

# LOS VALORES DE LA PRÁCTICA CLÍNICA

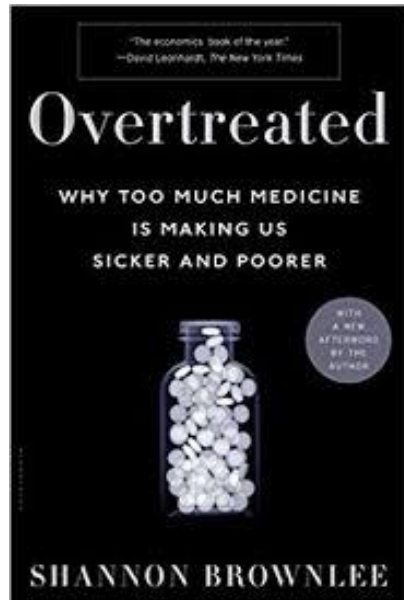
Jordi Varela

14 de junio de 2018

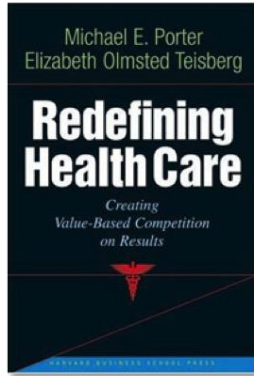
1. Right Care
2. El valor de la evidencia
3. Sobrediagnóstico
4. Atención centrada en el paciente
5. Medicina fragmentada
6. Prácticas clínicas de valor

1

RIGHT CARE



"Como la mayoría de prácticas clínicas no han sido nunca contrastadas científicamente, cuando alguien le ha metido la nariz, ha resultado que muchas de ellas no ofrecían un buen balance entre daños y beneficios, y sino se lo creen hagamos un repaso a algunas actividades clínicas que habiendo tenido su "solera", en el momento que se han evaluado seriamente han tenido que ser repensadas, como: amigdalectomías, histerectomías, lobotomías frontales, mastectomías radicales, artroscopias de rodilla para las artritis, cribado radiológico para el cáncer de pulmón, inhibidores de la bomba de protones para las úlceras de estómago, tratamiento hormonal de la menopausia, quimioterapia de alta dosis para el cáncer de mama, etc ".



## How Physicians Can Change the Future of Health Care

Michael E. Porter, PhD, MBA

Elizabeth Olmsted Teisberg, PhD,  
MEngr, MS

Today's preoccupation with cost shifting and cost reduction undermines physicians and patients. Instead, health care reform must focus on improving

Tres principios guiarán el cambio:

1. El objetivo de la práctica clínica es aportar valor a la salud de las personas
2. Los médicos se deberían organizar según las necesidades de los procesos clínicos
3. Se deben medir los resultados ajustados por riesgo y por coste

value and on rewarding innovation that advances medicine, what would that system look like? The next question would be, how can the system migrate

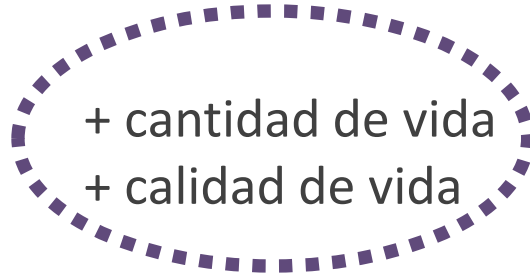
nizes the role of health professionals at the heart of the system.

JAMA. 2007;297:1103-1111

www.jama.com

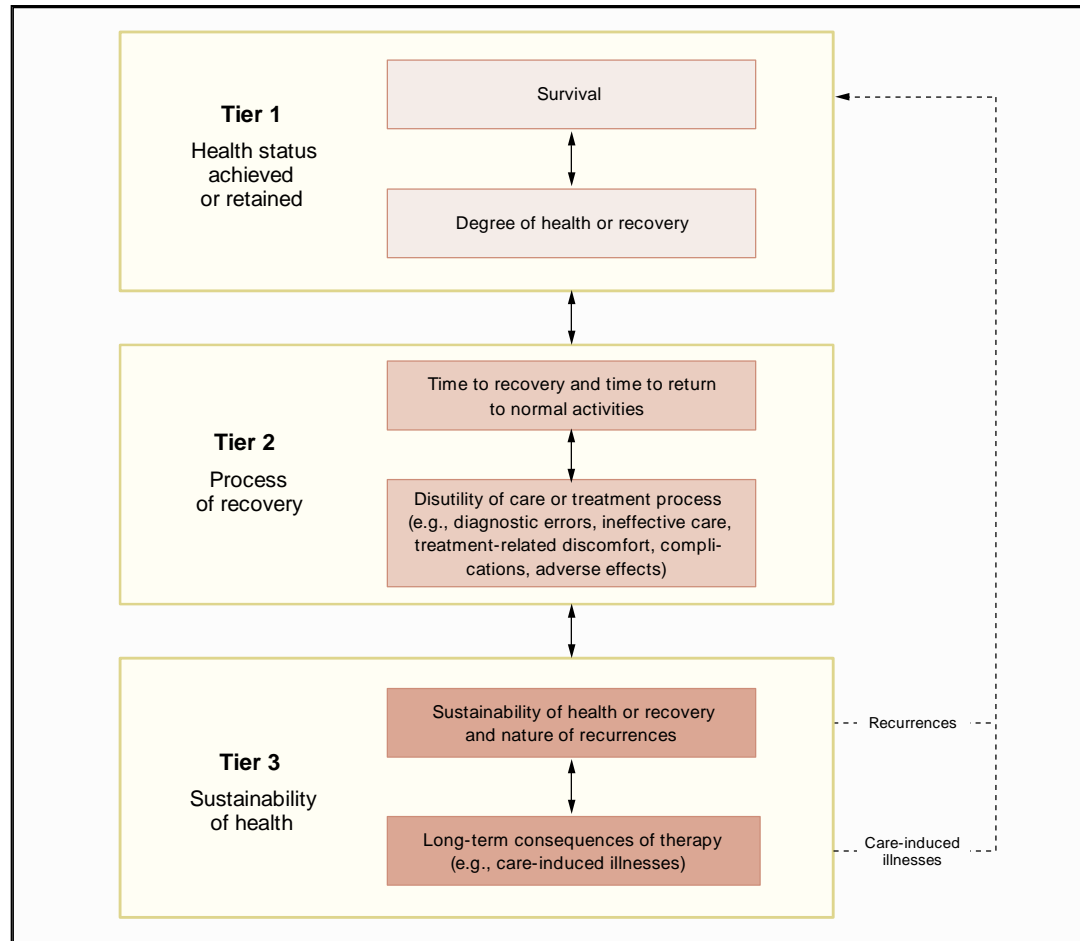
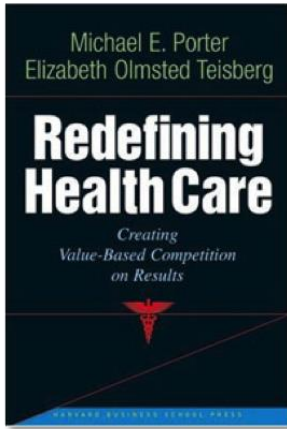
# DE LA EFECTIVIDAD AL VALOR

EFECTIVIDAD  
CLÍNICA



VALOR

indicadores de mortalidad  
indicadores de morbilidad  
*determinantes de la salud*









## W Avoiding overuse—the next quality frontier

Published Online  
 January 8, 2017  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)32570-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)32570-3)  
 See Online/Series  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/Pii>  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)32379-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)32379-0)  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)30947-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)30947-3), and  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/Pii>

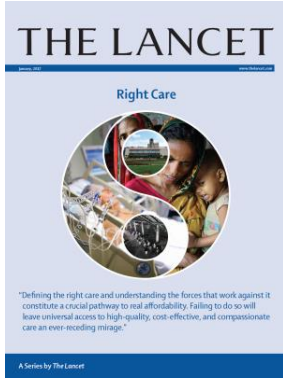
As nations move toward universal health coverage, zero sum choices—what public health care gets, public (UHC) the stakes on quality of care rise. The recent, checked, public health care, Private cost, employees, USA, mes, health needs care high-income countries have the political will to increase that meets needs is high quality; health care that does tax rates, and therefore government investments reflect not meet needs is low quality. Four papers in a Series in

Se debe entender la calidad como la provisión de servicios que responden a las necesidades de las personas

Donald Berwick. Institute for Healthcare Improvement

[www.thelancet.com](http://www.thelancet.com)





## From universal health coverage to right care for health



Achieving universal health coverage (UHC) is a complex task. It requires a focus on "Right Care": es la atención sanitaria que aporta más beneficios que efectos no deseados, que tiene en cuenta las circunstancias de cada paciente, sus valores y su manera de ver las cosas, y que, además, se sustenta en la mejor evidencia disponible y en los estudios de coste-efectividad.

political and economic landscapes are not encouraging — most medical services fall into a grey zone where the

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Sabine Kleinert  
Richard Horton  
The Lancet Editors

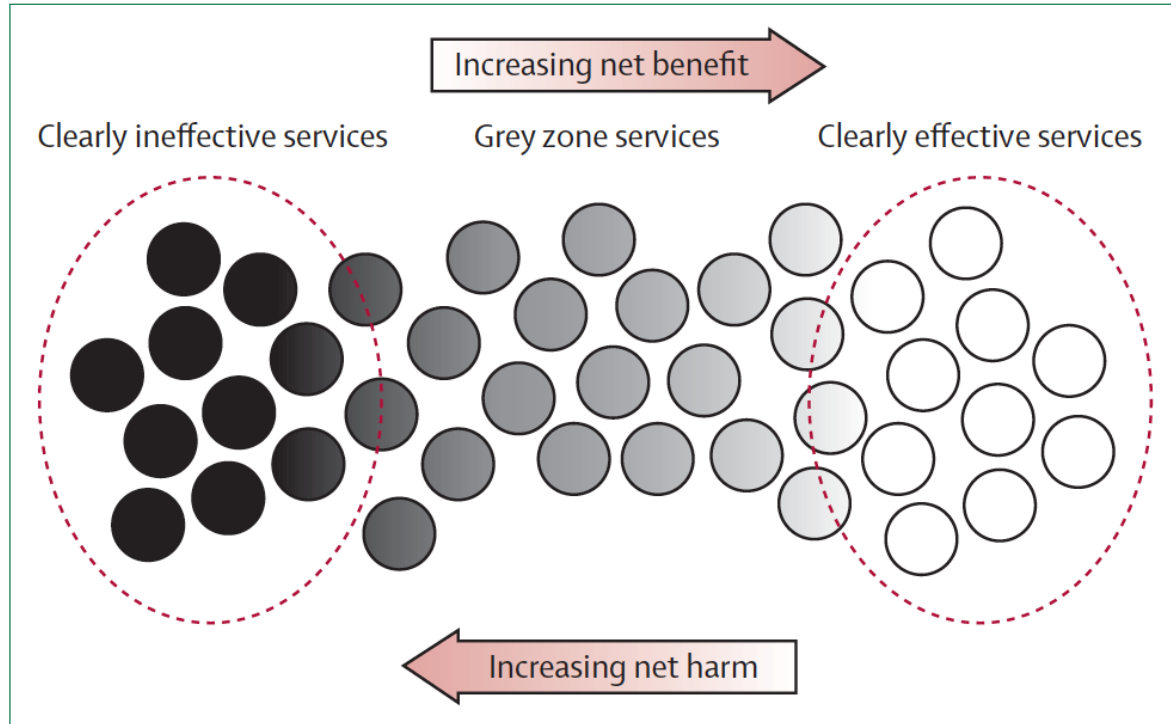
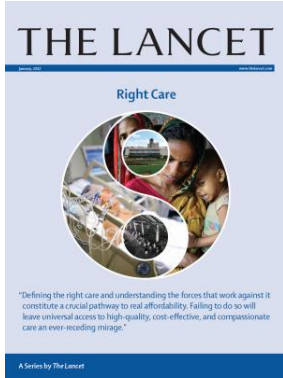
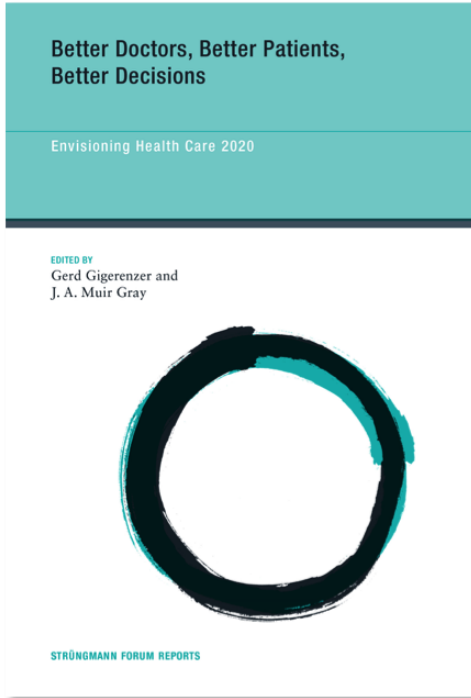


Figure 1: Grey zone services

# 2

## EL VALOR DE LA EVIDENCIA



Sir Muir Gray  
Chief Knowledge Officer (NHS)



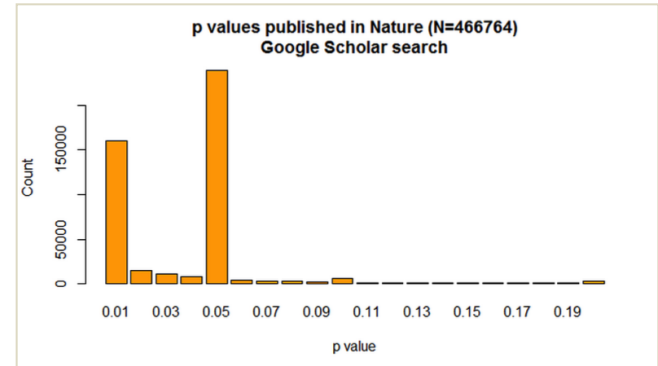
Las 7 impurezas que contaminan el conocimiento:

1. Sesgo inicial que parte del patrocinio
2. Obscurantismo en la publicación de resultados
3. Sesgo de la información que llega a los médicos
4. Sesgo de la información que llega a los ciudadanos
5. Conflictos de intereses a todos los niveles
6. Práctica de la medicina defensiva
7. *Innumeracy* generalizada

NATURE NEWS BLOG

## 'Ethical failure' leaves one-quarter of all clinical trials unpublished

29 Oct 2013 | 23:30 BST | Posted by Daniel Cressey | Category: Ethics, Health and medicine, Policy, Publishing



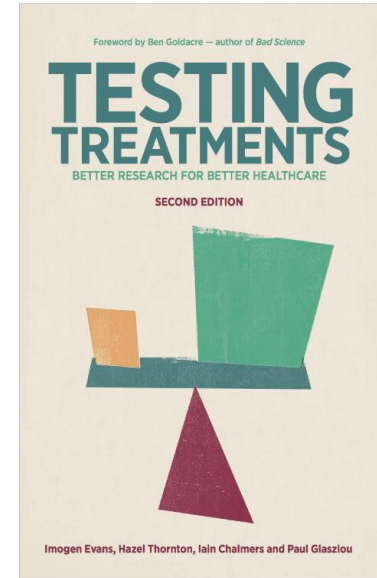
Siguiendo

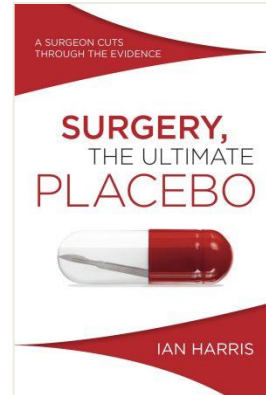
“A lot of what is published is incorrect”  
[@richardhorton1](#) Offline: What is medicine's  
5 sigma? [thelancet.com/journals/lance](http://thelancet.com/journals/lance) ...

Iain Chalmers  
Coautor. Médico,  
investigador y activista



"Es fundamental consultar una y otra vez la evidencia científica, revisarla críticamente y de manera sistemática antes de empezar una investigación nueva y, del mismo modo, interpretar los nuevos resultados a la luz de las revisiones sistemáticas actualizadas".





De los 9.000 procedimientos quirúrgicos que se llevan a cabo en servicios de ortopedia y traumatología de tres hospitales públicos universitarios del área de Sidney, sólo la mitad están soportados por evidencia científica consistente.

En una revisión sistemática de 53 ensayos clínicos con placebo se descubrió que en la mitad de las intervenciones analizadas, la operación no era mejor que la falsa cirugía y que en los que lo era, la diferencia no era demasiado grande.



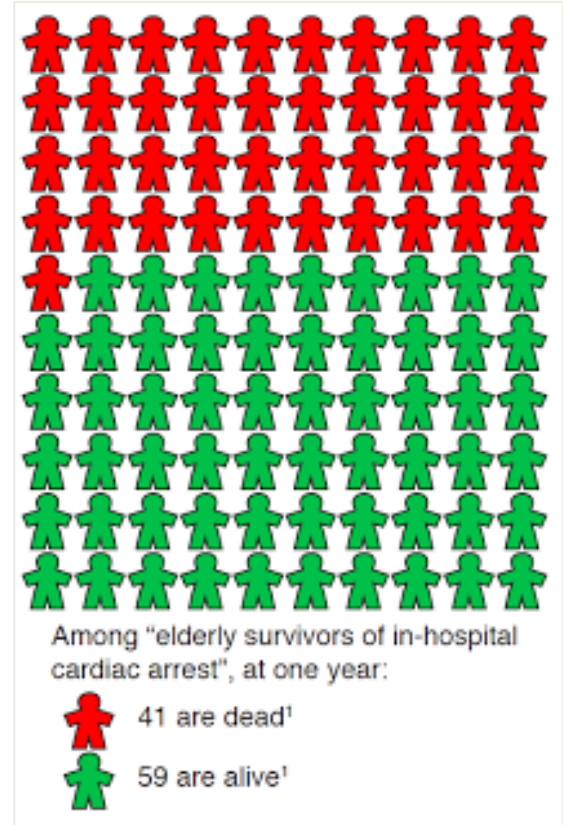
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Long-Term Outcomes in Elderly Survivors of In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

Paul S. Chan, M.D., Brahmajee K. Nallamothu, M.D., M.P.H.,  
Harlan M. Krumholz, M.D., John A. Spertus, M.D., M.P.H., Yan Li, Ph.D.,  
Bradley G. Hammill, M.S., and Lesley H. Curtis, Ph.D., for the American Heart  
Association Get with the Guidelines–Resuscitation Investigators\*

### CONCLUSIONS

Among elderly survivors of in-hospital cardiac arrest, nearly 60% were alive at 1 year, and the rate of 3-year survival was similar to that among patients with heart failure. Survival and readmission rates differed according to the demographic characteristics of the patients and neurologic status at discharge. (Funded by the American Heart Association and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.)



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

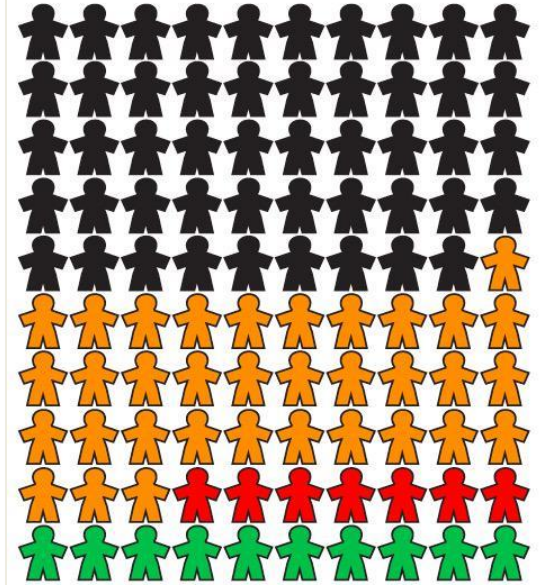
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N ENGL J MED 368;11 NEJM.ORG MARCH 14, 2013

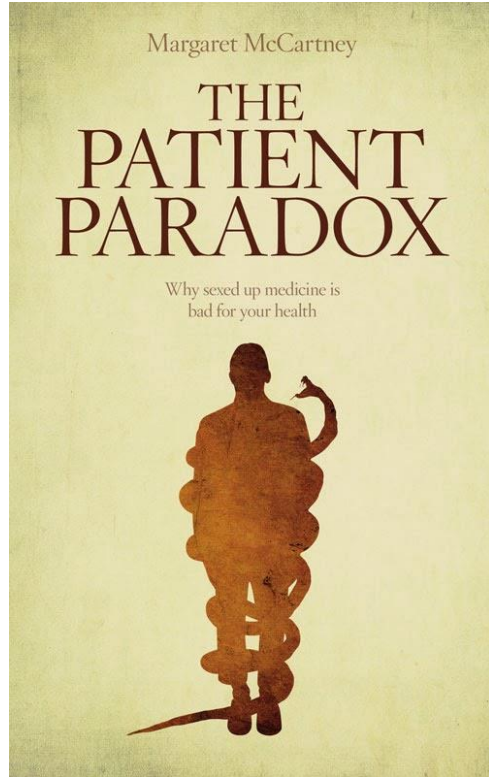


Among “elderly patients who undergo resuscitation after in-hospital cardiac arrest”, at one year:

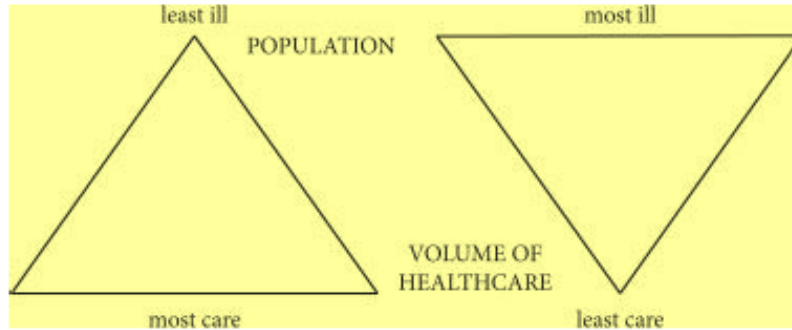
-  49 died during resuscitation<sup>2</sup>
-  34 died before hospital discharge<sup>2</sup>
-  7 died after hospital discharge<sup>1</sup>
-  10 are alive<sup>1</sup>

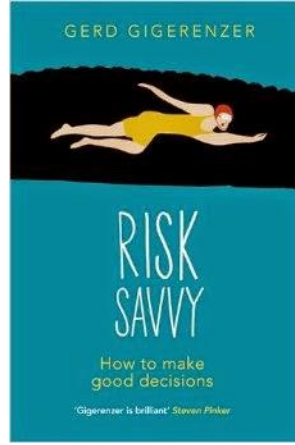
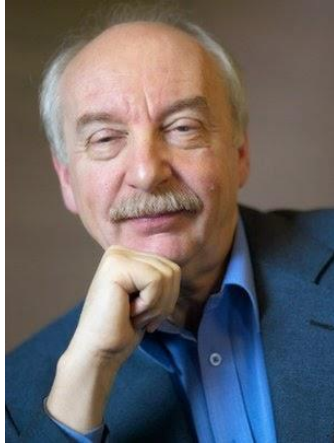
# 3

## SOBREDIAGNÓSTICO

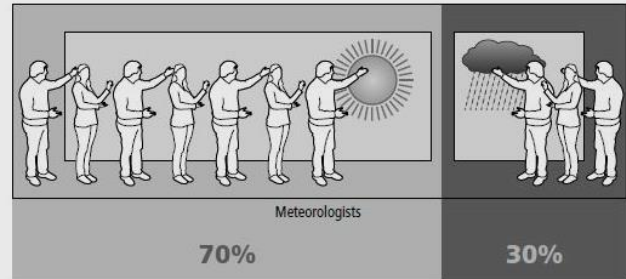
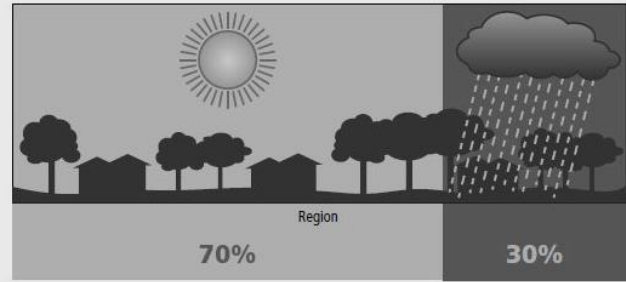
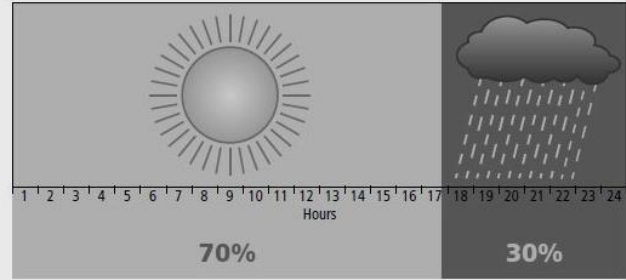


Ley de la asistencia sanitaria inversa según el Dr. Julian Tudor Hart. Lancet 1971





¿Qué quiere decir Google cuando anuncia que las probabilidades de que llueva son del 30%?



## A propósito del embolismo pulmonar

### ANALYSIS

#### TOO MUCH MEDICINE

### When a test is too good: how CT pulmonary angiograms find pulmonary emboli that do not need to be found

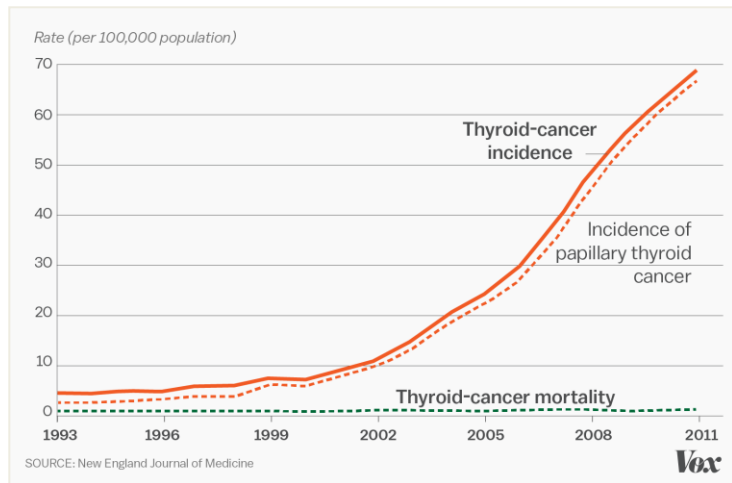
Renda Soylemez Wiener *assistant professor*<sup>1,2</sup>, Lisa M Schwartz *professor*<sup>3,4</sup>, Steven Woloshin *professor*<sup>1,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Pulmonary Center, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, USA; <sup>2</sup>Center for Health Quality, Outcomes and Economic Research, ENEM VA Hospital, Bedford, MA, USA; <sup>3</sup>Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Medical School, Lebanon, NH, USA; <sup>4</sup>VA Outcomes Group, VA Medical Center, White River Junction, VT, USA

## Evolución de las principales variables 1998-2006 en EEUU

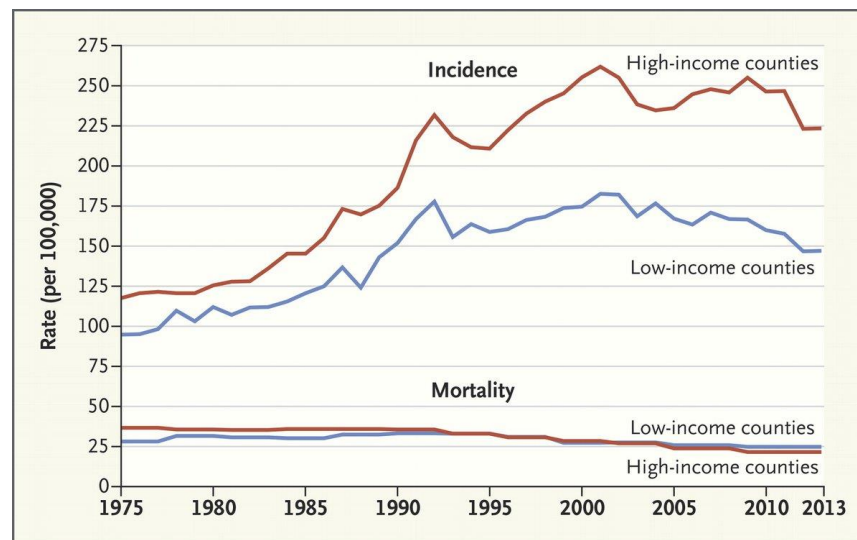
Aumento de la incidencia	+80%
Mejora del pronóstico	+35%
Estabilidad mortalidad ajustada	-3%
Aumento de complicaciones de tratamiento	+71%

## El problema de ser joven en Corea del Sur: el caso del cáncer de tiroides



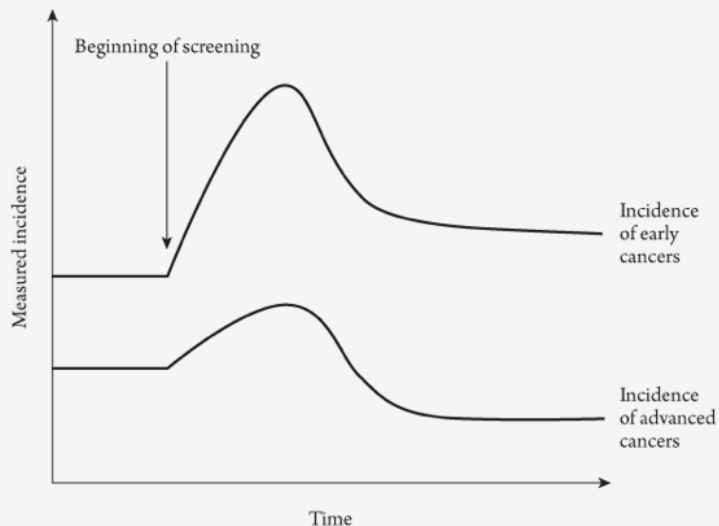
De los 40.000 casos diagnosticados el año 2011, 30.000 fueron intervenidos de tiroidectomía radical (con tratamiento hormonal sustitutorio de por vida), 3.000 sufren hipoparatiroidismo, mientras que unos 600 han quedado disfónicos.

## El problema de ser rico en EEUU: el caso de los cánceres de mama, tiroides, próstata y melanoma





- Los tres objetivos de los programas de cribado:
1. Descubrir tumores antes de que se manifiesten
  2. Reducir la mortalidad específica
  3. Reducir la mortalidad general



4.1 How a screening test should work.

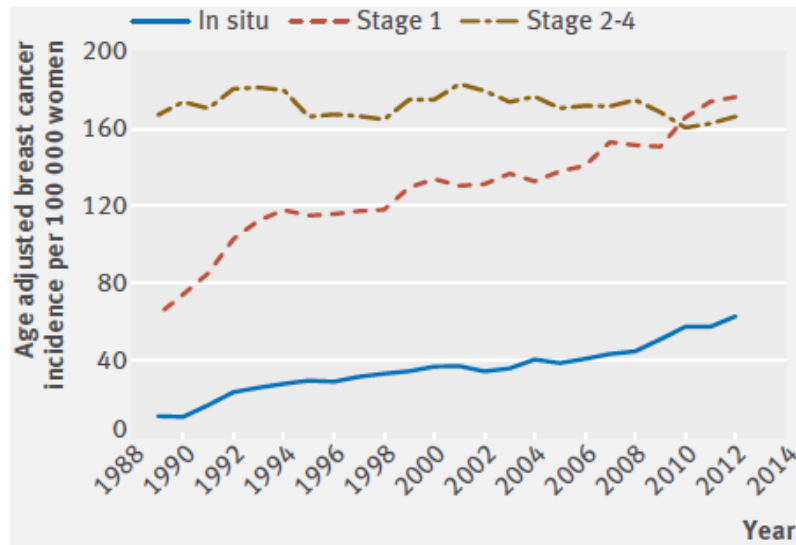


Fig 3 | Trends in age adjusted breast cancer incidence by stage in women aged 50 or more in the Netherlands, 1989 to 2012



# Breast Cancer Early Detection



by mammography screening

Numbers for women aged 50 years or older who participated in screening for 10 years

	1,000 women without screening	1,000 women with screening
<b>Benefits</b>		
How many women died from breast cancer?	5	4*
How many women died from all types of cancer?	21	21
<b>Harms</b>		
How frequent were false diagnoses, often associated with months of waiting for all-clear?	–	100
How many women were additionally diagnosed and operated** for breast cancer?	–	5

\* This means that about 4 out of 1,000 women (50+ years of age) with screening died from breast cancer within 10 years – one less than without screening.

\*\* Complete or partial breast removal


Source: Gøtzsche, PC, Nielsen, M (2011). *Cochrane database of systematic reviews* (1): CD001877.



Where no data for women above 50 years of age are available, numbers refer to women above 40 years of age.



**86 MILLION  
AMERICANS  
MAYBE EVEN YOU,  
HAVE PREDIABETES.  
GUY-WAITING-  
FOR-THE-BUS.**

[DoIHavePrediabetes.org](http://DoIHavePrediabetes.org)



BMJ 2014;349:g4485 doi: 10.1136/bmj.g4485 (Published 16 July 2014) Page 1 of 6

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**ANALYSIS**

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**TOO MUCH MEDICINE**

**The epidemic of pre-diabetes: the medicine and the politics**

John S Yudkin *emeritus professor of medicine*<sup>1</sup>, Victor M Montori *professor of medicine*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Medicine, University College London, London, UK; <sup>2</sup>Knowledge and Evaluation Research Unit, Division of Endocrinology and Diabetes, Departments of Medicine and Health Sciences Research, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA

# BMJ Open Lack of an association or an inverse association between low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol and mortality in the elderly: a systematic review

Uffe Ravnskov,<sup>1</sup> David M Diamond,<sup>2</sup> Rokura Hama,<sup>3</sup> Tomohito Hamazaki,<sup>4</sup> Björn Hammarskjöld,<sup>5</sup> Niamh Hynes,<sup>6</sup> Malcolm Kendrick,<sup>7</sup> Peter H Langsjoen,<sup>8</sup> Aseem Malhotra,<sup>9</sup> Luca Mascitelli,<sup>10</sup> Kilmer S McCully,<sup>11</sup> Yoichi Ogushi,<sup>12</sup> Harumi Okuyama,<sup>13</sup> Paul J Rosch,<sup>14</sup> Tore Schersten,<sup>15</sup> Sherif Sultan,<sup>6</sup> Ralf Sundberg<sup>16</sup>

**To cite:** Ravnskov U, Diamond DM, Hama R, et al. Lack of an association or an inverse association between low-density-lipoprotein

## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** It is well known that total cholesterol becomes less of a risk factor or not at all for all-cause and cardiovascular (CV) mortality with increasing age.

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- This is the first systematic review of cohort studies where low-density lipoprotein cholesterol

Las personas mayores tienen una vida más o menos larga al margen de sus niveles de colesterol. Este hallazgo desmonta la teoría del colesterol

Conclusions, no association was found.

**Conclusions:** High LDL-C is inversely associated with mortality in most people over 60 years. This finding is inconsistent with the cholesterol hypothesis (ie, that cholesterol, particularly LDL-C, is inherently atherogenic). Since elderly people with high LDL-C live as long or longer than those with low LDL-C, our analysis provides reason to question the validity of the cholesterol hypothesis. Moreover, our study provides the rationale for a re-evaluation of guidelines recommending pharmacological reduction of LDL-C in the elderly as a component of cardiovascular disease prevention strategies.

some of them may have started with a diet able to influence the risk of mortality.

- We may have overlooked a small number of relevant studies because we only searched papers in English.

(TC) is a primary cause of atherosclerosis and cardiovascular disease (CVD). There are several contradictions to this view, however. No study of unselected people has found an association between TC and degree of atherosclerosis.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, in most of the Japanese epidemiological studies, high TC is not a risk factor for stroke, and further, there is an inverse association between TC and all-cause mortality, irrespective of age and sex.<sup>2</sup>

In a recent meta-analysis performed by the Prospective Studies Collaboration, there was



CrossMark

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

**Correspondence to** Dr Uffe Ravnskov, ravnskov@tele2.se

## INTRODUCTION

### Rationale

For decades, the mainstream view has been that an elevated level of total cholesterol

# Statin wars

**PREVENTING OVERDIAGNOSIS**  
Winding back the harms of too much medicine

17–19 August 2017  
QUEBEC CITY

BMJ

BMJ 2013;347:f6123 doi: 10.1136/bmj.f6123 (Published 22 October 2013)

Page 1 of 5



## ANALYSIS

### Should people at low risk of cardiovascular disease take a statin?

A review of statins for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease could alter guidance for those with a 10 year risk of less than 10%. **John Abramson and colleagues** argue that statins have no overall health benefit in this population and that prescribing guidelines should not be broadened

John D Abramson *lecturer*<sup>1</sup>, Harriet G Rosenberg *professor emeritus*<sup>2</sup>, Nicholas Jewell *professor*<sup>3</sup>, James M Wright *co-managing director and chair*<sup>4</sup>

# BMJ Open Global cardiovascular risk assessment in the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in adults: systematic review of systematic reviews



Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Dylan R J Collins,<sup>1</sup> Alice C Tompson,<sup>1</sup> Igbo J Onakpoya,<sup>1</sup> Nia Roberts,<sup>2</sup> Alison M Ward,<sup>1</sup> Carl J Heneghan<sup>1</sup>

**To cite:** Collins DRJ, Tompson AC, Onakpoya IJ, et al. Global cardiovascular risk assessment in the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in adults: systematic review of systematic reviews. *BMJ Open* 2017;7:e013650. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-

## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To identify, critically appraise and summarise existing systematic reviews on the impact of global cardiovascular risk assessment in the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in adults. **Design:** Systematic review of systematic reviews published between January 2005 and October 2016 in The Cochrane Library, EMBASE, MEDLINE or CINAHL databases, and post hoc analysis of primary trials.

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- This systematic review summarises evidence from six systematic reviews on the use of global cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk assessment for the primary prevention of CVD in adults and reports important patient outcomes.
- The quality of the systematic reviews was assessed using *Assessment of Methodological*

## Systematic versus opportunistic risk assessment for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease (Review)

Dyakova M, Shantikumar S, Colquitt JL, Drew CM, Sime M, MacIver J, Wright N, Clarke A, Rees K

La exactitud de las escalas de riesgo ha sido escasamente evaluada. Los clínicos deberían conocer las limitaciones de los instrumentos de medida que usan

No se han encontrado certezas de que la práctica sistemática de la evaluación del riesgo cardiovascular mejore la efectividad clínica.



<sup>1</sup>Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK  
<sup>2</sup>Bodleian Health Care Libraries, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

Correspondence to: Dylan R J Collins; dylan.collins@phc.ox.ac.uk

low, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (MD -0.15 mmol/L (95% CI -0.26 to -0.05), I<sup>2</sup>=47%; n=4; GRADE: very low) and smoking cessation (RR 1.62 (95% CI 1.08 to 2.43), I<sup>2</sup>=17%; n=7; GRADE: low). The median follow-up time of reported RCTs was 12 months (range 2–36 months).

**Conclusions:** The quality of existing systematic reviews was generally poor and there is currently no evidence reported in these reviews that the prospective use of global cardiovascular risk assessment translates to reductions in CVD morbidity or mortality. There are reductions in SBP, cholesterol and smoking but they may not be clinically significant given their small effect size and short duration. Resources need to be directed to conduct high-quality systematic reviews focusing on hard patient outcomes, and likely further primary RCTs.

**Trial registration number:** CRD42015019821.

cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of death worldwide.<sup>1</sup> Contrary to popular belief, death and disability from CVD is also a major burden in low-resource settings<sup>2, 3</sup> and despite impressive global reductions in mortality over the last two decades, years-of-life-lost due to CVD is rising in low-income and middle-income countries.<sup>4</sup> Prevention is therefore a worldwide priority.

Global CVD risk assessment (also referred to as *absolute risk assessment*, *total risk assessment* or *risk scoring*) is an integrated approach to prevention that recognises the hazards of multiple risk factors to determine the absolute risk of experiencing a CVD event in a given time period. Almost all CVD guidelines recommend some form of risk scoring as a

Dyakova M, Shantikumar S, Colquitt JL, Drew CM, Sime M, MacIver J, Wright N, Clarke A, Rees K. Systematic versus opportunistic risk assessment for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2016, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD010411. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010411.pub2.

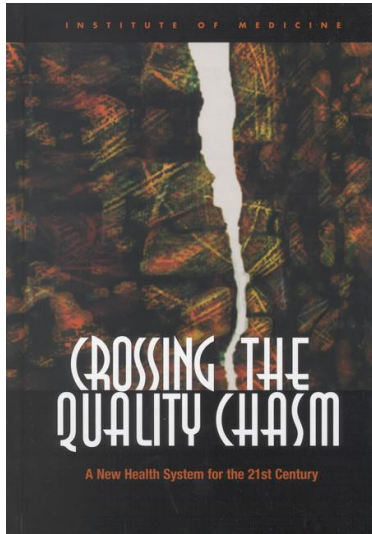
[www.cochranelibrary.com](http://www.cochranelibrary.com)

Systematic versus opportunistic risk assessment for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease (Review)  
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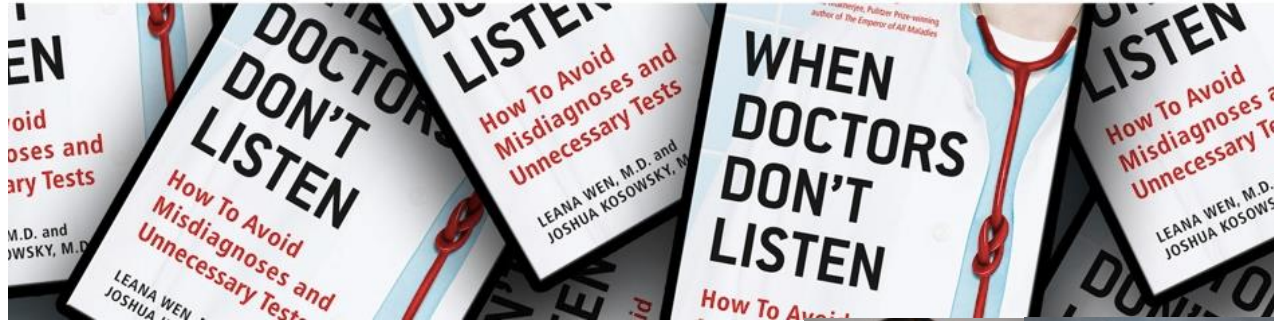
WILEY

# 4

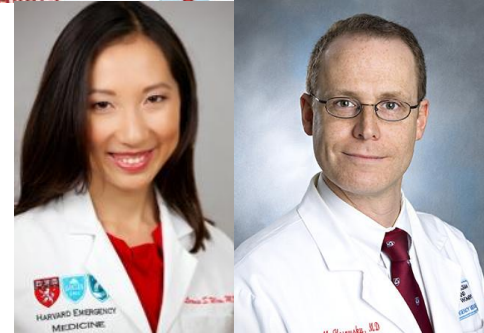
## ATENCIÓN CENTRADA EN EL PACIENTE



La atención centrada en las personas es la provisión de servicios sanitarios que es respetuosa con las preferencias, las necesidades y los valores de las personas, y además garantiza que esta política se mantendrá a lo largo de todo el proceso clínico.

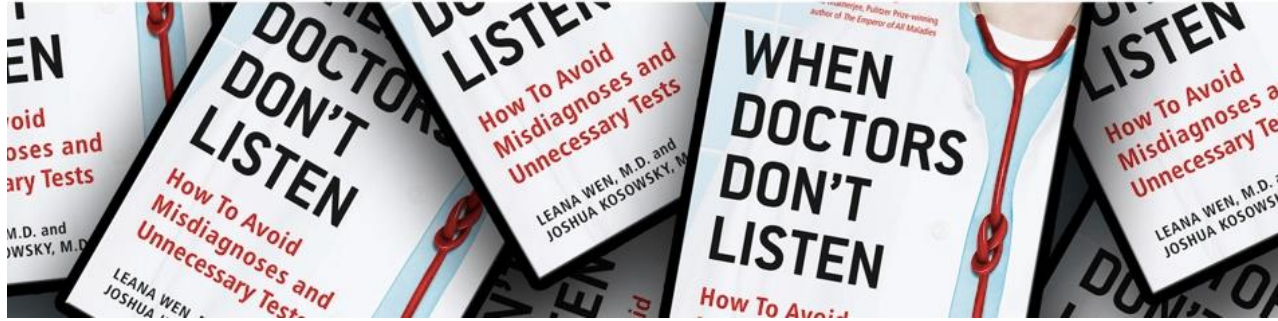


Los médicos de hoy, amparados por las guías de práctica clínica, se han preparado para ejercer una medicina de manual (*cookbook medicine*)

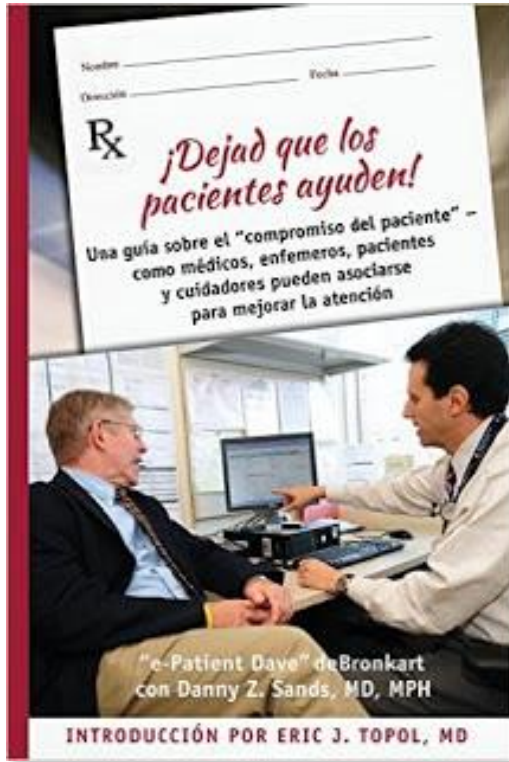


Hay que volver al razonamiento clínico fundamentado en el teorema de Bayes, y abandonar la caza de cebras en Texas.



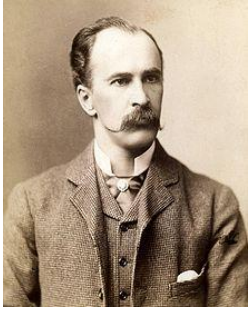


“La medicina exageradamente tecnificada está generando numerosos errores diagnósticos, precisamente porque muchos pacientes relatan historias inconcretas (o incluso extrañas), sencillamente no se saben explicar, tienen problemas de memoria o no están en su pleno conocimiento como para decidir si tienen que contestar sí o no al formulario de turno. También puede ocurrir que el enfermo esté asustado o que esconda detalles debido a que piensa que si los desvela, pueden contrariar al médico”.



Recomendaciones del Dr. Sands para médicos:

1. Saber recomendar páginas web
2. Ofrecer contactos con otros pacientes similares
3. Ofrecer dirección de correo electrónico
4. Interesarse por las preocupaciones de los pacientes
5. Hablar de pros y contras de cada opción terapéutica
6. Estimular que el paciente hable de sus preferencias
7. Preguntar al paciente qué ha entendido
8. Compartir informes, resultados y notas clínicas



William Osler  
1849-1919

## Osler: **Escucha al paciente porque te está contando el diagnóstico**

1. Según varios estudios, el tiempo que los médicos conceden al monólogo de los pacientes está entre 30 y 12 segundos
2. Sólo el 26% de los pacientes consiguen explicar su relato sin interrupciones
3. En el 37% de las entrevistas clínicas, el médico no acaba enterándose de la preocupación real del paciente
4. La adherencia a los tratamientos en pacientes crónicos no llega al 50%

## El experimento del monólogo del paciente

Varios estudios han observado que, con una gran variabilidad, el tiempo medio del monólogo del paciente es de 92 segundos



# Aprender a: escuchar, comprender y compartir



**¿Qué es la toma de decisiones compartidas (¿ y qué no lo es)?**

Victor M. Montori, MD, MSc  
Professor of Medicine  
KER UNIT  
Mayo Clinic

 montori.victor@mayo.edu  @vmontori



Según Víctor Montori, la decisión compartida es una expresión humana de la atención solidaria y cuidadosa del paciente, en la que ambos protagonistas deberían llegar juntos a una resolución que debe tener sentido intelectual, emocional y práctico. Los materiales de apoyo son una ayuda, no un fin.

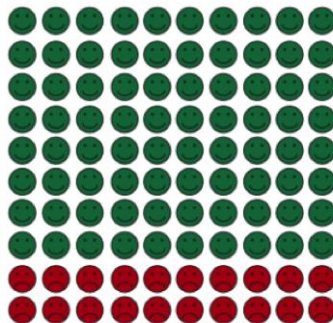
# 1 What is my risk of having a heart attack in the next 10 years?

## NO STATIN

80 people **DO NOT** have a heart attack (green)

20 people **DO** have a heart attack (red)

The risk for 100 people like you who **DO NOT** take statins.



## YES STATIN

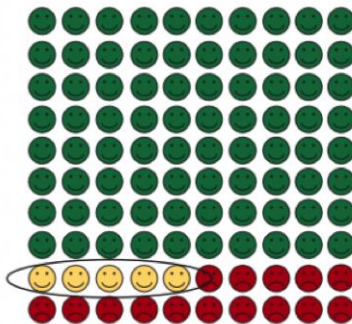
80 people still **DO NOT** have a heart attack (green)




5 people **AVOIDED** a heart attack (yellow)

15 people still **DO** have a heart attack (red)

95 people experienced **NO BENEFIT** from taking statins

The risk for 100 people like you who **DO** take statins.



-  had a heart attack
-  avoided a heart attack
-  didn't have a heart attack



Víctor Montori  
Endocrinologist  
Mayo Clinic

Médicos y enfermeras deben aprender a conjugar mejor los verbos **escuchar**, **comprender** y **compartir**, por encima de *informar, formar y educar*

# 5

## MEDICINA FRAGMENTADA

## 1. Males de la medicina fragmentada

# La medicina fragmentada y los pacientes crónicos complejos y/o geriátricos frágiles

Médico de familia

Internista

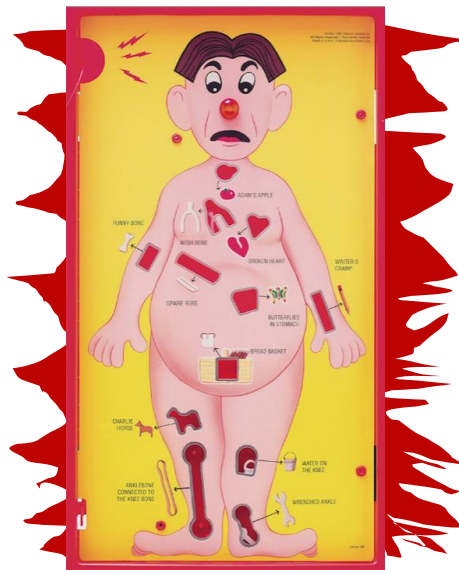
Endocrinólogo

Cardiólogo

Neumólogo

Neurólogo

Etc.



Multiplicidad de visitas

Inestabilidad clínica

Dificultades de comprensión

Pruebas diagnósticas excesivas

Polifarmacia y baja adherencia

Frecuentación a urgencias

Hospitalizaciones evitables



# Síndrome de post-hospitalización

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Rehospitalizations among Patients in the Medicare Fee-for-Service Program

Stephen F. Jencks, M.D., M.P.H., Mark V. Williams, M.D., and Eric A. Coleman, M.D., M.P.H.

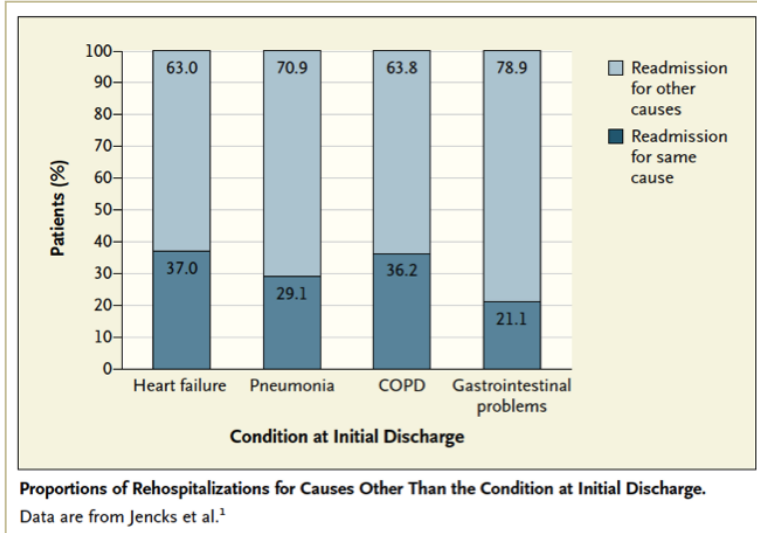
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

HOME ARTICLES & MULTIMEDIA ISSUES SPECIALTIES & TOPICS FOR AUTHORS CME

Perspective

Post-Hospital Syndrome — An Acquired, Transient Condition of Generalized Risk

Harlan M. Krumholz, M.D.  
N Engl J Med 2013; 368:100-102 January 10, 2013 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp1212324



2/3 o más de los pacientes que reingresan lo hacen por causas distintas al ingreso inicial, lo cual induce a pensar que la atención desproporcionada, y hasta cierto punto exclusiva, a la causa del ingreso puede estar mal orientada.

El Dr. Harlan Krumholz atribuye el síndrome de post-hospitalización a factores de estrés durante el ingreso: *alteraciones del sueño y de los ritmos circadianos, déficits alimentarios, dolor, falta de actividad física, medicación que altera el estado cognitivo o noticias adversas difíciles de encajar.*

RESEARCH

Comprehensive geriatric assessment in patients admitted to hospital for acute medical conditions: a randomised controlled trial

OPEN ACCESS

Graham Ellis consultant geriatrician, David Clark consultant geriatrician, Peter Crook professor of gerontology, Peter Crook

Medicine for the Elderly, Monklands Hospital, North Lanarkshire; Mercer's Institute for Research, Trinity Centre for Health Sciences, Adelaide and University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland



Ethan Cumler

Director Acute Care for the Elderly Service University of Colorado Hospital

Abstract

Objective To evaluate the effectiveness of comprehensive geriatric assessment in hospital for older adults admitted with acute medical conditions.

Search strategy We searched the EPOC Register, Cochrane's Controlled Trials Register, the Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE), Medline, Embase, CINAHL, AARP AgeLine, and handsearched high yield journals.

Selection

geriatric assessment compared with general medical care in patients admitted to hospital for acute medical conditions. We included randomised controlled trials comparing comprehensive geriatric assessment with general medical care in patients admitted to hospital for acute medical conditions. We included randomised controlled trials comparing comprehensive geriatric assessment with general medical care in patients admitted to hospital for acute medical conditions.

La evaluación geriátrica integral aumenta las probabilidades de sobrevivir a un ingreso urgente y, además, los costes se reducen. Estos resultados son especialmente buenos si los pacientes ingresan en una UGA.

Results Comprehensive geriatric assessment increased the likelihood of being alive and in their own homes after an emergency admission to hospital. This increase was especially for patients admitted to hospital for acute medical conditions. Comprehensive geriatric assessment increased the likelihood of being alive and in their own homes after an emergency admission to hospital. This increase was especially for patients admitted to hospital for acute medical conditions.

Conclusions Comprehensive geriatric assessment increases patients' likelihood of being alive and in their own homes after an emergency admission to hospital. This increase was especially for patients admitted to hospital for acute medical conditions.

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"Si fueras una persona mayor y frágil y te dijeran que existe un fármaco que aumenta en un 22% tus probabilidades de volver a casa después de una hospitalización, ¿dejarías que te ingresaran en un hospital que no dispone de este producto?"

análisis de estudios

Enocadio Rodríguez-Mañas<sup>d</sup>

incidencia de deterioro funcional y mayor probabilidades de ser hospitalizados por patología médica aguda en comparación con las unidades de cuidados convencionales no

Palabras clave: Eficiencia, Hospitalización, Pacientes ancianos, Cuidados agudos, Unidades geriátricas de agudos

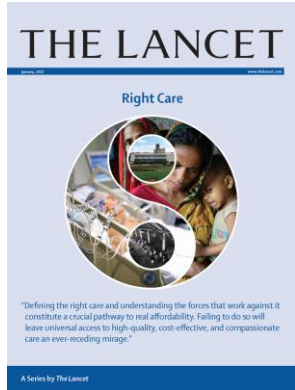
Estudios de casos y controles y ensayos controlados (aleatorizados, no aleatorizados y casos-control) que compararon la atención en UGA con la atención en unidades convencionales de hospitalización en pacientes de 65 y más años con patología médica aguda. Se excluyeron estudios sobre bases de datos administrativas, los que evaluaban la atención sobre una sola patología y los que valoraban unidades con cuidados en fase aguda y subaguda. Se realizó una revisión bibliográfica de artículos publicados hasta el 31 de agosto de 2008 en Medline, Embase, Biblioteca Cochrane y listado de referencias de revisiones sistemáticas y artículos revisados. La selección de los estudios y extracción de datos sobre estancia y costes de atención hospitalaria se realizó por dos investigadores de forma independiente. Resultados: Se incluyeron 11 estudios, de los que 5 fueron aleatorizados, 4 no aleatorizados y 2 estudios caso-control disponiendo de datos de estancia para todos ellos y de costes hospitalarios en 7 (4 ensayos clínicos, 2 estudios no aleatorizados y 1 caso-control). El análisis global de todos los estudios mostró que, en comparación con los ancianos hospitalizados en unidades convencionales, los que lo hicieron en las UGA tuvieron una reducción estadísticamente significativa de la estancia hospitalaria (diferencia de medias de -1,01 días; IC del 95%, -1,66 a -0,36) y de los costes hospitalarios de atención (diferencia de medias de -330 dólares; IC del 95%, -540 a -120). Conclusiones: La atención en UGA es más eficiente que la proporcionada en unidades convencionales ya que, además de conseguir una reducción de la incidencia de deterioro funcional al alta y aumentar la probabilidad de volver al domicilio previo, lo hacen con una reducción de la estancia media hospitalaria y los costes hospitalarios de la atención.

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# 6

## PRÁCTICAS CLÍNICAS DE VALOR

# Xifres del malbaratament



## W Avoiding overuse—the next quality frontier

Published Online  
January 8, 2017  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)32570-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)32570-3)  
See Online/Series  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/Pii>  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)32379-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)32379-0),  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)30947-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)30947-3), and  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/Pii>

As nations move toward universal health coverage—zero sum choices—what public health care gets, public employers, the people of the USA,<sup>1</sup> incomes, health care needs, health care that does Series in

Las prácticas clínicas inapropiadas consumen entre el 25% y el 33% de los presupuestos sanitarios de todos los países del mundo

tax rates, and therefore government investments reflect—not meet needs is low quality. Poor papers in a

Donald Berwick. Institute for Healthcare Improvement

[www.thelancet.com](http://www.thelancet.com)



# Fonts "right care"



BMJ 2016;353:i2452 doi: 10.1136/bmj.i2452 (Published 16 May 2016)

Page 1 of 6



## ANALYSIS



### Making evidence based medicine work for individual patients

**Margaret McCartney and colleagues** argue that new models of evidence synthesis and shared decision making are needed to accelerate a move from guideline driven care to individualised care

¿Cómo conseguir que la MBE llegue de manera efectiva a los pacientes? Potenciar píldoras sintéticas de evidencia y promover la decisión compartida, con el fin de acelerar el paso de la práctica dirigida por las guías, a la medicina individualizada.

# Fuentes "right care"



2002

216 artículos

← → ↻ 🏠 jamanetwork.com/collection.aspx?categoryid=6017

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**JN** The JAMA Network

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### Less Is More

Most recent content is listed first. The collection includes content published from 1998 forward.

JAMA Internal Medicine | Research Letter | August 17, 2015 ONLINE FIRST

#### Urinalysis Orders Among Patients Admitted to the General Medicine Service

Penny Yin, MD; Alex Kiss, PhD; Jerome A. Leis, MD, MSc  
JAMA Intern Med. Published online August 17, 2015. doi:10.1001/jamaintern

JAMA  
Performance  
Improvement:  
**Do No Harm**

JN

**NICE** National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

NICE Pathways | NICE Guidance | Standards and indicators | Evidence

Search NICE...

Home > NICE Guidance

Savings and productivity | Local practice

Filter by Title Filter | Do not do ↓ | Published ↓

To diagnose FH in relatives of an index individual, the gender- and age-specific criteria for LDL-C concentration in appendix E of the NICE guideline should be used. The Simon Broome LDL-C criteria for index individuals should not be used because this will result in under diagnosis.

Do not do recommendation | August 2017

2006

1.313 recomendaciones

279 artículos

# Fuentes "right care"

**Choosing Wisely**  
An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Search

About Lists In Action Resources Videos

Home > Lists > Search Recommendations > AAN – CEA for asymptomatic carotid stenosis

**American Academy of Neurology**  
View all recommendations from this society

Released February 21, 2013

**Don't recommend CEA for asymptomatic carotid stenosis unless the complication rate is low (<3%).**

Based on studies reporting an upfront surgical complication rate ranging from 2.3% (ACAS) to 3.1% (ACST) among patients undergoing carotid endarterectomy (CEA) for asymptomatic stenosis of >60%, and an absolute risk reduction for stroke or death of

**Patient Materials**

- Search patient-friendly resources by Consumer Reports.

**Choosing Wisely Canada**  
In partnership with the Canadian Medical Association

**Choosing Wisely Australia**  
An initiative of NPS MedicineWise

doing more does not mean doing better  
**Choosing Wisely Italy**

Quality Priority  
Choosing Wisely

**Choosing Wisely Netherlands Campaign**

ZonMw

2012

481 recomendaciones

医療における  
“賢明な選択”を  
目指して

**CHOOSING WISELY JAPAN**

Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad

ORGANIZACIÓN INSTITUCIONAL SANIDAD SERVICIOS SOCIALES E IGUALDAD participaci3n p3blica

**COMPROMISO POR LA CALIDAD DE LAS SOCIEDADES CIENTÍFICAS EN ESPAÑA**

COMPROMISO POR LA CALIDAD DE LAS SOCIEDADES CIENTÍFICAS EN ESPAÑA

El proyecto "Campana por la Calidad de las Sociedades Científicas en España" se inició en el mes de abril de 2013 con el objetivo principal de disminuir la utilización de intervenciones sanitarias innecesarias, entendiendo por innecesarias aquellas que no han demostrado eficacia, tienen efectividad escasa o dudosa, no son coste-efectivas o no son prioritarias.

Essencial

**Choosing Wisely UK**

### Noticias

#### Diana Salud ha incorporado 80 nuevas recomendaciones de la Iniciativa Choosing Wisely Australia.

Los mejores colegios, sociedades y asociaciones de Australia han desarrollado listas de recomendaciones de las pruebas, los tratamientos y los procedimientos que los proveedores de servicios de salud y los consumidores deberían cuestionar. Diana Salud ha incorporado las últimas recomendaciones de las especialidades: pediatría, medicina del trabajo, geriatría, inmunología/alergología, entre otras, de esta iniciativa.



Para que operen correctamente todas las funcionalidades de esta página web, se recomienda utilizar los siguientes navegadores:

Internet Explorer 9 o superior Mozilla Firefox 5 o superior Google Chrome

## Divulgación de Iniciativas para Analizar la Adecuación en Salud



Búsqueda de Recomendaciones / Análisis

### Algunas de las iniciativas ...

Total: 25



#### Iniciativa MAPAC (Mejorar la Adecuación de la Práctica Asistencial y Clínica)

CIBERESP: Consorcio de Investigación Biomédica de Epidemiología y Salud Pública / Biomedical Research Consortium in Epidemiology and Public Health

España

[http://www.dianasalud.com/index.php/quienes\\_somos](http://www.dianasalud.com/index.php/quienes_somos)



#### Essencial: Afegint valor a la pràctica clínica [Essencial: Adding value to the clinical practice]

Agència d'Avaluació i Qualitat Sanitàries de Catalunya (AQuAS) Health



▼ OBSTETRICIA

Porcentaje de cesáreas en condiciones de bajo riesgo obstétrico sobre partos de bajo riesgo en mujeres entre 15 y 55 años en 2015

Exceso de casos de cesáreas en bajo riesgo obstétrico sobre partos de bajo riesgo respecto a la tasa nacional del p25 en 2015

Porcentaje de episiotomías respecto al total de partos vaginales en mujeres entre 15 y 55 años en 2015

**Exceso de episiotomías respecto a la tasa nacional del p25 en 2015**

▶ PEDIATRÍA

▶ CIRUGÍA DE LA MANO

▶ GINECOLOGÍA

▶ CIRUGÍA CARDIACA

a203o.shp

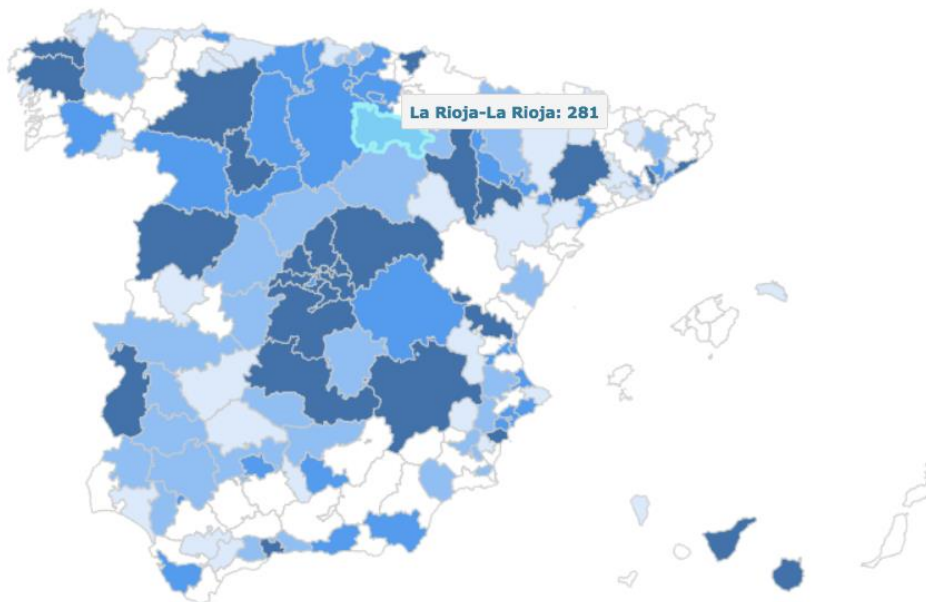
Áreas del percentil 25 o no significativamente distintas

Q1 (18-115)

Q2 (118-179)

Q3 (180-352)

Q4 (356-963)





## Initiatives

### Overview

[Are You Ready to Pursue the Triple Aim?](#) »

[IHI Triple Aim Measures](#) »

[Materials](#) »

[Success Stories](#) »

[IHI Triple Aim Prototyping Partners](#) »

### MORE INFORMATION?

**Email:**  
[TripleAim@ihi.org](mailto:TripleAim@ihi.org)



## IHI Triple Aim Initiative

*Better Care for Individuals, Better Health for Populations, and Lower Per Capita Costs*



## The IHI Triple Aim

The IHI Triple Aim is a framework developed by the Institute for Healthcare Improvement that describes an approach to optimizing health system performance. It is IHI's belief that new designs must be developed to simultaneously pursue three dimensions, which we call the "Triple Aim":

- Improving the patient experience of care (including quality and satisfaction);
- Improving the health of populations; and
- Reducing the per capita cost of health care.

### Why the Triple Aim?

The US health care system is the most costly in the world, accounting for 17% of the gross domestic product with estimates that percentage will grow to nearly 20% by 2020. [Source: [National Healthcare Expenditure Projections, 2010-2020](#). Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary.] At the same time, countries with health systems that out-perform the US are also under pressure to derive greater value for the

### TRIPLE AIM RESOURCES

Visit the [Triple Aim Topic page](#) for publications, tools, and other resources such as these:

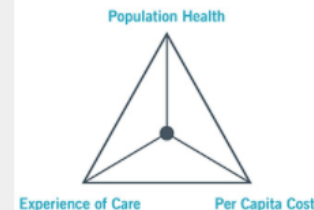
- [A Guide to Measuring the Triple Aim](#)
- [Pursuing the Triple Aim: The First Seven Years](#)

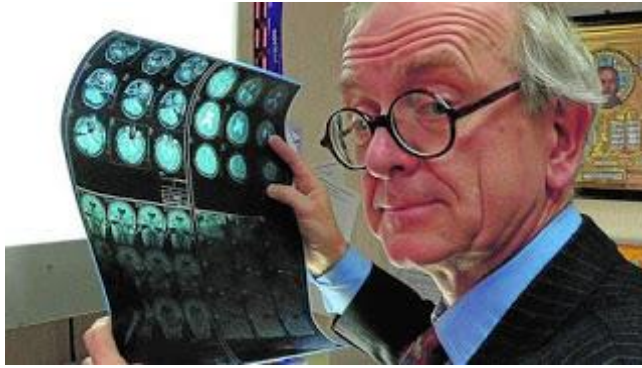
[Learn More >>](#)

### ARE YOU READY TO PURSUE THE TRIPLE AIM?

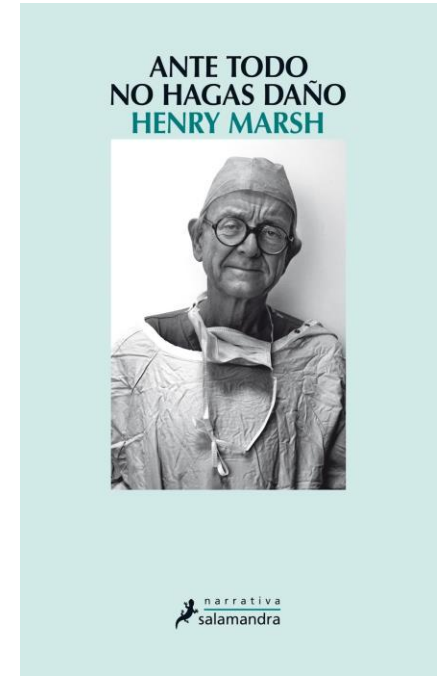
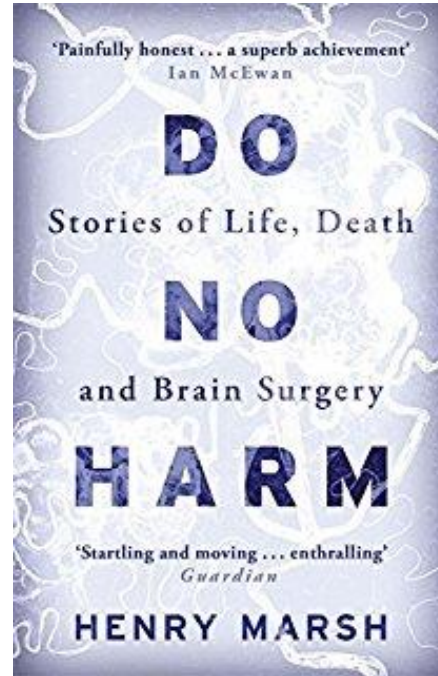
Use the [assessment tool](#) to find out.

### The IHI Triple Aim





Saber analizar los errores para no parar nunca de aprender



# RECOMENDACIONES

1. Más formación en comprensión del riesgo y en decisiones clínicas compartidas
2. Investigación de mayor calidad y más próxima a las necesidades reales de la clínica
3. Más trabajo interno para promover las prácticas clínicas de valor
4. Más pensamiento clínico para combatir el sobrediagnóstico
5. Medicina más personalizada y menos guías de manual
6. Escuchar más lo que dicen los pacientes
7. Más análisis de los errores
8. Más trabajo en equipo multidisciplinar y menos medicina fragmentada