

Data collection, use, from whom and potential value

Routine data can and should be used to:

- Describe the population of interest
 - Number of clients, sessions
- Examine the quality of care being provided
- Examine whether care is patient-centred
- Provide personalised treatment recommendations
- Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions

Group discussion points

- Who is the preferred source of information?
- What is the most cost-effective way of collecting data?
- What information should be routinely collected?
- Beneficial use of the collected information

Preferred source of information

Potential sources of client data

- Clinicians
 - Time poor
 - Diverts from treatment
 - Clinical rather than quality of care , broad health issues etc.
- Supportive others
 - Accuracy questionable
- The Client
 - Often more accurate
 - Provide an important viewpoint
 - Secondary screening possible

Consider collecting information directly from the client each time they appear in the clinic

- Prompting completion before consultation by reception; both verbal and written
- 10 min data completed at every clinic attendance
 - Allows different aspects to be examined i.e. first journey and time taken to get to clinic
 - Side effects or problems since last visit
 - Any problems with adherence
 - Other health issues screened
 - Feedback, education to clients
- Accuracy
 - Complex aspects of alcohol intake etc. can be assessed.
 - Standardised instruments i.e. Psychological disturbance Proms
- Acceptability

Cost-effective methods of data collection

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to dark navy blue. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, creating a dynamic, layered effect on the right side of the slide.

Data collection sources

Paper and pencil

- Client completion
- Interview by staff
 - Costs
- Problems include
 - costs/errors associated with coding
 - Error checks

Electronic

- Touch screen
- In the clinic
- Via clients phone internet

Advantages of electronic data collection

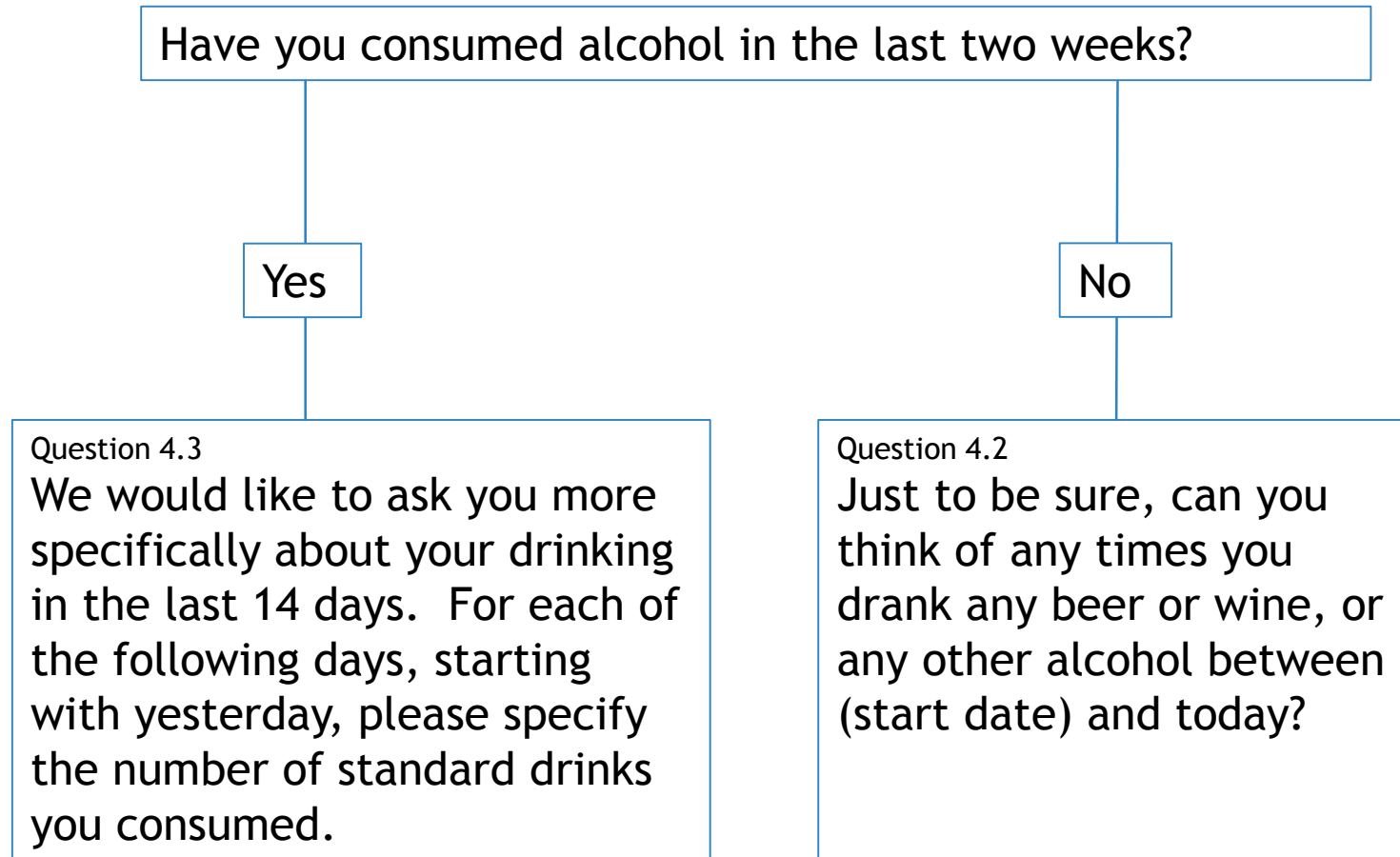
- Information can be presented in various formats to account for varied levels of health literacy
 - Talking heads
 - Diagrams
 - Possible to alter font size



Advantages of electronic data collection

- Simplification of complex assessment via branching
 - Allows questions to be tailored based on previous responses
 - Irrelevant questions can be easily skipped over

For example:



[Logout](#)

Have you consumed any alcohol over the past 2 weeks?

- Yes
- No

Back

Next





We'd like to ask you more specifically about your drinking in the **last 14 days**.

For each of the following days, **starting with yesterday**, please specify the **number of standard drinks** you consumed.

We understand that it might be difficult to remember exactly so for these questions **please give your best estimates**.



Please use the definitions of Standard Drinks above as a guide.

Tuesday 23 Aug	Monday 22 Aug	Sunday 21 Aug	Saturday 20 Aug	Friday 19 Aug	Thursday 18 Aug	Wednesday 17 Aug
<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks
Tuesday 16 Aug	Monday 15 Aug	Sunday 14 Aug	Saturday 13 Aug	Friday 12 Aug	Thursday 11 Aug	Wednesday 10 Aug
<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks	<input type="text"/> drinks

Close






Advantages of electronic data collection





- Improving provision of clinical care through Point-of-Care Feedback
- Client self-report data used to generate individualised feedback for both the clinician and the client
- Can include recommendations for actions to be taken
- Gives clients and clinicians “permission” to raise sensitive issues


FOR YOU:
Your Health Checklist


BASED ON YOUR SURVEY ANSWERS, THESE THINGS COULD BE AFFECTING YOUR HEALTH.

You might want to talk to your doctor or health worker about:

Health Issue	What Can I Do?
Smoking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stopping smoking for good will help your health. • If you want to quit, talk to your doctor. • Medicines can help you stop. Ask your doctor, health worker or pharmacist. <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Nicotine patches Nicotine gum</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your smoking can affect others. Avoid smoking indoors, in the car or near children. ✓ Feel fitter and have more energy for your family ✓ Save money on cigarettes \$\$\$
Eating enough Fruit and Vegetables  <p>You have <INSERT: Q16 response > serves of fruit & <INSERT: Q17 response> of vegetables a day</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2 serves</p> <p>✓</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>5 serves (2½ cups of veg or 5 cups of salad)</p> <p>✓</p> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat 2 or more pieces of fruit per day. • Eat at least 5 serves of vegetables a day. • Have some fruit like an apple or orange as a snack. • Add some vegetables or a salad to your meal. ✓ Help prevent heart disease, stroke and some cancers

Your drug use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get help to avoid using drugs. • Ask to see the Drug and Alcohol Health Worker. • Try other support services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Counselling Online (anytime 7 days per week): www.counsellingonline.org.au/en/ ✓ Cannabis information & helpline (11am-8pm Mon-Fri): Call 1800 30 40 50. 
Your weight  <p>Your weight = <INSERT Q6></p> <p>A healthy weight for you = <INSERT (Q7/100)² x 25></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables. Eat less fatty, fried or sugary foods. <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Eat more ↑ Eat less ↓ Do more ↑</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do more exercise like going for a walk, or doing a sport. • Call the 'Get Healthy Information and Coaching Service' (Mon- Fri 8am – 8pm) on 1300 806 258. ✓ Be healthier for your family ✓ Less risk of getting diabetes

Your doctor or health worker may be able to give you advice or tell you about other people or programs to help you improve your health.

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR OR HEALTH WORKER BEFORE MAKING ANY BIG CHANGES.

SOME TESTS YOU MIGHT NEED:

Ask your doctor of health worker if you need any of these tests

1. Breast cancer test (a mammogram)
2. Cervical cancer test (a pap smear test)
3. Bowel cancer test (a Faecal Occult Blood Test)
4. Blood pressure check
5. Blood cholesterol test
6. Blood test for diabetes (a fasting blood sugar test)
7. Blood sugar test (HbA1c test to measure your blood sugars over the last month)

Advantages of electronic data collection

- High acceptability among patient populations and providers
 - 98% of GP patients found touchscreen easy to use (Paul et al 2013)
 - 98% of hospital outpatients found touchscreen survey easy to complete (Fradgley et al 2014)
 - 71% of patients attending an Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Service were willing to complete a touchscreen survey (Noble et al 2014)

Advantages of electronic data collection

- Additional benefits for the system include:
 - Reduces burden on clinic staff in streamlining data collection
 - Low cost for adaptive software
 - No time lag from data collection to data provision

Purposely developed software is available

- QuON is a Web-based survey software application
- Allows creation and implement of complex and personalised survey questions.
- Can be administered on any internet-connected device
- The University of Newcastle can assist with survey design and development

Storage and security of iPads

- Several cost effective options available:



iPad anti-theft
floor stand
\$99.95



iPad anti-theft
counter stand
\$79.95



Rotate | Fusion
Free Standing
Tablet Kiosk
\$233.20



Fusion Floor
Stand Rotate
Tablet Enclosure
\$321.20

What information should be collected?

Criteria against which the data can be judged

- Completion rate
- Cost-effectiveness
- Accuracy
- Credible to major stakeholders
- Acceptability to client and providers

Advantages of all groups using standardised instruments

Comparison across centres, larger data sets can be used for common purposes such as resource justification

Instruments/questionnaires selected based on:

- Relevance to field
- Accuracy
- Sensitivity
- Potency for stakeholders
- State, national and international acceptance

Data can be used to

- Describe the client population
 - Sociodemographic factors
 - Alcohol, smoking, drug use etc.
 - Number and time of visits.
 - Number of sessions
 - Other health behaviours
- Examine the quality of care being provided
 - Define optimal evidence based care
 - Did it occur?

Why we should collect the information?

Overarching goal is to improve cost effectiveness of patient outcomes

Data can be used to:

- Describe the population being seen
- Examine the quality of care being provided
- Is patient centred care provided?
 - 6 domains derived from IOM
 - Occurred
 - Wanted
 - Valued
- Provide personalised treatment recommendations
 - Based on data collection provision of evidence based client advise
 - Can involve significant other
- Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions
 - New treatment
 - monitor fidelity
 - Effectiveness using multiple baseline design