

# Bridges to Excellence activating consumers

**IHA 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual National P4P Summit** 

Feb 15th 2007

Jessica DiLorenzo Program and Operations Leader Bridges To Excellence



# **Why Activate Health Care consumers**

•Creating and supporting active consumers would drive change in the healthcare market

•Change the dynamics between purchaser/consumer and provider

	<ul> <li>Independent Seekers - (31%)</li> <li>Doc Dependent Actives (31%)</li> </ul>	Who are they?		
			What beha we trying t change?	
<ul> <li>✓ Consumer activation status determines level of motivation towards health messages and interest in health programs</li> <li>✓ Connector preferences differ for those interested in acute vs. chronic conditions and may determine success of program</li> </ul>			How do we encourage activism and then support it?	



### What do consumers want

 Credible — comes from a recognized name (Mayo, Harvard, Hopkins)

✓ Reliable — has the information needed

✓ Understandable — is written in layman's terms, and at the 5th/6th grade level

✓ Actionable — can be acted upon, step by step

Expert-based — backed by NIH, FDA, WHO, etc

✓ Timely — be available at time of diagnosis or treatment decision

✓ Easy to access — be delivered in a self-service way, by respected third parties



## **Messaging to Health Care Consumers**

Provide a framework/context "Quality healthcare is safe, effective, and responsive to patients" could be quite effective.

Use Negative framing with a choice that involves:

- A treatment decision
- The promotion of screening behaviors
- A choice of health plans

Use Positive framing to promote preventive behaviors

Make the messages simple and relevant & condition specific

Using narratives:

- Introducing new information
- Decision support
- Narratives from trusted or identifiable source



## **Product Attributes**

□ Close the information gap between patient and provider; demystifying care processes to increase the ability of patients to understand their options and make informed decisions.

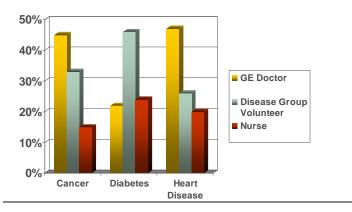
❑ They must encourage transparency in the system – help create and disseminate objective measures that patients can use to (1) compare the care they are getting to "best-in-class" care, and (2) rate and select their care providers based on the excellence of their skills and the processes they use.

□ They must cater to different segments of healthcare consumers – provide support to patients in a timely way, help find connectors or coaches and decision-support tools that are segment-appropriate.



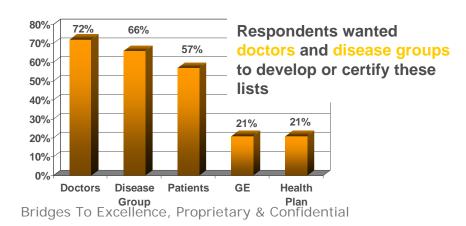
#### **Coaches**

Across the three conditions, 42% to 48% of respondents rated coaches as very helpful.



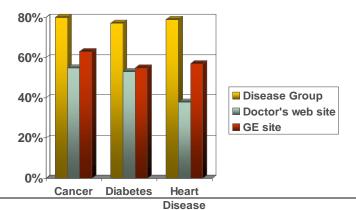
#### Expert Care Team

Across the three conditions, 48 to 61% of respondents rated the list as very helpful



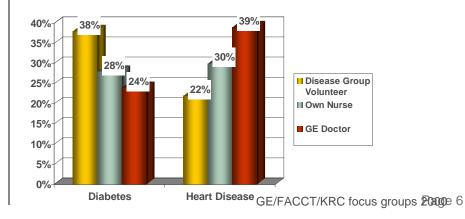
#### Web Tools

Across the three conditions, 45 to 51% of respondents rated web tools as very helpful.



#### Workbooks & Checklists

38 to 41% of respondents rated checklists as very helpful. Their preferred connectors varied:





### **Framework for activating consumers**

<u>Create</u>	<u>Connect</u>	<u>Support</u>
<ul> <li>⇒"Two heads are better than one"</li> <li>⇒"Your doctor may not be up to date"</li> <li>⇒Know variations in practice patterns</li> <li>⇒Personal health risk</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>⇒Nurse Health Line</li> <li>⇒ Disease groups (ADA, ACS, AHA)</li> <li>⇒Web sites: external and internal</li> <li>⇒Coaches</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>⇒Provider ratings</li> <li>⇒Expert care team lists</li> <li>⇒Self-paced information condition specific information</li> <li>⇒Checklists and workbooks</li> </ul>



## **Program Promotion and Dissemination**

Employees want health information through the Internet (*caution*: note survey methodology) or by talking to someone in person

- Those who prefer to receive information via Internet or e-mail rated web programs higher than other programs
- Those who prefer to talk to someone in person do not have a strong preference for a particular connector; they just desire personal contact of some kind

Younger people prefer using the Internet, middle-aged people prefer talking to someone in person

Media preference did not differ by chronic condition or activation status