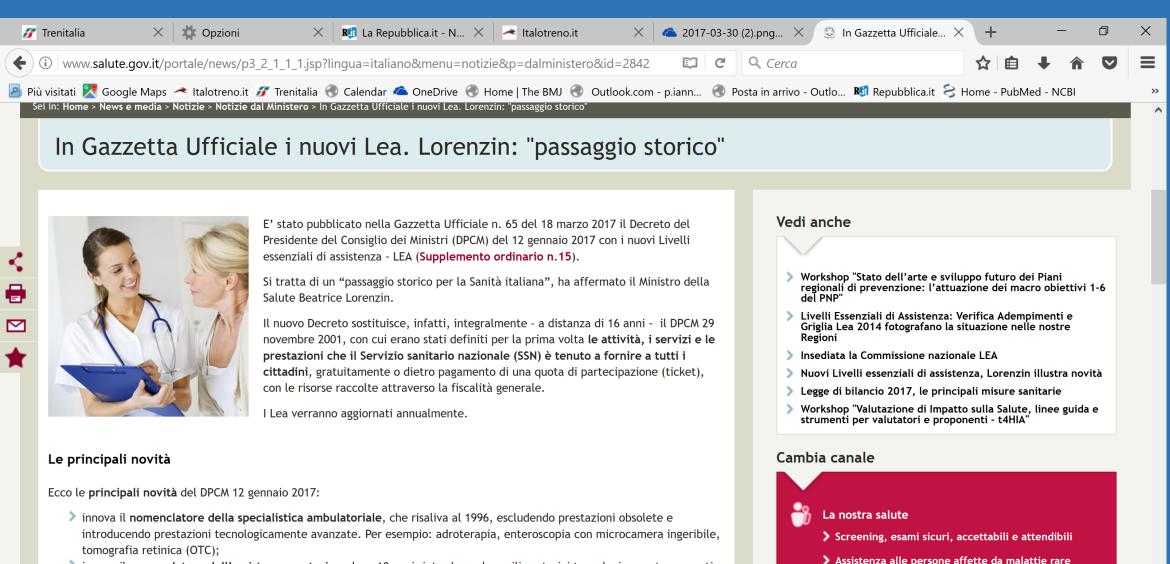


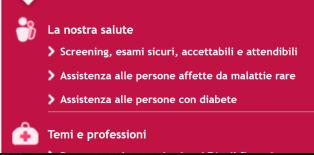
I Livelli Essenziali di Assistenza



Primiano Iannone Centro Nazionale Eccellenza Clinica, Qualità e Sicurezza delle Cure Istituto Superiore di Sanità



- innova il nomenclatore dell'assistenza protesica, dopo 18 anni, introducendo ausili protesici tecnologicamente avanzati ed escludendo quelli obsoleti. Per esempio: strumenti e software di comunicazione alternativa ed aumentativa, tastiere adattate per persone con gravissime disabilità, protesi ed ortesi di tecnologie innovative;
- aggiorna gli elenchi di malattie rare, croniche e invalidanti che danno diritto all'esenzione dal ticket. Inserisce più di 110 entità, tra malattie rare singole e gruppi, e 6 nuove patologie croniche;







































L'aggiornamento dei livelli essenziali di assistenza

Il nuovo decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri 12 gennaio 2017, **sostituisce integralmente** il precedente dPCM 29 novembre 2001, recante "Definizione dei Livelli essenziali di assistenza".

Il provvedimento è stato predisposto in attuazione della legge di stabilità 2016 (articolo 1, commi 553 e 554, legge 28 dicembre 2015, n. 208), che ha stanziato **800 milioni di euro** per l'aggiornamento dei LEA.

Il nuovo decreto è l'esito di un lavoro condiviso tra Stato, Regioni e Società scientifiche.

Box 1. Cosa includono e cosa escludono i LEA secondo il DPCM 29 novembre 2001

- I LEA includono tipologie di assistenza, servizi e prestazioni sanitarie che presentano, per specifiche condizioni cliniche, evidenze scientifiche di un significativo beneficio in termini di salute, individuale o collettiva, a fronte delle risorse impiegate.
- I LEA escludono tipologie di assistenza, servizi e prestazioni sanitarie che:
 - o non rispondono a necessità assistenziali tutelate in base ai principi ispiratori del SSN;
 - onon soddisfano il principio dell'efficacia e della appropriatezza, ovvero la cui efficacia non è dimostrabile in base alle evidenze scientifiche disponibili o sono utilizzati per soggetti le cui condizioni cliniche non corrispondono alle indicazioni raccomandate;
 - onon soddisfano il principio dell'economicità nell'impiego delle risorse, in presenza di altre forme di assistenza volte a soddisfare le medesime esigenze.
- Le prestazioni innovative per le quali non sono disponibili sufficienti e definitive evidenze scientifiche di efficacia possono essere erogate in strutture sanitarie accreditate dal SSN, esclusivamente nell'ambito di appositi programmi di sperimentazione, autorizzati dal Ministero della Salute.

Le principali caratteristiche del provvedimento

Il nuovo decreto:

- definisce le attività, i servizi e le prestazioni garantite ai cittadini con le risorse pubbliche messe a disposizione del Servizio sanitario nazionale;
- descrive con maggiore dettaglio e precisione prestazioni e attività oggi già incluse nei livelli essenziali di assistenza;
- innova i nomenclatori della specialistica ambulatoriale e dell'assistenza protesica, introducendo prestazioni tecnologicamente avanzate ed escludendo prestazioni obsolete;
- ridefinisce e aggiorna gli elenchi delle malattie rare e delle malattie croniche e invalidanti che danno diritto all'esenzione.

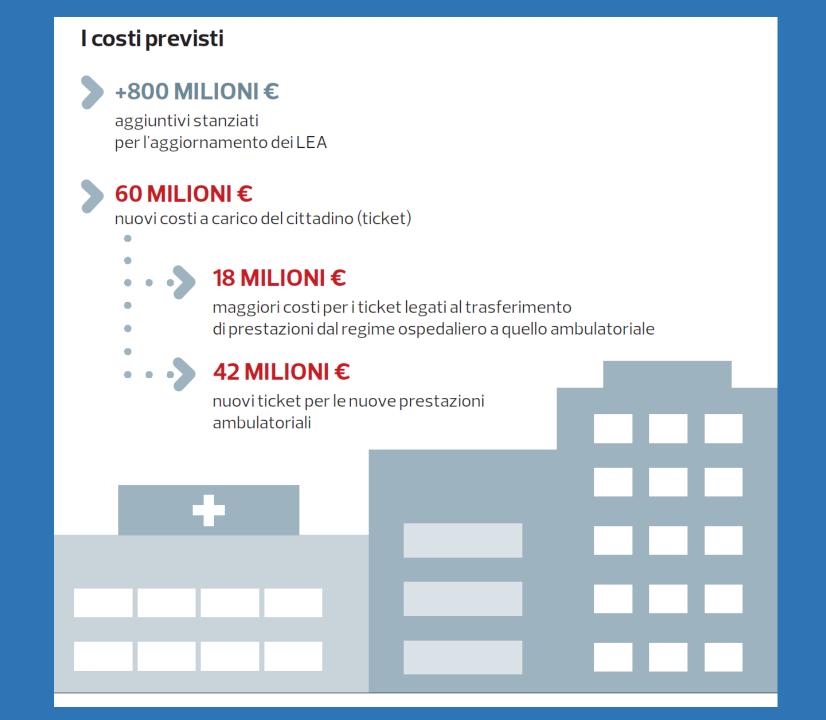
...i LEA in aggiornamento continuo

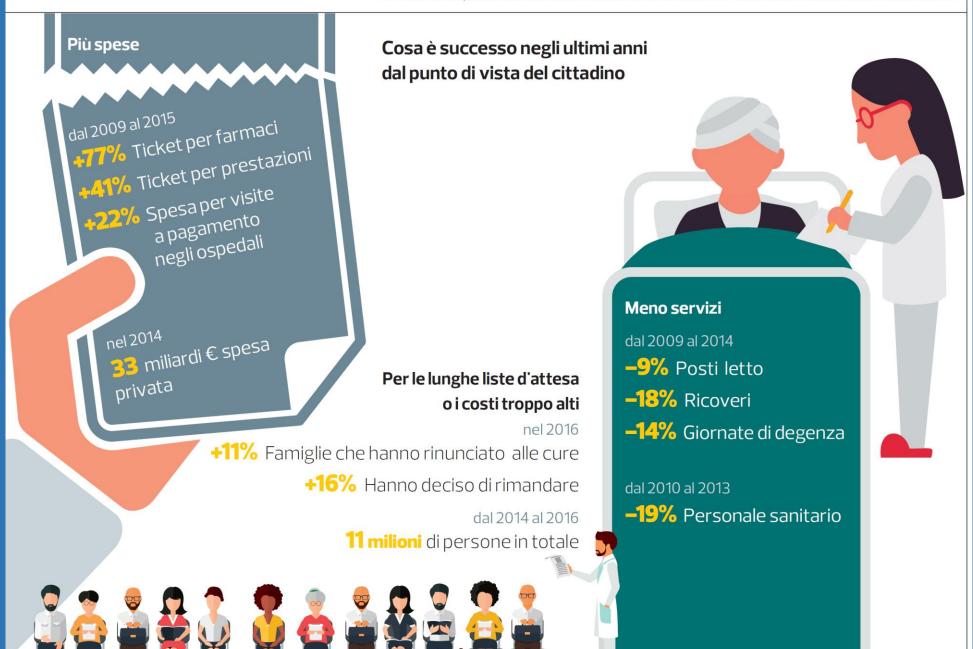
E' stata costituita la Commissione nazionale per l'aggiornamento dei LEA, con il compito monitorarne costantemente il contenuto, escludendo prestazioni, servizi o attività che divengano obsoleti e, analogamente, valutando di erogare a carico del Servizio sanitario nazionale trattamenti che, nel tempo, si dimostrino innovativi o efficaci per la cura dei pazienti.

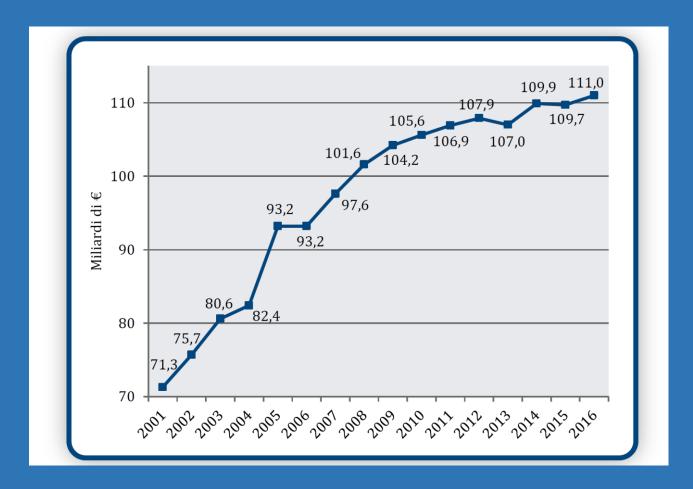


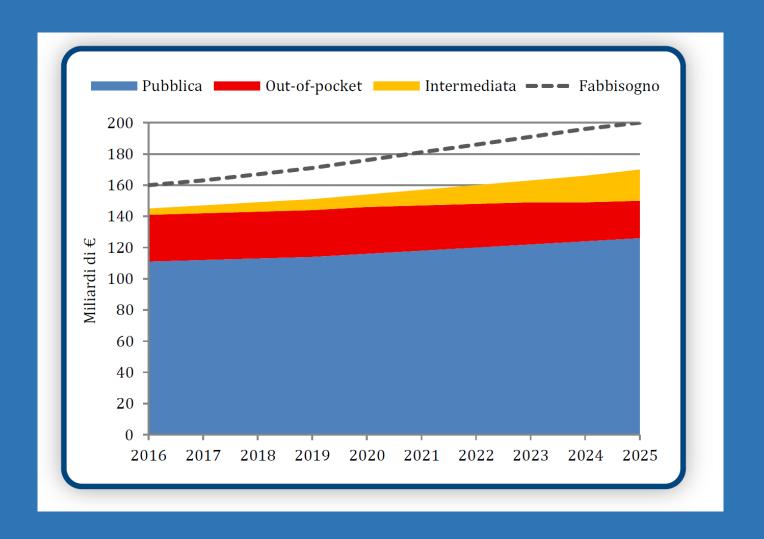
L'obiettivo è creare un Servizio sanitario nazionale che sia sempre al passo con le innovazioni tecnologiche e scientifiche e con le esigenze dei cittadini.





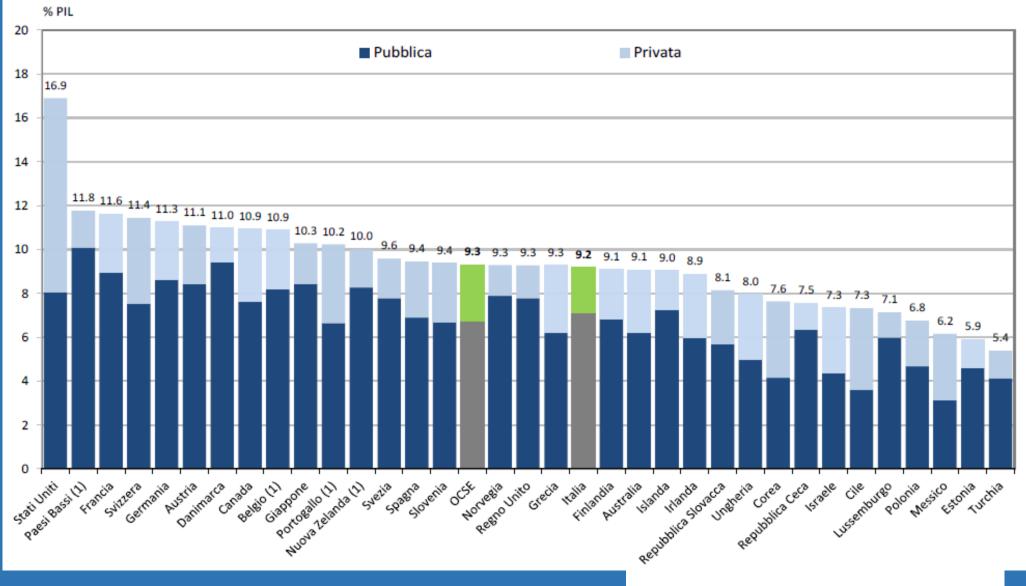






Arduini S. Secondo welfare, un tesoretto per le imprese sociali. Vita, 25 novembre 2015.

Quota del PIL destinata alla spesa sanitaria, paesi OESC, 2012 or latest year



Fonte: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

ONLINE FIRST

Eliminating Waste in US Health Care

Donald M. Berwick, MD, MPP

Andrew D. Hackbarth, MPhil

JAMA. 2012;307(14):doi:10.1001/jama.2012.362

Tabella 2. Impatto stimato degli sprechi sulla spesa sanitaria pubblica

Categoria	%	Mld €	(±20%)
1. Sovra-utilizzo	30	7,42	(5,94 – 8,90)
2. Frodi e abusi	20	4,95	(3,96 – 5,94)
3. Acquisti a costi eccessivi	13	3,21	(2,57 – 3,86)
4. Sotto-utilizzo	14	3,46	(2,77 - 4,15)
5. Complessità amministrative	11	2,72	(2,18 - 3,26)
6. Inadeguato coordinamento dell'assistenza	12	2,97	(2,37 - 3,56)

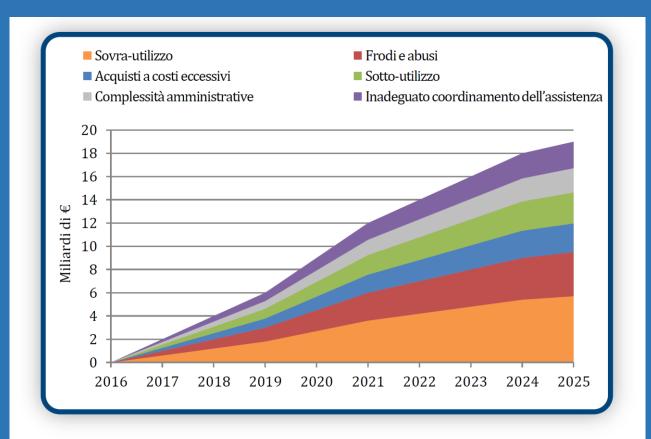
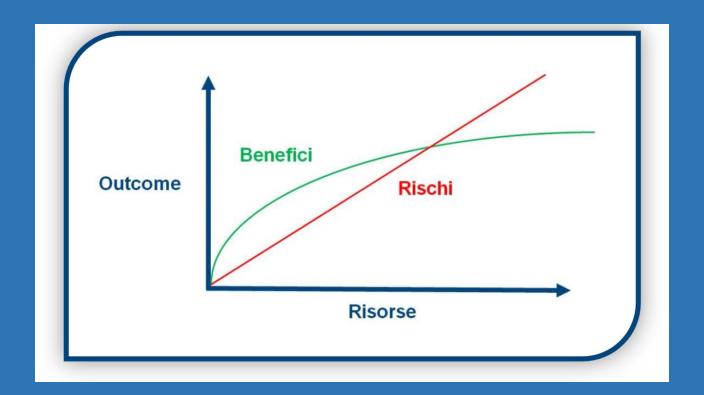


Figura 18. Disinvestimento dagli sprechi: trend stimato 2016-2025





Annals of Internal Medicine

The Association Between Health Care Quality and Cost

A Systematic Review

Peter S. Hussey, PhD; Samuel Wertheimer, MPH; and Ateev Mehrotra, MD, MPH

Conclusion: Evidence of the direction of association between health care cost and quality is inconsistent. Most studies have found that the association between cost and quality is small to moderate, regardless of whether the direction is positive or negative. Future studies should focus on what types of spending are most effective in improving quality and what types of spending represent waste.

Ann Intern Med. 2013;158:27-34.

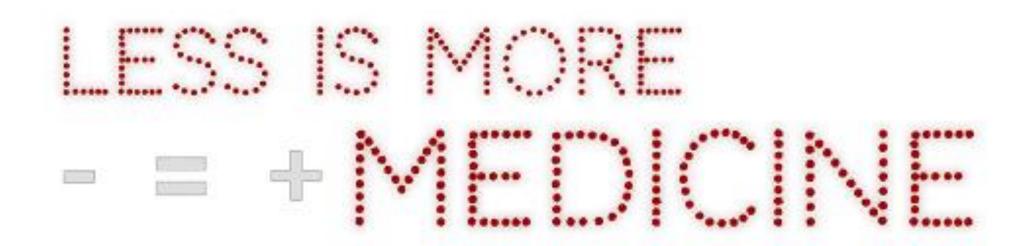
EDITORIALS

Too much medicine; too little care

Time to wind back the harms of overdiagnosis and overtreatment

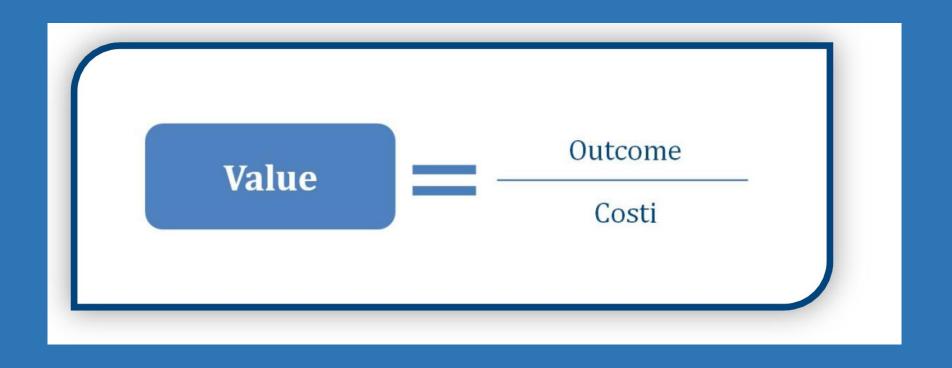
Paul Glasziou professor ¹, Ray Moynihan senior research fellow ¹, Tessa Richards analysis editor ², Fiona Godlee editor in chief ²

¹Bond University, Robina, QLD 4226, Australia; ²BMJ, London WC1H 9JR, UK

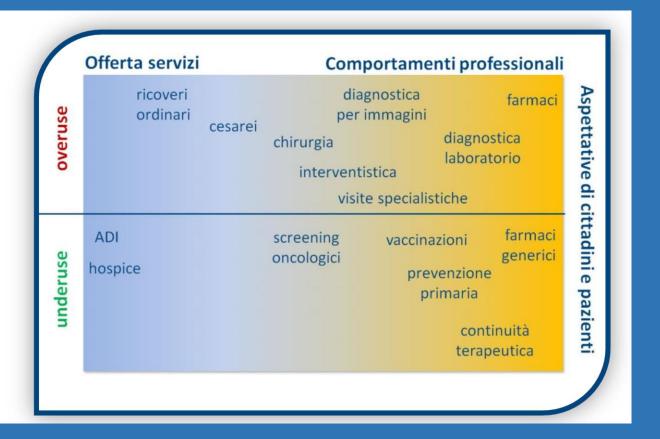


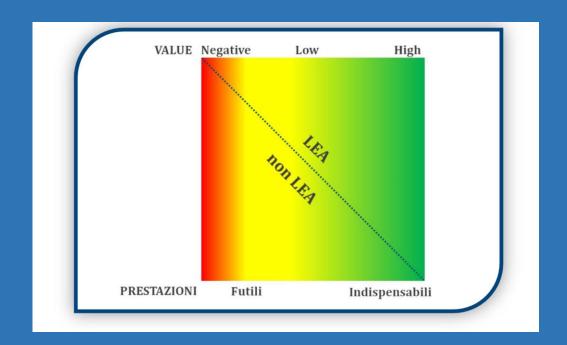
- Overdiagnosis
- Overtreatment
- Too much medicine (BMJ)
- Less is More (JAMA Int Med)
- Minimally disruptive medicine

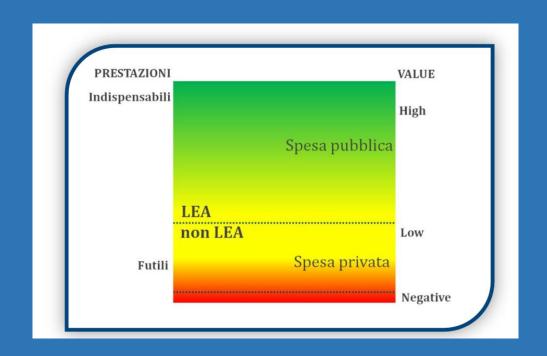
- Do No Harm Project
- Prudent Care
- Choosing Wisely
- Right Care Alliance
- Thinking Twice

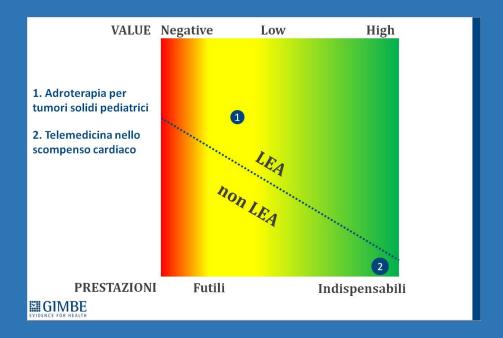


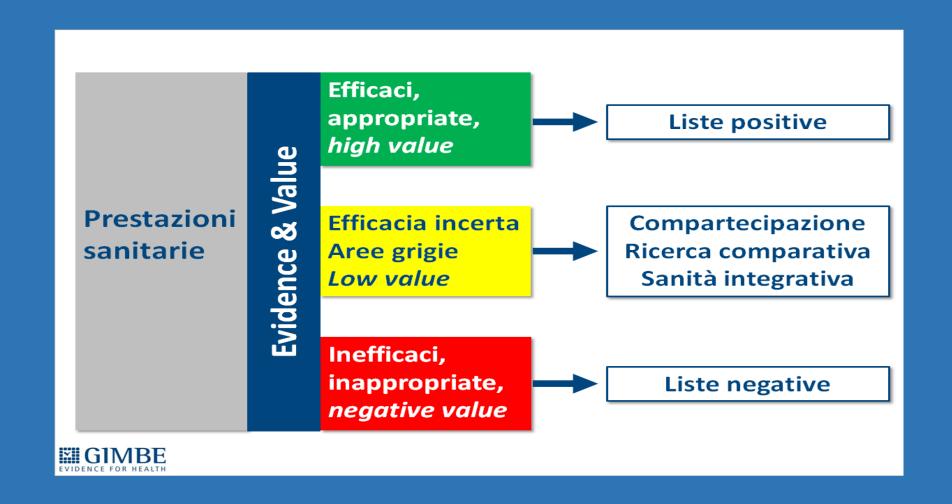
Porter M.E.
N Engl J Med 2010; 363: 26









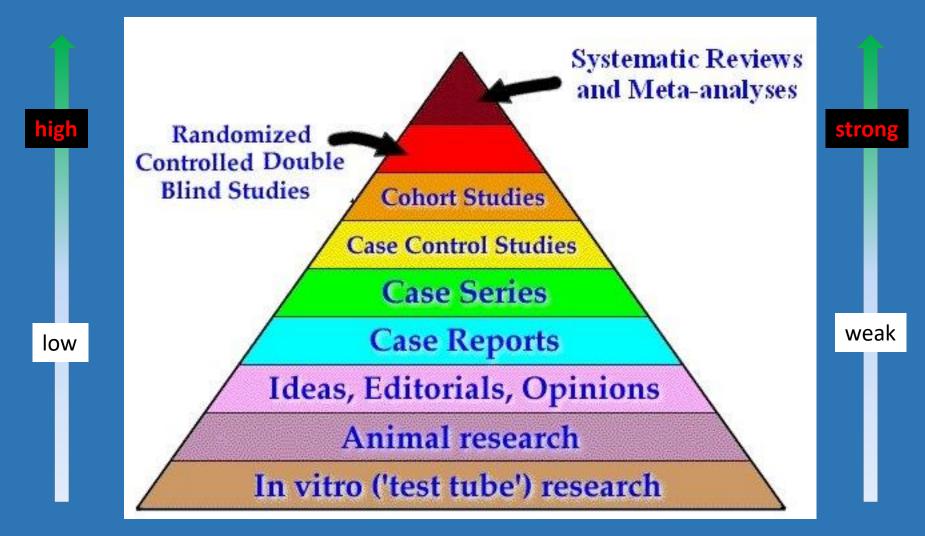


Suggested citation: IOM (Institute of Medicine). 2011. Clinical Practice Guidelines We Can Trust. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

2011

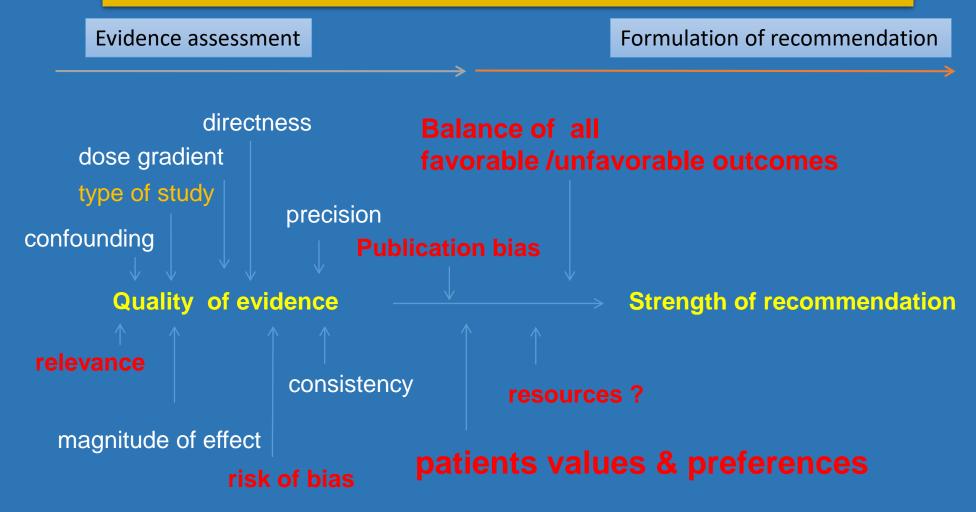
tion is as follows: Clinical practice guidelines are statements that include recommendations intended to optimize patient care that are informed by a systematic review of evidence and an assessment of the benefits and harms of alternative care options.

To be trustmorthy quidelines should



Graded recommendations

Going from evidences to recommendations is a long and risky journey



Any mistake in one or more of these steps can lead to flawed recommendations

Synthesis of GRADE approach

G. Guyatt et al. / Journal of Clinical Epidemiology 64 (2011) 383-394 Health Care Question (PICO) Systematic review S5 Studies Outcomes OC3 OC4 Critical Important outcomes outcomes Generate an estimate of effect for each outcome Rate the quality of evidence for each outcome, across studies RCTs start with a high rating, observational studies with a low rating Rating is modified downward: Rating is modified upward: - Study limitations - Large magnitude of effect - Imprecision Dose response - Confounders likely minimize the effect Inconsistency of results - Indirectness of evidence - Publication bias likely Final rating of quality for each outcome: high, moderate, low, or very low Rate overall quality of evidence (lowest quality among critical outcomes) Decide on the direction (for/against) and grade strength (strong/weak*) of the recommendation considering: *Also labeled Quality of the evidence "conditional" Balance of desirable/undesirable outcomes Values and preferences Decide if any revision of direction or strength is necessary considering: Resource use "discretionary"

Fig. 1. Schematic view of GRADE's process for developing recommendations. Abbreviation: RCT, randomized controlled trials.

RESEARCH METHODS AND REPORTING



GRADE Evidence to Decision (EtD) frameworks: a systematic and transparent approach to making well informed healthcare choices. 1: Introduction

Pablo Alonso-Coello,^{1,2} Holger J Schünemann,^{2,3} Jenny Moberg,⁴ Romina Brignardello-Petersen,^{2,5} Elie A Akl,^{2,6} Marina Davoli,⁷ Shaun Treweek,⁸ Reem A Mustafa,^{2,9} Gabriel Rada,^{10,11,12} Sarah Rosenbaum,⁴ Angela Morelli,⁴ Gordon H Guyatt,^{2,3} Andrew D Oxman⁴ the GRADE Working Group

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2016;353:i2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.i2016

Table 1 Criteria for clinical recommendations from a population and an individual pat	tient perspective		
Population perspective	Individual patient perspective		
Is the problem a priority (from a population perspective)?	Is the problem a priority (from the perspective of individual patients)?		
How substantial are the desirable ant	icipated effects?		
How substantial are the undesirable an	ticipated effects?		
What is the overall certainty of the evi	dence of effects?		
Is there important uncertainty about or variability in how m	uch people value the main outcomes?		
Does the balance between desirable and undesirable effects fa	vour the intervention or the comparison?		
How large are the resource requirements (costs)?	Does the cost effectiveness of the intervention (the out-of-pocket		
What is the certainty of the evidence of resource requirements (costs)?	cost relative to the net desirable effect) favour the intervention or the		
Does the cost effectiveness of the intervention favour the intervention or the comparison?	comparison?		
What would be the impact on health equity?			
Is the intervention acceptable to key stakeholders?	Is the intervention acceptable to patients, their care givers, and healthcare providers?		
Is the intervention feasible to implement?	Is the intervention feasible for patients, their care givers, and healthcare providers?		

Table 1 Criteria for Et	D frameworks for five different type	s of decisions	_				
	Clinical recommendations- individual perspective	Clinical recommendations- population perspective	Coverage decisions	Health system and public health recommendations/decisions	Diagnostic, screening, and other tests*		
Priority of the problem		Is the problem a priority?					
Test accuracy		Not applicable			How accurate is the test?		
Benefits and harms	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?						
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?						
Certainty of the evidence	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effects?			What is the certainty of the evidence of: - Test accuracy? - Any critical or important direct benefits, adverse effect or burden of the test? - Effects of the management that is guided by the test results? - Link between test results and management decisions? - Effects of the test?			
Outcome importance	Is there important uncertainty about or variability in how much people value the main outcomes?			Is there important uncertainty about or variability in how much people value the main outcomes, including adverse effects and burden of the test and downstrear outcomes of clinical management that is guided by the test results?			
Balance	Does the balance bet	nce between desirable and undesirable effects favour the intervention or the comparison?			Does the balance between desirable and undesirable effects favour the test or the comparison?		
Resource use	— How large are the resource requirements (costs)?				(costs)?		
	— What is the certainty of the evidence of resource req				uirements (costs)?		
	Does the cost effectiveness of the intervention (the out-of-pocket cost relative to the net benefits) favour the intervention or the comparison?	Does the cost effectiveness of the intervention or the compar		Does the cost effectiveness of the option favour the option or the comparison?	Does the cost effectiveness of the test favour the test or the comparison?		
Equity	_	- What would be the impact on health equity?					
Acceptability	Is the intervention acceptable to patients, their care givers, and healthcare providers?	Is the intervention acceptabl	e to key stakeholders?	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	Is the test acceptable to key stakeholders?		
easibility	Is the intervention feasible for patients, their care givers, and healthcare providers?	Is the intervention feasil	ole to implement?	Is the option feasible to implement?	Is the test feasible to implement?		



Figura 7. Framework GIMBE per il disinvestimento in sanità

