



Humber and North Yorkshire
Health and Care Partnership

Improving Health Inequalities

Primary Care Collaborative

6 May 2022

Dr James Crick and Dr Bruce Willoughby



Content

- What are 'Health Inequalities'?
- Population Health and Prevention Board approach
- Role of primary care in reducing health inequalities
- Discussion on role of Primary Care Collaborative

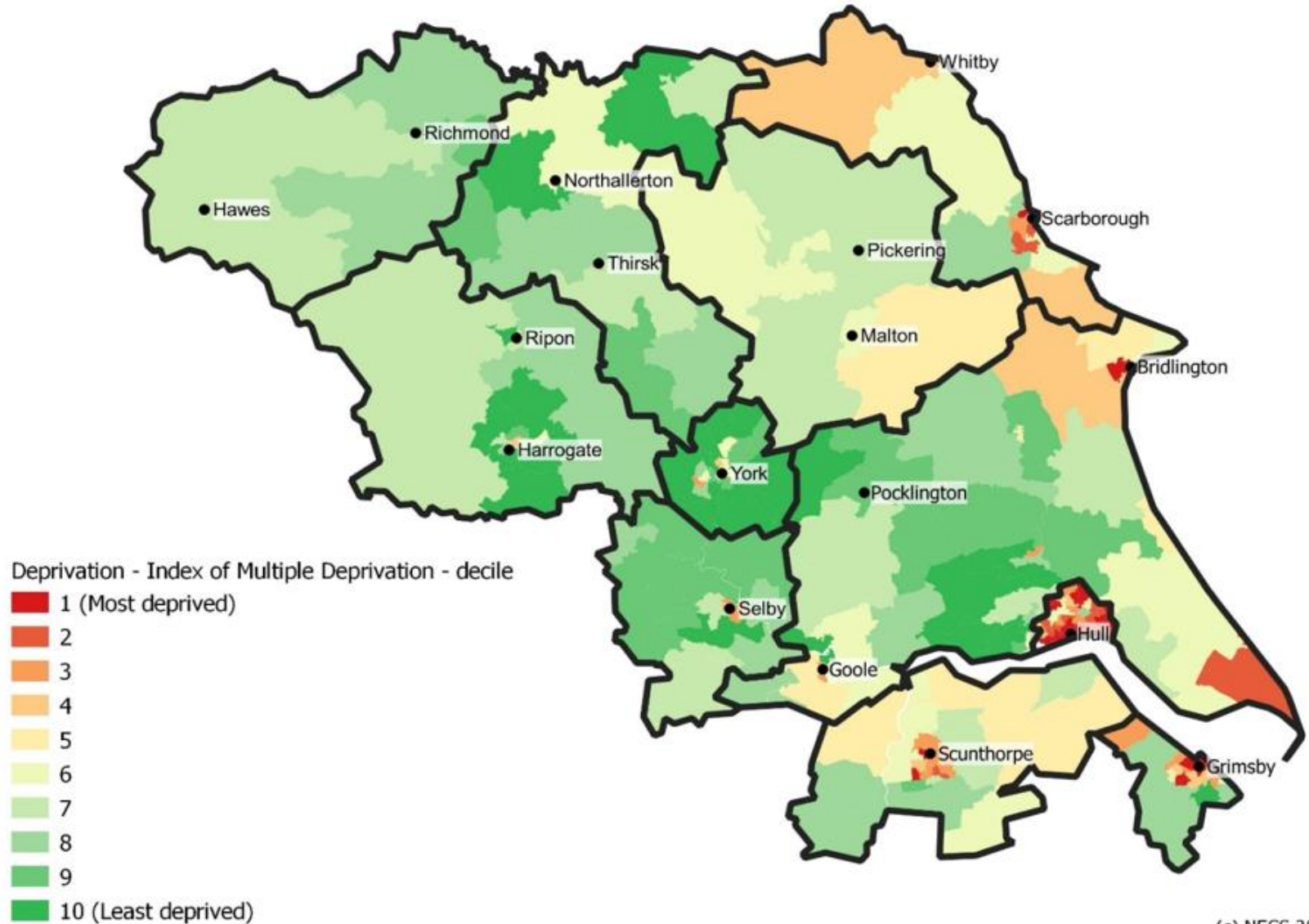


Definitions

- Health Inequalities:
 - avoidable, unfair and systematic differences in health between different groups of people
- Prevention:
 - A shared and demonstrable commitment to a preventative approach, which focuses on promoting good health and wellbeing for all
- Population Health:
 - The health of an entire population
- Population Health Management:
 - One approach to improve population health by data driven planning and delivery of proactive care to achieve maximum impact



Deprivation - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019



Differences in preventable mortality



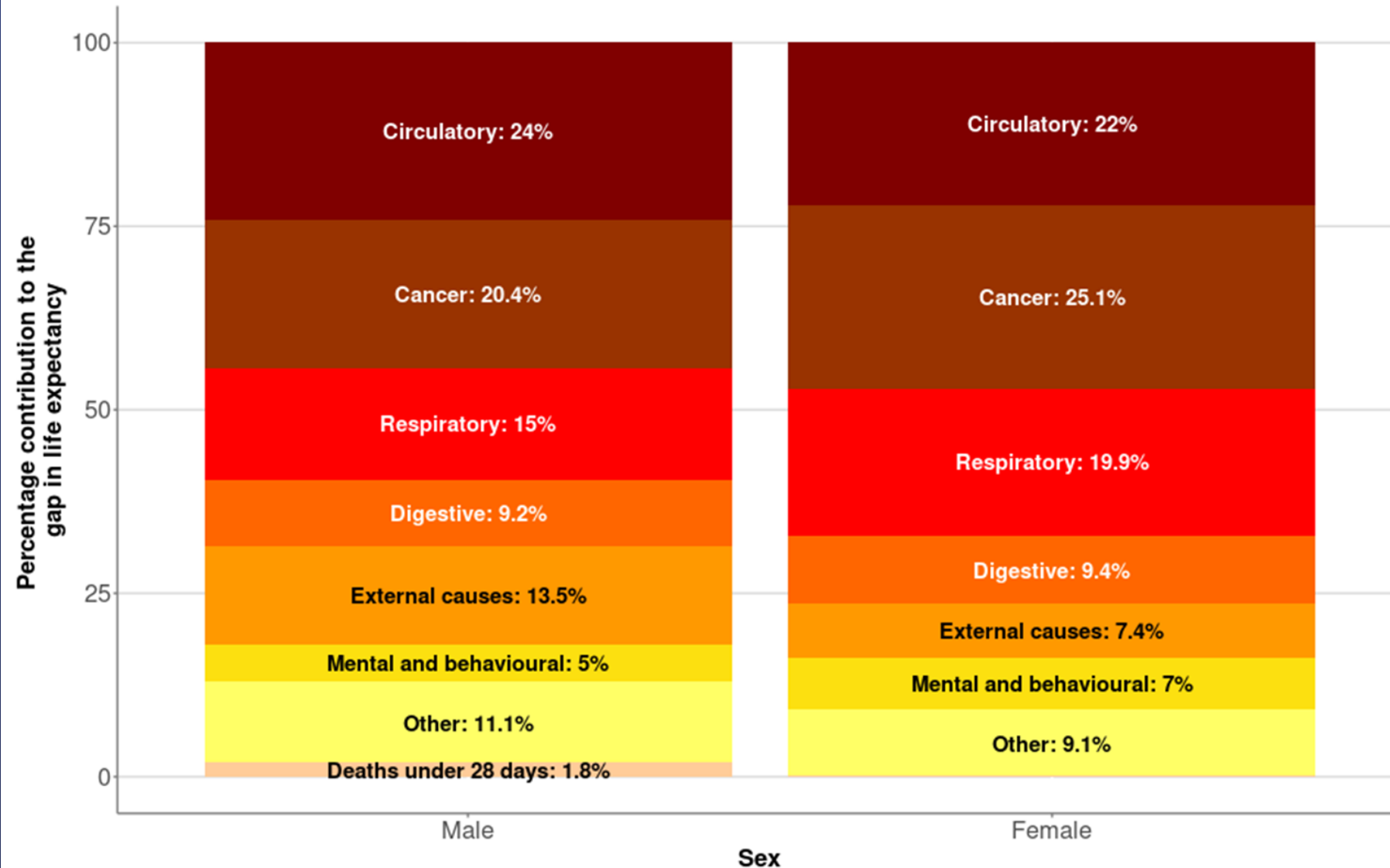
Humber and North Yorkshire
Health and Care Partnership

Indicator	Time Period	East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull	North East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	North Yorkshire	York	England
Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2019 definition)	2017 - 19	119.5	236.3	195.1	163.5	124.6	136.0	142.2
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	2017 - 19	65.6	109.3	92.0	72.2	59.0	65.9	70.4
Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (2019 definition)	2017 - 19	26.9	46.6	39.0	28.4	24.1	26.4	28.2
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2017 - 19	120.5	165.6	152.6	136.9	117.0	132.2	129.2
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (2019 definition)	2017 - 19	45.5	80.7	69.6	60.9	46.6	51.6	54.1
Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	2017 - 19	12.2	22.5	25.3	21.3	13.8	13.8	18.5
Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable (2019 definition)	2017 - 19	10.6	19.7	23.5	18.8	11.5	11.5	16.4
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	2017 - 19	29.7	69.2	45.4	45.3	26.7	34.3	34.2
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (2019 definition)	2017 - 19	15.5	44.7	29.7	27.2	15.0	20.7	20.0
Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)	2015 - 17	77.7	167.5	103.0	88.7	74.6	89.7	90.5
Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)	2015 - 17	244.7	167.7	338.2	451.7	413.8	431.5	355.1

Causes of differences in life expectancy



Scarf chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile and least deprived quintile of Humber, Coast and Vale, by broad cause of death, 2015-17



Pattern of risks affecting health and wellbeing

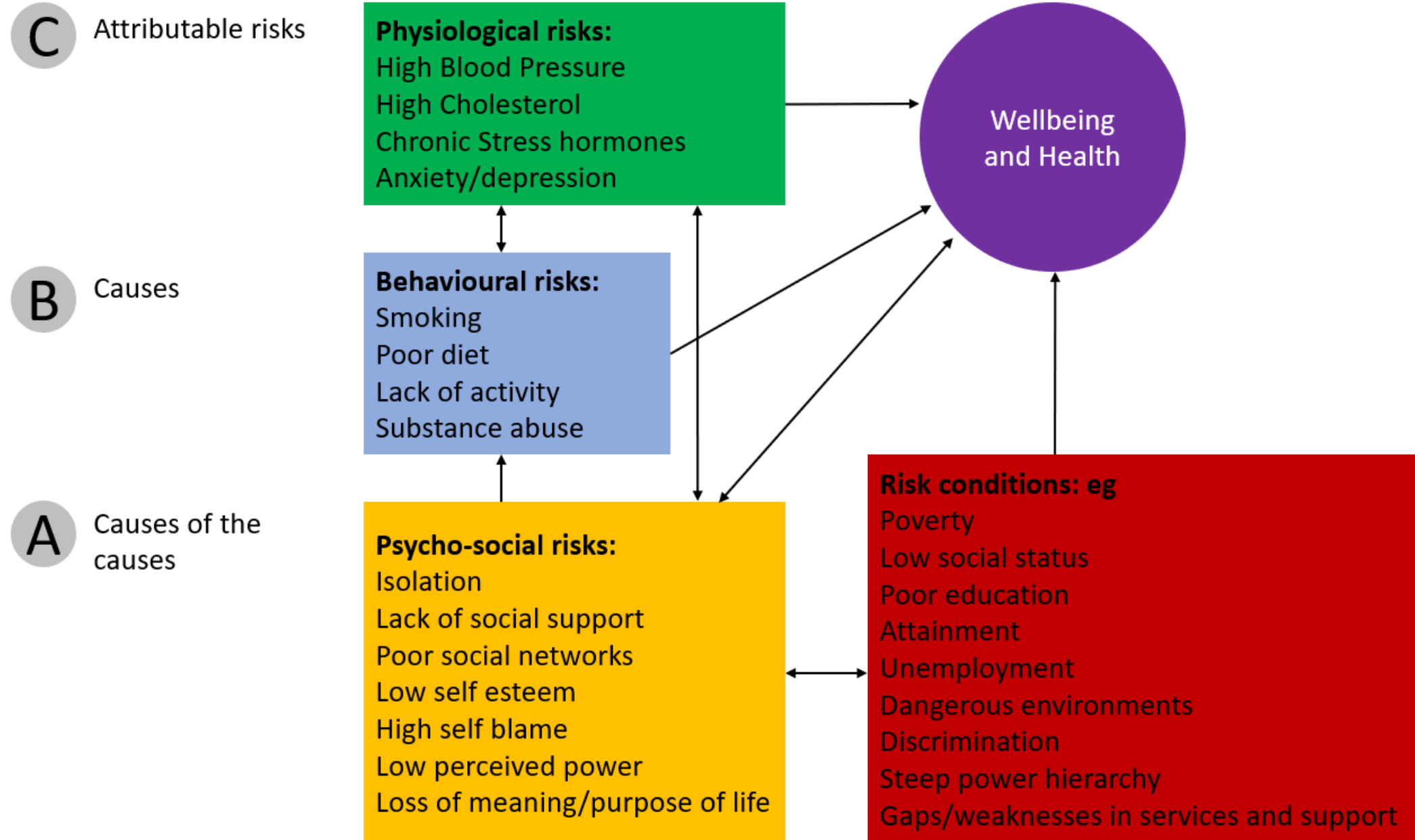
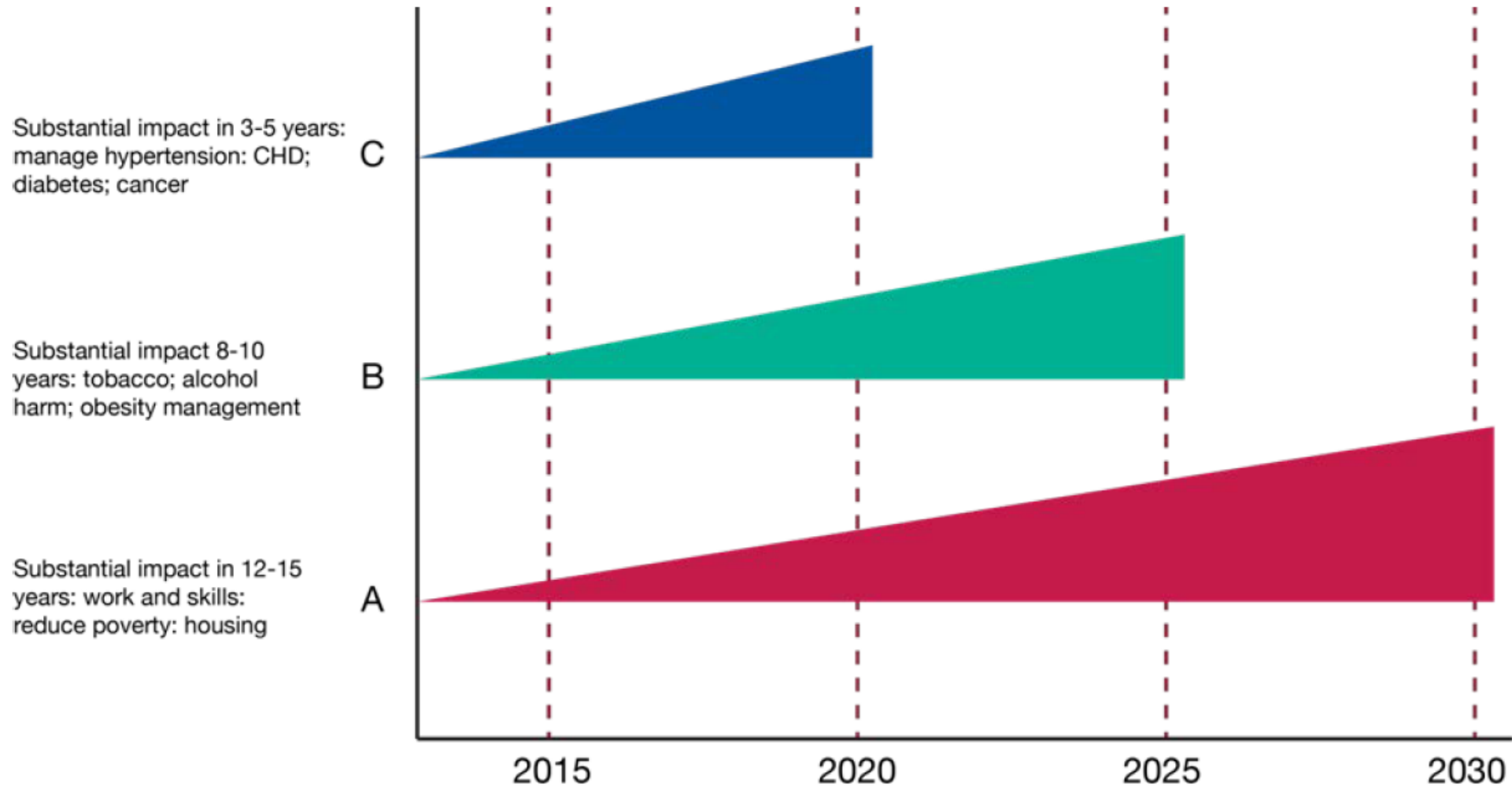


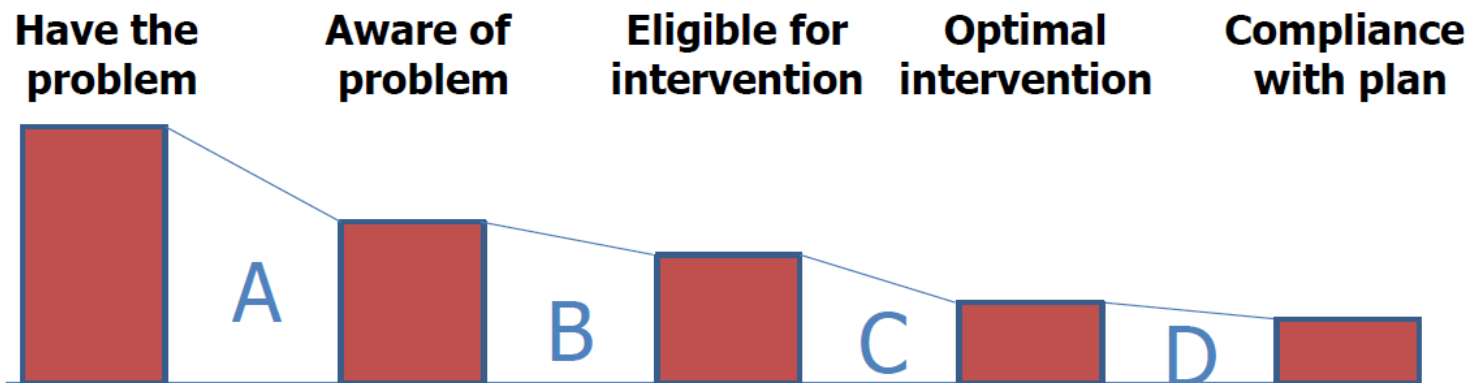


Figure 3: Time needed to deliver outcomes from different intervention types





Opportunities



- A. Awareness - under recognition of risks or illness by individuals and people around them
- B. Navigation – risk or illness identified but support/advice or intervention not accessible
- C. Inadequacies in quality of in-service provision
- D. Insufficient assets for recovery or ongoing support for self-management

- Primary prevention
↓
- Find hidden cases
↓
- Optimise treatment
↓
- Compliance



Population Health and Prevention Board: Emerging approach to addressing inequity in health care and outcomes

Build on the Chris Bentley model – service, community and civic action

Core20Plus5 – being very clear how this agenda is going to be taken forward

Addressing Healthcare Inequalities in access, experience and outcomes

Reducing unwanted variation in the delivery of care

Equitable resource allocations – challenging national allocations, revisiting resource allocations at ICS, place and PCN levels to ensure it is equitable)



Our Approach to Prevention

Building on the work public health teams and Directors of public health at place and neighbourhoods

Building on cross sector prevention work already underway across the region

Sector Led Improvement to drive improvements in prevention

Health in all policies and supporting the NHS in its anchor institution responsibilities

Intervention

- At different levels of risk
- Across the life course
- For impact in short, medium and long term
- At different units of intervention – individual, family, community, neighbourhood, place, ICS
- Proportionate universalism

Securing sustainable investment - Ensuring prevention is funded recurrently and sustainably

Identifying and agreeing on the priorities we want to work together across the region at scale e.g Diabetes intervention, Lung Checks etc

Agility to work on specific issues for communities, geographical areas and neighbourhoods (avoiding a one size fits all approach)

Building prevention/public health capacity beyond the obvious public health workforce – Making Every Contact Count



Our Enablers



Population health management – Intelligence and insights



Workforce capacity and capability



Strong Humber and North Yorkshire DPH Networks



Finance-our share of additional £200m across all ICS (health inequalities adjustment) plus wider spend across the ICS



Integration of Health and Care at Place



Seeing primary care through a Health Inequalities lens

- What can only we do?
- What can we do with others?
- What can we influence?



Seeing primary care through a Health Inequalities lens

PCN	Practice	Primary Care Collaborative
Extended Access	Access	Workforce
Medication Reviews	Digital/remote	Improving Access
Enhanced Health in Care Homes	QoF exceptions	Standardisation
Early Cancer Diagnosis	Homelessness	Delegation of Commissioning Functions
Social prescribing	Refugees	
Personalised Care	SMI	
CVD prevention and identification	NHS Healthchecks	
Tackling Neighbourhood Inequalities	Smoking cessation	
Anticipatory Care		
Population Health Management		
ARRS		

REDUCING HEALTHCARE INEQUALITIES

The Core20PLUS5 approach is designed to support Integrated Care Systems to drive targeted action in health inequalities improvement

Target population

CORE20 PLUS 5

Key clinical areas of health inequalities

CORE20

The most deprived **20%** of the national population as identified by the Index of Multiple Deprivation



20%

PLUS

ICS-chosen population groups experiencing poorer-than-average health access, experience and/or outcomes, who may not be captured within the Core20 alone and would benefit from a tailored healthcare approach e.g. inclusion health groups



1 MATERNITY

ensuring continuity of care for **75%** of women from BAME communities and from the most deprived groups

2 SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS (SMI)

ensuring annual health checks for **60%** of those living with SMI (bringing SMI in line with the success seen in Learning Disabilities)

3 CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE

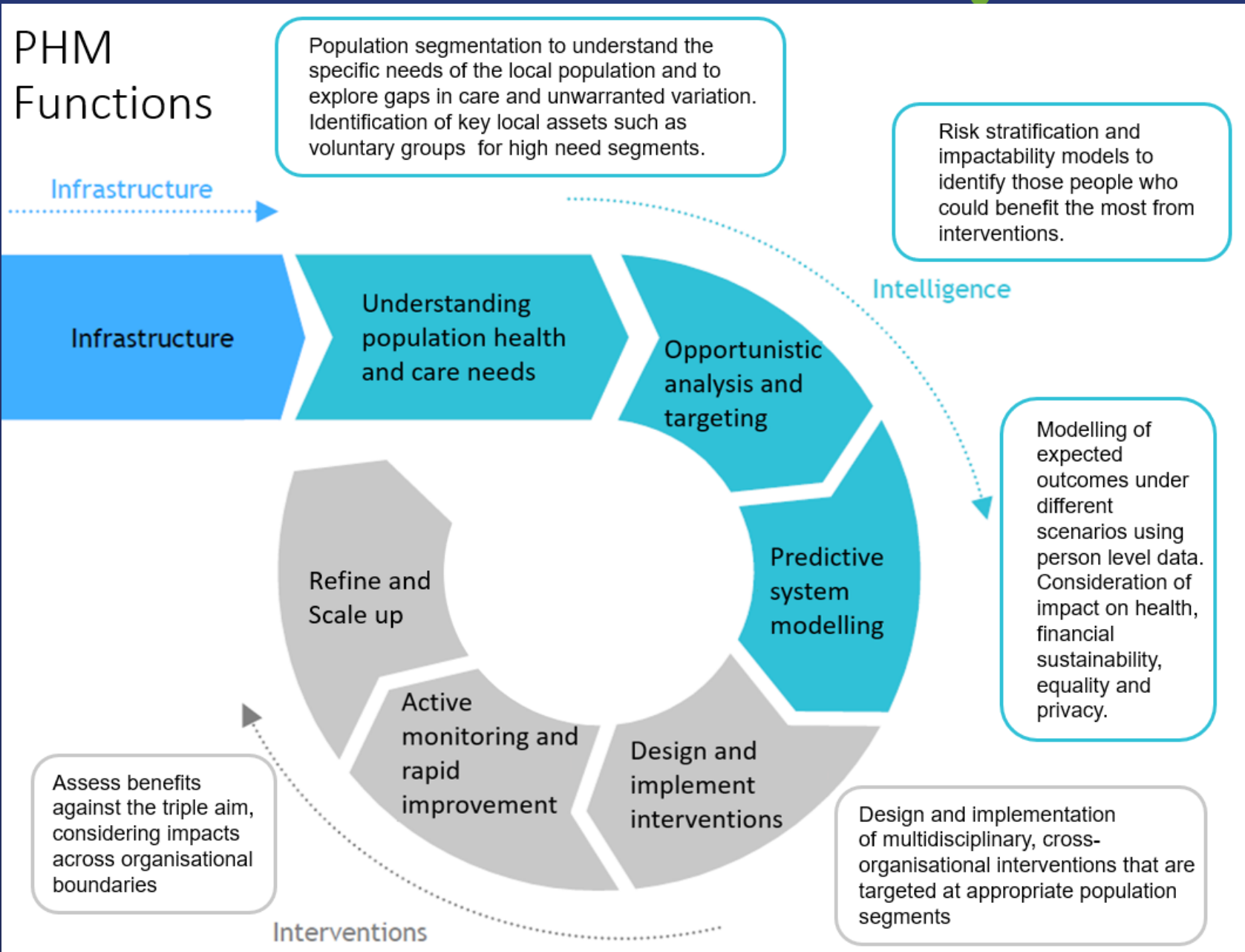
a clear focus on Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), driving up uptake of Covid, Flu and Pneumonia vaccines to reduce infective exacerbations and emergency hospital admissions due to those exacerbations

4 EARLY CANCER DIAGNOSIS

75% of cases diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 by 2028

5 HYPERTENSION CASE-FINDING

to allow for interventions to optimise blood pressure and minimise the risk of myocardial infarction and stroke





Improving Health Inequalities through Population Health Management

Infrastructure	Intelligence	Interventions	Incentives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eg leadership development• PCN development – capacity and capability• Shared Care records YHCR• Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eg Business intelligence• Analysis• Prioritisation – population groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eg Workforce• Evidence based interventions• Quality improvement methodology• Community Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eg Linking existing funding streams• Focused HI funding



Questions (without answers)

What is the role of the Primary Care Collaborative in tackling the existing workforce inequalities?

What is the role of the Primary Care Collaborative in developing an environment which allows PCNs to tackle inequalities at neighbourhood level?

What would you consider as your “plus” population in Core20plus5?

What support do you think you will need to take this forward?