



Healthy London Partnership
Improving children and young people's out-of-hospital care

Salford Children's Community Partnership

Started: Phase I (proof of concept): April 2011 – June 2014; Phase II (proof of scale): July 2014- June 2016

Region: Little Hulton (Greater Manchester)

Geography: Urban

Estimated local pop. 0-18 years: Little Hulton total population (2011 Census) = 12,851

Background

The project was designed as a **community-based alternative** for the management of acute childhood illness in order to address the issues of:

- High rates of paediatric accident and emergency attendances
- Significant expenditure on children's unplanned short-stay admissions
- Care quality issues with regard to children's services in primary care
- A lack of community-based alternatives to higher cost secondary care services that were able to keep unwell children at home (whenever it was safe and possible to do so)

A void in the wider NHS health economy of a scalable and effective model of general practice-based management of acute (paediatric) hospital admission avoidance

Aims

The main aims of the project were to:

1. improve the quality of childhood acute illness management in the general practice setting;
2. decrease the children's ED and acute admission spend.

Target patient groups

Infants and children from 0-16 years of age

The service model

PHASE I (proof of concept):

The service placed an APNP within the Little Hulton general practice site of Salford Health Matters in order to provide an expanded offer of care for children's acute illness management/hospital avoidance (**Figure 1**). For example:

- A child that is 'wheezy, febrile and chesty' is assessed, started on bronchodilators and observed in the practice for a short period by the APNP. If the child's clinical response allows, he/she is discharged home with follow-up provided into the evening hours by the CCN with return to the Salford Children's Community Partnership (SCCP) in the morning
- If the family/carer contacted the surgery with a **non-acute complaint**, the consultation would be conducted by the Little Hulton, general practice staff

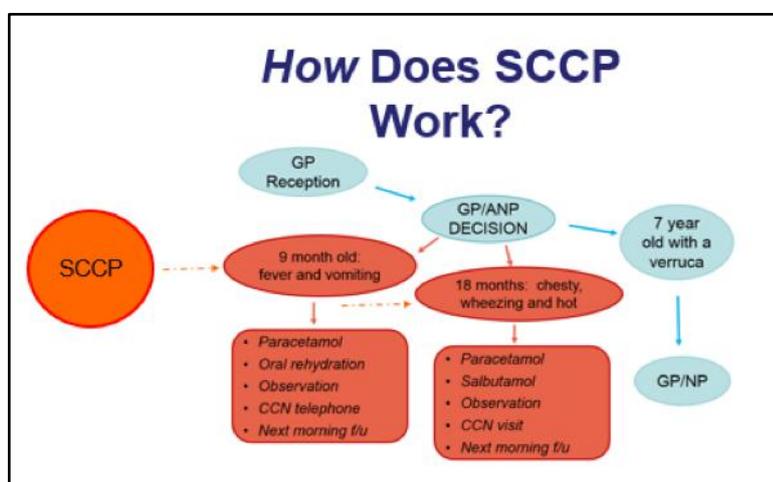


Figure 1: SCCP (Phase I) - A general practice-based model of an expanded offer for 2 common acute childhood presentations

NB: If the child's initial response was not satisfactory, i.e. the APNP felt the child's was not responding adequately, or the child's initial presentation is deemed by the APNP to require immediate secondary care intervention, the family is sent directly to the local paediatric observation and assessment unit for further management/evaluation.

PHASE II (proof of scale):

Phase II of the project is an expansion of the original service configuration as it includes children from 4 other general practice sites in Little Hulton; thereby creating a federated model of delivery, encompassing all the locality general practice sites.

The service model and objectives remain the same (i.e. improved quality of acute childhood illness management in general practice and paediatric unplanned hospital admission avoidance). The only changes to the model in Phase II are the use of a shared appointment booking system and a more robust inclusion and inclusion criteria for SCCP attendance (**Figure 2**). Families/carers of unwell children in Phase II contact their own practice, which then decides whether SCCP attendance is appropriate or not (**Figures 3 and 4**). If the child does not meet

the SCCP² inclusion criteria, the child is seen at their registered practice. The shared booking system is web-based, secure, and shared synchronously across all practice sites.



The Salford Children's Community Partnership

Salford Children's Community Partnership: Phase II (SCCP²)

OBJECTIVES

- Improve the quality of children's acute illness management in general practice
- Reduce A/E attendances and the costs associated with children's unplanned illness admissions

INCLUSION	EXCLUSION
<p><i>Childhood acute illness or injury that with some initial (practice-based) management (antipyretics, oral hydration, bronchodilators), a short period of observation, and more in-depth parent education an A/E visit or short stay admission can be safely avoided</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age is from newborn → 15 years of age (up until 16th birthday) • Acute illness → unwell with symptoms present for < 5 days • Acute injury → injury of < 5 days duration that is unlikely to require an x-ray • Child(ren) from a family with a history of frequent A/E attendances or short stay admissions for minor illnesses/injuries 	<p><i>Childhood illness or injury that would be considered part of routine general practice/primary care</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A PAEDIATRIC EMERGENCY OR VERY UNWELL CHILD • Age is 16 years and over • Non-acute illness → symptoms present for > 5 days • Acute injury that is likely to require an x-ray • Gynaecological/pregnancy related complaints • Development or behavioural complaints • Safeguarding evaluations
<p style="text-align: center;">EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 year old vomiting (trial oral fluids?) • Febrile 9 month old, feeding but with bad cough • Newborn that is handling well and interactive but vomiting • 6 year old that started wheezing last night 	<p style="text-align: center;">EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 month old that seems to have an infected toenail • A 7 year old that is afebrile but has a runny nose • A 10 year old with intermittent leg pain over the last 6 months • A 15 year old that requires CAMHS intervention

TOP TIPS TO REMEMBER

- **THEY NEED TO COME THROUGH YOU TO GET TO US**
- **SEND children who would benefit from some added observation, support and starting treatment in the surgery (or they'll head to A/E)**
- **SEND children who often end up in A/E for minor illnesses (frequent flyers)**

April 2015 Katie Barnes

Figure 2: SCCP Phase II: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

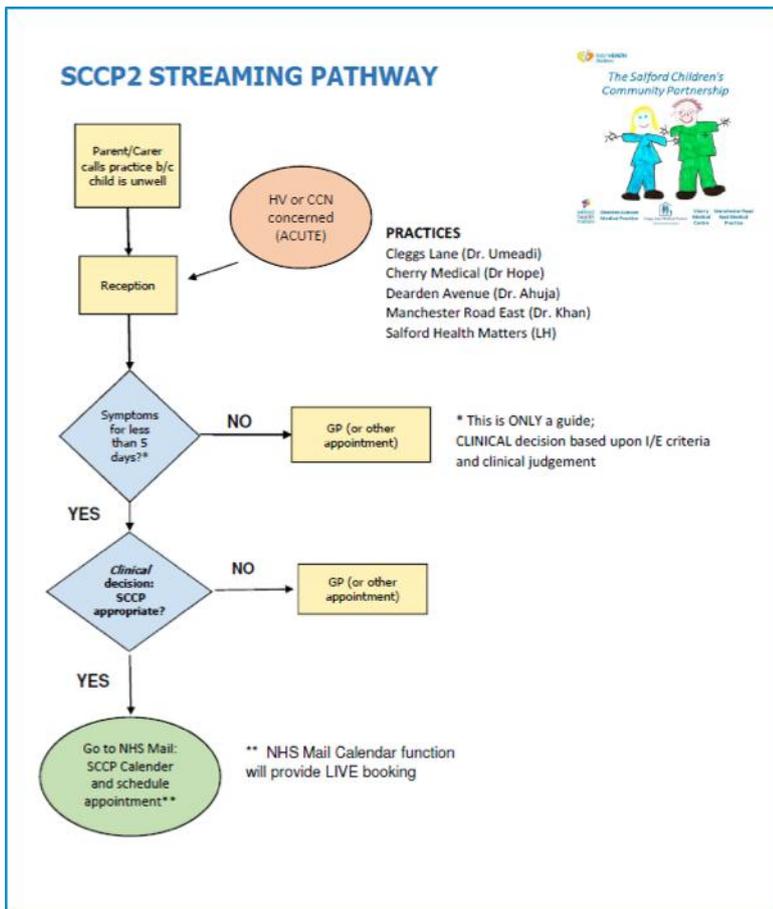


Figure 3: SCCP Phase II: Streaming Pathway

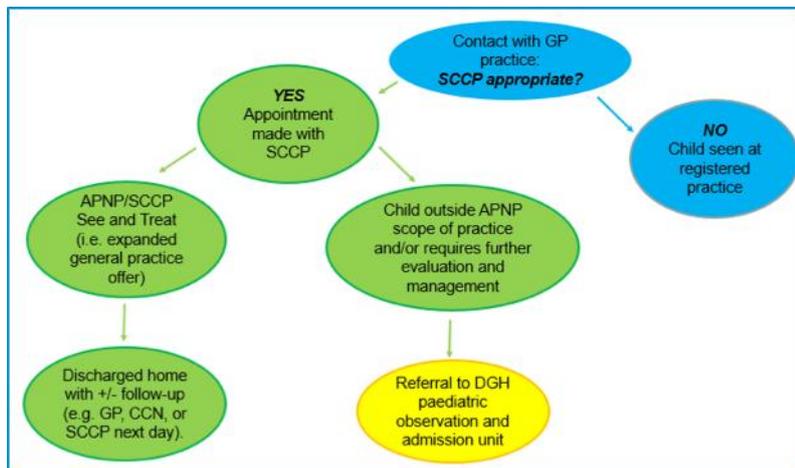


Figure 4: SCCP Phase II: Care Model

Opening times

8am -6.30pm Monday to Friday

Staffing

The clinic is led APNPs; MSc-prepared Advanced Nurse Practitioners, specialising in ambulatory care for infants, children and young people

Who can refer

GPs from any one of the 5 collaborating practices (NB: after phone review)

Who is accountable for patients?

The APNPs function under the clinical governance of Salford Health Matters for clinical care as part of the SCCP consultation; as such, all treatment and management decisions outside of those relating to the SCCP episode of care (e.g. sub-specialty cardiology referral) remain the responsibility of the registered practice. NB: the APNPs document all SCCP-delivered care (synchronously) in the clinical system of the practice at which the patient is registered with. Specifically, recording of SCCP consultation (and the need for any further follow-up) is communicated electronically to the registered practice immediately after the conclusion of the SCCP consultation.

Resources

2 x General Practice -based consulting rooms

2 x paediatric pulse oximetry capability, automated paediatric blood pressure machine, wide angle Welch-Allyn oto-ophthalmoscopes

2 x Child play pens

Infant and paediatric scales

Child-friendly play space (reception area)

Child-friendly play space (consultation room)

Basic pharmaceuticals: Large volume spacers, salbutamol, prednisolone, ibuprofen, paracetamol, dexamethasone, steri-strip, fluorescein stain, some basic dressing supplies

Child friendly, infection control compatible toys

Funding organisation

Phase I Funding: provided by a 3 year DH innovation grant

Phase II Funding: provided through a CCG innovation grant

Level of patient/family involvement

Exception service-user feedback:

FFT for SCCP Project = 100% recommended (March 2016)

Level of integration in the system

Population

Evaluation

Safety

- CQC (Care Quality Commission) inspection of SCCP → outstanding rating
- SCCP with no adverse events
- SCCP with no near misses
- SCCP with a safety culture:
 - Safety Walk Rounds
 - APNP communication
 - strong team working
 - Datix SE reporting → transparency

Effectiveness

Salford Health Matters Little Hulton only						
Year	DOC Admissions	Cost (£)	Registered Patients (<17)	Admission Rates/1000	Average Cost/Child	
2010/2011	112	£87,933	1544	73	£57	
2011/2012	82	£60,175	1640 ↑ 6%	50 ↓ 31%	£37 ↓ 36%	
2012/2013	96	£54,216	1736 ↑ 12%	55 ↓ 24%	£31 ↓ 45%	
2013/2014	80	£52,983	1808 ↑ 17%	44 ↓ 39%	£29 ↓ 49%	
2014/2015	93	£55,342	1876 ↑ 22%	50 ↓ 32%	£30 ↓ 48%	
2015/2016 ^f	87	£53,352	2104 ↑ 36%	41 ↓ 43%	£25 ↓ 55%	

f: 2015-2016 data includes predicted values (November – March 2016)

The SCCP project was recognised by HSJ and General Practice Awards (2013) for excellence in children's service delivery, primary care innovation, quality and productivity.

Patient experience

- Exception service-user feedback:
- FFT for SCCP Project = 100% recommended (January 2016)

See larger proportion of under-fives, acutely unwell, fever, respiratory, GI (gastro-intestinal) complaints. 15-20 children a day with 1.4 APNP providing cover

Challenges, successes, lessons learned and advice

1. CYP/families have access to a high quality service, improved access, paediatric expertise and a level of care which is often times only available in a hospital setting. Their feedback suggests that families will defer immediate ED access for a high quality, child specific service in general practice with excellent/very good access.
2. Streaming, (i.e. ensuring acutely unwell children go to the SCCP service whilst non-acute childhood complaints such as behavioural issues, constipation, non-specific mild illness are managed by the wider general practice team), appears to be fundamental in maximising the specialised expertise of the SCCP and changing default ED behaviour in the community.

3. The SCCP model of an expanded offer of primary care paediatrics needs to be placed within a general practice footprint that is large enough to maximise the efficiency of the resource.
4. Intensive outreach is required to access those families not considered to be early adopters of the scheme.
5. IT challenges related to the synchronous nature of access to the clinical systems of all practices.

Contact for more information

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