

# The extension of the national Financial Incentive for Quality Improvement program (IFAQ) to psychiatric hospitals

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## Introduction

- 2019 : Publication of the report « Ma santé 2022 »
  - Reform of the healthcare system's funding
  - → Reform of the psychiatric care system's funding

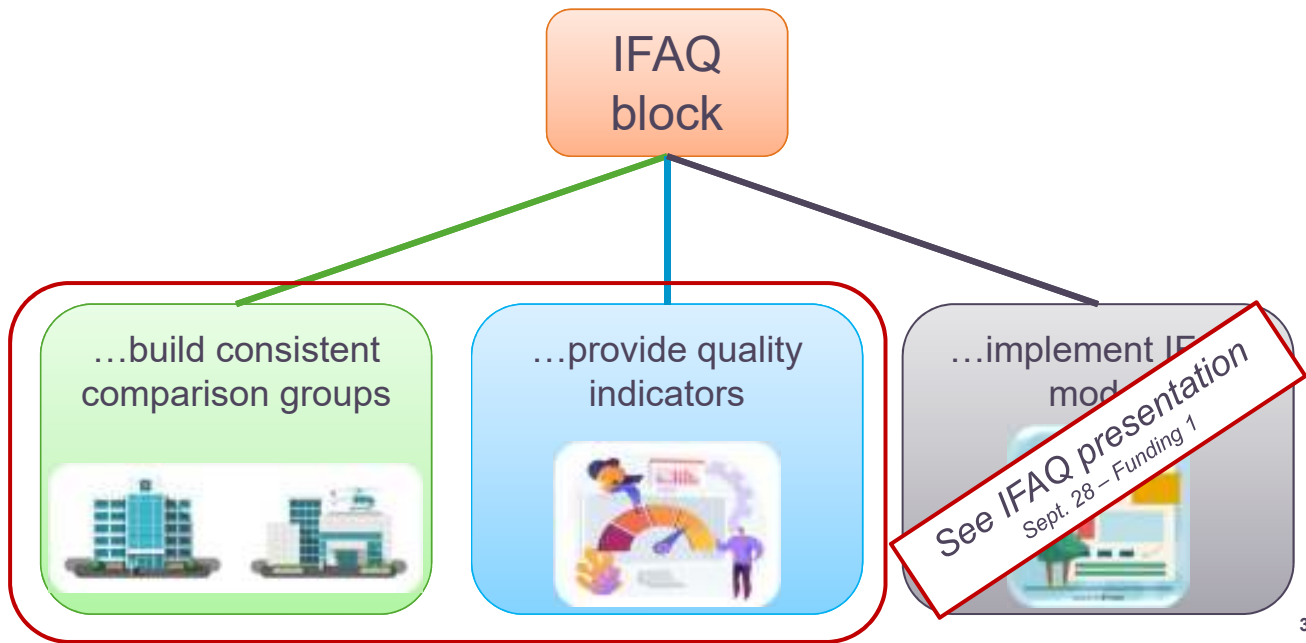


Allocation according to 3 blocks :

- Grant according to activity
- Grant according to territorial specificities
- **Grant according to quality**  
= extension of IFAQ

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○ ATIH is committed to...



## Comparison groups



## Comparison groups

### 3 main rules for comparison groups implementation:

Ensure homogeneity of hospital characteristics

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Ensure homogeneity of indicators

- Hospital of the same group must collect the same indicators as much as possible

2

Ensure robustness of the comparison

- Keep the groups as large as possible

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I won !

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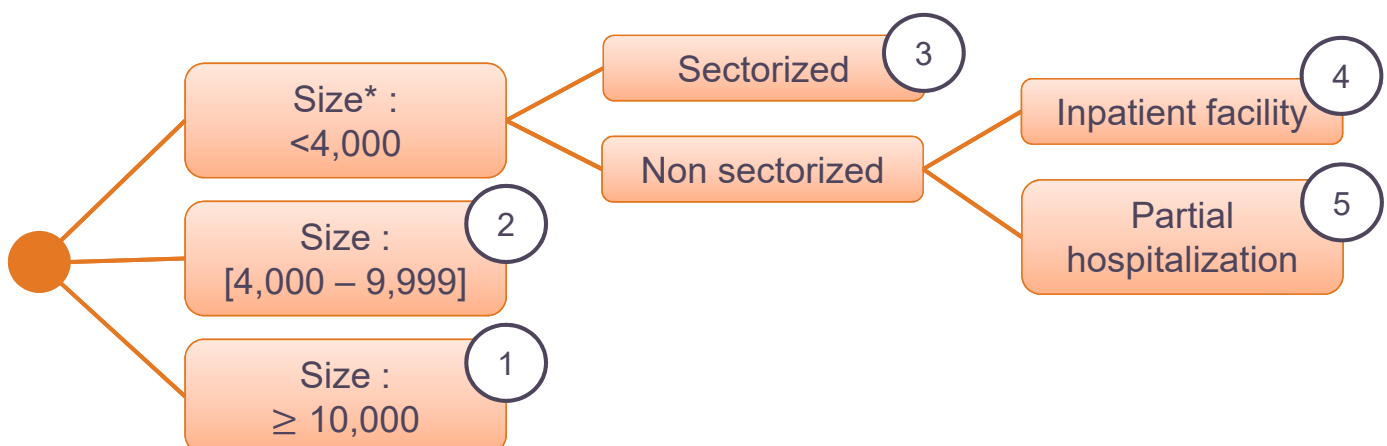
## Comparison groups

### Wide range of activities and type of hospitals

### Necessary to split between :

- Non sectorized hospitals / sectorized hospitals
- Inpatient facility / only partial hospitalization

Refers to hospitals dedicated to a specific area  
+ obligation to accept patients in coercive care



\* Number of inpatients coming for voluntary cares at least one day in the year

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## Comparison groups

Size*	Sectorized	Inpatient facility	Total	Group
<4,000	<b>Total</b>		<b>388</b>	
	Oui	<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>3</b>
		Non	21	
		Oui	89	
	Non	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	
		<b>Non</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Oui</b>		<b>216</b>	<b>4</b>	
[4,000-10,000]	<b>Total</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>2</b>
	Oui	Non	2	
		Oui	92	
	Non	Oui	2	
>10,000	<b>Total</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>
		Oui	77	

\* Number of inpatients coming for voluntary cares at least one day in the year

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## Quality indicators



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## Quality indicators *introduction*



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## Quality indicators *ATIH propositions*

- List of psychiatric indicators for IFAQ 2022 → Annex
- ATIH worked on two additional indicators



Long-term hospitalization rate (apart from coercive care)

→ *Standardized to improve comparability*

→ *Included in IFAQ 2022*



Rate of patients with ambulatory follow-up within 15 days  
after discharge

→ *Not intended to be standardized*

→ *Under investigation for inclusion in 2023*

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# Quality indicators

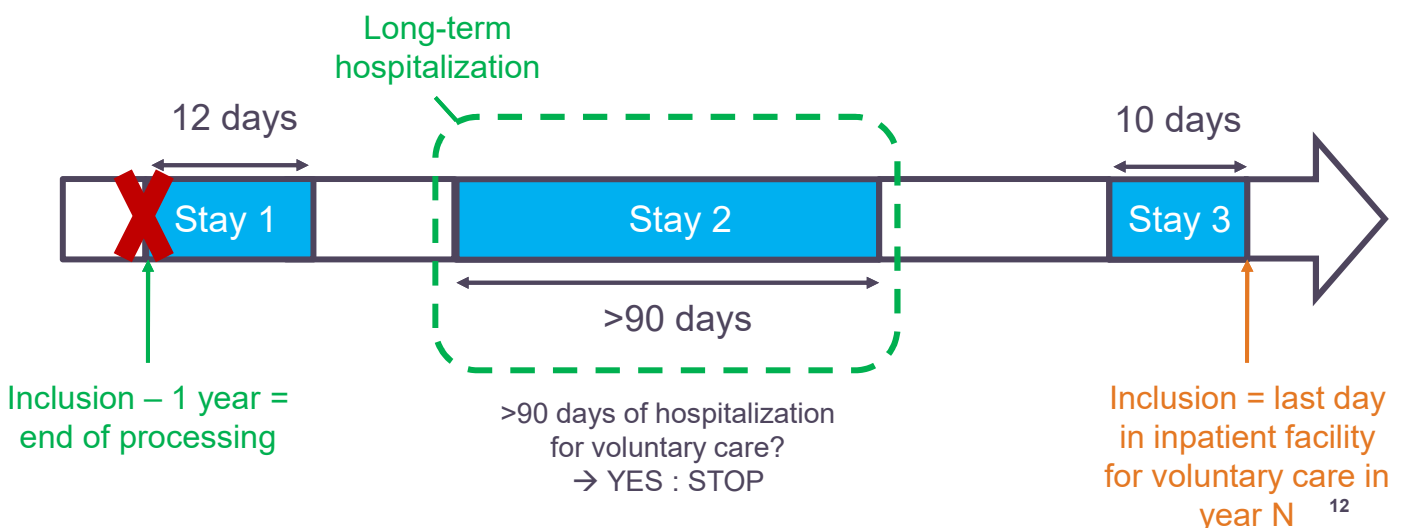
## Definition



# Quality indicators

## Long-term hospitalization rate

- Definition of a long-term hospitalization :
  - within one year, at least one period of  $\geq 90$  days of hospitalization, apart from coercive care



## Quality indicators

### *Standardized indicators*



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## Quality indicators

### *Standardized indicators*

- Standardized Incidence Ratio (SIR) : comparison of an observed result with an expected result

A long-term hospitalization

- Outcome is a ratio :  $\frac{\text{observed number of "event"}}{\text{expected number of "event"}}$

Dedicated target for each hospitals

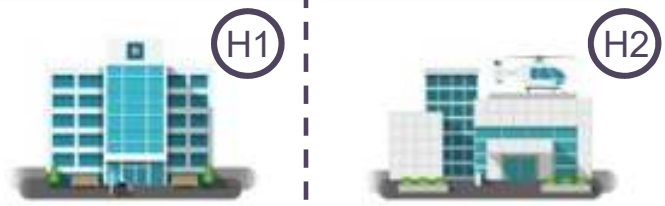
- Expected result is build according to hospital characteristics using a statistical model (stratification, logistic regression, ...)

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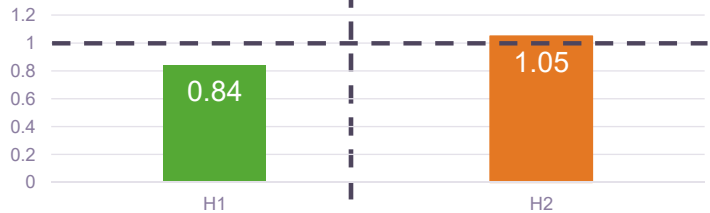
# Quality indicators

## Standardized indicators

Raw Indicator  
VS  
Standardized Indicator



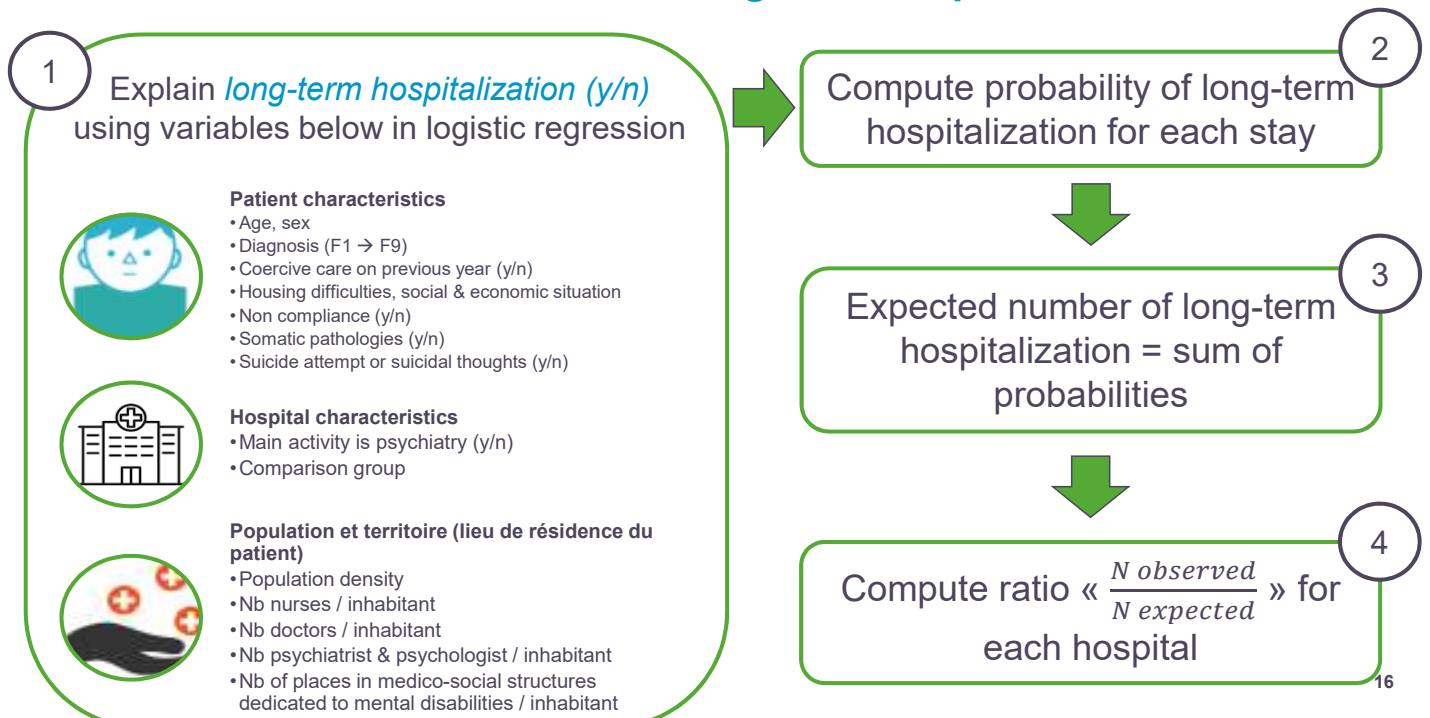
	Pop ex.: Schizophrenia					
	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total
National incidence rate	5%	10%	-	5%	10%	-
Nb Stays	500	1,000	1,500	1,000	500	1,500
Nb observed events	25	80	105	45	60	105
Nb expected events	25	100	-	50	50	-
Ratio	105/125 = 0.84			105/100 = 1.05		



# Quality indicators

## Standardized indicators

Standardization carried out on **long-term hospitalization rate**

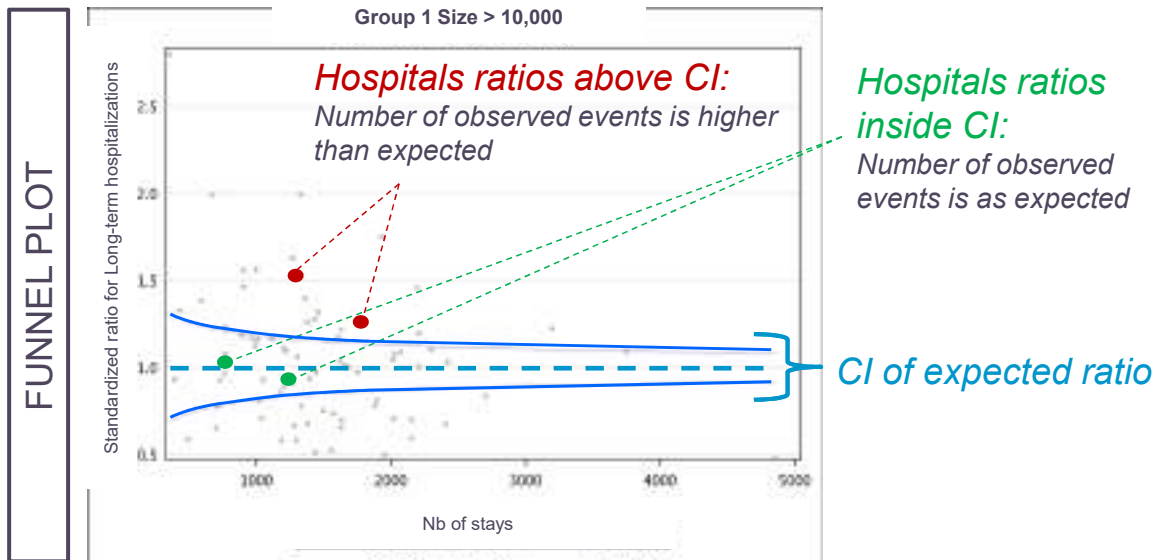




# Quality indicators

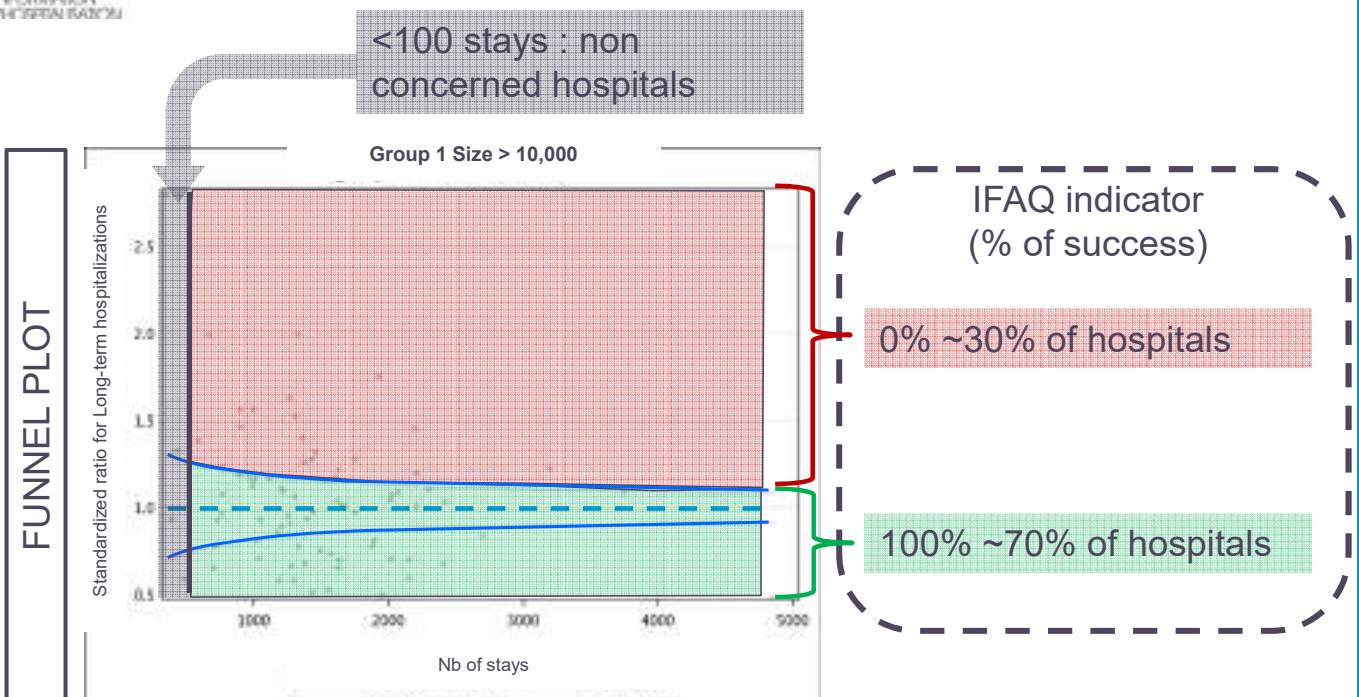
## Standardized indicators

- Comparison against the target using « Funnel plot »
- Assumption** : hospital must be at its expected value (expected ratio = 1)
  - Subject to random variation on the observed period
  - CI = Confidence Interval = Upper & Lower bound for the expected ratio



# Quality indicators

## Standardized indicators



## Next steps

## Next steps

- Include the « rate of patients with ambulatory follow-up within 15 days after discharge » in the list of indicators
- Reflection on introducing a gradient in the % of success for standardized indicators
- On IFAQ model for psychiatric hospital: Introduce evolution

# Annex

## Quality indicators *list of indicators*

- List of indicators in psychiatric's comparison groups for IFAQ 2022:
  - Certification
  - Long-term hospitalization rate
  - Quality of the hospital discharge summary
  - Measure of pain assessment (in patient report)
  - Cardiovascular and Metabolic Assessment in Adult Patients
  - Identification and proposal of help to stop addictions

## ○ Long-term hospitalization rate (raw indicator)

% de patients adultes avec un séjour long (>=90j) en fonction de la file active à temps plein en 2019 et 2020

