

HIPE Data beyond ABF

Aisling Mulligan
Healthcare Pricing Office

Building a high quality health service for a healthier Ireland

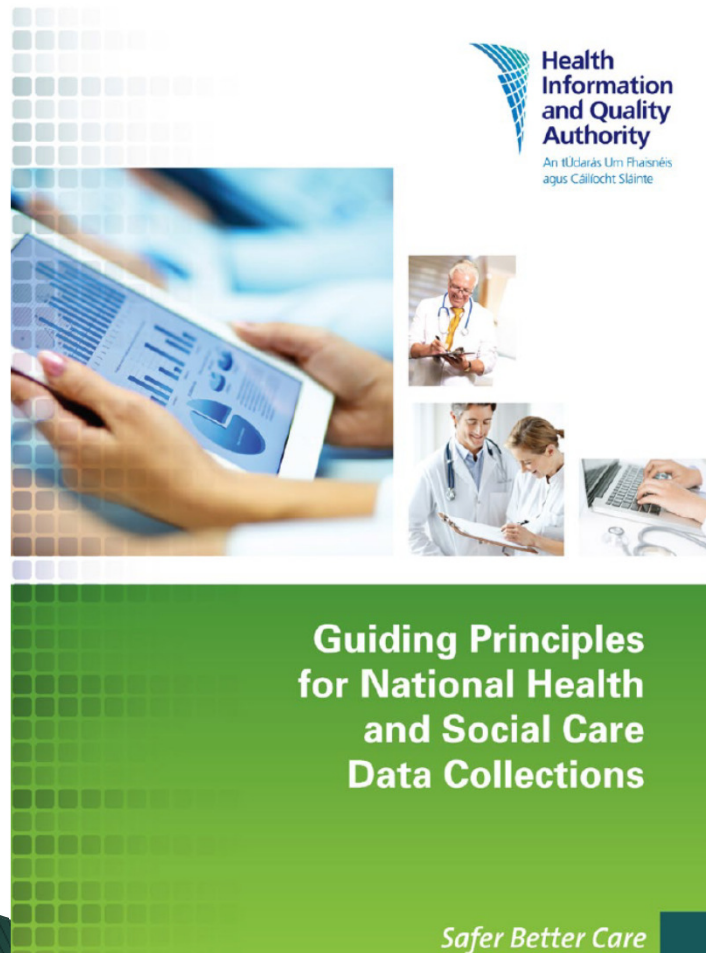
Health Service Executive Corporate Plan 2015–2017



Goal 5

Manage resources in a way that delivers best health outcomes, improves people's experience of using the service and demonstrates value for money

We are working to provide the safest, and most efficient health care system possible for the people in Ireland. Working together with all health care providers and government departments we will use all the resources in the health service in the most efficient and effective way possible to provide quality care and a good experience for those using the service.

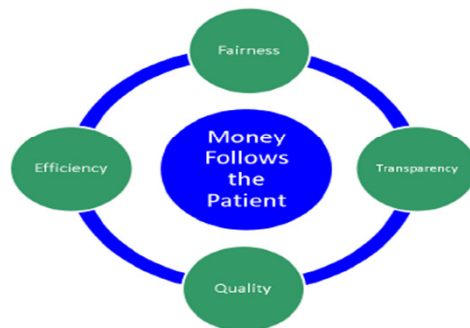


Each national collection holds a rich source of data. In order to gain the greatest benefit from the data, it needs to be accessible and used. National data collections have an obligation to make sure that the use of their data is optimised to achieve the best value for money, and provide the greatest benefit to users in order to maximise health gain.

Money Follows the Patient

Policy Paper on Hospital Financing

Draft for Consultation



Tús Áite do
Shábháilteacht 1 Othar
Patient Safety First

An Roinn Sláinte
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

A key principle underpinning the work of the Office would be that, at the hospital level, data should be collected and transmitted once but then used for multiple purposes by different strategic stakeholders.

HEALTHCARE
PRICING
OFFICE

Uses of Data

- ▶ Measuring Quality
- ▶ Clinical Audit
- ▶ Investigation
- ▶ Health Technology Assessment
- ▶ Policy
- ▶ Research

Measuring Quality



National Healthcare Quality Reporting System

First Annual Report

5 March 2015

Supporting People with Long Term Conditions

- ▶ COPD hospitalisation rates
- ▶ Asthma hospitalisation rates
- ▶ Diabetes hospitalisation rates

Acute Hospital Care

- ▶ In-hospital mortality within 30 days after Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)
- ▶ In-hospital mortality within 30 days after haemorrhagic stroke
- ▶ In-hospital mortality within 30 days after ischaemic stroke
- ▶ In-hospital waiting time for hip fracture surgery
- ▶ The data presented for this indicator are based on analysis of HIPE data carried out by the Department of Health using the definitions and methodology developed by the OECD Health Care Quality Indicators (HCQI) project.

Clinical Audit



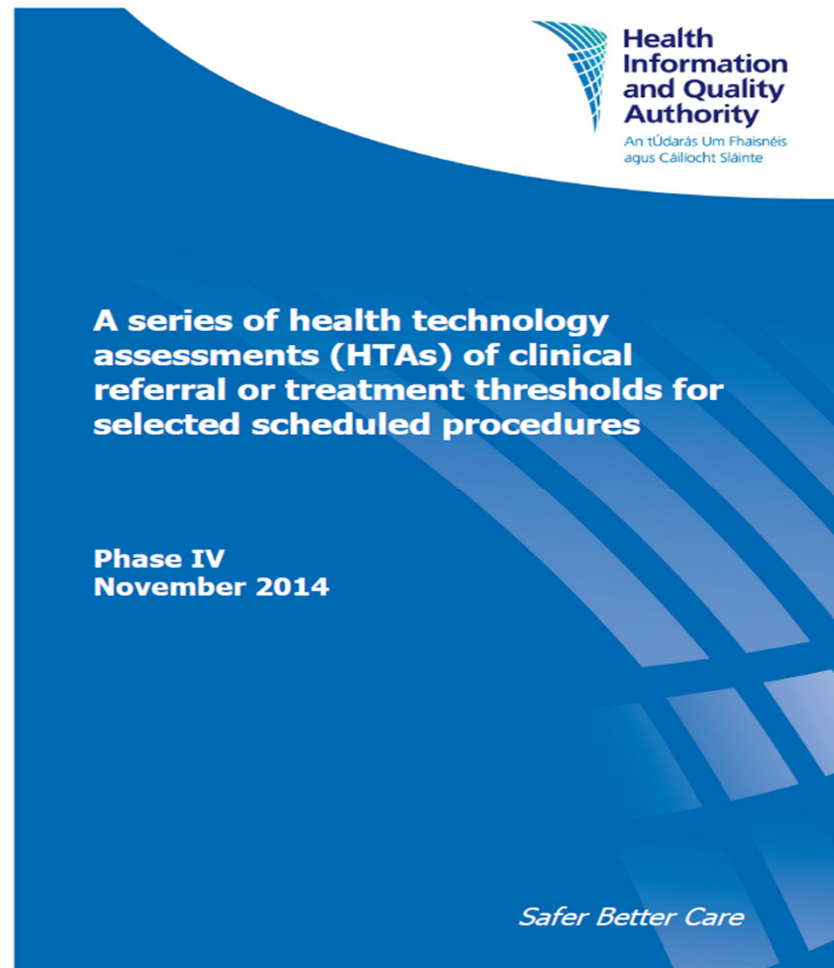
- ▶ The central aim of all NOCA audit streams is to improve clinical services for patients in Ireland.

Investigation



- ▶ The Authority may undertake or be required by the Minister to undertake an investigation into the safety, quality and standard of healthcare services, if there is a serious risk to the health and welfare of service users.

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)



- ▶ HTA is a form of research that generates information about the clinical and cost-effectiveness of health technologies

Policy



Model-based appraisal of minimum unit pricing for alcohol in the Republic of Ireland

An adaptation of the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model version 3

September 2014

Colin Angus

Yang Meng

Abdallah Ally

John Holmes

Alan Brennan

©SchARR, University of Sheffield

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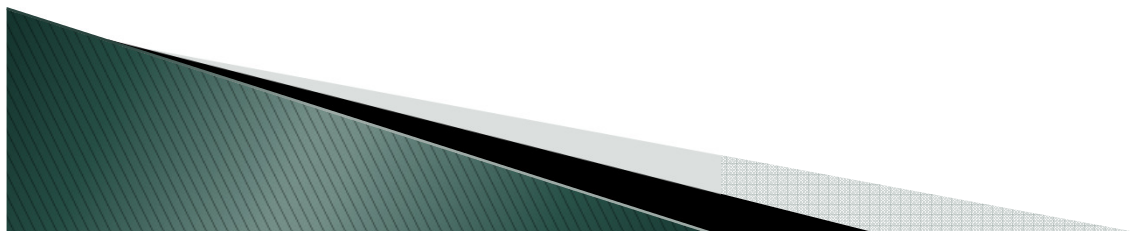
	Condition
Wholly attributable chronic conditions	Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome
	Degeneration of the nervous system
	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
	Alcoholic myopathy
	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
	Alcoholic gastritis
	Alcoholic liver disease
Wholly attributable acute conditions	Chronic pancreatitis
	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alc.
	Ethanol poisoning
	Methanol poisoning
	Toxic effect of alcohol, other
Partially attributable chronic conditions	Accidental poisoning by exposure to alcohol (incl. 'undetermined intent')
	Excessive blood level of alcohol
	Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx
	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus
	Malignant neoplasm of colon
	Malignant neoplasm of rectum
	Malig. neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts
	Malignant neoplasm of larynx
	Malignant neoplasm of breast
	Diabetes mellitus (type II)
	Epilepsy and status epilepticus
	Hypertensive diseases
	Ischaemic heart disease
	Cardiac arrhythmias
	Haemorrhagic stroke
	Ischaemic stroke
	Oesophageal varices
	Gastro-oesophageal laceration-haemorrhage synd.
	Unspecified liver disease
	Cholelithiasis
Partially attributable acute conditions	Acute and chronic pancreatitis
	Psoriasis
	Spontaneous abortion
	Road traffic accidents - non pedestrian
	Pedestrian traffic accidents
	Water transport accidents
	Air/space transport accidents
	Fall injuries
	Work/machine injuries
	Firearm injuries
	Drowning
	Inhalation of gastric contents
	Fire injuries
	Accidental excessive cold
	Intentional self-harm
	Assault

Research

- ▶ Support research, information and evidence that meet the needs and challenges of the Irish health and social care system



- ▶ Planning & Measurement
- ▶ Clinical Strategy and Programmes
- ▶ Internationally



Future



- ▶ Knowledge and Information Plan
- ▶ Individual Health Identifier
- ▶ Health Information Bill

Turning data into knowledge

