Community-based allied health led model of care to better manage chronic pain



Presented by
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Chronic pain is a major public health issue



Disability, depression and anxiety, loss of income and isolation



Reliance on opioids, other medications and alcohol

- The cost of pain in Australia. Commissioned by Painaustralia UK: Deloitte Access Economics. 2019.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020. Chronic pain in Australia. Cat. no. PHE 267. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Government (2021) 'National Strategic Action Plan for Pain Management.' (Department of Health: Canberra, ACT, Australia)
- The Third Atlas of Healthcare Variation 2018 5.7 Opioid medicines dispensing all ages, Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health care (ACSQHC)
- Southern NSW Chronic Pain Initiative 2016-2019, Improving chronic pain management for people in Southern NSW.
- Henschke N, Kamper SJ, Maher CG. The epidemiology and economic consequences of pain. Mayo Clin Proc 2015;90(1):139–47.



Current model of care unsustainable and not fit for purpose



Tertiary pain services have long waiting times



People in regional and remote areas travel long distances to access services



Chronic pain is associated with high health care utilisation and related costs – GP visits and ED presentations



Lack of access to non-pharmacological strategies



- Hogg MN, Kavanagh A, Farrell MJ, Burke ALJ (2021) Waiting in pain II: an updated review of the provision of persistent pain services in Australia. Pain Medicine 22, 1367–1375. doi:10.1093/pm/pnaa37
- Henderson, J.V., Harrison, C.M., Britt, H.C., Bayram, C.F. and Miller, G.C., 2013. Prevalence, causes, severity, impact, and management of chronic pain in Australian general practice patients. Pain Medicine, 14(9), pp.1346-1361.
- Poulin, P.A., Nelli, J., Tremblay, S., Small, R., Caluyong, M.B., Freeman, J., Romanow, H., Stokes, Y., Carpino, T., Carson, A. and Shergill, Y., 2016. Chronic pain in the emergency department: a pilot mixed-methods cross-sectional study examining patient characteristics and reasons for presentations. Pain Research and Management. 2016.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2019) Emergency department care 2017–18, AIHW, Australian Government https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/hospitals/emergency-dept-care-2017-18.





Professor Fiona Blyth, Dr Simone De Morgan, Ms Pippy Walker, Professor Andrew Wilson and a steering group of key stakeholders and consumer organisations

Our directive: to find exemplar evidencebased models of care currently implemented by Primary Health Networks that help people better manage their pain, support opioid alternatives, and are suitable for scale-up across Primary Health Networks in Australia









Links to consumer-led support groups

Refresher / follow-up group programs

GP referral and communication back to GPs

Allied health led upskilling to deliver the group program

+/- individual consultations

Communitybased allied health led model of care

Connected and coordinated care and partnership with GPs

e.g., USYD webinar training through the Pain Management Research Institute

Selfmanagement strategies

e.g., goal setting, exercise, diet, mental health coping strategies, sleep management, effective use of medicines

No cost to consumers to ensure equitable access

Supporting patient activation



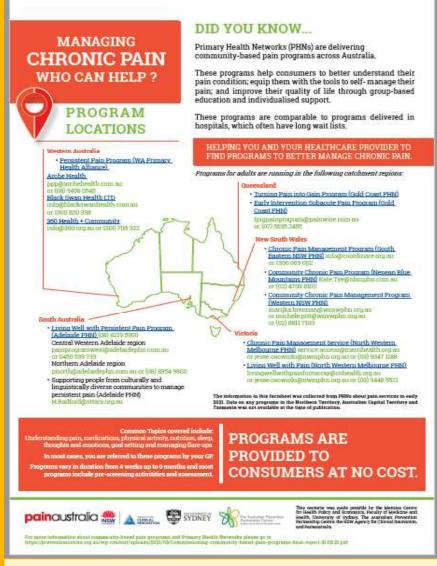
The model of care is promoted by PHNs via Health-Pathways and their health professional and consumer networks

GP links to tertiary hospital services or other appropriate services (e.g., mental health)

7 Primary Health Networks are currently commissioning this model of care – NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA

Model of care adapted to the local PHN context





Factsheet about PHN multidisciplinary communitybased pain self-management programs

The model of care has been demonstrated to be effective and acceptable to clinicians and patients



Improve self-efficacy / confidence in daily activities and work



Improve functional capacity and quality of life



Reduce opioid usage



Reduce hospitalisations



Reduce pain-related GP visits



- Joypaul S, Kelly FS, King MA (2018) Turning pain into gain: evaluation of a multidisciplinary chronic pain management program in primary care. Pain Medicine 20(5), 925–933. doi:10.1093/pm/pny241
- Southern NSW Chronic Pain Initiative 2016-2019, Improving chronic pain management for people in Southern NSW.
- Clare, A., MacNeil, S., Bunton, T. and Jarrett, S., 2019. 'The Doctor doesn't need to see you now': reduction in general practice
 appointments following group pain management. British Journal of Pain, 13(2), pp.121-129.

- · Not independently mobile
- Regional areas
- Choice
- Overcome allied health workforce shortages
- Increase reach of the program

Digitally enabled – virtual/ telehealth or hybrid

- Rapid adaptation to virtual/telehealth during the COVID-19 pandemic
- South Eastern NSW PHN (Coordinare) - virtual
- Gold Coast PHN hybrid

Pilot 2020
 Gold Coast
 PHN

Secondary prevention in high-risk individuals: post-surgery or post-injury

Adaptations of the model of care to ensure equitable access

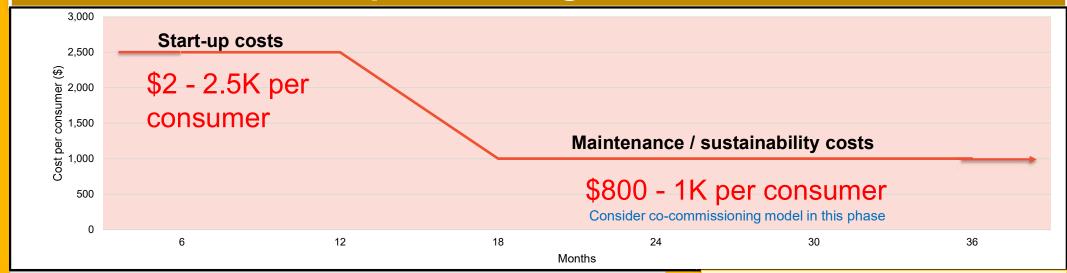
Aboriginal and Torres
Strait
Islander
people

 South Eastern NSW PHN (Coordinare) – MoC in development

- Adelaide PHN multicultural wellbeing program
- Pain Management Research Institute (University of Sydney) training program to deliver MoC with multicultural groups

Multicultural groups The model of care could also be adapted to other chronic conditions and/or multiple comorbidities

Cost per consumer for a Primary Health Network with no pre-existing model of care*



Costs include implementation and evaluation costs and upskilling primary healthcare professionals

Note, upscaling this model of care across PHNs in Australia would reduce costs per consumer due to resource sharing

E.g. MoC with group program (+/individual sessions) including 30
participants 3 times a year (N= 90)
would cost \$180-225K per year in
the start-up phase and \$72-90K in
the maintenance/ sustainability
phase

*Cost modelling provided by Joyce McSwan – Director of PainWise, Turning Pain Into Gain program, Gold Coast PHN



Recommendation

Primary Health Networks are well-placed to deliver this model of care and it is aligned to the priorities of the Strengthening Medicare Taskforce



The Australian Government invests in supporting every Primary Health Network to commission (or co-commission with Local Hospital Networks) a community-based allied health led model of care for chronic pain with adaptations for other chronic conditions and multiple comorbidities



To scale-up the model of care nationally will require establishing commissioning/co-commissioning and governance arrangements, mechanisms for collaboration and sharing of resources among Primary Health Networks, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation

Connect with me

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Any comments or questions?

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- De Morgan S, Walker P, Blyth FM, Nicholas M, Wilson A. Community-based pain programs commissioned by primary health networks: key findings from an online survey and consultation with program managers. Australian Journal of Primary Health. 2022 Mar 22.
- Walker P, De Morgan S, Wilson A, Blyth FM. Establishing consensus on key elements and implementation enablers of community-based pain programs to support primary health network decision making: an eDelphi study. Australian Journal of Primary Health. 2021 Dec 16.