



national association of primary care

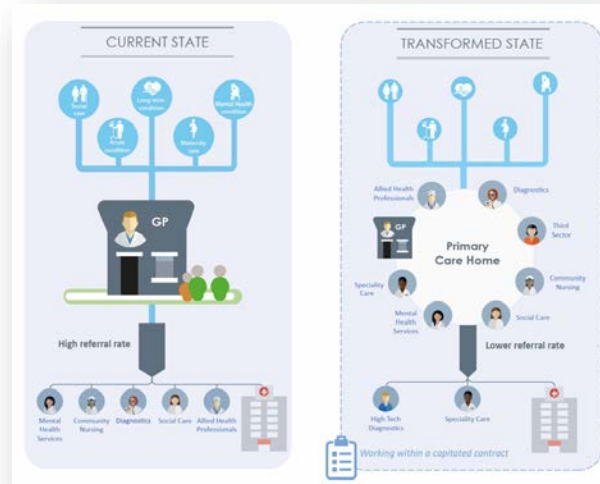
London's Health: through the lens of the *Primary Care Home* model

Dr Nav Chana



Core characteristics of a Primary Care Home

- 1 Whole population health management
- 2 An integrated, multi-disciplinary workforce
- 3 Financial drivers aligned with the health needs of the whole population
- 4 Focus on 30,000- 50,000 people



The Quadruple Aim

- Improving the health of populations
- Improving the individual experience of care
- Reducing the per capita cost of care
- Improving the experience of *providing* care
 - Increasing joy and meaning for the workforce

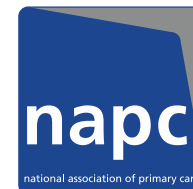
Primary care

First point contact

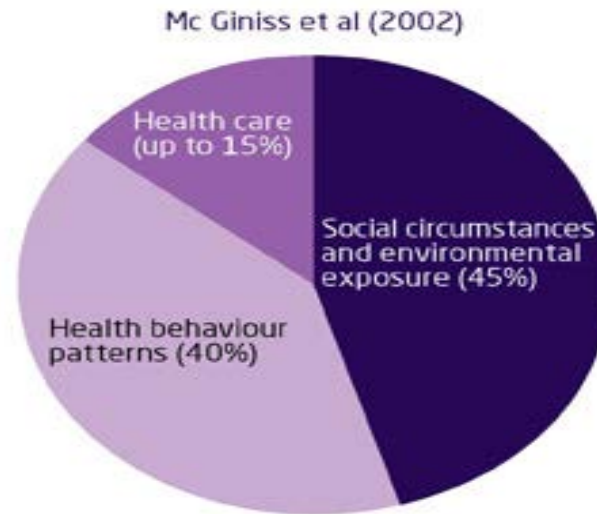
Personalised

Comprehensive

Co-ordination and integration of care



Determinants of population health outcomes



www.kingsfund.org.uk/time-to-think-differently/trends/broader-determinants-health

Multispecialty community provision

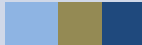








- Integrated provision
- Appropriate 'place' for care delivery



Population health management

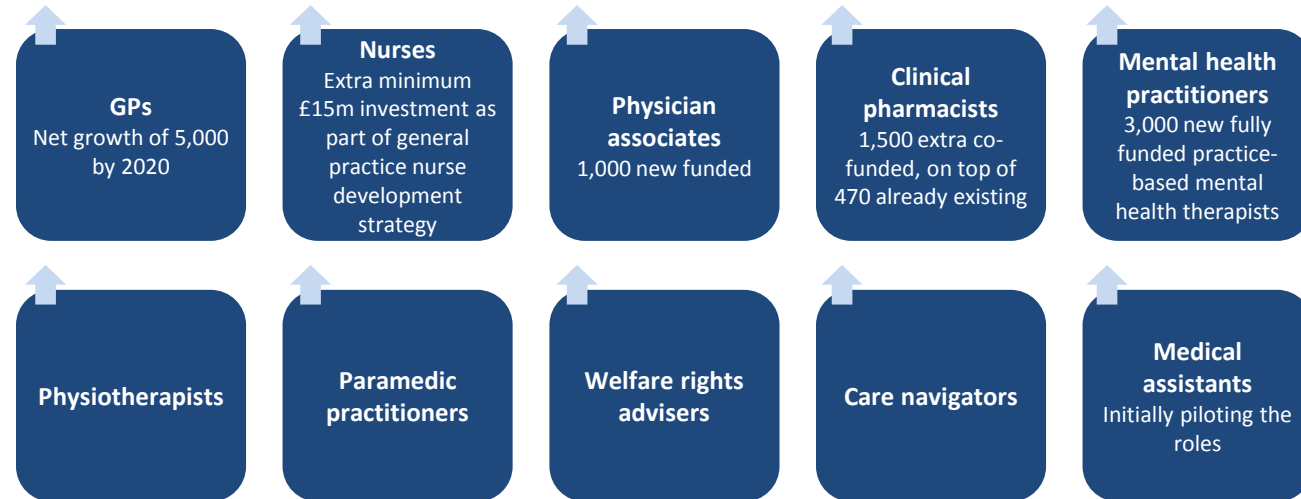
- *a proactive approach to managing the health and well-being of a population*
- *incorporates the total care needs, costs and outcomes of the population*
- *It involves segmenting the population into groups of people with similar needs*
- *targeted interventions for population segments and the individuals within.*

	Generally Well	Long Term Condition(s)	Complexity of LTC(s) and/or Disability
Children and Young People			
Working Age Adults			
Older People			

Life Course	Subdivisions	Generally Well	Long Term Conditions	Complexity of LTC(s) and/or Disability	
		Lower Risk	Higher Risk	Lower Risk	Higher Risk
Children and Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neonates • Infants • Toddlers • Children • Adolescents 				
Working Age Adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 				
Older People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65-80 • 80-90 • 90+ 				

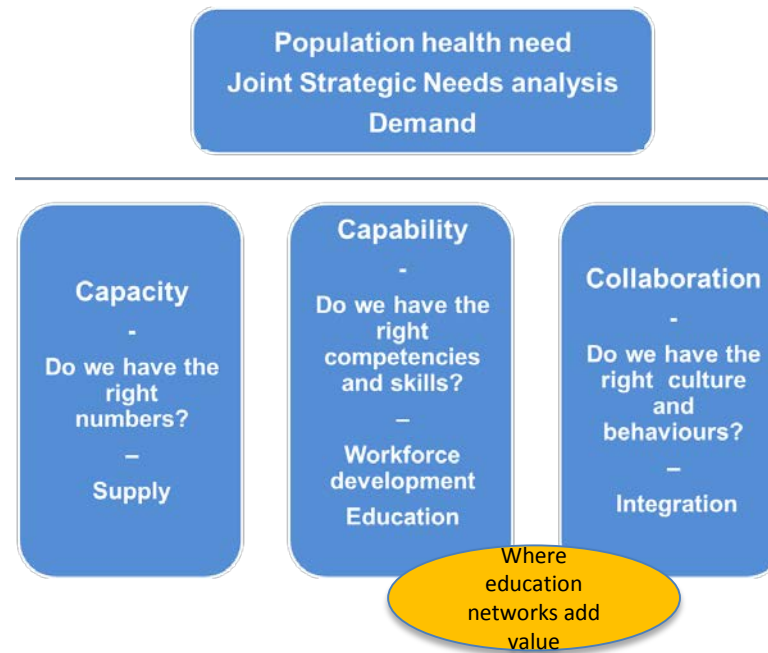
**Multidisciplinary Squad with Generalist Values
built around primary care teams**

Workforce roles



Source: NHS England presentation

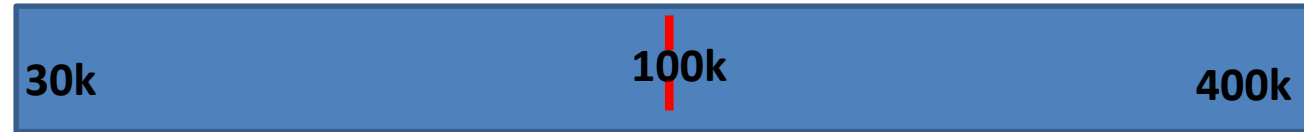
Balanced workforce design approach



But you need a great squad...



Function and Form



- ✓ Practice grouping
- ✓ Integrated workforce
- ✓ Sense of belonging
- ✓ Whole population health management
- ✓ Appropriate scope of service provision

- ✓ Sufficient size to hold an MCP contract
- ✓ Subject to procurement rules
- ✓ Organisational form important
- ✓ Wider scope of service provision



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Primary Care Home

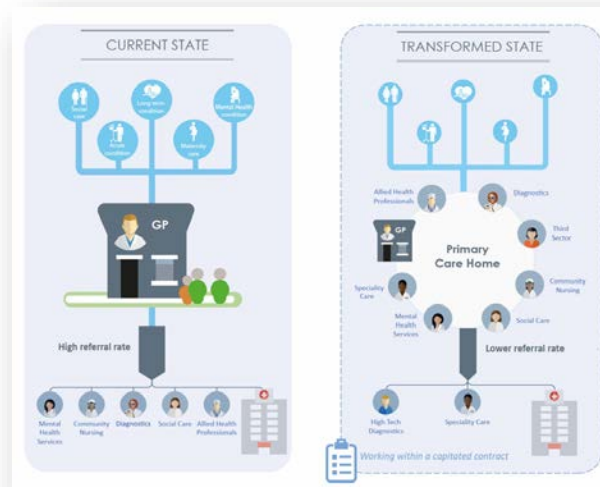


What is a Primary Care Home?

- The 'home of care' for a population
- Provider led
- The right size to scale and the right size to care
- PCH= MCP – contract + freedom to act + shared learning

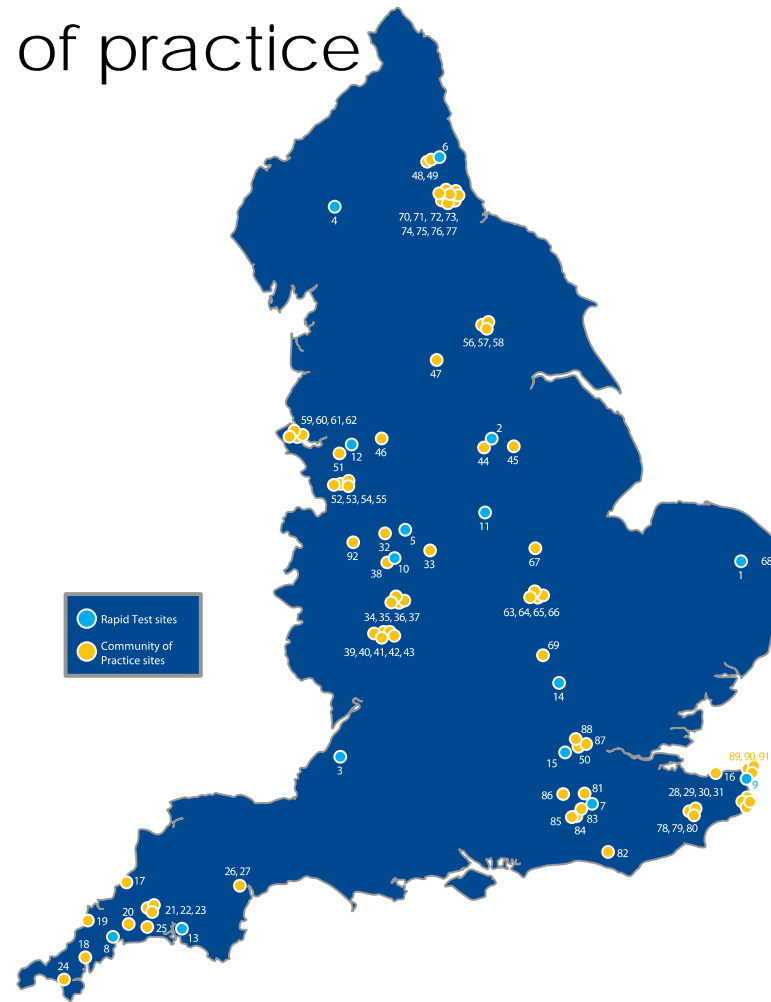
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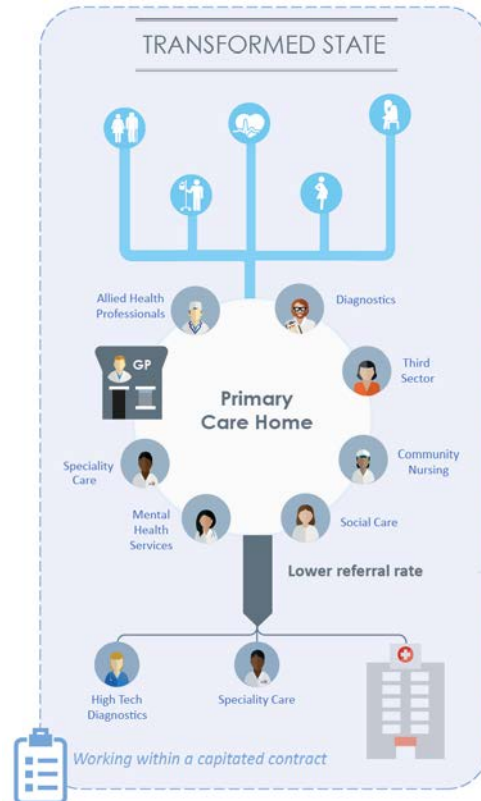


The PCH community of practice

- 160 sites
- 10% GP practices in England
- 12% of population

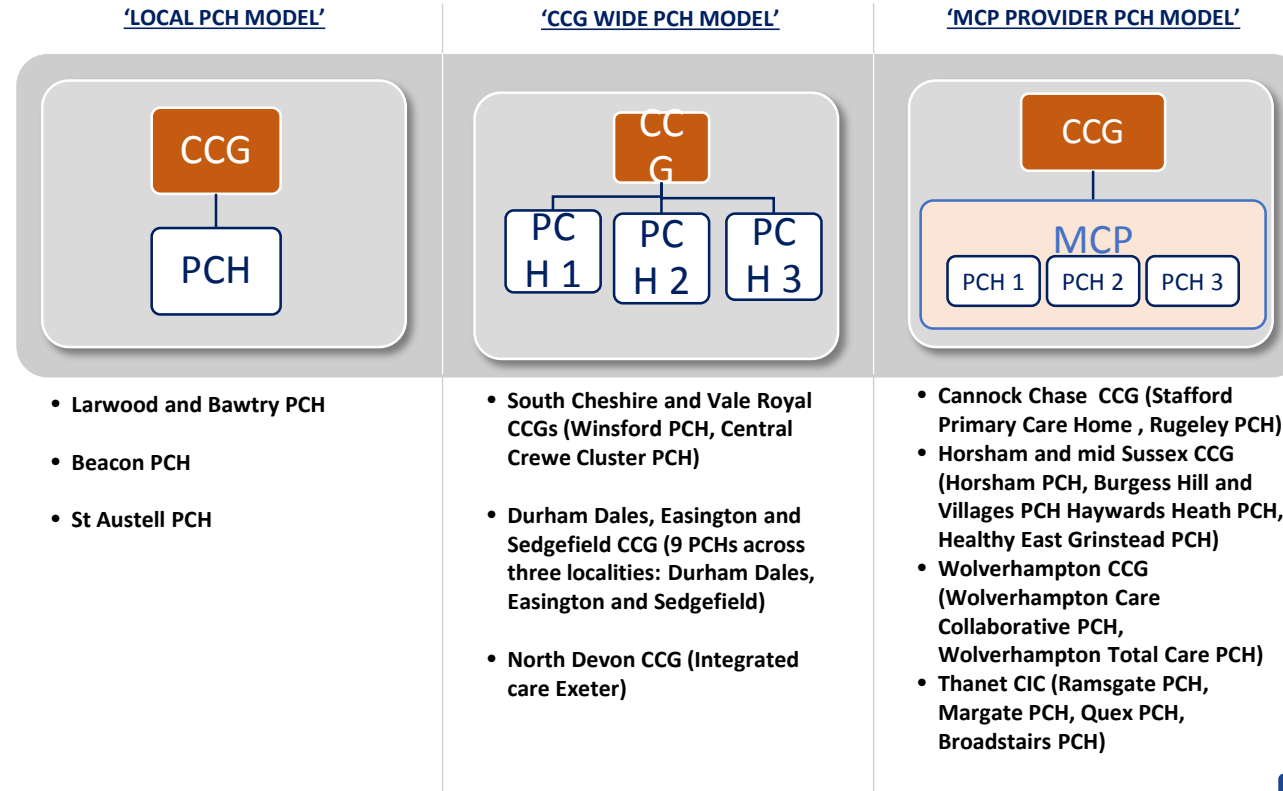


The PCH model can be an enabler for stabilising Primary Care



1. Encourages **practices to morph and seek economies of scale**
2. **Easier for whole 'system' engagement**
3. **Freedom to act** encourages **innovation and improve recruitment and retention**
4. Multidisciplinary Teams can release **more time**
5. Allows real delivery of benefits faster and a **development escalator**

PCH and NCM models



- Larwood and Bawtry PCH
- Beacon PCH
- St Austell PCH

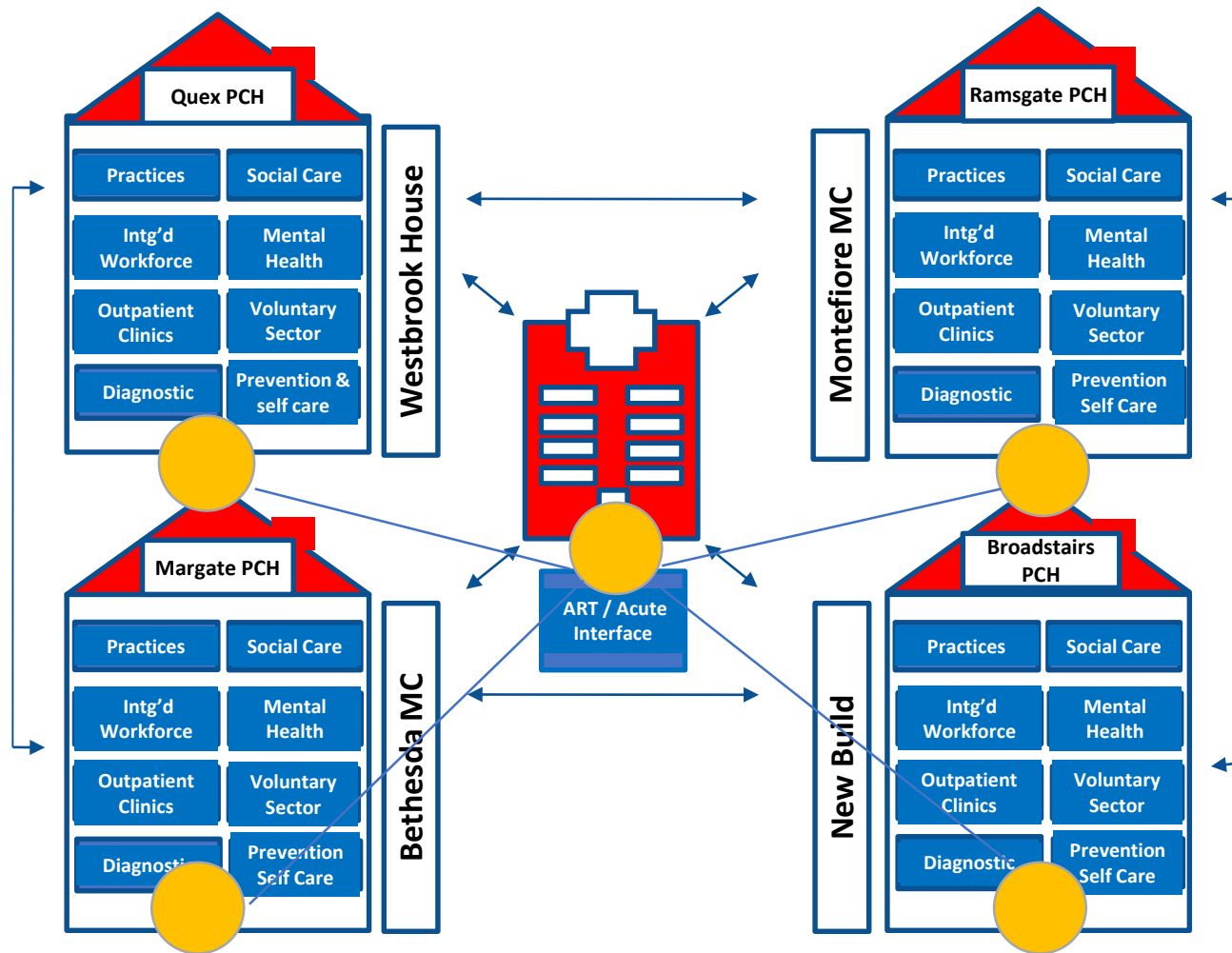
- South Cheshire and Vale Royal CCGs (Winsford PCH, Central Crewe Cluster PCH)
- Durham Dales, Easington and Sedgfield CCG (9 PCHs across three localities: Durham Dales, Easington and Sedgfield)
- North Devon CCG (Integrated care Exeter)

- Cannock Chase CCG (Stafford Primary Care Home, Rugeley PCH)
- Horsham and mid Sussex CCG (Horsham PCH, Burgess Hill and Villages PCH, Haywards Heath PCH, Healthy East Grinstead PCH)
- Wolverhampton CCG (Wolverhampton Care Collaborative PCH, Wolverhampton Total Care PCH)
- Thanet CIC (Ramsgate PCH, Margate PCH, Quex PCH, Broadstairs PCH)

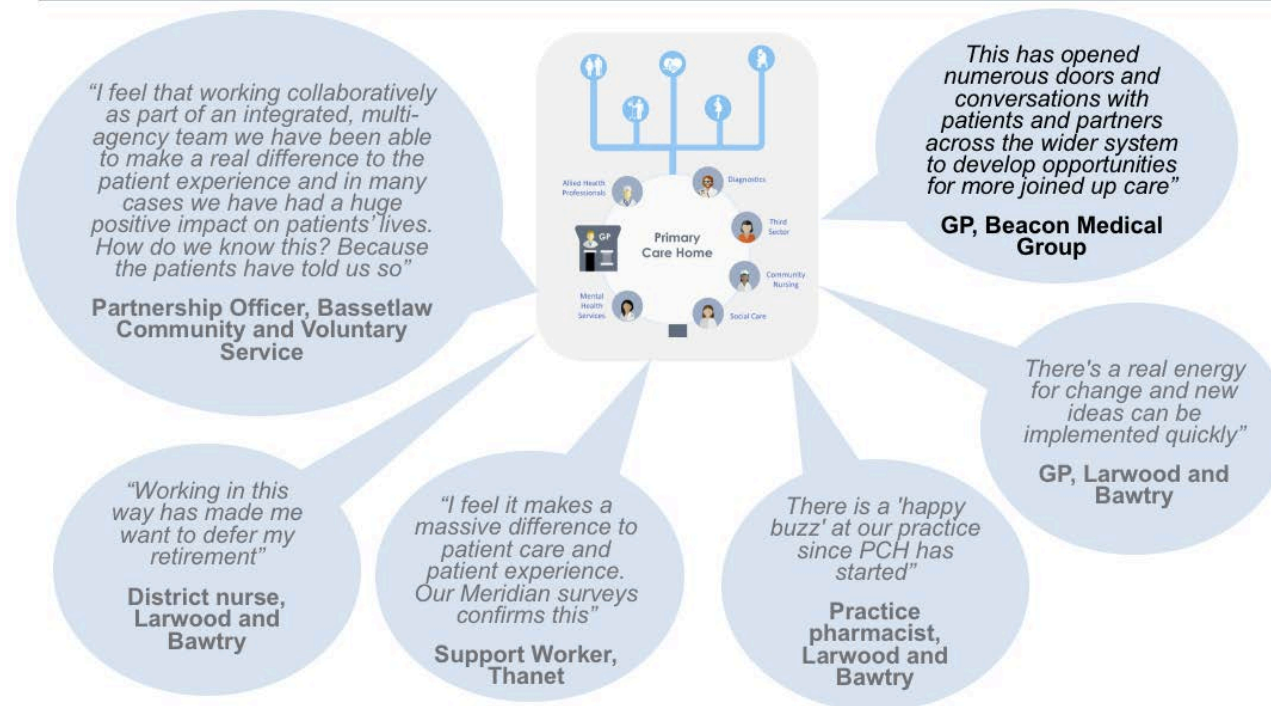


Thanet PCH Program.





Is it working?



Early impact; guarded optimism, blah blah...

Pilot Site Example Benefits		
A&E Attendances	▼	£27k of savings each year enabled by providing extended primary care access in Thanet
A&E Admissions	▼	£295k of savings from reductions in A&E admission driven by Thanet Health
GP Referrals	▼	330 GP referrals to hospital avoided given a slowdown in the growth rate demonstrated by Beacon Medical Group
Prescribing Costs	▲	£220k of prescribing savings demonstrated by Larwood and Bawtry
Staff Satisfaction	▲	67% of staff surveyed felt that PCH had improved their job satisfaction
Utilisation	▲	78% of staff felt PCH had decreased or not added to their workload
Staff Retention	▲	86% of staff regarded Beacon Medical Group as a good employer
Patient Experience	▼	82% of staff felt that PCH had improved patient experience
GP Waiting Time	▲	6 day reduction in the average time patients wait to see their GP
Population Health	▼	13% increase in flu vaccinations for patients with COPD registered with Beacon Medical Group
<p>NAPC, PA Consulting (2017) Does the primary care home make a difference?</p> <p>8 day reduction for admitted care home residents registered with Beacon Medical Group</p> <p>© 2016 National Association of Primary Care</p>		



What's working?

- 1 The PCH is developed, implemented and led by providers while being supported by commissioners
- 2 Providers release benefits by working at a the right level to effect change
- 3 The PCH model fosters collaboration throughout the system
- 4 Staff are activated to become the drivers of positive change

NAPC, PA Consulting (2017) Does the primary care home make a difference?

Learning from sites – what is working?



What sort of interventions 1?

- Access
 - Web based access
 - Separating urgent care from elective care
 - Home visiting teams
 - Care navigation
- Integrated provision
 - Musculoskeletal
 - Mental health
 - Pharmacy
 - Community nursing/ palliative care

What sort of interventions 2?

- Community asset based approaches
 - Voluntary organisations
 - Primary care navigators
 - Social prescribing
- Population segmentation and workforce redesign addressing primary/ secondary interface
 - Frailty
 - Diabetes/ COPD
 - MSK
 - Mental health

What sort of interventions 3?

- Integrated care record
- e-consultation
- Centralised telephony
- Diagnostics/ point of care testing

and finally...

What it might mean for primary care professionals

- The value of variety
 - *Different practices, different settings*
- The importance of continuity
 - *Separation of urgent care from planned proactive care*
- Opportunities for management and leadership
 - *Multiple opportunities for career progression and leadership in different dimensions*
- Additional areas for primary care professional development
 - *Learning with, from and about others*
 - *Enhanced supervision and mentoring*

Sabbey A, Hardey H (2015) *Views of newly-qualified GPs about their training and preparedness: lessons for extended generalist training* BJGP