

Multi-Country Community Screening, Vaccination, and Care

Value of community-based viral hepatitis strategies among migrants in Europe

Melissa D'Agostino

Gov → Value Lab - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Rome (Italy)















HBV-HCV:

- 1. Prevention
- 2. Linkage to care
- 3. Treatment

Marginalized population (migrants)

WHAT IS VALUE IN HEALTH?





- . Impact
- Sustainability
- . Affordability



Better health outcomes

Improving the health of individuals and populations



Improved patient experience

Improving the patient experience of care (including quality and satisfaction)



Improved staff experience

Improving the work life of health professionals



Lower cost of care

Reducing the per capita cost of healthcare



1. Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)



Improving the health of individuals and populations



Improving the patient experience of care (including quality and satisfaction)

Improved

patient experience



Improving the work life of health professionals

Improved

staff experience



Reducing the per capita cost of healthcare

Lower

cost of care

CEA is a methodology used by regulatory agencies and decision makers to measure the **value for money** of a new intervention.



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1. Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

HTA involves systematic evaluation of the clinical effectiveness, cost effectiveness and **broader impacts** of health technologies, informing healthcare decision-making with evidence based insight.



Better health outcomes

Improving the health of individuals and populations



Improved patient experience

Improving the patient experience of care (including quality and satisfaction)



Improved staff experience

Improving the work life of health professionals



Lower cost of care

Reducing the per capita cost of healthcare



VALUE-BASED TEAM IN COMSAVAC



Review of literature

Aims

Development of a value-based tool

Implementation of the tool

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Eligibility criteria



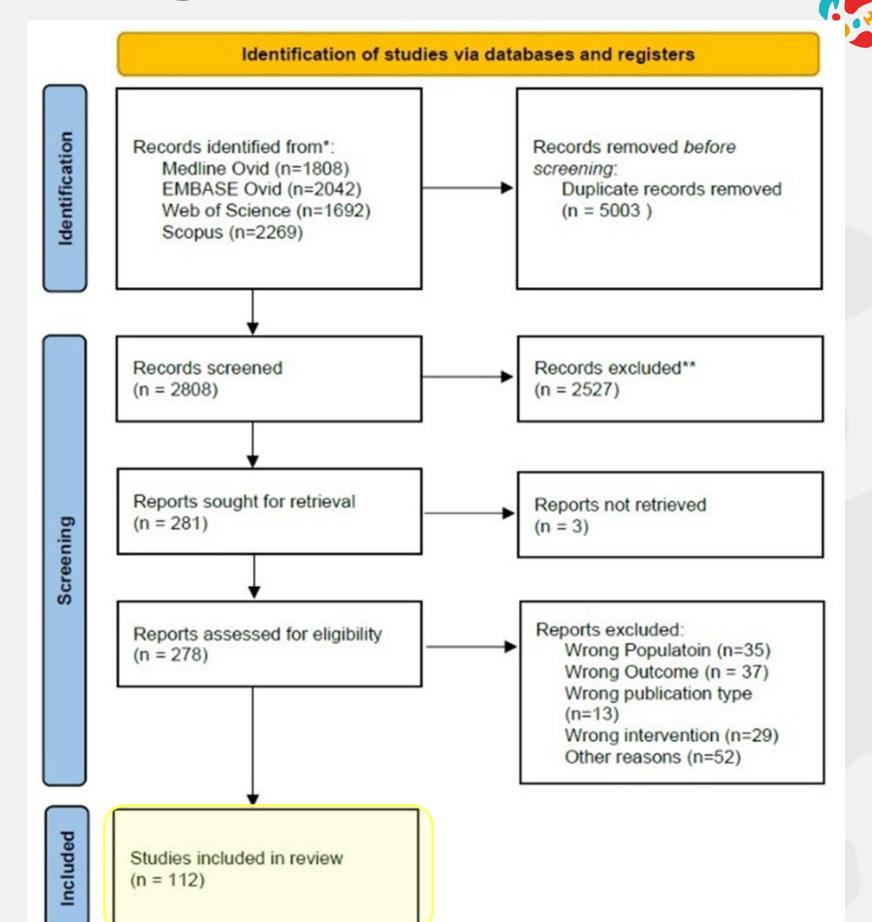
- Real-world interventions
- conducted at community or primary care level
- to enhance Screening, Linkage-to-care or Treatment of HBC, HVC or HCC
- in marginalized populations
- implicitly or explicitly designed to address at least one of the four domains of value-based healthcare.
- English language.
- Full text available.



EXCLUSION CRITERIA

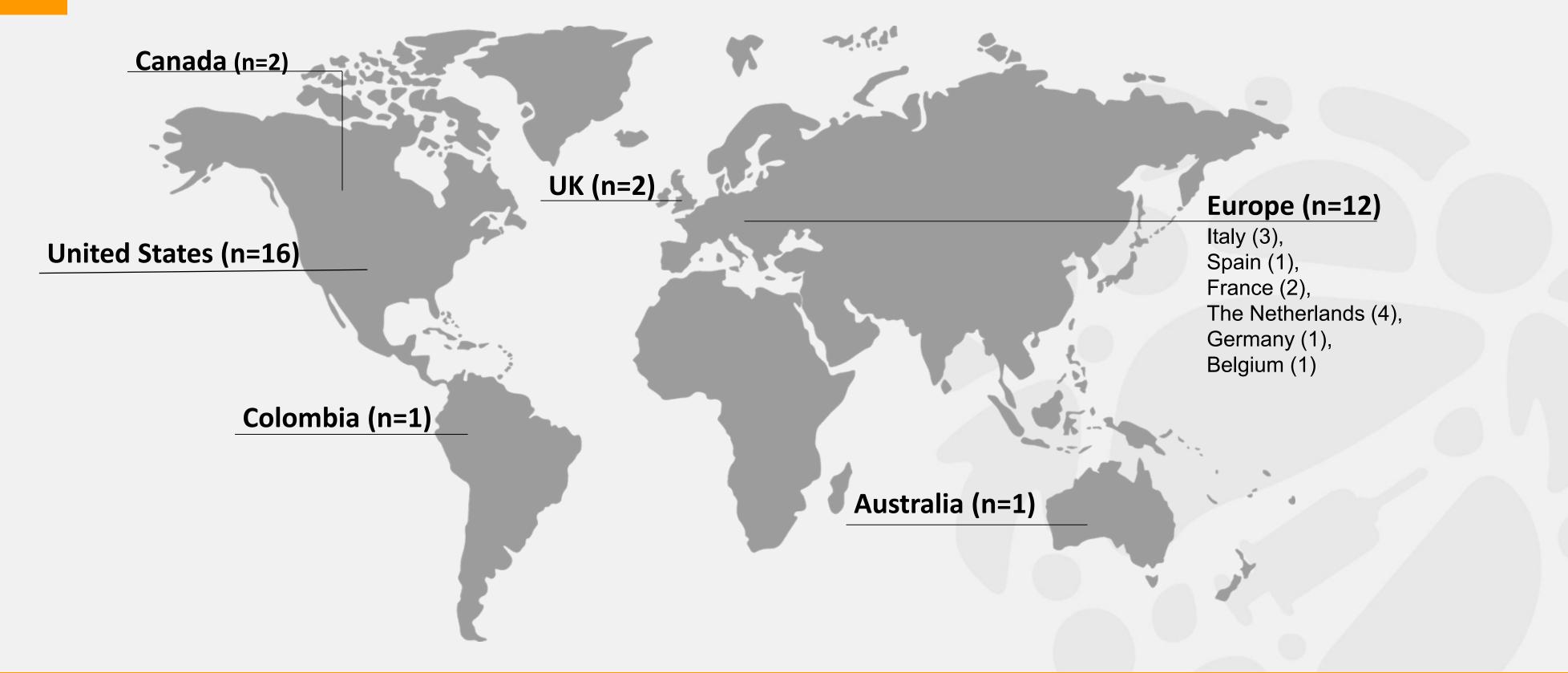
- Studies not describing real-world interventions (epidemiological studies, economic evaluations outside an actual intervention, protocols, background articles, etc)
- Non marginalized etnic-minorities.
- Letters to editors, commentaries, congress abstract, reviews.

PRISMA flow chart



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RESULTS Map



RESULTS HBV summary table

COMSAVAC DOMAINS

		Prevention	Treatment	Linkage to care
ED TO	Patient experience	17 (50%)	1 (3%)	7 (20%)
-BAS AINS	Population health	17 (50%)	1 (3%)	5 (15%)
VALUE-BASE DOMAINS	Resource allocation	_	-	
	Care-team wellbeing	1 (3%)	<u>-</u>	-

HBV (n=34)

RESULTS HBV summary table (tar

HBV summary table (target people)

	Prevention	Treatment	Linkage to care	Total
Migrants and Refugees	23	7	1	31
PWID and Homeless	2	1	-	3
Minority Groups	7	1	1	9
Prisoners	-	—	_	0
Healthcare Personnel	2	-	- 4	2

RESULTS

HBV summary table (barriers)

	Prevention	Treatment	Linkage to care	Total
Lack of knowledge	9	1	1	11
Social and family stigma	7	1	1	8
Confidentiality	2	_	-	2
Cultural and religious barriers	10	7	-	17
Document status challenges	2	1		3
Language barriers	14	6	1	21
Financial constraints	3	2		5
Logistic difficulties	7	2		8
Competing priorities	1	_	-	1

RESULTS

HBV summary table (interventions)

	Prevention	Treatment	Linkage to care	Total
POC Testing or Treatment	5	2	_	7
Navigators/Mediators/Pe ers	8	4	-	12
Cultural or Religious Outreach	7	3	1	11
Mobile Health Units	5	2	-	7
Financial Incentive Programs	1	-		1
Data Collection (Surveys, Interviews, Focus Groups)	12	1	1	14
Educational Initiatives	7	1	1	9
Social Media Engagement	4	1	- 0	5
Telemedicine Services	1	_	-	1

SCOPING CONCLUSIONS



NO VALUE-BASED TOOL DESCRIBED IN LITERATURE

None of the examined papers present a value-based tool specifically designed or implemented for our context of interest

(almost) COMPLETE LACK OF IMPACT MEASURES

Long-term, multi-stakeholder outcomes Economic Evaluation and Resource Allocation appraisal External validity

Definition and validation of a value-based assessment tool

Concept

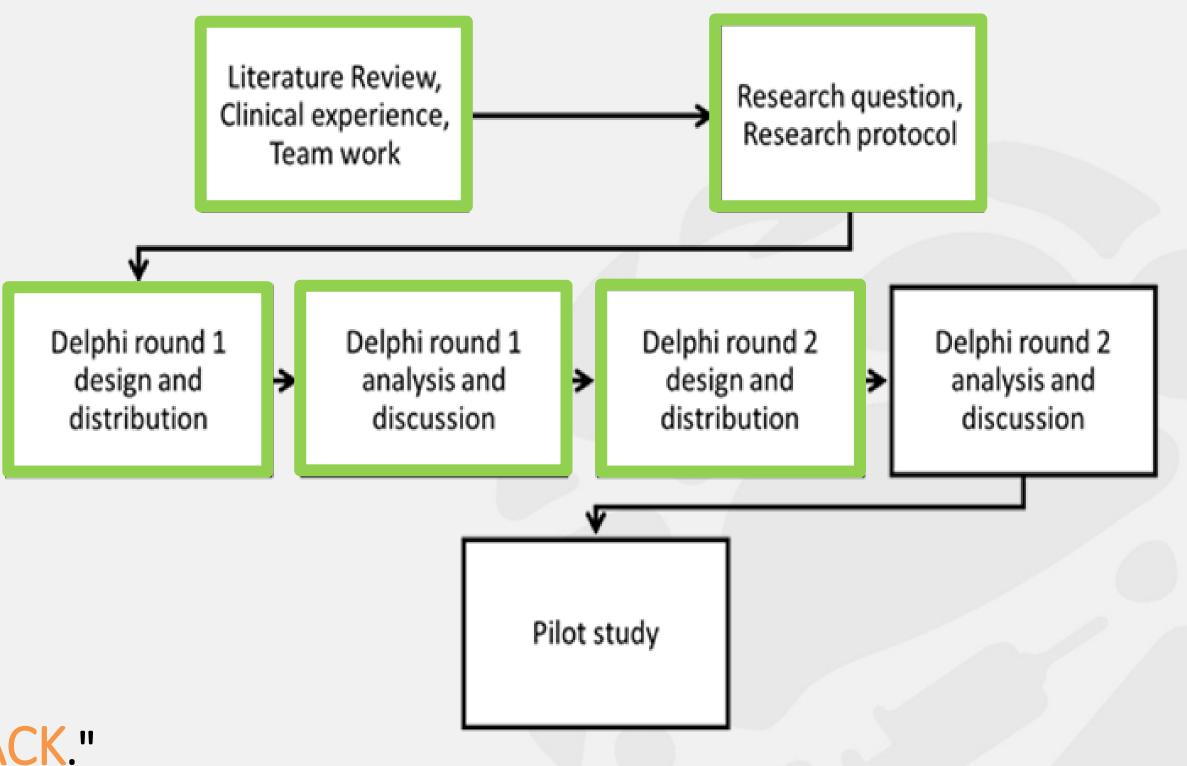


"PROCEDURE USED TO COLLECT AND SUMMARISE

EXPERT JUDGEMENT

THROUGH THE USE OF A SERIES OF

QUESTIONNAIRES AND FEEDBACK."



Skulmoski J. et al., Journal of Information Technology Education (2007).

Methods



Each value-based domain will be surveyed via a series of 10 questions/statements for each domain.

Experts (from VH-COMSAVAC Consortium) will be invited to assess the questionnaire against the following four criteria:

- General relevance
- Support from scientific evidence
- Measurability
- Actionability

POPUL	ATION HEALTH
P01	
P02	
P03	
P04	
P05	
P06	
P07	
P08	
P09	
P10	

Participants



The team of experts will be invited to complete the Delphi survey by email. The answers will be collected anonymously.

Experts include:

- 1. Medical doctors
- 2. Project coordinators
- 3. Community nurses
- 4. Health autorities
- 5. Laboratory experts
- 6. Health economists
- 7. Patients



For the first round, experts will be asked to express their degree of agreement on a **Likert scale from 1 to 9** (with 1 corresponding to the lowest - "Not relevant" and 9 to the highest - "Relevant"), with the set of the statements formulated for each indicator

Final indicator



RATE CONSENSUS at the end of round 1

- Endorsed items
- Items to be re-rated
- Excluded items
- Comments

POPUL	POPULATION HEALTH								
P01									
P02									
P03									
P04									
P05									
P06									
P07									
P08									
P09									
P10									

2nd DELPHI ROUND

same methods of the first round

FINAL INDICATOR

POPULATION HEALTH								
P01								
P02								
P03								
P04								
P05								

HEALTH OUTCOMES		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HO 01	Was there the opportunity to receive the vaccination right away?										
HO 02											
HO 03											
HO 04											
HO 05											
PATIE	NT EXPERIENCE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PE 01	Did you feel that confidentiality was respected?										
PE 02											
PE 03											
PE 04											
PE 05											
RESOL	JRCE ALLOCATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C 01	Are you knowledgeable about resource allocation challenges linked to the project?										
C 02											
C 03											
C 04											
C 05											
STAFF	EXPERIENCE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SE 01	Have you been informed about the outcomes of your intervention?										
SE 02											
SE 03											
SE 04											
SE 05											

The final output is a questionnaire that provide one composite indicator for each value-based domain and that can be adopted to evaluate interventions according to a comprehensive value framework

HEALT	HEALTH OUTCOMES		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HO 01	Was there the opportunity to receive the vaccination right away?										
HO 02											
HO 03											
HO 04											
HO 05											
PATIEN	NT EXPERIENCE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PE 01	Did you feel that confidentiality was respected?										
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SE 01	Have you been informed about the outcomes of your intervention?										
SE 02											
SE 03											
SE 04											
SE 05											



- 1. Translation and dissemination of the tool
- 2. Completion of the questionnaire by healthcare professionals, mediators and patients
- 3. Dual data analysis (*absolute scores* and *concordance rates*)

CONCLUSIONS



- 1. Community-based interventions require a multidimensional analysis due to their complexity.
- 2. We found no intervention designed and implemented in a way to cover all value domains. Predictably, some are more "orphan" than others.
- 3. This work pioneers the validation and testing of a value-based tool.



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