

An analysis of stakeholders' perceptions about outcome measurement challenges

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Introduction & Methodology

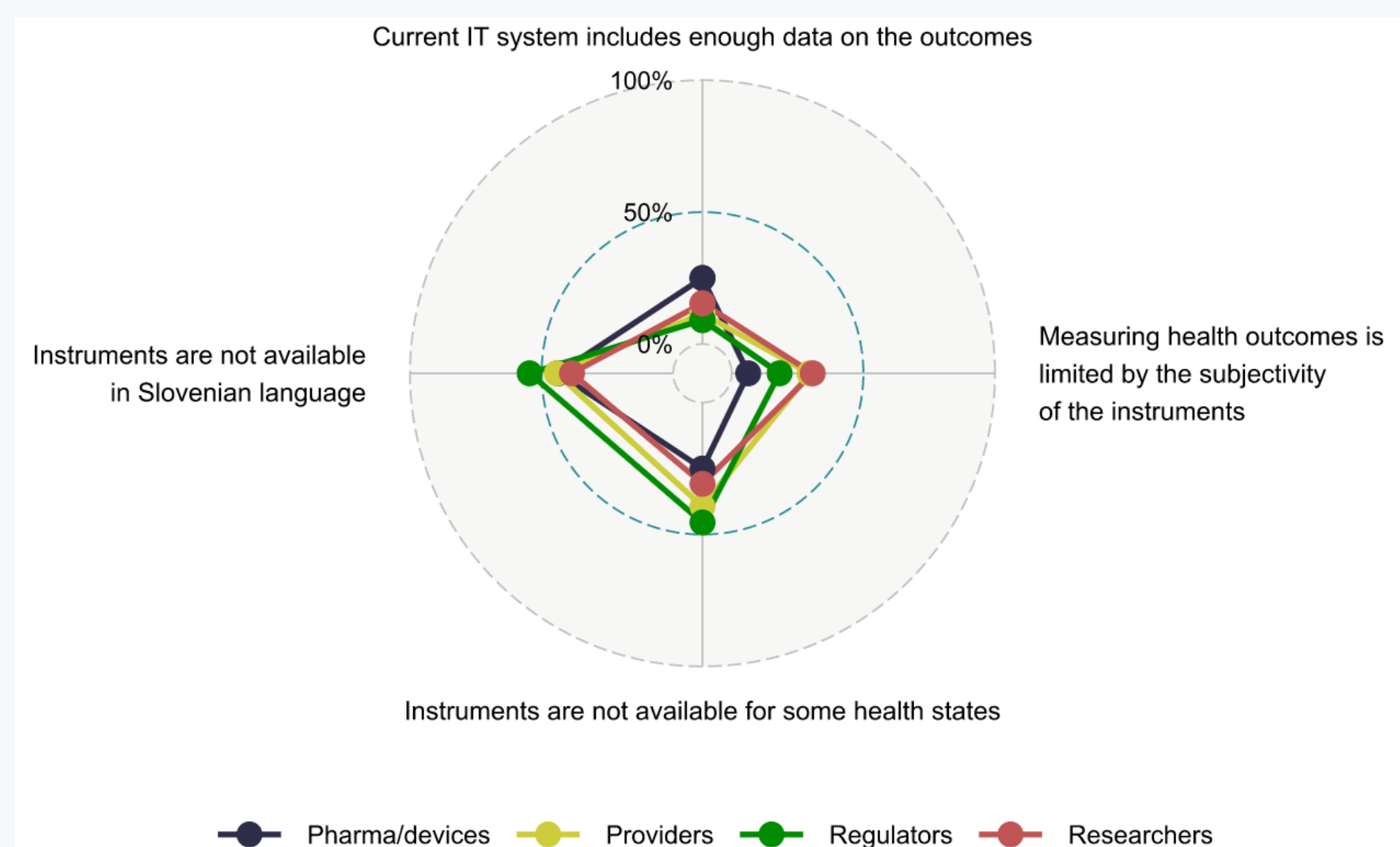
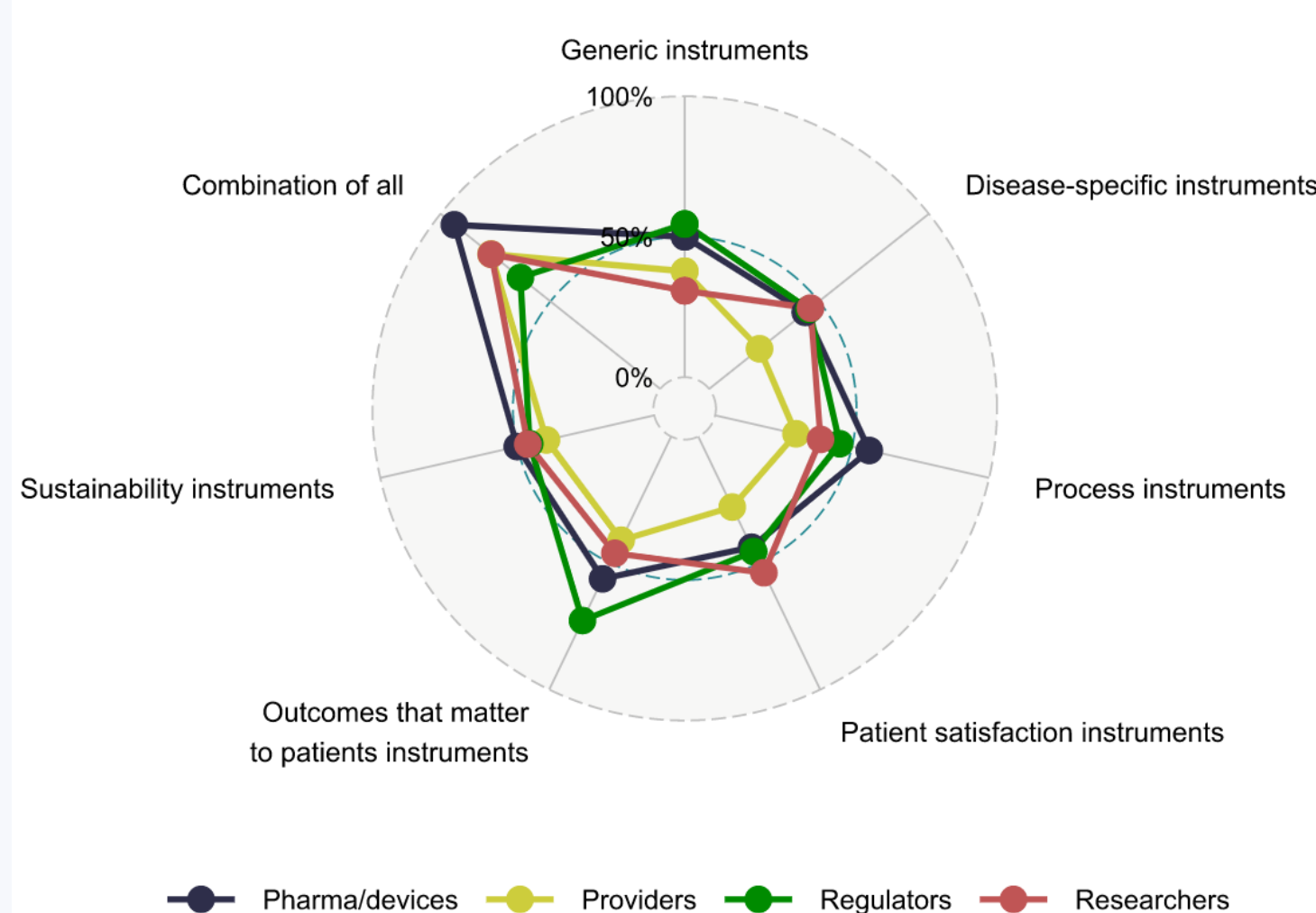
- The VBHC paradigm is receiving increasing but still scattered attention.
- A **stakeholder expert panel** has been set up to develop guidelines for VBHC implementation including outcome measurement.
- A **web-based survey** (February – May 2022) was designed to gain a more in-depth insight into stakeholders' perceptions about VBHC including outcome measurement (207 respondents).

VBHC Benefits

- Only **14 %** of all respondents have good knowledge about VBHC while the majority has a very limited grasp of the concept, but **81 %** are convinced that it is beneficial.
- Improved outcome transparency** and introduction of **outcome-based payment** are highlighted among **key benefits**.

Outcome Indicators & Measurement

- Among the regulators, 56 % believe that a **combination of various measures** (clinical generic and disease-specific measures, PREMs, PROMs, indicators of sustainability of health etc.) should be used. These percentages are higher among health care providers (78%), pharmaceutical companies and suppliers (94%) and researchers (77%). Among all the respondents, only 4% consider PROMs unsuitable for measuring the value of health care.
- All respondents stress **limited availability** of outcome indicators for some health states, particularly in Slovenian language. They also strongly agree that **the current IT system** does not include enough data on health outcomes and also raise **concerns about subjectivity** of outcome measures proposed within the VBHC framework.

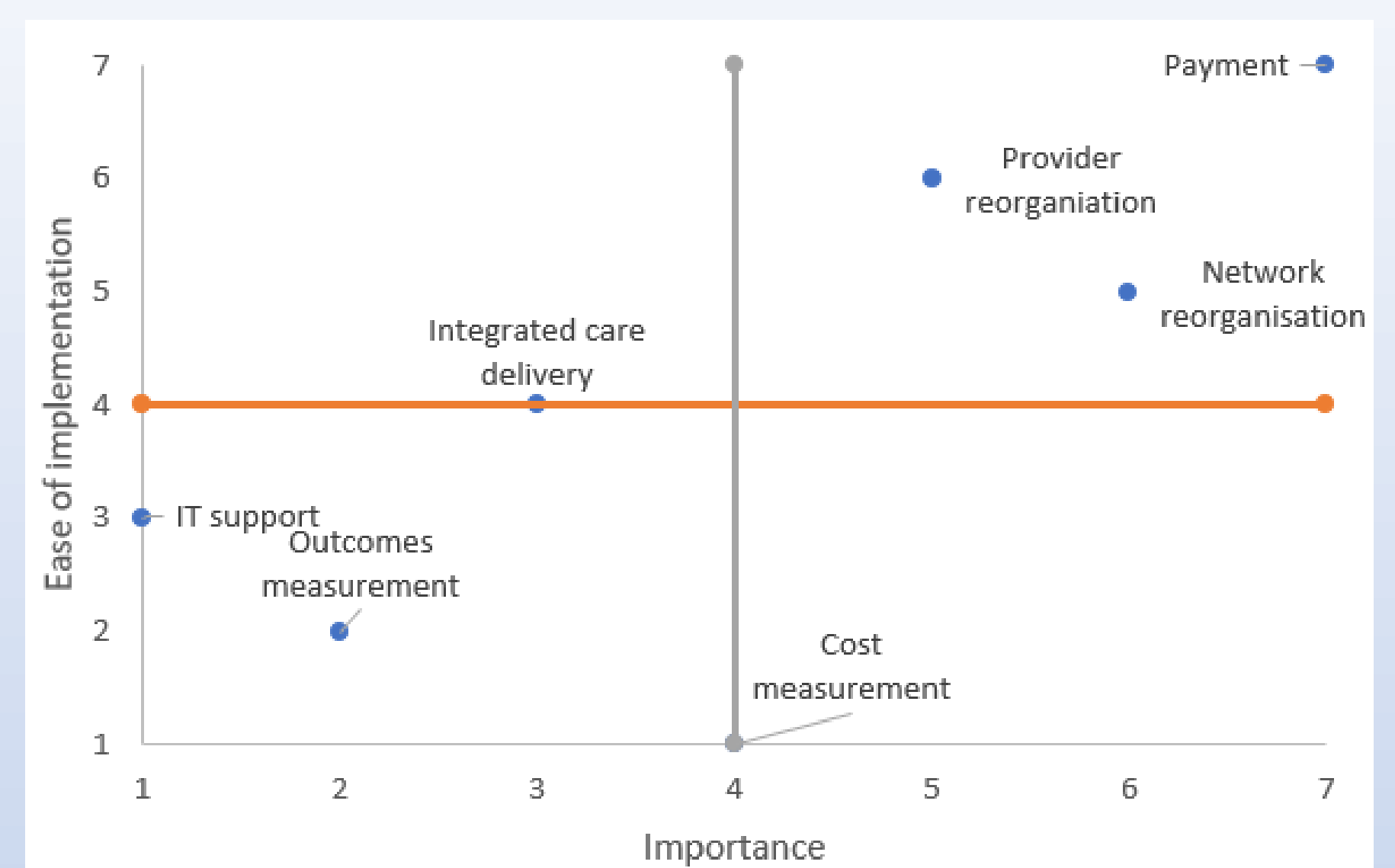
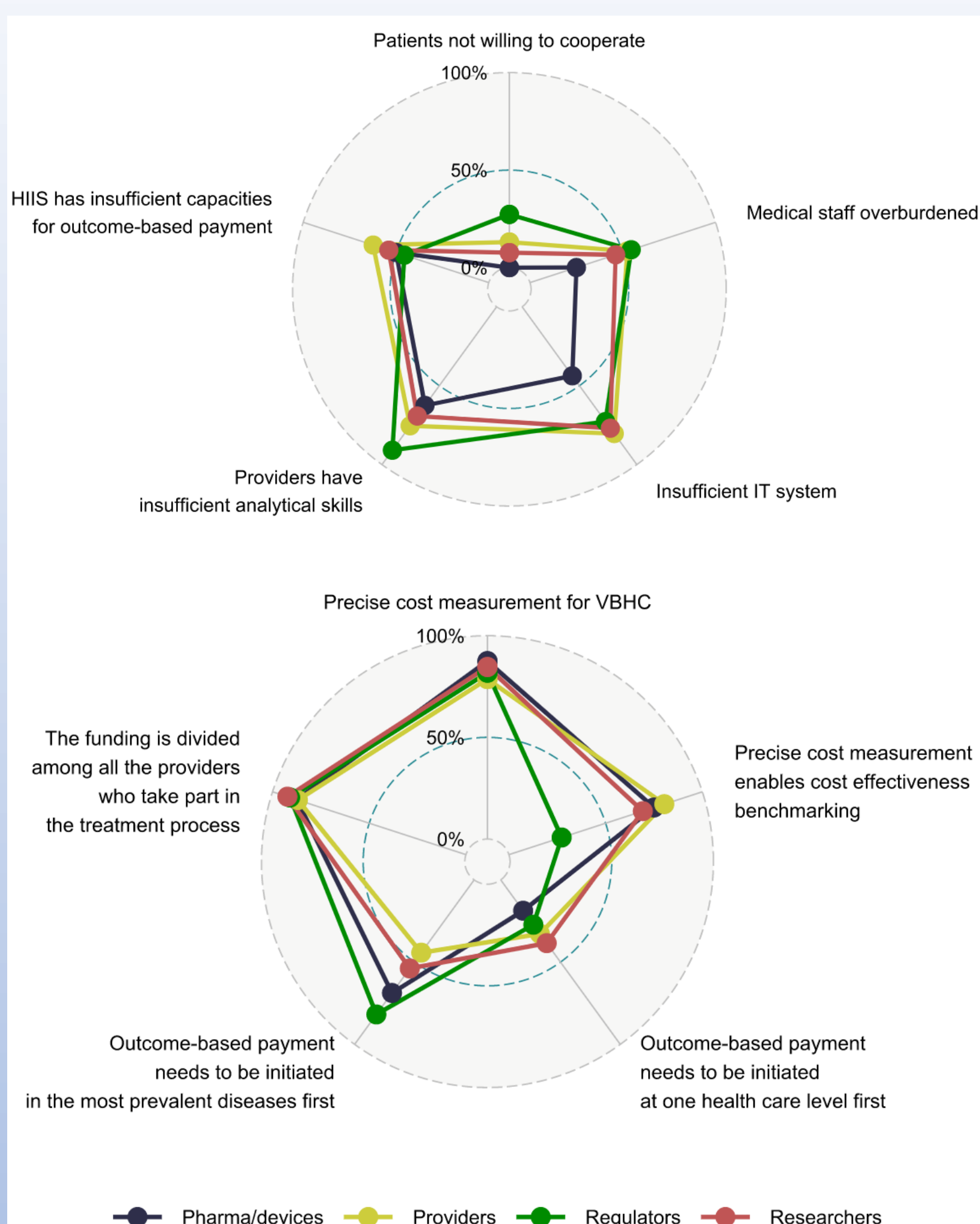


Outcome Measurement - Obstacles

- Patients' collaboration is not considered an obstacle for outcome measurement. Most important obstacles are insufficient capacity to adjust the **payment models**, inappropriate **IT support**, the additional **burden of medical staff** and their insufficient **analytical skills** to enable evidence-informed changes of health care delivery.
- Due to these concerns, respondents believe that outcome-based payment needs to be initiated for **selected diseases**, but agree that it should not be introduced only for specific health care levels (e.g. primary care).

Conclusions

- Respondents believe that the **most important elements are also easiest to implement in Slovenia**. However, stakeholders may consider ease of adoption when prioritising different elements of the Porter's VBHC framework.
- Overcoming challenges in outcome measurement in Slovenia is far from impossible, especially if supported by **appropriate training** and ensuring the **feedback to health care professionals** on outcome measurement results and benchmarking.



A proposal of guidelines on VBHC introduction in Slovenia:

<https://www.zdravniskazbornica.si/docs/default-source/novice-dokumenti/navtez-usmeritve-web.pdf>

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