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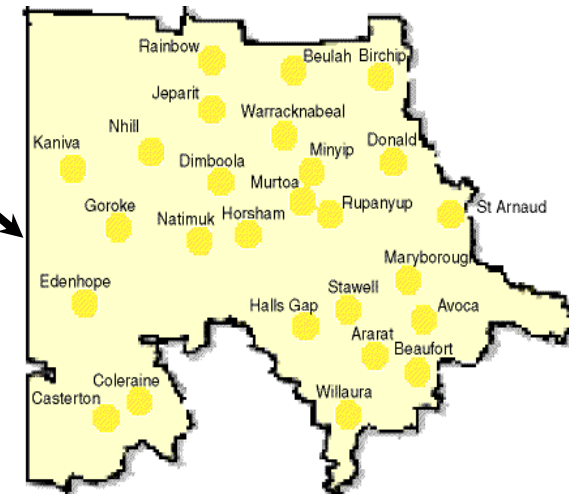
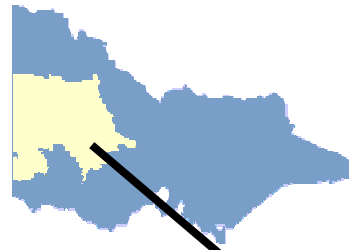
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May 2006

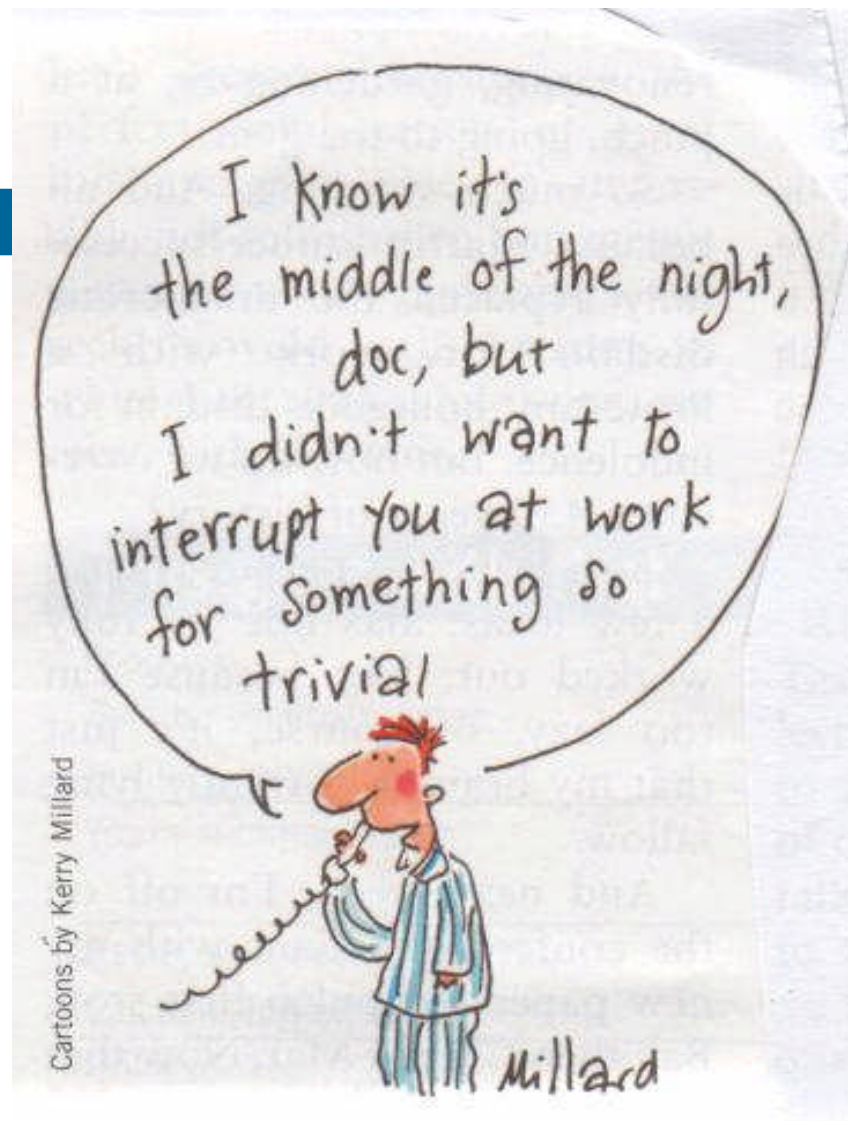
Demographics

- 62,500 km²
- Popⁿ ≈80,000
- 71 GPs
- 6 vacancies
- 31(43%) International Medical Graduates (IMGS)
- 15 female GPs
- 28 practices
- 15 solo practice



The problem

- Workforce & workload for rural VMOs
- 1 funded ED
- Inconsistent after hours service & advice
- Retention of GPs



May 2006

Solution: Integrated After Hours Care System

- Local GP on-call arrangements in each town
- Telephone nurse triage
 - Locally based
 - Dedicated nurse between 6:00-10:30pm
 - 10:30pm-8:30am Stawell Nurse Supervisor
- Feedback to GPs & agreed process for patients to be seen by GP in the morning
- Quality processes to monitor & improve service that includes GPs and nurses

Outcomes

- >10,000 calls
- 61% of clinical calls handled by triage nurse.
 - 49% clinical calls are handled by the triage nurse over phone.
 - 12% of clinical calls asked to attend ED and handled by nurse.
- New protocols developed for medication queries
- Processes for patients who need to access GP in the morning
- Increased triage skills in our rural area

Value

A model of:

- increased professional respect between nurses & GPs (triage nurse is part of general practice after hours team)
- sharing of health resources in a rural area
- integration and continuity.
- equity of access regardless of size of town
- support for local flexible GP arrangements
- Affordability - \$4 per head per year
- quality and equity in a rural area

GP Opinion

GP Annual Survey 2006 (n=45)

- 56% (n=25) of GPs recalled participating in GAHS
(4th highest participation rate indicated)
- 29% (n=13) of GPs rated the GAHS as most valuable
(highest ranked activity/service provided by WVDGP)
- GAHS was rated the most important way the division
could support practices above all other services.
(82% indicating very important to essential)

Learnings

- Telephone triage, works and acceptable
- GAHS provides a virtual clinic, vital to the provision of rural general practice after hours.
- The triage nurse is the “shared” after hours clinic nurse that increases rural GPs capacity to provide quality after hours care

“Facilitating care at the local level & providing appropriate care with the resources and systems we have locally available after hours.”

Rationale for GAHS and Nurse on Call

GAHS rationale:

- based on workforce
- increasing general practice capacity in the after hours period – virtual clinic
- facilitating direct care based on partnerships with providers
- Utilises shared health resources available locally

State/National rationale:

- focused towards reducing ED demands
- provides initial contact to health system 24/7
- provides advice to patients on appropriate care and in what time frame
- no direct relationship with providers
- Compliments not replaces services

Key to successful integration

- Developing a professional relationship
- Understanding the common and different business of the two initiatives
- Identifying win - win
- GAHS can offer
 - GP/local engagement
 - Local knowledge
 - Facilitate direct care at the local level

Integration with ‘Nurse on call’

- Key risks identified with NHS Direct
 - Capacity
 - Safety
 - Integration

“Linkage with other front-line healthcare services to capitalise on the benefits of integrated working ... significant investment consultation ... development of compatible information systems and standards.”
(Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2002)

Challenges For GAHS

- Liaise and work with state providers to maintain and value add to current service model (integration with Nurse on Call)
- GAHS to dovetail with nurse on call to provide definitive care through a virtual clinic
- Maintain the message of a rural solution for rural area.
- Language that describes the breadth of GAHS activity . DoHA will not fund “double triage”
- Sustainability

