

Improving the Health of the Population – The Singapore Model

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PATIENTS. AT THE HEART OF ALL WE DO.®





Primary Healthcare

- Polyclinics (20%)
- Private GP Clinics (80%)

Secondary & Tertiary Specialist Care

- Restructured Hospitals & National Centres (80%)
- Private Hospitals (20%)

Residential Long Term Care

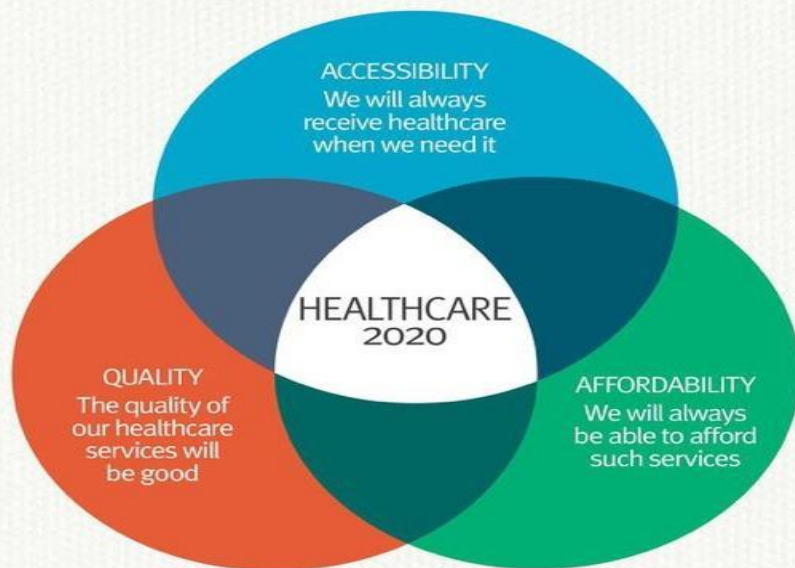
- Public (36%)
- Not for profit (40%)
- Private (24%)

Hybrid Healthcare System

Healthcare 2020:

Improving Accessibility, Quality & Affordability

In March this year, the Ministry of Health unveiled the Healthcare 2020 Masterplan - essentially measures to enhance the accessibility, affordability, and quality of healthcare – to better meet the needs of Singaporeans.



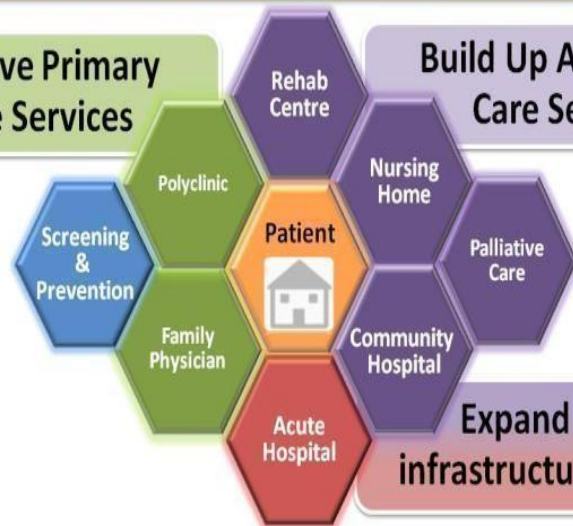
Strategies

Improve Quality Outcomes · Raise Care Standards

Integrate Care Through Regional Health Systems

Improve Primary
Care Services

Build Up Aged
Care Sector



Expand healthcare
infrastructure capacity

Grow and retain our pool of healthcare professionals

Improve healthcare financing to keep healthcare affordable

Singapore tops in life expectancy at 84.8 years

Average S'porean enjoys longest span of good health, but years spent in poor health also up

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policies are formulated and implemented.

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Singapore topped the world in life

Life expectancy and healthy years

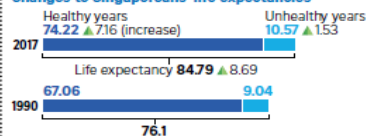
Life expectancy (2017)

Male	Years	Female	Years
Switzerland	82.12	Singapore	87.55
Singapore	81.94	Japan	87.21
Israel	81.28	Hong Kong	86.11
Hong Kong	81.15	Iceland	85.94
Japan	81.08	Spain	85.83

Years lived in good health (2017)

Male	Years	Female	Years
Singapore	72.58	Singapore	75.81
Hong Kong	72.34	Hong Kong	75.01
Japan	71.41	Japan	74.65
Switzerland	71.19	Spain	73.62
Italy	70.63	South Korea	73.45

Changes to Singaporeans' life expectancies



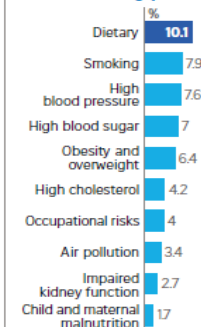
Source: THE BURDEN OF DISEASE IN SINGAPORE, 1990-2017
STRAITS TIMES GRAPHICS

Poor health and the main causes

Leading causes of years lived with disability in Singapore [1]



Major modifiable risk factors for ill health in Singapore



NOTES:

[1] Ill health that debilitates but does not kill

[2] Injury to the bones, joints, muscles, tendons, ligaments or nerves

[3] Significant as they start at a young age and last a long time

[4] Half of the injuries were caused by falls

[5] Including dementia, headache and stroke

Source: THE BURDEN OF DISEASE IN SINGAPORE, 1990-2017
STRAITS TIMES GRAPHICS

4.9% of GDP

spent on healthcare in 2016

2016 : ~\$21 billion

2010: \$10.9 billion

Rising demand of healthcare with an **ageing population**

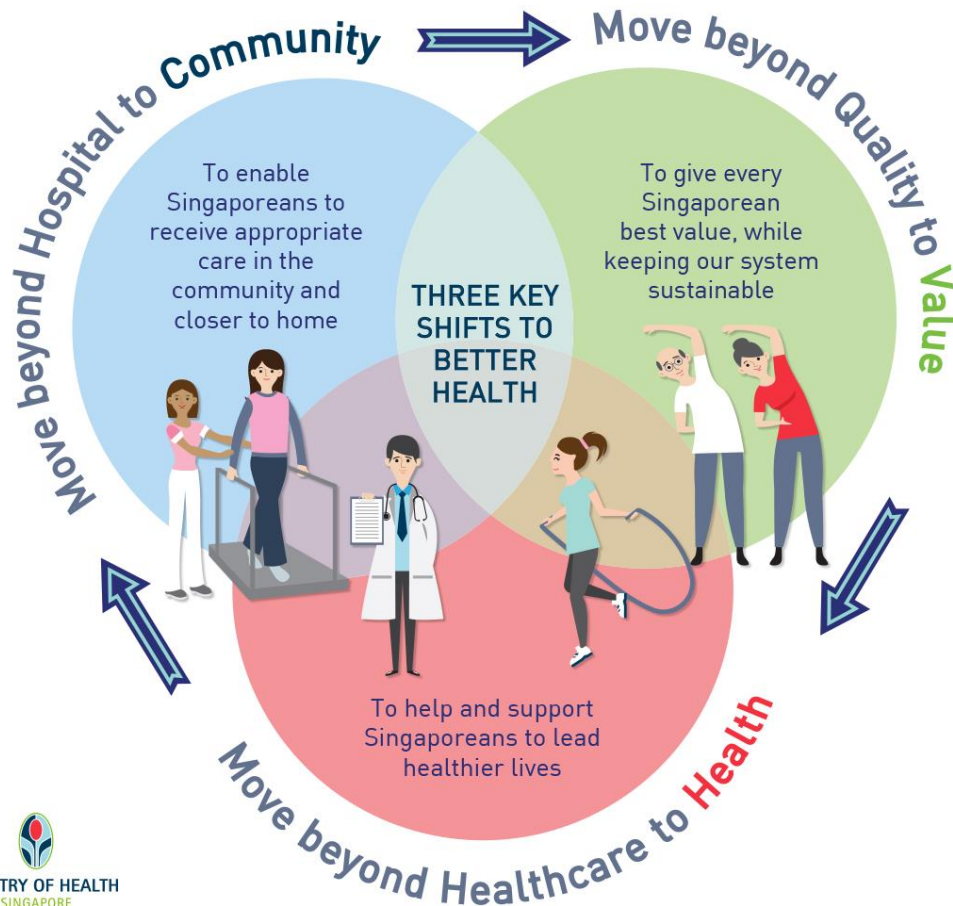


1 in 4 Singaporeans will be aged 65 & above in 2030

Bloomberg 2019 Healthiest Country Index

2019 Rank	2017 Rank	Change	Economy	Health Grade	Health Score	Health Risk Penalties
1	6	+5	Spain	92.75	96.56	-3.81
2	1	-1	Italy	91.59	95.83	-4.24
3	2	-1	Iceland	91.44	96.11	-4.67
4	7	+3	Japan	91.38	95.59	-4.21
5	3	-2	Switzerland	90.93	94.71	-3.78
6	8	+2	Sweden	90.24	94.13	-3.89
7	5	-2	Australia	89.75	93.96	-4.21
8	4	-4	Singapore	89.29	93.19	-3.90
9	11	+2	Norway	89.09	93.25	-4.16
10	9	-1	Israel	88.15	92.01	-3.86

Beyond Healthcare 2020



Ecosystemic approach to influence lifestyle behaviours across life-course

Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases

Mental Wellbeing
Promotion

Lifestyle Risk Factors

Obesity Control

- Healthier food
- Physical activity
- Weight management

Tobacco Control

- Prevent initiation
- Promote cessation

Early detection & follow
up: chronic diseases
and cancers

Youth Preventive Health

- Growth & Development
- Immunisation
- Oral Health



School



Workplace



Community

Life course Approach

Formation of 3 Integrated Clusters



SingHealth Regional Health System

Vision

Transforming Care.
Improving Health



Mission

Partnering communities to

Keep Well

Population Health Improvement

Keeping the population as healthy as possible in the community

Get Well

Population Health Management

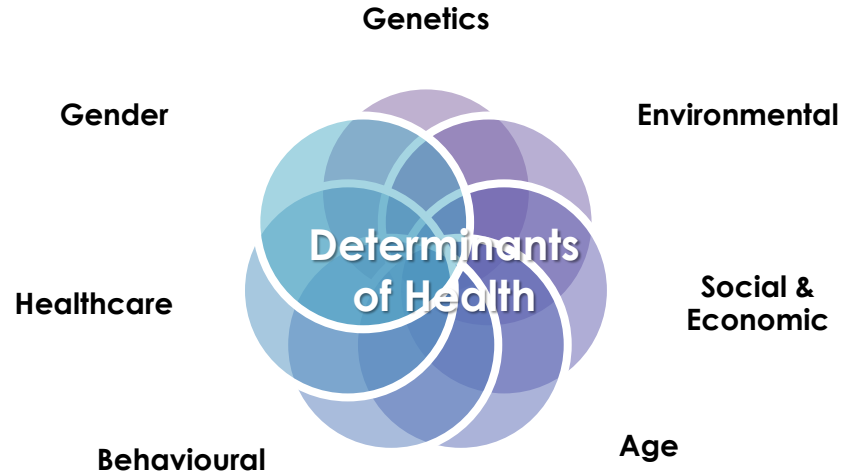
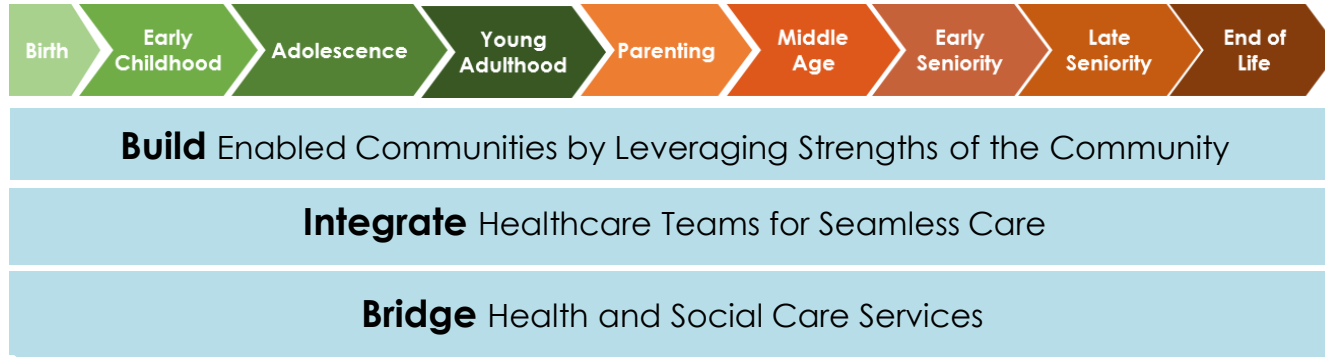
Access to right care at the right place and time

Age Well

Ageing in Place

The ability to live in one's own home and community safely, independently, and comfortably, regardless of age, income or ability level

Life Journey Approach to Population Health



Delivering Care That Matters

Taking into consideration **behavioral and social determinants** of health and a **life course perspective**



Bio-psychosocial characteristics

+

Acuity and severity of disease

+

Health care utilisation

+

Socio-demographic groupings

Behavioural Determinants of Health

Life Course Transitions

Complex adaptive nature of health

Birth → Early Childhood → Adolescence → Young Adulthood → Parenting → Middle Age → Early Seniority → Late Seniority → End of Life



Improved risk stratification of our populations, resulting in more effective and efficient interventions and implementation

Communities of Care

Geographical Team-Based Approach

- ✓ Deeper understanding of the **population needs in the respective zones**
- ✓ **Skill-mix** to cater to different levels of needs and care
- ✓ **Greater accessibility**
- ✓ **Ease of collaboration** and building capability for health & social care personnel
- ✓ **Increase efficiency** in resource allocation



Enabling Seamless and Coordinated Care



Hospital
Care
Team

- Coordination of care within the hospital

Patient Navigators/ Case Managers

Handover of cases.
Community team may be
involved before
discharge

Coordination and link
back to medical team in
hospital

Flow from Hospital
to Community

Integrated Community Care Team

Community Nurse

Doctors

Allied Health
Professionals

Community
Coordinators

Link to Community
Resources

Partnership

Primary Care
e.g. Polyclinic &
GPs

ILTC providers
e.g. Home medical &
home nursing, SCC

Community partners
e.g. GROs, SGO

Hold in Community

Community

- Direct medical and nursing care (as needed)
- Multidisciplinary reviews
- Care coordination and monitoring
- Supported through virtual care

SingHealth Community Nursing

Objectives

Building healthy & empowered community

Right siting & Integration of care

Continuing quality care in community and ageing in place

Roles

Prevent

Preventive Health for Seniors

Empower

Empowerment of Self-management of Chronic Conditions

Re-enable

Transitional Care for High Risk Clients, Post Acute Care

Palliate

Palliative Care for Clients with Non-malignant Conditions



Managing Well



Vulnerable



Mildly Frail



Moderately Frail



Post Hospital Care



Complex Care Needs



Terminally Ill

Preventive Health for the Well & Pre-frail



Community Health Posts

- Located at RCs & CCs
- Nurses' roles:
 - Regular health coaching and monitoring individuals with abnormal screening results to
 - Make healthy lifestyle changes
 - Promote follow-up with primary care providers
- Individual & group education and activities



Preventive & Self-Management Service for Frail Seniors

Community Falls Prevention Programme



Developed by Community Nursing, Community Geriatrics, Ophthalmology, and Rehabilitation Service

Are you STEADY?!

⚠ Did you have a fall recently?

⚠ Do you feel unbalance or weak in your legs?

⚠ Do you feel dizzy when you get up from bed or chair?

⚠ Do you want to know if you at-risk of a fall?

If your answers are **"YES"** to the above, and you are **65 years & above**, join us for fun interactive activities at **#03-33, 2pm to 5pm**

- Healthy Bones
- Home Safe Home
- Oops! I fell! How do I get up?
- How steady are your shoes?
- Do I have steady feet?

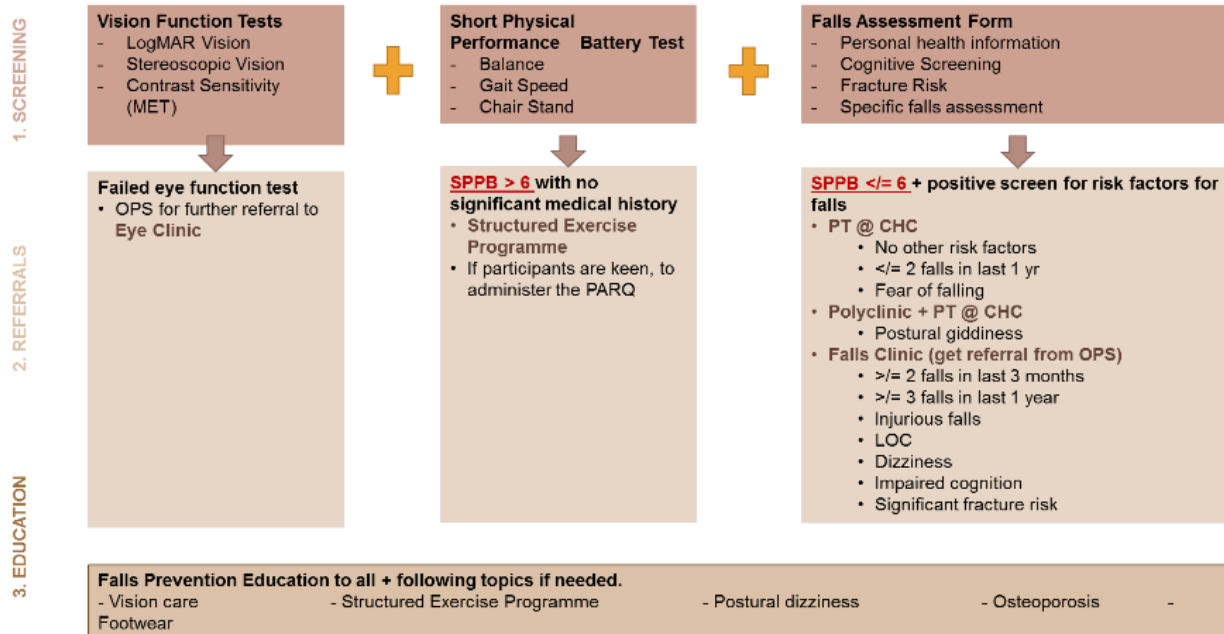
WHERE TO FIND US?

Eastern Community Health Centre
Our Tampines Hub, #03-33

6 Aug 2017, 2pm to 5pm

Complete the activity at all the above stations and get a goodie bag from us.

WHILE STOCK LAST!



* If the participant screens positive for > 1 domain, to refer to the service with higher level of intervention.

Community Falls Prevention Programme



Vulnerable



Mildly Frail



Moderately Frail

1st Level: Falls Screening & Awareness



Screening

2nd Level: Comprehensive Falls Assessment, Education & Follow Up Interventions



Vision Screening



Education



Gait & Balance



Falls Risk Questionnaire & Education

Community Nurse Posts

Self-management & empowerment for frail seniors & their caregivers



43 SingHealth

Community Nursing

Posts have served

> 9,000

Unique Residents
Since launch in 2017

Services

Health & Geriatric
Assessment e.g.
falls, forgetfulness

Health Coaching
for Disease
Prevention

Chronic Disease
Monitoring & Self-
management
Education

Medication Self
Management
Support &
Education

Care Referral &
Coordination

Support for patients with high risks & complex care needs



Safe and timely transit from hospital to home for

- Frail patients with complex care needs, high healthcare utilisation, and/or
- High risk of preventable readmissions



Hospital to Home (H2H) Service

Basic and advanced nursing care and procedures
Specialized care management
Care and case management
Patient and caregiver education and training

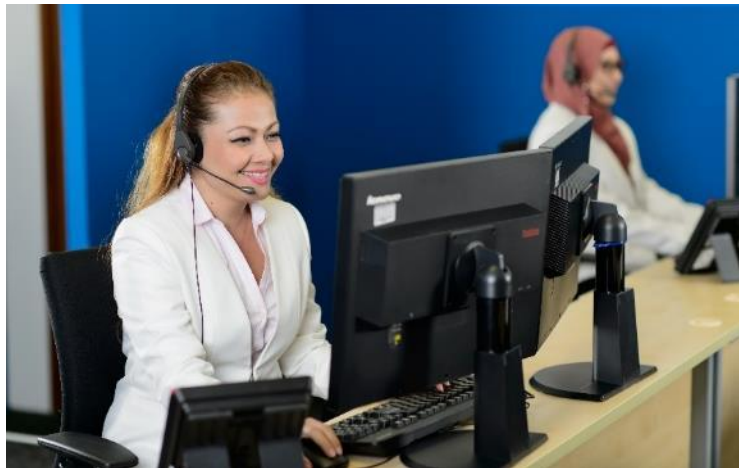


Early-Discharge Services

Community OPAT: complete IV antibiotics treatment via home care
Subcutaneous injection for chemotherapy
Community vascular wound management

Health Management Unit

Telecare for chronic disease management



Telecarers (trained nurses) provide regular phone support to patients with diabetes, COPD, heart failure, hip fracture and acute myocardial infarct

Tele-monitoring

Monitor parameters such as blood glucose, pulse rate, blood pressure and weight

Tele-education

Patients are educated on how to recognise and manage symptoms

Care Coordination

Telecarers coordinate patients' care with partners: polyclinics and GPs, case managers, psychologists, AHPs, ILTC sector

Patient Relations Management IT system

Alerts telecarers when patients visit the A&E, are admitted to the hospital, miss their follow-up appointments, or have any abnormal lab results



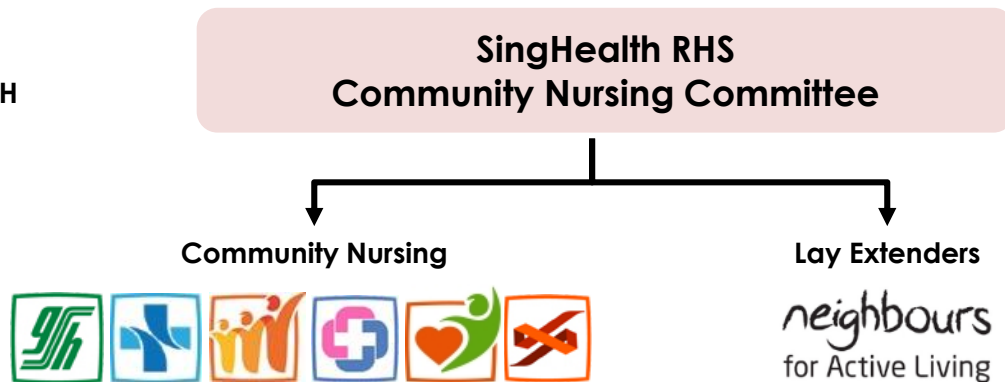
Early intervention and follow-up care



Oversight of Community Nursing Development

Advisors:

- GCN; CN, SGH
- Dy GCN; CN, CGH
- CN, SHP



Strategic direction & governance

Alignment and harmonization of services & practice

Professional development of community nurses

Learning, sharing and co-development of best practices

Endorsement of new guidelines/protocols related to community nursing

Recommendation on issues requiring discussion or approval in higher level management platforms

Community Palliative Nursing (Generalist)

Training & Competency Framework

Aim

Equip community nurses with the knowledge and skills to provide palliative home care

Training providers



Competencies

A. Palliative care management

- Assessment and care planning including Advanced Care Planning
- Symptom management, comfort and well being
- Communications

B. Procedural Skills

- Subcutaneous insertion & management
- High fleet enema
- Per rectal examination
- Oral care
- Fentanyl patch application, disposal & patient education

Basic ELNEC (2 days)
+ subset training OR
E-learning



20-hour clinical
attachment to
hospices / palliative
care services



Palliative care
journal club, case
logs, other related
training

Thank You

For more info on SingHealth Regional Health System,
please visit www.singhealth.com.sg/rhs