

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF DESDE-LTC

eDESDE-LTC PROJECT



Classification of Services

OCDE – ICHA/WHO - NHA

International Classification of Health Accounts

National Health Accounts

WHO - ICF

**International classification of functioning,
disability and health**

WHO – ICHI

International Classification of Health Interventions

WHO 1970 – 1987

Mental health services in pilot study areas:
Report of on a European study. Copenhagen:
WHO Regional Office for Europe

- ***There is a large diversity of mental health services in Europe with consequent difficulties in developing any standard method of assessment***

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2003 EDITION

Feasibility Study –
Comparable Statistics
in the Area of Care of
Dependent Adults
in the European Union

3



25 years later...

It is not possible to set up international comparisons on the availability and use of services for dependent adults in Europe (EC, 2003)

What is a Service?



What is a Hospital?



EPCAT-1 Battery

- Framework for MHC assessment
 - Epidemiology based
 - Meso-level (Small Health Areas)
 - Based on Main Types of Care (MTC) and NOT in services
- Instruments
 - ESDS (sociodemographic indicators)
 - ESMS (tool for mapping services)
 - ICMHC (activities –*Care modalities*- within services - *Care modules*)
- Studies: Usability & Psychometric properties

SERVICES: Units of analysis

Meso-organisation

Hospitals

Micro-organisation

Services

Main Types of Care (MTC)

Units

Programs

Care packages


Activities

Microactivities

Philosophy of care

WHAT IS A SERVICE ?

Basic Care Input System (BCIS)
composed by the minimal
administrative unit with an organised
arrange of structures and
professionals that provide care.



What is a service?

- Main Types of Care (MTCs) provide the essential descriptors and functions of a service.
- A “**service**” or BIS must fulfil one of the following criteria to be coded as a unit of analysis:
 - Criterion ‘a’ The service is registered and acknowledged as a legal organization (with its own company tax code) and not as a part of a meso-organization (i.e a hospital) and a separate official register in the Community.
 - Criterion ‘b’ To have its own Administrative unit and/or secretary’s office
 - Criterion ‘c’ (complementary criteria)
 - c.1 To have professional staff specifically for the aims of the service.
 - c.2 All activities are used by the same users.
 - c.3 Separate location (not as part of other facility i.e hospital)
 - c.4 Separate financing and specific accountancy

A “service” or BIS must fulfil one of the following criteria to be coded as a unit of analysis:

- Criterion ‘a’

- Criterion ‘b’ AND 2 criteria from section c

- 4 criteria from Section ‘c’ (complementary criteria)

SERVICES: Units of analysis

Meso-organisation

Hospitals

Micro-organisation

Services

MTC

Units

Programs

Care packages

Activities

Microactivities

Philosophy of care

MAIN TYPE OF CARE

DESDE-LTC defines services according to a number of descriptors classified on levels of care:

- 1 – **Status of user.** This level relates to the clinical status of the users who are attended in the care setting (i.e. whether there is a crisis situation or not)
- 2 – **Type general of care.** This level describes the general typology of care (home & mobile/non-mobile, hospital/non hospital,..)
- 3 – **Intensity of care.** This level refers to the intensity of care that the service can offer
- 4 – **Subtype of care.** This level provides a more specific description of the type of care at the setting
- 5 – **Additional Qualifiers.** This level incorporates additional qualifiers when needed to differentiate across similar care settings.

- Framework for service assessment: based on MTC / Atheoretical approach / Tree structure / Suitable for area comparison
- Glossary of terms
- Coding system for MTC
- Mapping instrument
 - **ESMS A: Introduction**
 - **ESMS B: Mapping of MTC at meso-level**
 - **ESMS C: Utilisation of MTC at meso-level**
 - **ESMS D: Standard Service Listing**

Glossary: operational definitions

➤ **Non-hospital residential services:**

All residential facilities located outside hospital grounds

➤ **Time-limited:**

These are facilities where a fixed maximum period of residence is routinely specified. A facility should be classified as time-limited if a maximum length of stay is fixed for at least 80% of those entering it.

➤ **Indefinite stay:**

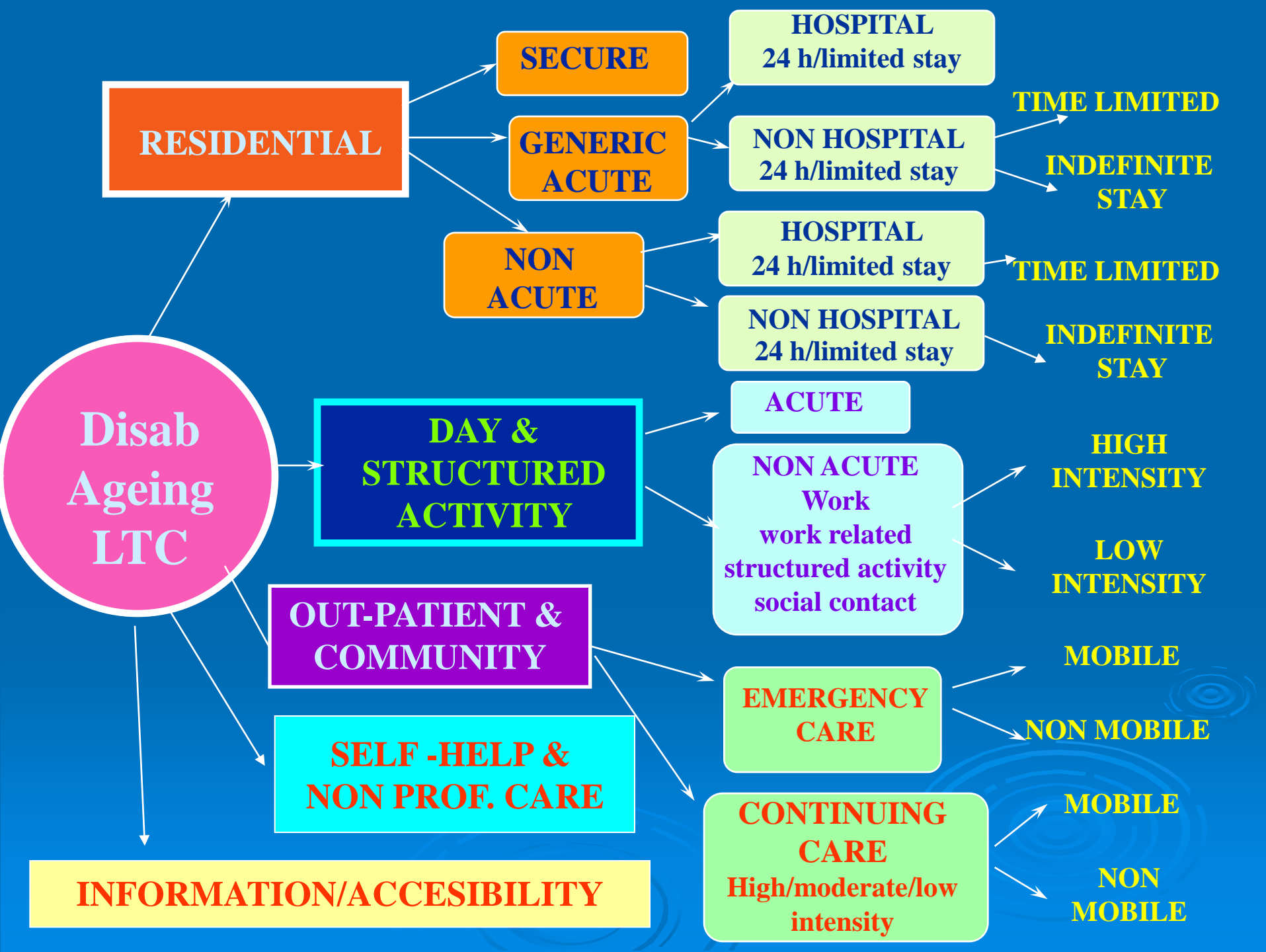
Residential facilities which do not fulfil the above criteria for 'time-limited' services.

➤ **24 hour support:**

Facilities where there are staff present within the facility 24 hours a day, with responsibilities relating to the monitoring and clinical and social care of the patient (i.e. domestic or security staff are not included)

➤ **Day staffed facilities:**

Facilities where there are members of staff regularly on site at least five days a week for some part of the day, with responsibilities related to the monitoring and clinical and social care of the patient.



ORIGINAL PAPER

Luis Salvador-Carulla · Giuseppe Tibaldi · Sonia Johnson · Elena Scala ·
Cristina Romero · Carmine Munizza (for the CSRP/RIRAG groups)

Patterns of mental health service utilisation in Italy and Spain

An investigation using the European Service Mapping Schedule

ORIGINAL PAPER

Grigory Rezvyi · Terje Øiesvold · Alexander Parniakov · Oleg Ponomarev · Olga Lazurko · Reidun Olstad

The Barents project in psychiatry: a systematic comparative mental health services study between Northern Norway and Archangelsk County

Meso-Level Comparison of Mental Health Service Availability and Use in Chile and Spain

Luis Salvador-Carulla, M.D., Ph.D.

Sandra Saldivia, Ph.D.

Rafael Martinez-Leal, M.Sc.

The Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics
J Ment Health Policy Econ 8, 95-106 (2005)

Indicators Predicting Use of Mental Health Services in Piedmont, Italy

Giuseppe Tibaldi,¹ Carmine Munizza,¹ Sherri Pasian,² Sonia Johnson,³ Luis Salvador-Carulla,⁴ Serena Zucchi,¹ Simona Cesano,¹ Cristina Testa,¹ Elena Scala,¹ Luca Pinciaroli¹

The Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics
J Ment Health Policy Econ 10, 63-76 (2007)

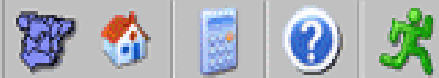
Use of an Operational Model of Community Care to Assess Technical Efficiency and Benchmarking of Small Mental Health Areas in Spain

Luis Salvador-Carulla,^{1*} Carlos García-Alonso,² Juan Luis Gonzalez-Caballero,³ Marco Garrido-Cumbrera⁴

ESMS/DESDE

Other experiences and Derivatives

- 1. DESDE Project (IMSERSO, Spain)**
 - Disability services
 - Child and adolescent
 - Intellectual disabilities
 - Ageing population
 - Dependent population (3rd person aid)
- 2. MH Service terminology (Basque C, Catalonia)**
- 3. SPECTURE OF SERVICES (MHEEN)**



SERVICIOS PARA DISCAPACIDAD


Servicios específicos

Servicios específicos

- SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN AL CLIENTE
- SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN AL CLIENTE PARA PERSONAS CON DEFICIT VISUAL
- SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN AL CLIENTE PARA PERSONAS CON DEFICIT AUDITIVO
- SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN AL CLIENTE PARA PERSONAS CON DEFICIT DE LA MEMORIA
- SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN AL CLIENTE PARA PERSONAS CON DEFICIT DE LA COORDINACIÓN MOTORA
- SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN AL CLIENTE PARA PERSONAS CON DEFICIT DE LA COORDINACIÓN VISUAL
- SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN AL CLIENTE PARA PERSONAS CON DEFICIT DE LA COORDINACIÓN VISUAL
- SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN AL CLIENTE PARA PERSONAS CON DEFICIT DE LA COORDINACIÓN VISUAL
- SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN AL CLIENTE PARA PERSONAS CON DEFICIT DE LA COORDINACIÓN VISUAL

DESDE

Diagrama Estandarizado de Servicios para Discapacidad en España



MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO Y ASUNTOS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA GENERAL DE ASUNTOS SOCIALES

INSERSO



Grupo de Evaluación en Medicina Psicosocial

Electronic standard coding and mapping of services for long-term care (eDesde-LTC)

EAHC 2008



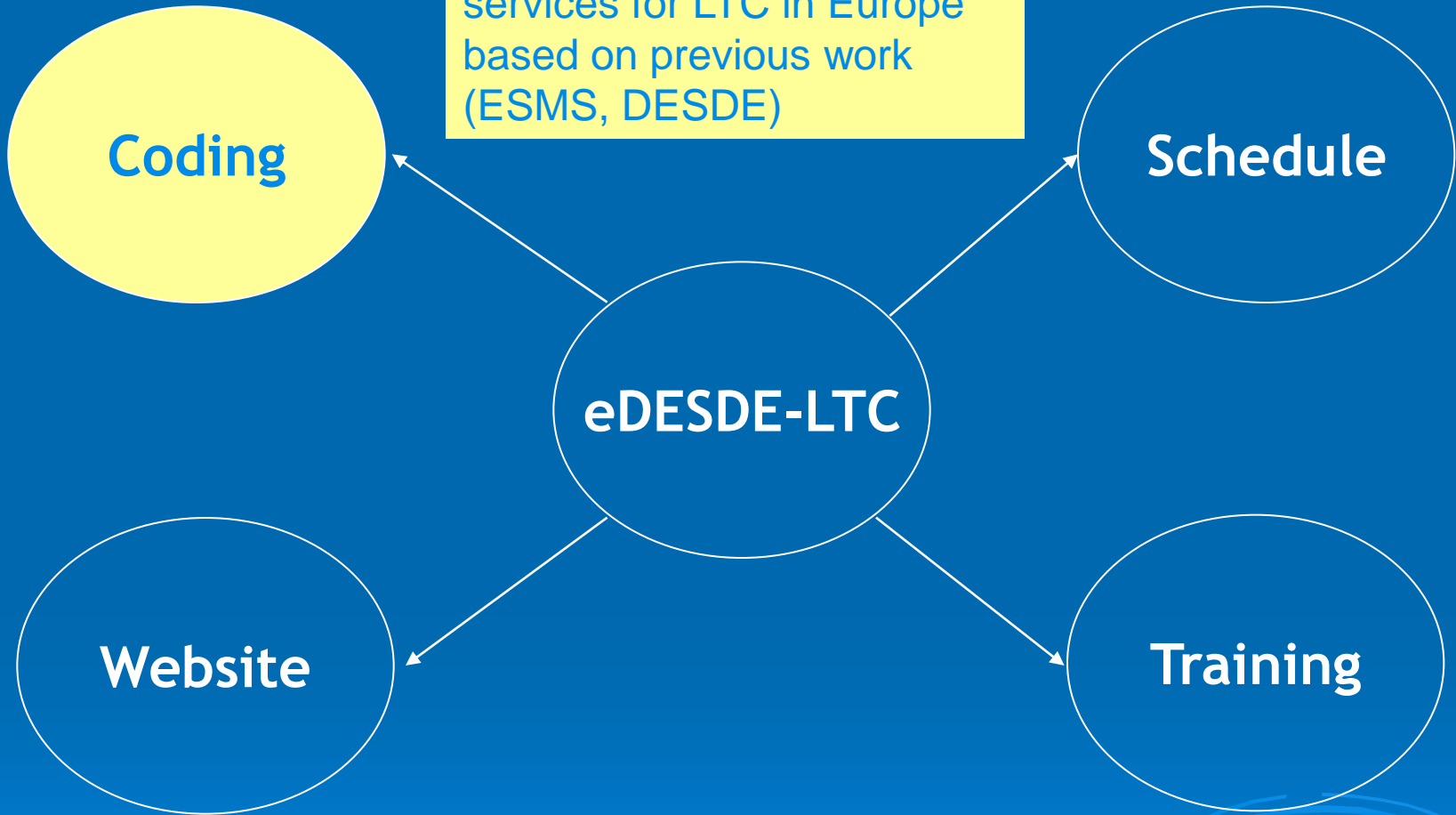
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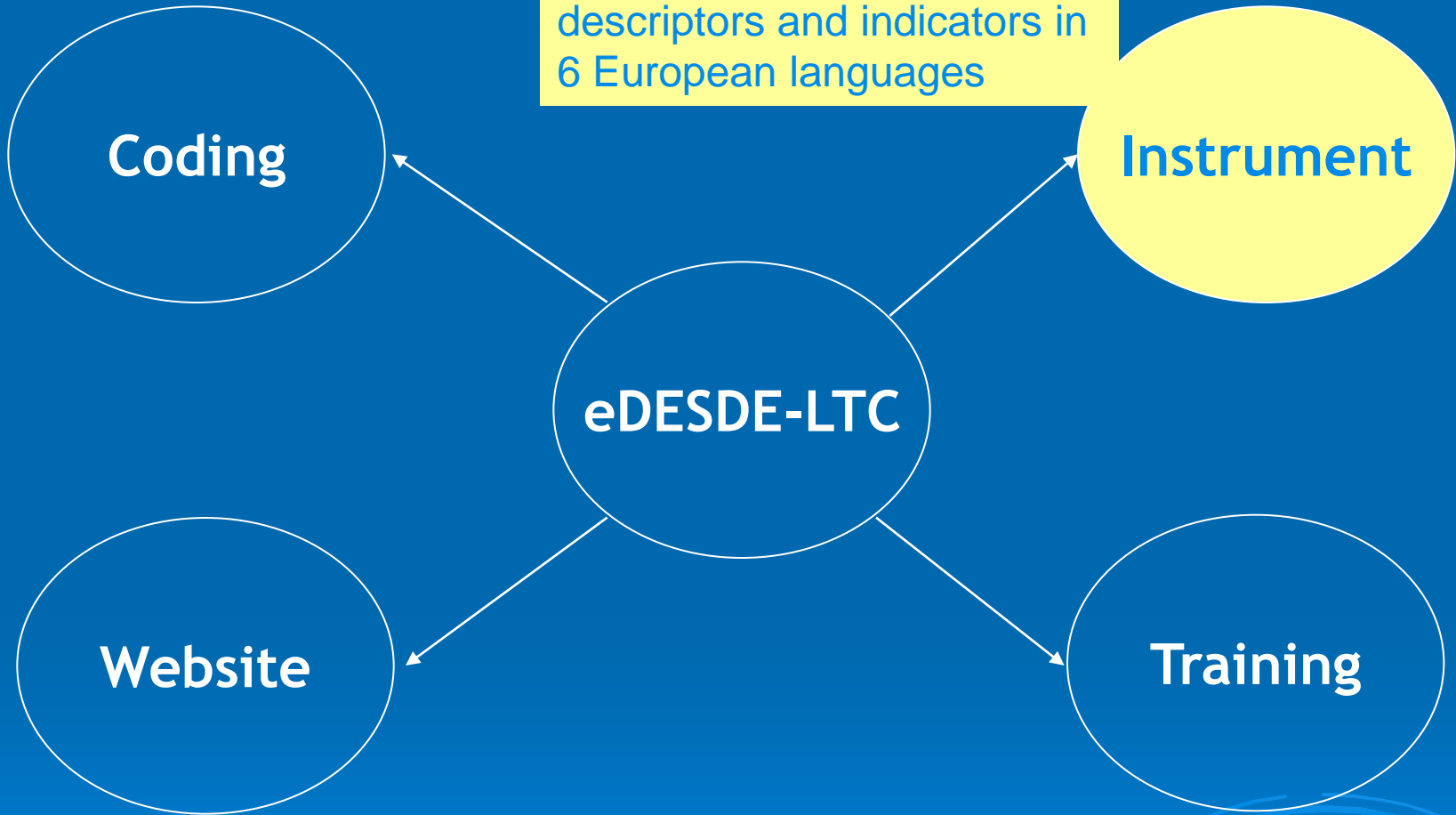
Collaborating partners

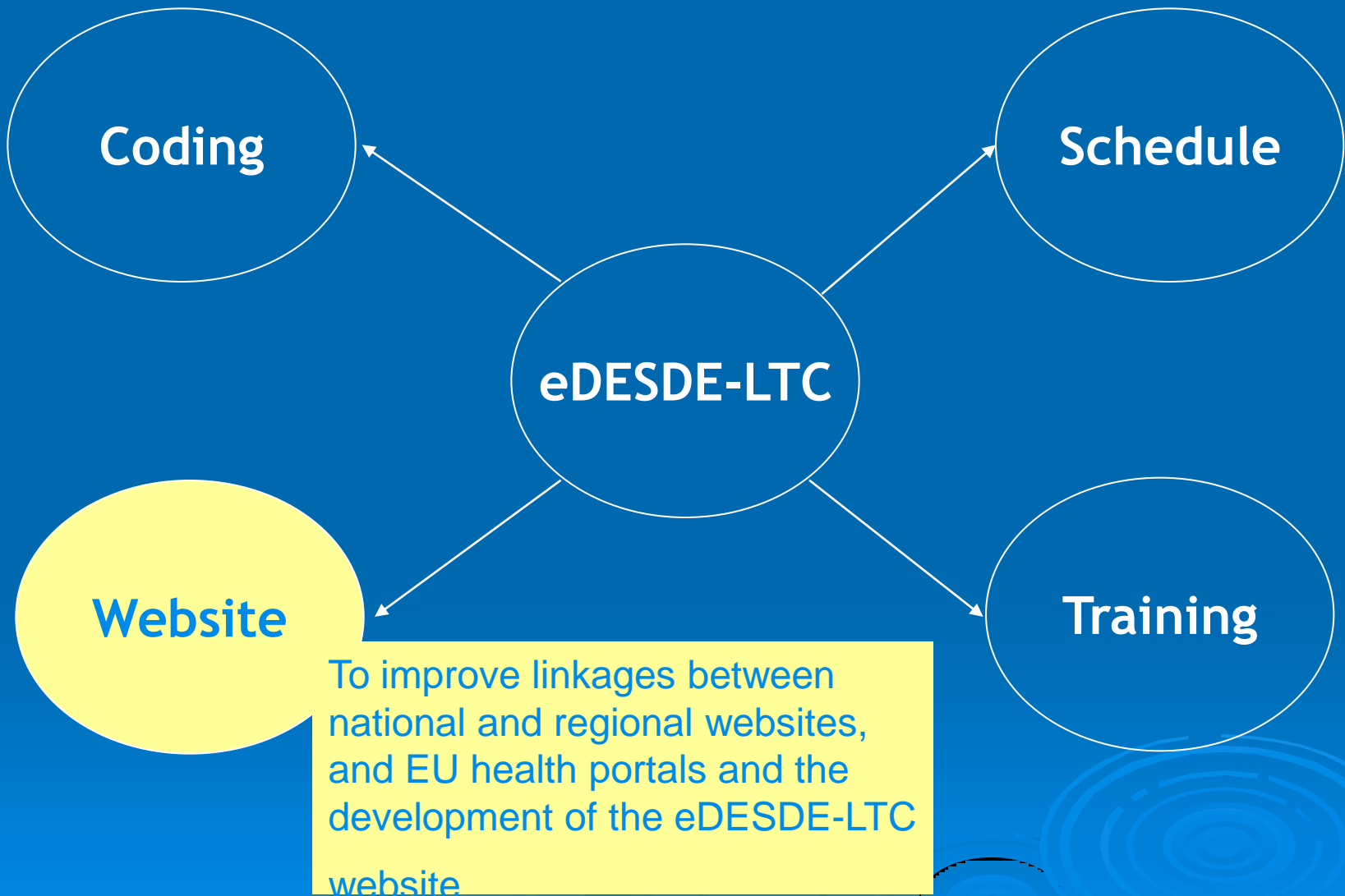
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ASLTO2 Centro Studi e Ricerche	Italy
ETEA University of Cordoba	Spain
Catalan Department of Health	Spain
Ministry of Health. National Center for Public Health Protection	Bulgaria
Delegación Municipal de Igualdad y Salud. Ayto Jerez	Spain
Universitat d'Alacant	Spain
Universidad Politécnica de Catalunya	Spain
Fundacio Villablanca	Spain

To develop a standard classification system to code services for LTC in Europe based on previous work (ESMS, DESDE)



To develop a related instrument (DESDE-LTC) which incorporates basic descriptors and indicators in 6 European languages







To improve EU listing and access to relevant sources of healthcare information via development of a training package on SEMANTIC INTEROPERABILITY in eHEALTH (coding and listing of services for LTC)

Expected results: LTC Europe

- Improve semantic interoperability of information systems
 - Facilitate a classification system which can be used to code services
 - Facilitate an instrument for assessing services
 - Facilitate patient mobility
- 