

MH4 '17/'19 PSS CQUIN Discharge and Resettlement Definitions REVISED 18th November 2016

Target Payment and Actual Payment.

The target payment for this CQUIN should be modulated (against a guide of 1% of CQUIN-applicable Contract Value) against an estimate of projected reduction in average length of stay (relative to a norm of 10% over two years).

Actual payment is determined by process milestones in '17/18, and, in '18/19, by achievement of a reduction in beddays in beyond expected discharge date, relative to a target agreed in 2017/18.

For these purposes:

- The calculation of length of stay will be based on the number of available bed days in the unit during the period divided by the number of successful discharges in the same period.
 - The number of available bed days is calculated as the number of commissioned beds multiplied by the number of days in the period and by the percentage occupancy stated in the contract.
 - For example, a 10 bedded unit with an occupancy rate of 90% for a year will have $365 \times 10 \times 0.9 = 3,285$ available bed days. Alternatively, if the same unit has a planned 100% occupancy, the available bed days will be 3,650. This simple example will be used below to show the effect of successful discharges.
 - In the example of a 10 bedded unit with 100% planned occupancy, if 10 patients are discharged in a year, the average LoS will be $365 \times 10 \times 100\%/10 = 365$ days. This is logical because if 10 patients are discharged from a 10 bedded unit in a year, it has effectively taken 365 days to clear all of the beds once. This method means that the measure is independent of the actual length of stay of individual patients and promotes the efficient and effective discharge of each patient on the ward.
- The expected date of discharge is defined as the expected discharge date agreed between provider and commissioner within three months of admission in accordance with the system established in line with the specification in the Scheme Guidance for Year 1, Trigger 1.
- A successful discharge is defined as a movement of a patient out of a specialised mental health ward to either a specialised mental health ward of a lower security level (e.g. medium to low secure) or out of specialised mental health services.
 - Movement of a patient from CAMHS low secure to either PICU or tier 4 CAMHS or a PICU patient to Tier 4 will also count as a successful discharge.
 - However, if a patient who has been discharged/stepped down is subsequently re-admitted (or transferred) to the same or a higher level of specialised service within 90 days of the discharge, then that discharge will not count as a successful one.

- This condition has been included to exclude inappropriate discharging of patients who are not yet fully fit to leave the service.
- Here are a few examples of patient movements which do or do not qualify as discharges:-
 - Patient A moves from a Medium Secure ward to a Low Secure on 1st June 2017. The patient remains on that ward for the next 3 months. This is a successful discharge from the medium secure ward.
 - Patient B moves from a Low Secure ward to another Low Secure ward on 1st July 2017. This patient is not a successful discharge as they have moved to the same level of treatment.
 - Patient C moves from Medium Secure to Low Secure on 1st August 2017. The patient is then transferred back to Medium Secure on 1st September 2017. This patient is not a successful discharge from Medium Secure because they were re-admitted to the same level of service within 90 days. The transfer from Low to Medium is also not a successful discharge because the patient has moved into a higher level of treatment.
 - Patient D moves from Medium Secure to Low Secure on 1st September 2017. The patient remains on Low Secure until 1st November when they are discharged back to HP Prison. The September transfer is a successful discharge from Medium Secure, and the November discharge from Low Secure will also be a successful discharge provided that the patient does not return to secure MH within 90 days.
 - Patient E moves from Medium Secure to High Secure on 1st October 2017. This is not a successful discharge as the patient has moved to a higher level of security.
 - Patient F moves from CAMHS PICU to CAMHS Tier 4 on 1st November 2017 and remains on T4 until 1st June 2018 when they are discharged home. In this case, the transfer from PICU to CAMHS Tier 4 will count as a successful transfer. The discharge from CAMHS to home will also count provided that the patient is not re-admitted within 90 days.
 - Patient G moves from CAMHS T4 to an AMH bed on 1st December 2017 as they have reached their 18th birthday. This is a successful transfer out of CAMHS as they have left the specialised commissioning service.
 - Patient H moved from CAMHS Medium Secure to AMH Medium Secure on 1st January 2018 as they have reached their 18th birthday. This is not a successful transfer as the security level remains the same as it was on the CAMHS unit and the patient is still funded by NHS England.