# HEALTH? ISN'T THAT A PERSONAL ISSUE?

Kim Barker November 20, 2014

#### BELIEVE IT OR NOT....

The greatest contribution to the health of the Canadians over the last 150 years was made not by doctors or hospitals, but by local governments

- Drinking water
- Sewers
- Disposing garbage
- Separating residential areas from noxious industrial areas,
- Providing parks and recreation spots



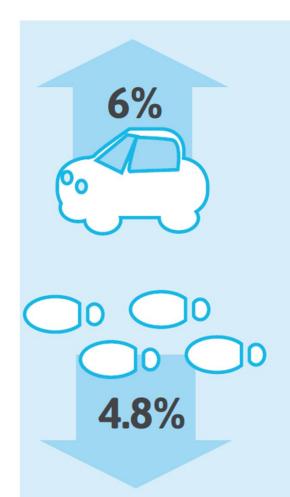
## BUT NEW CHALLENGES REQUIRE NEW SOLUTIONS

- Sidewalks
- Land use
- Housing
- ▶ Public transit
- Food security
- ▶ Tobacco use



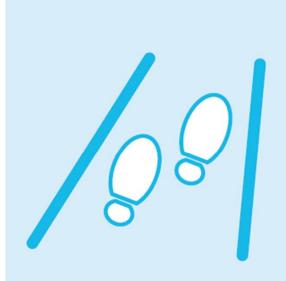






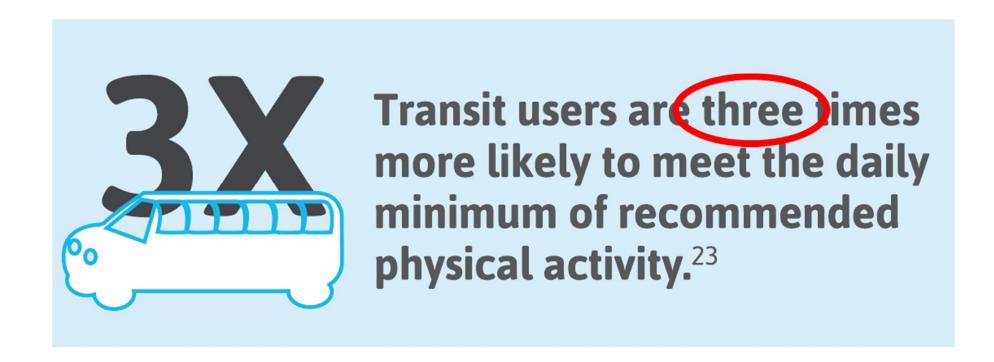
Each additional hour spent in a car per day was associated with a 6% increase in the odds of being obese, while each additional kilometre walked per day was associated with a 5% reduction in the odds of being obese.<sup>21</sup>





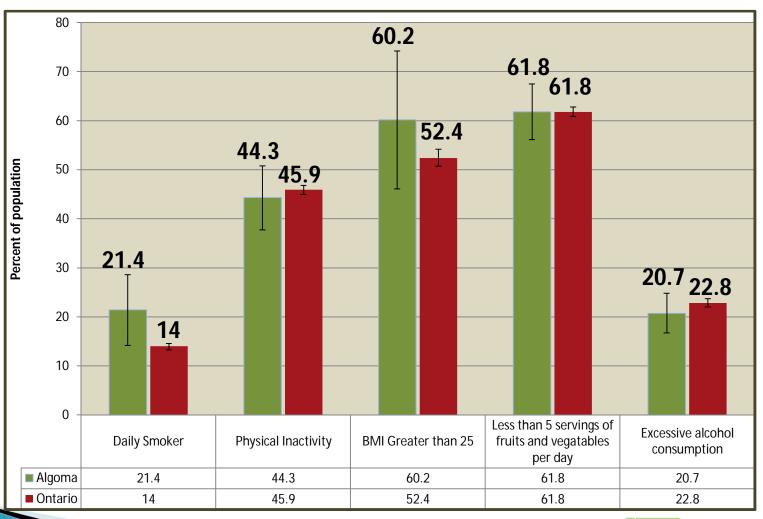
People who live in neighbourhoods with sidewalks are 47% more likely to be active at least 30 minutes per day.<sup>22</sup>







### WE ARE ALL RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS





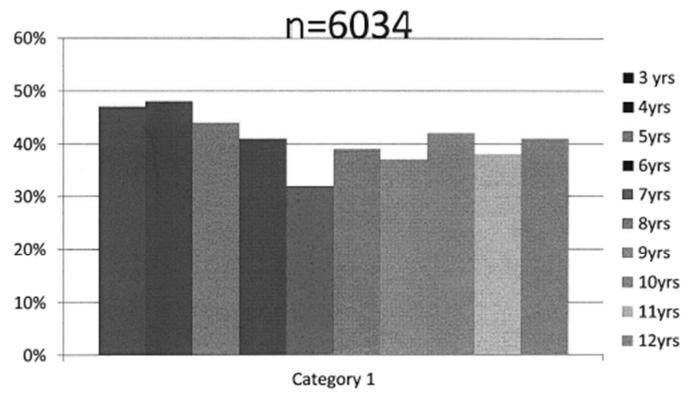
#### **BOTTOM LINE**

- Chronic diseases are pervasive and consume more than 80% of health care dollars (more than \$40 billion per year in ON)
- People are not active enough
- Obesity is on the rise
- Our population is ageing
- Our communities are designed to have us use our cars instead of our feet
- Many of us struggle to buy healthy local food



Ontario's Average 26%

### Overweight and Obese Kids with Primary Care Providers at the GHC –





The most recent Canadian Health Measures Survey found that only 7% of Canadian children and youth get the recommended amount of physical activity.<sup>31</sup>





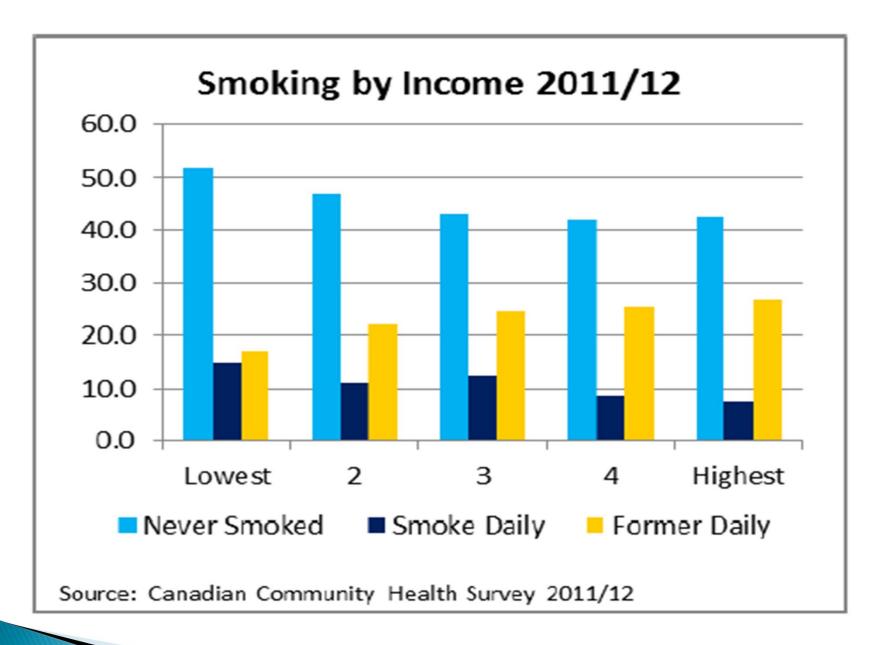
As much as half of the functional decline between the ages of 30 and 70 is due not to aging itself but to an inactive way of life.<sup>32</sup>



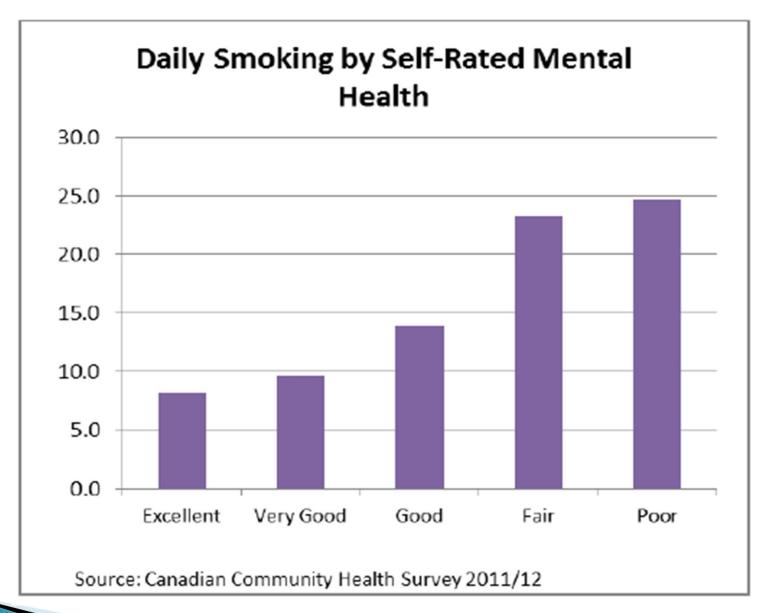
# TOBACCO USE REMAINS THE SINGLE MOST PREVENTABLE CAUSE OF DISEASE AND DEATH IN CANADA

	Algoma	Ontario
Daily or occasional smoking teens aged 12-19year	15.5%	6.1%











# SAH EMERGENCY ROOM UTILIZATION 2013

#### Breakdown of Usage by Age

	# acute care admissions	% of acute care usage	LOS in acute care	# ER visits	% of ER usage	# mental health admissions	% of mental health admissions	LOS in mental health
<19 years old (n=6966)	1583	14.88%	5025 days	10477	19.31%	23	3.25%	269
19 – 60 years old (n=17100)	3723	35.01%	13811 days	29592	54.54%	621	87.83%	7961
> 60 years old (n=8192)	5327	50.09%	31415 days	14185	26.14%	63	8.91%	1376
TOTAL	10633			54254		707		

- Significant difference in # of acute care admission between age groups "<19 years old" and ">60 years old" (p<0.001) as well as between "19-60 years old" and ">60 years old" (p<0.001)</li>
- Significant difference in # ER visits between age groups "<19 years old" and "19-60 years old" as well as between "<19 years old" and ">60 years old"
- Sig. difference in # MH admissions between "<19 years old" and "19-60 years old" (p < 0.001) and between "19-60 years old" and ">60 years old" (p = 0.01)



#### **Most Common Diagnoses - Comparison**

#### ➤ High cost users:

- ▶ 63 visits: Other symptoms, signs and abnormal findings not elsewhere classified (R)
- ▶ 56 visits: Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)
- ▶ 50 visits: Other <u>injury</u>, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S & T)

#### **→ High frequency (ER) users:**

- ▶ 158 visits: Other factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00-Z99)
- ▶ 141 visits: Other <u>injury</u>, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S & T)
- ▶ 119 visits: Abdominal and Pelvic Pain (R10)

#### High frequency (Acute care) users:

- ▶ 123 visits: Congestive Heart Failure (I50)
- ▶ 103 vis(ts: <u>COPD</u> and Emphysema ((J41-J44, J47)
- 99 visits: Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)



#### ROLE OF DEPRESSION

	# ER visits *	# Acute care re-admissions	# Mental health admissions **
Depression (n=60)	14.23	0.77	1.15
1 or more other chronic co-morbidities (n=139)	11.53		
Excluding depression (other co-morbidity or no co-morbidity) (n=263)	11.44	0.67	0.30

- \* Patients who identified 'depression' as a chronic comorbidity had significantly more visits to the ER than other patients in the high frequency ER user group.
- \*\* Patients who identified 'depression' as a chronic comorbidity had significantly more mental health admissions than other patients in the same user group.



### Moving from Analysis to Action

- Multiple tools
- Multiple partners
- Multiple measures

