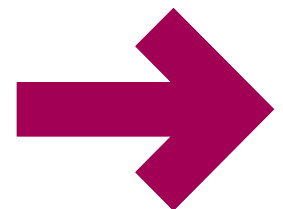


3rd National Frailty Conference

Martin Vernon

NCD Older People, NHS England

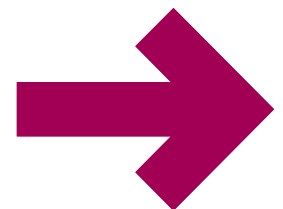
28-09-17



My (borrowed) ambition..

‘Everybody should know what to do next when presented with a person living with frailty and/or cognitive disorder’

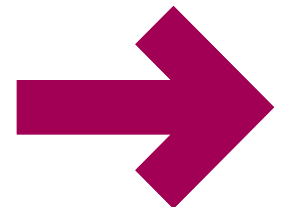
Jane Youde, Derby, 2016



Population 2015-2025: Age 65 and over

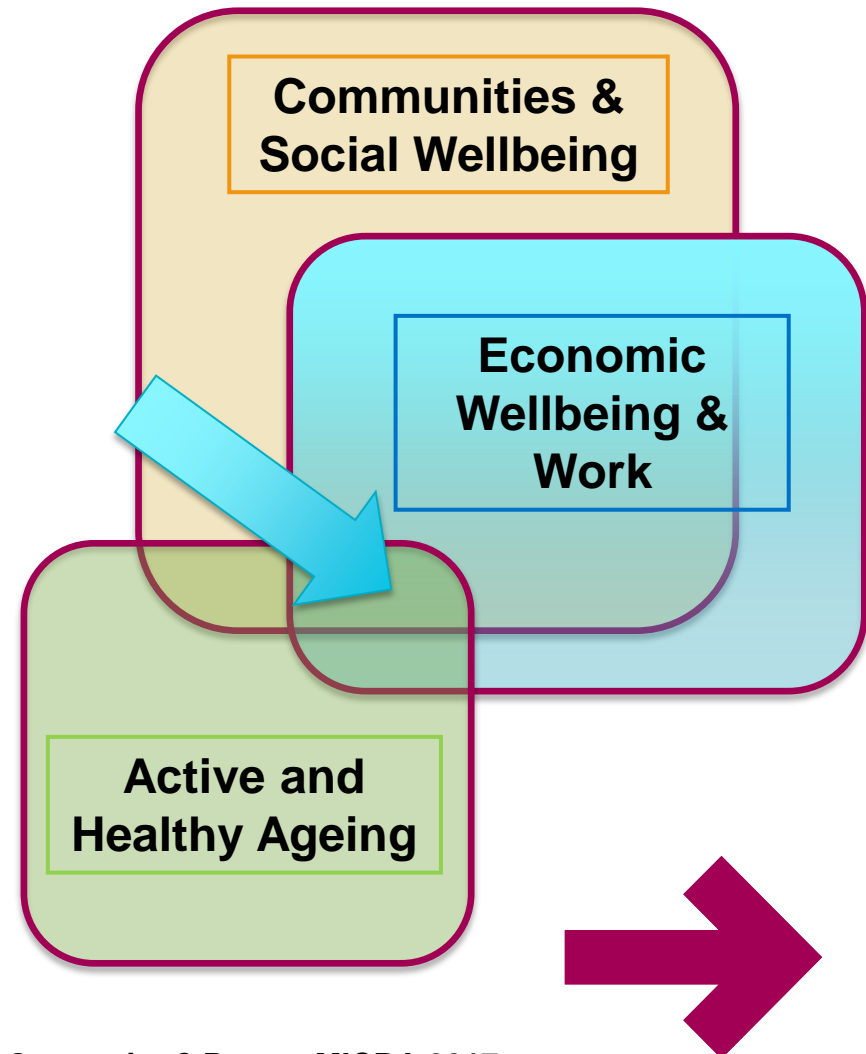
- ❑ **Number of people will increase by 19.4%:** from 10.4M to 12.4M
- ❑ **Number with disability will increase by 25.0%:** from 2.25M to 2.81M
- ❑ Prevalence of disability will remain constant: 21%
- ❑ **Total life expectancy at 65 will increase by 1.7 yrs** (to 21.8 yrs)
- ❑ **Disability-free life expectancy at 65 increase by 1 yr** (to 16.4 yrs)
- ❑ **Life expectancy with disability will increase more in relative terms**
- ❑ ~15% increase DLE from 4.7 years (2015) to 5.4 years (2025)

Forecasted trends in disability and life expectancy in England and Wales up to 2025: a modelling study: *Guzman-Castillo et al, Lancet Public Health 2017*



Wellbeing and Inequalities in Later Life

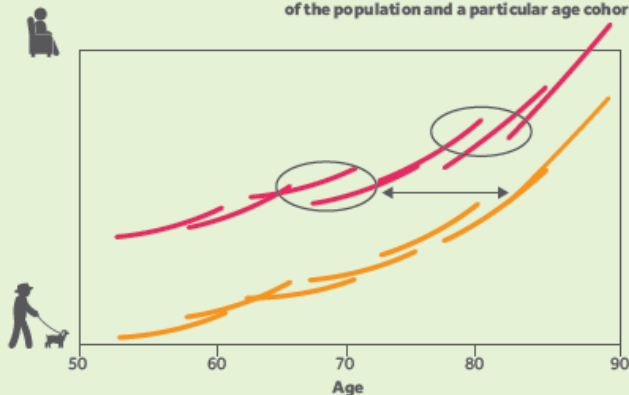
- ❑ **Growing socio-economic inequalities**
- ❑ **Mechanisms:**
 - ❑ Economic wellbeing
 - ❑ Quality of work
 - ❑ Retirement processes
 - ❑ Engagement in productive activity in later life
 - ❑ Social and cultural engagement
- ❑ **Negative outcomes:**
 - ❑ Biological
 - ❑ Physiological
 - ❑ Psychological
- ❑ **Policy responses**
 - ❑ Must address social, economic, health inequalities



Wealth impacts on frailty & wellbeing

Increase in frailty for different age and wealth groups

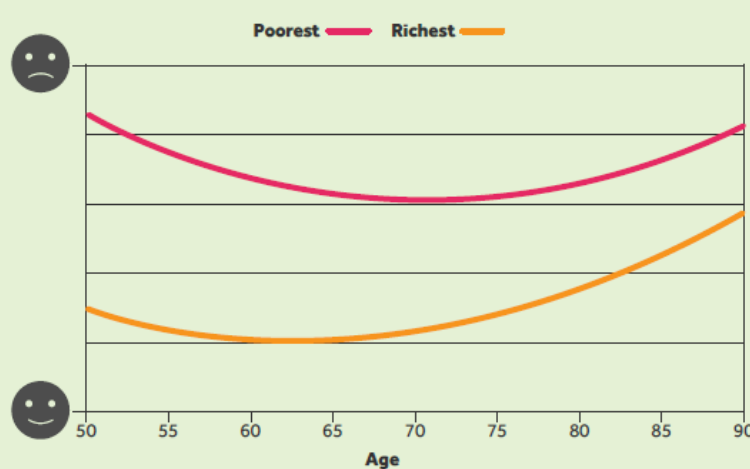
Each line represents the poorest or richest third of the population and a particular age cohort.



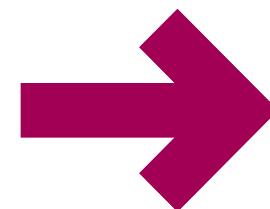
Major differences can be seen between the two wealth groups, the poorest third showing a much higher level of frailty within each age cohort, such that they have a level of frailty equivalent to that for those ten or more years older in the richest third. In addition, for the poorest third, levels of frailty are often higher for more recent cohorts compared with previous cohorts, as shown by the blue circles around higher lines for more recent cohorts. This indicates progressively higher levels of frailty over time for the poorest third of the population and a consequent widening of inequalities.

Poorest ——— Richest ———

Age, depressed mood and wealth



Poorest ——— Richest ———



5YFV: Next Steps Priorities

'Health and high quality care –now and for future generations'

- **Urgent and emergency care 24/7: Admitting** sicker patients & **discharging** home promptly
- Next 2 years hospitals to free up 2-3K beds through **close community services working**
- **Recruiting** over next 2 years: 3250 more GPs;1300 clinical pharmacists;1500 MH therapists: IAPT
- **Cancer:** will affect 1 in 3 in lifetime: survival at record high (LTC)
- **Mental health:** extra 280K **physical health checks** by 2018/19 for people with SMI
- **Older people:** Help older people and those with frailty **stay healthy and independent.**
- **Integration:** GP, community health, MH & hospitals: **Accountable Care Systems**
- **Workforce development** & continue drive to **improve safety**
- **Technology & innovation:** enable patients to take greater role in **self care**

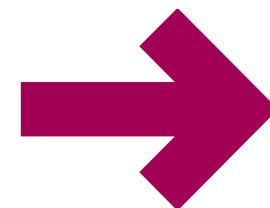


Acute bed numbers

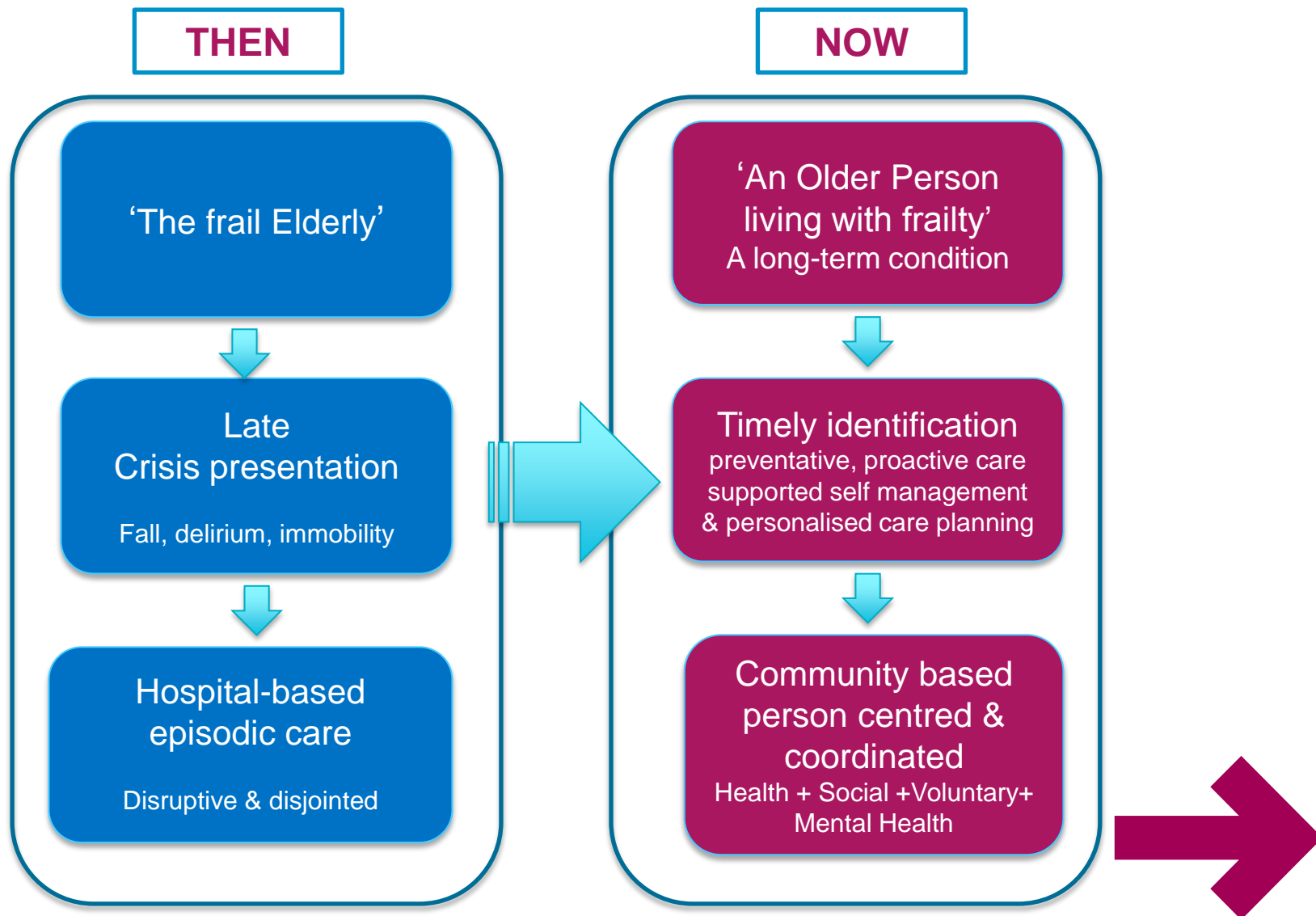
General and acute beds open overnight - 2010/11 onwards



8% reduction in general and acute beds since 2010: NHSB 2017



Paradigm shift



Spend on older people's services

Finance data was collected for each step in the pathway:

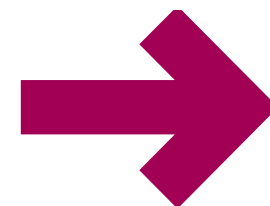
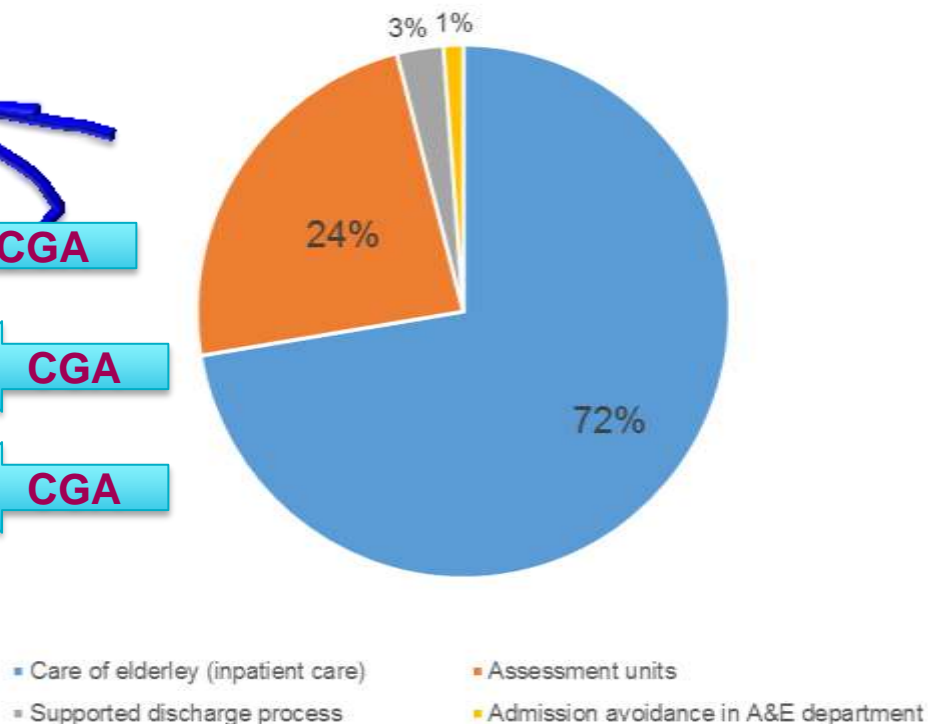
- **Admissions avoidance** in A&E – 1% of spend
- **Assessment units** – 24% of spend
- **Care of older people inpatient** wards – 72% of spend
- **Supported discharge** process – 3% of spend
- Bank and agency spend - across all care of older people teams is 14.2% of pay costs

CGA

CGA

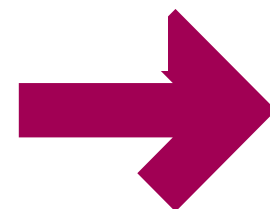
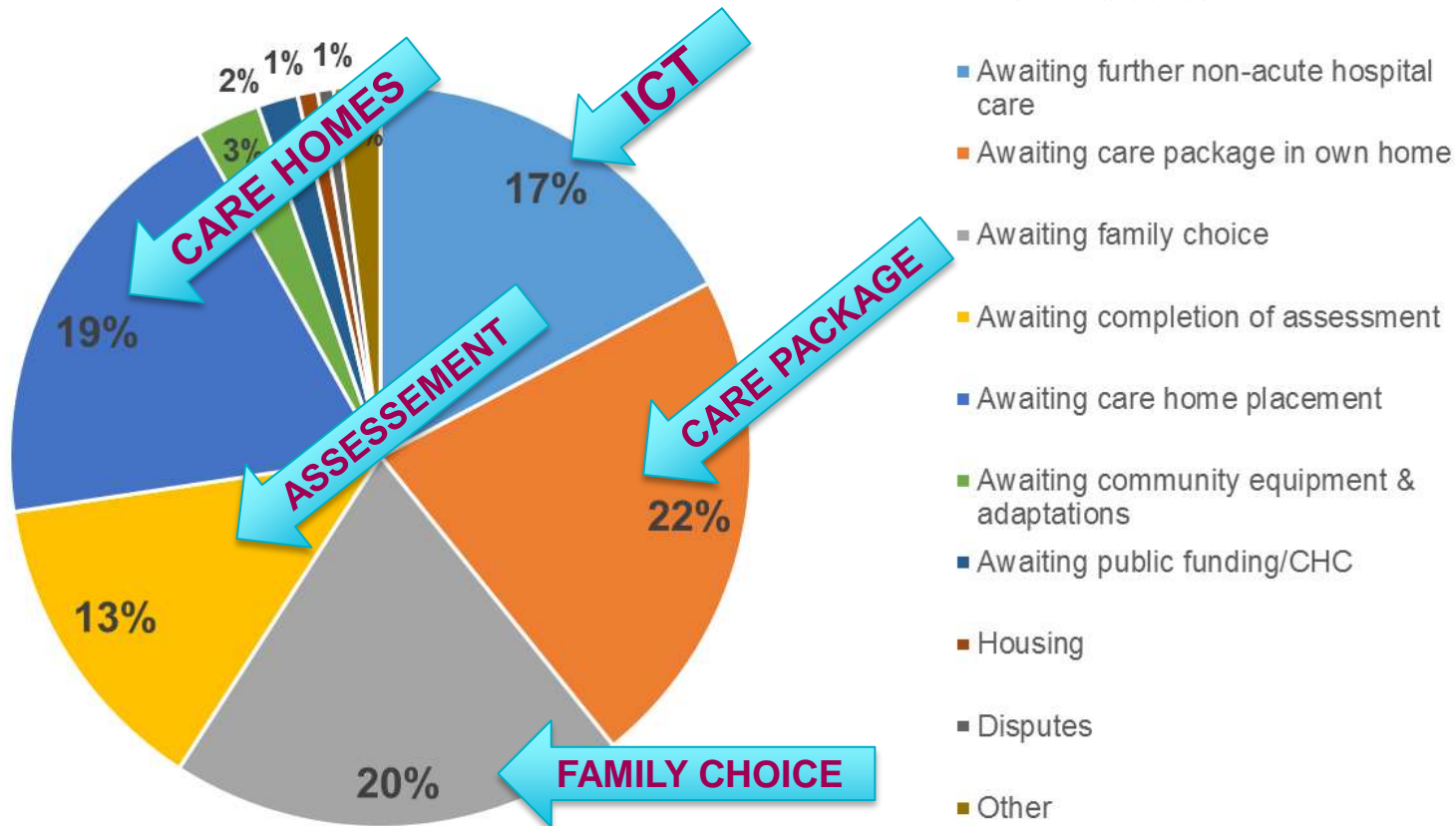
CGA

Total Cost (£)



Myth busting DToC

Reasons for DToC (85+) (%)



Maintaining flow: national priorities



National priorities for acute hospitals 2017

Good practice guide: Focus on
improving patient flow

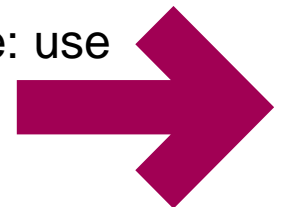
July 2017

Produced in collaboration with and endorsed by:



Six Principles

- Flow is a team sport: health & social care
- Needs focus from the top: clinical and managerial leadership
- It's a 7 days a week
- Its about case mix: use analytical tools to assess acuity and demand
- It requires patient input: review pathways regularly to identify blocks
- Keep it going at times of pressure: use tried and tested escalation



Routine systematic frailty identification

□ Routine frailty identification in **primary care** has 2 potential merits:

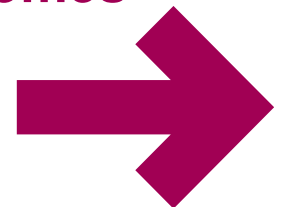
1. **Population risk stratification**

2. **Targeted individualised interventions for optimal outcomes**

□ Routine frailty identification **across the system** has utility for

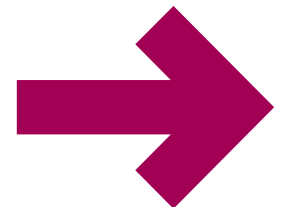
1. **Development of a new frailty currency**

2. **Optimal system design and delivery for optimal outcomes**

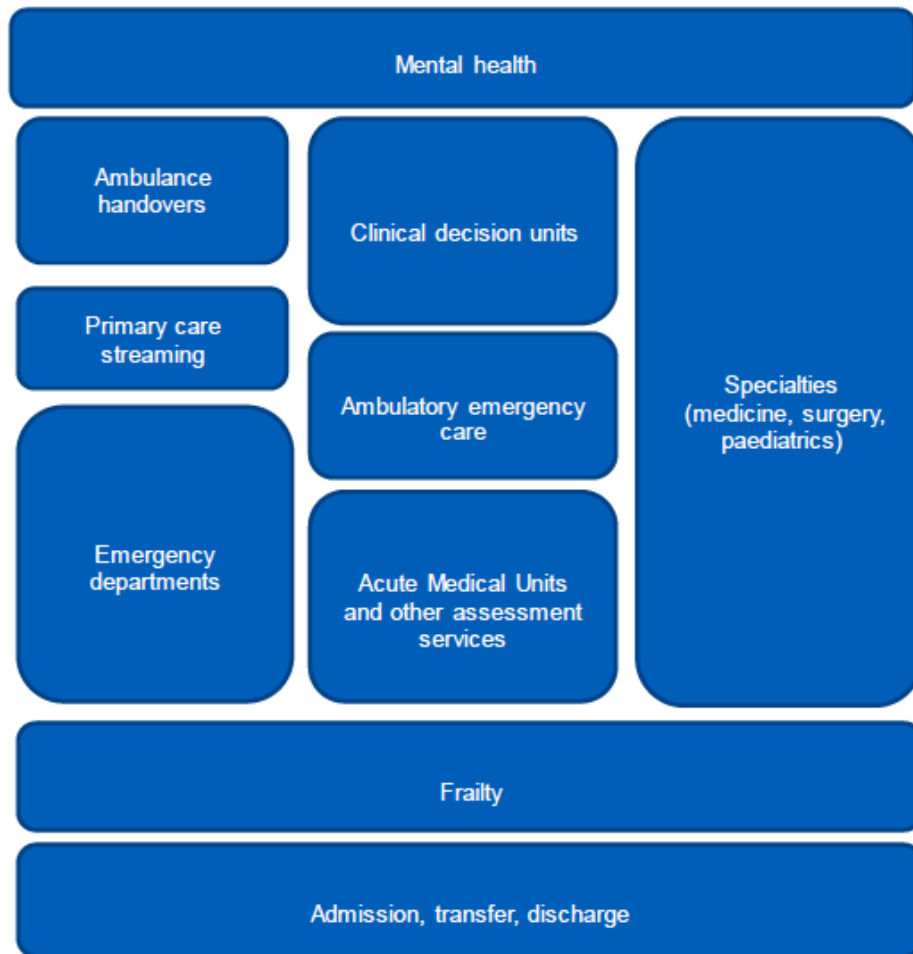


GMS GP Contract 2017/18

- ❑ Practices will use an appropriate tool e.g. Electronic Frailty Index (eFI) to identify **patients aged 65 and over who are living with moderate and severe frailty**
- ❑ For patients identified as living with **severe frailty**, practice will deliver a **clinical review** providing an **annual medication review** and where clinically appropriate **discuss whether the patient has fallen** in the last 12/12
- ❑ Where a patient does not already have a Summary Care Record (SCR) the practice will **promote this seeking informed patient consent to activate the SCR**
- ❑ Practices will **code clinical interventions** for this group



10 key areas for acute care focus

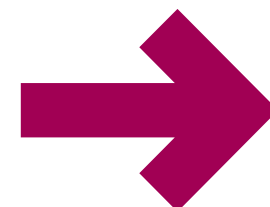
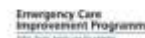


National priorities for acute hospitals 2017

Good practice guide: Focus on improving patient flow

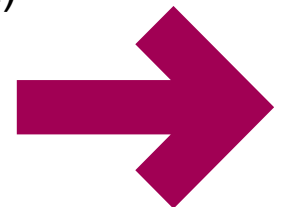
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What we're doing nationally

- ❑ **Promotion of electronic frailty index** and GMS Contract 2017/18
- ❑ **Economic modelling** of impact of frailty
- ❑ **Rightcare LTC** Commissioning for Value (Frailty and Multi-morbidity)
- ❑ **Tailored Care for multi-morbidity and frailty**
- ❑ **Community Services:** Care homes, Intermediate Care, Falls, Pharmacy
- ❑ **Research:** NIHR, AHSNs; trajectories, economics, wider determinants
- ❑ **Hospital to Home** (Urgent and Emergency Care Programme Board)



What next: National Frailty Standards?

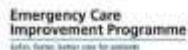


National priorities for acute hospitals 2017

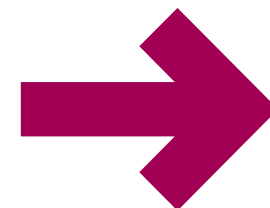
Good practice guide: Focus on improving patient flow

July 2017

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- *Identify and measure frailty at the front door using an evidence based tool*
- *Provide a MDT competent to deliver holistic assessment and care (via CGA)*
- *Embed frailty care in ED, AEC, CDU, AMU and on speciality wards*
- *Involve people living with frailty actively in their care through shared decision making*
- *Hospitals should know what happens to people with frailty who leave their service*





More information

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