

National Service Planning Long Term System Framework

*Building Tomorrow's Health Services
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Aims of this workshop

- Overview of LTSF
 - Aims
 - Key areas for action
- Discuss planning of national services
 - What is the problem?
 - What should be planned on a national basis?
 - National planning processes
 - Funding processes

Long Term System Framework

- NZ health system generally performing well
- Stresses and strains apparent
- Challenges on the horizon
- LTSF to support the implementation of the NZ Health Strategy by
 - increasing system sustainability
 - lifting system performance & responsiveness

Long Term System Framework

- Strategic response areas:
 - Long term service planning
 - Quality improvement, safety and innovation
 - Defining and developing new models of care
 - Delivering improved performance
 - System leadership and decision making
 - Developing the health workforce
 - Developing health information systems
- 'Getting started'
 - DHB reviews of sustainable services early 2009
 - Comprehensive longer term service planning at regional and national levels
 - Development of service planning tools that are appropriate for NZ circumstances
 - Further development of health (clinical) networks
 - Prioritisation and decisionmaking
 - Health futures

Planning national services

- What do we mean by 'national'?
- What do we mean by 'planning'?
- What is the problem?
 - Inequity of access?
 - Access determined by proximity to services
 - Complexity of decisionmaking?
 - Devolved IDF environment
 - Clinical leadership?
 - Diluted across DHBs
 - Fragility of services?
 - eg paediatric sub-specialities

Tertiary paediatric services

Issues

- Highly specialised services with low volume
- Best practice standards absent in some sub-specialties
- Lack of coordinated service planning
- Services concentrated in certain centres; access problems for outlying areas
- Scarce workforce
- Review by Paediatric Society (1997); 2 updates by Ministry of Health
- Patchy implementation of 1997 plan: some progress in paediatric oncology but not in other services

Remedies

- Look at definitions of national services, especially for those services that can be supplied by only a few centres and require a national infrastructure
- Paediatric Oncology Steering Group as possible model for further development of other paediatric specialty areas
- Need for national planning to ensure sustainability

Lessons for the system

- Need for greater national collaboration in planning and delivery of low volume, highly specialised services
- Clinical involvement in setting standards and developing patient pathways is key

What services should be planned on a national basis?

- Current Ministry nationally funded services (non-devolved)?
- Major national contracts (non-devolved)?
- Devolved services where there is strong lobbying for national planning?
- All tertiary clinical services?
- High cost/low volume clinical services?
- Service by service or service clusters?
- What would the selection criteria be?
- How would we decide?

Planning national services

- Who should lead national planning?
- Where would clinical networks fit in?
- Who should review and comment on national service plans?
- Who should the decision-makers be?

Funding national services

- Who should the funder(s) be?
 - Local: DHBs (IDFs)
 - Regional: Lead DHB? Shared support agencies?
 - National: Ministry? Lead DHB? DHBNZ?
- How would prices be set?
- How would we pay for these services if new funding is needed?
 - Existing baselines?
 - Re-prioritisation of existing services?

Delivering national services

- Who should lead implementation planning?
- Who should be accountable for the delivery of nationally planned services?
- Where do clinical networks fit in?