

First Insights on Value-Based Healthcare of Elders Using ICHOM Older Person Standard Set Reporting

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Abstract

Background: Clinical guidelines for specific conditions fragment care provision for elders. The International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurement (ICHOM) has developed a global standard set of outcome measures for comprehensive assessment of older persons. The goal of this study was to report value-based health metrics in Taiwan using this ICHOM toolset. **Methods:** The cross-sectional study of baseline data excerpted from a prospective longitudinal cohort, which recruited people ≥ 65 years old with ≥ 3 chronic medical conditions who received value-based healthcare services between July and December 2018. All participants received measurements of physical performance, anthropometric characteristics, health-related behaviors, Charlson Comorbidity Index, and Montreal Cognitive Assessment. The ICHOM toolset comprises three tiers: 1 includes frailty and having chosen a preferred place of death; 2 includes polypharmacy, falls, and participation in decision-making; and 3 includes loneliness, activities of daily living, pain, depression, and walking speed. These items were converted into a 0–10 point value-based healthcare score, with high value-based health status defined as $\geq 8/10$ points. **Results:** Frequencies of individual ICHOM indicators were: frail 11.7%, chose preferred place of death 14.4%, polypharmacy 31.5%, fell 17.1%, participated in decision-making 81.6%, loneliness 26.8%, limited activities of daily living 22.4, pain 10.4%, depressed mood 13.0%, and slowness 38.5%. People with high disease severity (OR 0.40, 95% CI 0.21–0.76, $p=0.005$) or cognitive impairment (OR 0.49, 95%CI 0.27–0.87, $p=0.014$) were less likely to have high value-based healthcare status. **Conclusions:** The ICHOM Standard Set Older Person health outcome measures provide an opportunity to shift from a disease-centric medical paradigm to patient-focused goals. This study identified advanced age, chronic disease and cognitive impairment as important barriers to achieving high value-based healthcare status.

Background

A single-disease model has prevailed over centuries of medical progress, but the era of population aging brings major challenges of managing multimorbidity in older adults that threaten to fragment care provision by necessitating multiple assessments and treatments.[1] Healthcare systems will be increasingly burdened by fragmented services, higher service volumes and escalating associated medical costs, and are hence transitioning from volume-based to value-based provision that emphasizes quality, expenditure and patient experience.² Consequently, the question of how best to measure healthcare quality and outcomes has become a research priority. Specific models of value-based healthcare, such as pay-for-performance, have shown effectiveness in certain diseases or chronic conditions but not overall.³ Moreover, prevalent chronic comorbidities in older adults[1] make it hard to measure variations in health outcomes. More ‘function-centric’ aging medicine is crucial to handling the diversity and complexity of health care for older people and promoting healthy aging.⁴

The International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurement (ICHOM) has initiated an ambitious project to develop value-based health metrics for specific groups of people rather than discrete diseases/conditions. To establish a standard health outcome set and improve care and quality pathways

for older adults, the ICHOM convened a global expert consensus panel to formulate evidence-based outcome measurement tools.[2] Without such tools, it is difficult for policymakers and health professionals to choose interventions effective in improving care quality.[3] The ICHOM Standard Set of health outcomes for older persons will conduce to supplanting piecemeal care of older persons with a more holistic approach.

Since the ICHOM Standard Set Older Person was published in 2018, little research on its practical application has been published: who most needs comprehensive assessments to evaluate and address complex care-needs? Reporting these health metrics is the first step towards pragmatic application of this tool. Hence, this study investigated which factors and outcome metrics were most important in achieving high-value health status among older multimorbid community-dwelling adults.

Methods

Participants and study design

This cross-sectional study recruited older multimorbid community-living adults who received integrated geriatric health care services in New Taipei City, Yi-Lan County, and Hualien County, Taiwan, between July and December 2018. The inclusion criteria were: age ≥ 65 years and ≥ 3 chronic medical conditions. The study excluded people who: were unable to communicate adequately with study staff; had malignant tumors undergoing active chemotherapy; with life expectancy < 12 months; were institutionalized.

This study was designed and conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. The Institutional Review Board of National Yang-Ming University approved the protocol (YM107042F). All participants provided fully informed written consent. The design and reporting format follow STROBE guidelines.[4]

Value-based health metrics

The ICHOM Standard Set Older Person comprises three tiers (Supplementary Table 1).[2] Tier 1, achieved or retained health status, includes: all cause survival; death in a chosen place; and frailty. Participants were asked whether they had expressed a preferred place to die, and frailty was defined as clinical frailty scale ≥ 4 . [5]

Tier 2, treatment burden and complications, includes: falls in the last 12 months; polypharmacy with ≥ 5 drugs; [6] and participation in decision-making, which comprised confidence in ability to manage their own health, discussion and planning of care, being treated with dignity and respect, coordination of care, and discharge to a chosen place. People in whom of these components were affirmed were classed as having high participation in decision-making.

Tier 3, long-term consequences of care management and health sustainability, includes: loneliness, defined as ≥ 35 points on the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) loneliness scale; [7, 8] limitation of daily activities (disability), defined as Lawton instrumental activities of daily living scale < 8 (most independent); [9] 6-metre walk speed at usual pace, with < 0.8 m/s defined as slowness; [10] pain and emotional health measured by the Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36), with pain affecting activities of daily living considered pain, and the criterion for depression being $\geq 5/9$ SF-36 depressive symptoms. [11]

Based on items in Tiers 1, 2 and 3 (Supplementary Table 1), a score ranging from 0 to 10 was derived to represent the value-based health status of each individual; a highest tertile score of $\geq 8/10$ was defined as high value-based health status.

Other variables

Physical performance, anthropometric characteristics, and health-related behaviors of all participants were recorded. Any tobacco or alcohol use in the last 6 months was classed as smoking or drinking, respectively. Exercise was defined as fitness activity for ≥ 30 minutes at least thrice weekly. Blood pressure, height and body weight were measured by standard procedures; body mass index was calculated as weight in kilograms, divided by height in meters squared (kg/m^2). All participants were asked whether they had signed a Do Not Resuscitate order, which is an official agreement registered on national health insurance cards. Cognitive function was measured using The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), adjusted by adding one point for those educated for ≤ 12 years (MoCA_{adj}); $\text{MoCA}_{\text{adj}} \geq 26$ constituted normal cognitive function. [12] Charlson Comorbidity Index quantified disease severity and comorbidity burdens, with high severity defined as a score of ≥ 2 . [13]

Statistical analysis

All analyses were performed with the SAS statistical package, version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA). A two-sided p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Numerical variables were expressed as mean plus/minus standard deviation and categorical variables as proportions. Descriptive characteristics were compared by Student t test or chi-square analysis, as appropriate. To maximize statistical efficiency, the value-based healthcare score was first treated as a continuous variable, then univariable and multivariable logistic regression analyses were used to investigate associations between corresponding variables and higher value-based healthcare status; $p < 0.1$ in univariable analysis was the entry criterion for multivariable analysis.

Results

Participant characteristics

The mean value-based healthcare score of 299 enrolled participants was 7.2 ± 1.8 and 89 (29.8%) had high value-based healthcare status (Figure 1, Table 1). Although all participants had three or more chronic conditions, the mean Charlson Comorbidity Index score was only 1.1 ± 1.0 (Table 2). Minorities of participants had chosen a place to die and signed Do Not Resuscitate agreements, but more than 90% had a high level of participation in care plan decision-making. One-quarter experienced moderate loneliness and one in eight had depressed mood (Table 1).

Subgroup comparisons

People with high versus low value-based health status were significantly younger, educated longer, and predominantly women, cognitively intact and non-smokers (Figure 1, Table 2); body mass index, alcohol consumption and exercise habits were similar between low versus highcare status groups. Figure 1, Table 1, and Supplementary Table 1 summarize the proportions of 299 people in different ICHOM Tier categories, both overall and stratified by, value-based healthcare status (high vs low), age (<75 vs ≥ 75 years), sex, and cognitive performance ($\text{MoCA}_{\text{adj}} < 26$ vs ≥ 26).

Linear and logistic regression analyses

Younger age, lower Charlson Comorbidity Index score, and higher MoCA_{adj} score independently predicted high value-based healthcare status (Table 3). The likelihood of achieving high value-based healthcare status decreased by 5% annually (Table 4). People with higher disease severity and cognitive impairment were 60% and 51% less likely, respectively, to attain high status (Table 4).

Discussion

This is the first study of which we know to report the value-based healthcare status of older multimorbid community-living adults. We applied the ICHOM Standard Set for Older Person to evaluate the value-based healthcare status of ≥ 65 -year-olds with multimorbidity; those who were women, younger, and cognitively unimpaired received higher levels of value-based healthcare. Rates of participation in decision-making were high across all subgroups. The main barriers to receiving high-status value-based healthcare were disease severity and impaired cognitive function.

ICHOM Standard Set Older Person categorization into three tiers is based on Porter's health outcome hierarchy.[14] Tier 1 includes peoples' preferences for end-of-life care; choosing a place of death helps people to die at home, whereas people whose preference is unknown are more likely to be admitted to hospital for end-of-life care.[15] Lower proportions of the Asian participants in this study compared with westerners had expressed a preferred place of death or signed Do Not Resuscitate agreements,[16] which highlights an unmet need for advocacy to better prepare elderly Taiwanese people for death. The prevalence of frailty was similar to other reports.[5, 17]

Approximately one-third of participants used ≥ 5 concurrent medications, consistent with a study of national health insurance claims by 59,042 Taiwanese people older than 65 years;²¹ nevertheless there was a low incidence of adverse drug events or discomfort after taking medications, likely due to a low rate of inappropriate medication according to insurance claims data.[18] Although people prefer more participation in decision-making and expected to be treated with dignity and respect, not all patients want to take medical decisions.[19] More than 90% of people in our study participated in decisions about their care- and received collaborative, dignified and respectful medical management, compared with 60% in a systemic review of 44 studies.[19] Although falling is usually considered a health outcome, it was chosen as a standard value-based metric because it matters to older people, their carers, and physicians. A higher rate of falls among women than men in this study was consistent with a study of 1,377 community-living Taiwanese, although not statistically significant.[20]

The use of SF-36 in Tier 3 to measure depression and pain has the advantage of covering many outcomes to reduce complexity, but some experts advocate considering cost-free healthcare as well.[2] The prevalence of depression in this study population was similar to previous reports from dermatology and internal medicine, and lower than among surgery patients.[21] A meta-analysis study of 19 studies reported moderate to severe chronic pain in 10–14% participants,[22] which was similar to our findings. Participation and social inclusion were key components of healthy aging; 26.8% prevalence of loneliness was consistent with previous reports.[23] Although measuring physical performance is not always easy in daily practice, the ICHOM included walk speed as a Tier 3 metric because it matters to older adults;[24] the mean speed of 0.9 m/s in this sample was much lower than reported in older healthy adults,[25] reflecting that all participants were multimorbid.

The ICHOM Standard Set of outcome measures was the first tool developed for people who are older, rather than those with specific diseases or conditions. Stakeholders may devise tailor-made interventions for this population and examine their effectiveness accordingly. However, the ICHOM Standard Set does not include cognitive assessment; our results show that cognitive function *per se* was highly associated with high value-based healthcare status and senior health.

This study had limitations. First, the ICHOM Standard Set was designed to measure longitudinal changes of value-based health status; our cross-sectional study only presents a snapshot of baseline status, although these people were followed for 12 months. Second, convenient sampling instead of random sampling limits the representativeness and generalizability, although various dimensions studied had profiles similar to previous studies. Third, questionnaire items about falls and drug adverse events over the past year may result in recall-bias; this could be resolved by a prospective study, which is underway, and we intend to report in due course.

Conclusions

ICHOM Standard Set health outcome measures provide an opportunity to shift from a disease-centric medical paradigm to patient-focused goals. The value-based health care profile in Taiwan indicates the

importance of advanced age, chronic disease and cognitive impairment as barriers to achieving high value-based health status. Further longitudinal and intervention studies to examine the expedience of using ICHOM are warranted.

List Of Abbreviations

International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurement: ICHOM

University of California, Los Angeles: UCLA

Short-Form Health Survey: SF-36

Montreal Cognitive Assessment: MoCA,

Montreal Cognitive Assessment adjusted by adding one point for those educated for ≤ 12 years: MoCAadj

Charlson Comorbidity Index: CCI

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate.

The Institutional Review Board of National Yang-Ming University approved the protocol (YM107042F). All participants provided fully informed written consent.

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Availability of data and material

The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study are not publicly available due local government regulations but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests:

The authors declare that they have no competing interest

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Authors' Contributions

Study concept and design, and obtaining funding: Lee WJ and Chen LK. Integrity of the data, accuracy of data analyses, and statistical expertise: Lee WJ. Acquisition of subjects/data: Lee WJ, Kao SL, Hung TS, Chang CY, Huang CF, and Tang TC. Study supervision and administrative support: Lee WJ, Peng LN, Lin CH, Lin SZ, Loh CH, and Chen LK. Analysis and interpretation of data: Lee WJ, Peng LN, Lin CH, Lin SZ, Loh CH, and Chen LK. Preparation/Critical review of the manuscript: All authors.

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Tables

Table 1 ICHOM Standard Set Older Person outcome measures by value-based health status

Data values show mean ± standard deviation or number (percent)	Entire cohort	Value-based health status		p
		Low (<8/10)	High (≥8/10)	
Number	299	210	89	
ICHOM Standard Set Older Person Tier 1				
Clinical frailty scale	2.7 ± 0.9	2.8±1.0	2.3±0.7	<0.001
Frail	35 (11.7)	35(16.7)	0(0.0)	<0.001
Preferred place of death chosen	43 (14.4)	25(11.9)	18(20.2)	0.061
Do Not Resuscitate signed	21 (7.0)	11(5.2)	10(11.2)	0.064
ICHOM Standard Set Older Person Tier 2				
Number of drugs	3.6 ± 2.7	4.3±2.7	2.0±1.7	<0.001
Polypharmacy (≥5 concurrent drugs)	95 (31.5)	90(42.3)	5(5.6)	<0.001
Number of adverse drug events	0.0 ± 0.1	0.0±0.2	0.0±0.0	0.180
Episodes of discomfort after medications	0.0 ± 0.1	0.0±0.2	0.0±0.0	0.103
Fell	51 (17.1)	50(23.8)	1(1.1)	<0.001
Number of falls	0.2 ± 0.6	0.3±0.7	0.0±0.1	<0.001
Hospital admissions	0.2 ± 0.4	0.2±0.5	0.1±0.3	0.004
Length of hospital stay (days)	1.1 ± 3.7	1.4±4.3	0.5±1.8	0.009
Able to cope with own health	276(92.3)	187(89.1)	89(100.0)	0.001
Participate in care decision-making	276(92.3)	188(89.5)	88(98.9)	0.006
Treated with dignity and respect	289(96.7)	200(95.2)	89(100.0)	0.036
Received coordinated care	270(90.3)	181(86.2)	89(100.0)	<0.001
Discharged to place of choice	296(99.0)	207(98.6)	89(100.0)	0.257
Overall participation in decision-making	4.7 ± 0.7	4.6±0.9	5.0±0.1	<0.001
High participation (≥5)	244(81.6)	156(74.3)	88(98.9)	<0.001
ICHOM Standard Set Older Person Tier 3				
UCLA Loneliness Scale	31.0 ± 10.0	33.4 ± 11.0	25.3 ± 3.0	<0.001
Loneliness	80(26.8)	80(38.1)	0(0.0)	<0.001
Activities of daily living	7.4 ± 1.4	7.2 ± 1.6	8.0 ± 0.3	<0.001
Any limitation of activities of daily living	67(22.4)	66(31.4)	1(1.1)	<0.001
Walking speed (m/s)	0.9 ± 0.3	0.8 ± 0.3	1.1 ± 0.2	<0.001
Slowness (6-metre walk <0.8 m/s)	115(38.5)	114(54.3)	1(1.1)	<0.001
Moderate pain	31(10.4)	30(14.3)	1(1.1)	<0.001
Depression	39(13.0)	39(18.6)	0(0.0)	<0.001
Value-based healthcare score	7.2 ± 1.8	6.5±1.6	9.1±0.3	<0.001
High value-based healthcare	89 (29.8)	0	89 (100)	<0.001

*One point added for education years ≤12.

ICHOM, International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurement; UCLA, University of California, Los Angeles

Table 2 Demographic and health-related characteristics by value-based health status

Data values show mean ± standard deviation or number (percent)	Entire cohort	Value-based health status		p
		Low (<8/10)	High (≥8/10)	
Demographics and health-related factors				
Number	299	210	89	
Age (years)	73.3 ± 6.6	74.0±6.9	71.5±5.7	0.002
Male	122(40.8)	93(44.3)	29(32.6)	0.060
Education (years)	7.6 ± 4.7	7.3±4.7	8.3±4.6	0.063
Smoke tobacco	44 (14.7)	36(17.1)	8(9.0)	0.069
Drink alcohol	37 (12.4)	27(12.9)	10(11.2)	0.697
Exercise	51 (17.1)	34(16.2)	17(19.1)	0.541
Montreal Cognitive Assessment (adjusted)*	23.8 ± 5.6	22.8±5.9	26.2±3.8	<0.001
Montreal Cognitive Assessment (adjusted)* <26	154(51.5)	125(58.7)	32(36.0)	<0.001
Charlson Comorbidity Index	1.1 ± 1.0	1.3±1.1	0.9±1.0	0.002
Charlson Comorbidity Index ≥2	90(30.1)	74(35.2)	16(18.0)	0.003
Body mass index	25.3 ± 3.6	25.2±3.8	25.3±3.1	0.797

*One point added for education year12.

Table 3 Factors associated with high-value health status in univariable and multivariate linear regression analyses

	Univariable		Multivariable			
	β coefficient	<i>p</i>	β coefficient*	<i>p</i>	β coefficient [†]	<i>p</i>
Age (years)	-0.096	<0.001	-0.050	0.001	-0.079	<0.001
Male	-0.196	0.364				
Education (years)	0.080	<0.001	0.002	0.921	0.035	0.110
Smoke tobacco	-0.480	0.105				
Drink alcohol	0.034	0.917				
Exercise	0.340	0.231	0.170	0.488	0.161	0.525
CCI	-0.366	<0.001	-0.297	0.001		
CCI ≥ 2	-0.845	<0.001			-0.832	<0.001
MoCA _{adj}	0.155	<0.001	0.129	<0.001		
MoCA _{adj} <26	-0.998	<0.001			-0.591	0.005
Body Mass Index	0.058	0.048	0.038	0.135	0.032	0.237

CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; MoCA_{adj}, Montreal Cognitive Assessment adjusted (one point added for education years ≤ 12).

*CCI and MoCA_{adj} as numerical variables.

[†]CCI and MoCA_{adj} as categorical variables.

Table 4 Factors associated with high-value health status in univariable and multivariable logistic regression analyses

	Univariable		Multivariable			
	Odds ratio (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	Odds ratio (95% CI)*	<i>p</i>	Odds ratio (95% CI) [†]	<i>p</i>
Age (years)	0.94 (0.90, 0.98)	0.003	0.97 (0.92, 1.02)	0.176	0.95 (0.91, 0.99)	0.025
Male	0.61 (0.36, 1.02)	0.061	0.69 (0.37, 1.28)	0.241	0.70 (0.38, 1.29)	0.257
Education (years)	1.05 (0.99, 1.11)	0.092	0.99 (0.93, 1.06)	0.783	1.02 (0.96, 1.09)	0.593
Smoke tobacco	0.48 (0.21, 1.07)	0.074	0.57 (0.23, 1.42)	0.228	0.53 (0.21, 1.32)	0.172
Drink alcohol	0.86 (0.40, 1.86)	0.697				
Exercise	1.22 (0.64, 2.33)	0.541				
CCI	0.65 (0.49, 0.85)	0.002	0.66 (0.49, 0.89)	0.006		
CCI ≥2	0.40 (0.22, 0.74)	0.004			0.40 (0.21, 0.76)	0.005
MoCA _{adj}	1.15 (1.08, 1.22)	<0.001	1.15 (1.07, 1.23)	<0.001		
MoCA _{adj} <26	0.41 (0.24, 0.68)	0.001			0.49 (0.27, 0.87)	0.014
Body Mass Index	1.01 (0.94, 1.08)	0.813				

CI, confidence interval; CCI, Charlson comorbidity index; MoCA_{adj}, Montreal Cognitive Assessment adjusted (one point added for education years ≤12).

*CCI and MoCA_{adj} as numerical variables.

†CCI and MoCA_{adj} as categorical variables.

Additional Material Legend

S1.docx

Supplementary Table 1 Value-health points score components by ICHOM Standard Set outcome measures

S2.docx

Supplementary Table 2 Demographic data and ICHOM Standard Set Older Person outcome measures by sex, age, and cognitive performance status

Figures

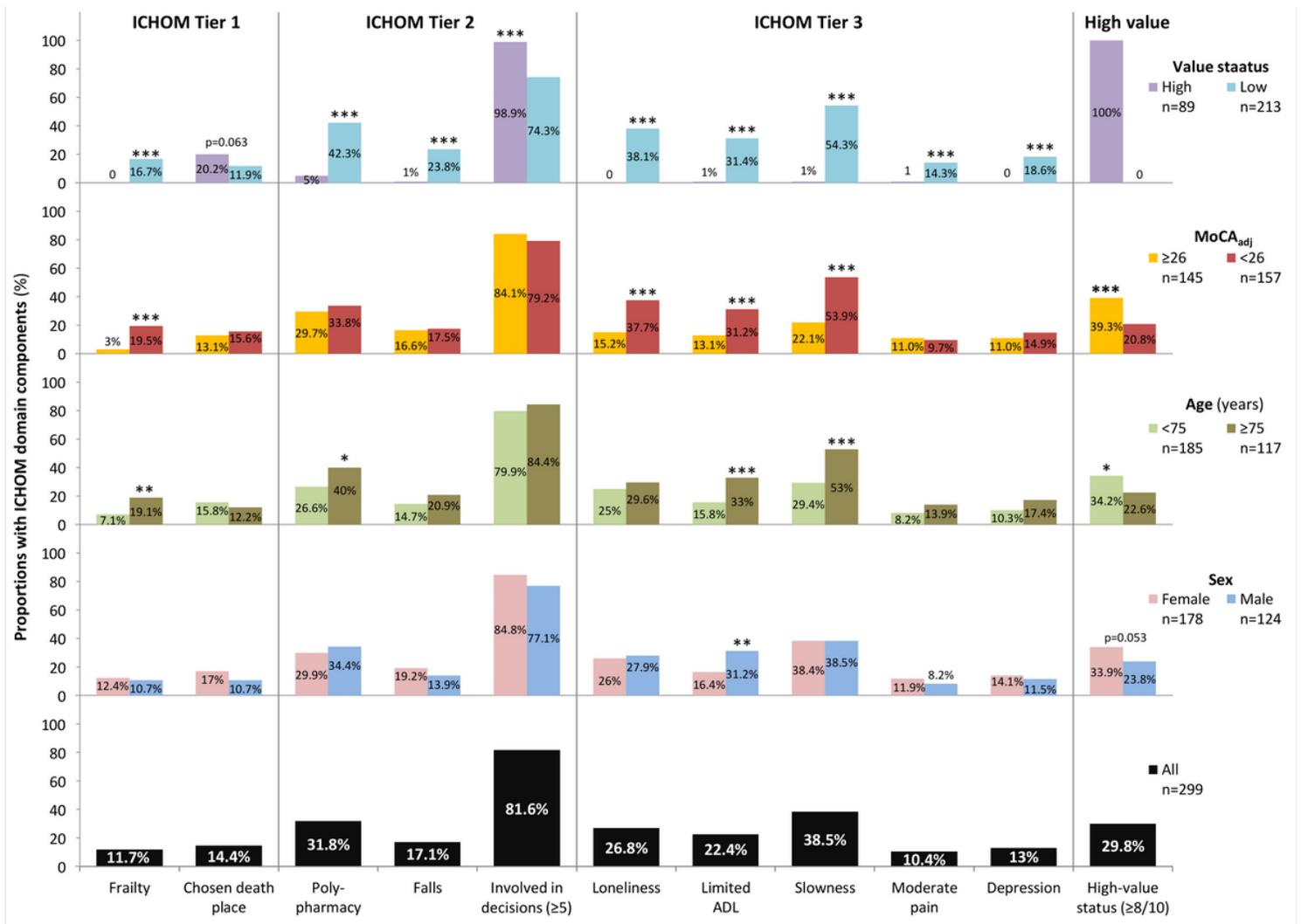


Figure 1

Comparison of individual ICHOM Tiers and total value-based health care score by value-based health status, age, sex, and cognitive performance ICHOM, International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurement; ADL, activities of daily living; MoCAadj, Montreal Cognitive Assessment adjusted (one point added for education years ≤12).

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [supplement1.docx](#)
- [supplement2.docx](#)