



Taking action to improve health for all

Informed decision making, effective implementation and scaling-up AI- and other data-driven innovations in health care

How can we strengthen knowledge management and mobilization in health and care?

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## Context and problem

#### Context is familiar:

- European (as many other) health care systems are confronted with major challenges: ageing population, increased expectations, abundance of technological and social innovations, and scarce resources (budget and workforce)
- High need for sustainable solutions, i.e. more/better community care, informal care, reablement
- Digital innovations including Al-based technologies may be part of the solution, but are not a silver bullet

#### Problems are manyfold:

- Technology push by both large and small tech-companies, technology hypes and unrealistic expectations
- Local DIY-solutions by creative innovators within health care organizations, lacking expertise and capacity to act as manufacturer
- Pilotitis, not-invented-here syndrome, lacking evidence and (presumed) successful applications fail to scale-up
- Limited evidence/governance/regulation on which technologies should be (structurally) funded/reimbursed, implemented and scaled-up



## Pathways to improvements

In recent decades, various frameworks, models and principles have contributed to optimal use of scarce resources to maximize health for all:

- The Cycle of Rational Use\*, based on principles of Evidence based medicine (EBM)/Evidence based practice (EBP)/Health Technology Assessment
- Impact-oriented approaches and Learning Health Systems models
- Knowledge infrastructure to identify knowledge gaps, prioritize and commission research and development, and implement evidence and proven/improved technologies in practice

Could these frameworks, models and principles strengthen the knowledge infrastructure when applied to AI- and datadriven innovations?

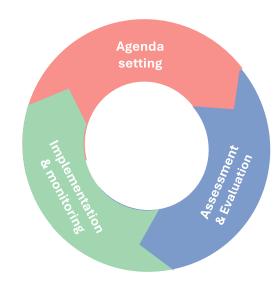




### Evidence based approach

#### "Cycle of Rational Use"

- Rationale and model underlying the ZE&GG<sup>I</sup> Programme commissioned by the Dutch Health care Institute (ZiNL)
- Being used for rationalized allocation of scarce health care resources (budget, capacity, workforce)
- · Continuous (learning and decision making) cycle
- To identify evidence gaps, prioritize and commission research and value assessments, and stimulate implementation of evidence based interventions, procedures and technologies in clinical practice



Cycle of rational use<sup>2</sup>



 $<sup>1. \</sup> https://www.zorginstituutnederland.nl/over-ons/programmas-en-samenwerkingsverbanden/zorgevaluatie-en-gepast-gebruik-zegg$ 

<sup>2.</sup> https://zorgevaluatiegepastgebruik.nl/



### Cycle of rational use

Identify Knowledge gaps and improvement opportunities in clinical practice

improved health care processes improved patient outcomes efficiency, equity, etc

remaining & new challenges and opportunities for (further) improvement and optimization

**Monitor implementation** and achieved value/ impact in clinical

Implementation of evidence

new/adjusted guidelines new/improved technologies new/improved implementation methods Prioritize/commission research/innovation activities based on expected impact

Agenda

Quality of life?

Research and innovations aimed

at achieving envisaged impact

Cost(savings)

Health outcomes?

Staff shortages

Patient autonomy

Etc, etc?

practice

**Decision making for** guidelines, reimbursement, implementation efforts

Assessment Evaluation

Generated evidence on existing/newly developed technologies and methodologies

Evidence: proven (cost)-effectiveness, safety, equity, etc of innovations/implementation methods

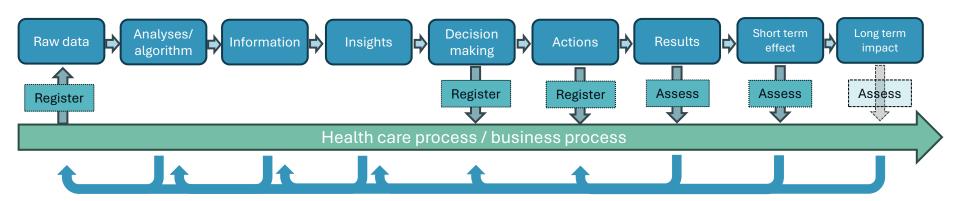
Evidence: no proven (cost)effectiveness, safety, equity, etc of innovations/implementation methods



## Impact-oriented and learning approach

Explicate the theory-of-change: how are data and AI expected to contribute to intended outcomes/impact?

- What actions will lead to improved health outcomes, increased efficiency, less workload, etc?
- → What insights are needed to inform decision to take these actions
- What data is needed to allow these analyses/algorithms to produce this information?
- What (existing or newly collected) data are needed for these analyses/algorithms?



Cycles of Learning & improvement

## Learning Health Systems (LHS)

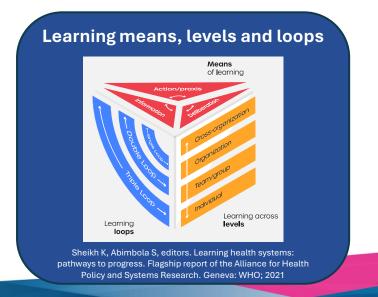
Common objectives

e.g. improving health outcomes and quality of life, quality of care, efficiency of health care processes and delivery, etc.



- Unfocused learning occurs always and everywhere
- To achieve common objectives requires a clear rationale, strategy and focused approach is required
- Addressing a multitude of factors that may vary in complexity: the Learning Health System
- Learning and improvement occurs and needs stimulation at different levels, through different means and loops









How will generated evidence and accumulated knowledge from learning and improvement be shared to fill knowledge gaps?

How to make the right evidence and knowledge available at the right place in the right time? Knowledge management!

- Adoption of evidence and knowledge usually very slow  $\rightarrow$  active knowledge mobilization as well implementation (support) are required to speed up
- Requires vision, governance, policy, leadership as well as capacity and funding to support practices implementing evidence and applying knowledge
- → A body of evidence/knowledge available on knowledge mobilization and implementation (e.g. Vilans "Knowledge squares/banks", NIHR ARC/HIN websites)
- → Many organizations and programmes already in place to (better) enable/facilitate this







Many organizations, high variety of studies





#### Governance and collaboration in value assessments

#### **National Consortium of Value Determining Parties and Research Matchmaking**

- Collaboration in the implementation where we complement each other
- Sharing methodologies and working uniformly
- Share results earlier
- Involvement of students, graduates, PhDs
- Working more on the basis of processes, themes and demand instead of technologies
- Participate in value-determining research AWIZ, WTT, IIG2.0, Digizo.nu, etc.
- Collaborations with universities of applied sciences through, among other things, PIT
- Involving a broader group of research parties







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# Consortium Waardebepaling

Initiatiefnemers:











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#### Consortium Waardebepaling

Deel deze pagina via: 



Current team: AWIZ, TNO, Vilans, TZA, ZN, Fontys, NHL Stenden, Regio+, WZW, NELL, Digizo.nu, ZonMw Academy t Dorp, Saxion, HU, ROC Twente, Zuyd, Vita Valley, Nivel, RIVM, Zuyd, HAN, UMCU...

2024: Expansion to 1st, 2nd and 3rd line research parties (including Academic Collaborative Centers, NHG...)



## Concluding remarks

- The Cycle of Rational Use provides a solid framework for identifying evidence and knowledge gaps, prioritizing and commissioning research and innovation activities and the subsequent implementation into practice
- Many regulations as well as health policy and epidemiologic/healtheconomic principles also apply or are applicable to AI- and datadriven applications
- An evidence based, impact-oriented and learning approach will help to better inform decision making as well as health care
  delivery regarding implementation and scaling-up in practice as well as further development of applications
- Generating and sharing evidence and knowledge during each step in the cycle is required to enable learning and inform decision making at all levels in the health care system, working towards Learning Health Systems
- This will help to (better) serve patients needs, to optimize processes, demonstrate (added) value and effectively implement evidence into health care practices
- **Governance and collaboration** in agenda setting, prioritizing and commissioning research and innovation, including harmonized value assessments, will contribute to **evidence based** and **optimally implemented** AI- and datadriven applications







### More information?

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