

System pressures: urgent and emergency care

Mark Burgis, Director of Primary and Community Care, NHS Norfolk and Waveney CCG

Cath Byford, Chief Nurse, NHS Norfolk and Waveney CCG



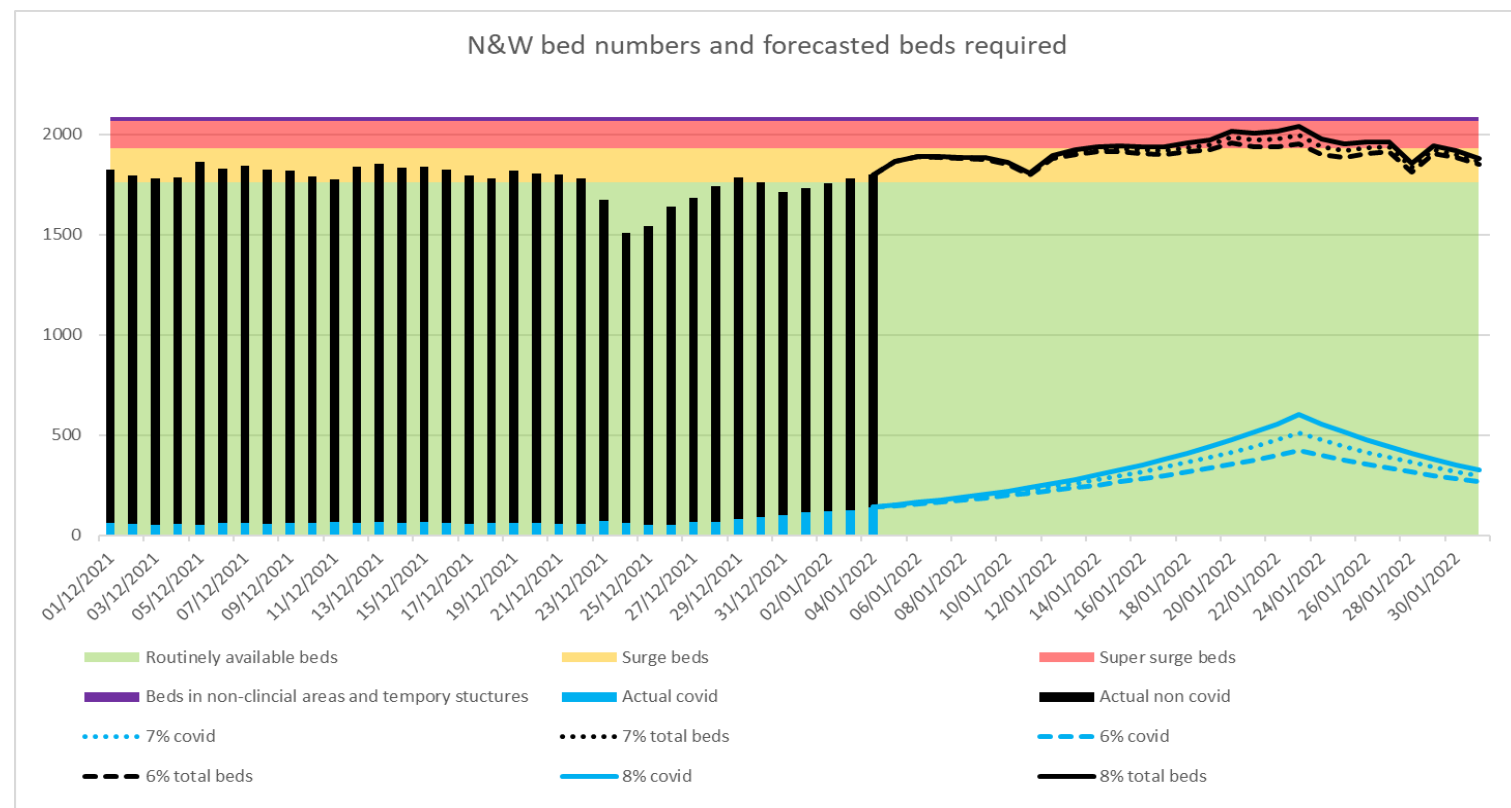
Summary

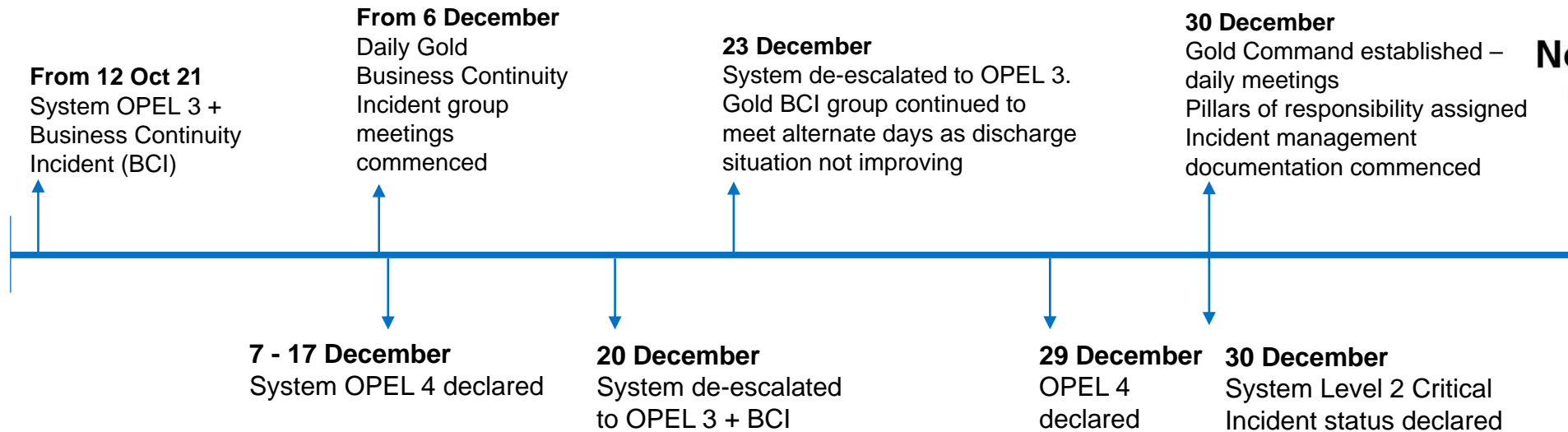
- Norfolk and Waveney's health and care system remains in a 'Level 2 Critical Incident' following sustained and unprecedented pressure on services.
- Staff are going above and beyond, day-in and day-out to care for patients, service users and their families.
- On 24 January 2022 there were over 160 people in hospital with COVID-19 but none in an Intensive Care Unit (ICU), compared to 800 people in hospital in January 2021, when over 60 were in ICU.
- One significant difference this winter is the huge impact the omicron variant has had on our workforce, with many staff either ill with the virus or isolating because of it. The NHS is also continuing to provide more elective care than last winter.
- Health and care services are working together to manage the situation and we have made progress in some areas, particularly around managing demand for services. For example, ambulance activity, attendances at Emergency Departments and emergency admissions to hospital are all decreasing.
- However, we still need to do more to improve the discharge of patients and flow through our hospitals, and this remains our number one focus.

Analysis and forecasting undertaken by NHS-England in early January suggests Covid hospital admissions may peak by 23 January.

Covid bed demand is expected to be between 6 - 8% of available beds. The data suggests that the Norfolk and Waveney surge and supersurge bed capacity bed stock would be sufficient to meet anticipated demand.

Bed flow is another important factor in availability of hospital beds and the current high number of patients that remain in acute and community hospital settings without meeting the Criteria to Reside is concerning and requires system wide focused intervention.





N&W System Critical Incident Management

Strategic aim – To save lives and reduce harm

Key system risks

Clinical risk to patients due to delayed ambulance response times

Poor hospital flow resulting in restricted bed availability and high occupancy

Lost capacity due to infection, prevention and control (IPAC) restrictions in hospitals and care homes

High workforce absence rates

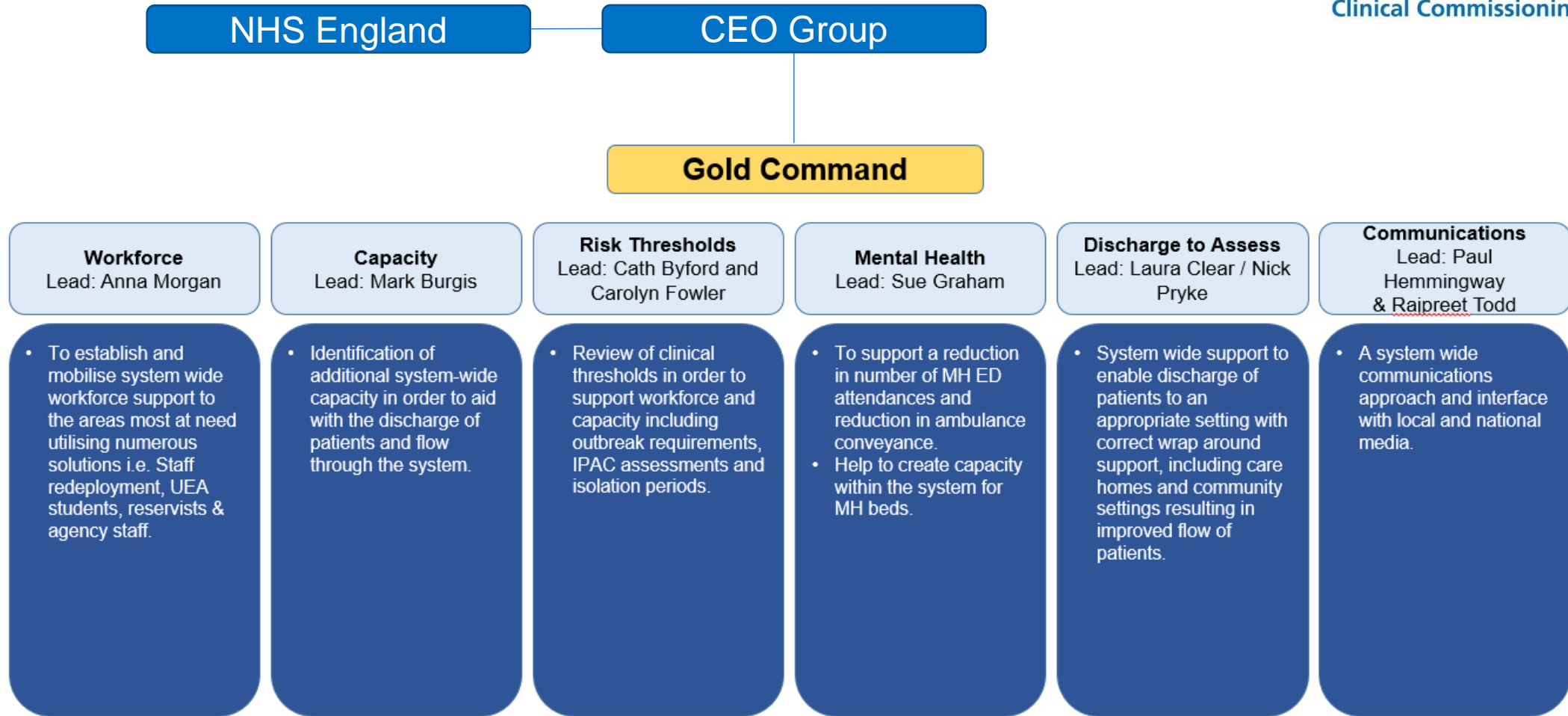
Thresholds for de-escalation

No hospital ambulance handover delays >2 hours sustained for 48 hours

Non Criteria to Reside (non-CTR) patients reduced by 30% in acute and community hospital settings

IPAC restrictions reducing – <10% of acute and community bed stock impacted

NHS Sickness absence rates reduced to pre-covid rates – <6%



Pillar Aim - To establish and mobilise system wide workforce support to areas most in need

System identification of workforce priority areas

System agreement and support,
robust assessment of priority areas

Provision of additional clinical support to top 20 care home with highest ambulance requests via HIU & ACP staff supported by additional GPs

Significantly reduced 999 contacts
and ED attendances

Additional support secured to bolster Primary Care Streaming at all three acute sites.

Reduced ED attendances

Mobilisation of support staff – aiming to support discharge pathways (NFS) with reservist clinicians and student medics and nurses

Increases in workforce capacity in
discharge pathways – biggest area of
need

Additional support to 999 services including GP support to AOC control centre, GP manned dedicated advice line for crews with priority answer times and reinforcement of the frailty advice line using isolating consultants.

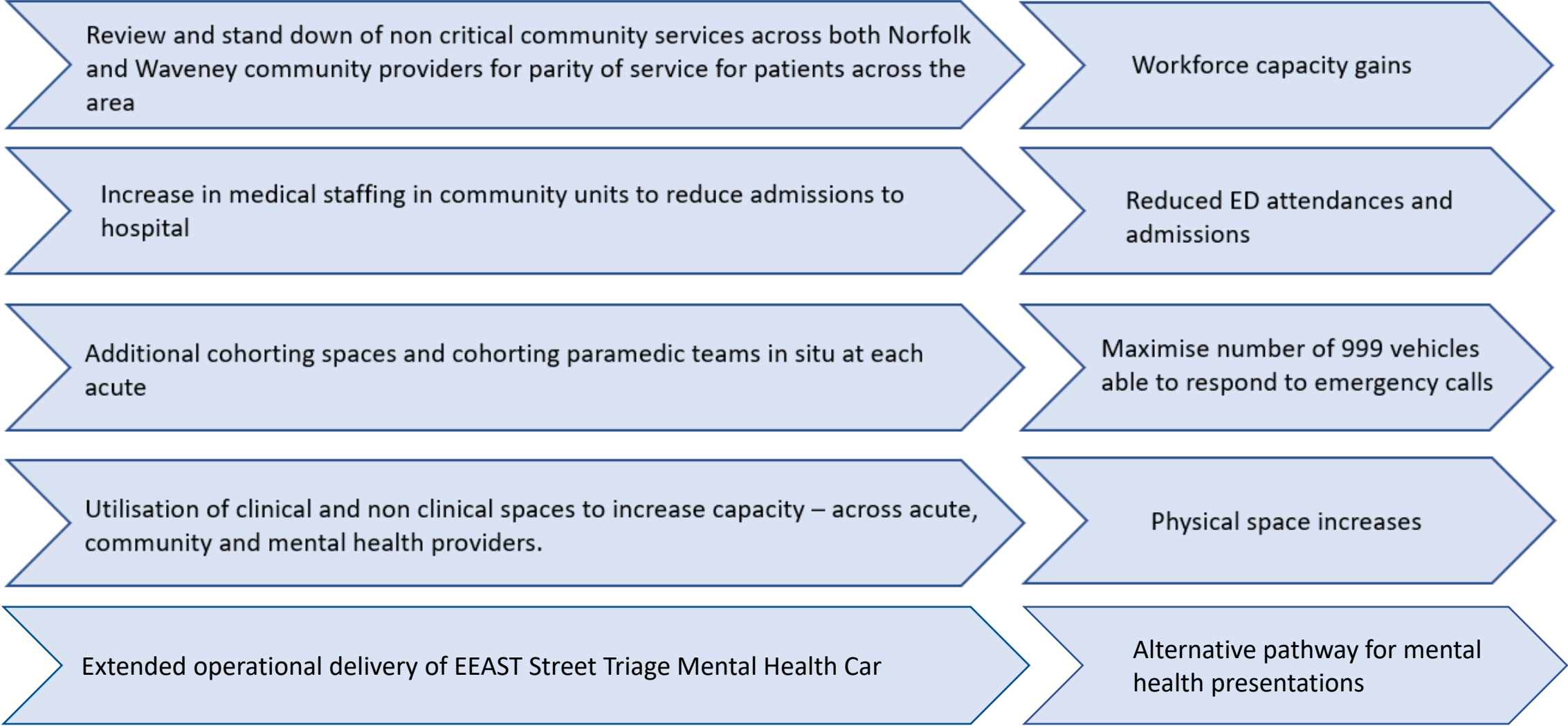
Reduced conveyances to ED, crews
supported with appropriate risk
taking

Critical Incident Response Pillar Structure – Capacity



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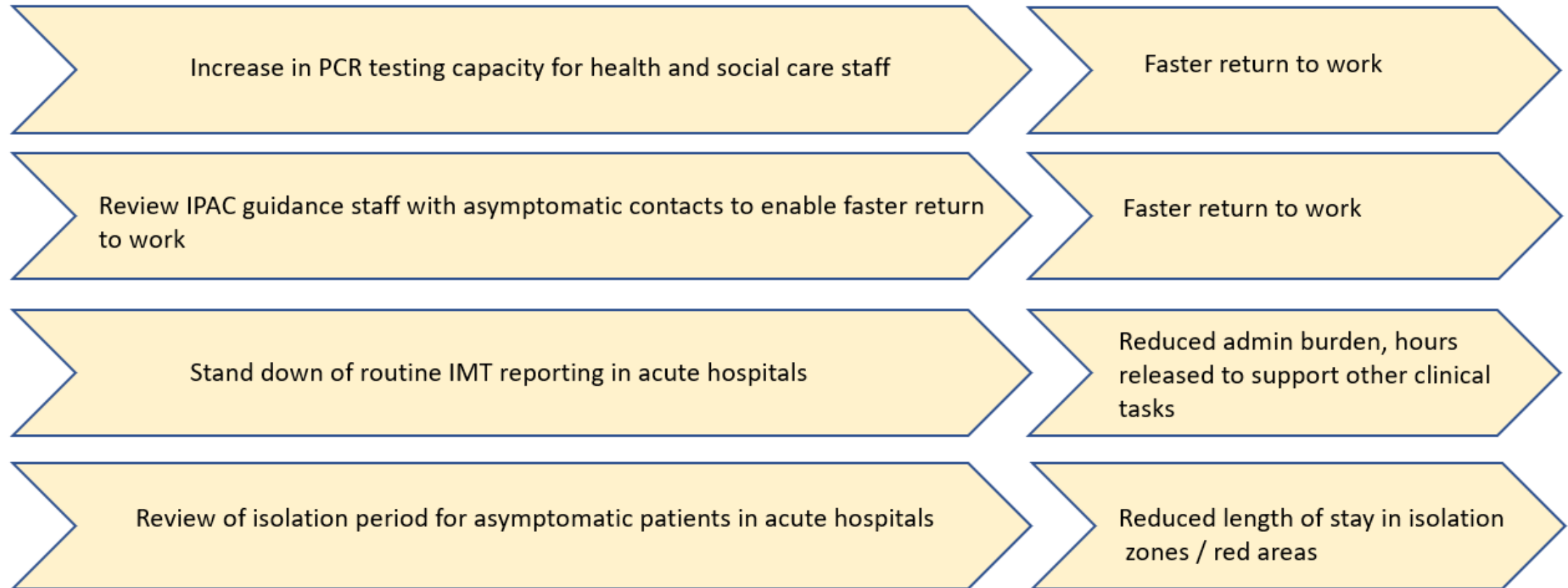
Pillar Aim – identification of additional system-wide capacity in order to aid with the discharge of patients and flow through the system



Pillar Aim – A system wide communications approach and interface with local and national media



Pillar Aim – review of clinical thresholds in order to support workforce and capacity



Critical Incident Response Pillar Structure – Discharge to assess (D2A)



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Pillar Aim – system wide support to enable discharge of patients to an appropriate setting with correct wrap around support

Interim use of short-term beds for Pathway 1

- Agreed and implemented for acute and community hospitals until 14/1/21.

Explore potential for providers to take patients more quickly

- Incentive payments in place, 19 achieved to date. Increase in pay rates being explored and inflation pay increase bought forward. Bi-weekly communication with provider market.

Provision of additional support to care homes, including weekly rounds with community matrons

- Targeted work with Care Homes via Primary Care with PCN support.
- Positive feedback from HIU & ACP weekend work with rollover into future weekends.
- Vaccine staff redeployed to IPAC and Community Teams.

Additional funding for family carers

- Process in place with minimal uptake.
- Communications planned for discharge hubs.
- New fast track process lead identified.

Personal Health Budget process explored

- Interim process implemented with planning of permanent solution underway.

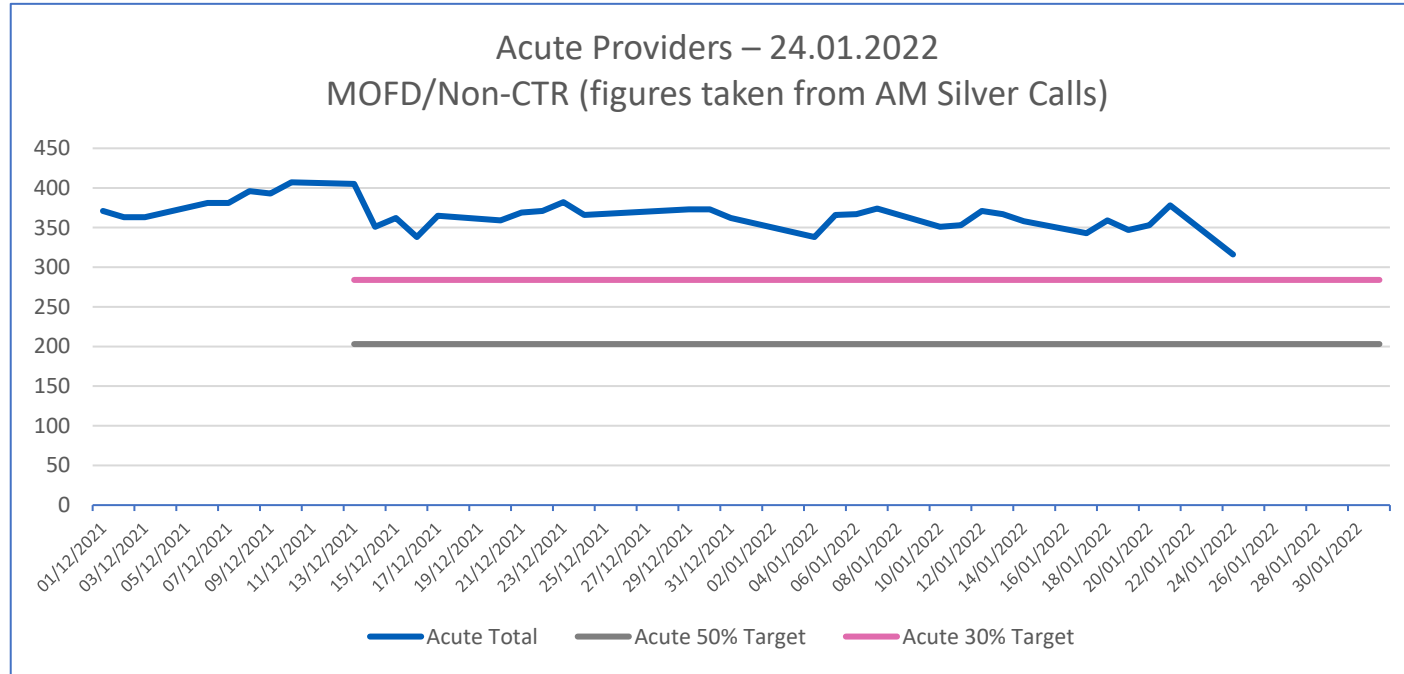
Live in care arrangements and double up visits expedited

- Specification drafted and interim spot arrangements agreed. Capacity building from 6/12/21.
- H2 HDO funding has been used to commission 910 hours of rounds in Central and West Norfolk.

- Additional surge beds will be in place between November 2021 – April 2022 as part of winter planning measures
- Additional ‘super-surge’ beds have been identified and were available across Norfolk and Waveney in acute and community settings through December 2021 and January 2022
- NHS England set a Non-Criteria to Reside target reduction of 30% to be achieved by 31st January
- A Multi-Agency Discharge Event was undertaken in the week commencing 17.01.2022
 - A Multi Agency Discharge Event (MADE) brings together the local health system to:
 - support improved patient flow across the system
 - recognise and unblock delays
 - challenge, improve and simplify complex discharge processes
 - Participants form a number of teams, each of which focuses on one or two wards. Teams visit their allocated wards to join both the morning and afternoon board rounds and/or multi-disciplinary team meetings, to:
 - capture the progress of each patient along their agreed care pathway.
 - highlight, challenge and unblock delays (internal and external waits).
 - support safe and timely discharges.
 - Teams review all patient journeys, including short stay admissions, particularly focusing on any patient who has been an inpatient for seven days or more aiming to:
 - unblock delays and simplify processes across the whole system.
 - free up beds and increase flow as part of an escalation process.
 - reduce length of stay.
 - increase morning discharges.
- A system ‘Redesign Event’ is planned to incorporate learning and opportunities for sustainable improvement



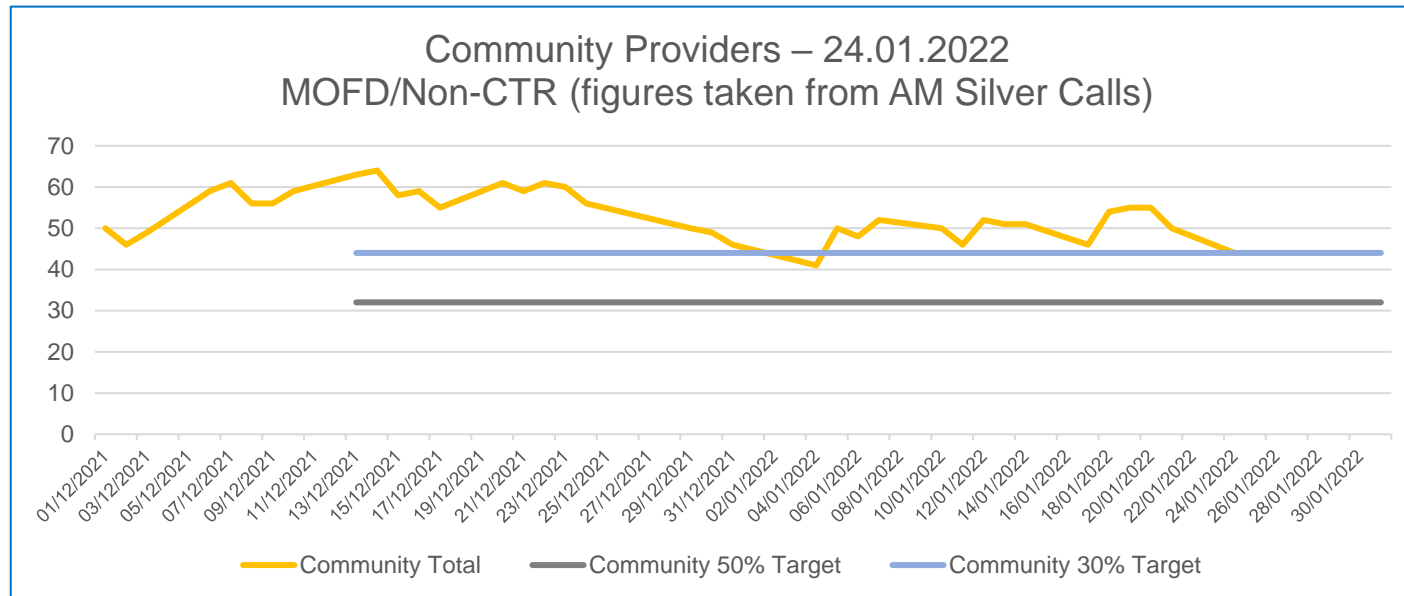
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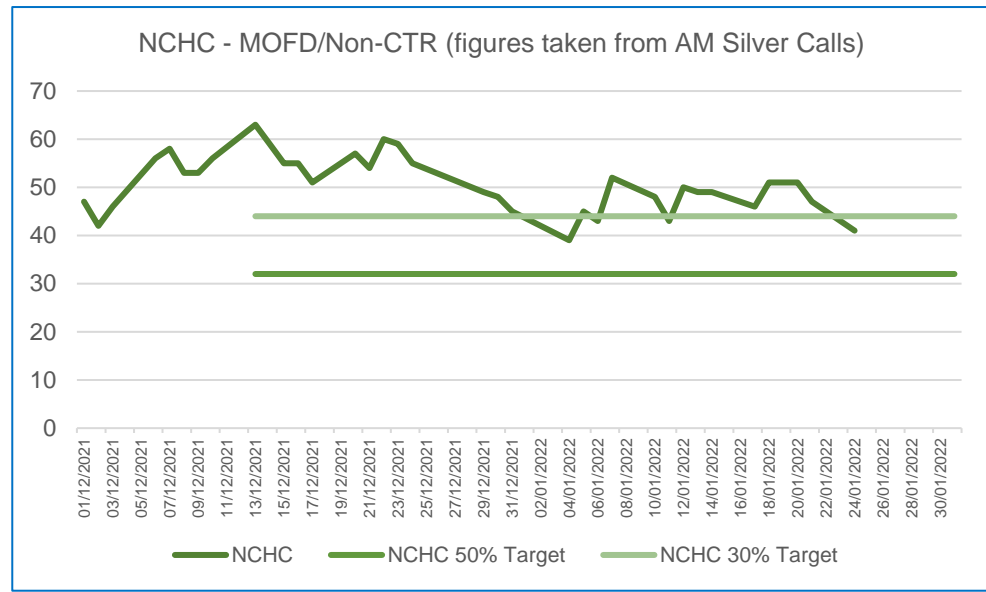
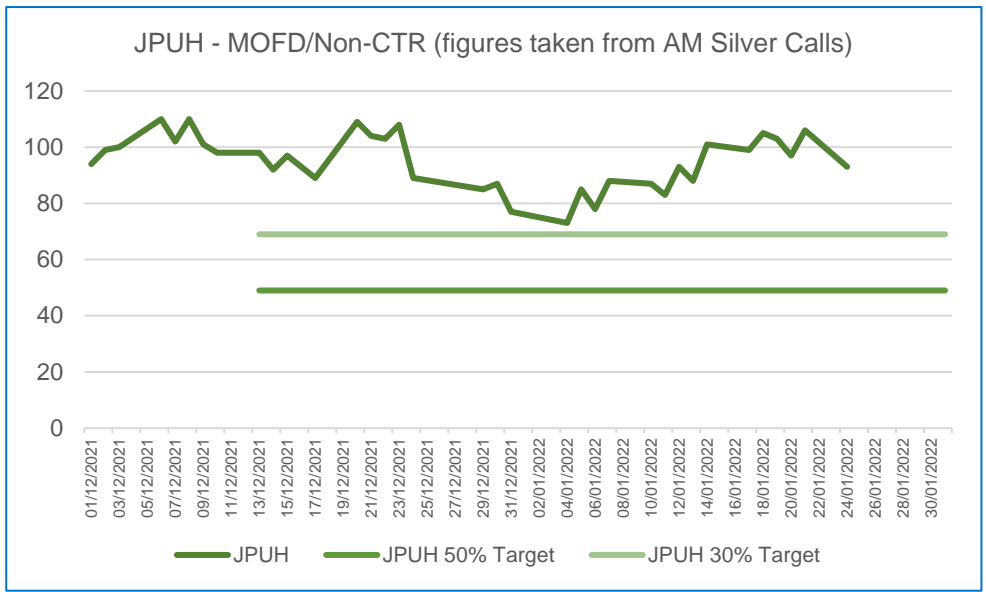
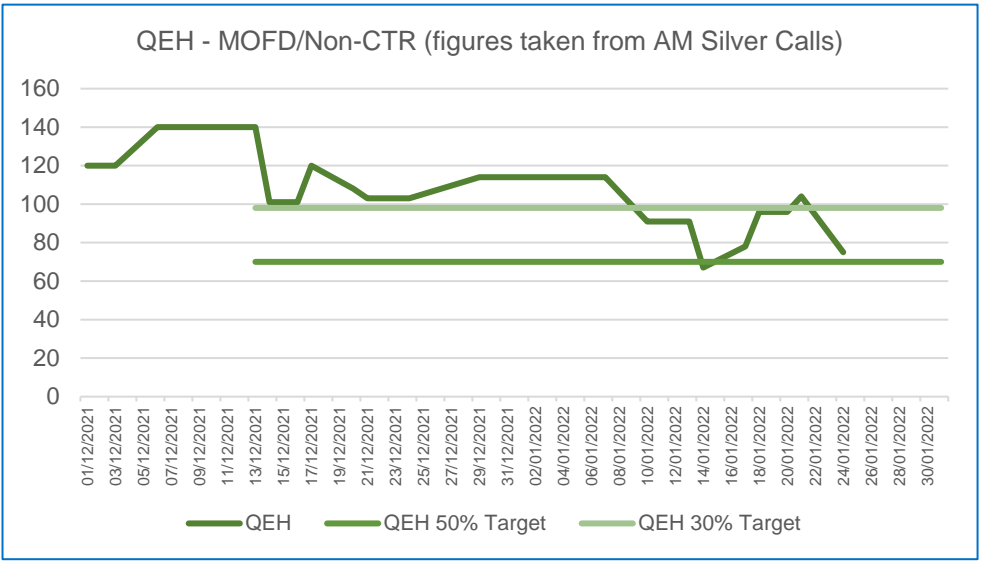
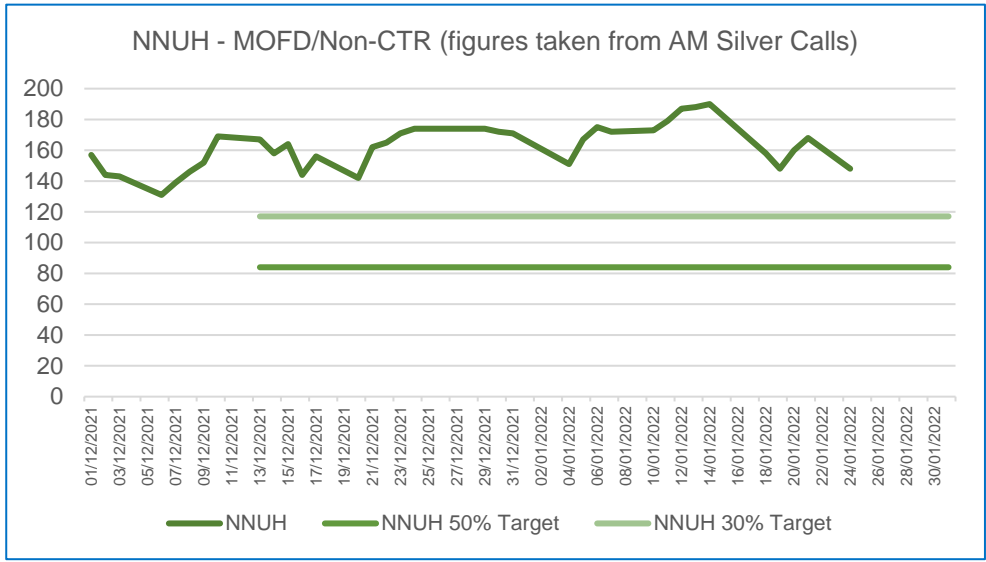
Overarching position indicating progress towards 30% reduction in Non-CTR.

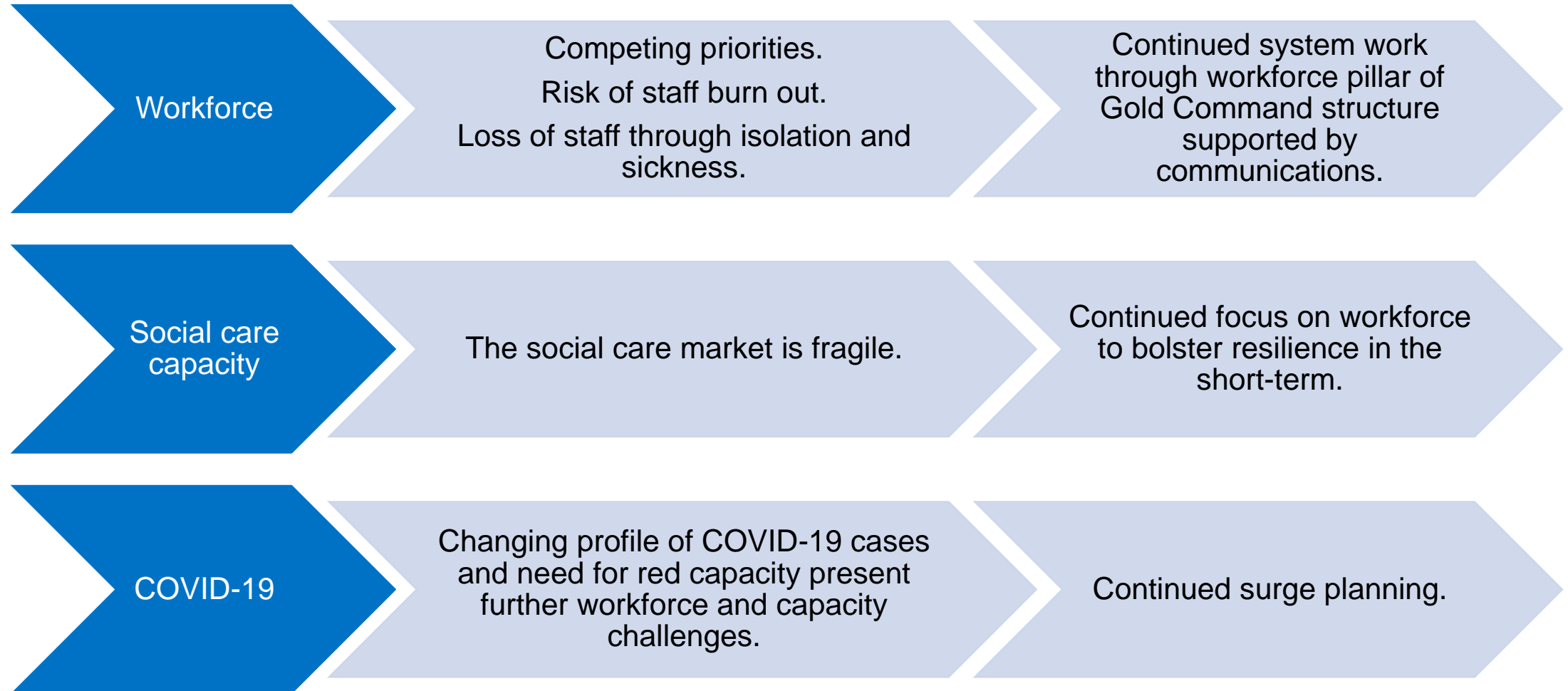
MADE event measures continue into this week to maintain momentum.

System wide learning event planned for 01.02.2022



Discharge Delays – Individual Progress Towards 30% Reduction Target





Our next steps are:

Focus on discharge as primary area of concern

Sincere and continued messaging to staff and the public

Continue to maximise availability of workforce

Maintain focus on staff wellbeing

De-escalation from critical incident and plan for recovery