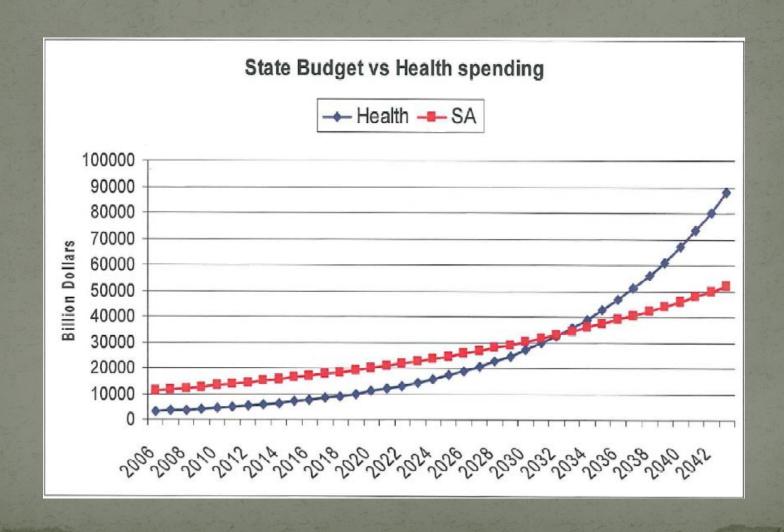
# Potential Efficiency Gains in Australian Primary Care: a review

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### Resources Are Limited



#### Resources Are Limited

- Health expenditure will exceed the entire SA Budget
  - **2007** → 2032
  - **■** 2012 → 2038
- Part of a ongoing trend between 1990 and 2014
  - Real terms (\$b):  $50.3 \rightarrow 154.6$
  - GDP (%):  $6.5 \rightarrow 9.7$
  - Tax income (%):  $15.7 \rightarrow 24.1$

# Primary Healthcare As Prevention

For every \$1 invested in effective prevention, \$5.60 is returned within five years

- Primary care is vital to sustainable healthcare
  - How do we measure effective primary care?
  - What initiatives might achieve this?

# Public Health Competencies

• How do we measure effective primary care?

Learning Objective 4.1.4

Analyse policy and proposals from an economic perspective

Level 2

#### Elements of competence

- understand forms of economic evaluation (e.g. cost minimisation analysis, cost effectiveness analysis, cost benefit analysis)
- understand important economic issues (efficiency, equity, opportunity cost, margin, discounting), value judgements and limitations.
- What policy initiatives might achieve this?

Learning Objective 3.1.4

Conduct effective literature reviews

Level 2

#### Elements of competence

- · clearly identify the public health question and scope
- · systematically search published and 'grey' literature
- document the search strategy
- present findings in a clear, well structured manner.

## Health Economics 101

#### Understand forms of economic evaluation

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Cost Minimization Analysis	Simple cost analysis	Outcomes from the interventions must be shown to be equivalent
Cost Effectiveness Analysis	Applicable to a wide range of possible clinical outcomes     Can be used to compare treatments with same outcomes	Can not make comparisons among studies or diseases with different outcomes
Cost Utility Analysis	Enables a broad range of outcomes to be combined in one summary outcomes     Considers patient preferences for the outcomes	Difficult to translate QOL measures into utility scores;     Provider and payer lack of knowledge of use of tool
Cost Benefit Analysis	Compares programs with different outcomes     Access the return of "investment"	Difficult to define a monetary value for health consequences     Provider and payer lack of knowledge of tool

 $\rightarrow$  No  $\triangle$  Outputs

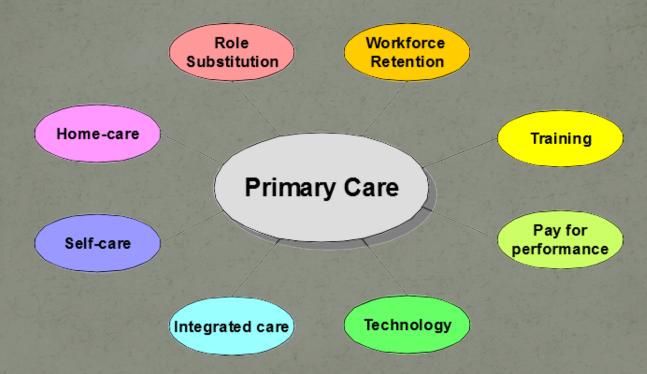
 $\rightarrow \Delta$  Outputs

→ Difficult

→ ?Cost of QALY

### What Initiatives Existed

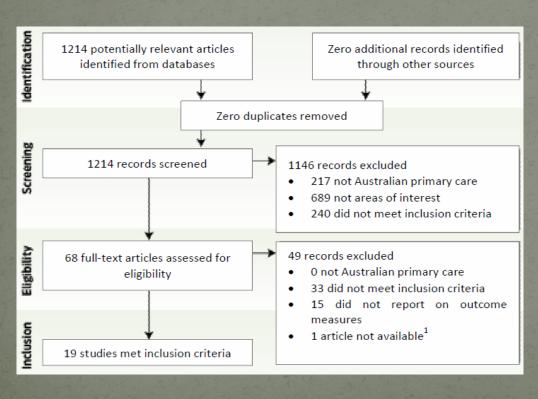
Clearly identify the public health question and scope



Does contemporary Australian research on these primary care initiatives support the anticipated efficiency gains?

#### Literature Review

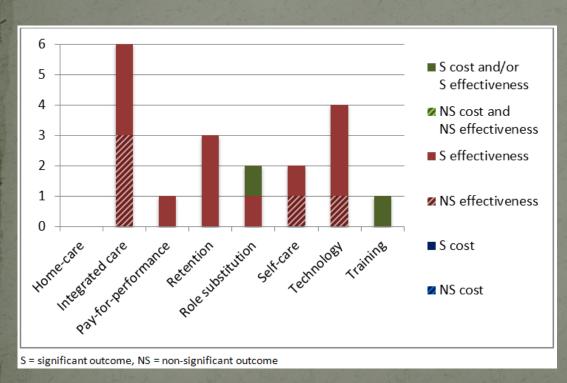
Document the search strategy
Systematically search the published and 'grey' literature



- First-ever review
  - Three attempts
  - Good for learning
- Repeatable, static
  - Search strategy
  - Inclusion & exclusion criteria
- Confidence to readers and myself

# Findings

Present findings in a clear, well structured manner



- Conform to audience expectations
  - MJA
  - Cochrane Collaboration
  - PRISMA
- Key results:
  - 19 total
  - 2 reported cost
  - 5 non-significant
  - Meta-analysis not possible

### Discussion

- No evidence supporting cost-effectiveness of the government-identified initiatives
  - May prevent primary care reform, forcing health or other service cuts
  - Medicare co-payments and indexation
- Minimal research with cost data
  - Need to standardise cost reporting in research
  - Need to identify and remediate barriers

# Any Questions?



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