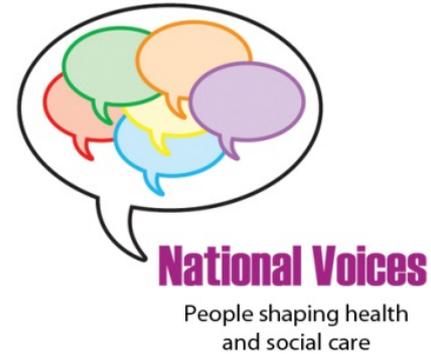


Realising the Value



**Putting what matters most
to patients and communities
at the heart of health and social
care design**

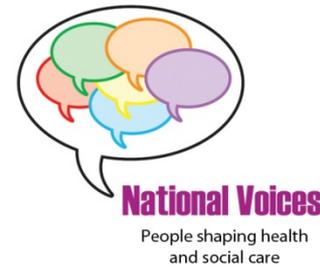
Don Redding, National Voices

@MightyDredd

www.nationalvoices.org.uk

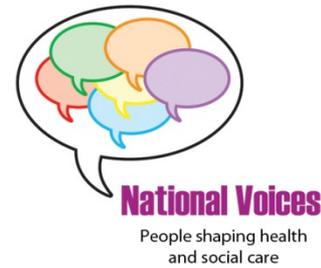
@NVTweeting

About National Voices



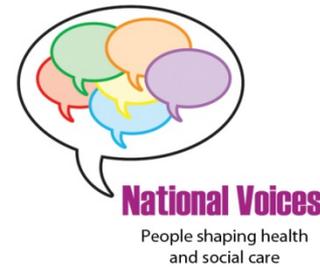
- An independent coalition of 140 non-governmental organisations in health and social care in England
- Seeks to influence national and local policy to produce more person centred, community based care
- An official partner to the Department of Health, and NHS England – the national commissioning body
- Produced the ‘Narrative for person centred coordinated care’ – used as a single, cross system, user-focused definition of the goals of ‘integration’

In this presentation



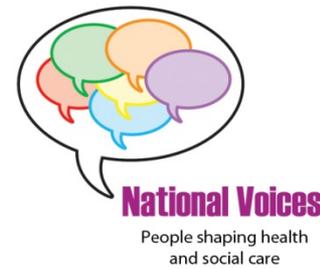
- The idea of ‘Realising the Value’
- Implications for value and outcome frameworks
- Narrative for person centred coordinated care
- Examples of mobilising non-governmental assets

‘What Matters Most...’



- What matters most to people may be *different* from what professionals assume
- *Quality* of life and death more than specific treatment decisions
- *Values* such as choice, control, dignity more than medical/clinical concerns
- Essential to have open discussion with the person about *goals* and *preferences*

What matters most to older people



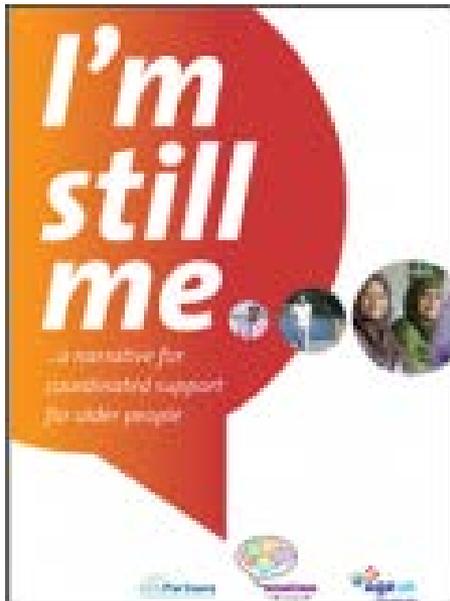
We asked older people with frailty what was important to them about coordinated care. Not contact with 'services':

“I am supported to be independent”

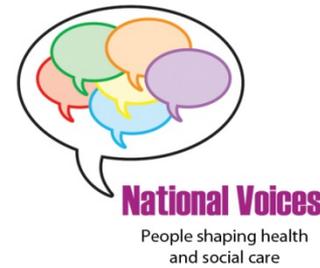
“I can maintain social contact”

“I can do activities that are important to me.”

“Taken together, my care and support help me live the life I want to the best of my ability.”



'Realising the Value'



How should we think about value in health and care?



Discussion paper
September 2011

In English, 'Realising the Value' has 2 meanings:

- ❖ Understanding the kind of value that people and communities can create, and
- ❖ Making that potential value 'real'

NHS England is funding a programme to:

- understand the evidence
- produce detailed studies of 5 interventions
- produce tools and guides for commissioners and providers



At the heart of health

Realising the value of
people and communities

Report

March 2016

Who creates 'value' in health and wellbeing?

- **Individuals** ('patients'/citizens) in coproduction: prevention, healthy behaviour, self management of chronic conditions, appropriate use of health services. Better models of chronic care estimated to save between **€5.6 bn and €13 bn** a year in England
- **Carers:** in England they contributed **€150 bn** in 2011
- **Community organisations:** **€51 bn** turnover in England, of which €17 bn directly related to health and care
- **Volunteers:** worth **€30.5 bn** in England in 2013

**NHS budget in
England 2016-17:
€152 bn**

Types of value/outcome

‘Walking for Health’: 600 walking schemes in England, 3,400 walks a week for 70,000 regular walkers, led by around 10,000 volunteers.



Outcomes

Cost Effectiveness

Cost–benefit ratio of 1 to 7

Cost per QALY of between €950 and €4,000

increased
confidence

skills

Wal

Volu

Implications: value frameworks

Value has
many
dimensions

Value = personal,
familial,
community

Care and support
is continuous not
episodic

Outcomes
need to be re-
examined

Understand value
from person's
point of view

Clinical
outcomes not
adequate as
KPIs

Wellbeing not just
health status indicators

Single service
outcomes not
adequate for
measuring value

Value frameworks: some proposals

Measure overall
IMPACTS achieved
by people,
communities and
services combined

IMPACTS longer term
and need different
type of measure

Wellbeing

Independence

Social
connections

Quality of life

Use 'coproduced'
outcomes to ensure
we measure what
matters most to
people

Prioritise outcomes
for the person over
clinical
outcomes/health
indicators

Diverse outcomes for
all stakeholders: mix
of 'hard' (quantitative)
and 'narrative'
(qualitative)

Localise
responsibility:
judgements made
using local narratives

Using a person centred narrative



Care planning

My
goals/outcomes

Person centred coordinated care

“I can plan my care with people who work together to understand me and my carer(s), allow me control, and bring together services to achieve the outcomes important to me.”

Information

Transitions

Communication

Decision making

My goals/outcomes



All my needs as a person are assessed.

My carer/family have their needs recognised and are given support to care for me.

I am supported to understand my choices and to set and achieve my goals.

Taken together, my care and support help me live the life I want to the best of my ability.

Care planning



I work with my team to agree a care and support plan.

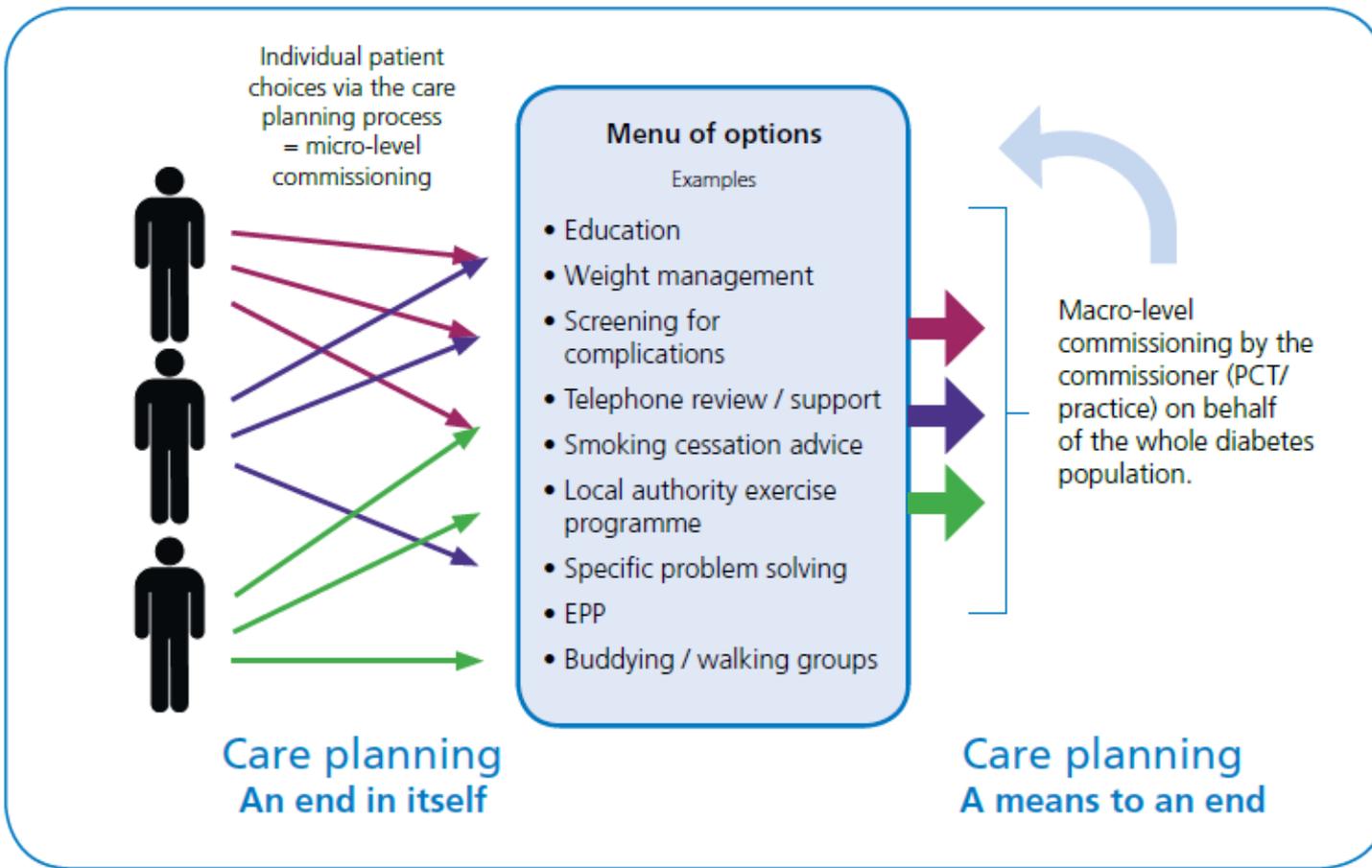
I know what is in my care and support plan. I know what to do if things change or go wrong.

I have as much control of planning my care and support as I want.

I can decide the kind of support I need and how to receive it.

I can plan ahead and stay in control in emergencies.

From care planning to community assets



Community assets: an example

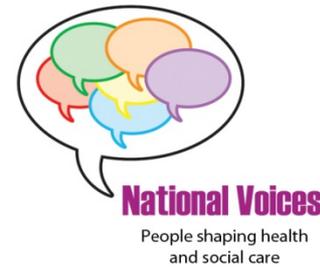


50 community organisations
150 creative projects
4,000 people benefited
since 2011

The use of creative approaches and activities in healthcare; increasing self-esteem, providing a sense of purpose, developing social skills, helping community integration and improving quality of life.

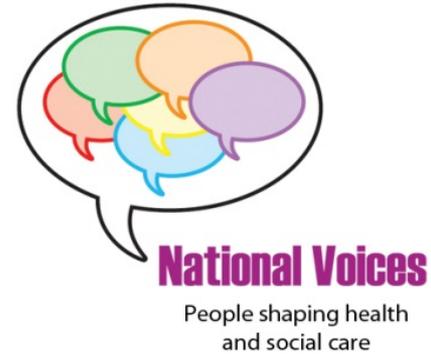
“I first started coming to the rock climbing group nearly two years ago; it was totally new to me. I really lacked **confidence** and just meeting new people was really quite difficult for me. It’s changed my whole **lifestyle**; I really look after my **diet**, so I can build my strength up. It really gives me a **focus**. I feel a lot **happier** when I’m out and about.”

Summary: 'what matters most' at the centre of care



- Narrative approach so that coordinated care is oriented towards the outcomes that matter to people
- Review value and outcomes frameworks to prioritise what matters most: wellbeing, independence, control, social connection, quality of life
- Develop community assets to ensure wide 'menu of support' for holistic care
- Use personalised care planning to find what matters most to the individual and make use of full menu of support

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