

Diagnostic Imaging in Alberta

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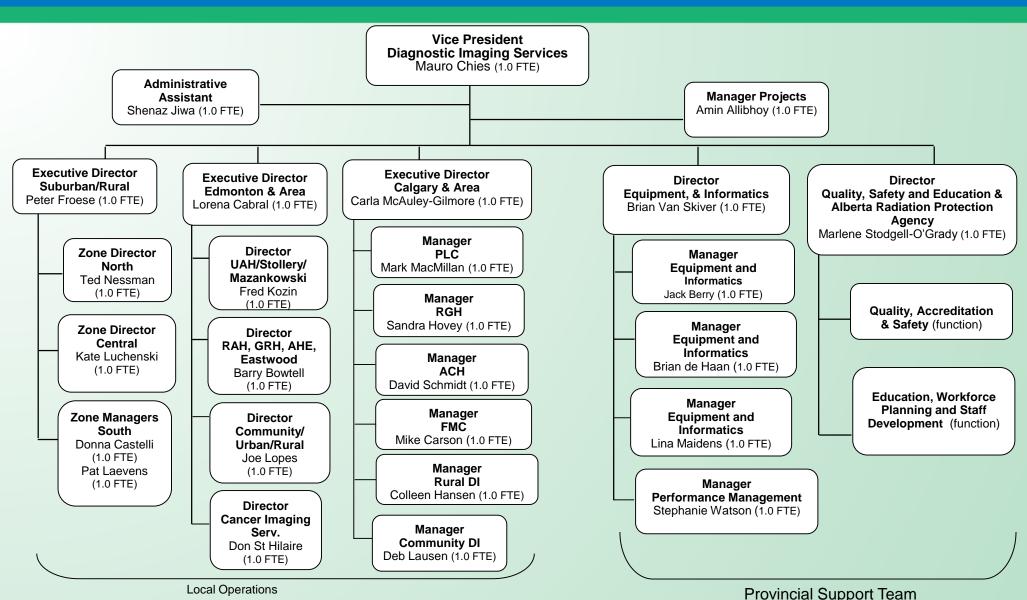


Diagnostic Imaging Structure

 Divided into Local Operations. Divided into three zones with a "dyad" leadership model consisting of a Clinical Director and an Executive Director

Clinical Support Services Diagnostic Imaging Services







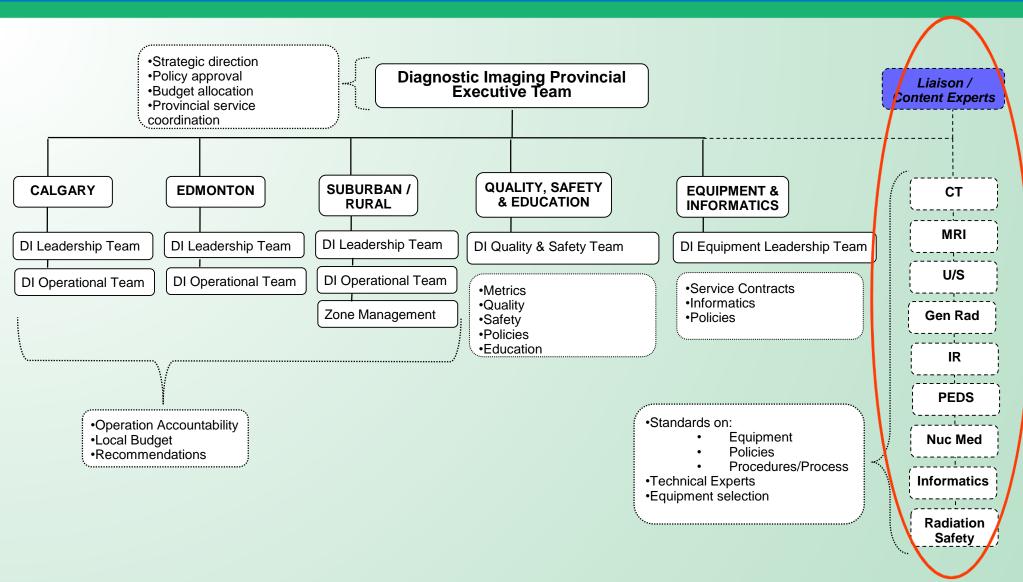
Diagnostic Imaging Governance

Diagnostic Imaging Provincial Executive Team (DIPET) is the strategy and decision body for DI in the Province reporting up to Andrew Will, EVP, Clinical Support Services.

Modality Liaison groups (ie MRI, CT etc) make up the content experts and knowledge transfer groups consisting of radiologists, technologists and managers reporting up to DIPET.



Diagnostic Imaging Governance





DI Provincial Function

- Diagnostic Support and consultation for Ultrasound, Gen Rad, Nuclear Medicine, CT, MRI, Interventional Radiology and Cardiac Catheterization for all AHS facilities (2.7 million exams annually)
- Approx 130 sites
- Community support through Community Providers
- Interventional Therapies and treatment (O.R. style services)



Diagnostic Imaging Model in Alberta

- Approximately a 50-50 activity split between community and hospital activity.
- Community imaging providers operate independently and are funded through the Schedule of Medical benefits (SOMB)



Diagnostic Imaging Model in Alberta – cont'd

- CT and MRI are only funded through AHS global operations. SOMB does not cover MRI and CT in the community.
- Community providers can and do provide these services through Private Pay, WCB, industry and military.



Diagnostic Imaging at a glance

 22 MRIs in the province. (includes 1 for cancer imaging, 1 mobile, 1 intraoperative and a 3 Tesla for clinical and research)



MRI 90 day Access Working Group

- Established in 2002/03
- Consisted of Radiologists, managers and representatives of physician practice and Alberta Health and Wellness
- Developed Prioritization guidelines to be utilized at target wait times and appropriateness.
- Agreed to and approved by local Medical Advisory Committees.



MRI Prioritization Guidelines

MRI Outpatient Prioritization categories are as follows:

- Priority One (less than 7 days)
- Priority Two (less than 30 days)
- Priority Three (less than 90 days)
- Priority Four (scheduled exam follow-up as clinically necessary)



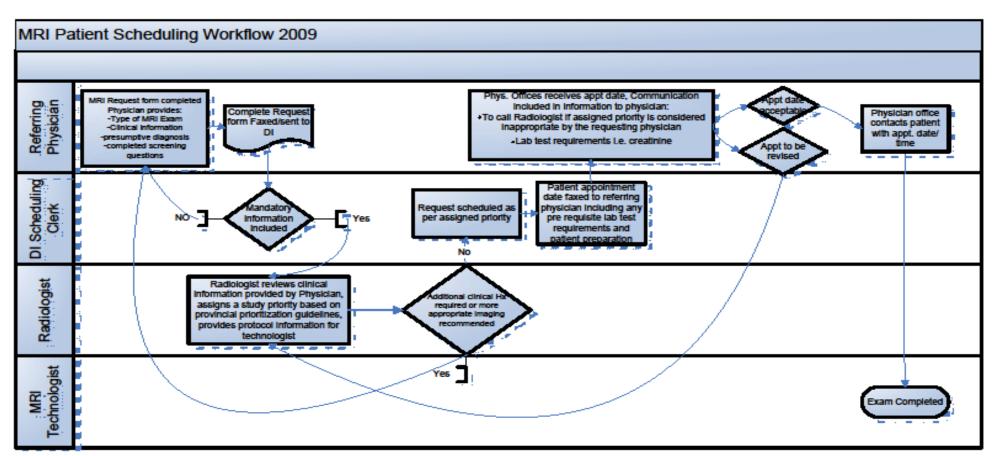
MRI Utilization in Alberta

MRI Utilization rates			
Zone	2009/10 MRI exams	Population	Utilization rate 2009/10 per 1000
North Zone	11,803	412,081	28.6
Central Zone	11,885	430,029	27.6
South Zone	12,380	271,305	45.6
Edmonton Zone	70,694	1,084,554	65.2
Calgary Zone	58,280	1,275,664	45.7
Provincial Total	165,042	3,473,633	47.5





Diagnostic Imaging





Future State (? Date Project Proposal)

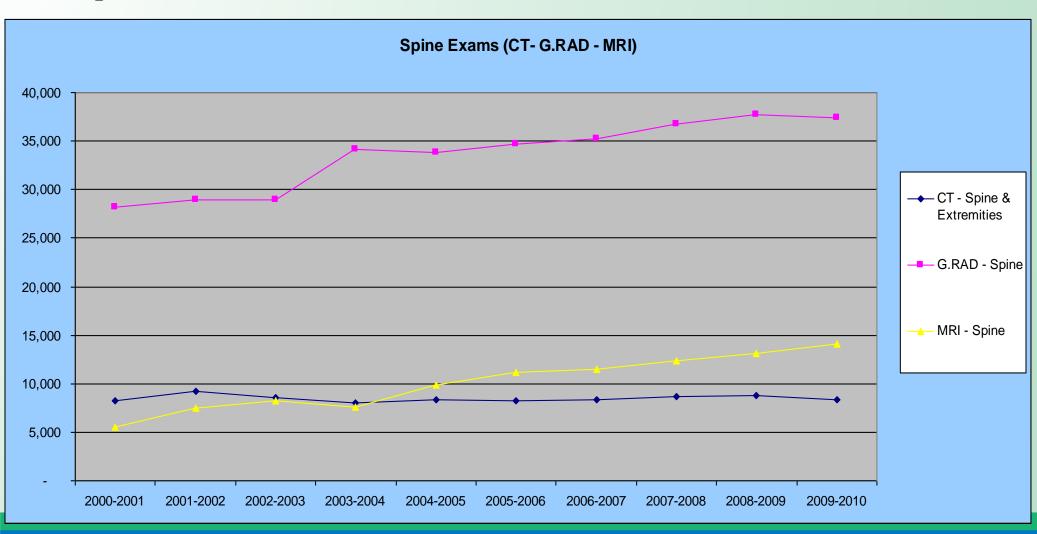
Physician requests MRI

EMR feeds specific information into a CPOE with CDS tools (CAR Appropriateness Criteria)

- a) More appropriate exam or consultation is suggested, or request is denied as inappropriate, Physician may over ride
- b) Through web based schedule exam is booked and appointment confirmed with Patient at the time (option to request alternate time)



Spine Exams AHS Edmonton





L-Spine Plain X-rays in Community

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Clinic volume 50% of imaging
Typically higher % of plain images
Top 10 "requestors"
6 Chiro, 1 Ortho, 3 FP
Top 5
Chiro
(45% of L-spine X-rays, often include pelvis, T and C-spine as per routine)
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Low Back Pain Guidelines Process

TOP (?) - ensure adequate stakeholder input (no DI, Ortho, Neuro) was an oversight for this guideline

"aimed more at physical activity/pain management"

Patient driven issues (FP, want vs. need, issue of "value of knowledge" needs study ? IHE??)



Low Back Pain Guidelines Process

Issues: Red Flags and "consider referral"
Volumes (fear of increased volumes)
Ortho and Neurosurgery want MRI preconsult what does the FP do??

Resolution ??? Now at KT?

(?) Clinical Network (including imaging expertise) with AMA review and perhaps revise or change referral process (currently has a Low Back Pain subcommittee)



Unintended Consequences

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Ottawa Ankle Rules
13% increase volume, 3% increase ER visits
L-Spine X-rays (Red Flags)
JAMA (Suarez-Almazor et.al. 1997)
(13% ordered, 44% with guidelines) 238% increase
CT Head, Peds Trauma (CMAJ, Stiell et al, 2010)
KT did not reduce rates of Head CT (65 to 75%, p=0.16)
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Solution

Complex

Knowledge Transfer is certainly critical

Tool must be appropriate within Alberta and patient – physician (clinician) relationship

One area but a more robust solution is necessary

CPOE with CDS

Patient Portal with KT tools (?)