

Lincolnshire Health and Care Options appraisal & emerging options

Health Scrutiny Committee for Lincolnshire

July 2015



A reminder who LHAC partners are



Lincolnshire Health and Care

Shaping services to meet your needs into the future









Arden and Greater East Midlands **Commissioning Support Unit**

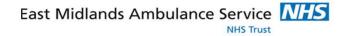


Lincolnshire West Clinical Commissioning Group



Lincolnshire Partnership NHS **NHS Foundation Trust**

Lincolnshire Community Health Services MHS **NHS Trust**





South Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group



South West Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group



Lincolnshire East Clinical Commissioning Group





The Case for Change

Change needs to occur now to ensure delivery of health and social care meet the expert standards of safety and quality and that services are sustainable and affordable

SAFETY & QUALITY

Keogh Review concerns
Fragmented services
Service integration

POPULATION PROFILE

Ageing population Long term conditions Patients expect more

Case for Change

AFFORDABILITY

Financial pressures
Deficit @ £111m by
2018

WORKFORCE &

IMT Recruitment and retention
Appropriate IT



The story so far ... 2013 - 2014

July 2013

LSSR Board set-up

to consider future of health and social care in Lincolnshire around four Care Design Groups December 2013

BLUEPRINT SIGNED OFF

May - August 2014

Expert Reference Groups

set up to focus on detailed clinical design work >>> Gateway reviews

ACTION: Design clinical blueprint

Sep/Oct 2013

Care

Summit

200+ attendees challenge and confirm a final Blueprint with CDG ideas, option outputs and proposals

Feb/March 2014

Phase 2

Lincolnshire Health and Care set-up (LHAC)

Looking at:

- Models of care
- Pre consultation engagement ensuring staff, patients & public are informed

September 2014

Early implementer sites

- Multi-disciplinary teams meet to discuss patients
- Board outlines potential next steps



Key milestones and timelines 2015

Deliverables for assurance – and consultation	Timeline 2015
Options Appraisals and Commissioner Requested Services completed	June
Completion of service model development for the Strategic Outline Case	July
Development of services that do not need consultation, e.g. NT, CAS	July
Development of final options for consultation	August
Agreement of final Strategic Outline Case (SOC)	9 Sept
Lincolnshire Health Scrutiny Committee	16 September
Stakeholders and Partner Governing Bodies sign offs	Commences September
Overview & Scrutiny & Health & Well Being Board	24 th & 29 th September
Lincolnshire County Council Executive	6 October
Public consultation starts (min 12 weeks) post NHS Assurance	November

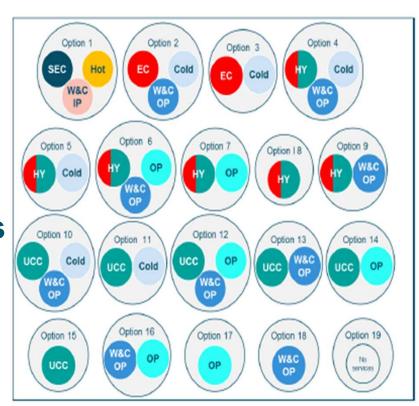


The approach to establish a set of options for consultation

The long list had 19 options

- This is too many to propose for consultation

 In order to develop a process to evaluate each option we have established a two stage evaluation process



Approach

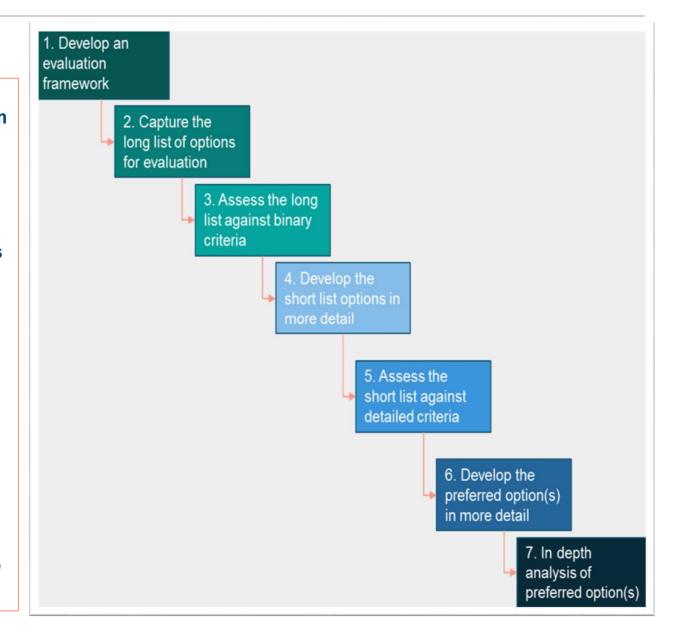
A seven-step process (consistent with guidance from HM Treasury) has been developed and used to appraise service delivery options for Lincolnshire.

The evaluation framework was developed with input from the JCB and consists of two sets of criteria:

- Binary ('hurdle') criteria
- Detailed evaluation criteria

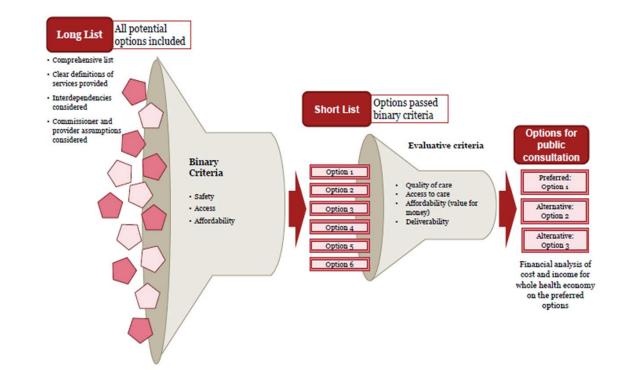
The binary criteria were applied to the long list of service delivery options to arrive at a medium list.

The following slides offer a summary on this aspect of the evaluation.



How we decide on the options – the criteria

- Initial draft criteria is based on LHAC Blueprint vision and similar programmes
- Consultation with LHAC Stakeholders, May 2015
- Long list of proposals measure against a binary criteria, leading to a evaluative criteria for a short list for agreement at JCB, Sep 2015, and governance and assurance
- Outcome is the list of proposals for public consultation, Dec 2015





Binary criteria

The binary criteria consider three aspects which are also reflected in LHAC principles: Safety, Access and Affordability. The criteria do not consider deliverability, which is considered in the detailed evaluation criteria.

Criterion	Tests	Symbol
Safety Does the option support safe and sustainable services?	 Does the option have critical mass to deliver safe services under national guidance? Does the option meet minimum national safety standards? Does the option consider clinical interdependencies? Does the option meet Royal College guidelines and national/international best practice standards? 	X
Access Does the option provide appropriate access to essential services for the local population?	Does the CRS analysis show appropriate access levels?	Δ
Affordability Does the option reduce costs of providing care relative to maintaining the status quo?	 Does the option being considered cost no more than the current health provision? 	+

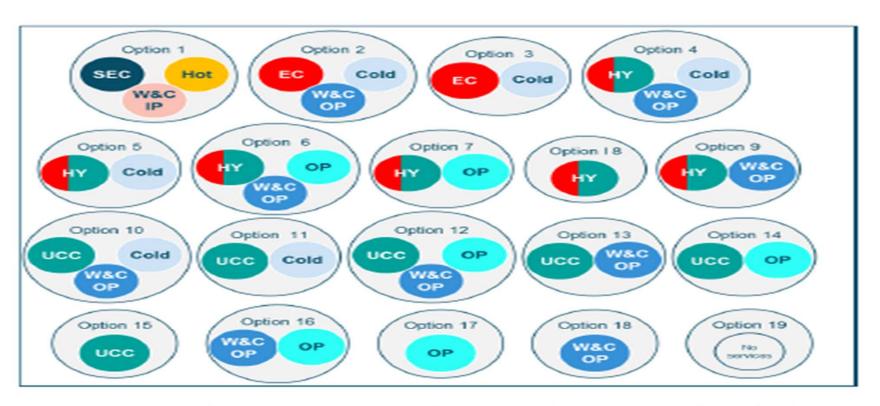


Evaluation criteria

Criteria	Proposed tests	Proposed weighting
Quality of care Clinical quality and outcomes should be maintained and where possible improved. Patient experience should be maintained and where possible improved. Care should be integrated and focus on prevention and early intervention.	Assess attainment and compliance of clinical outcomes against standards referenced in Phase 2 Assess combined friends and family test for preferred service Assess options against national guidance on safety requirements such as nurse to patient ratio	30
Access to care Care should be provided into closer-to-home / better value care settings wherever possible Ease and availability of care should be taken into consideration There should be at least as much patient choice as current provision	Undertake analysis of incremental increase in travel time Choice criteria built into the CRS analysis Inequality tests from CRS analysis	20
Affordability (Value for money) Long-term costs to the system (costs across the system in different domains must be considered) Better value settings should be provided where possible Ease of release costs needs to be taken into consideration	Assess costs of provision Assess income and expenditure benefit Assess impact on other organisations	25
Deliverability Ease of achieving transition towards new model of care Feasibility of obtaining required transition funding Ease of achieving workforce requirement (recruitment, retention, upskilling) Alignment with national and local political agenda	Assess the level of public and staff support with key stakeholders Review of the expected estates and recruitment risks Estimate expected time to deliver and transition costs Assess long term and financial sustainability Assess alignment of options to other strategies	25



What are we evaluating Urgent Care, Elective & Woman & Children's



MTC - Major Trauma Centre

SEC - Special Emergency Centre

EC - Emergency Centre

UCC - Urgent Care Centre

W&C OP - women's and children's outpatient

HY - Hybrid (small EC, with primary care urgent care at front door)

Hot - highly acute elective care

Cold - low aculty elective care

OP - outpatient diagnostic centre

W&C IP - women's and children's inpatient



Emerging options

Enablers support these proposals and include:

- IMT
- Estates
- Transport
- Commissioning
- Contracting
- Workforce
- Estates

Proactive Care

- NT x 12 roll-out in 2015
- Possibly commissioned by January 2016

Elective Care

- More elective care in community and primary settings
- Redesign pathway for clearer patient journeys

Urgent Care

- Single Point of Contact
- Major Emergency Care Centre
- Urgent Care Centre
- Integration into NT of acute setting activity

Women & Children

- Consolidation
- Care through NT outreach
- Local consultation
- Day cases/in-patient only at main sites



Route to consultation

June-July

Tender process underway for consultation partner

July - August

Stage 2 pre- engagement

Intensive public focus groups and information sessions to test workstream options

Formal Consultation with Lincolnshire Public

September

JCB to make recommendations of options for consultation

October

Options to be reviewed at partner boards and go to NHS Assurance gateway

November

Formal consultation

- 12 week engagement
- Reporting by April'16



Questions

Clinical Strategy Overview and Process

Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee 22nd July 2015 Dr. Suneil Kapadia







LHAC and ULHT A commissioner led process and clinical strategy – our internal process

 LHAC sets out the health and social care vision for Lincolnshire

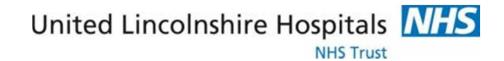
 ULHT Clinical Strategy sets out the vision for acute services within ULHT

Linked work ... but we need to shape our own destiny

The case for change

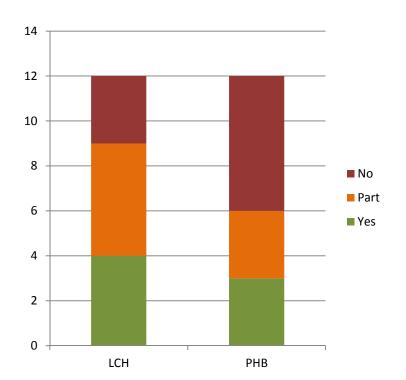
- The driving factors for change include;
 - Safety
 - Quality
 - Constitutional standards
 - Staffing
 - Unplanned loss of core business
 - Finance



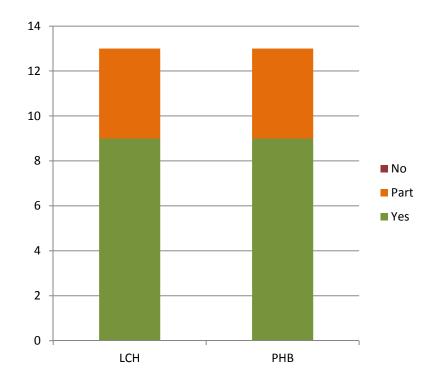


Safety and quality

12 Acute Paediatric standards



• 13 Obstetric (& Obstetric Anaesthesia) standards







Safety and quality - external reports



- Childrens Services Ward Nursing Review (East Midlands Clinical Senate) Dec 14
- General Paediatric Surgery Peer Review (GEMS) Oct 14
- Neonatal SI Review Feb 15 [coroners case]
- CQC Report; Apr 14 and Feb 15
- Antenatal Screening Programme report (UK National Screening Committee) Jan 15



Safety and quality - external reports

The CQC report stated:

- "General nurse staffing recruitment was still an issue, with some wards not attaining the required number of nurses to meet best practice guidelines, due to vacancies"
- The children's services ward nursing review (Dec 2014) identified the need for 25 additional paediatric nurses to meet the safer staffing guidelines
- Clinical Senate Report published 2014 stated their recognition that a
 consultant led maternity service is dependent on the availability of
 paediatricians to resuscitate and look after new born babies and
 supported the consolidation of consultant led maternity services at
 Lincoln Hospital.

Quality and standards

Cancelled operations

Jan-March 2015

930 cancelled Ops (on and before the day)

Jan-March 2014

421 cancelled Ops (on and before the day)





Quality and standards

United Lincolnshire Hospitals NHS Trust: Monitor Compliance Framework Targets - Month 11 February 2014/15

initor Compliance Framework 2014/15 - Governance Indicators

Indicator	Threshold	Weighting	Monitoring Period	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Quarter1 Actual	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Quarter 2 Actual	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Quarter 3 Actual	Jan-15
e of 18 weeks from point of referral to aggregate - admitted	90%	1.0	Quarterly	82.36%	88.12%	85.37%		85.10%	84.48%	80.10%		81.72%	76.18%	81.60%		81.29%
e of 18 weeks from point of referral to aggregate - non-admitted	95%	1.0	Quarterly	92.28%	92.66%	93.03%		94.42%	92.76%	92.29%		90.93%	89.92%	91.19%		88.92%
e of 18 weeks firm point of referral to aggregate - patients on an incomplete	92%	1.0	Quarterly	92.62%	91.78%	84.33%		87.03%	83.96%	81.14%		77.50%	81.10%	84.70%		84.58%
m waiting time of four hours from ission/transfer/discharge	95%	1.0	Quarterly	94.67%	94.24%	91.32%		92.80%	94.80%	95.23%		92.86%	92.14%	84.27%		84.51%
day wait for first treatment from:	25%	1.0	Quarterly	84.70%	78.20%	80.20%		82.40%	73.40%	74.60%		74.70%	72.40%	76.60%		75.10%
re en ing Service referral *	90%	1		92.30%	96.9%	100.00%		93.80%	88.20%	90.00%		95.50%	80.80%	85.40%		79.20%
day wait for second or subsequent norising: Surgeny *	94%	1.0	Quarterly	96.00%	96.00%	95.20%		97.10%	89.50%	100%		88.90%	92.10%	83.30%		92.70%
ug treatments *	96%	1		100%	100%	98,40%		99.10%	98.20%	98.00%		98.10%	97.50%	99.00%		100%
	94%	1		90.50%	92.70%	88.80%		72.70%	94.20%	87.00%		94.30%	86.40%	82.40%		91.50%
day wait from diagnosis to first	96%	0.5	Quarterly	96.50%	97.90%	97.90%		98.10%	96.00%	94.90%		95.30%	95.20%	96.30%		94.70%
eek wait from referral to date first ing: all urgent referrals (cancer	99%	0.5	Quarterly	92.20%	84.00%	83.40%		89.90%	84.10%	88.00%		91.80%	90.30%	84.60%		91.30%
tic breast patients (can cernot initially	99%			80.50%	50.00%	53.70%		95.00%	80.60%	75.80%		88.20%	81.60%	25.10%		71.90%
.difficile objective (cumulative)	62	1.0	Quarterly	7	15	22		28	33	43		48	53	SS		58
MRSA objective (cumulative)	0	1.0	Quarterly	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	1		1
gainst compliance with requirements as to health care for people with a lifty	n/a	0.5	Quarterly	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant		Compliant	Compliant	Complant		Complant	Compliant	Compliant		Complem
be hind		Risk	Rating	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0		9.0

Monitor Governance						
skR	sk Rating Calculation					
0	Green					
0	Amber/Green					
0	all be 1/0 le e ll					
0	Amber/Red					
0	Alli De 17 He d					
0	Red					

GOVERNANCE RISK RATING

Monitoriassign a Governance Risk Rating to reflect quality of services at a Trust. Higher levels of governance risk may serve to trigger greater regulatory action.

The Risk Rating is calculated from performance against service indicators.

Each of the se indicators is given a weighting and compliance with all indicators would achieve a Risk Rating of 0.

For each non-compliant indicator the weighted score is applied and the total of these formulate the Risk

The numerical score is RAG rated using the table to the left.

Monitor may apply a red Governance Risk Rating where any indicator with a rating of 1.0 is breached for

For each of the non-compliant indicators a failure in one month is considered to be a quarterly failure.



Why do we need to change?

Financial sustainability

- National
- Lincolnshire
- ULHT
- W&C
- Overspend in staffing:
- Medical
- Nursing

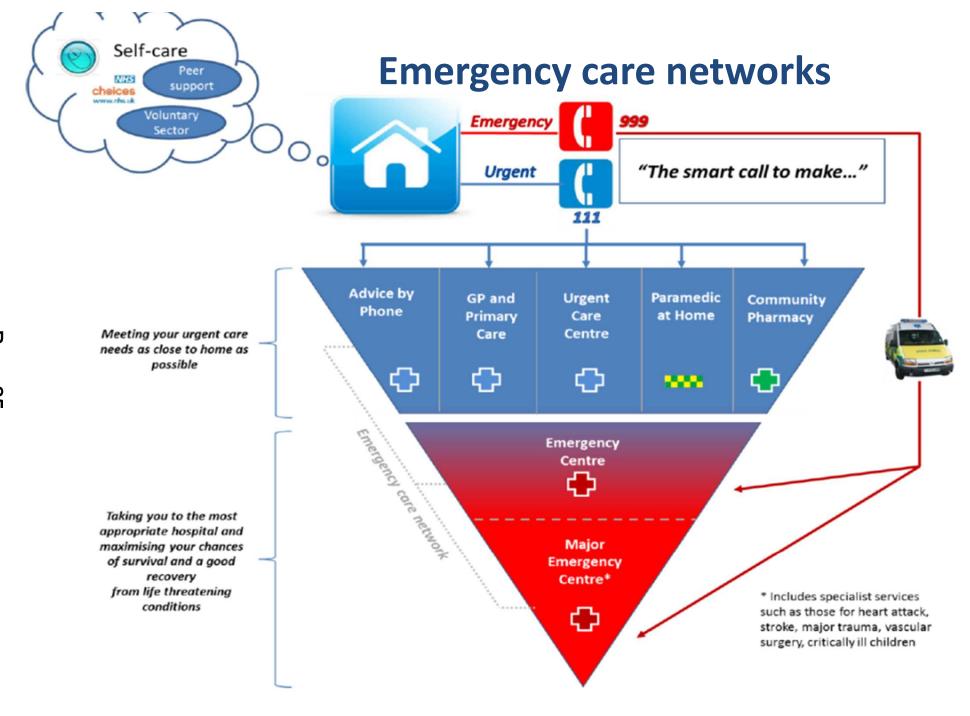
- £8 billion gap by 2020
- £350m gap by 2018
- £15m for 2014/15
- £40m+ for 2015/16
- Obstetric premiums £1,000 per birth (tariff £1,500 for a normal birth)
- £2.2m April, May & June 2015
- £2.6m April, May & June 2015





Clinical strategy for ULHT

To reconfigure services the focus has to be: Emergency care

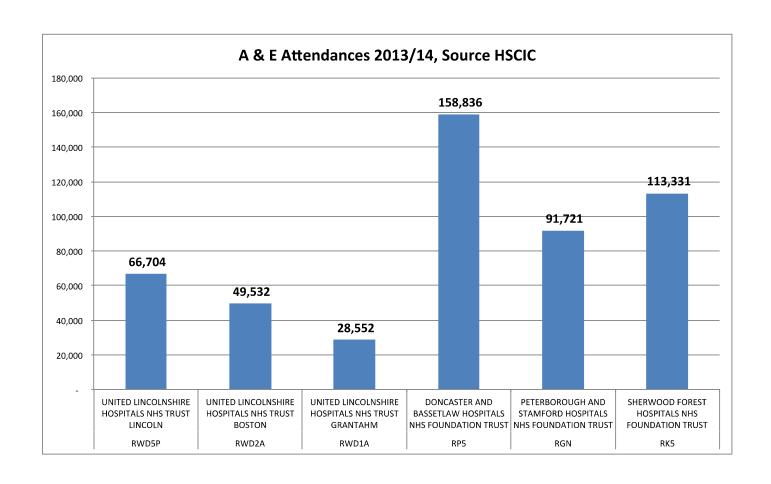




Different types of centre

- In addition, a Specialist Emergency Centre (SEC) will have many of the following facilities
 - Heart Centre
 - Hyper-acute Stroke Unit
 - Renal
 - Vascular Surgery
 - W&C
- An Emergency Centre (EC) will be able to manage the vast majority of patients that are brought to hospital by ambulance
- An Urgent Care Centre (UCC) would receive a more restricted range of ambulance patients

However ULHT provides small levels of A&E activity compared to providers with a single A&E

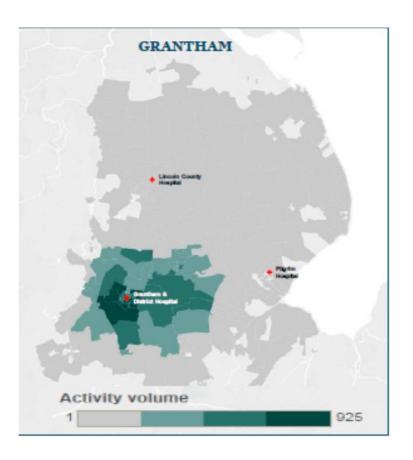


Emergency Care – we are not planning in isolation

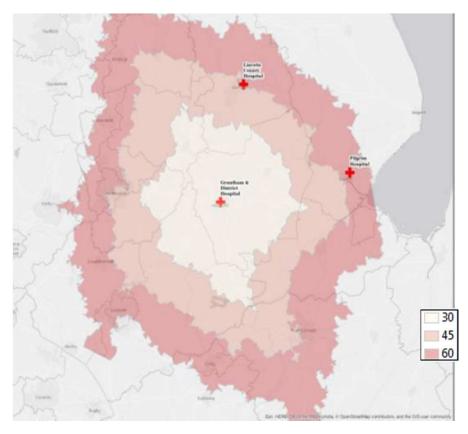


Travel times - Grantham Hospital

Distance patients currently travel to access Grantham Site



Geographical spread of where patients could travel from to remain within the agreed travel times to access Grantham Site

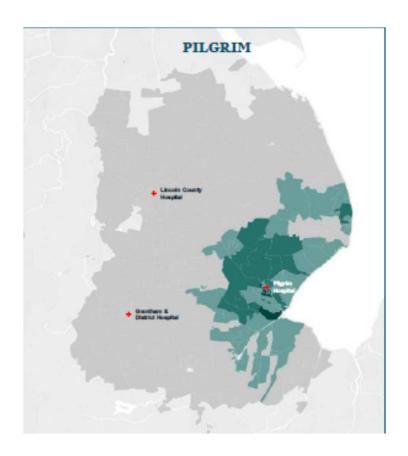




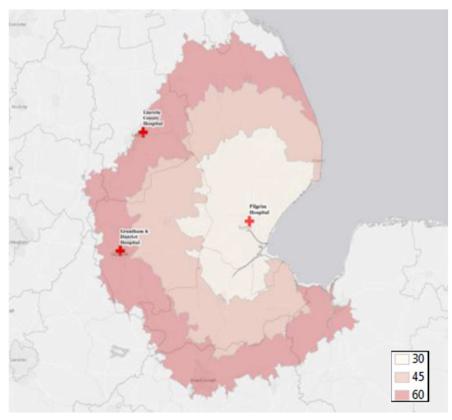


Travel times - Pilgrim Hospital

Distance patients currently travel to access Pilgrim Site



Geographical spread of where patients could travel from to remain within the agreed travel times to access Pilgrim Site

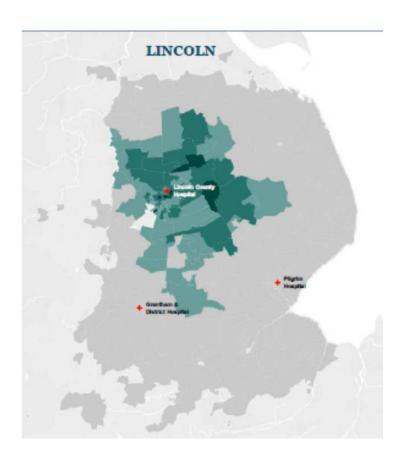




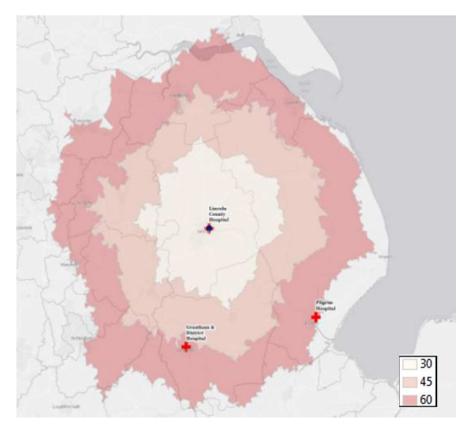


Travel times - Lincoln Hospital

Distance patients currently travel to access Lincoln Site



Geographical spread of where patients could travel from to remain within the agreed travel times to access Lincoln Site





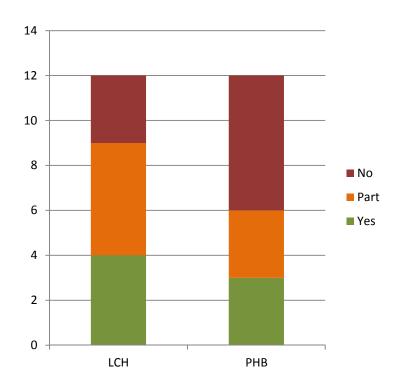


Women's and children's



CASE FOR CHANGE Page 33 March 2015 LCH Neonatology & March 23rd PHB O&G **VACANT SHIFT LOCUM**

12 Acute Paediatric standards





Quality and standards

Staffing: as at 31/3/2015:

Consultant posts filled by Locum staff by hospital site=	
Grantham	6
Lincoln	15
Pilgrim	16
Total =	37

Consultant post filled by Locum staff for W&C & A&E	
Grantham	3
Lincoln	5
Pilgrim	3
Total =	11
% of overall total of Locum Cons.	30%

Nursing Vacancies	WTE
Grantham	8.14
Lincoln	109.72
Pilgrim	108.25



Women & Children's rota

- "HOT Week" Clinical sessions required:
 - 214.7 for 2 sites
 - 139 for 1 site
 - Reduction of 75.7 pa's
 - Staffing made achievable



The Case for change

W&C Staffing Issues – Medical & Nursing

Multi-professional Recruitment and Retention challenges across all specialities

- Inability to maintain medical rotas on two acute sites across specialities
- Unable to meet RCN paediatric & neonatal nurse to patient ratio
- Unable to facilitate mandatory training for mandated roles

Estates

Obstetrics & Neonatology

 Not Meeting National Standards / Maintenance Backlog (CQC 2015 Report)

Identified in external reports



The Case for change

- Difficult to maintain quality and safety
- Both sites have estates which do not comply with current standards
- Difficult to recruit to current vacancies
- Continuing to provide comprehensive, clinically effective and safe services on two sites is problematic
- NHS England and Clinical Senate advocating co-location of services



CASE FOR CHANGE

Controls to mitigate risks

- Risk assessments on risk register- Managed as per governance process
- Chief Nurse Safe Staffing Review identified Investment required for both
 Neonatology & Paediatric Nurses and escalated to trust board
- Risk summit for Neonatal provision of care Action closure of 10 cots
- 10 Paediatric beds closed (5 LCH 5 PHB)
- Investment received of 10 WTE paediatric nurses
- Active rota management by consultants and management team on a daily basis

These controls are not sustainable

A short list of options drawn from earlier LHAC work

– Option 1:

One site maternity & neonatal unit +
 Midwifery Led Unit(s), paediatric inpatient and
 gynaecology care

– Option 2:

Two-site maternity & neonatal unit +
 Midwifery Led Unit(s), paediatric inpatient and
 gynaecology care

Do single specialty sites work?

- Cardiology
 - Patients arriving via A&E department in 2014/15:
 - 486 st-elevation primary's (all confirmed STEMI)
 - And:
 - 500 non-st elevation acs
 - Mortality 2014/15
 - 30 day Mortality Rate is 5.7%, national average 8.1% and 7.9% for cardiac centres
 - Before 2013 mortality rate was 10% (East coast ~13%)





Quantifying urgent maternity issues

April 2014 to February 2015 (11 months)
Total number of births = 5212

- Post Partum haemorrhage > 500 mls = 1,150 (22.1%)
- Post Partum haemorrhage > 1000 mls = 322 (6.1%)
- Post Partum haemorrhage > 2500 mls = 23 (0.4%)
- Cord Prolapse = 7 in total (4 at Pilgrim and 3 at Lincoln) between April 2013 and March 31 2015 (2 years)
 - Baby needs to be delivered within 30 minutes (aim for 15 mins)
 - Immediate diagnosis and treatment required, and alleviation of cord pressure by providing support to the baby until delivery can be completed



Most sites in Lincolnshire that could host an MMU are within 60 minutes drive of an obstetric unit

Car travel times (minutes) from acute and community hospitals in Lincolnshire to Lincoln and Pilgrim hospitals, and to nearby obstetric units

	Lincoln County Hospital	Pilgrim Hospital	Peterborough City Hospital	Scunthorpe General Hospital	Diana Princess of Wales Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	NUH – Queen's Medical Centre
Lincoln	-	64					
Pilgrim	61	-	50			58	
Grantham	51	49	41				43
Louth	41	45			26		
John							
Coupland	38	86		39			
Johnson	68	27	30				
Skegness	63	32					

Source: Google maps, taken at around 5pm on a Wednesday



ULHT preferred option

1 SEC, 1 EC and 1 Bespoke urgent care centre

All three sites will have

 Urgent Care Centre and Ambulatory Emergency Care at the front door of each hospital

The EC will be expected to receive & treat all emergencies

except

 Vascular and acute Cardiology which will go to the specialist emergency centre



Issues to consider

- Transport infrastructure
- Public opinion
- Pre-hospital care in the future
- De-stabilisation of hospital services
- Market share
- Future standards and expectations
- One hospital in centre of Lincolnshire





The direction for Lincolnshire Health Economy

 The direction that is emerging from the work in progress is pointing towards:





Next Steps

- July /August 2015
 - Hospital site service configuration options drafted
 - Staff engagement forum 17th August
- September 2015
 - Strategic Outline Case signed off by Trust Board
- September/October 2015
 - LHAC go through the NHS gateway process for the Community Strategic
 Outline case
- November / December 2015
 - LHAC begin public consultation



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