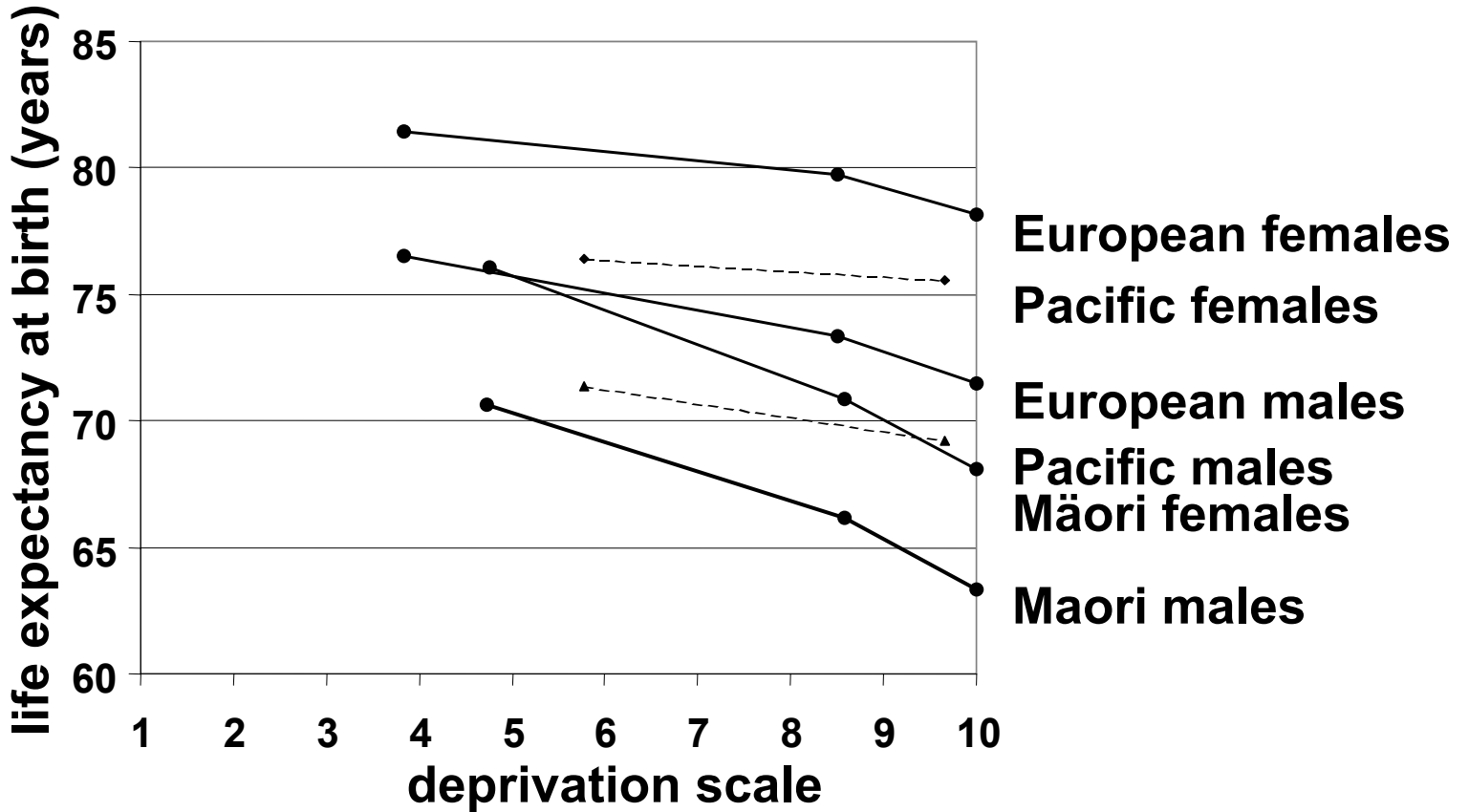
# Summary of life expectancy at birth, by NZDep96 and ethnic group, 1995-97

NZDep96	Male				Female				
	Total NZ	European	Māori	Pacific people s	Total NZ	European	Māori	Pacific people s	
1	78.1	78.4			82.1	82.3			
2	77.6	77.7			81.5	81.9		76.4	
3	76.5	76.9			81.2	81.6			
4	75.7	76.2	70.7 66.1	71.4	81.1	81.6	76.1 70.9		
5	75.1	75.9				80.6		81.3	
6	74.5	75.3				79.9		80.7	
7	73.9	74.8			79.6	80.6			
8	72.7	73.6			78.5	79.7			
9	71.4	73.0		69.2	77.8	79.8			
10	68.9	71.5	66.3		75.4	78.2	68.1	75.6	

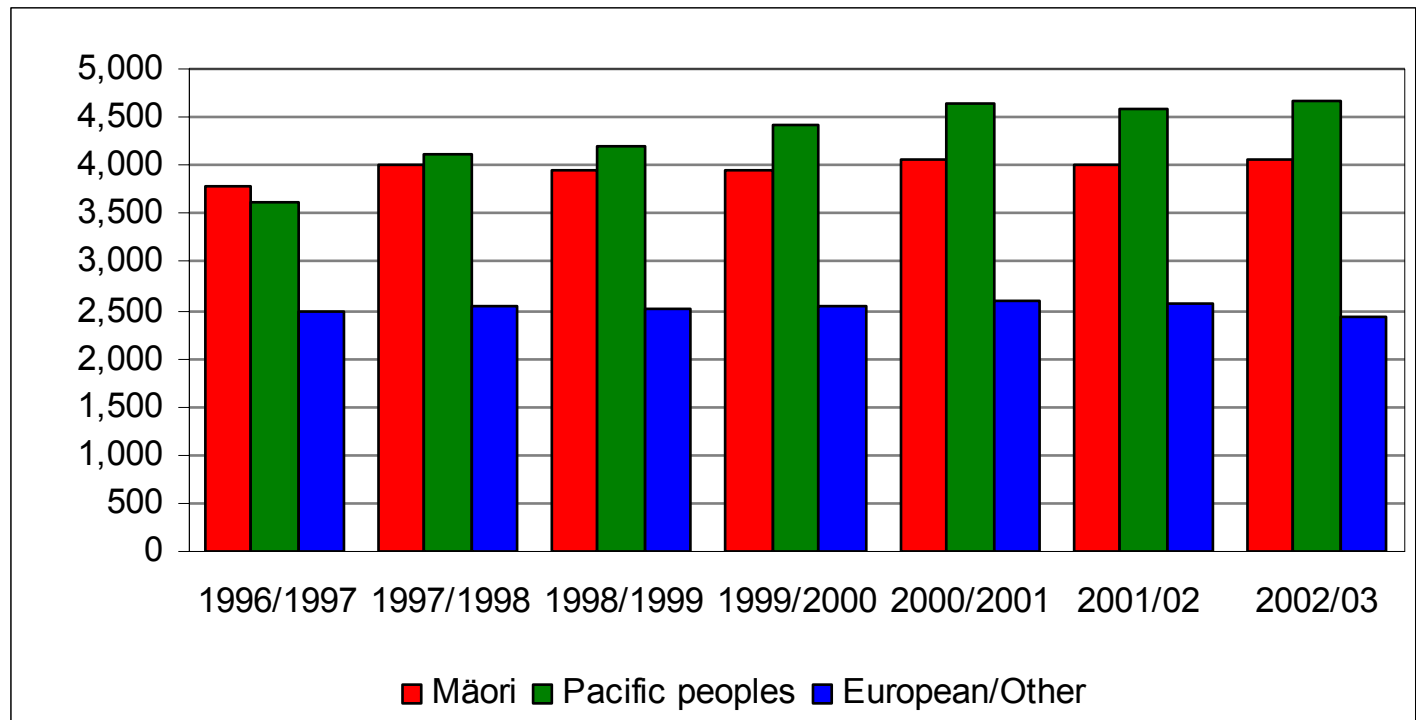
# Life expectancy 1950 – 2000 Māori and non - Māori



# Life Expectancy at Birth by Ethnicity and Deprivation



# Preventable hospitalisation rates by ethnicity



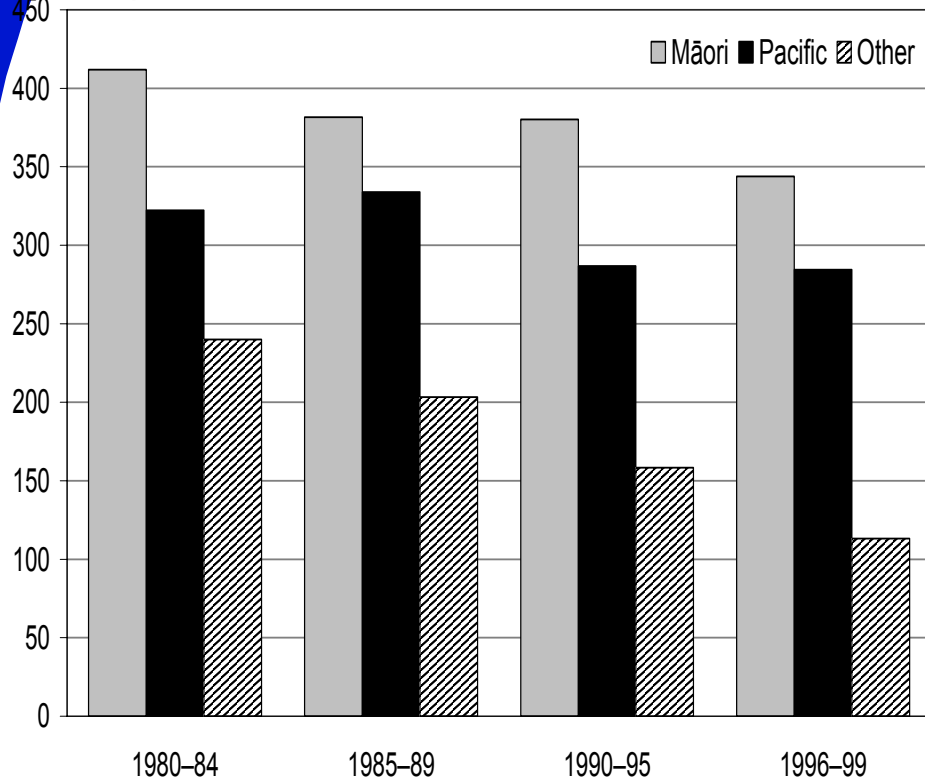
- *Standardised preventable hospitalisation rates by ethnicity, 1996/97-2002/03*

# Standardised mortality rates for CV disease by ethnicity, 1997-2002

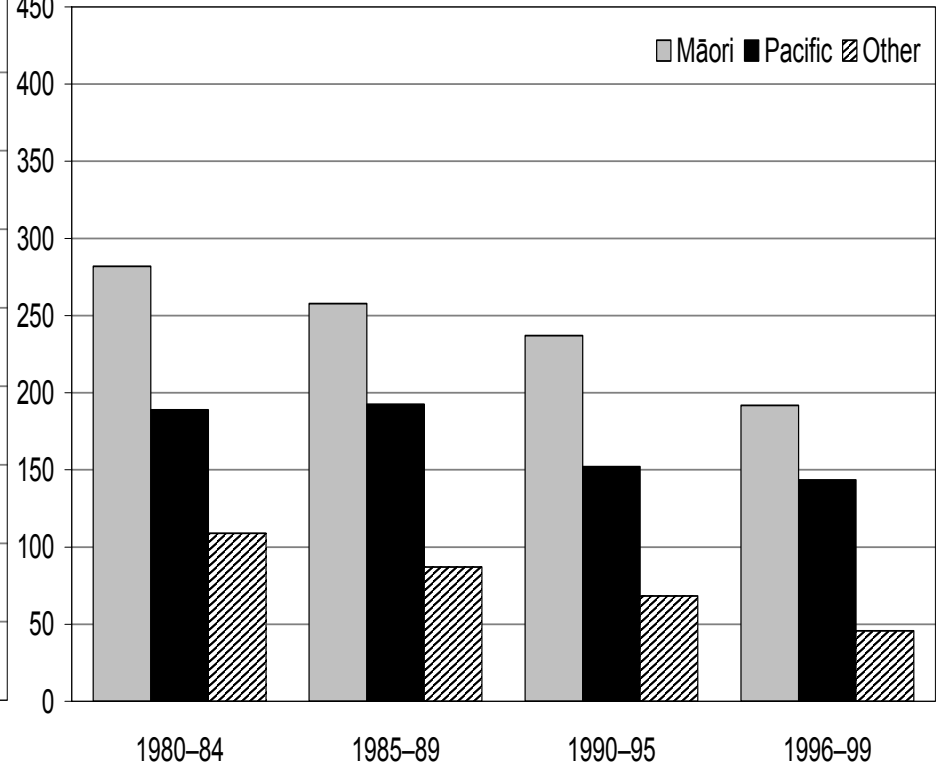
Male

Female

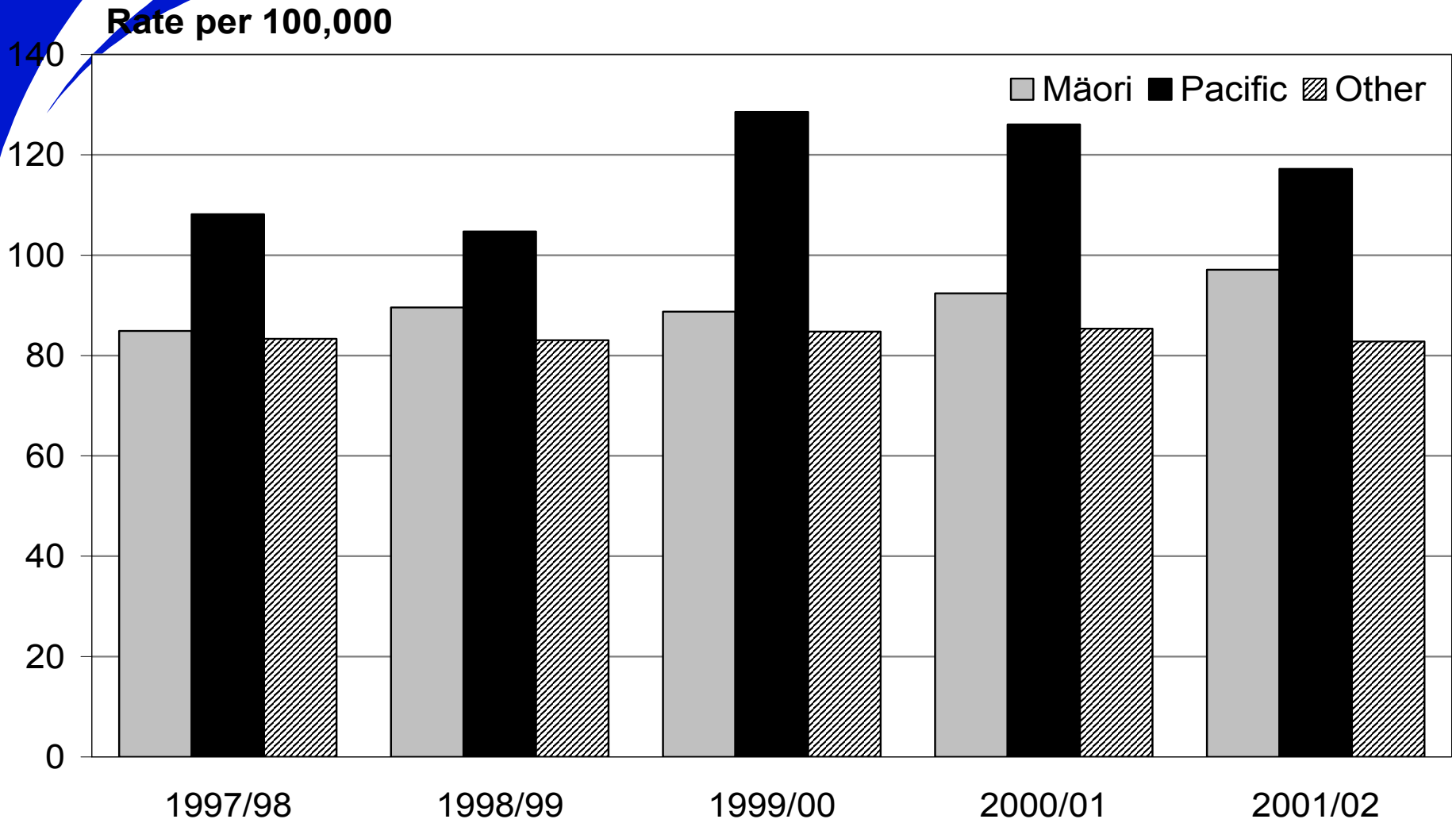
Rate per 100,000



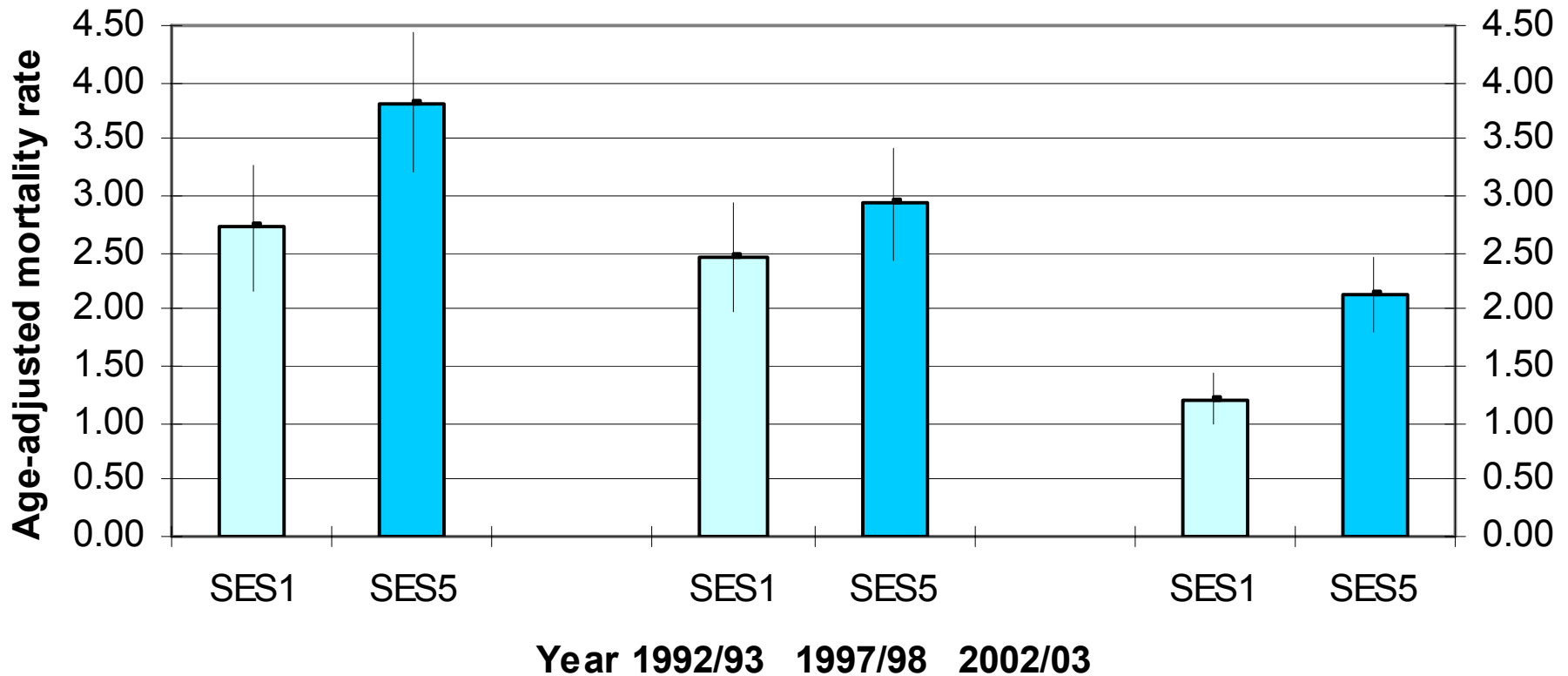
Rate per 100,000



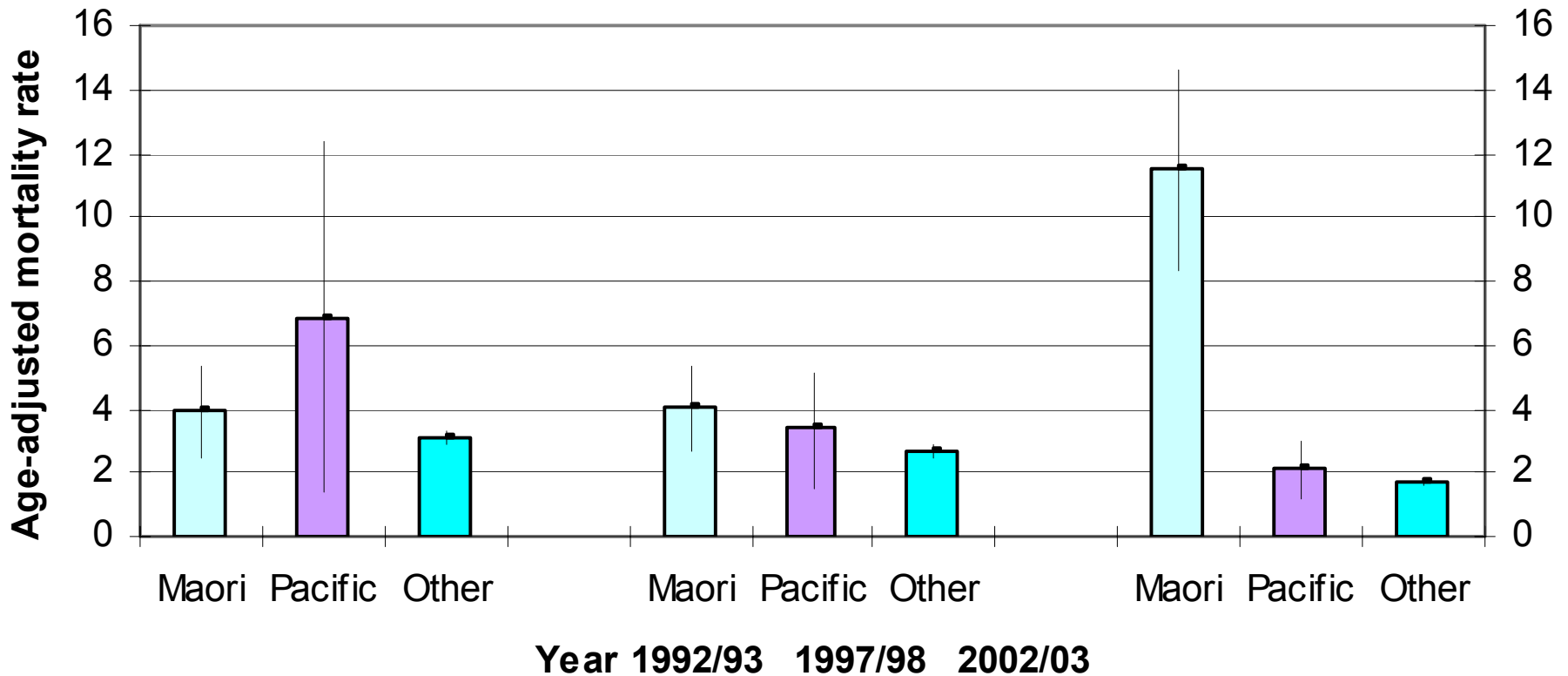
# Standardised mortality rates for stroke by ethnicity, 1997-2002



# AMI 30-day mortality by SES



# AMI 30-day mortality by ethnicity



# Overweight and obesity among New Zealand children aged 5–14 years, by gender and ethnicity, 2002

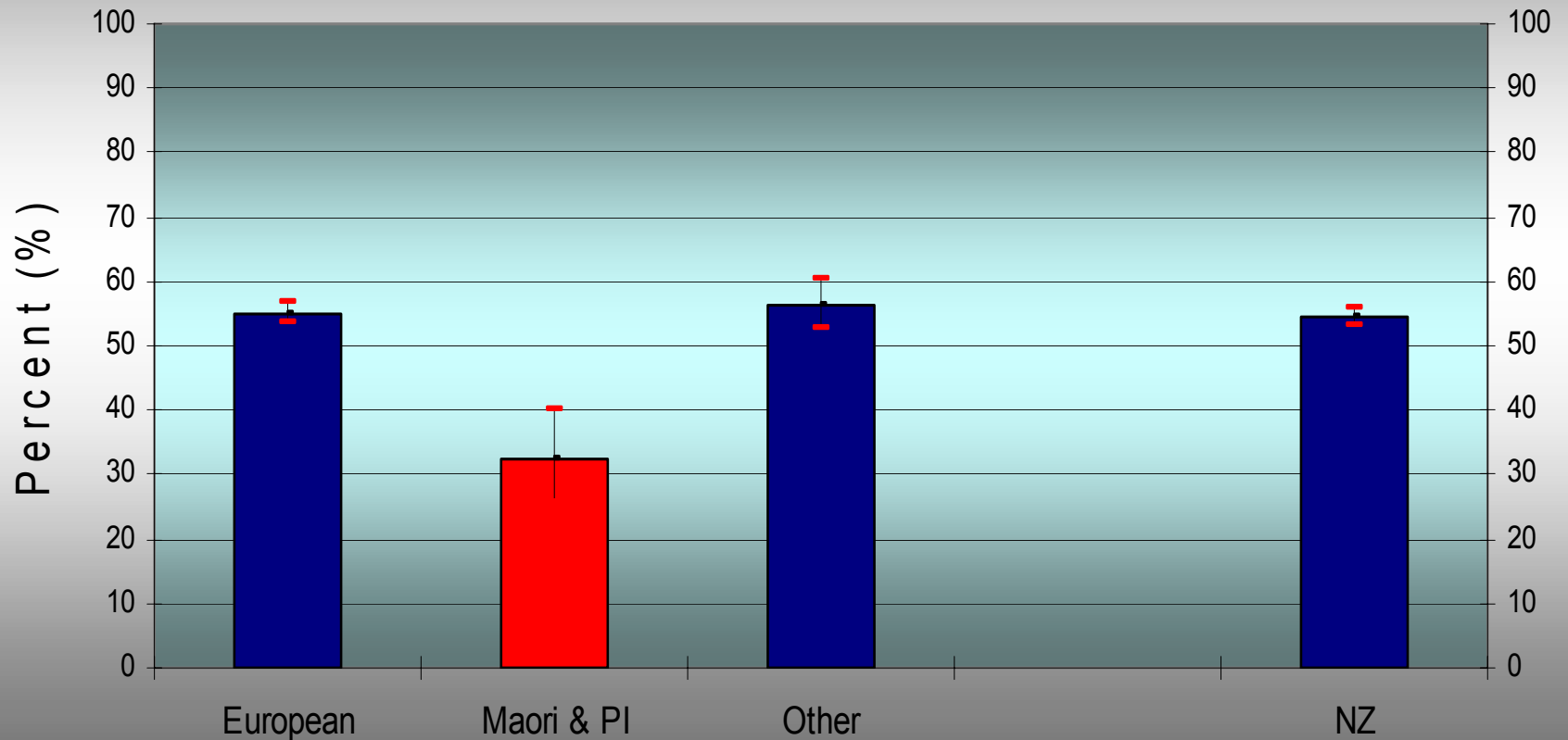
	% males			% females			Total
	Māori	Pacific	Other	Māori	Pacific	Other	
<b>Over-weight</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>
<b>Obese</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9.8</b>

Source: *NZ Food: NZ Children* Ministry of Health 2003

# Cancer Survival - Ethnicity

## Colon Cancer 1994-1999

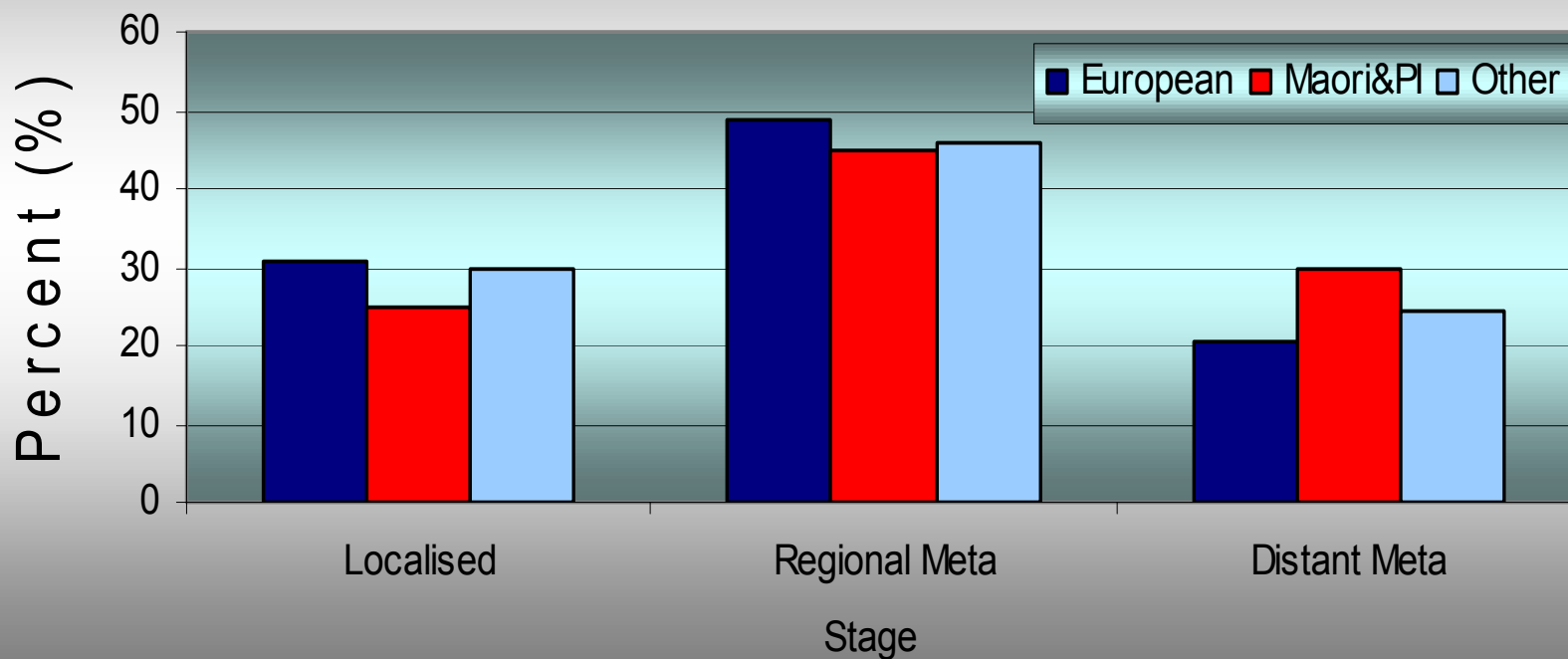
Relative Survival at Five Years after Diagnosis



# Stage at diagnosis

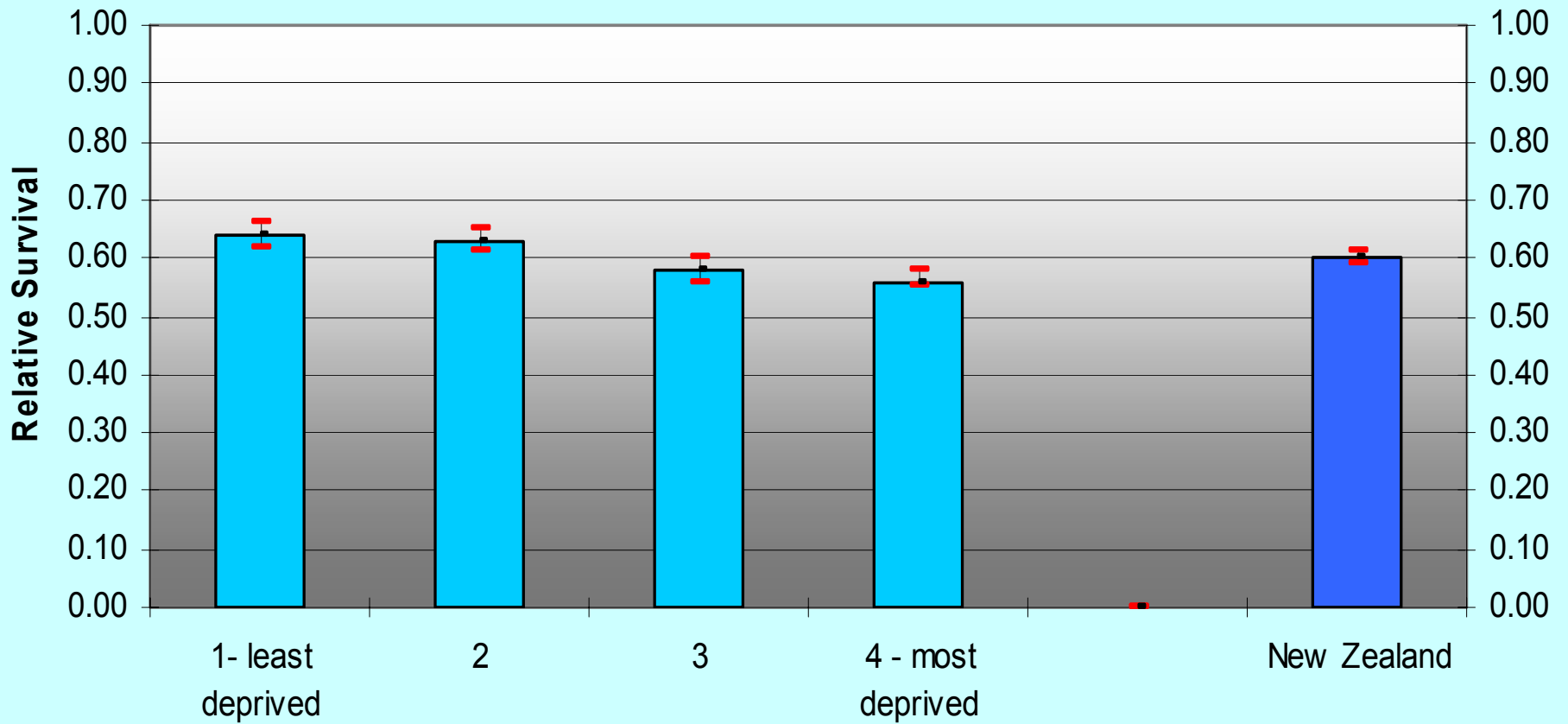
## Colon Cancer 1994-1999

Stage at Diagnosis

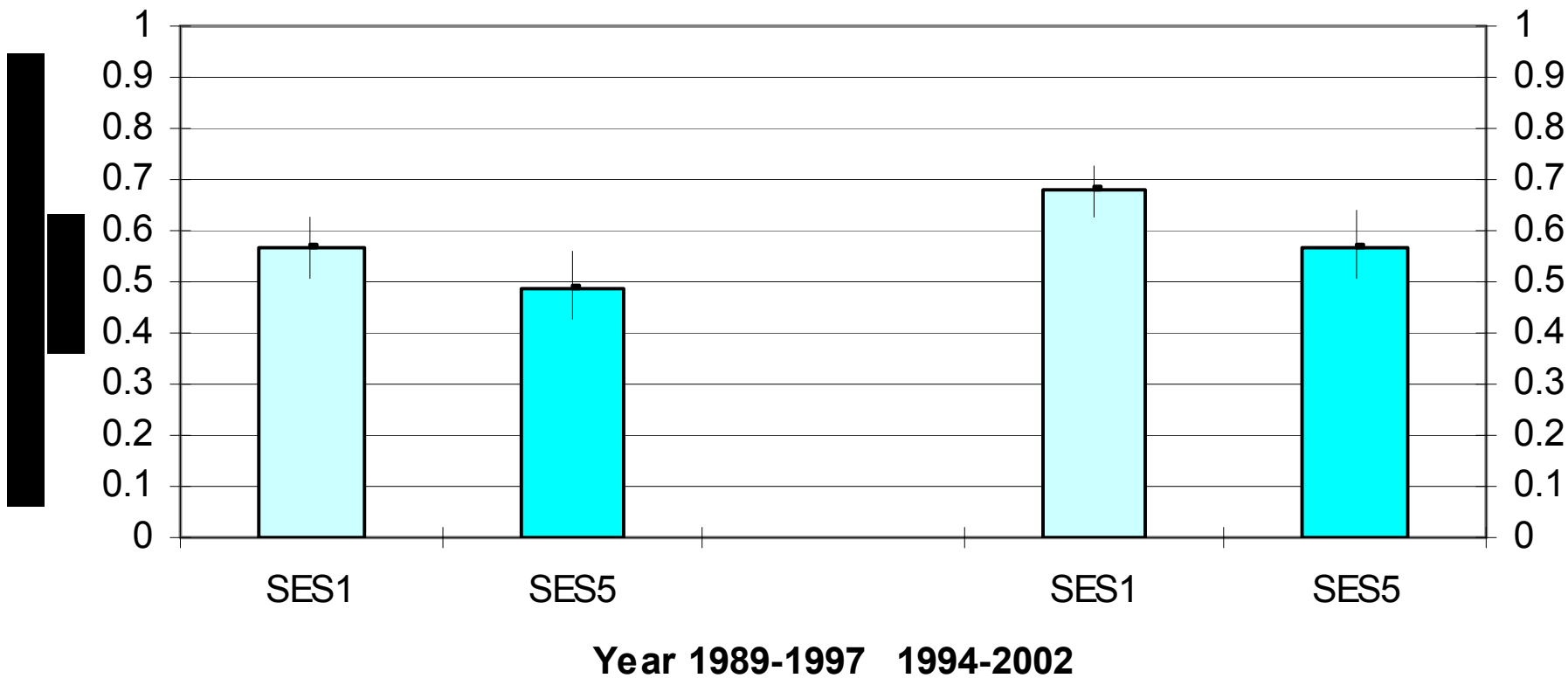


## Colorectal Cancer by Social Class

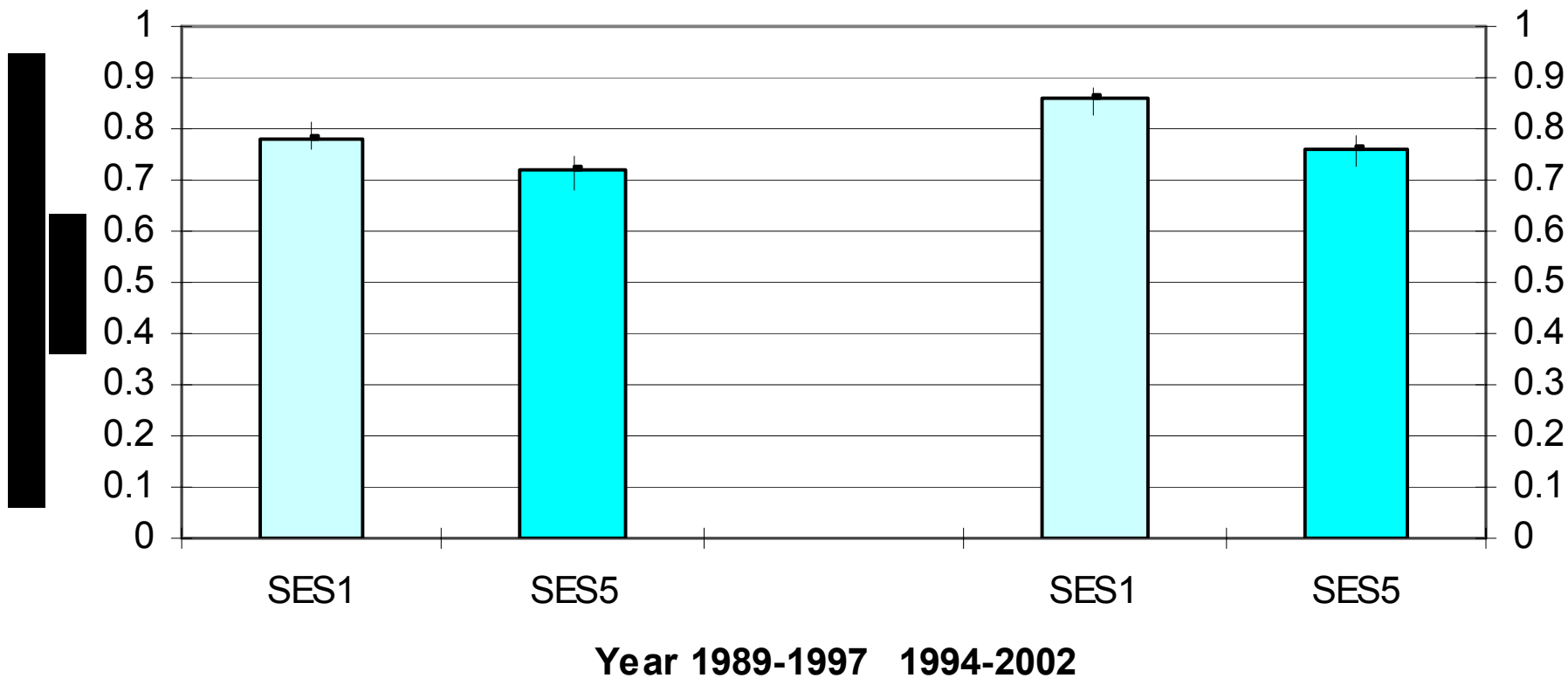
Relative Survival at Five Years after Diagnosis



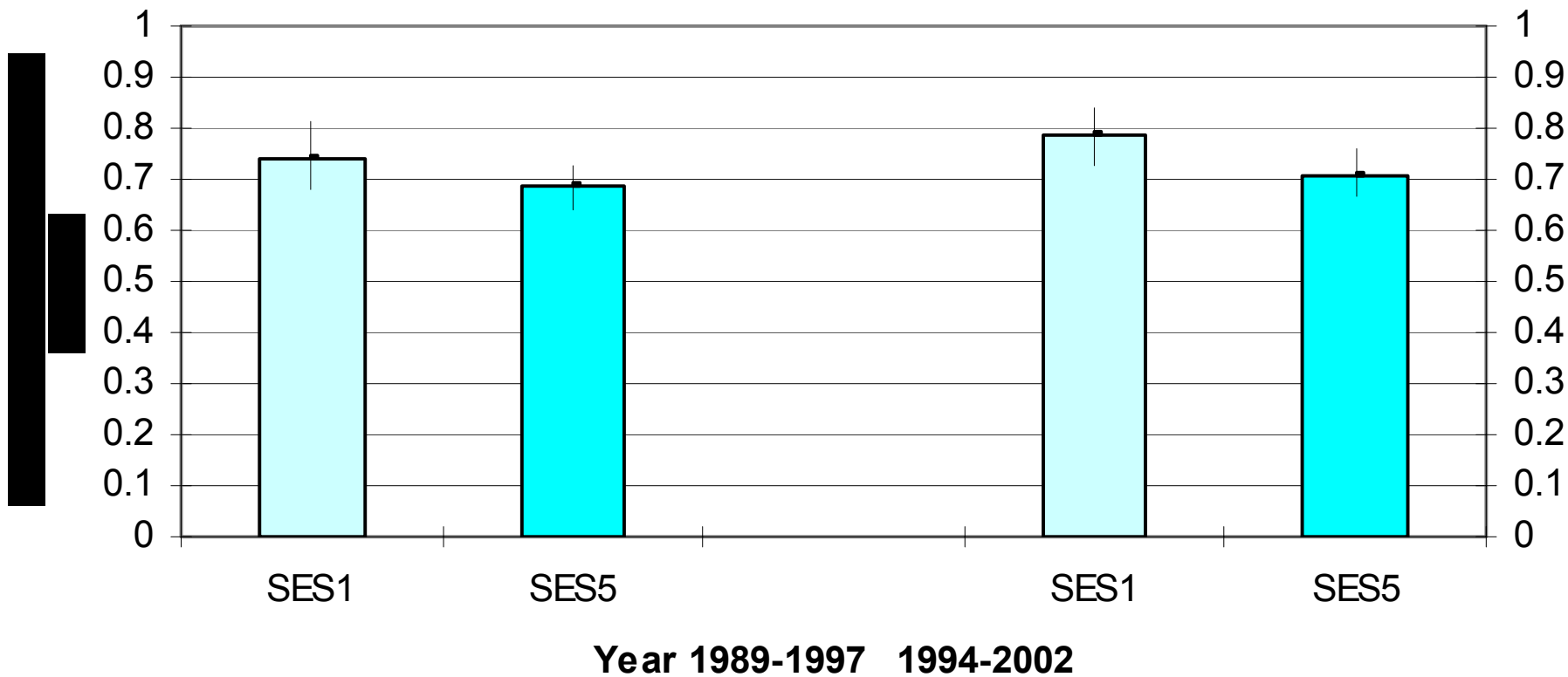
## Colorectal cancer by SES



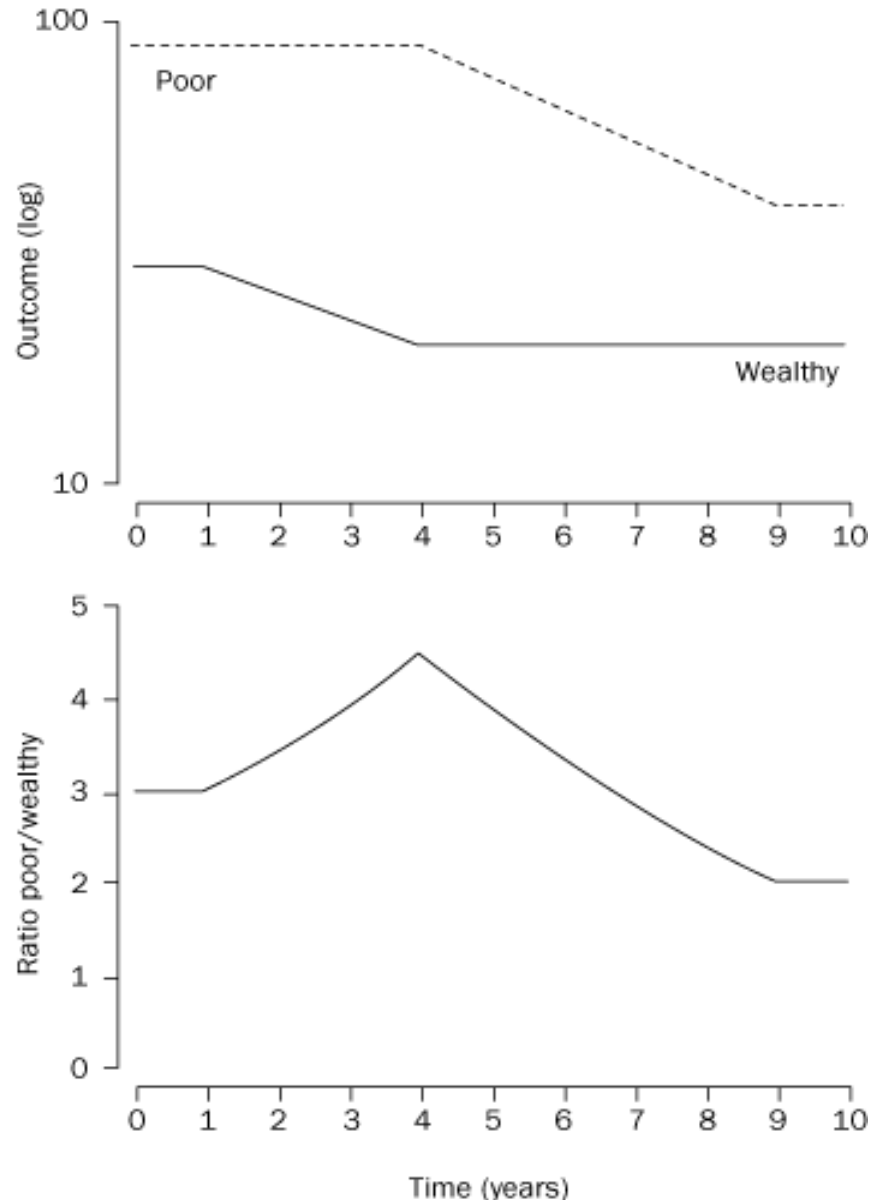
## Breast cancer by SES



## Cervical cancer by SES



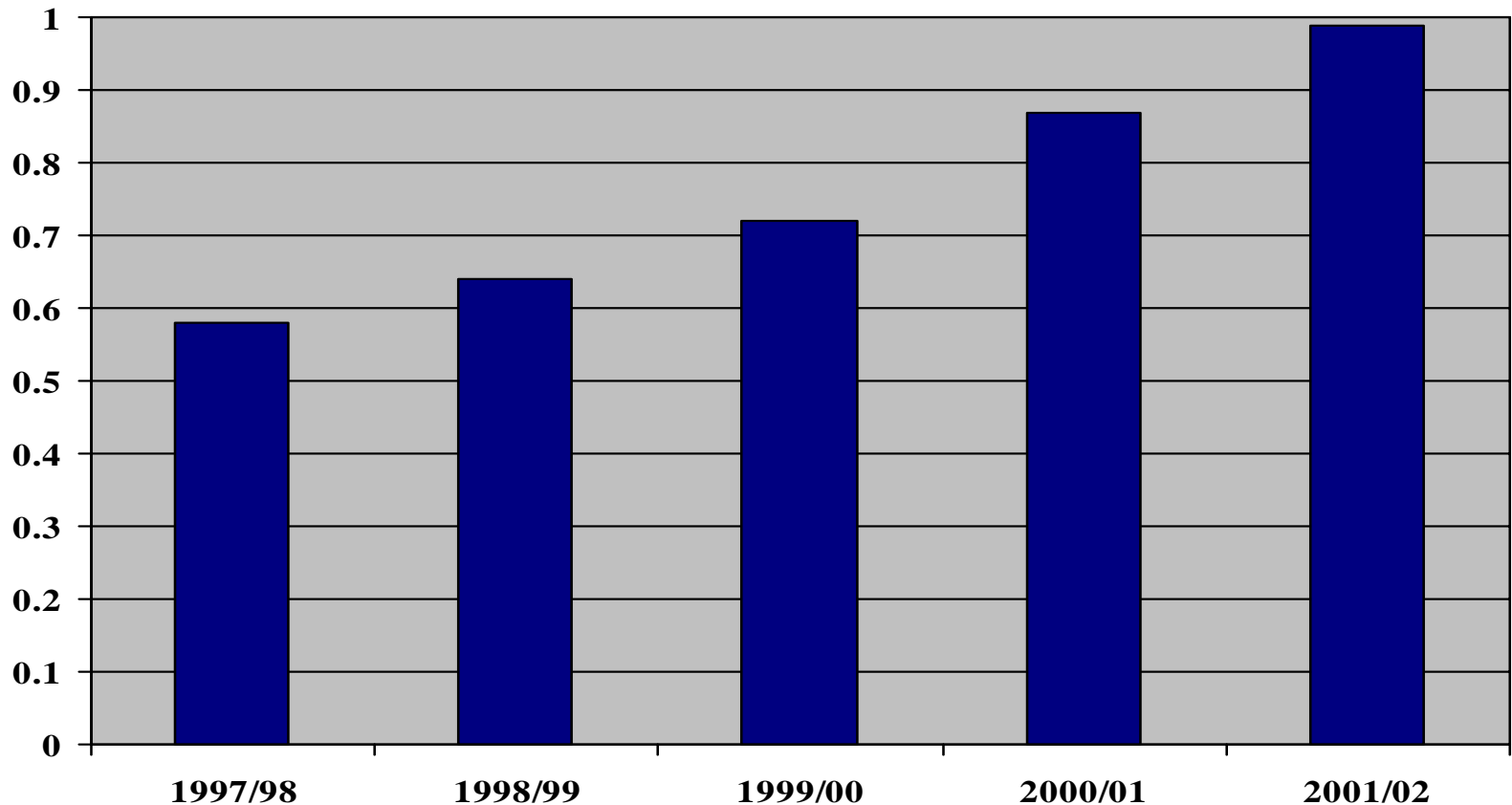
# The inverse equity hypothesis



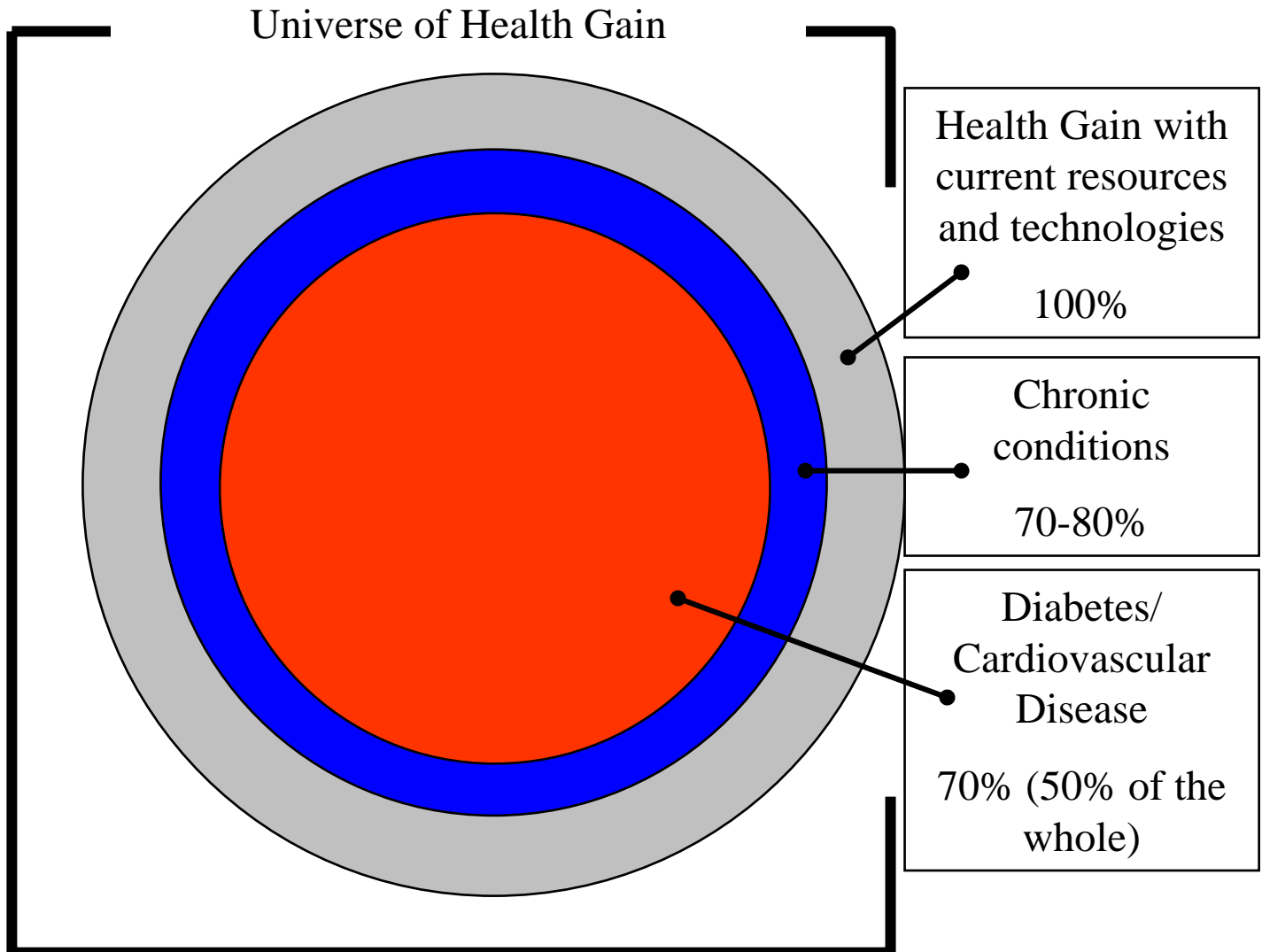
Victoria, Lancet,  
2000;356: 1093

# Access by Maori to CABG

**Standardised discharge ratios for Māori access to coronary artery bypass operations, 1997/98-2001/02.**

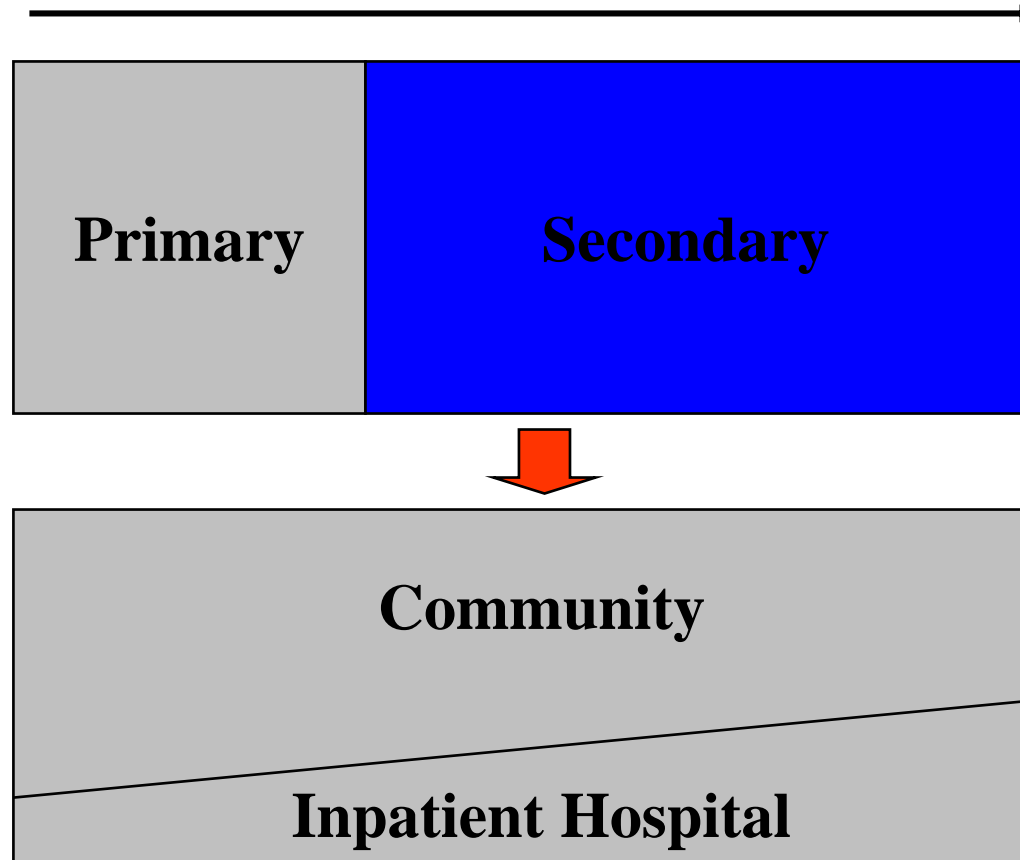


# Importance of chronic conditions to health gain



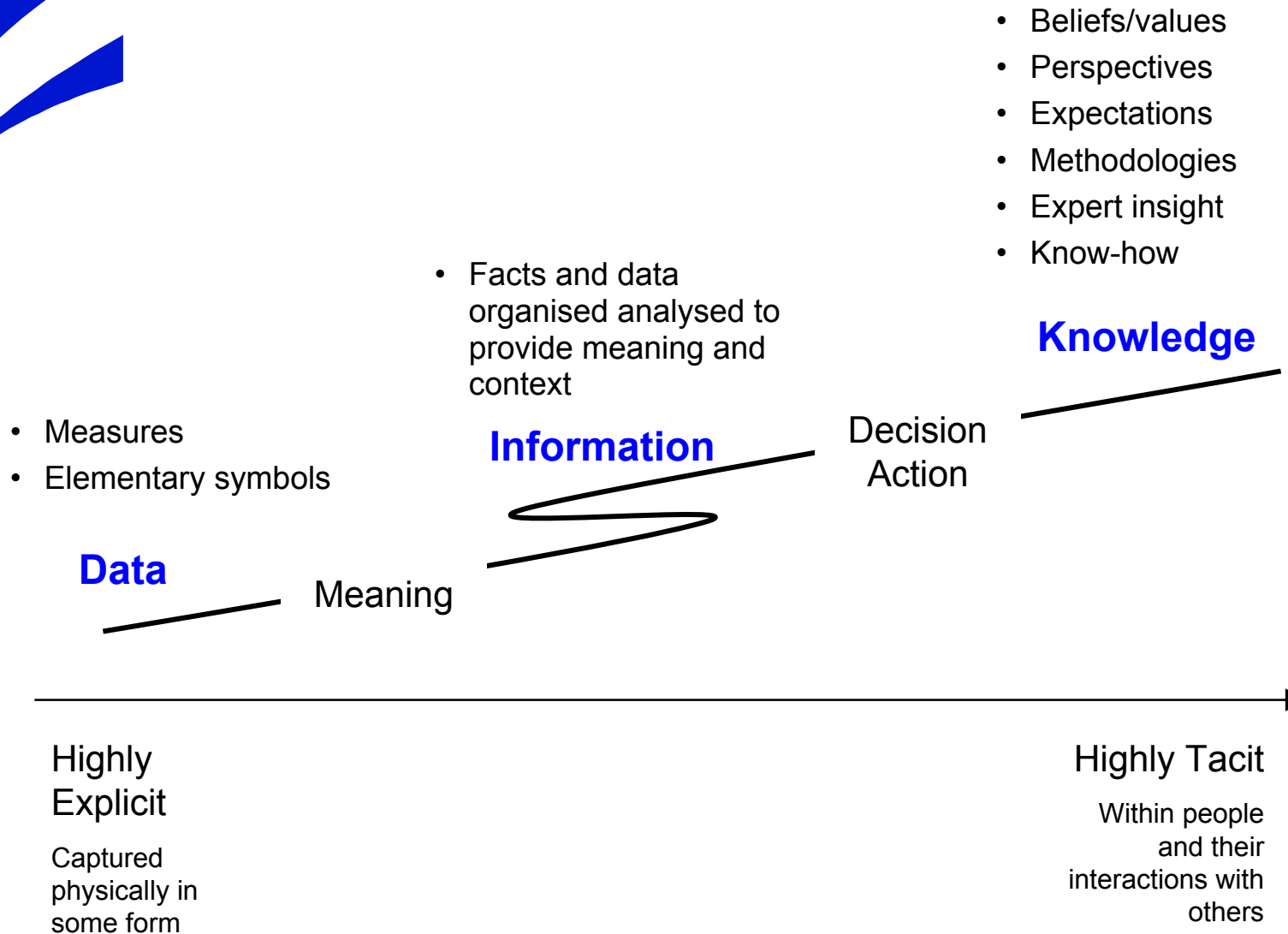
# Importance of Community to Chronic Conditions

Increasing complexity (condition,  
care and coordination)



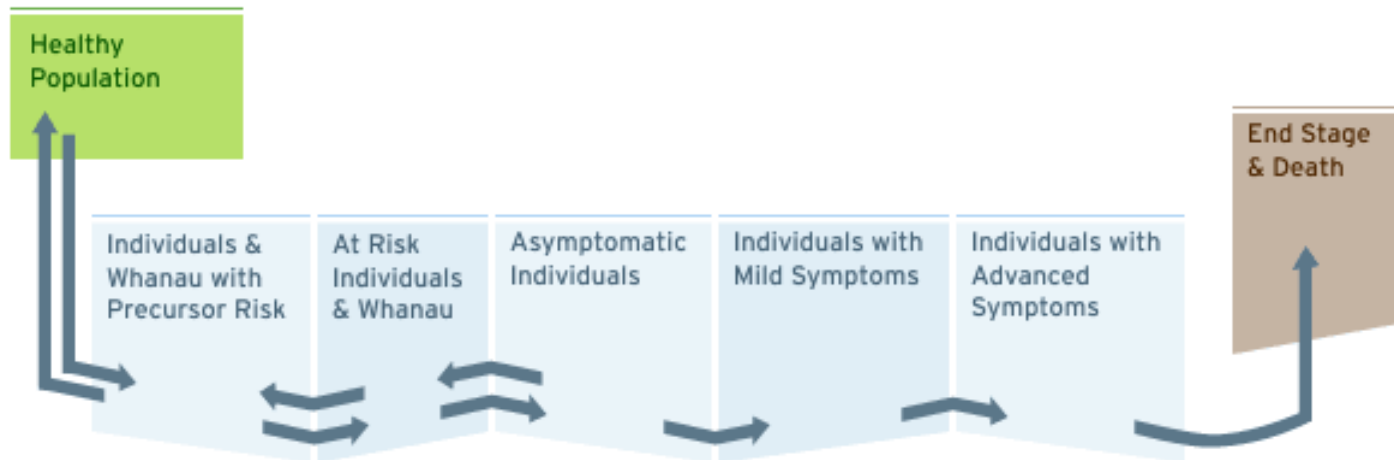
# **Creating a knowledge environment to support the prevention and management of chronic disease**

# What is knowledge?



# Leading for Outcomes – a knowledge management approach

- Takes a whole system perspective
- Evidence-based strategy for intervention
- Focused on population health
- Continuum of care



# Principle Interventions

- Population health
- Relationship-centred
- Community engagement
- Continuity across a continuum of care
- Best evidence embedded into decision-making processes

# The challenge for guidelines

- Guidelines that support a population health approach
- Supporting changes in behaviour from episodic to continuum and continuity of care.
- Balancing tacit and explicit knowledge
- Patient goal oriented plans of care