

Dear all



Despite widespread vaccination efforts, we continue to observe a high level of COVID-19 infections, with the current trend indicating a potential peak in daily cases. It is encouraging that individuals previously vaccinated against COVID-19 appear to experience a milder course of the disease. However, uncertainty remains regarding whether the government will reimpose various measures, restrictions, or even lockdowns during the winter.

Over the past year, we have all faced challenges due to the secondary effects of COVID-19, including increased testing capacity affecting operations, lockdowns, and the emergence of secondary diseases such as the RS virus. We have witnessed an unprecedented rise in severe cases of RS virus among older children and young people, even outside the typical season.

Given the ongoing challenges, it is crucial that we collectively strive for improvement. As indicated below, municipalities will face increasing pressure in the future. In response, we must enhance our skills and overall efficiency. Our contribution to this effort involves providing an evidence-based, systematic, and accessible approach to addressing one of the most significant health challenges: obesity and its numerous complications. Through our efforts, we aim to reduce time consumption and enhance overall effectiveness.

NEWSLETTER "MANDAG MORGEN "

The municipalities are facing the need to construct an entirely new healthcare system. With a growing elderly population, increasingly intricate processes, and a strained labor market, mayors are confronted with significant health challenges following the local elections.

Addressing these challenges demands innovative thinking and a shift in the approach to treatment and care. The current trajectory is

unsustainable due to its heavy resource demands. Jacob Kjellberg, a professor of health economics at VIVE, warns that if no action is taken, the healthcare system is headed metaphorically toward an iceberg.

To alleviate the burden on hospitals, numerous tasks must be decentralized, enabling more patients to receive treatment and care either at home or in close proximity. This necessitates a groundbreaking collaboration among hospitals, municipalities, and general practitioners, aiming to overcome decades-long challenges and enhance cohesion within the healthcare system. Essentially, municipalities and hospitals must collaboratively establish an entirely new healthcare system.

According to Jacob Kjellberg, the primary objectives involve enhancing municipal capacity to admit patients earlier in the course of treatment and preventing unnecessary hospital admissions or readmissions. The aging population, coupled with an increase in chronic diseases and a labor shortage, poses a looming threat to the healthcare system, akin to an approaching iceberg. For more details, you can refer to the complete feature (in Danish) at the end of this newsletter.

OBESITY TREATMENT TOOL PRO

There has been some confusion regarding the pricing of Obesity Treatment Tool Pro. The current cost is only DKK 4,750 per therapist per year, with an unlimited number of patient courses included. As a therapist, with an hourly wage of DKK 200, after saving 24 working hours, you will have covered the cost of the product. Subsequently, the saved hours contribute to increased job satisfaction by providing more time for other tasks and optimizing processes.

We estimate conservatively that, in the first year, you can save an average of 2 hours per patient. This means that after approximately 12



OBESITY TREATMENT TOOL PRO - FOR
PROFESSIONAL TREATMENT OF OBESITY

Part of Dr Holm

included patients, you will have recovered the cost of the treatment tool. However, the process is flexible, and it is up to you to decide how to organize it to save time.

For initial assessments, we recommend conducting a full FUS with the patient. However, in subsequent contacts, you can save time on both consultations and shorter consultation times. The frequency and duration of consultations also depend on the individual patient's needs. Easier-to-treat patients may require only a few supportive sessions per year, while more challenging cases may benefit from slightly fewer and shorter consultations.

Additionally, there is an option for children/young people and adults to conduct consultations themselves before the visit, focusing the in-person discussion on addressing challenges in the treatment plan. It is important to note that we do not recommend parents weighing children/young people themselves. Proper measurement of height and weight should be done in a free, neutral, and suitable space and atmosphere, maintaining a pediatric standard. Keep in mind that the therapist loses the basis to provide proper advice without knowledge of height and weight measurements and the development of the consultation.

NEW STUDY - VIRA IN THE INTESTINAL CHANNEL

Intestinal viruses play a crucial role, yet they are often overlooked factors in the complex human gut microbial ecosystem. While the number of studies on human gut viruses has been increasing, our understanding of the vast viral diversity remains limited. This study collected 254 virus microbiomes from 204 Danish participants, leading to the establishment of the 'Danish Enteric Virome Catalog (DEVoC).' This catalog comprises 12,986 different viral configurations, the majority of which were previously unknown, encoding 190,029 viral genes.

A Previously Undescribed Highly Prevalent Phage Identified in a Danish Enteric Virome Catalog

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ABSTRACT Gut viruses are important, yet often neglected, players in the complex human gut microbial ecosystem. Recently, the number of human gut virome studies

has been increasing; however, we are still only scratching the surface of the immense viral diversity. In this study, 254 virus-enriched fecal metagenomes from

204 Danish subjects were used to generate the Danish Eradic Viralome Catalog (DVx0C) containing 12,586 nonredundant viral scaffolds of which the majority was monotypically characterized, encoding 100,039 viral genes. The DVx0C was used to characterize

previously undescribed, encoding 190,029 viral genes. The DEPC was used to compare 91 healthy DEPC gut viruses from children, adolescents, and adults that were used to create the DEPC. Gut viruses of healthy Finnish subjects were disseminated throughout Europe and North America.

used to create the library, but viruses of healthy human subjects were confirmed by phages. While most phage genomes (PGs) only occurred in a single subject, indicating large virome individuality, 33 PGs were present in more than 10 healthy subjects.

To further study the prevalence of these 39 prevalent PGs, 1,885 gut virome data from the Human Microbiome Project were analyzed.

sets of 27 studies from across the world were screened, revealing several age-, geography-, and disease-related prevalence patterns. Two PIs also showed a remarkably high concordance worldwide—a color-coded figure (Fig. 4) summarizes relationships to the literature.

high prevalence worldwide—a coliphage phage Q54-like prevalence, belonging to the tentative *AlphaeCassiniae* subfamily, and a previously undescribed circular temperate phage infecting *Bacteroides dorei* (34.4% prevalence), called LeMPophage because it has a large genome and multiple prophages.

the preys containing *Leptospiral* were clearly predominant, causing concern because it encodes lots of viral elements. Due to the LoEphage's High prevalence and novelty, public data sets in which the LoEphage was detected were de novo assembled,

IMPORTANCE Through generation of the DEVoC, we added numerous previously

uncharacterized viral genomes and genes to the ever-increasing worldwide pool of human gut viruses. The DEVOc, the largest human gut virome catalog generated to date, is available at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore.

from consistently processed fecal samples, facilitated the analysis of the 91 healthy Danish gut viruses. Characterizing the biggest cohort of healthy gut viruses from children, adolescents and adults to date confirmed the previously established birth

children, adolescents, and adults to date confirmed the previously established high
sensitivity/specificity of the test.

DEVoC was compared with 91 healthy DEVoC intestinal viruses from Danish children, adolescents, and adults. The findings revealed a dominance of phages (viruses that reproduce by infecting bacteria) in the intestinal viruses of healthy Danish participants. While most viral genomes were unique to a single participant, indicating extensive viral variability, 39 genomes were present in more than 10 healthy participants.

The DEVoC viral registry included many previously described viral genomes and genes, contributing to the growing repository of human viral genomes. DEVoC now stands as the largest collection of consistently treated stool samples containing 91 healthy Danish human viral genomes. By characterizing this extensive cohort across different age groups, the study confirmed significant variability among participants, with age influencing specific professional groups.

The identification of previously unknown viral phage genomes highlights their potential for future applications in understanding the intricate relationships between microorganisms in the human gut ecosystem, shedding light on both health and disease. You can read our latest article from The HOLBAEK study [here](#) for more information.

WHEATER OR NOT TO WEIGH

In Denmark, there is currently a debate about whether to conduct weight assessments for children and young people in schools. The argument is that it may make children feel stigmatized and potentially trigger eating disorders. However, there is no scientific evidence supporting either the notion that children feel wrong or that it can lead to eating disorders.



The qualitative interview survey of children and young people from Kolding municipality, claiming that children feel wrong after weight measurements, lacks clarity regarding the number of participants, representativeness of the sample, and the specific questions asked. Furthermore, one might question the survey's conclusion: if children and young people feel wrong after a weight measurement, could it be performed and communicated in a more gentle manner?

Additionally, the term "eating disorder" is used irresponsibly, causing significant anxiety. While the term is often associated with anorexia or bulimia, in the context of obesity, it often refers to comfort eating, fast food consumption, overeating, or irregular meal patterns, existing on a continuum with increasing loss of control, heightened appetite, and, in some cases, binge eating disorder (BED). However, the disturbed eating seen in obesity can be viewed as a symptom of obesity, much like thirst is a symptom of diabetes. For example, a meta-review shows that treating overweight children and adolescents, including measurements, does not lead to more eating disorders; rather, it has the opposite effect. Moreover, research from the Children's Obesity Clinic in Holbaek indicates that 86% of children and young people with obesity, who enter treatment, exhibit components of disturbed eating, such as comfort eating, fast eating, overeating, or meal skipping. The treatment of obesity is independent of the presence of fewer or more components of an eating disorder, highlighting that the eating disorder itself is nothing more than a symptom of the complex disease of severe obesity.

It is a hallmark of pediatric care to interact with children, engage in meaningful conversations, and conduct examinations in a safe environment with a proper and dignified atmosphere. The importance of the discussion lies in shedding light on the need to understand obesity

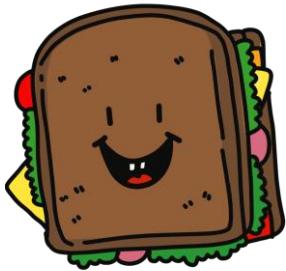
properly as a chronic, severe, progressive, and recurring disease, as emphasized in a recent statement by Danish pediatricians. Therefore, it is crucial to promote proper and relevant training for healthcare providers to understand and manage obesity appropriately and with dignity.

When dealing with children and young people, it is essential to recognize that they do not have legal authority, undergo physical, mental, and social development, and only gain a depth of reflection towards the age of majority, where complex decisions can be left to themselves. Children and young people depend on responsible adults. In our modern welfare society, having a free healthcare system is a significant privilege, allowing monitoring of normal growth and development by healthcare professionals to detect potential health issues. It is important to acknowledge that measuring height and weight, and thus monitoring growth and development, is crucial for ensuring satisfactory physical, mental, and social well-being in children and young people. Throughout this discussion, it is extremely important to recognize that a systematic collection of height and weight measurements shows growth development and is a proactive effort to detect common childhood diseases.

In recent decades, the prevalence of obesity has increased epidemically, even among Danish children and young people, presenting many challenges. Questions arise about whether it is now more normal to be overweight, what it means, what actions to take, and how to talk about it. It has many derived consequences for understanding our children and young people better in the future. On that note, it is essential to remember that research from the Children's Obesity Clinic in Holbaek has documented that in children and adolescents with obesity starting treatment at an average age of 11.6 years, 50% have incipient or actual

high blood pressure, 44% have sleep apnea, 31% have fatty liver, 28% have elevated cholesterol levels, and 18% have precursors to type 2 diabetes. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that among adults, obesity is responsible for morbidity and mortality in 9% of cancer cases, 35% of cardiovascular diseases, and 85% of type 2 diabetes cases.

LUNCHBOXES



Meals are an integral part of every school's routine, providing children and young people with the energy they need to make the most of their school day. While it is the responsibility of parents to decide what goes into the lunchbox, it is a good idea to talk to the child or young person about their preferences and involve them in the preparation. Specifically, families can establish a routine where they prepare the lunchbox together after the evening meal. Gradually, the child can take on more responsibilities until they are old enough to prepare the lunchbox entirely on their own.

The Holbæk model utilizes the T-plate model to describe the proportions of different foods for each meal, including the lunchbox. In this model, the plate is divided into a "T," with half of the plate consisting of salad and vegetables, a quarter of meat or fish, and the remaining quarter of potatoes, whole grains, or pasta.



Figure 1: <https://altomkost.dk/for-fagfolk/skoler-og-fritidsordninger/anbefalinger-til-mad-i-skolen-og-fritidsordningen/#c87144>

In addition to the T-plate model, the Danish Health Authority released its new official dietary guidelines, "[De officielle kostråd - godt for sundhed og klima](#)", earlier this year. The new guidelines focus on recommendations for food and beverages that are both healthy and environmentally friendly. Alongside this, the brochure "Gi' madpakken en hånd" was introduced, introducing the concept of the

'Madpakkehånden' to make it easier to remember what to include in the lunchbox, with each finger representing an item to include.

The brochure also provides helpful tips for keeping the lunchbox fresh and reducing food waste.

In addition to dietary guidelines, the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, just before the summer break, issued new recommendations for the "Rammer om det gode måltid" for use in schools. Here, the focus is on a healthy and nourishing lunchbox and the importance of the environment in which eating takes place. Creating good environments aims to foster a positive culture around food and meal patterns, establishing healthy habits for children to carry into adulthood. Children's concentration improves when they consume a nutritious lunch, underscoring the importance of creating a secure setting for meals, where children can also enhance their social interactions. These positive settings should be advocated by the adults around the children, while also involving both children and parents

Danish articles: "["Rammer om det gode måltid"](#)" og "["Gi' madpakken en hånd"](#)".

THE ANNUAL OBESITY MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE 2022



The Annual Obesity Management Conference of 2021 was a significant success, attracting numerous participants, featuring engaging presentations, and garnering constructive and positive feedback. In response to these favorable responses, we have decided to expand the Annual Obesity Management Conference 2022 to span two full days, with the option for overnight accommodation. The primary focus of the first day will be clinical, aiming to include presentations from municipal

healthcare practitioners on the treatment of obesity, covering the most intriguing themes in the field. The second day will take on a more scientific perspective, delving into foundational scientific knowledge, insights, recommendations, and potentially exploring new and interesting perspectives and mechanisms relevant to obesity. The overarching theme of the Annual Obesity Management Conference 2022 is to be evidence-based, contributing to the clarification of certain perceptions that often turn out to be illusions.

We welcome suggestions for topics; please feel free to forward your ideas to Dorte at klinikken@drholm.com

NEW NAME FOR THE DANISH CHILDHOOD OBESITY BIOBANK



The Danish Childhood Obesity Biobank was established in 2009 through collaboration between Torben Hansen and Jens-Christian Holm. Over the years, it has evolved into one of the largest repositories globally, contributing significantly to research and knowledge development concerning children and young people with obesity.

The Biobank has generated more than 120 scientific articles, some of which have been published in highly regarded and prestigious journals. Our efforts have led to the discovery of new genes and mechanisms, and we have outlined the Dr Holm model in over 30 studies, showcasing treatment outcomes related to changes in obesity and its complications. These findings have garnered international attention, even featured twice on BBC World. The Danish Childhood Obesity Biobank is now changing its name to "The HOLBAEK Study" to underscore Holbæk's substantial contributions to the establishment of this world-class research resource.

NEW SEMINAR COMPOSITION

We have introduced two new bundled seminar packages, allowing you to combine the education from Dr. Holm Model Seminar 1-3 or Seminar 1-4 with Obesity Management Tool Pro at a discounted rate.

WEBINAR to everyone

Jens-Christian will host his next webinar on Tuesday, November 23rd, at 20:00 in the Facebook group "Boost din hverdag sundere". The topics this time are fat mass regulation and its side effects, bidding farewell to motivation, calorie restriction and "små skridt" (small steps).

You can request to become a member and thus be part of a community where you can ask questions, raise issues, and discuss relevant, interesting, and prominent topics.

Feel free to already ask questions in the group and make suggestions for future topics. We have surpassed more than 1,700 members, and we look forward to seeing you again. 😊

MASTERCLASS for healthcare professional

The next MasterClass is scheduled for Friday, November 26th, 2021, from 14:00 to 15:00.

If you wish to participate, please send an e-mail to Dorte at klinikken@drholm.com

The only requirement for participation is that you have attended at least Seminar 1 (course 1) of the Dr Holm model's competence development courses (Seminar 1-4). If you would like to discuss a case, simply inform Dorte during registration, and you may receive a template for assistance.



UPCOMING SEMINARS IN THE DR HOLM-MODEL



The next seminar in the Dr Holm-model is the Brush Up Seminar, scheduled for November 30, 2021.

The seminar will take place at Hotel Strandparken, Kalundborgvej 58, 4300 Holbæk

Seminar 1: 29th – 30th of March 2022.

Introductory course.

Seminar 2: 7th – 8th of June 2022.

Follow-up course; follow-up on treatment.

Seminar 3: 7th – 8th of December 2021.

Immersion course; our values in a meta-perspective.

Seminar 4: 10th – 11th of May 2022.

Focus on the therapist's pedagogy and communication.

Brush Up: 30th of November 2021

To make the patient easy.

Seminars in Oslo, Norway

Seminar 1: 21st – 22nd of June 2022.

Introductory course.

The Seminar is held at Hotel Thon Linne, Oslo

<https://www.jenschristianholm.dk/uk/our-products/seminars-for-healthcare-professionals.aspx>

Obesity Treatment Tool Pro is included in the content of all seminars.

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Kommunerne skal opbygge et helt nyt sundhedsvæsen

Flere sjældre borgere, mere komplekse forløb og et presset arbejdsmarked er nogle af de store sundhedsudfordringer, som borgmestre skal knække efter kommunalvalget i næste måned. Udfordringerne kræver nytænkning og omlægning i måden at tilbyde behandling og pleje på.



KARIN LUNDE, TORBEN K.
ANDERSEN OG JENS REIERMANN
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POLITIK OG VELFÆRD

Kommunerne står overfor enorme udfordringer på sundhedsfronten de kommende år. Det stiller store krav til de 98 nye borgmestre efter det kommende valg. Udfordringerne kræver nytænkning og en markant omlægning i måden at tilbyde behandling og pleje på.

"Udviklingen kan ikke fortsætte som nu. Det er ganske enkelt for ressourcekrævende. Hvis ikke vi gør noget, har vi på sundhedsområdet billedeligt talt fuld kraft på vej mod et isbjerg," siger Jakob Kjellberg, professor i sundhedsøkonomi, VIVE.

Borgmestrene kan i løbet af de næste fire år se frem til at få langt større ansvar for at forebygge indlæggelser og holde folkude af sygehusene. Mange flere opgaver skal flyttes væk fra sygehusene, så flere patienter bliver behandlet og plejet i eller tæt på eget hjem. Og så skal sygehuse, kommuner og praktiserende læger opfinde helt nye måder at samarbejde på og dermed knække årtiers problemer med at skabe mere sammenhæng i sundhedsvæsenet.

"Kommuner og akutsygehuse skal i virkeligheden til at opbygge et helt nyt sundhedsvæsen fra bunden. Det hele skal

Kort sagt

De nye borgmestre vil få langt større ansvar for at holde folkude af sygehusene. Det bliver en kæmpe udfordring. Kommuner og akutsygehuse skal i virkeligheden opbygge et helt nyt sundhedsvæsen fra bunden, siger professor i sundhedsøkonomi.

Vigtige pointer

- Flere opgaver skal flyttes væk fra sygehusene, så patienter bliver behandlet i eget hjem
- Sygehuse, kommuner og praktiserende læger skal opfinde nye måder at samarbejde på
- Kommunerne råder i dag allerede over 3.500 sengepladser
- Antallet af diabetikere og andre kronikere eksploderer og kræver nytænkning af forebyggelsen.

Perspektivet

Regeringens plan om at oprette 20 nye nærhospitaler er blevet anklaget for at være både politisk spin og uambitios. Men det er bare en brik i den enorme omvälvning, som sundhedsvæsenet står overfor de kommende år. Borgmestre får en hovedrolle i forhold til at nytænke måden at tilbyde behandling og pleje på.

gentænkes. De to store opgaver er, at kommunerne skal have kapacitet til at modtage flere patienter tidligere i et behandlings- og plejeforløb, og så skal de undgå, at patienter indlægges eller genindlægges på sygehusene," siger professor Jakob Kjellberg.

Jorden brænder

Der er flere grunde til, at sundhedsvæsenet har kurs mod et isbjerg, medmindre det lykkes at nytænke og udvikle behandlingen.

En af de væsentligste er demografiens. De kommende år vil gruppen af ældre – og især de +80-årige – vokse dramatisk. I nogle kommuner meget mere end i andre.

Det lagger ekstra stort pres på sundhedsvæsenet.

Når flere danskere lever længere, får flere også kroniske sygdomme som diabetes og KOI. Mange lever også med flere kroniske sygdomme og har derfor et meget komplekst sygdomsforløb på tværs af sundhedsvæsenet.

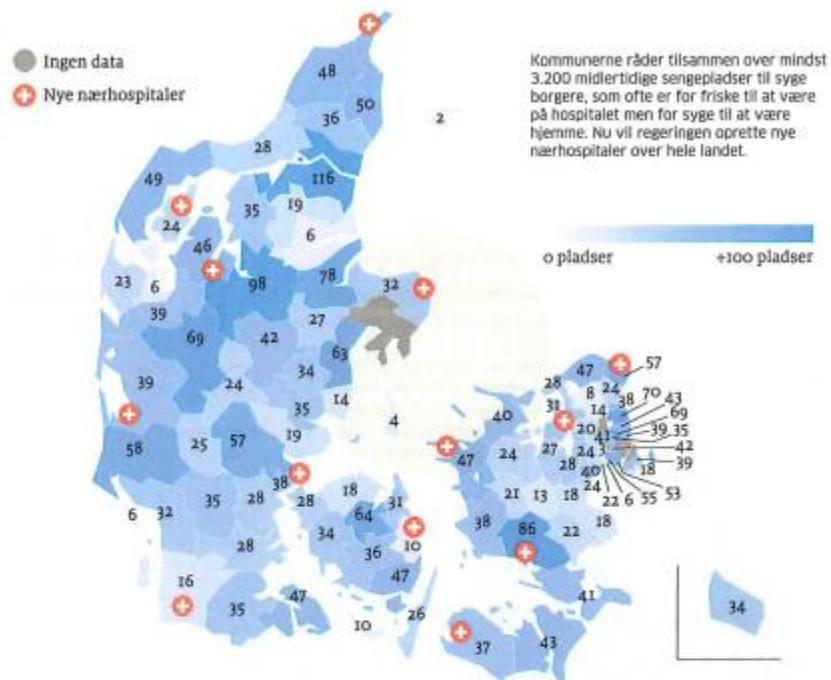
Mangel på hænder er også en kæmpe udfordring. For ligesom i mange andre brancher kommer social- og sundhedsvæsenet også til at skrige på mangel på arbejdskraft de kommende år. Det kræver helt nye løsninger for at komme i mål.

Som kontorchef på sundheds- og ældreområdet i KL, Nanna Skovgaard, udtrykker det:

UGENS TEMA

Er nærhospitalerne her allerede?

Antal midlertidige sengepladser i kommunerne i 2020 og regeringens forslag til placering af 13 ud af 20 nye nærhospitaler.

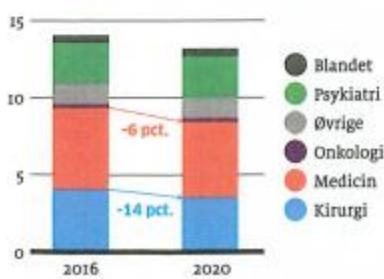


Notes: — Danmarks Statistik gør opmærksom på, at nogle kommuner indberetter betydelige udsving fra år til år, og opgørelsen er derfor forbundet med en vis usikkerhed. For eksempel har hverken kommunen i Københavns eller på Frederiksberg har indberettet nogen pladser i 2020. I 2014 indberettede København over 340 pladser. Tidlig Projektschef i Vive, Sidsel Vinge, skærmer derfor, at det reelle antal midlertidige sengepladser i kommunerne ligger over 3.500.

Kilde — Danmarks Statistik og Sundhedministeriet.

Færre senge på hospitalerne

Udviklingen i antal sengepladser i hospitalssektoren fordelt på områder, tusinde, 2016-2020



Kilde — Vive og e-sundhed.dk.

Hvad er lovjemlen?

Midlertidige pladser i kommunerne fordelt efter lovgrundlag

Sundhedsloven § 138	Service-loven § 84, stk. 2
• Akutfunktioner	• Korttidspladser
• Akutteam	• Vurderingspladser
• Akutplads	• Observationspladser
	• Rehabiliteringspladser
	• Genoptræningspladser
	• Aflastningspladser
	• Feriepladser
	• Venetopladser

Kilde — Vive.

FIGUR 1



UGENS TEMA



Det er jo helt absurd, at man har opbygget en sengekapacitet svarende til to tredjedele af den medicinske sengekapacitet med en lovhjemmel, der slet ikke er gearet til formålet.

Sidsel Vinge, konsulent og tidligere projektchef i VIVE

"Jorden brænder under fodderne på os. Og det løser vi ikke ved at hælde mere vand på den samme kande. Vi er nødt til at tenke på nye måder. Alt det, som vi plejer at gøre, får vi mere af. Vi får mere kompleksitet. Borgerne er ramt af flere ting på en gang. Og vi er udfordret på rekruttering," siger Nanna Skovgaard.

20 nærhospitaler

Ældre- og sundhedsområdet er de to emner, som værgerne prioritører højest op til kommunalvalget. Det viser en mätning, som Epinion har foretaget for Altinget og DR. De to emner kan flytte mange stemmer. Og de nye borgmestre kommer ud i en meget svær øve om at finde den rette tone.

For hvis de taler velfærden for langt ned og maler et for dystert billede af, hvor hårdt det bliver, risikerer de at skramme mange unge væk fra social- og sundhedsområdet, så det bliver endnu sværere at skaffe hænder nok. De skal forsøge at skabe håb om, at rekrutteringsudfordringerne kan løftes og give et troværdigt bud på en værdig behandling og pleje på ældreområdet. Både i dag og om to år.

Også regeringen har fokus på at styrke det nære sundhedsvæsenet forud for det kommende regions- og kommunalvalg. Sundhedsminister Magnus Heunicke (S) vil oprette op imod 20 nærhospitaler forstået over hele landet, så folk kan få nogle af de behandlinger, de i dag modtager på sygehuset, som røntgenbilleder, EKG eller kontrolbesøg, tættere på eget hjem.

"Der er behov for en stille revolution. Flere har fået længere til sygehuset. Alt for mange har ikke adgang til en fast læge. For mange patienter bliver tabt mellem to stole og bliver genindlagt akut. Og der er også stor forskel på sundhedstilbuddene afhængigt af, hvilken kommune man bor i. Det er ikke godt nok," sagde Magnus Heunicke, da han præsenterede regeringens udspil.

Regeringen vil også forsøge at sikre bedre lægedækning i områder som Sjælland-Falster, Nord- og Vestjylland samt dele af den københavnske vestegn, hvor der i dag er mangel på praktiserende læ-

ger. Det skal blandt andet ske ved at omstætte speciallægeuddannelsen i almen medicin og opslå flere uddannelsessstillinger i lægedækningstruede områder.

3.500 kommunale sengepladser

Kommunerne er i fuld gang med den store omstættning.

Gennem de senere år har sygehusene skåret ned på antallet af sengepladser i takt med, at patienter er indlagt i væsentligt kortere tid end tidligere. Mange af de behandlinger, som tidligere krævede flere dages indlæggelse, bliver i dag lavet på samlebånd, så patienterne kan komme hjem samme dag.

Mens sygehusene har skåret ned på antallet af senge, er der sket det stik modsatte i kommunerne. De har oprettet flere og flere midlertidige sengepladser. Det skønnes, at de i dag har over 3.500 af disse sengepladser under forskellige navne som for eksempel akut-, observations- eller aflastningspladser. Tilbage i 2007 var der ifølge Danmarks Statistik 2.360 midlertidige pladser. SE FIGUR 1.

Den kommunale sengekapacitet svarer til 66 procent af samtlige medicinske hospitalssenge i hele det regionale sygehusvæsen. Men kun en meget lille del af disse senge – de såkaldte akutpladser – hører under sundhedsloven. Resten er reguleret via en paragraf i serviceloven – paragraf 84, stk. 2 – der handler om at aflaste lægefæller og påtænde til folk med nedsat funktionsevne.

"Det er jo helt absurd, at man har opbygget en sengekapacitet svarende til to tredjedele af den medicinske sengekapacitet med en lovhjemmel, der slet ikke er gearet til formålet," siger konsulent og tidligere projektchef i VIVE Sidsel Vinge, som er en af de sundhedskespertter, der har forsøkt mest i området.

"Det betyder, at der ikke er krav til, hvem personalet er, udover at de ikke må ansætte læger med behandlingsansvar for patienterne. Der er heller ikke journaladgang for personalet. De får ingen epikriser (skriftlige overleveringer mellem læger, red.). Det får kun den praktiserende læge. Der er ingen garanti for, at der er en hjer-

testarter, og det er ikke tilladt at have et medicinrum som på hospitaler. Det stiller ikke altid patienten i den bedste og mest sikre situation," siger Sidsel Vinge.

Svarer til 11-årige i gymnasiet

Mange af de kommunale sengepladser er til patienter, som kommer direkte fra hospitaler. De er for raske til at ligge i en dyr seng på sygehuset men for svage og ustabile til at komme hjem i egen bolig og har derfor brug for tid til at komme til hæfterne. Nogle skal måske genoptrænes efter en hjernebledning. Andre er for svage til at være alene hjemme i en periode på trods af de daglige besøg fra hjemmesygeplejen eller hjemmeplejen.

Nogle af sengepladserne står på enerstuer på et kommunalt plejehjem. Andre er samlet i én bygning på en kommunal matrikel.

"Udviklingen i sundhedsvæsenet svarer til, at nogle børn allerede som 11-årige havde klaret folkeskolens afgangseksemten og derfor blev overladt til gymnasierne, som så fik ansvaret for dem. Det ville vi jo aldrig tillade. Men det er det, der sker, når vi udskriver patienterne tidligere. Det er hamrende svært at drive et sundhedsvæsen, som udvikler sig så utrolig meget på så få år, og så følge med regulatorisk, når det er spredt ud på to-tre forskellige sektorer," siger Sidsel Vinge.

Nybrud i hovedstaden

Et af de steder, hvor man nu går helt nye veje i forsøget på at sikre mere tryghed til patienterne efter hospitalsbehandling, er i Region Hovedstaden. Her vil hospitalerne udvide deres behandlingsansvar til ya timer efter udskrivningen som led i regionens nye strategiplan 'Alle skal med' om det nære og sammenhængende sundhedsvæsen.

Ideen er, at hvis der for eksempel opstår komplikationer hos en borgers efter to døgn, skal det være meget lettere for kommunens plejepersonale at få kontakt til en læge på den pågældende afdeling, som har stået for behandlingen, og dermed bedre løse sine plejepgaver og måske undgå en genindlæggelse. >

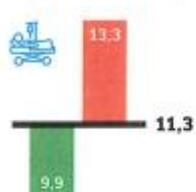
UGENS TEMA

En verden til forskel

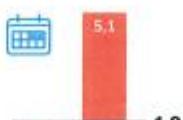
Sundhedsprofil for kommunerne Rudersdal og Lolland samt gennemsnit på landsplan på udvalgte områder.



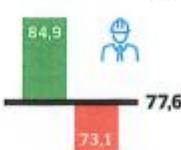
Procentdelen af sygehus-patienter, der bliver genind-lagt inden for 30 dage



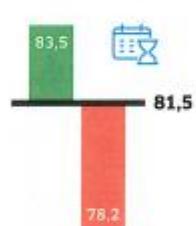
Antal færdigbehand-lingsdage på sygehus per 1.000 borgere



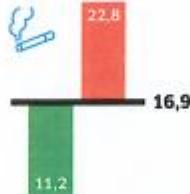
Procentdel af borgere (25-64 år), der bliver fastholdt i beskæftigelse, seks måneder efter indlæggelse



Middellevetid, år



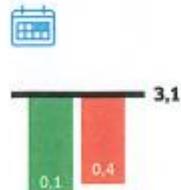
Daglige rygere, procent



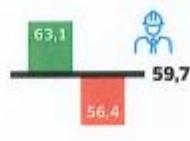
Gennemsnitligt antal dages ventetid til genop-trenings i kommuner



Antal psykiatriske færdigbehandlingsdage per 1.000 borgere



Procentdel af borgere (25-64 år), der bliver fastholdt i beskæftigelse seks måneder efter psykiatrisk diagnose



Procentdel af 25-årige borgere med kontakt til psykiatrien, der har fuldført en ungdomsuddannelse



FIGUR 2 — Nogle kommuner, som Lolland, har meget større sundhedsudfordringer end andre kommuner, som Rudersdal.

KILDE — 'Nationale mål for sundhedsvæsenet', Sundhedministeriet, 2021



UGENS TEMA

Den slags initiativer bliver mødt med stor begejstring hos kommunerne. De håber på, at den form for initiativer kan sikre en bedre og mere tryg overgang mellem det regionale hospitalsvæsen og den kommunale pleje.

"Det er et kæmpe nybrud," siger kontorchef Nanna Skovgaard fra KL og uddyber:

"De 72 timer indebærer dels, at kommunen får en tydelig adgang til at tage kontakt til den pågældende hospitalsafdeling, hvis man har spørgsmål, som den kommunale pleje ikke selv kan håndtere. Og dels at man for eksempel som læge på den udskrivende afdeling måske får sig tænkt mere grundigt om og tjekket, om medicinen nu er ajourført, om udskrivningsrapporten er klar, og om plejeforløbsplanen er tilstrækkelig tydelig på, hvad der skal ske med borgeren. Hvis der i dag er en komplikation, ryger den i Region Hovedstaden som regel til Akuttelefonen 1813 eller i den generelle akutfunktion, så den udskrivende afdeling ikke får en læring. Med modellen kan man måske undgå, at de samme uhensigtsmæssigheder sker igen og igen."

Det nye behandlingsansvar på 72 timer træder i kraft fra årsskiftet og vil i første omgang gælde for de borgere, som har behov for kommunal pleje.

Levetiden skal op

Borgmestrene kan også forvente, at de skal skrue op for den borgerrettede forebyggelse, som de har ansvaret for, og dermed også den del, der handler om at fremme en sundere livsstil og undgå indlæggelser.

"Hver dag er der 63 nye borgere, som får diagnosen diabetes 2 eller KOL, og som skal lægges oven i alle dem, som har det i forvejen," siger sundhedsminister Magnus Heunicke.

Det stigende antal kronikere er en konsekvens af, at vi danskere spiser lidt for fedt, drikker lidt for meget alkohol, ryger for meget og beveger os for lidt. Det sætter sig ikke bare på sidebenene men også i statistikkerne som en af de vigtigste forklaringer på, at danskerne lever et kortere liv end både finner, svenske og nordmænd.

"Vi er ret gode til behandlinger på sygehuse, men alligevel lever danskerne kortere end naboerne i de andre nordiske lande. Det skyldes ikke et særligt dansk gen, men at vi er for dårlige til at forebygge. I mine øjne er der ingen tvivl. Den største udfordring for sundheden er, at danskerne dor for tidligt," siger Jes Søgaard, professor ved Interdisciplinary Centre on Population Dynamics på Syddansk Universitet og fortsætter:

"Vi kan ikke skyde skylden for det tri-

KV21

Skelsættende kommunalvalg

Kommunerne skal komme med nye løsninger på en række store udfordringer, som stiller krav i sværvægtsklassen til de nyvalgte politikere på den anden side af kommunalvalget.

Mandag Morgen sætter fokus på fire af de største udfordringer:

Mandag den 11. oktober

De manglende hænder – Kommunerne er storleverandør af værfærd, men de har ikke folk til at udføre jobbet.



Mandag den 25. oktober

Klimakrisen – Unge vælgere sætter for første gang klima helt i top på kommunalvalgets dagsorden.



Mandag den 1. november

Sundhed i nærheden – Kommunerne skal skabe et sundhedsvæsen tæt på borgerne – og uden for sygehusene. Arbejdet går i gang nu.



Mandag den 8. november

Unge uden uddannelse – Alt for mange unge får stadig væk ikke en uddannelse. Det gælder i mange kommuner, men ikke i alle. Udkantskommuner kan blive rollemodeller.



...ste resultat på sundhedsvæsenet, men må finde forklaringen i vores livsstil. Forebyggelse er vanskeligt, fordi det handler om vaner og adfærd, men de må kunne noget i de andre nordiske lande, som vi kunne lære af," siger Jes Søgaard. SE 'Eksplosion i antal borgere med diabetes kræver ny tankning af forebyggelsen' på side 9.

En verden til forskel

Der er også meget stor forskel mellem de enkelte kommuners sundhedsprofiler og evne til at hæve sundhedsbarren for deres borgere.

Hvor nogle af landets store og mere velhavende kommuner har kæfter og ressourcer til at lave samarbejder med sygehusene, kniber det mere i landets mindre kommuner i udkanten. De har typisk flere ældre borgere, flere med livsstils- og multisygdomme og flere socialt utsatte familier med langt større sundhedsrisici end i de større byer. De kan også have sværere ved at tiltrakke læger, sygeplejersker, so-su'er og andre nødvendige faggrupper.

Den kommunale skævrirdning bliver tydeligt illustreret, hvis man sammenligner Lolland og Rudersdal. På en række sundhedsparametre er der nærmest en verden til forskel mellem disse to kommuner. Lollitkerne lever typisk kortere tid, ryger mere, bliver oftere gesindslagt og har sværere ved at fastholde jobbet, når de er syge. SE FIGUR 2 på side 7.

Derfor står landets borgmestre også med vidt forskellige udfordringer på sundhedsområdet de kommende år. Og nogle har langt større udfordringer end andre.

Er 21 sundhedslyngers løsningen?

Skiftende regeringer har forsøgt at sikre en mere ensartet behandling af patienter på tværs af landet. Men alligevel er det ikke lykkedes at få bugt med sundhedsvæsenets måske allerstørste akilleshæl gennem mange år – den manglende sammenhæng på tværs.

Nu forsøger regeringen så igen. Den har lavet en aftale med Danske Regioner og KL om at etablere nye og forpligtende 'sundhedslyngers' omkring hvert af landets 21 akuthospitaler. Føreløbig har vi kun set rammerne og mangler at se bøffen i burgeren. Den vil efter planen være færdig til foråret, når de nyvalgte kommunalpolitikere er kommet i arbejdsværet.

Der er afsat 80 millioner kroner til opstart af sundhedslyngernes arbejde. Det lyder af mange penge. Men som professor Jakob Kjellberg fra VIVE udtrykker det:

"Set i forhold til sundhedsvæsenets samlede budget på 175 milliarder kroner, er det et meget, meget lille beløb. Derfor er det op til kommunerne selv at finde flere penge. Jeg tror, de får brug for det," siger Jakob Kjellberg *