Frailty in London: what does the data tell us?

Whole System Regional Frailty Event, 24 May 2018

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NHS England London

NHS RightCare's essentials of population healthcare

Triangulation of indicators

Implementation

NHS RightCare

PHASE 1

Where to Look

Highlighting the top priorities and best opportunities to increase value by identifying unwarranted variation.

'Where to look' packs for every area in England.

Focus packs provide more detailed information on the highest spending areas.

Integrated Care Pathways packs focus on integrated care pathways and complex patients.

Atlases of Variation comprise maps detailing widespread variation in quality, activity, health outcomes and cost in the NHS in England

NHS RightCare Intelligence

- STP-level Frailty ‘Focus Packs’
  - Outline and preview
  - Work in progress by central NHS RightCare team
  - Request your copy at the NHS RightCare marketplace stall
- STP-level ‘frailty storyboards’
  - Bespoke analysis for London drawing together various data sources
  - Key findings across the London region
  - Handouts of the headlines available at the NHS RightCare marketplace stall
- CCG-level ‘Focus Packs’
  - To be published in the summer
  - https://www.england.nhs.uk/rightcare/products/

Key findings from the frailty storyboards

- How can we improve the care of people who are frail in London by understanding risk factors and primary care interventions
- Can we add value to the system in London by looking at secondary care interventions in the context of frailty
- We need to emphasise the importance of social care in the management of frailty

How can we improve the care of people who are frail in London?

- London has a lower proportion of people aged 65+ when compared with England
- High proportions of elderly residents live in income-deprived households across a number of CCGs
- Estimated prevalence of dementia in the elderly, and diagnosis rates, vary across CCGs
- Management of people with LTCs could be improved
- Low vaccination rates for flu and pneumonia among the elderly

Lower proportion of people aged 65+ across the region

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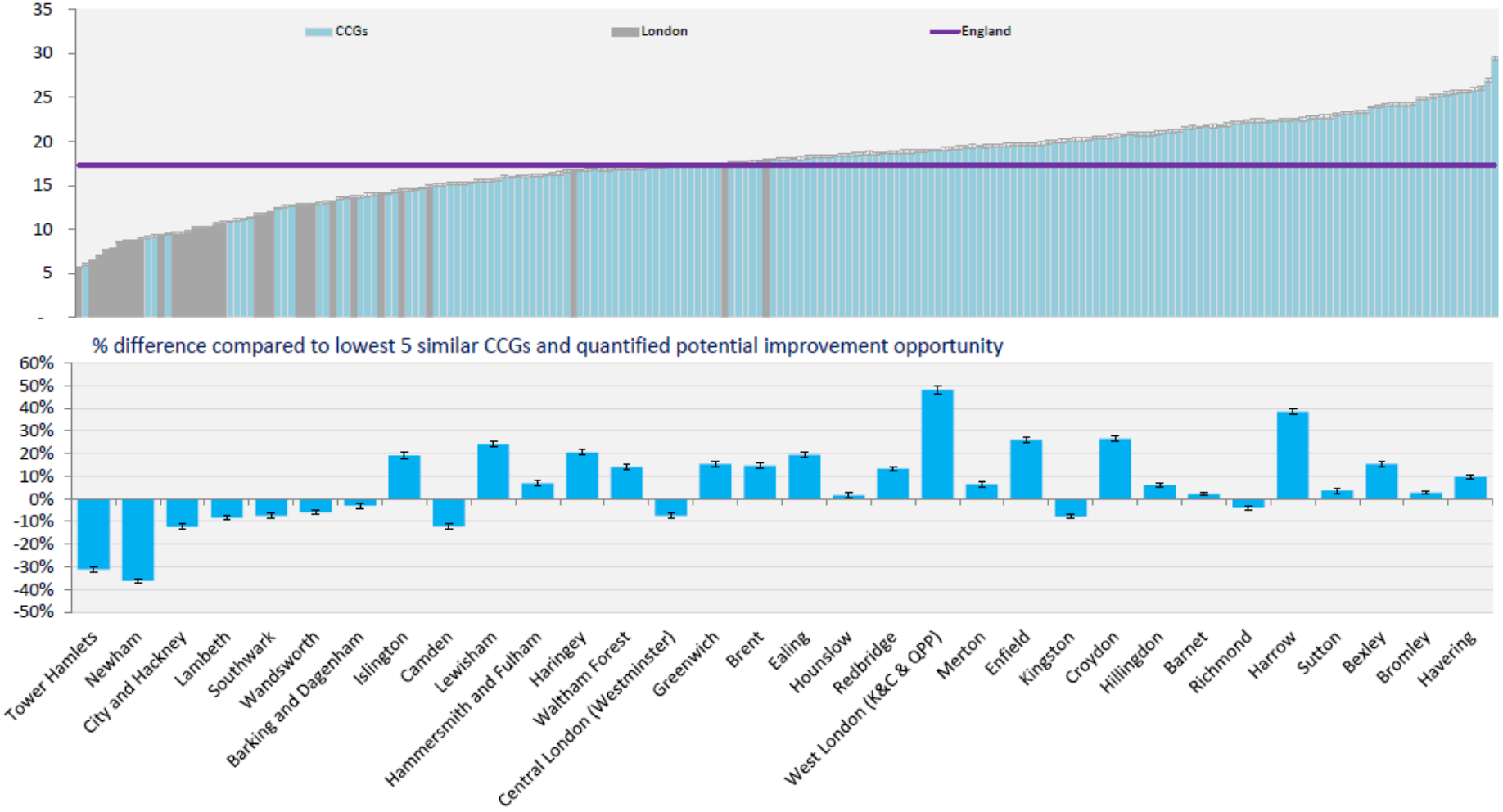
Percentage of GP registered population aged 65+ - April 2017



London Opportunity calculated by summing the CCGs with statistically significant opportunities

Source: NHS Digital

Risk

High proportions of elderly residents living in income deprived households across a number of CCGs

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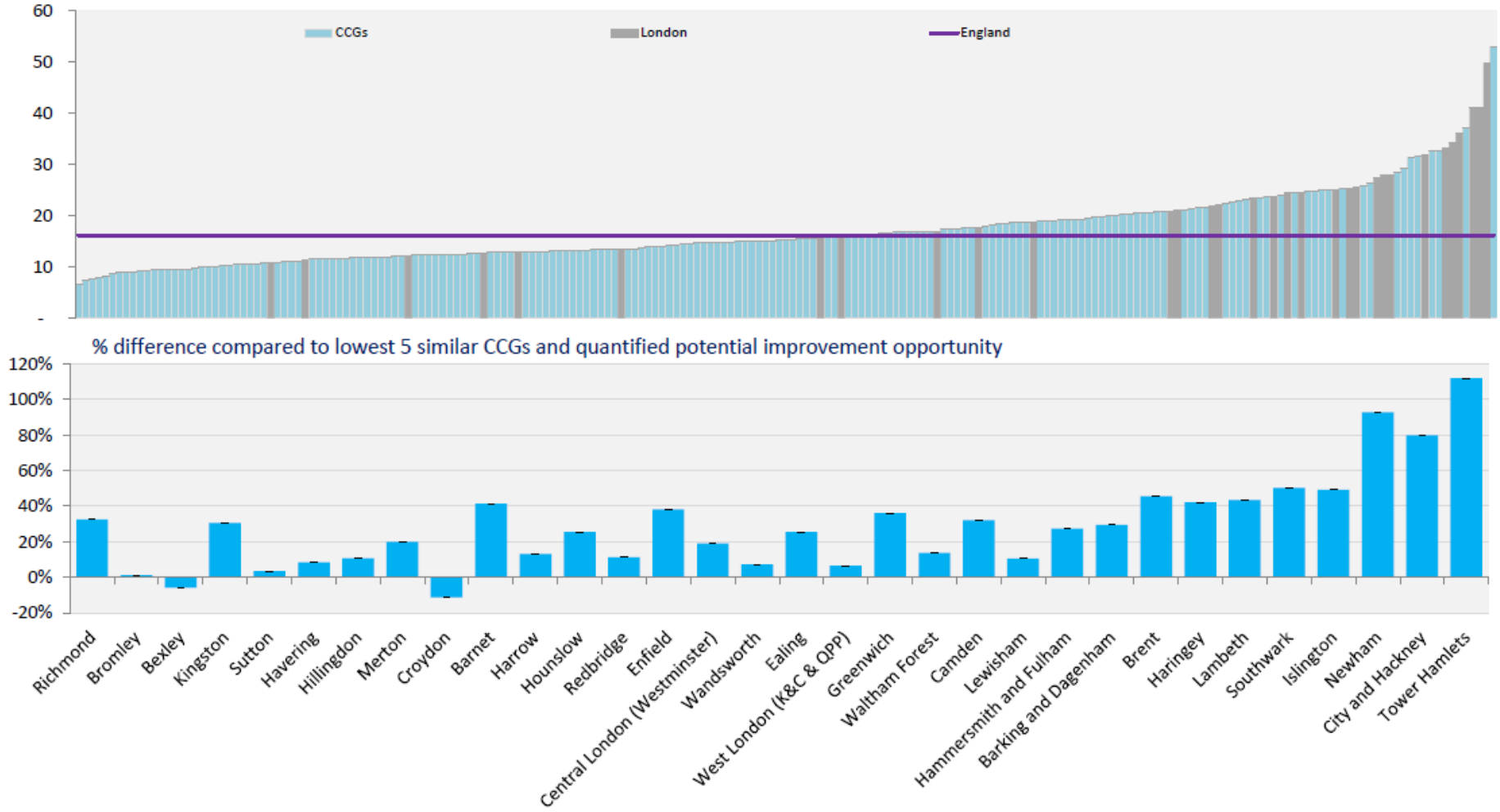
Proportion of older people (aged 60+) living in income deprived households - 2015



London Opportunity calculated by summing the CCGs with statistically significant opportunities

Source: English indices of deprivation 2015

Primary Care

Dementia diagnosis rates vary across the CCGs

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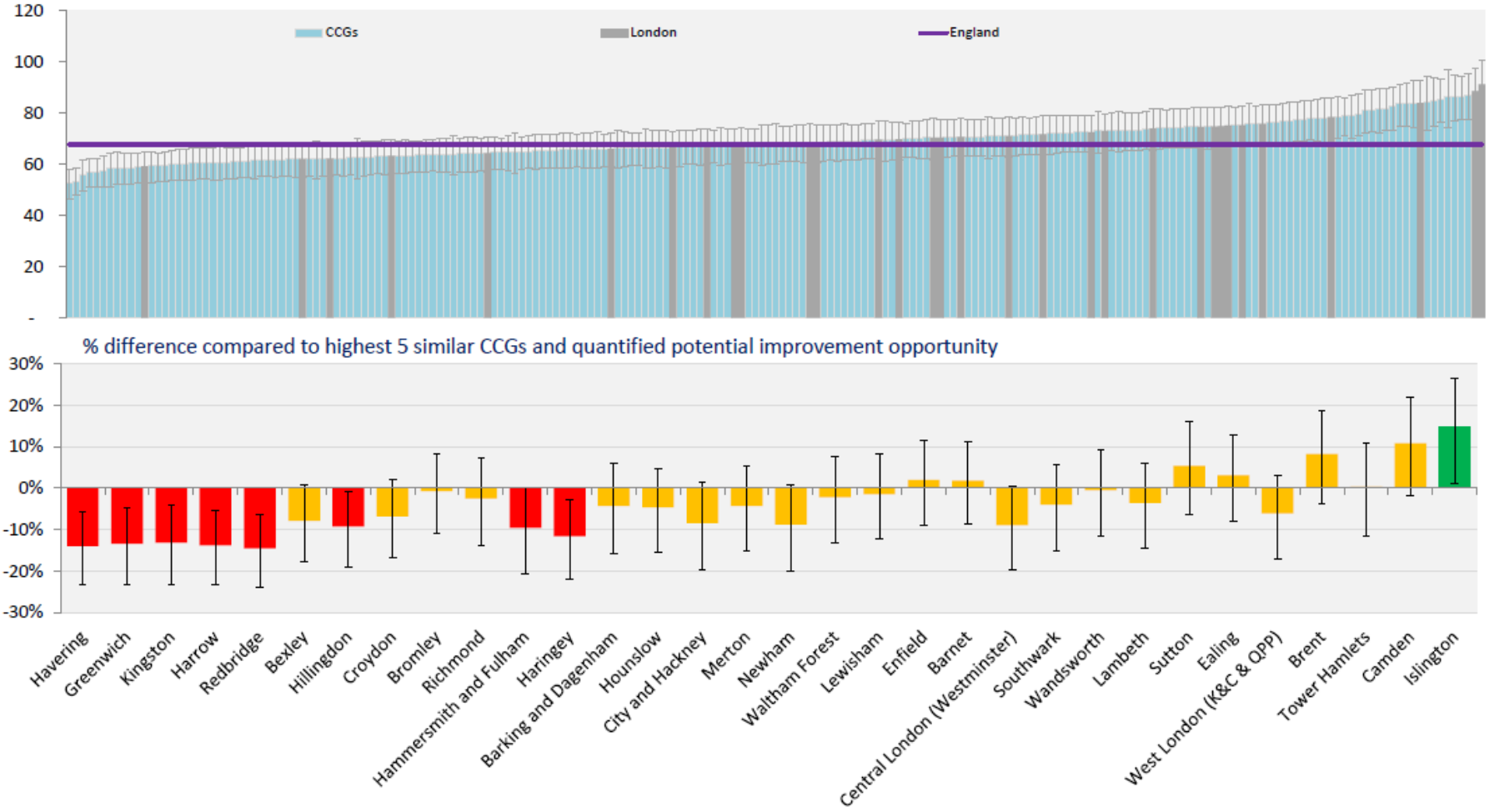
1,617 People

Dementia: Diagnosis rate (%) for 65+ - February 2018



London Opportunity calculated by summing the CCGs with statistically significant opportunities

Source: NHS Digital, Recorded Dementia Diagnoses

Primary Care

Patients with long term conditions could be better managed

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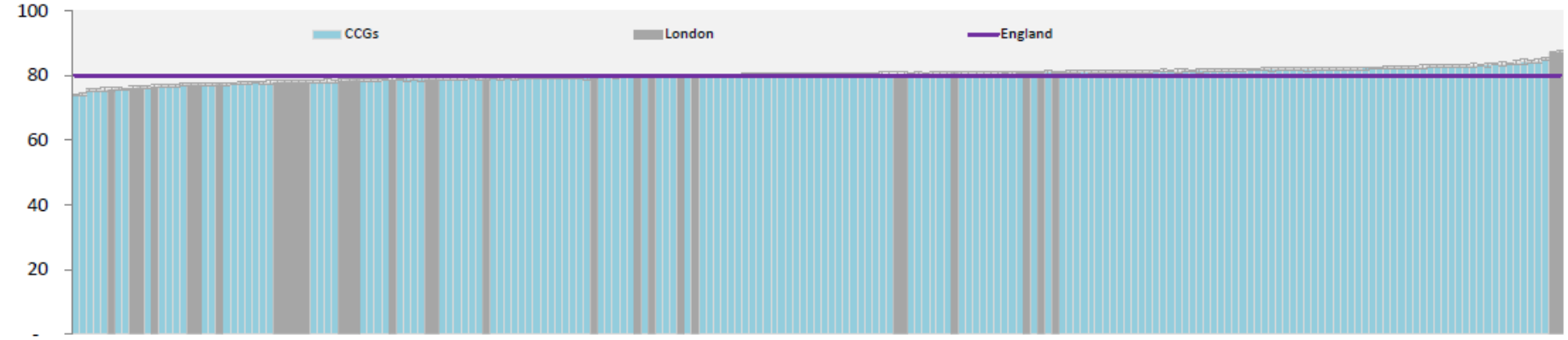
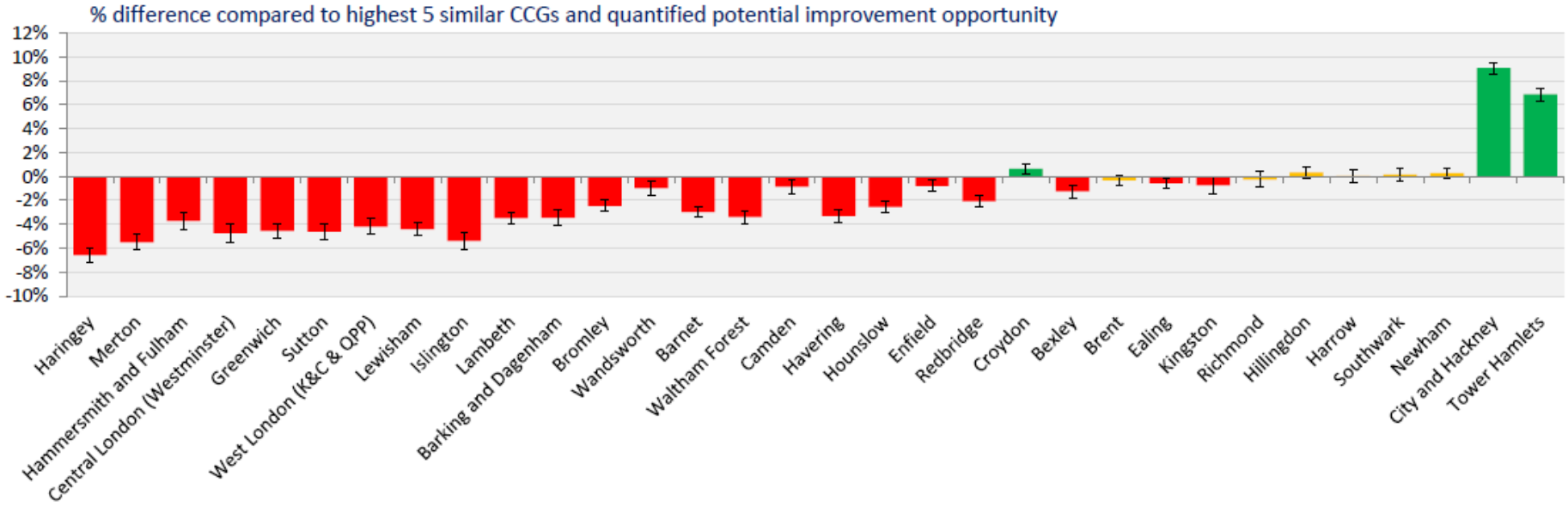
The percentage of patients with hypertension in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 150/90 mmHg or less - 2016/17

17,882 Patients





London Opportunity calculated by summing the CCGs with statistically significant opportunities

Source: QOF, NHS Digital

Primary Care

Poor vaccination against influenza in the elderly

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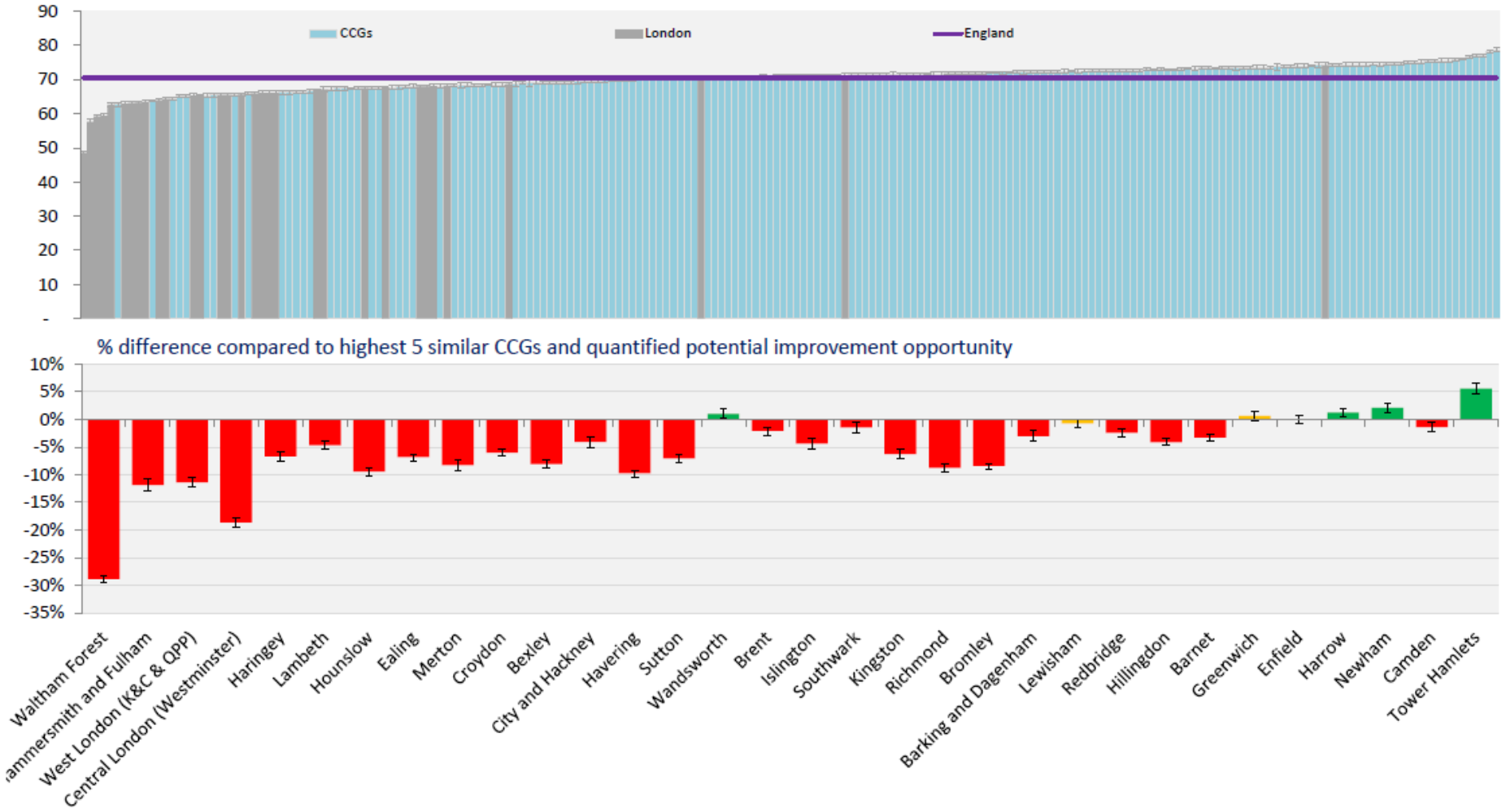
44,587 Patients

Percentage of seasonal influenza vaccine uptake amongst GP patients aged 65+ - 1 Sep 2016 - 31 Jan 2017



London Opportunity calculated by summing the CCGs with statistically significant opportunities

Source: Public Health England (PHE), Influenza Immunisation Vaccine Uptake Monitoring Programme

Can we add value to the system in London by improving the care of people who are frail?

- Reduced emergency spend on flu and pneumonia – £11.5m/year
- Reduced admissions for injuries due to falls – 3,000/year
- Reduced emergency spend on tendency to fall – £6m/year
- Improved access to hip and knee replacements across majority of region
- Improved health gain from more timely hip/knee replacements
- Improved access to prescriptions for UTIs across majority of region
- Reduced emergency spend for UTIs in the elderly – £8m/year

High emergency spend on influenza and pneumonia

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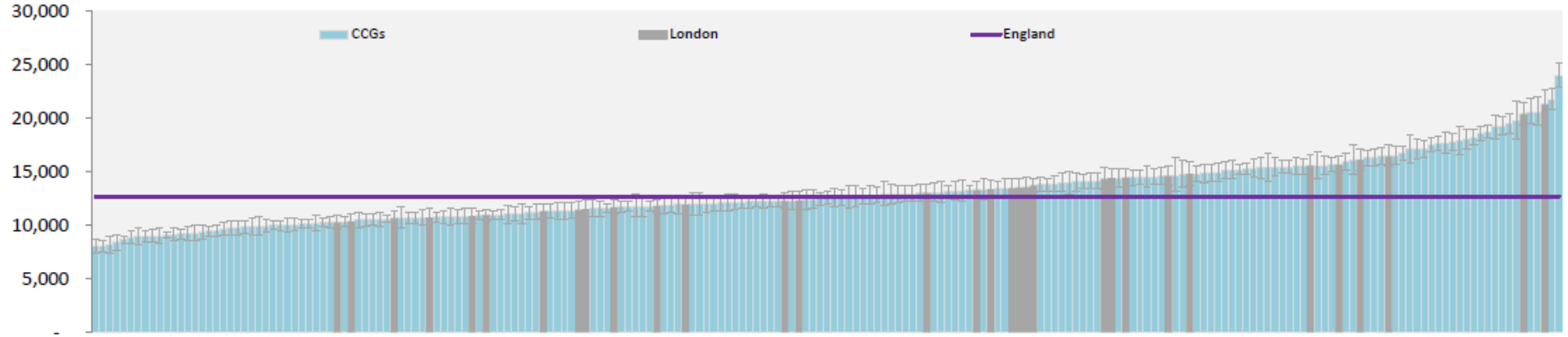
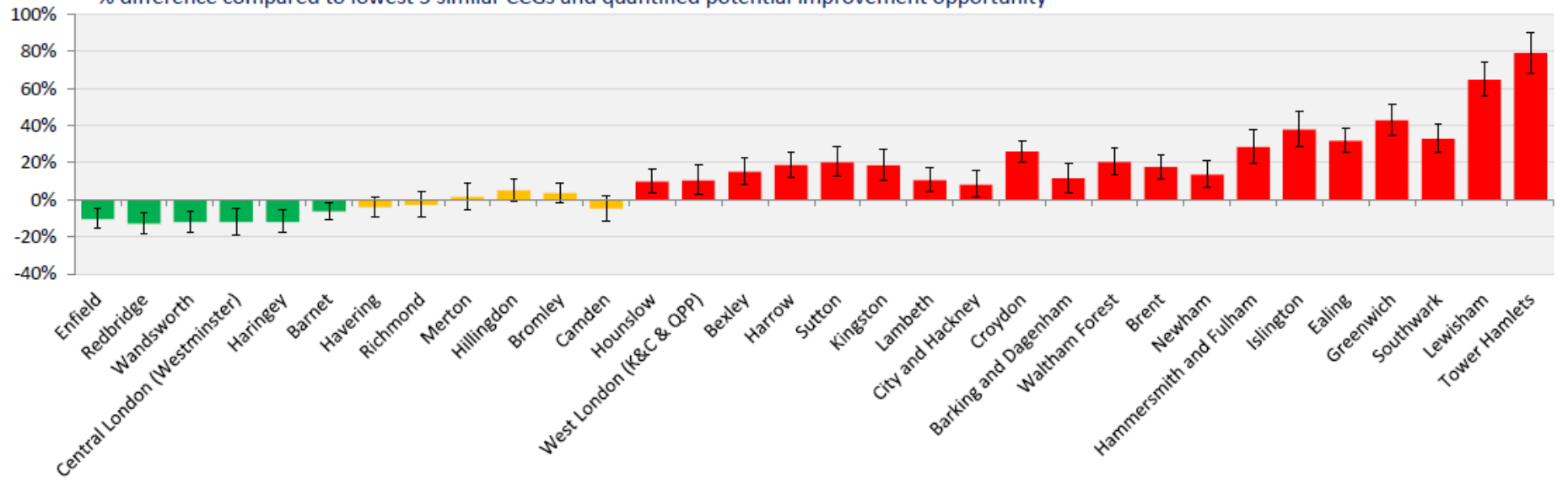
£11,553k

Influenza and pneumonia - Non-elective spend on discharges per 1,000 age-sex weighted population - 2016/17



% difference compared to lowest 5 similar CCGs and quantified potential improvement opportunity



London Opportunity calculated by summing the CCGs with statistically significant opportunities

Source: National Commissioning Data Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Standard Extract Mart)

High emergency spend for tendency to fall

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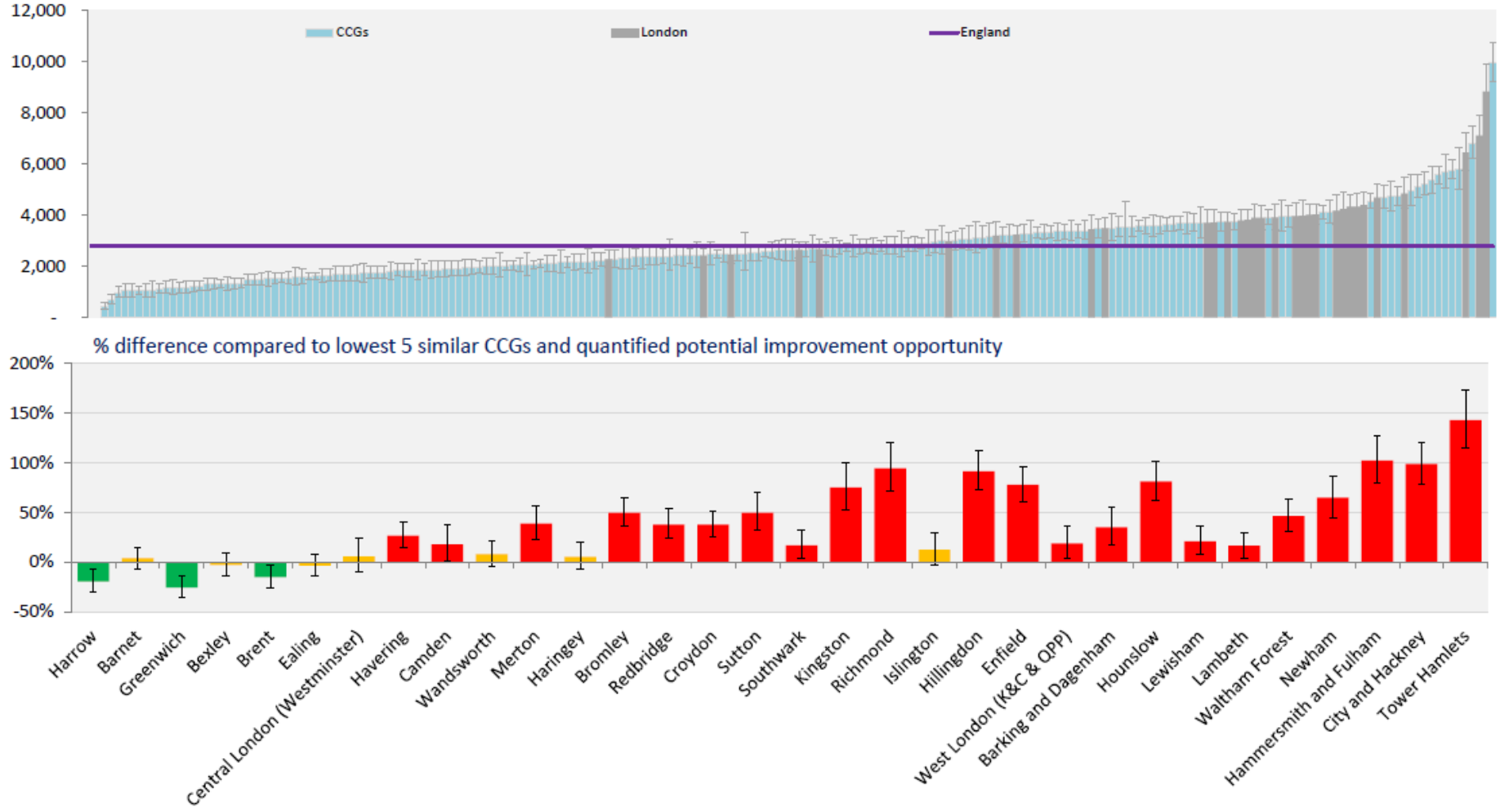
Tendency to fall, not elsewhere classified (R296): Spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 age-sex weighted population - 2016/17

£5,928k



London Opportunity calculated by summing the CCGs with statistically significant opportunities

Source: National Commissioning Data Repository - Secondary Uses Service (SUS Plus)

Very low spend across the region for hip replacements and similar picture with knee replacements

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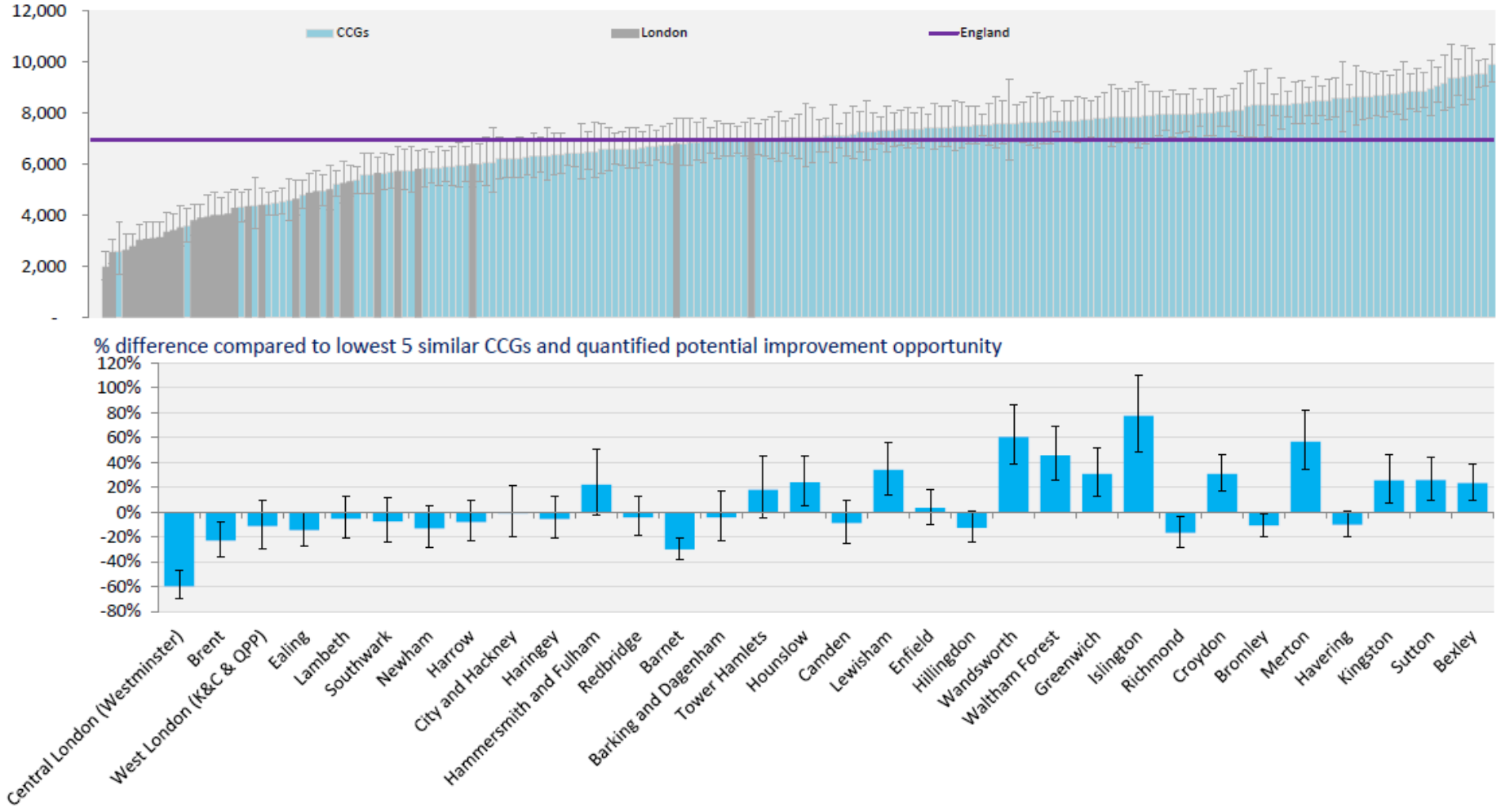
£3,170k

Primary Hip Replacement - Total spend on discharges per 1,000 age-sex weighted population - 2016/17



London Opportunity calculated by summing the CCGs with statistically significant opportunities

Source: National Commissioning Data Repository (NCDR) – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS+ SEM (Secondary Uses Services Plus, Standard Extract Mart)

All CCGs in London could improve health gain from knee replacements and similar picture for hip replacements

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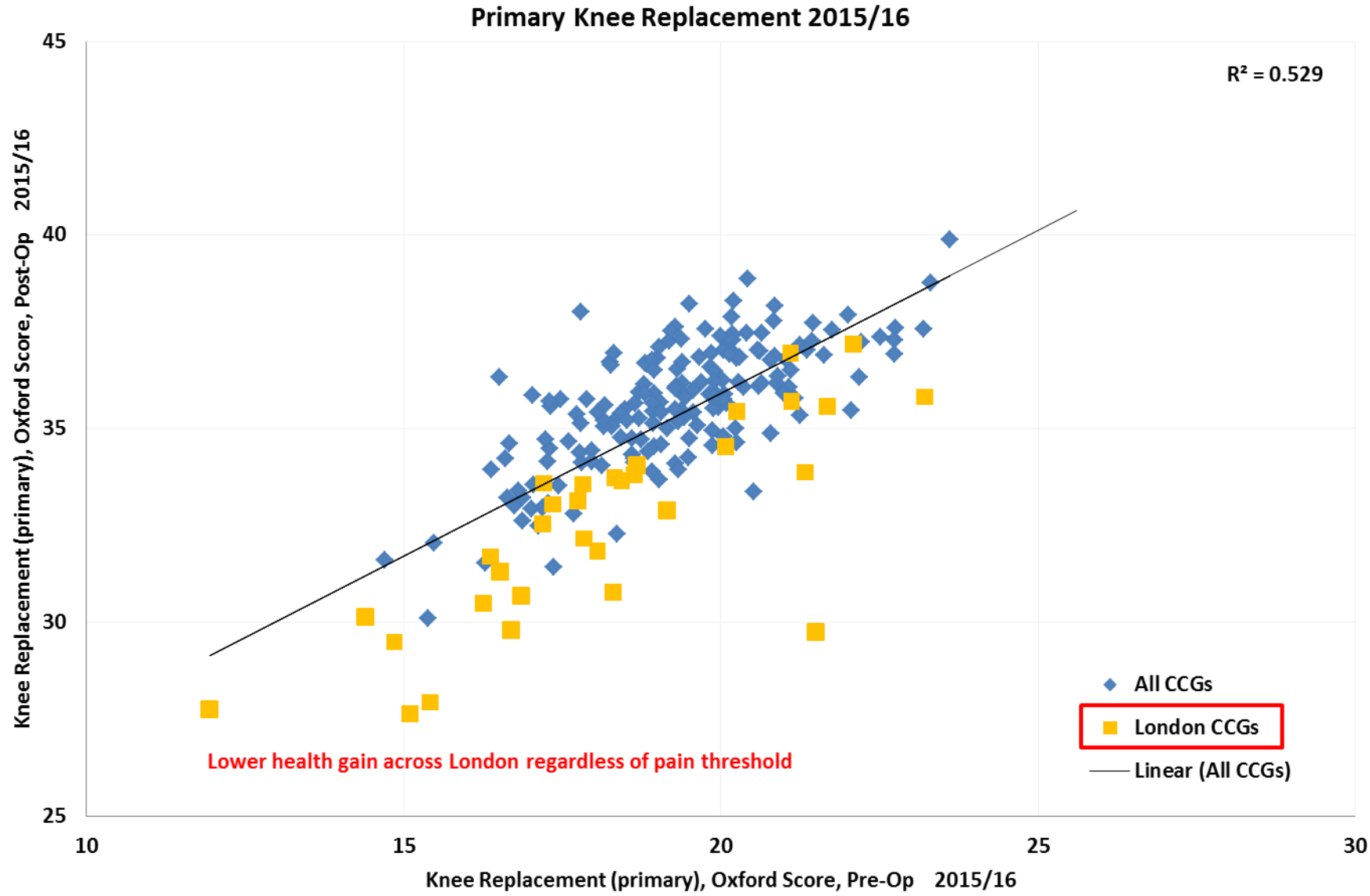

Source: PROMs data

Majority of CCGs tend to have low UTI prescribing

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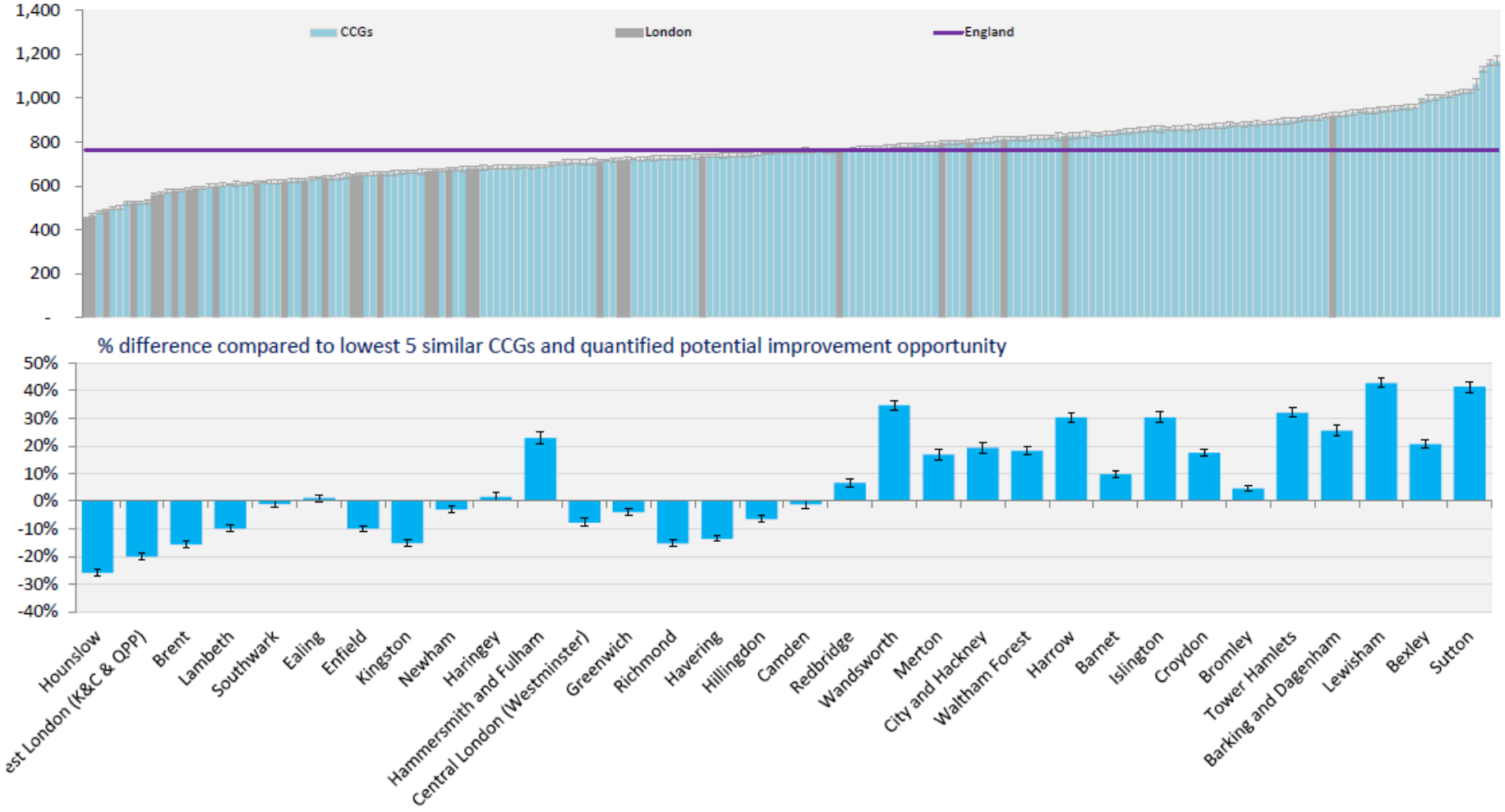
Treatment of Urinary Tract Infections - Total primary care prescribing spend (£s) per 1,000 ASTRO-PU population - 2016/17

£516k



London Opportunity calculated by summing the CCGs with statistically significant opportunities

Source: NHS Business Services Authority

High emergency spend for elderly patients with a UTI

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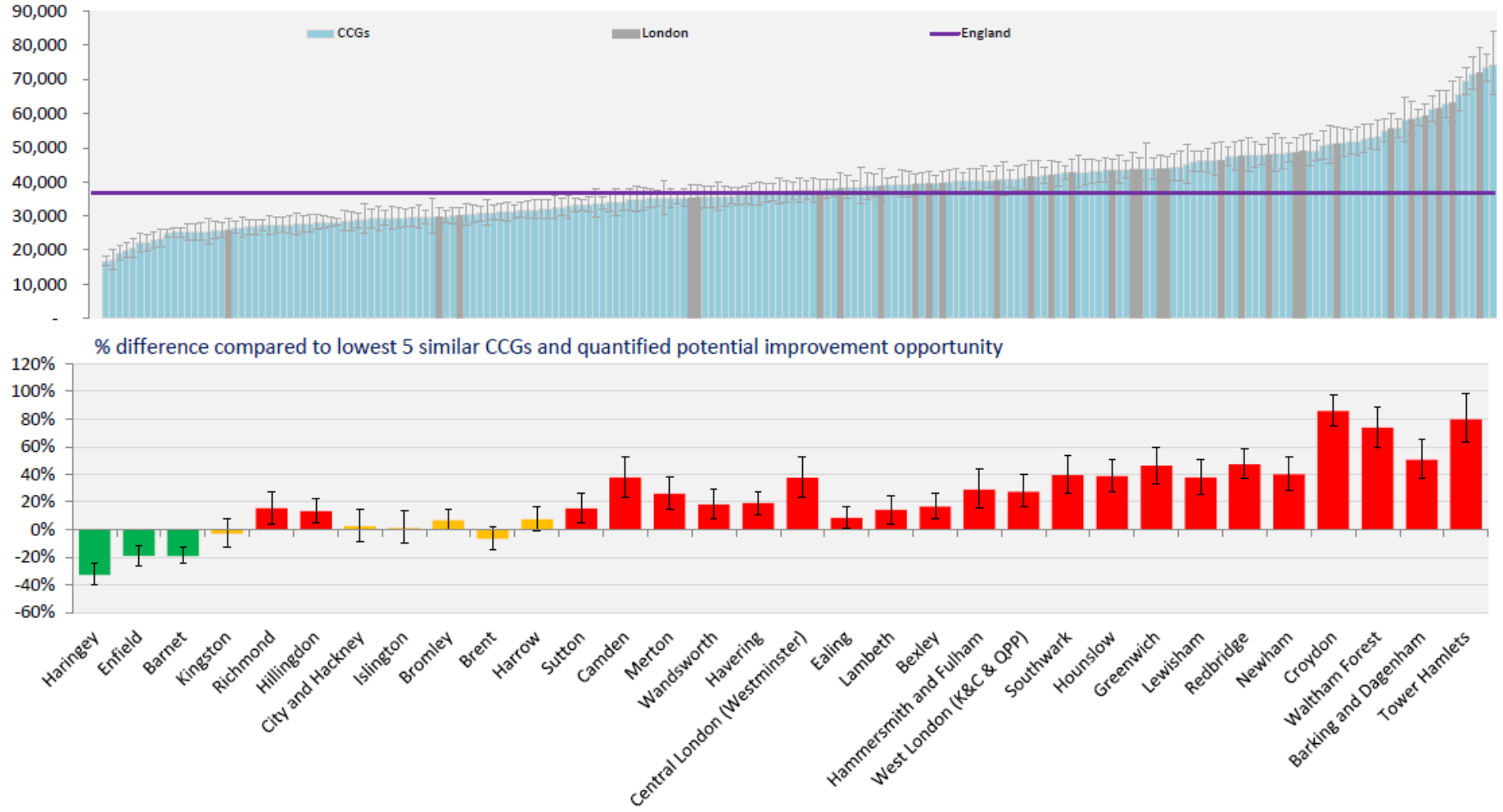
£8,711k

Urinary Tract Infections - Spend on admissions aged 65+ per 1,000 age-sex weighted population - 2016/17



London Opportunity calculated by summing the CCGs with statistically significant opportunities

Source: National Commissioning Data Repository (NCDR) – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS+ SEM (Secondary Uses Services Plus, Standard Extract Mart)

Importance of social care in the management of frailty

- Significant decrease in residential care home beds; nursing home beds remain static; large increase in domiciliary care agencies
- 20k elderly care home residents in London
  - Account for 23,000 A&E attendances and 15,000 emergency admissions per year and over 140,000 bed days
- Two most common reasons for emergency admissions from care homes are flu & pneumonia and UTIs
  - Nearly all coded as being avoidable
- Social care placements account for 40% of DTOCs each month

The provision of social care services is changing

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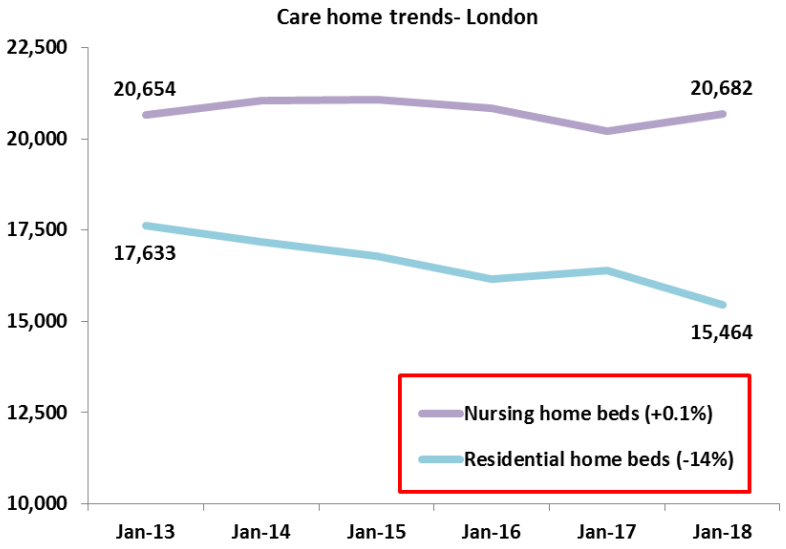

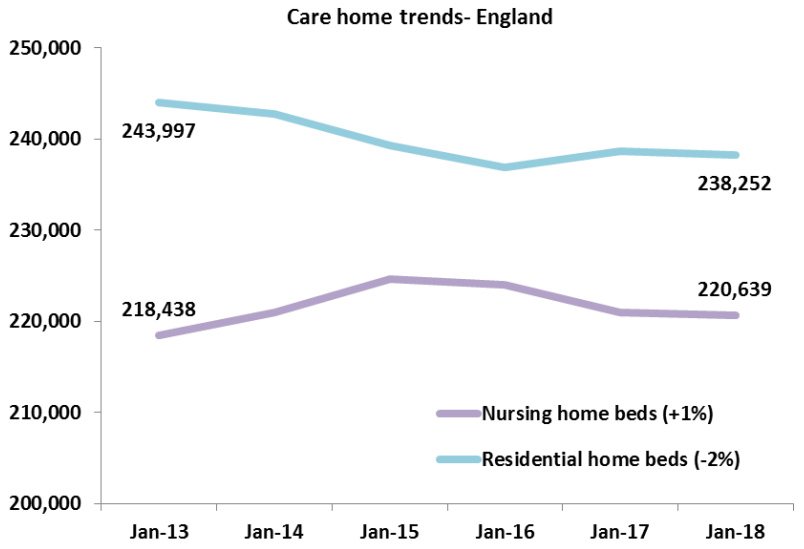

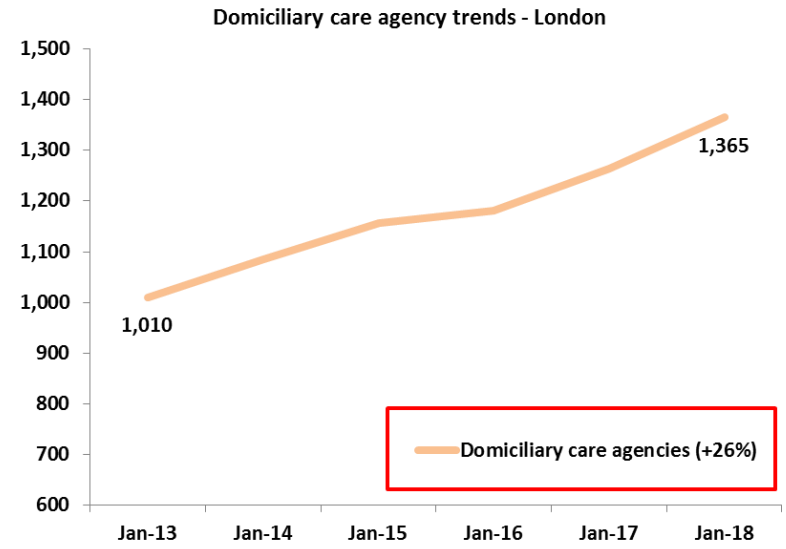

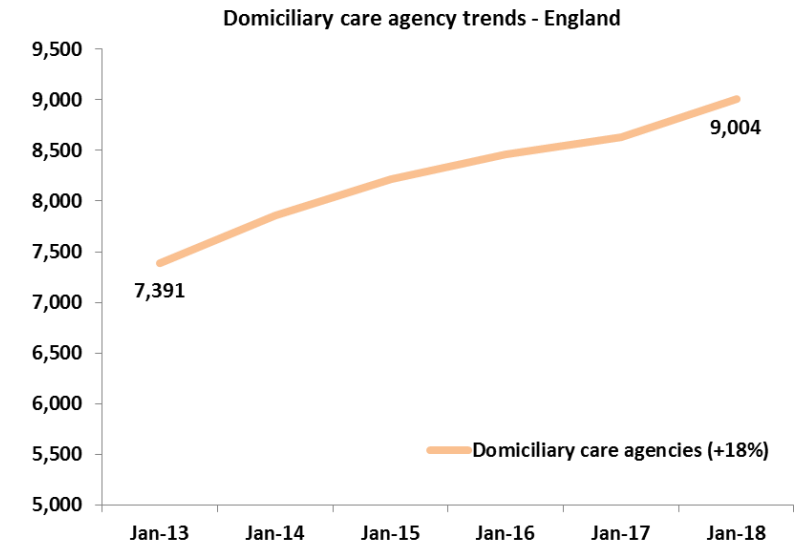

Source: CQC database

Social Care

High secondary care activity for elderly care home residents that is avoidable

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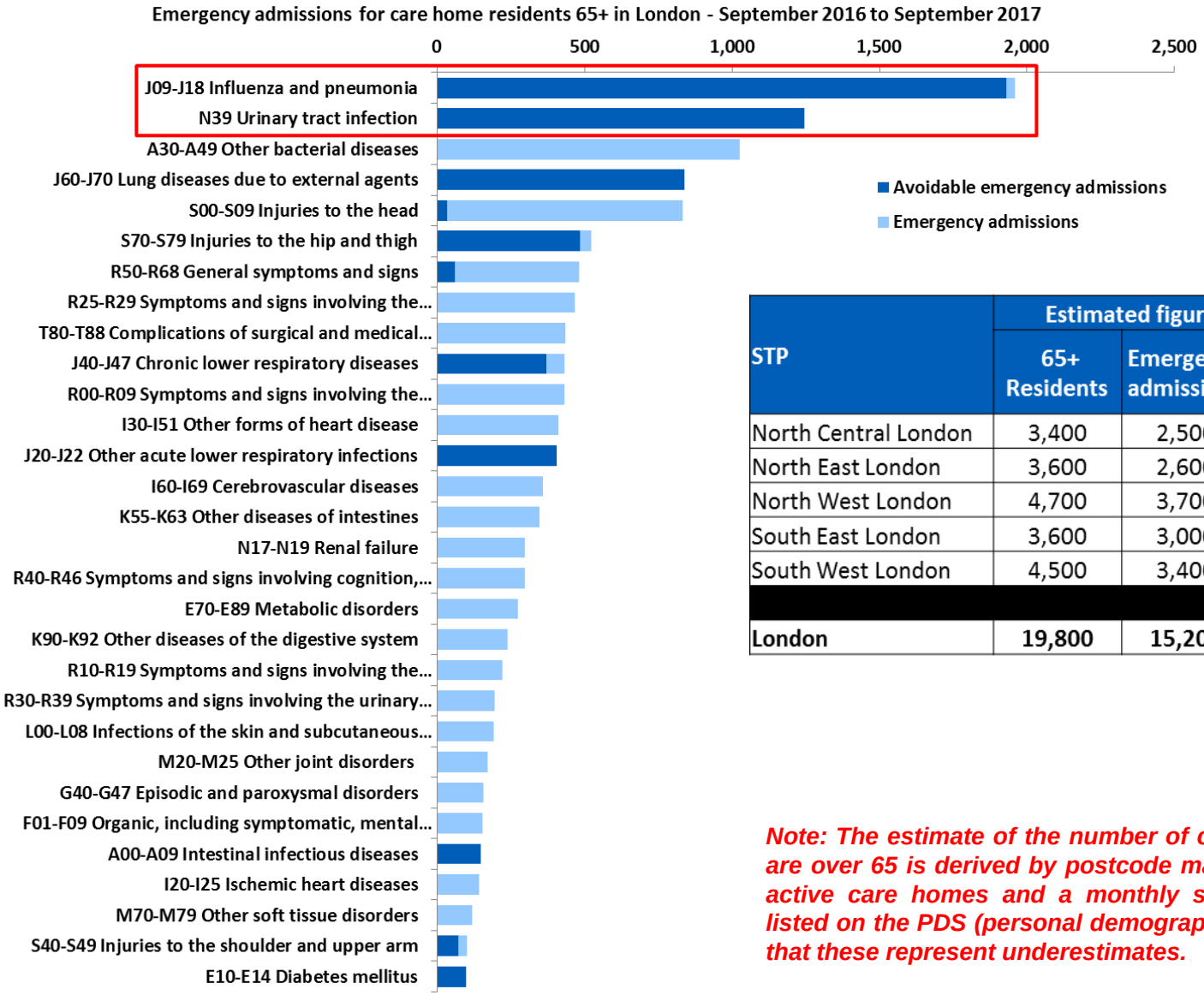

STP	Estimated figures Sep 2016 to Sep 2017			
	65+ Residents	Emergency admissions	Total bed days	A&E attends
North Central London	3,400	2,500	24,800	3,900
North East London	3,600	2,600	24,200	4,400
North West London	4,700	3,700	35,900	5,400
South East London	3,600	3,000	29,600	4,500
South West London	4,500	3,400	27,700	4,600
London	**19,800**	**15,200**	**142,200**	**22,800**

Note: The estimate of the number of care home residents who are over 65 is derived by postcode matching the addresses of active care homes and a monthly snapshot of the patients listed on the PDS (personal demographics services). It is likely that these represent underestimates.

Source: NHS England Enhanced Healthcare in Care Homes Benchmarking Tool

Social Care

Social care placements account for around 40% of total delayed days each month in London

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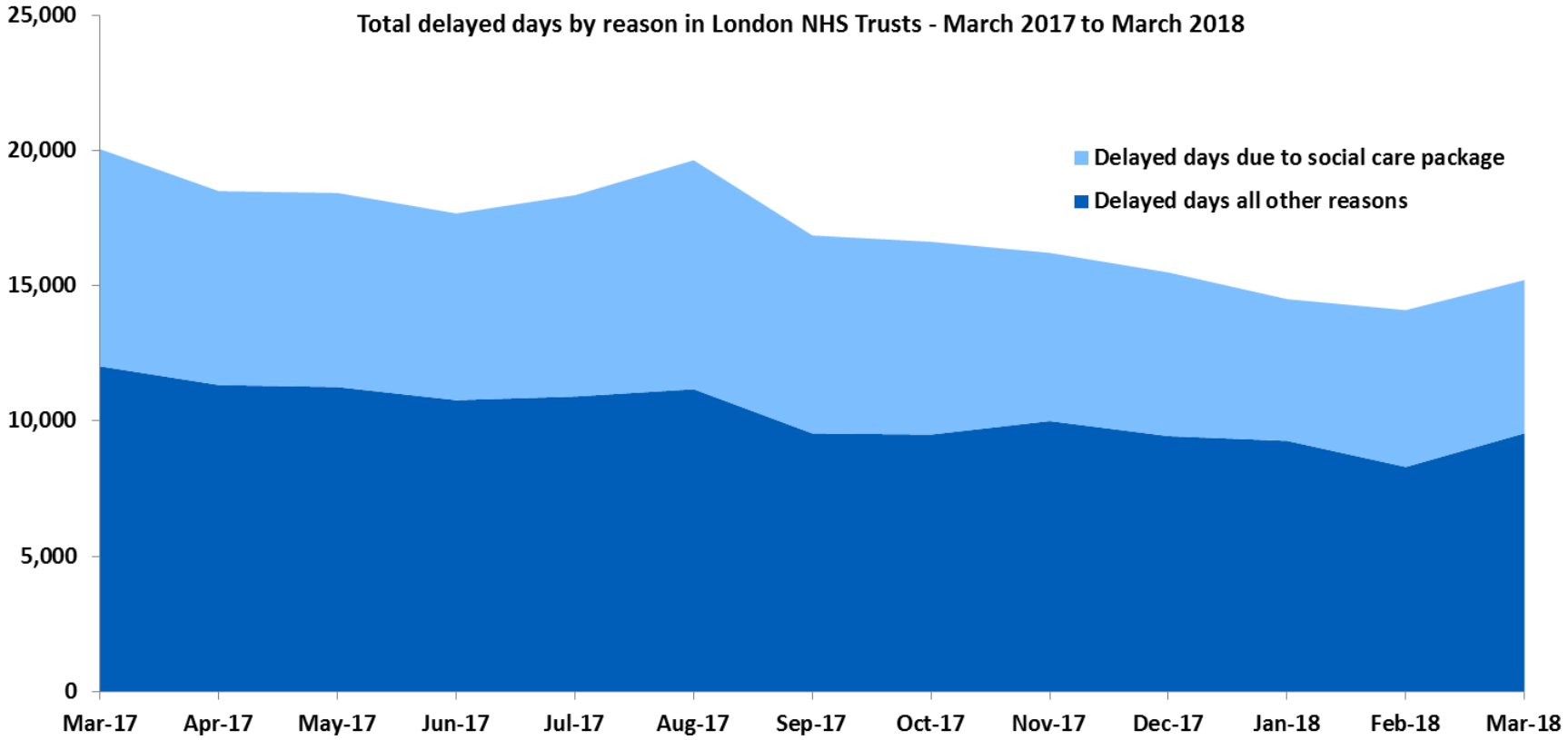
	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18
Care package in own home	1,947	1,824	1,682	1,563	1,626	1,683	1,507	1,565	1,343	1,410	1,302	1,445	1,514
Nursing home placement	3,389	2,930	2,586	2,720	3,148	4,065	3,231	3,154	3,067	2,774	2,316	2,615	2,310
Residential home placement	2,687	2,409	2,904	2,617	2,663	2,714	2,578	2,404	1,807	1,865	1,620	1,735	1,839
Total delayed days	20,045	18,495	18,427	17,672	18,344	19,638	16,858	16,622	16,215	15,491	14,505	14,098	15,211
% Total delayed days due to social care placement	40.0%	38.7%	38.9%	39.0%	40.5%	43.1%	43.4%	42.9%	38.3%	39.0%	36.1%	41.1%	37.2%



Source: NHS England Delayed Transfers of Care Data

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For more information and support about how to use the NHS RightCare approach to get best value for your population, go to www.rightcare.nhs.uk or email us at rightcare@nhs.net

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