

# Transformational Population Health Management at the World Bank



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### World Bank Group (WBG)

Created in 1945, the WBG is a family of five international organizations based in Washington, DC, providing vital financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world

- Largest and most well known global development bank
- Provides ~\$46 billion (2016) in loans and assistance to developing and transition countries annually
- Mission is to achieve the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and building shared prosperity







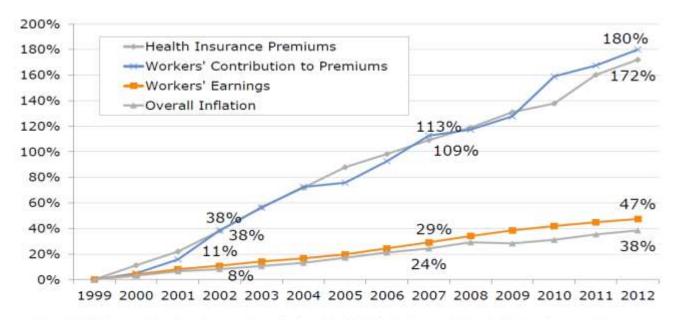




### Healthcare cost inflation (US)

#### One chart tells the story

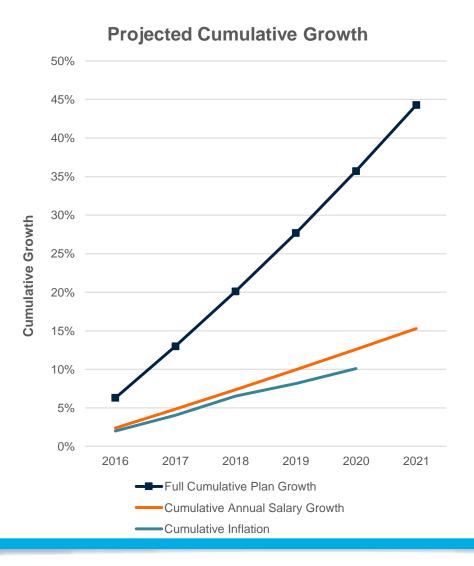
Cumulative Increases in Health Insurance Premiums, Workers' Contributions to Premiums, Inflation, and Workers' Earnings, 1999-2012



Source: Kalser/HRET Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits, 1999-2012. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index, U.S. City Average of Annual Inflation (April to April), 1999-2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Seasonally Adjusted Data from the Current Employment Statistics Survey, 1999-2012 (April to April), accessed on January 28, 2013, available at <a href="http://ehbs.kff.org">http://ehbs.kff.org</a>.



#### Healthcare cost inflation (WBG)





# Chronic diseases account for 75% of US health care costs

Of the \$3 trillion spent on U.S. health care

#### Of every dollar spent...





...<u>75 cents</u> went towards treating patients with one or more chronic diseases

In public programs, treatment of chronic diseases constitutes an even higher portion of spending:

More than 96 cents in Medicare...

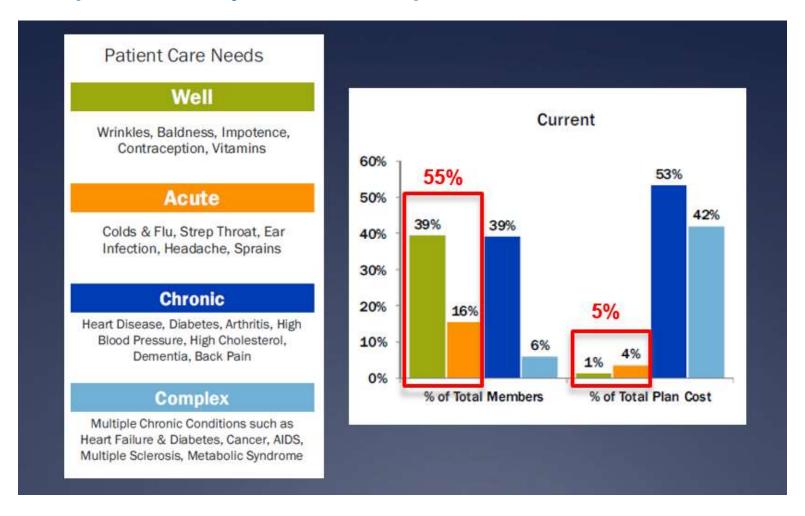
...and 83 cents in Medicaid

"The United States cannot effectively address escalating health care costs without addressing the problem of chronic diseases."

-- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

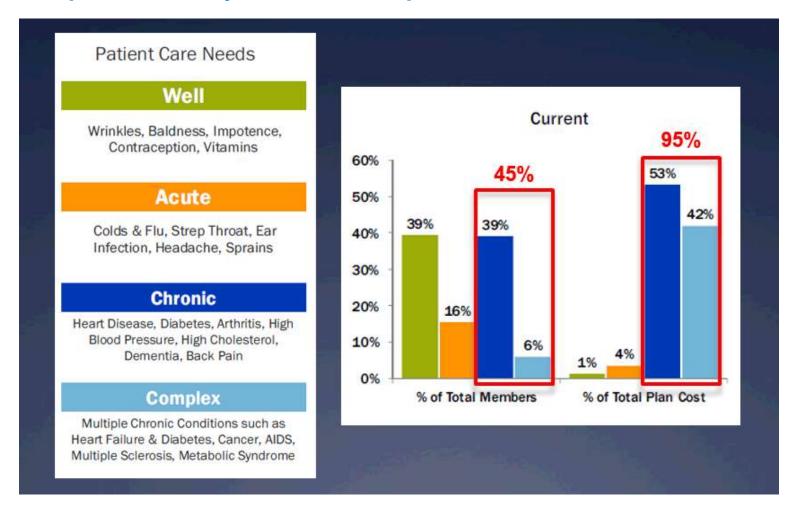


#### WBG pharmacy benefits plan & chronic disease





#### WBG pharmacy benefits plan & chronic disease





### 15 Key Individual Health Risks (Dee Edington)

Health Risk Measure High Risk Criteria

Alcohol More than 14 drinks/week or binge drinking once or more in past month

Blood pressure Systolic >139 mm Hg or Diastolic >89 mm Hg

Body mass index 27.8 (men) 27.3 (women)

Cholesterol >239 mg/dl

Existing medical problems Heart problems, cancer, diabetes, or stroke

Fasting blood sugar Fasting Sugar Borderline High (≥100 and <126mg/dL), or High (≥126mg/dL)

Fatty diet High fat foods consumed once a day, several times a day, or several times a week

HDL cholesterol <35 mg/dL

Illness days ≥4 days last year

Perception of health Fair or poor

Physical activity Never

Safety belt usage Safety belt never or sometimes used

Smoking Current smoker/tobacco user

Stress High

Use of meds for relaxation Weekly or almost every day

Total Risks Assessed 15

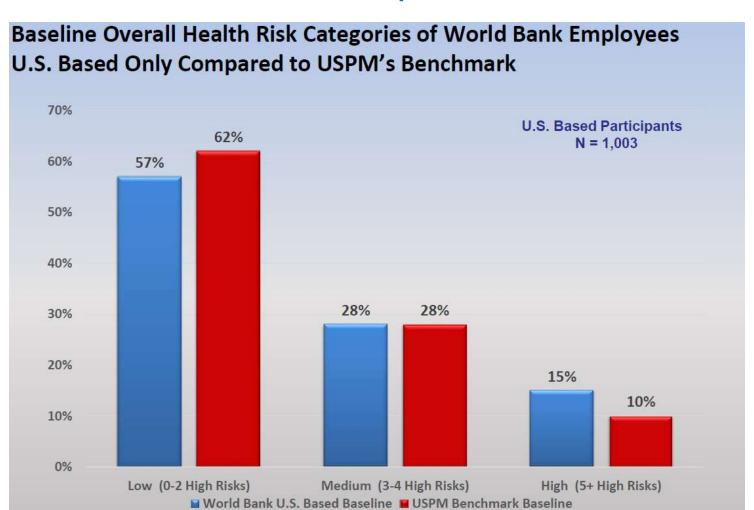
Overall risk levels

Low risk 0-2 high risks Moderate risk 3-4 high risks

High risk 5 or more high risks



#### The WBG staff health risk profile





## Health Survey observations:

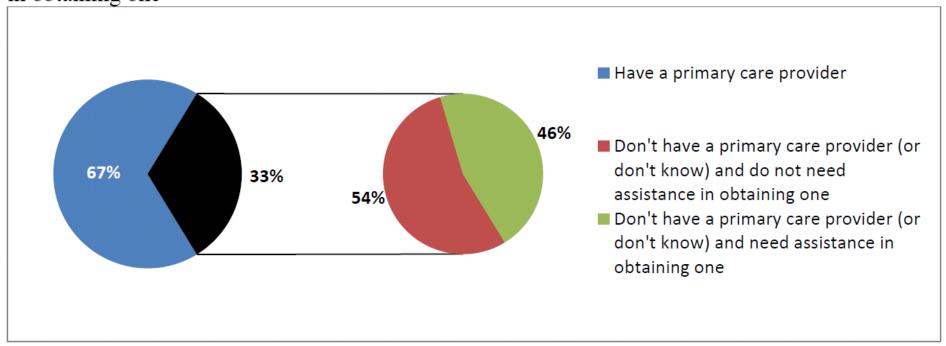
33% of staff report that they do not have a Primary Healthcare Provider.

60% of staff report that they would participate in Health Promotion programs if they were available



#### WBG staff- Primary Care Provider

**Figure 5a.** Proportion of survey respondents without a primary care provider who need assistance in obtaining one



37.5% of the respondents without a primary care provider underwent at least once primary care exams during the last year, compared to 80.2% among those with a primary care provider.



# Population Health Risk Transitions in Markov Chain Analysis After 2 Years on a Personalized Preventive Plan



Loeppke R, Edington D, Bender J, Reynolds A. The association of technology in a workplace wellness program with health risk factor reduction. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*: March, 2013; Volume 55, Number 3: pp 259–264.



### Key background points

The burden of poor health is mostly due to chronic conditions

Chronic conditions account for the bulk of healthcare costs

Healthcare costs, driven by risk, are increasing faster than general inflation

Risks can be managed – wellness and disease management programs can improve health, and lower costs if evidence based programs are used

Healthcare costs can be further lowered through enhanced consumerism, and insurance plan design

Studies of WBG healthcare data validate all of the above, and signal potential for significant staff health improvement, and savings



#### Elements of a Health Risk Management Program

Accessible, incentivized Health Risk Assessment tool

- user friendly, interactive, instructive

#### Individualized Risk Management support for:

- keeping low risk individuals at low risk (preventing natural flow);
- preventing those with risks from becoming ill;
- disease management for those who already have chronic conditions:
  - combining high tech / high touch approach.

#### Expanded on-site clinic - Patient Centered Medical Home model

- takes on a primary care role, acting as a hub for care and risk management;
- open to all staff members / dependents / retirees;
- actively coordinates with risk management program, and HSD's occupational health / travel support functions.







## Integrated Health and Safety Program

Health Services	Health & Safety Committee	Health Benefits Plans	Health & Safety Culture
Clinical support	Health protection	Sustainable best in class benefits	Supportive policies
Occupational	Environmental risk		Good management
Health	management	Premier network access	practice
Travel medicine	H&S policies		Flexible work options
		Enhanced	
Population Health	H&S program	international	Staff welfare &
Management (PHM) Risk assessment	oversight	cover	assistance programs
tools		Improved	5.7
Health promotion		consumerism	
Disease .			
management		Supports PHM strategy	



# To protect and promote staff health wherever they may be

Occupational medicine



Population health

"Random acts of wellness"



Programmed health risk management

Healthier people live longer and better, with lower costs, and can engage better with life and work



## Occupational Health / Global Health

The health of nations



The health of organizations



Chronic /
Lifestyle
Diseases

The health of individuals

The silent epidemic

