



REPORT TO: East Lothian Integration Joint Board

MEETING DATE: 30 March 2017

BY: Chief Officer

SUBJECT: Delayed Discharges

1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 This report updates the Integration Joint Board (IJB) on performance on delayed discharges in East Lothian.

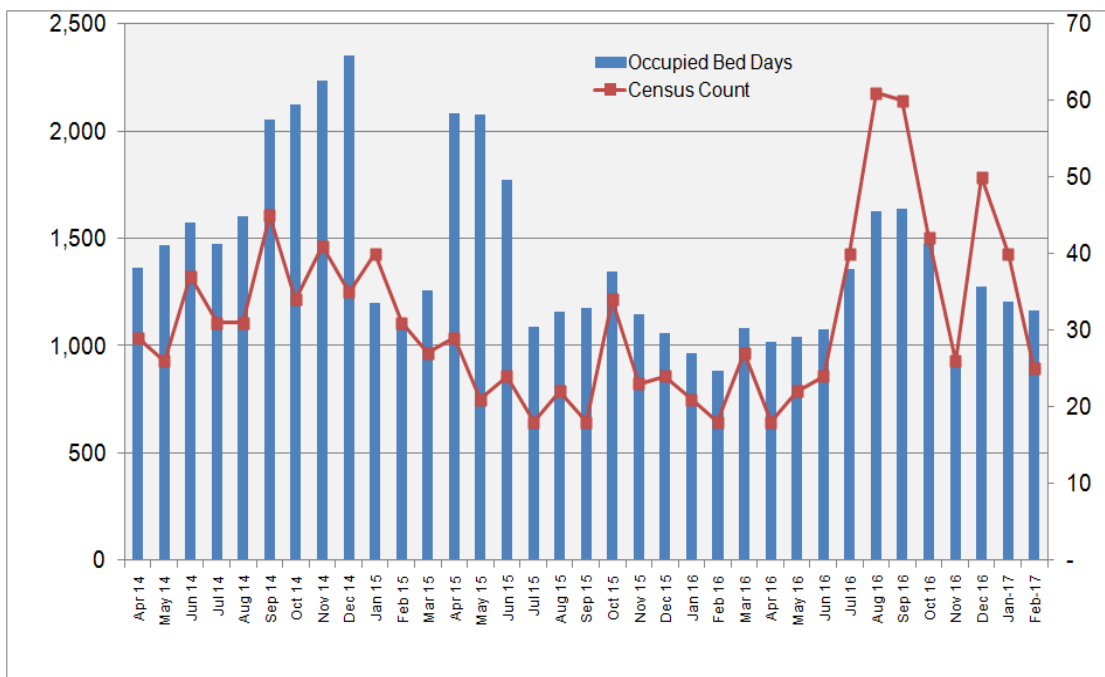
2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That the IJB notes the recent improving trend on performance.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The IJB has a key strategic objective to minimise the total number of delays, meet the current two week target and work towards the 72 hour indicator. No date has been set for achievement of the 72 hour indicator. The indicator comes from the Health and Social Care Integration Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014—Core Suite of Integration Indicators March 2015. This was informed by the Delayed Discharge Task Force report October 2011 Annex A Recommendations 'A perception should be promoted that 2-3 days be considered a reasonable period for someone to return home'.
- 3.2 From July 2016, the NHS National Services Scotland introduced revised Delayed Discharge National Data Requirements. The main change, as it affects Partnerships is an increase in the number of clients/patients captured at census. The rules now allow for all non-complex, clients/patients as at 00.01 on the day of census (last Thursday of the month) to be included in the snapshot. Previously clients/patients, who had a planned discharge up to 3 working days post census, were excluded from the count. This rule change adds between 15-25% to the reported figure, from the previous reporting rules.

- 3.3 The actual number of individual people reported as being delayed discharge at a single point in each month, has historically been the commonest expressed measure of performance. However what is also measured is the capacity used/lost across the whole month by all delayed discharge patents/clients. Not just those captured at 1 minute past midnight on the last Thursday of each month. This measure is called Bed Days Occupied (BDO), and gives a more accurate indication of 'lost capacity' within the NHS Hospital system.
- 3.4 The graphic below shows both the Bed Days Occupied (BDO), blue columns) 0-2,500 left hand axis, and the number of individuals recorded as a delayed discharge at the census point (red line) 0-70 right hand axis from April 2014 to February 2017.

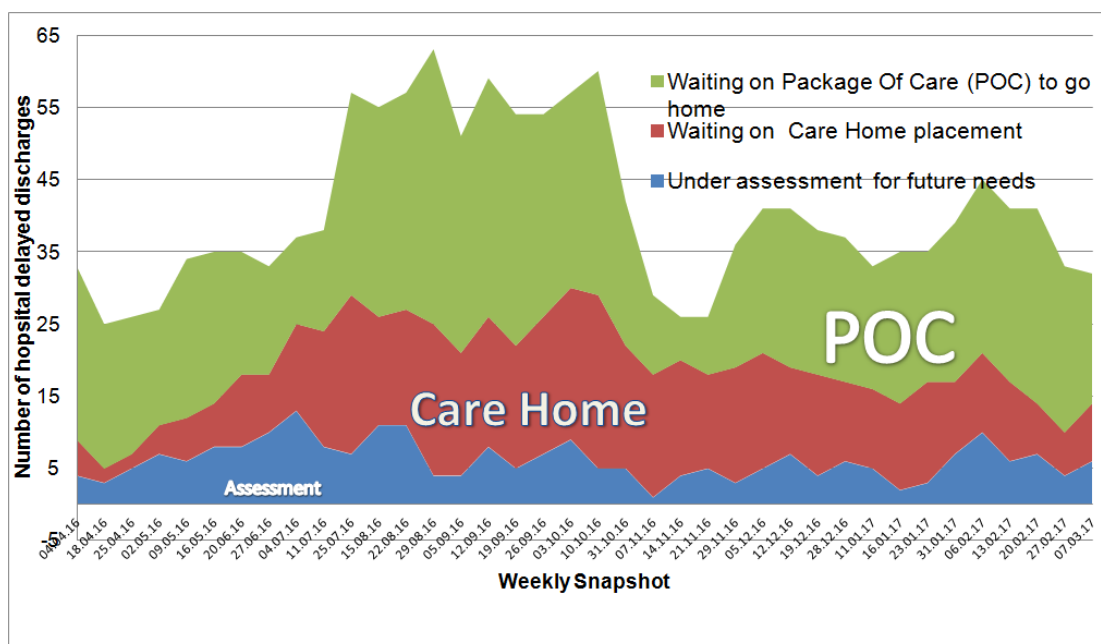


As mentioned in para. 3.2 – the monthly census snapshot rules changed in July 2016—adding between 15-25% to the numbers being reported. This can be seen quite clearly with the spike in July 2016 onwards. The overall performance in BDO terms across the last 6 months, although higher than 2015, are an improvement on what was the case in 2014. This indicates that although there was a spike in the numbers of delays their length of stay was shorter than in the past.

- 3.5 Scottish government through its *Health and Social Care Delivery Plan (December 2016)*—states that one of its Health and Social Care Integration actions is by 2018 to reduce unscheduled bed days in hospital by 10% (Nationally this is as much as 400,000 bed days), by reducing delayed discharges, avoidable admissions and inappropriately long stays in hospital.

- 3.6 Systems to effectively monitor BDOs have been developed and have been available since April 2014 across the four Lothian H&SCPs. It is expected they will become part of mainstream National reporting sitting alongside the actual number of individuals at the census point each month.
- 3.7 Appendix 1 shows East Lothian performance on the census day (Number of clients/patients) from April 2014 to February 2017. What is included in the census, as discussed above has changed, with various rule changes, so direct comparisons are necessarily needed to be treated with caution. However the BDO reported every month and the rules governing them have not changed—so are capable of comparison and Appendix 2 has these from April 2014 to February 2017.
- 3.8 Since the last report to the IJB 12 December, the Health and Social Care Partnerships performance has improved, be it the individual number at the census point or the monthly BDOs.
- 3.9 The key issues in East Lothian that are currently contributing to the problem are.
- The vulnerability of the Care at Home market where providers have faced real challenges in recruitment and retention of staff which has restricted their ability to respond timeously to packages of care for people in hospital.
 - Care at Home packages (POC) is the single biggest reason for clients remaining in hospital. The situation is County wide and is more acutely felt where two carers are required for each visit. All of the contracted care providers find this a challenge within their capacity to deal with. At the time of writing there are approximately 4 times the number waiting for a package compared to waiting for a care home.
 - The short term issue of access to nursing home places has eased, with all homes in the County capable of taking new admittances.

The following table from 1 April 2016 to current shows the delays as a snap shot each Monday and what the primary reason for delay was—either under assessment, waiting on a POC or waiting on a care home.



4 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 There are no policy implications of this paper.

5 INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 The subject of this report does not affect the wellbeing of the community or have a significant impact on equality, the environment or economy. There are no equalities implications of this paper.

6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1 there are no new resource implications of this report.

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 None.

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Appendix 1

East Lothian performance –Number of clients/patients recorded as a delayed discharge on the census day from April 2014 to February 2017.

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
2014/15	29	26	37	31	31	45	34	41	35	40	31	27
2015/16	29	21	24	18	22	18	34	23	24	21	18	27
2016/17	18	22	24	40	61	60	42	26	50	40	25	

Appendix 2

East Lothian performance –Bed Days Occupied by Delayed Discharge clients/patients across the whole month from April 2014 to February 2017.

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
2014/15	1,361	1,466	1,573	1,475	1,601	2,051	2,123	2,237	2,350	1,196	1,110	1,257
2015/16	2,081	2,075	1,770	1,087	1,155	1,177	1,347	1,146	1,058	967	885	1,081
2016/17	1,019	1,038	1,075	1,358	1,625	1,640	1,471	928	1,275	1,204	1,163	