The future is not a destination like the source of the Rhein, waiting for our arrival; it is something like the Rhein-Danube Canal that we have to imagine, plan and build

The future is here; it is just not evenly distributed

William Gibson

Welcome to the Third Healthcare Revolution

Verbote in Trinkwasserschutzgebieten

7	Abgrenzung	Verbote (Beispiele)
Schutzzone 1	Talsperre, 100 m Ufe streifen	er- Verbote der Zonen II und III + Bootsverkehr, Wassersport Baden Iandwirtschaftliche Nutzung PSM-Einsatz Düngung
Schutzzone II	100 m - Streifen entlang der Zuläufe	Verbote der Zone III + Bebauung Kläranlagen Umgang mit wassergef. Stoffen Düngebeschränkungen
Schutzzone III	Rest des gesamten Einzugsgebiets	Ausdehnung vorhandener Beba Einleitung von Abwässern Gewerbebetriebe, die mit wasse Stoffen umgehen Massentierhaltung

Doctors' views: greatest innovations in healthcare over the last 30 years

- MRI and CT scanning
- ACE inhibitors Balloon angioplasty
- Statins
 Mammography
- Coronary artery bypass graft surgery
- Proton pump inhibitors and H2 blockers
- SSRIs and recent non-SSRI antidepressants

- Cataract extraction and lens implants
- Hip and knee replacement
- Ultrasonography
- Gastrointestinal endoscopy
- Inhaled steroids for asthma
- Laparoscopic surgery
- Non steroidal antiinflammatory drugs
- Cardiac enzymes

Innovations above have satisfied diffusion requirements and shown clear, quantifiable clinical benefits

Source: Fuchs, VR et al, Physicians' views of the relative importance of thirty medical innovations, Health Affairs, Sep – Oct 2001

The Second Healthcare Revolution has not solved the eight eternal problems of healthcare

- Errors and mistakes
- Poor quality healthcare
- Waste
- Unknowing variations in policy and practice
- Poor patient experience
- Overenthusiastic adoption of interventions of low value
- Failure to get new evidence into practice
- Failure to manage uncertainty

The Third Revolution is different

- Flexible
- Information drives technology
- Pervasive
- Inclusive
- Convergent

ECONOMY, SOCIETY AND CULTURE Volume I

THE RISE OF THE Second Edition







Patient 2012

Muir Gray has familial hypercholesterolaemia

Every six months he receives an email reminder from the lab to have a blood test

He receives 2 SMS reminders if no blood sample is received within 2 weeks

If no blood arrives is received his GP receives a copy email

If there is a result is sent to the GP and to his Healthspace where it is stored in sequence

Appropriate advice and support is automatically generated and emailed to Muir who lives in Oxford

Tesco Greener Living Site

Green Living at Work, Home & School Hints, Tips, Experts, Forums &

www.tesco.com/greenerliving

Ads by Google - Advertise on this site



Mrs A is worried about familial breast cancer and phones for a GP appointment

The healthcare assistant asks if Mrs A would like to tell her the nature of her problem On learning it, she

- 1. Ascertains her access to NHS Choices
- 2. identifies the relevant page on NHS Choices
- 3. Sends it to Mrs A

Mrs A consults the site which

1. Ascertains her preferred reading level

2. Ascertains her knowledge of genetics eg the meaning of the term mutation

3. Offers information about genetics and familial breast cancer including the experience of other women in DIPEX

4.Allows her to complete a family risk assessment

5. Stores all this information on her Healthspace



Traditional history taking misses '50 % of psychosocial and psychiatric problems' '54% of patients' problems' "31% 0f essential history items'□

Bachman J.W. (2003)

The patient-computer interview Mayo Clin Proc 78'; 67-78

20th Century knowledge flow



21st Century knowledge flow



21st Century knowledge flow





www.nhs.uk



Healthcare 2012



Secondary care

Primary care





All serious health problems are managed by more than one bureaucracy and always will be. They are managed by clinical networks which cross many bureaucracies.

"A business organisation should have a nonhierarchical, self-organizing structure working in tandem with its hierarchical formal strucure.....As business organisations grow in scale and complexity they should simultaneously maximise both corporate level efficiency and local flexibility...the most appropriate name is the 'hypertext' organisation"

Ikujiro Nonaka and Hirotaka Takeuchi The knowledge creating company OUP 1995



Hypertext organisation (Nonaka & Takeuchi OUP 1995 ; The Knowledge Creating Company **Bureaucratic Organisation**

The National Inflammatory Bowel Disease Service

The National IBD Service has

A National set of objectives, criteria and standards - the BSG guidelines

A nationally agreed templates of a care pathway expressed using t he Map of Medicine

A National Dataset - from Do Once and Share

A single specification for all information system providers

- from Do Once and Share

A National knowledge base updated annually by the National Library for Gastrointestinal Disease

A National community of practice, including patients <u>www.ibd.nhs.uk</u>

X local services, where X is >1 and <150

Gastroenterology & Liver Diseases Specialist Library

NLH Home > Specialist Libraries > Gastroenterology & Liver Diseases

Search Gastroenterology & Liver Diseases GO				
NEWS EVENTS CURF	RENT AWARENESS CONTENT & QUALITY NURSE & AHP GUIDE PATIENT'S GUIDE			
 Diagnostic procedures Common clinical problems Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Colon & rectum Inflammatory bowel disease Liver Biliary tree & gallbladder Pancreas Disease Prevention Recent additions 	Inflammatory bowel disease week evidence update 2007 - introduction The inflammatory bowel disease evidence update highlights knowledge published in the last two years in th presenting this information in an easily accessible format, we will provide busy healthcare professionals wit The evidence has been split into the following sections: Diagnosis Ceneral Cortes: Drugs: aminosalicylates Drugs: corticosteroids, immunosuppressants & cytokine inhibitors Other Surgery Risk factors			
	Click on the sections above to find links to critically appraised systematic reviews, expert commentaries ar The IBD annual evidence update has been put together by the Gastroenterology & Liver Diseases Specialis commentaries provided by our IBD topic leads. These are: Dr Stephen Grainger , Chair, British Society of Gastroenterology IBD Committee. Prof. David Rampton , Centre for Gastroenterology, Barts & the London School of Medicine & Dentistry.			

Isobel Mason, Gastroenterology Nurse Specialist, Royal Free Hospital, London.

Methods for retrieving and evaluating the evidence



National Library for Health

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map of **medicine**°

Stable COPD



The National Down's Syndrome Screening Programme is a healthcare system a knowledge based organisation, a hypertext organisation, which ensures 600,000 women get a consistent service from hundreds of bureaucracies more than 40,000 thousand professionals

Most of healthcare is Brownian motion

<u>FAsP</u>(fetal anomaly screening)
 <u>CPD</u> (professional development)
 <u>NHS Screening</u>

Down's Syndrome Screening Programme A national programme offering screening to all women

Antenatal Screening

Last (

Home

What is Down's Syndrome?

Screening policy Objectives of Programme

Screening Procedures

Education and Training

Nuchal Translucency

<u>Audit</u>

Standards

Laboratories

DQASS

Programme Director

Regional Teams

Conferences

Newsletters

Policies and reports

References

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Information for women

Leaflate support around

Home

What's New?...click here to see what is new....

The Government announced on 30 April 2001 a Down's Syndrome Screening Programme. This is part of new initiatives to modernise neonatal and antenatal screening.

Note Programme change of address below

National Screening Committee

The UK National Screening Committee (UK NSC) was established in 1996 to advise Ministers of England, Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland on screening issues.



Meiosis

The work of the UK NSC is complementary with that of the National Institute f Clinical Excellence (NICE), the professional Colleges, and the Health Technol Assessment (HTA) panel.

The Fetal, Maternal and Child Health Screening Sub-Group of the UK NSC re the evidence for the implementation or cessation of antenatal scree programmes. The conclusions are forwarded to the UK NSC for ratification

Newborn Screening for Sickle Cell Disorders Programme Standards

NEWBORN PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:	CRITERIA	STANDARDS	
		Minimum (Core)	Achievable (Developmental)
Programme Outcome			
Best possible survival for infants detected with a sickle cell disorder by the screening programme	Mortality rates expressed in person years	Mortality rate from sickle cell disease and it's complications in children under five of less than four per 1000 person years of life (two deaths per 100 affected children)	Mortality rate in children under five of less than two per 1000 person years of life (one death per 100 affected children)
Programme Outcome			
Accurate detection of all infants born with major clinically significant haemoglobin disorders*	Sensitivity of the screening process (offer, test and repeat test)	99% detection for Hb-SS 98% detection for Hb-SC 95% detection for other variants	99.5% for Hb-SS 99% for Hb-SC 97% for other variants











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