NATI CHI Learning & Development System (CHILD)

Project Title

Community & Home Eye Screening Service (CHESS)

Organisation(s) Involved

Yishun Health, Khoo Teck Puat, National Healthcare Group Polyclinics, AHS Program

Office

Project Category

Workforce Redesign, Care Redesign

Keywords

Workforce Redesign, Workforce Transformation, Job Redesign, Staff Training,

Community Care, Ophthalmology, Nursing, Optometrists, Ophthalmology Extenders,

Multi-Disciplinary Team, Eye Care, Eldercare, Care Continuity, Cost Saving, Cost

Effectiveness, Manpower Saving, Khoo Teck Puat Hospital, National Healthcare Group

Polyclinics, Eye Screening, First-Level Community Eye Screening, Second-Level Eye

Consultation, Polyclinics, Wellness Kampung, Trans-Disciplinary Collaboration,

Community & Home Eye Screening Service, Increase Care Accessibility, Financial

Simulation & Evaluation

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Community & Home Eye Screening Service (CHESS)

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Background & Objective

Regular home and community eye screenings do not effectively reach out well to the elderly & frail.

CHESS aims to enable to detect early eye diseases via:

- 1. First-level Community Eye Screening (FiLCES)
- 2. Second-level Eye Consultation (SeLEC)
- 3. Training nurses & optometrists as ophthalmologist extenders (OE) to manage simple eye conditions at the top of their licenses.

Methodology

AS IS:

Mass eye screenings done infrequently due to:

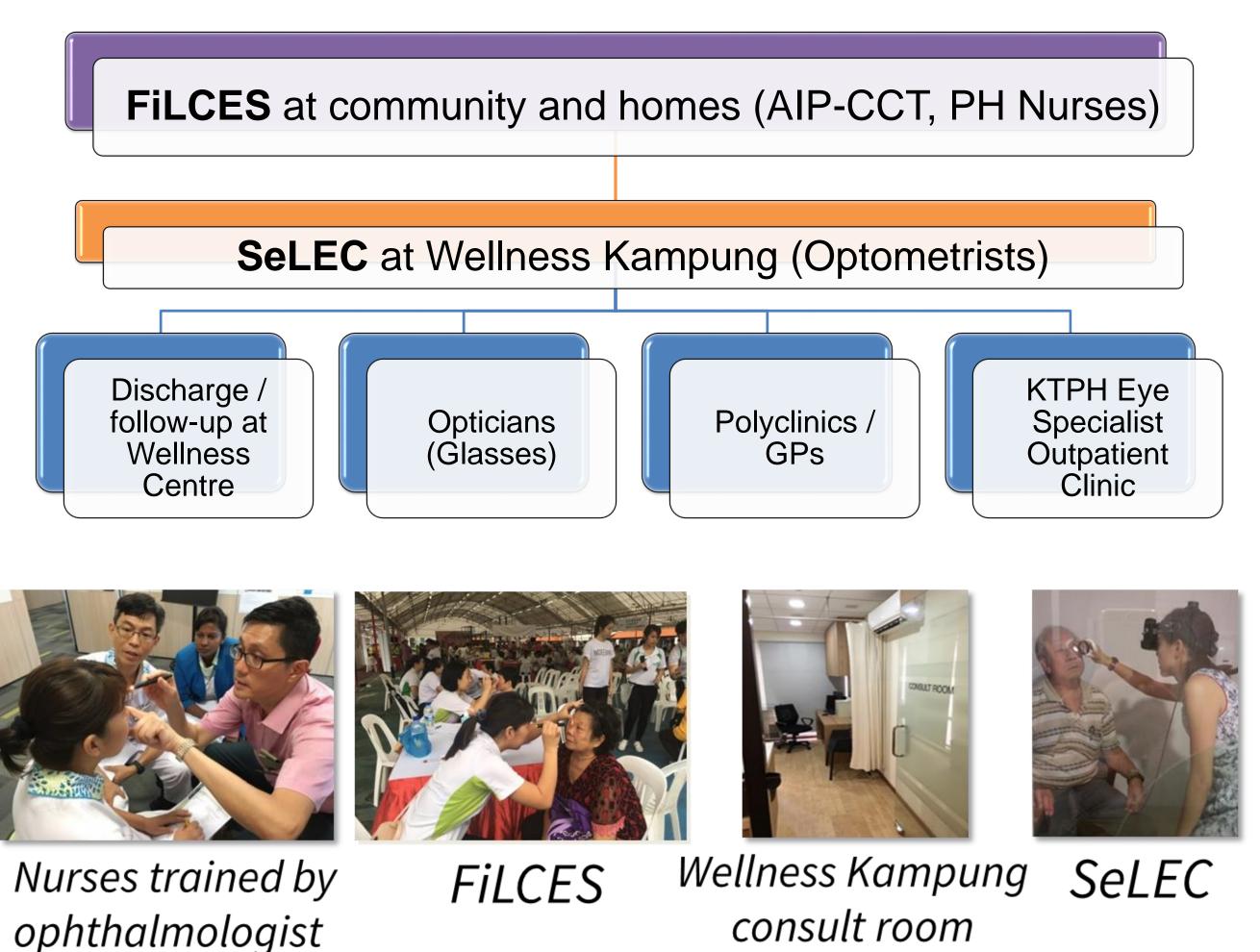
- 1. Labour-intensiveness: about 30 staff required.
- 2. Complex logistics: need to coordinate manpower, equipment & participants.
- 3. Limited follow up of patients with eye conditions.

TO BE:

Trans-disciplinary collaboration involving various departments (as stated above):

- To increase accessibility of community eye care by using trained nurses & optometrists.
- 2. To reduce eye referrals to hospitals
- 3. To be cost effective using existing resources:
 - a. Wellness Kampungs: AHS partnering with St Lukes Eldercare & Nee Soon GROs.
 - b. Trained Nurses (Ageing in Place & Population Health Programs)
 - c. Optometrists (KTPH Eye Department)
- 4. To train and utilise **nurses and optometrists** as **OE** to manage eye conditions in the community

CHESS Care Model



Results

PILOT PROJECT (May – June 2016)
Community Eve Screening Results:

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Setting	Patients screened	Patients eligible for CHESS (FiLCES)	Patients with eye abnormalities				
Health Screening	76 (53%)	75	23 (30%)				
Community Nurse Posts	27 (19%)	27	11 (41%)				
Homes	40 (28%)	27	18 (45%)				
Total	143	129 (90%)	52 (36%)				

 40.3% (52/129 patients) diagnosed to have one or more eye conditions at FiLCES

ROLLED-OUT PROJECT (February – June 2017) (on going) Community Eye Screening Results:

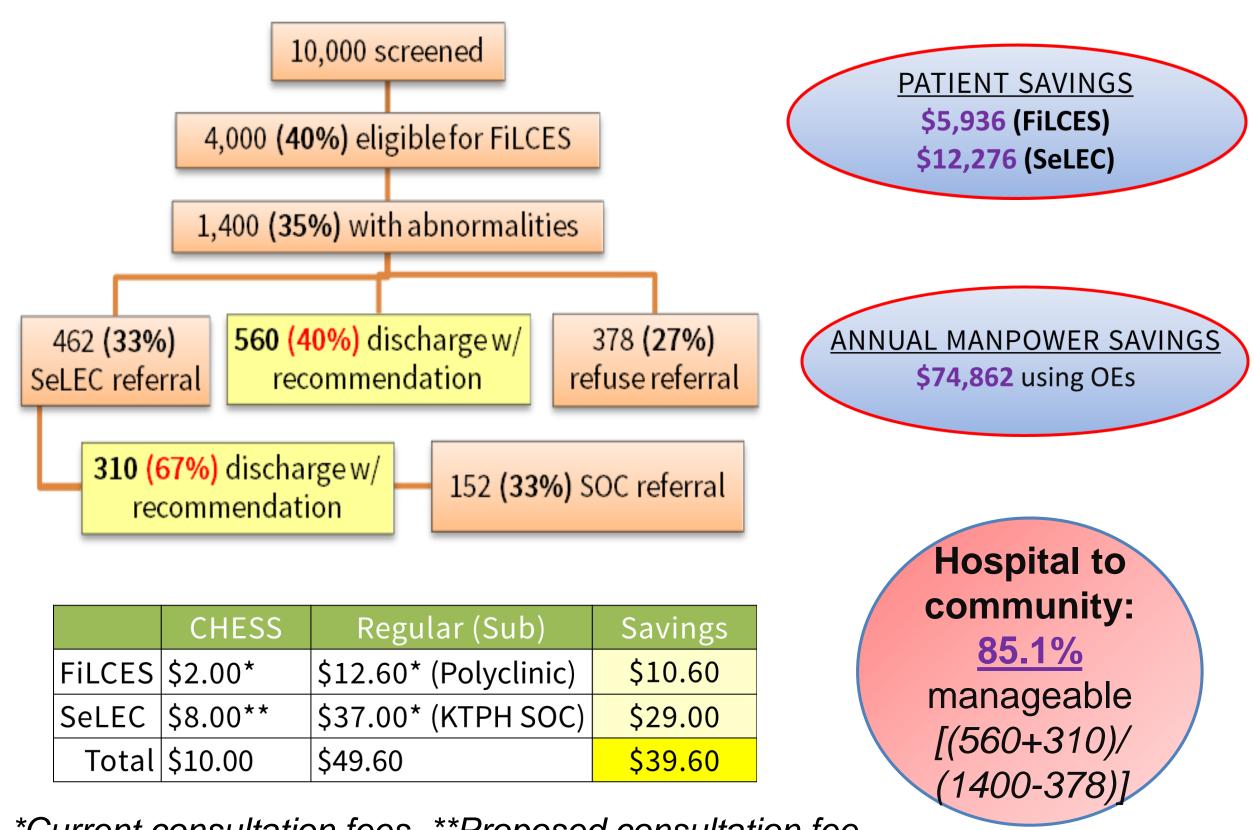
Date			Referred to SeLEC	Referred to Specialist
Feb'17 – Sep'17 ongoing	1,231	590	245 (seen 231)	105

- 47.9% (590/1,231) of the community residents were diagnosed to have one or more eye conditions at FiLCES.
- 41.5% (245/590) of the FILCES referred community residents could be managed at SeLEC.
- Only 42.9% (105/245) of SeLEC patients needed specialist referral. This translates to only 8.5% (105/1,231) of all the community residents screened.

Project Impact

BASED ON PILOT PROJECT

Projected workload: 560 patients (FiLCES); 310 patients (SeLEC)



*Current consultation fees. **Proposed consultation fee.

Sustainability

- 1. Funding sources for CHESS: MOH Health-Productivity for Acute Services Scheme (Health-PASS) (\$300,000) and Alexandra Health Endowment Fund (\$300,000).
- 2. Financial simulation: After the external funding exhausts, financial simulation and evaluation of the project deem it to be financially viable based on the numbers projected above and the nominal fees of \$2 (FiLCES) and \$8 (SeLEC)*.
 * Assumption: CHESS generates a 152 specialist clinic patient workload from SeLEC, of which 15% requires cataract surgery (Simulation by KTPH Finance Department).
- 3. Collaboration with NHG Polyclinics to facilitate the follow up of SeLEC patients in the polyclinics for hospital specialist referral. A standardised workflow and referral process has been set up between the Wellness Centre and NHG Polyclinic Call Centre.

Conclusion

CHESS is a feasible and cost-effective eye care model to manage many ophthalmic conditions in the community.