

Ageing Well Quality Healthcare in Later Life

The National Frailty Opportunity

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Ambition for frailty...

'Everybody should know what to do next when presented with a person living with frailty and/or cognitive disorder'





Three priorities for frailty

- 1. Change in approach to health & social care for older people
- 2. Preventing poor outcomes through active ageing
- 3. Quality improvement in acute & community services





Why? -Population ageing

Number of people aged 65 &over will increase by 19-4%: from 10-4M to 12-4M

Number with disability will increase by 25.0%: from 2.25M to 2.81M

Life expectancy with disability will increase more in relative terms



What?-Tackling needs & outcomes

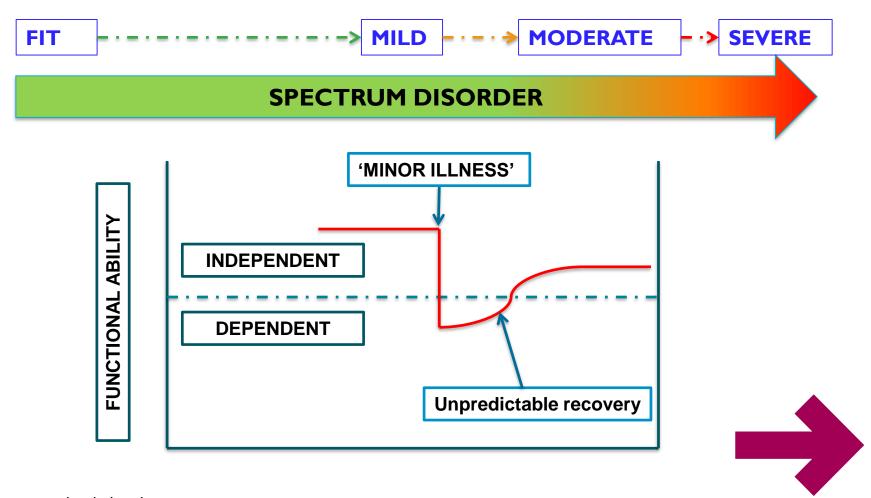
- People do not age uniformly
- Segmentation purely by age is therefore no longer helpful
- Population averaged outcomes will not help tackle inequalities
- ☐ The focus going forwards should be on needs, not age
- Services & pathways must be responsive to needs and preferences
- Align and plan service offers to populations segmented by need
- Frailty is an expression of ageing and helps us understand needs



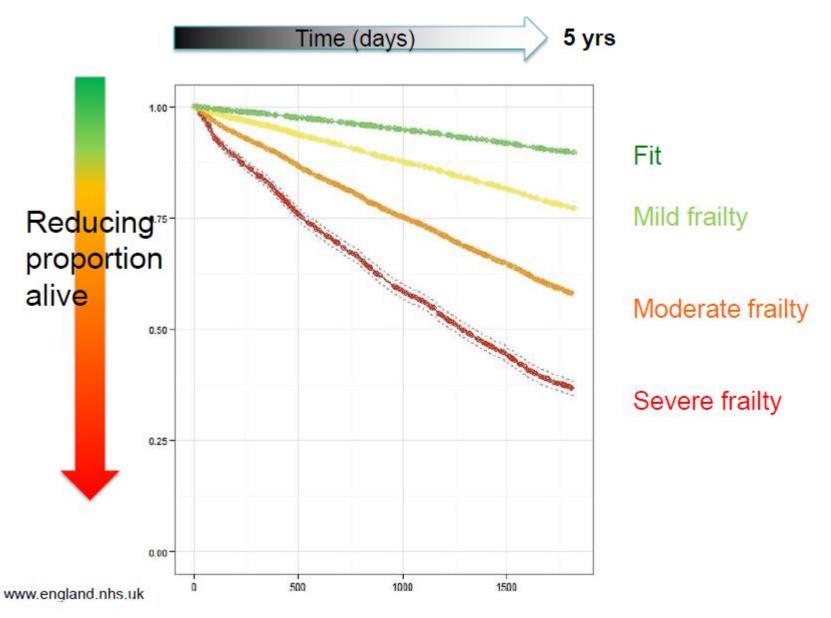
What does NHS England mean by frailty? England



"A long-term condition characterised by lost biological reserves across multiple systems & vulnerability to decompensation after a stressor event"

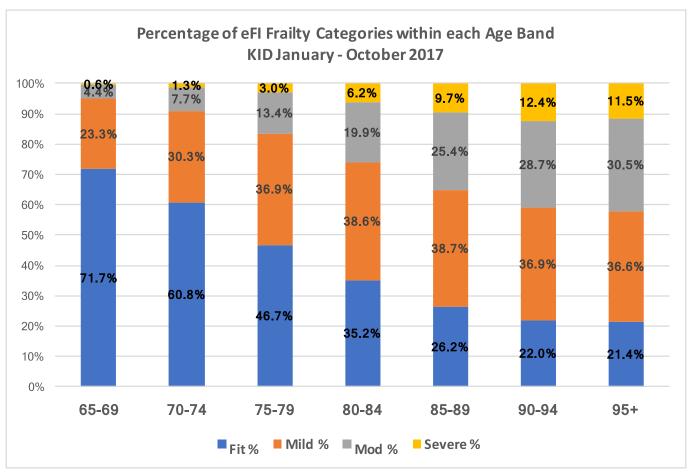


Frailty is not good for you



We don't all age in the same way

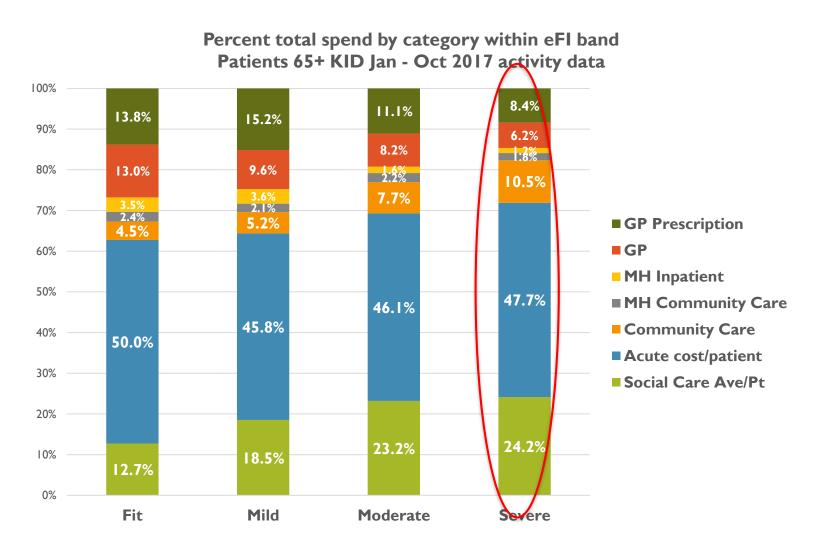




Also, consider inequalities carefully:

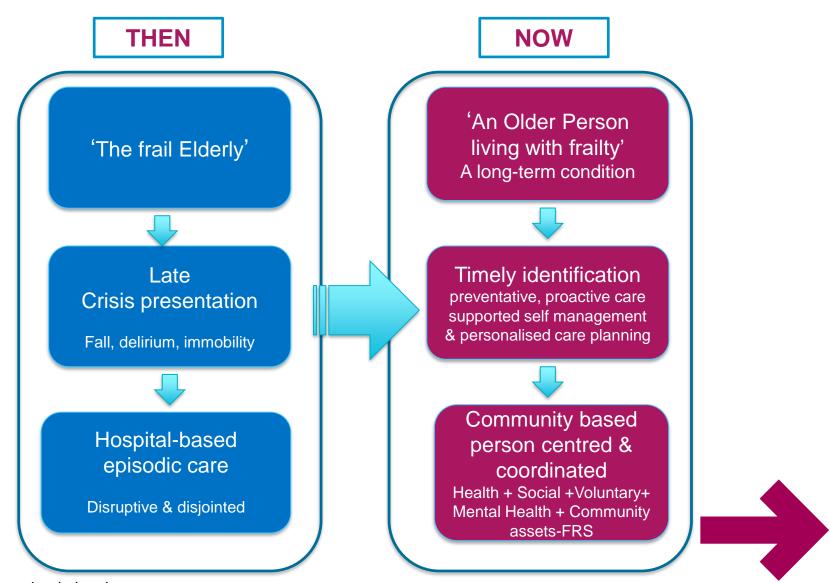
Lowest economic quartile frailty commences earlier in the life course and progresses more rapidly, contributing to reduced life expectancy

Costs distribute differently as frailty progresses



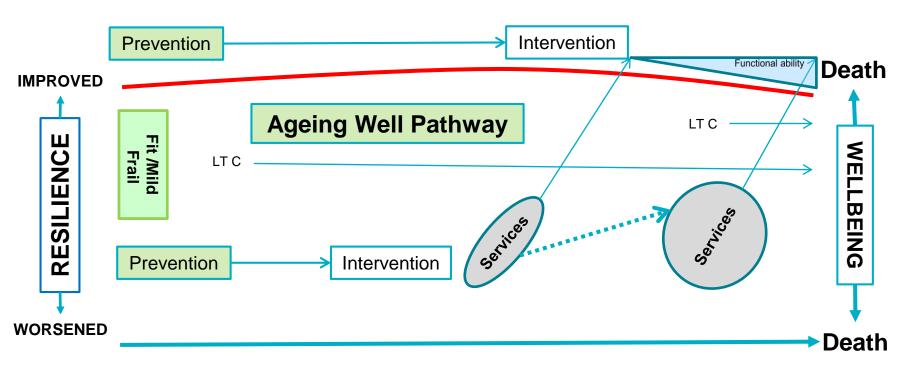
What is the national approach?





Population segmentation: Prevention





Adult life span

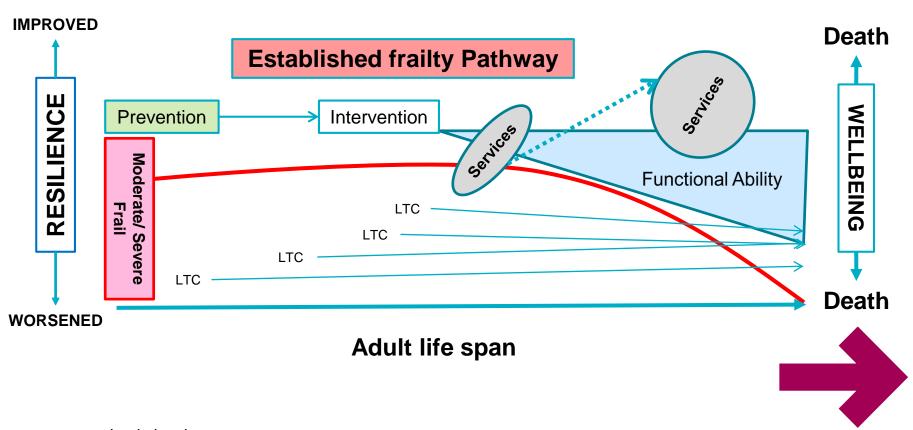
- Maintained functional ability & wellbeing throughout life
- Emphasis on activation and self help
- Timely, well planned & proportionate service support for needs
- Lower level support towards end of life
- Key Outcome: Increased care free life years



Population sub-segmentation: Intervention England



- Earlier declining function & need for service support
- Timely identification of risk and managed escalating need
- Early opportunity to trigger planning & decisions
- Timely support towards end of life
- With declining function, maintained wellbeing key is a key outcome





Integrated Care for Older People (ICOP)

Current position

Ageing population

2040 nearly one in seven will be over 75

Frailty prevalence increasing

A person with mild frailty has twice the mortality risk of a fit older person at the same age

Currently people with frailty don't always get the care they need in the right setting and at the right time Hospital interventions for some people with frailty are limited in efficacy

Opportunities for prevention

There are currently 4000 hospital admissions a day for people with frailty

Intermediate care gap

National audit data (NAIC 2017) suggests intermediate care capacity needs to double

10 Year Vision

An NHS priority

To help older people stay healthy and live independently in their communities: work already underway

The NHS now has an opportunity to be world leading in our approach to population ageing & caring for older people

Implementing at scale support for people in community settings

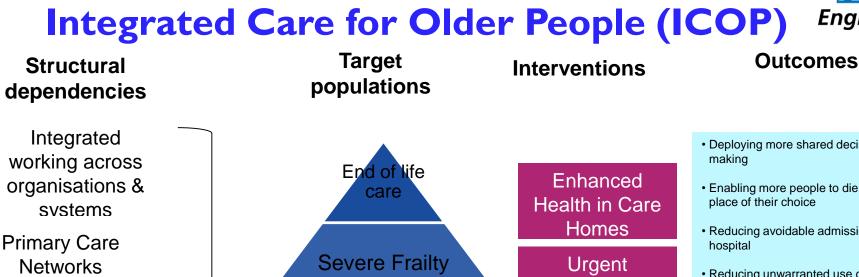
- Working with social care we will take a new joined up approach
- Using population segmentation to focus appropriate care on the needs of older people vulnerable to the effects of frailty
- We will continue to support older people with advancing frailty in their communities to the end of their life

Proposed Service model

- 1. Ageing Well (MDT)
 Service
- 2. Urgent Community
 Response and
 Recovery Service
- 3. Enhanced health in Care Homes (EHCH)

Implementation will be developed from existing and best practice in an adoption and improvement approach.





Commissioning and regulation

> **Population** health management

Local health and care record

Mild Frailty

Moderate Frailty

Whole population

Community Response and Recovery

Ageing Well

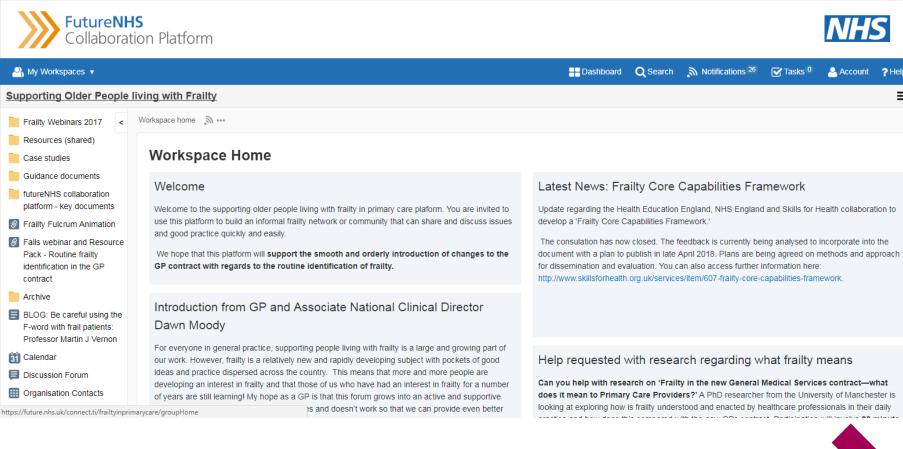
Primary Prevention

- · Deploying more shared decision
- · Enabling more people to die in a
- Reducing avoidable admissions to
- · Reducing unwarranted use of hospital bed days
- More people and carers reporting improved experiences of care
- Supporting people to maintain or improve their frailty status
- · Supporting more people to access Personal Health Budgets
- More people reporting improved continuity and experience of care
- More people supported to self manage their condition resulting in fewer unwarranted ED attendances and GP appointments



Want to know and share more? england.clinicalpolicy@nhs.net





www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/ltc-op-eolc

