

PARIS, 20-21 JUNE 2002

# What is best and at what cost? OECD study on Ageing-Related Diseases

- Health outcomes

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# Summary

- What we collected
- Examples of results
- Main gaps and priorities

# Definition and framework

- Health outcomes:
  - Change in health status due to health intervention
- Aims of health interventions
  - reduce risk
  - reduce deaths
  - reduce complications
  - improve functioning and wellbeing

# ARD outcome measures

	All	Diseased
Reduce risk	Incidence Risk factors	
Reduce deaths	Mortality rate	Fatality rates Survival rates
Reduce complications		Readmission rates
Improve functioning		Readmission rates

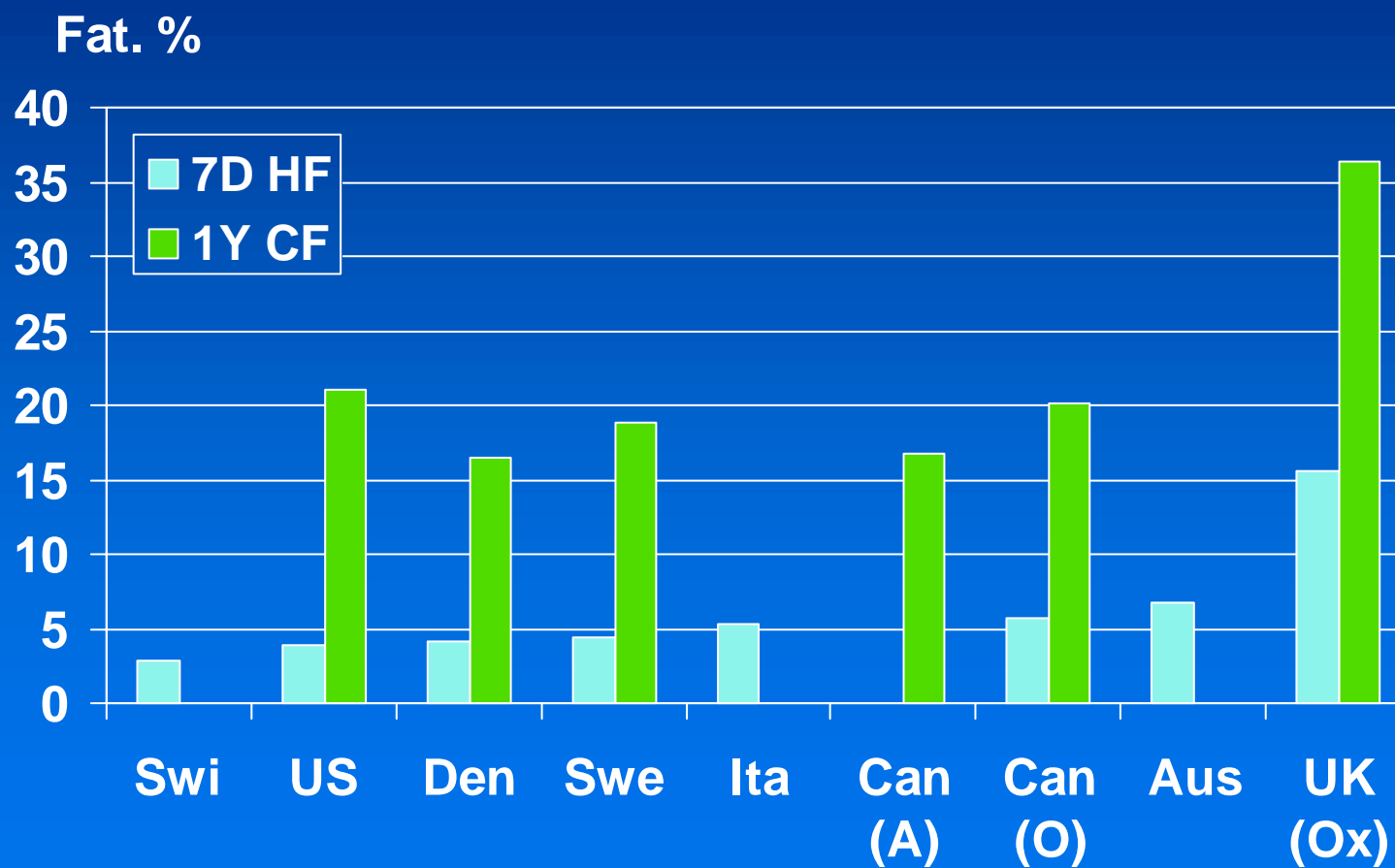
# ARD results

- Substantial new data collection
  - will show some examples
- Useful first step for monitoring
- But limitations remain
  - making conclusions on reasons for differences difficult

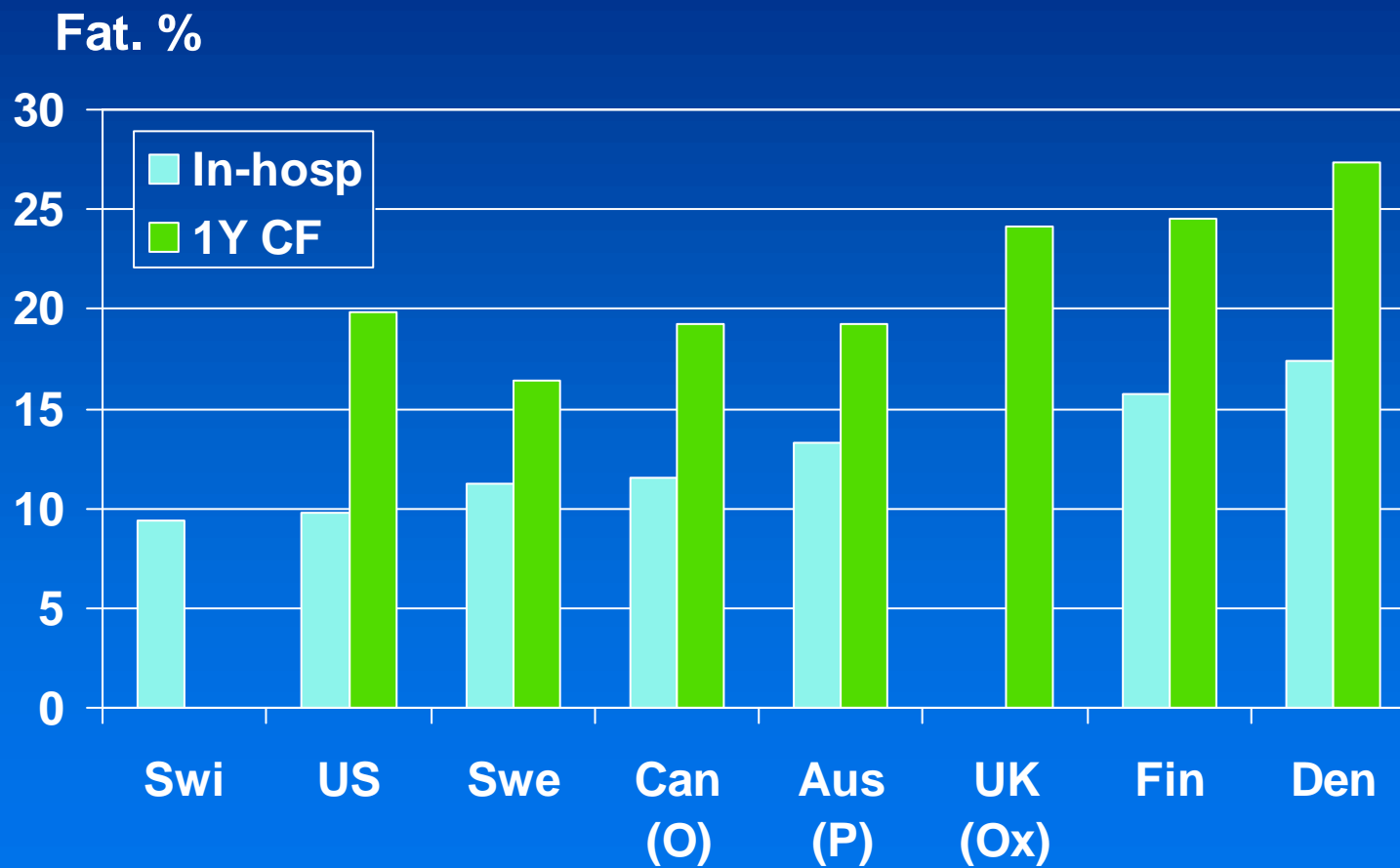
# Definitions

- Fatality rates
  - in-hospital: % died in hospital
  - case fatality: % died
- Relative survival rates
  - % survive relative to general pop.
- Readmission rates
  - % readmitted (unplanned)

# Isch. stroke 65-74 y.o. 1998

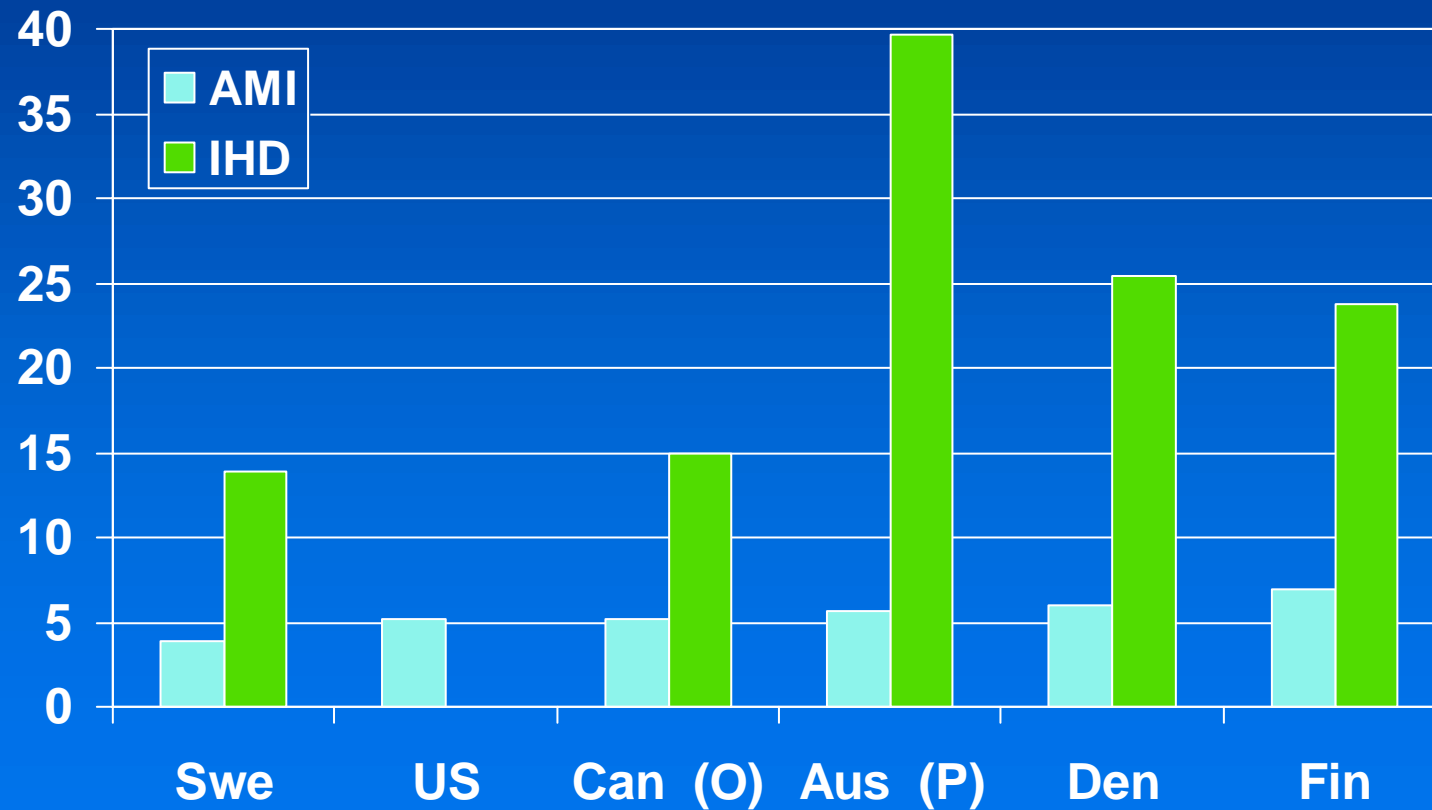


# AMI 65-74 y.o. 1996-98

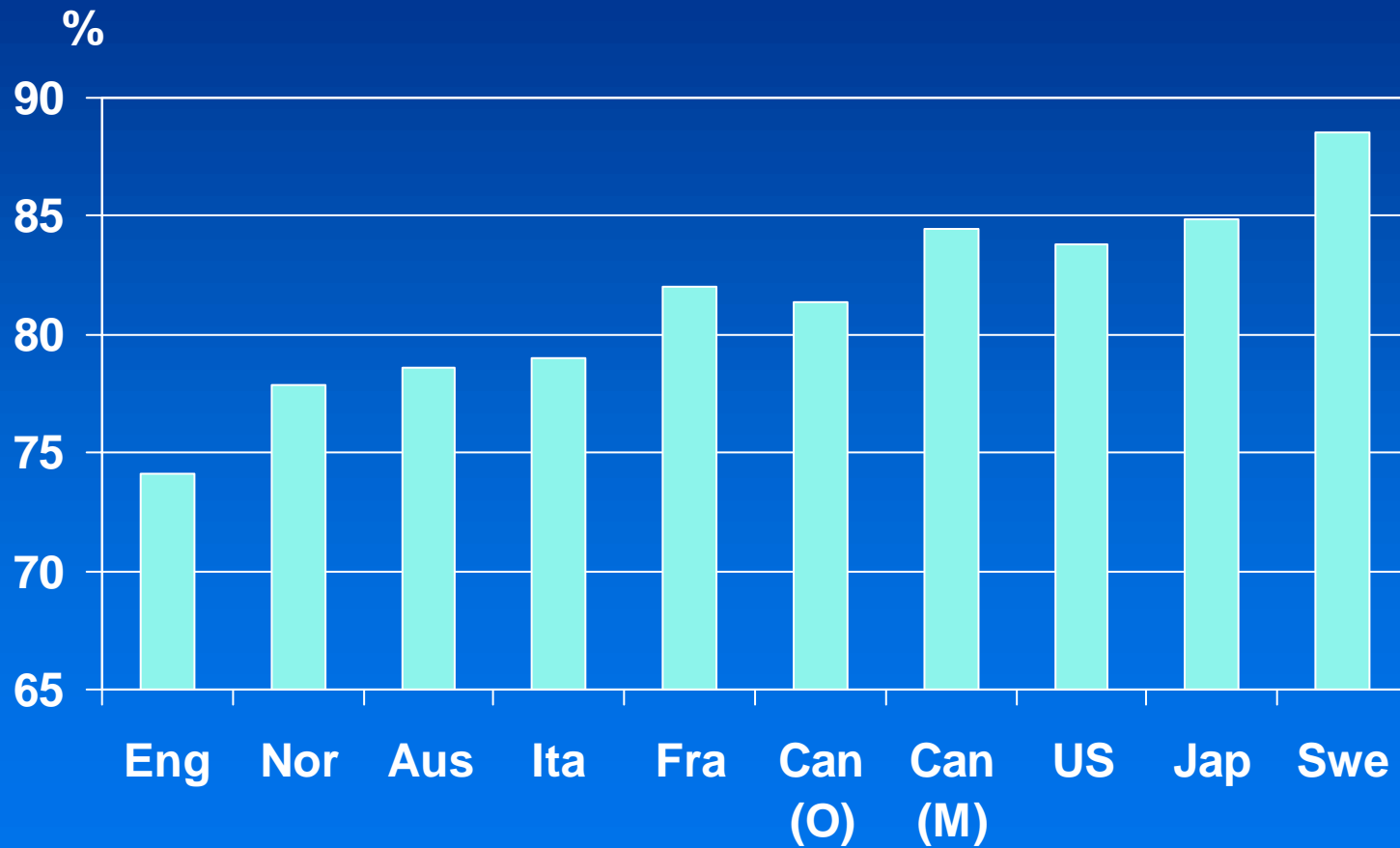


# Readmissions AMI 65-74 y.o.

Readm. %



# 5-yr RSR breast cancer (age-st.)



# Reasons for variation

- Definitional and data limitations
  - specifications
  - case definition
- Underlying reasons
  - treatment variation
  - organisation of care continuum
  - outside health system

# Conclusion

- Remains challenging
  - but necessary
  - and improving
- Main gaps and priorities
  - non-fatality
  - data linkage
  - disease severity