Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

A Comprehensive Approach to Vascular Protection

Essex County Medical Specialists

Chair: Dr. Al Kadri



The Epidemic

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in Canada, accounting for at least 36% of all deaths or about 80,000 people each year

More than 450,000 Canadians were hospitalized for cardiovascular disease in 2000

Cardiovascular disease is the most costly disease affecting Canadians. In 1998, it was responsible for \$18.8 billion in expenditures, 11.8% of the total cost of all illness in Canada

-Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)

The Epidemic

Heart disease and stroke has killed more women than men in Windsor-Essex County from 1981 to 1996.

For every woman that dies from breast cancer in Windsor-Essex County, more than nine are killed by heart disease and stroke.

Ischemic heart disease, the most common form of circulatory disease, has killed WEC residents at a higher rate than Ontario as a whole - over 19 % higher on average between 1984 and 1995

In Windsor-Essex County, 29% of residents 18 years and older are current smokers. This is significantly higher than the Ontario average and represents over 78,000 smokers - 91% of whom are daily smokers.

Source: Heart Health Action Windsor Essex

Background

Vascular disease affects virtually every organ system across numerous medical specialties (cardiac, renal, cerebral, peripheral)

Risk factors are multiple – HTN, DM, Dyslipidemia, Smoking, Obesity - and common in our society

Early intervention strategies to prevent and manage risk factors and early chronic disease can have a profound impact on patient outcomes (MAU, Glycemic control, BP targets, Statin studies) – the evidence is overwhelming

Patients currently must go to multiple different sites for care that tends to be very inter-related

Diabetes and Metabolic

It is estimated that 40 per cent of Canadians with living with diabetes will develop long term complications

Canadian adults living with diabetes are twice as likely to die prematurely than non-diabetics

For people living with type 2 diabetes, life expectancy may be shortened by five to 10 years

Every year, diabetes is a contributing factor in the deaths of some 41,500 Canadians

Diabetes and Metabolic

Diabetes affects more than 800,000 people, or 8.73 per cent of Ontario's population

Approximately 80 per cent of people living with diabetes will die as a result of heart disease or stroke

The financial burden for people living with diabetes is two to three times higher than it is for those without diabetes with direct costs for medications and supplies between \$1,000 and \$15,000 a year

The Canadian Diabetes Association estimates that diabetes and its complications cost the Canadian healthcare system approximately \$13.2 billion every year

- CDA, MOHLTC, Public Health Agency of Canada

Diabetes and Metabolic

THE NEED:

TO CO-ORDINATE SPECIALTY DIABETIC CARE FOR PATIENTS IN WINDSOR-ESSEX

Hypertension

The management of hypertension is all about global risk management and vascular protection

- CHEP 2010

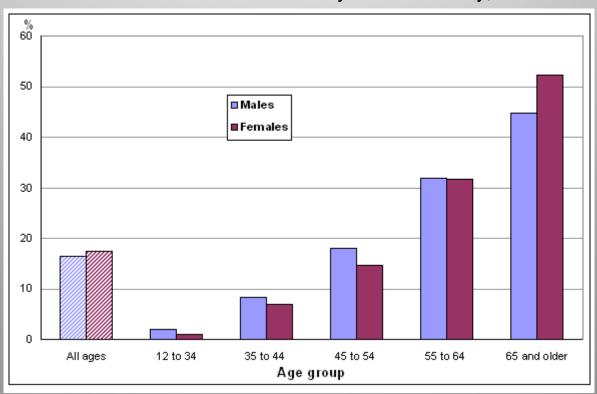
Hypertension is a significant risk factor for:

- cerebrovascular disease
- coronary artery disease
- congestive heart failure
- renal failure
- peripheral vascular disease
- dementia
- atrial fibrillation
- erectile dysfunction

Hypertension

Percentage diagnosed with high blood pressure in Canada – 2009

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2009.



Benefits of Treating Hypertension

Younger than 60 (reducing BP 10/5-6 mmHg)

- reduces the risk of stroke by 42%
- reduces the risk of coronary event by 14%

Older than 60 (reducing BP 15/6 mmHg)

- reduces overall mortality by 15%
- reduces cardiovascular mortality by 36%
- reduces incidence of stroke by 35%
- reduces coronary artery disease by 18%

Older than 60 with isolated systolic hypertension – treating to target

- 42% reduction in the risk of stroke
- 26% reduction in the risk of coronary events

Hypertension

THE NEED:

TO ESTABLISH A REGIONAL
HYPERTENSION SPECIALTY CENTRE
FOR PATIENTS IN WINDSOR-ESSEX

Vascular

Cost to treat chronic leg ulcers in Ontario - \$1,474,429,600 (2005)

Diabetic foot ulcers are leading cause of amputations

Estimated 1,500 Ontarians with diabetes had a limb amputated in 2008.

30% of Canadians with DM will die within one year of amputation

51% of those with a first amputation in 2006 had second limb amputated by 2011

50% may have been prevented by appropriate footwear and more effective footcare

- Public Health Agency of Canada, 2008

Chronic Kidney Disease

Vast majority of CKD cases are due to DM, HTN and vascular disease - 80% of CKD patients will die of cardiovascular disease

An estimated 2.6 million Canadians have kidney disease, or are at risk

In 2009, there were nearly 38,000 Canadians on renal replacement therapy – more than triple the number in 1990

2.2 billion dollars spent yearly on dialysis in Canada

Neurology

There are over 50,000 strokes in Canada each year. That's one stroke every 10 minutes

Stroke is the third leading cause of death in Canada. Each year, nearly 14,000 Canadians die from stroke

Stroke costs the Canadian economy \$3.6 billion a year in physician services, hospital costs, lost wages, and decreased productivity

- Statistics Canada 2010

Pain management

Diabetes and Vascular Disease lead to both neuropathic and ischemic pain that can be very debilitating

Specialty pain management strategies are needed within communities to address this issue appropriately

Multiple physician involvement, inaccessible records, lack of coordination of care, and absence of dedicated pain services can lead to both inappropriate prescribing

Peri-operative Assessment

Predictors of Increased Risk for Perioperative Cardiac Complications

Major	Intermediate	Minor	
Recent MI (within 30 days)	Mild angina	Advanced age	
Unstable or severe angina	Prior MI by history or ECG	Abnormal ECG	
Decompensated CHF	Compensated or prior CHF	Rhythm other than sinus	
Significant arrhythmias	Diabetes mellitus	Poor functional capacity	
Severe valvular disease	Renal insufficiency	History of stroke	

- ACC/AHA 2007 Guidelines

Peri-operative Assessment

Peri-operative period is the time of greatest risk for complications in the this patient population leading to increased morbidity, mortality and acute care costs

Multiple clinical issues arise that need a co-ordinated approach to minimize complications:

appropriate pre-operative testing
use of cardio-protective medications
anti-coagulation and DVT prophylaxis management
diabetic and anti-hypertensive medication management
antibiotic prophylaxis and therapy
co-ordination of post-operative care
need for intensive care beds for recovery

Vascular Health

THE NEED:

TO CO-ORDINATE SPECIALTY
VASCULAR AND RENAL CARE FOR
PATIENTS IN WINDSOR-ESSEX

Multidisciplinary Stone Clinic

10% of adults will develop kidney stones and can become a recurring problem

Stone prevention is an important part of treatment

There is often a metabolic basis for stone development and appropriate testing can uncover

A multi-specialty (nephrology, endocrinology, urology, radiology) and multi-disciplinary (nursing, dietician, pharmacist) can reduce incidence and complications

Health Care Costs

63 year old male, retired accountant – Diabetes, Hypertension, PVD, CKD, Dyslipidemia presents to ER with chest pain and SOB – January 2010

	<u>Cost (\$)</u>	
Myocardial Infarction	10, 000	Remember
Coronary Angiogram	10, 000	this is ONE
Coronary Bypass Surgery	10, 000	patient!
Dialysis	50, 000	'
		7
Amputation	50, 000	
Stroke	<u>50, 000</u>	
Total Acute Care Costs 2010	180,000	

Endocrinologist Nephrologist Family MD Urologist Cardiologist Internist Vascular Surgeon Neurologist

Discontinued preventative therapy

Multiple Visits

Inaccessible Files

Increased ER visits



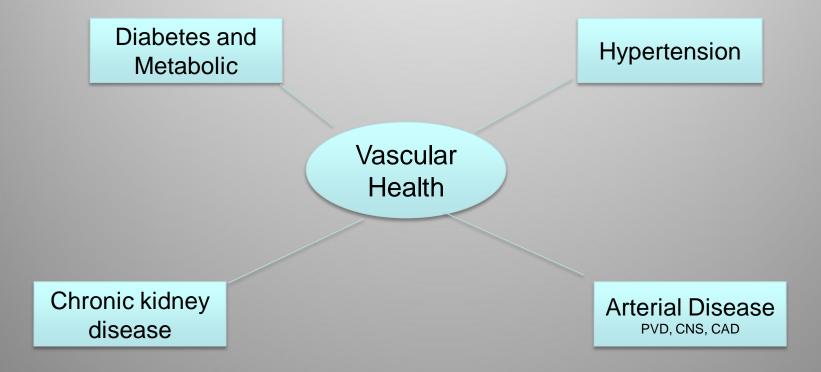
Duplicate Labs and Imaging

Increased Wait Times

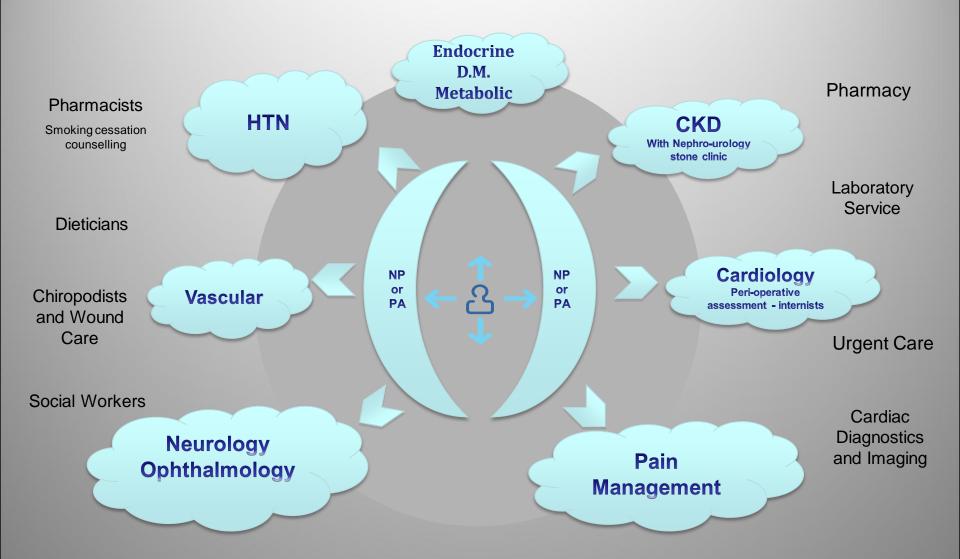
Increased acute complications

Poly-pharmacy

Cornerstones of Care:



Chronic Disease Management Community Health and Wellness Centre



Cardiac and Diagnostic Imaging

On-site availability of xray, U/S, and cardiac diagnostics to enhance timely care and management

Laboratory Support

On-site and automatically incorporated into EMR for patient and physician convenience and to reduce duplication

Pharmacy Support

On-site for medication review and reduce medication errors as well as for special drug program access (EPO)

Urgent Care Component

ER outreach – for patients that need acute issues assessed - run by ER docs – liason to acute care facility

EMR captures issues and changes in therapy

Co-ordinated care with treating specialists

ER can triage to urgent care centre as appropriate – Reduced strain on ER Dept.

Multi-Disciplinary Services

Essential for providing comprehensive services:

Nurse practioners/Physician Assistants

Dieticians

Pharmacists

Social Workers

Enterostomal Therapy

Chiropodists

CCAC - PT/OT/nursing

Smoking Cessation Strategy

In Windsor-Essex County, 29% of residents 18 years and older are current smokers. This is significantly higher than the Ontario average and represents over 78,000 smokers – 91% of whom are daily smokers

Smoling increases the risk of heart disease and stroke by 3x that of non-smokers (23x the risk of lung cancer, 12x the risk of COPD)

A comprehensive multi-disciplinary strategy is needed to properly address this issue including lifestyle and behavioural modification, counselling, pharmacists, social workers, physicians etc.

Electronic Medical Record

Co-ordinated care without duplication of tests, consultations

Avoids medication errors

Interdisciplinary communication enhanced for higher quality care

Research opportunities due to uniform database

Advantages

Single EMR – enhanced information sharing

Better co-operation of specialists in care mapping

Less medication errors and adverse drug interactions

Improved adherence to preventative care therapies

Improved Access to timely care

Improved compliance

Promote Wellness – not illness

Prevention of Acute and Chronic Disease

Reduced wait times

Parking Availability

One stop Shopping – single site for allied health care professionals and services

Extended Hours of Operation

Community presence

Research opportunities – single data based with enhanced collaboration

Benefit To Community

New Services That Were Lacking:

Specialist Diabetic Care Centre

Regional Specialty Hypertension Clinic

Vascular Health Care Centre

Regional Kidney Care Centre

Multi-disciplinary Kidney Stone Clinic

Comprehensive Smoking Cessation Clinic

Made in Windsor Solution:

Tailored to meet local needs by local experts



Effective Strategies for CDPM:

The 4 P's

Physician Leadership - Co-ordination from local experts

Pan-specialty approach to risk factor modification

Public awareness strategies

Patient adherence and self-management strategies

Faculty

Endocrinology

Dr. Arthur Kidd

Dr. Joseph Shaban

Dr. Raphael Cheung

Dr. Robert Wilson

Dr. Ibrahim Treki

Dr. Tyceer Abouhassan

Dr. Rabih Nour

Nephrology

Dr. Albert Kadri

Dr. Wayne Callaghan

Faculty

Cardiology

Dr. Amr Morsi

Dr. Roland Mikhail

Dr. Nisar Huq

Internal Medicine

Dr. Wasim Saad

Dr. Osman Tarabain

Dr. Abdel-Aziz Ahmed

Dr. Larry Jacobs

Dr. Avi Wasserman

Dr. Simon Shanfield

Faculty

Neurology

Dr. Michael Winger

Dr. Abdul Hakim Mustafa

Vascular Surgery

Dr. Carmen lannicello

Urology

Dr. Hussein Khalaff

Dr. Bassel Al-Farra

Dr. Raj Goel

Dr. Tom Deklaj

Faculty

Diagnostic and Advanced Cardiac Imaging

Dr. Jack Speirs

Dr. Kevin Tracey

Emergency

Dr. Gord Vail

Dr. Dean Favot

Dr. Anthony Pozzi

Ophthalmology

Dr. Fouad Tayfour

Dr. Barry Emara

Location

2480 Ouellette Avenue

Highly visible, central location

Bus Route Access

Adjacent to large existing Health Centre

Minutes from both hospitals, Expressway, 401, Downtown

Exisiting Building One floor, Handicap accessible

Over 12,000 square feet with room for expansion

Ample parking - adjacent lot purchased

Community Partnerships

HDGH

- lead hospital affiliation
- acute vascular care at HDGH (cardiac, renal, vascular)
- community based prevention model would be ideal fit

SWOMEN

- teaching and research opportunities

Kidney Foundation

CCAC

.....etc. Collaboration is the key to success!

THE ASK:

Existing site will need architectural re-design

Renovation to suit clinic needs

Operational funding and multi-disciplinary care support