

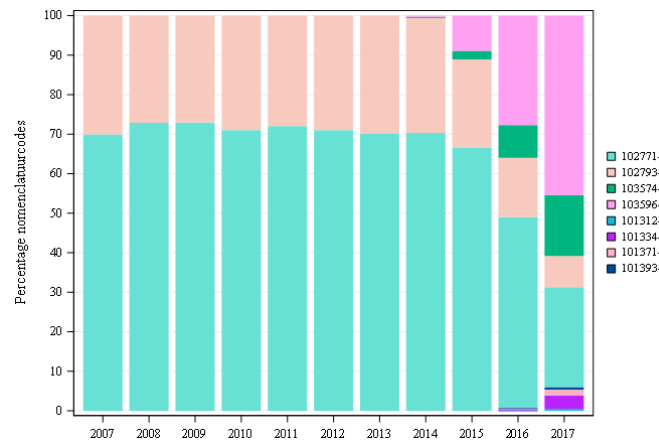


4. QUALITY OF CARE: CONTINUITY

4.1. Percentage of persons who have a global medical record (GMR) with a general practitioner (QC-1)

4.1.1. Documentation sheet

Description	Main indicator: Percentage of persons who have a global medical record (GMR) with a general practitioner (GP)
Calculation	<p>Main indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: number of insured persons with a global medical record or a electronic global medical record • Denominator: all insured persons
Rationale	Since 2001, the global medical record (GMR) is implemented in Belgium. Each patient can ask a (unique) general practitioner to manage his/her medical information. By leaving the coordination of medical care to one central person, the quality of care is expected to increase. Referral to and communication with other care providers can become more efficient, and double investigations or contrasting treatments can be avoided. Since 2016, the electronic global medical record is implemented in Belgium.
Data source	IMA – IMA (Atlas); INAMI–RIZIV
Technical definitions	<p>NIHDI billing codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMR codes: 102771, 102793, 102395, 101371, 101393, completed with • eGMR codes (since 2016): 101312, 101334, 103574, 103596.





International comparability	Limitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• specific indicator to the Belgian system.• nomenclature codes are used as a proxy to calculate the present indicator. Condition for the billing is to have at least a contact with the GP during the year. It means that people without any contact during the year are not registered with a GMR even if they still keep their GMR. This phenomenon affects particularly young patient who less often contact the GP a year.
Performance dimension	Quality (continuity); Quality (effectiveness); Efficiency
Related indicators	Percentage of GPs using electronic global medical record (eGMR) through MyCareNet - Share of electronic global medical record among all global medical record (GMR+EGMR)

4.1.2. Results

In 2013, the percentage of insured persons with a GMR was 32.1% and reached 67.5% in 2016 (see Table 19). The coverage of global medical record by general practitioner increases continuously over the time (see Figure 48).

Differences can be observed and remain large between regions and provinces. In Flanders, three quarters of the insured persons are covered whereas less than 60% in Wallonia and less than 50% in Brussels region in 2016 (see Table 19 and Figure 48). Even within regions, big differences in coverage can be observed: for instance, within Flemish region, Limburg has a better global coverage (84.5%) than the Flemish Brabant (69.3%, see Table 19 and Figure 49). It is the same within Wallonia: Liège has a better global coverage (59.4%) than the Walloon Brabant (52.6%, see Table 19 and Figure 49). Even if there are differences between regions, the percentage of insured persons with a GMR increases in the three regions.

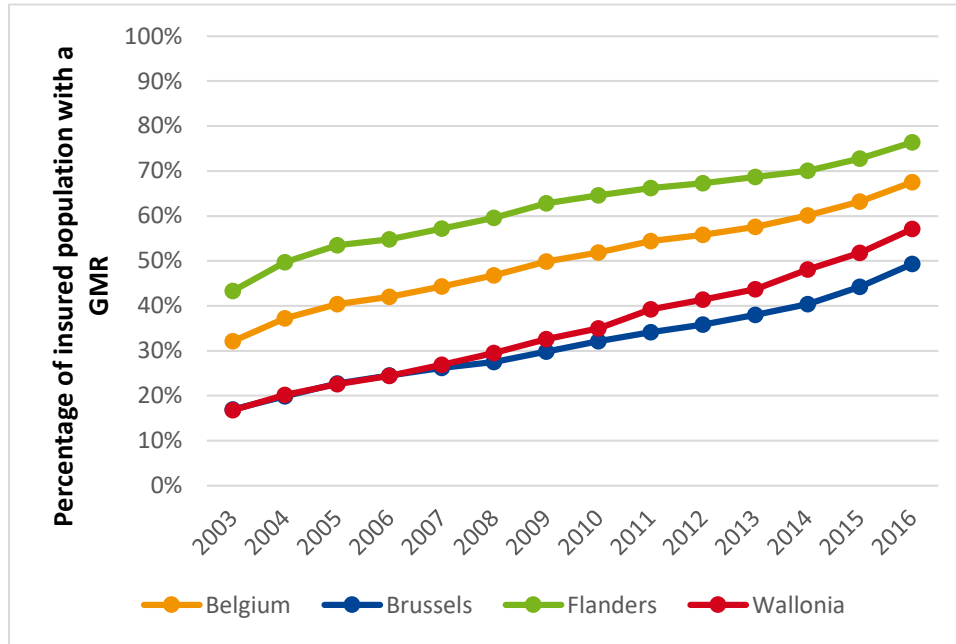

Table 19 – Percentage of insured population with a Global Medical Record (GMR), by regions and provinces (2003-2016)

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Belgium		32.1%	37.2%	40.4%	42.0%	44.3%	46.8%	49.9%	51.9%	54.4%	55.8%	57.6%	60.1%	63.2%	67.5%
Regions	Brussels	16.9%	19.9%	22.7%	24.5%	26.2%	27.5%	29.8%	32.1%	34.1%	35.8%	38.0%	40.4%	44.2%	49.3%
	Flanders	43.3%	49.7%	53.5%	54.8%	57.2%	59.6%	62.8%	64.6%	66.2%	67.3%	68.7%	70.1%	72.8%	76.4%
	Wallonia	16.8%	20.2%	22.6%	24.4%	26.9%	29.5%	32.6%	35.0%	39.2%	41.4%	43.7%	48.1%	51.8%	57.1%
Provinces	Anvers	44.4%	50.7%	54.2%	55.5%	57.9%	60.2%	63.4%	65.0%	66.6%	67.5%	69.2%	70.8%	73.4%	76.7%
	Brussels	16.9%	19.9%	22.7%	24.5%	26.2%	27.5%	29.8%	32.1%	34.1%	35.8%	38.0%	40.4%	44.2%	49.3%
	Hainaut	15.6%	19.3%	21.9%	24.0%	26.5%	29.0%	32.0%	33.9%	38.5%	40.2%	42.1%	46.8%	50.2%	55.7%
	Limbourg	48.4%	57.3%	63.3%	66.0%	68.9%	71.1%	73.9%	75.5%	77.1%	78.3%	79.7%	80.7%	82.4%	84.5%
	Liège	17.7%	20.9%	23.5%	25.3%	27.9%	30.5%	33.6%	35.9%	40.1%	42.9%	45.8%	50.2%	54.0%	59.4%
	Luxembourg	18.3%	21.8%	23.9%	25.5%	28.1%	31.3%	34.6%	37.1%	41.0%	42.5%	44.4%	48.6%	53.0%	58.1%
	Namur	17.3%	20.6%	22.9%	24.4%	26.8%	29.7%	32.9%	35.7%	40.0%	42.5%	45.0%	49.8%	53.8%	58.6%
	East-Flanders	42.0%	47.5%	50.8%	51.7%	54.1%	56.6%	59.8%	61.7%	63.4%	64.2%	65.2%	66.5%	69.5%	73.9%
	Flemish Brabant	34.7%	40.4%	43.8%	45.6%	48.0%	51.3%	54.7%	56.6%	58.1%	59.1%	60.8%	62.2%	65.2%	69.3%
	Walloon Brabant	17.0%	19.8%	21.5%	22.8%	24.7%	26.8%	30.9%	33.8%	37.2%	39.3%	41.4%	44.4%	47.6%	52.6%
	West- Flanders	47.8%	54.4%	58.1%	58.6%	60.4%	61.8%	65.6%	67.3%	69.1%	70.4%	72.0%	73.6%	76.2%	79.6%

Source: IMA-IMA



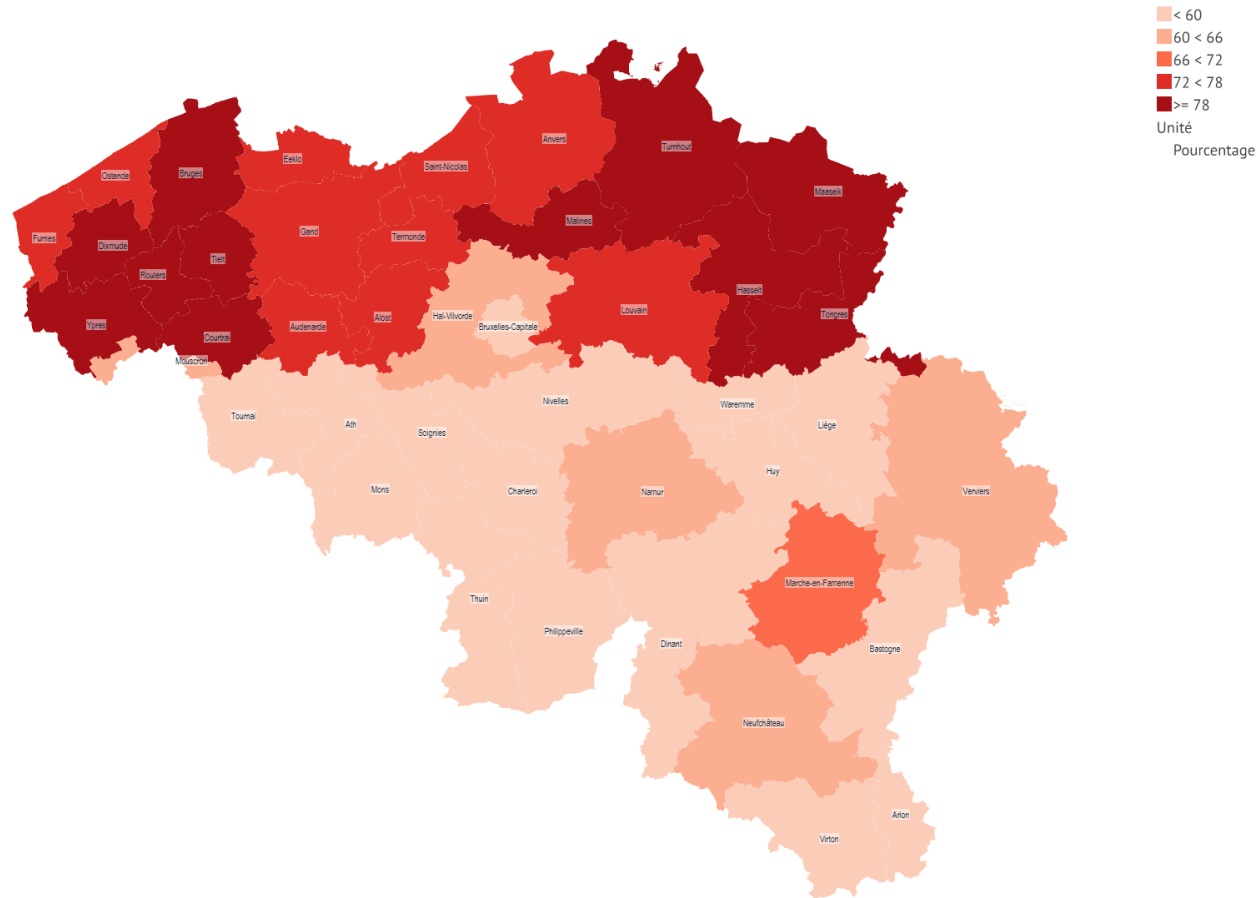
Figure 48 – Evolution of insured population with a global medical record (GMR), by provinces (2016)



Source: IMA – IMA



Figure 49 – Percentage of insured population with a global medical record (GMR), by district (2016)



Source: IMA-IMA

The coverage of global medical record by general practitioner is higher for women (70.7% in 2016) than men (64.2% in 2016, see Table 20). Differences in coverage can also be observed by age group (see Table 20). Older insured persons are better covered (> 80%) than younger insured people (less than 62% below 45 years old, see Table 20 and Figure 50).

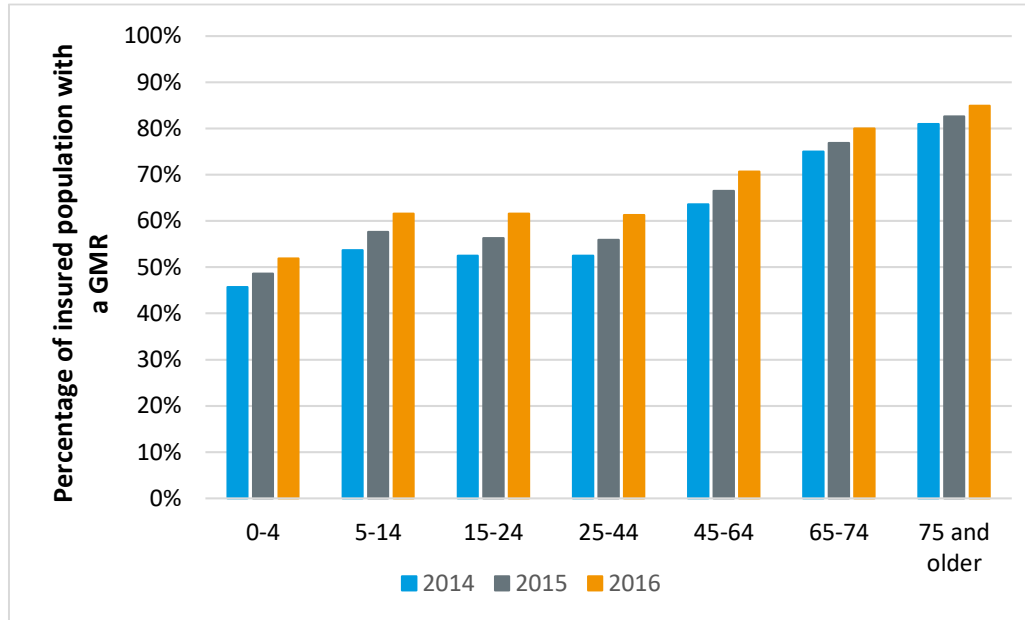
However, the coverage increases over the time in the same way in each age category (see Table 20 and Figure 50). People with an increased reimbursement have higher rate of coverage than people without (see Table 20).



Table 20 – Percentage of insured population with a Global Medical Record (GMR), by gender, age category and entitlement to increased reimbursement (2014-2016)

		2014	2015	2016
Belgium		60.1%	63.2%	67.5%
Gender	Female	63.3%	66.4%	70.7%
	Male	56.7%	59.8%	64.2%
Age category	0-4	45.7%	48.6%	51.9%
	5-14	53.7%	57.6%	61.6%
	15-24	52.5%	56.3%	61.6%
	25-44	52.5%	55.9%	61.3%
	45-64	63.6%	66.5%	70.7%
	65-74	75.0%	76.9%	80.0%
	75 and older	81.0%	82.6%	84.9%
Increased reimbursement	yes	66.4%	69.6%	73.7%
	no	59.2%	62.2%	66.5%

Source: IMA – IMA

**Figure 50 – Evolution of the percentage of insured population with a global medical record (GMR), by age category (2014-2016)**

Source: IMA – IMA

Key points

- The coverage of global medical record by general practitioner is growing over the years from 32.1% in 2003 to 67.5% in 2016.
- Differences can be observed by age group. Older insured persons have a better coverage than young people, i.e. 84.9% for people aged 75 years and older have a GMR versus less than 62% for people aged below 45 years old.

- Differences are large between regions: in the Flemish region, three quarters of the insured persons have a GMR while the coverage was less than 60% in Wallonia and less than 50% in Brussels