

# Personal Risk Factors for ICPC

## Extension of ICPC for GP's EMR and datatransfer

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C. van Boven, H. Ten Napel, H.J. Schers, W. van den Bosch, C. van Weel  
University Medical Centre St. Radboud, Nijmegen, the Netherlands

**Abstract** In the selection of patients or patient groups for prevention, diagnostics and treatment, the 'risk profile' plays an important role. Early Interventions for patients and patient groups with high risk increases cost effectiveness and efficiency of health care. The development of a uniform, generally accepted registration of Personal Risk Factors, based on a classification of Personal Risk Factors is needed to support all of this, and will strengthen the function of the GP's EMR as a switch point for data transfer between individual and collective health care in the first and second line.

### Introduction

An important challenge for Dutch Public Health Care is the reduction of the burden of disease for Chronic Diseases and health related problems within the population. Influencing the lifestyle of the population is seen as a key factor.

In this context the Dutch ministry prioritized on a number of health topics: **obesity, smoking, excessive drinking of alcohol, diabetes and depression.**

To deal with these health related problems successfully, a more coherent and cooperative approach is required between the individual and collective domains of first line health care.

Changes in lifestyle requires focussed interventions for the individual in the first line, but can only be successful on a population level when these interventions are systematic by nature and imbedded in collective measures and actions from a Public Health point of view. The identification of high risk groups and individuals is of the utmost importance. To be able to identify, register and exchange information in a consistent and unambiguous manner, a classification of **Personal Risk Factors** is required.

*For national and international embedding the project will be performed in cooperation with the Dutch College of General Practitioners (NHG), the National Association of Specialists (LSV), WONCA International Classification Committee (WICC) and the Dutch WHO-FIC Collaborating Centre.*

At this moment the lack of a classification of personal risk factors is hampering a systematic prevention.

A classification of personal risk factors would also contribute to the development of ICPC-3 and the future linking of ICPC, ICD-11 and SNOMED.

*For more information see also the Newsletter on WHO-FIC, Volume 7, Number 2, 2009*

### Methods & Materials

Based on present knowledge on Personal Risk Factors an overview will be produced for two groups; the 'vulnerable elderly' and cardiovascular disorders. These selected groups are decided relevant as spearheads for National health policy, but also relevant to GP's and medical specialists.

This overview will result in a concept set of Personal Risk Factors.

The concept set is used for a quantitative analysis on data from:

- the Continuous Morbidity Registration (CMR).
- the Transition Project.
- Network Academic General Practitioners (NMP).

Adjustments on the concept set will be made.

The concept set will be tested:

- in all NMP practices
- on practicability for preventive consulting in the age group 50-75 years (project 'vulnerable elderly')
- on practicability for prevention in a tertiary cardiovascular prevention project

### Central control of data in the first line secures continuity of care

1. The exchange of information between several health care workers is increasingly important.
2. Qualitative excellent prevention and care requires coherence of the complex data of a (local) population, a district, the GP's practice and the individual.
3. The further development of the EMR is a vital condition.
4. Standard classifications are a conditio sine qua non for the quality of data.

### Results

The intention of the project is twofold:

1. To attain a classification of Personal Risk Factors within the ICPC for use within several projects on prevention in the first line.
2. The classification is practicable for the EMR in general practice.

The classification needs to be useable as a 'tool' for all kinds of questions related to prevention.

 UMC St Radboud  
Department of Primary and Community Care



### Conclusions

#### Classification of Personal Risk Factors

is a necessary tool for structuring preventive actions and interventions. Prevention on a personal level can thus be broadened to a more effective application for the general public.

We propose to develop this classification of Personal Risk Factors as part of the ICPC.

The classification of Personal Risk Factors can play a central role within several projects in Dutch Health Care such as:

- Preventive Consulting
- Renewal of the First Line
- Diabetes, Obesity, Healthy Food
- Vulnerable Elderly

The classification can be used to link professional standards, prescription modules, dedicated background information for patients, indicators for results, etc.