

Direct access and patient self referral in physical therapy

- towards a map of Europe



**World Confederation
for Physical Therapy**

WCPT international action

- ▶ October 2009, International Summit on Direct Access co-hosted by CPA, APTA & WCPT
- ▶ Top 3 questions were
 1. How do we raise/maintain worldwide standards?
 2. How do we identify/eliminate barriers to patient self referral/direct access?
 3. How do we best inform/convince internal and external stakeholders?
- ▶ Information is key

Global mapping

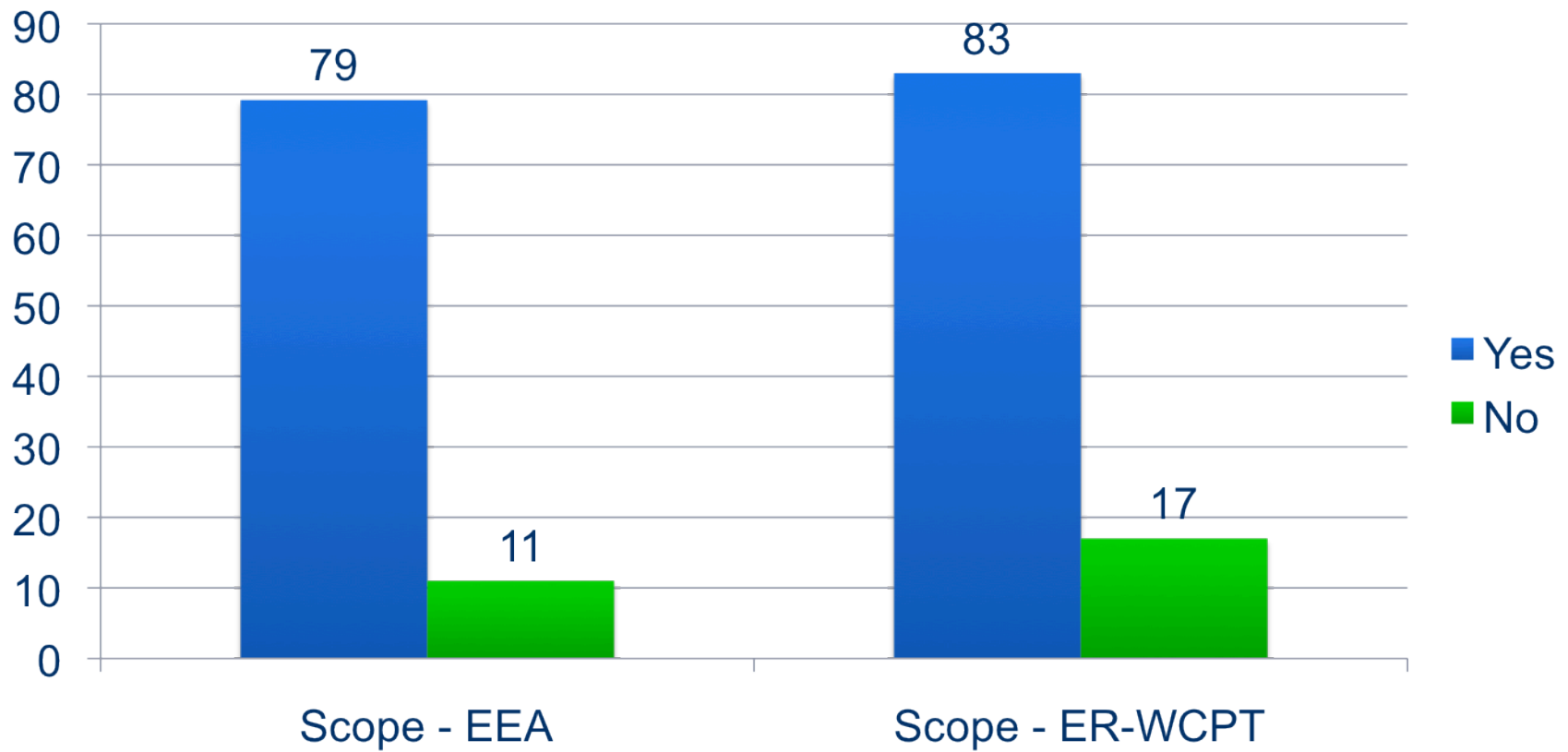
- ▶ Following International Summit - survey instrument prepared by Emma Stokes & Tracy Bury
- ▶ May 2010 Workshop at ER-WCPT General Meeting - seek a common understanding, framing of questions was explored, terminology debated and clarity sought
- ▶ Further iteration reviewed by international reference group
- ▶ Closing date 31st August 2011

ER-WCPT & EEA

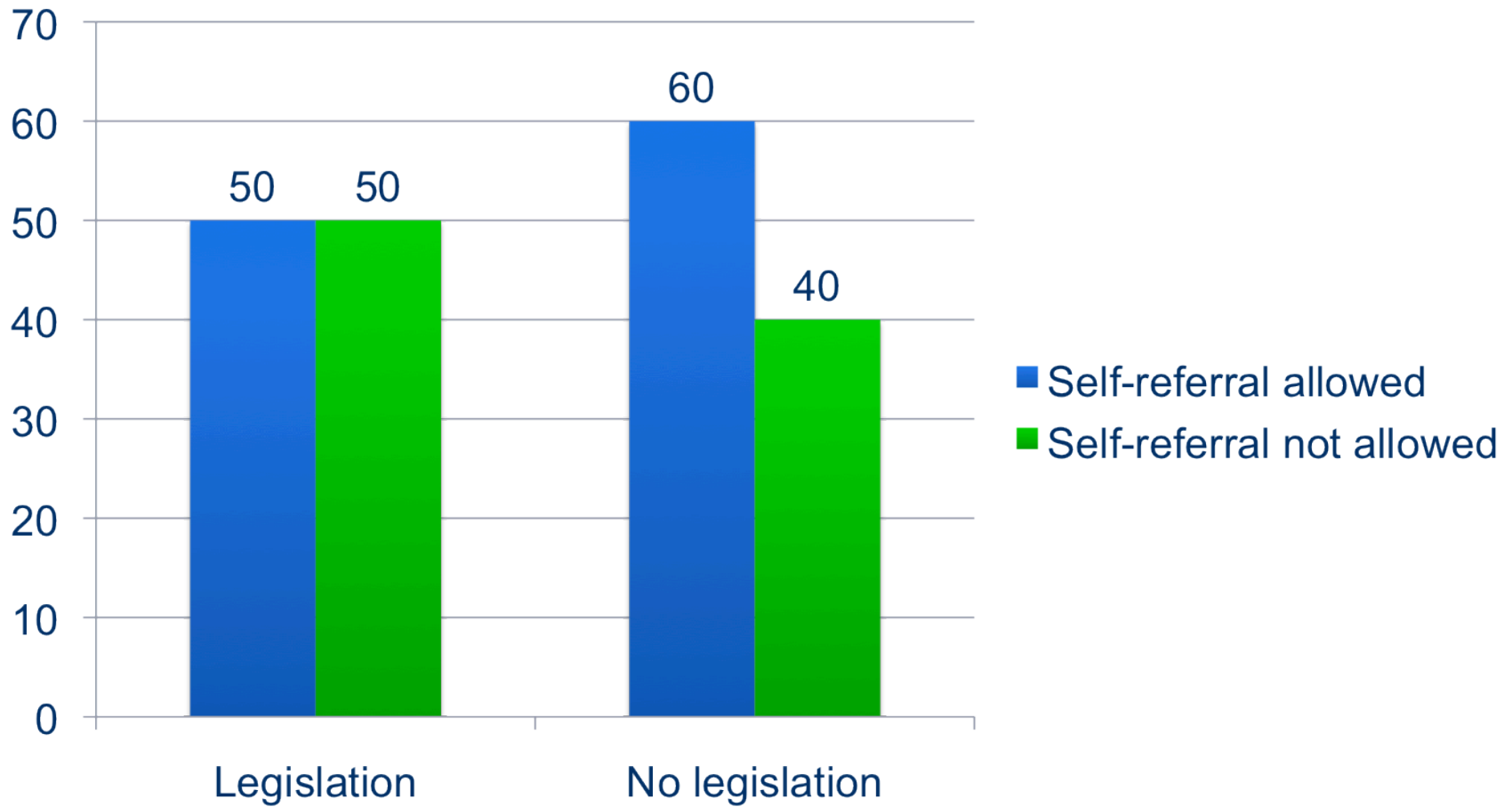
- Region made up of 40 MO' s
- EEA = EU27 + Norway, Liechtenstein & Iceland
- All WCPT member organisations invited to complete - 34 of current 40 ER-WCPT MO's responded – 85%

100% of MO's within EU have legislation regulating physiotherapy*

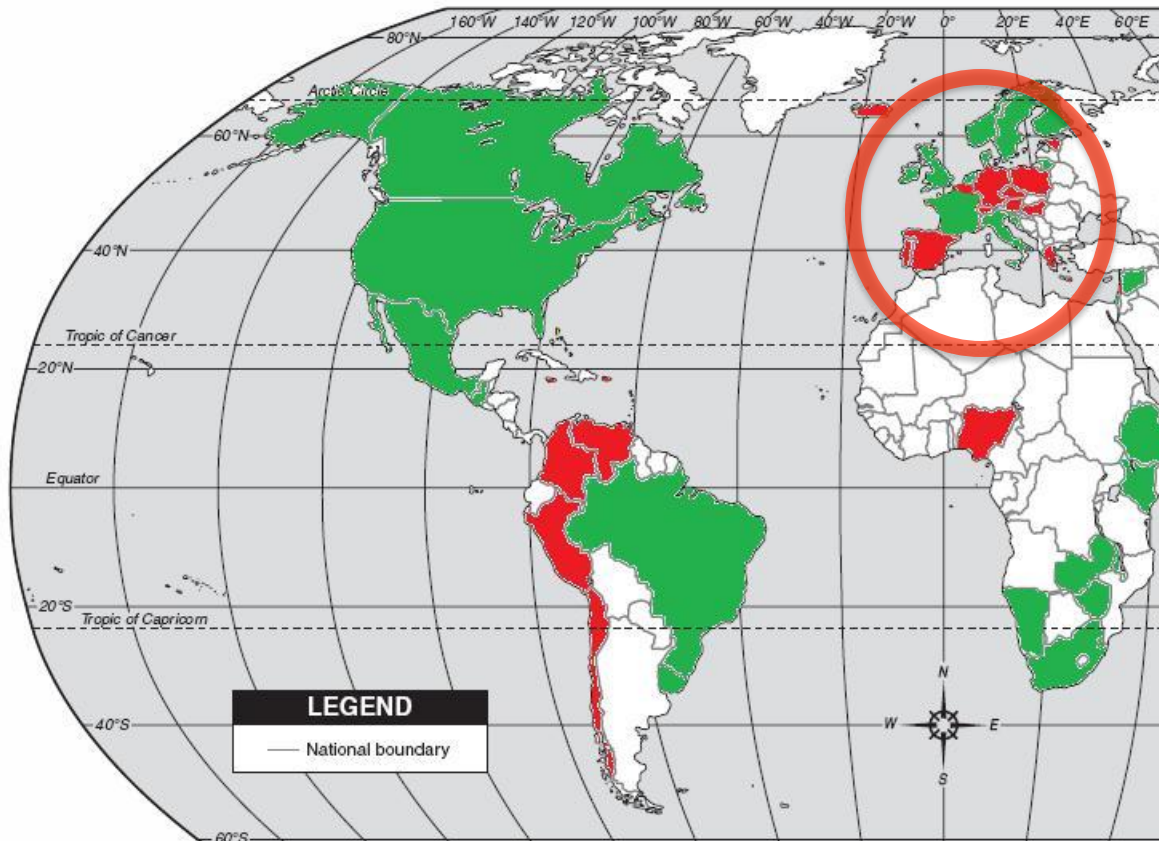
Legislation may define scope



In 50-60% of MO' s, patients can self-refer to physiotherapy



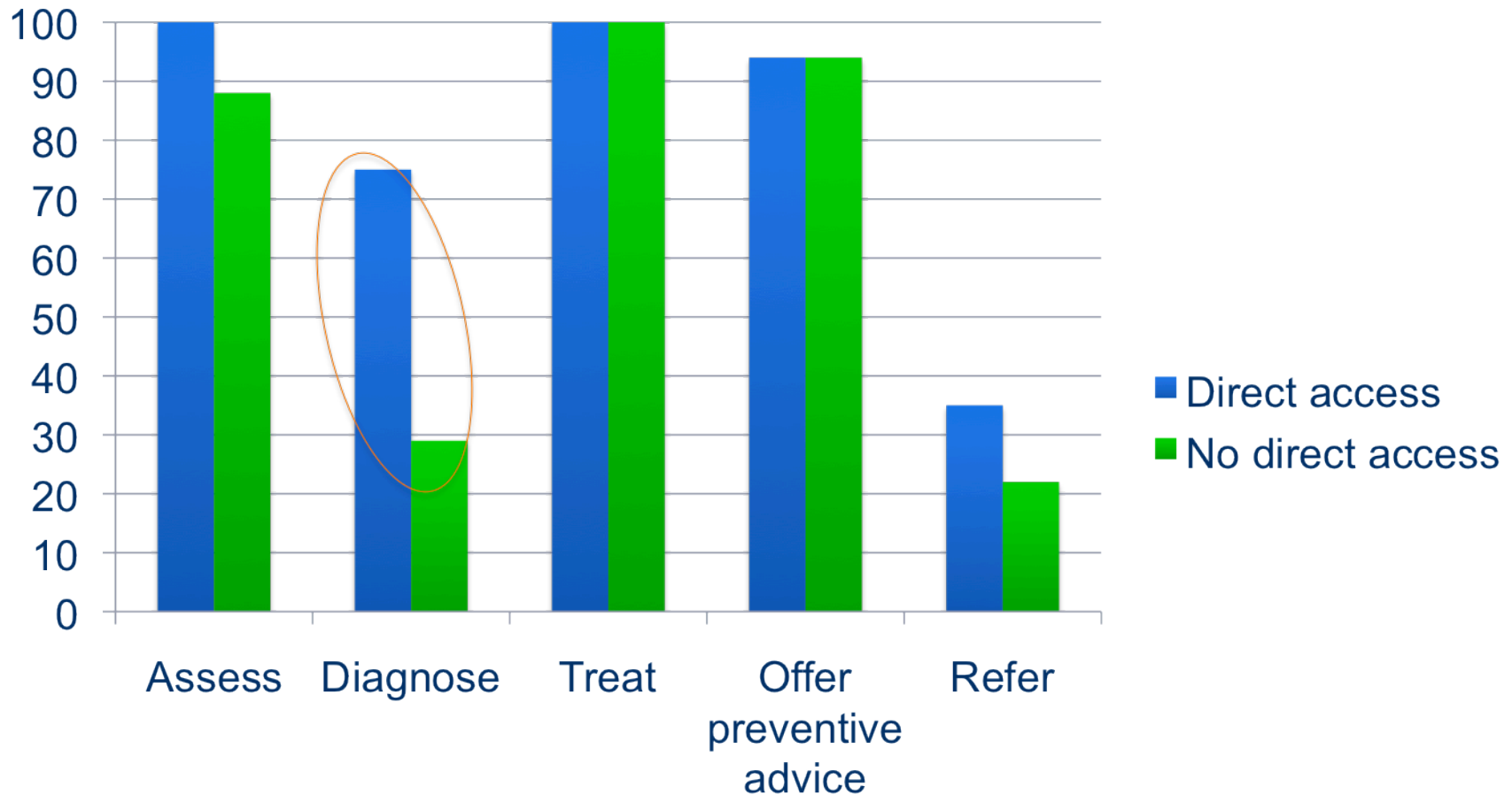
Where in the European Region can patients refer themselves to physical therapy?



Croatia
Danmark
Finland
France
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Romania
Slovenia
Sweden
Syria
UK

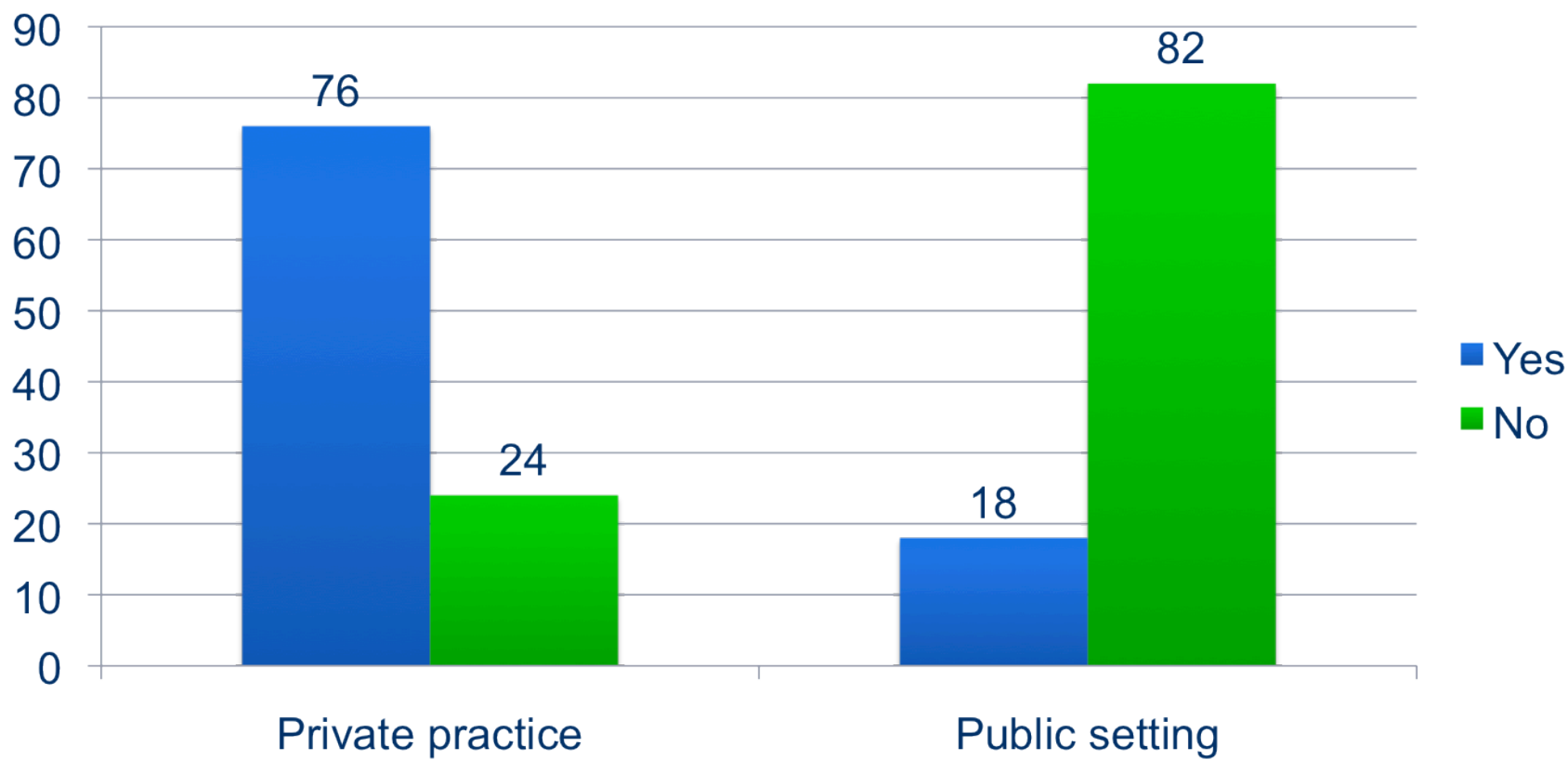
50% of the ER responding MO's
have self-referral

Having direct access may impact on scope of practice

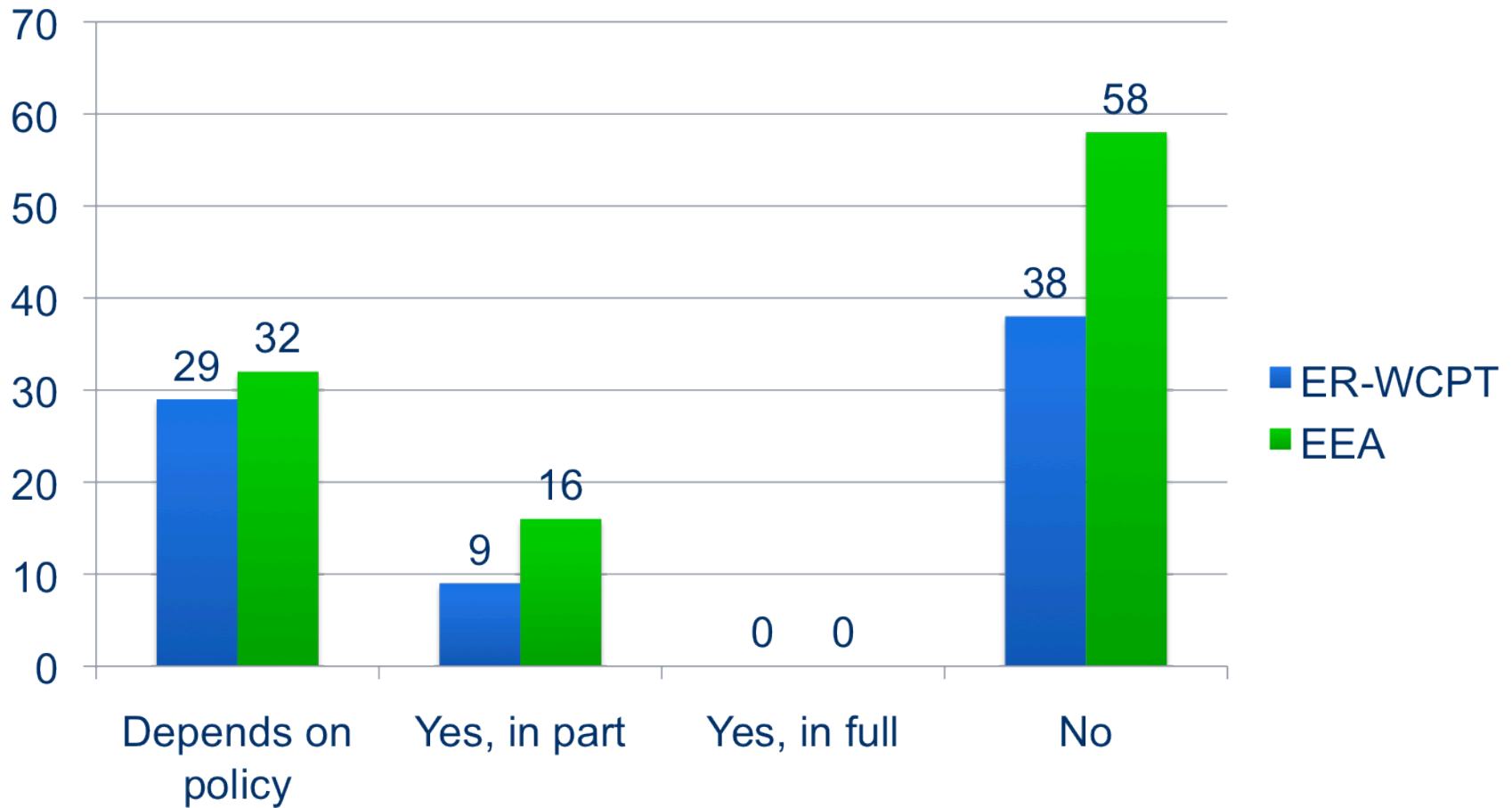


Direct access is mainly in private practice

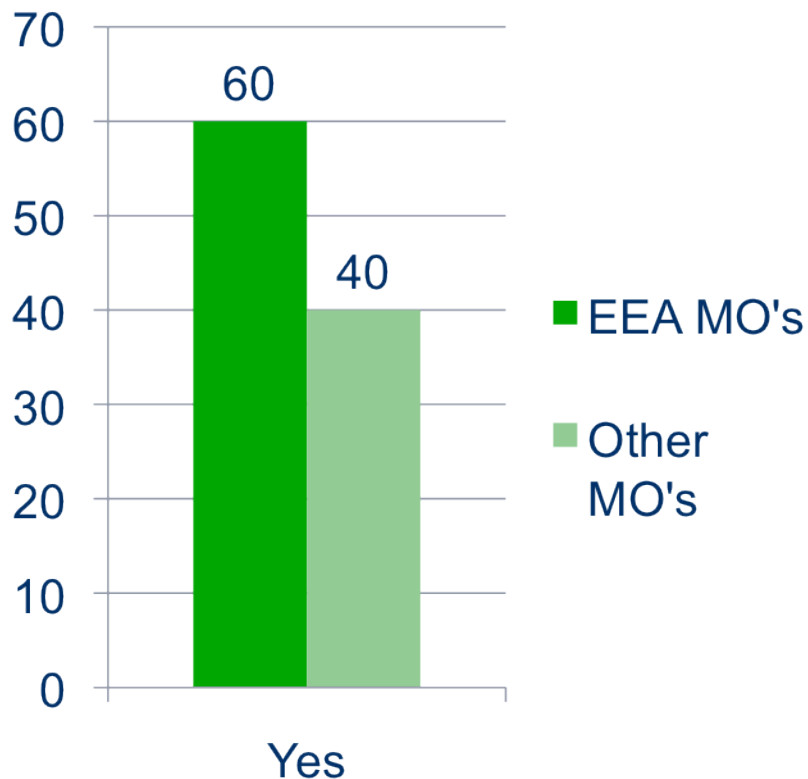
Patient self-referral to physiotherapy



Reimbursement depends on provider



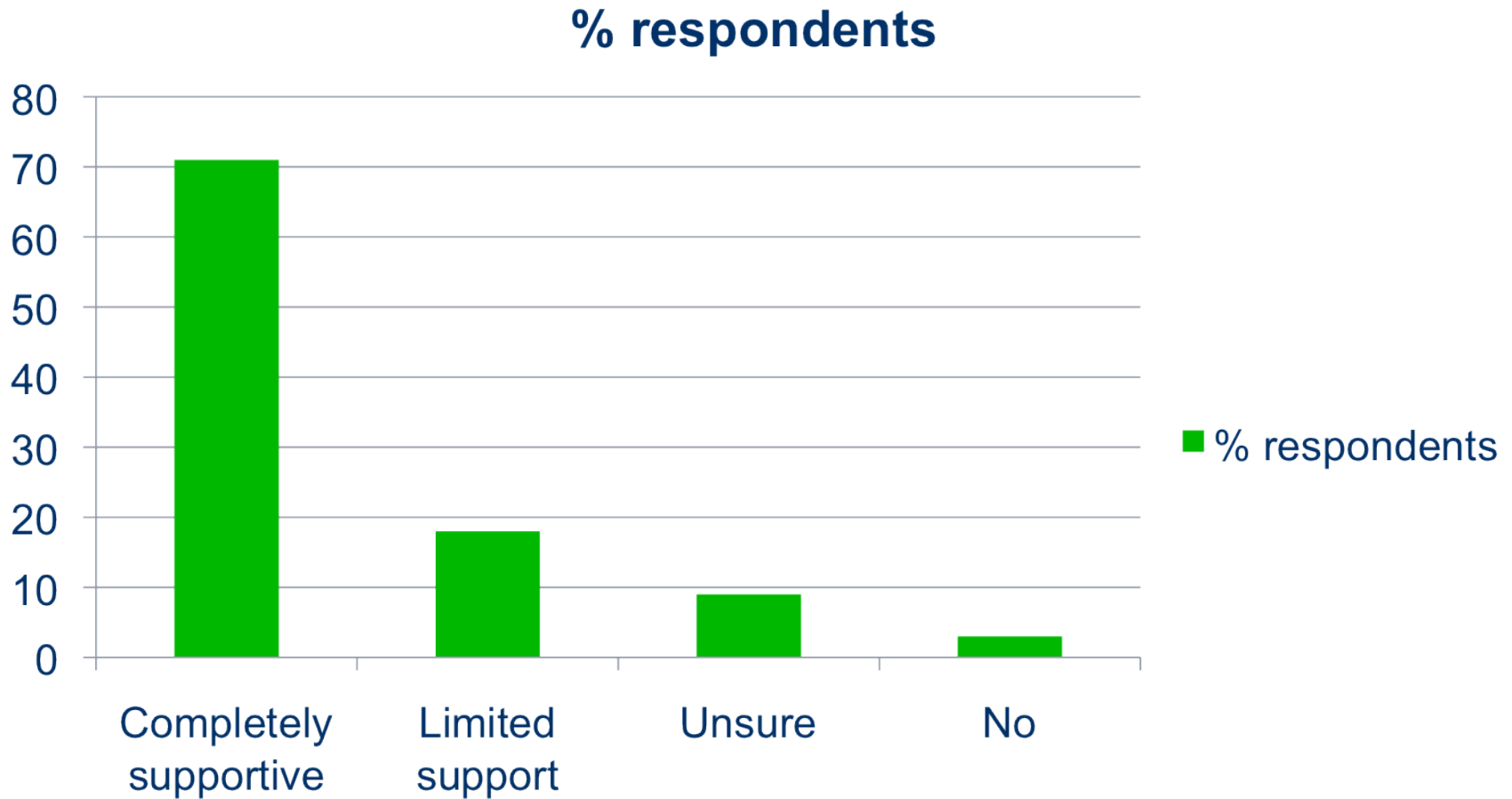
Are graduates prepared for patients self-referral? competencies



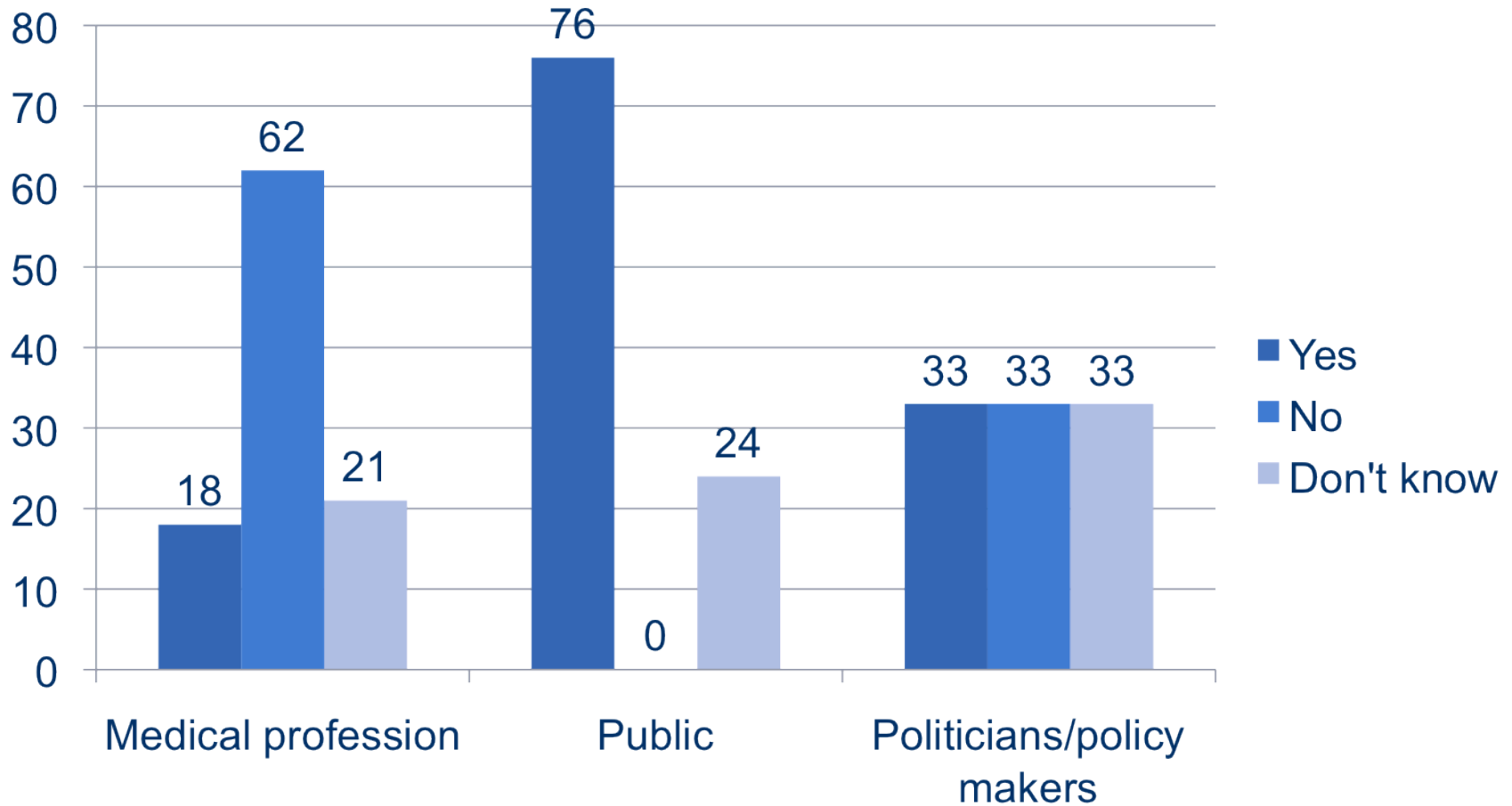
- Period of supervised practice – 50%
- Period of continuing professional development – 37.5%
- MSc level of education – 25%

Measures to compensate

Majority of MO's support direct access and patient self-referral

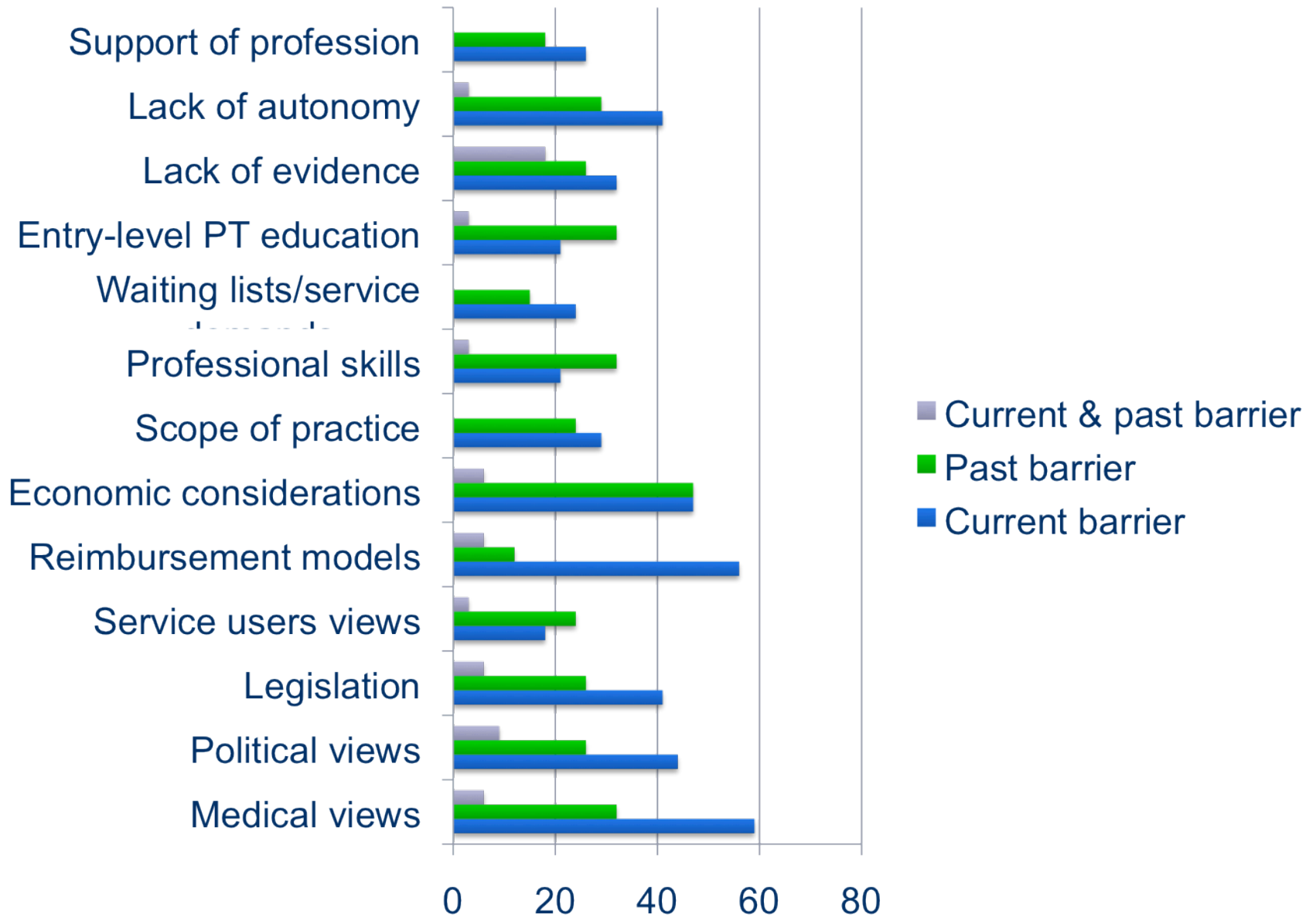


Other support is more mixed



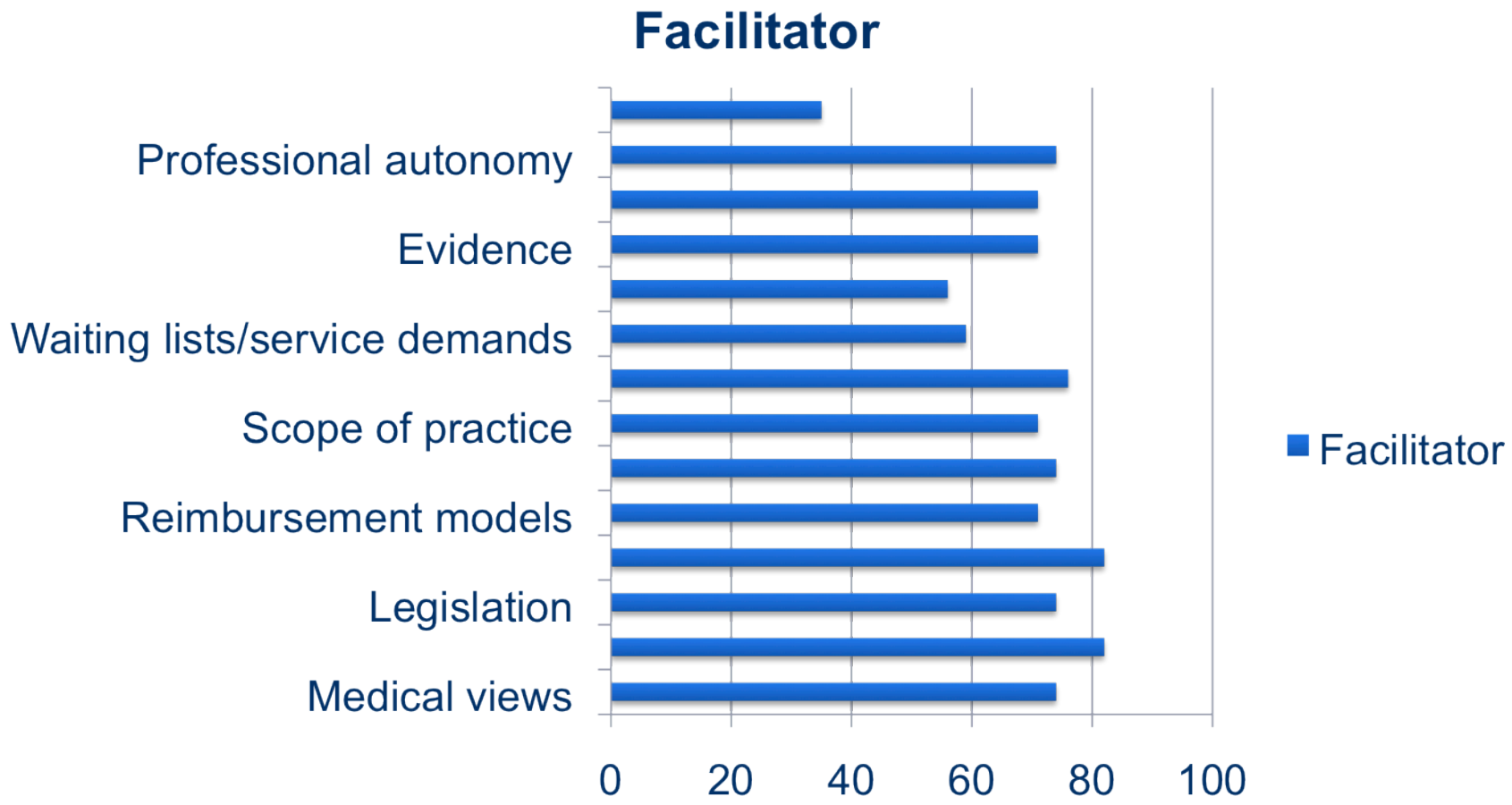
Barriers & facilitators

- Asked if item was a barrier or facilitator
- If yes, current or past
- Rank the impact
 - 1 = minor
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5 = major
- Mode = highest % rank chosen



	Current barrier	1-2	3	4-5
Reimbursement models	65%	12%	19%	69%
Medical views	65%	6%	30%	63%
Political views	56%	22%	44%	33%
Economic considerations	56%	33%	14%	53%
Legislation	53%	35%	4%	61%
Lack of professional autonomy	50%	34%	19%	45%
Lack of evidence	50%	41%	44%	14%

Facilitators – current & past

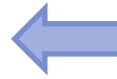
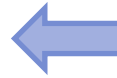


	Facilitator	1-2	3	4-5
Reimbursement models	71%	23%	5%	73%
Medical views	74%	16%	20%	64%
Political views	82%	19%	15%	67%
Economic considerations	74%	21%	17%	61%
Legislation	74%	8%	8%	84%
Service user support	82%	15%	33%	52%
Professional org leadership	71%	14%	23%	63%
Professional autonomy	74%	8%%	13%	80%%
Evidence	71%%	41%	44%	14%
Entry-level education	56%	19%	19%	63%
Professional skill	76%	8%	29%	63%
Waiting lists	59%	17%	17%	67%

Push and pull: major facilitators versus major barriers

Facilitators

- Service users
- Political support
- Medical support
- Legislation
- Professional skills
- Professional org leadership
- Reimbursement



Barriers

- Medical views
- Legislation
- Lack of autonomy
- Lack of evidence
- Reimbursement models
- Economic considerations
- Political support

Conclusion

- Many contemporary drivers: economy, demographic
- Challenges are recognizing opportunities for influencing change: elections, re-organisation of service delivery
- Understanding the barriers and facilitators, using them to influence policy
- Create portfolio of support & supporters
- Learn from other' s experience