

A photograph of a hospital hallway. In the foreground, an IV drip is hanging from a stand. The hallway is brightly lit, and a person in blue scrubs is visible in the background, slightly out of focus.

Quebec, September 11 2025

Value-Based Healthcare

Developments and lessons from The Netherlands

PCSI 2025





VBHC in itself simple..

Principles of value-based healthcare

- Value **cannot be understood** at the level of a hospital, specialty, intervention, or for overall primary care
- Value is created in caring for a patient's **medical condition** over the **full cycle of care**

$$\text{Value} = \frac{\text{Set of outcomes that matter to patients}}{\text{Total costs of delivering these outcomes over the full care cycle}}$$

- The most powerful single lever for reducing cost and improving value is **improving outcomes**




But the implementation is not simple

Value-based healthcare implementation

- Touches all aspects of healthcare
- Partially proven; partially not
- work in progress: learning by doing
- A lot of work (but worthwhile)



 Mapping the extent, range and nature of research activity on value-based healthcare in the 15 years following its introduction (2006–2021): a scoping review, BMJ Open, Vijverberg et al

This scoping review shows the original value agenda expanded



With new agenda items:

- Shared decision making
- Culture, education
- Value improvement



The new items are adopted in the extended value agenda.



The new strategic agenda for value transformation, van der Nat PB, Health Services Management Research, 2021

Cultural change is at the center of value-based healthcare

1. From feeling responsible for **your part** of the care process to feeling responsible for the **outcomes**
2. From delivering care to delivering and continuously **improving care**
3. From hierarchy to a flat, **decentralized** organization
4. From closed off to open and **transparent** reporting
5. From a fixed structure to a **learning organization**
6. From data as administrative burden to '**data analyst** as **key member** of the multidisciplinary team'
7. From organizational responsibility to **regional responsibility**

An example: Santeon

Santeon is a learning system of seven teaching hospitals with national coverage in the Netherlands



Together, we are the largest provider of hospital services in the country



35.600

employees



2.100

physicians



1.000

residents



10.100

nurses



379.000

hospital admissions



11%

national volume hospital care



114.000

surgeries

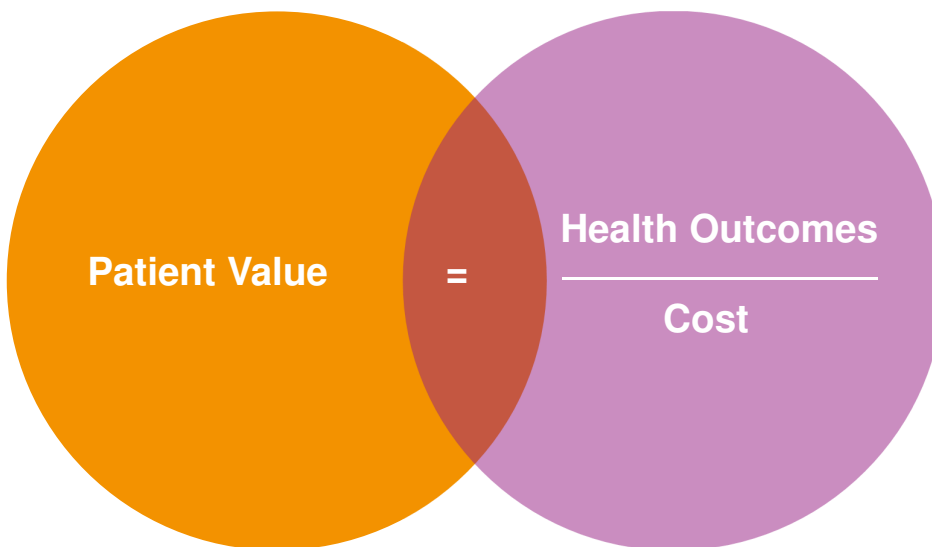


3.1 billion

revenues



Value-based healthcare is our guiding principle



Santeon - approach to change

What we are very good at

Renewing care pathways for a value-driven patient journey.

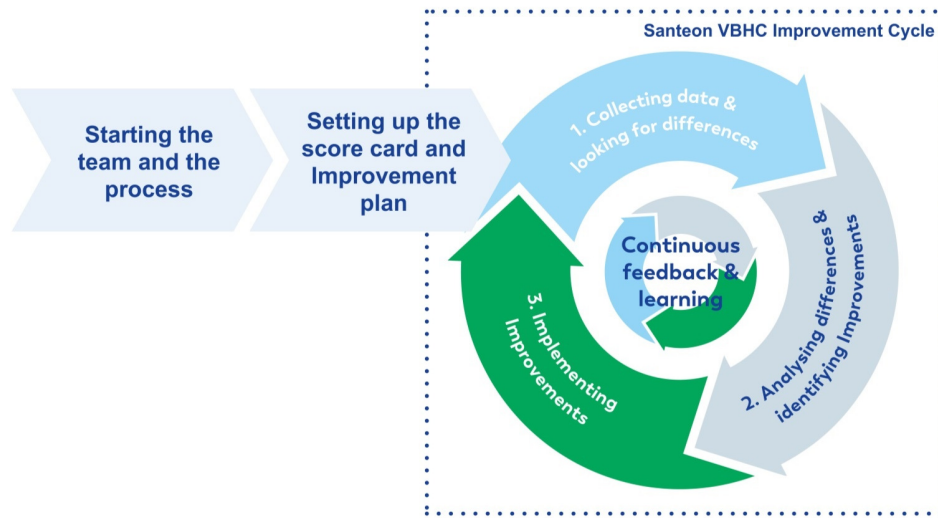


We have multidisciplinary improvement teams around medical conditions in each hospital

- Patient(s)
- Surgeon
- Pathologist
- Radiotherapist
- Oncologist
- Plastic surgeon
- Nurse practitioner
- Radiologist
- Nurse
- Pharmacist
- Project leader
- Data manager and analyst



We run a standardized improvement cycle across our seven hospitals



Based on standardized scorecards



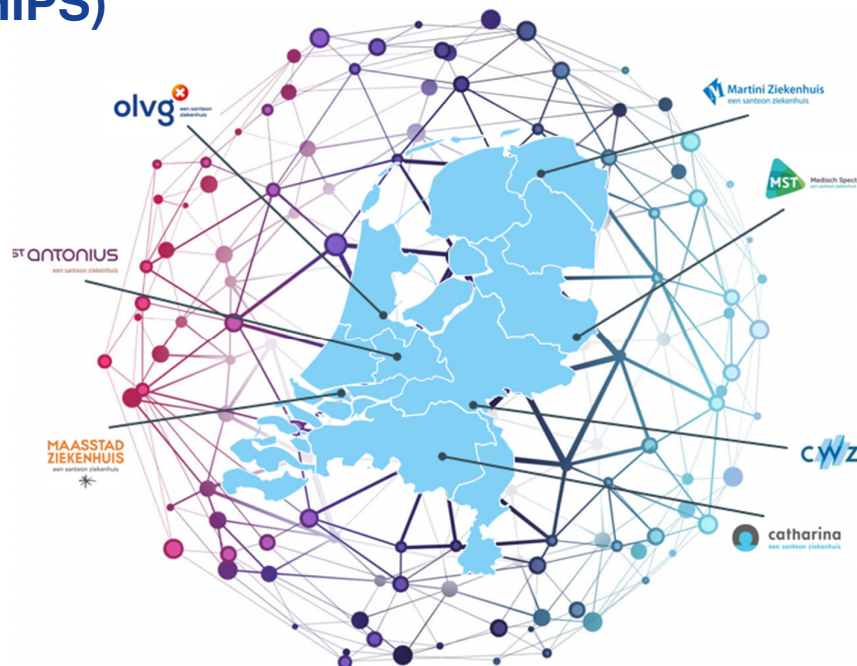
Outcomes	U1	5-year survival, uncorrected							
	U2	Reoperation due to positive margins (%)							
	U3	Reoperation after postsurgical complications (%)							
	U4	Non-surgical complications (% per type)							
	U5	PROMs: Quality of life (including pain, functioning)							
	U6	PROMs: Specific conditions resulting from treatment							
	U7	Local or regional recurrence within 5 years (%)							
Costs	K1	# treatment days per patient / Length of Stay							
	K2	% outpatient care for breast saving treatment							
	K3	OR-time per patiënt							
	K4	# outpatient visits per patient							
	K5	# diagnostic activities (MRI, PET, CT) per patient							
	K6	Use of expensive medications							
Processes	P1	# days from referral to 1st outpatient visit							
	P2	# days from 1st outpatient visit to diagnosis							
	P3	# days from diagnosis to treatment plan							
	P4	# days from treatment plan to start treatment							
	P5	% patients informed about consequences of treatment							
	P6	% patients assigned with one point of contact							

For 20+ medical conditions

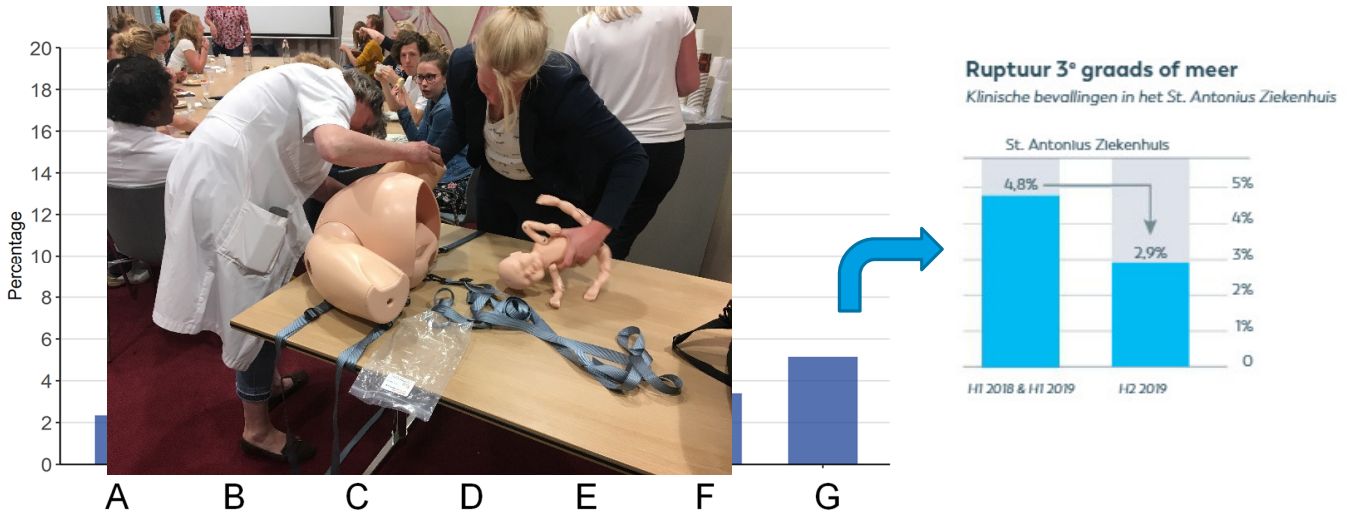
- Breast cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Lung cancer
- Colorectal cancer
- Hip osteoarthritis
- Cerebrovascular accident (stroke)
- Chronic kidney disease
- Pregnancy and birth care
- Rheumatoid Arthritis
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- Diabetes
- Hip fracture
- Knee osteoarthritis
- COVID-19
- Frail elderly
- COPD
- ..



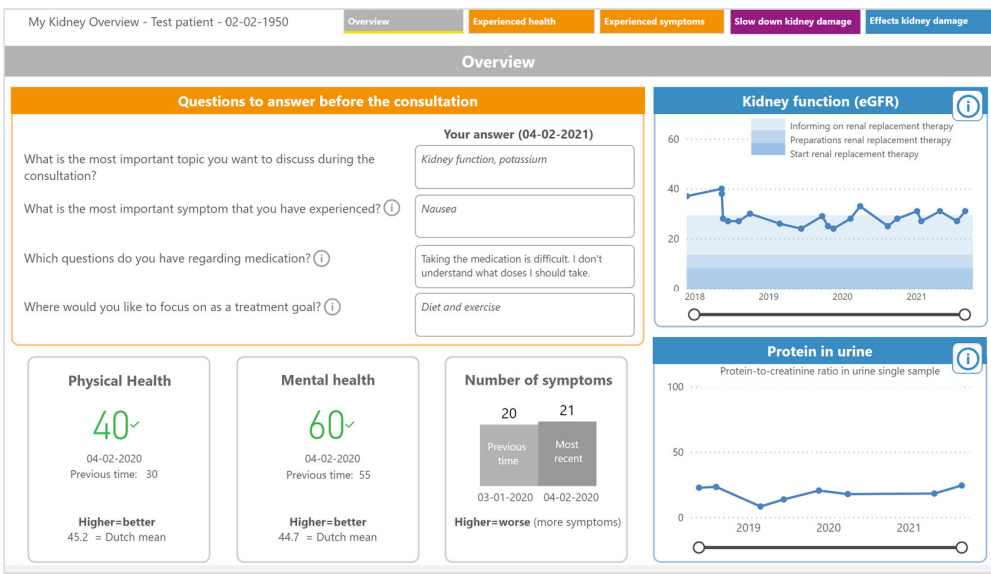
VBHC is supported by our Health Intelligence Platform Santeon (HIPS)



Improvements – birth care



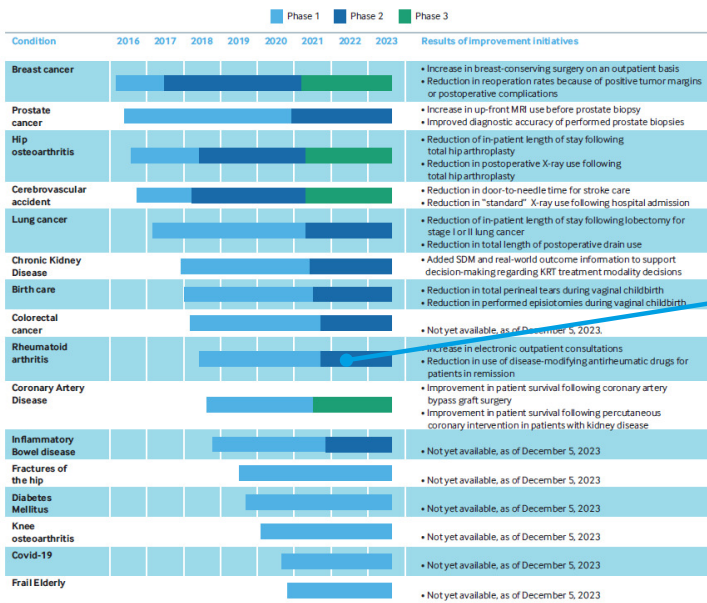
Improvements – chronic kidney failure



Optimizing the use of patients' individual outcome information – Development and usability tests of a Chronic Kidney Disease dashboard, van der Horst et al. Int J Med Inform (2022)



Results are publicly available



Santeon's Lessons from a Decade of Implementing Value-Based Health Care, N Engels et al, NEJM Catalyst (2024)

Lessons learned

1. **Transparency and trust is essential** (within teams, between teams, between care providers along the care delivery value chain, and between health insurers, healthcare providers and industry)
2. It's about the patient — and **with the patient**
3. We **proudly copy** from (each) other
4. It's hard work – data-driven improvement takes time to learn – but it's absolutely **worth it**
5. Improving outcomes does **lower costs** – but cost improvements often cannot be 'cashed'
6. **Value-based redesign of organizations is needed** (formalizing the organization around medical conditions in addition to the organization around functional departments) .

Let's deep dive into IPU's.



The new strategic agenda for value transformation, van der Nat PB, Health Services Management Research, 2021



Patients suffer from fragmentation of care



Porter proposed the IPU



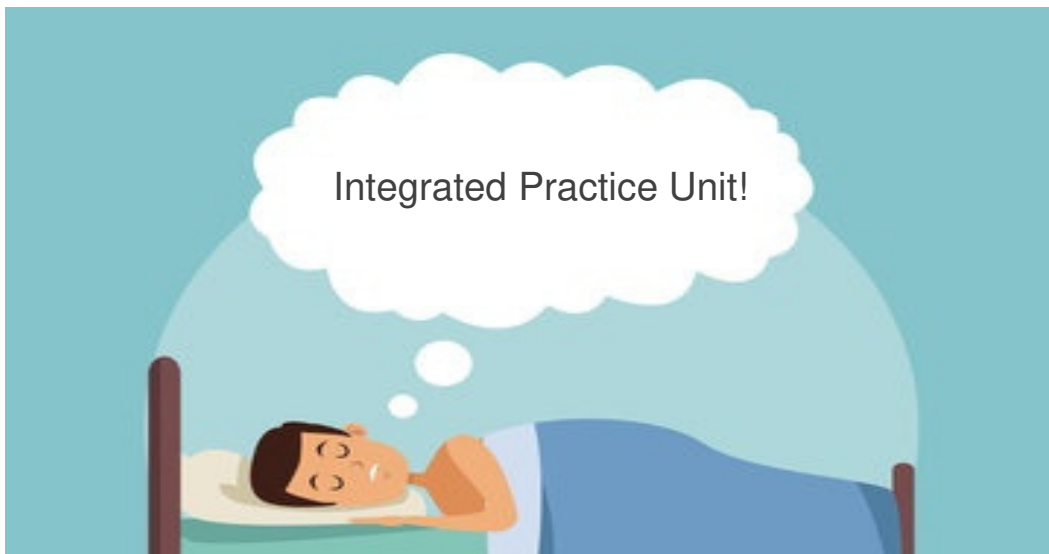
1. Organize care around a medical condition
2. Health provided by a multidisciplinary team
3. Care provided on the same location for a specific patient group
4. Full responsibility for the entire care delivery chain
5. Formal leadership (medical specialist and healthcare provider)
6. Responsibility for logistics and finance (P&L)
7. Measuring outcomes, processes, satisfaction and costs
8. Accountability for outcomes and costs



Integrated Practice Units: A Playbook for Health Care Leaders, M Porter & T Lee, NEJM Catalyst (2021)

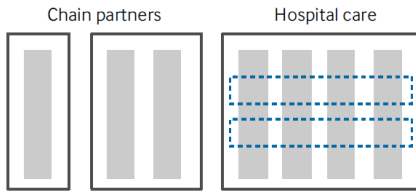


However, this was really a vision of what could be...

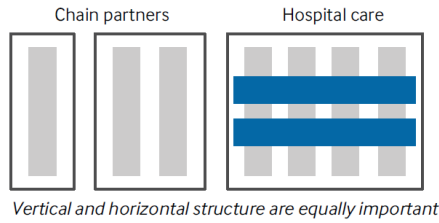


Reality: four archetypes of condition-based organization of care

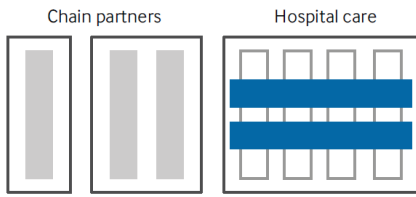
1. Multidisciplinary project team



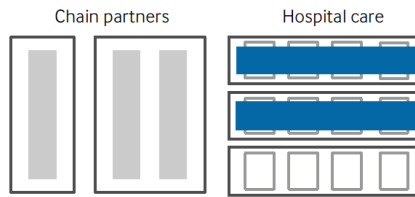
2. Matrix organization



3. Integrated Practice Unit



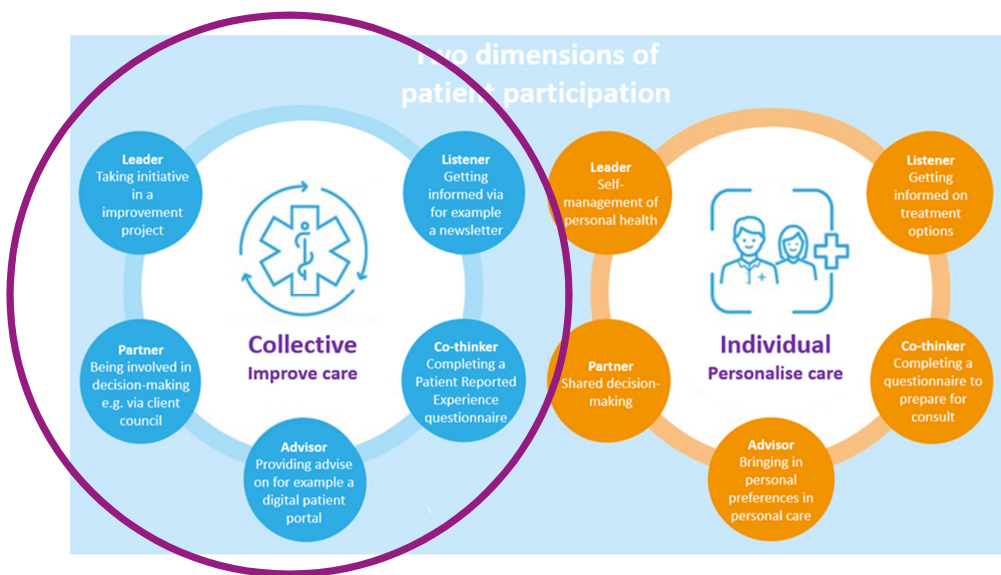
4. Independent treatment center



Organizing Care Around Conditions:
An Expanded Model of Value-Based
Health Care, J Wiersema, C Bresser,
P.B. van der Nat, NEJM Catalyst (2023)



On to patient participation



International perspective: very limited involvement of patients in VBHC

The immaturity of patient engagement in value-based healthcare—A systematic review

Michael van der Voorden^{1*}, Wim S. Sipma^{2†},
Margriet F. C. de Jong³, Arie Franx¹ and Kees C. T. B. Ahaus²

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Erasmus University Medical Centre, Rotterdam, Netherlands. ²Department of Health Services Management & Organisation, Erasmus School of Health Policy & Management, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands. ³Department of Nephrology, University Medical Centre Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

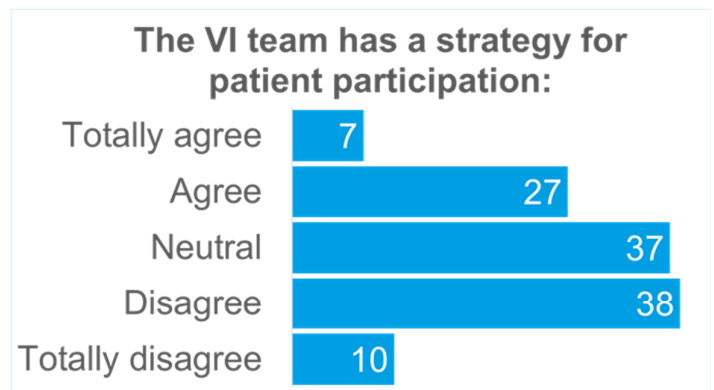
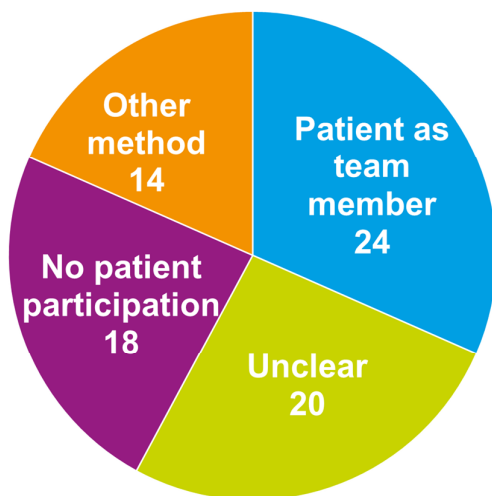
Finally, everyone
around the table
ROND DE TAFEL!



Front Public Health. 2023;11:1144027. doi:10.3389/fpubh.2023.1144027



Evaluation of current state of patient participation in improvement teams



Westerink HJ, Garvelink MM, van Uden-Kraan CF, et al. Evaluating patient participation in value-based healthcare: current state and lessons learned. Health Expect. 2023; 27:e13945. doi:10.1111/hex.13945

We aimed to improve patient participation via action research

1. We worked together with 7 value improvement teams to improve patient participation.

No.	
1	Prostate cancer
2	Breast cancer
3	Colon cancer
4	Diabetes
5	Kidney failure
6	Vulnerable elderly
7	Birth care



2. The goals and methods for patient participation in each value improvement team were discussed

4. The actions in improving patient participation were evaluated to identify barriers and facilitators

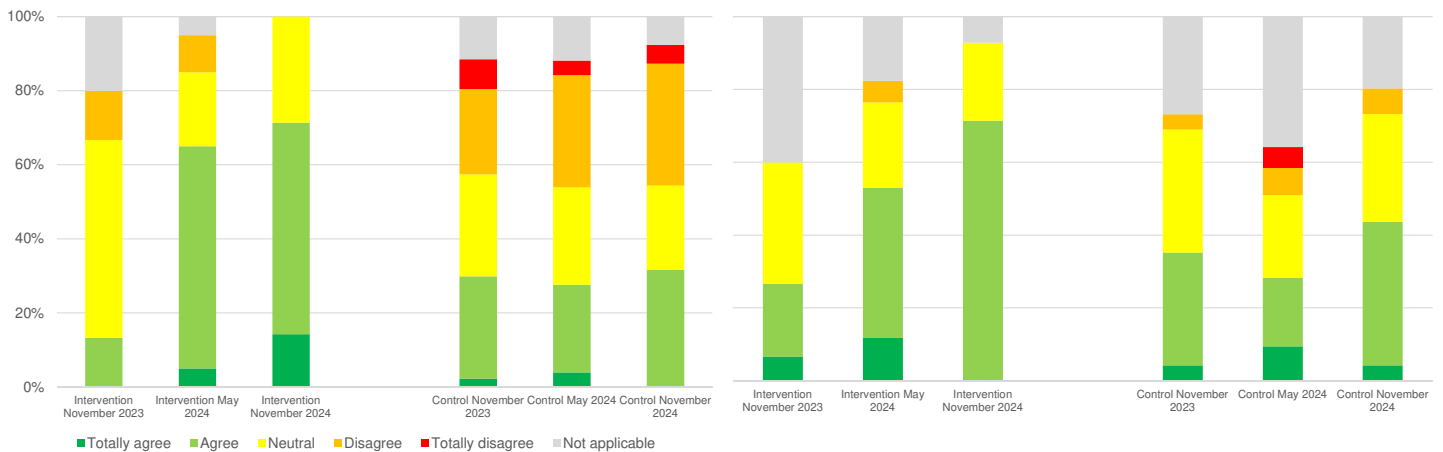
3. Different actions to improve patient participation have been implemented: e.g. a patient panel, focus group, or questionnaire

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Results action research

Overall, I am satisfied with patient participation within the VI team

The outcomes of patient participation have influenced the outcomes of the VI team



Five key learnings in improving patient participation:

1. Preconditions:



Team maturity

- Organize care around patient groups
- Structural team meetings
- Responsibility for care for a specific patient group

2. Strategy:



Select a method

- Based on goal and patient characteristics

3. Preparation:



Awareness

- Patients are not always seen as stakeholders in value improvement teams

4. Action:



Integral aspect of value improvement

- Patient participation is often seen as separate agenda item

5. Evaluation:



Measure impact

- Evaluation of impact
- Share the outcomes with patients



Organizational support

- Practical support needed for organizing patient participation



Knowledge

- Limited knowledge on methods for patient participation
- Need for training



However...



We have more attention for the what

What are we going to change/implement?



Than for the how-question

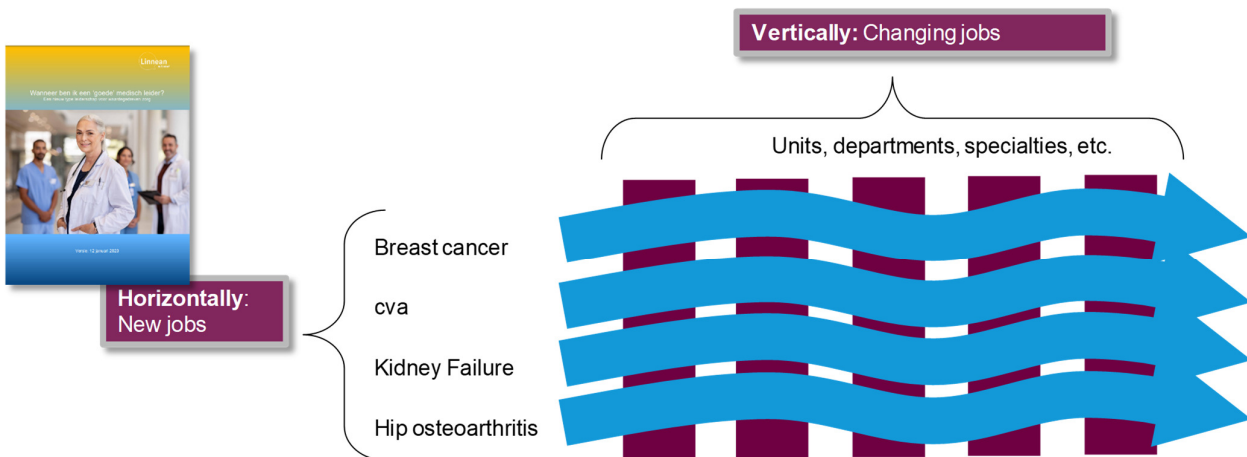
How are we going to accomplish that change?



Change management – topics to address

1. Technical perspective: implement the strategic agenda, measure outcomes, etc.
2. Governance perspective: move from pilot, to project, to program, to anchoring in the organization
3. Bottom-up or top-down? Bottom-up AND Top-down. Bottom-up experimenting, top-down programmatic approach and scaling up.
4. Integration perspective: integrate with overlapping programs: Lean, Shared-Decision making, Choosing Wisely, Digitalization of Care, Quality department, ...
5. People perspective: VBHC changes everyone's job. How and when are physicians, executives, nurses, management, data analysts, GPs, etc. involved?

Leadership change



Lesson 1: we need research to support the transition to value-based healthcare.

New since 2024: The Santeon Research Agenda



Growing amount of papers on value-based healthcare implementation in hospitals...but it is slow learning..

van Engen et al. Health Research Policy and Systems (2020) 22:94
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12961-020-01181-z>

Health Research Policy and Systems

RESEARCH Open Access

A decade of change towards Value-Based Health Care at a Dutch University Hospital: a complexity-informed process study

Veerle van Engen^{1*}, Martina Buljac-Samardžić², Rob Baatenburg de Jong³, Jeffrey Braithwaite⁴, Kees Ahaus⁵, Monique Den Hollander-Ardon⁶, Ingrid Peters⁴ and Igna Bonfrer^{1,5}

Nilsson et al. BMC Health Services Research (2017) 17:169
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-017-2104-8>

BMC Health Services Research

RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

Experiences from implementing value-based healthcare at a Swedish University Hospital – an longitudinal interview study

Kerstin Nilsson¹, Fredrik Bååthe², Annette Erichsen Andersson³, Ewa Wikström⁴ and Mette Sandoff⁵

Content not available at Crossref

Social Science & Medicine

Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/socmed

It takes two to dance the VBHC tango: A multiple case study of the adoption of value-based strategies in Sweden and Brazil

Pedro Ramos^{1,2,3,4}, Carl Savage⁵, Johan Thor⁶, Ralf Attw⁷, Karin Solberg Carlsson⁸, Marcia Makikis⁹, Miguel Condorengo Neto¹⁰, Sidney Kläijner¹¹, Paulo Piatto¹², Pamela Mazzocato¹³

NEJM Catalyst | Innovations in Care Delivery

IN DEPTH

Santeon's Lessons from a Decade of Implementing Value-Based Health Care

Noel Engels, MD, Willem Jan W. Bos, MD, PhD, Anne de Bruijn, MSc, Roald van Leeuwen, MSc, Nardo J. M. van der Meer, MD, PhD, MBA, Cornelia F. van Uden-Kraan, PhD, Pieter de Bey, MBA, MSc, Paul B. van der Nat, PhD

Vol. 5 No. 1 | January 2024
 DOI: 10.1056/CAT.23.0232

Daniels et al. BMC Health Services Research (2022) 22:1271
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-022-08563-5>

BMC Health Services Research

RESEARCH Open Access

Five years' experience with value-based quality improvement teams: the key factors to a successful implementation in hospital care

Kirsten Daniels^{1,2*}, Marc B. V. Rouppe van der Voort^{1,3}, Douwe H. Blesma^{4,5} and Paul B. van der Nat^{1,2}

Open access Original research

BMJ Open Lessons learned on the experienced facilitators and barriers of implementing a tailored VBHC model in a Dutch university hospital from a perspective of physicians and nurses

Dane Lansdaal^{1*}, Femke van Nasseu², Marje van der Steen¹, Martine de Bruijne³, Marian Smeulers⁴



Lesson 2: Healthcare providers need to learn from each other.



New since 2024: The Value Catalyst

An international **learning community** of 10 leading hospitals

Speeding up and **scaling up** implementation of value-based healthcare

Practical focus on **local implementation**

Identify **best practices** and failures

Supported by science and a systematic learning cycle



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Dilemma of Scale: How to avoid increasing 'scale inequity' as a result of a focus on medical conditions?

1. Patient volume leads to better outcomes (practice and experience)
2. Patient volume allows for better value improvement (organizational learning, better data)
3. Condition-based units are set up for conditions with higher patient volume, leading to better patient services, quicker adoption of innovation like digitalization, SDM, regional collaboration, etc.

Practical consequential question: how to make sure that VBHC implementation reaches all patients and all healthcare professionals equally?



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Thank you!

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Further reading? Try my top 10 publications!

1. Organizing Care Around Conditions: An Expanded Model of Value-Based Health Care, NEJM Catalyst, J Wiersema et al. (2023)
2. The new strategic agenda for value transformation, Health Services Management Research, PB van der Nat (2021)
3. Santeon's Lessons from a Decade of Implementing Value-Based Health Care, NEJM Catalyst, N Engels et al. (2024)
4. Redesigning value-based hospital structures: a qualitative study on value-based health care in the Netherlands, BMC Health Services Research, G Steinmann et al. (2022)
5. Evaluating patient participation in value-based healthcare: Current state and lessons learned, Health Expectations, J Westerink et al. (2023)
6. Five years' experience with value-based quality improvement teams: the key factors to a successful implementation in hospital care, BMC Health Service Research, K Daniels et al. (2022)
7. Mapping the extent, range and nature of research activity on value-based healthcare in the 15 years following its introduction (2006–2021): a scoping review, BMJ Open JRG Vijverberg et al. (2022)
8. Health Outcomes Management Evaluation—A National Analysis of Dutch Heart Care, European Heart Journal - Quality of Care and Clinical Outcomes, PB van der Nat et al. (2021)
9. Value-based healthcare implementation in the Netherlands: a quantitative analysis of multidisciplinary team performance, J Westerink et al. (2024)
10. Development of an international, multidisciplinary, patient-centered Standard Outcome Set for Multiple Sclerosis: The S.O.S.MS project, Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders, K Daniels et al. (2023)