Health Results Team
Third Annual Report 2006-07

A Focus on Results and Sustainability

September 2007

Ontario

Our Wait Time Strategy will provide people with faster access to better health services, to reduce their pain and suffering and keep them healthier, longer.

Premier Dalton McGuinty, May 27, 2005

Family Health Teams are an important part of our plan to improve health care, and sustain medicare for years to come, and represents a major leap forward.

Premier Dalton McGuinty, April 15, 2005

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Dear Premier McGuinty and Minister Smitherman:

On behalf of the Health Results Team and the thousands of dedicated individuals across the province who are helping to shape change and get improved results, I respectfully submit to you our third annual report.

As we stated in our previous annual reports, the team is indebted to you, Premier, for chairing our meetings, and to you, Minister, for meeting with us regularly on pressing matters.

We began our work by accepting your challenges – new money must be used to buy change and we needed to reconnect with the innovators at the front lines – to give them a voice in planning change.

The bottom line results we are delivering today flow from the fact that the process has enabled front-line service providers, hospital managers and policy makers to mobilize our diverse talents and perspectives to produce deep, meaningful, rapid and, we believe, everlasting, positive change.

We made space at the table for experts in the field and health care providers to help us not only to plan the detailed changes captured in this report but to help us figure out how to make them work in practice. We created expert panels and asked them to think beyond the short term. We marked our destination and asked them to produce a road map to get us there.

A key learning for us on our journey is that the answers to the most complex and perplexing issues facing a system of public services are located in the health care system itself.

Sincerely,

Hugh MacLeod
Assistant Deputy Minister
Health System Accountability and Performance Division

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Ontario's Wait Time Strategy

Introduction

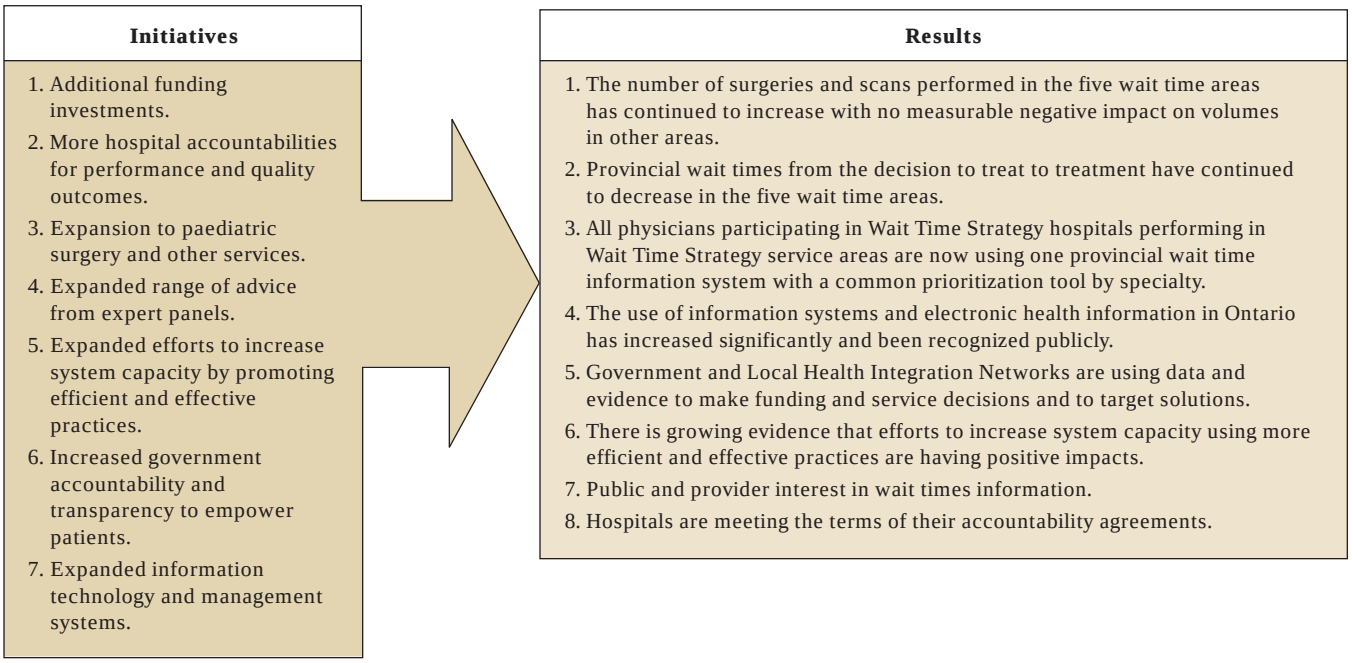
On November 17, 2004, the Minister of Health and Long-Term Care, George Smitherman, officially announced Ontario's Wait Time Strategy. The Strategy is designed to improve access to health care services in the public system ***by reducing the time that Ontarians wait for services in five areas:*** cancer surgery, selected cardiac procedures, cataract surgery, hip and knee total joint replacements, and MRI/CT scans. These five were just the beginning of an ongoing process to improve access to, and reduce wait times for, a broad range of health care services.

We are pleased to report that this goal has been achieved. Furthermore, significant efforts have been made to expand Ontario's Wait Time Strategy, increase accountabilities, encourage expert stakeholders to advise government, and transform the health care system into one that is more efficient, effective and safe.

The wait time initiatives and results presented in this 2006/07 annual report clearly build on the solid and sustained foundation that was established in 2004/05.

The Wait Time Strategy is about improving access for patients in a sustainable way that drive efficiency and performance. Figure 1 summarizes the wait time initiatives that we launched. Later in the report starting on page 12, we focus on the results, followed by detailed descriptions of each.

Figure 1: Overview of Wait Time Initiatives and Results, 2006/07



Wait Time Strategy Initiatives 2006/07

Wait Time Initiative 1

Additional Funding Investments

Since November 2004, the Ontario government has invested almost one billion dollars in additional funding – about $986 million – to support Ontario's Wait Time Strategy. These funds have paid for additional medical procedures in the five service areas, new and updated equipment, initiatives to improve efficient and effective practices, and wait time information technology.

Over the past year (September 2006 to September 2007), the Ontario government invested about $331.8 million to pay for *additional* adult wait time cases in the five service areas (Table 1). Government also invested $4.3 million more to pay for 2,319 *additional paediatric* surgeries from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008.

Table 1: Investments for Additional Wait Time Cases, September 2006-September 2007

	Investments	Additional Wait Time Cases
September 12 2006	**$50 million**	***Additional Adult Procedures*** • 71,858 more CT scans • 46,300 more MRI scans • 6,100 more cataract surgeries • 3,008 more hip and knee joint replacements
April 27 2007	**$281.8 million**	***Additional Adult Procedures*** • 71,859 more CT scans • 223,773 more MRI scans • 33,225 more cataract surgeries • 12,429 more total hip and knee joint replacements • 117,664 more cardiac procedures • 6,199 more cancer surgeries
May 10 2007	**$4.3 million**	***Additional Paediatric Surgeries*** • 130 more paediatric general surgeries • 520 more paediatric ophthalmology surgeries (eyes) • 656 more paediatric dental/oral surgeries • 100 more paediatric orthopaedic surgeries (bone and joint) • 753 more paediatric otolaryngology surgeries (ear, nose and throat) • 72 more paediatric plastic surgeries • 88 more paediatric urology surgeries

Wait Time Initiative 2

More Hospital Accountabilities for Performance and Quality Outcomes

The Wait Time Strategy requires hospitals boards, administrators and medical representatives to sign accountability agreements to get additional funding for wait time cases. Hospitals are accountable for maintaining a base volume of cases funded through their global budgets, performing the additional cases funded through wait times, managing the waits for all cases (base and additional), providing wait time data using the Wait Time Information System (WTIS) on *all* cases, and installing and maintaining the provincial WTIS and the provincial Enterprise Master Patient Index (patient registry). Hospitals must also agree that additional wait time cases will not lead to a decrease in surgical volumes or diagnostic images in other service areas or any other hospital services. Each hospital's performance is regularly audited. If hospitals do not meet these conditions, wait time funding is taken back.

Since the strategy began, hospital accountabilities have been increasing. This past year has been no different. In 2006/07, performance conditions and accountabilities for quality and safety – a first in Ontario – were introduced as conditions of wait time funding (Table 2). We will continue to increase the requirements on hospitals to collect and submit more extensive quality and safety information, and will use this information to monitor and improve performance.

Table 2: Additional Conditions of Wait Time Funding as of April 1, 2007

Conditions	Accountability
New Quality and Safety Conditions	• The chair will ensure that the hospital board has a Quality Committee that regularly reports to the full board on measures of hospital safety and quality. • The Quality Committee of the board and management will conduct a quarterly review of the hospital's standardized mortality rate. • Hospitals will work towards submitting data to *Safer Healthcare Now!* on central line infections, surgical site infections and ventilator-associated pneumonia by March 31, 2008.[1]
Increased Cataract Surgery Conditions	• Cataract surgery funding includes the insertion of a standard foldable lens implant which is an insured service under OHIP and provided to the patient free of charge by the institution where the surgery is performed. If a patient wants an added feature lens, the discussion about lens options and informed consent will be documented in writing in the patient's chart. The patient will pay the cost difference directly to the institution. No additional fees will be charged to patients for this discussion or for implanting the lens (both of which are insured services under OHIP). In addition, hospitals will actively explore the use of anaesthesia care teams for their cataract surgery volumes.
Increased Total Hip and Knee Joint Replacement Conditions	• Hospitals receiving hip and knee funding will capture readmission rates for patients readmitted within three months of a total joint replacement.
Ongoing Surgical Efficiency and Critical Care Conditions	• Hospitals receiving surgical wait time funding will continue to submit monthly data requirements as part of the Surgical Efficiency Targets Program, use this data to improve operating room efficiencies, and participate in the Critical Care Information System, where applicable.
Ongoing MRI Efficiency Conditions	• Hospitals receiving MRI funding will maintain or increase their MRI efficiency rate at a minimum of 80%.
Case Costing Changes	• On the advice of the Cataract Expert Panel and in consultation with a representation of hospitals, we adopted a new funding model that builds on the advantages of economy of scale and resulting efficiencies gained through specialized, large volume operations. • On the advice received from the MRI/CT Expert Panel, we adopted a new funding model in producing additional MRI hours at a lower fee.

[1] *Safer Healthcare Now!* is a campaign to enlist Canadian healthcare organizations to implement six targeted interventions in patient care. (The campaign is patterned after the American Institute for Healthcare Improvement's *100,000 Lives* campaign.) Evidence has shown that appropriate implementation and practice of the six interventions selected by *Safer Healthcare Now!* can lead to reduced mortality and morbidity. The interventions are: 1) improving care for acute myocardial infarction; 2) preventing central line-associated bloodstream infection; 3) preventing adverse drug events by implementing medication reconciliation; 4) preventing deaths in patients who are progressively failing outside the ICU by implementing rapid response teams; 5) preventing surgical site infection and deaths from surgical site infections; and 6) preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia and deaths from ventilator-associated pneumonia and other complications in patients. For additional information, please see: www.saferhealthcarenow.ca.

Wait Time Initiative 3

Expansion to Paediatric Surgery and Other Services

Since Ontario's Wait Time Strategy began, health care providers, administrators and the public have strongly encouraged us to expand the strategy beyond the current five service areas (cancer, cardiac, cataract, hip and knee joint replacements, MRI and CT scans). In 2006/07, the strategy was expanded to paediatric surgery and other services.

Paediatric Surgery

In May 2007, the government provided $5.5 million to improve access to care for children. Almost 80 per cent of these funds ($4.3 million) are being used to perform more than 2,000 additional paediatric surgeries from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008. The remaining funds are being used for initiatives to improve access to paediatric services. Paediatric surgical wait times will be entered in the Ontario Wait Time Information System (WTIS) and will be publicly available on the public website.

Other Services

In the past year, we began the process to capture – by 2009 – all surgeries being performed by hospitals receiving wait time funding. In 2007/08, general surgery, all of orthopaedic surgery (bone and joint) and all of ophthalmologic surgery (eyes) will be captured in the system. The remaining surgical specialties will be included in 2008/09.

Wait Time Initiative 4

Expanded Range of Advice from Expert Panels

Expert Panels – made up of clinicians, administrators and researchers, all of whom volunteer their time – have contributed significantly to our success by shaping the strategies that have impacted on the policies and decisions related to the initiatives, while creating momentum for widespread change (Table 3). From September 2006 to September 2007:

- Four panels took on larger mandates to help guide the expansion of the strategy: Access to Care eHealth, Cancer, Ophthalmology, and Orthopaedic.
- Four new panels were created: Paediatric Surgery, General Surgery, Paediatric Critical Care, and Neurosurgery.
- Six panels submitted their reports as advice to the ministry: Trauma, Diabetes Management, MRI and CT (Phase II), Paediatric Surgery, Primary Care/Family Practice Wait Times, and Paediatric Critical Care. Panel reports are available on the wait times website: **www.ontariowaittimes.com.**

Table 3: Wait Time Strategy Expert Panels

Expert Panels			
1.	Access to Care eHealth Expert Panel: Sarah Kramer (Chair)	9.	Ophthalmology Expert Panel: Dr. Philip Hooper (Chair)
2.	Cancer Expert Panel: Dr. Jonathan Irish (Chair)	10.	Orthopaedic Expert Panel: Dr. Allan Gross (Chair)
3.	Cardiac Care: Cardiac Care Network of Ontario (Lead Organization)	11.	Paediatric Critical Care Subcommittee: Cathy Sequin, RN (Chair)
4.	Critical Care Expert Panel: Dr. Tom Stewart (Chair)*	12.	Paediatric Surgery Expert Panel: Cathy Sequin, RN (Chair)
5.	Diabetes Management Expert Panel: Dr. Catherine Zahn (Chair)	13.	Primary Care/Family Practice Wait Times Expert Panel: Dr. Philip Ellison (Chair)
6.	General Surgery Expert Panel: Dr. Ori Rotstein (Chair)	14.	Surgical Process Analysis and Improvement Expert Panel: Valerie Zellermeyer, RN (Chair)
7.	MRI and CT Expert Panel: Dr. Anne Keller (Chair)	15.	Trauma Expert Panel: Dr. Murray Girotti (Chair)
8.	Neurosurgery Expert Panel: Dr. James Rutka (Chair)		

*Final Report of the Ontario Critical Care Steering Committee, chaired by Dr. Robert Bell and Lynda Robinson.

Wait Time Initiative 5

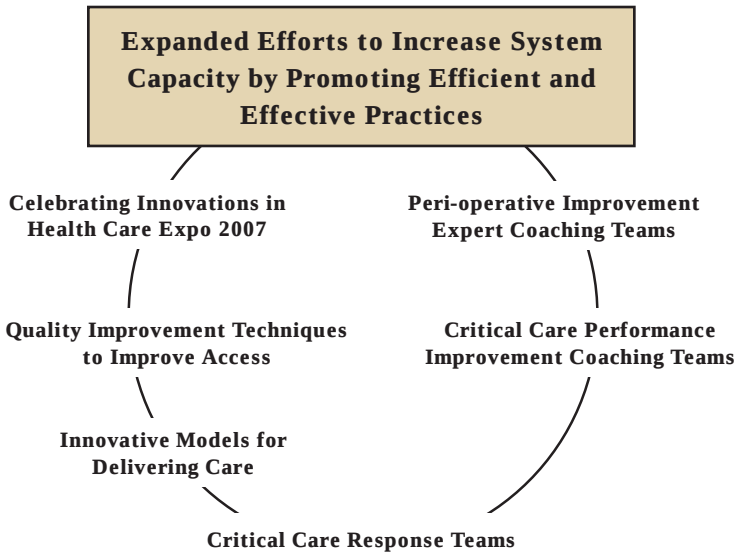
Expanded Efforts to Increase System Capacity by Promoting Efficient and Effective Practices

Performing more surgeries and scans is one way to improve access to services. Another way is to perform these procedures as effectively and efficiently as possible. In 2006/07, efforts were expanded to increase system capacity by promoting efficient and effective practices. Significant progress has been made on initiatives that were launched in earlier years.

Peri-operative Improvement Expert Coaching Teams

Peri-operative Improvement Expert Coaching Teams – made up of clinical and administrative leaders with experience in the effective management of peri-operative resources – are working with hospitals to improve peri-operative efficiencies.[2] Coaching teams conduct an initial three-day site visit and a follow-up visit nine months later to assess improvements.

By August 2006, 23 peri-operative coaches were trained and coaching teams conducted initial visits in 13 hospitals. Between September 2006 and September 2007, coaching teams conducted an additional 27 hospitals visits and nine month follow-up visits in 20 hospitals.



Critical Care Performance Improvement Coaching Teams

In the spring of 2006, the ministry launched the Critical Care Coaching Teams Program.[3] The program includes 36 coaches with expertise in at least one of six areas: 1) critical care service appraisal; 2) end-of-life decision making; 3) intensivist-led management models; 4) surge capacity planning; 5) patient flow and inter-unit coordination; and 6) leadership and team building. Coaching teams conduct two-day site visits at hospitals that provide critical care services and monthly coaching team follow-up sessions.

By August 2006, coaching teams with expertise in one of the six areas visited 21 hospitals; teams visited an additional 19 hospitals in September and October 2006. Using a request for applications process, 50 more hospitals were selected to receive a coaching team visit from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008.

Critical Care Response Teams[4]

Critical Care Response Teams – made up of critical care physicians, critical care nurses and respiratory therapists – take their critical care expertise beyond the walls of the critical care unit to meet the needs of patients at risk wherever they are in the hospital. Teams help to decrease the inappropriate use of critical care units and provide preventive measures before patients become critically ill. Teams also help prevent readmission by following up with patients after they have been discharged from critical care. Currently, 27 adult and four paediatric demonstration teams are fully operational and offering their services in Ontario's hospitals.

Innovative Models for Delivering Care

Ontario's Wait Time Strategy is supporting 16 new models for delivering cancer, bone and joint, and eye care in innovative ways (Table 4). All of these models involve a wide range of organizations and providers who are improving access through more effective and efficient practices.

[2] The peri-operative process includes three stages: 1) pre-operative (diagnostics, routine testing, patient education, preparation for surgery, preparation for discharge from the operating room and hospital); 2) operative (the surgical day); and 3) immediate post-operative (recovery room, post-anaesthetic care unit or PACU).
[3] For additional information, please see: www.health.gov.on.ca/criticalcare.
[4] Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (Critical Care Secretariat). 2007 (January). *Implementation of Critical Care Response Teams (CCRTs) in Ontario Hospitals – Year One.*

Table 4: Innovative Models for Delivering Care

Model and Local Health Integration Network (LHIN)	Description of Model
Cancer Models	
Champlain Regional Cancer Plan (Champlain LHIN)	Centralized cancer diagnostic assessment centre connected to all cancer hospitals in the Ottawa region.
Bone and Joint Models	
Total Joint Disease (North Simcoe Muskoka LHIN)	Centralized joint disease referral and assessment centres located at three hospital sites in the LHIN.
Total Joint Assessment (Central LHIN)	Centralized multidisciplinary assessment, standardized referral from all providers (including primary care).
Total Joint Replacement Assessment Centre (Hamilton Niagara Halimand Brant LHIN)	Centralized multidisciplinary assessment, standardized referral from all providers (including primary care).
Fast Track Arthroplasty (South West LHIN)	New techniques for pain management after hip and knee surgery to support early discharge.
TC Joint Health and Disease Management Program (Toronto Central LHIN)	Centralized multidisciplinary assessment, standardized referral and intake process, and option for patient to choose referral to surgeon with shortest wait time.
Integrated Plan for Total Joint Replacement Surgery (Central West LHIN)	Centralized wait lists, transfer protocols, and pre-admission and post-surgery fracture clinic.
Regional Surgical Program (South East LHIN)	Improved coordination across the continuum and management of referrals for surgery.
Orthopaedic Assessment Centre (Central East LHIN)	Assessment and treatment for osteoarthritis and the reduction of wait times for total hip and knee replacements.
Eye Models	
Kensington Eye Institute (Toronto Central LHIN)	Surgeons from participating hospitals perform cataract surgery at this single, large volume cataract site, freeing up operating rooms at academic centres for complex procedures.
Branson High Volume Centre for Cataract Surgery (Central LHIN)	Single, large volume cataract surgery site with three participating hospitals.
Cataract Program: Perth and Smith's Falls (South East LHIN)	Single large volume cataract surgery site.
Regional Eye Centre (Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant LHIN)	Standardized best practices for referral and option to refer patient to surgeon with shortest wait time.
The Scarborough Hospital Eye Centre (Central East LHIN)	Surgeons from participating hospitals perform surgery at the Scarborough Hospital's ambulatory centre.
Wilson Memorial Regional Model of Care for Cataract Surgery and other Ophthalmologic Services (North West LHIN)	Operating room space at Wilson Memorial General Hospital used for a regional ambulatory (day-surgery) program for cataract surgery and other eye procedures. Serves about 18,000 people dispersed across a vast geographic area.
Maximizing Rural Cataract Surgery Capacity (Erie St. Clair LHIN)	Cataract surgeries performed at a rural hospital to support care closer to home.

Quality Improvement Techniques to Improve Access

Increasingly, organizations across Ontario are using new quality flow improvement techniques to improve access to services. Current focus is on improving the flow of patients within and between the emergency department and general internal medicine units. See Wait Time Result 6 on page 16 for additional information and results.

Celebrating Innovations in Health Care Expo 2007

On May 23-24, 2007, the ministry and the 14 Local Health Integration Networks co-sponsored *Celebrating Innovations in Health Care Expo 2007*. This event showcased over 200 innovative health care system solutions and projects in

Ontario. At the Minister's Award Ceremony, Minister of Health and Long-Term Care, George Smitherman, presented an Innovations Award to winners in six categories (Table 5).

Table 5: Celebrating Innovations in Health Care Expo 2007 Award Winners

	Category	Initiative, Organization and Local Health Integration Network (LHIN)
1.	Improving Efficiency Through Process Redesign	*New Assessment Model for Hip and Knee Replacement* reduces wait times and improves care for people undergoing hip and knee replacement surgery by creating a centralized assessment centre. • Holland Orthopaedic and Arthritic Centre, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre – Toronto Central LHIN
2.	Improving Quality and Patient Safety	*Health Promotion Initiatives (HPI)* improve the quality of health care and help sustain a 43 per cent reduction in hospital readmissions. • Group Health Centre, Sault Ste. Marie – North East LHIN
3.	Innovations in Health Human Resources	*HealthKick Huron* educates youth about career opportunities in health care. • Huron Family Health Team – South West LHIN
4.	Innovations in Health Information Management	*Provider-Patient Reminders in Ontario Multi-strategy Prevention Tools (P-PROMPT)* boosts screening rates in Ontario for mammograms, pap testing, influenza vaccination and childhood primary vaccinations. • Department of Family Medicine, McMaster University and Fig. P Software Incorporated – Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant LHIN
5.	Innovations in Health Promotion	*Stomp Out Stigma* program encourages teenagers to create anti-stigma mental health issue teams within their own schools. • Whitby Mental Health Centre – Central East LHIN
6.	Meeting Community Needs Through Integrated Health Care	*Multi-Site Cardiac Rehabilitation Program* helps provide better care and rehabilitation for people who have cardiac illness. • Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre – North West LHIN

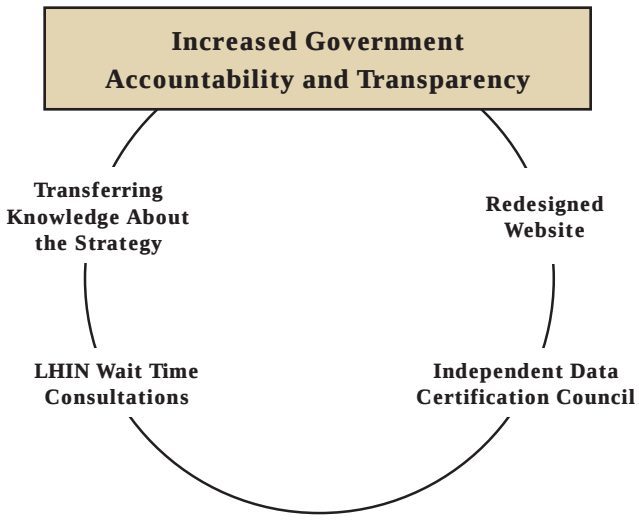
Wait Time Initiative 6

Increased Government Accountability and Transparency to Empower Patients

In 2006/07, government increased its accountability and transparency of the strategy to the public and providers. This focus on results, ongoing communication, and more and better information has helped empower patients to become more involved in their health care.

Redesigned Website
www.ontariowaittimes.com

When the wait times website was first launched in December 2004, it presented general educational information on wait time issues. By October 2005, the site provided the public – for the first time in Ontario – hospital-specific wait time information for the five service areas in hospitals that received additional wait time cases. Wait time data information is updated every two months. On December 7, 2006, Minister Smitherman appointed former Senator Michael Kirby to examine concerns expressed in the Auditor General's report about how Ontario measures and publicly reports wait times. Kirby was also asked to recommend ways to enhance public confidence in the accuracy and usability



of information on the website. Partly in response to the Kirby report and partly in response to extensive stakeholder feedback, a redesigned website was launched in March 2007. The website is more user friendly, has patient and health care provider sections, and uses plain language to explain wait time data.

Independent Data Certification Council

In February 2007, the ministry created an independent Data Certification Council to review and approve how Ontario's wait time information is collected and reported on the wait times website. Chaired by Michael Decter (Chair of the Cancer Quality Council of Ontario), the three-person council also includes Graham Scott (Chair of the Canadian Institute for Health Information) and Hilary Short (President and CEO of the Ontario Hospital Association). The council conducts a review every time the website information is refreshed.

Local Health Integration Network Wait Time Consultations

In 2006/07, the LHINs have become very involved in the Wait Time Strategy. On a regular basis LHINs meet with provider organizations to resolve local issues and improve access. In addition all LHINs now have a Critical Care Physician Leader to provide counsel on our provincial Critical Care Strategy and LHIN based initiatives. Based on the success of this model each LHIN is currently in the process of hiring an Emergency Department LHIN Leader.

Transferring Knowledge About the Strategy

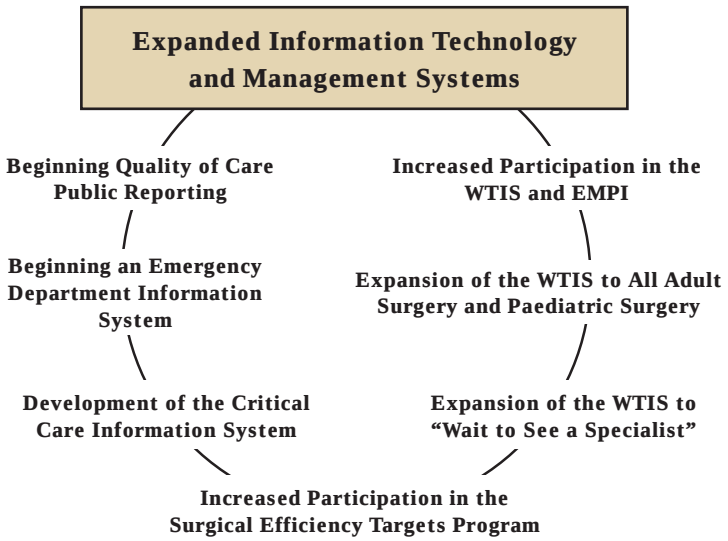
The Wait Time Strategy has benefitted enormously from the experiences of other provinces and countries that have launched access and wait time initiatives. In the spirit of supporting others in the larger health care community who are working to empower patients and improve access to care, significant efforts have been made to transfer knowledge about our wait time experiences and lessons learned throughout Ontario, Canada and internationally. Articles that have been published in 2006 and 2007 include:

1. Trypuc, J., A. Hudson and H. MacLeod. 2006 "Ontario's Wait Time Strategy: Part 1" *Healthcare Quarterly* 9(2): 44-51.
2. Trypuc, J., A. Hudson and H. MacLeod. 2006 "Expert Panels and Ontario's Wait Time Strategy: Part 2" *Healthcare Quarterly* 9(3): 43-49.
3. Trypuc, J., A. Hudson and H. MacLeod. 2006 "The Pivotal Role of Critical Care and Surgical Efficiencies in Supporting Ontario's Wait Time Strategy: Part 3" *Healthcare Quarterly* 9(4): 37-45.
4. Trypuc, J., H. MacLeod and A. Hudson. 2006 "Developing a Culture to Sustain Ontario's Wait Time Strategy (Invited Essay)" *Healthcare Papers* 7(1): 8-24.
5. Trypuc, J., A. Hudson and H. MacLeod. 2007 "Evaluating Outcomes: Ontario's Wait Time Strategy: Part 4" *Healthcare Quarterly* 10(2): 56-65.

Wait Time Initiative 7

Expanded Information Technology and Management Systems: Increased Participation in the Wait Time Information System (WTIS) and Enterprise Master Patient Index (EMPI)

A significant amount of activity occurred in 2006/07 to expand wait time information technology and management systems. The Wait Time Information System (WTIS) is a single electronic provincial system that collects and manages wait time information to help patients, providers and administrators improve access to care. Hospitals participating in the strategy (i.e., those receiving wait time funded volumes) must



submit their wait times to the WTIS. Physicians, hospitals, Local Health Integration Networks and the ministry use the WTIS to monitor and manage wait times. A provincial Enterprise Master Patient Index (EMPI) has also been implemented along with the WTIS. The EMPI is a registry of patient demographic information that is a cornerstone for an electronic health record in Ontario. Linking the WTIS to the EMPI enables patients who are on more than one wait list to be identified.

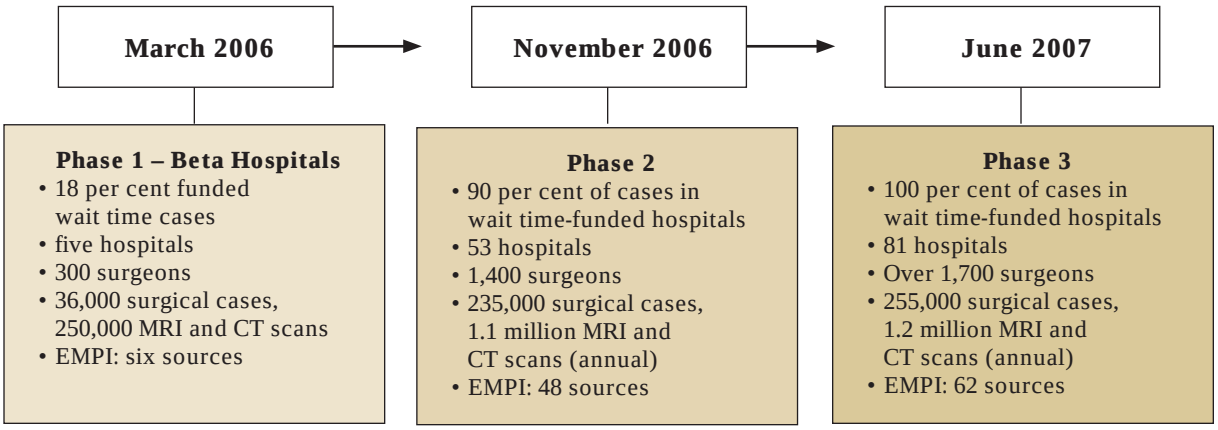
The WTIS and EMPI have been implemented in three phases (Figure 2). From September 2006 to September 2007:
- Phase 2 was successfully completed one month ahead of schedule and on budget.
- Phase 3 was successfully completed on schedule and on budget.

Expansion of the WTIS to All Adult Surgery and Paediatric Surgery[5]

The four surgical areas in the Wait Time Strategy (cancer, cardiac, cataract, and hip and knee joint replacements) only represent 14 per cent of the surgeries performed in Ontario. In the past year, the Wait Time Information Office developed a schedule with clear deliverables and timelines to expand the WTIS to include all of surgery performed by hospitals receiving wait time funding. The WTIS will increase from 255,000 surgeries a year to about 1,282,000 surgeries a year. In late fall/winter of 2007, implementation will begin for all of ophthalmic (eye), orthopaedic (bone and joint) and general surgery at wait time-funded hospitals. The remaining surgical specialties will be included in the WTIS and on the public website by 2009.

The WTIS is also being expanded to include all of paediatric surgery. By March 31, 2008, the WTIS will be implemented in one Paediatric Academic Health Science Centre. By 2009, the WTIS will then be implemented in the other four centres and in community hospitals.

Figure 2: Implementation of the Wait Time Information System and Enterprise Master Patient Index



Expansion of the WTIS to "Wait to See a Specialist"

The initial focus of the WTIS has been to measure and manage the time from "decision to treat, to treatment." Over the past year, the Wait Time Information Office has been working with the Toronto Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) to measure and report on the wait to see a specialist. The Toronto Central LHIN's Joint Health and Disease Management Program uses a central intake referral processing site and two assessment centres staffed by interdisciplinary assessment teams. This process will increase the number of patients who are being referred appropriately to an orthopaedic surgeon for a consultation in one of six acute care hospitals in the Toronto Central LHIN. Using the WTIS to develop a single wait list, patients will be given the choice of the next available appointment or a specific surgeon. Not only is the program reducing the wait time to see a surgeon, it has begun to expand the WTIS to include the wait to see a specialist.

[5] See Wait Time Initiative 3 for additional information.

Increased Participation in the Surgical Efficiency Targets Program[6]

All hospitals receiving wait time funding must participate in the Surgical Efficiency Targets Program (SET). SET includes standard provincial surgical efficiency targets that all hospitals need to meet. SET determines whether hospitals receiving wait time funding are meeting these targets and identifies areas for improvement. In the summer of 2006, eight hospitals began working with the ministry to develop and collect SET data. By October 2006, half of the wait time-funded hospitals were participating in SET and by the end of July 2007, all hospitals receiving wait time funding were submitting Phase I surgical performance indicators (Table 6). Currently, eight hospitals are testing and collecting Phase II indicators. By November 2008, all hospitals will be required to submit Phase II indicators.

Table 6: Surgical Efficiency Targets Program Performance Indicators

Phase I (July 2007: Collected and Submitted by All Hospitals Receiving Wait Time Funding)	Phase II (By November 2008)
• Use of the operating room during prime time (including operating room downtime) • Surgery start time accuracy (first case of the day and each subsequent case) • Length of each surgery • Add-on percentage (the hours scheduled for surgery versus hours actually used)	• Total volume trends • Turnover time • Use of block scheduling • Surgical priority codes • Case time • Planned and unplanned operating room closures • Cancellations • Preadmission screening* • Surgical pause/time out*† • Return to surgery within 24 hours*

*These are quality and safety indicators.
†A communication checklist or a "surgical pause" *before* an operation helps with team communication and safe practices. A "surgical pause" occurs before the surgery starts and is when the entire surgical team pauses, and confirms such things as the plan for the case, the location of surgery, and so on.

Development of the Critical Care Information System

The Critical Care Information System (CCIS) is an electronic system that collects hospital- and patient-specific critical care data. All Ontario hospitals with critical care units will be required to provide information to CCIS. In January 2007, nine Ontario hospitals with Level 3 critical care beds began submitting data to CCIS on their adult medical-surgical intensive care patients.[7] By September 2007, 23 large hospitals with 31 intensive care units and 52 per cent of Ontario's Level 3 critical care beds were submitting data to CCIS. Information on the remaining Level 3 ICU beds will be collected by the end of December 2007. Hospitals with Level 2 beds and specialty critical care units – such as neurosurgery, burns and paediatrics – will begin collecting data from January to June 2008. Currently, 80 per cent of Ontario's critical care response teams are also submitting data to CCIS to determine the impact of these teams on the use of hospital and critical care resources.[8]

Beginning an Emergency Department Information System

In August 2007, emergency department wait times became part of Ontario's Wait Time Strategy. As a first step, the strategy has begun to develop the Ontario Emergency Department Information System (EDIS). Although EDIS will

[6] See Wait Time Initiative 5 for additional information.
[7] Level 3 critical care beds can provide invasive ventilation to patients for more than 48 hours and care for patients with multi-system organ failure. Level 3 units are in teaching hospitals and can be in large community hospitals. Level 2 critical care beds usually provide invasive ventilation for up to 48 hours and generally care for patients with single-system organ failure (e.g., post-surgical stepdown bed).
[8] For a discussion of critical care response teams, see Wait Time Initiative 5 for additional information.

mostly use data that hospitals already collect, the electronic system will help improve the accuracy of the information, and make it easier to monitor and manage emergency services provincially, regionally and locally. Hospitals with emergency departments will be required to submit data centrally. Participating in EDIS will be a condition of subsequent wait time strategy and ED wait time funding. Emergency information will eventually be publicly reported by individual hospitals, peer group and LHIN. Similar to the Wait Time Information System, this information will be used to monitor and improve access to, and the performance of, emergency departments in Ontario.

Beginning Quality of Care Public Reporting

New quality and safety conditions for wait time funding were put in place on April 1, 2007.[9] These conditions included the requirement for hospitals to work towards submitting data to *Safer Healthcare Now!* on central line infections, surgical site infections and ventilator-associated pneumonia by March 31, 2008. This information will be publicly reported in 2008/09 on www.ontariowaittimes.com.

Wait Time Results 2006/07

Wait Time Result 1

The number of surgeries and scans performed in the five wait time areas has continued to increase with no measurable negative impact on volumes in other areas

From the time the Wait Time Strategy was announced in November 2004 to March 31, 2007, health care providers and hospitals in Ontario performed significantly more wait time surgeries and MRI and CT scans (Table 7).

Using fiscal 2003/04 as the baseline year, in Ontario in 2007/08 the number of:
- Cancer surgeries increased 14%;
- Cardiac procedures increased 33%;
- Cataract surgeries increased 39%;
- Hip and knee joint replacement surgeries increased 52%;
- CT scans increased 15%; and
- MRI scans increased 105%.

Table 7: Number of Procedures Completed in Ontario Hospitals That Received Wait Time Funding, Fiscal Years 2003/2004-2006/2007*

Procedure	Baseline 2003/2004	Fiscal Year 2004/2005	Fiscal Year 2005/2006	Fiscal Year 2006/2007	Fiscal Year 2007/2008	Increase from 2003/04 to 2007/08
Cancer Surgery	44,950	46,653	49,767	50,066	51,149	6,199 (14%)
Cardiac Procedures	88,449	96,300	103,298	112,686	117,664	29,215 (33%)
Cataract Surgery	102,182	104,182	119,857	140,832	142,107	39,925 (39%)
Hip/Knee Joint Replacement Surgery	24,006	26,366	31,553	35,996	36,435	12,429 (52%)
Scan: CT	1,035,436	1,035,436	1,116,736	1,188,594	1,188,563	153,127 (15%)
Scan: MRI	276,448	316,448	386,193	491,636	565,994	289,546 (105%)

*Fiscal years range from April 1 of one year to March 31 of the following year.

[9] See Wait Time Initiative 2 for additional information.

There was the perception that wait time-funded surgeries were having a negative impact on the number of surgeries performed in all other areas. This does not appear to be the case according to two studies released in 2006/07.

- The Canadian Institute for Health Information's study of surgical volumes in Canada (excluding Quebec) found that the number of wait time surgeries in the four priority areas – hip and knee replacements, cataracts, cardiac revascularization and cancer – increased 7 per cent from 2004/05 to 2005/06, after adjusting for population growth and aging.[10] Over the same time period, the number of surgeries outside the priority areas either stayed the same or increased in all provinces. In Ontario, the average number of *surgeries outside the priority areas* increased by almost 2 per cent, taking population growth and aging into account.
- The Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences' review of 27 surgical procedures not yet included in the Wait Time Strategy (and performed between January 1, 1992 and June 30, 2006) concluded that the strategy did not negatively impact on the rate of these surgeries.[11] In fact, the findings suggest that the rate of a small number of non-funded orthopaedic procedures may have increased since the start of the strategy.

Wait Time Result 2

Provincial wait times from the decision to treat to treatment have continued to decrease in the five wait time areas

An analysis of 23 months of wait time data indicates that Ontarians waited less time from the "decision to treat, to treatment" for all wait time procedures as measured by the 90th percentile or the point at which nine out of ten patients received their treatment (Table 8).

Table 8: Wait Times Data: 9 Out of 10 Ontarians Completed Within Target August/September 2005 to June 2007

Procedure	Days			Completed Within Target*	Current vs. Baseline Change (Days)
	Baseline Aug/Sept 2005	Current June 2007	Access Target		
Cancer Surgery	81	62	84	95%	-19
Angiography	56	23	–	–	-33
Angioplasty	28	13	–	–	-15
Bypass Surgery	49	53	182	100%	4
Cataract Surgery	311	132	182	94%	-179
Hip Replacement	351	230	182	83%	-121
Knee Replacement	440	302	182	76%	-138
MRI	120	108	28	49%	-12
CT	81	60	28	74%	-21

*Priority Level 4 Target.

[10] Canadian Institute for Health Information. 2007 *Surgical Volume Trends Within and Beyond Wait Time Priority Areas*. Ottawa: CIHI. For the "Analysis in Brief" of the Canadian Institute for Health Information study, please see http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/en/downloads/surgical_volume_trends_jan2007_e.pdf.
[11] Paterson J.M., J.E. Hux, J.V. Tu and A. Laupacis. 2007 *The Ontario Wait Time Strategy: no evidence of an adverse impact on other surgeries.* ICES Investigative Report. Toronto: Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences.

Compared to August/September 2005 – when wait time information was first available in Ontario – to June 2007, on average Ontarians got their:

- Cataracts removed 179 days sooner
- Knee joints replaced 138 days sooner
- Hip joints replaced 121 days sooner
- An angiography 33 days sooner
- CT scans 21 days sooner
- Cancer surgery 19 days sooner
- Angioplasty 15 days sooner
- MRI scans 12 days sooner

When comparing the Priority 4 wait time target (90th percentile) recommended by clinical experts in each of the five service areas with actual performance in June 2007, the percentage of adult Ontarians who received their procedure within the recommended Priority 4 targets is as follows:

- 100% of patients received cardiac bypass surgery within the target.
- 95% of patients received cancer surgery within the target.
- 94% of patients received cataract surgery within the target.
- 83% of hip replacement patients and 76% of knee replacement patients were within the target.
- 74% of CT scans and 49% of MRI scans were within the target.

Wait Time Result 3

All physicians receiving wait time-funded cases are now using one provincial wait time information system and are testing the same urgency rating scales to help determine the priority of a patient's condition

The Wait Time Information System was implemented in three phases. As noted previously, from September 2006 to September 2007, Phase 2 was successfully completed one month ahead of schedule and on budget, and Phase 3 was successfully completed on schedule and on budget. This means that all hospitals receiving wait time funding have now implemented the *essential WTIS*. Over 1,700 surgeons working in 81 hospitals in Ontario are now entering all their wait time cases in the WTIS (cancer surgery, cardiac surgery, cataract surgery, hip and knee joint replacements, MRI and CT scans). This amounts to 255,000 surgeries and about 1.2 million MRI and CT scans, each year.

These physicians are also using a consistent method and tool to prioritize patients based on urgency who need cancer, cardiac or cataract surgery, a hip or knee joint replacement, or an MRI or CT scan.[12] These urgency rating scales are being tested and refined on the advice of the expert panels. The scales will eventually be reported on the public website and will be used to plan and manage services. This consistent approach to rating urgency will support equitable care since all Ontarians who need these procedures will be prioritized the same way.

Wait Time Result 4

The use of information systems and electronic health information in Ontario has increased significantly and has been recognized publicly

As noted previously, in December 2006, Minister Smitherman appointed former Senator Michael Kirby to examine how Ontario measures and publicly reports wait times. Kirby's report noted that, "in less than two and a half years enormous progress has been made in developing and implementing a wait time information and management system in Ontario."

The Wait Time Information System won the *Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC) Award for Innovative Management 2007*, and is a finalist for the *Canadian Information Productivity Awards 2007 (CIPA)*

[12] Under the leadership of the Cardiac Care Network of Ontario, cardiac surgeons in the province have been using a consistent priority rating scale since 1990 to help determine the urgency of patients who need cardiac surgery.

in the category of organizational transformation. In 2007, COACH – Canada's Health Informatics Association – awarded Sarah Kramer (Lead for the Wait Time Information Strategy) the *Leadership in the Field of Health Informatics Award*. In addition, the Critical Care Information System (CCIS) will be the recipient of an award of merit for quality and the Surgical Efficiency Targets (SET) Program will be receiving an award in recognition of its commitment to quality at the 2007 Public Sector Quality Fair.

The use of computers and electronic health information has increased significantly. When the Wait Time Information System (WTIS) began, approximately 50 per cent of Ontario's surgeons were not able to connect to the Internet. Since then, more than 450 new Internet connections have been made for surgeons to allow them to connect to the WTIS. Currently, over 1,700 surgeons are connected to and use electronic technology daily to help them improve access to care and help guide their clinical practices. In addition, administrators now have accurate, near real-time data to allocate resources and monitor progress in delivering timely care.

Wait Time Result 5

Government and Local Health Integration Networks are using data and evidence to make funding and service decisions and to target solutions

Increasingly in 2006/07, government and Local Health Integration Networks (LHINs) were making service and funding decisions based on wait time data and evidence. Consistent and detailed wait time information by LHINs, hospitals and individual procedures helped to identify the areas of greatest need and to allocate additional funding. This information was also used to help us understand where and why problems were occurring and to address the problem areas. For example, a review of the data showed us that a temporary increase in cancer surgery wait times in August/September 2006 was due to increased wait times in only three out of 11 cancer groups (gynaecology, lung, brain); wait times decreased or stayed the same in the other eight cancer groups. We examined wait time information by cancer group in each of the 14 LHINs and in every hospital to identify and solve the problem.

Wait Time Result 6

There is growing evidence that efforts to increase system capacity using more efficient and effective practices are having positive impacts

Although it is still too early to assess in objective and measurable ways whether all the wait time projects are resulting in more efficient and effective practices, there is growing evidence to suggest that these projects are having positive impacts. A few examples are provided.

One, before the ministry formally funded **Critical Care Response Teams** across the province, it supported two teams as part of a demonstration project which began in April 2005. There is now evidence to suggest that these teams are having a significant impact on patient care and improving the appropriate use of hospital resources. One year after the teams became fully functional:

- The team at the Ottawa Hospital (General site) reported a 3.4 per cent decrease in admissions from the ward to the intensive care unit, a 12 per cent decrease in the length of stay in the intensive care unit, a 39 per cent decrease in readmission rates into the intensive care unit, and a 38 per cent decrease in Code Blue calls (cardiac arrest).
- The team at the University Health Network (Toronto General) reported a 23 per cent decrease in respiratory arrests, a 7 per cent decrease in cardiac arrests and an 8.4 per cent decrease in hospital mortality.[13]

Two, in July 2007, the ministry completed a preliminary evaluation of the **Peri-Operative Improvement Expert Coaching Team** initiative.[14] The evaluation identified common peri-operative issues across all hospitals, challenges to improving efficiencies and successes. The evaluation concluded that the peri-operative coaching teams have been successful: they have been well received by all hospitals which reported more efficient use of their operating resources. An in-depth evaluation will be conducted in the future.

[13] As reported in Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. 2007 (March). *Ontario's Critical Care Strategy: Quarterly Report*; p 4.
[14] Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. 2007 (July). *Peri-Operative Improvement Expert Coaching Teams: A Preliminary Evaluation Report.*

A sample of results from four **organizations using quality flow improvement techniques** to significantly improve access to services (see Wait Time Strategy Initiative 5):

- In its emergency department initiative, the Hotel Dieu Grace Hospital in Windsor reported that over a 12 month period, patient visits to the emergency department (ED) increased steadily. Average time to be seen by a physician decreased from 166 to 80 minutes, average overall length of stay decreased from 4 to 3.1 hours, and the number of patients who walked out of the ED without being seen decreased from 10 per cent to 4 per cent.
- In its emergency department-general medicine unit initiative, St. Joseph's Health Centre in Toronto reported that after three months, average ED length of stay for patients discharged home dropped from 9 to 5.2 hours, patients admitted to the general medicine unit waited four hours less, and a significant number of patients were discharged earlier in the day which helped streamline admissions to available beds.
- In its emergency department-general internal medicine unit initiative, North York General Hospital in Toronto reduced its ED ambulatory care length of stay by 29 per cent, its ED subacute length of stay by 35 per cent and the time to clean a bed by 44 per cent.
- In its emergency department-general internal medicine unit initiative, University Health Network in Toronto decreased its alternate level of care days by 18 per cent, decreased the time from referral by an allied health staff to patient discharge by 68 per cent, and a 73 per cent decrease in discharge prior to 11 a.m.

Finally, the **Kensington Eye Institute** – which is a centre of excellence for cataract surgery in the Toronto Central LHIN – has been performing basic cataract surgeries since January 2006. Patients are referred directly to the centre and see the first available surgeon. In February-March 2007, a panel made up of experts from the John A. Moran Eye Center (Utah), the University of Manitoba and the University of Western Ontario conducted an in-depth evaluation of Kensington and concluded that the organization has been tremendously successful after one year of operation. The entire operation is extremely efficient, the organization has an outstanding safety record, patients and staff report high rates of satisfaction, and the site is an excellent learning facility for senior residents. In addition, Kensington has helped free up hospital operating rooms for more complex surgeries.

Wait Time Result 7

Public and provider interest in wait time information

Public and provider interest in Ontario's wait time information continues to grow.

- From the time hospital-specific wait time data was first posted in October 2005 to the present, the website has had over 4.6 million hits. *The average number of website hits in a day has increased dramatically from 2,000 in November 2005 to 10,000 in July 2007.* Significantly more daily hits occur when the ministry makes funding announcements.
- Thirteen wait time data reports are available for practitioners and administrators to monitor and manage wait times. On average, these individuals are logging into the Wait Time Information System approximately 500 times a day and are extracting over 5,000 reports monthly.

Wait Time Result 8

Hospitals are meeting the terms of their accountability agreements

In 2006/07, hospitals were regularly audited to determine whether they were meeting the terms of their accountability agreements. Hospitals are meeting the terms of these agreements and fulfilled the conditions of funding. These include maintaining the base number of procedures, performing additional funded volumes, submitting required wait time information to the WTIS, and meeting efficiency conditions.

Family Health Team Strategy

Introduction

Family Health Teams are a key component of the government's plan to build a health care system that delivers on three priorities – keeping Ontarians healthy, reducing wait times, and providing better access to doctors, nurses and other primary care providers.

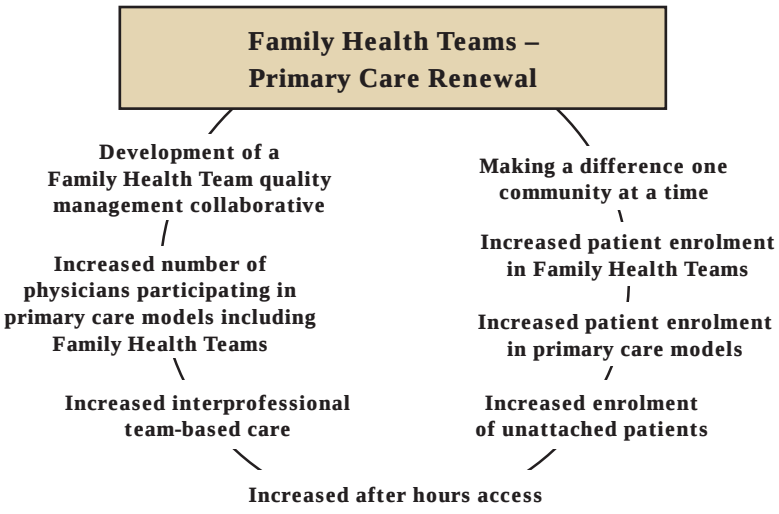
Communities and providers responded to the opportunity to participate with an overwhelming amount of interest, and in April 2005 the government announced the first 69 of the promised 150 Family Health Teams. This goal was achieved in April 2006 by the announcement of the 150th Family Health Team.

We are pleased to report that the 150 Family Health Teams, once fully operational, will provide primary care services to 2.5 million Ontarians in 112 communities. As of August 2007, 118 Family Health Teams have commenced operation and the remainder are in various stages of readiness to open their doors.

Our implementation strategy was built on the following principles:

- **Community and Provider-Driven** – each successful Family Health Team applicant was given resources to review the needs of their community/target population and develop a proposal for programs and services to meet these needs.
- **Interprofessional Team-Based** – teams would include family physicians and a team of providers such as nurses, nurse practitioners, pharmacists and social workers.
- **Flexibility** – not one-size-fits-all approach. Respecting the diversity of Ontario and allowing for different approaches to governance.

Ontario's Family Health Teams come from a variety of settings – small northern communities to large urban settings, they include teaching sites, teams with a special population focus and teams with special expertise in programs targeted to meet the needs of their communities, like chronic disease management. All teams have a core focus on improving access to care in their communities. The figure below provides a high level overview of our progress, while the following pages set out the results.



Family Health Team Result 1

Making a Difference – One Community at a Time

When Family Health Teams were originally discussed there were those who joined eagerly, could see the vision, the opportunity and the future. Others openly indicated that the plan was ambitious, that progress could not be made as quickly as possible and that physicians may not embrace the team concept. Just over two years later it is clear that Family Health Teams are making a difference. Physicians, nurses and others have embraced the concept and are making the vision of improved access to comprehensive primary health care a reality. There is renewed interest in family medicine as physicians are excited about working in an interdisciplinary team setting. The 118 Family Health Teams that are now operational provide team based care to 1.7 million Ontarians through approximately 1,400 physicians and 678 allied health care professionals. Below are just a few examples of how Family Health Teams are making a real difference across Ontario.

Brockton, South Bruce and Paisley: Brockton and Area Family Health Team

Since January 2007, the Brockton and Area Family Health Team has been offering primary care and prevention programs to the Brockton, South Bruce and Paisley communities. The FHT has six physicians working in collaboration with one nurse practitioner, two registered nurses, one social worker and a part-time pharmacist. The FHT is actively recruiting a part-time chiropodist and part-time dietician to further enhance the services offered to the Brockton and area communities. When fully operational, the Brockton and Area FHT will provide primary care services to 14,500 patients including over 2,500 patients who did not have a primary care physician.

The FHT currently operates out of a temporary space at the South Grey Bruce Health Centre. The FHT will operate out of newly constructed clinics in Mildmay, Ontario (by September 2007) and in Paisley, Ontario (by February 2008). Construction of a third permanent facility on the South Grey Bruce Health Centre site will begin in Spring 2008. The people of the Brockton and area communities, as well as the municipalities, are to be commended for their successful efforts to raise the funds required to fully fund the construction of all three clinics.

Dryden: The Dryden and Area Family Health Team

The Dryden and Area Family Health Team has been operating since last spring. A nurse practitioner, a registered nurse, three registered practical nurses, a dietician, a mental health worker, and a part-time pharmacist work with the physicians in the Dryden Family Health Network to provide primary care services to patients rostered to the team. (Two new physicians started within the last eight months.) Currently, the Dryden Family Health Team provides care to over 9,000 patients. The FHT will be offering its programs and services in its new facility which will be completed in the fall of 2007.

The FHT offers the *"It's Your Health!"* program which was designed by the team's allied health professionals. The program has three components – Healthy Living, Manage Your Health, and Your Health Toolkit – and is improving access to chronic disease prevention and management, health promotion and prevention, mental health services and patient navigation services. Since January 23, 2007, *"It's Your Health!"* has provided over 1,200 patient encounters. For example, the hypertension program offered in collaboration with the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Ontario has 542 registered patients.

East Ottawa: l'Équipe de Santé Familiale Communautaire de l'Est d'Ottawa

The Eastern Ottawa Family Health Team (l'Équipe de Santé Familiale Communautaire de l'Est d'Ottawa) is targeting the Francophone patient population living in East Ottawa. Currently, the FHT has one physician and several allied health providers including nurse practitioners, registered nurses, mental health workers, a dietician, and a psychologist. By the end of 2007, the FHT is expected to have at least four physicians on staff.

The FHT began operations on February 15, 2007 using a temporary location. Plans are underway to implement three of the five proposed sites in Ottawa East. Construction of the two sites (Orleans-Cumberland and Ottawa East) and full operations are expected this fall.

Harrow and South Essex County: Harrow Family Health Team

The Harrow Family Health Team is made up of three family physicians, nurse practitioners and a clinical manager working together to provide comprehensive primary care in the town of Harrow and south Essex County. The FHT has developed integrated strategies to recruit physicians and allied health professionals into the area with the goal of achieving a collaborative, multi-focused primary care practice environment. This FHT has enjoyed high levels of community participation and support including a successful community fundraising initiative for a new building (almost $1 million was raised).

Mississauga: Credit Valley Family Health Team

The Credit Valley Family Health Team has three family physicians, medical residents and a wide range of health care professionals working together to provide the full continuum of primary care to the Mississauga community and surrounding areas. The FHT's vision is to provide an innovative and comprehensive model of family practice training within a patient-centred primary health care team. The FHT is linking and partnering with the Credit Valley Hospital and community health services. Services that are offered include chronic disease management for diabetes, cardiac conditions, cancer, asthma, and infectious disease prevention and control in partnership with Public Health.

North Simcoe: North Simcoe Family Health Team

The North Simcoe Family Health Team has ten family physicians as well as 11.5 allied health professionals and four administrative staff. (Only a part-time pharmacist remains to be hired.) The three nurse practitioners are taking on patients who do not have a family physician (i.e., orphan patients). The physicians staff a same-day clinic from 1700-2000 hours daily and 0900-1200 on Saturday mornings.

The FHT offers a wide range of programs and services. For example, the team offers a hypertension clinic, a metabolic syndrome/diabetes clinic, a stress management clinic and a weight management/fitness program. The FHT has just started to perform cognitive assessments and is in the process of developing an older adult program. The team is linked with Hospital for Sick Children's Mental Health Services via the ONE Network system for tele-psychiatry services to fill the need for child psychiatry. In the fall, programs will be offered for young adolescents on issues such as body-image, peer pressure and anger management. Guest speakers will also offer education on attention deficit and support groups will be established. Social workers are offering brief, solution-focused counselling as well as self-management coaching to patients in other programs. Asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease programs are being developed. The FHT is working with the ministry's Asthma Team and with a few pharmaceutical companies to gain access to a spirometer. A palliative care program is also being developed in conjunction with the local palliative care unit, Hospice Huronia and the LHIN Palliative Care Initiative.

Petawawa: Petawawa Centennial Family Health Team

The Petawawa Centennial Family Health Team is made up of three physicians, two nurse practitioners and two registered practical nurses. (The FHT successfully recruited these three full-time physicians – including a recent graduate who began at the end of August 2007 – since its business plan was approved in the Spring of 2006.) The team is actively enrolling new patients. The FHT is housed temporarily in a semi-detached house on the Petawawa Canadian Forces Base complex. Plans are under way to build a new facility to accommodate the team. Tenders for the new facility closed on July 31st and construction is expected to be completed by the end of 2007.

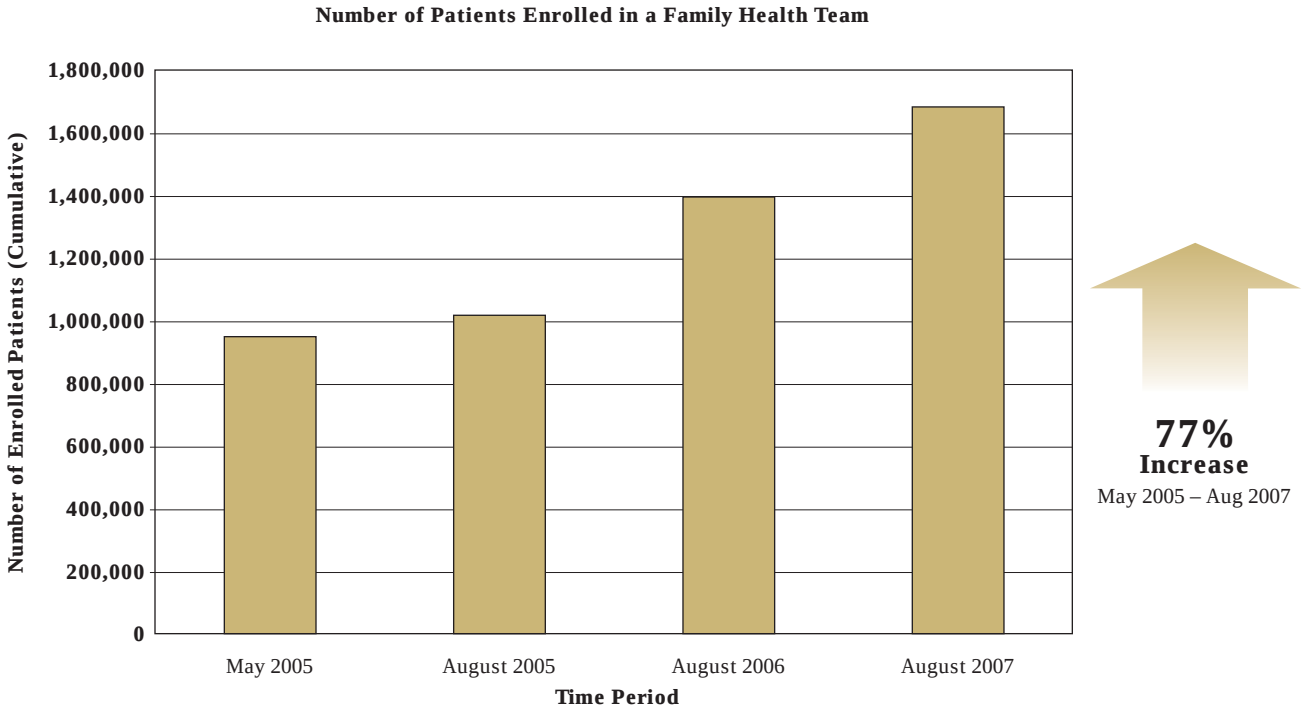
Richmond Hill: Carefirst Family Health Team

The Carefirst Family Health Team is now receiving new patients. This FHT will serve the Richmond Hill community in general as well as serve the needs of the growing Asian and South Asian Canadian populations with physicians and health professionals fluent in Asian languages. The Carefirst FHT has one full-time physician and several part-time physicians (for a total of five full-time equivalent physicians). The FHT also has two registered nurses, and a dietician who offers diabetes care management and education. Carefirst will offer chronic disease management programs and education. Once fully operational, the Carefirst FHT will care for up to 13,000 patients in the Richmond Hill area.

Family Health Team Result 2

The Number of Patients Enrolled in Family Health Teams Has Increased

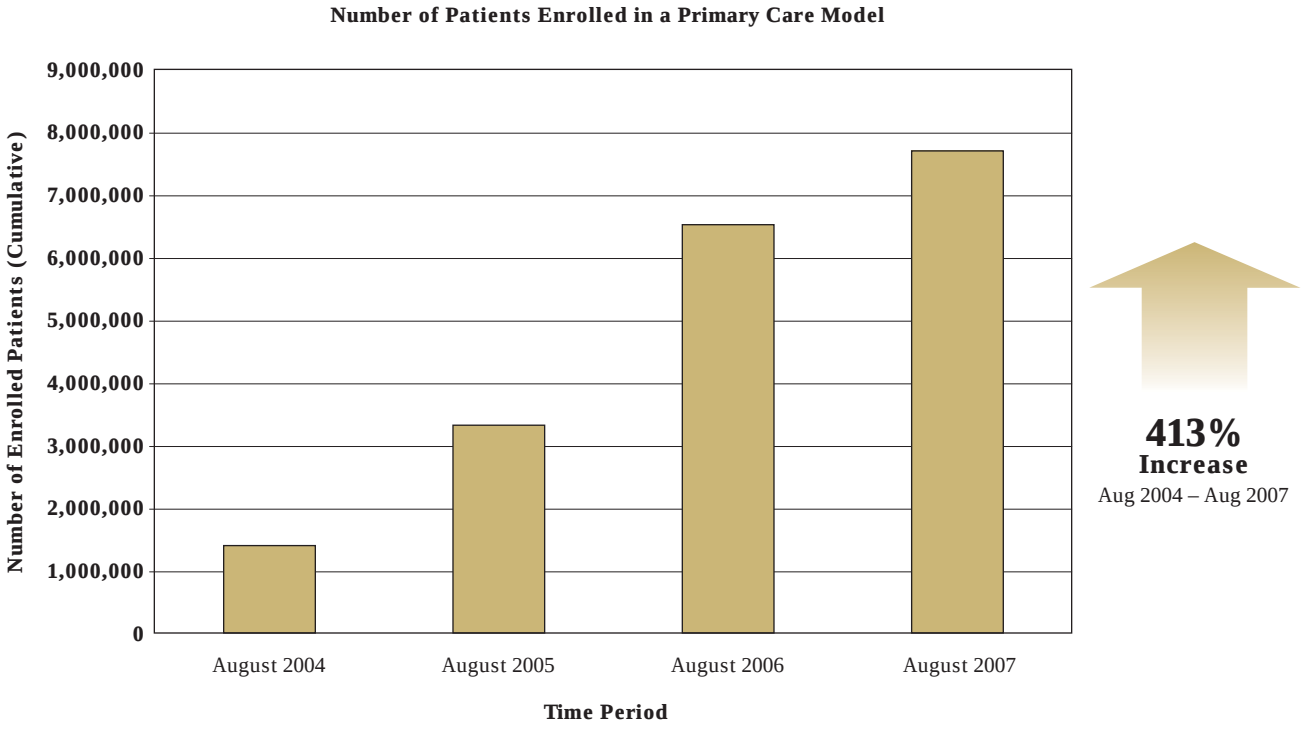
Family Health Teams are designed to meet the needs of local communities. Family Health Teams include physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, dieticians, pharmacists, social workers, mental health workers and others. As of August 2007, 1.7 million patients are enrolled in a Family Health Team. When fully mature, Family Health Teams are anticipated to provide care for approximately 2.5 million Ontarians.



Family Health Team Result 3

The Number of Patients Enrolled in a Primary Care Model Has Increased

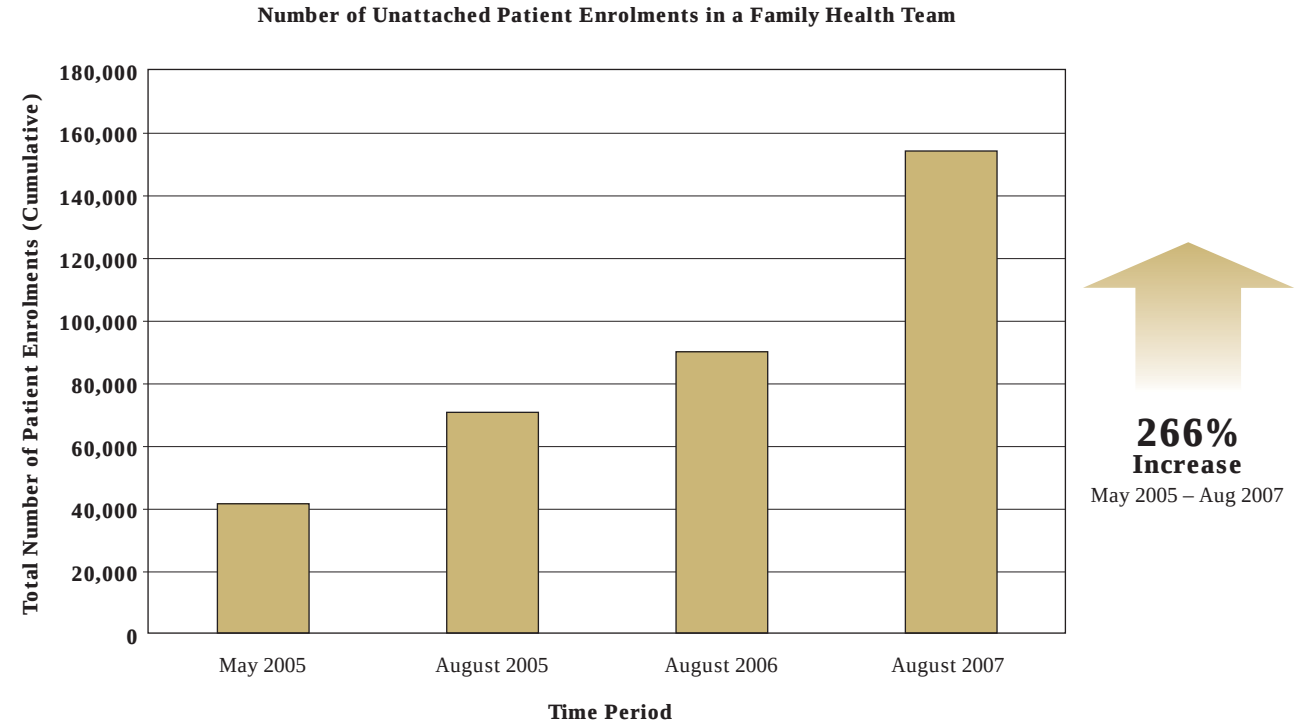
While Family Health Teams are the flagship of primary care reform in Ontario, the contribution being made by physicians working together in a variety of flexible primary care models that have been developed in partnership with the Ontario Medical Association continues to grow. The majority of family physicians now are in group practice where patients are formally enrolled and comprehensive primary care commitments are made. As of August 2007, enrolment has increased to 7.7 million Ontarians. This is an increase of almost 1 million over the last year alone.

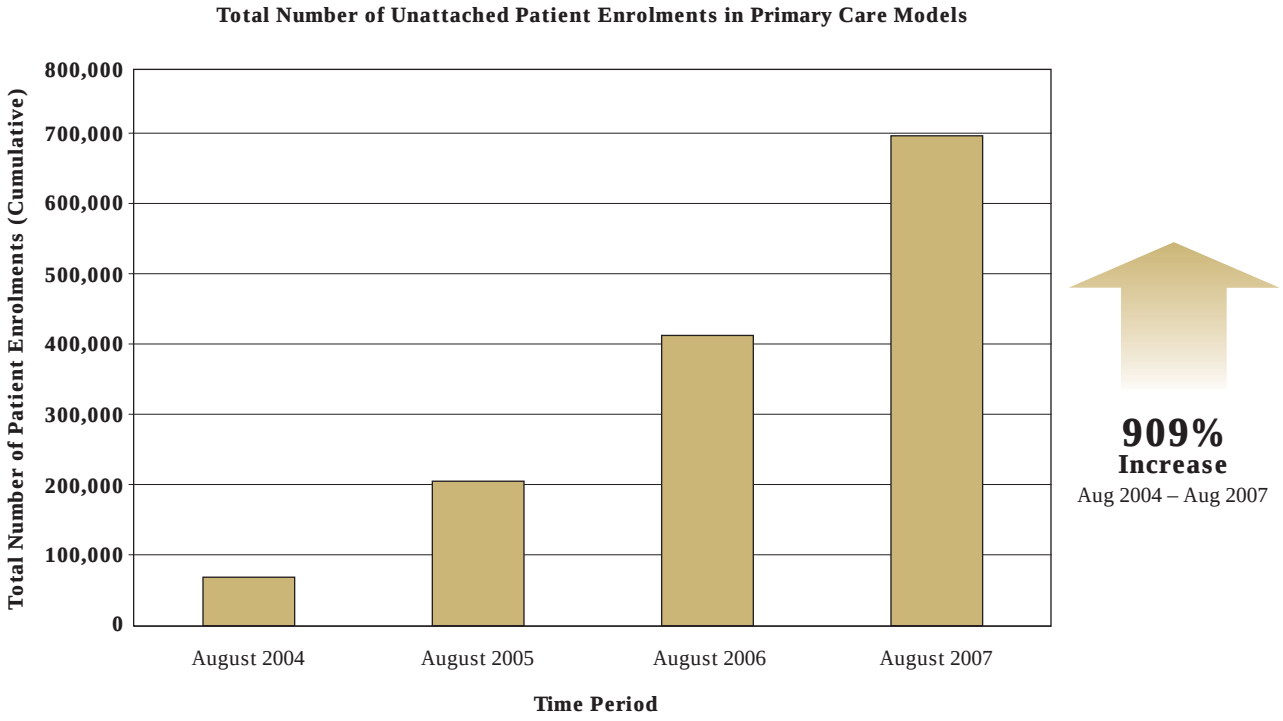


Family Health Team Result 4

The Number of Unattached Patients Enrolled in Either a Primary Care Model or a Family Health Team Has Increased

People who do not have a primary care provider caring for them on a regular basis are known as "unattached patients." Ontario's primary care models – including Family Health Teams – play a valuable role by enrolling unattached patients, making sure they receive regular primary care, linking them to the full range of primary care services. The number of unattached patients now enrolled in our various primary care models is currently at 700,000. Family Health Teams have enrolled 153,000 unattached patients.

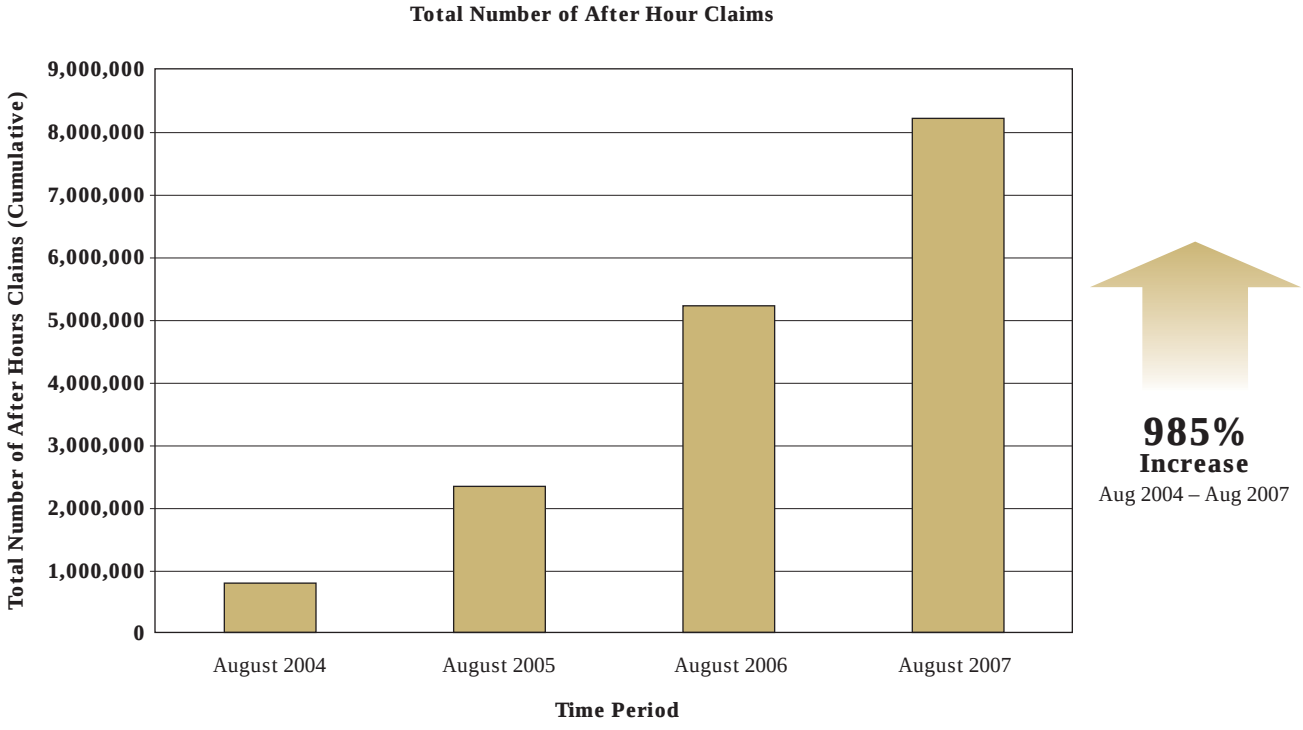




Family Health Team Result 5

Improved After Hours Access to Services

For many Ontarians, job and family responsibilities can make it difficult to access primary care services during regular daytime hours. It is important that our primary care models provide convenient access in these after hours and this is happening more now than ever. Patients in primary care models can access regularly scheduled after hours and weekend care through scheduled and unscheduled appointments. In August 2004 there were 750,000 after hour visits as of August 2007 that number has risen to 8 million.



Family Health Team Result 6

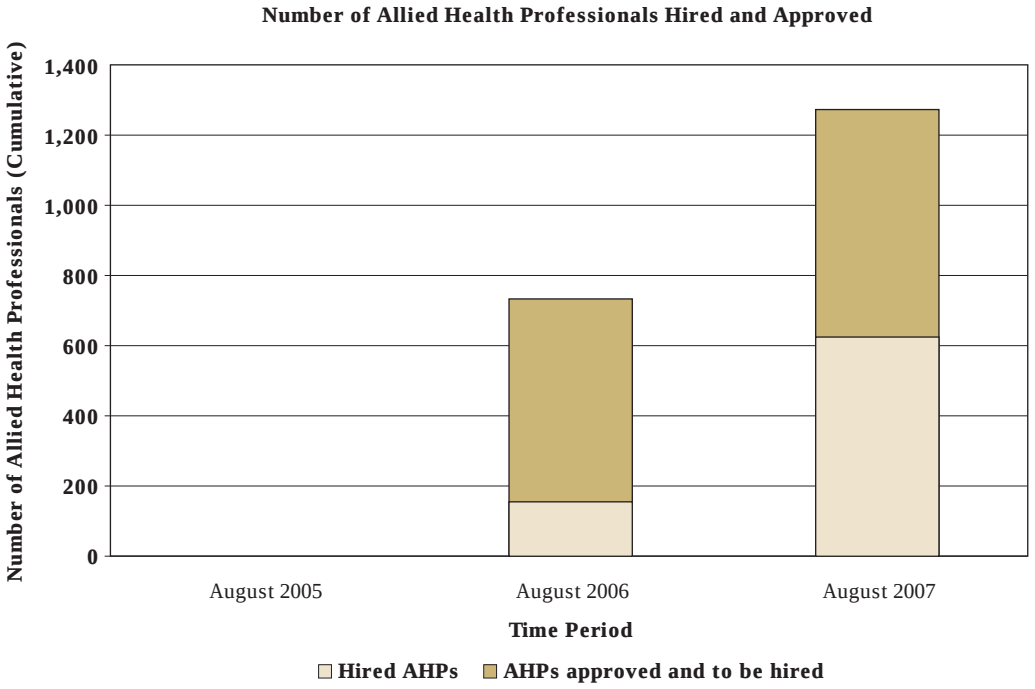
Increased Interprofessional Team-Based Care

There are many advantages to team-based care both for the provider team and for the patients cared for by the team. Collaboration increases continuity and improves overall access both in numbers of patients who can be seen but also in the range of programs and services available.

118 Family Health Teams are operational and providing interprofessional team-based care. In total, Family Health Teams have been approved to hire over 1,300 new health care providers and over half of these are already working in communities across Ontario.

As of August 2007, the following interprofessional Family Health Team members are enhancing care everyday in Ontario:

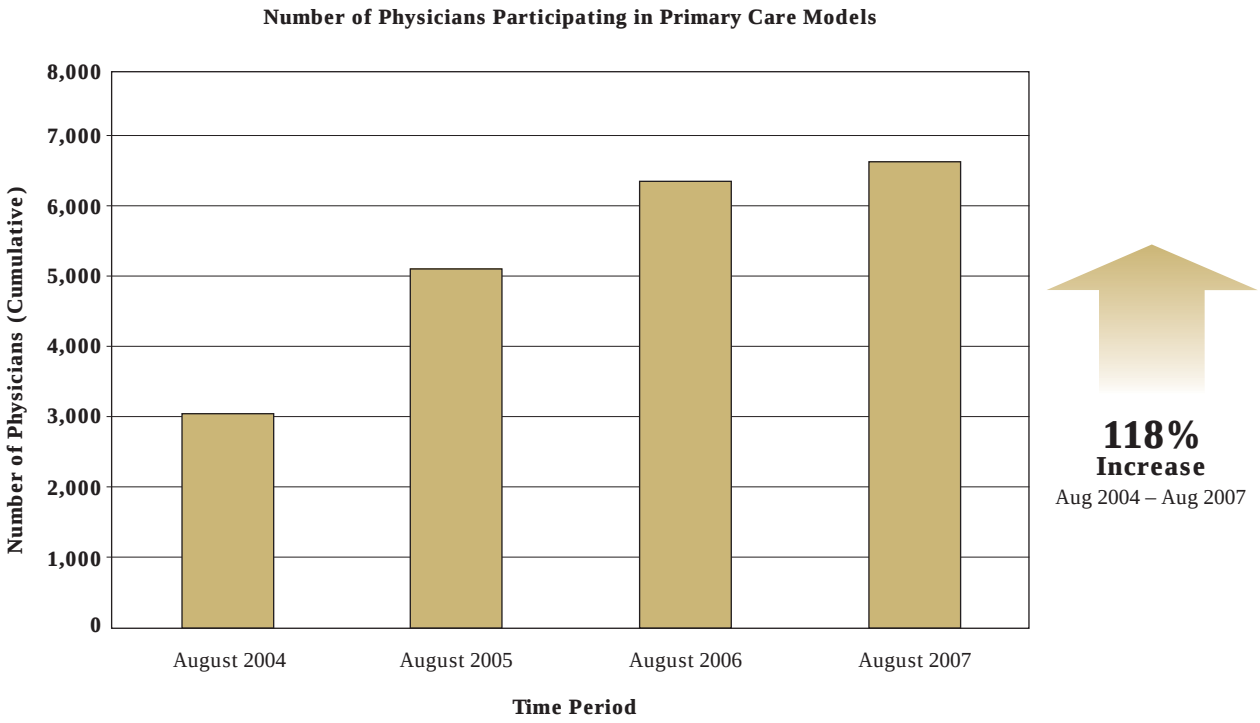
- 241 registered nurses
- 144 nurse practitioners
- 85 mental health workers
- 62 registered dieticians
- 56 social workers
- 35 registered practical nurses
- 21 pharmacists
- 31 other classifications



Family Health Team Result 7

Number of Physicians Working in Family Health Team and Primary Care Models Has Increased

Currently, over 6,700 family physicians are practicing in team-based primary care models and almost 1,400 of these are practicing in our 118 Family Health Teams that are operational.



Family Health Team Result 8

Development of the Quality Management Collaborative

Early in the development of Family Health Teams, an "Action Group" was established that had broad representation from across the health care professions and the health care delivery system. This FHT expert panel provided ongoing advice to the ministry in the development of FHTs and canvassed teams themselves on their needs.

The Action Group recommended that the ministry facilitate and support the establishment of the Quality Management Collaborative to help Family Health Teams develop effective teams and deliver quality programs. This collaborative involves leaders and providers from across the Family Health Teams as well as clinical and other experts who will leverage the expertise that exists within the Family Health Teams and across the health care system. The collaborative has surveyed all Family Health Teams and has set an ambitious workplan to support them by:

- Facilitating information sharing between Family Health Teams so that lessons learned and best practices can be shared;
- Producing and disseminating easy-to-use toolkits that will provide guidance on key priority areas;
- Developing training strategies supported by expert facilitators who can provide on-site support in building capacity in key priority areas;
- Coordinating advice and assistance and linking Family Health Teams to mentors/partners;
- Assisting in building links with other community programs; and
- Facilitating regular communication and knowledge transfer among Family Health Teams through a dedicated website, meetings, workshops and newsletters.

Supporting the Change with Skilled People

In May 2006, the Ontario government launched *HealthForceOntario*, a joint initiative of the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, and the Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration. The goal of *HealthForceOntario* – a multi-year health human resource strategy – is to ensure that Ontario has the right number of appropriately-educated health professionals where and when they are needed. Meeting this goal is critical for the success of Ontario's Wait Time Strategy and Family Health Teams.

This year, more physicians will enter medical residency training than ever in the history of Ontario. As well, more family physicians will enter their family medicine residency than ever before, many of them training and continuing to practice in Family Health Teams.

We are more than halfway through expanding our primary care nurse practitioner education program from 75 to 200 positions. Some of these nurses will train and work in our Family Health Teams.

For the first time, Ontario has guaranteed that every new nursing graduate (Registered Nurse and Registered Practical Nurse) will have a full-time job opportunity. By making this almost $90 million investment, Ontario is one of a few places in the world to make this commitment to nursing graduates. Many of these professionals will work on the front lines to improve access to care and reduce wait times.

The recent negotiation with the Ontario Medical Association focused on health human resources including the development of a retention fund to help keep Ontario physicians in Ontario. The deal also resulted in the creation and consolidation of vital recruitment and retention programs at *HealthForceOntario*.

The Ontario Medical Association, Ontario Hospital Association and others are working with the ministry on exciting innovations that are transforming health care in this province. Anaesthesia Care Teams and new roles like Physician Assistants – which are being used elsewhere in the world – are being tailor-made for Ontario to help us build on the gains we have already achieved and continue our goal of improving access to public health care in this province.

Our achievements this year have been due to the active participation and leadership demonstrated by thousands of individuals working within Ontario's health care system to support change.

Catalogue No. CIB-2251990 2M Sept 7/07