



ACI NSW Agency
for Clinical
Innovation

Endocrine Network: Model of Care for People with Diabetes Mellitus

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Friday, March 21, 2014

Agenda

Endocrinology Network

Purpose of MOC

Key Objectives

Self assessment

Implementation

Evaluation

Endocrinology Network

- Established in 2007 to improve outcomes and services for patients with endocrine disorders
- To assist clinicians to develop best practice guidelines and Models of Care
- Involves clinician consultation across care continuum
- Improve patient care

Purpose

The *NSW Model of Care for People with Diabetes Mellitus* was developed for Health Services to use as a platform for best practice of the management of type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes and gestational diabetes mellitus.

Key Objectives

The key objectives of the NSW Diabetes Model of Care is to ensure that diabetes services are optimally configured to:

- Improve the quality and quantity of life for people who have diabetes
- Prevent and delay the onset of type 2 diabetes
- Prevent and delay progression of diabetic complications, especially heart disease, renal failure, impaired vision and lower limb amputations
- Reduce inequities in diabetes service provision, particularly for Aboriginal people and other disadvantaged groups.
- Reduce preventable hospital admissions and Average Length of Stay for diabetes related conditions.

Self Assessment tool

The Self-Assessment Tool has been developed to partner the *NSW Model of Care for People with Diabetes Mellitus*. The tool assesses the five domains outlined in the document;

- Prevention - community awareness and prevention
- Early diagnosis
- Management - optimal initial and long term management
- Complications - early detection and optimal management of complications
- Acute Episodes - coordinated prevention and management of acute episodes

Self Assessment Checklist - new.1 - Microsoft Excel

Diabetes Model of Care GP and Medicare Local Multidisciplinary and Community Health Promotion Units

The below self assessment is designed to ascertain if there is a requirement for a high risk foot service in your LHD. While it is acknowledged that each LHD will not require a high risk foot service, it is necessary that people with diabetic foot disease have access to care.

| | | Rating |
|--|--|---|
| 1 | Community Awareness and Diabetes Prevention | |
| 1 | Is there a protocol/policy in your service to ensure routine screening for patients at risk of diabetes? | A: Yes, there are routine letters sent to those who are identified at risk. |
| 2 | Is your service aware of health promotion programs coordinated by NGOs such as the Australian Diabetes Council? | |
| 3 | Is your service/ML aware of health promotion programs coordinated by NSW Health? | Yes |
| 4 | Does your service refer people at risk of diabetes to government (diabetes prevention programs) and NGO programs? | Yes |
| 5 | Does your service provide local health promotion/healthy lifestyle/exercise programs/weight loss programs? | No |
| Identification of High Risk People | | |
| 6 | Does your centre/ML have a process for identifying high risk groups? | |
| 7 | Does your service/ML have targeted programs for | |
| | Post GDM | |
| | Aboriginal people | |
| | Obese | |
| | High risk ethnic groups | |
| Early diagnosis | | |
| 8 | Does your routine patient assessment for those newly diagnosed with diabetes at your centre/ML include the following: | |
| | a Initial assessment | |
| | b Chronic Disease Management Plan for management developed in collaboration with the patient | |
| | c Glucose control management plan | |
| | d Medication | |
| | e Diet | |
| | f Exercise | |
| 9 | Does your service have a protocol/referral criteria for referral to specialist services which requires that only Type 1 diabetes, diabetes in pregnancy and patients with complicated Type 2 diabetes are referred to specialist services? | |
| Optimal Initial and Long Term Management | | |
| GP coordinated multidisciplinary management | | |
| 10 | Does your routine assessment for patients with diabetes include the following: | |
| | a Body weight | |
| | b Exercise program | |
| | c Blood glucose | |
| | d Blood pressure | |
| | e Lipids | |
| | f Smoking cessation program if required | |
| 11 | Does your routine care include individualised setting of targets/goals for: | |
| | a Body weight | |
| | b Exercise | |
| | c Blood glucose | |

DM MoC questions | Summary report | Lists

Ready | 11:51 AM | 17/03/2014

| # | Questions | Answers to questions | Action required |
|---|--|---|---|
| Multidisciplinary team approach | | | |
| 1 | Is there a process for patients to be treated for diabetic foot complications by a co-located multidisciplinary team in the outpatient or ambulatory care setting if required? | D - No, patients are not able to access treatment for diabetic foot complications here and we have no mechanism for referring them for treatment at a nearby facility | Action 4: Your centre does not meet the minimum standards of a high risk foot service. To meet the minimum standard for a high risk foot service patients must be managed by a co-located multidisciplinary team. |
| 2 | Does the minimum staffing include a senior podiatrist, a nurse and a senior physician? | B - Sometimes | Action 2: The minimum staffing for a high risk foot service requires a senior podiatrist, a nurse and a senior physician |
| 3 | A podiatrist is available 5 days a week as a central point of contact and for urgent consultations with access to a physician during business hours | C - 1 to 3 days per week | Action 3: To meet the minimum standard for a high risk foot service, the centre must have a podiatrist available at least 3 days per week for urgent consultations |
| 4 | Which of the following professionals are available for consultation as indicated: | | |
| | Endocrinologist | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| | Wound Care Nurse | B - Not available | Action 2: consider workforce requirements for the clinic and establish referral pathways for patients to access consultation with the required health professionals/teams |
| | Vascular Surgeon | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| | Orthopaedic Surgeon | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| | Diabetes Educator | B - Not available | Action 2: consider workforce requirements for the clinic and establish referral pathways for patients to access consultation with the required health professionals/teams |
| | Dietician | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| | Orthotist | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| | Psychiatrist | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| | Psychologist | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| | Social Worker | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| | Rehabilitation Specialist | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| | Indigenous Health Worker | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| | Infectious Disease Specialist | A - Available | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| Senior Clinician Leadership | | | |
| 5 | The service is coordinated by a senior member of staff with expertise in the management of diabetic foot disease | B - No, there is not a member of the team assigned to coordinate the service | Action 2: It is recommended that a coordinator role be identified and recognised by the team to meet the minimum standards for a high risk foot service |
| Administrative support | | | |
| 6 | The service is supported by administration staff for basic tasks | A - The service has administrative staff allowing clinical staff to maximise their time | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standard for a high risk foot service |
| Evidence Based Care | | | |
| 7 | The service has guidelines and protocols for the management of patients which are based on current evidence and best practice | A - Locally written guidelines and protocols are in date and are used by clinical staff | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| Continuity of care across settings | | | |
| 8 | For inpatients, hospital staff are aware of the HRFS and refer appropriately during a patient's admission | A - The HRFS frequently receive appropriate referrals from the hospital staff for follow-up management of patients with diabetic foot complications | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standard for a high risk foot service. Consider methods to monitor effective use of referral pathways. |
| 9 | Inpatients receive consultation and treatment from HRFS staff when appropriate on referral from the admitting doctor | A - Where appropriate, all inpatients receive consultation and treatment from HRFS staff | Action 1: Your centre meets the best practice standards for a high risk foot service |
| 10 | On discharge patients are all located an appointment at an appropriate HRFS service | A - On discharge, patients are given an appointment to a HRFS (this may or may not be locally, depending on HRFS intake and patient place of residence) | Action 1: Your centre meets the minimum standard for a high risk foot service |



Opportunities for implementation

- A summary report is generated after completion of self-assessment tool
- This will outline recommend areas of need for improvement
- The summary report should be used by each health services to prioritise gaps in diabetes service care
- Once health services priorities have been completed, the ACI will work together with individual LHDs/Specialty Health Networks/Medicare Locals to develop an implementation plan.

How will it be implemented

- Health services will establish an implementation plan developed from identified priorities for diabetes care.
- The ACI team will meet with key stakeholders who are interested in implementing aspects of the Model of Care
- Implementation plans should be developed with individual needs of LHDs/Medicare Locals in mind for the best chance of success.

Implementation team approach

- Implementation support - ACI Endocrine Network members, Manager and ACI Implementation Team
- Engagement with LHD CE's, Managers and Clinicians
- Engagement with Medicare Locals
- Covering entirety of the patient journey
- Identification of LHD contacts:
 - Existing Network members
 - Contacts already identified LHD
 - GP advisory group

Communication

The ACI team will present the Diabetes Model of Care and Self-Assessment Tool to interested stakeholders including:

- LHD Executives, hospital managers and clinicians
- ACI Endocrine Network Committee members
- Interested state-wide Executive groups
- A resource page is under development on the ACI website which includes a template for a Communication Plan and several example implementation plans

Benefits

LHDs who implement priorities identified from the *NSW Model of Care for People with Diabetes Mellitus* best practice standards may;

- Reduce re-admission rates into acute hospital settings
- Reduce co-morbidities associated with diabetes through healthy lifestyle programs promoted in the primary care sector
- Increase awareness of high risk groups at risk of developing diabetes

Evaluation

- The ACI will be developing an evaluation strategy
- Tools such as audits and surveys will developed
- Evaluation should be a part of the implementation plan

Feedback

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