

Quality and Evidence

Colin Feek, Ministry of Health
2nd Guidelines International
Conference, 3 November 2004,
Wellington

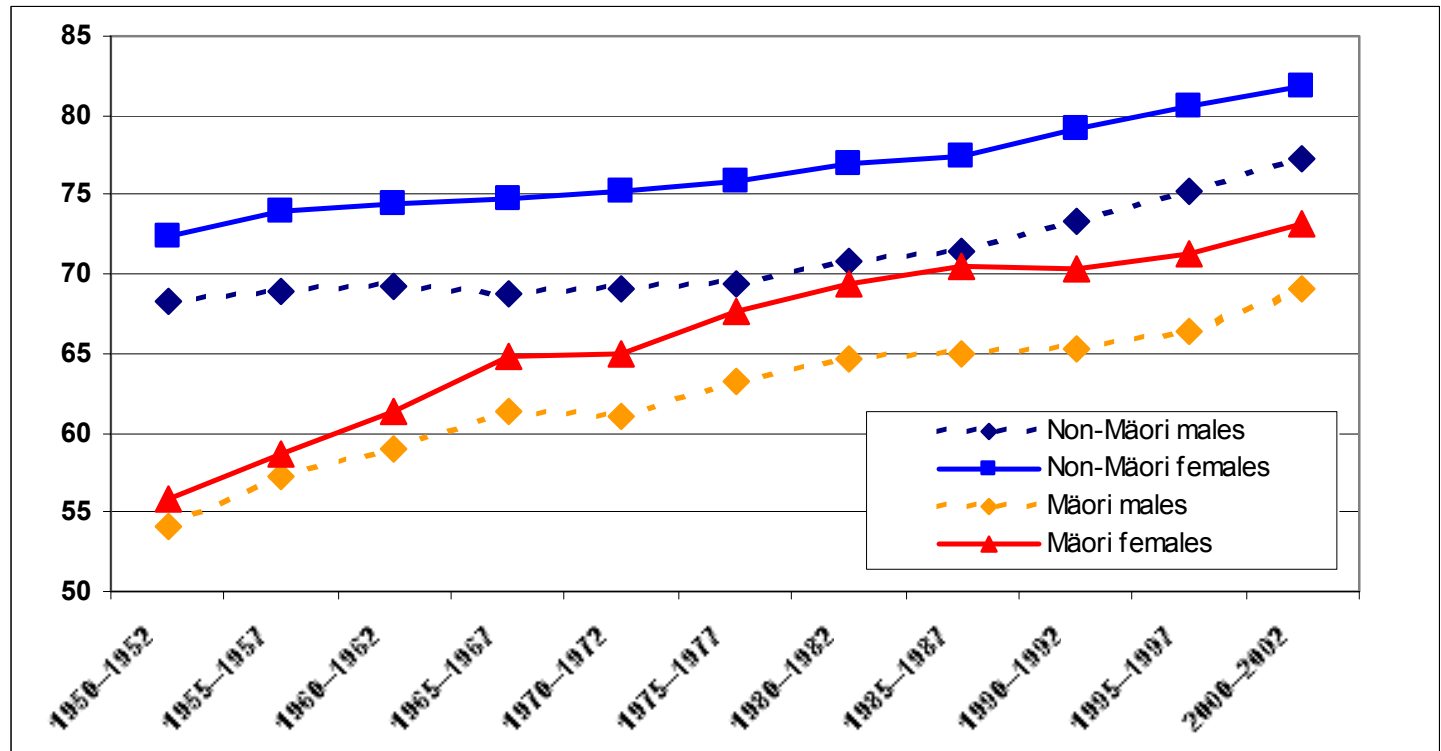
Roadmap

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

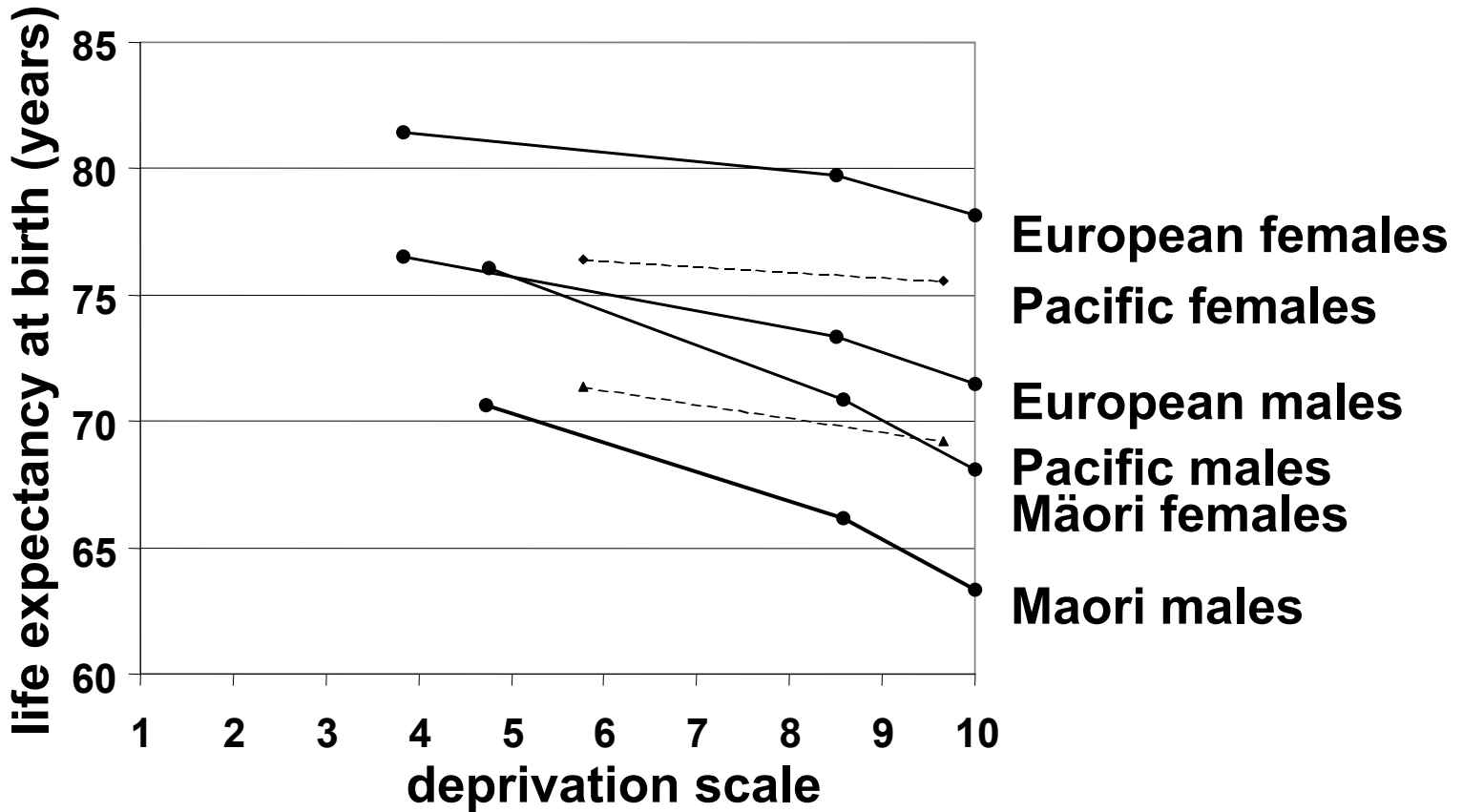
Summary of life expectancy at birth, by NZDep96 and ethnic group, 1995-97

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

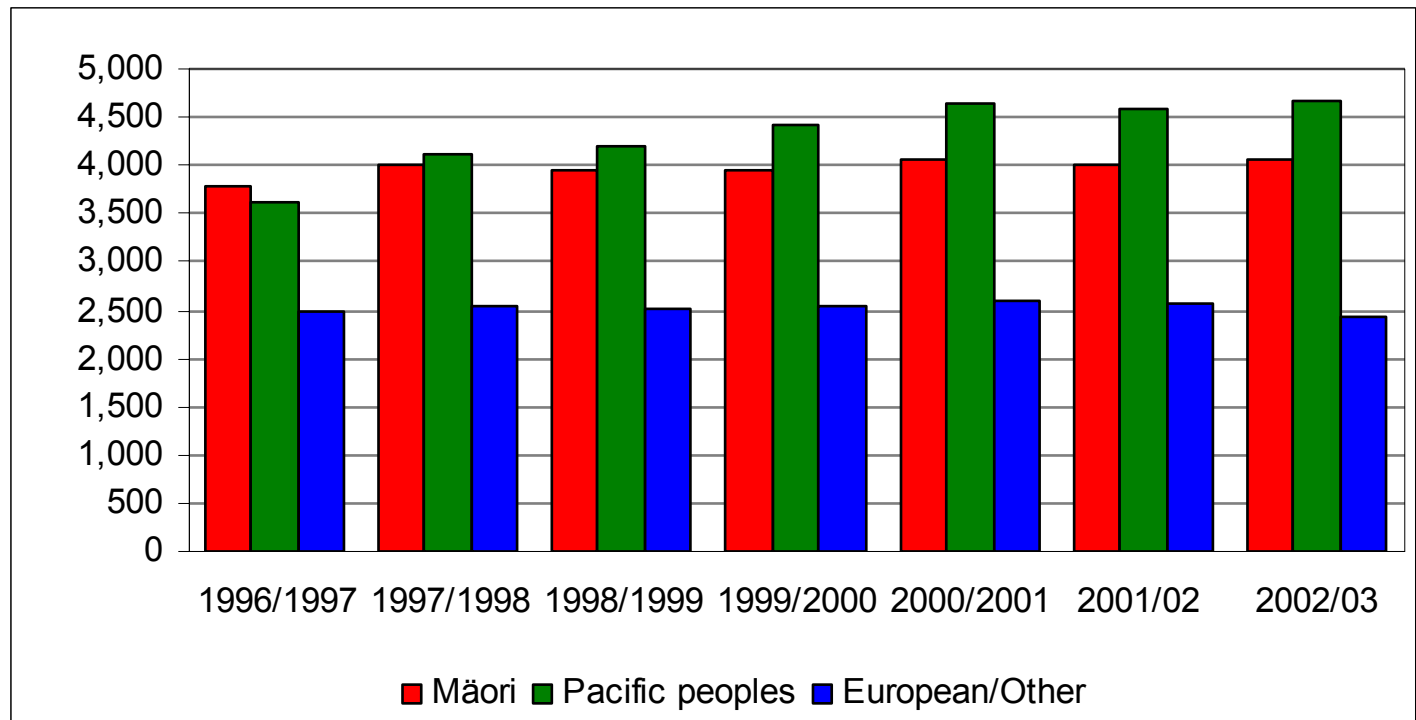
Life expectancy 1950 – 2000 Māori and non - Māori



Life Expectancy at Birth by Ethnicity and Deprivation



Preventable hospitalisation rates by ethnicity



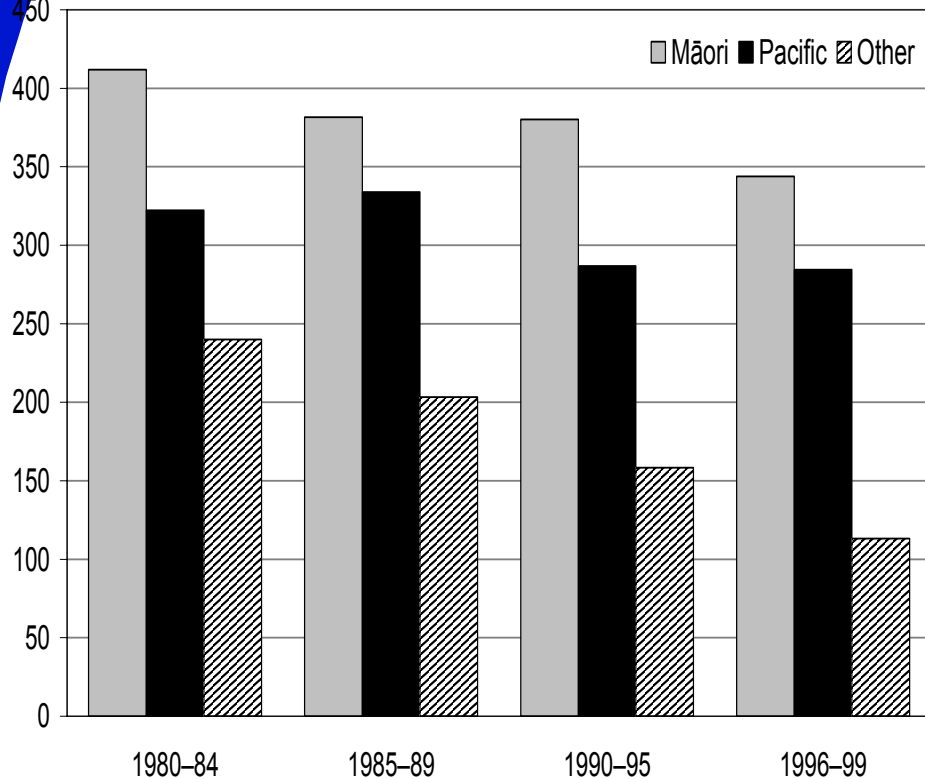
- *Standardised preventable hospitalisation rates by ethnicity, 1996/97-2002/03*

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

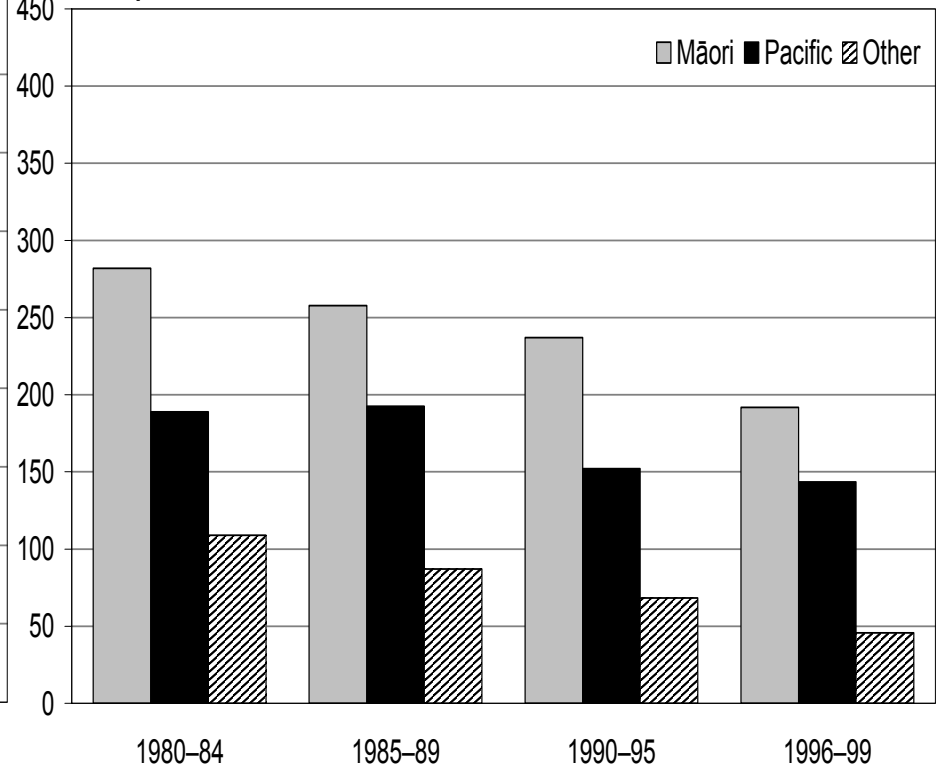
Male

Female

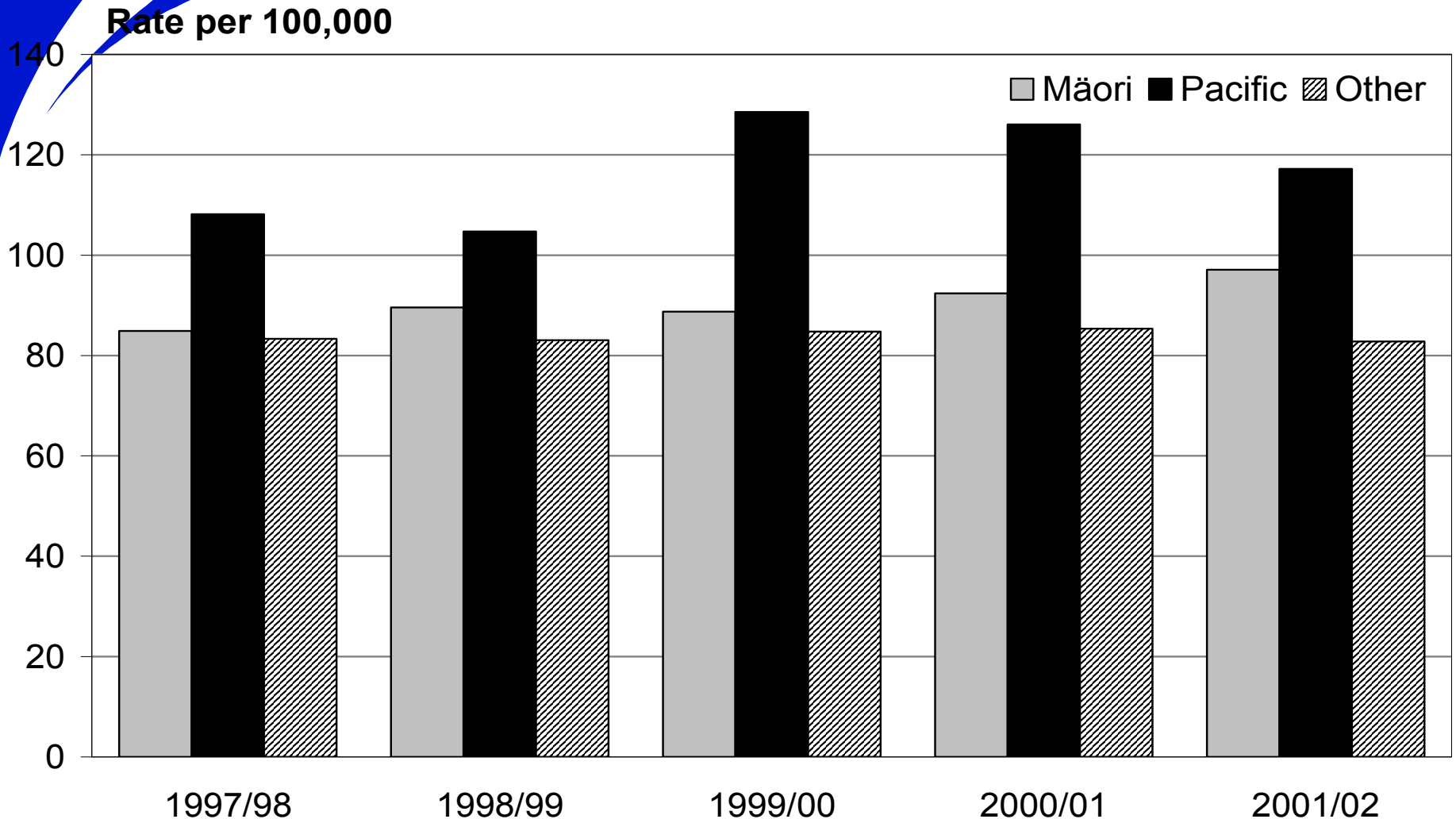
Rate per 100,000



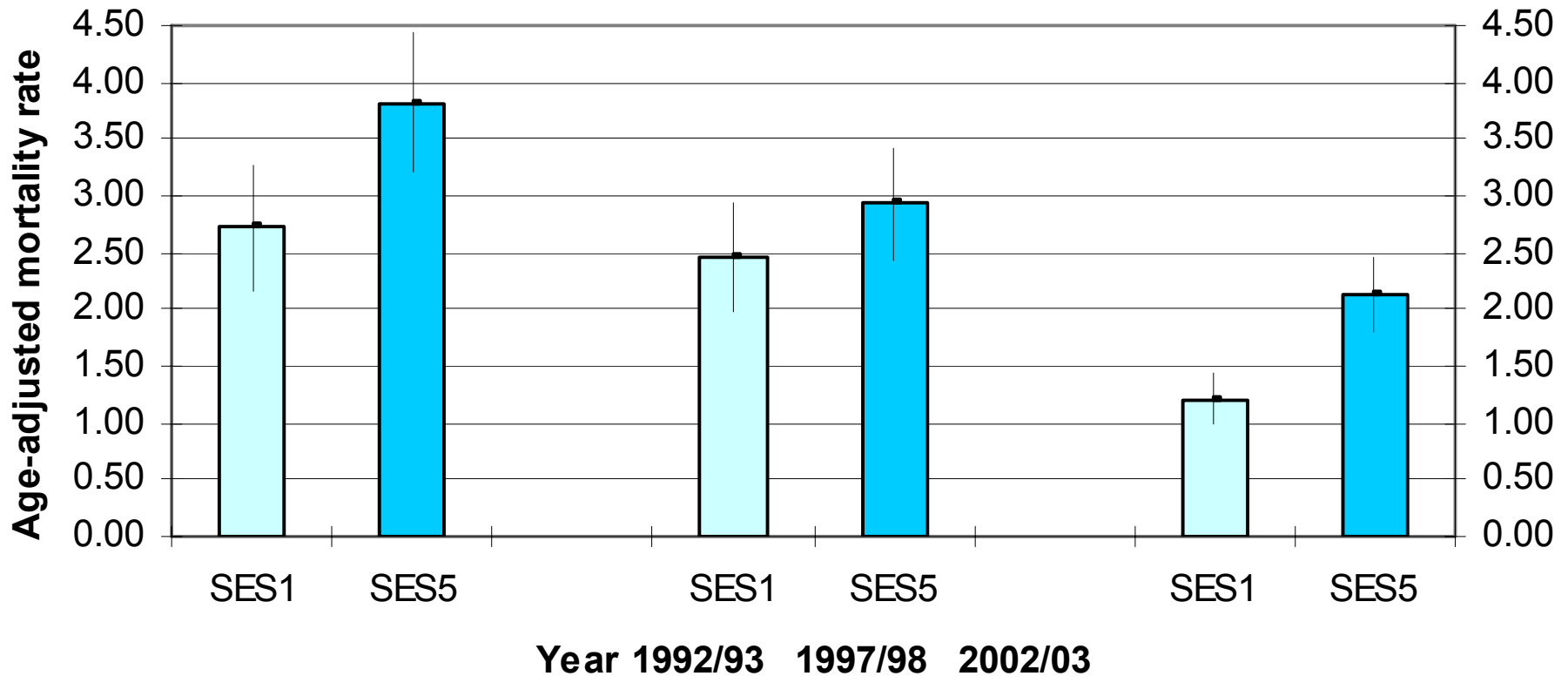
Rate per 100,000



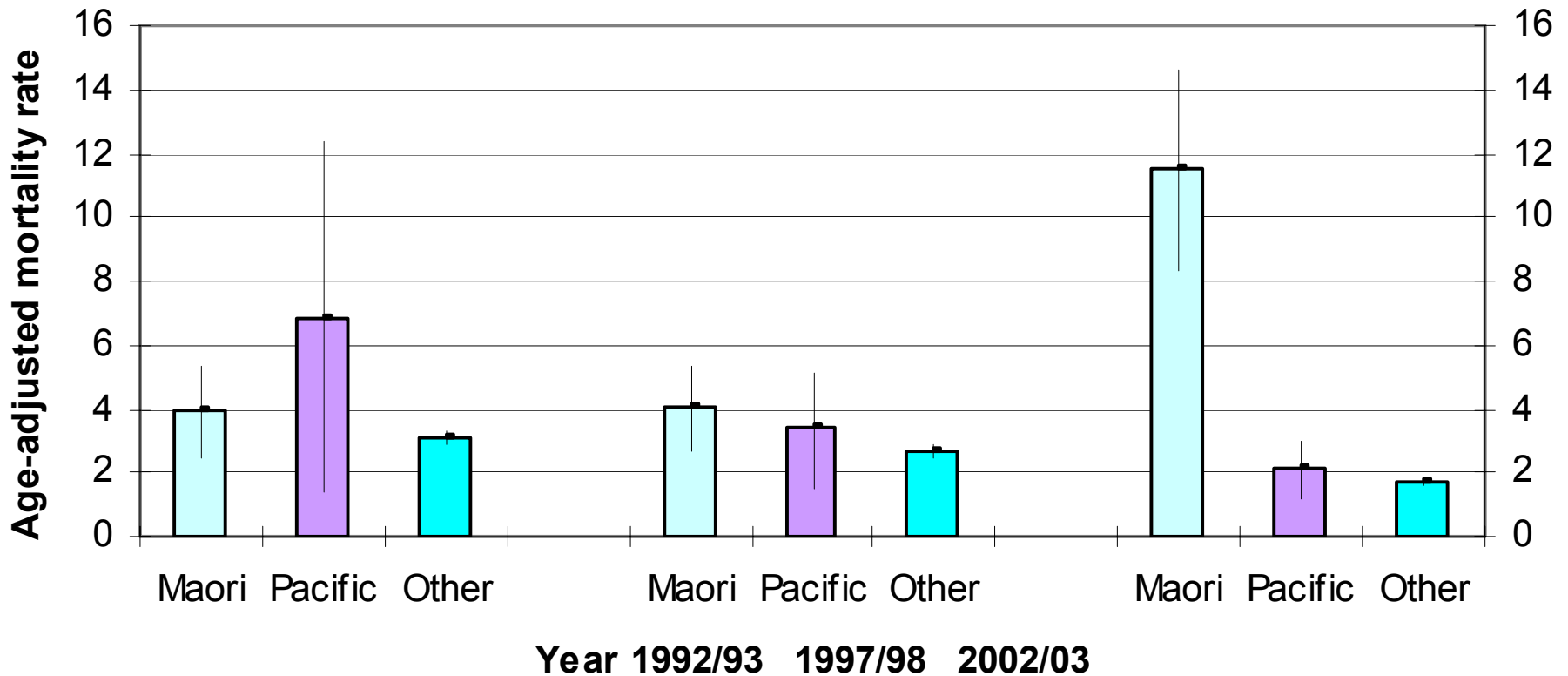
Standardised mortality rates for stroke by ethnicity, 1997-2002



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

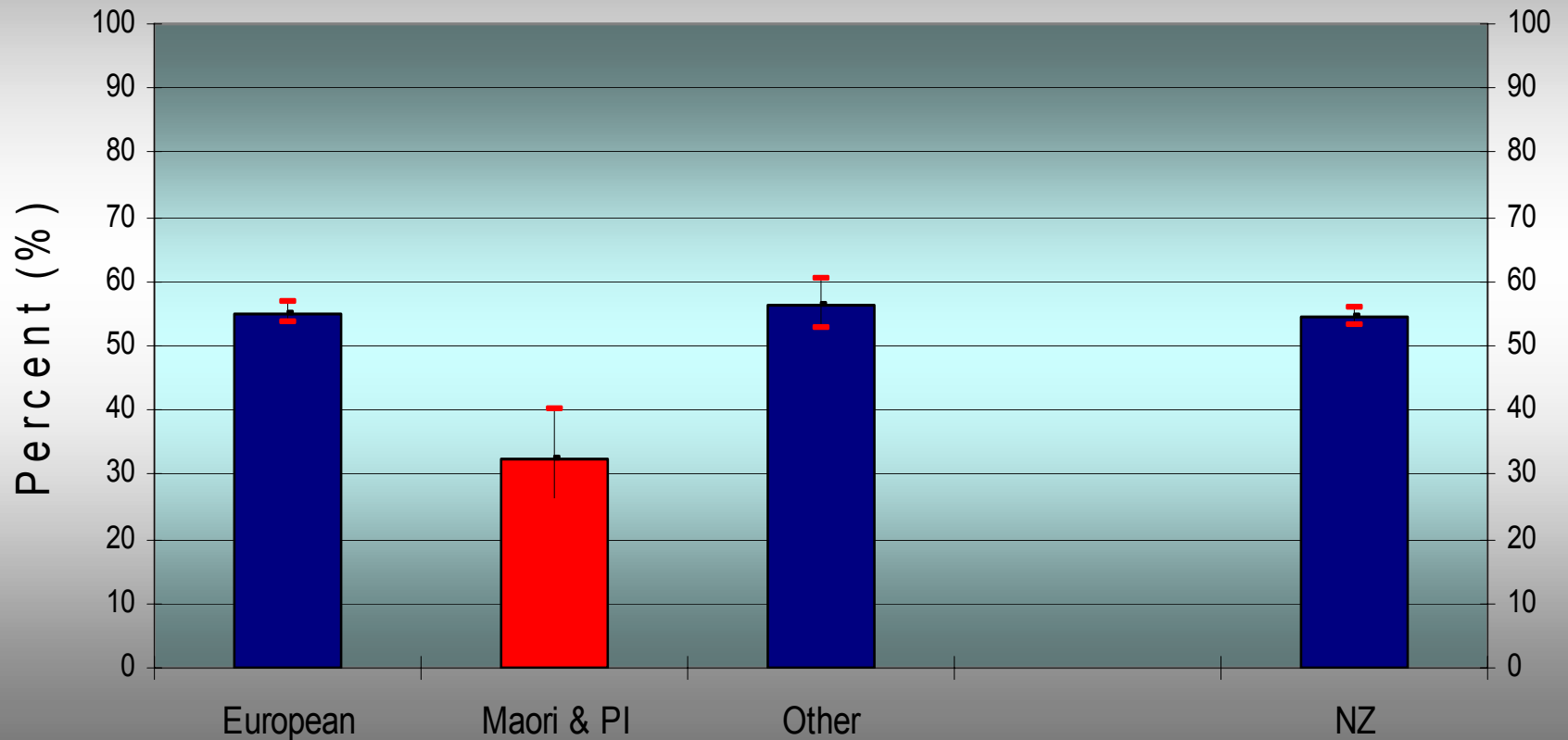
	% males			% females			Total
	Māori	Pacific	Other	Māori	Pacific	Other	
Over-weight	19.6	33.9	18.4	30.6	32.9	18.8	21.3
Obese	15.7	26.1	4.7	16.7	31	6	9.8

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

Cancer Survival - Ethnicity

Colon Cancer 1994-1999

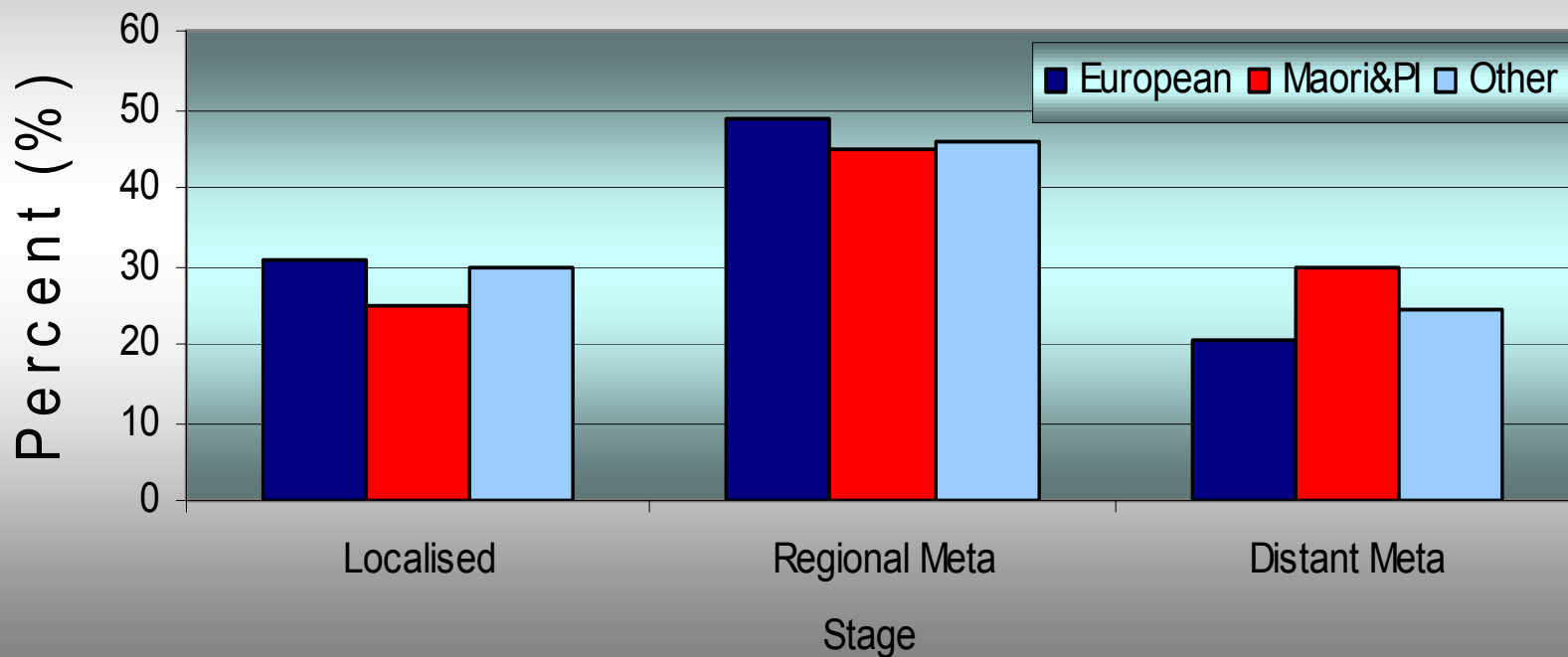
Relative Survival at Five Years after Diagnosis



Stage at diagnosis

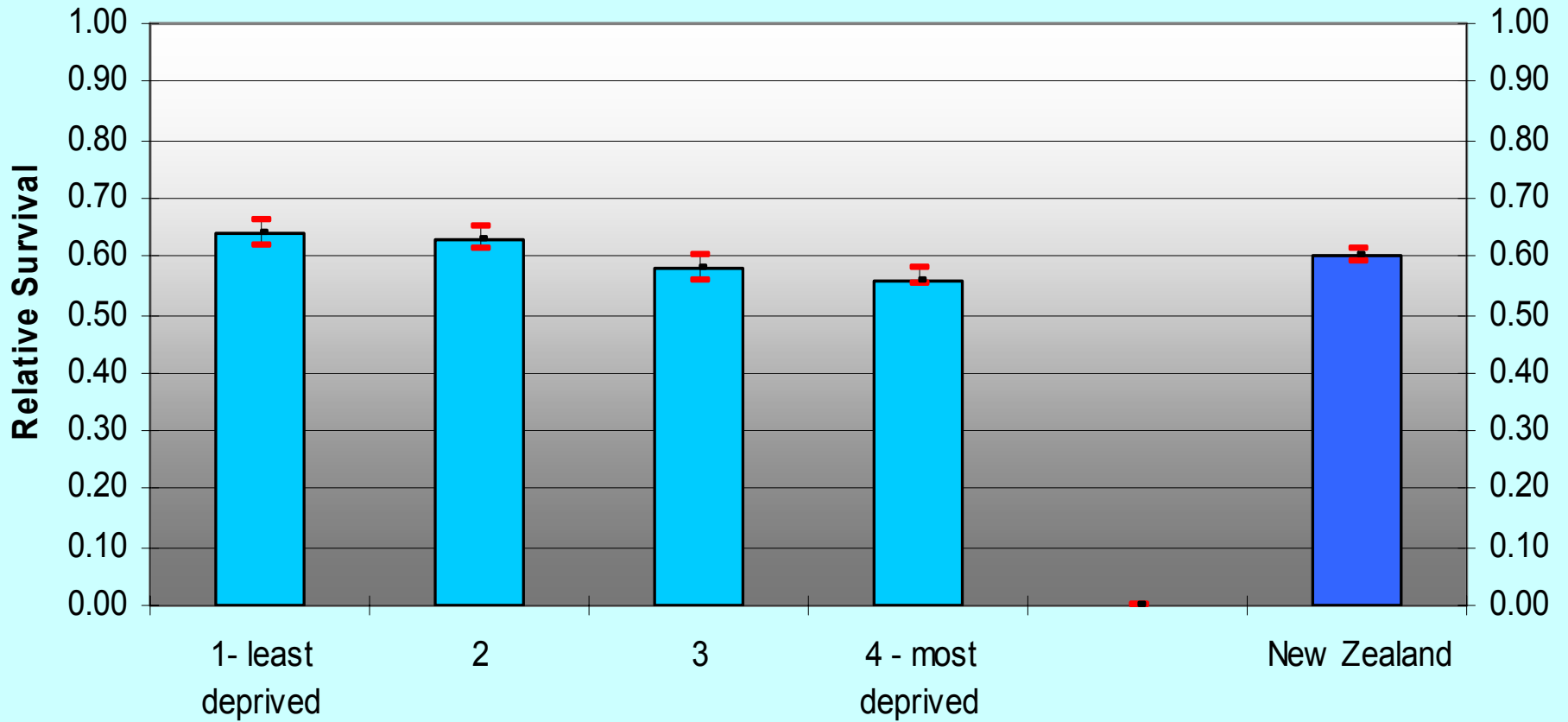
Colon Cancer 1994-1999

Stage at Diagnosis

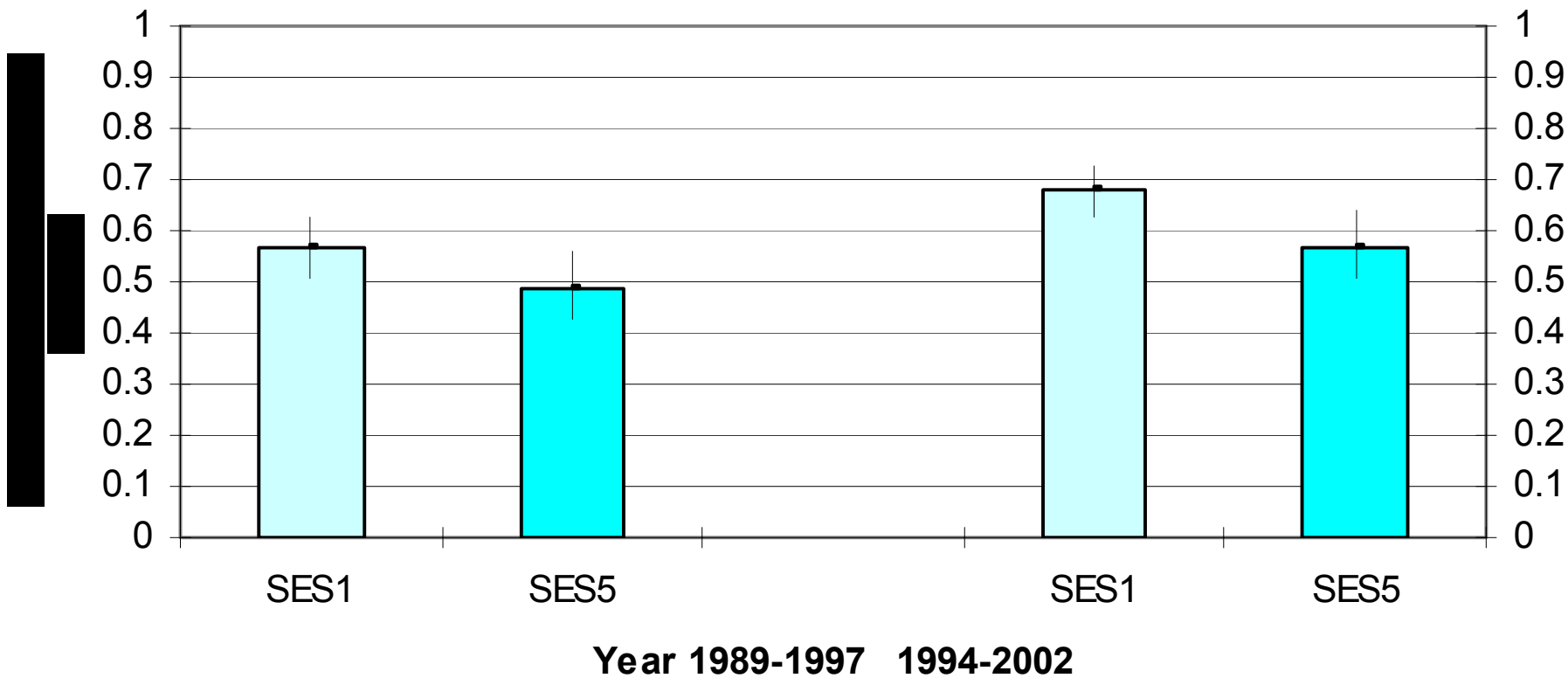


Colorectal Cancer by Social Class

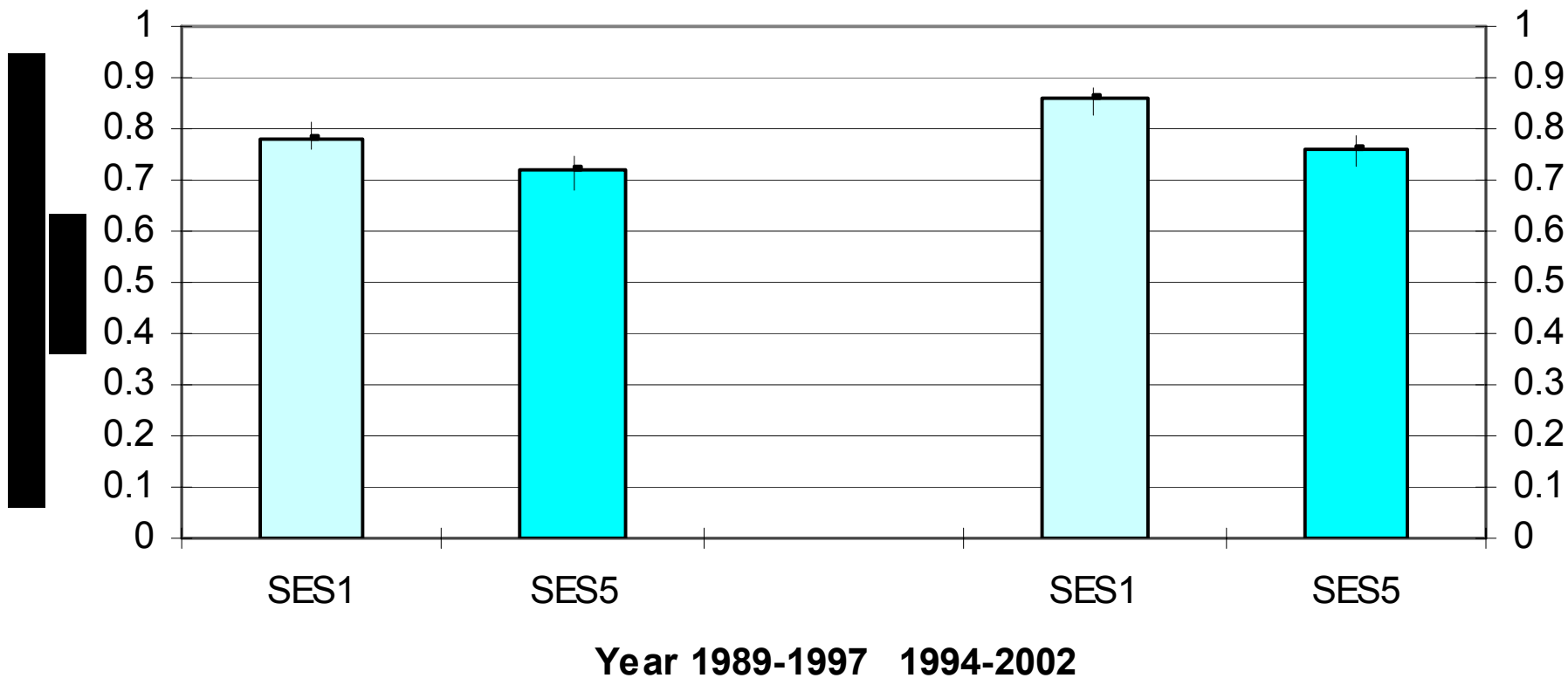
Relative Survival at Five Years after Diagnosis



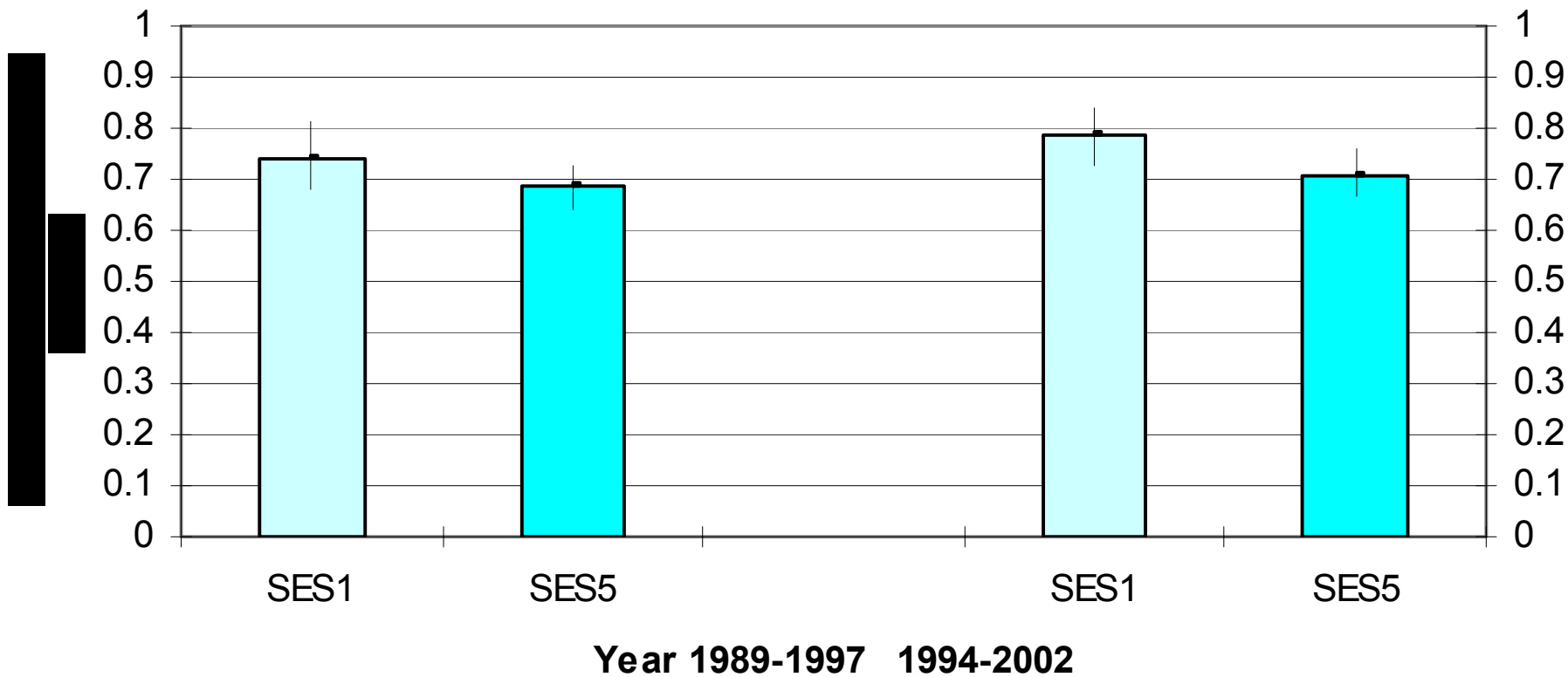
Colorectal cancer by SES



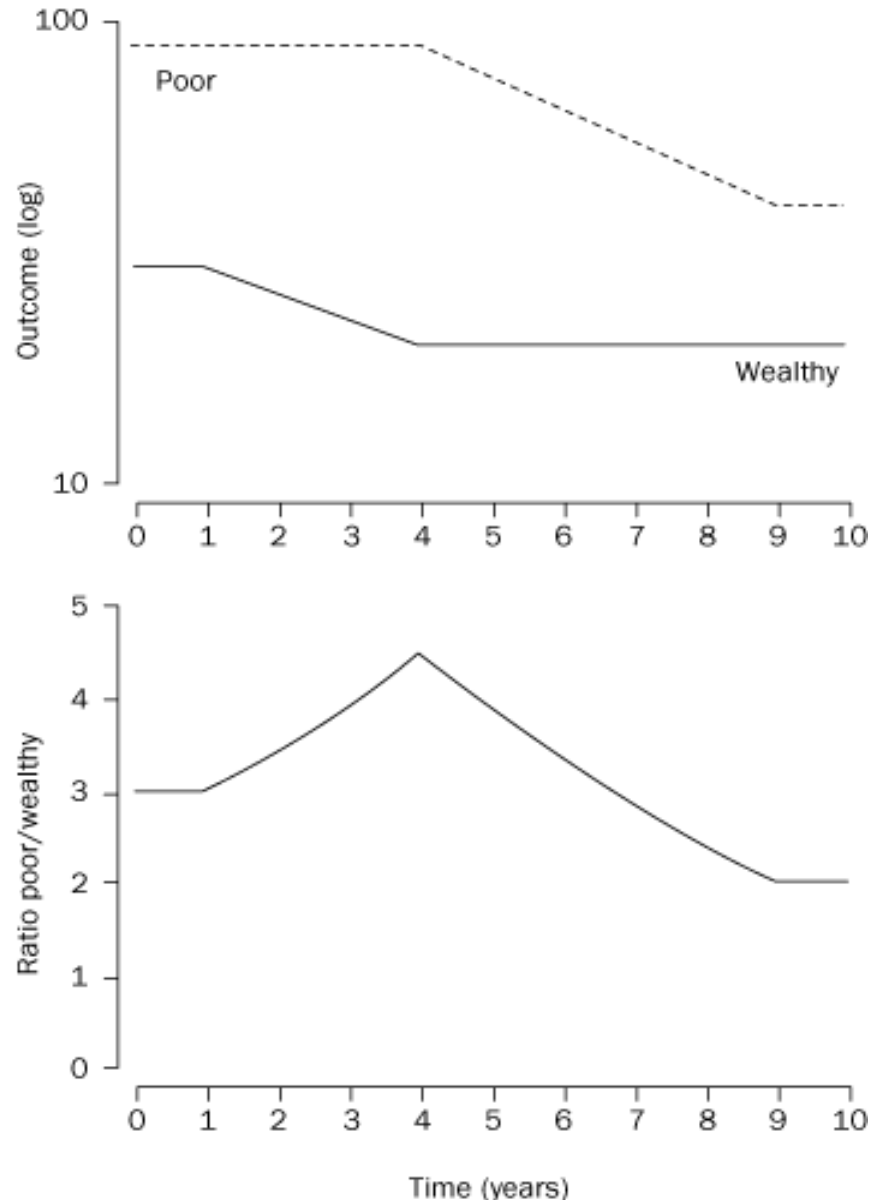
Breast cancer by SES



Cervical cancer by SES



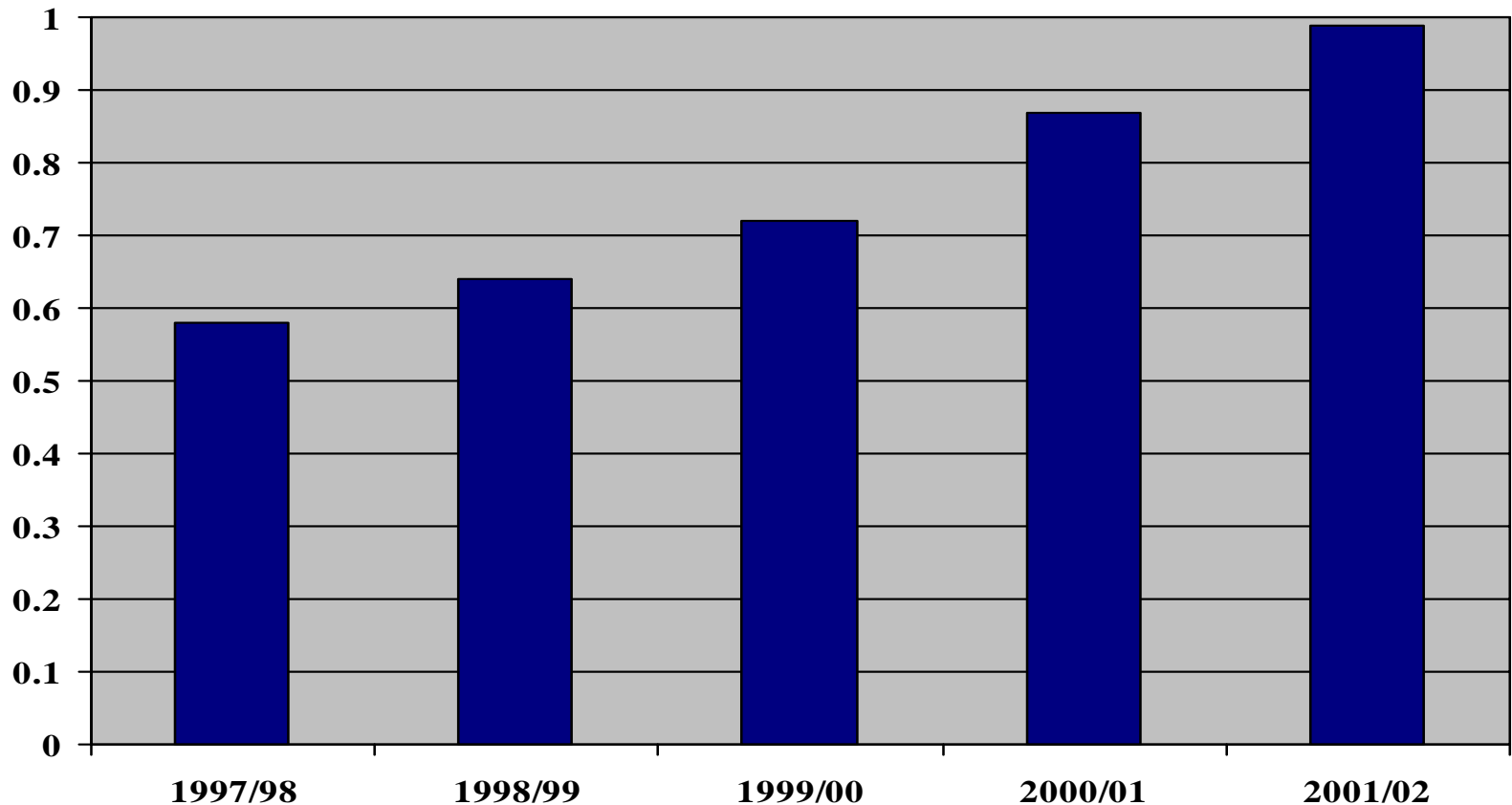
The inverse equity hypothesis



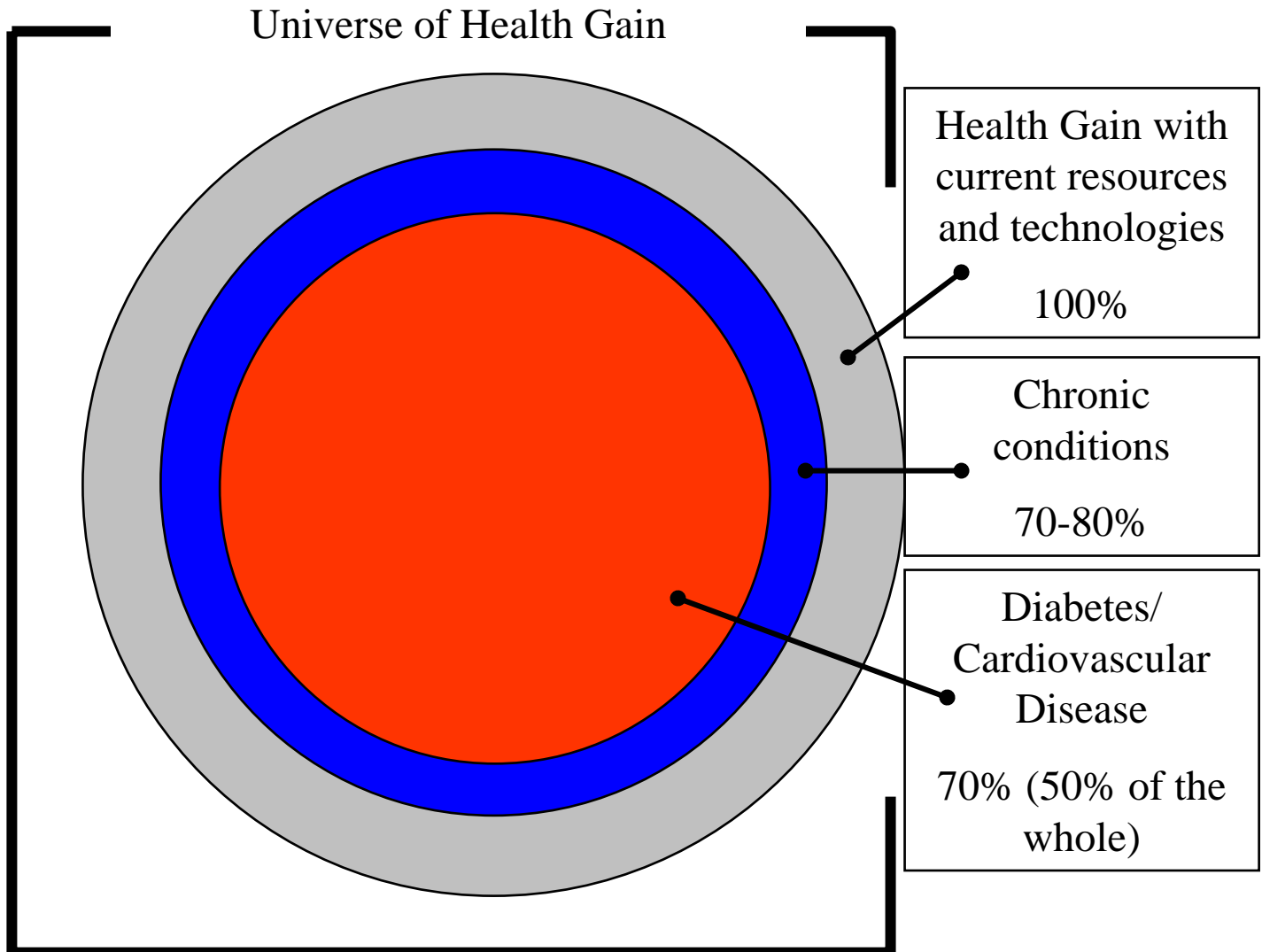
Victoria, Lancet,
2000;356: 1093

Access by Maori to CABG

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

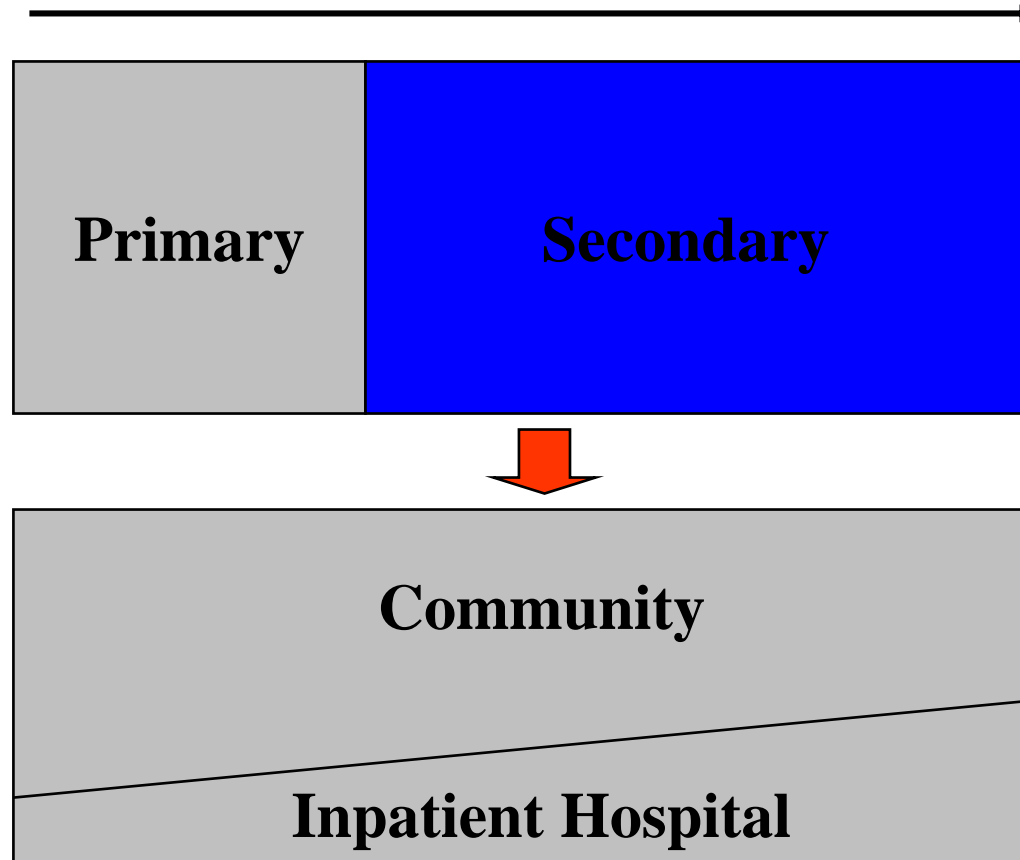


Importance of chronic conditions to health gain



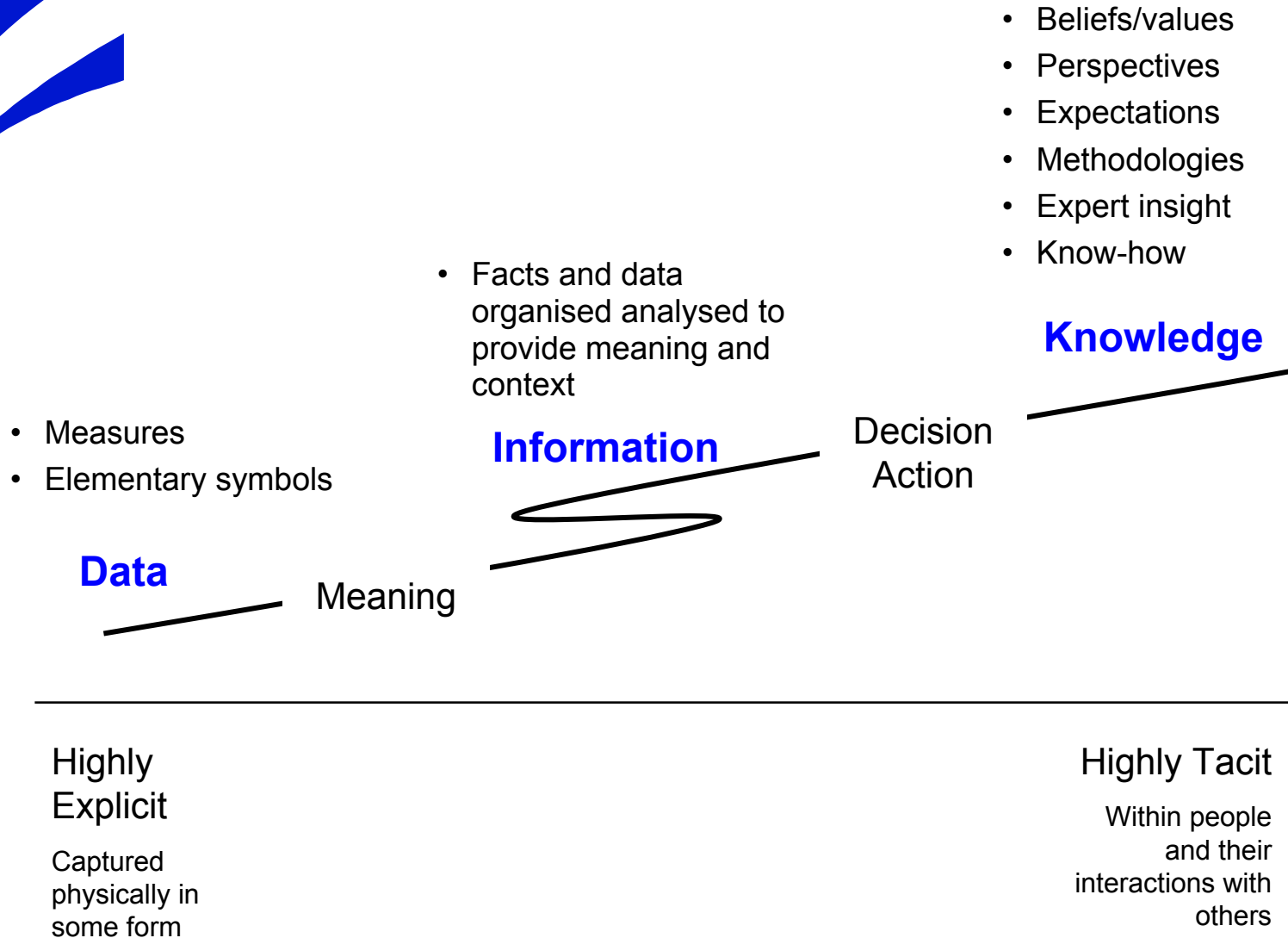
Importance of Community to Chronic Conditions

Increasing complexity (condition,
care and coordination)



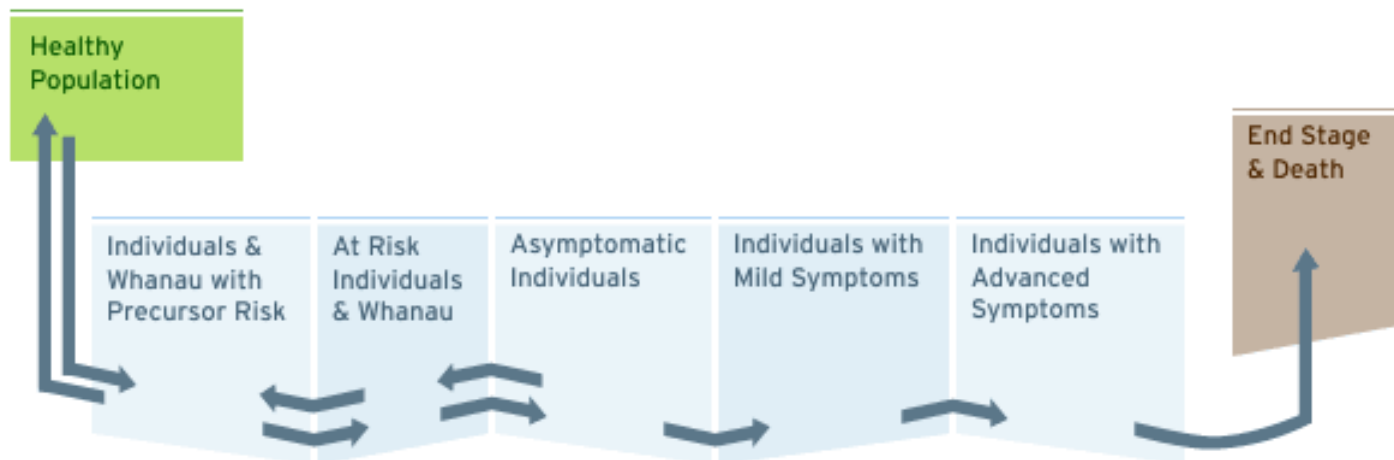
Creating a knowledge environment to support the prevention and management of chronic disease

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