

Theme 1. Going beyond Health: Building Partnerships and Strengthening Collaboration for Health in All Policies

Improving Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) Care: A Use-Case for Appropriate and Value-Based Care in Singapore

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Singapore's CHF Readmissions Worse than OECD* Peers

*Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Figure 1. 365-day CHF-related readmission, 2022 (OECD)

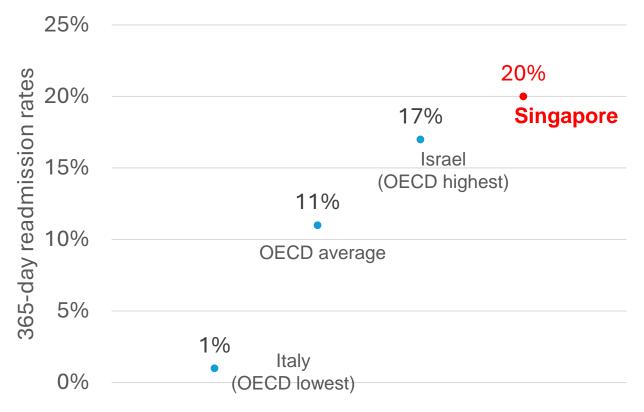


Figure 1: This data is produced using methodology employed by the OECD and age- and sex-adjusted to the 2015 OECD reference population.

- 365-day CHF-related readmission rates are worst in Singapore (below-average international performance).
- In 2020, this was 20% in Singapore, compared to 17% in Israel, the worst performing OECD country.



CHF Hospitalisation Costs Nearly Doubled in a Decade

- Crude cost attributed to CHFrelated hospital admissions rose from SGD \$36.2 to \$71.7 million at Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.9%.
- Hospital admissions account for a significant bulk of direct healthcare costs for CHF care in the public sector, with primary care contributing minimally.

Figure 2. Crude cost attributed to CHF care, 2012 to 2022

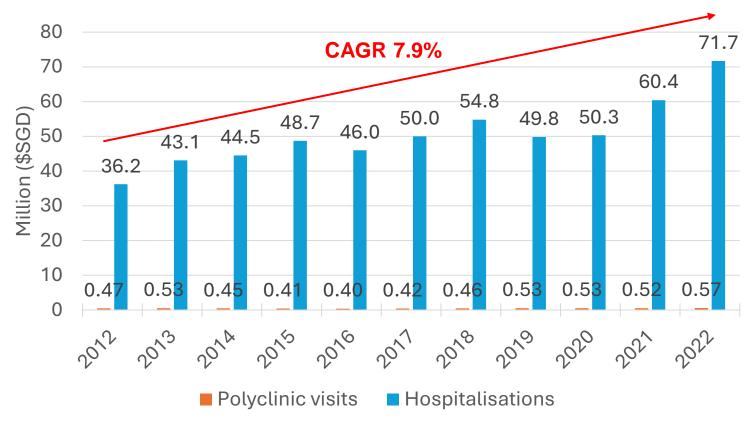


Figure 2: Crude total cost of CHF-related hospitalisations was derived using the national database on total public hospital bill tagged to a primary ICD-10 code of I500, I501, or I509.



5 Core Principles of Appropriate and Value-Based Care (AVBC)



Objective

To identify areas of low-value care and propose priorities for a national CHF strategy aligned with AVBC principles and guideline-directed standards of care.





Two-Pronged Approach to Analysing CHF Care in Singapore

Qualitative Interviews

To identify systemic & clinical gaps



- 5 cardiologists + 3 primary care doctors
- Explored perspectives on CHF care in primary and tertiary settings
- Analysed using inductive thematic analysis (next slide)

Systematic Searches of CHF Guidelines

To identify practice gaps from standards









| 2022 AHA/ACA/HFSA ¹ | 2021 ESC ² | 2024 TSC ³ | 2020 HFSS ⁴ |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| USA | Europe | Taiwan | Singapore |

- 1,023 hits across 5 databases and grey literature
- 4 guidelines chosen + AGREE-II⁵ assessment performed
- Guideline coverage spanned end-to-end patient journey

¹American Heart Association/American College of Cardiology/Heart Failure Society of America ²European Society of Cardiology | ³Taiwan Society of Cardiology | ⁴Heart Failure Society (Singapore) ⁵Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation II



Thematic Analysis Highlights the Need for Patient-Centredness

Systemic and clinical barriers at various stages of CHF care

Prevention

Limited emphasis on prevention

Chronic Disease Management

- Limited guidance to initiate guideline-directed medical therapy, manage chronic CHF care
- Lack of multidisciplinary team in primary care

Care Transition

- Poor cardiology-primary care communication
- Misaligned financial incentives

Diagnosis

Limited guidelines & diagnostics in primary care

Acute Decompensations

- Low cardiac rehab uptake
- Challenges with Hospital@Home (e.g. capacity)

End-of-Life

- Difficult prognostication
- Limited local studies on patient values & preferences
- Limited community palliative options

Cross-Cutting Barriers

- Lack of outcomes relevant to each stage of CHF care
- Lack of patient-centred outcomes (e.g. functional assessments, quality of life)

Overarching CHF care gaps

Fragmented Care

Limited Patient Voices

Cost Increments

Inconsistent Outcomes



From Care Gaps to 6 Local Priorities for Patient-Centred CHF Care

Systemic & clinical barriers at various stages of CHF care

Prevention Diagnosis Limited emphasis on prevention Limited guidelines & diagnostics in primary care Chronic Disease Management Acute Decompensations Limited guidance to initiate guideline-directed Low cardiac rehab uptake medical therapy, manage chronic CHF care Challenges with Hospital@Home (e.g. capacity) Lack of multidisciplinary team in primary care Care Transition End-of-Life Poor cardiology-primary care communication Difficult prognostication Misaligned financial incentives Limited local studies on patient values & preferences

Overarching CHF care gaps

Fragmented Care

Limited Patient Voices

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Cross-Cutting Barriers

- Lack of outcomes relevant to each stage of CHF care
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Limited community palliative options

Further informed by practice gaps identified from guidelinedirected standards



Six local priorities

Focus on prevention

Enable primary and community care

Address readmissions

Manage decompensations at home

Develop an end-of-life strategy

Develop person-centred performance framework



Co-Producing Solutions to Drive a National CHF Strategy



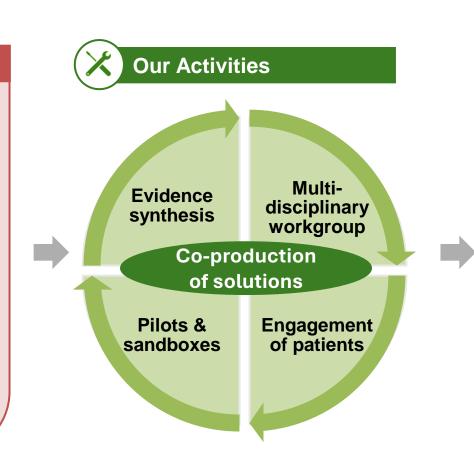
Current Situation & Gaps

What we observed:

- Below average international performance for CHF-related readmissions
- Rising CHF burden & costs
- Significant variations across hospitals
- Fragmented care
- Limited patient voices

ETPO identified 6 local priorities:

- Focus on prevention
- · Enable primary and community care
- · Address readmissions
- Manage decompensations at home
- Develop an end-of-life strategy
- Develop person-centred performance framework





4 Key Deliverables



AVBC Recommendations

To guide system-level CHF care and reduce practice variations at clinical, institution and national levels.



ACE Clinical Guideline (ACG) Recommendations

To provide clinical guidance for primary care practitioners to diagnose and manage CHF.



Care Indicators

To establish measurable benchmarks to assess quality, consistency, cost and outcomes of CHF care.



Process, Method Toolkit

To provide practical tools for implementation and enable replicability across institutions.





Thank you!

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