# SystmOne & Map of Medicine

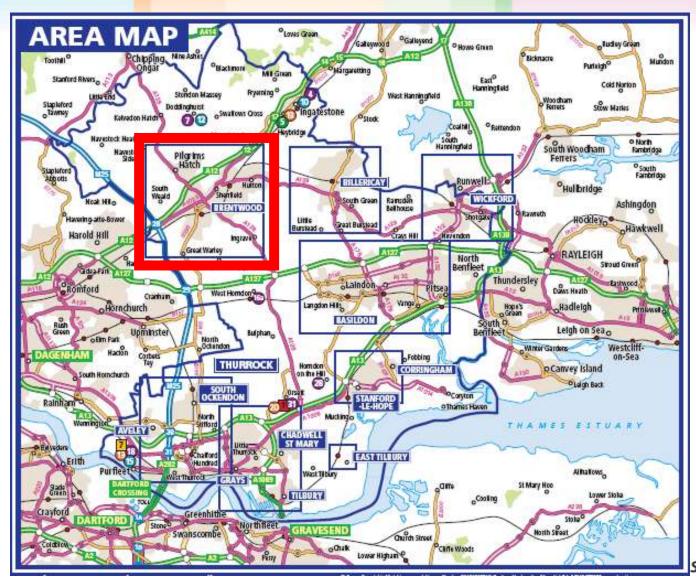
### IT & care of long term conditions

Our experience of improving health care and efficiency by producing an integrated system (primary care, community services and secondary care consultants) in SW Essex.

Dr Jon Tuppen - GP and clinical architect Marija Kontic - Project Manager



## From A to B





## The 'Family'



South West Essex
Community Services



Brentwood PBC Group LLP





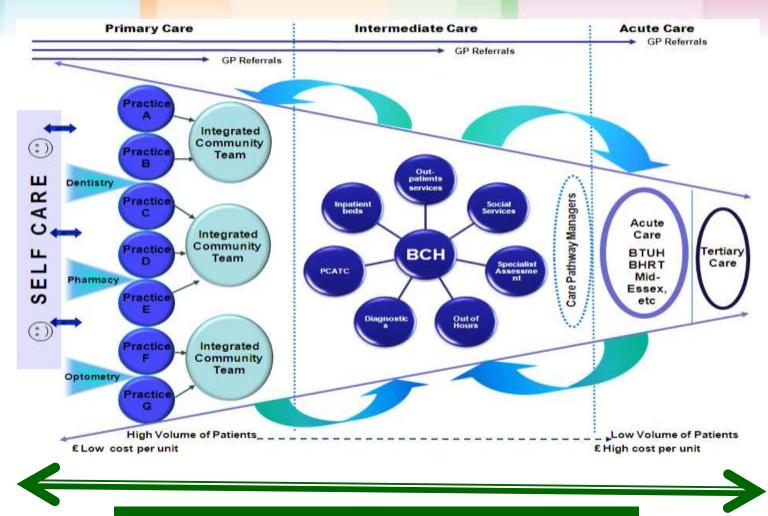


# Navigation without Integration





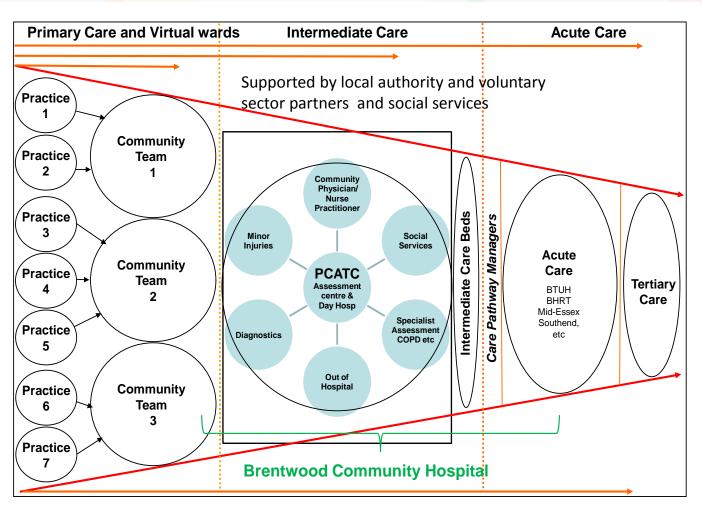
## The 'Integrated Team'







## The Vision . .

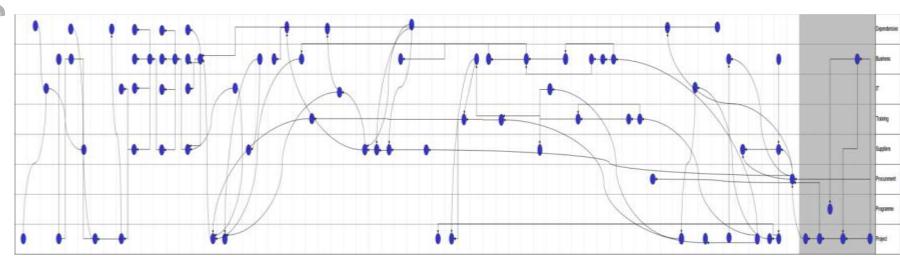








## The Plan, the Communication







# The goal





## **Austerity measures EoE**

- Contract Management
- Medicines Management
- Location of Care
- Long Term Conditions
- Unscheduled Care
- Surgical Thresholds
- Out-patient Thresholds
- Length of Stay/Pre-op bed days
- Staff Productivity
- Estates
- Supply Chain

£160m plus

£50-90m

£80-60m

£200m

£110-170m

£28-65m

£40-70m

£166m

£200-300m +

£40m

£110-190m



**Total** 

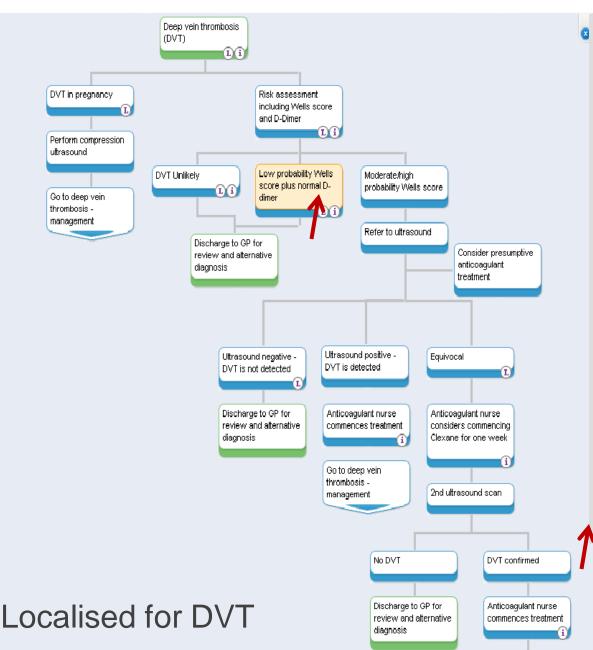
£1.2-1.6 billion
NHS

East of England

# Commissioning with MoM

- Excellent visual starting point
- Enables broad stakeholder involvement
- Provides clinical evidence
- Encourages/ensures development of complete pathways
- Effective commissioning of complete pathways
- Dissemination of pathways to care/nursing homes and ambulance services





#### Wells score: give each of the following features 1 point:

- active cancer (treatment current, in previous 6 months or palliative)
- · paralysis or leg in plaster
- recent bed rest for more than 3 days or surgery in the last 4 weeks
- · tenderness along veins
- entire leg swollen
- calf swollen more than 3cm
- pitting oedema
- collateral veins (non-varicose)
- also give 1 point for previous family history of VTE Deduct 2 points if an alternative diagnosis is at least as likely as DVT

#### Scoring:

- score 0 or less: low probability (3%)
- score 1 or 2: moderate probability (17%)
- score 3 or more: high probability (75%)

In the validation study, the percentage of patients who had DVT was:

- 3% for the low probability category
- 17% for moderate probability
- 75% for high probability

#### D-Dimer levels are raised

The cut-off point for the D-dimer threshold varies according to the methods used:

Deep vein thrombosis - diagnosis

Medicine > Haematology and haemostasis > Deep vein thrombosis

Locally reviewed: 15-Apr-2010 Due for review: 31-Aug-2010 Printed on: 16-May-2010 © Map of Medicine Ltd IMPORTANT NOTE

Locally reviewed refers to the date of completion of the most recent review process for a pathway. All pathways are reviewed regularly every

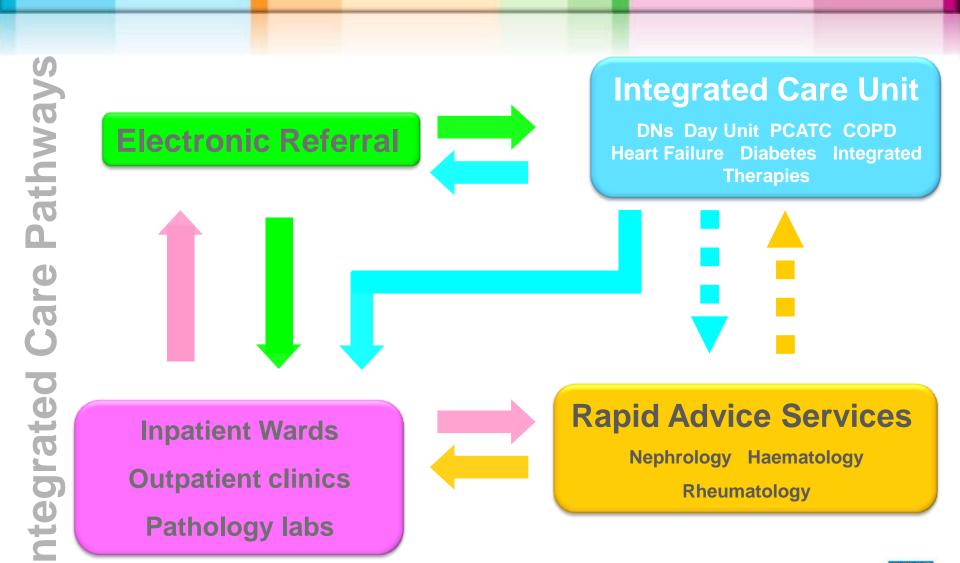
twelve months, and on an ad hoc basis if required. Due for review refers to the date after which the pathway on this page is no longer valid

for use. Pathways should be reviewed before the due for review date is reached. Page 4 of 6

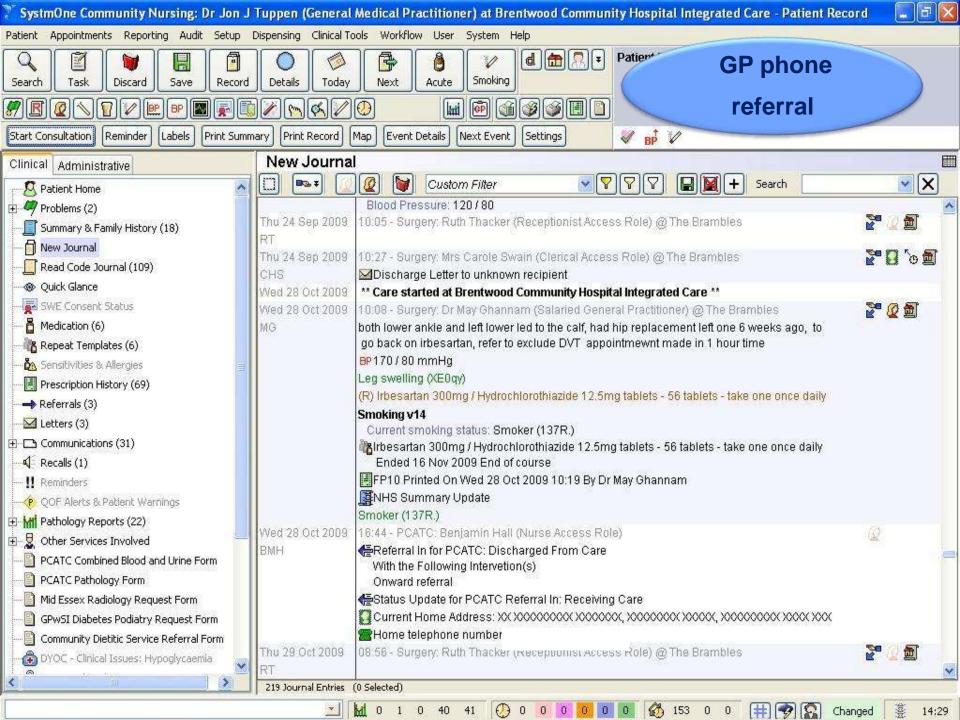
- BCH Local D-dimer test threshold; 0.5 micrograms per ml
- BTUH Local D-dimer threshold; 200 micrograms per litre

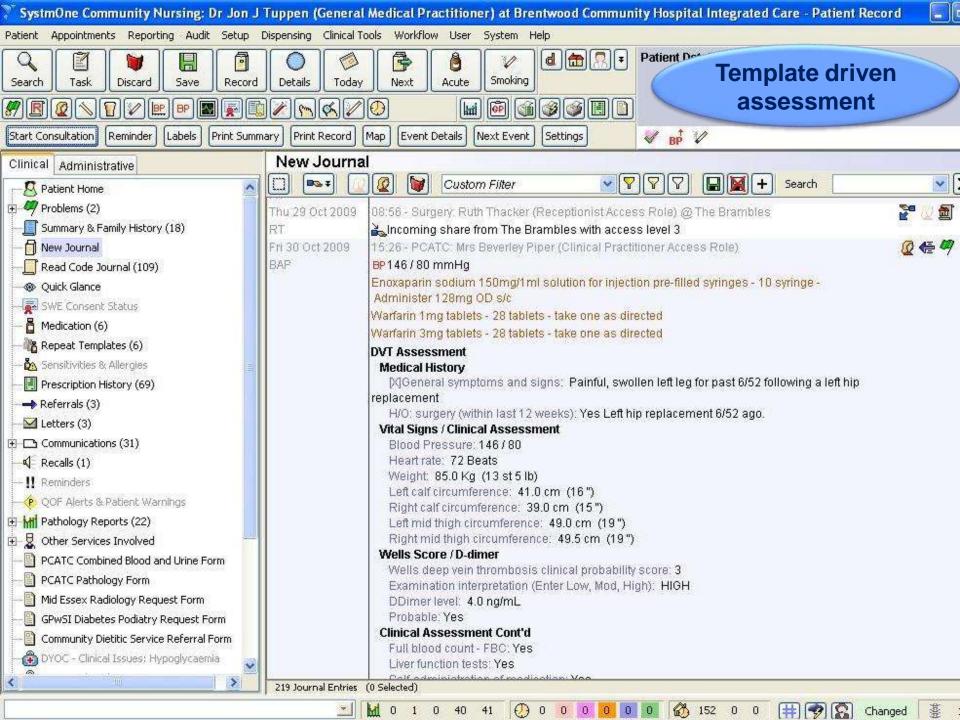
NB: Also raised in inflammatory states

# Construction begins

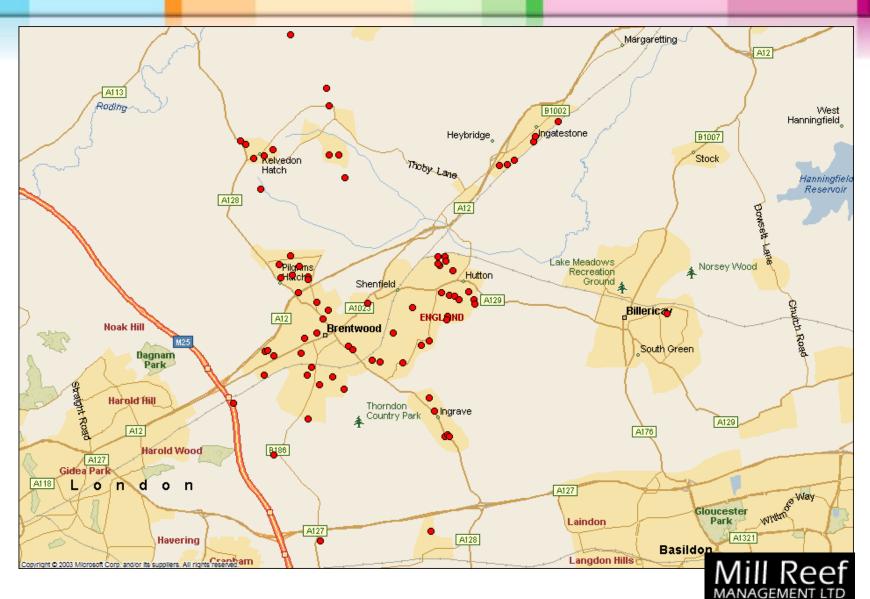








# Business process analysis for Planning



## Rapid Advice

## SystmOne as platform for innovation

- Example of a local virtual referral
- Consultant Haematologist led
- QIPP effective
  - Average response time 2.3 days
  - 46% reduction in haematology referrals to secondary care

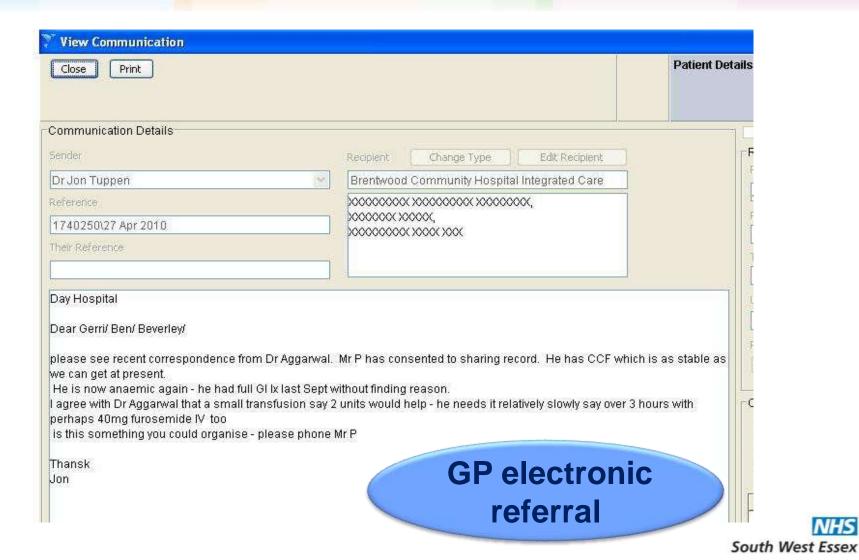
•	Haematinics (B12, folate and iron)		21%
•	Anaemia		20%
•	White blood cell quantitative abnormalities	18%	

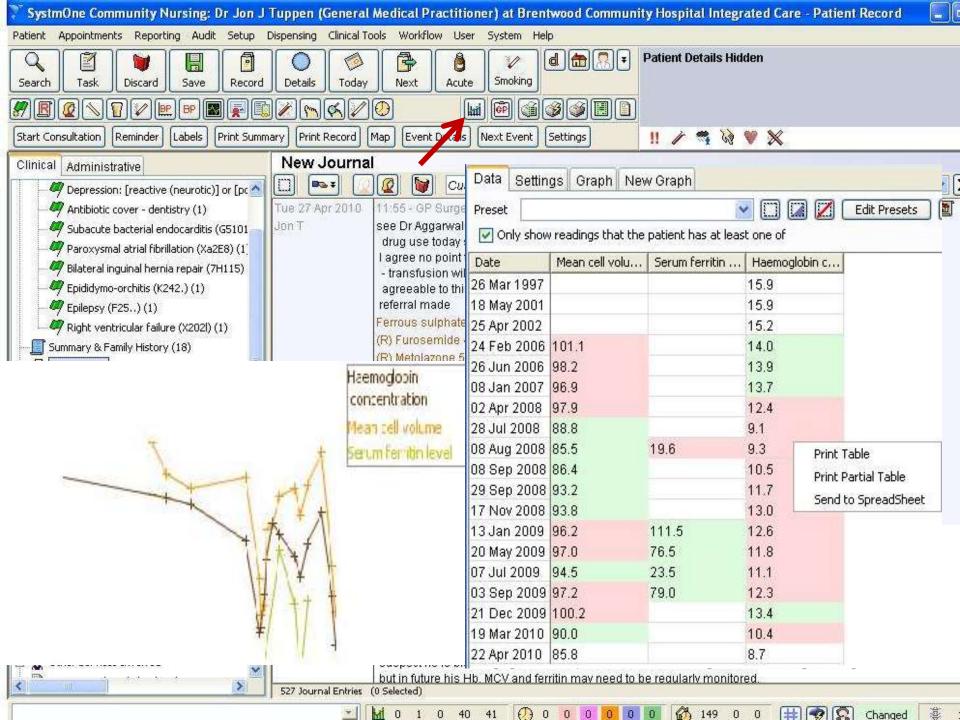
- Platelet quantitative abnormalities 12%
- · Problems relating to anticoagulation,
- Thrombosis and bleeding
   10%

 $-1^{st}$  year n = 240



## **Sharing & Consent**





## Proof of concept & next steps

- Quality and Productivity release through innovative use of existing CfH solutions
- More advice services
- Inpatient wards & length of stay
- Moving diabetes out into community settings and upskilling primary care
- Online patient records
- Briefcase & mobile solution that works!



# Sharing good practice

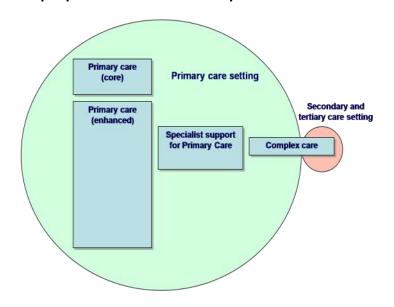
Model A London

the structural approach based on individual complexity



Model B Cumbria

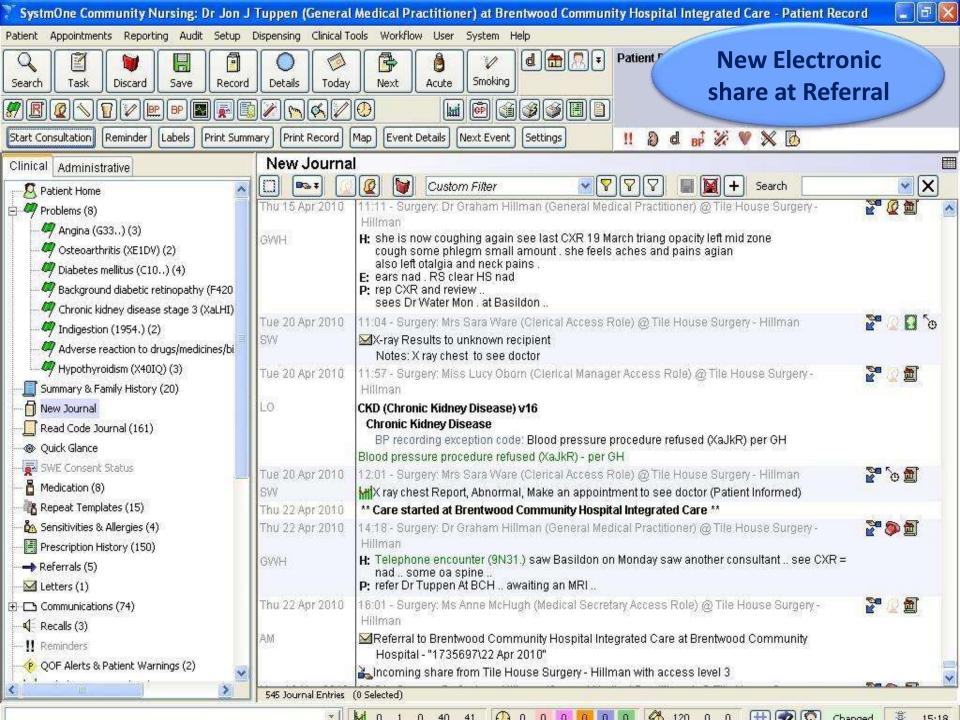
Functional Approach based on population wide improvement

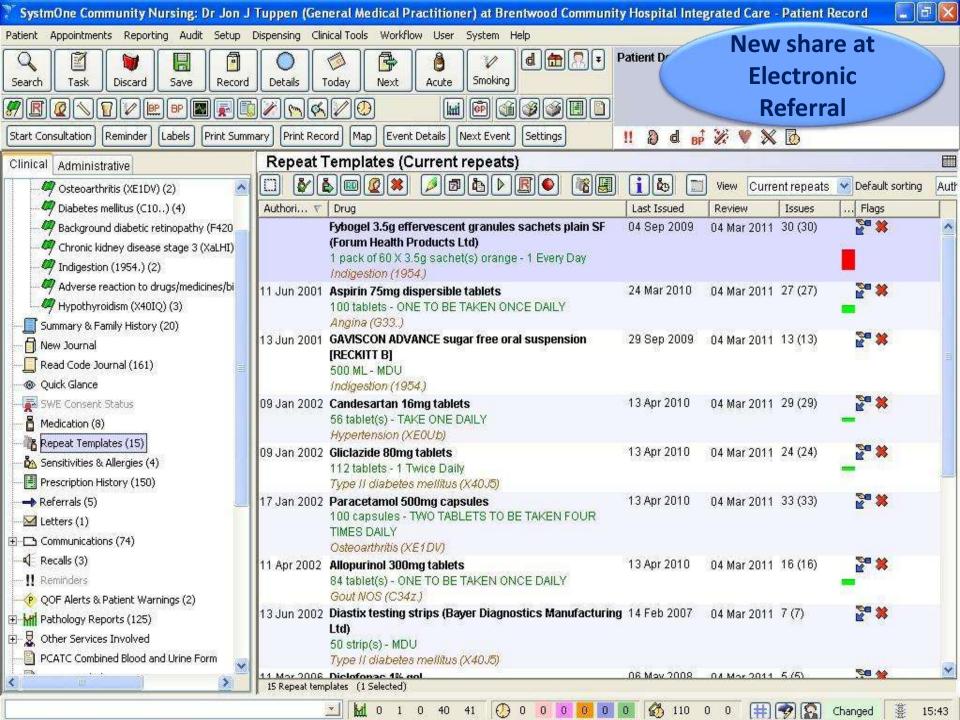


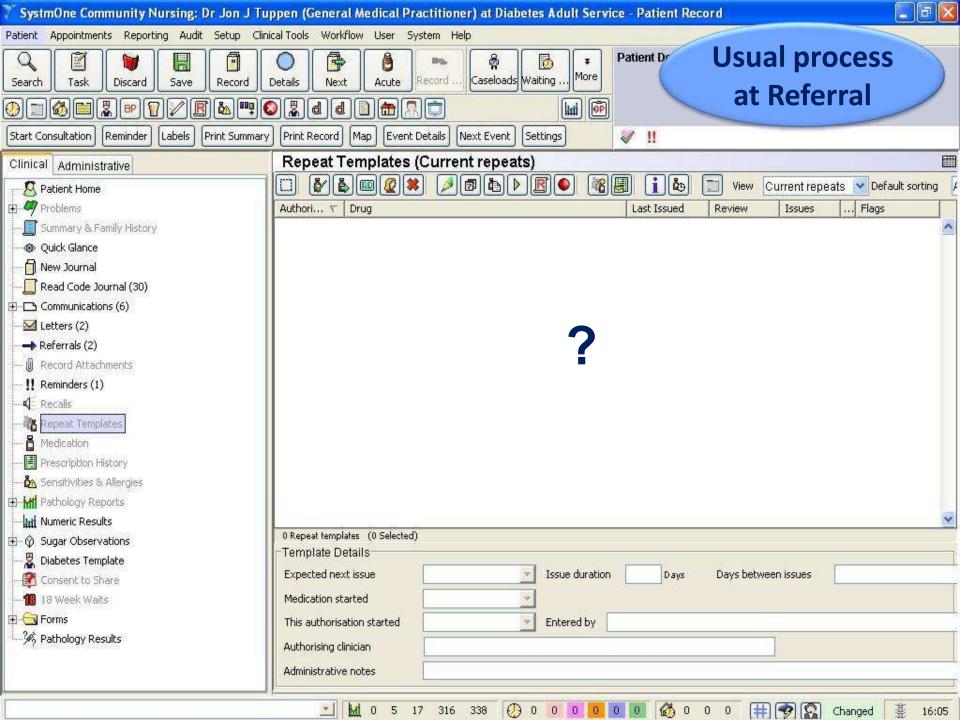


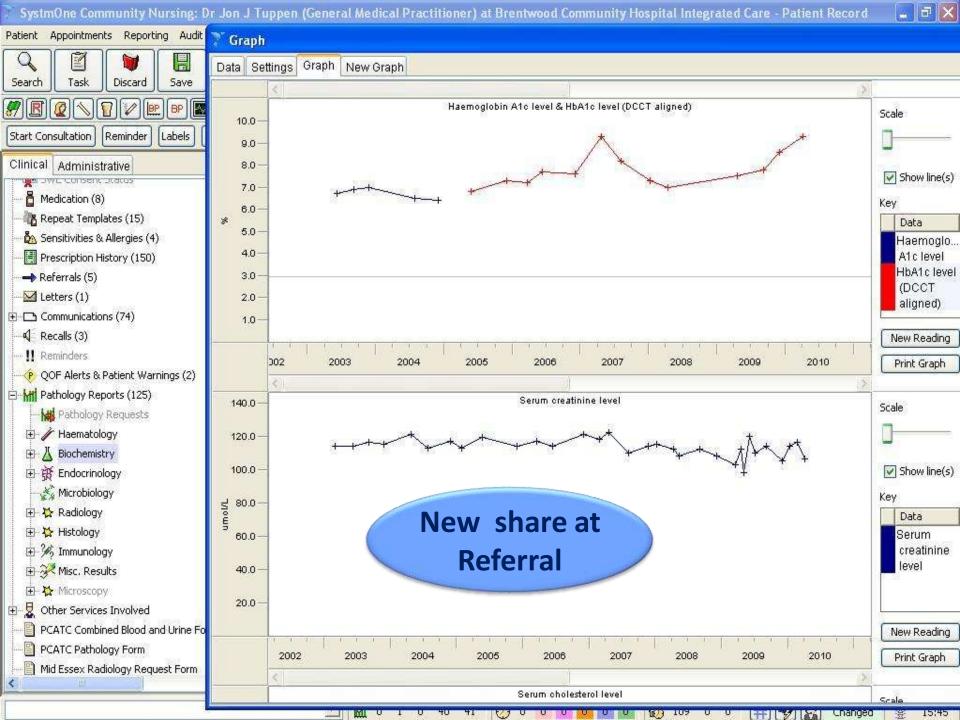
# QIPP and Diabetes

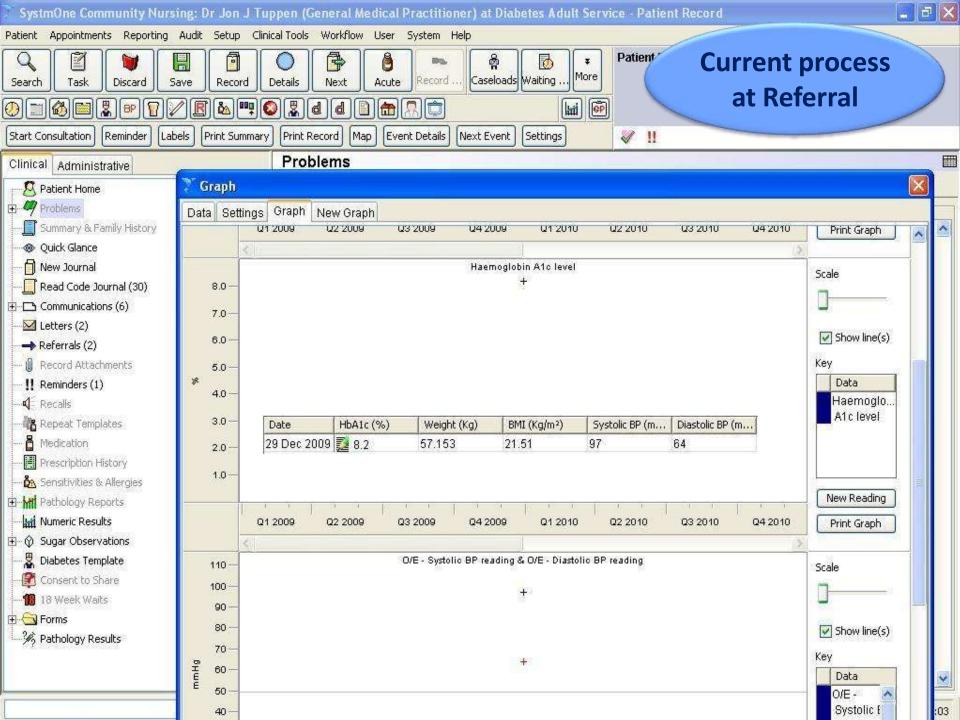




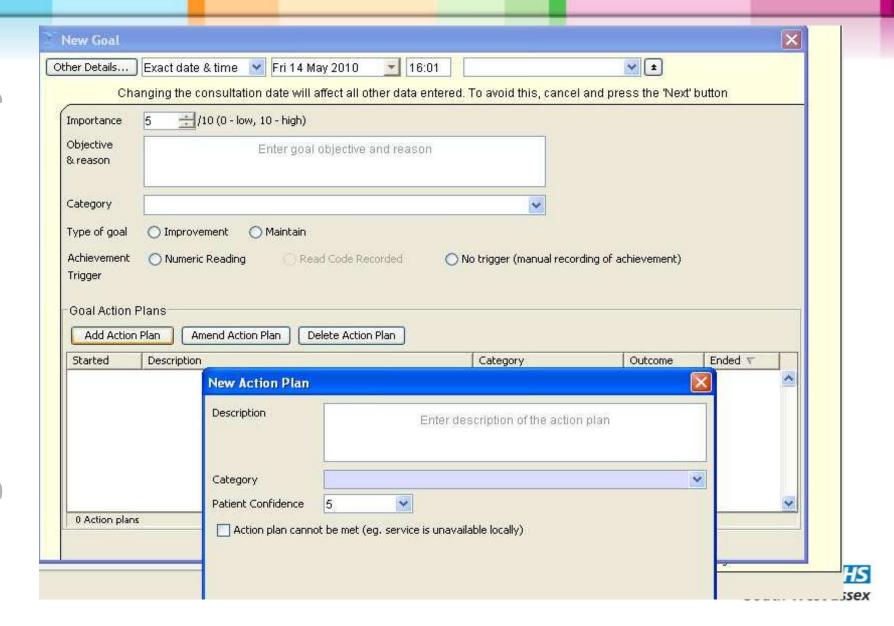








## Systemwide Templates & PHPs



## Thank You & Questions

Our experience of improving health care and efficiency by producing an integrated system (primary care, community services and secondary care consultants) in SW Essex

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