

45 & UP PRIMARY & COMMUNITY HEALTH COHORT:

A resource for local health planning in the Central and Eastern Sydney area

February 2017

About the Project

The availability of a population based sample within the 45 & Up study provides an opportunity for the two Local Health Districts and the Primary Health Network to understand the needs of the local population and to make informed decisions about local care needs, policies and service developments, and evaluate the impact of local interventions.

Aims

1. To establish a de-identified linked dataset - the 45 and Up: Primary and Community Health Cohort which will support health services research and evaluation allowing decision makers to better understand their community's health care needs.
2. To undertake research and evaluation of questions of particular interest to participating organisations in relation to access to primary and community health care and its impact on health service use.
3. To investigate the relationship between health service use and personal characteristics, health outcomes, and to examine how these relationships vary according to a range of sociodemographic, lifestyle and health related characteristics over time.

Project News

- Data Cleaning and coding is well underway and analysis has commenced. This dataset links 'administrative' data (such as hospital admissions) to survey data. The administrative data was not collected for research or analysis purposes and so needs to be checked as errors can occur.

PLEASE CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Heidi Welberry Data Analyst/ Project Manager
h.welberry@unsw.edu.au
02 93858381 (Mon-Wed)

Elizabeth Comino Project Leader
e.comino@unsw.edu.au

- New variables also need to be created, for example flagging hospital admissions or Medicare items that occurred at different times.
- A range of analyses are planned addressing questions of importance to primary and secondary care. The first project presented on the next page focuses on participant's use of GP services within the Chronic Disease Management (CDM) program funded through the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS).
- With now almost ten years' worth of MBS data available for the 45& Up participants it is possible to examine trends over time in the use of these items as well as longer term impact of these items on outcomes such as hospitalisation.
- We look forward to presenting the results in more detail when complete and encourage you all to email any feedback or questions regarding the project.

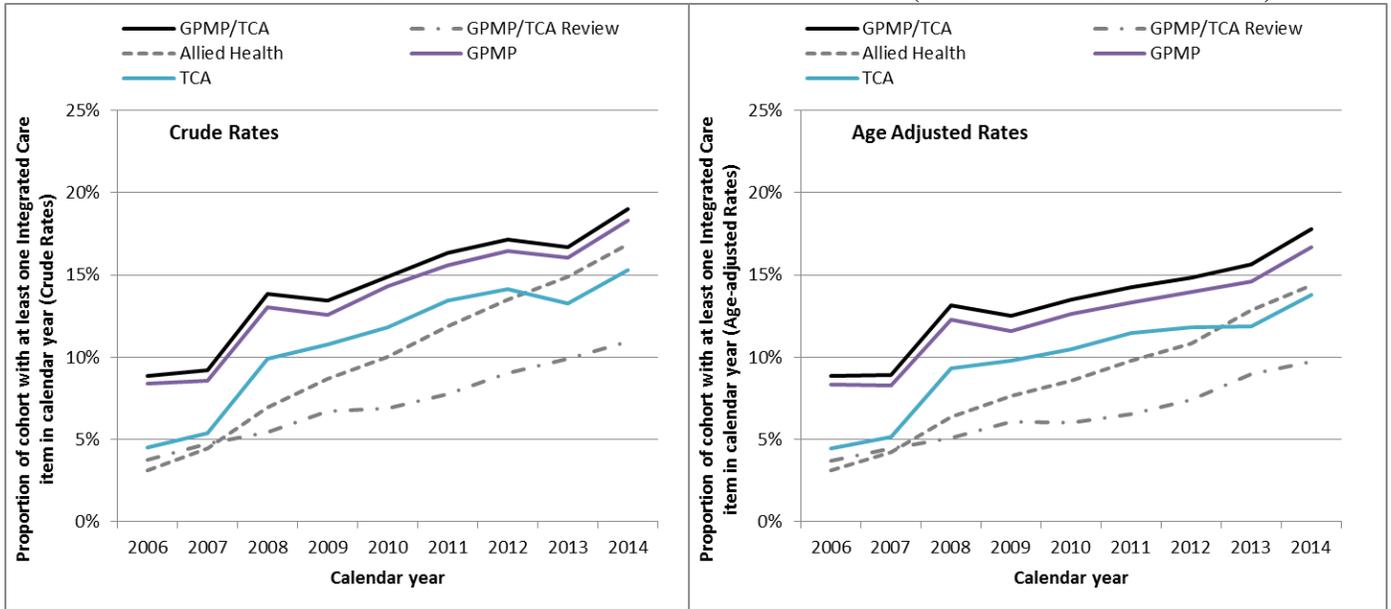
For more information contact the research group or visit:

<https://cphce.unsw.edu.au/research/primary-health-care-system-development/primary-and-community-health-cohort>

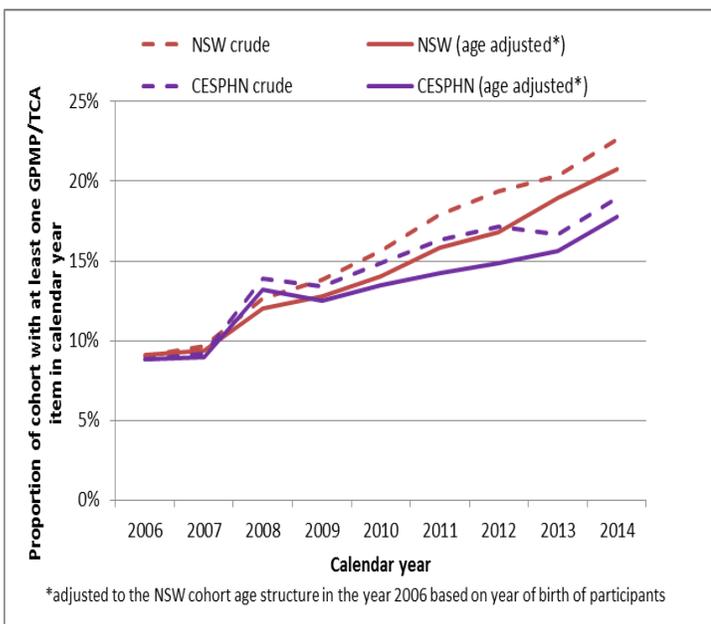
Chronic Disease Management MBS items over time in the Central and Eastern Sydney area

- The 45 & Up cohort can provide insight into changes in utilisation of these MBS items over time. However, the cohort is aging and it is important to take this into account when examining trends. The charts below examine what proportion of the participants in the CES area had used these items within each calendar year. The chart on the right takes into account the increasing age of the cohort.

PROPORTION OF THOSE RESIDING IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN SYDNEY (CES) AT BASELINE WITH AT LEAST ONE INTEGRATED CARE ITEM IN A CALENDAR YEAR BY TYPE OF MEDICARE ITEM (CRUDE AND ADJUSTED RATES)



PROPORTION WITH AT LEAST ONE GENERAL PRACTICE MANAGEMENT PLAN/ TEAM CARE ARRANGEMENT ITEM IN A CALENDAR YEAR BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AT BASELINE (CRUDE AND ADJUSTED RATES)



What does this mean for practice?

- GP management plans and team care arrangements are becoming more common, even after accounting for the ageing of the cohort.
- What else would one want to know to interpret this finding?
- The steepest increase has occurred for allied health items.
- What could be the explanation for the observed increase in allied health care?
- The increase in use of these items has been slightly lower over time in the Central and Eastern Sydney area compared to NSW as a whole.
- Question: what would be the likely explanation for this?

For more information contact the research group or visit:

<https://cphce.unsw.edu.au/research/primary-health-care-system-development/primary-and-community-health-cohort>