COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR HEALTH AND THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

THE ALD

(long term chronic diseases)

COVERAGE SYSTEM







Faculty Disclosure

X	No, nothing to disclose
	Yes, please specify:



Backround

- The improvement of chronic illness care is one of the greatest challenge facing any health care system.
- It partly relies on
 - collaboration between several stakeholders
 - best medical evidence for disease management



Objective

Collaboration between the HAS (Haute Autorité de Santé), the SM-AM (Medical Service of the National Health Insurance) and the health professionals to ensure an appropriate disease management to the right patients.



Partners

- The HAS is an independent scientific public body. One of its missions is to provide clinical practice guidelines, chronic diseases management models and guidance.
- The SM-AM is involved in the control of the Healthcare expenses while ensuring the best affordable care to patients.
- The General Practitioners



Chronic diseases

- Definition of "ALD" (long term chronic diseases):
 diseases requiring long term and expensive care.
 Patients suffering from those diseases are
 exempted of copaiment. Thirty diseases have
 been listed by decree.
- Two additional medical conditions may be considered for exemption of copaiement :
 - severe or disabling form of a non listed disease, requesting expensive therapy for more than six months
 - several non listed diseases leading to a disabled state and requesting medical care for more than six months



List of ALD diseases

- Disabling stroke
- Cytopenia
- Oblitering arteriopathy of lower limbs
- Bilharziasis
- Cardiac failure
- Liver chronic active diseases
- Immunodeficiency
- Diabetes
- Severe neurological or muscular diseases
- Hemoglobinopathy
- Bleeding disorder such as haemophilia
- Coronary heart disease
- Chronic respiratory failure
- Dementia
- Parkinson's disease

- Inherited metabolic diseases
- Mucoviscidosis
- Renal chronic failure
- Paraplegia
- Vascularitis, lupus, sclerodermia
- Rheumatic gout
- · Chronic psychiatric diseases
- Chronic ulcerative colitis and Crohn's diseases
- Multiple sclerosis
- Severe scoliosis
- Ankylosing spondylitis
- Organ transplant
- Tuberculosis, leprosy
- Cancer



Methods

HAS assesses

- What should be considered ALD
- What are the relevant medical criteria for a given ALD
- What medical procedures and services are required for a given ALD

GP requests

ALD status for his patient, by filling in a care protocol

ensures

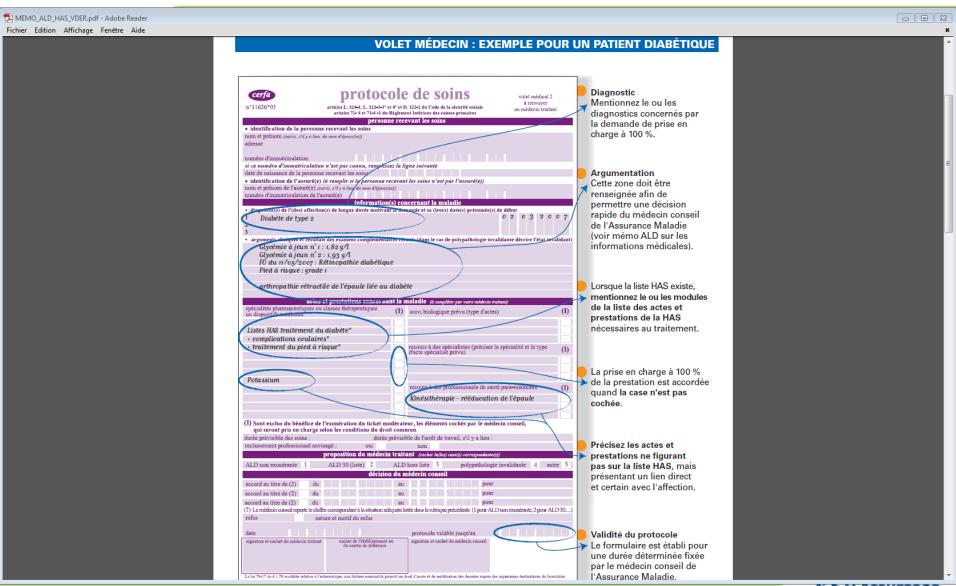
Appropriate follow up and treatment according to guidelines

SM-AM assesses

- Relevance of exemption of copaiement for a given patient (ALD status, other medical conditions)
- Disease management proposed by the GP

gives full or partial agreement







GPs' reward program

- = based on public health indicators retrievable in our data basis
- = includes the care management of some chronic diseases
- = rewarding when the follow-up is in accordance with HAS recommendations



Results

- In 2012, 493630 requests for ALD recognitions have been treated by the regional medical control services of Paris and its suburbs.
- In France, more than 9 millions of people benefit of the ALD system coverage, which represents nearly 60 percent of the national Healthcare expenses



Conclusion

- Lack of copaiement
- preventing worsening or complications of chronic diseases management
- High financial impact
- need for a strict, scientific and ethical control
- Coaching physicians
- enhance appropriate disease management



For more information

www.HAS-sante.fr www.ameli.fr

