

End of Life Care in a changing world

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End of Life Care in a changing world

Overview

- The End of Life Care Strategy: 3 years on
 - Progress and challenges
- The Coalition Government's commitments
 - The Palliative Care Funding Review
- End of Life Care in the new health service





The End of Life Care Strategy: 3 years on (1)

A Brief Reminder:

- Developments 2000-2008
- Commitments leading to the strategy (2008)
- Key elements of the strategy





The End of Life Care Strategy: 3 years on (2)

- 2000: NHS Cancer Plan committed an extra £50m pa for specialist palliative care services
- 2003: "Building on the Best" committed an extra £4m pa to improve choice at the end of life
 - End of Life Care Programme
 - Support for rollout of GSF, LCP, PPC
 - First real drive to improve care beyond cancer and in care homes
- 2005: Labour election manifesto commitment to improve choice at the end of life and to double investment in palliative care
- 2007 onwards: "Darzi" workstreams at SHA level





The End of Life Care Strategy: 3 years on (3)

- Key elements of the strategy:
 - Raising the profile of dying and end of life care in society
 - Care pathway for end of life care
 - Infrastructure support and funding
 - The aim of the strategy is to bring about a step change in the quality of care for people approaching the end of life
 - The strategy covers all conditions and all care settings





Progress in the past 3 years: High level

- The profile of end of life care has been raised at least within the NHS
- The Dying Matters Coalition has been established, with thousands of organisations signing up
- Leadership at SHA level has continued to prove valuable, with different priorities being set by individual SHAs – but also sharing good practice
- Linkages are now being made between health and social care
- However ... Progress is still patchy





Progress related to the End of Life Care Pathway (1)

- End of Life Care Registers
 - Communication systems
 - E.g. Communicate my Care (London)
- QIPP: "Find the 1%" campaign
- End of Life Care Programme "Routes to success" reports





Progress related to the End of Life Care Pathway (2)

- Acute hospitals:
 - Liverpool Care Pathway
 - Amber Programme
- Good examples of end of life care for patients with
 - Dementia
 - Heart failure
 - Renal failure
- There are still many areas which are not covered by 24/7 community services





Progress on Infrastructure and funding (1)

- Investment has been made, in line with End of Life Care Strategy commitments
- Training: SHA programmes
 E Learning for Health
- Quality Markers (developed at request of SHAs)
- NICE Quality standard on End of Life Care





Progress on infrastructure and funding (2)

- Measurement of quality of care
 - VOICES pilots successful (2 PCTs)
 - VOICES survey just commencing (to be sent to almost 50,000 bereaved relatives)
 - This will provide information on quality of care in the last 3 months of life in different settings (e.g. Hospital, home, care home, hospice) and by cause of death
- Surveys of bereaved relatives have been identified as a marker for Domain 4 (patient experience) in the NHS Outcomes Framework





Progress on infrastructure and funding (2)

- National End of Life Care Intelligence Network (NEOLCIN)
 - Aim "from data poor to intelligence rich"
 - Combining information from different datasets

e.g. Death certification (ONS

Hospital activity (HES)

Social care

- Death in Usual Place of Residence (DIUPR) identified as a Key Performance Indicator
- Numerous analyses/reports already available





The Palliative Care Funding Review (1)

- Aim: To develop a per patient funding tariff for palliative care
- Commitment in the Coalition Agreement
- Review led by Thomas Hughes-Hallett supported by Professor Sir Alan Craft (Adults and children)
- Academic input from Professor Irene Higginson and Dr Fliss Murtagh at King's College, London
- Engagement with a wide range of stakeholders
- Report published Summer 2011





The Palliative Care Funding Review (2)

- Key messages
 - Broad support for a per-patient funding tariff
 - Australian model provides a good starting point
 - Pilots to establish feasibility and costings will be needed in this country





Palliative Care Funding Review (3)

- Australian model identifies different needs and costs depending on status of the patient
 - Stable
 - Deteriorating
 - Unstable
 - Dying
- Specifications for pilots are currently being developed, but criteria are likely to include
 - Willingness to participate and collect data
 - An existing 'good' service
- We will wish to cover cancer and other conditions and different geographical patches





End of Life Care in the new health service (1)

- Currently around 500,000 patients die in England each year (a 50 year low)
- The number of deaths is set to increase markedly by 2030
- The number of deaths in very old age (>85 years) is set to grow particularly fast
- Integration between health and social care will be of particular importance
 - The Dilnot Commission
 - Ongoing consultation





End of Life Care in the new health service (2)

- Unanswered questions on which your views are very welcome
 - 1. How do we maintain/replace the drive that has come from the SHA Darzi workstreams?
 - Is there a need for End of Life Care Networks? How should these work effectively with other networks (e.g. Cancer, CHD, Stroke)





End of Life Care in the new health service (3)

- 3. How can local services work best together (e.g. Hospitals, community services, care homes, hospices)?
- 4. How can commissioners (health and social care) work best together?
- 5. How can we best use data/intelligence to drive up quality ad to provide best value for money?
- 6. How can the NHS Commissioning Board best support end of life care?





Summary

- 1. Progress is being made on end of life care, but it is still patchy
- The Palliative Care Funding Review provides a sound basis for taking forward work to develop a tariff
- 3. The new arrangements for the health service provide both challenges and opportunities. We need to use these to greatest effect for patients and carers

