NHS Long Term Plan

BACCH-BACAPH Improving Services Series

Designing pathways and networks

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NHS Long Term Plan key points

- patient focused (family focused) with participation
- new model designed on pathways
- all parts in place and working well together (integrated)
- includes proactive prevention (anticipation)
- clinical leadership.
- ethos cooperation, not competition.
- "triple integration" integration community and primary care, physical/mental, 1º 2º 3º
- meaningful measures, feedback, quality improvement
- Introduces Population Health Management

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Why is this important?

- To ensure all parts are in place and
- Working well together.
- Measuring what matters.
- Embedding prevention and quality improvement

"Improving outcomes is NHS core business"

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Learning

- Key messages to date – reports and NHS LTP.
- Recap meaning of "systems thinking".
- Understand basic pathway components.
- Network development.

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Where are we now?

- NSF and Every Child Matters
- Change for Children
- RCPCH Modelling the Future
- Kennedy Reports (2)
- Munro Review
- CoE Child Friendly Health Care
- CYP Health Outcomes Forum
- BACCH Family Friendly Framework
- Berwick Report 'A promise to learn'

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Collective key messages

- Clear outcomes – a clarity of purpose
- Evidenced integrated care
- Prevention
- Patient voice in the system - participation
- Whole system culture and values
- Measurement – information - feedback
- Quality improvement driving safety + value
- Leadership

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Theory – systems thinking

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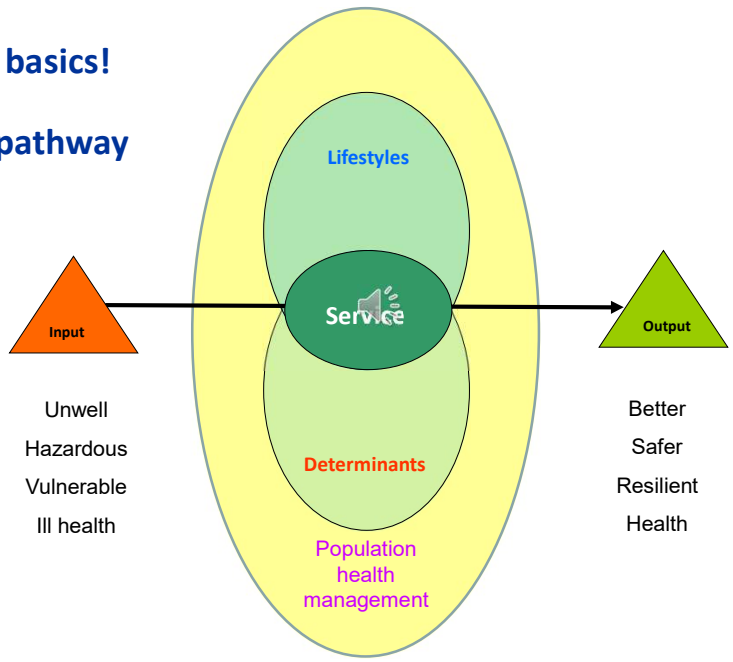
The very basics!

A service pathway



Unwell
Hazardous
Vulnerable
Ill health

Better
Safer
Resilient
Health

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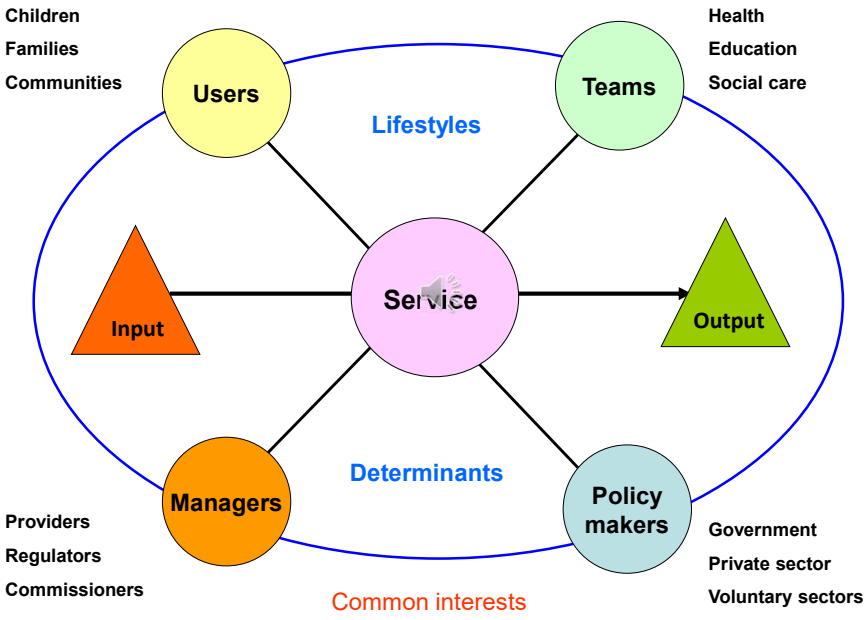
Stakeholders and Partnerships



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Systems thinking
a technical approach

Perspective	4Es	4As
Users	Efficacy Effectiveness	Availability Accessibility
Providers	Effectiveness Efficiency	Acceptability Affordability
Planners	Effectiveness Equity	Appropriateness Affordability

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Integrated Service Pathways

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Basic components.

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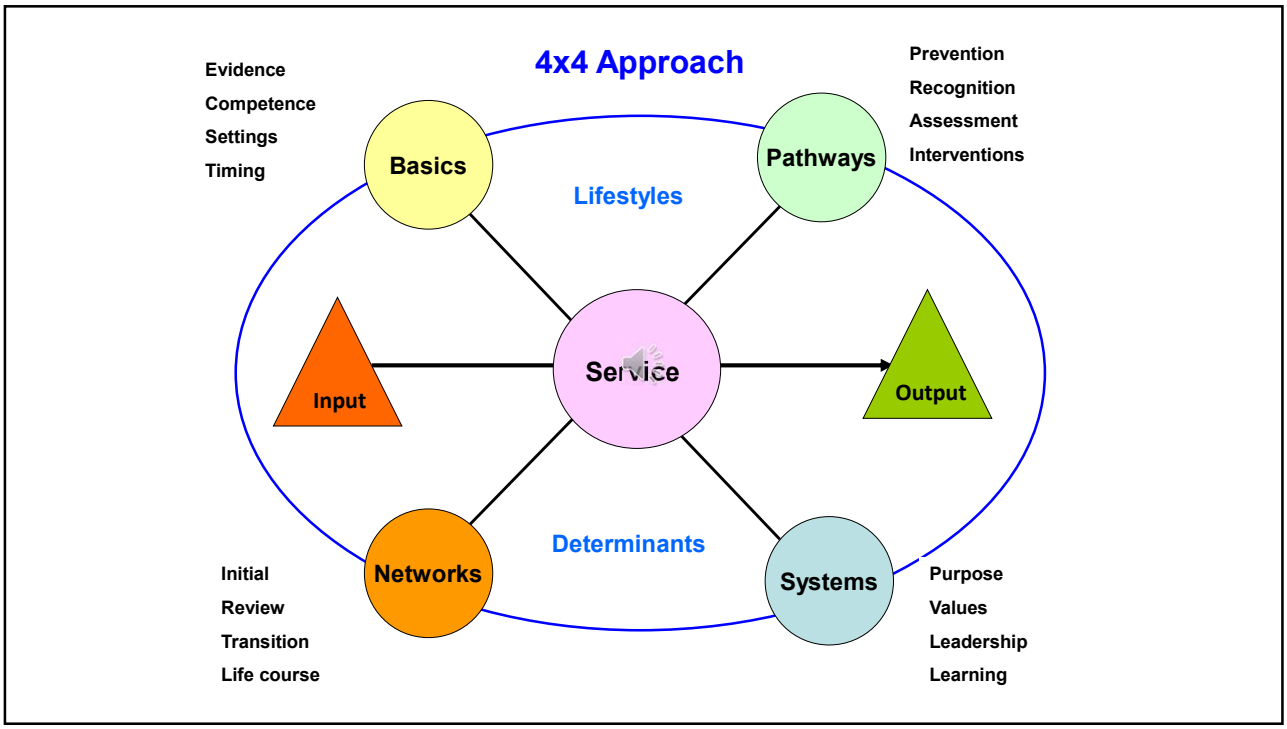

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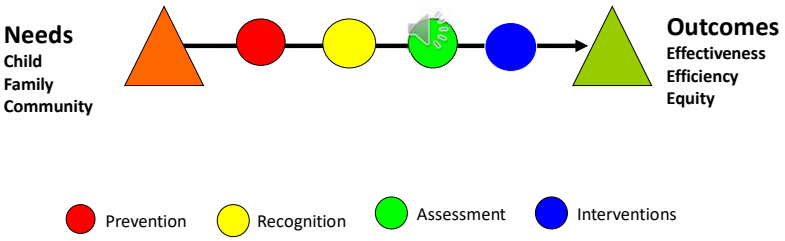
Short term condition pathway component parts



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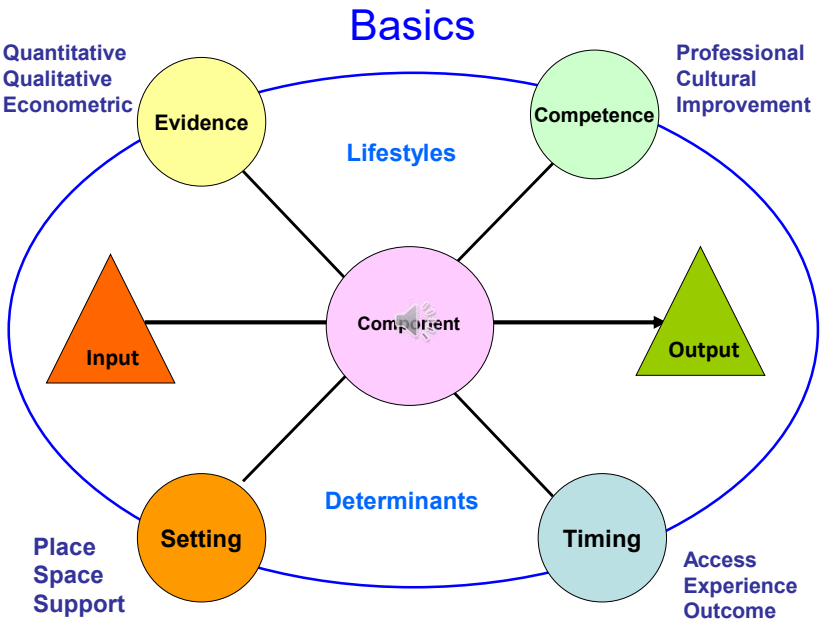

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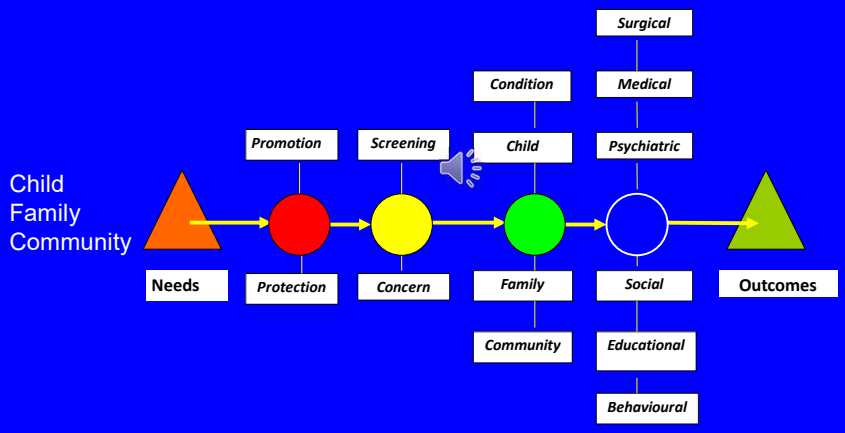
Component parts of a pathway



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Commissioning arrangements

Commissioner	Prevention	Recognition	Assessment	Intervention	Outcomes
NHS England	*Breast feeding promotion in primary care*	*Recognition of hearing impairment in primary care*			*Br feeding rates @6/52*
CCG			*Paediatric audiology assessment*	*Hearing aids SaLT Parent support*	*Access Timeliness*
LA	*Smoking cessation*	*Healthy Child Programme*		*Teachers for the deaf Hearing loops*	*Language dev Educational achievement*

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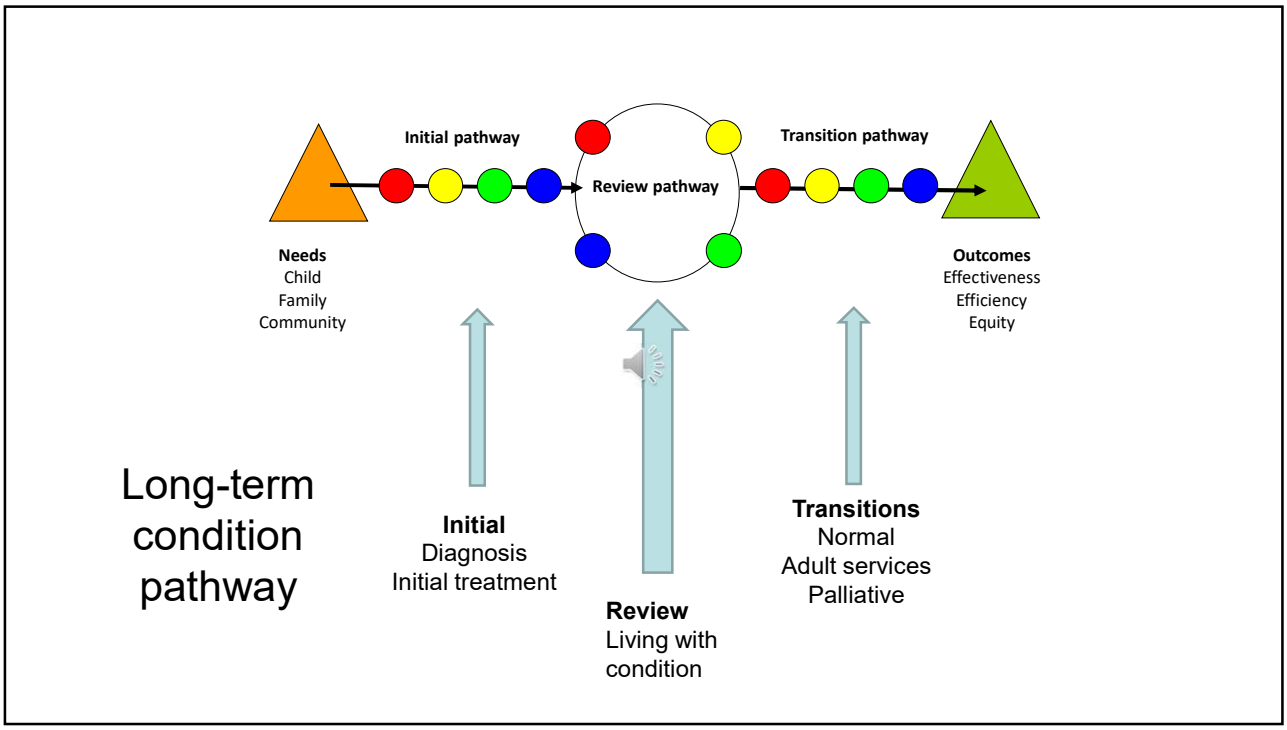
Initial pathway
Review pathway
Transition pathway
Needs
Child
Family
Community
Outcomes
Effectiveness
Efficiency
Equity
Long-term condition pathway
Initial
Diagnosis
Initial treatment
Review
Living with condition
Transitions
Normal
Adult services
Palliative

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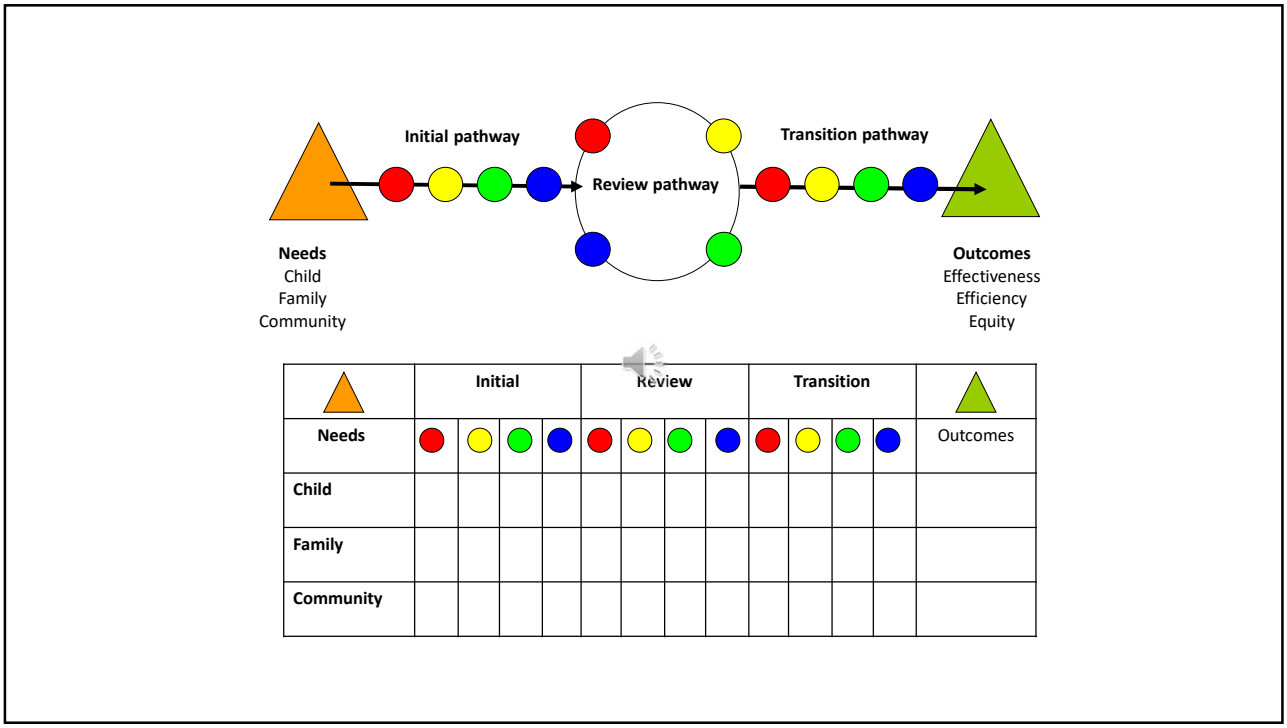
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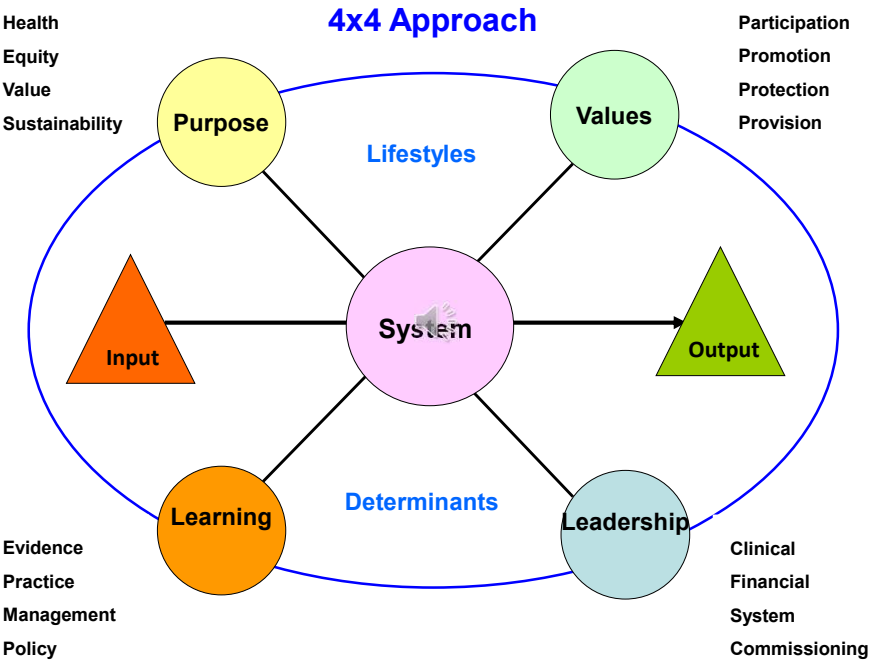

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Service pathways

Example
ADHD

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Review phase outcomes

ADHD network	
Purpose	**Outcome**
Appropriately manage ADHD, reduce school absence to a minimum, reduce exclusions	% patients school attendance (year cohorts) compared to school mean
Appropriate referral for resistant ADHD	% Referred to specialist centre
Access to CAMH specialist	% Accessing specialist treatments
Manage co-morbidities related to ADHD	% With diagnosed co-morbidities
Support families	PREM

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Summary

- Care pathways are central to service provision.
- Ensure all parts in place (structure).
- Then working well (process).
- Achieving purpose (outcomes).
- Measurement – feedback.
- Leadership essential.
- Learning – at every level.

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Thank you and questions

Now read the paper or go to the next B-BISS minimod