Choosing Wisely – the Dutch approach

Huib Cense, surgeon, chairman of the Council Quality of Care and vice-president of the Dutch Association of Medical Specialists
The Netherlands: some facts and figures (cure)

> 17.000 million in habitants

Health insurance mandatory
  • 4 dominant insurance companies
  • 1453 euro nominal annual premium

10.000 general practioners
  • 80% self-employed

22.000 medical specialists
  • 50% self-employed

79 hospital organizations
  • 8 Academic + 71 general
  • 120 hospital locations, 137 outpatient clinics

Gross governoent expenses
  • 80 bln euro healtcare total
  • 51 bln euro cure total
  • 26 bln euro secondary care

>220 independent treatment centers
71 other clinics (rehabilitation etc.)
Dutch association of medical specialists

• Federation of the 33 scientific societies of medical specialists
• Board of 6 medical specialists
• Representative organisation of all 22,000 medical specialists.
  • *Main pillars of interest*
    • Quality
    • Education
    • Research and innovation
    • Reimbursement
Our challenges

- Demographics are changing
- Costs are rising (i.e. due to technological innovations, medicines etc).
- Less health care workers
- Fast digitalization of health care
- Societal changes
- Indication of over- and underuse of care
- Doctors under magnifying glass

Call for “Moral Era for medicine”

Don Berwick
In 2025, Dutch specialized medical care will have proven itself to be among the most innovative, efficient and high-quality in the world.

(vision document Medical Specialist 2025)
Quality cycle of medicals specialists in the Netherlands basis for our ambition

- Multidisciplinary (evidence-based) **guidelines** drawn up by scientific societies, taking into account the patient perspective
- **Shared decision making**
- **Quality measurement** to follow up on implementation, enable improvement and patient choices
- **External peer review** through site visits, medical audit and continuous assessment of individual performance
- Continuous medical and professional **education**
- Scientific **research**
Partnering with Choosing Wisely services our ambition

Our ambition for 2025: In 2025, Dutch specialized medical care will have proven itself to be among the most innovative, efficient and high-quality in the world.

Choosing Wisely’s primary goal is to improve quality of care (health outcomes) by helping physicians and their patients to make wise(r) choices about the appropriate care for the individual patient.
Wise Choices (Verstandig Kiezen) / Choosing Wisely Netherlands

- Physician led and patient supported program
- Started in 2013
- Campaign initiated by the Dutch Association of Medical Specialists (FMS) and Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (ZonMw)
- Patient Federation Netherlands (PFN) is partner
Choosing Wisely Netherlands: a rocky road

Campaign not automatically embraced by all scientific societies

- Strong guideline culture in the Netherlands
- (Surgical) societies were focussing on measurement and improvement (and having results!)
- Strong urge to research questions on what we do NOT know about the effectiveness of (50%) everyday treatments (and we anyhow offer)
- Suspicion among medical specialists, resulting in ignorance reluctance

“why do not’s? we have our guideline recommendations”

“why a new initiative? We have our own succesfull initiative”

“why focus on do not’s when have no clue about the effectiveness of 50% of treatments”

“It is about the money not quality”
Dutch approach to Choosing Wisely

If our goal (WHY) is to improve quality of care (health outcomes) by helping physicians and their patients to make wise(r) choices about the appropriate care for the individual patient – it does not matter HOW we do not, but that we do it

Improving quality is the goal, saving costs pleasant byproduct

Idea: Simon Sinek
Dutch approach to Choosing Wisely: four pillars

1. Wise Choices (do not’s)
   Implementation tools for guideline recommendations

2. Clinical practice variation research
   Quality measurement/registries and audit

3. Health Care Evaluation
   Research on “knowledge gaps”

4. Shared Decision Making
   Campaign, decision aids, patient information
Health care evaluation: research on questions about effectiveness

Do we need to prescribe cholesterol lowering drugs to elderly people (80+) who previously did not take these drugs?

What is the optimal diagnosis and treatment (injection or surgery) in carpal tunnel syndrome?

Dutch Society for Clinical Geriatry

Dutch Society for Neurology
Taking our professional responsibility!

Noblesse oblige - Adel verpflichtet

The next steps:

• Embed new knowledge in your guidelines
• Create patient materials
• (De)implement the evidence
• Monitor, share and talk your results
• Address differences, help laggards and audit practices if necessary

Impossible? **NO!**  I give the floor to Simone van Dulmen
Deimplementation of low-value care

Dr. Simone van Dulmen
Senior researcher IQ healthcare
Radboudumc
The Netherlands
What is low-value care?

Care that is proven of little or no value to the patient

“Off hand, I’d say you’re suffering from an arrow through the head, but just to play it safe, I’m ordering a bunch of tests.”
Types of low value care

- Ineffective care: Antibiotics for upper respiratory tract infection
- Inefficient care: Duplication of laboratory tests
- Unwanted care: Chemotherapy instead of palliative care
Barriers and facilitators for reducing low-value care

Provider 47%
Patient 22%
Organisational 19%
Social 5%
Financial 7%
Motives cultural different NL

- **relation with the patient**: 75%
- **time**: 55%
- **want to offer something**: 52%
- **other reasons**: 24%
- **clinical uncertainty**: 24%
- **availability of diagnostic tools**: 10%
- **fear for claims**: 10%
- **routine**: 7%
- **lack of knowledge**: 4%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80%
<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Patients insisting on test</td>
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<td>Wanting to keep patients happy</td>
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<td>Feel patients should make final decision</td>
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<td>Not enough time with patients</td>
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<td>New technology in practice</td>
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</tbody>
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Choosing Wisely, 2014
To do or not to do?
National program for reducing low-value care

Aims:
• **Identify and quantify** low-value care in the Netherlands
• **Reduce** low-value care practices
• **Learn about** how to successfully and sustainably reduce low-value care
We reduced ...

Corticosteroids COPD  
Surveillance CT scans lymphoma  
Knee arthroscopies and MRIs  
Intravenous and urinary catheters  

Vitamin D and B12 tests  
Diagnostic testing internal medicine  
Surveillance visits basal cell carcinoma  
Gastroscopies for dyspeptic patients
Knee arthroscopies and MRIs

- CW recommendation: Do not perform knee arthroscopies and MRIs for orthopedic patients aged 50 years or older

Intervention
- Intervention: patient information
- Interactive training for professionals
- Clinical champion

![Bar chart showing relative reduction for MRIs and Arthrosc.](chart.png)
Some preliminary results

Surveillance CT scans lymphoma

Intravenous and urinary catheters

Vitamin D and B12 tests

Diagnostic testing internal medicine

Gastroscopies for dyspeptic patients
Lessons learned

• Convincing evidence

• Support from care providers and management

• Tailor de-implementation strategy
  • Education, feedback and patient information
  • Use existing organisational structures

• Focus on improving quality and not on saving costs

• Requires a programmatic approach and investment
Questions?

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