



Diabetes and Integrated Care

What is it ?

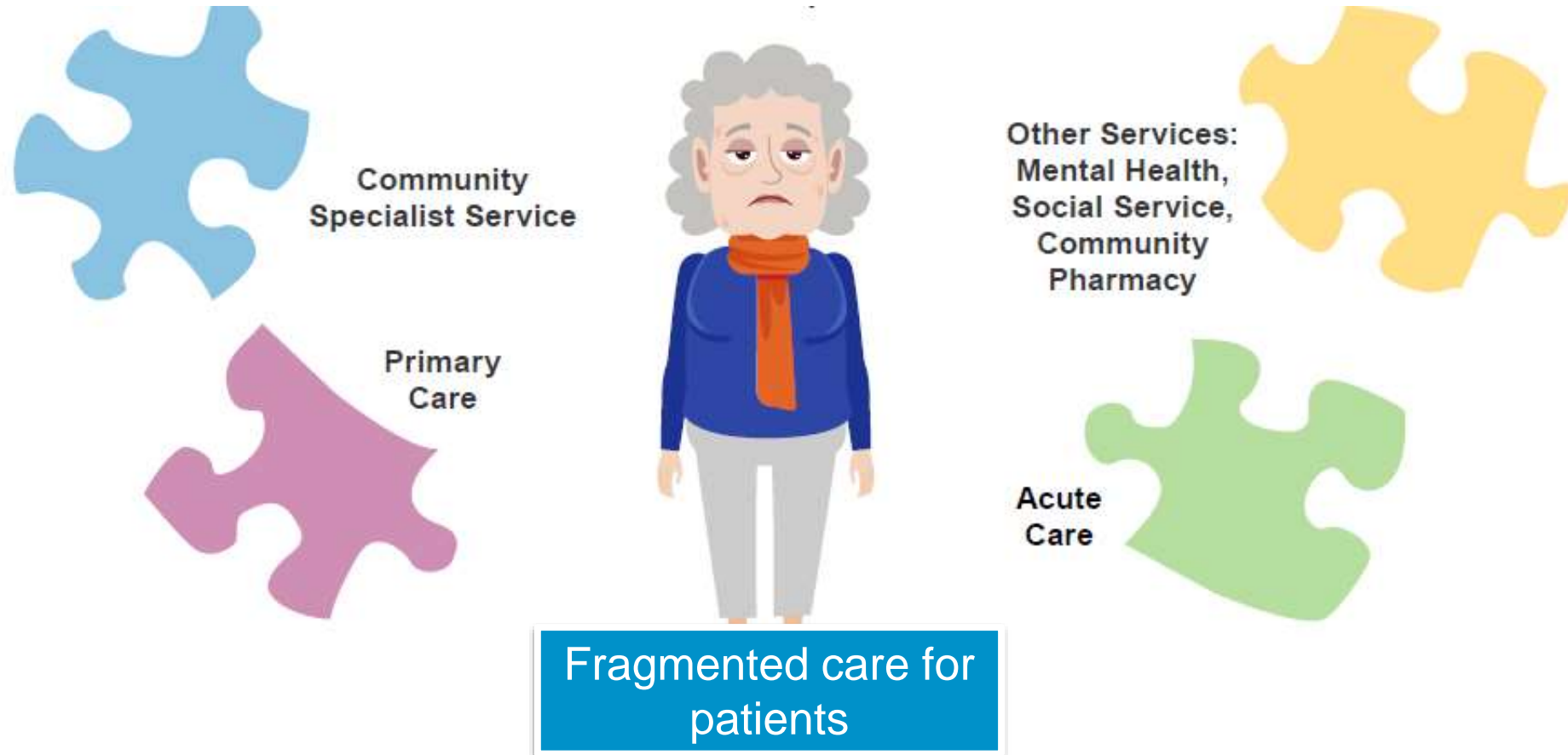
Does it work ?

Dr Miranda Rosenthal

Strategic Lead

Camden Integrated Practice Unit

Diabetes care in Camden



Coordinated Care - Why Camden CCG chose an Integrated Practice Unit ?

Harvard Business Review

HBR.ORG

OCTOBER 2013
REPRINT #13108

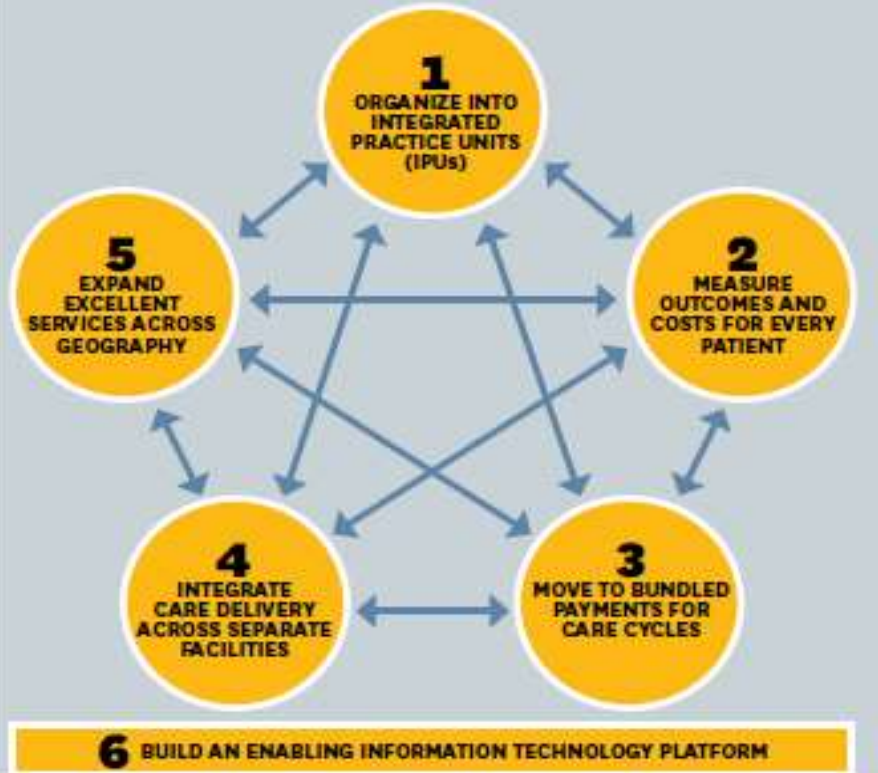
THE BIG IDEA

The Strategy That Will Fix Health Care

Providers must lead the way in making value the overarching goal by Michael E. Porter and Thomas H. Lee

The Value Agenda

The strategic agenda for moving to a high-value health care delivery system has six components. They are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Progress will be greatest if multiple components are advanced together.



What is integrated care ?

- Coordinated care
- Patient centred collaborative care
- Disease management

- Key themes –
 - Purpose to support individuals with chronic care needs , empowering patients and leading to reduction in hospital admissions
 - Address fragmentation of care
 - Vertical (cure and care) vs horizontal integration (within /across sector)

‘Imposes the patients perspective as the organising principle of service delivery’

Shaw et al 2011

Impact of integrated care

McKinsey & Company

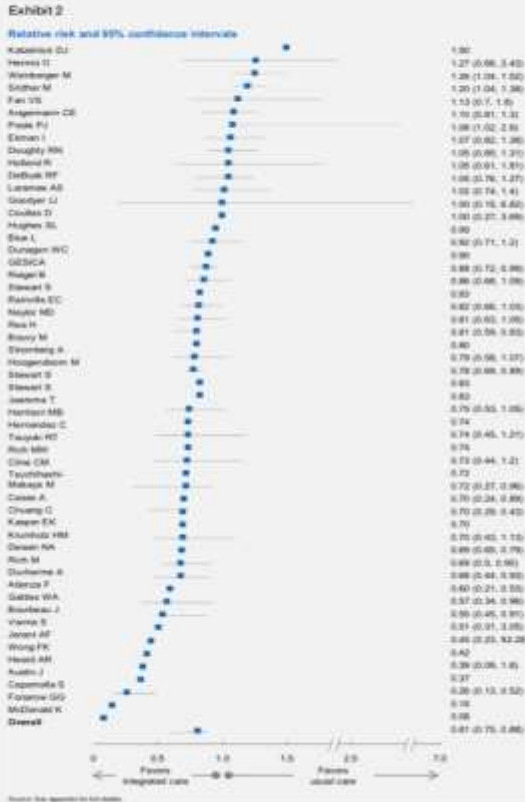
The evidence for integrated care

Healthcare Practice March 2013



Author(s):
Gael Conway
Iris Toussaint
Dorota Mielnic
Wesley Smith

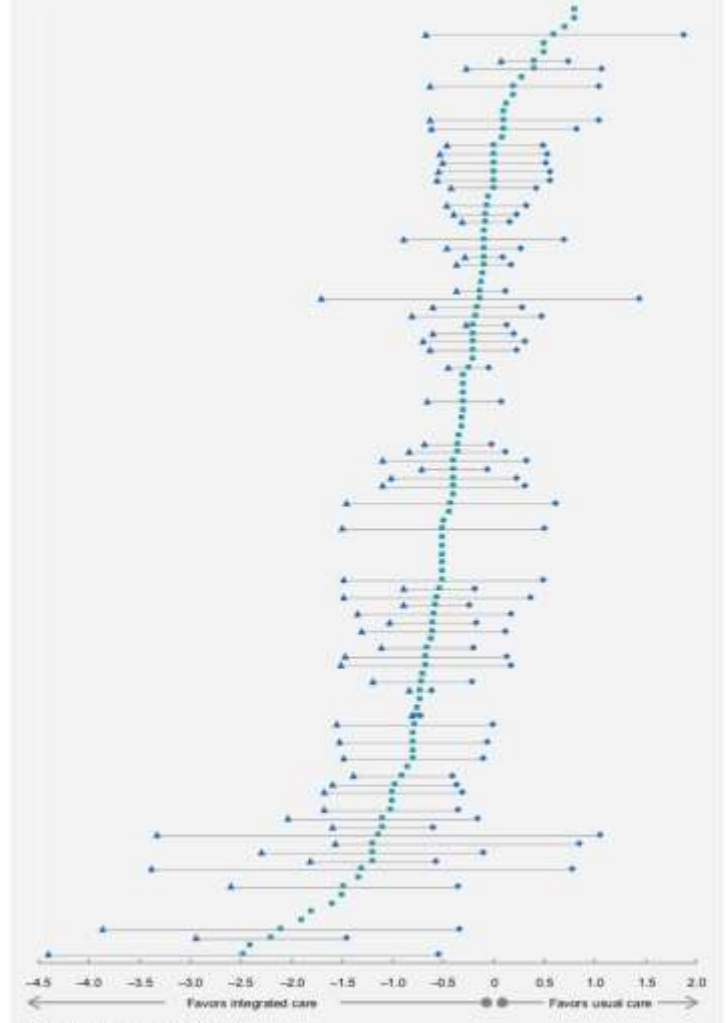
Hypertension risk is lower for integrated-care group than for controls



HbA1c declined more in integrated-care group than in controls

Exhibit 3

Standardized mean difference in HbA1c and 95% confidence intervals¹



Camden in North London

- Diverse
- Large ethnic minority population
- Gap in life expectancy
- Big differences in wealth and deprivation

Diabetes

Prevalence Gap

High Hba1c

Xs complications and death

Systems

Inconsistent

Poor knowledge in HCP

Multi provider

36 GP Practices

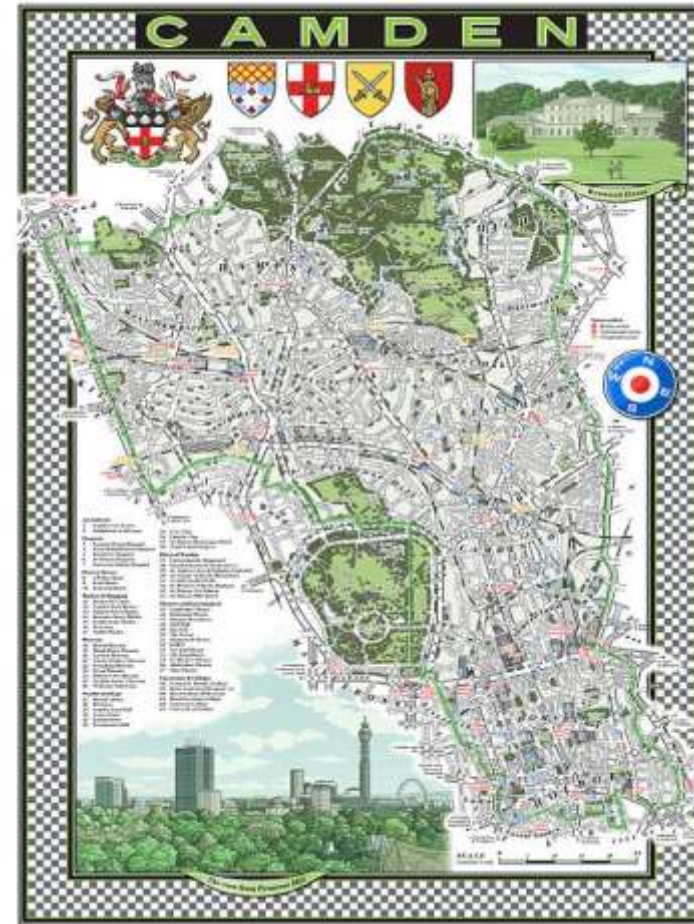
University College London Hospital (UCLH)

Royal Free Hospital (RFH)

Central and North West London NHS Trust (CNWL)

Whittington Health

Haverstock Health Ltd (HH)



'Requirement for Clinical and service integration' Value Based Commissioning

Outcomes

1. Improving the management of Diabetes within the Population

2. Avoiding complications for people diagnosed with Diabetes

3. Patient Reported Outcomes:

- Extend feel care is coordination
- Extend feel have access to right person at right time
- Feel confident manage diabetes
- Feel supported in managing diabetes
- Disruption in life

Value Based Commissioning

- One “pot” for diabetes across community and hospital services
- Investment ~£500,000
- Save on amputations; more podiatrists etc
- Outcome based – risk & reward contract

Final - Confidential		Baseline				Targets & Thresholds										Payments Available per Outcome					
Desired Change	Domain	Outcome (and definition)	Annual Mean / Latest position	STDEV	Confidence Intervals (95%)		Baseline	Threshold Categories (% of total payment available)										Maximum available payment for each outcome			
					Upper	Lower		Year One			Year Two			Year Three			Year Four	Year Five	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3
					Tier 1 (80%)	Tier 2 (75%)		Tier 3 (100%)	Tier 1 (80%)	Tier 2 (75%)	Tier 3 (100%)	Tier 1 (80%)	Tier 2 (75%)	Tier 3 (100%)	Year Four	Year Five	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3		
↑	IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES WITHIN THE																				
	1a	Improvement in the number of people diagnosed with diabetes (18+)	8,351			8,595															
	1b	Improvement in percentage of people who have good diabetes control (HbA1c)	48.33%	n/a	45.29%	47.27%	48%		48%	49%		50%					51%				
	1c	Improvement in percentage of people with diabetes who have controlled blood pressure	68.48%	n/a	69.46%	67.49%	68%		68%			70%					71%				
	1d	Improvement in percentage of people with diabetes who have controlled cholesterol levels	42.78%	n/a	42.94%	40.86%	42%		42%	44%	46%	48%	49%	50%	51%						

Contract Reference Value

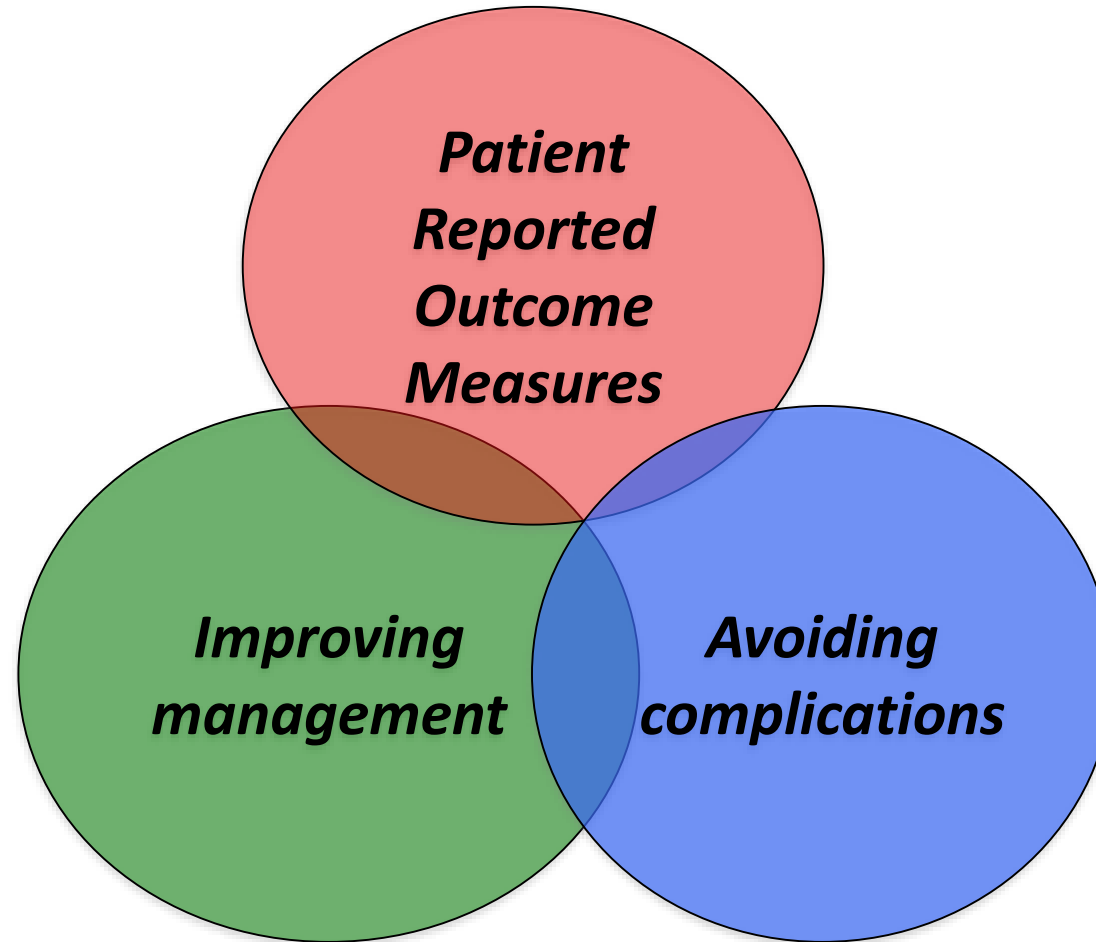
Challenges

- Outcome based –risk
- Short contract
- GPs not contractual partners
- Changes in healthcare structure: STP/GP Neighbourhoods/CHIN
- Multi-partner
- no organisation memory

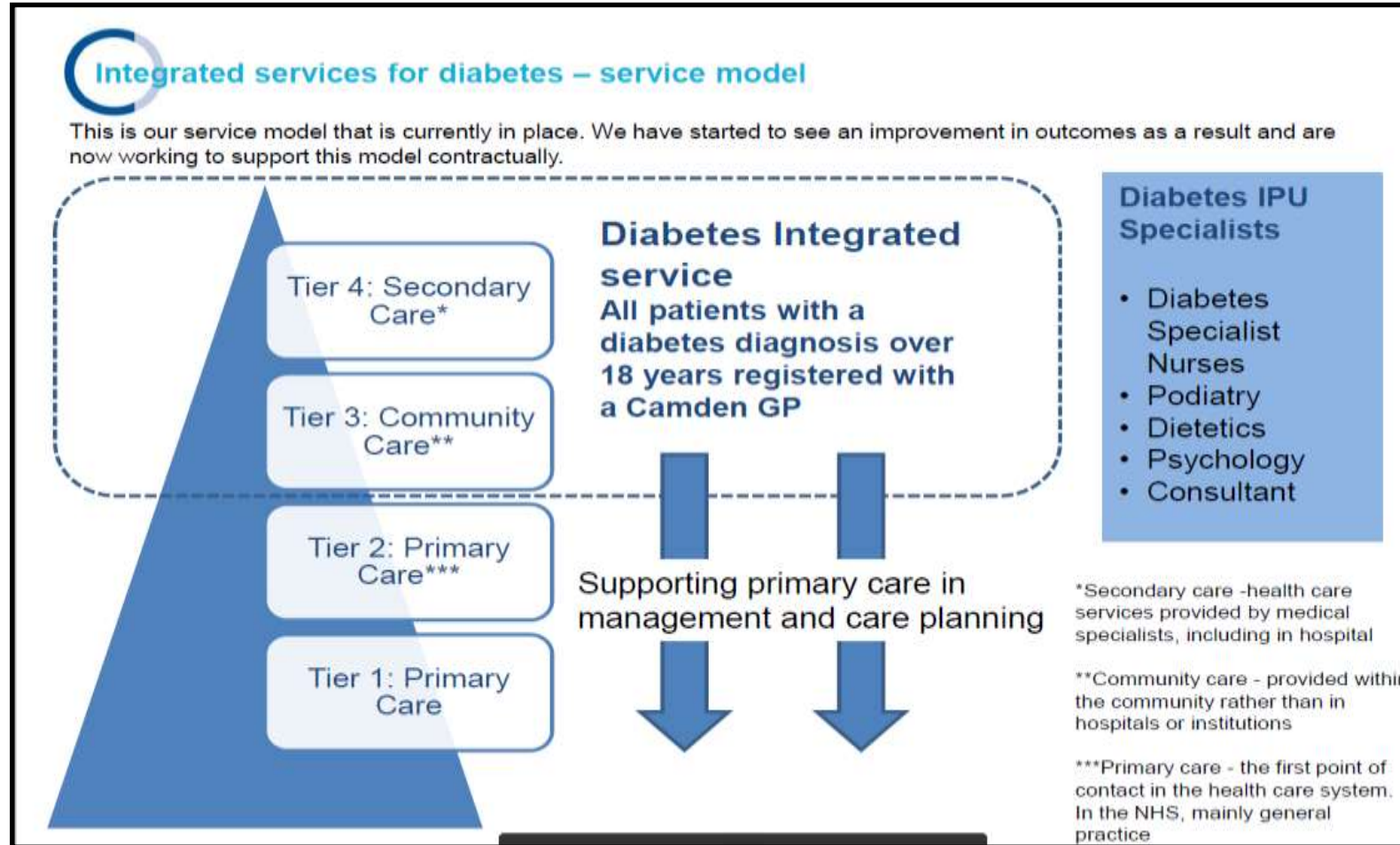


Total	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
Contract parameters				
a Reference contract value	2,743,193	2,743,193	2,743,193	2,743,193
b Performance linked		274,319	447,140	617,218
c % reference contract value		10.00%	16.30%	22.50%
Total contract value				
d Annual investment in baseline contract		2,606,033	2,468,873	2,331,714
e % contract reference value		95.00%	90.00%	85.00%
f Total investment if all 100% thresholds achieved		2,880,352	2,916,014	2,948,932
g % reference value		105.00%	106.30%	107.50%

Diabetes population outcomes



Model of Care



**Diabetes care pathways
Camden IPU**

- TIER 4 – Royal Free and UCLH ‘*Super Six*’
1. Inpatient diabetes
 2. All Type 1 diabetes (including education)
 3. Acute diabetic Foot
 4. Insulin Pump services
 5. CKD 4 and 5 and dialysis
 6. Antenatal diabetes

SELF REFERRAL

**Community podiatry
Mental health team
District nurses
CKD/LTC
Email/ Letter**

TIER 3
TRIAGE
Senior DSN

Structured Education
Virtual Consultant
MDT
DSN/Consultant/ dietician
Psychology/Podiatry
Joint DSN/CKD
Joint DSN/Psychology

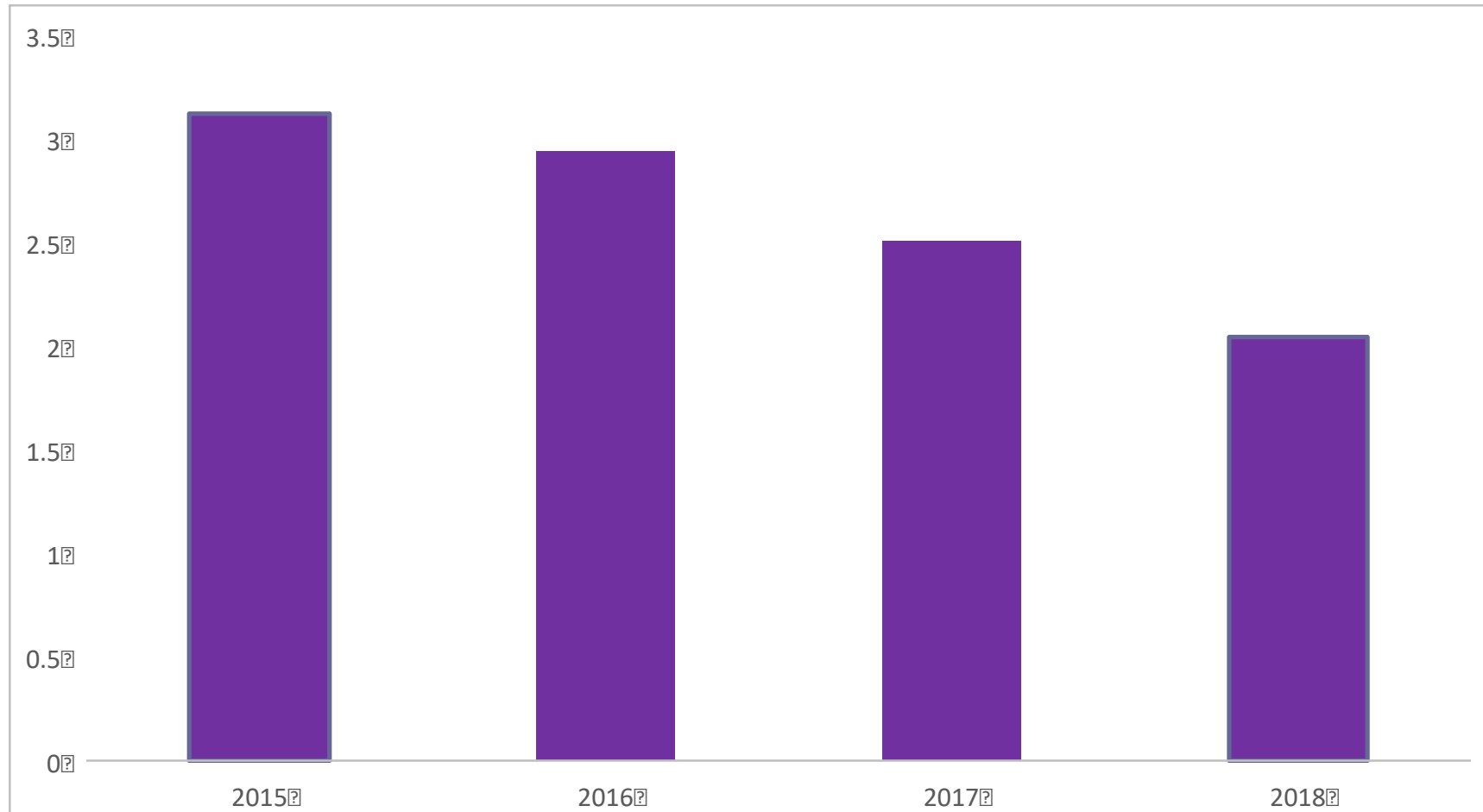
CCAS

*Via
ERS*

GP (EMIS referral form)

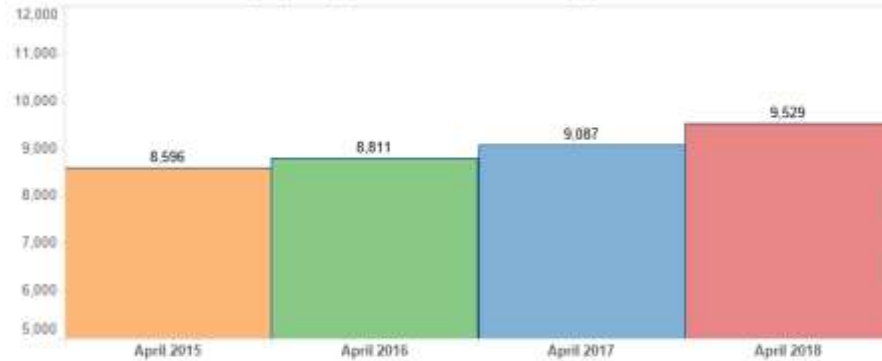
Virtual CKD

Avoiding complications- diabetes deaths

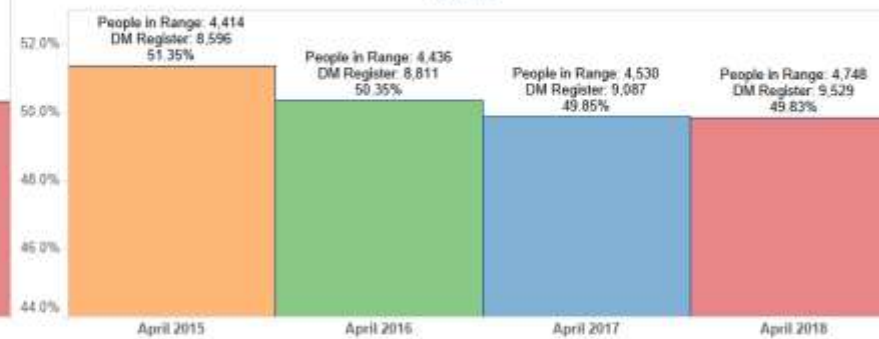


Population outcomes

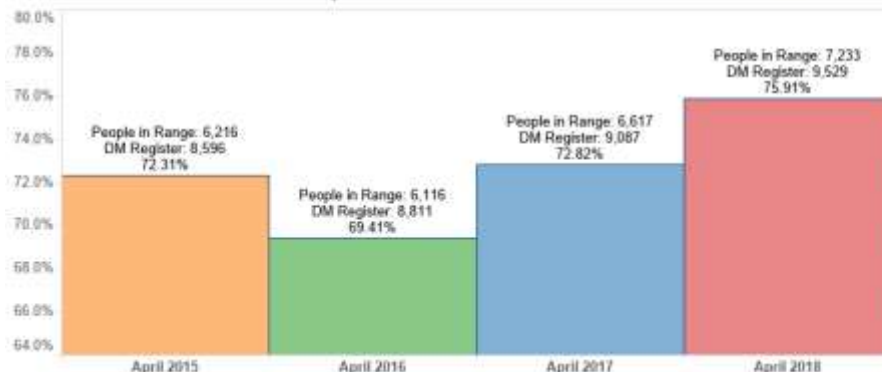
1a) Number of adults (18+) Diagnosed with Diabetes Registered at a Camden Practice



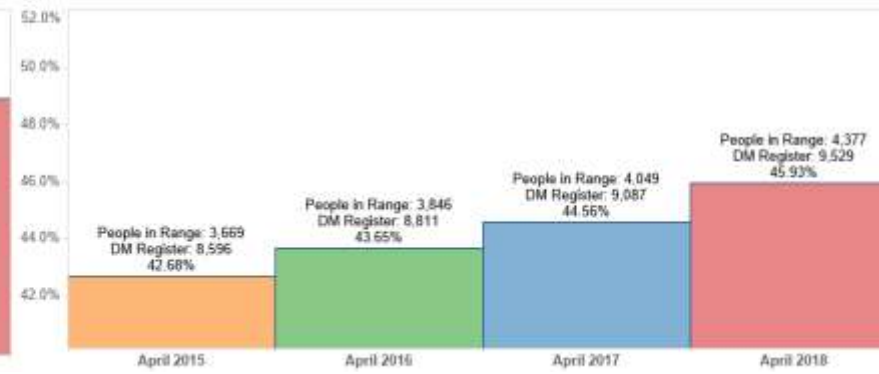
1b) Number of people with Diabetes and HbA1c less than or equal to 53mmol in the last 12 months



1c) Number of People on the Diabetes register who have a blood pressure reading less than or equal to 140/80 in the last 12 months



1d) Number of People with Diabetes with Cholesterol Reading less than or equal to 4mmol/L in the last 12 months

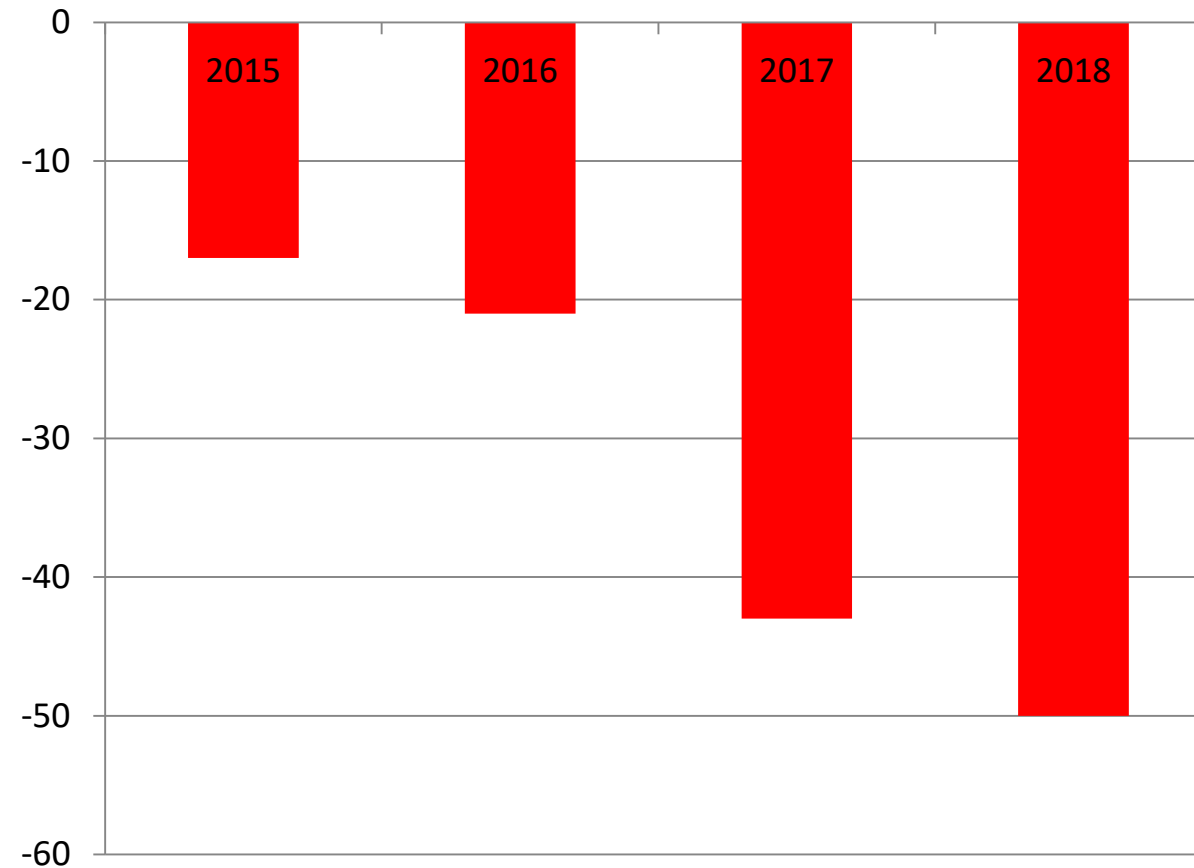


Avoiding complications reduction in admissions hyper /hypoglycaemia

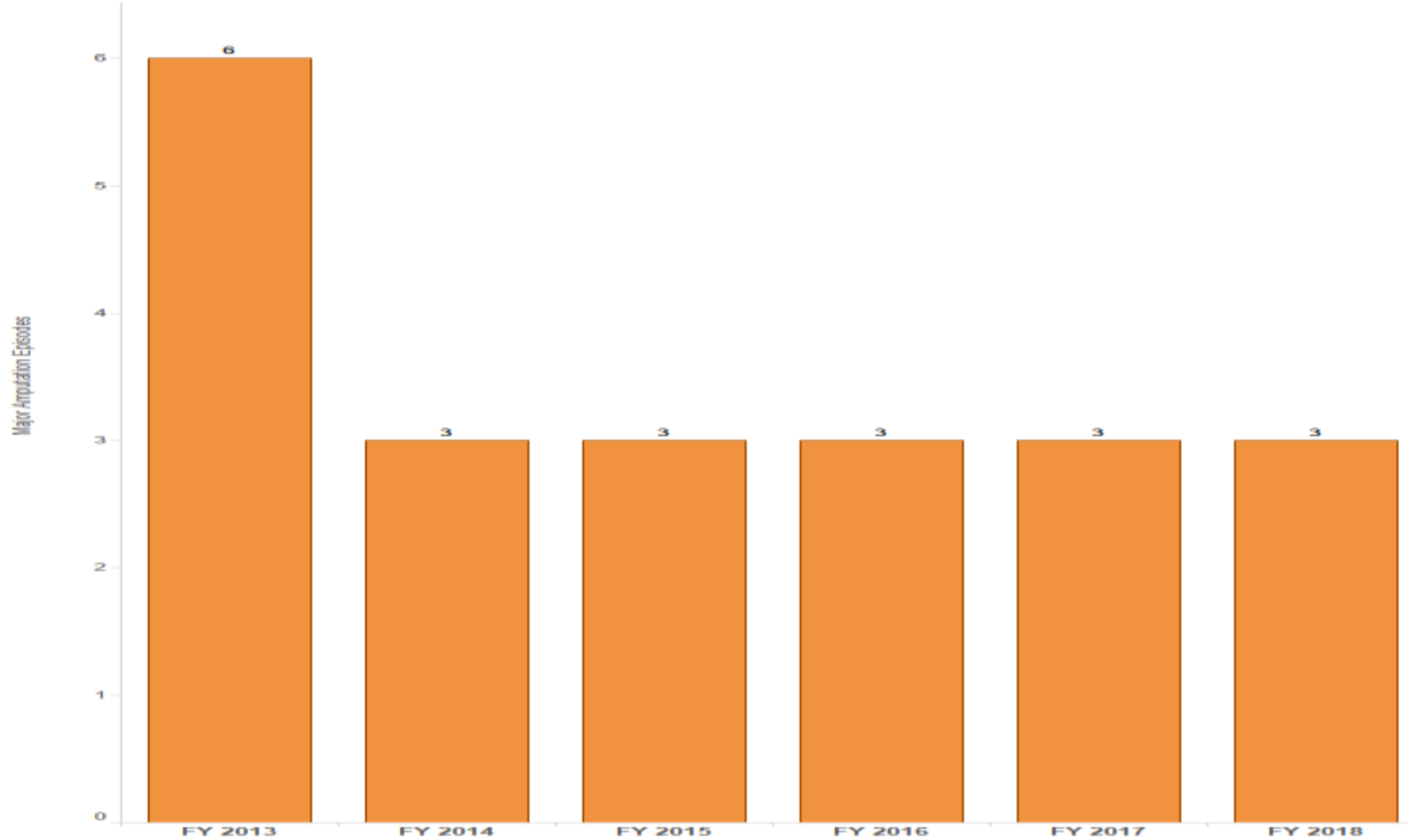
63 % reduction
in admissions

Under 60s

Mainly hypos



Major Amputations



Diabetes and SMI

There was a need to improve care for people with dual diagnosis of diabetes and serious mental illness (SMI)

Camden SMI second highest prevalence CCG in England

Whole systems approach – **physical health is everyone's responsibility**

Joint commissioning and priority setting

Key ingredients for success

Tackling disengagement head on
simple care plans

PREVIOUS FRAGMENTED CARE IN CAMDEN:

Betty 62 year old lady
Diabetes, Paranoid Schizophrenia.
Disengaged with physical health services. Long term poor diabetes and lipid control.

Community Specialist Service

Primary Care

Acute Care

Other Services:
Mental Health,
Social Service,
Community Pharmacy

Whole systems approach

physical health is everyone's responsibility

Joint commissioning & priority setting

Key ingredients for success

Tackling disengagement head on

Simple care plans

AIMS OBJECTIVES:

There was a need to improve care for people with dual diagnosis of diabetes and serious mental illness (SMI). Camden has the second highest number of people diagnosed with SMI in England. People with SMI have a 2-fold risk of developing diabetes and their life expectancy can be reduced by 10-15 years.

Collaborative working across a North Central London borough, over a 3-year period, to improve the care for people with diabetes and serious mental illness

Shantell J Naidu*, Dr Paul Chadwick, Dr Miranda Rosenthal, Dr Sarita Naik, Dr Dipesh Patel,
Vanessa Sawmynaden, Susan Cummings, Anthony Jemmott, Manraj Basi, Katie Hacker
Camden Diabetes Integrated Practice Unit, St Pancras Hospital, London, NW1 OPE

CASE STUDY:

62 year old lady SMI T2DM

Polypharmacy and 'Poor insight into physical health, disengaged and reluctant to modify sugar intake. Ran out of medication weeks ago and didn't request more' GP

Betty was discussed in MDT with a member of mental health team

- Agreed joint Diabetes Specialist Nurse and Care Co-Ordinator home visit for a baseline assessment
- Review medication and simplify to once day slow release regimes

Initial joint home visits:

- Betty agreed to modify her diet – decrease sugary drinks. To have sugar free squashes instead of fruit juices and milkshakes
- Betty refused blood glucose monitoring and diabetes injections but agreed to change diabetes tablets to slow release once a day in blister pack
- Agreed that co-ordinator will visit regularly and prompt new behaviours.
- She has an engaged GP

Outcome:

- Improved adherence, now taking medication regularly
- Improved psychological well-being 'I feel so much better'
- Improved dietary behaviour – stopped burger and chips, reduced milkshake and changed to flavoured water.

Current Service – Patient Centred Care



Betty was able to improve her diabetes control:

- ✓ joint working through MDT
- ✓ education & support of MHT
- ✓ reviewed where she is already accessing services.

Year	2015	2017
Hba1c	126	77
Cholesterol	9.4	7.4
BP	114/78	116/70

Diabetes and SMI

Average starting Hba1c 98.4mmol/mol

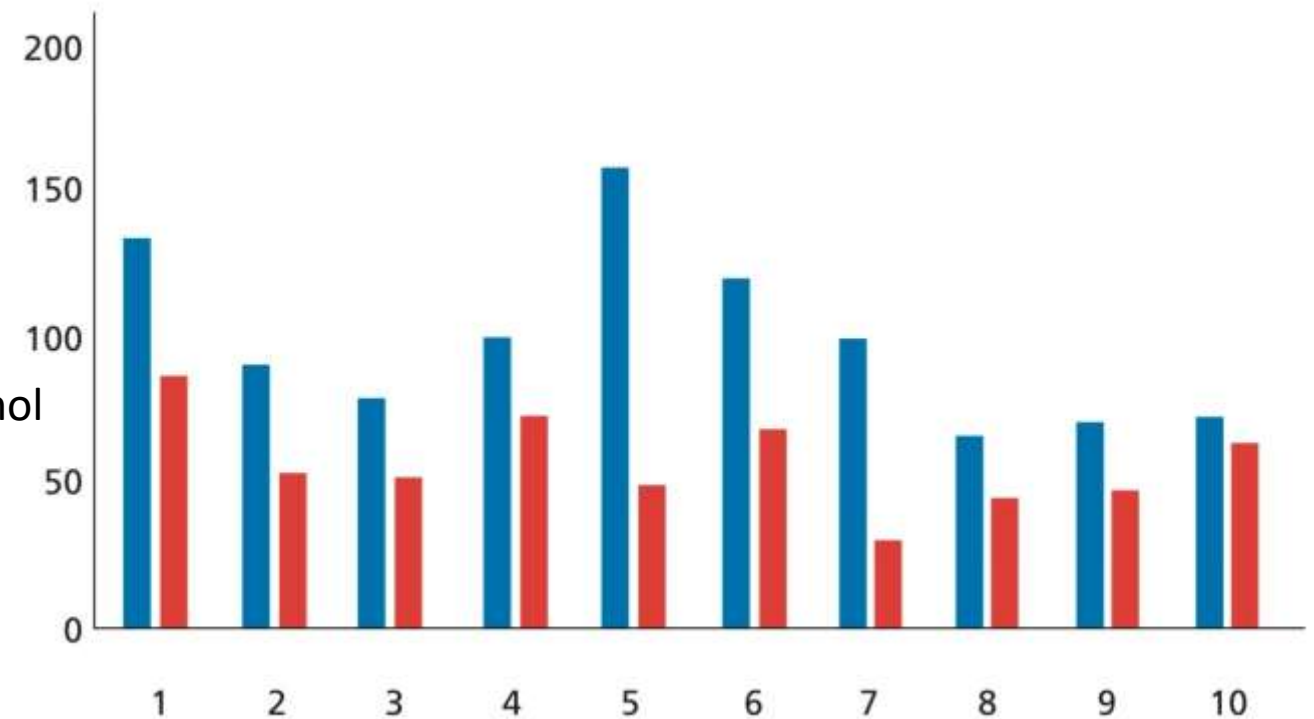
Average Hba1c post intervention 57mmol/mol

Average improvement in Hba1c 41.7 mmol/mol

23 % increase in those with a dual diagnosis

22% those with SMI meet three target BP/HbA1c and Chol

Patients with Serious Mental Illness and Diabetes



Improving diabetes care – patient reported outcomes

Feedback from almost 900 people with diabetes
(10% Camden diabetes population)

76%

found it easy to get
the care they needed
when they needed it.

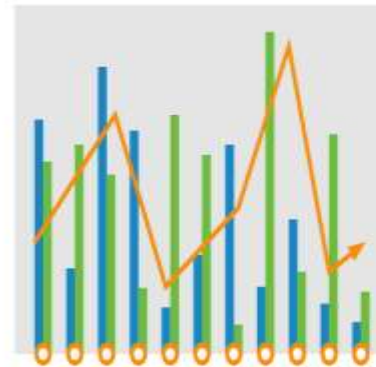
87%

feel confident that
they can manage
their diabetes.

67%

have enough
support from
local services.

Collaborative and Joined Up



Camden Diabetes IPU (Integrated Practice Unit)

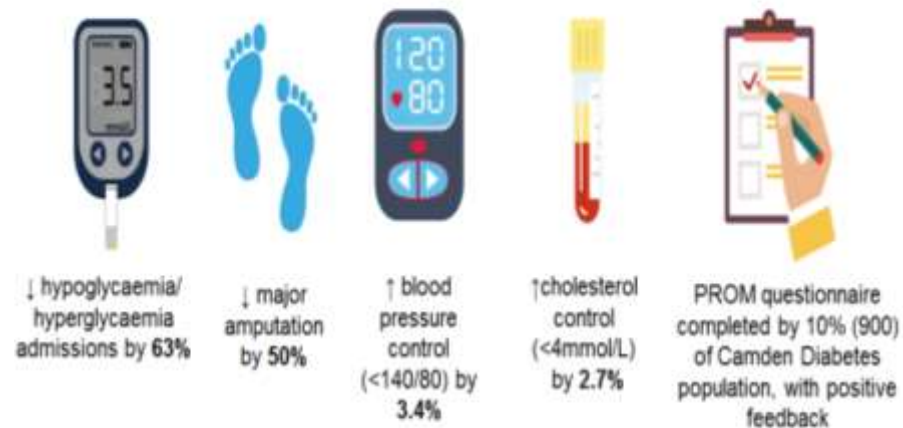
Prior to formation of IPU in 2015 – diabetes care in Camden was fragmented

The Camden Diabetes IPU:

- **One of the FIRST true integrated multi-partner value based contracts in the country**
- **Contracted multi-partner organisation** - 2 acute trusts, a community trust and a GP federation
- **Population Value Based Outcomes** than activities focussed
- **Incentivised** to provide good diabetes care
- Patients stake holders helped develop key priorities



Impact on the diabetes population?



NHS England CCG Improvement and Assessment Framework, Camden Diabetes Services were rated as 'Top Performing'

- 44% of patients achieved all 3 treatment targets by NICE, against an average of 40% across England
- 14% of patients diagnosed for less than a year have been on an education course compared to 6% across England

Challenges

- Outcome based – this is a benefit but there is also a risk of not achieving some outcomes and thus financial loss
- Short contract
- GPs not contractual partners, limiting the influence of the IPU on Primary Care
- Changes in healthcare structure: STP/GP Neighbourhoods/CHIN
- Multi-partner organisation – this is both a benefit and a challenge!
- Negotiating extension of contact with no organisation memory from commissionaires and contracts

Unique Award Winning Service

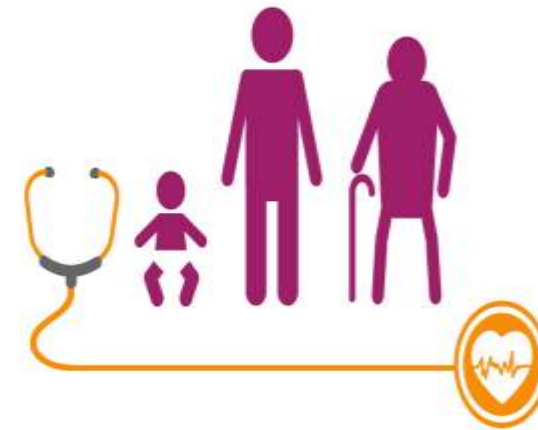
Collaborative &
Joined Up



Patient-centred care



Improve Patient
Outcomes



Key ingredients for successful integrated care

- Investment
- Alignment of goals for all providers with the same outcome measures
- Population health analytics that inform decision making in real time
- Does it pass the Mrs Smith test ?