

in collaboration with the pan-Canadian OECD PaRIS working group

Context

- Canada is participating in an international Patient-Reported Indicator Survey (PaRIS) involving 18 countries, the initiative of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) using internationally and nationally comparable patient reported outcome measures (PROMs) and patient reported experience measures (PREMs) for people living with chronic conditions
- The diversity of primary care delivery systems across Canada can affect the engagement of provinces in national research initiatives
- It may also explain the high variability in chronic disease management between provinces

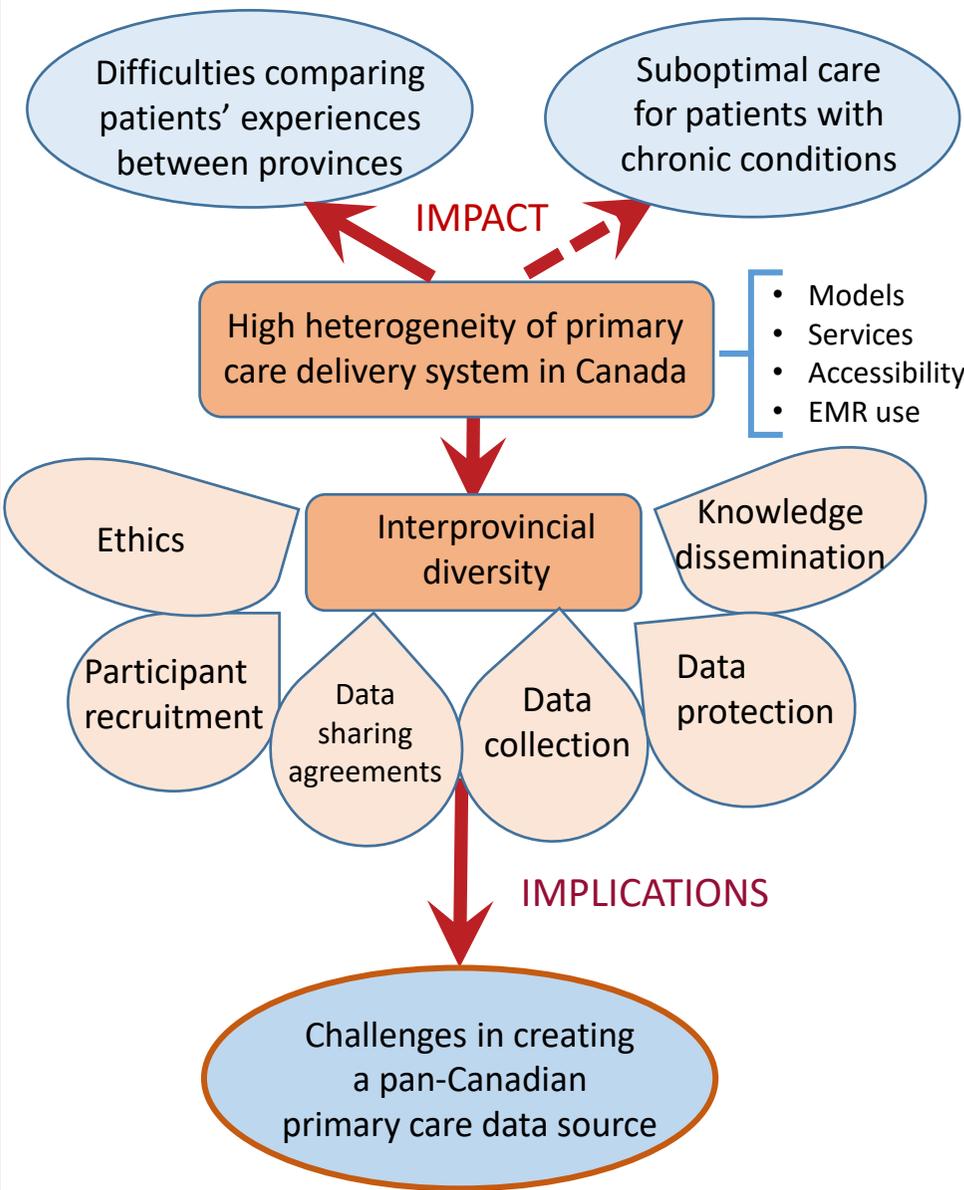
Study aim

- To describe differences in the provincial approaches to the OECD PaRIS initiative related to the diversity of primary care delivery across Canada

Methods

- A pan-Canadian working group was formed
- Series of virtual conferences and national meetings were conducted to help define approaches and engagement
- The approaches of participating provinces were qualitatively synthesized to map challenges to the diversity of primary care delivery in provinces

The impact of the high heterogeneity of primary care delivery system in Canada on research, system performance evaluation, and care for patients with chronic conditions



Results

- Nine Canadian provinces are contributing. The group worked to create a pan-Canadian roadmap. The following differences in the provincial approaches have been identified:
- Only a few provinces currently using electronic medical records (EMR) are able to consider an automated data collection using EMRs.
 - Other provinces will need to use different data collection platforms, online surveys, or multiple methods of contact
 - None of the provinces have a complete registry of eligible practices or patients
 - Will need to use methods of engagement and dissemination that will differ between provinces
 - Some provinces (e.g., Quebec) face ethical issues related to research assessment and contact for patient

Conclusions

- Canadian primary care is delivered through highly heterogeneous health systems which require a diversity of methods for recruitment, data collection and aggregation
- It is therefore challenging to recruit practices and collect data from multiple sites belonging to different provinces
- Building research capacity with a practice-based data source to evaluate and optimize primary care delivery across Canada remains challenging and will require time

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