

Innovative Patient-Centred Approach for Social Care Provision to Complex Conditions

Bridging the gaps between health and social care: results of the EU-funded project **INNOVCare**

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www.innovcare.eu





















www.creenfermedadesraras.es













What is a rare disease?

OVER
6000
distinct rare
diseases

Each one affects fewer than 1 IN 2000 PEOPLE



Rare, complex, chronic, disabling, progressive, degenerative, often life-threatening for the vast majority of diseases and few treatments available



All together, an estimated

30 MILLION PEOPLE

are living with a rare disease in Europe

They are geographically scattered and often isolated



Expertise, knowledge, information on diseases and their consequences are scarce and difficult to access

Few experts, geographically scattered

Research is fragmented









Chronic diseases







Complex conditions

Disabilities



Innovative care for rare diseases can be up-scaled to improve long-term care & social inclusion of other people with

Chronic diseases

Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities





The **serious unmet social needs of people with a rare disease** and their families **affect their dignity, autonomy and other fundamental human rights**



Member States should promote measures that facilitate multidisciplinary, holistic, continuous, person-centred and participative care provision to people living with rare diseases, supporting them in the full realisation of their fundamental human rights"

Commission Expert Group on Rare Diseases Recommendations to Support the Incorporation of Rare Diseases into Social Services & Policies

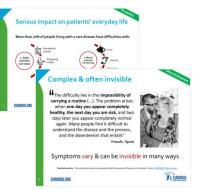


Juggling care and daily life: The Balancing Act of the Rare Disease Community

First Europe-wide survey on social impact of rare diseases, involving 3000 rare disease patients & carers



Report with full results



Presentation of key results



Infographics with key results



<u>Factsheet on integrated care for</u> rare diseases with survey results

Survey performed via EURORDIS survey initiative Rare Barometer Voices and within the EU-funded INNOVCare project



A EURORDIS & INITIATIVE





Rare diseases have a serious impact on everyday life of both people living with a rare disease and their carers

*Juggling care and daily life: The Balancing Act of the Rare Disease Community First Europe-wide survey on social impact of rare diseases, involving 3000 people living with a rare disease & carers



Serious impact on Activities of Daily Living, impairments & disability

Symptoms/impact of the disease may vary or be invisible



Significant time burden



Strong impact on work-life balance and economic burden



Care pathways are complex and hard to manage



Lack of information and social services are badly prepared



Serious impact on mental health: 3x more depressed than general population



Report with full results

Presentation of key results

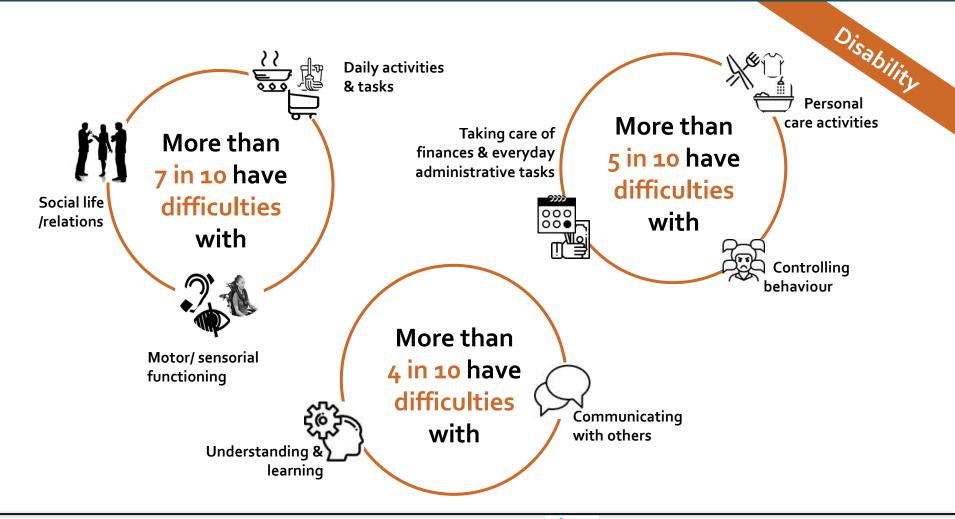








People living with a rare disease have difficulties with several Activities of Daily Living









Rare diseases are complex and often invisible

VS Finination

Symptoms vary & can be invisible in many ways



- One day you appear completely healthy, the next day you are sick, and two days later you appear completely normal again" Female, Spain
 - I don't look ill but am very ill with a condition which no one understands or has heard of" Female, United Kingdom

Illustrative photo. This presentation does not necessarily reflect the position of the person in this photo. Source: <u>EURORDIS Photo Contest</u>





Time burden



Heavy time burden for patients and carers

42%

of people with a rare disease & carers spend more than 2h/day on illness-



* Hygiene, administration of treatments, helping with house chores, helping the patient to move

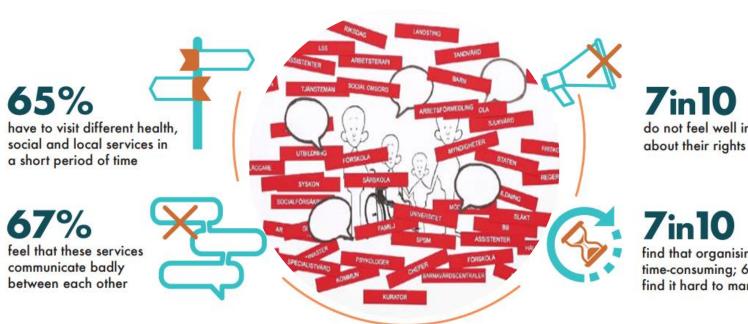




Integrated care



Care pathway is complex and hard to manage



7in10 do not feel well informed

7in10 find that organising care is time-consuming; 6 in 10 find it hard to manage

Image on care pathway used for illustration purposes. Source: Nationella Funktionen Sällsynta Diagnoser, Sweden

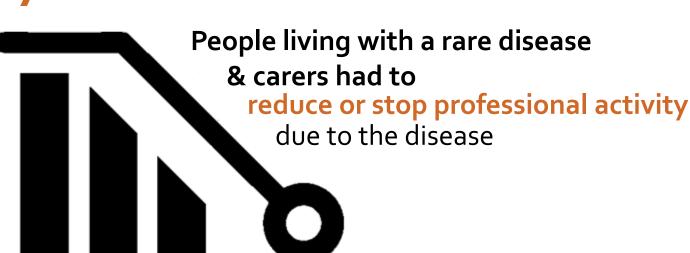






Significant impact on professional life

Employment



The rare disease led to an income decrease for 69%





Deteriorated mental health

Mental Health

3 times more people

living with a rare disease and carers report being unhappy and depressed than the general population*



* Rare Barometer Voices sample compared to International Social Survey Programme, 2011



Building solutions to address the needs of patients and carers



Mission: Bridging the gaps between health, social and local services to improve care of people living with rare and complex conditions



Total project budget: 1 994 414.72€ (EC co-funding 80%)

Project duration: 3 years, 2015-2018

Consortium: 8 partners, 6 EU countries

EC funding: EaSI programme, Progress axis













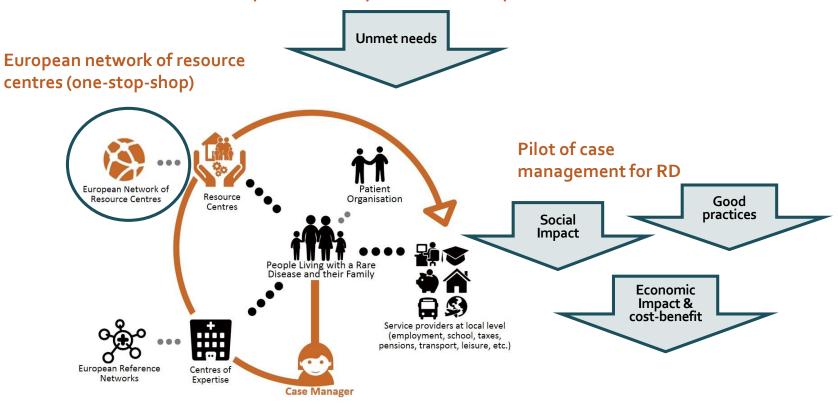








1st Europe-wide survey on the social impact of RD



Multi-stakeholder Workshops & up-scaling research 4 workshops, 100 participants, 24 countries

Advisory Group: including 17 representatives from national/regional competent authorities



https://innovcare.eu/events/ https://innovcare.eu/resources/



INNOVCare pilot: case management for rare diseases & other complex conditions/disabilities

Regional case managers hired by NoRo resource centre Romania (one-stop-shop service), in partnership with the County of Salaj

Role of the case manager:

- ✓ Main and stable point of contact on care issues
- ✓ Inform, support and empower beneficiaries and professionals
- ✓ Hub of information, knowledge & needs assessment
- ✓ Holistic and person-centred care planning and care co-ordination.



<u>Download here the case manager</u> <u>role & training outlines</u>

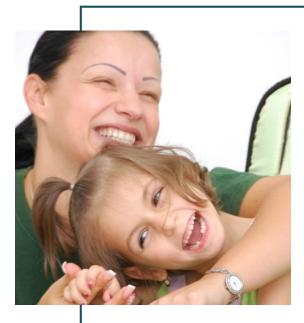
Objectives of the case management pilot:

- √ To improve/increase beneficiaries':
 - Knowledge/information on: their disease, their rights and available services
 - Capacity to manage their own care self-management
 - Communication skills, to explain their condition and care needs
- ✓ Connection to others with the same condition peer-support
- ✓ To support the coordination between different health and social services
- ✓ To raise awareness and understanding of the community
- √ To prevent avoidable risk situations & optimise use of services

Developed with input from patients and carers



INNOVCare pilot: case management for rare diseases & other complex conditions/disabilities

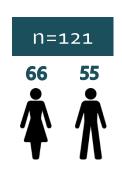


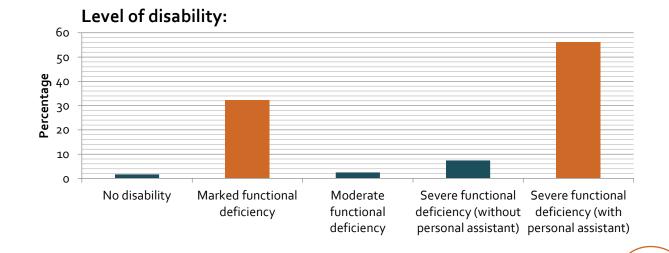
Pilot framework:

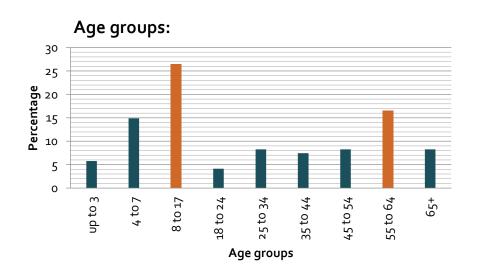
- At NoRo centre: one-stop-shop service delivering therapies, therapeutic education, training, medical, social services
- Time frame: 2017-2018, 9 months for each person/carer
- Target: people/carers with a rare disease/complex condition
- Geographic scope: region of Salaj, Romania
- Nr of case managers employed: 4, but 2 full-time equivalents
- Nr of simultaneous cases per case manager: 30
- Profile of case managers: 2 social workers, 1 legal advisor, 1 special education teacher
- Actions taken to develop the pilot: focus group with beneficiaries, mapping of care providers, gathering of an Advisory Committee and an Ethics Committee

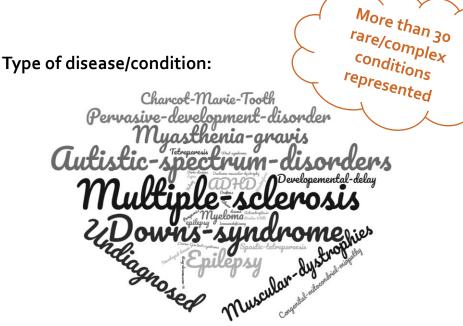


INNOVCare pilot: profile of beneficiaries



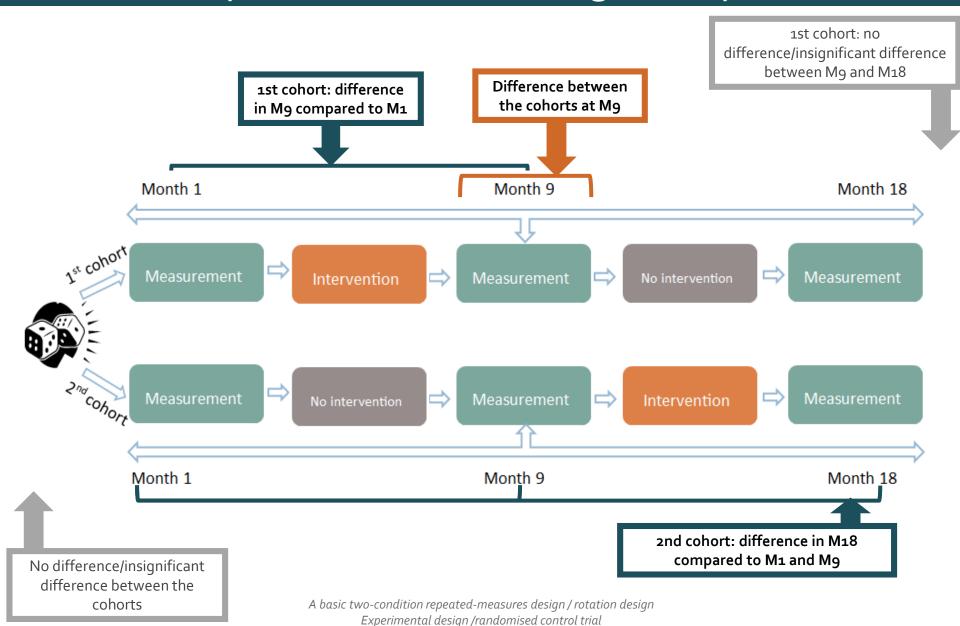






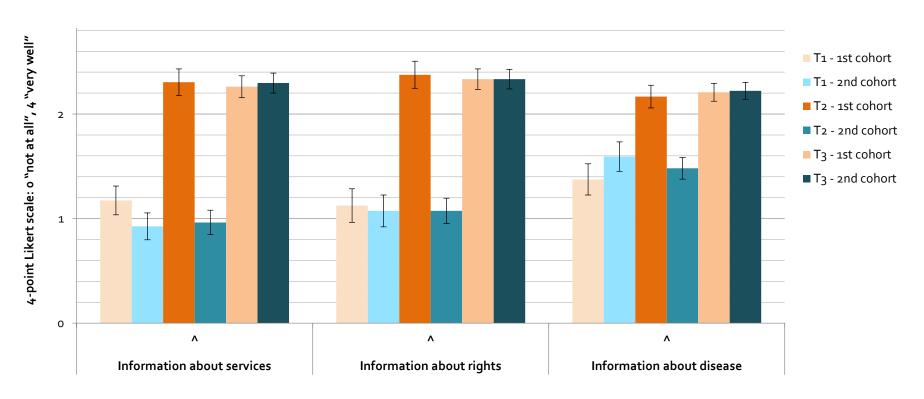


INNOVCare pilot: evaluation design & expectations





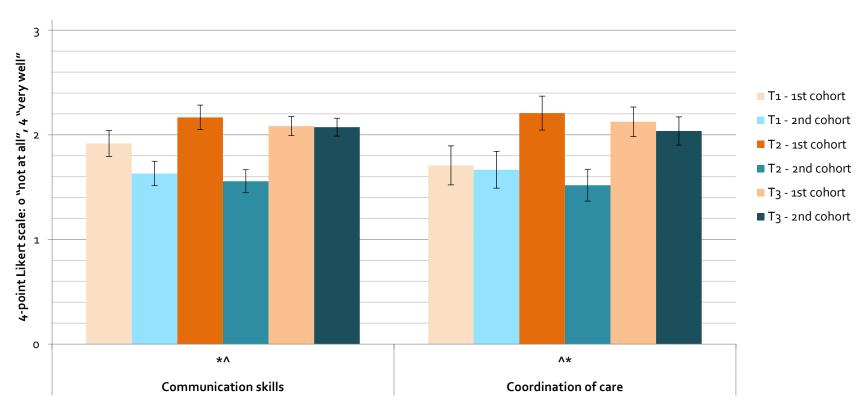
Case management improved beneficiaries' level of information



^ = Significant difference between cohorts at T₂ & significant differences within cohorts over time



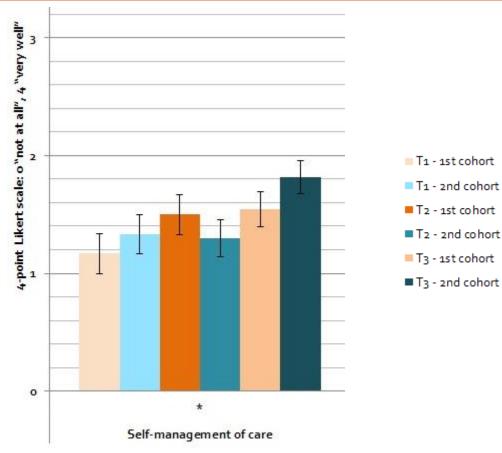
Case management increased beneficiaries' communication skills
& improved coordination of care



^ = Significant difference between cohorts at T2 and significant difference over time only within 2nd cohort ^ = Significant difference between cohorts at T2 and stronger differences within 1st cohort over time



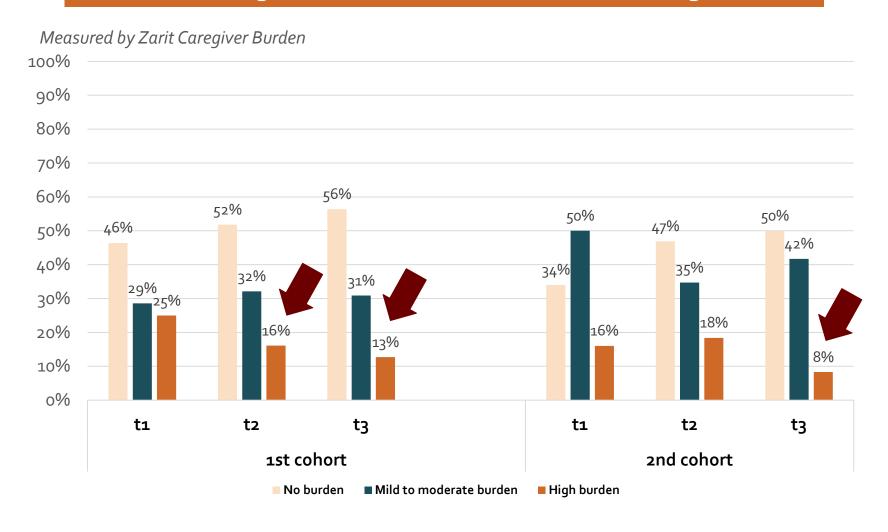
Case management increased beneficiaries' capacity to manage their own care



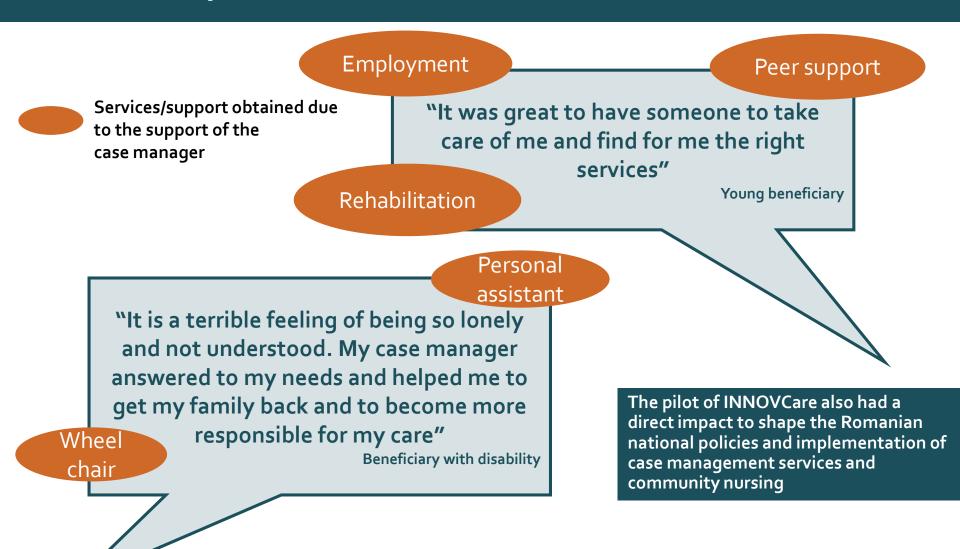
* = Insignificant difference between cohorts at T2 but significant difference within cohorts over time



Case management decreased the burden of care givers









INNOVCare pilot evaluation: summary & lessons learnt

- Case management works! Beneficiaries are more informed/empowered & coordination of care improved;
- Improvements on the 1st cohort were sustained in the 9 months after the intervention;
- There was less use of emergency hospital services and less hospitalisations;

To measure the board social-economic impact of the intervention, it is necessary to:

- ✓ Conduct long-term implementation and impact evaluation;
- ✓ Use tailored QoL and intervention measurement instruments;
- ✓ Build the capacity of services to self-monitor their impact.



INNOVCare outcome: European Network of Resource Centres for rare diseases

Advancing holistic high quality care and services for people living with rare diseases across Europe

- ✓ Complementary to health care and social services.
- ✓ Resource hub

Objectives:

- Networking and mutual learning
- Knowledge, expertise and good practices
- Training for care providers, patients, carers
- Contribute to the elaboration of service accreditation quality criteria
- Support the elaboration of impact indicators
- Promote innovation in social services in all aspects and areas
- Promote cooperation between all stakeholders involved in care provision







Why up-scaling INNOVCare?

- Achieving better health and social outcomes;
- Relieving and empowering beneficiaries/carers, consequently increasing the their social and economic participation;
- Elevating the care system to best address unmet needs;
- Creating gains for the care system increasing efficiency across health and social welfare systems, reducing duplication of services, increasing prevention;
- Bring about a wider societal change: leaving no one behind



Up-scaling INNOVCare and integrated health-social care

Key areas identified:

- Coordination between public bodies
- Multidisciplinary teams and care coordination
- Empowerment of beneficiaries



Creating a supportive political environment at national level

- Inter-Ministerial working groups;
- Dedicated coordinated/shared budget between public bodies from the social and the health sector;
- Top-down and bottom-up approaches: stronger involvement and accountability of local administration and civil society;
- Including integrated health-social care for complex conditions within national policies.



Implementing mechanisms that support integrated care and the empowerment of beneficiaries at national level

- Allocating financial and structural support to national platforms/networks that gather and share of knowledge/good practices;
- Pilot projects supported (allowing long term implementation/evaluation), as generators of good practice and innovative services;
- Training care providers (teachers, social worker, doctors, case managers) on key care aspects and on communication with care providers and beneficiaries;
- Requiring coordination between care providers in public tenders;
- Putting in place multidisciplinary care plans;
- Implementing services that facilitate care coordination e.g. Resource Centres and case management (identifying the most suitable point for case management e.g. community nurses, municipalities, social services, primary care, hospitals);
- Engaging beneficiaries in the design and implementation of services;
- Ensuring a smart combination of professional and peer-to-peer support.



Making full use of EU instruments to develop integrated care at European and national level

- Multi-annual Financial Framework to support to EU-wide platforms and innovative pilot projects that develop and transfer good practice and evidence;
- European Structural Funds to support MS to up-scale promising pilots into mainstream services;
- European Semester as a vehicle to implement integrated care at national level;
- European Pillar of Social Rights as guiding framework to build the future.





Based on the INNOVCare project's outcomes, the project partners RECOMMEND that:

- 1. The EU, its Member States and other European countries continue to implement the Commission Expert Group on Rare Diseases Recommendations to Support the Incorporation of Rare Diseases into Social Services and Policies.
- . The report on the State of the Art of Rare Disease Activities in Europe, previously issued by the European Joint-Action on Rare Diseases (RD-Action) should be continued and used as a monitoring mechanism to assess the implementation of the recommendations and the sharing of good practices across countries;
- 2. The Work-life Balance Directive takes into account the specific needs of persons with rare diseases and their carers as well as of those with other complex chronic conditions and disabilities:
- 3. National and European bodies must allocate financial and structural support to ensure the continuity and the sustainability of Europe-wide platforms that are essential for the development and sharing of good practices on integrated care for rare diseases and other complex conditions/disabilities.
 - · These include the European Reference Networks, the European Network of Resource Centres for Rare Diseases and other multi-stakeholder platforms that can further discuss and develop these topics following the secession of the Commission Expert Group on Rare Diseases and the conclusion of the European Joint-Action on Rare Diseases;
 - · The European Commission Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable diseases must embrace and respond to the challenges of people with rare diseases and their
- 4. National Strategies and Plans for Rare Diseases include the provision of integrated care and services for people living with a rare disease, in coordination between specialised and mainstream services;
- 5. Specific integrated care measures are implemented at national level such as:
- · Inter-Ministerial working groups and shared budgets;
- · Training of service providers, including case management training;
- · Support to the implementation of services and of expert networks that support person-centred care coordination such as Resource Centres and case management for rare diseases and other complex conditions/disabilities;
- 6. Patient/person-engagement in the design and implementation of services and patient empowerment become a requisite for health and social care provision, in order to guarantee person-centred, participative care;
- 7. Pilot projects continue to be supported, as generators of good practice and innovative services, and that due time is allowed for their design, implementation and long-term impact assessment. Systematic and long-term evaluation is necessary to gather quality evidence on the direct and societal impact of the service.
- 8. Sustainability mechanisms are put in place and accessible to public bodies, civil society organisations and service providers involved in the implementation of integrated care services:
 - . The new Multi-annual Financial Framework must continue to bring support to EU-wide platforms and innovative projects that allow Member States to develop and transfer good practice and evidence;
 - . The European Structural Funds must act as an accessible and adequate mechanism to support Member States to up-scale innovative pilots into mainstream services;
- The European Semester must be used as a vehicle to implement integrated care for people living with a rare disease and other complex conditions at national level





















The information contained in this publication does not necessarily reflect the official position of the European Commission.

EU-wide and national measures to guarantee integrated care for rare diseases is implemented and sustainable across Europe. Linking to:

- ✓ EU-level recommendations
- ✓ Work-life Balance Directive
- ✓ European Reference Networks
- ✓ National policies for rare diseases
- ✓ Specific integrated care measures
- ✓ Beneficiary/civil society engagement
- ✓ Support and funding mechanisms

https://innovcare.eu/recommendations/



Recommendations for up-scaling



nnovative Patient-Centred Approach for Social Care Provision to Complex Conditions

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Good practices and resources from INNOVCare

- Role of case manager for rare diseases (adaptable)
- Training of case managers: general outline & specific training contents
- Results of the pilot of case management and lessons learnt
- Identification of the potential role of ERNs in supporting integrated care
- European network of resource centres for rare diseases
- Identification of key elements/tools to support integrated care



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Thank you

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