Frailty Best Buys Framework

Goal

Reduce the preventable and avoidable burden of morbidity, mortality, and disability due to frailty through investments in "Best Buys" in Frailty.

High-level objectives

- To raise the priority accorded to the prevention and control of frailty.
- To strengthen and orient health and social care systems to more appropriately assess and manage frailty including enhanced assessment, navigation, and more appropriate and tailored interventions.
- To strengthen national capacity, leadership, multisectoral action and partnerships in the prevention, management, and evaluation of frailty.

Levels of decision-making



Macro: Best Buy "Target Areas" for Investments (top 5-10) (Government/Health Systems)

Determination: combination of synthesis of data and deliberation (i.e. for NCD WHO determination based on burden of illness and lowest cost interventions); less evidence available on burden of frailty and not clear disease areas to target.



Meso-Micro: Criteria for project assessment and evaluation

Criteria to screen and prioritize applications and to inform evaluation criteria to be included in project evaluation, scale, and spread plans.

Examples:

(some potential areas from literature)

- Nutrition/exercise programs
- Social supports prioritized (vs. medical supports)
- Mental health supports addressing isolation
- Reducing polypharmacy (guidelines adjusted to reflect frail individuals)
- Intense rehabilitation diversion in acute settings to home rather than LTC
- Primary Care assessment improvements (early catches and tailored programs)
- Navigator role to target health and social care support

Criteria for target areas/project assessment

Screen one: value assessment

- 1. Clinical effectiveness and health impact
 - a. Quality of life for patients and caregivers measured using validated instruments
 - b. Severity and progression of frailty assessed using validated
 - c. Maintenance or improvement of independence in the community.
 - d. Health system utilization
 - e. Scale of impact (i.e. number of people, services, locations, prevalence of disease).
 - f. Cost of implementation
- 2. Cost-effectiveness and budget impact
 - a. Is it efficient?
 - b. Is it affordable?

Screen two: Feasibility

- 1. Feasibility of implementation
 - a. Is it financially possible in the local context?
 - b. Is there capacity to implement in the preferred timeframe?
- 2. Critical non-financial considerations
 - a. How does it impact on provincial, territorial, and national seniors' strategies/ priorities (e.g., long term care waitlists, alternate level of care patients in acute hospital beds)?
 - b. Are local resources available to support implementation, evaluation, and maintenance of interventions?
 - c. What inter-sectoral collaborations are necessary? Are they ready to contribute?
 - d. Is there alignment with design strategies that promote independence in accessible communities for older populations (e.g., density to support common needs such as groceries, banking, pharmacy, health, and personal services)?

Foundational system investments



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- 1. Consistent standard measurement and reporting on frailty and related disability measures with stratification (mild, moderate, severe requiring different approaches).
- 2. Training/knowledge skills required in various settings to recognize and address frailty.
- 3. Inventory of cost/outcomes measurement tools/sources to inform frailty business cases.
- 4. Community living and service design that prevents onset of frailty and enhances independence for frail persons.

Priority setting

- 1. Consistent standard measurement of frailty stratification (mild, moderate, severe requiring different approaches)
- 2. Training/knowledge skills required
- 3. Inventory of cost/outcomes measurement tools/sources to inform frailty business cases

Overall system benefits

Enhanced Ageing in community Frailty-focused rather than disease focused care Avoidable mortality DALYs, Quality of life. Acute care and LTC cost avoidance

