

A project by:



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StayHome Project:

Integrating proximity care in Multiple
Sclerosis patient management in Italy: the
StayHome case study

ISPOR Europe 2023

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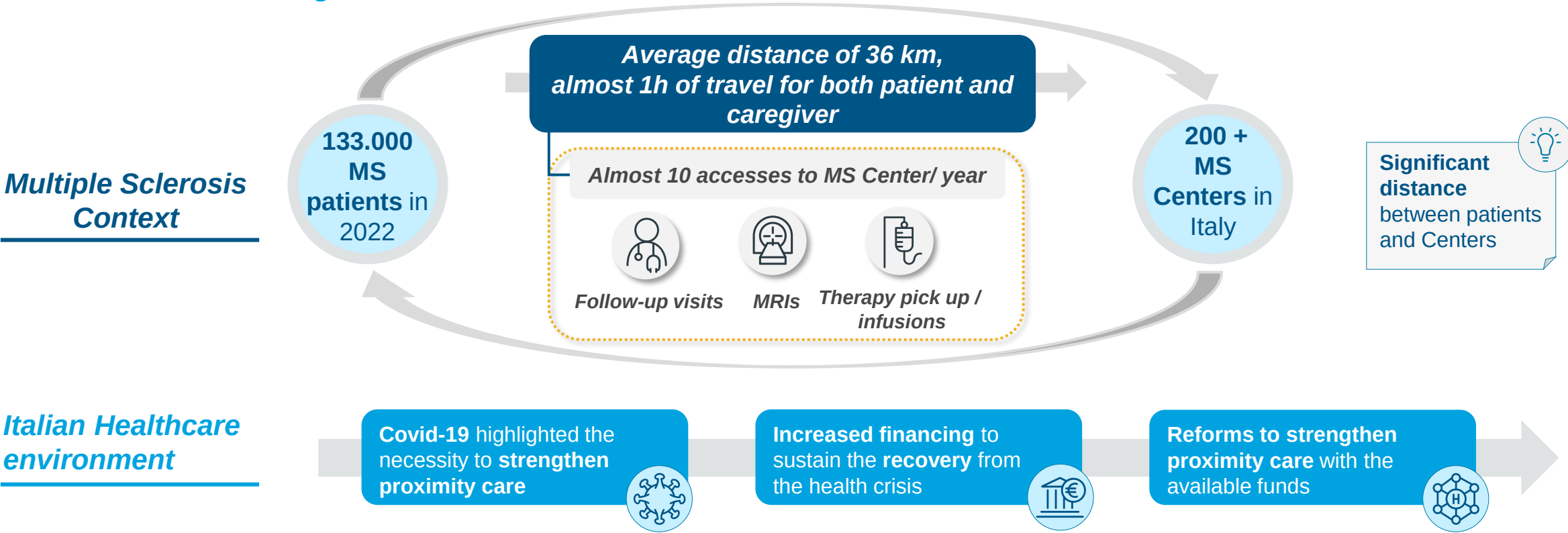
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The StayHome Project fulfills the need of enhancing proximity care in MS management in Italy, emerged during pandemic

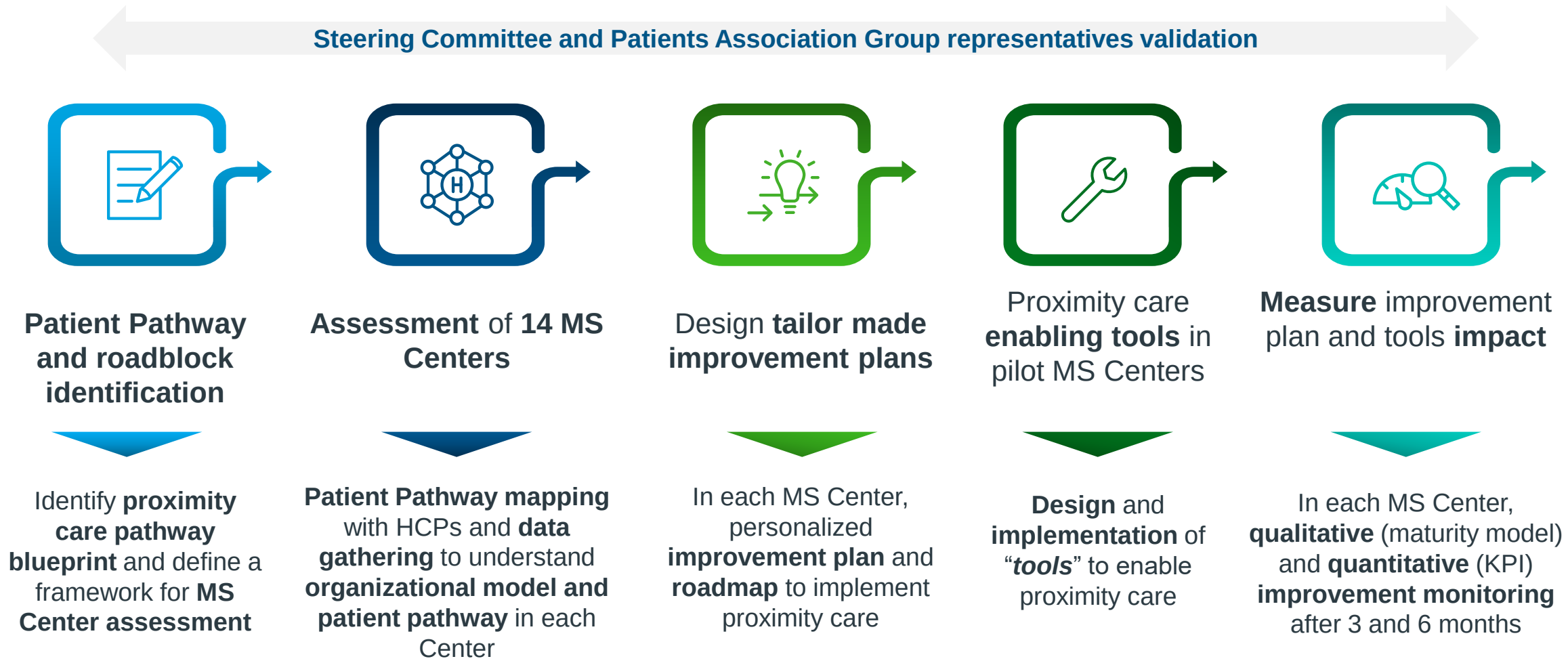
Context and background



Enhance and implement proximity care as a setting of care for the management of Multiple Sclerosis in Italy, integrating it synergically with MS Centers

The StayHome Project adopts a pragmatic approach to improve Proximity Care in MS

Project approach and methodology

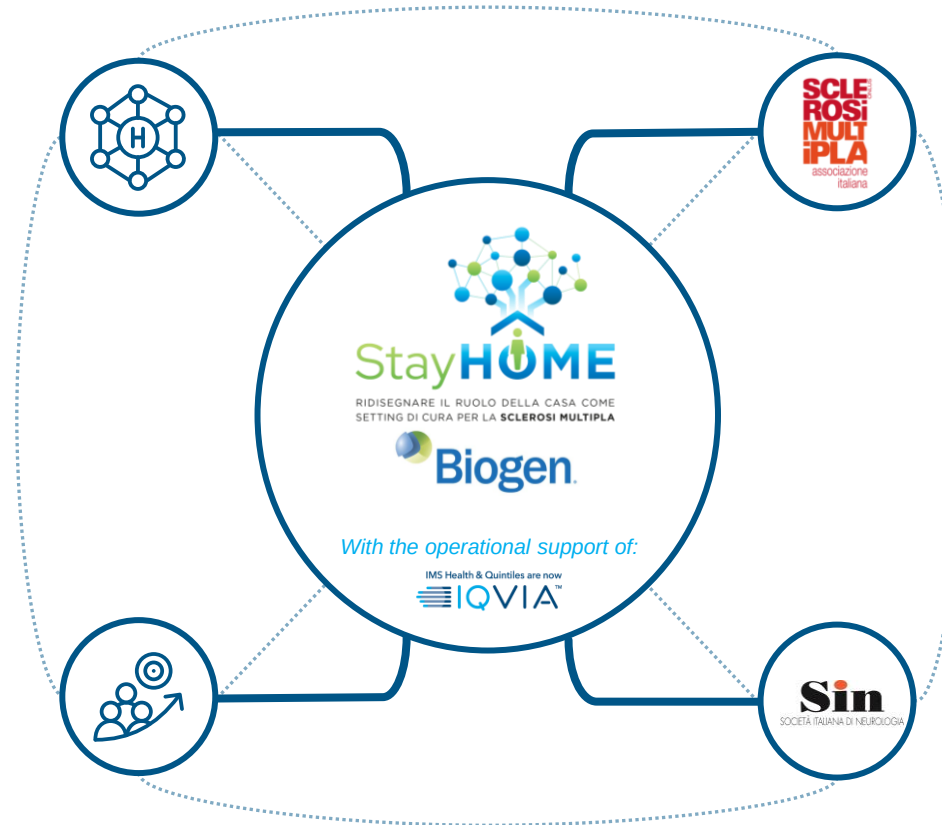


The StayHome Project involves all relevant stakeholders: KOLs, PAGs, Scientific Societies, Hospitals and Regional HC Authorities

Main stakeholders involved in the project

A **network of 14 relevant MS Centers** exchanging **best practices**, tailoring their care pathways according to **StayHome models of organizational improvement**

Involvement of Hospital Managers and Regional decision makers to enable **scale-up**



Patient Advocacy: **AISM** (Italian Multiple Sclerosis Society) **partnership** that, with a **network of almost 100 local branches**, advocates for the **rights of people with MS** and is **committed to increase awareness on MS**

Scientific Society: the **patronage of SIN** (Italian Neurology Scientific Society) which provides **its scientific and clinical guidance** to **project activities and results**

The StayHome Project addresses the main issues in the Italian MS Patient Pathway acting on four improvement areas

Identified roadblocks and directions for improvement

Main roadblocks



Access to MS pathway

- Difficulties in initial **MS suspect by GPs**
- **GP referral mechanisms** to MS Center **not defined**
- Time from **diagnosis to treatment** start to be **optimized**



Treatment and Follow-up

- Significant **patient – MS Center distance**
- **Limited multidisciplinary** approach
- **Difficult** access to **MRI** for **follow-up**
- **Limited management** of the care **pathway** (Case Management)
- **Lack of structured data** to support treatment and pathway monitoring



Rehabilitation pathway

- Difficult **identification** of appropriate neurological **rehabilitation services**
- **Limited** collaboration between **MS and rehabilitation Centers**
- Significant **out-of-pocket expenditure** for rehabilitation services



Main directions for improvement to be pursued with improvement plans



MULTIDISCIPLINARITY



H-T
INTEGRATION



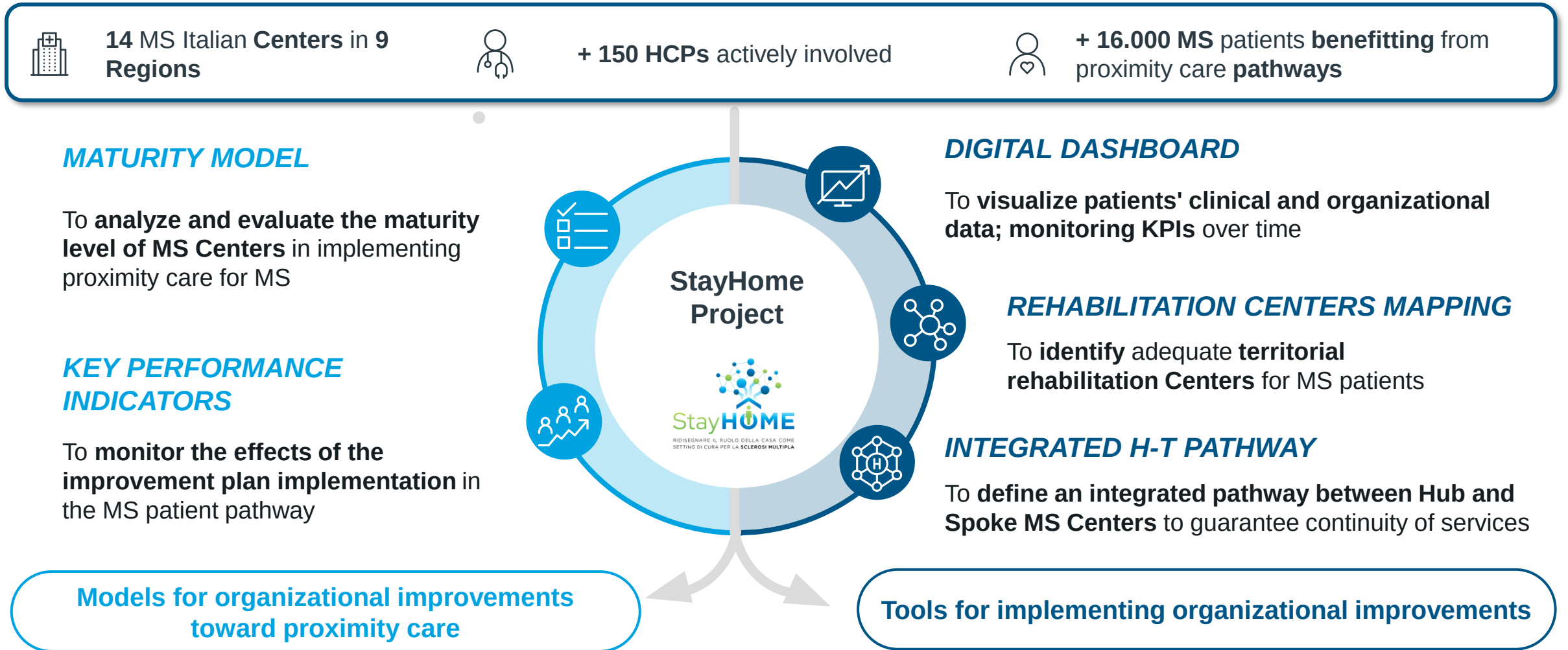
DIGITALIZATION
&
REMOTIZATION



EMPOWERMENT
OF ACTORS
INVOLVED

The StayHome Project defined a «toolbox» for proximity care in MS based on 14 MS Centers, with potential impact for ~16.000 patients

Project outputs and results



The StayHome Project is measuring the organizational improvement of MS Centers through validated KPIs

Monitoring of organizational KPIs pre (T0) and post (T1) improvement plan implementation



Timeliness in starting DMT when necessary

% of MS patients who start a DMT within 90 days from the first contact with the MS Center

T1



Appropriate frequency of MRI exams

% of MS patients under DMT that undergo an MRI exam with or without contrast in the year in evaluation

T1



Appropriate frequency of neurological follow-up

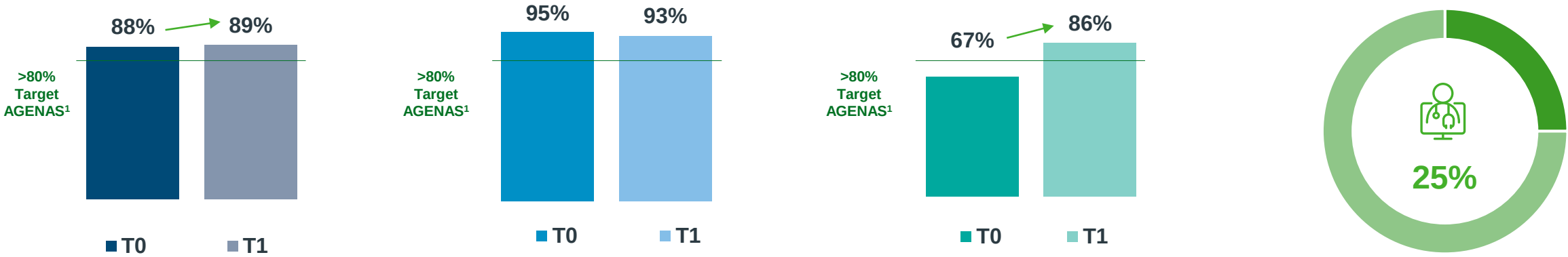
% of MS patients that have undergone at least one neurological visit in the year in evaluation

T1



Patient pathway digitalization (televisit)

% of Centers considered in this analysis that have started providing neurological follow-up televisits after T0



T0: KPI measured pre improvement plan definition

T1: KPI measured 3 months post improvement plan implementation

Note: analysis based on data retrieved from 4 MS Centers involved in StayHome project
1) AGENAS: national agency for regional health services
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The StayHome Project is supporting the organizational improvement developing specific tools for pilot Centers

Tools provided to support improvement plan implementation



H-T integration Connecting MS Centers

MS main Centers managing many **patients living hours far** from the Center. Need to **empower more Centers** for neurological follow-up, access to MRI and to innovative therapies



Action: inter-company and multi-professional working table to design protocols for an **integrated pathway**;

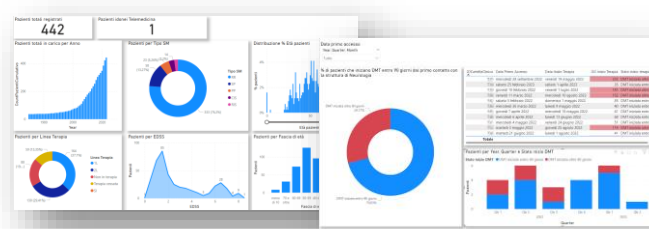


Resulting in decreased time and costs for patients to reach MS Center



Remotization & digitalization

Paper medical records are inefficient and lead to the **need to digitally and dynamically elaborate clinical and organizational data** to **monitor the patient pathway**



Action: configuration of **digital tool** to **gather and analyze clinical data** and create reports

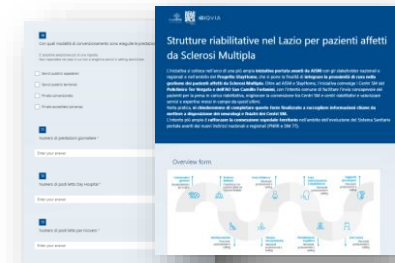


Improvement in patients' care through updated and specific data processing



H-T integration Rehabilitation services at territorial level

Patient **struggle to identify appropriate rehabilitation Centers**, limited access to non-out of pocket services, long waiting lists



Action: collaboration with **PAG** to map **rehabilitation Centers** and their features



Improved collaboration between rehab and MS Centers and shared information on specific facility requirements

According to the project experience, the approach to implement proximity care in MS in Italy should follow four main principles

Lessons learned



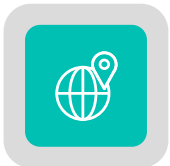
THINK GLOBAL, BUT ACT LOCAL TO BE PRAGMATIC

A general initial model of MS Patient Pathway was confirmed by the Pilot Centers and local improvement plans were **generalized into organizational models** ready to scale-up at regional / national level (e.g. Proximity care maturity model)



ADOPT AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH

In addition to HCPs and KOLs from MS Centers, having **Patient Associations** and **Scientific Societies onboard** is key to implement proximity care considering patient perspective and scientific methodology



TAKE INTO ACCOUNT REGIONAL AND LOCAL SPECIFICITIES

The impact of **regional al local specificities** makes it **suboptimal** to implement proximity care with a **unique approach**



TRASFORM DESIGN INTO IMPLEMENTATION THROUGHT A PRACTICAL “TOOLBOX”

Proximity care implementation in MS needs to **go beyond design phase** (e.g. Integrated care pathways) by supporting it with **practical tools to take off**

*A **bottom-up approach** results to be more **effective**, when designed with **healthcare professionals** and **patient associations**, and when **hospital and regional managers** are onboard*

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