## An abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) screening programme to improve health outcomes for Māori

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## The problem

Health inequalities between Māori and non-Māori New Zealanders are large, pervasive, and persist across the lifespan and over time

- 7 to 9 year gap in life expectancy between Māori and non-Māori New Zealanders
- Māori develop and die from abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA) 8 years younger than New Zealand Europeans
- Only 40% of AAA detected in Māori are repaired by elective surgery (61% in Europeans)

## Overall aim

- Help Māori in our region to live longer and enjoy a better quality of life
- Save Māori lives by reducing mortality from AAA



Develop and test New Zealand's first Māori-specific Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) screening programme in partnership with mana whenua



## Programme development

#### • Research:

Epidemiologic investigation quantifying for the first time the burden of disease in NZ due to AAA and demonstrating enormous ethnic inequalities in AAA incidence and mortality in New Zealand

 New policy development: Board approval to screen all Māori in Auckland and Waitemata DHBs and addition of an innovative method of heart arrhythmia (atrial fibrillation) screening



## AAA screening programme

#### • Simple solution:

A free once-in-a-lifetime ultrasound scan of the abdomen to detect AAA undertaken by a Māori ultrasound technician



Creative concepts: Applied a Māori kaupapa approach using the He Pikinga Waiora Implementation Framework

## Innovative business model

- Applied rigorous health needs analysis methods with a specific focus on reducing ethnic health inequalities
- Used cost-effectiveness modeling adapting a Cambridge University model in collaboration with Otago University

## AAA screening results

A simple ultrasound scan is an acceptable screening test for Māori with high participation rates Prevalence





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Prevent 5 AAA related deaths 20 QALY at \$9,700/QALY

## Results

#### • 183% return on investment

 Additional benefits can be realised by offering smoking cessation advice and cardiovascular disease risk assessment at time of screening

# What we have learnt

 Public services can be made to work for Māori and can achieve outstanding outcomes at an affordable cost

- Health inequalities are not inevitable for Māori and can be reduced through appropriately designed and conducted interventions
- Extraordinarily high participation rate achieved in this pilot offers a model for other screening programmes and for wider social services generally