



On the Radar

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On the Radar

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Reports

Integrating Care to Prevent and Manage Chronic Diseases: Best Practices in Public Health
OECD
Paris: OECD Publishing; 2023. p. 372.

DOI	https://doi.org/10.1787/9acc1b1d-en
Notes	The OECD has published this report into how health systems may provide better integrated care for the management of chronic conditions. As the report notes, people are living long with chronic conditions and the fragmentation of care is a key issue for people with complex health needs, such multiple chronic conditions. The report also observes that various approaches are being used and the report examines 13 integrated care models implemented using a validated performance assessment framework. The report provides findings and recommendations that ‘cover the key dimensions of integrated care, namely governance, financing, the workforce, and digital tools and health information systems.’

Journal articles

Journal of Patient Safety

Volume 19, Number 4, June 2023

URL	https://journals.lww.com/journalpatientsafety/toc/2023/06000
Notes	<p>A new issue of the <i>Journal of Patient Safety</i> has been published. Articles in this issue of the <i>Journal of Patient Safety</i> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Pigmentation Effects on Pulse Oximetry Accuracy Need a Prospective Study (George T Blike, Susan P McGrath, Krystal McGovern) • Hospital Fire Outbreaks Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Low- and Middle-Income Settings (Jonathan Bayuo, Precious Adade Duodu) • Improving the Quality of Maternity Care: Learning From Malpractice (Meihong Shi, Hua Zhang, Siyuan Huang, Mingfeng Zhang, Xiuying Hu) • Preanalytical Errors in Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory and Relationship With Hospital Departments and Staff: A Record-Based Study (Cihad Dunder, Ozkan Bahadir) • The Patient Safety Adoption Framework: A Practical Framework to Bridge the Know-Do Gap (Rachel Moyal-Smith, Judy Margo, Francine L Maloney, Jason Boulanger, Patti Lautner, Patricia Folcarelli, Evan Benjamin) • Identifying Adverse Events in Patients Hospitalized in Isolation or Quarantine Due to COVID-19 (Alejandro de Arriba Fernández, Roberto Sánchez Medina, María Elena Dorta Hung, Eva Elisa Álvarez León) • Classification of Health Information Technology Safety Events in a Pediatric Tertiary Care Hospital (Amina Khan, Dean J Karavite, Naveen Muthu, Eric Shelov, Ursula Nawab, Bimal Desai, Brooke Luo) • Comparative Impact Analysis of Low-Deductible Insurance Versus In-house Hospital Assumption of Risk and Management on Medical Malpractice Claims (Giuseppe Vetrugno, Simone Grassi, Federica Foti, Chiara Siodambro, Vincenzo M Grassi, Celeste Conte, Renato Ghisellini, Fabio De-Giorgio, Francesco Ausania, Francesca Cittadini, Riccardo Rossi, Gabriele Della Morte, Matteo Caputo, Vincenzo L Pascali, Al Ozonoff, Antonio Oliva) • Preventing Surgical Site Infections: Are Safety Climate Level and Its Strength Associated With Self-reported Commitment To, Subjective Norms Toward, and Knowledge About Preventive Measures? (Yvonne Pfeiffer, Andrew Atkinson, Judith Maag, M A Lane, D L B Schwappach, J Marschall) • Evaluation of National Patient Safety Implementation Framework in Selected Public Healthcare Facilities of Tamil Nadu: An Operational Research (Yuvaraj Krishnamoorthy, Dhanajayan Govindan, Sathish Rajaa, Isha Sinha, Krishna Kanth, Murali Krishnan, Gerald Samuel) • Proactive Patient Safety: Focusing on What Goes Right in the Perioperative Environment (Caoimhe Duffy, Neil Menon, David Horak, Geoffrey D Bass, Ruchika Talwar, Cara Lorenzi, Christina Taing Vo, C Chaing, J B Ziemba)

BMJ *Quality & Safety* online first articles

URL	https://qualitysafety.bmj.com/content/early/recent
Notes	<p>BMJ <i>Quality & Safety</i> has published a number of 'online first' articles, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consent and refusal of procedures during labour and birth: a survey among 11 418 women in the Netherlands (Marit Sophia Gerardina van der Pijl, Margot Klein Essink, Tineke van der Linden, Rachel Verweij, Elselijn Kingma, Martine H Hollander, Ank de Jonge, Corine J Verhoeven)• Editorial: Measurement and Monitoring of Safety Framework (MMSF): learning from its implementation in Canada (Jane Carthey)• Visual identifiers for people with dementia in hospitals: a qualitative study to unravel mechanisms of action for improving quality of care (Elizabeth Sutton, Natalie Armstrong, Louise Locock, Simon Conroy, Carolyn Tarrant)

Online resources

[UK] NICE Guidelines and Quality Standards

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance>

The UK's National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has published new (or updated) guidelines and quality standards. The latest reviews or updates include:

- Quality Standard QS100 **Cardiovascular** risk assessment and lipid modification
<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs100>
- Clinical Guideline CG181 **Cardiovascular disease: risk assessment and reduction, including lipid modification** <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181>

[UK] Should I take a statin?

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/resources/patient-decision-aid-pdf-243780159>

The UK's National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has updated their patient decision aid on using statins to reduce the risk of cardiovascular events. This resource includes a tool for patients to consider what is and is not important to them in cardiovascular disease (prevention). It also has visual representations showing the risks and benefits of CVD prevention treatments.

[USA] Effective Health Care Program reports

<https://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/>

The US Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) has an Effective Health Care (EHC) Program. The EHC has released the following final reports and updates:

- *Nutrition as Prevention for Improved **Cancer Health Outcomes***
<https://doi.org/10.32970/AHRQEPCCER260>
<https://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/products/improved-cancer-outcomes/research>

COVID-19 resources

<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/covid-19>

The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care has developed a number of resources to assist healthcare organisations, facilities and clinicians. These and other material on COVID-19 are available at <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/covid-19>

These resources include:

- ***OVID-19 infection prevention and control risk management*** This primer provides an overview of three widely used tools for investigating and responding to patient safety events and near misses. Tools covered in this primer include incident reporting systems, Root Cause Analysis (RCA), and Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA).
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/covid-19-infection-prevention-and-control-risk-management-guidance>
- ***Poster – Combined contact and droplet precautions***
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/infection-prevention-and-control-poster-combined-contact-and-droplet-precautions>

STOP VISITOR RESTRICTIONS MAY BE IN PLACE

For all staff
Combined contact & droplet precautions*
In addition to standard precautions

Before entering room/care zone

- 1 Perform hand hygiene
- 2 Put on gown
- 3 Put on surgical mask
- 4 Put on protective eyewear
- 5 Perform hand hygiene
- 6 Put on gloves

At doorway prior to leaving room/care zone

- 1 Remove and dispose of gloves
- 2 Perform hand hygiene
- 3 Remove and dispose of gown
- 4 Perform hand hygiene
- 5 Remove protective eyewear
- 6 Perform hand hygiene
- 7 Remove and dispose of mask
- 8 Leave the room/care zone
- 9 Perform hand hygiene

What else can you do to stop the spread of Infections?

- Consider patient placement
- Minimise patient movement
- Appropriate bed allocation.

*e.g. Acute respiratory tract infection with unknown aetiology, seasonal influenza and Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
For more detail, refer to the Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare and your state and territory guidance.

- *Poster – Combined airborne and contact precautions*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/poster-combined-airborne-and-contact-precautions>

VISITOR RESTRICTIONS IN PLACE

For all staff

Combined airborne & contact precautions

in addition to standard precautions

Before entering room/care zone

- 1

Perform hand hygiene
- 2

Put on gown
- 3

Put on a particulate respirator (e.g. P2/N95) and perform fit check
- 4

Put on protective eyewear
- 5

Perform hand hygiene
- 6

Put on gloves

At doorway prior to leaving room/care zone

- 1

Remove and dispose of gloves
- 2

Perform hand hygiene
- 3

Remove and dispose of gown
- 4

Leave the room/care zone
- 5

Perform hand hygiene (in an anteroom/outside the room/care zone)
- 6

Remove protective eyewear (in an anteroom/outside the room/care zone)
- 7

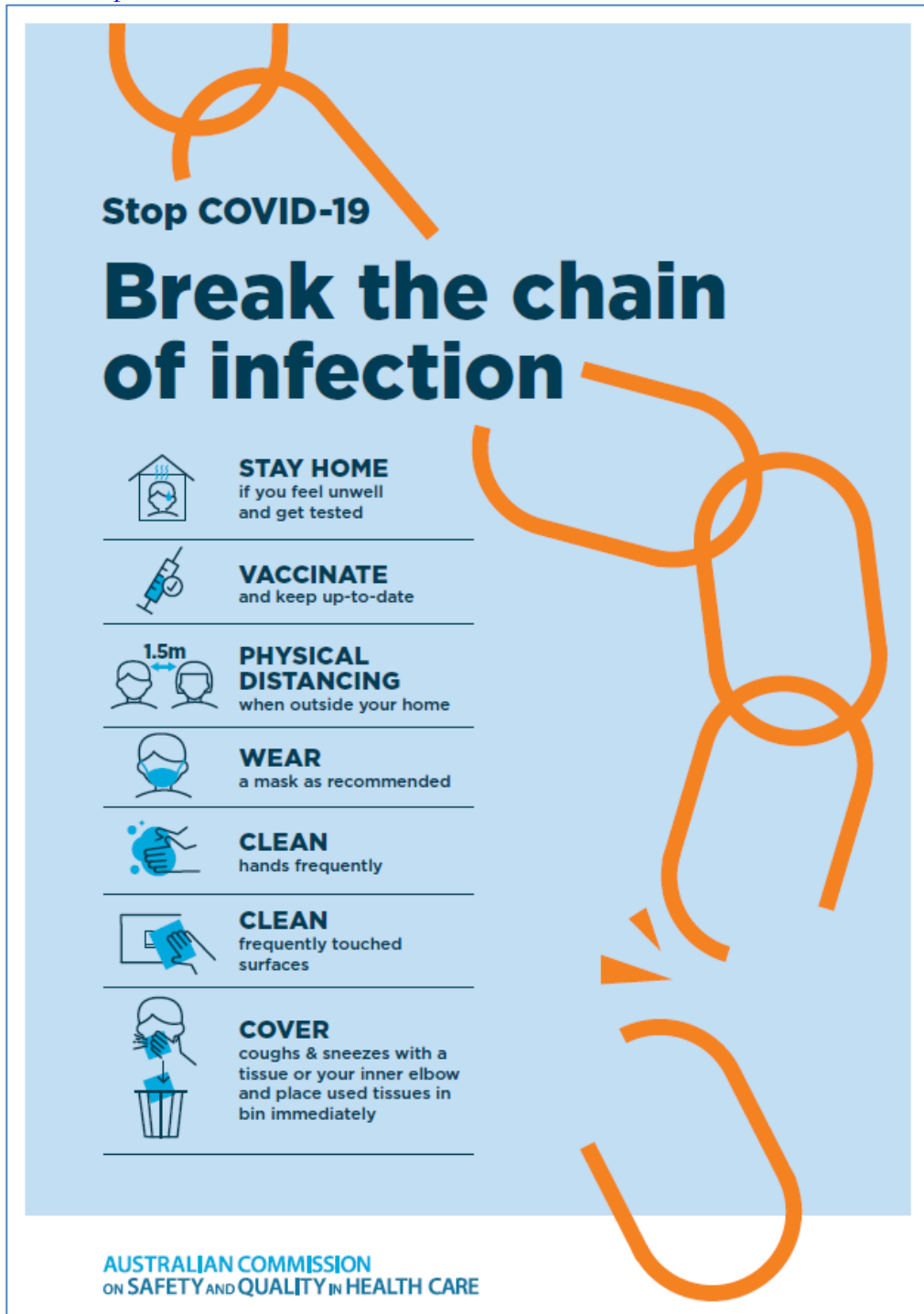
Perform hand hygiene (in an anteroom/outside the room/care zone)
- 8

Remove and dispose of particulate respirator (in an anteroom/outside the room/care zone)
- 9

Perform hand hygiene

KEEP DOOR CLOSED AT ALL TIMES

- *Environmental Cleaning and Infection Prevention and Control*
www.safetyandquality.gov.au/environmental-cleaning
- *COVID-19 infection prevention and control risk management – Guidance*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/covid-19-infection-prevention-and-control-risk-management-guidance>
- *Safe care for people with cognitive impairment during COVID-19*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/cognitive-impairment/cognitive-impairment-and-covid-19>
- *Stop COVID-19: Break the chain of infection* poster
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/break-chain-infection-poster-a3>



- *COVID-19 and face masks – Information for consumers*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/covid-19-and-face-masks-information-consumers>

**AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION
ON SAFETY AND QUALITY IN HEALTH CARE**

INFORMATION
for consumers

COVID-19 and face masks

Should I use a face mask?

Wearing face masks may protect you from droplets (small drops) when a person with COVID-19 coughs, speaks or sneezes, and you are less than 1.5 metres away from them. Wearing a mask will also help protect others if you are infected with the virus, but do not have symptoms of infection.

Wearing a face mask in Australia is recommended by health experts in areas where community transmission of COVID-19 is high, whenever physical distancing is not possible. Deciding whether to wear a face mask is your personal choice. Some people may feel more comfortable wearing a face mask in the community.


When thinking about whether wearing a face mask is right for you, consider the following:

- Face masks may protect you when it is not possible to maintain the 1.5 metre physical distance from other people e.g. on a crowded bus or train
- Are you older or do you have other medical conditions like heart disease, diabetes or respiratory illness? People in these groups may get more severe illness if they are infected with COVID-19
- Wearing a face mask will reduce the spread of droplets from your coughs and sneezes to others (however, if you have any cold or flu-like symptoms you should stay home)
- A face mask will not provide you with complete protection from COVID-19. You should also do all of the other things listed below to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

What can you do to prevent the spread of COVID-19?

Stopping the spread of COVID-19 is everyone's responsibility. The most important things that you can do to protect yourself and others are to:

- Stay at home when you are unwell, with even mild respiratory symptoms
- Regularly wash your hands with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand rub
- Do not touch your face
- Do not touch surfaces that may be contaminated with the virus
- Stay at least 1.5 metres away from other people (physical distancing)
- Cover your mouth when you cough by coughing into your elbow, or into a tissue. Throw the tissue away immediately.



National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce

<https://covid19evidence.net.au/>

The National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce is a collaboration of peak health professional bodies across Australia whose members are providing clinical care to people with COVID-19. The taskforce is undertaking continuous evidence surveillance to identify and rapidly synthesise emerging research in order to provide national, **evidence-based guidelines and clinical flowcharts for the clinical care of people with COVID-19**. The guidelines address questions that are specific to managing COVID-19 and cover the full disease course across mild, moderate, severe and critical illness. These are ‘living’ guidelines, updated with new research in near real-time in order to give reliable, up-to-the minute advice to clinicians providing frontline care in this unprecedented global health crisis.

COVID-19 Critical Intelligence Unit

<https://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/critical-intelligence-unit>

The Agency for Clinical Innovation (ACI) in New South Wales has developed this page summarising rapid, evidence-based advice during the COVID-19 pandemic. Its operations focus on systems intelligence, clinical intelligence and evidence integration. The content includes a daily evidence digest, a COVID status monitor, a risk monitoring dashboard and evidence checks on a discrete topic or question relating to the current COVID-19 pandemic. There is also a ‘Living evidence’ section summarising key studies and emerging evidence on **COVID-19 vaccines** and **SARS-CoV-2 variants**. The most recent updates include:

- ***SARS-CoV-2 variants - retired living evidence*** – What is the evidence on SARS-CoV-2 variants that are under monitoring by the World Health Organization?
- ***COVID-19 vaccines - retired living evidence*** – What is the evidence on COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness and safety?
- ***Current and emerging patient safety issues during COVID-19*** – What is the evidence on the current and emerging patient safety issues arising from the COVID-19 pandemic?
- ***Bivalent COVID-19 vaccines*** – What is the available regulatory and research evidence for bivalent COVID-19 vaccines?
- ***Surgery post COVID-19*** – What is the evidence for the timing of surgery, and outcomes following surgery, for people who have recovered from COVID-19?
- ***Paxlovid*** – What is the evidence for Paxlovid for treatment of COVID-19?
- ***Molnupiravir*** – What is the evidence for and regulatory context of molnupiravir for treatment of COVID-19?
- ***Eating disorders and COVID-19*** – What is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of eating disorders?
- ***Long COVID*** – What is the evidence on the prevalence, presentation and management of long-COVID?
- ***Oseltamivir (Tamiflu) use in healthcare settings*** – What is the evidence that use of oseltamivir in healthcare workers with a symptomatic influenza diagnosis result in an earlier return to work and reduced absenteeism? What is the evidence that use of oseltamivir in adults and children with symptomatic influenza reduces influenza transmission in health care settings?
- ***Alternative models of care for acute medical conditions*** – What is the evidence on alternative models of care for managing patients with acute medical conditions outside of emergency or inpatient hospital settings?
- ***Exercise and long COVID*** – Is exercise helpful in individuals with long COVID? Is post-exertional symptom exacerbation a risk in long COVID?
- ***Influenza and seasonal prophylaxis with oseltamivir*** – What is the place or evidence for seasonal influenza prophylaxis (such as taking oseltamivir for 10 to 12 weeks continuously) in healthcare and aged care settings?

- ***Rapid access models of care for respiratory illnesses*** – What is the evidence for rapid access models of care for respiratory illnesses, especially during winter seasons, in emergency departments?
- ***Post-acute sequelae of COVID-19*** – What is the evidence on the post-acute sequelae of COVID-19?
- ***Emerging variants*** – What is the available evidence for emerging variants?
- ***Chest pain or dyspnoea following COVID-19 vaccination*** – What is evidence for chest pain or dyspnoea following COVID-19 vaccination?
- ***Cardiac investigations and elective surgery post-COVID-19*** – What is evidence for cardiac investigations and elective surgery post-COVID-19?
- ***Breathlessness post COVID-19*** – How to determine those patients who present with ongoing breathlessness in need of urgent review or intervention due to suspected pulmonary embolus?
- ***COVID-19 pandemic and influenza*** – What is the evidence for COVID-19 pandemic and influenza?
- ***Budesonide and aspirin for pregnant women with COVID-19*** – What is the evidence for the use of Budesonide for pregnant women with COVID-19? What is the evidence for aspirin prophylaxis for pre-eclampsia in pregnant women with a COVID-19 infection?
- ***COVID-19 vaccines in Australia*** – What is the evidence on COVID-19 vaccines in Australia?
- ***COVID-19 pandemic and wellbeing of critical care and other healthcare workers*** – Evidence in brief on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the wellbeing of critical care and other healthcare workers.
- ***Disease modifying treatments for COVID-19 in children*** – What is the evidence for disease modifying treatments for COVID-19 in children?
- ***Mask type for COVID-19 positive wearer*** – What is the evidence for different mask types for COVID-19 positive wearers?
- ***Post acute and subacute COVID-19 care*** – What published advice and models of care are available regarding post-acute and subacute care for COVID-19 patients?
- ***Hospital visitor policies*** – What is the evidence for hospital visitor policies during and outside of the COVID-19 pandemic?
- ***Surgical masks, eye protection and PPE guidance*** – What is the evidence for surgical masks in the endemic phase in hospitals and for eyewear to protect against COVID-19?

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