Managing The Myths Of Health Care讀書會

Myth # 5

The health care system can be fixed with more categorizing and commodifying to facilitate more calculating

--Some myths of measurement 讀後心得

企劃組 曾淑汝

醫療照護 分類、計算、產品化?



資料來源:天下雜誌2011年12月14日,第487期

Some myths of measurement Outline

1.mesmerization by the numbers?

- 2.evidence-based medicine
- 3. Remember judgment?
- 4. The soft underbelly of hard data?

5.Efficiency Reduced to Economy

- 6. Analyst, analyze thyself
- 7.Q & A : Counting Livers



Some myths of measurement

 It is a well-known axiom that what is not measured can't be managed,

(Kaplan and Porter, in the opening of "How to Solve the Cost Crisis in Health Care," 2011:4).

• 無法被測量的東西是不可管理的



誰來測量???

- who has even tried to measure the performance of measurement it self, aside from assuming that it is marvelous?
- how about measuring the performance of management?
- 誰曾經成功衡量過文化,領導能力,新產品的潛力? 這些都不能管理嗎?
- 誰試圖衡量自我測量的性能呢?
- 那麼衡量管理層的表現呢?



許多事情都無法衡量

- Certainly we have to measure what we can; we just cannot allow ourselves to be mesmerized by measurement-which we so often are.
- 許多組織(以及生活中最重要的)事情都無法衡量。
- 不能被測量所迷惑。
- 必須衡量我們的能力。
- 但是,我們卻經常這樣做。



被數字迷惑 比操縱數字的問題更大

- Mesmerization by the numbers has become an even greater problem than manipulation of the numbers.
- 被數字的迷惑是一個更大的問題。
- 滿意度?不滿意度?
- 回復率?不回答的人的意見?



資料來源:遠見雜誌2015年3月出刊,第345期

Leaving your office to find out what's going on?

- He described his job as "not to tell them what to do " but to help them find their own way .
- "當我們不明白發生了什麼事的時候,我們還能做些什麼呢?"
- 離開辦公室去了解發生了什麼事情,怎麼樣也不難。
- "不要告訴他們該做什麼,而是要幫助他們找到自己的方式。"



evidence-based medicine

實證醫學

- it should be called "evidence-guided medicine" 證據導向的醫學。
- Good doctors are supposed to rely on the numbers of proper research to justify their interventions-not their own judgment or experience so much as the correct evidence.
- · 好的醫生應該依靠正確的研究,來證明他們的干預(interventions),而不是他們自己的判斷或經驗???

Remember judgment?

- There are times when the evidence is so weak that professionals have to rely on judgment, based on experience.
- 有時證據太弱,專業人員不得不依 靠經驗判斷。



技術官僚經常超越專業人員呢?

- Must every condition be conveniently slotted into a pigeonhole for the convenience of calculation, in the hope that it will fit?
- 為了便於計算,一定要把每個條件都硬塞放在一個位置,希望 它適合?
- Because economics begins before medicine ends, the technocrats of health care have too often trumped the professionals?
- 由於經濟是在醫學之前開始的,醫療保健的技術官僚經常超越專業人員呢?

The soft underbelly of hard data 硬數據的軟肋-1

First, hard data are limited in scope.

首先,硬數據的範圍是有限的

Second, hard data are often overly aggregated

其次,硬數據經常過度聚合



"Efficiency" Reduced to Economy -1

為了"效率"降低了經濟(無形利益)

- --這個健保會核刪
- what people call efficiency all too often reduces to economy, more specifically to economizing



"Efficiency" Reduced to Economy -2

為了"效率"降低了經濟(無形利益)

- a. 成本通常比收益更容易衡量,比較切割護理人員 所節省的成本和對護理質量的影響。
- b. 經濟成本通常比社會成本更容易衡量。將儲蓄與 留下的護士人力耗損損相比較。
- C. 經濟收益通常比社會收益更易衡量。通常是支付 醫生看診人數,而不是醫師的治療質量。

· 如何解決衛生保健中的成本危機中:"估算治療患者 總費用的七個步驟"(Kaplan和Porter, 2011)

1 .Select the medical condition.

選擇醫療狀況(可能的"併發症和合併症"即多種疾病的存在)

2. Define the care delivery value chain ... which charts the principal activities.

定義照顧獲得的價值...與病症相關主要項目。

• 如何解決衛生保健中的成本危機中:"估算治療患者總費用的七個步驟"(Kaplan和Porter, 2011)

3 .Develop process maps for each activity ... the paths patients may follow.

開發每個活動的過程流程圖...患者可能遵循的路徑。

4. obtain time estimates for each process.

獲取每個過程的估計時間。

- 如何解決衛生保健中的成本危機中:"估算治療患者總費用的七個步驟"(Kaplan和Porter, 2011)
- 5. Estimate the cost of supplying patient care resources.

估計提供病人照顧資源的成本。

6. Estimate the capacity of each resource and calculate the capacity Cost rate.

估算每個資源的容量並計算容量成本率。



· 如何解決衛生保健中的成本危機中:"估算治療患者總費用的七個步驟"(Kaplan和Porter, 2011)

7. Calculate the total cost of patient care.

計算病人照顧的總費用。

不要找:

8.Include the costs of doing all this.

包括做這一切的成本。



Q&A: Counting Livers

計數肝臟 (Sholom Glouberman所敘述的故事)

- 英國倫敦1名肝移植外科醫生對10人進行手術,8人倖存。
- -其中之1人癌症再次出現,預計不會存活。
- -另1人新的肝臟失敗了,他需要第2次移植。
- -其餘6人中,有3人病得太重,無法恢復工作。
- 成功率:
- -有8/10人,第2次手術後是9/11人。 (他計算的是肝臟,而不是人)。
- -7/10,認為不該對患癌的女性手術。
- -6/10,
- $-3/10 \circ$

而您的答案是...

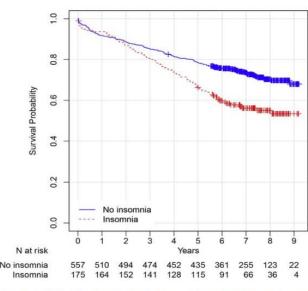


Fig. 2. Survival probability of participating patients according to the presence or absence of insomnia. Results based on n=732 patients (231 events, 501 censored). Censored individuals are denoted with a "+". Log-rank test: p < 0.001.

迷思 VS 反思

Outline

1.mesmerization by the numbers?

- 2.evidence-based medicine
- 3.Remember judgment?
- 4. The soft underbelly of hard data?

5.Efficiency Reduced to Economy

- 6.Analyst, analyze thyself
- 7.Q & A : Counting Livers



質與量何者重要-生活的目的、生命的意義長期耗用資源:長照、居家醫療、安寧療護

資源有限 慾望無窮 合理分配 適當分類

護理師有多忙?2分鐘看她們的一天

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zFX6kj0y

Gws



本報告參考書目

• 書名:MANAGING THE MYTHS OF HEALTH CARE

• 作者:HENRY MINTZBERG

• 出版年:2017