

NHS Atlases of Variation - The Power of Variation

Professor Matthew Cripps
National Director, NHS RightCare

Inconvenient truths



- "The Atlas exposes some inconvenient truths about the extent of variation in care for some common conditions"
 - Professor Sir Bruce Keogh

Inconvenient truths – Diabetes and The Atlas of Variation

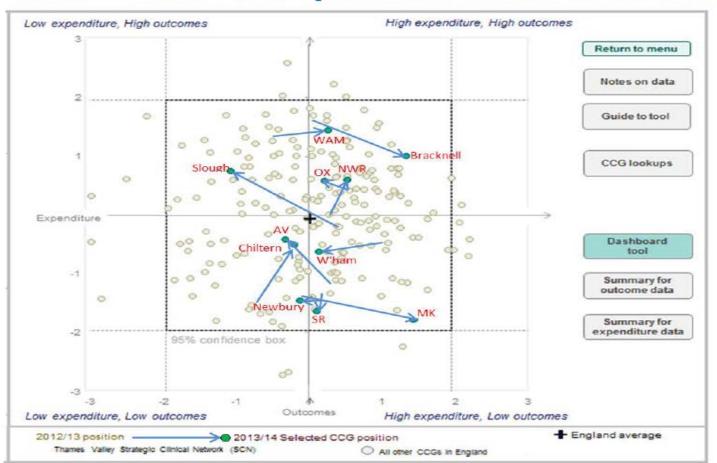


- 5 diabetes maps in Atlas 2015 have confidence intervals
- Of the 211 local health economies in England (at time of data capture):
 - ➤ 13 were not significant outliers on any of the diabetes maps
- Or rather:
 - 198 and their local providers had at least one significant improvement opportunity in diabetes



Outcomes Versus Expenditure (DOVE) Tool - Diabetes quadrant chart 2013/14





Data:

Total spend on diabetes prescribing compared to people with diabetes with a HbA1c of 59mmol/mol or less in the TVSCN area

rightcare.nhs.uk



First Do No Harm

The first Atlas of Variation (2009) – destabilised complacency by highlighting huge and unwarranted variation in:

- Access
- Quality
- Outcome
- Value

Also revealed two other problems:

Overuse – leading to

- Waste
- Patient harm (even when the quality of care is high)

Underuse - leading to

- Failure to prevent disease
- Inequity



The invisibility of improvement opportunity

- Diagnostic Atlas
 - %age stroke patients undergoing brain imaging within 1 hour of arrival at hospital, by hospital

• 80th %ile - 55%

• Fairfield - 43%

• NMGH - 32%

• MRI - 7%

Royal Oldham - 4%



The invisibility of improvement opportunity

- Diagnostic Atlas
 - %age stroke patients undergoing brain imaging within 24 hours of arrival at hospital, by hospital

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• 80<sup>th</sup> %ile - 98%
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• NMGH - 91%

• MRI - 81%

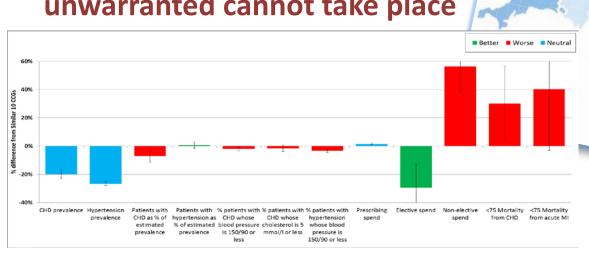
Royal Oldham - 94%

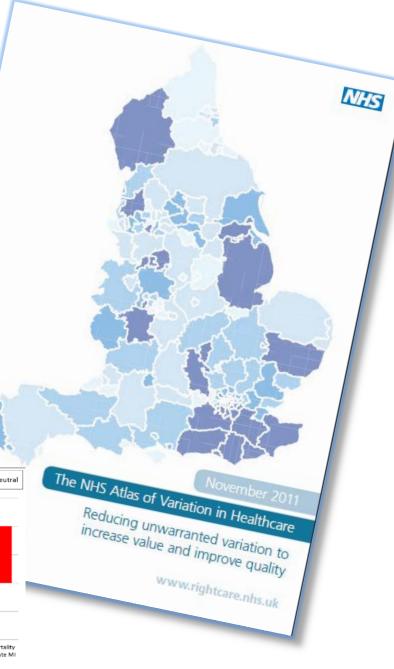
Fairfield - 96%

1st fundamental of population healthcare improvement

Awareness is the first step towards improvement –

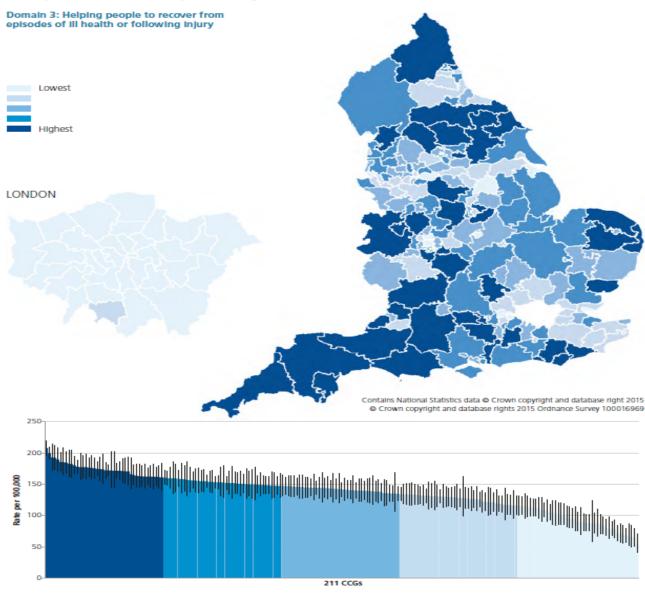
If the existence of clinical and financial variation is unknown, the debate about whether it is unwarranted cannot take place





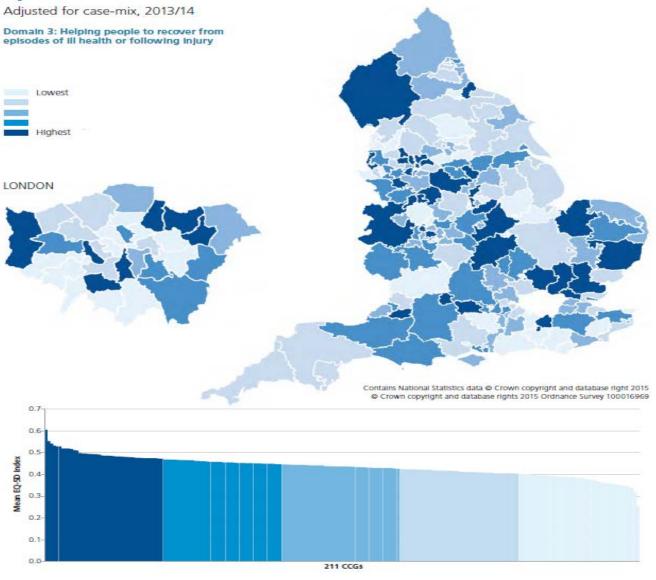
Map 59: Rate of primary hip replacement procedures per population by CCG

Directly standardised rate, adjusted for age and sex, 2012/13



- NEW Devon 200 per 100k
- Cluster 75th %ile –
 176 (England norm is 137)
- 73% of CCGs do not follow best practice (RCSEng)
- Options for Action –
 Follow NICE and
 other clinical
 guidance
 Use Patient
 Decision Aids (RCS
 and Cochrane
 advocated)

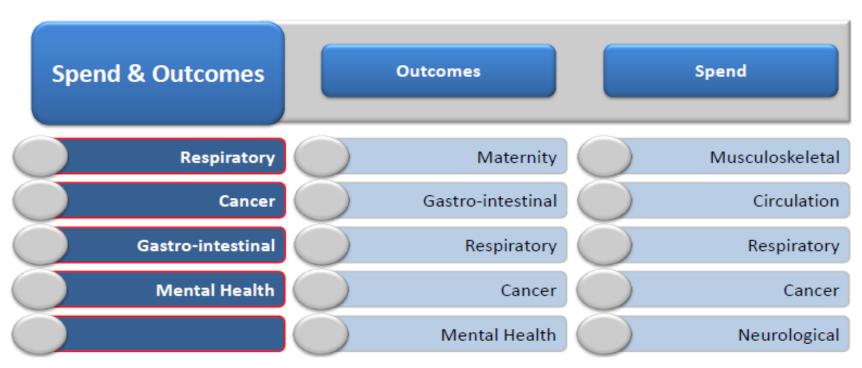
Map 60: Mean patient-reported health gain (EQ-5D Index score) for primary hip replacement procedures by CCG



- NEW Devon 0.42
- Cluster 75th %ile 0.46
- Best in cluster Cumbria CCG
- Options for Action –
 Use Shared
 Decision Making

Phase 1: Where to Look - Commissioning for Value

Headline opportunity areas for your health economy



A note on the methodology used to calculate your headline opportunities is available on our website: https://www.england.nhs.uk/comm-for-value/

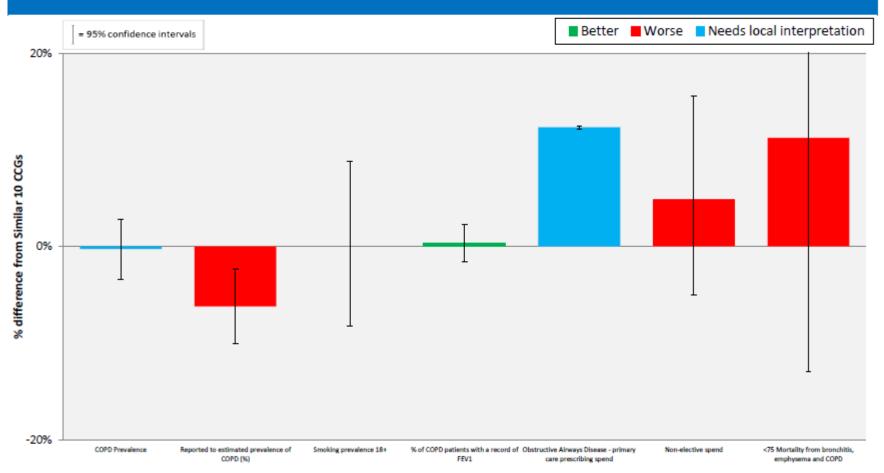








10



NICE Guidance:

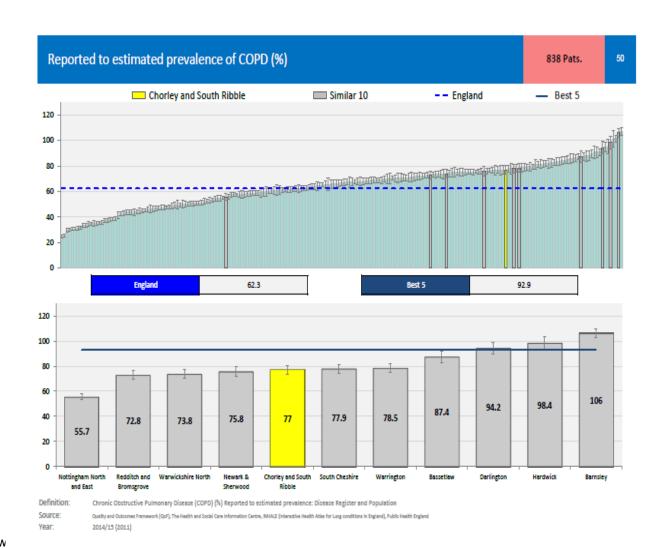
http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease

NHS RightCare CFV Respiratory focus pack

NHS Chorley and South Ribble CCG

This LHE could do better at case finding – 838 more COPD patients could be added to GP registers and managed in primary and community care to help prevent unnecessary admissions and save money.



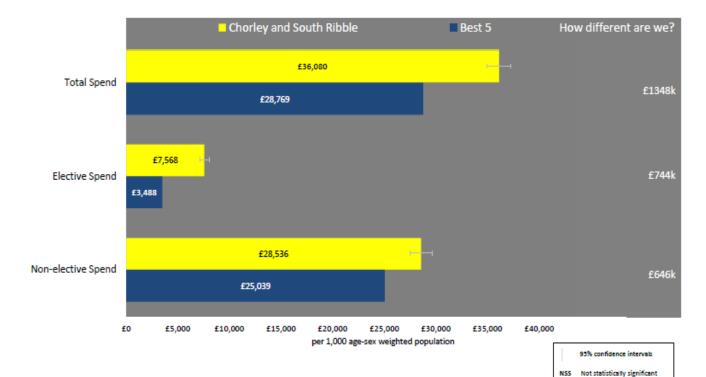




Chorley and South Ribble CCG spend over £1.3 million more on Respiratory admissions than the best five similar CCGs.







NHS RightCare CFV Respiratory focus pack

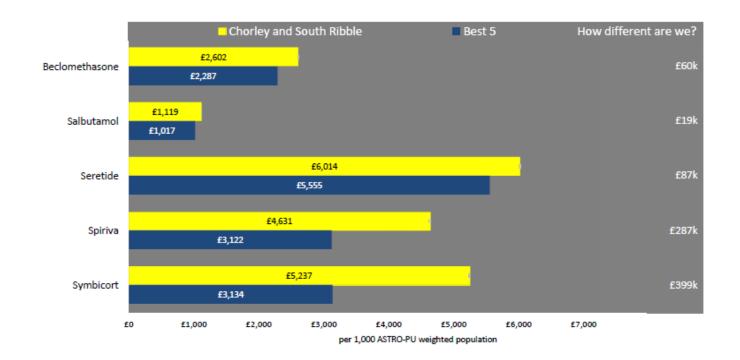
NHS Chorley and South Ribble CCG



Spend on one drug (Symbicort) prescribed in primary care is £400k higher than the lowest five similar CCGs.

Respiratory - Primary Care Prescribing Spend continued

33



NHS RightCare CFV Respiratory focus pack

NHS Chorley and South Ribble CCG

Complex Patients - Co-morbidities

NHS Chorley and South Ribble CCG

Of the 185 patients admitted for Gastro intestinal, 53 patients were admitted for a Genito Urinary condition and 49 patients were admitted for a Respiratory condition.

*For more details on how to interpret the following table, please refer to the last slide of this pack "Complex Patients - How to interpret co-morbidities table"

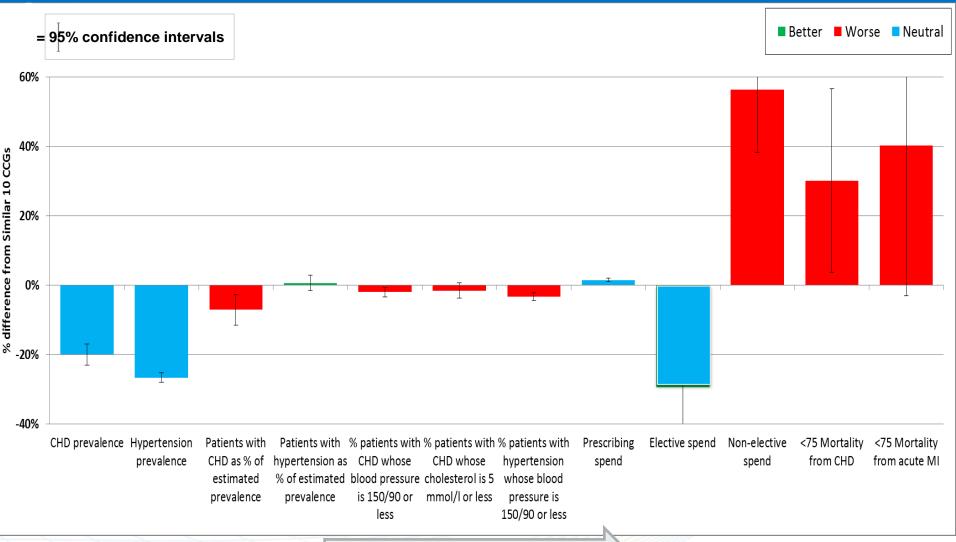
Main conditions	Co-morbidity 1	Co-morbidity 2	Co-morbidity 3	Co-morbidity 4	Co-morbidity 5	
Gastro intestinal	Genito Urinary	Respiratory	Neurological	Cancer	Circulation	
185 palients	53	49	52	45	43	
Circulation	Respiratory	Neurological	Gastro intestinal	Genito Urinary	Cancer	
186 palients	46	45	43	33	22	
Respiratory	Gastro intestinal	Circulation	Neurological	Neurological Genito Urinary		
162 patients	49	46	45 31		27	
Neurological	Gastro intestinal	Circulation	Genito Urinary	Genito Urinary Respiratory		
150 patients	52	45	44	45	30	
Cancer	Gastro intestinal	Neurological	Respiratory	Infectious diseases	Genito Urinary	
126 patients	45	30	27	26	21	







Heart disease pathway of a page – Why Bradford chose



Initial contact to end of treatmen

NHS Bradford City CCG

Bradford Healthy Hearts



- Variation 7th worst mortality rate for CVD <75years old
- 28% of all deaths amongst <75 year olds
- Programme overview Statin Switches, Hypertension, Stroke prevention
 - Over 6000 on simvastatin with total cholesterol >4 mmol/l or LDL
 >2 mmol/l (no direct comparison of simvastatin vs atorvastatin)
 - Converted to only two doses of statin (40mg and 80mg atorvastatin) as per ACC guide (greater benefits since NNT=62 for moderate/high intensity cholesterol management vs. NNT=156 for low intensity)
- Switched 6,000 patients (completed in 3 months)
- Improved mortality including <u>210 less deaths</u> last year (£1.6M)
- 17,000 people helped, either better or for the first time
- 38,000 people monitoring BP remotely



Cardiovascular Disease Prevention: Risk Detection and Management in Primary Care



The Interventions	Cross Cutting:	 NHS Health Check - systematic detection of high BP, AF, NDH, T2DM, CKD, high cholesterol, CVD risk System level action to support guideline implementation by clinicians Support for patient activation, individual behaviour change and self management 						
	High BP detection and treatment	AF detection & anticoagulation	Detection, CVD risk assessment, treatment	Type 2 Diabetes preventive intervention	Diabetes detection and treatment	CKD detection and management		
The Opportunities	5 million un-diagnosed. 40% poorly controlled	30% undiagnosed. Over half untreated or poorly controlled	85% of FH undiagnosed. Most people at high CVD risk don't receive statins	5 million with NDH. Most do not receive intervention	940k undiagnosed. 40% do not receive all 8 care processes	1.2m undiagnosed. Many have poor BP & proteinuria control		
The Evidence	BP lowering prevents strokes and heart attacks	Anticoagulation prevents 2/3 of strokes in AF	Behaviour change and statins reduce lifetime risk of CVD	Intensive behaviour change (eg NHS DPP) reduces T2DM risk 30-60%	Control of BP, HbA1c and lipids improves CVD outcomes	Control of BP, CVD risk and proteinuria improves outcomes		
The Risk Condition	Blood Pressure	Atrial Fibrillation	High CVD risk & Familial H/ cholesterol	Non Diabetic Hyperglycemia ('pre-diabetes')	Type 1 and 2 Diabetes	Chronic Kidney Disease		

Detection and 2°/3° Prevention



The Outcomes 50% of all strokes & heart attacks, plus CKD & dementia

5-fold increase in strokes, often of greater severity

Marked increase in premature death and disability from Marked increase in Type 2 DM and CVD at an earlier age

Marked increase in heart attack, stroke, kidney, eye, nerve damage

Increase in CVD, acute kidney injury & renal replacement



Spreading the impact

- West Hampshire estimate 52 strokes averted though systematic support to improve GP management of AF.
- In Lambeth and Southwark (London), pharmacist management in blood pressure and AF has improved control and contributed to averting 45 strokes
- Medway in Kent are re-designing the entire CVD secondary prevention system to mirror this NHS RightCare Optimal Solution
- The hypertension and atrial fibrillation components will be copied in every part of the NHS in England in 2017, via the NHS RightCare approach
- "This is a game changer" British Health Foundation

Systems and Pathways



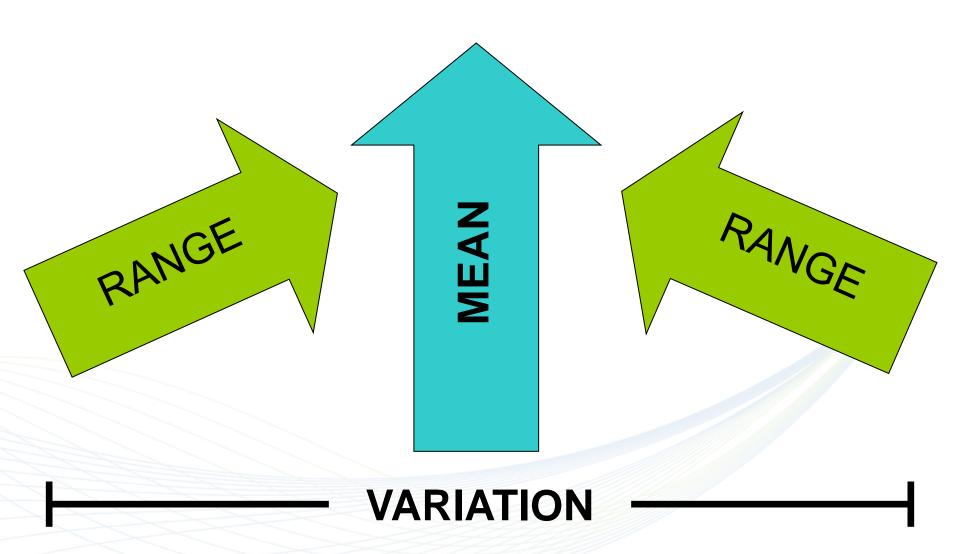
Multi-Pathways on a page

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	Prevention & Public Health	Estimated Prevalence	Detection	Primary Care Management	Self Care	Prescribing	Elective	Non-Elective	Step-up/ Step-down	Rehab	Outcome	End of Life
Breast Cancer						_	4					
Lower GI Cancer							A					
Lung Cancer							_					
Neurological						_	A					
Serious Mental Illness						•						
Common mental health disorders						_						
Dementia						A						
CHD						_	•					
Stroke						_	A					
Diabetes						•						
Renal						_	_					
COPD						_						
Asthma						A						
Musculoskeletal			A			_	A					
Frailty			•									
Multiple Conditions												









For further information -

- Email RightCare
- rightcare@nhs.net
 - Twitter:
 - @nhsrightcare
- @matthew_cripps1
 - Visit RightCare:
- http://www.england.nhs.uk/rightcare/