



NHS RightCare Commissioning for Value Focus Pack

Respiratory
April 2016

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Introduction: Welcome to your focus pack

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Welcome to your focus pack on respiratory disease. The information contained in this pack is personalised for your CCG and should be used to help support local discussions and inform a more in-depth analysis around respiratory pathways. There is a page of useful links at the end and there is a video guide to the pack too.

Each of these focus packs provides detailed information on the opportunities to improve in the highest spending programmes previously covered by Commissioning for Value packs. They include a wider range of outcome measures and information on the most common procedures and diagnoses for the condition in question.

By using this information, together with local intelligence and reports such as your Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, your CCG will be able to ensure its plans focus on those opportunities which have the potential to provide the biggest improvements in health outcomes, resource allocation and reducing inequalities.

One of the main focuses for the Commissioning for Value series has always been reducing unwarranted variation in outcomes. NHS England, Public Health England and CCGs have legal duties under the Health and Social Care Act 2012 with regard to reducing health inequalities. Commissioners should continue to use these packs and supporting tools to drive local action to reduce inequalities in access to services and in the health outcomes achieved.

The primary objective for NHS RightCare is to maximise value:

- the value that the patient derives from their own care and treatment
- the value the whole population derives from the investment in their healthcare

The approach has been tested and proven successful in recent years in a number of different health economies. The programme focusses on improving population value including improving outcomes, quality, and releasing capacity and resources for future investment.

To build on the success and value of the RightCare programme, NHS England and Public Health England are taking forward the RightCare approach to ensure it becomes embedded in the new commissioning and public health agendas for the NHS. It is now referenced in the Mandate to NHS England, the NHS Planning Guidance and the CCG Improvement and Assessment Framework.

The RightCare programme includes the Commissioning for Value packs and tools, the NHS Atlas series and a number of casebooks. NHS England has committed significant funding to rolling out the RightCare approach to all CCGs over the next two years. Wave 1 has 65 CCGs and these are now receiving early support from one of ten RightCare Delivery Partners. The remainder of CCGs are in Wave 2 and will receive support from an expanded team of Delivery Partners later in 2016.

“What Commissioning for Value does is shine an honest light on what we are doing. The RightCare approach then gives us a methodology for quality improvement, led by clinicians. It not only improves quality but also makes best use of the taxpayers’ pound ensuring the NHS continues to be one of the best value health and care systems in the world.”

Professor Sir Bruce Keogh
National Medical Director, NHS England

“The data and evidence available through tools such as Commissioning for Value will help commissioners make the most important decisions in delivering concrete and sustainable clinical and financial benefits across the NHS. We expect that the roll-out of the RightCare programme will drive up the quality of care while contributing significantly to meeting the efficiency challenge set out in the Five Year Forward View.”

Paul Baumann
Chief Financial Officer, NHS England

“Long term respiratory conditions like asthma and COPD are a priority area for many CCGs. The RightCare approach and Commissioning for Value provide CCGs with the simple tools necessary to provide much needed improvement in the quality of care for respiratory patients.”

Professor Mike Morgan
National Clinical Director for Respiratory, NHS England



Commissioning for Value is a partnership between NHS England and Public Health England. The *Where to Look* packs produced in January 2016 support the first phase of the NHS RightCare approach.

The *Where to Look* packs begin with a review of indicative data to highlight the top priorities or opportunities for transformation and improvement for your CCG.

These focus packs help CCGs to begin work on phase two *What to Change* by using indicative data along a pathway to identify improvement opportunities.

Your most similar CCGs

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Your CCG is compared to the 10 most demographically similar CCGs. This is used to identify realistic opportunities to improve health and healthcare for your population. The analysis in this pack is based on a comparison with your most similar CCGs which are:

- Nottingham North and East
- Mansfield and Ashfield
- Erewash
- St Helens
- Chorley and South Ribble
- South Tyneside
- Stockport
- Hardwick
- Barnsley
- Wigan Borough

To help you understand more about how your most similar 10 CCGs are calculated, the Similar 10 Explorer Tool is available on the NHS England website. This tool allows you to view similarity across all the individual demographics used to calculate your most similar 10 CCGs. You can also customise your similar 10 cluster group by weighting towards a desired demographic factor.

In addition to the similar 10, there are CCG cluster groups which have been constructed using the same variables (eg deprivation) as the similar 10. This larger cluster group is used in the opportunity tables, represented by a green triangle. Your CCG is in the following cluster group:

- Traditional communities with deprived areas and poorer health

This focus pack presents analysis of a wide range of indicators focussing on spend, activity, quality and outcomes. The indicators have been chosen with advice from national clinical leads and other key stakeholders.

The data in this pack are the latest available*. The charts identify the metadata for each indicator and the full metadata set will be available on the Commissioning for Value pages of the NHS England website shortly. Data quality has been assessed and only indicators which are sufficiently robust have been included in the pack.

The data are presented as an exploration, starting with the pathways on a page, then moving to elective and non-elective spend, admissions, prescribing and procedures.

Should you have any queries about the indicators or the data, please refer to the contact details on the 'further information and support' page at the end of this pack.

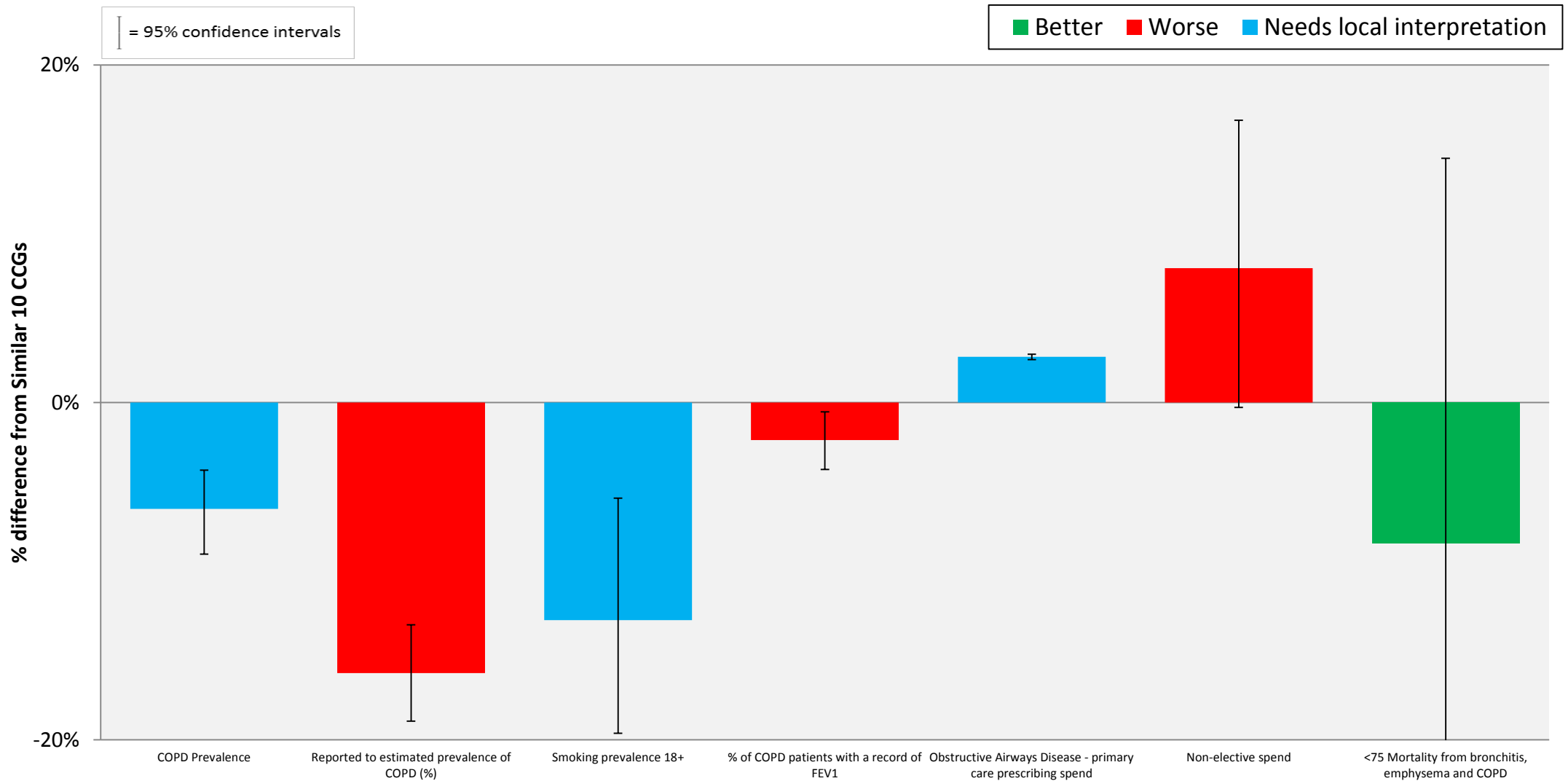
*As the spend indicators have been updated since the publication of the 2016 refreshed 'Where to look' packs, figures for spend rates and potential opportunities may differ slightly from those packs.

The indicators on the following pages are identical to the respiratory related 'pathways on a page' from the previous Commissioning for Value packs; however the spend data has been updated.

The intention of these pathways is not to provide a definitive view on priorities but to help commissioners explore potential opportunities. These help commissioners to understand how performance in one part of the pathway may affect outcomes further along the pathway. Each indicator is shown as the percentage difference from the average of your 10 most similar CCGs.

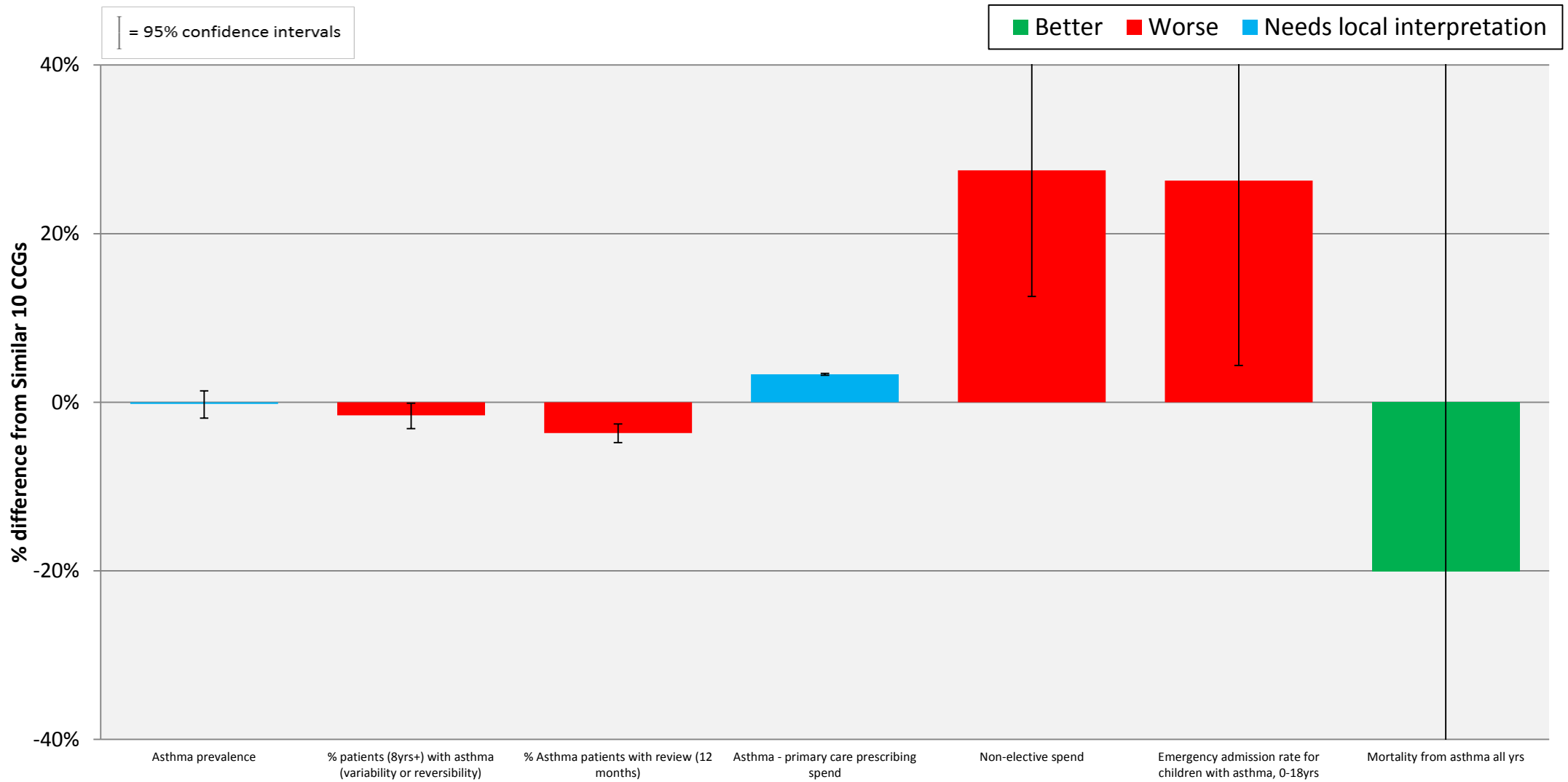
The indicators are colour coded to help you see if your CCG has 'better' (green) or 'worse' (red) values than your peers. This is not always clear-cut, so (blue) is used where it is not possible to make this judgement. For example low prevalence may reflect that a CCG truly does have fewer patients with a certain condition, but it may reflect that other CCGs have better processes in place to identify and record prevalence in primary care. **Blue indicators could show significant opportunities for improvement.**

Even where an indicator is green there may still be an opportunity to improve. The programme opportunity tables, starting on page 40, identify the opportunities that exist for your CCG to improve to a level which matches the average of the best five of your similar 10 CCG group. Please note: The variation from the average of the similar 10 CCGs is statistically significant for those indicators where the confidence intervals do not cross the 0% axis.



NICE Guidance:

<http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease>



NICE Guidance:

<http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/asthma>

NHS RightCare CFV Respiratory focus pack

The intention of the following pages is to provide a more in-depth view of the spend and activity for the clinical areas included in this pack compared to your 10 most similar CCGs. The charts show the rate for your CCG (yellow bar) and best five comparator (blue bar) and also the absolute difference (The 'how different are we?' column).

They should be used to explore key lines of enquiry to identify potential opportunities for improvement. For example a CCG with a high rate of spend on non-elective admissions may want to look at the QOF indicator on those who have had a review in the last 12 months.

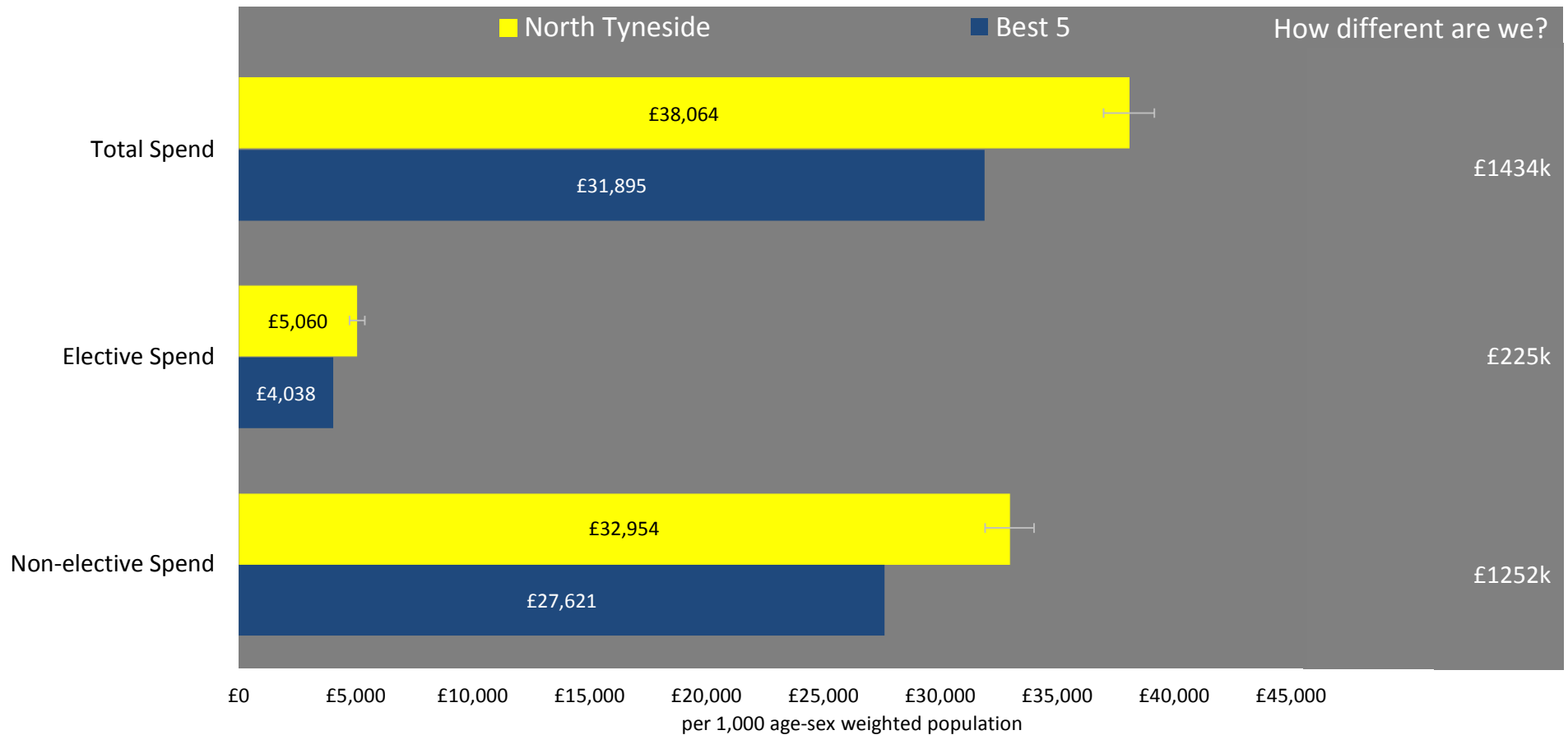
The opportunity tables, starting on page 40, identify the best CCG in your similar 10, who you may want to contact – either directly or through your Delivery Partner.

Prescribing and procedures groups and single interventions have been chosen to reflect highest spend. National Clinical Directors and other expert stakeholders have advised on the chemical groupings of drugs used to treat certain conditions within a pathway. Similarly they have advised on procedure grouping. Annex A gives details of those groupings.

For some indicators, the difference between the value for your CCG and the Best 5 is marked as Not Statistically Significant (NSS). This means that we cannot say with confidence (statistically defined as >95% confidence) that any difference between your CCG and the Best 5 is not simply due to chance. Values for these cases have been included in order to provide detailed information for use in considering whether to explore an area further.

Respiratory - Spend

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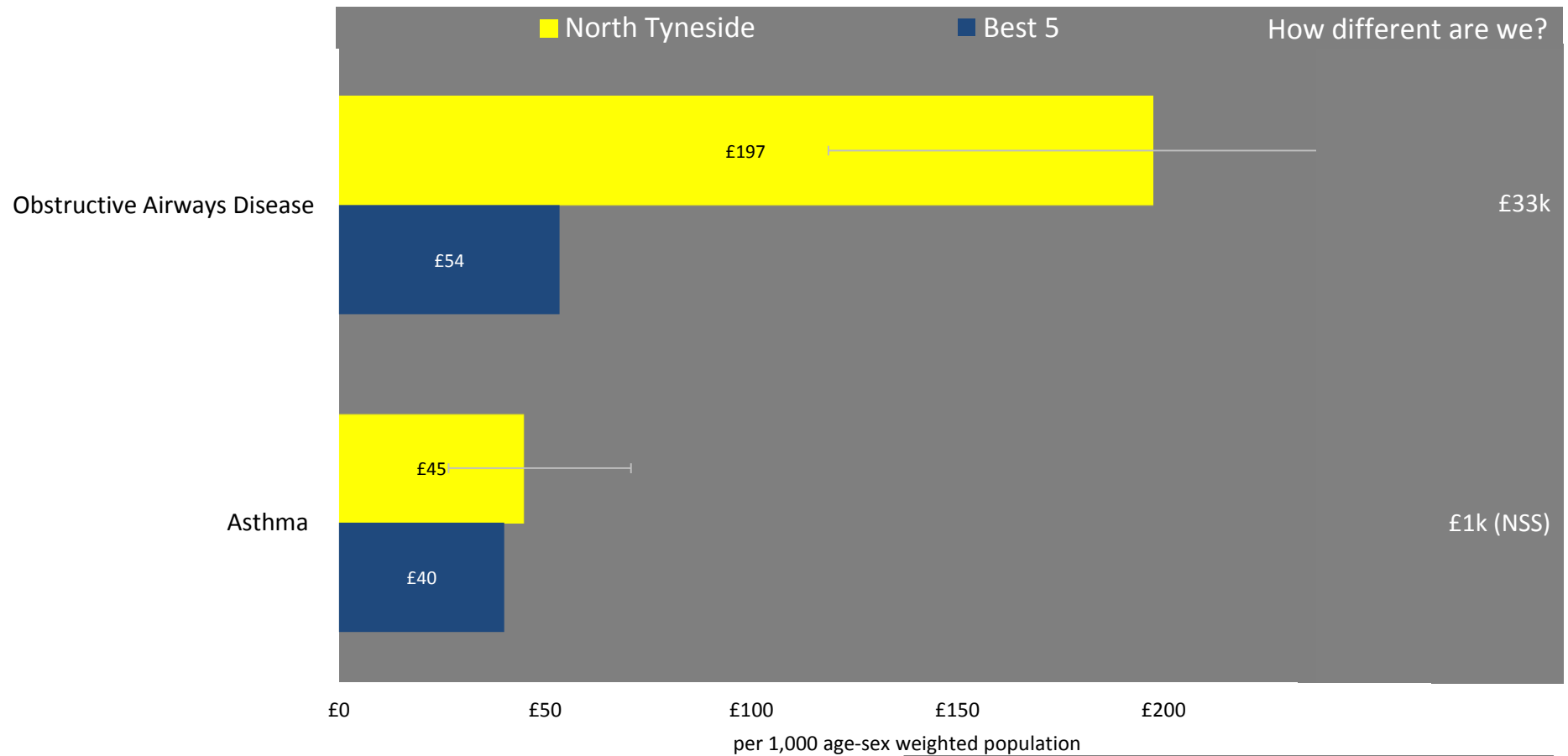
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

*Where an opportunity is 'NSS' CCGs can investigate further whether this reflects a true opportunity e.g. by looking at more than 1 year's data or triangulating with other indicators

Respiratory - Spend on elective conditions

14



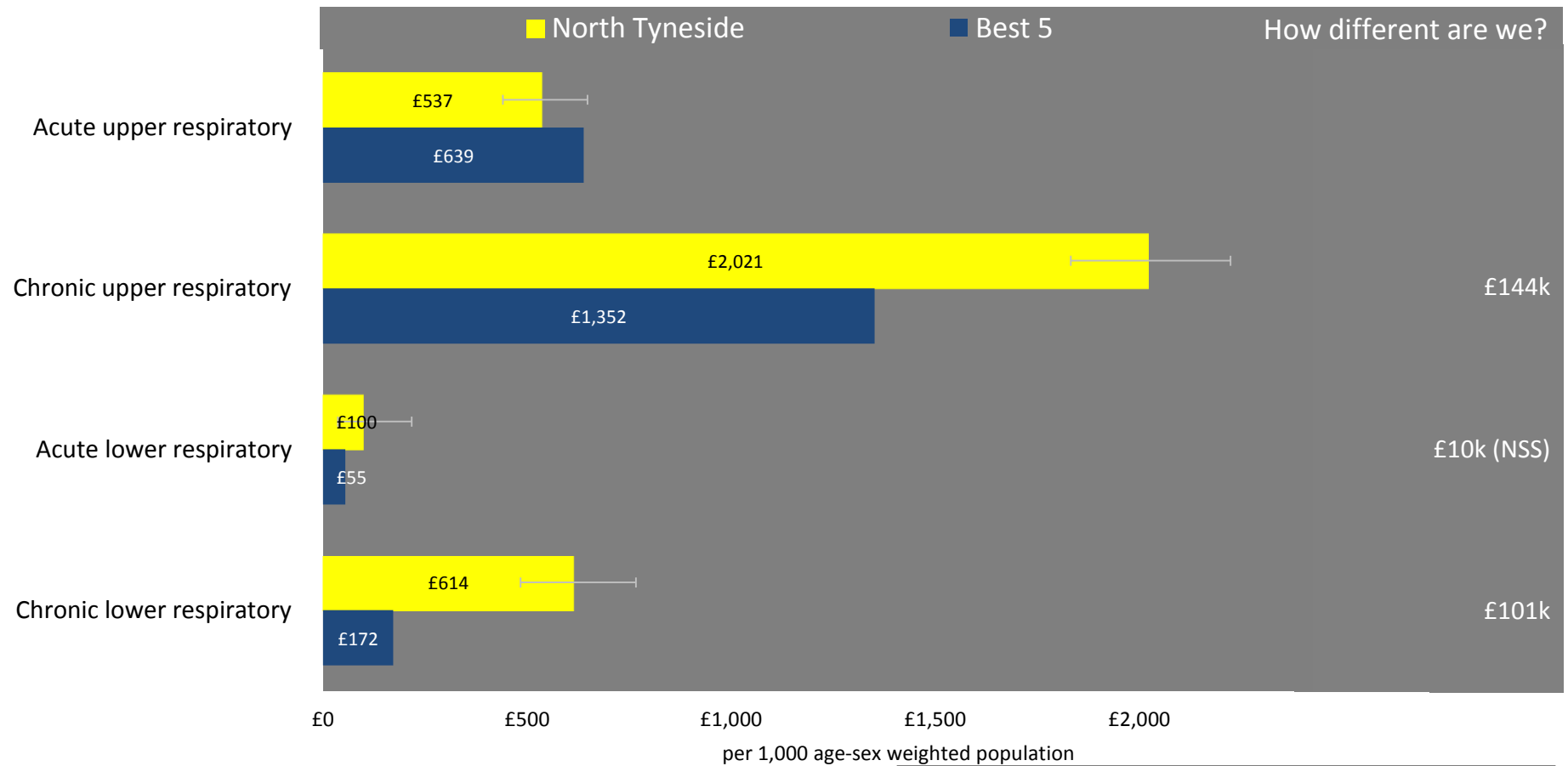
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - Spend on elective conditions continued

15



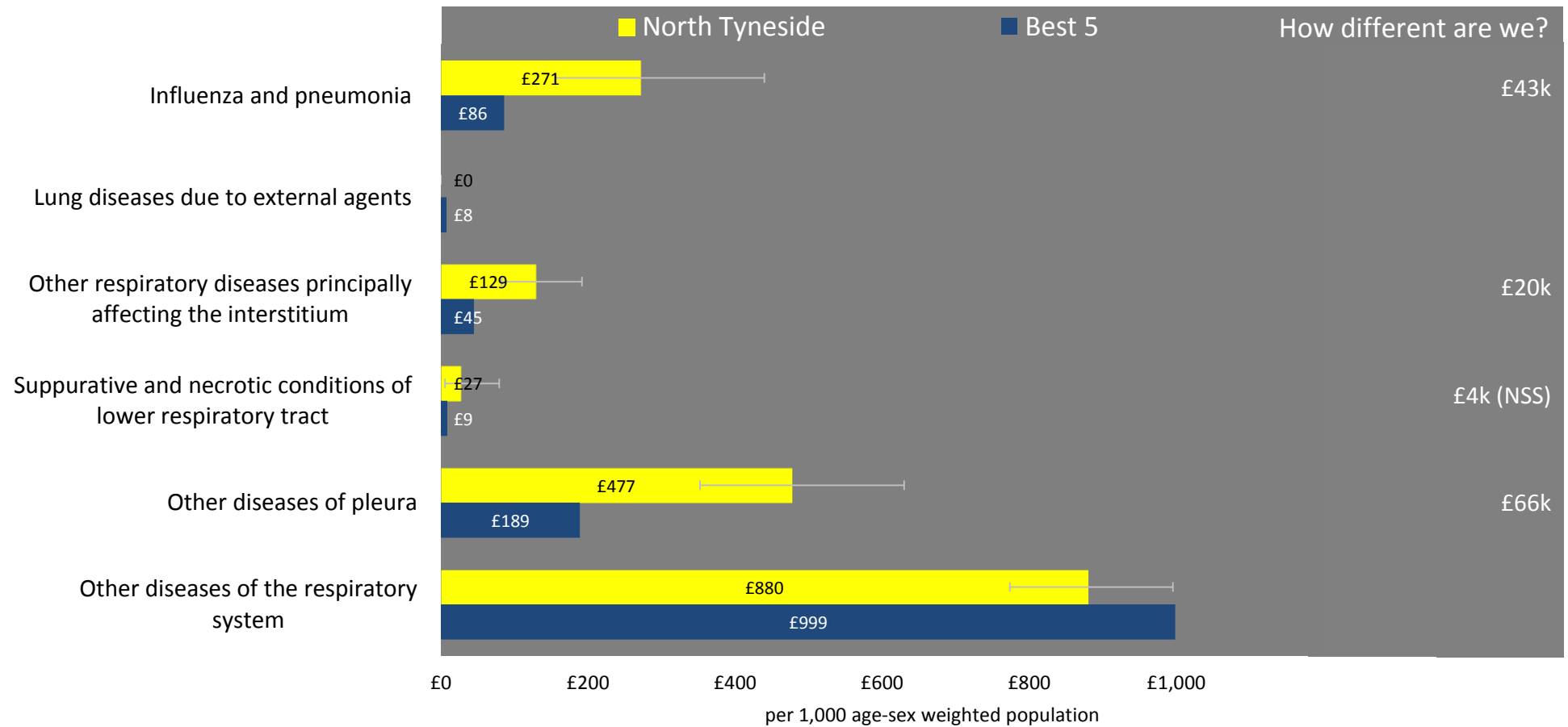
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - Spend on elective conditions continued

16



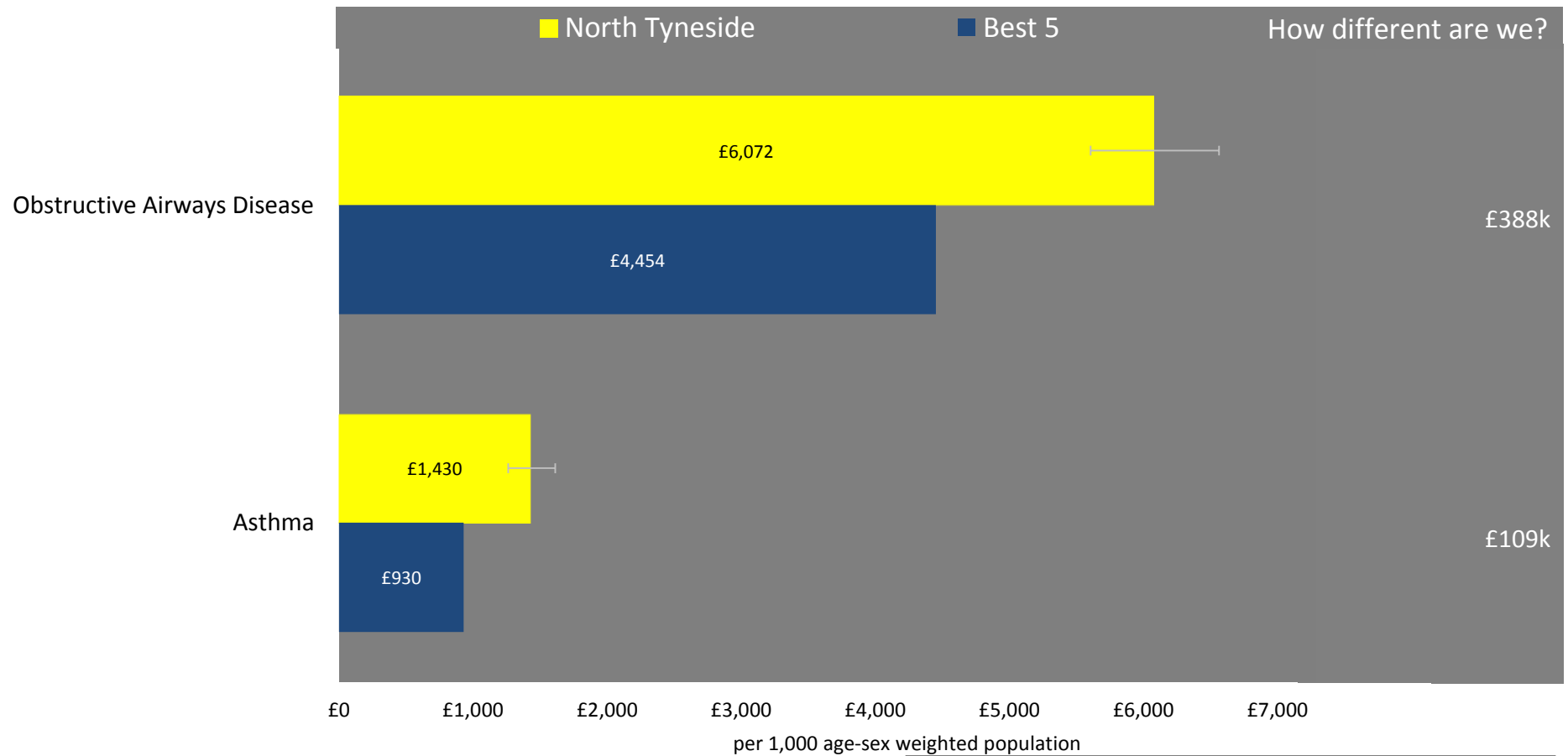
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - Spend on non-elective conditions

17



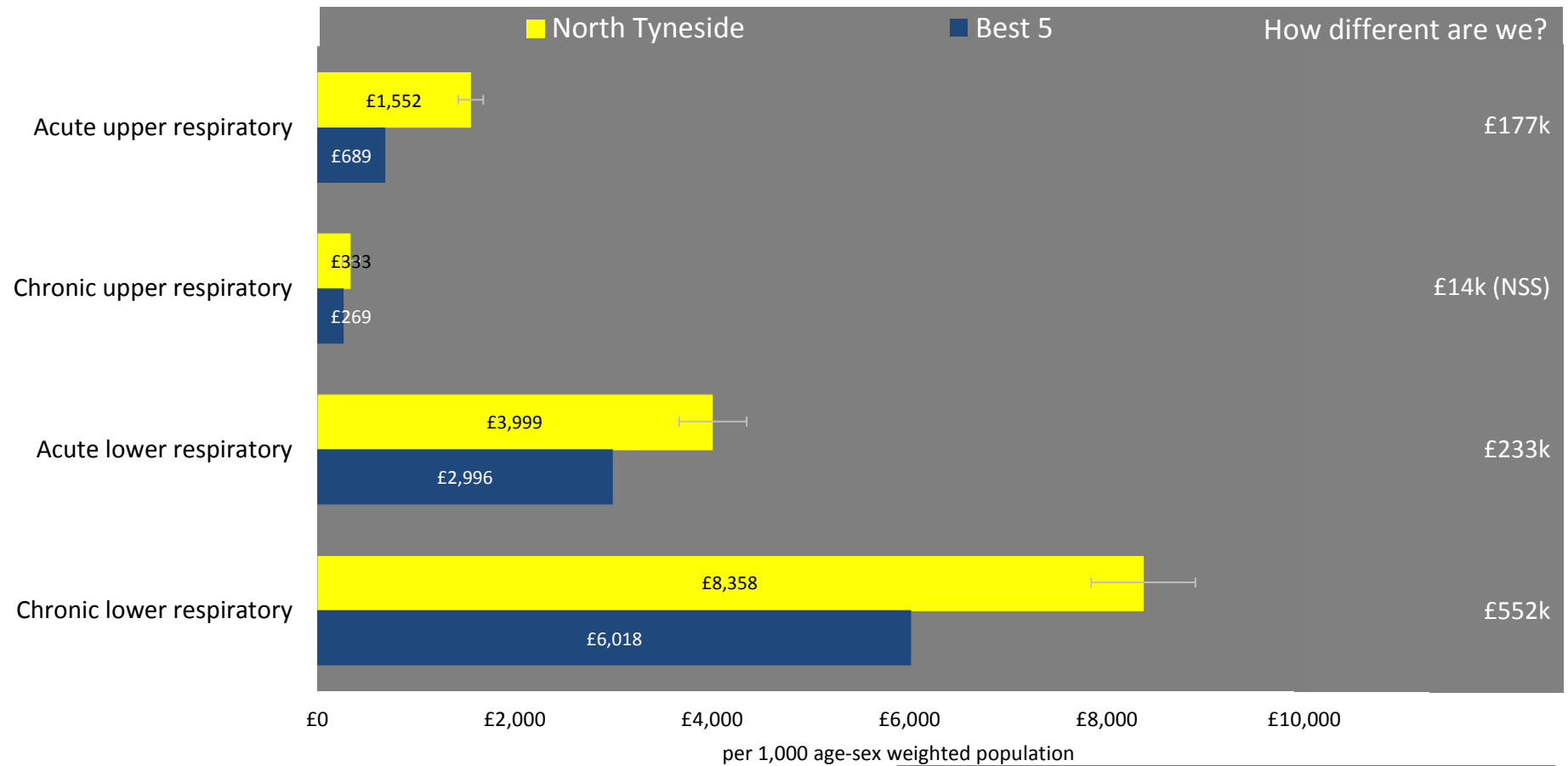
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - Spend on non-elective conditions continued

18



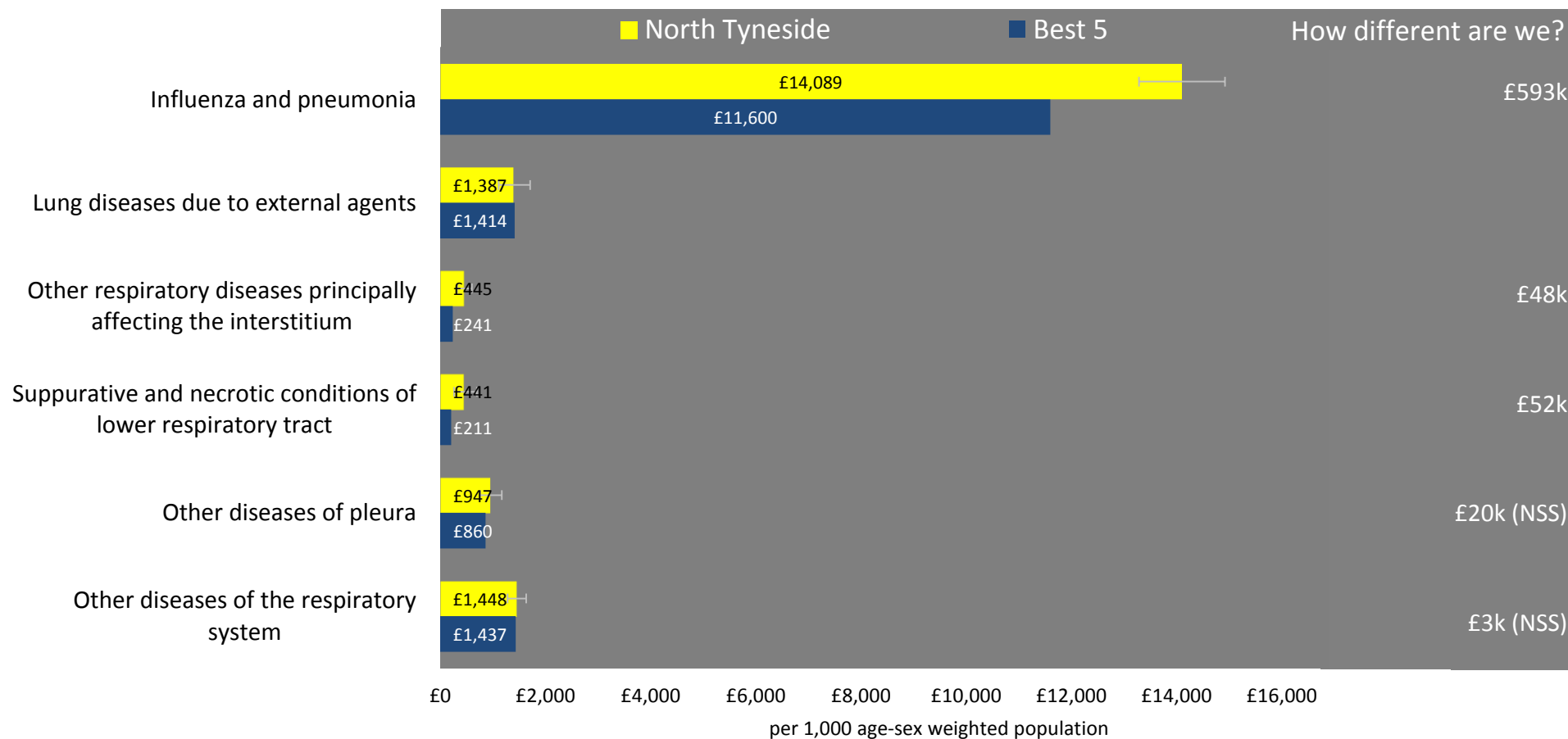
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - Spend on non-elective conditions continued

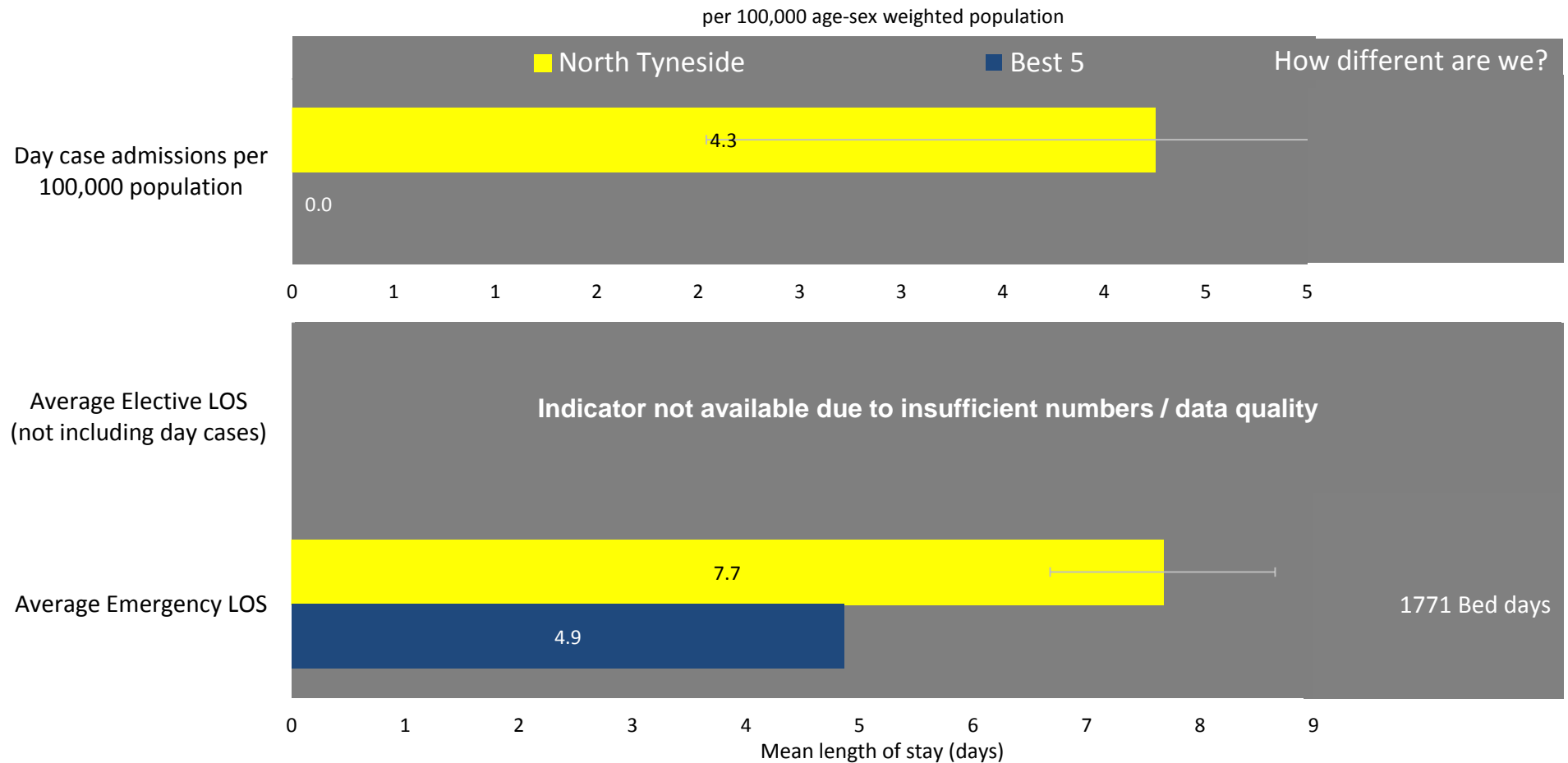
19



95% confidence intervals
NSS Not statistically significant*
 *Where an opportunity is 'NSS' CCGs can investigate further whether this reflects a true opportunity e.g. by looking at more than 1 year's data or triangulating with other indicators

Respiratory - admissions - COPD

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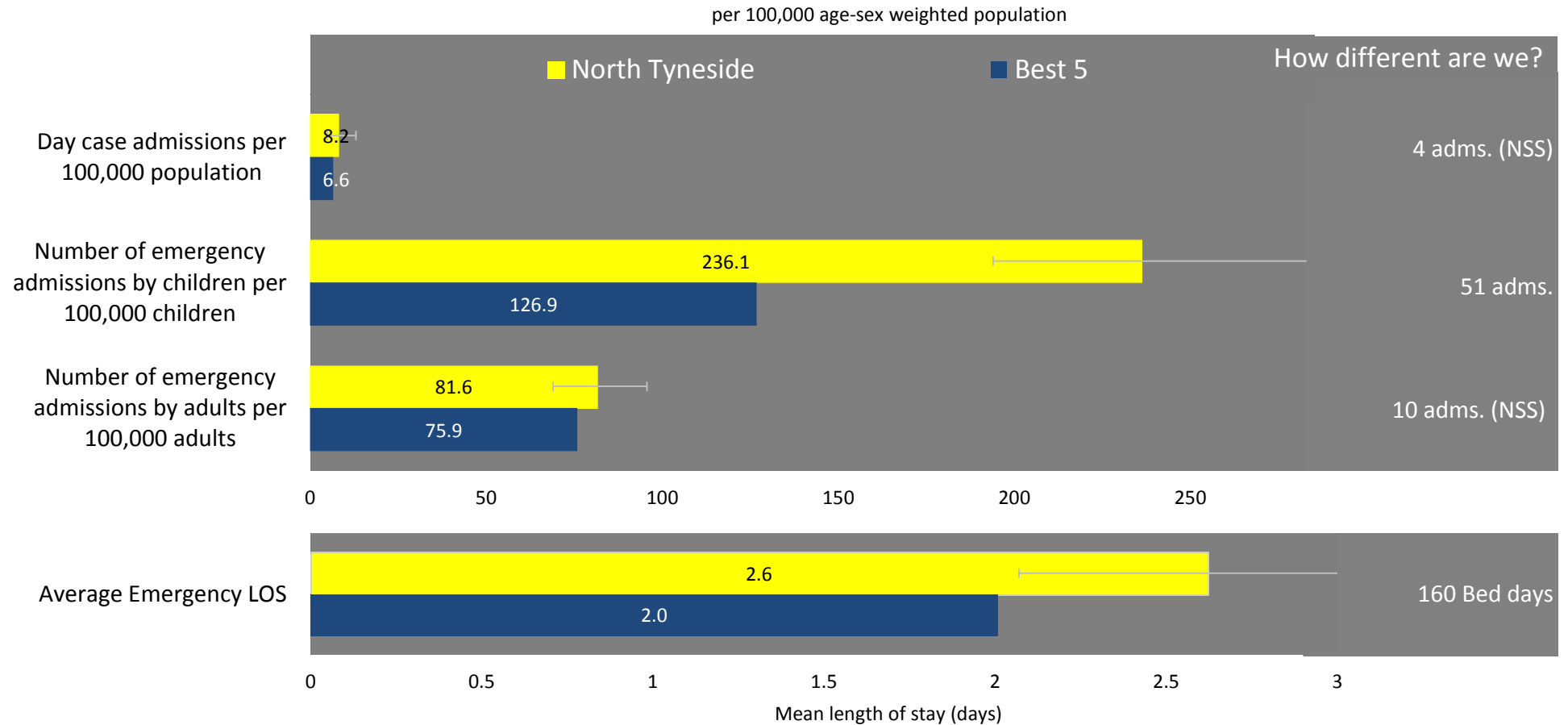
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - admissions - Asthma

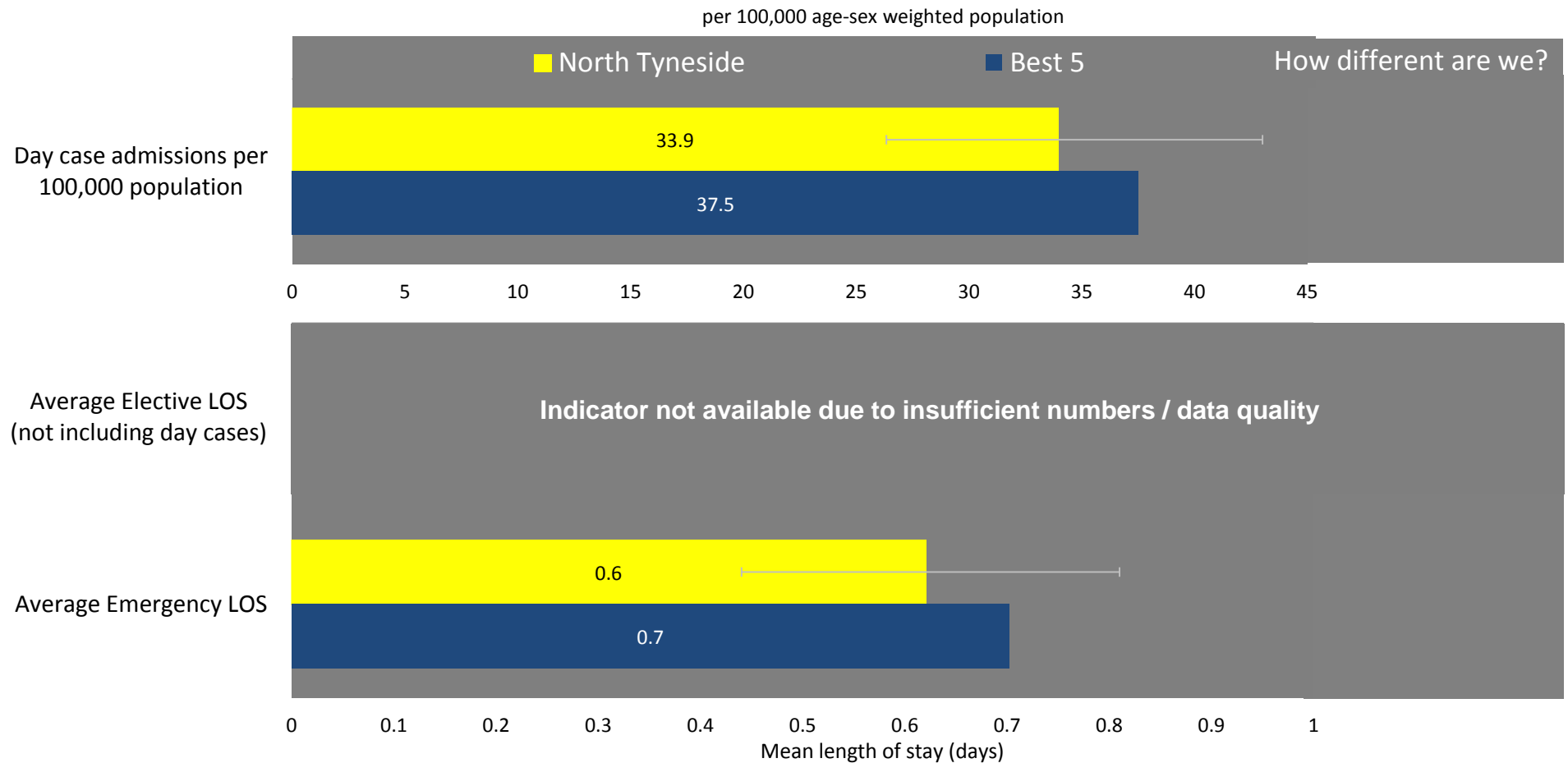
21



┆ 95% confidence intervals
NSS Not statistically significant*
 *Where an opportunity is 'NSS' CCGs can investigate further whether this reflects a true opportunity e.g. by looking at more than 1 year's data or triangulating with other indicators

Respiratory - admissions - Acute upper respiratory

22



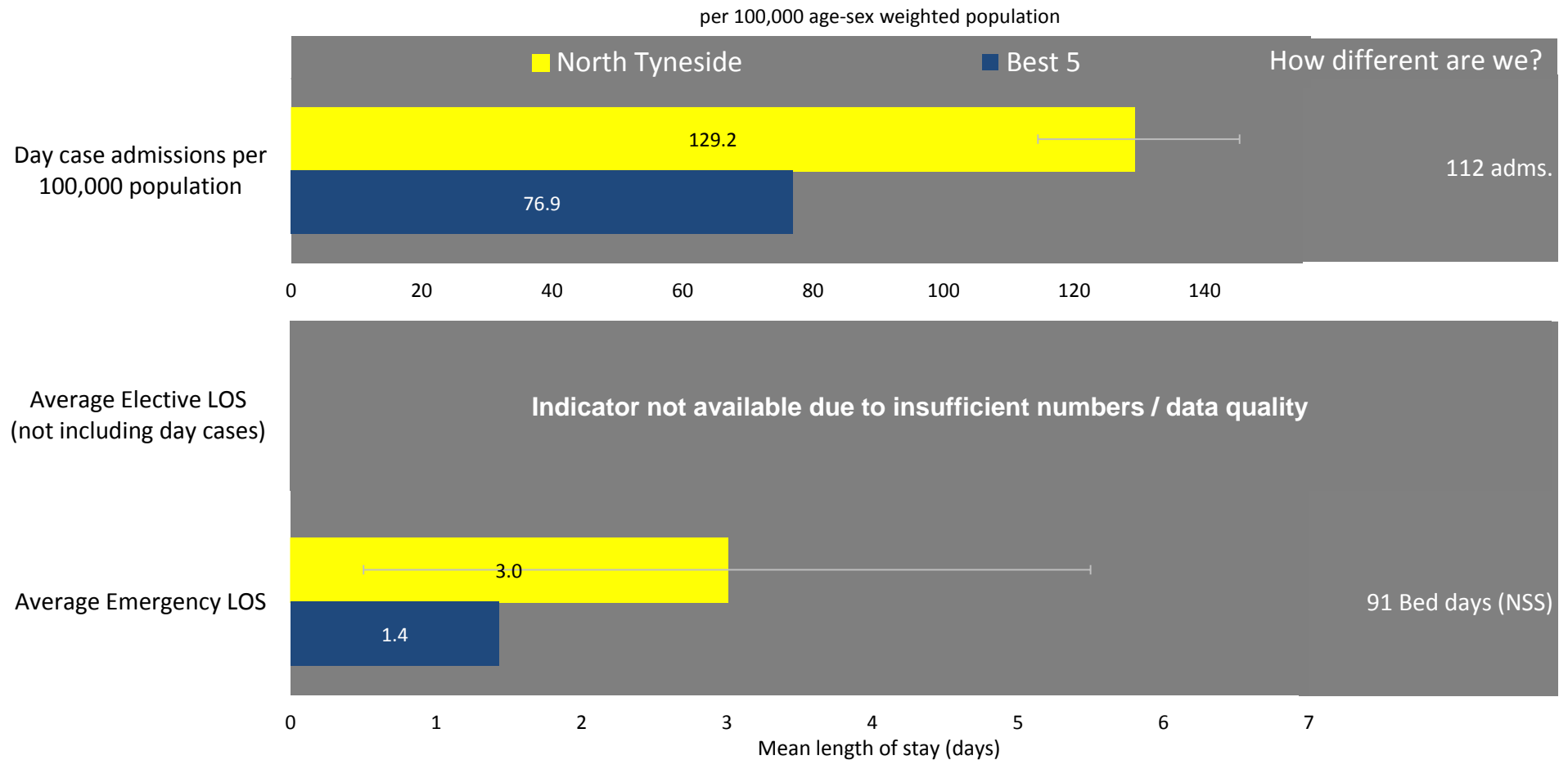
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - admissions - Chronic upper respiratory

23



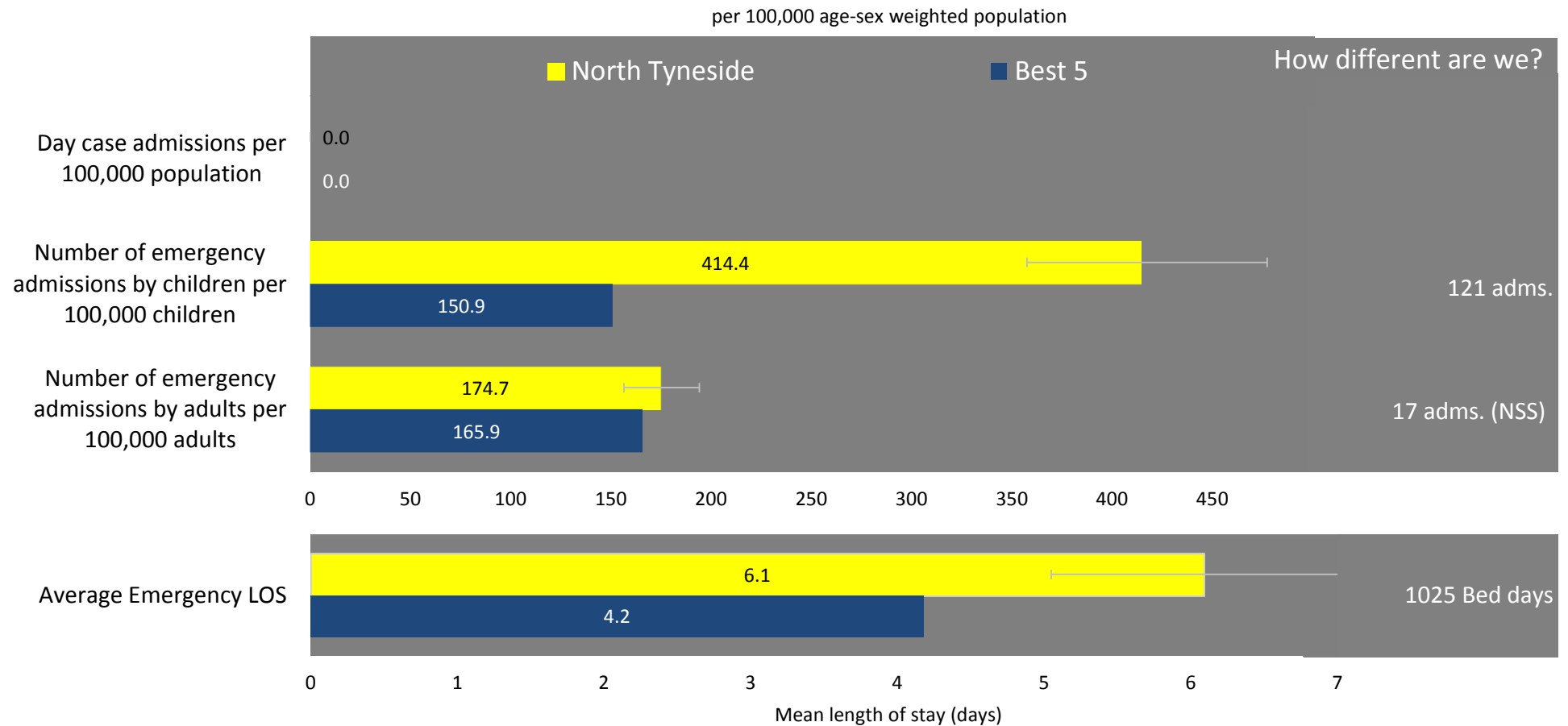
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - admissions - Acute lower respiratory

24



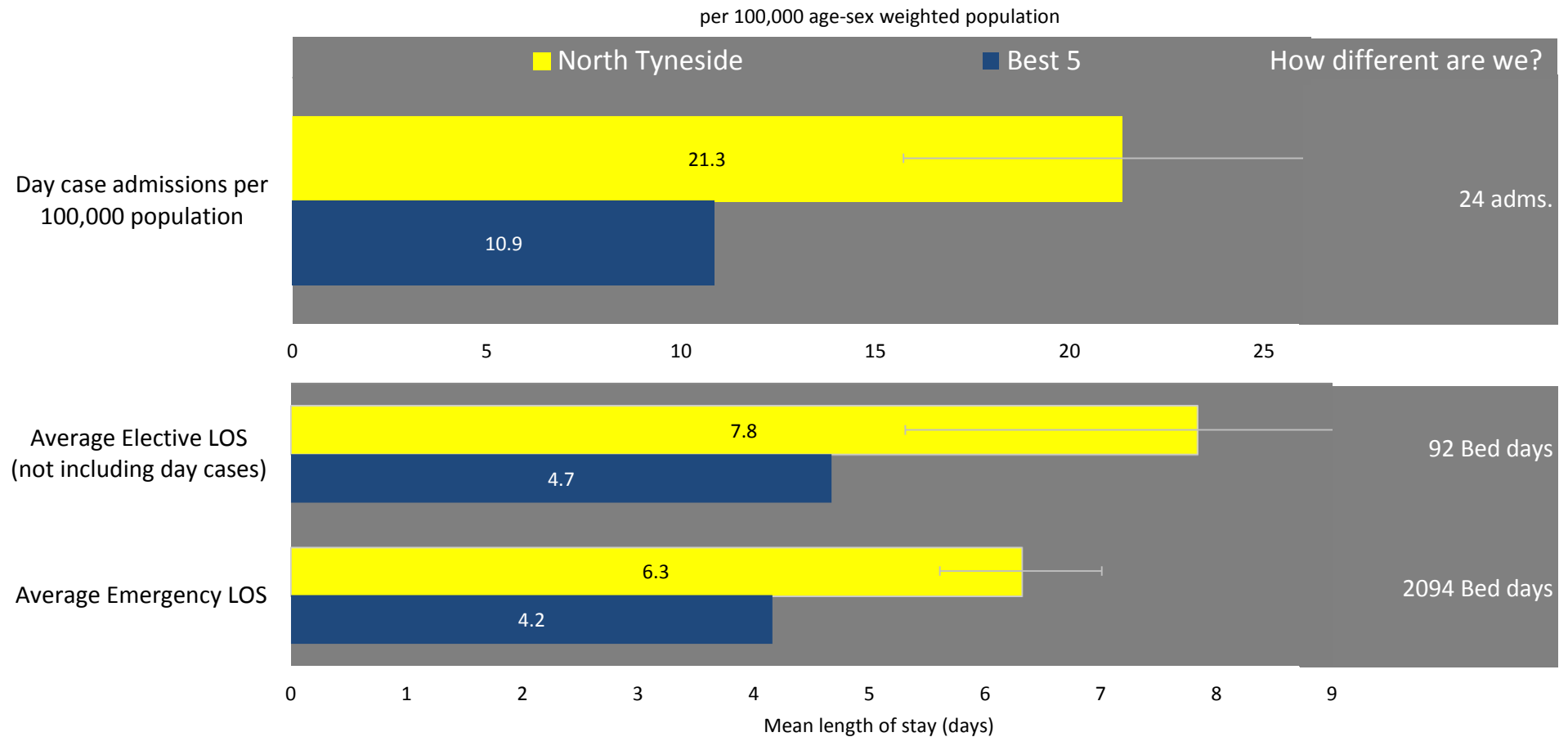
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - admissions - Chronic lower respiratory

25



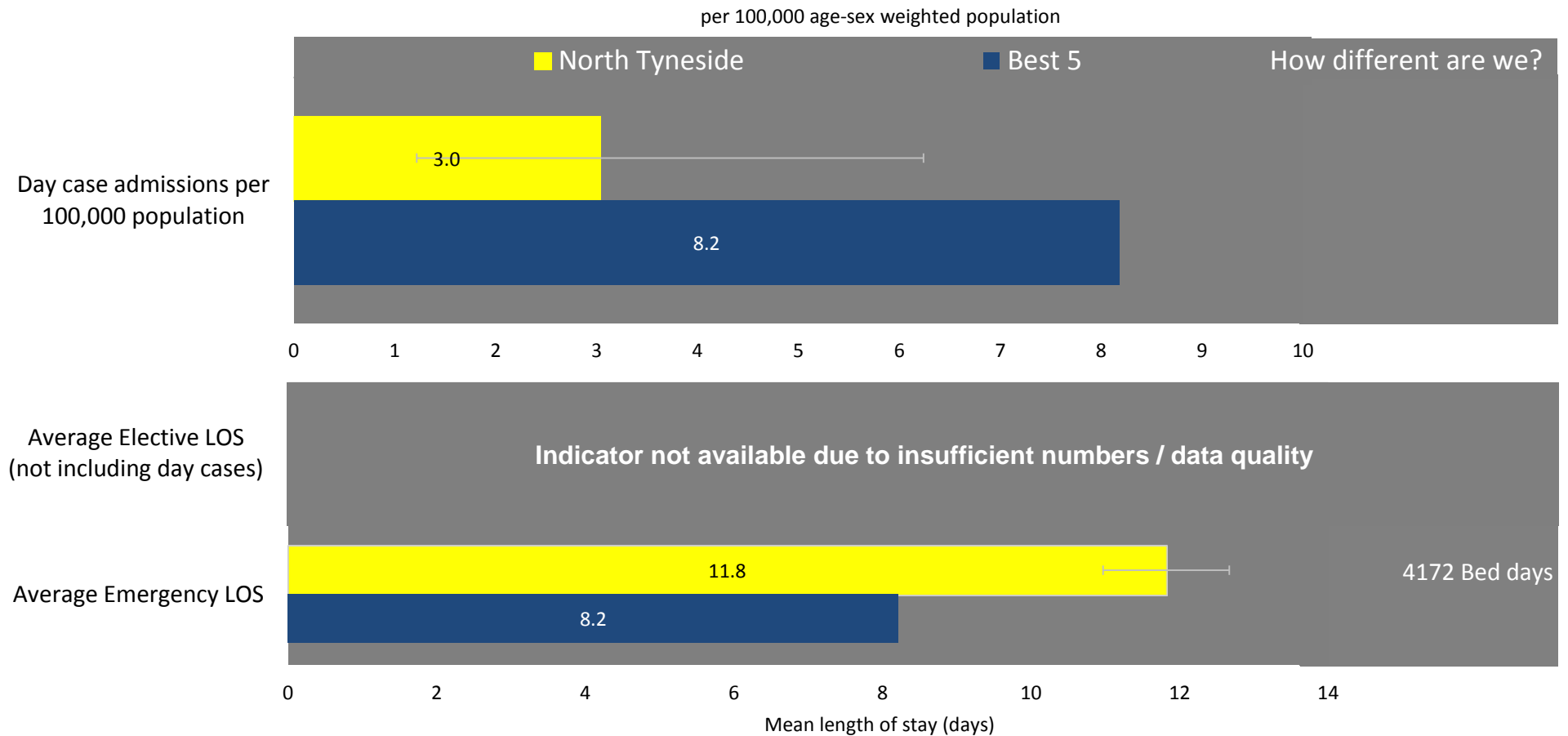
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - admissions - Influenza and pneumonia

26



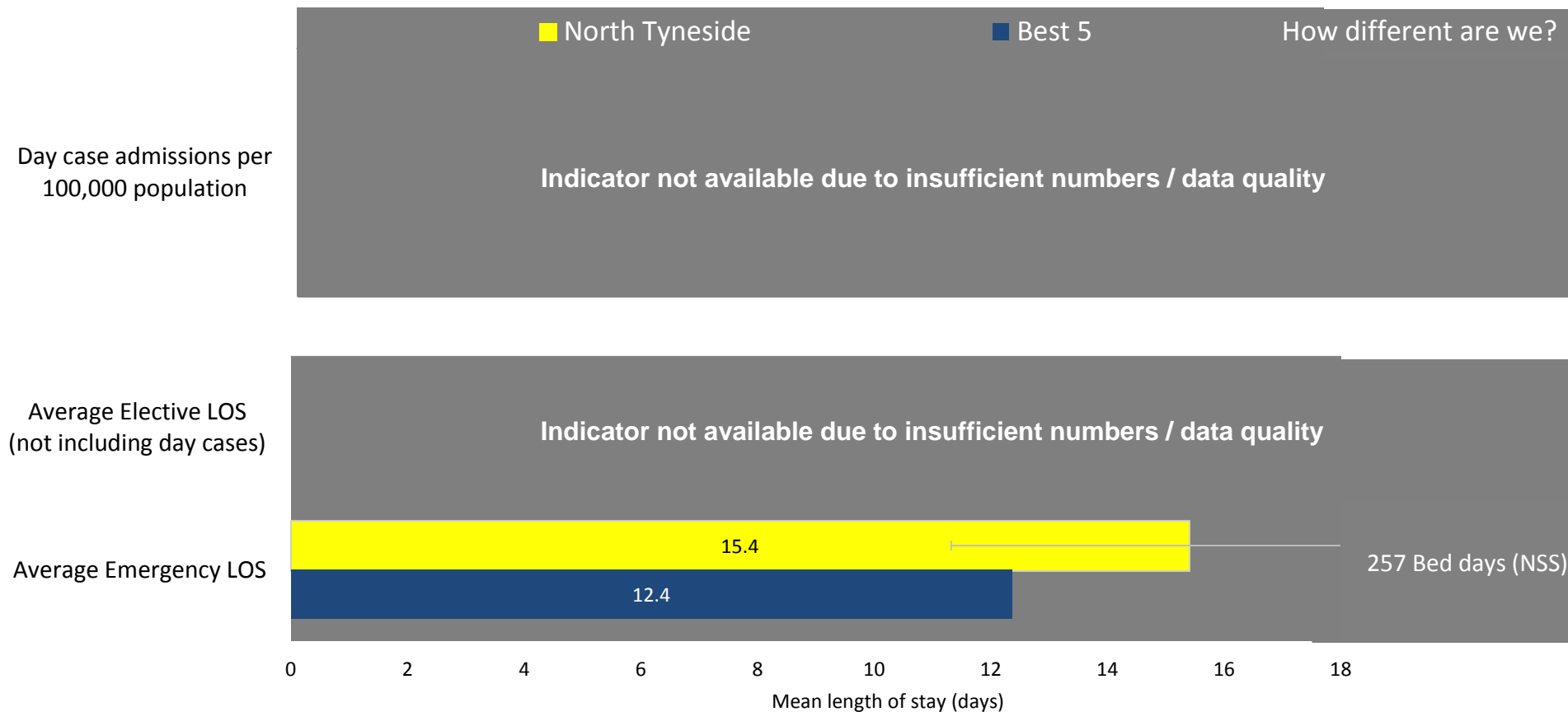
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - admissions - Lung diseases due to external agents

27



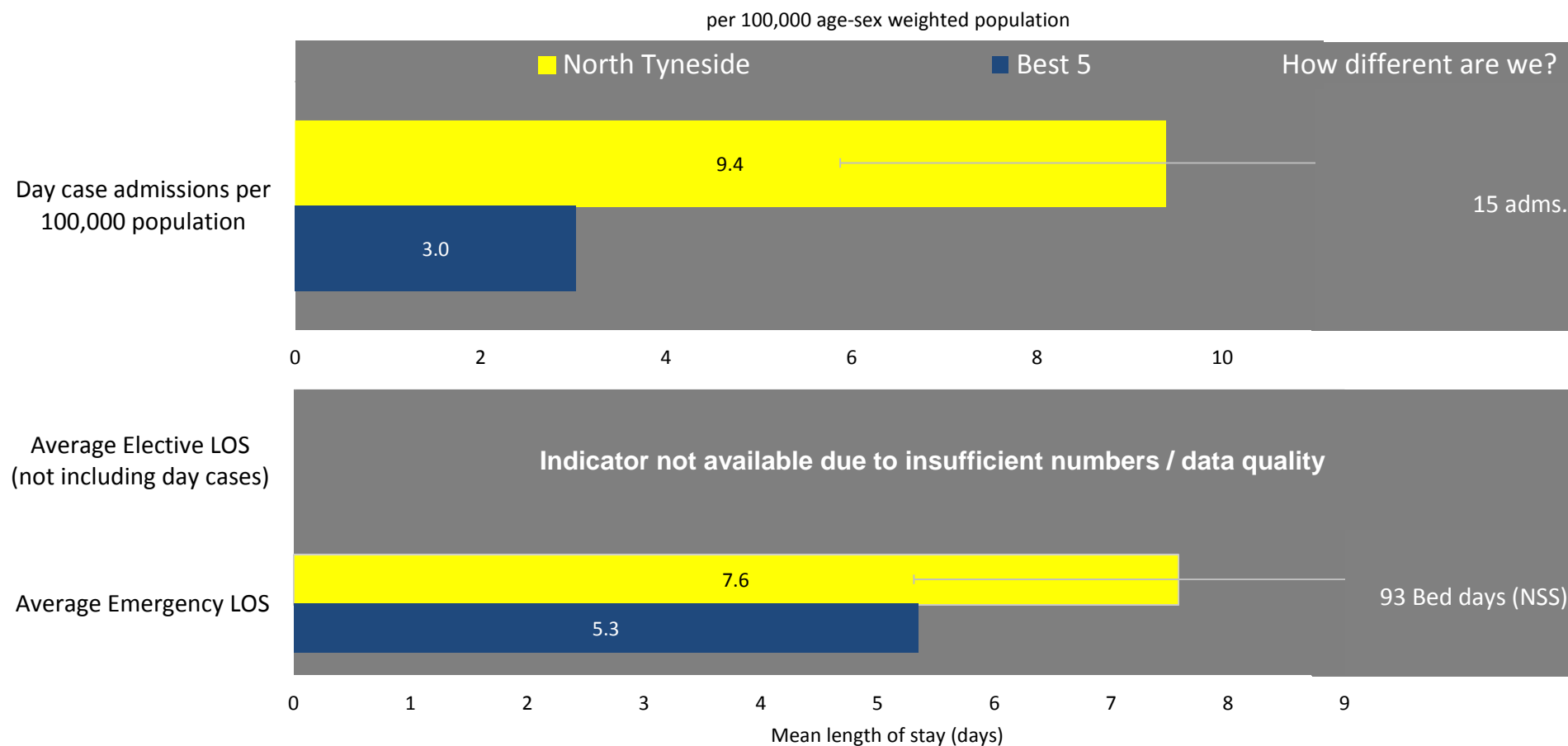
95% confidence intervals

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Respiratory - admissions - Other respiratory diseases principally affecting the interstitium

28



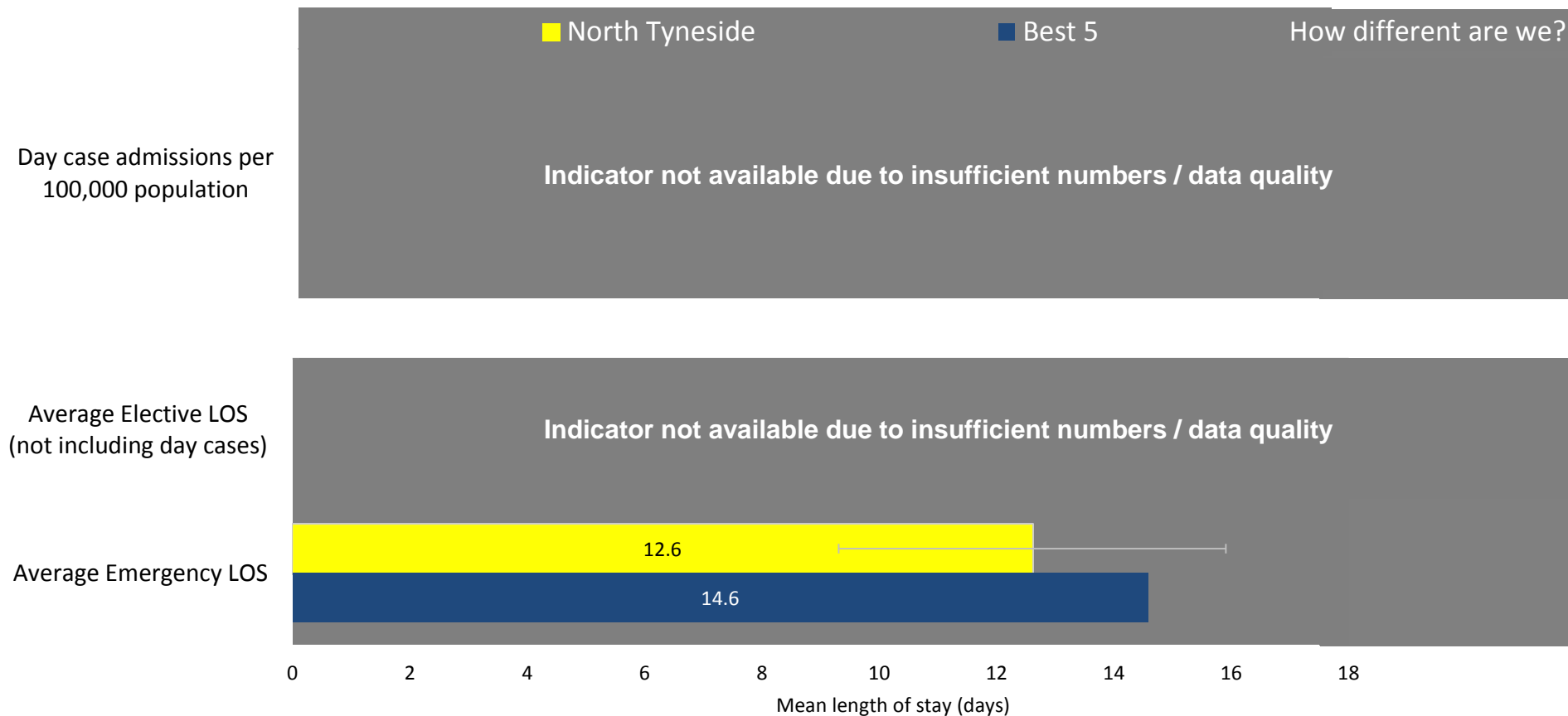
| 95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - admissions - Suppurative and necrotic conditions of lower respiratory tract

29



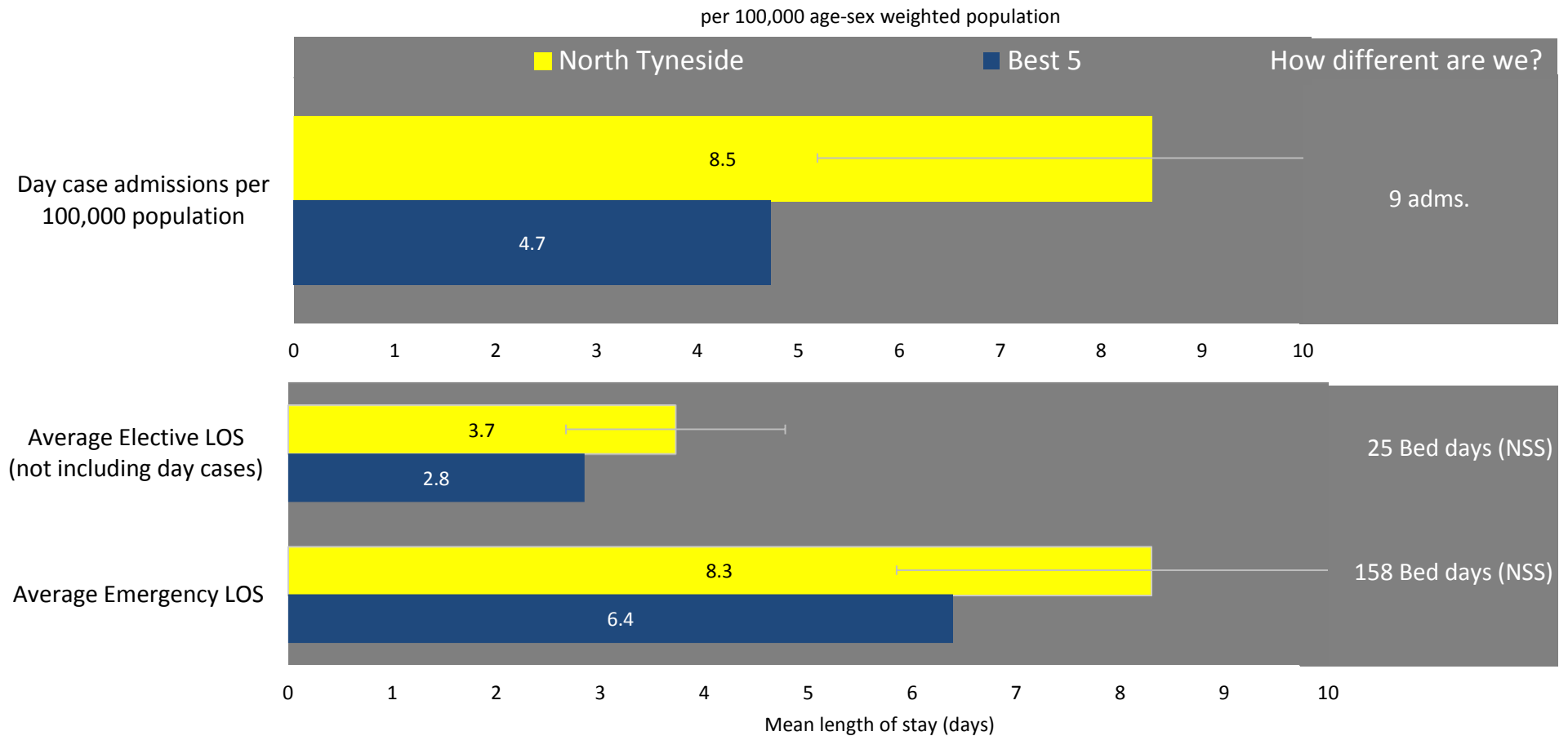
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - admissions - Other diseases of pleura

30



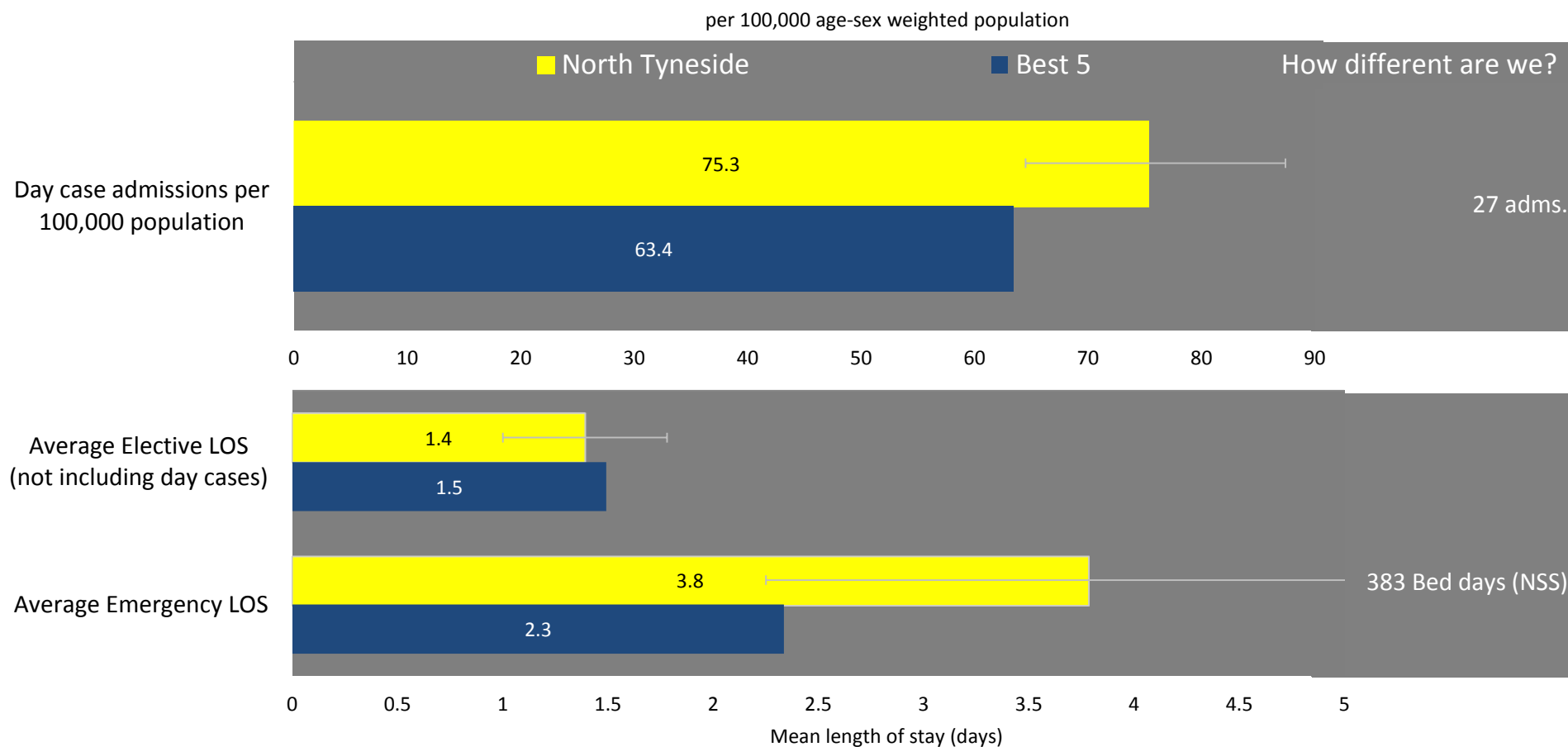
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - admissions - Other diseases of the respiratory system

31



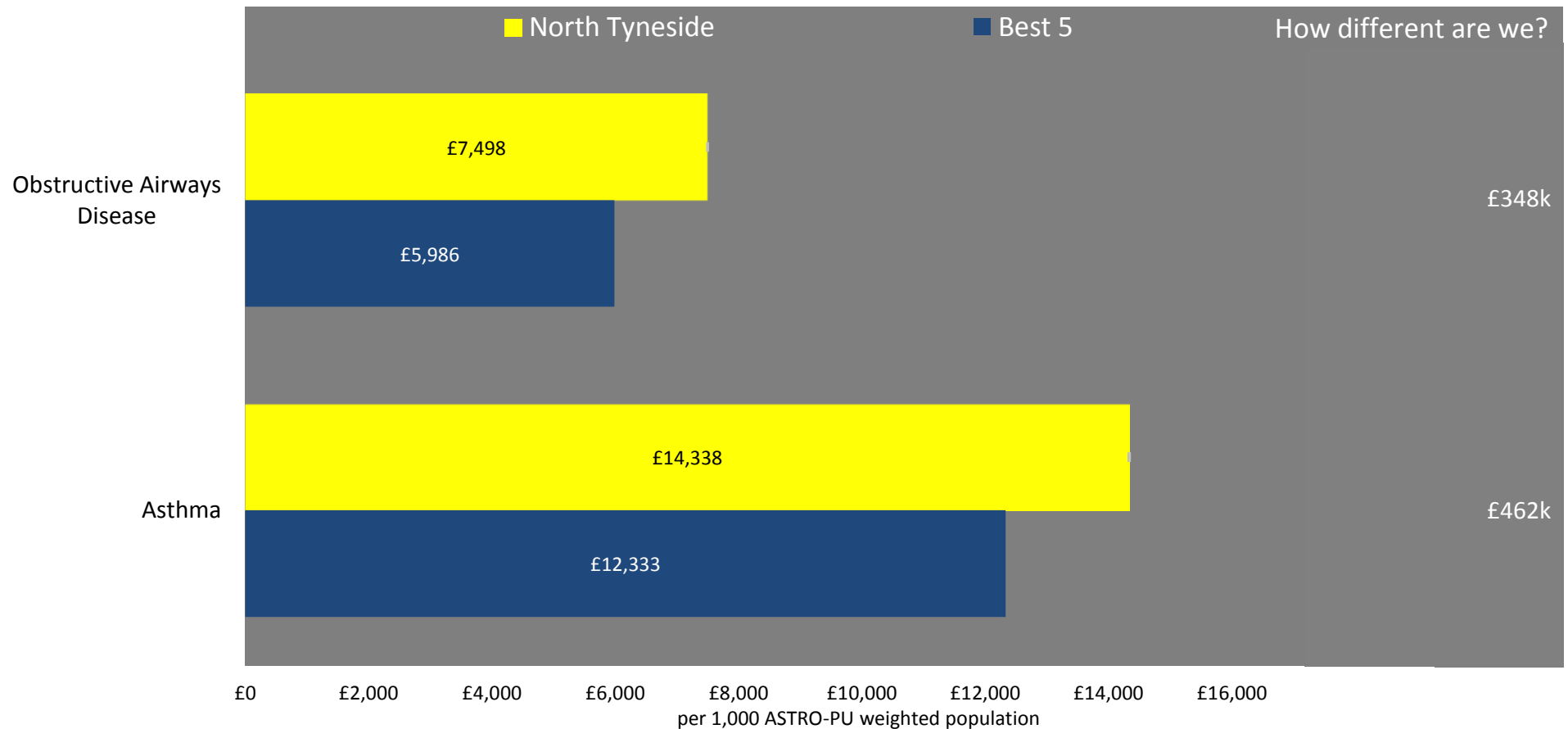
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - Primary Care Prescribing Spend

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Medicines Optimisation Dashboard: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/pe/mo-dash/>

Innovation Scorecard: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/innovation/innovation-scorecard/>

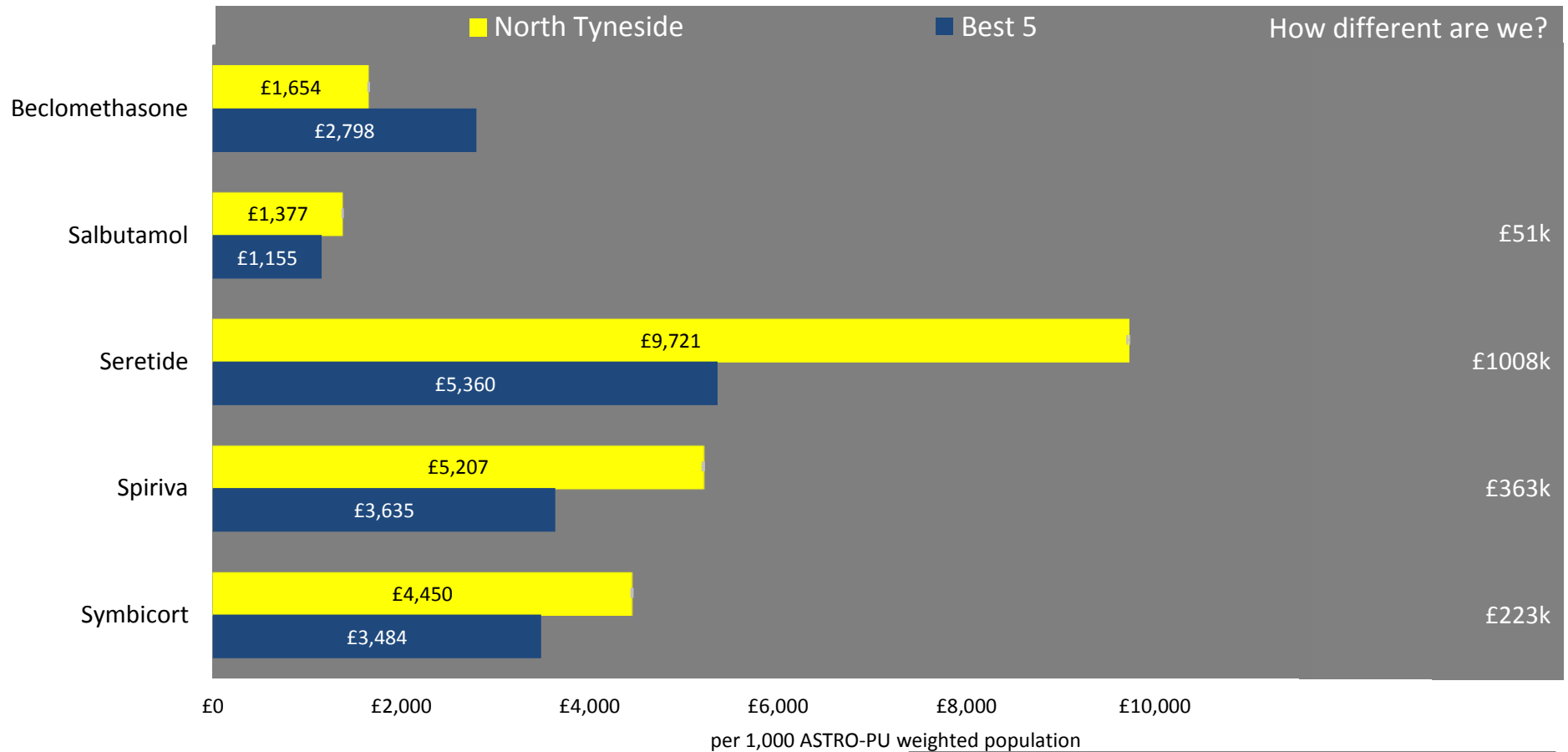
| 95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Respiratory - Primary Care Prescribing Spend continued

33



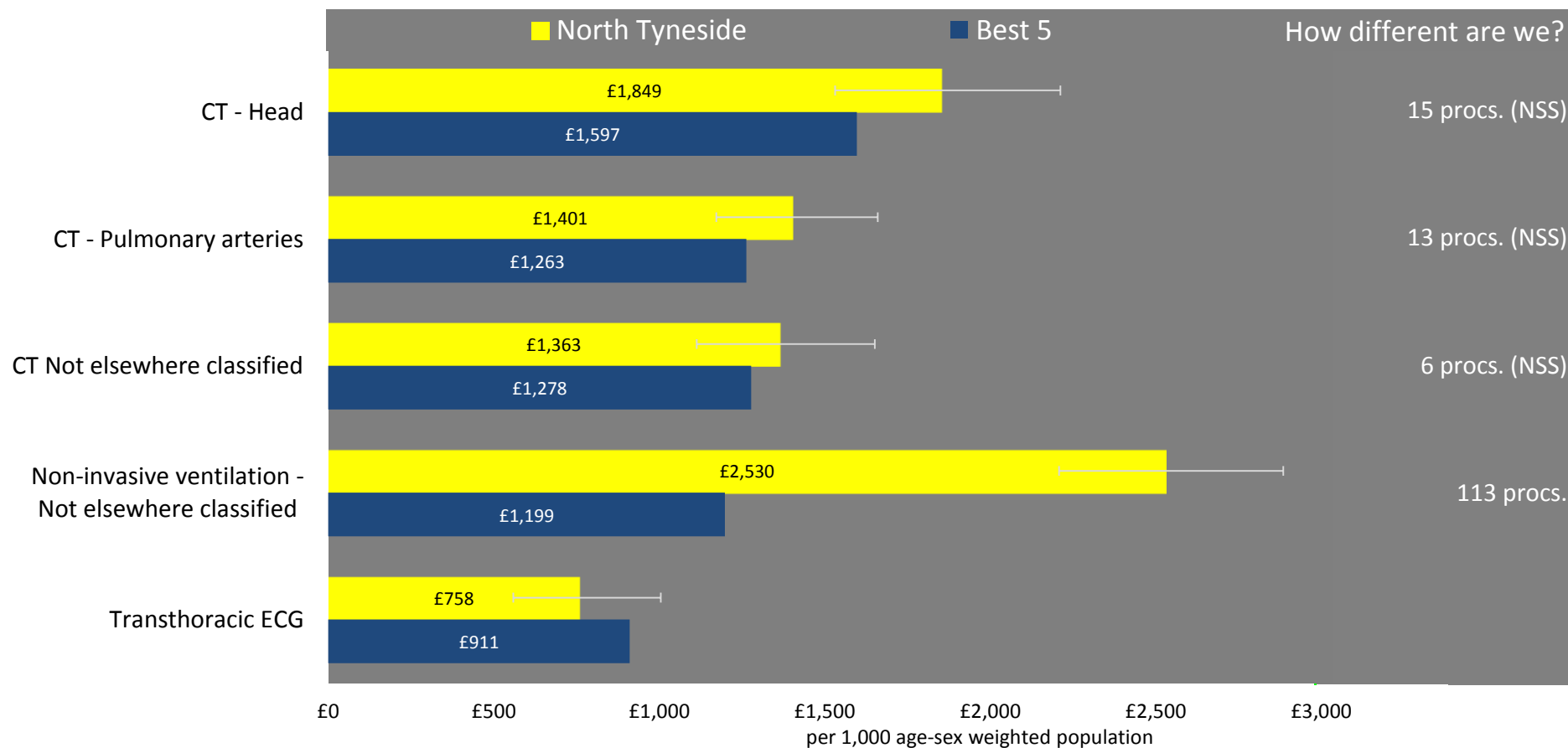
Medicines Optimisation Dashboard: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/pe/mo-dash/>

Innovation Scorecard: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/innovation/innovation-scorecard/>

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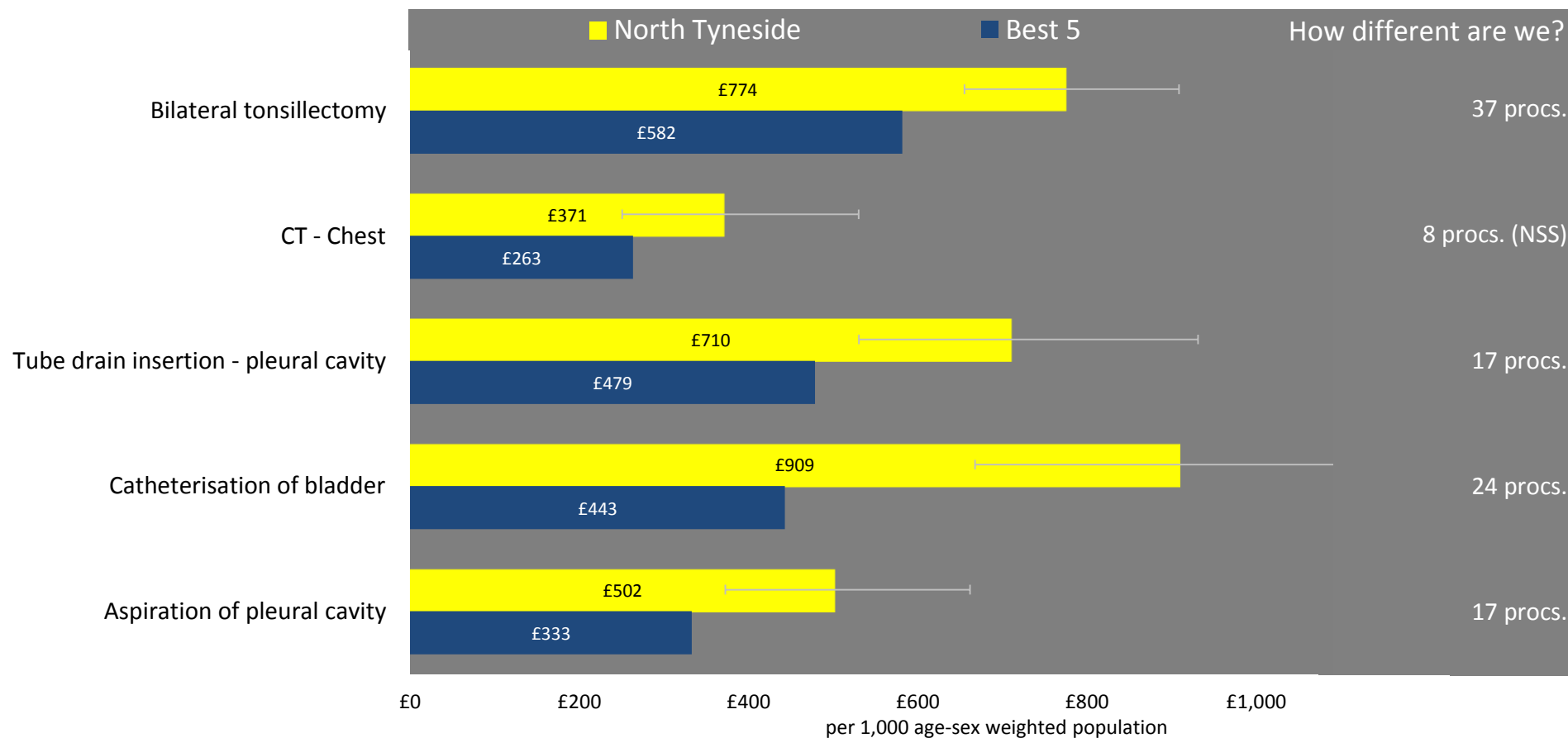
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Obstructive Airways Disease - procedures

35



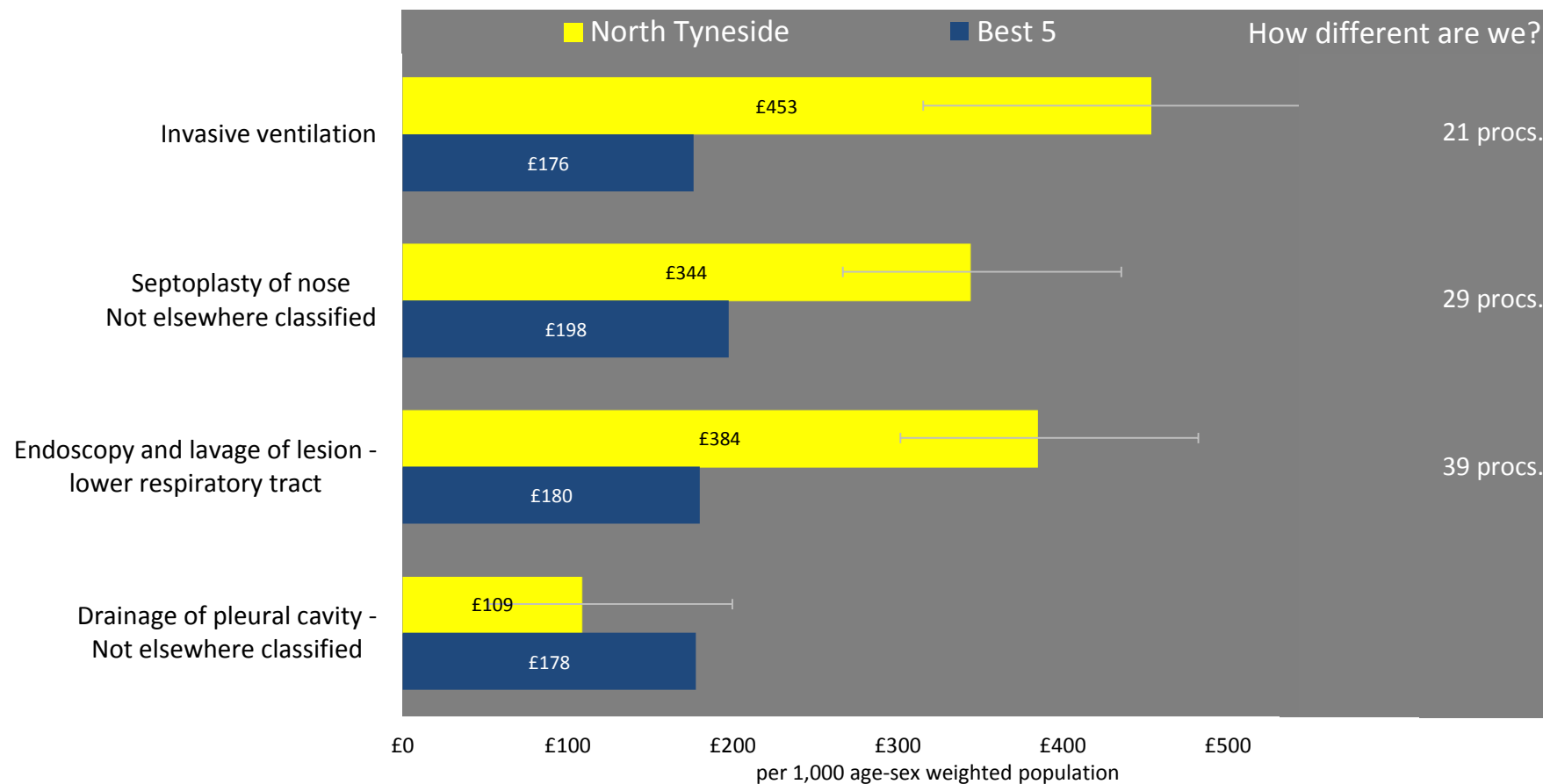
95% confidence intervals

NSS Not statistically significant*

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Obstructive Airways Disease - procedures continued

36



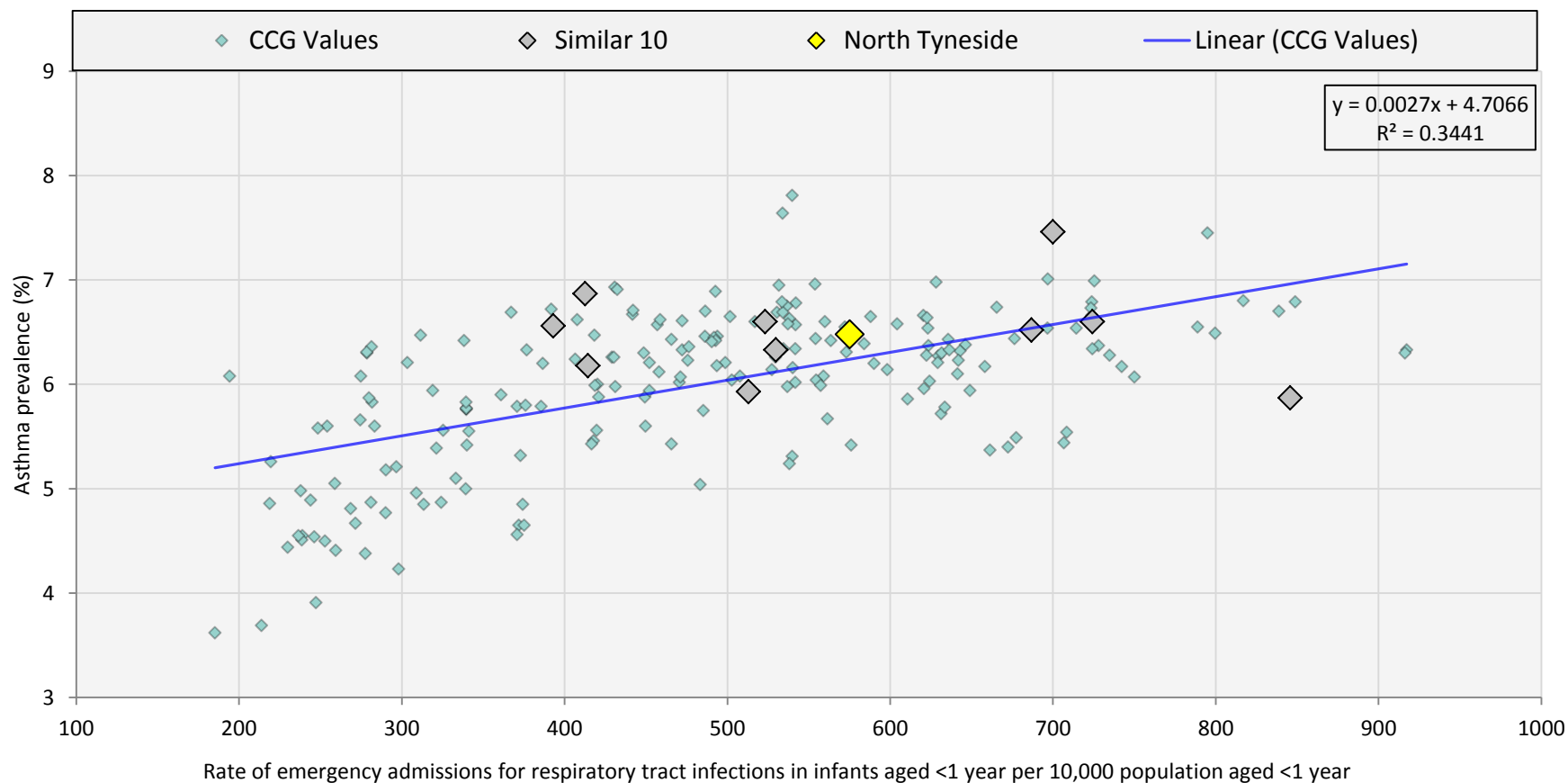
95% confidence intervals
NSS Not statistically significant*
 *Where an opportunity is 'NSS' CCGs can investigate further whether this reflects a true opportunity e.g. by looking at more than 1 year's data or triangulating with other indicators

Scatter Plot Analysis

37

The Commissioning for Value Explorer Tool allows the comparison of two indicators, the diagram below is an example. This is an invaluable tool to enable users to assess how one indicator relates to another. The similar 10 can be highlighted too. It is important to remember that correlations do not imply causation but the relationships can help target where to look.

<http://www.england.nhs.uk/resources/resources-for-ccgs/comm-for-value/>



The opportunity tables present all focus pack indicators for five aspects of the pathway.

• **Risk** • **Prevalence and detection** • **Service and quality** • **Spend** • **Outcomes**

The width of the spine chart shows the England range. Your CCG is benchmarked against its similar 10 group. The shaded area of the spine chart within the table shows the range for the similar 10 group. Where the CCG is highest or lowest compared with its similar 10 group it is shown as outside that group range. This has been done to clearly show where the CCG is in relation to the similar 10 and the England worst/highest and best/lowest values.

Opportunities have been calculated for all indicators apart from those that relate to recorded prevalence and some risk factors. Where an indicator can be clearly interpreted as worse or better the spine charts show the position of the CCG, the best five average, and the wider cluster best CCG. The opportunity is quantified where the CCG is worse in relation to the Best 5 average.

Where an indicator needs to be locally interpreted (for example elective spend) and the CCG is higher than the average of the 5 CCGs with the lowest values, the opportunity table shows the potential opportunity. By calculating the potential opportunity it is possible to answer the question “Is it worth investigating this further?” The Best 5 average and the cluster best are not shown on the spine chart for these indicators.

Opportunity Table – Interpretation

39

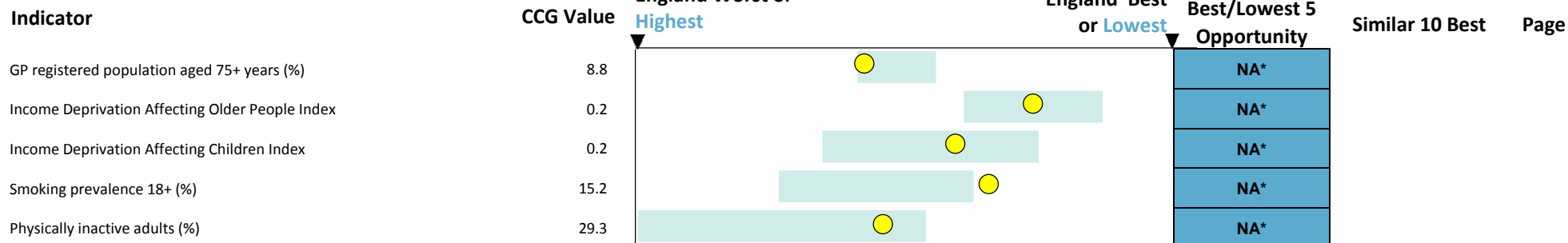


‡ The wider cluster group best CCG is not always in the similar 10. It is included to indicate a 'stretch' target. Your wider CCG cluster group is identified on slide 7.

Respiratory Conditions - Opportunity table - Risk

NHS North Tyneside CCG 40

* per 1,000 age/sex weighted population
 ** per 100,000 age/sex weighted population
 *** per 1,000 ASTRO-PU weighted population



Please note: For smoking and physical inactivity opportunities are not presented due to difficulties calculating these, rather than because they need local interpretation.

* No opportunity is calculated for risk and reported prevalence indicators

Please refer to slide 39 for full guidance on interpretation of this table of opportunities

* per 1,000 age/sex weighted population
** per 100,000 age/sex weighted population
*** per 1,000 ASTRO-PU weighted population

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|--|--|
| | | <div>● CCG</div> <div>◆ Best 5</div> <div>▲ Best in Cluster</div> | | | | |
| | | England Worst or Highest | | England Best or Lowest | | |
| | | | | Best/Lowest 5 Opportunity | | |
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* No opportunity is calculated for risk and reported prevalence indicators

Please refer to slide 39 for full guidance on interpretation of this table of opportunities

Respiratory Conditions - Opportunity table - Activity and quality

NHS North Tyneside CCG 42

* per 1,000 age/sex weighted population
 ** per 100,000 age/sex weighted population
 *** per 1,000 ASTRO-PU weighted population

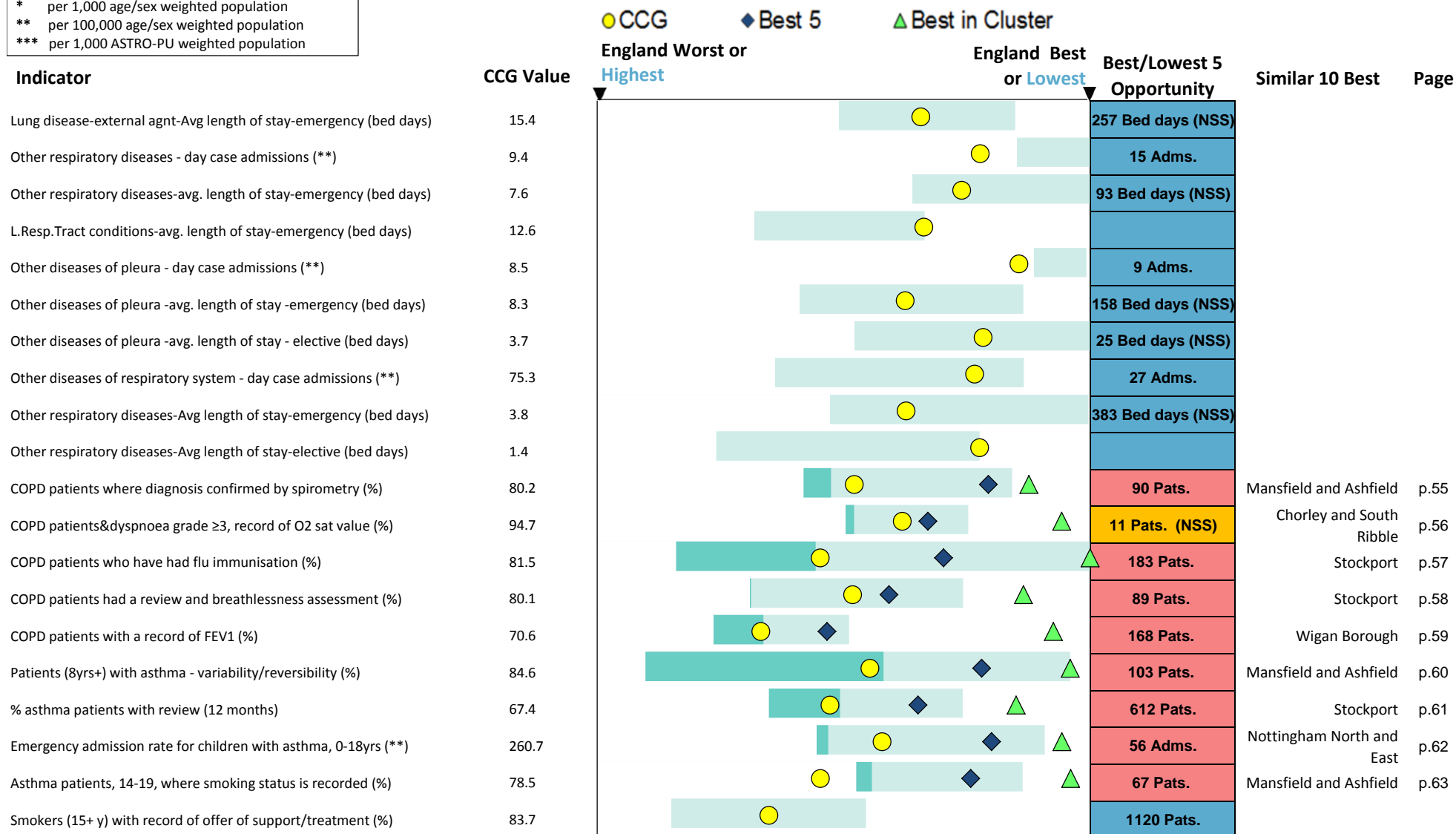
| Indicator | CCG Value | CCG England Worst or Highest | Best 5 | Best in Cluster England Best or Lowest | Best/Lowest 5 Opportunity | Similar 10 Best | Page |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------|--------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| OAD - day case admissions (**) | 4.3 | | | | | | |
| OAD - avg. length of stay - emergency (bed days) | 7.7 | | | | 1771 Bed days | | |
| Asthma - day case admissions (**) | 8.2 | | | | 4 Adms. (NSS) | | |
| Asthma -avg. length of stay - emergency (bed days) | 2.6 | | | | 160 Bed days | | |
| Asthma - emergency admissions by children (**) | 236.1 | | | | 51 Adms. | Nottingham North and East | p.51 |
| Asthma - Number of emergency admissions by adults (**) | 81.6 | | | | 10 Adms. (NSS) | Wigan Borough | p.52 |
| Acute upper respiratory - day case admissions (**) | 33.9 | | | | | | |
| Acute upper respiratory -avg. length of stay - emergency (bed days) | 0.6 | | | | | | |
| Chronic upper respiratory - day case admissions (**) | 129.2 | | | | 112 Adms. | | |
| Chronic upper respiratory -avg. length of stay-emergency (bed days) | 3.0 | | | | 91 Bed days (NSS) | | |
| Acute lower respiratory - day case admissions (**) | No Data | | | | No Data | | |
| Acute lower respiratory -avg. length of stay - emergency (bed days) | 6.1 | | | | 1025 Bed days | | |
| Acute l.respiratory infections - child emergency admissions (**) | 414.4 | | | | 121 Adms. | Erewash | p.53 |
| Acute l. respiratory. infections - adult emergency admissions (**) | 174.7 | | | | 17 Adms. (NSS) | Mansfield and Ashfield | p.54 |
| Chronic lower respiratory - day case admissions (**) | 21.3 | | | | 24 Adms. | | |
| Chronic lower respiratory -avg. length of stay-emergency (bed days) | 6.3 | | | | 2094 Bed days | | |
| Chronic lower respiratory -avg. length of stay -elective (bed days) | 7.8 | | | | 92 Bed days | | |
| Influenza and pneumonia - day case admissions (**) | 3.0 | | | | | | |
| Influenza and pneumonia -avg. length of stay - emergency (bed days) | 11.8 | | | | 4172 Bed days | | |

Please refer to slide 39 for full guidance on interpretation of this table of opportunities

Respiratory Conditions - Opportunity table - Activity and quality

NHS North Tyneside CCG 43

* per 1,000 age/sex weighted population
 ** per 100,000 age/sex weighted population
 *** per 1,000 ASTRO-PU weighted population



Please refer to slide 39 for full guidance on interpretation of this table of opportunities

* per 1,000 age/sex weighted population
** per 100,000 age/sex weighted population
*** per 1,000 ASTRO-PU weighted population

| Indicator | CCG Value | England Worst or Highest | England Best or Lowest | Best/Lowest 5 Opportunity | Similar 10 Best | Page |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Patients with record of smoking status (%) | 93.5 | | | 301 Pats. | | |
| Smokers- support/treatment offered (certain conditions) (%) | 92.6 | | | 149 Pats. | Chorley and South Ribble | p.64 |
| COPD - GP Exception rate (%) | 12.3 | | | NA* | | |
| Asthma - GP Exception rate (%) | 10.3 | | | NA* | | |
| Smoking - GP Exception rate (%) | 0.9 | | | NA* | | |

* No opportunity is calculated for exception rates

Please refer to slide 39 for full guidance on interpretation of this table of opportunities

Respiratory Conditions - Opportunity table - Spend

NHS North Tyneside CCG 45

* per 1,000 age/sex weighted population
 ** per 100,000 age/sex weighted population
 *** per 1,000 ASTRO-PU weighted population

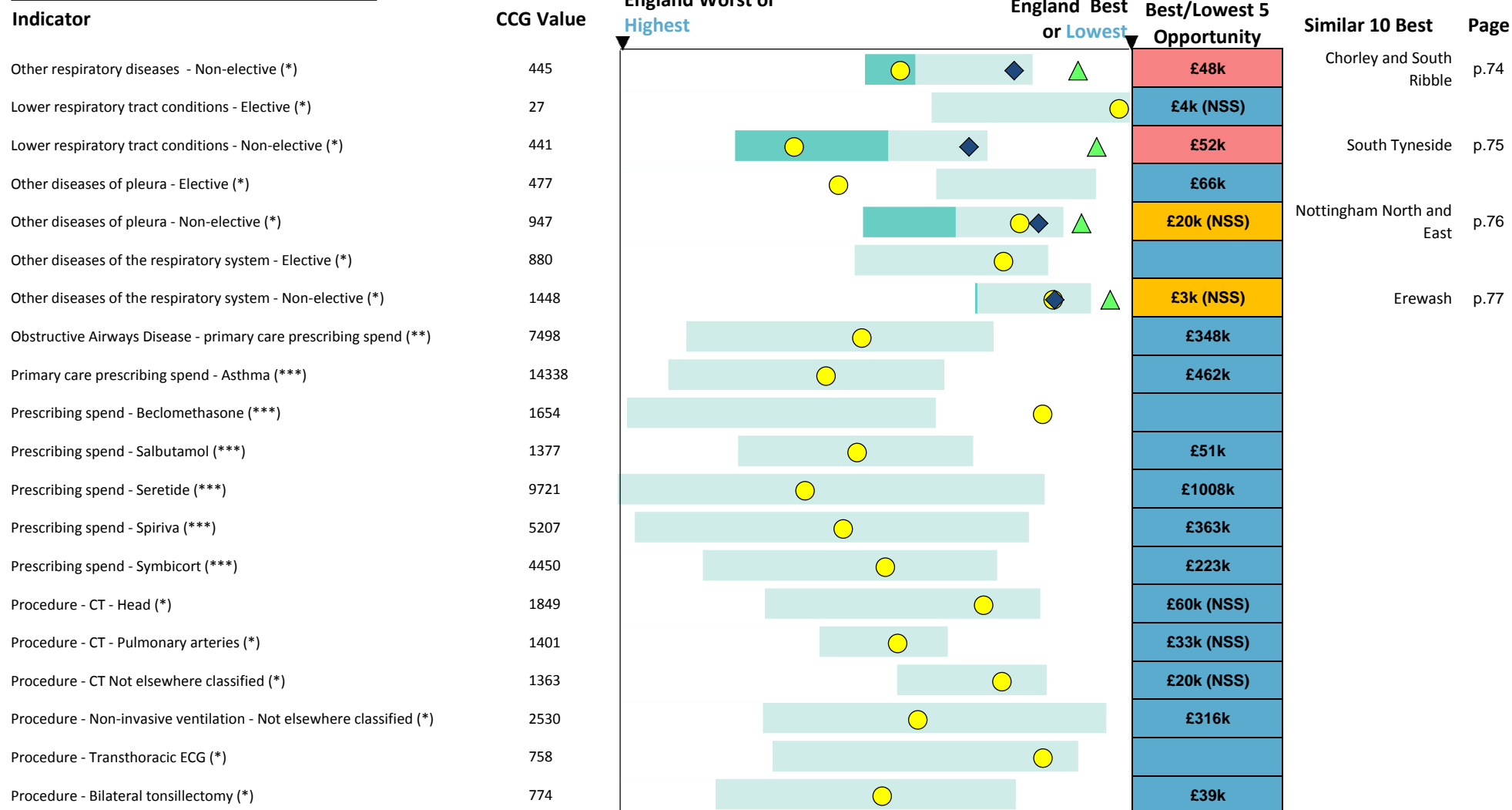
| Indicator | CCG Value | England Worst or Highest | CCG | Best 5 | Best in Cluster | England Best or Lowest | Best/Lowest 5 Opportunity | Similar 10 Best | Page |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|-----|--------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Respiratory - Total (*) | 38064 | | | | | | £1434k | | |
| Respiratory - Elective (*) | 5060 | | | | | | £225k | | |
| Respiratory - Non-elective (*) | 32954 | | | | | | £1252k | Wigan Borough | p.65 |
| Obstructive Airways Disease - Elective (*) | 197 | | | | | | £33k | | |
| Obstructive Airways Disease- Non-elective spend (*) | 6072 | | | | | | £388k | Erewash | p.66 |
| Asthma - Elective (*) | 45 | | | | | | £1k (NSS) | | |
| Asthma - Non-elective spend (*) | 1430 | | | | | | £109k | Erewash | p.67 |
| Acute upper respiratory - Elective (*) | 537 | | | | | | | | |
| Acute upper respiratory - Non-elective (*) | 1552 | | | | | | £177k | Erewash | p.68 |
| Chronic upper respiratory - Elective (*) | 2021 | | | | | | £144k | | |
| Chronic upper respiratory - Non-elective (*) | 333 | | | | | | £14k (NSS) | St Helens | p.69 |
| Acute lower respiratory - Elective (*) | 100 | | | | | | £10k (NSS) | | |
| Acute lower respiratory - Non-elective (*) | 3999 | | | | | | £233k | Mansfield and Ashfield | p.70 |
| Chronic lower respiratory - Elective (*) | 614 | | | | | | £101k | | |
| Chronic lower respiratory - Non-elective (*) | 8358 | | | | | | £552k | Erewash | p.71 |
| Influenza and pneumonia - Elective (*) | 271 | | | | | | £43k | | |
| Influenza and pneumonia - Non-elective (*) | 14089 | | | | | | £593k | Chorley and South Ribble | p.72 |
| Lung diseases due to external agents - Elective (*) | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Lung diseases due to external agents - Non-elective (*) | 1387 | | | | | | | Erewash | p.73 |
| Other respiratory diseases - Elective (*) | 129 | | | | | | £20k | | |

Please refer to slide 39 for full guidance on interpretation of this table of opportunities

Respiratory Conditions - Opportunity table - Spend

NHS North Tyneside CCG 46

* per 1,000 age/sex weighted population
 ** per 100,000 age/sex weighted population
 *** per 1,000 ASTRO-PU weighted population

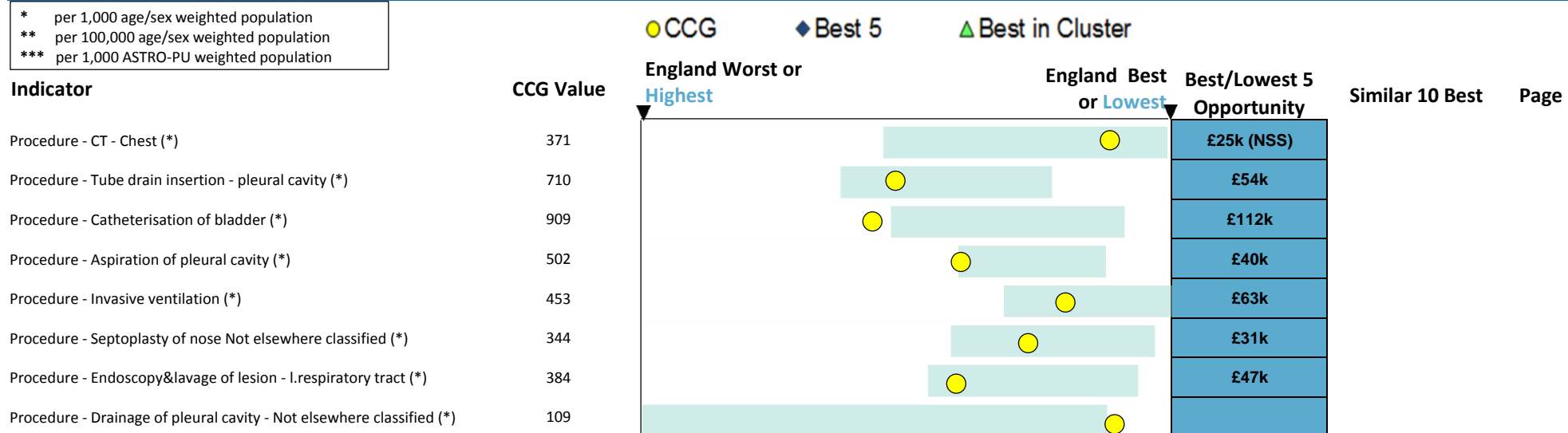


Please refer to slide 39 for full guidance on interpretation of this table of opportunities

Respiratory Conditions - Opportunity table - Spend

NHS North Tyneside CCG 47

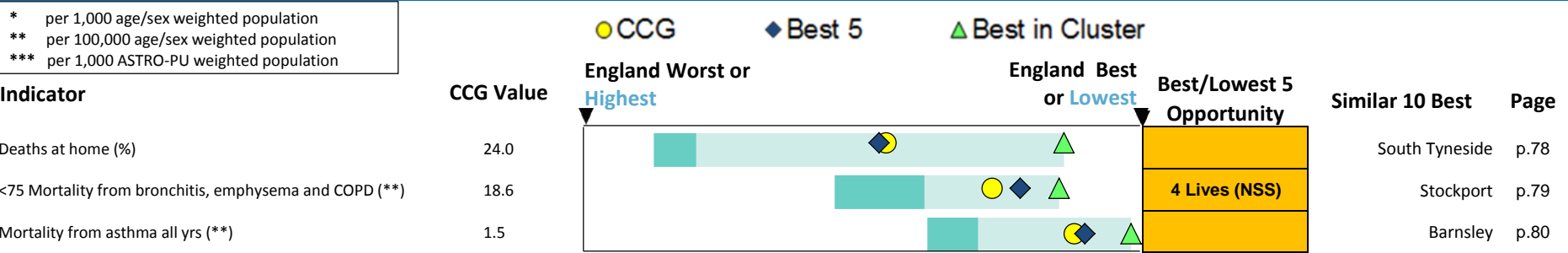
* per 1,000 age/sex weighted population
 ** per 100,000 age/sex weighted population
 *** per 1,000 ASTRO-PU weighted population



Please refer to slide 39 for full guidance on interpretation of this table of opportunities

Respiratory Conditions - Opportunity table - Outcomes

* per 1,000 age/sex weighted population
** per 100,000 age/sex weighted population
*** per 1,000 ASTRO-PU weighted population



Please refer to slide 39 for full guidance on interpretation of this table of opportunities

The following pages, starting on page 50 provide a further analysis of a range of indicators in the focus pack. The indicators selected are those where we have been able to assign a judgment on whether a lower or higher value is *better* e.g. lower value better for mortality, higher value better for case finding.

Top Chart:

The opportunity box from the spine chart is shown in the top right of the blue banner. The top chart shows the whole England distribution together with the highlighted similar 10 group (grey bars) and your CCG (yellow bar). The England average is shown by the dashed blue line. The England value and Best 5 average values are shown below this chart.

Bottom Chart:

Shows your CCG and the similar 10 group together with their indicator values. The best 5 CCG average is shown by a dark blue line.

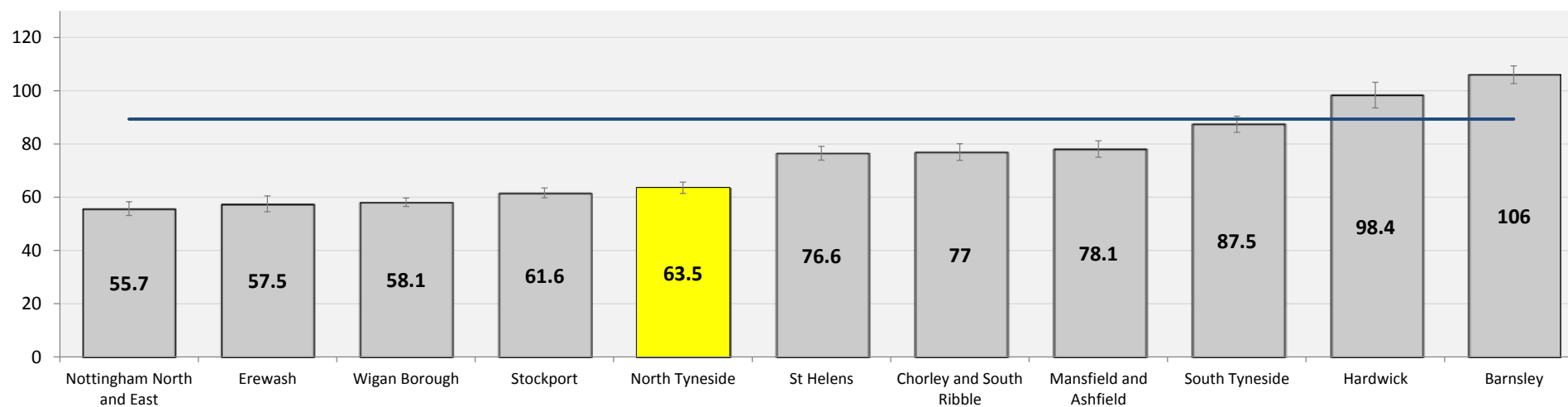
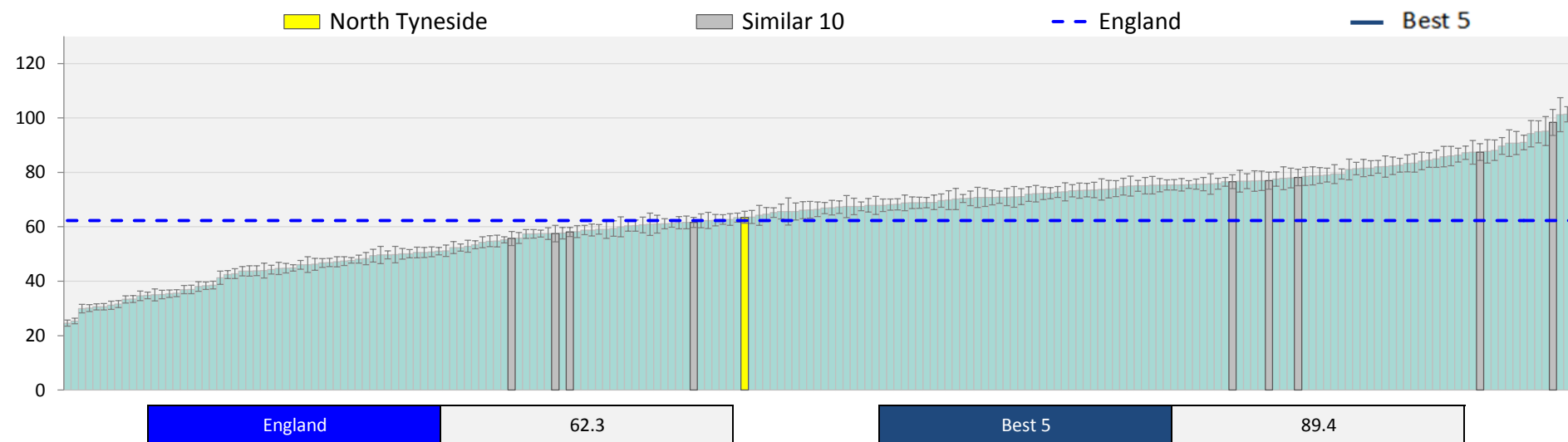
The full indicator name, source and time period are shown at the bottom left.

The analysis presented in the following slides can be replicated for *all* indicators in the focus pack using the Commissioning for Value Focus Pack Tool. The tool is available on the Commissioning for Value website, the link is available on page 84.

Reported to estimated prevalence of COPD (%)

2163 Pats.

50

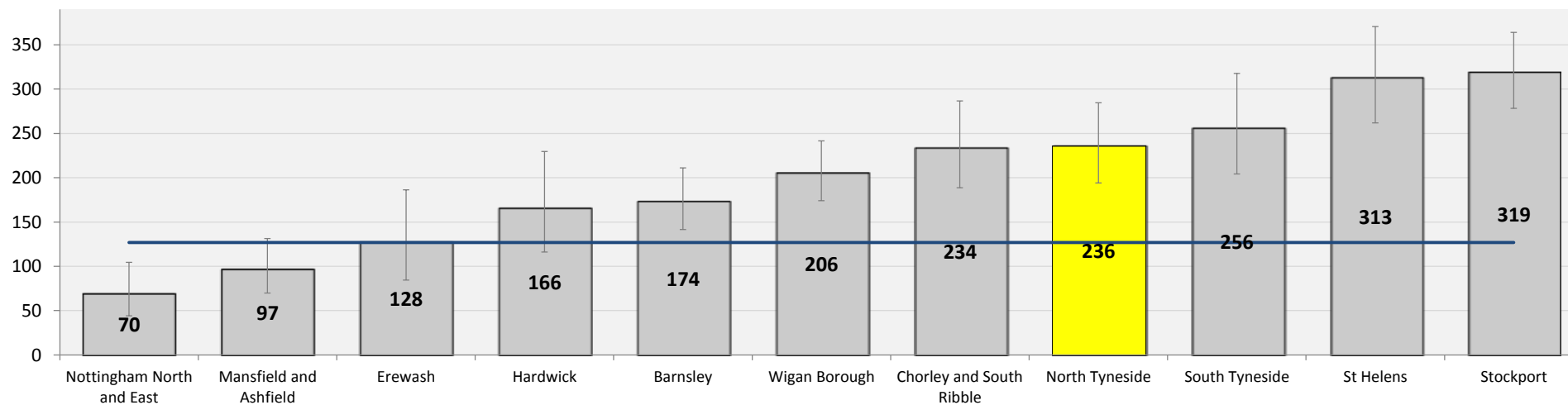
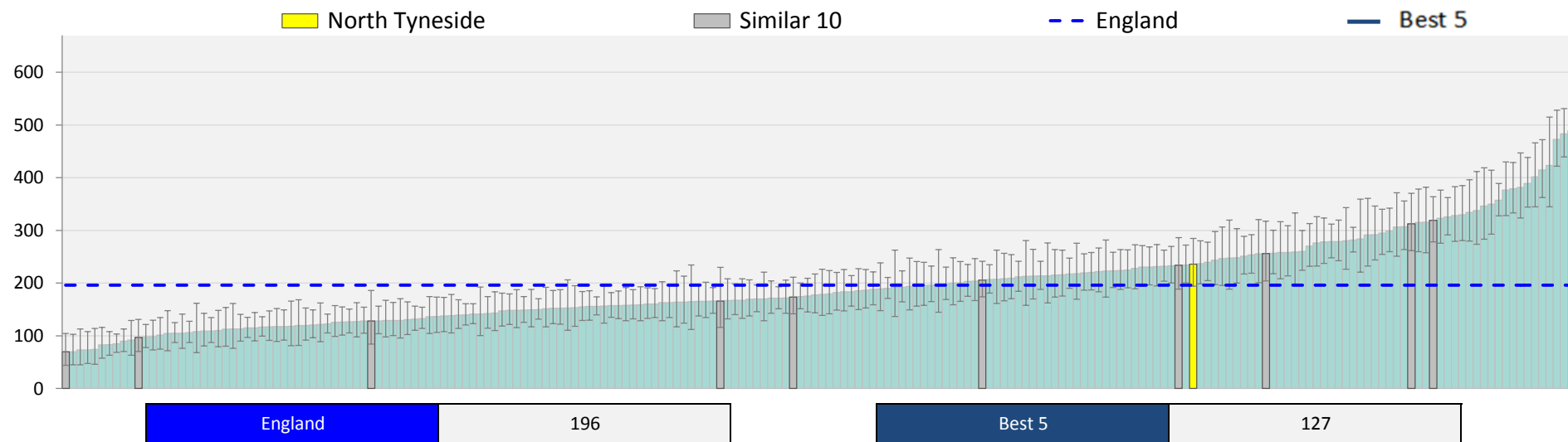


Definition: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (%) Reported to estimated prevalence: Disease Register and Population
 Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QoF), The Health and Social Care Information Centre, INHALE (Interactive Health Atlas for Lung conditions in England), Public Health England
 Year: 2014/15 (2011)

Asthma - Emergency admissions by children (per 100,000 pop.)

51 Adms.

51

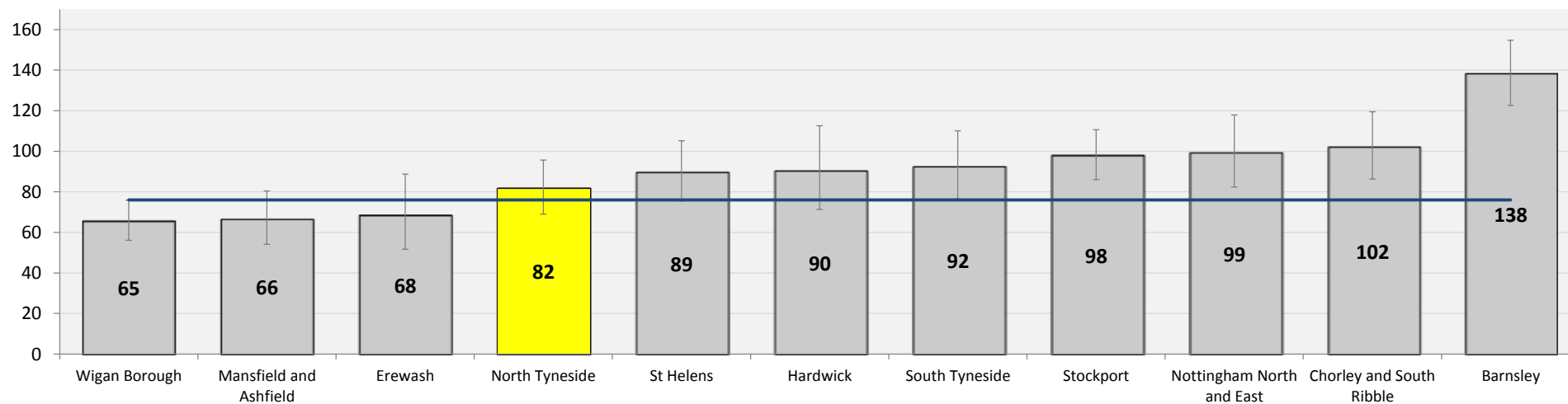
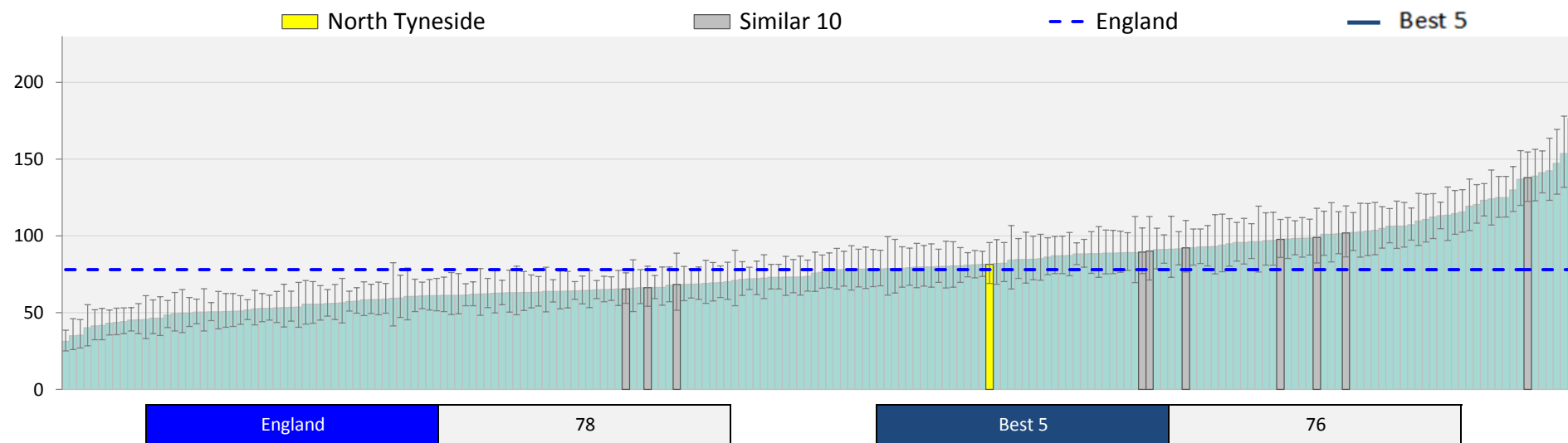


Definition: Asthma - Number of emergency admissions by children per 100,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Asthma - Emergency admissions by adults (per 100,000 pop.)

10 Adms. (NSS)

52

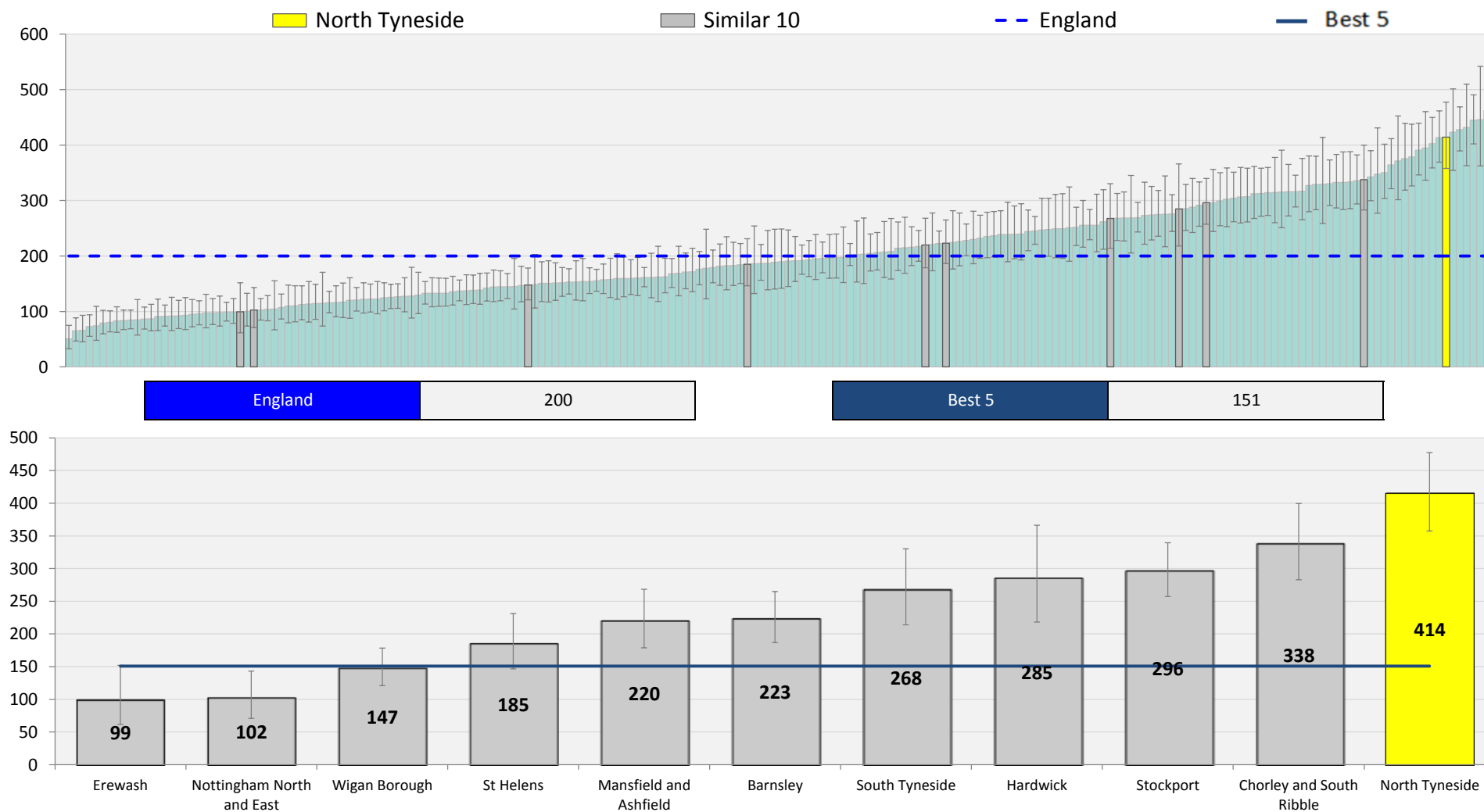


Definition: Asthma - Number of emergency admissions by adults per 100,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Acute lower respiratory infections - Emergency admissions by children (per 100,000 pop.)

121 Adms.

53

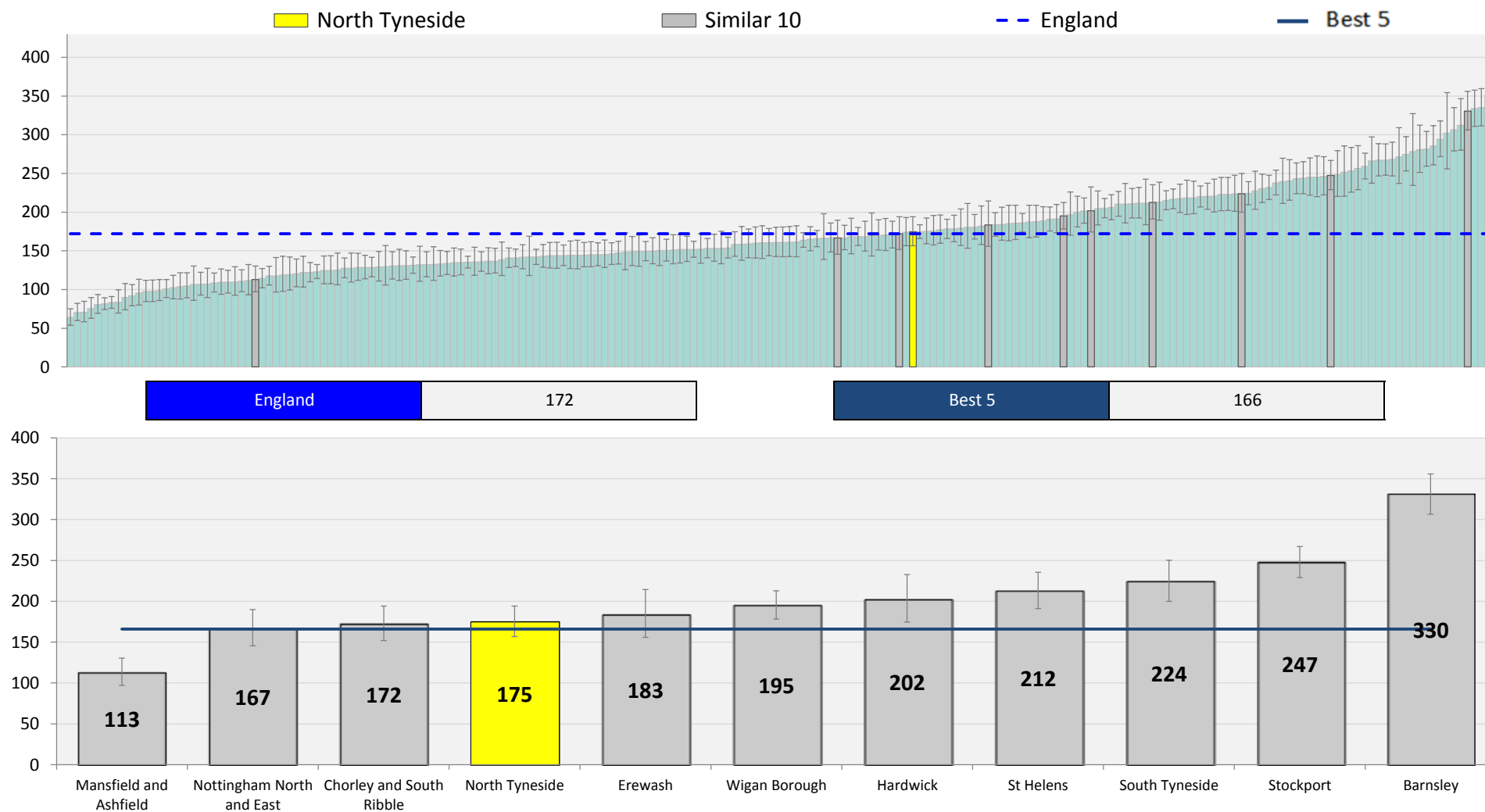


Definition: Acute lower respiratory infections - Number of emergency admissions by children per 100,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Acute lower respiratory infections - Emergency admissions by adults (per 100,000 pop.)

17 Adms. (NSS)

54

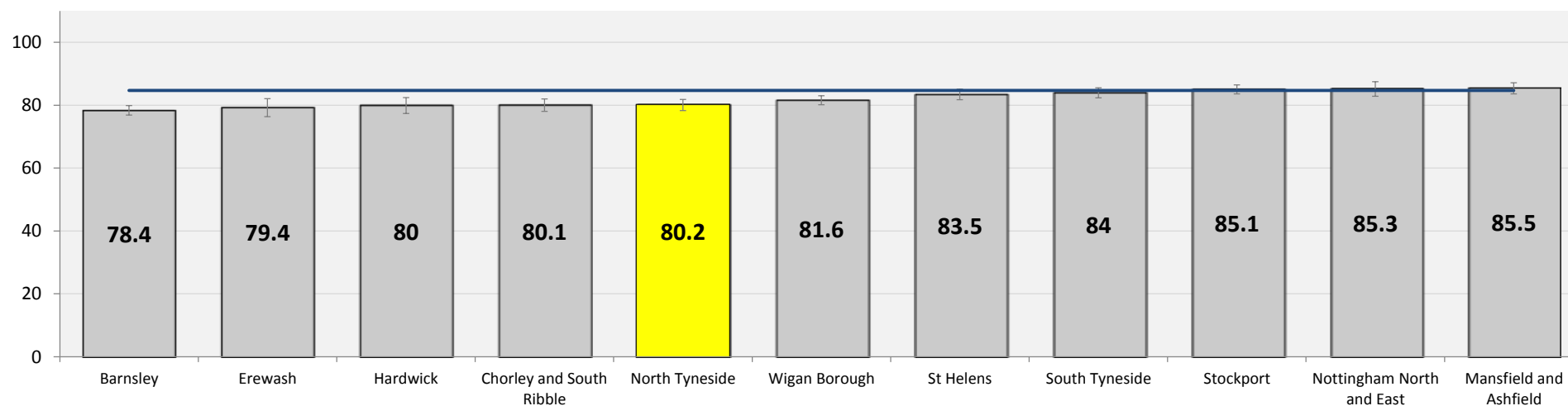
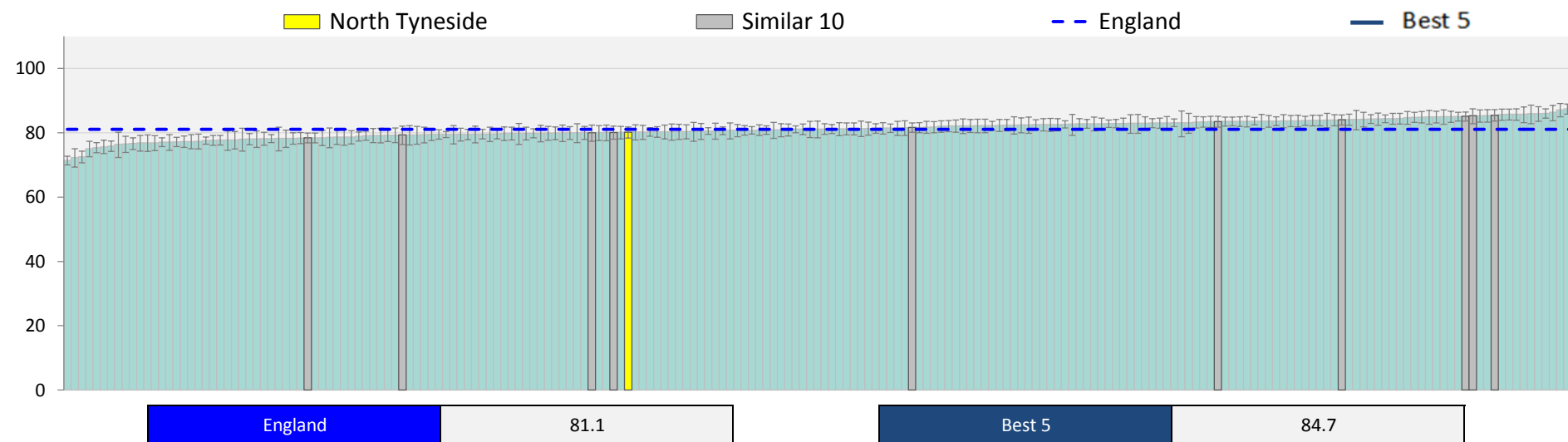


Definition: Acute lower respiratory infections - Number of emergency admissions by adults per 100,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

COPD patients where diagnosis confirmed by spirometry (%)

90 Pats.

55



Definition: The percentage of patients with COPD (diagnosed on or after 1 April 2011) in whom the diagnosis has been confirmed by post bronchodilator spirometry between 3 months before and 12 months

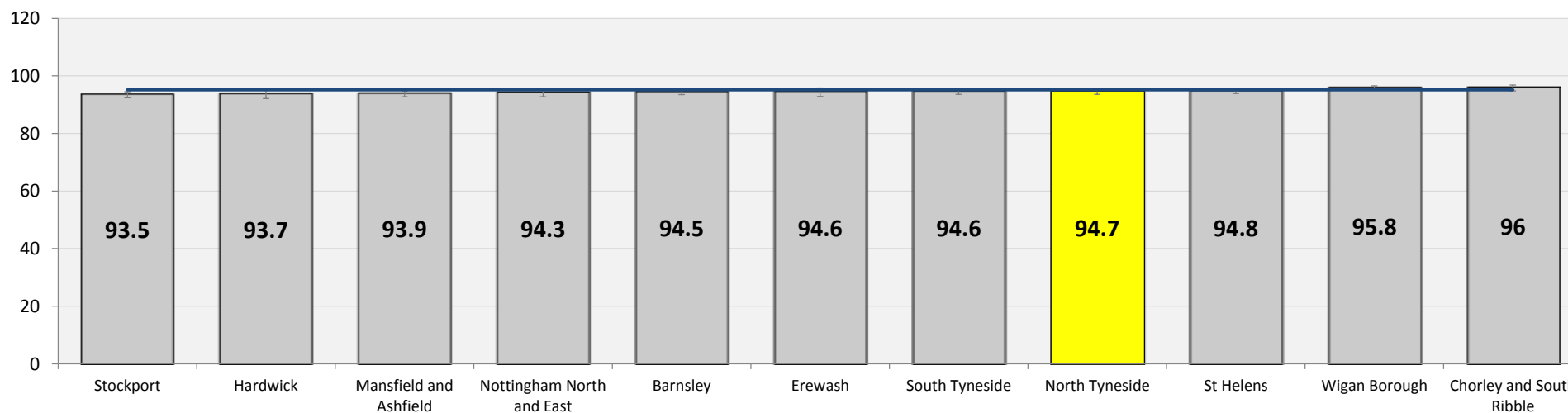
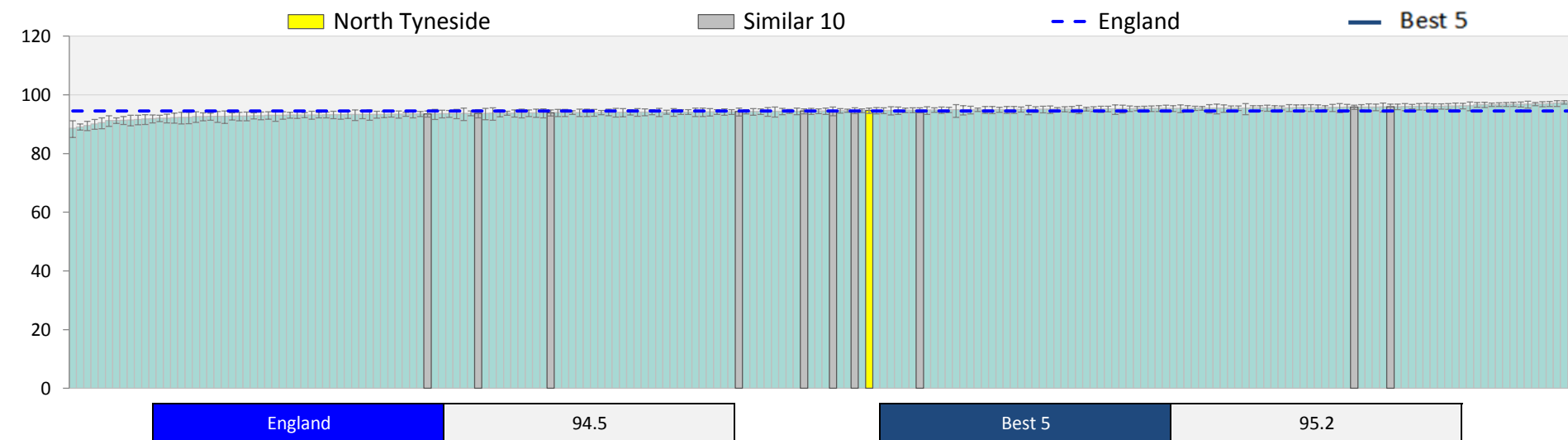
Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework

Year: 2014/15

COPD patients with dyspnoea grade ≥ 3 with record of O2 sat value (%)

11 Pats. (NSS)

56



Definition: COPD005: The percentage of patients with COPD and Medical Research Council dyspnoea grade ≥ 3 at any time in the preceding 12 months, with a record of oxygen saturation value within the preceding 12 months

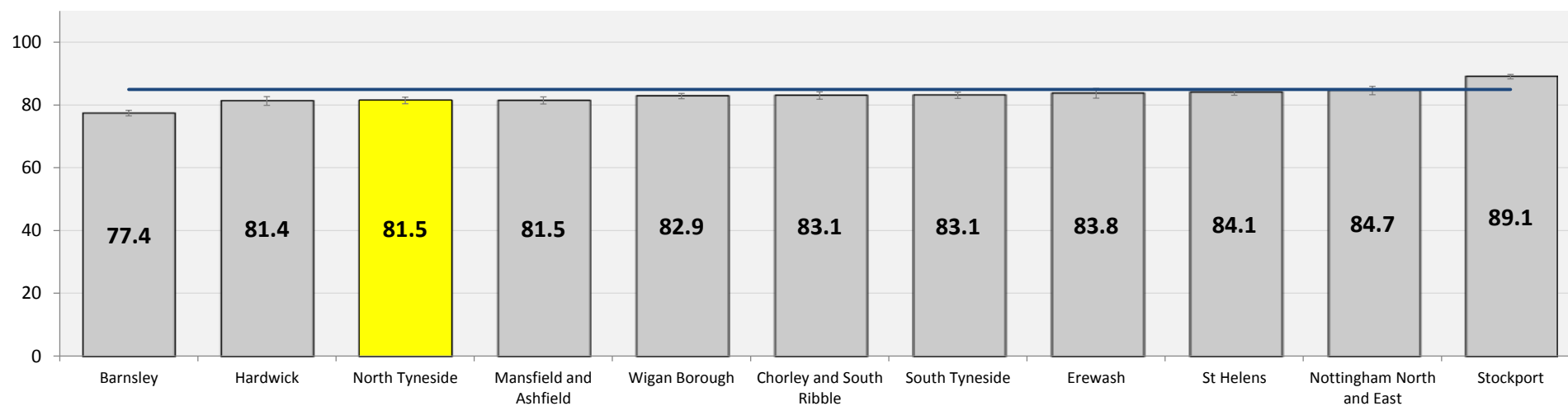
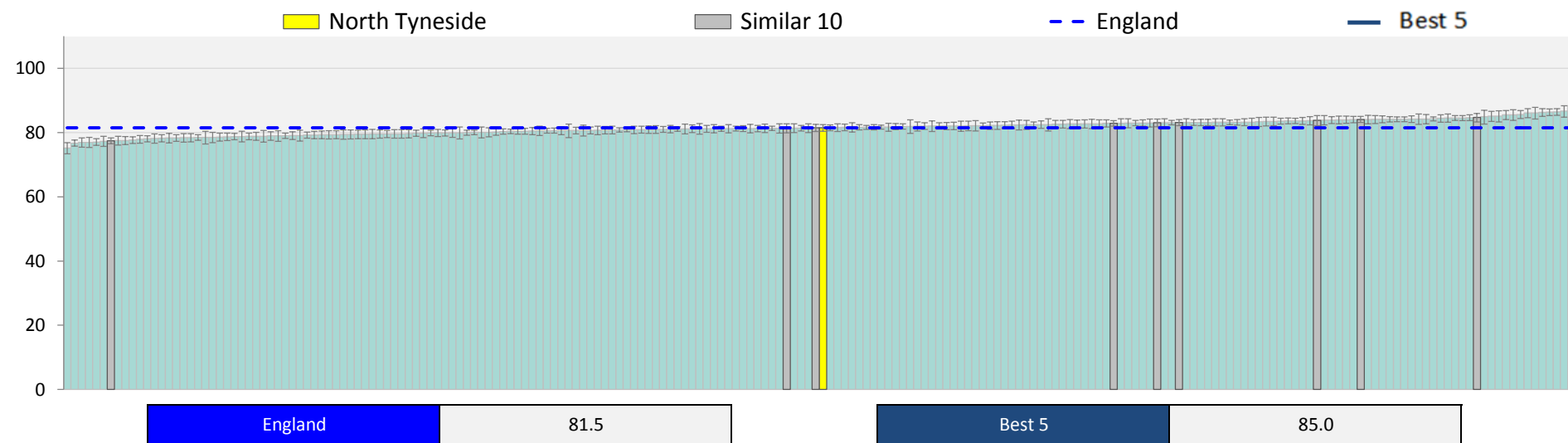
Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework

Year: 2014/15

COPD patients who have had flu immunisation (%)

183 Pats.

57

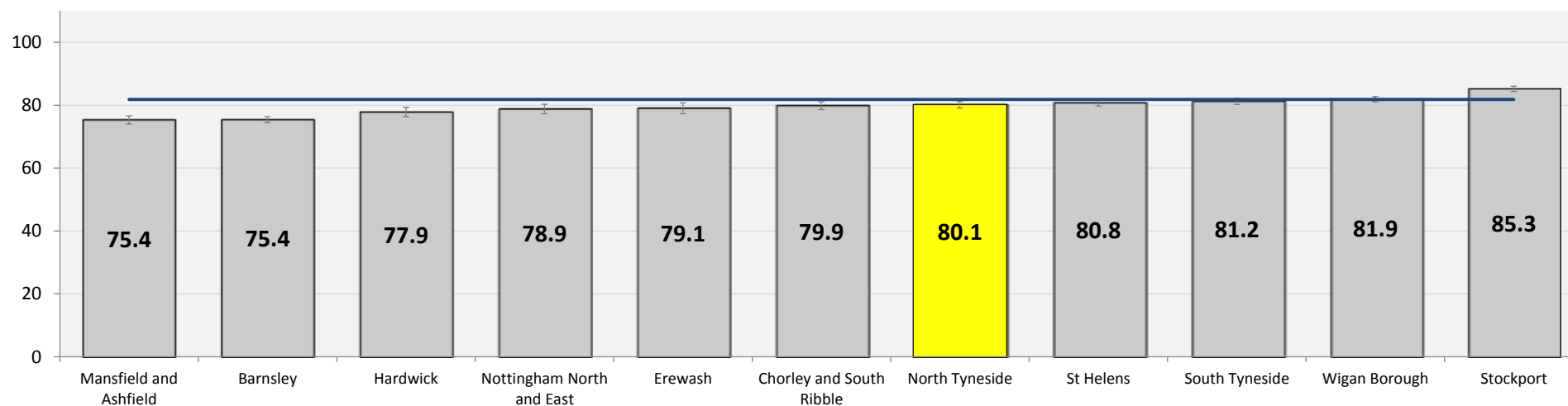
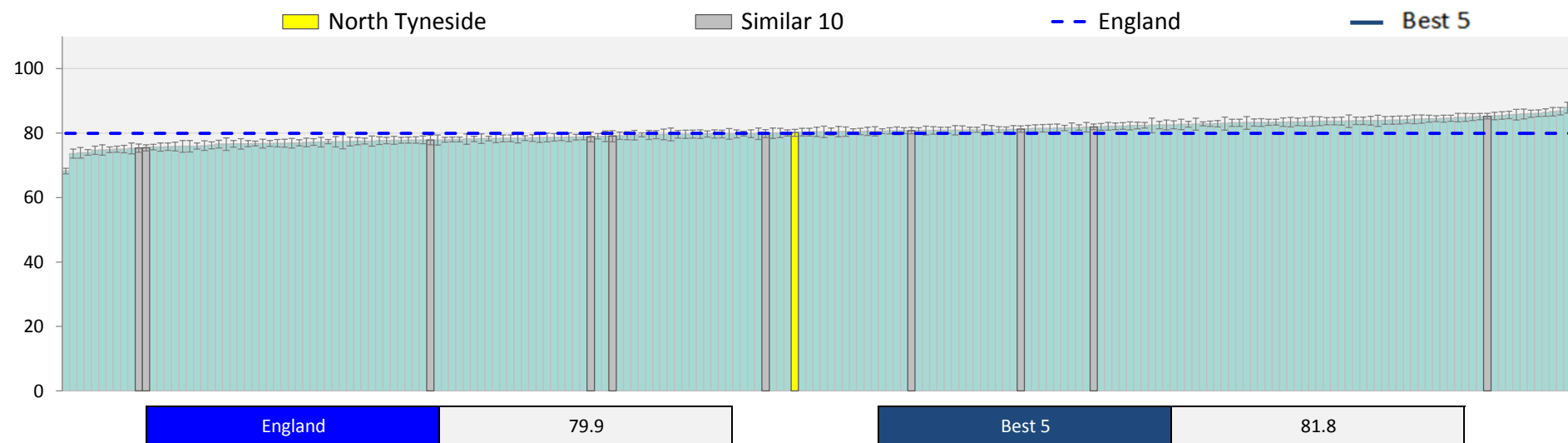


Definition: COPD007: The percentage of patients with COPD who have had influenza immunisation in the preceding 1 August to 31 March
 Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework
 Year: 2014/15

COPD patients who have had a review and breathlessness assessment (%)

89 Pats.

58



Definition: The percentage of patients who have had a review, undertaken by a healthcare professional, including an assessment of breathlessness using the MRC dyspnoea score in the preceding 12 months.

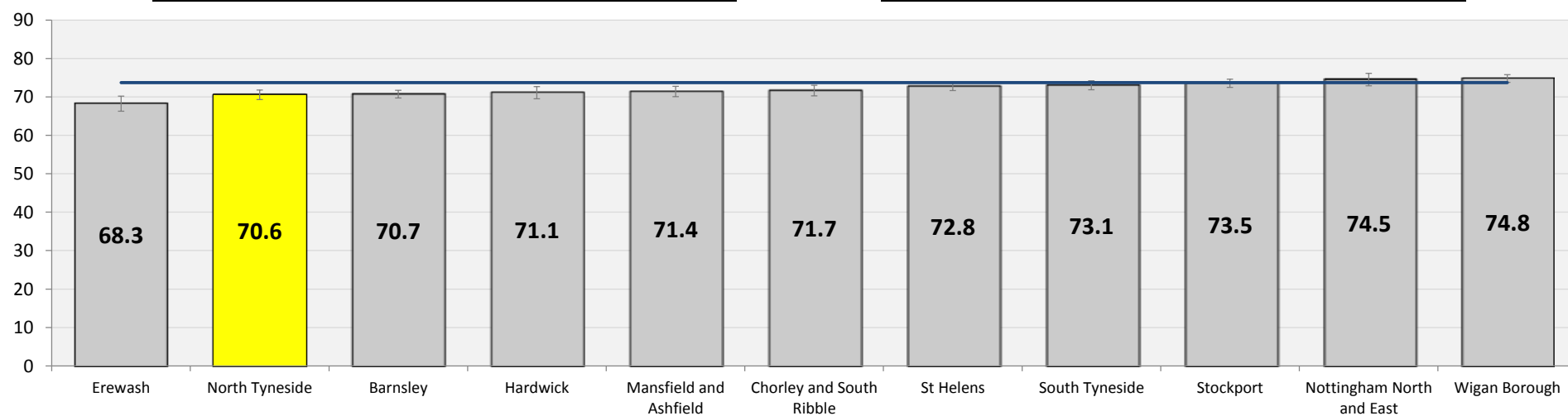
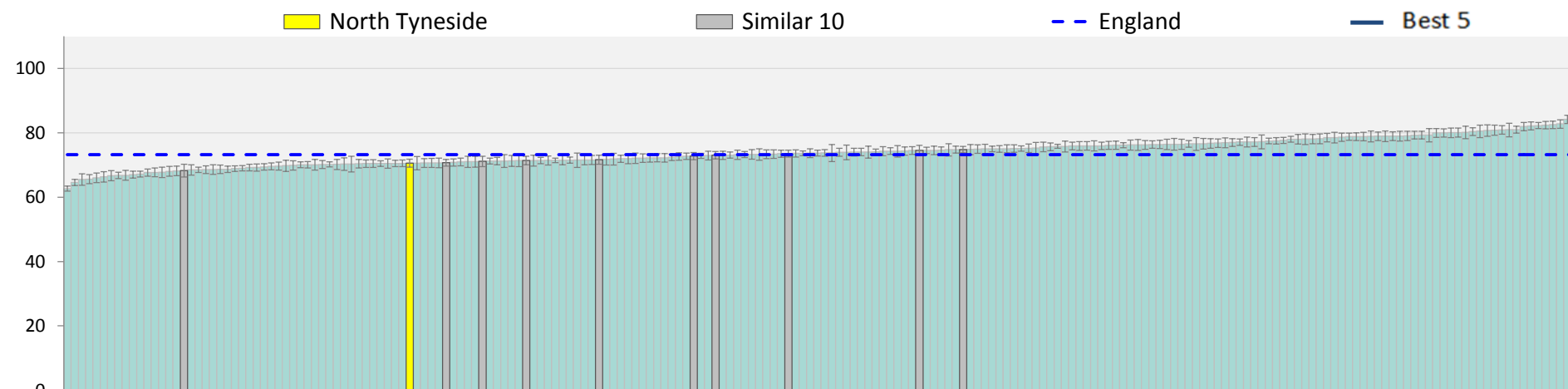
Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework

Year: 2014/15

COPD patients with a record of FeV1 in the preceding 12 months (%)

168 Pats.

59

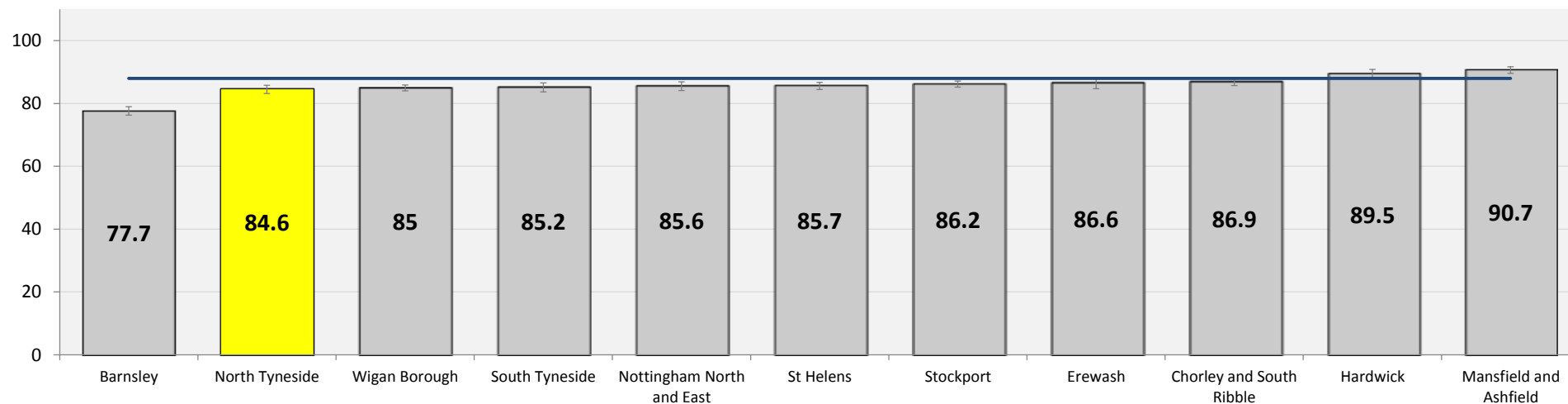
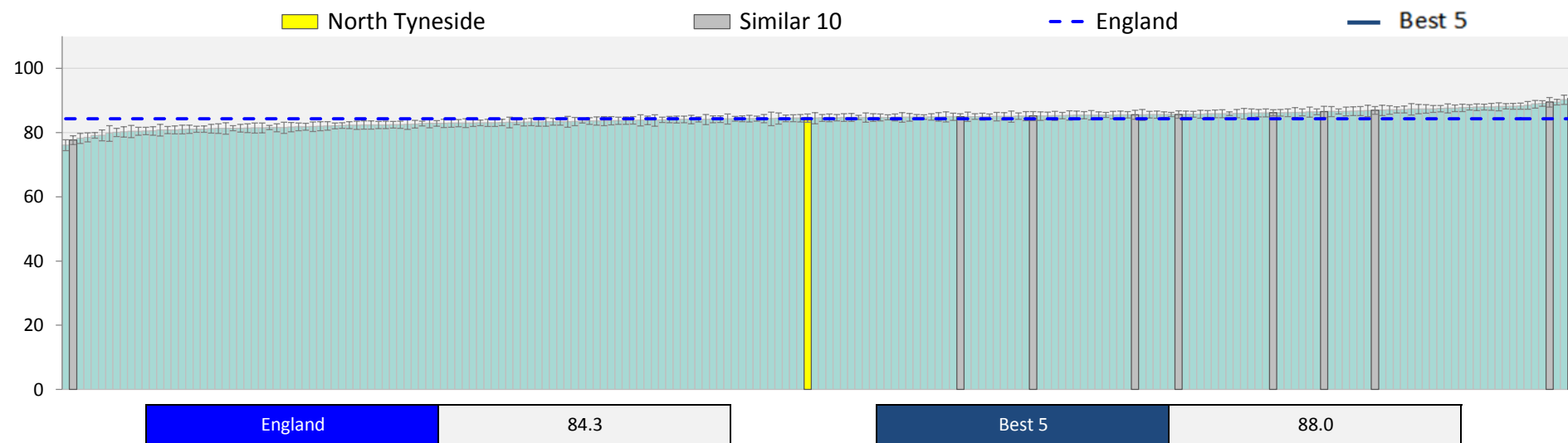


Definition: % of COPD patients with a record of FeV1 in the preceding 12 months
 Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QoF), The Health and Social Care Information Centre
 Year: 2014/15

Patients (8yrs+) with asthma with measures of variability or reversibility (%)

103 Pats.

60



Definition: % of patients aged 8 or over with asthma (diagnosed on or after 1 April 2006), on the register, with measures of variability or reversibility recorded between 3 months before or any time after diagnosis

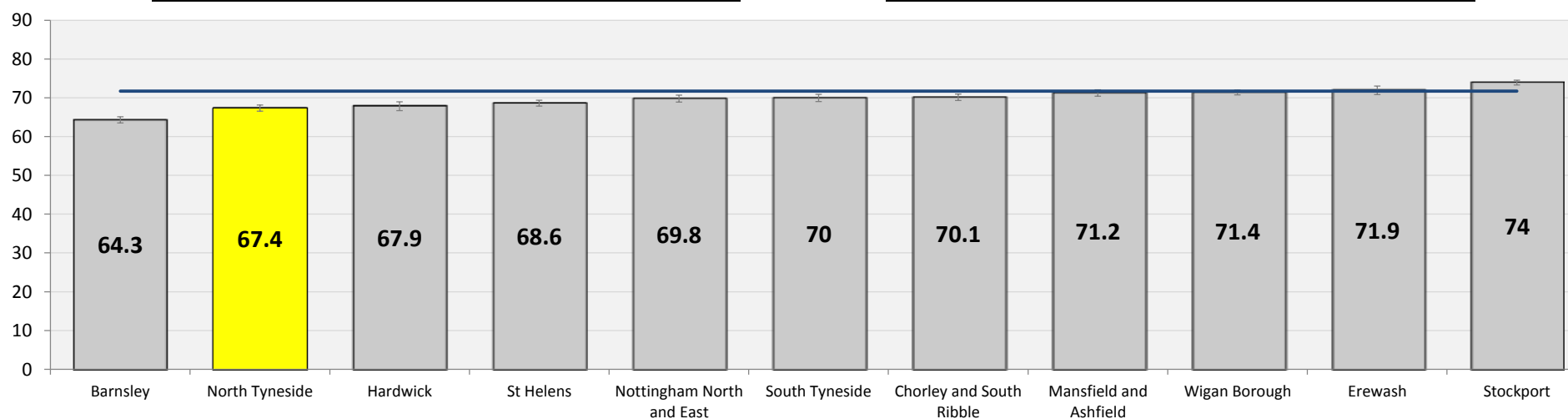
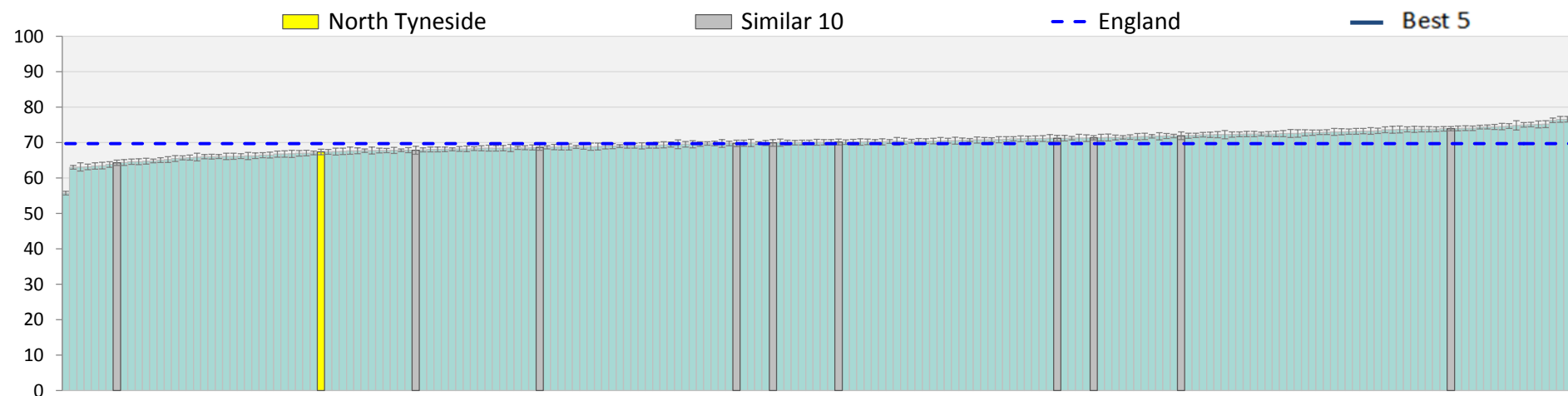
Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QoF), The Health and Social Care Information Centre

Year: 2014/15

Asthma patients who have had a review (12 months) (%)

612 Pats.

61



Definition: The % of patients with COPD who have had a review, undertaken by a healthcare professional, including an assessment of breathlessness using the Medical Research Council dyspnoea scale in the preceding 12 months

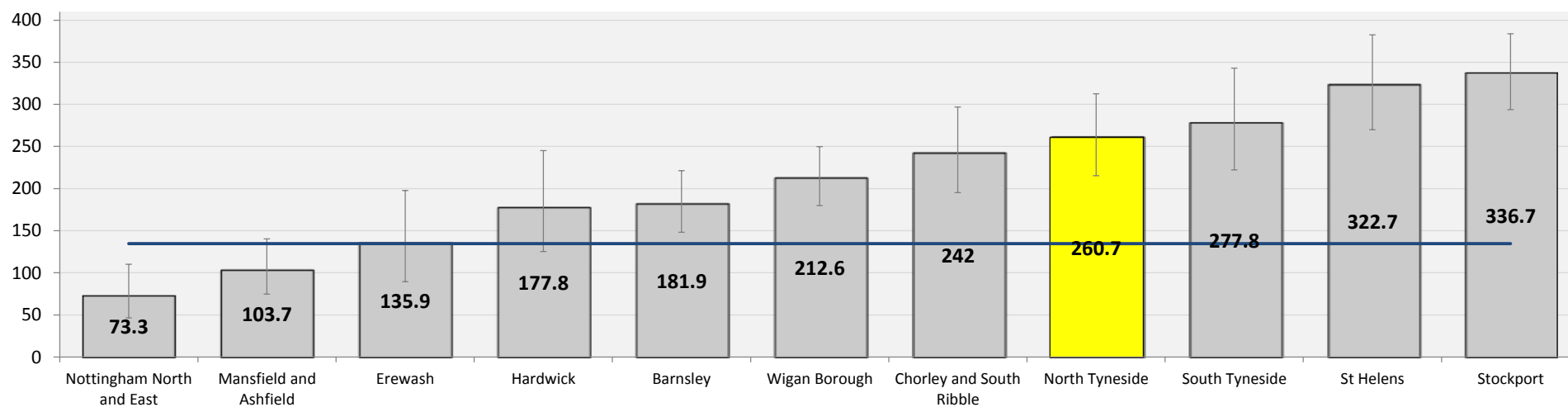
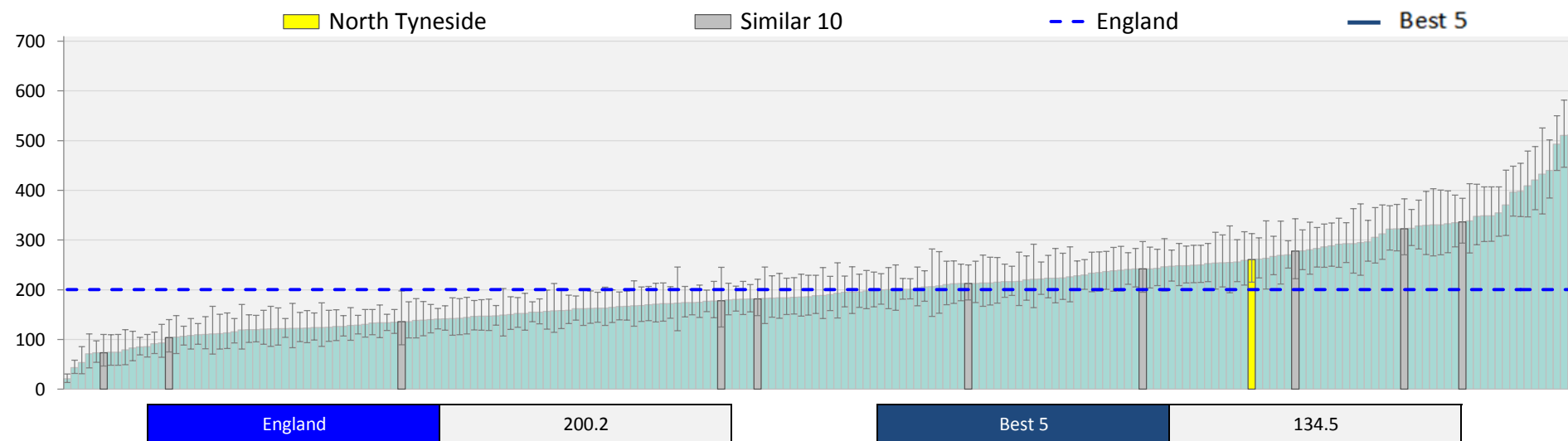
Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QoF), The Health and Social Care Information Centre

Year: 2014/15

Emergency admission rate for children with asthma, 0-18yrs (per 100,000 pop.)

56 Adms.

62

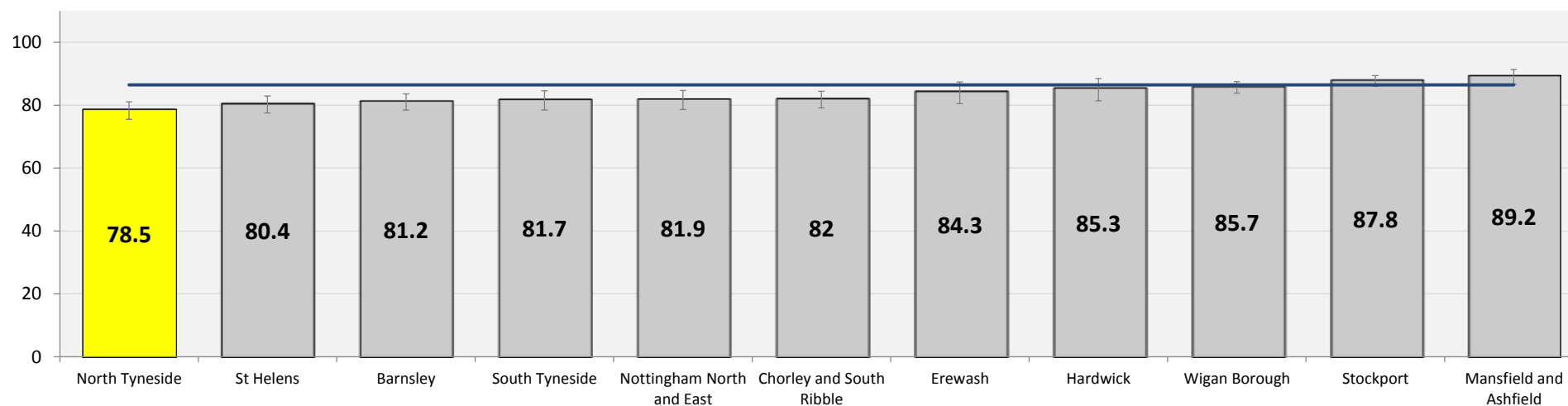
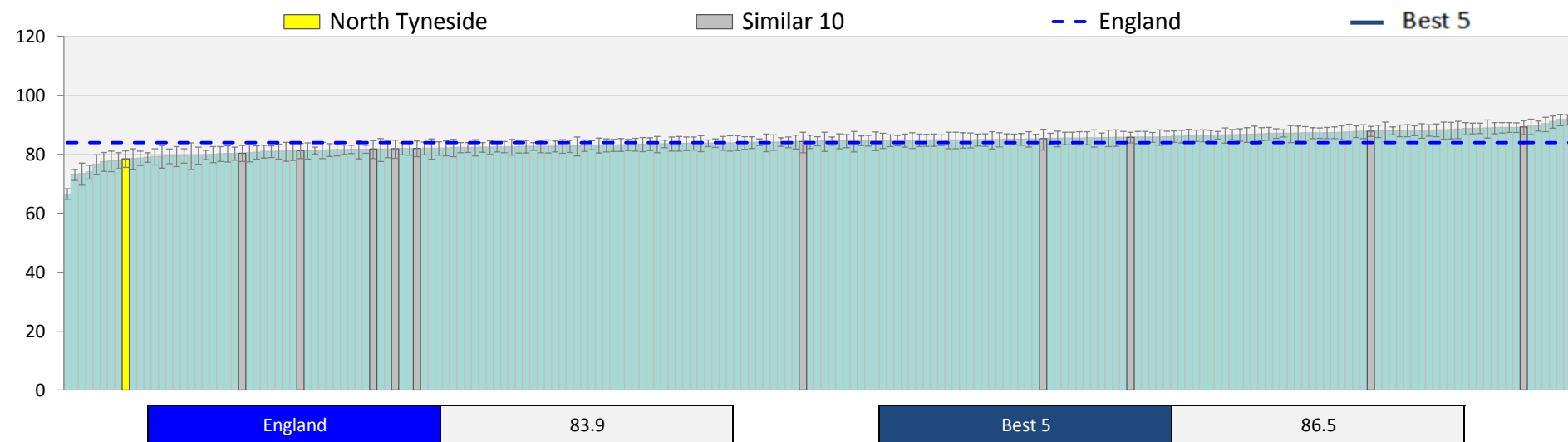


Definition: Emergency admission rate for children with asthma per 100,000 population aged 0–18 years
 Source: Hospital Episode statistics (HES) via Business Objects (Methods)
 Year: 2014/15

Asthma patients, 14-19, where smoking status is recorded (%)

67 Pats.

63



Definition: AST004: The percentage of patients with asthma aged 14 or over and who have not attained the age of 20, on the register, in whom there is a record of smoking status in the preceding 12 months

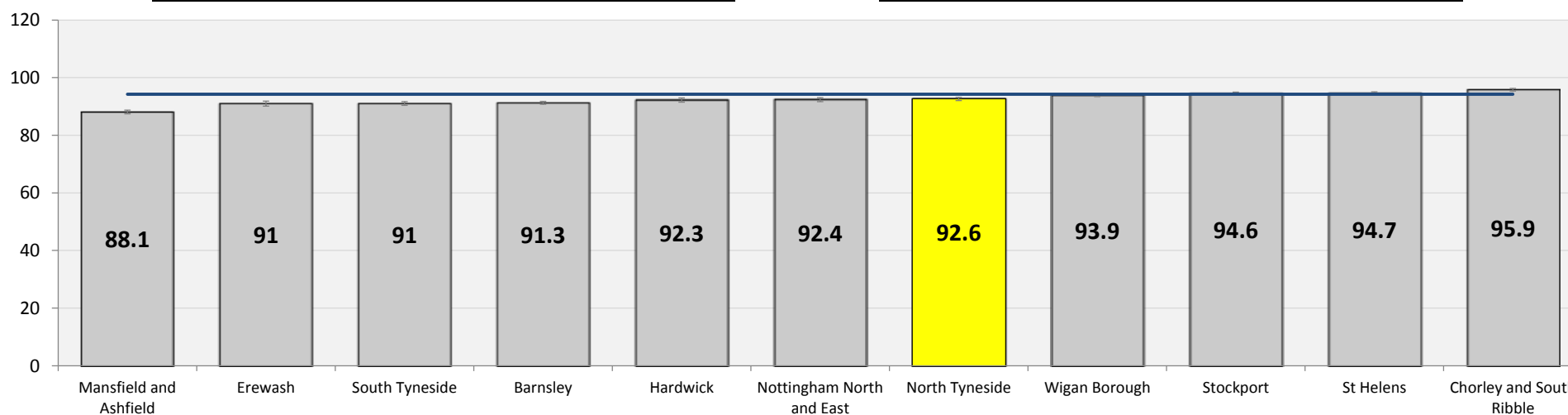
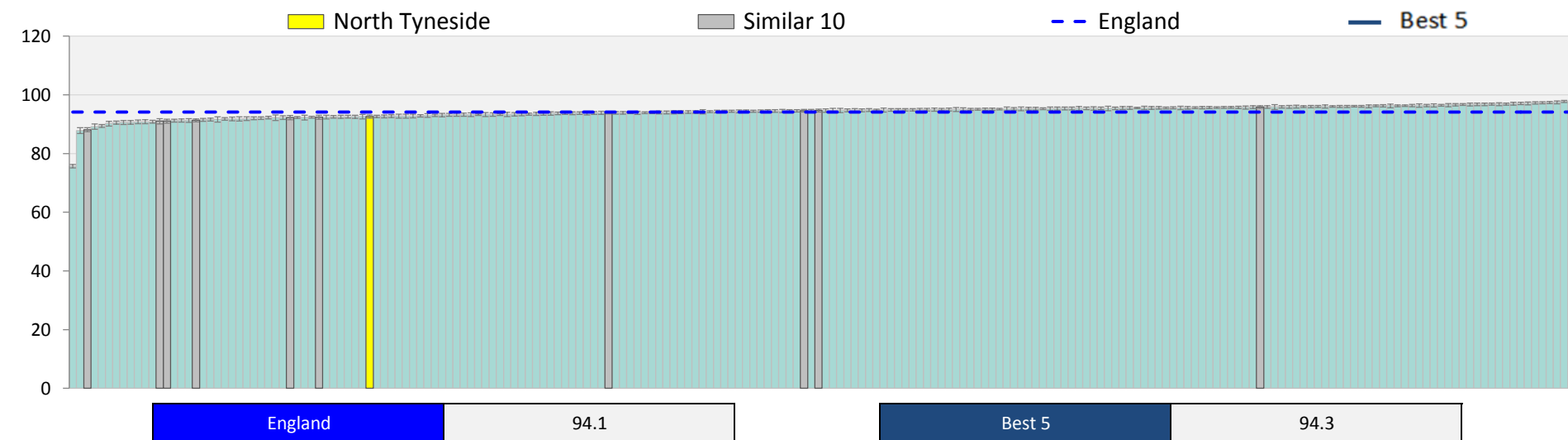
Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework

Year: 2014/15

Smokers- support and treatment offered (%)

149 Pats.

64



Definition: SMOK005: The percentage of patients with any or any combination of the following conditions: CHD, PAD, stroke or TIA, hypertension, diabetes, COPD, CKD, asthma, schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses who are recorded as current smokers who have a record of an offer of support and treatment within the preceding 12 months

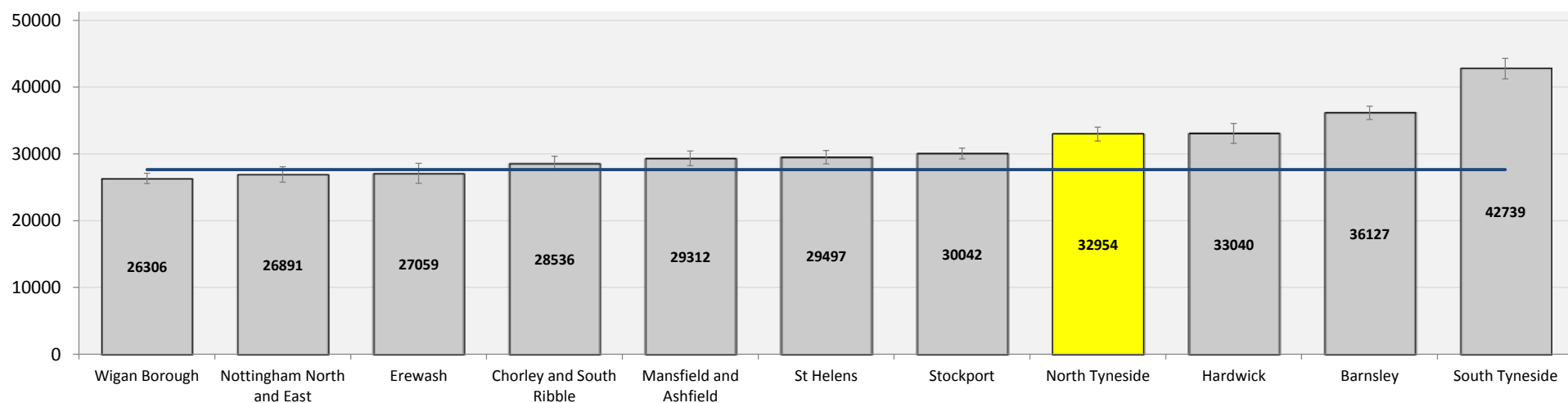
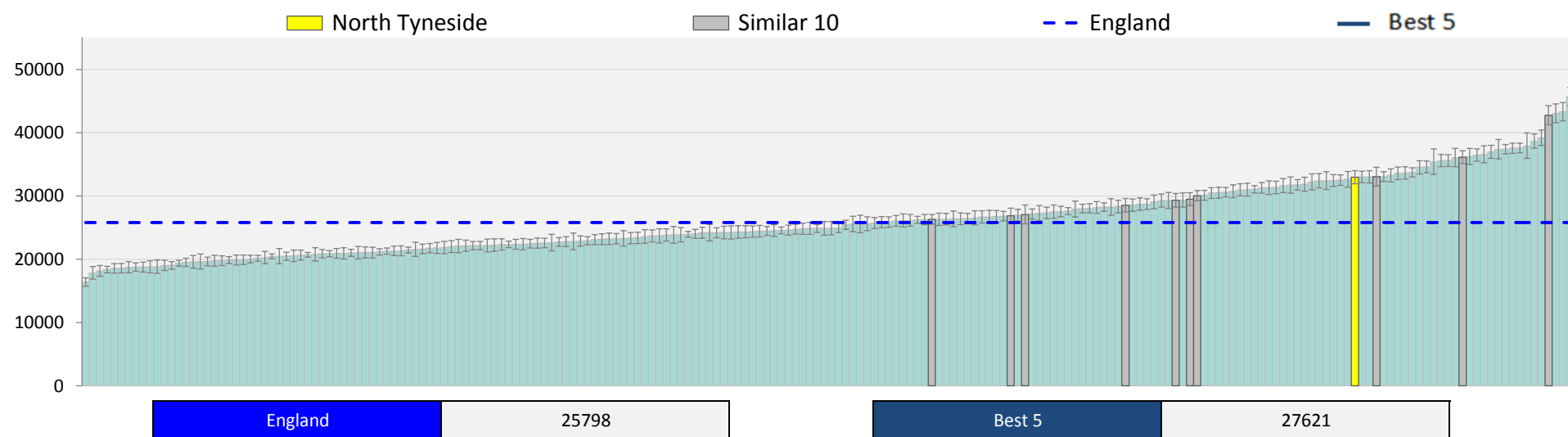
Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, The Health and Social Care Information Centre

Year: 2014/15

Respiratory conditions - Total non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£1252k

65

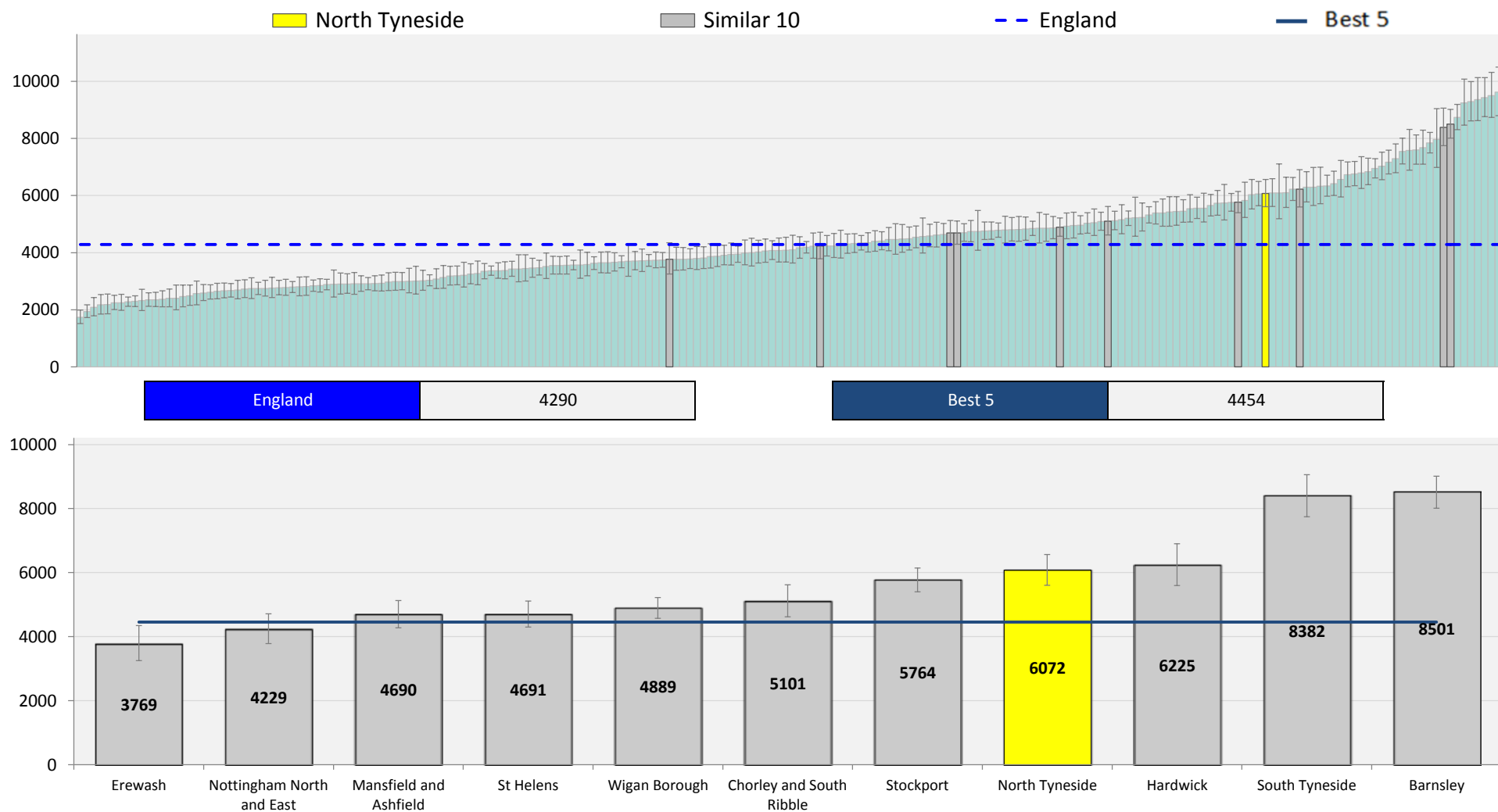


Definition: Respiratory - Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Obstructive Airways Disease- Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£388k

66

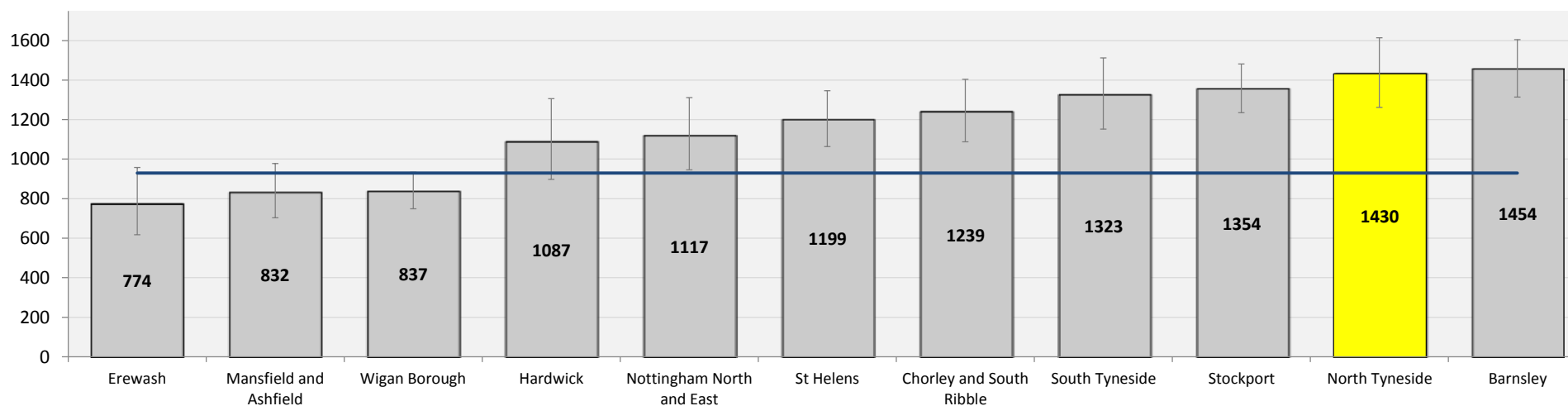
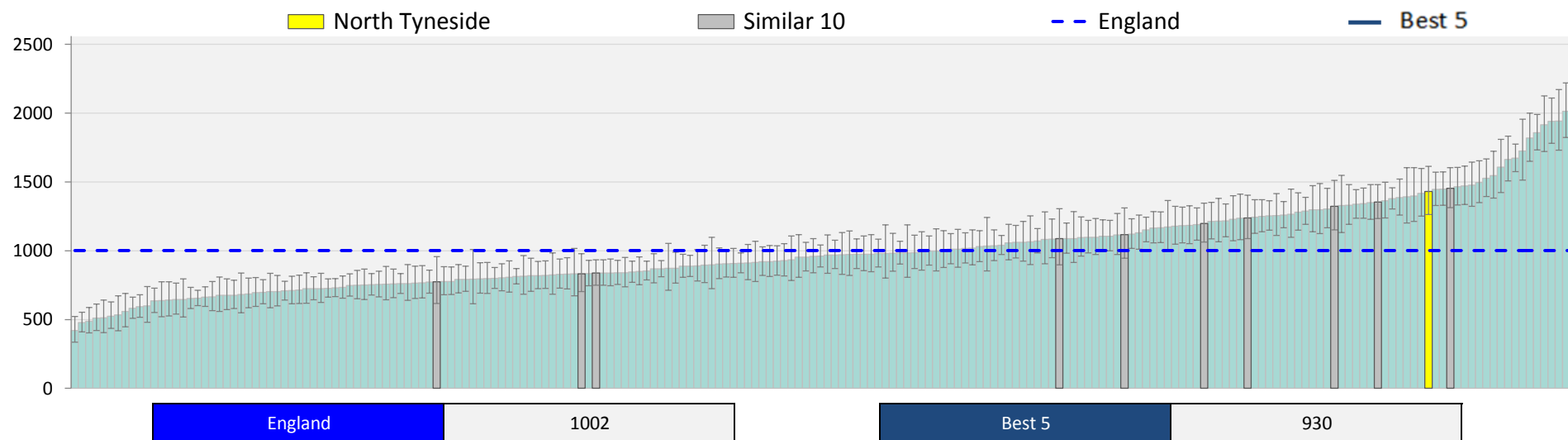


Definition: Spend on non-elective (emergency and other non-elective) admissions for Obstructive Airways Disease per 1,000 population
 Source: NHS Business Services Authority NHS Prescription Services Information Services Portal
 Year: 2014/15

Asthma - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop)

£109k

67

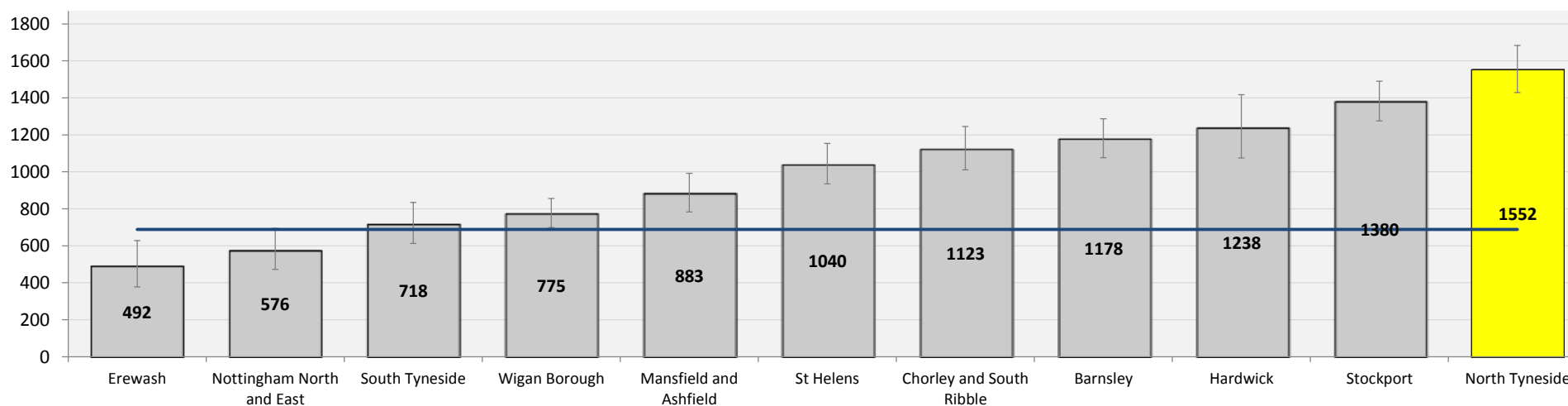
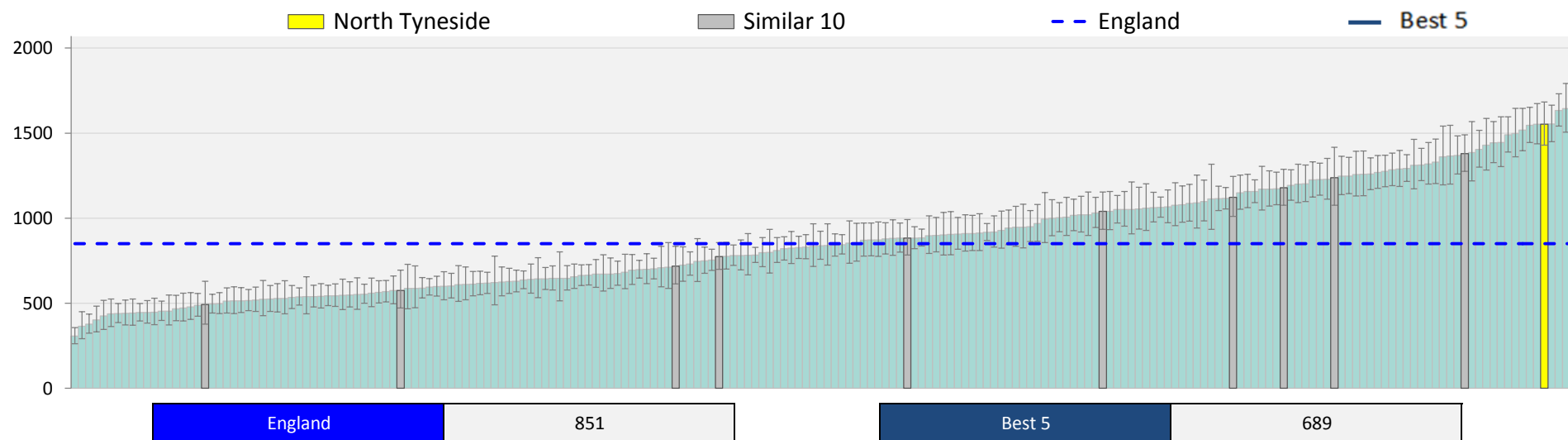


Definition: Asthma - Total Spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Acute upper respiratory - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£177k

68

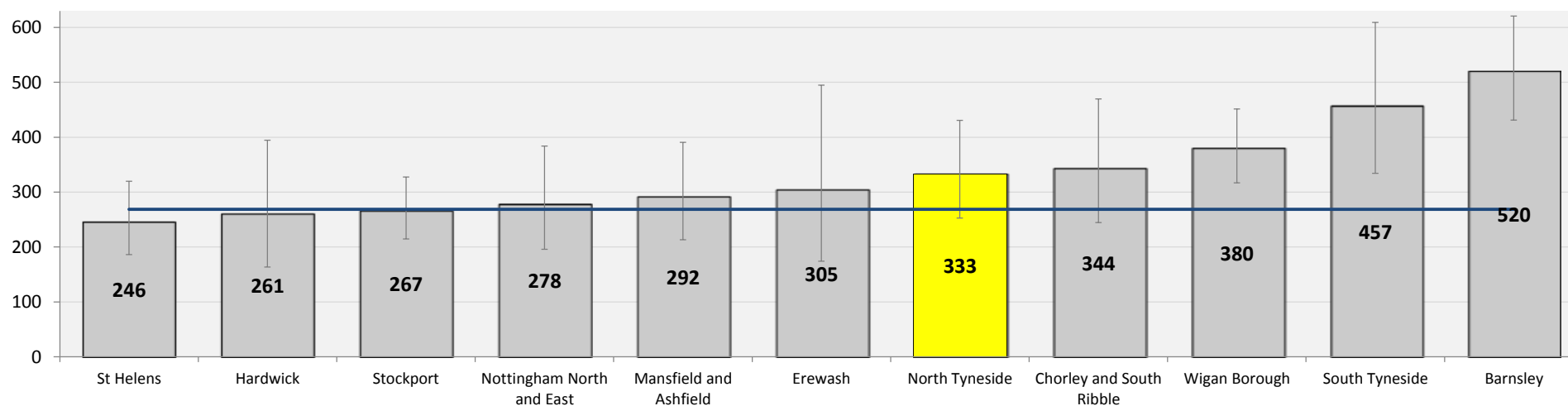
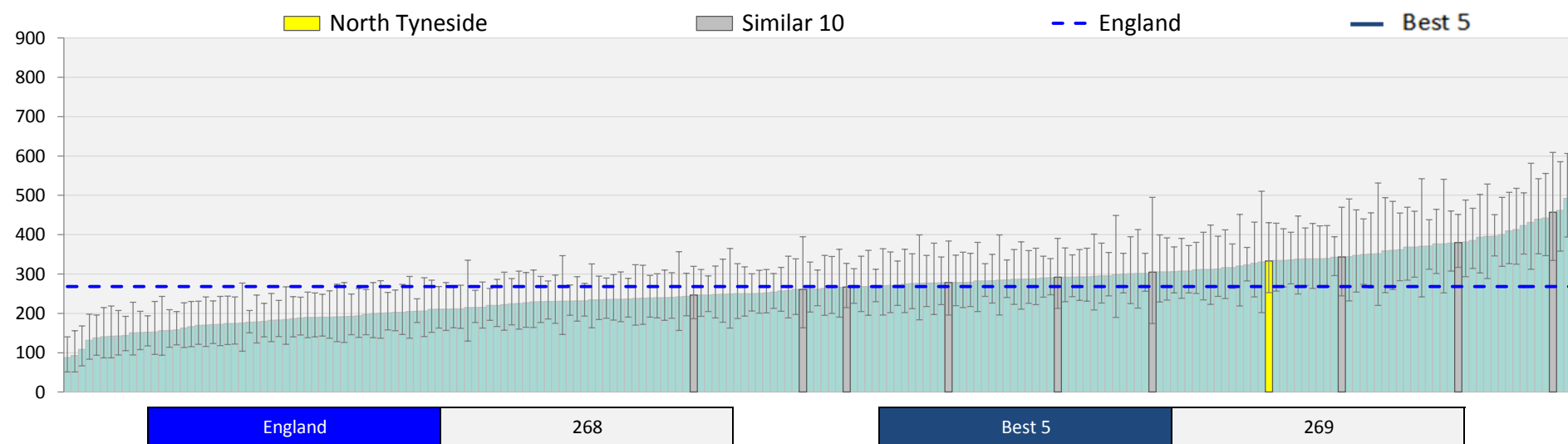


Definition: Acute upper respiratory - Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Chronic upper respiratory - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£14k (NSS)

69

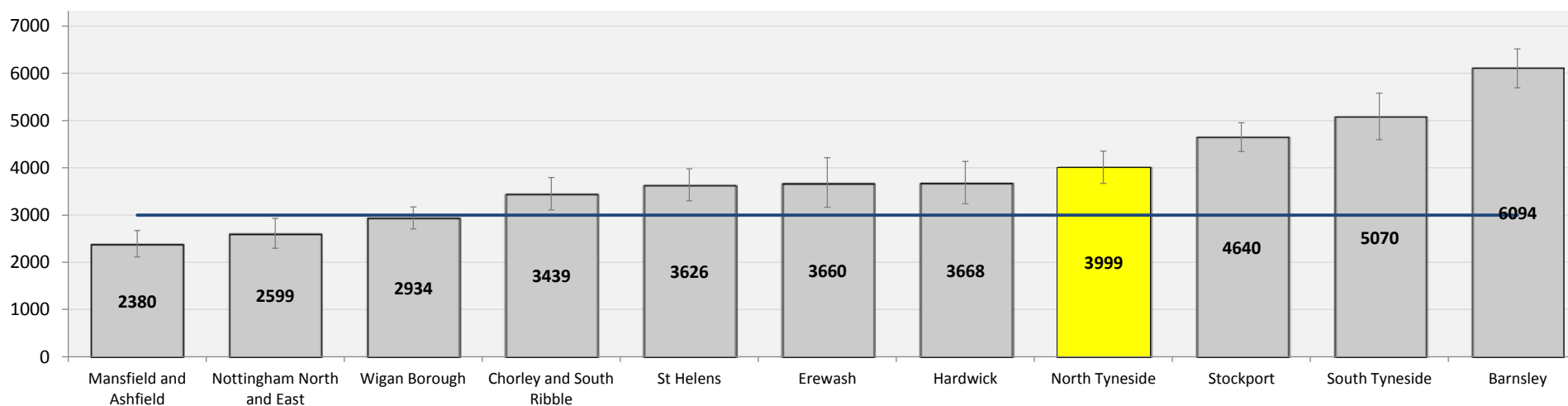
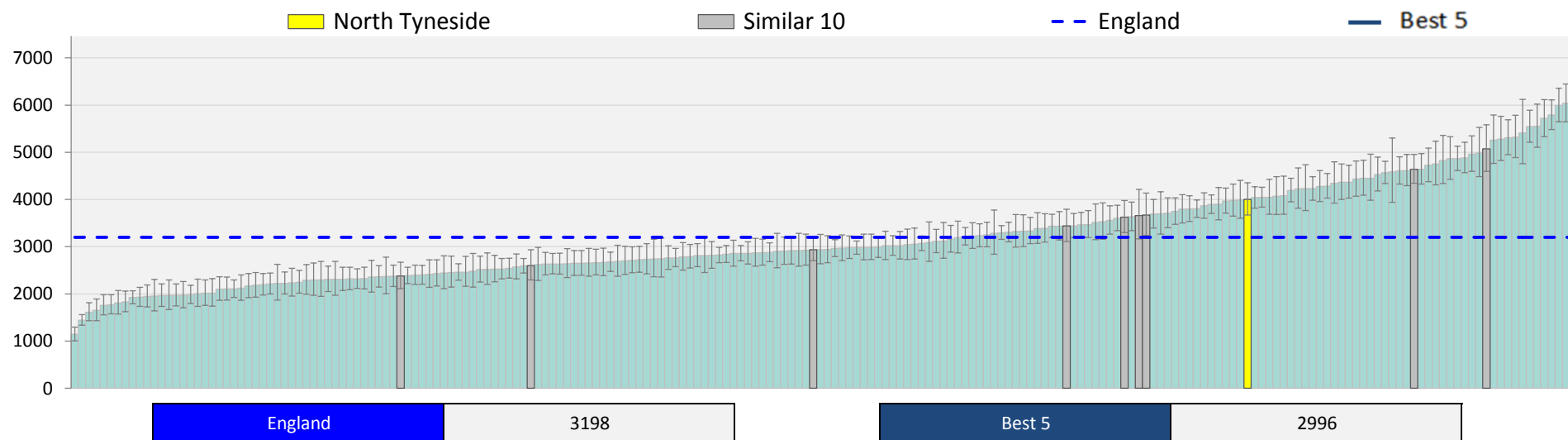


Definition: Chronic upper respiratory- Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Acute lower respiratory - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£233k

70

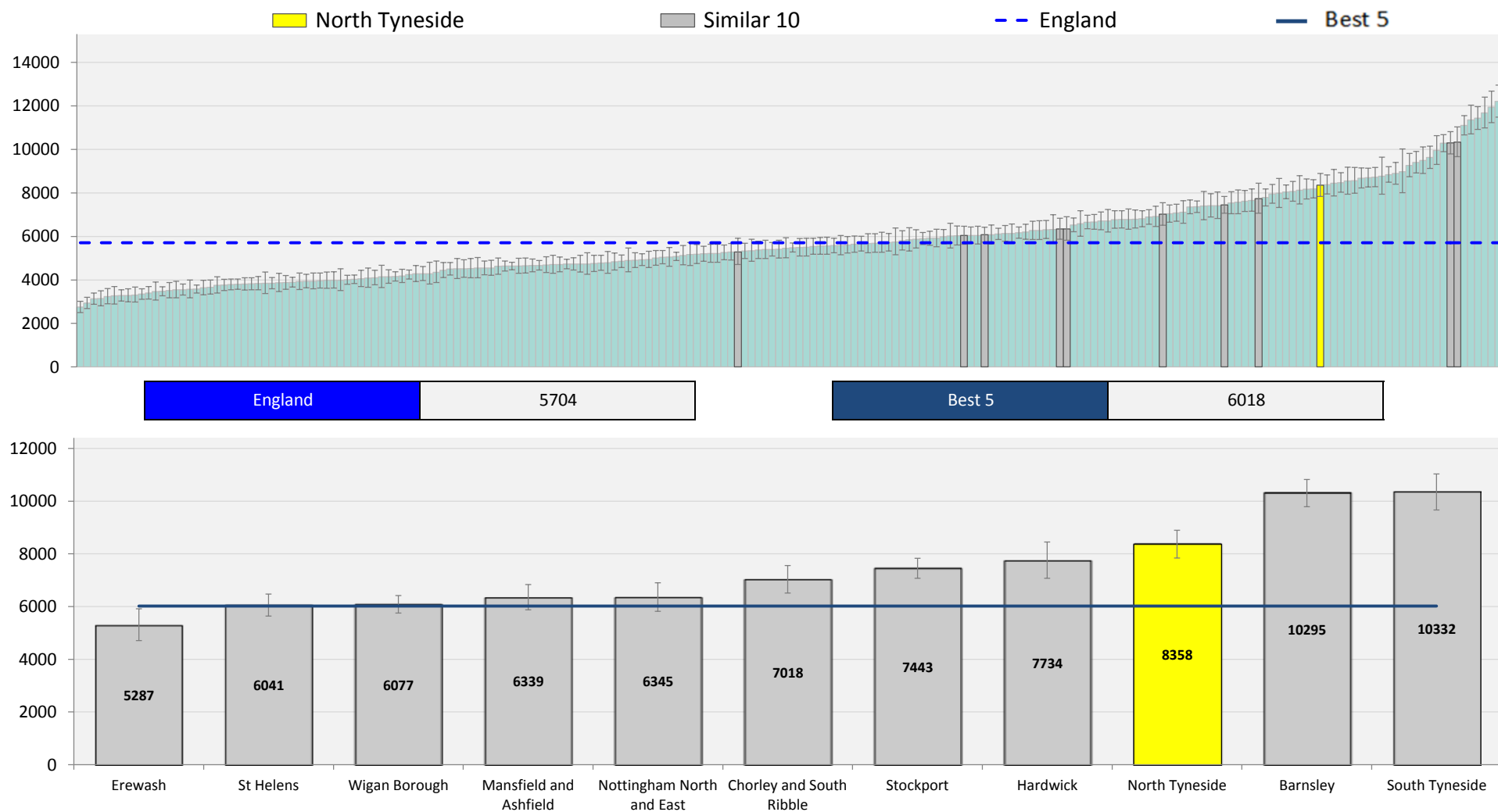


Definition: Acute lower respiratory - Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Chronic lower respiratory - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£552k

71

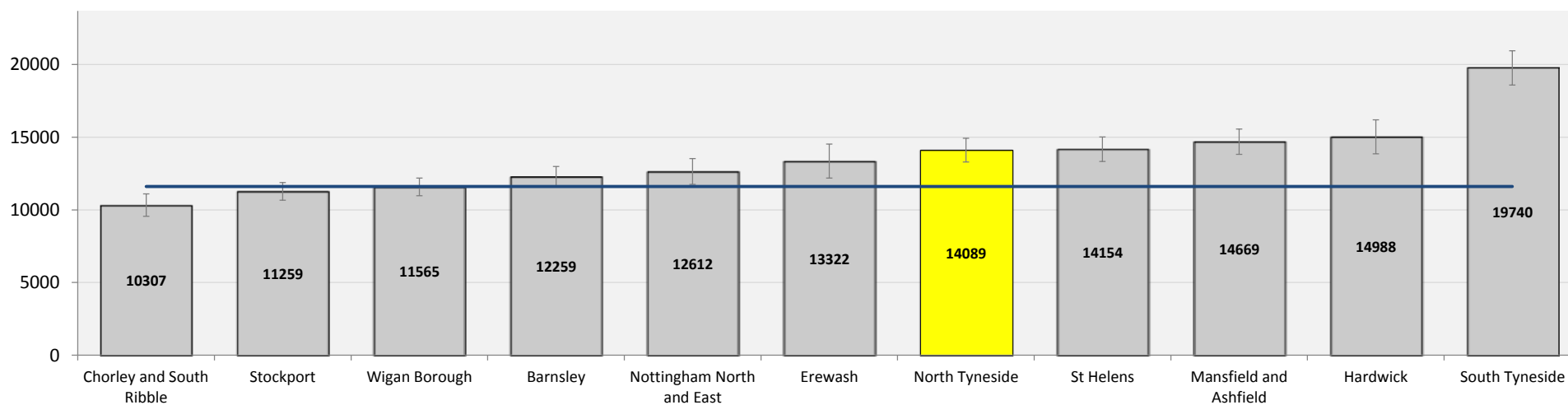
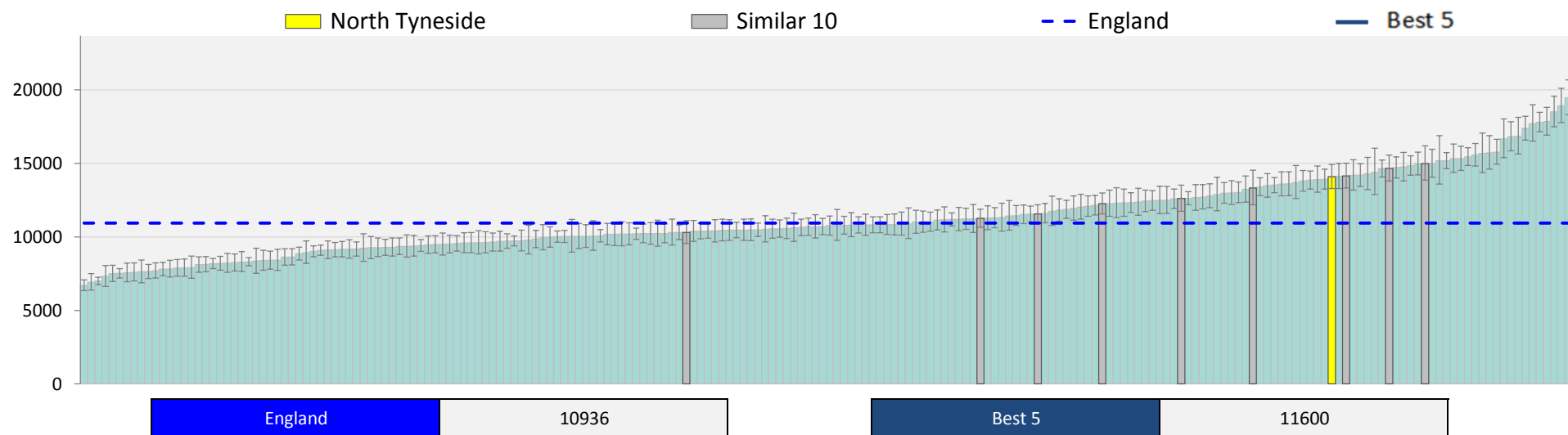


Definition: Chronic lower respiratory - Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Influenza and pneumonia - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£593k

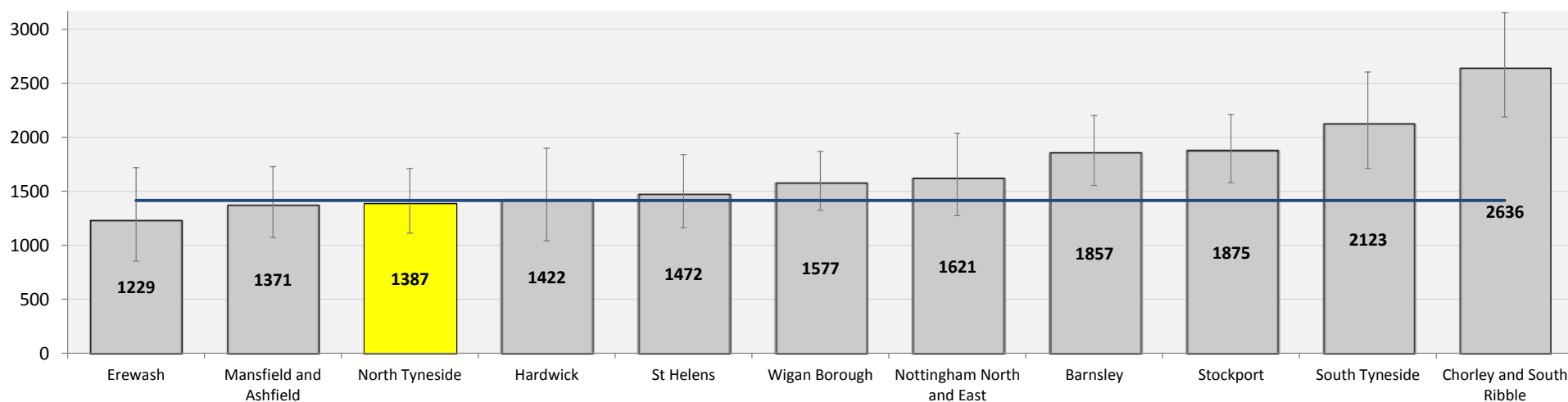
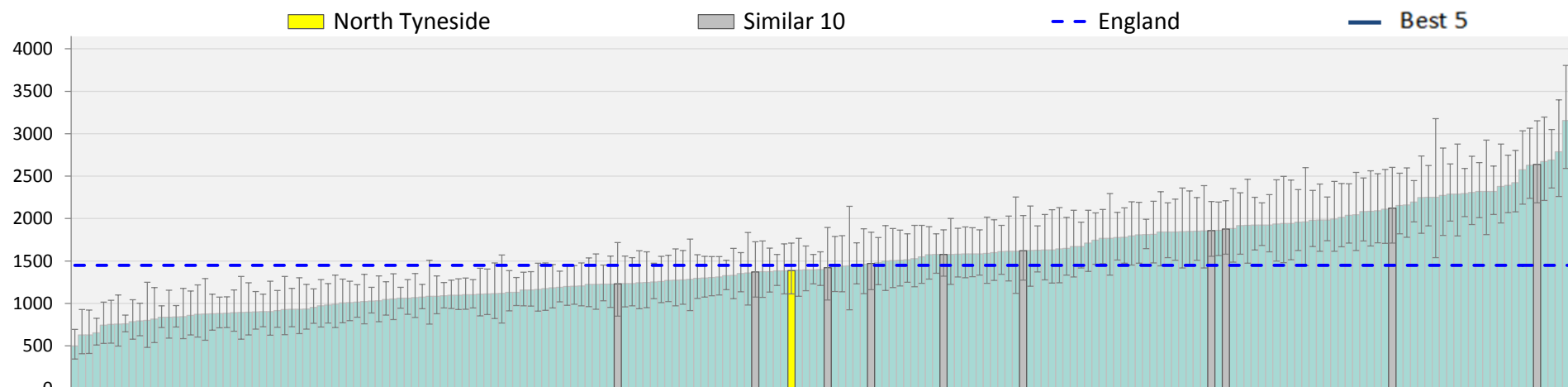
72



Definition: Influenza and pneumonia - Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Lung diseases due to external agents - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

73

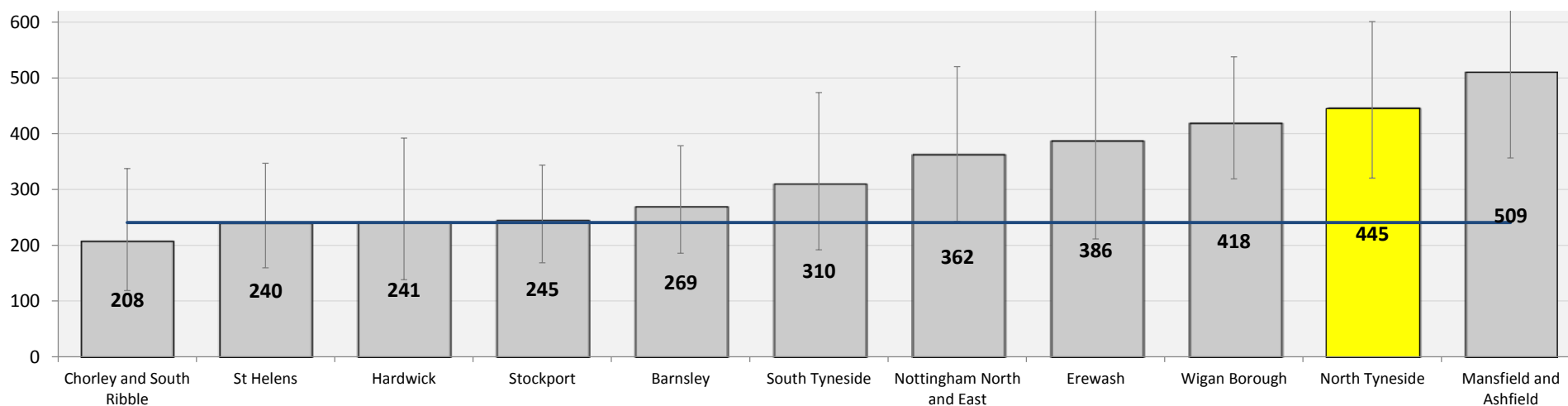
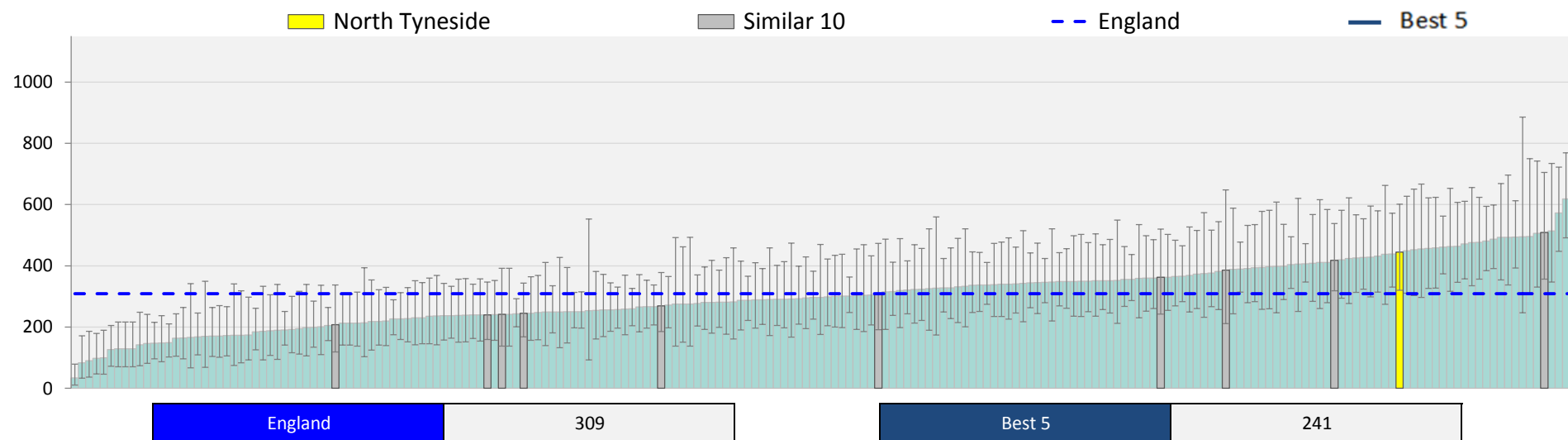


Definition: Lung diseases due to external agents - Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Other respiratory diseases principally affecting the interstitium - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£48k

74

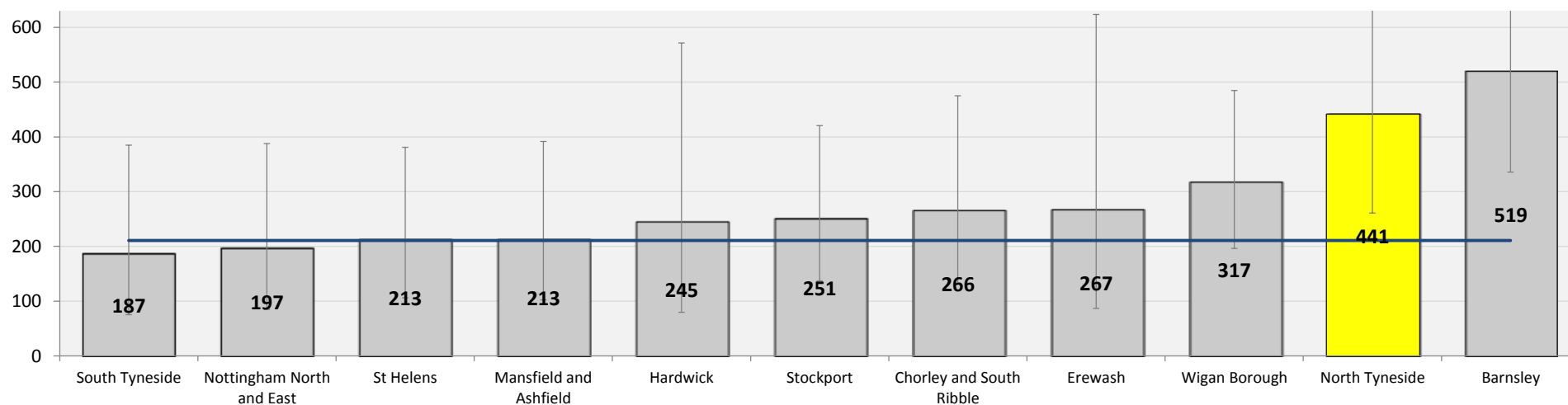
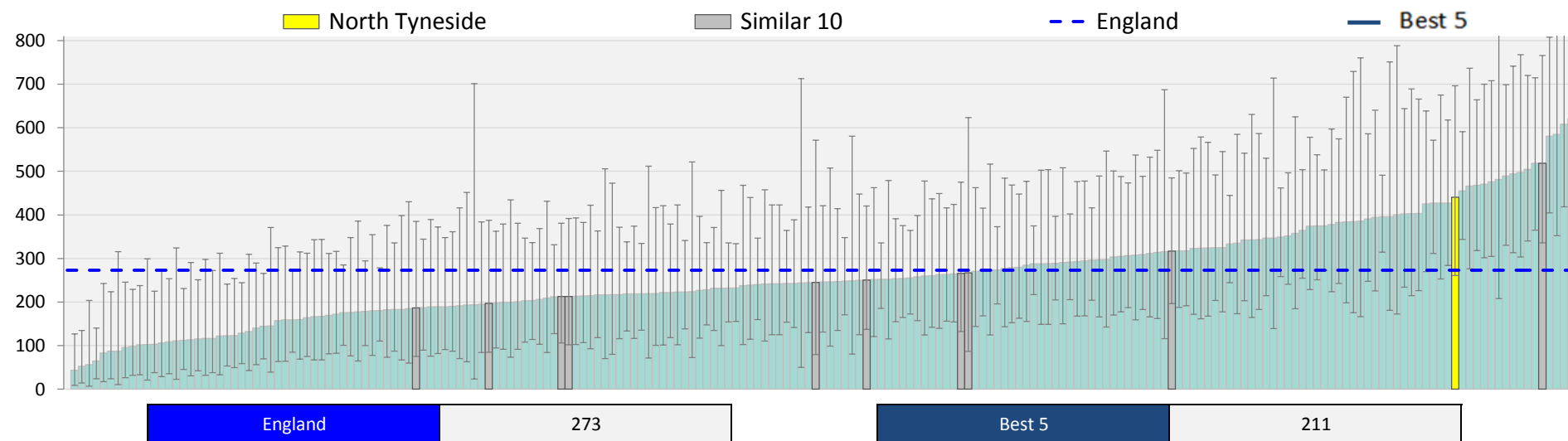


Definition: Other respiratory diseases principally affecting the interstitium - Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Suppurative and necrotic conditions of lower respiratory tract - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£52k

75

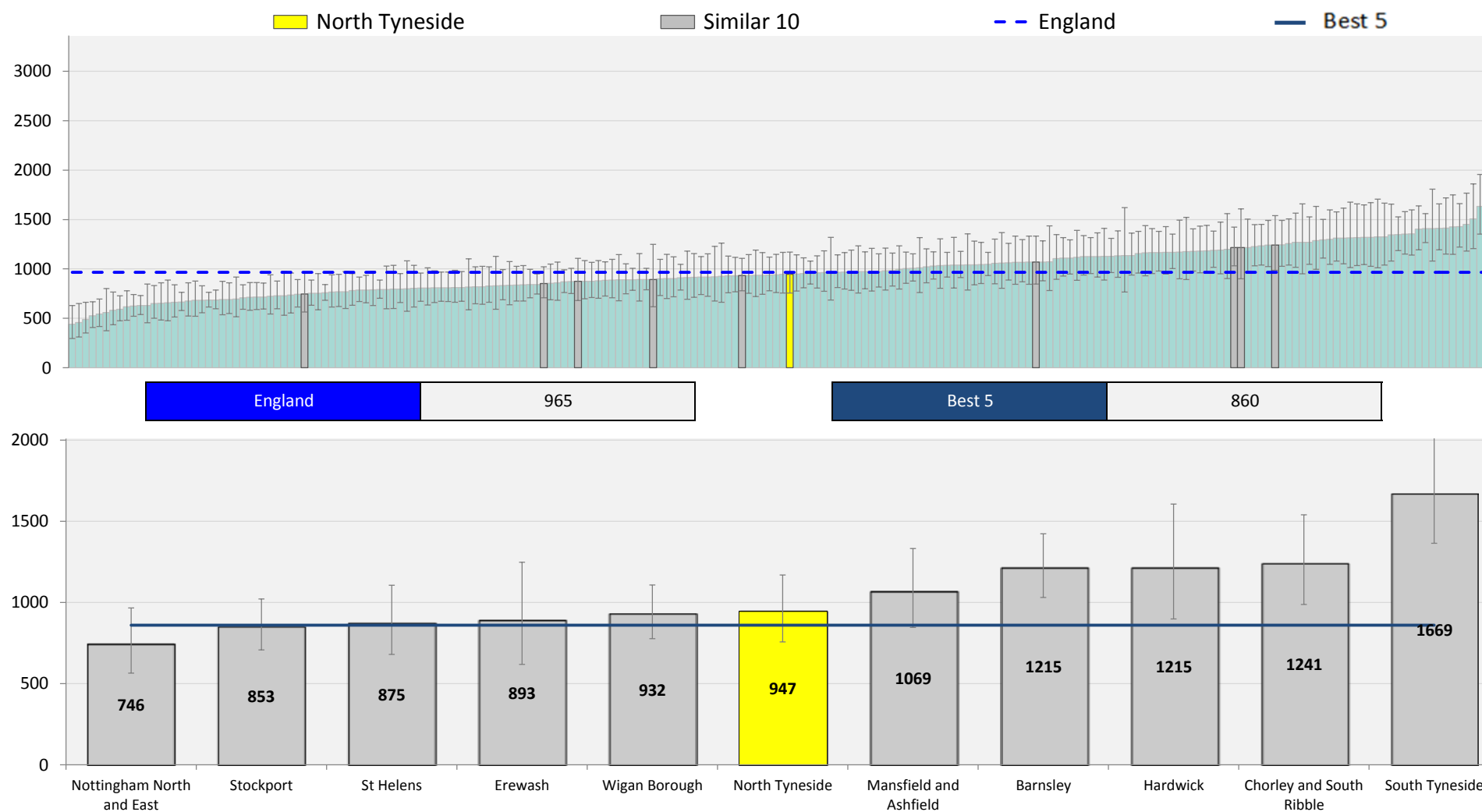


Definition: Suppurative and necrotic conditions of lower respiratory tract - Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Other diseases of pleura - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£20k (NSS)

76

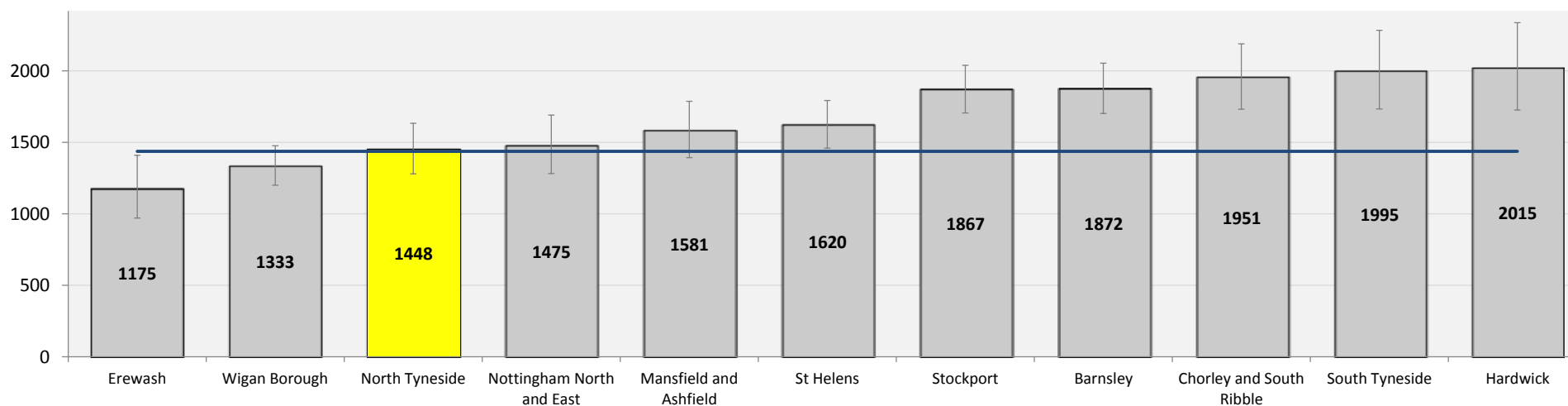
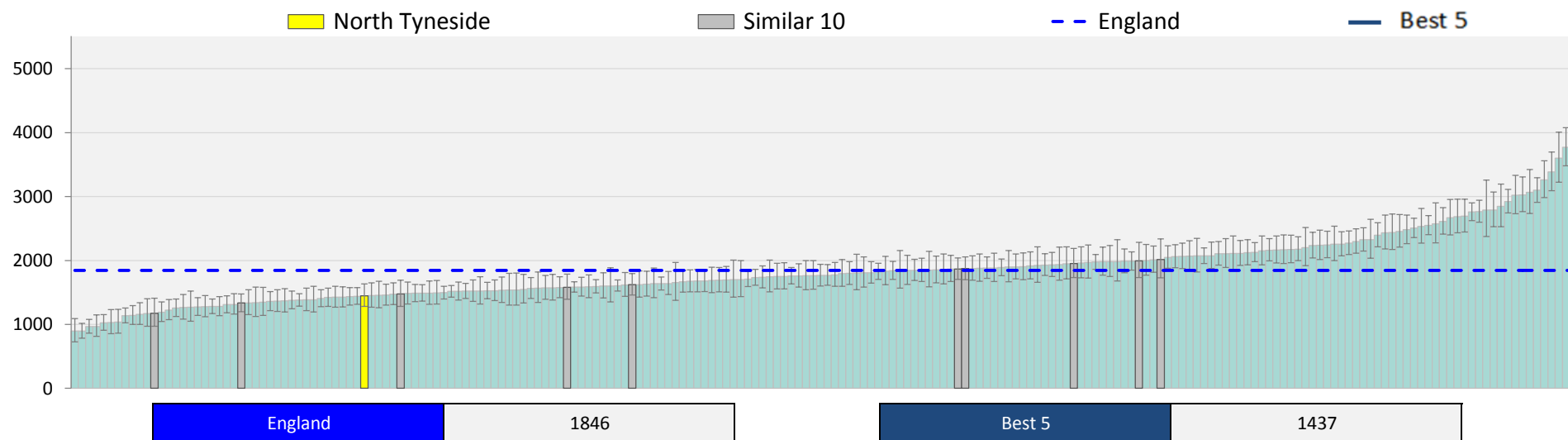


Definition: Other diseases of pleura - Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Other diseases of the respiratory system - Non-elective spend (£ per 1,000 pop.)

£3k (NSS)

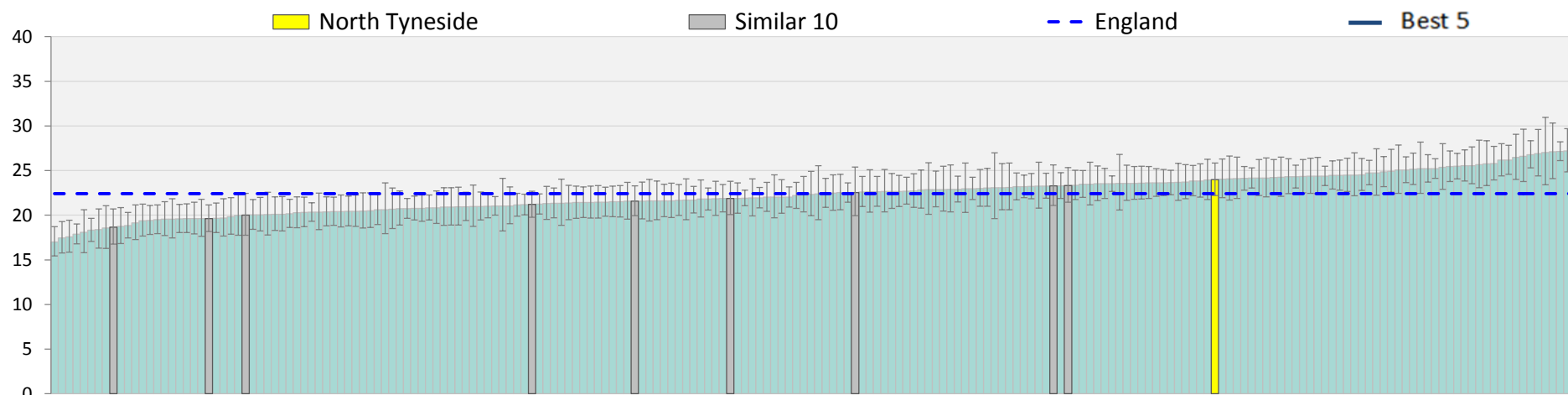
77



Definition: Other diseases of the respiratory system - Total spend on non-elective admissions per 1,000 population
 Source: Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart)
 Year: 2014/15

Deaths at home (%)

78

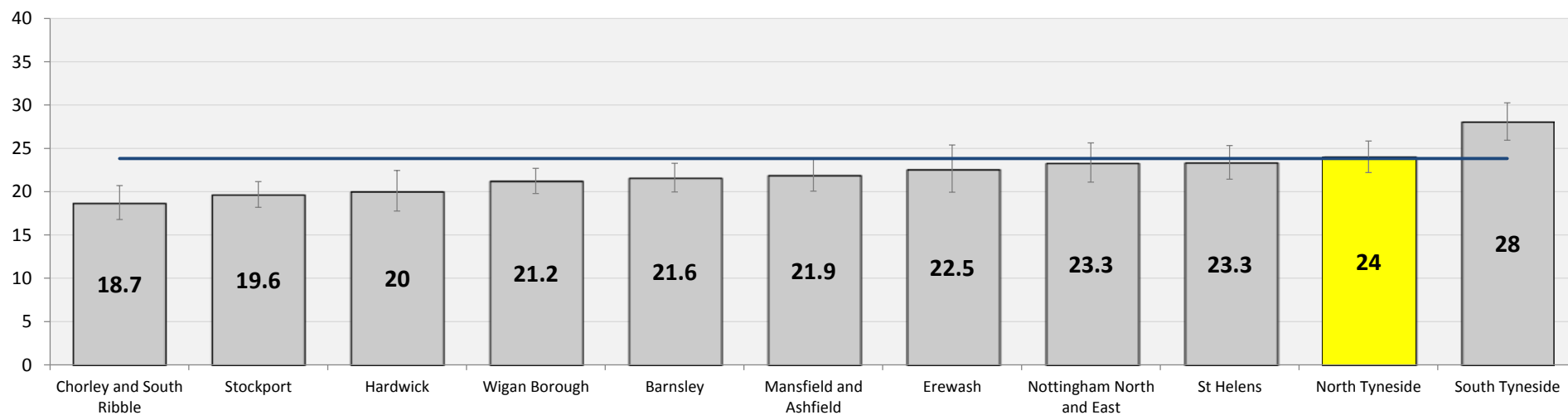


England

22

Best 5

24

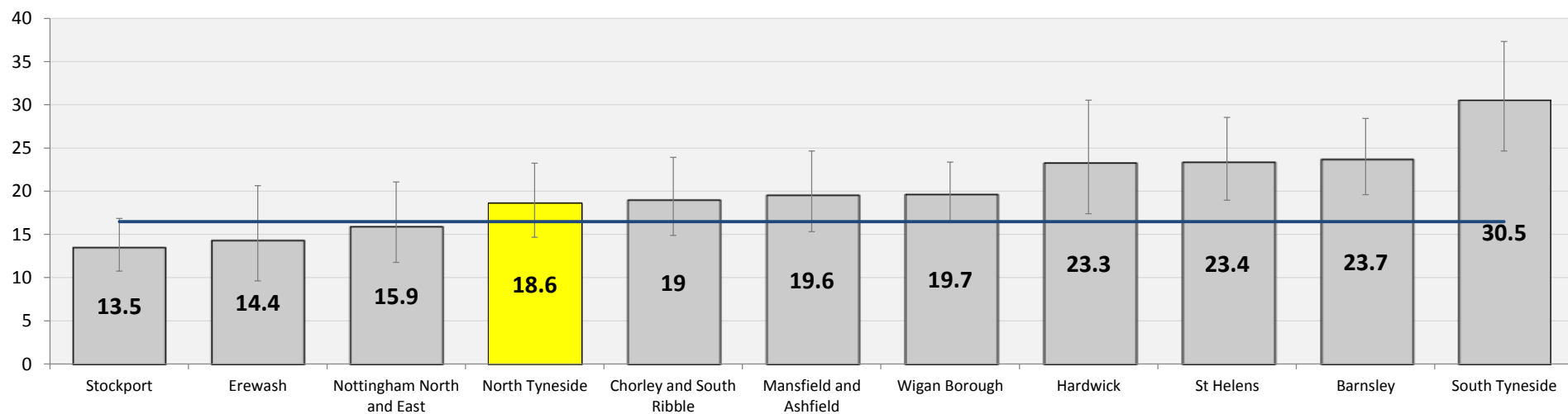
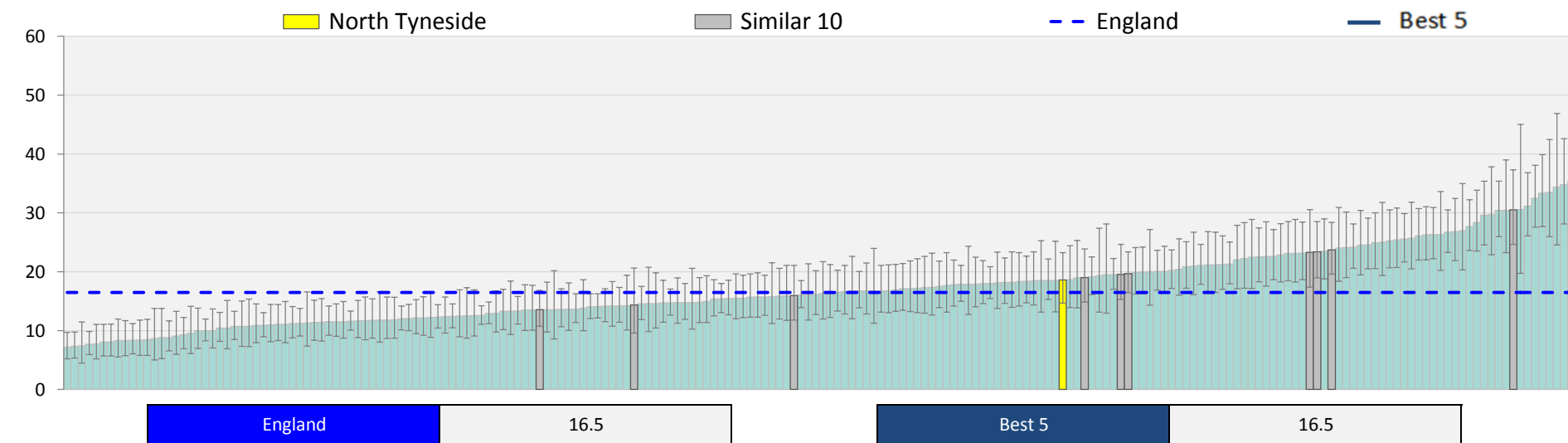


Definition: Home deaths, Persons, All Ages (%)
 Source: End of Life Care Profiles, Fingertips, Public Health England
 Year: 2013

<75 Mortality from bronchitis, emphysema and COPD (per 100,000 pop.)

4 Lives (NSS)

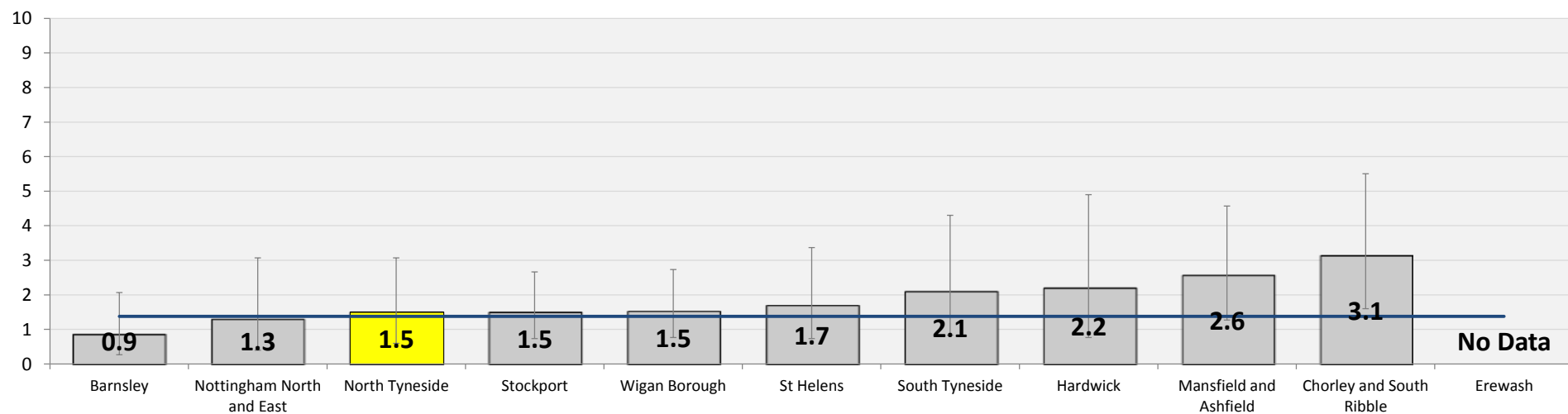
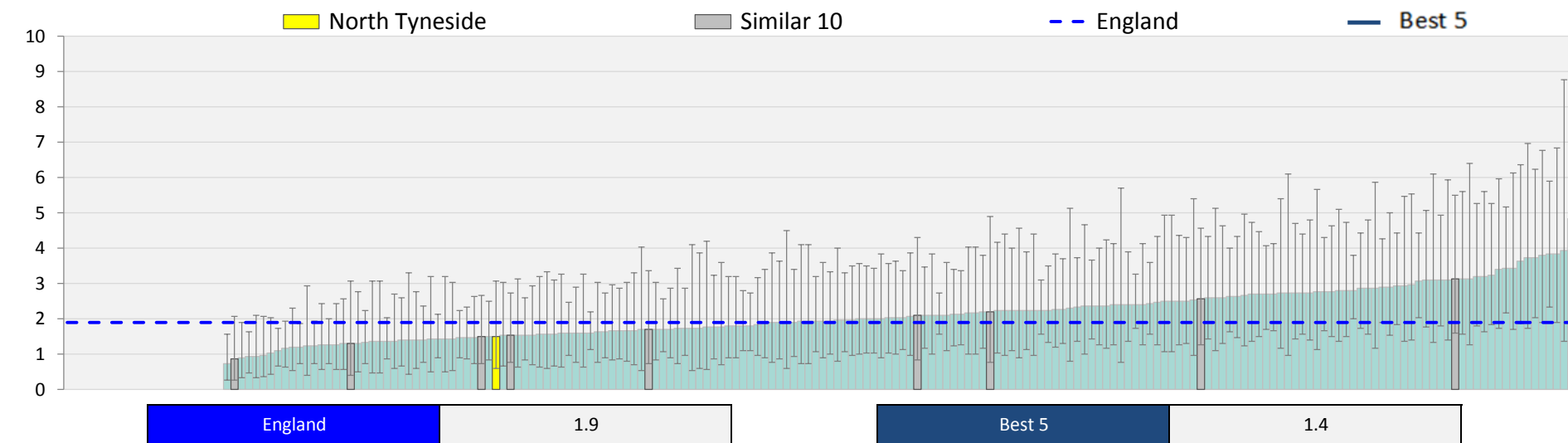
79



Definition: Mortality from bronchitis and emphysema and COPD: Under 75 Directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000
 Source: Primary Care Mortality Database, HSCIC
 Year: 2011-13

Mortality from asthma all yrs (per 100,000 pop.)

80



Definition: Mortality from asthma: all age directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 European Standard Population
 Source: Primary Care Mortality Database, HSCIC
 Year: 2011-13

Commissioners can take the following actions now:

- Identify the key opportunities for improvement within the pathways included in the neurology focus pack for your population and compare with current reform activity and improvement plans.
- Engage with clinicians and other local stakeholders, including public health teams in local authorities and commissioning support organisations and explore the opportunities along the pathways further using local data.
- Revisit the Commissioning for Value web pages regularly as new content, including updates to tools to support the use of the Commissioning for Value packs, is regularly added.
- Watch the focus pack videos, and explore other clinical resources.
- Always consider risk factor reduction (e.g. smoking prevalence) as an opportunity to improve population health and reduce disease prevalence.
- Discuss the opportunities highlighted in this pack as part of the STP planning process and consider STP wide action where appropriate.
- For Wave One CCGs, speak to your Delivery Partner about other practical steps for your locality.
- For Wave Two CCGs, start to identify and act to improve the opportunities highlighted.

The Commissioning for Value benchmarking tool, explorer tool, full details of all the data used, and links to other useful tools are available on the Commissioning for Value pages of the NHS England website.

The NHS RightCare website offers resources to support CCGs in adopting the Commissioning for Value approach. These include:

- Online videos and 'how to' guides
- Case studies with learning from other CCGs

If you have any questions or require any further information or support you can email the Commissioning for Value support team direct at: england.healthinvestmentnetwork@nhs.net

Further surgical resources available for review

83

There are further resources on key surgical pathways and data freely available at The Royal College of Surgeons The National Surgical Commissioning Centre.

All the resources listed below are freely available at the website available on page 84.

- 1. Commissioning guides:** have been developed through a NICE accredited process and outline the 'high value' care pathway for a particular surgical complaint. Further information on the development of the commissioning guides is available online. Guides related to respiratory conditions include: **Rhinosinusitis** and **Tonsillectomy**
- 2. Data tools linked to commissioning guides:** use Hospital Episode Statistics (HES). All the tools have been developed with input from a multidisciplinary guideline development group and clinical coders and the technical definitions and guidance on navigating the tools are available to download. The data within these tools should be used as a start of a conversation between commissioners and their providers, to examine possible areas for improved efficiency and quality improvement

The Quality dashboards and Procedure explorer tool (PET)

There are 30 separate quality dashboards which show quality indicators for surgical procedures commissioned by commissioners. The PET tool shows further detailed information on individual procedures.

Data tools for Rhinosinusitis and Tonsillectomy are:

- Recurrent Tonsillitis or its complications
- Sleep disordered breathing in children <16
- Rhinosinusitis



Commissioning for Value pages of the NHS England website:

<http://www.england.nhs.uk/resources/resources-for-ccgs/comm-for-value/>

Commissioning for Value Similar 10 Explorer Tool:

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/cfv-16-similar-10-explr-tool.xlsm>

Supporting videos for the CFV focus packs:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL6lQwMACXkj1e17bcMvaHuy1gd9XrZT92>

NHS RightCare website:

<http://www.rightcare.nhs.uk/index.php/commissioning-for-value/>

Royal College of Surgeons National Surgical Commissioning Centre: <http://www.rcseng.ac.uk/surgical-commissioning>

Annex A: Condition and drug groupings

Respiratory conditions

86

| Programme Budget Code group | Programme Budget Category | Primary Diagnosis Code |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Obstructive Airways Diseases | 11A | N/A |
| Asthma | 11B | N/A |

| Condition Group | Programme Budget Category | Primary Diagnosis Code |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Acute upper respiratory infections | 11A, 11B, 11X | J00X, J010, J011, J012, J013, J014, J018, J019, J020, J028, J029, J030, J038, J039, J040, J041, J042, J050, J051, J060, J068, J069 |
| Chronic upper respiratory diseases | 11A, 11B, 11X | J300, J301, J302, J303, J304, J310, J311, J312, J320, J321, J322, J323, J324, J328, J329, J330, J331, J338, J339, J340, J341, J342, J343, J348, J350, J351, J352, J353, J358, J359, J36X, J370, J371, J380, J381, J382, J383, J384, J385, J386, J387, J390, J391, J392, J393, J398, J399 |
| Acute lower respiratory infections | 11A, 11B, 11X | J200, J201, J202, J203, J204, J205, J206, J207, J208, J209, J210, J211, J218, J219, J22X |
| Chronic lower respiratory diseases | 11A, 11B, 11X | J40X, J410, J411, J418, J42X, J430, J431, J432, J438, J439, J440, J441, J448, J449, J450, J451, J458, J459, J46X, J47X |
| Influenza and pneumonia | 11A, 11B, 11X | J09X, J100, J101, J108, J110, J111, J118, J120, J121, J122, J123, J128, J129, J13X, J14X, J150, J151, J152, J153, J154, J155, J156, J157, J158, J159, J160, J168, J170, J171, J172, J173, J178, J180, J181, J182, J188, J189 |
| Lung diseases due to external agents | 11A, 11B, 11X | J60X, J61X, J620, J628, J630, J631, J632, J633, J634, J635, J638, J64X, J65X, J660, J661, J662, J668, J670, J671, J672, J673, J674, J675, J676, J677, J678, J679, J680, J681, J682, J683, J684, J688, J689, J690, J691, J698, J700, J701, J702, J703, J704, J708, J709 |
| Other respiratory diseases principally affecting the interstitium | 11A, 11B, 11X | J80X, J81X, J82X, J840, J841, J848, J849 |

Respiratory conditions continued

87

| Condition Group | Programme Budget Category | Primary Diagnosis Code |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Suppurative and necrotic conditions of lower respiratory tract | 11A, 11B, 11X | J850, J851, J852, J853, J860, J869 |
| Other diseases of pleura | 11A, 11B, 11X | J90X, J91X, J920, J929, J930, J931, J938, J939, J940, J941, J942, J948, J949 |
| Other diseases of the respiratory system | 11A, 11B, 11X | A065, A150, A151, A152, A153, A154, A155, A156, A157, A158, A159, A160, A161, A162, A163, A164, A165, A167, A168, A169, A190, A191, A192, A198, A199, A212, A221, A310, A360, A361, A362, A370, A371, A378, A379, A420, A430, A481, A70X, B012, B052, B250, B334, B371, B380, B381, B382, B390, B391, B392, B400, B401, B402, B410, B420, B440, B441, B442, B450, B460, B583, B671, B873, G473, J950, J951, J952, J953, J954, J955, J958, J959, J960, J961, J969, J980, J981, J982, J983, J984, J985, J986, J988, J989, J990, J991, J998, Q300, Q301, Q302, Q303, Q308, Q309, Q310, Q311, Q312, Q313, Q314, Q315, Q318, Q319, Q320, Q321, Q322, Q323, Q324, Q330, Q331, Q332, Q333, Q334, Q335, Q336, Q338, Q339, Q340, Q341, Q348, Q349, R040, R041, R042, R048, R049, R05X, R060, R061, R062, R063, R064, R065, R066, R067, R068, R090, R091, R092, R093, R098, R840, R841, R842, R843, R845, R846, R847, R848, R849, R91X, R942, Z030, Z111, Z222, Z430, Z825, Z836, Z870, Z902, Z930, Z942, Z963, Z990, Z991 |

Respiratory procedures

88

High spend procedures mapped to Programme Budget Codes: 11A, 11B and 11X

| OPCS Procedure Code | Full procedure description | Short name in focus packs |
|---------------------|---|--|
| E852 | Non-invasive ventilation NEC | Non-invasive ventilation - NEC |
| U051 | Computed tomography of head | CT - Head |
| U212 | Computed tomography NEC | CT NEC |
| U354 | Computed tomography of pulmonary arteries | CT - Pulmonary arteries |
| U201 | Transthoracic echocardiography | Transthoracic ECG |
| F341 | Bilateral dissection tonsillectomy | Bilateral tonsillectomy |
| U071 | Computed tomography of chest | CT - Chest |
| T124 | Insertion of tube drain into pleural cavity | Tube drain insertion - pleural cavity |
| M479 | Unspecified urethral catheterisation of bladder | Catheterisation of bladder |
| T123 | Aspiration of pleural cavity | Aspiration of pleural cavity |
| E851 | Invasive ventilation | Invasive ventilation |
| E036 | Septoplasty of nose NEC | Septoplasty of nose NEC |
| E492 | Diagnostic fiberoptic endoscopic examination of lower respiratory tract and lavage of lesion of lower respiratory tract | Endoscopy and lavage of lesion - lower respiratory tract |
| T122 | Drainage of pleural cavity NEC | Drainage of pleural cavity - NEC |

| Condition drug groups | Chemical level drugs included |
|-----------------------|--|
| Beclomethasone | Beclometasone Dipropionate |
| Salbutamol | Salbutamol |
| Seretide | Fluticasone Propionate (Inh), Salmeterol |
| Spiriva | Tiotropium |
| Symbicort | Budesonide, Formoterol Fumarate |

SUS SEM code definitions

90

| Admission Method | Admission Method Description |
|------------------|--|
| 11 | 11: Waiting list |
| 12 | 12: Booked |
| 13 | 13: Planned |
| 21 | 21: Accident and emergency or dental casualty department of the health care provider |
| 22 | 22: General practitioner: after a request for immediate admission has been made direct to a hospital provider, i.e. Not through a bed bureau, by a general practitioner or deputy |
| 23 | 23: Bed bureau |
| 24 | 24: Consultant clinic, of this or another health care provider |
| 25 | 25: Admission via mental health crisis resolution team |
| 28 | 28: Other means, examples are: admitted from the accident and emergency department of another provider where they had not been admitted; transfer of an admitted patient from another hospital provider in an emergency; baby born at home as intended |
| 2A | 2A: Accident and emergency department of another provider where the patient had not been admitted |
| 2B | 2B: Transfer of an admitted patient from another hospital provider in an emergency |
| 2C | 2C: Baby born at home as intended |
| 2D | 2D: Other emergency admission |
| 31 | 31: Admitted ante-partum |
| 32 | 32: Admitted post-partum |
| 81 | 81: Transfer of any admitted patient from other hospital provider other than in an emergency |
| 82 | 82: The birth of a baby in this health care provider |
| 83 | 83: Baby born outside the health care provider except when born at home as intended. |

| Patient Classification | Patient Classification Description |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1: Ordinary admission |
| 2 | 2: Day case admission |

| Person Gender Code | Person Gender Description |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 1: Male |
| 2 | 2: Female |

Annex B: High-level metadata

Admissions spend indicators

92

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Analysis | Elective/Non-elective spend analysis |
| Time Period | 2014/15 |
| Age Group | 0 – 120 |
| Admissions method | Elective - 11, 12, 13** Non-Elective - 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 31, 32, 81, 82, 83** [Total spend indicators includes all elective and non elective admissions method codes] |
| Patient Classification | Elective - 1, 2** Non-Elective – 1** |
| Sex | 1, 2** |
| Coding scheme used | Programme Budget Category (PBC), ICD10 Primary Diagnosis Codes |
| Numerator | Total spend on elective/non-elective admissions based on PBC/condition |
| Numerator Source | Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/sus |
| Denominator | Age/Sex Standardised Population. Rate= (Numerator/Denominator) * 1000 |

**See annex for SUS SEM Code definitions

Secondary User Services Extract Mart (SUS SEM) data is used.
Only patients with a mandatory tariff recorded have been selected.

The fields that were pulled from SUS SEM include:

- CCG code (based on the GP practice code)
- Sex (this field is used for age/sex standardisation)
- Age_Quinary (Age Band)
- Number of spells
- Net_SLA_Payment (the cost before MFF is applied)

The data does not include CCGs which were not found in the official list of CCGs across England.

Age_Quinary field is presented in 5-year age bands (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.) including the “85+” age band for people aged 85 and over. This field is used for age/sex standardisation.

Number of spells field counts all the patients admitted to hospital for a procedure and discharged in the financial year 2014/15 and groups into each age band. [Patients admitted in 2014/15 but not discharged until 2015/16 will not count towards the spend. A small number of patients admitted in 2013/14 but not discharged until 2014/15 will count towards the spend for 2014/15.]

Net_SLA_Payment field is the cost before Market Forces Factor (MFF) is applied. This field gives spend on elective/non-elective admissions for all patients in the age band in 2014/15.

The number of elective/non-elective admissions were suppressed where it was less than or equal to 5 at CCG level.

Day case admissions indicators

93

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Analysis | Day case admissions analysis |
| Time Period | 2014/15 |
| Age Group | 0 – 120 |
| Admissions method | 11, 12, 13 |
| Patient Classification | 2 |
| Sex | 1, 2 |
| Coding scheme used | Programme Budget Category (PBC), ICD10 |
| Numerator | Number of day case admissions based on PBC/condition |
| Numerator Source | Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/sus |
| Denominator | Age/Sex Standardised Population. Rate= (Numerator/Denominator) * 100000 |

Secondary User Services Extract Mart (SUS SEM) data is used.

Only patients with a mandatory tariff recorded have been selected.

The fields that were pulled from SUS SEM include:

- CCG code (based on the GP practice code)
- Sex (this field is used for age/sex standardisation)
- Age_Quinary (Age Band)
- Number of spells

The data does not include CCGs which were not found in the official list of CCGs across England.

Age_Quinary field is presented in 5-year age bands (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.) including the “85+” age band for people aged 85 and over. This field is used for age/sex standardisation.

Number of spells field counts all the day case admissions in 2014/15 and groups into each age band.

The number of day case admissions were suppressed where it was less than or equal to 5 at CCG level.

Emergency admissions indicators

94

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Analysis | Emergency admissions analysis |
| Time Period | 2014/15 |
| Age Group | Children: 0 – 18 Adults: 19 - 120 |
| Admissions method | Emergency - 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D |
| Patient Classification | 1 |
| Sex | 1, 2 |
| Coding scheme used | Programme Budget Category (PBC), ICD10 |
| Numerator | Number of emergency admissions based on PBC/condition |
| Numerator Source | Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/sus |
| Denominator | Age/Sex Standardised Population. Rate= (Numerator/Denominator) * 100000 |

Secondary User Services Extract Mart (SUS SEM) data is used.
Only patients with a mandatory tariff recorded have been selected.

The fields that were pulled from SUS SEM include:

- CCG code (based on the GP practice code)
- Sex (this field is used for age/sex standardisation)
- Age_Quinary (Age Band)
- Number of spells

The data does not include CCGs which were not found in the official list of CCGs across England.

Age_Quinary field is presented in 5-year age bands (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.) including the “85+” age band for people aged 85 and over. This field is used for age/sex standardisation.

Number of spells field counts all the emergency admissions in the financial year 2014/15 and groups into each age band.

The number of emergency admissions were suppressed where it was less than or equal to 5 at CCG level.

Length of stay indicators

95

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Analysis | Length of Stay analysis |
| Time Period | 2014/15 |
| Age Group | 0 - 120 |
| Admissions method | Elective - 11, 12, 13 Emergency - 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D |
| Patient Classification | 1 |
| Sex | 1, 2 |
| Coding scheme used | Programme Budget Category (PBC), ICD10 |
| Numerator | Total number of bed days for elective/emergency admissions based on PBC/condition (not including day cases) |
| Numerator Source | Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUSSEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/sus |
| Denominator | Total number of elective/emergency admissions not including day cases based on PBC/condition. |

Secondary User Services Extract Mart (SUS SEM) data is used. Length of Stay data have been extracted at record level.
Only patients with a mandatory tariff recorded have been selected.
Data filtered by Length of Stay less than 180 days.

The fields that were pulled from SUS SEM include:

- APCS_Ident
- CCG code (based on the GP practice code)
- Spell_LoS (Length of Stay)

The data does not include CCGs which were not found in the official list of CCGs across England.

APCS_Ident field was later used to count the number of elective/emergency admissions since the data was extracted at record level.
Spell_LoS field is the spell length of stay derived using Admission Date and Discharge Date.

Standard deviation has been calculated for each CCG in order to calculate confidence intervals using record level data. Length of Stay data was then grouped by CCG to get the total number of bed days (Sum of Spell_LoS field) and total number of elective/emergency admissions (count of APCS_Ident field) for each CCG.

The number of elective/emergency admissions were suppressed where it was less than or equal to 5 at CCG level.

Procedures spend and activity indicators

96

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Analysis | Procedures spend and activity analysis |
| Time Period | 2014/15 |
| Age Group | 0 – 120 |
| Admissions method | 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 31, 32, 81, 82, 83 |
| Patient Classification | 1, 2 |
| Sex | 1, 2 |
| Coding scheme used | Programme Budget Category (PBC), OPCS |
| Numerator | Total spend on discharges based on PBC and procedures |
| Numerator Source | Temporary National Repository – Hospital Admissions Databases, SUS SEM (Secondary User Services Extract Mart) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/sus |
| Denominator | Age/Sex Standardised Population. Rate= (Numerator/Denominator) * 1000 |

Secondary User Services Extract Mart (SUS SEM) data is used.
Only patients with a mandatory tariff recorded have been selected.

For these indicators, spend on a procedure is the total cost of all spells where the procedure listed is the primary procedure in the spell, and where the primary diagnosis for the spell falls under the programme budget category listed. The figure for “How different are we?” converts the CCG’s spending rate above the benchmark spending rate into the equivalent number of procedures.

The fields that were pulled from SUS SEM for spend on procedures include:

- CCG code (based on the GP practice code)
- Sex (this field is used for age/sex standardisation)
- Age_Quinary (Age Band)
- Number of spells
- Net_SLA_Payment (the cost before MFF is applied)

The data does not include CCGs which were not found in the official list of CCGs across England.

Age_Quinary field is presented in 5-year age bands (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.) including the “85+” age band for people aged 85 and over. This field is used for age/sex standardisation.

Number of spells field counts all the patients admitted to hospital for a procedure and discharged in the financial year 2014/15 and groups into each age band. [Patients admitted in 2014/15 but not discharged until 2015/16 will not count towards the spend. A small number of patients admitted in 2013/14 but not discharged until 2014/15 will count towards the spend for 2014/15.]

Net_SLA_Payment field is the cost before Market Forces Factor (MFF) is applied. This field gives spend on discharges for all patients in the age band in 2014/15.

The fields that were pulled from SUS SEM for procedures activity include:

- CCG code (based on the GP practice code)
- Number of spells (count s all admissions in 2014/15 and groups by CCG).

The number of admissions/discharges were suppressed where it was less than or equal to 5 at CCG level.

Prescribing spend indicators

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| | |
|------------------|--|
| Analysis | Prescribing Spend |
| Time period | January 2015 - December 2015 |
| Numerator | Net Ingredient cost (NIC) of BNF Chemical Substance Net Ingredient cost (NIC) is the basic price of a drug as stated in Part II Clause 8 of the Drug Tariff |
| Numerator Source | ePACT.net – data provided by the NHS Business Services Authority |
| Denominator | CCG ASTRO-PU weighted population Age, Sex and Temporary Resident Originated Prescribing Units |
| Rate | Numerator / Denominator x 1000 (spend rate per 1,000 ASTRO-PU weighted population) |

We have presented a range of indicators grouping a selection of BNF chemical substances together and aggregating the total Net Ingredient cost. We have also presented individual BNF chemical spend indicators where the total spend is large enough and where advised by national clinical leads. The indicators have been standardised using the ASTRO-PU weightings and are shown per 1,000 ASTRO-PU population to allow fair comparison between CCGs.

Net Ingredient cost (NIC) is the basic price of a drug as stated in Part II Clause 8 of the Drug Tariff.

ASTRO-PU (Age, Sex and Temporary Resident Originated Prescribing Units) weightings have been used to weight the CCG population for age and sex to allow for better comparison of prescribing patterns. Further information regarding ASTRO-PU populations and other prescribing specific populations can be found at <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/prescribing/measures>

Annex C: Methodology

How has the potential opportunity been calculated?

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The potential opportunity highlights the scale of change that would be achieved if the CCG Value moved to the Benchmark Value of the average of the 'Best 5' or 'Lowest 5' CCGs in its group of similar 10 CCGs.

Generally, where a high CCG Value is considered 'worse' then it is calculated using the formula:

Potential Opportunity = (CCG Value – Benchmark Value) * Denominator

The denominator is the most suitable population data for that indicator eg CCG registered population, CCG weighted population, CCG patients on disease register etc. The denominator is also scaled to match the Value. So if the CCG Value and Benchmark Value are given in "per 1,000 population" then the denominator is expressed in thousands, ie 12,000 becomes 12.

For procedures, the potential opportunity can be expressed in pounds, or by dividing by this by the unit cost then it can be expressed in the equivalent number of procedures.