



r Health Our Care Programme Update esday 3rd July

acts:

or Responsible Officer: eraldine Skailes

eraldine.Skailes@lthtr.nhs.uk

Programme Director:

Sarah James

Sarah.james@lthtr.nhs.uk

Director of Quality & Performance:

Helen Curtis

helen.curtis15@nhs.net

TU Director:

Lee Hay

lee.hay@nhs.net

troduction



ne purpose of the session is to:

Set the context for the Our Health Our Care Acute Sustainability Programme Briefly update on each of the workstreams

Present the Clinical Case for Change

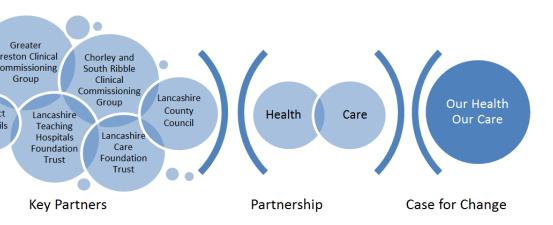
Present the programme timeline

Discuss the emerging Model of Care

Agree next steps

ur Health Our Care





r Health Our Care Workstreams

Acute Sustainability (formerly 'Hospital Care').

Locality Care (Out of Hospital Care)

Prevention, Early Help and Self Care

Strategic Objectives:

- To develop a more **person-centred approach** to health and social care, increasingly delivered within community, locality home setting where appropriate.
- To develop new models of health and social care for our local health economy, rebalancing the provision of services to reduce overdependence on acute hospital provision
- To encourage and enable people to take responsibility for sel management of their care with support from services to improve their health, wellbeing and quality of life
- To develop new models of health and care that are clinically and financially sustainable for the future and able to provide quality services that are safe, accessible, responsive and coordinated.
- To create models of care which will work within an integrate health and care system, tailored to the needs of our population and delivered in the right place at the right time.
- To ensure the process is clinically led and that new models o care are co-designed with the public, patients and partner organisations

ut of Hospital and Prevention





A key aim of Our Health Our Care is to ensure patients only have to access in-hospital services when absolutely necessary.

The **Out of Hospital** strategy aims to deliver:

- Primary Care at scale
- Integrated care teams
- An accountable Care System that ensure integration and cohesion across health and socia care

Delivery of a **Prevention and Early Intervention Framework** to deliver a system-wide commitment to prevention utilising all resources to enable and maintain physical and mental wellness and build resilience and aid recovery

se for Change

esents the local picture in terms of population mographics, prevalence of disease and tivity impacts and pressure points.

cusses on key specialty areas:

- Urgent & Emergency Care
- Acute Medicine
- Critical Care
- Planned Surgery Performance

tablishes the key drivers for change

our Health Our Care

cute Sustainability

se for Change

esents the local picture in terms of population mographics, prevalence of disease and tivity impacts and pressure points.

cusses on key specialty areas:

- Urgent & Emergency Care
- Acute Medicine
- Critical Care
- Planned Surgery Performance

tablishes the key drivers for change

Key Drivers for Change

- 1. Changing population demographics
- 2. Health Inequalities
- 3. Limited workforce
- 4. Bed occupancy
- 5. Variation in meeting standards
- 6. Decrease in planned surgery



se for Change

esents the local picture in terms of population mographics, prevalence of disease and tivity impacts and pressure points.

cusses on key specialty areas:

- Urgent & Emergency Care
- Acute Medicine
- Critical Care
- Planned Surgery Performance

tablishes the key drivers for change

Key Drivers for Change

- 1. Changing population demographics
- 2. Health Inequalities
- 3. Limited workforce
- 4. Bed occupancy
- 5. Variation in meeting standards
- 6. Decrease in planned surgery



 Number of people over the age aged set to increase by 33,000 by 2037



se for Change

esents the local picture in terms of population mographics, prevalence of disease and tivity impacts and pressure points.

cusses on key specialty areas:

- Urgent & Emergency Care
- Acute Medicine
- Critical Care
- Planned Surgery Performance

tablishes the key drivers for change

Key Drivers for Change

- 1. Changing population demographics
- 2. Health Inequalities
- 3. Limited workforce
- 4. Bed occupancy
- 5. Variation in meeting standards
- 6. Decrease in planned surgery



In Preston 37% of to population live in to 20% most deprived areas in England



se for Change

esents the local picture in terms of population mographics, prevalence of disease and tivity impacts and pressure points.

cusses on key specialty areas:

- Urgent & Emergency Care
- Acute Medicine
- Critical Care
- Planned Surgery Performance

tablishes the key drivers for change

Key Drivers for Change

- 1. Changing population demographics
- 2. Health Inequalities
- 3. Limited workforce
- 4. Bed occupancy
- 5. Variation in meeting standards
- 6. Decrease in planned surgery



 Large gaps in medi staffing within the Emergency Department



se for Change

esents the local picture in terms of population mographics, prevalence of disease and tivity impacts and pressure points.

cusses on key specialty areas:

- Urgent & Emergency Care
- Acute Medicine
- Critical Care
- Planned Surgery Performance

tablishes the key drivers for change

Key Drivers for Change

- 1. Changing population demographics
- 2. Health Inequalities
- 3. Limited workforce
- 4. Bed occupancy
- 5. Variation in meeting standards
- 6. Decrease in planned surgery



Average bed occupancy above to national average and above the recommended rate 85%



se for Change

esents the local picture in terms of population mographics, prevalence of disease and tivity impacts and pressure points.

cusses on key specialty areas:

- Urgent & Emergency Care
- Acute Medicine
- Critical Care
- Planned Surgery Performance

tablishes the key drivers for change

Key Drivers for Change

- 1. Changing population demographics
- 2. Health Inequalities
- 3. Limited workforce
- 4. Bed occupancy
- 5. Variation in meeting standards
- 6. Decrease in planned surgery



A&E 4-hour performance at 60 against the standar of 95%



se for Change

esents the local picture in terms of population mographics, prevalence of disease and tivity impacts and pressure points.

cusses on key specialty areas:

- Urgent & Emergency Care
- Acute Medicine
- Critical Care
- Planned Surgery Performance

tablishes the key drivers for change

Key Drivers for Change

- 1. Changing population demographics
- 2. Health Inequalities
- 3. Limited workforce
- 4. Bed occupancy
- 5. Variation in meeting standards
- 6. Decrease in planned surgery



 LTH had the second lowest score in England for patient satisfaction with Access and Waiting Domain in the

2016/17 A&E surve



se for Change

esents the local picture in terms of population mographics, prevalence of disease and tivity impacts and pressure points.

cusses on key specialty areas:

- Urgent & Emergency Care
- Acute Medicine
- Critical Care
- Planned Surgery Performance

tablishes the key drivers for change

Key Drivers for Change

- 1. Changing population demographics
- 2. Health Inequalities
- 3. Limited workforce
- 4. Bed occupancy
- 5. Variation in meeting standards
- 6. Decrease in planned surgery



 High cancellation rates due to lack of critical care bed impacting Cancer waiting times



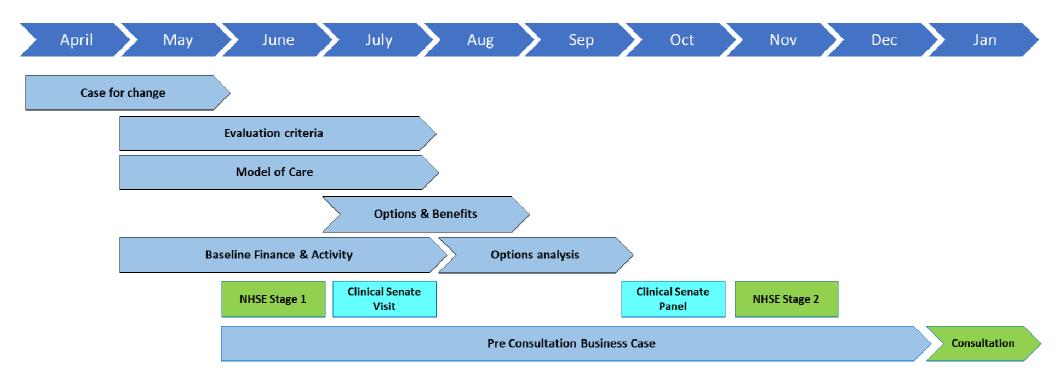
se for Change

Concludes a compelling case for change

- Based on evidence
- Supported by clinicians
- Approved by the system

cute Sustainability Programme Timeline





Current Stage:

- Delivered the Clinical Case for Change
- Currently testing and informing the clinically led Model of Care with stakeholders
- Baseline modelling
- Governance refresh including decision making matrix
- Planning for Clinical Senate Visit July 2018 and NHSE Assurance 3rd July 2018
- Communications and engagement planning





Workshops 1 & 2

Clinical discussion

Workshop 3

Further Clinical discussion

Workshop 4

Emergency Department

Dr Michael Stewart

- •A&E
- Urgent Care Treatment Centre(s)
- Clinical Decision Unit
- Signposting of urgent and emergency care needs

Acute Medicine

Dr Lee Helliwell

- •Acute Medical Provisions <72hrs LOS
- Ambulatory Care
- Medical Assessment Unit
- Frailty
 Assessment Unit development

Critical Care

Dr Huw Twamley

- Critical Care
- •HDU
- PACU development

Surgery

Tracy Earley

- High acuity elective provision
- Low acuity, high volume elective provisions
- Outpatient pathways & diagnostic links
- Surgical Assessment Unit development

Speciality M

Dr Somnath

- High volum impact spe outpatient provision
- High volum impact spe inpatient p and flow

Clinical Co-dependencies – Professor Mark Pugh

Initial work to identify:

- Scope
- Existing service provision
- Evidence base, standards and identification of best practice
- Plan for workshops & engagement with clinical and managerial staff







Workshops 1 & 2

Clinical discussion

Workshop 3

Further Clinical discussion



- Workshops to identify:
 - Clear picture of current service provision
 - Identification of areas for improvement
 - Explore existing good/outstanding practice
 - Identify best practice models and clear evidence base
 - Identify quick win opportunities
- Create the vision for the future Model of Care by:
 - Describing "What good looks like"
 - Asking what patients will say about the future model and the benefits they will see
 - Identify how staff could work differently
 - Explore how to ensure integration with primary care and the wider health and social care system.



- Establish Clinical Subgroups

 Workshops 1 & 2
 - **Clinical discussion**
 - Workshop 3

Further Clinical discussion



- A plethora of sessions to continue to iterate the emerging Model of Care, including:
 - Clinical Subgroups
 - Service User Groups
 - Clinical lead 1:1s
 - 1:1s with clinicians, management, and specialty groups
 - Programme plan updates to key stakeholder groups including GP
 Membership Council and Trust Executive.
 - Extensive planning for wider stakeholder engagement
 - On-going discussions with NHSE
 - Initial tele-conference with NHSI





Presentation of the detailed emerging Models of Care for each clinical subgroup by clinical leads.



Workshops 1 & 2

Clinical discussion

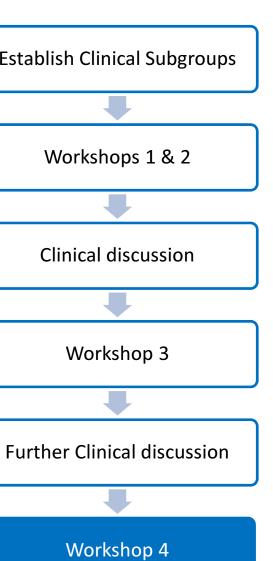
Workshop 3

Further Clinical discussion

Workshop 4

- Further review of emerging Model of Care.
- GP Event to present emerging Model of Care and test assumptions with GPs and CCG leads.
- Session with members of LMC to update on Model of Care with discussion to test work-to-date.
- Further clinical subgroups and wider clinical discussion





Presentation of the draft Model of Care to:

- Test clinical consensus on the proposed Model of Care.
- Capture the benefits from a clinical/quality, performance workforce and financial perspective.
- Assess any risks or issues



e Model of Care has been clinically led, focussed on enhancing services for patients

is about **improving the quality of care** for our patients



e Model of Care has been clinically led, focussed on enhancing services for patients

is about **improving the quality of care** for our patients

r Example:

e case for change highlights a myriad of issues such as:

Workforce gaps in medical provisions for the Emergency Department(s)

2nd lowest patient satisfaction score for access and waiting domain

Only 60% of patients meeting the 4 hour A&E standard



Specialist Emergency & High Acuity
Centre

r Example:

e case for change highlights a myriad of issues such as:

- Workforce gaps in medical provisions for the Emergency Department(s)
- 2nd lowest patient satisfaction score for access and waiting domain
- Only 60% of patients meeting the 4 hour A&E standard



Specialist Emergency & High Acuity
Centre

r Example:

e case for change highlights a myriad of issues such as:

- Workforce gaps in medical provisions for the Emergency Department(s)
- 2nd lowest patient satisfaction score for access and waiting domain
- Only 60% of patients meeting the 4 hour A&E standard

And:

- Higher than national average bed occupancy rates
- High number of elective cancellations
- Failure to meet national referral to treatment waiting times



Specialist Emergency & High Acuity
Centre

Planned Care
Centre of Excellence

r Example:

e case for change highlights a myriad of issues such as:

- Workforce gaps in medical provisions for the Emergency Department(s)
- 2nd lowest patient satisfaction score for access and waiting domain
- Only 60% of patients meeting the 4 hour A&E standard

And:

- Higher than national average bed occupancy rates
- High number of elective cancellations
- Failure to meet national referral to treatment waiting times



Specialist Emergency & High Acuity Centre

Single Emergency Department

Major Trauma Centre

Co-located Urgent Care Treatment Centre

Centralised Critical Care Unit

Acute Hub:

Medical & Surgical Assessment Units Ambulatory Care & Coordination Unit Short Stay Ward

Emergency Surgery

High Acuity Planned Surgery

Major Tertiary Centre

Obstetrics & Paediatric Services

Full diagnostic support as required

Planned Care Centre of Excellence

Frailty Assessment Unit

Networked Urgent Care Treatment Centre*

Ambulatory Care & Coordination Unit**

Ringfenced High Volume Elective Centre

Post Anaesthetic Care Unit

Enhanced Theatre and Endoscopy Facilities

Day of Surgery Admission Facilities

One-Stop diagnostic/Treatment options

Centralised Triage & Validation of Referrals

Enhanced Recovery

Full diagnostic support as required

Specialist Advice & Support to GPs

ext Steps



Communication & Engagement

- Further engagement with clinicians to iterate the Model of Care
- Wider engagement with staff
- Wider engagement with patients, public and key stakeholder groups to inform the Model of Care

Development of options to deliver the Model of Care

NHS England Assurance Sense Check Stage One

Clinical Senate Visit in July

Commence development of Pre Consultation Business Case

Questions?





pendices:

oplementary Slides to highlight further detail in terms of key velopments in the emerging Model of Care

ase note: The following slides are for information only in advance of the planned esentation.



mmarising key elements of Emergency Medicine:.

Major Emergency Department

- A single high acuity emergency and major trauma centre with consolidated technical and professional resources delivering high quality consultant led emergency medical care 24hrs 7 days a week.
- A co-located Urgent Care Treatment Centre and a networked Urgent Care Treatment Centre
- Single access booking and streaming of patients.
- Fit for purpose estate and digital integration to ensure seamless patient flow.

Urgent Care Centre(s)

- To provide low and medium levels of urgent medical and care input.
- Supporting services could include diagnostic facilities, pharmacy with co-location with a range services (mental health, community and voluntary sector services, GP Out of Hours etc.)



mmarising key elements of Acute Medicine & Critical Care

Acute Medicine

- A single Acute Hub with consolidated Medical Assessment Unit, Short Stay Ward, and Surgical Assessment Unit.
- Standardised Ambulatory Care Unit(s) with clinical co-ordination to enable alternative and appropriate provision of care through advice and guidance to primary care, virtual wards, hot clinics, self-management and networked community services
- Specialty in-reach with early intervention to support discharge and flow to specialty medical ward provisions

Critical Care

- Centralised Critical Care Unit in fit for purpose environment located on the same site as
 the Emergency Department to ensure sufficient capacity to meet demand and optimised
 safe occupancy levels.
- Level 1 and Post-Anaesthetic Care Units linked to planned care model.



mmarising key elements of Planned Care and Frailty:

Planned Care Centre

- A ring fenced elective facility to drive patient volumes, outcomes and experience (crucially with reduced cancellations from non-elective pressures)
- Aim right patients, right clinics, right wards, right workforce, with ring fenced bed and one stop diagnostics / treatment options
- Joined up pathway with Primary Care, with in-reach and enabling IT solutions

Frailty Assessment Unit

• Strong focus on working to provide joined up care of the elderly in the community including vision to develop a Frailty Assessment Unit or enhanced virtual frailty assessment linked across primary, secondary and community care.



mmarising key elements of Integrated Care and enablers:

Integrated Partnership Care

- Specialist support available for generalists in lower acuity care settings, including urgent care centres.
- Services provided by teams around the patient, not by a series of independent professionals working within their own organisations and professional boundaries

Enablers

• IT & Digital key to transforming Services with examples such as video conferencing, telehealth, integrated patient records across the health system



- Major Trauma and Emergency Department on a single site
- Single access, booking and streaming of patients
- A co-located Urgent Care Treatment Centre
- A centralised Critical Care Unit supporting Level 2 and 3 needs
- An Acute Care Hub that includes:
 - Medical Assessment Unit
 - Surgical Assessment Unit (including advice & guidance, hot clinics, ambulatory care)
 - Short Stay Ward
 - Ambulatory Care Centre including hot clinics, virtual wards, self management, networked to community services
 - In-reach for specialist opinion
- Emergency Surgery
- High acuity planned surgery
- Tertiary services

cialist

gency &

Acuity

ntre

- Obstetrics, Maternity and Paediatric services
- Full diagnostic support services

Frailty Assessment Unit

- Networked Urgent Care Treatment Centre*
- Networked Ambulatory Care & Patient Co-ordination
 Centre**
- High volume elective centre with protected capacity (including ward provisions).
- Integrated partnership working with specialist support to generalists
- Enhanced theatre, endoscopy and treatment facilities
- Post Anaesthetic Care Unit
- Day of Surgery Admission facilities
- One-stop diagnostic/treatment options
- Urology Centre of excellence
- Joined up pathways with primary care
- Centralised triage and validation of referrals
- Centralised pre-operative pathways and integrated discharge planning.
- Enhanced recovery
- Full diagnostic support services as required

Planned Care Centre of Excellence

orked UC Treatment Centre could be based at planned site or Community hub

worked Ambulatory Care Centre on planned centre in the event that the specialist emergency centre and planned centre are geographically separate

rrative highlights areas of integration with primary care