

Covering:

- Presentation (20m)
 Background to tool & RONC
 Purpose of tool
 About the tool

- How it's been used Feedback from users
- Role-play exercise (20m)
- As a service planner, deliverer or assessor of health needs
- Discussion (20m)
- Alternative ways to support community health needs profiling Potential for wider use of the tool
- Recommendations

 > for further work

 - > usefulness to planning and public health communities

Background to RONC

- A response to changing the balance of care and future challenges of demography & w/force pressures
- The model:

District Nursing + PH Nursing (HV + SN) + Family H Nursing = Single Community H Nursing discipline

Model tested in 4 development sites (NHS Tayside, Lothian, Borders & Highland)reported to government Spring 2009, evaluation 2010

Processes in the RONC pilot sites Baseline Caseload Profile Census Numbers, type healthcare needed, diagnosis, source of referral, healthcare problem all by community nurse team in the pilot sites obtained by datu collection completed over 2 weeks Nov. 2008 Population-based Health Need profile Application of Tool to each geographically defined pilot site Sout 6 completed Sept. 2009 6** completed Jan. 2010

Background to the Local Tool

Pilot site requirement to produce a health needs profile to inform the configuration of the CHN team

So:....



Purpose of the tool

- Enable CHN Teams to be self-sufficient in developing pilot site profile by:
- Identifying routinely available data
- Identifying the type of local information they could usefully gather
- Providing a framework by type of health need
- Identifying the indicators & the relevant comparators

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Expectations from application of the tool

- A local health needs profile to which the actual case-load profiles, W/Force level & skills can be matched
- Identifies unavailable but potentially useful information
- Promotes working with other agencies (e.g. with primary care)

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Context for the CH Profile tool

Development site split into 6 pilot sites

- 1. Helensburgh & Lomond
- 2. Kintyre
- 3. Mid Argyll
- 4. Tain
- 5. Thurso
- 6. Badenoch & Strathspey

Required: Health needs profile of sites to influence the configuration of the CHN team

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Nature of the Local Tool

- Used to generate "need" under 4 categories
- No workforce parameters
- Obtains absolute & relative measures with comparators (CHP/H.Board/Council/scotland)
- 5 main internet-based data sources with hyperlinks to different parts, a stand-alone guide to SNS provided
- Choice of ScotPHO vs SNS determined by Geography
- Highlighted unavailable information & indicated possible sources

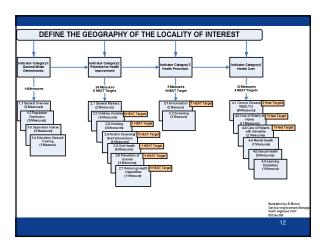
4 CATEGORIES OF "HEALTH"

- 1. General-Wider determinants
- 2. Potential for Health Improvement
- 3. Health Protection
- 4. Health Care

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An extract from the tool

of births & Birth Source: SNS, ScotPHO

Links: For SNS go to:

http://www.sns.gov.uk/default.aspx For ScotPHO go to:

pho.org.uk/home/Comparativehealth/Profiles/chp_profiles.asp

Description: SNS - numbers of births at local council level only by using advanced reporter.

ScotPHO - can get numbers & crude rate at CHP level only.

Points to Note: Crude rate not helpful, need fertility rate or age-standardised rates. Suggest you use local information with numbers being the important parameter in terms of workload. Trends in the maternal population (females aged 15 to 44 years) will be helpful in predicting future need. See age band section (1.2.1).

Use of the tool

- 5 (= 3 CHPs) out of the 6 pilot sites not been self-sufficient
- 3 reports (B & S; Tain; A&B x3) provided
- Exactly the same format-summary, legend, statistical sections
- NCHP site used tool (PHP) & reported
- · Tool also applied at whole CHP level (report available¹⁾

¹http://www.nhshighland.scot.nhs.uk/Publications/Pages/C ommunityHealthNeedsProfileforthe.aspx

Feedback from pilot sites

Obtained using q'nnaire-(3/4 responses)

- 1) Prioritised indicators at HI planning day, resulting in HI plan; need for adding in local intelligence, identified what still is not known
- 2) Led to a core data set for localities for planning & monitoring plus highlighted need for more access to GP-based data
- 3) Confirmed the health inequalities and highlighted some specific improvements such as smoking cessation/broader team commitment to P.Health agenda

Drawbacks in the use of the tool

- P. Health facilitation & IT support required for CHN Teams to use the tool & to update profiles
- Most effective use made where teams have an event to work through the profile so need that commitment
- Practical difficulty using the tool due to different geographical "currencies" & comparators of information sources
- Historical problem of differing geographical areas: Primary care; Social Care: Community Nursing
- Difficult to reconcile the need for micro management within a pilot site (its heterogeneity) with the need to plan/ assess within the CHP as a whole

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Summary/Conclusions

- Self-sufficiency has not been 100% accomplished due to limited IT & P.Health resource in the community
- Geographical definitions dictate the data source (e.g. ScotPHO vs SNS) which has an implication on availability & quality of data
- The future has to determine:
- the potential for wider use of the tool
- Determine the optimum use of PHealth resource in upgrading the tool/support to CHN teams

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Examples of uses of the tool

- Health needs profiling:
- Inform resource distribution across the Health Board versus within CHPs
- Identifies good/effective practice
- Approach identifies some generic need to share information with LA and Primary Care
- As a monitoring tool to reflect HEAT targets/HI initiatives