Indicators
and clinical practice guidelines

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Background

• The interest of continuous quality improvement in health care is evident

• Available guidelines (96)
  – The treatment is cost-effective and effective if it leans on the guideline evidence (Booth et al. 2007)
  – Implementation is challenging (Grimshaw et al. 2001)
  – We need practical tools for support the implementation of the guidelines (Grol 2009)

• Continuous demands of effectiveness
Why Indicators?

1. To help the guideline group in bringing up the core message(s) from the CPG
2. To facilitate the implementation of key-messages for the HC end-users
3. To help in evaluating the practice performance in relation to the guidelines
   - nationally
   - In organisations
   - In daily work of health care professionals
4. To facilitate the change in practice performance
Practice performance
How do we do?
- EBM
- Care pathways
- House rules

What services, who give them, how arranged, when
The resources

Patient centered outcomes

Structure

Process

Clinical outcome
Criteria of a good indicator

• Valid
• Reliable
• Easy to measure
• Sensitive
• Widely accepted
• One should be able to have an effect on the measured issue/subject
• Non-manipulative

Idänpää-Heikkilä 2000