



Effectively Utilising Clinical Audit To Address Inequalities In Health & Care **NQICAN Lunch and Learn** Wednesday 26th June 2024 (12.30-1.30pm)

Vicky Patel - Chair NQICAN
Marina Otley - Gen Sec NQICAN
Amanda Stephens - Comms Lead NQICAN
Caroline Rogers - Associate Director HQIP
Danny Keenan – Medical Director HQIP
Dr Charlotte Richardson –Clinical Fellow National
Healthcare Inequalities Improvement Team
NHSE

Your Lunch & Learn Team today

Part of Clinical Audit Awareness Week 2024, featuring the Clinical Audit Heroes awards





Clinical Audit Hero – Health Inequalities









Monday 24th June 2024 12.20-1.30pm Tuesday 25th June 2024 12.20-1.30pm Wednesday 26th
June 2024
12.20-1.30pm

Thursday 27th June 2024 12.20-1.30pm Friday 28th June 2024 12.20-1.30pm

Patient Safety Effectively Utilising
Clinical Audit To
Prevent Avoidable
Harm

Patient & Public
Involvement Effectively Utilising
Clinical Audit To
Improve Health & Care
by Involving, Engaging
& Informing Patients &
The Public

Health Inequalities
- Effectively
Utilising Clinical
Audit To Address
Inequalities In
Health & Care

Influencing Change -Effectively Utilising Clinical Audit To Influence Change At Board Level

Sustainability Effectively Utilising
Clinical Audit For
Sustainability



Rachel Pool - NHSE

Kim Rezel - HQIP

Danny Keenan -HQIP & Charlotte Richardson - NHSE

Sam Riley - NHSE

Zoe Lord - NHS Horizons











#CAAW24 NQICAN HI Lunch & Learn





Agenda

- Introduction NQICAN and #CAAW what does 'Effectively Utilising Clinical Audit To Address Inequalities In Health & Care' mean to you?
- Key Speaker Effectively utilising Clinical Audit to Address Inequalities In Health & Care
- Clinical Audit Hero Winner announced
- Winner of the Health Inequalities Clinical Audit Hero Award presents
- Opportunity for questions framed on Health Inequalities
- Interactive Evaluation
- Close and celebrate #CAAW24!



Please let us know- what does utilising Clinical Audit to effectively address inequalities in health & care look like to you - by typing into the chat

























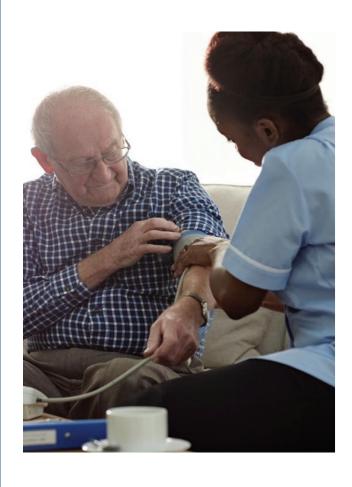












Clinical Audit – measures care against evidence based standards. #CAAW23 challenged attendees to consider Clinical Audit in their own organisation in terms of:

- Does your clinical audit strategy have a clear objective to reduce inequalities?
- Do you include patient and public engagement to understand equity and access as part of your clinical audits?
- Is the standard of care consistent across different groups?
- Are findings and action plans taken forward with reducing health inequalities in mind?

















- Incorporate demographic data in clinical audit data sets
- Identify marginalised groups and measurement of outcome
- Equity & access
- Health Population data
- Local Health Inequalities improvement plan
- Information appropriate format
- Involvement in decision making
- Experience and feedback

















Key Speakers Danny Keenan - HQIP & Charlotte Richardson NHSE



















Part of Clinical Audit Awareness Week 2024, featuring the Clinical Audit Heroes awards

Healthcare Inequalities Lunch & Learn

Danny Keenan, Medical Director, HQIP 26 June 2024





Where are we now?

Problems accessing accurate data?

Danny Keenan, Alice Bradley, Alice Conway

Core 20PLUS5 Update

Charlotte Richardson





Health Inequalities

Problems accessing accurate data?

Danny Keenan, Alice Bradley, Alice Conway

We conducted a survey of the NCAPOP audit providers to explore the barriers to accessing ethnic and deprivation data

The Findings:





Health Inequalities

- Routine data sets, problems:
 - Incomplete data
 - Difficulties in categorising and coding ethnicity
 - Multiple ethnicity in individual patients
- Bespoke data sets, problems:
 - Time pressure to enter
 - Accessibility and engagement challenges
 - Consent issues





Health Inequalities

- Population data:
 - Incomplete data Lack of for comparison at analytic stage
- Costs, analysts
- Small numbers problems

https://www.hqip.org.uk/resource/health-inequalities-report-hqip/

Hand over to Charlotte Richardson



CORE20 PLUS 5

A focused approach to tackling health inequalities

Dr Charlotte Richardson, Clinical Fellow

National Healthcare Inequalities Improvement Team

Exceptional quality healthcare for all through equitable access, excellent experience and optimal outcomes

Contact: england.healthinequalities@nhs.net



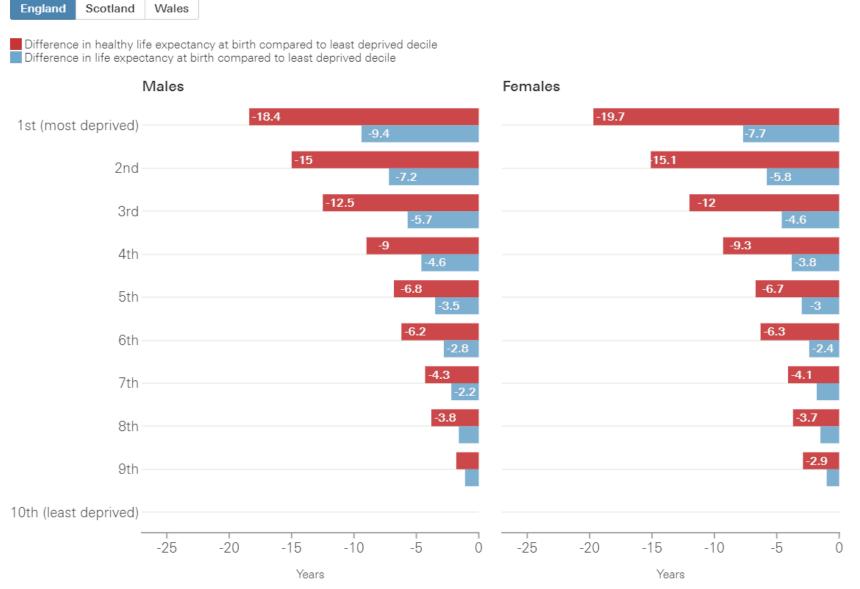
Health inequalities are "unfair and avoidable differences in health status between different groups of people or communities"

Healthcare inequalities comprise differences in access, experience and outcome of healthcare

Difference in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth compared to least











BLACK WOMEN ARE

4X MORE LIKELY THAN WHITE

women to DIE in PREGNANCY or childbirth in the UK.

Ref: https://bit.ly/3ihDwcN



SOUTH ASIAN & BLACK PEOPLE ARE

2-4X MORE LIKELY TO DEVELOP

Type 2 diabetes than white people.

Ref: https://bit.ly/3ulDy88



IN BRITAIN, SOUTH ASIANS HAVE A

40% HIGHER DEATH RATE

from CHD than the general population.

Ref: https://bit.ly/3iifo9V



IN THE UK, AFRICAN-CARIBBEAN MEN ARE UP TO

more likely to DEVELOP PROSTATE CANCER than white men of the same age.

Ref: https://bit.ly/39KWqEs



ACROSS THE COUNTRY, FEWER THAN

5% OF BLOOD DONORS

are from BLACK AND MINORITY ETHNIC communities.

Ref: https://bit.ly/3ulg17r



BLACK AND MINORITY ETHNIC PEOPLE HAVE UP TO

the mortality risk from COVID-19 than people from a WHITE BRITISH BACKGROUND.

Ref: https://bit.ly/3EZS2Qd



BLACK AFRICAN AND BLACK CARIBBEAN PEOPLE ARE OVER

more likely to be subjected to COMMUNITY TREATMENT ORDERS than White people.

Ref: https://bit.ly/3zK5ljL



ESTIMATES OF DISABILITY-FREE LIFE EXPECTANCY ARE

10 YEARS

LOWER FOR BANGLADESHI MEN living in England compared to their White British counterparts.

Ref: https://bit.ly/3urjmlt

24% OF ALL DEATHS IN ENGLAND & WALES, IN 2019,

were caused by CARDIO VASCULAR DISEASE in Black and minority ethnic groups.

Ref: https://bit.ly/3CYz22P



CONSENT RATES FOR ORGAN DONATION ARE AT

42%

for Black and minority ethnic communities and 71% FOR WHITE ELIGIBLE DONORS.

Ref: https://bit.ly/3ogH3fm





Stark ethnic inequalities in health in the UK

The MBRRACE-UK report reveals stark ethnic and socioeconomic disparities in maternal mortality

A Business Case for tackling Healthcare Inequalities



In the areas of England with the lowest healthy life expectancy, more than a third of 25 to 64 year olds are economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability

Increased NHS treatment costs

- > £5 billion

Losses from illness associated with health inequalities:

- Productivity losses
 - £31 billion £33 billion
- Reduced tax revenue and higher welfare payments
 - £20-£32 billion





National Healthcare Inequalities Improvement Programme

Vision: Exceptional quality healthcare for all through equitable access, excellent experience and optimal outcomes

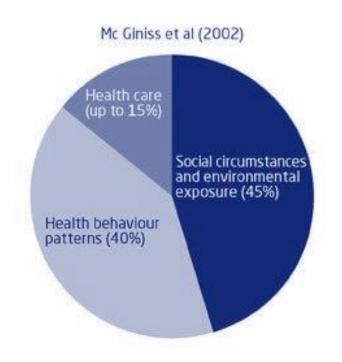
Our approach is to work as a super-matrix across all NHS England programmes and policy areas, and the NHS more broadly, to hardwire healthcare inequalities improvement into our strategies, policies, initiatives and programmes.

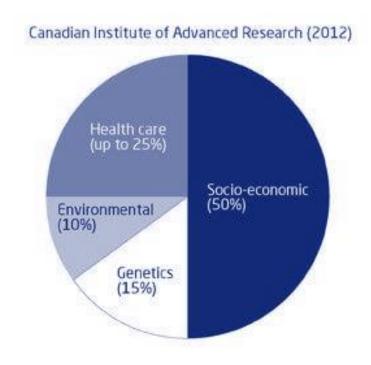


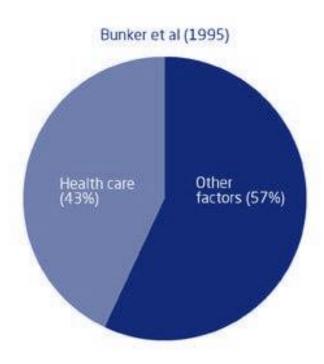


As a healthcare provider, the NHS can impact between 15% and 43% of health outcomes

What drives health outcomes?







Source: The King's Fund



Responsibilities and Spheres of Influence in Healthcare Inequalities



Modified RACI matrix

Responsible

Accountable

Contribution

nfluence

Access, experience and outcomes of **healthcare**

Social determinants of health

What makes the NHS an anchor institution?

NHS organisations are rooted in their communities. Through its size and scale, the NHS can positively contribute to local areas in many ways beyond providing health care. The NHS can make a difference to local people by:

6,500 hectares of land.



Purchasing more locally and for social benefit

In England alone, the NHS spends £27bn every year on goods and services.



Working more closely with local partners

The NHS can learn from others, spread good ideas and model civic responsibility.



Reducing its environmental impact

The NHS is responsible for 40% of the public sector's carbon footprint.

As an anchor institution, the NHS influences the health and wellbeing of communities simply by being there. But by choosing to invest in and work with others locally and responsibly, the NHS can have an even greater impact on the wider factors that make us healthy.

Widening access

The NHS is the UK's biggest

employer, with 1.6 million staff.

to quality work



References available at www.health.org.uk/anchor-institutions © 2019 The Health Foundation.

The NHS has a <u>wider</u> role to play working with partners, such as the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities OHID at national level, and in Integrated Care Partnerships (ICPs) with partners such as local government and the Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise VCSE sector at system and place level.



REDUCING HEALTHCARE INEQUALITIES

CORE20 O

The most deprived 20% of the national population as identified by the Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Core20PLUS5 approach is designed to support Integrated Care Systems to drive targeted action in healthcare inequalities improvement

PLUS

ICS-chosen population groups experiencing poorer-than-average health access, experience and/or outcomes, who may not be captured within the Core20 alone and would benefit from a tailored healthcare approach e.g. inclusion health groups





Target population

CORE20 PLUS 5

Key clinical areas of health inequalities



SMOKING CESSATION

positively impacts all 5 key clinical areas

......

MATERNITY

ensuring continuity of care for women from Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities and from the most deprived groups



SEVERE MENTAL **ILLNESS (SMI)**

ensuring annual health checks for 60% of those living with SMI (bringing SMI in line with the success seen in Learning Disabilities)



CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE

a clear focus on Chronic **Obstructive Pulmonary** Disease (COPD), driving up uptake of Covid, Flu and Pneumonia vaccines to reduce infective exacerbations and emergency hospital admissions due to those exacerbations



EARLY CANCER DIAGNOSIS

75% of cases diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 by 2028



HYPERTENSION CASE-FINDING

and optimal management and lipid optimal management



COREZOPLUS CONNECTORS

Connectors are those with influence in their community who can help engage local people with health services.

CORE20PLUS INNOVATION

Projects to improve access to innovative health technologies and medicines are being run with local communities. This work aims to identify, address and minimise healthcare inequalities for Core20PLUS groups through schemes such as the Innovation for Healthcare Inequalities Programme (InHIP).

CORE20 PLUS 5

NHS England architecture to support delivery of Core20PLUS5; NHS England's approach to reducing healthcare inequalities

CORE20PLUS ACCELERATORS

Accelerator sites help to develop and share good healthcare inequalities improvement practice across integrated care systems (ICSs)





COREZOPLUS COLLABORATIVE

The collaborative brings together strategic partners and experts working to reduce and prevent healthcare inequalities. Members are drawn from NHS England's key stakeholders, the wider NHS and strategic system partners including arms length bodies, think tanks, charities and academic partners.



COREZOPLUS AMBASSADORS

The ambassadors are people working within the NHS who are committed to narrowing healthcare inequalities and ensuring equitable access, excellent experience, and optimal outcomes for all – particularly Core20PLUS populations who are more likely to experience healthcare inequalities. **BritishRedCross**

Share this report using #AddressingHIU

Nowhere else to turn

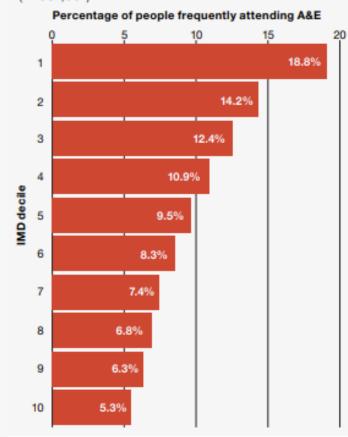
Exploring high intensity use of Accident and Emergency services



High Intensity Use (HIU)
Services

- High intensity use of A&E is closely associated with deprivation and inequalities
- NHS England UEC and HI teams supporting expansion of HIU services to achieve universal coverage of A&E departments in England
- HIU services are delivered within the community

Figure 5: Percentage of frequently attending cohort in each IMD decile, where 1 is the most deprived decile (2012 - 2019 inclusive) (n=367,351)



- Providing service users with intensive, tailored support with focus on the individual's issues, identifying, de-medicalising, de-criminalising and humanising their needs to uncover the 'real' reason for attending ED.
- Build awareness and confidence in service users to use non-medical support alternatives, such as voluntary and community sector services.

We have provided, and continue to develop a range of resources and support to inform action on our strategic priorities and the Core20PLUS5 approach



- Core20PLUS Connectors
- Core20PLUS Ambassadors
- Health Inequalities
 Finance Fellows
- School4Change Agents



- Emerging leaders network
- Health inequalities forum (SROs)
- Health inequalities network (clinicians)

Frameworks and guidance

- Statement on information on inequalities
- Framework for NHS action on digital inclusion
- Framework for NHS action on inclusion health

Accessible E-Learning

- Core20PLUS5 modules
- Health inequalities and inclusion health intro
- Sickle Cell Disease
- Finance eLearning
- Intersectionality (2024)



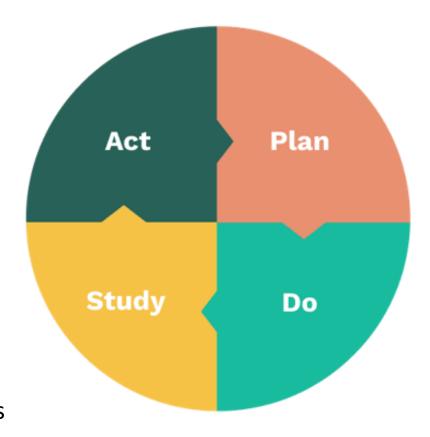
- Innovation for health inequalities (InHIP) toolkit
- NHS Providers support package
- NHS Confed leadership toolkit
- NHSE place based allocation tool
- ICB finance and health inequalities toolkit
- <u>Tackling inequalities in access, experience and</u> outcomes: actionable insights
- Healthcare Inequalities Improvement Dashboard and supporting data tools
- Core20PLUS5 handbook
- Leadership resources, including <u>elective care</u>
 <u>case studies</u>, <u>board performance reporting deep</u>
 <u>dive</u>, <u>High Intensity Use HIU resources</u>
- Health inequalities: improving accountability in the NHS



Healthcare Inequalities
Improvement Programme NHS
Futures Pages

Health Inequalities Quality Improvement

- 1. The Health Inequalities agenda is broad and can seem overwhelming: focus on your own sphere of influence
- 2. Start with broad question and open mind
 - Map existing services & organisations incl. VCSE
 - Co-design and co-production as an equal partnership
 - Tolerate imperfection
- 3. Embed data collection:
 - Access, outcome & experience
 - Disaggregate the data
- 4. Take support and energy from your networks
 - Share learning, spread best practice
 - Continue to champion health inequalities improvement



CLINICAL AUDIT AWARENESS WEEK 2024





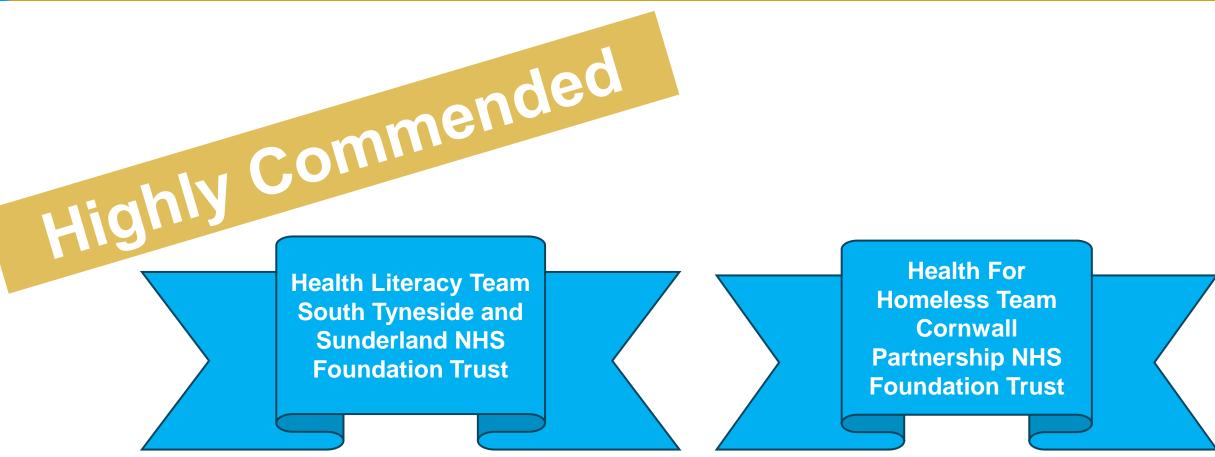
Featuring the Clinical Audit Heroes Awards

HEALTHCARE INEQUALITIES And the winners are...





HEALTHCARE INEQUALITIES









HEALTHCARE INEQUALITIES And the winners are...











Learning Disability Constipation Project

Roger Blake and Steph Baker
Learning Disability And Autism specialist Nurses ESENFT

07539323041













S.M.A.R.T AIM

For All Patients With A Learning Disability That Come Into Contact With ESNEFT To Have Medical Input For Constipation













Metrics



- Constipation can be a life—threatening issue for people with a learning disability who are at heightened risk from complications if it is left untreated.
- People with LD are more likely to have constipation than a person without a LD. (NHS.2023)
- Constipation is registered as a health problem for nearly 60% of people with profound learning and multiple disabilities. (Leder 2022)
- Laxative prescriptions were received by 25.7% of people with an LD compared with 0.1% of people without an LD. (Leder 2022)
- >2% of pts that Attend ED in ESNEFT have a learning disability. >5% of inpatients have a learning disability. (Esneft 2023)
- In 2022 constipation was documented as cause for admission for 11 people. In 2023 this rose to 21 as Primary cause of admission.
- 23% of people with a learning disability who died in 2019 had constipation as a long-term condition. (Leder 2019)
- 2 high profile deaths from constipation in ESNEFT.
- Rising numbers of patients with LD and increasing acuity into hospital.





3 Goals

 For every LD Patient to be checked for constipation when admitted to ED.

 To update the existing paperwork including the Health passport, Reasonable adjustment tool, existing training within hospital and intra/Internet.

 For all patients coming to an outpatient appointment to have a check for constipation via IT solution.

Paperwork

My Health Passport

East Suffolk and North Essex NHS Foundation Trust

Please make sure that this stays with me. You can keep a copy for my file.

This passport gives healthcare staff important information and offers advice on any reasonable adjustments needed. For example, longer appointments, quiet waiting room. This passport should be used for all health appointments, including hospital, outpatient, GP and screening appointments.

| RED A | ALERT: | Inings | you | must | know | about i | me |
|-------|--------|--------|-----|------|-----------|-----------|----|
| | | | | 1 | ikes to b | e known a | e. |

Date of birth: NHS number:

Address: Tel no:

GP: Tel no:

Address:

Name:

First point of contact:

Relationship:

Tel no:

Tel no:

Next of kin:

Relationship:

Key worker/main carer:

Relationship:

Tel no:

Professionals involved:

Religion/spiritual needs/requests:

Allergies, intolerances or sensitivities:

Current medication: Please see my current MAR chart or prescription sheet.

Current medical conditions:

Brief medical history:

Medical interventions (compliance in procedures – taking blood, giving injections, taking temperature, medication, BP etc):

Learning Disability Reasonable Adjustments

- Checked for electronic flag or clinical alert on electronic system
- · Read patient-held documentation
- Have you adjusted the environment?
- Best way to communicate with this person
- · Contacted LD liaison nurse if required

Designation:

| esignation: | Dept: | |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| | | |



Learning Disabilities and Autism

Sublished 10/06/2024

Learning disabilities and autism information

Quick links to all the documentation you need, training resources and patient videos.

| Marine . | - | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----|
| Ton your drumber | (Feedback) | - |
| But Clar | Passence | 100 |
| by automatism (ex.) | Continues | 201 |
| Subsection or section. | | |
| helic data est sin | | |
| Storger, 100000000 or 100 | with these | |
| | assport (ESNER | |







| Cons | tipation |
|------|--|
| - | This fact sheet helps you to kno what's 'normal' and what you o expect happen if you get constitution |







List all health issues:

If yes: First appointment

| Hosp no: | NHS no: |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| Name: | |
| Address: | |
| _ | |
| Postcode: | DoB: |
| GP: | |
| | (or attach patient label) |

Learning Disability Reasonable Adjustment Tool including Familiar Carer Tool

This form must be completed for all inpatients with learning disabilities – see LD Policy.

What is a reasonable adjustment? A reasonable adjustment is a reasonable step that is taken to prevent a person with disabilities suffering a substantial disadvantage compared with people who are not disabled.

| Action | Done? | Date | Ву |
|--|-------|------|----|
| Ward sister or matron notified there is a patient with a learning disability. | | | |
| Learning disability liaison nurse notified there is a patient with a learning disability. | | | |
| Check there is a learning disability alert for this patient on evolve and Lorenzo/Portal. (If no alert, please inform the learning disability liaison nurse on ext 1517 [Ipswich] or ext 2160 [Colchester].) | | | |
| Read the patient's patient-held information. | | | |

What is diagnostic overshadowing? Diagnostic overshadowing occurs when a health professional makes the assumption that the behaviour of a person with learning disabilities is part of their disability without exploring other factors such as biological determinants... health professionals should ensure they see the person and not just their disability. RCN Congress debate, 15 May 2018

| person and not just their disability. RCN Congress debate, 15 May 2018 |
|---|
| General Reasonable Adjustments Required |
| What is the patient's preferred method of communication? |
| |
| Can the person reliably communicate their needs? Yes No |
| Does the patient have preferred routines or ways of doing things? |
| |
| |
| Does the patient have any behavioural issues? Yes No |
| If yes, what/commence behaviour chart. |
| |
| Are there any issues with the patient's sight? Yes \(\square\) No \(\square\) |
| If yes, what? |
| What reasonable adjustments are required? |
| Are there any issues with the patient's hearing? Yes \square No \square If yes, what? |
| What reasonable adjustments are required? |
| Does the patient have any problems with the following: |
| Cannulation BP Weight Temp Sats O₂ Catheterisation Scans Physical touch |
| Other |
| What reasonable adjustments are required? |
| Does the patient need a I A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A |

Specific aims



- To increase the evidence of documentation of constipation in patients with a learning disability attending Emergency Departments (ED) and Outpatients at Ipswich and Colchester Hospitals from 0% to 20% by 31st Dec 2023 to optimise their care and early detection of constipation.
- To earlier identify constipation on routine hospital visits for long term management.
- To raise awareness/ training of constipation as major health and risk issue for PWLD
- To assist in Admission avoidance long term.
- Engagement with patients throughout process.



Outcomes



- Earlier identification of Constipation
- Admission avoidance
- Less acuity long-term
- Improved patient outcomes
- Improved staff confidence in dealing with complex atypical presentation
- STOMP for long term for patients with polypharmacy
- LD pts automatically prioritised for OPAs
- Adherence to AIS
- Save money
- Save time.
- Will save lives













EVALUATION

Your feedback is important to
us

Please take a couple of minutes to complete our evaluation form

https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/NQICAN-Inequalities/





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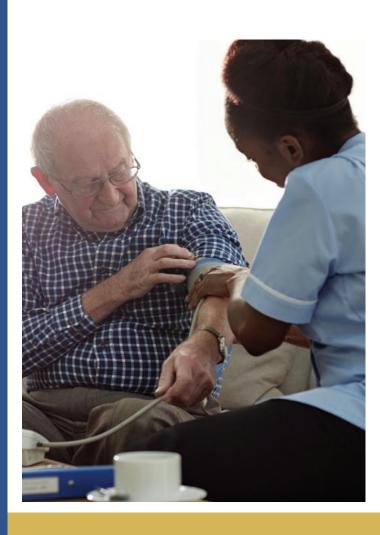




Effectively Utilising Clinical Audit To Address Inequalities In Health & Care







Clinical Audit – measures care against evidence based standards. #CAAW24 challenges attendees to consider clinical audit in their own organisation in terms of:

- Incomplete datasets
- Ethnicity data
- Health Population Data
- Local Health Inequalities Improvement Plans
- Triangulation of experience and health outcomes whilst also addressing access
- PPI in re-shaping health & care services to support addressing health inequalities
- Open & transparent conversations
- Systems working















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Patient Safety -Effectively Utilising Clinical Audit To Prevent Avoidable Harm

Patient & Public Involvement -**Effectively Utilising Clinical Audit To Improve Health & Care** by Involving, Engaging & Informing Patients & The Public

Health Inequalities -Effectively Utilising Clinical Audit To Address Inequalities In Health & Care

Influencing Change - Effectively **Utilising Clinical Audit To Influence Change At Board** Level

Sustainability -**Effectively Utilising Clinical Audit For** Sustainability



Rachel Poole

Kim Rezel

Dr Charlotte Richardson & Danny Keenan



Sam Riley

Zoe Lord













Change