



DEEP END: EOE



Reaching your patients in Deep
End Practices with LTCs!

Dr Jessica Randall-Carrick



@DeepEndEoE

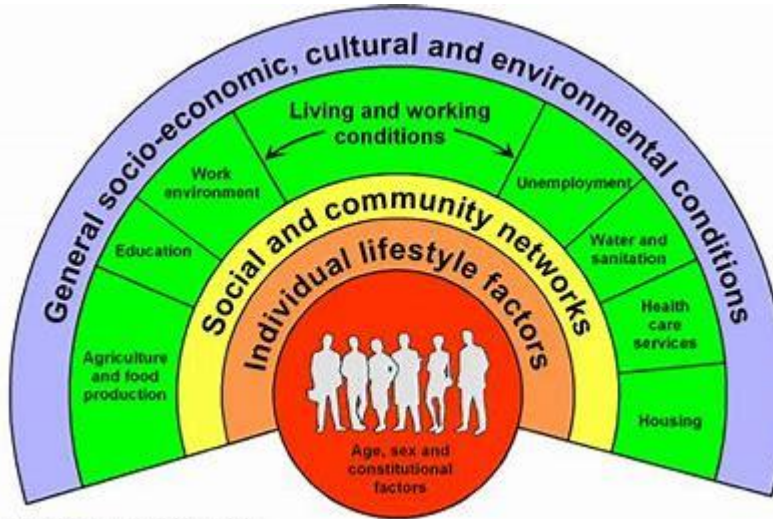
www.deependeastofengland.co.uk

REACHING YOUR PATIENTS IN DEEP END PRACTICES WITH LONG TERM CONDITIONS!

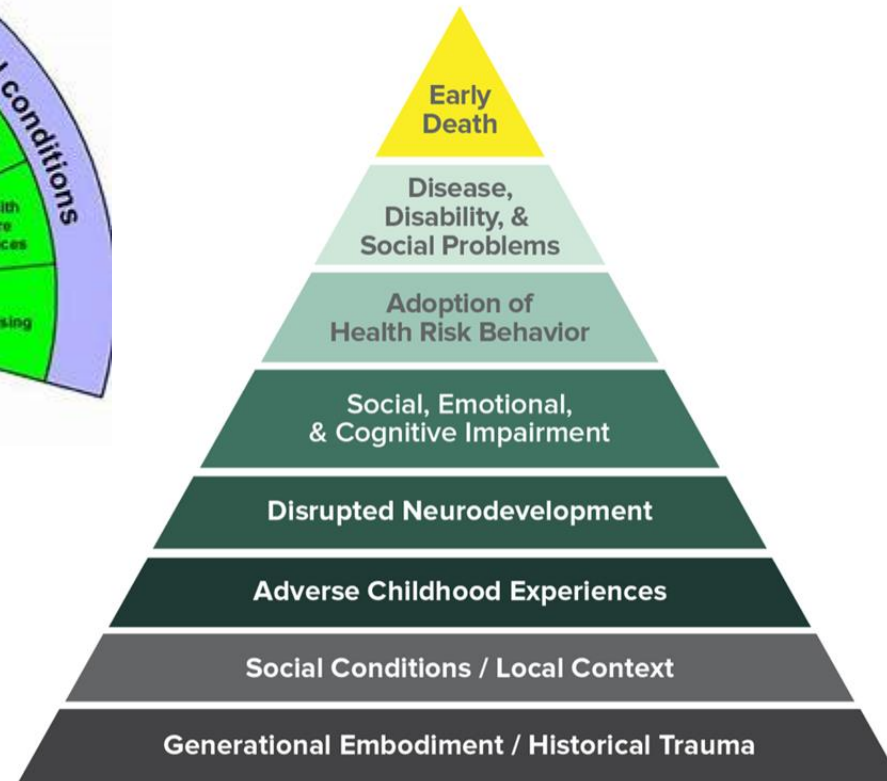
- How do ACEs impact LTCs?
- What LTCs perpetuate Inequality?
- What methods work?
- Never forget the community!



Adverse Childhood & Community Experiences (ACEs)



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991

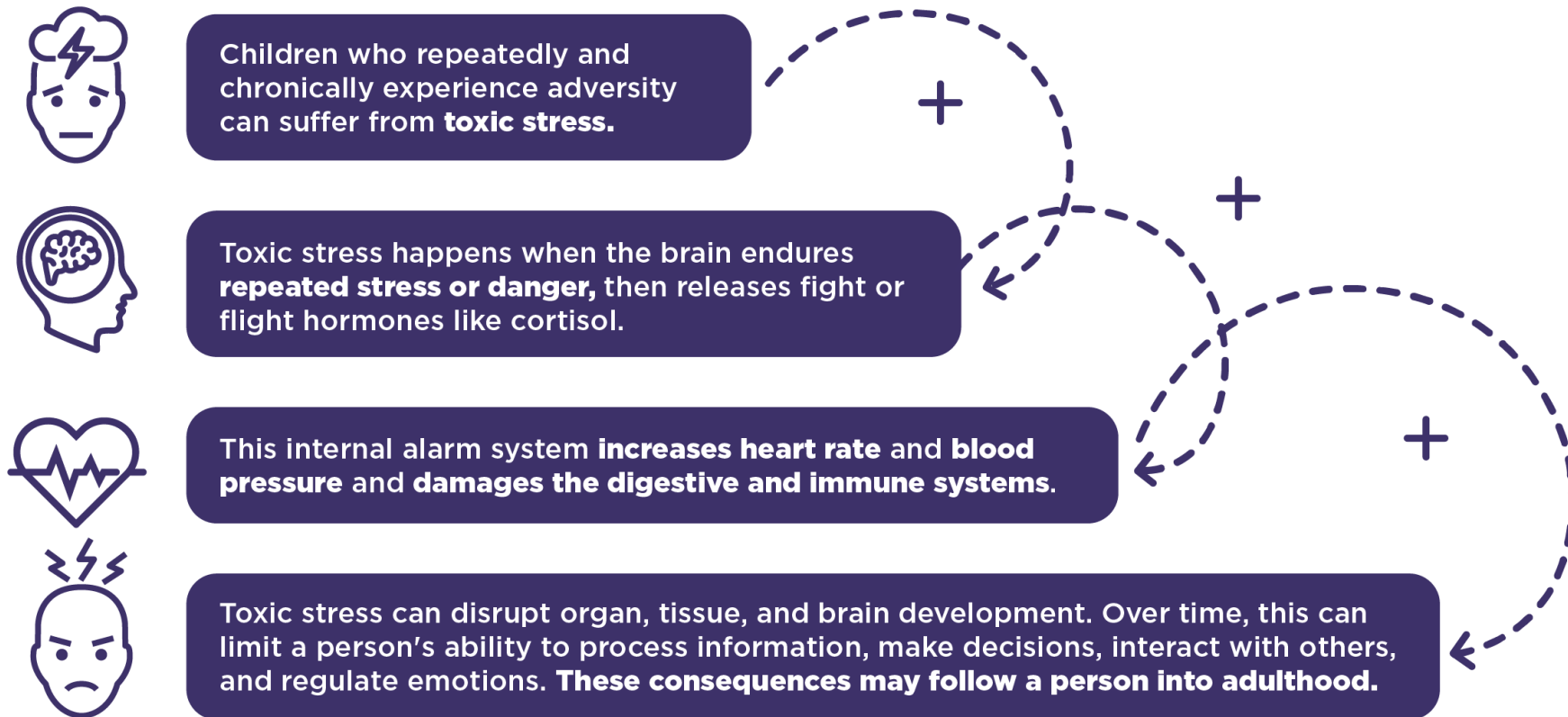


Mechanism by which Adverse Childhood Experiences Influence Health and Well-being Throughout the Lifespan

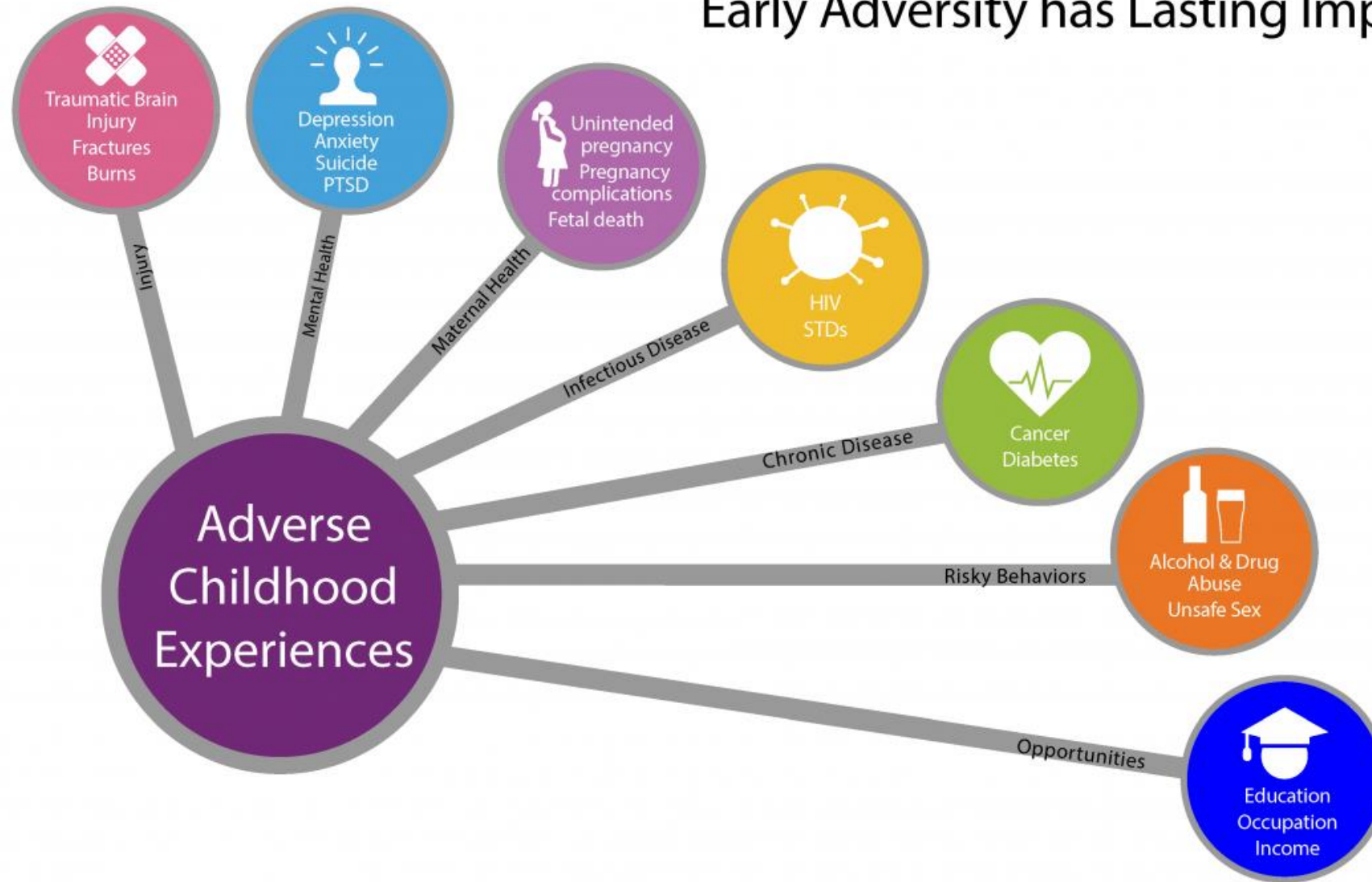


ACEs Can Accumulate and Their Effects Last Beyond Childhood

The effects of ACEs can add up over time and affect a person throughout their life.



Early Adversity has Lasting Impacts



Risk factors and CVD Prevention: Consider your Role – Where can you help?



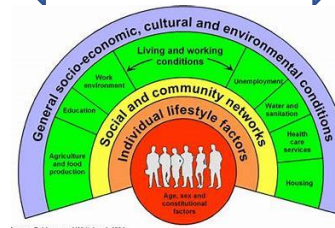
Behavioural risks

- Smoking
- Nutrition
- Physical activity
- Alcohol consumption
- *Obesity*

Cardiovascular Disease

Clinical risks

- Hypertension
- Hyperlipidaemia
- Atrial Fibrillation (AF)
- Hyperglycaemia
- Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)



C & P Behaviour risk : the headlines

- Estimated smoking prevalence for C&P is higher than the England average: variation across PCNs linked with deprivation.
- Offer of treatment and support is significantly lower than the England – increasing trend pre Covid.
- Obesity prevalence for C&P is significantly lower than the England average with variation across PCNs.

10 year cardiovascular disease ambitions for England

Atrial fibrillation (AF)



85%

of the expected number of people with AF are detected by 2029

90%

of patients with AF who are already known to be at high risk of a stroke to be adequately anticoagulated by 2029

High blood pressure



80%

of the expected number of people with high blood pressure are diagnosed by 2029

80%

of the total number of people already diagnosed with high blood pressure are treated to target as per NICE guidelines by 2029

High cholesterol



75%

of people aged 40 to 74 have received a formal validated CVD risk assessment and cholesterol reading recorded on a primary care data system in the last five years by 2029

45%

of people aged 40 to 74 identified as having a 20% or greater 10-year risk of developing CVD in primary care are treated with statins by 2029

25%

of people with Familial Hypercholesterolaemia (FH) are diagnosed and treated optimally according to the NICE FH Guideline by 2024

The ambitions are underpinned by the need to do more to reduce health inequalities

Reduce the gap significantly in amenable CVD deaths between the most and least deprived areas by 2029

Cardiovascular Disease Prevention: Risk Detection and Management in Primary Care



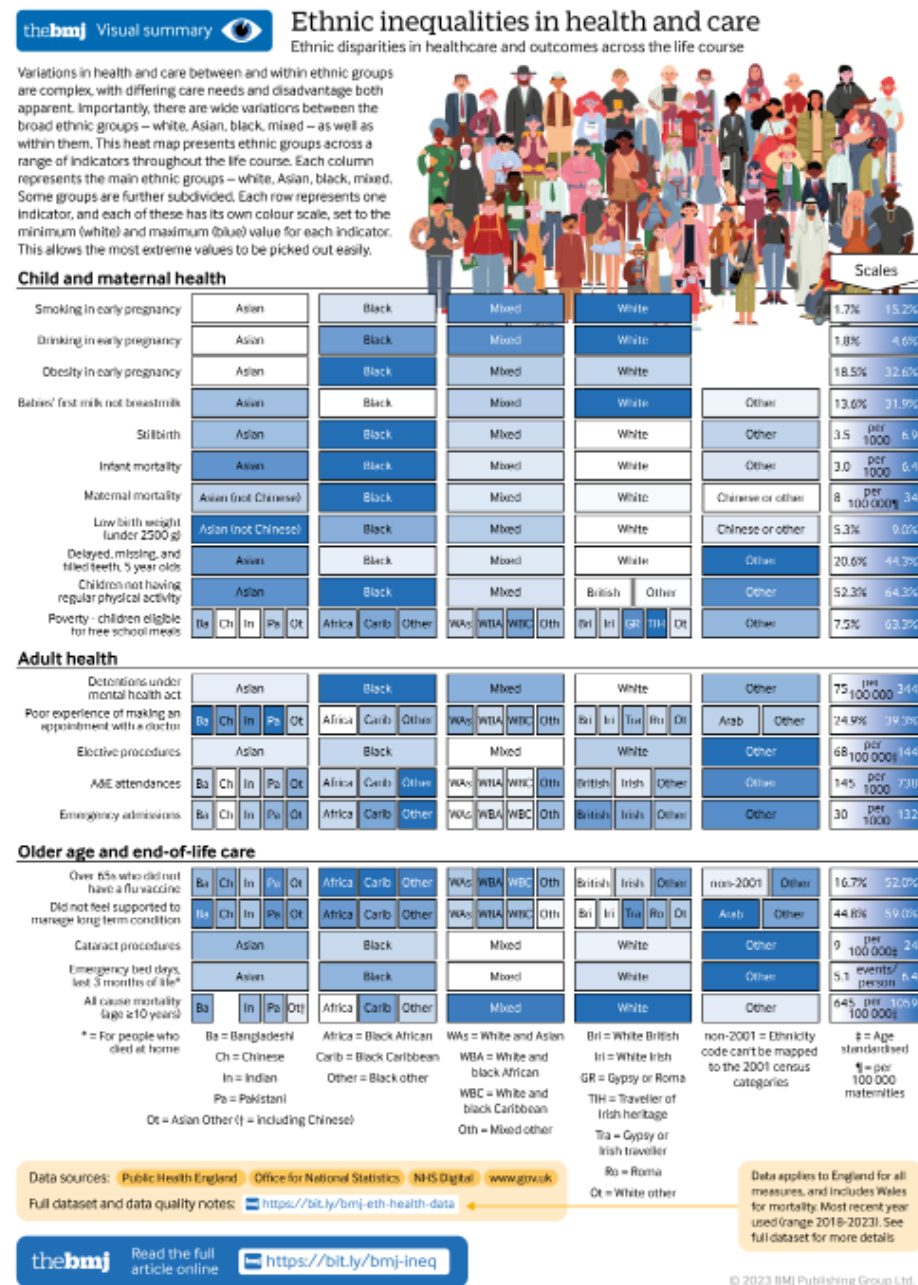
The Interventions	Cross Cutting: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NHS Health Check - systematic detection of high BP, AF, NDH, T2DM, CKD, high cholesterol, CVD risk 2. System level action to support guideline implementation by clinicians 3. Support for patient activation, individual behaviour change and self management 					
	<u>High BP detection and treatment</u>	<u>AF detection & anticoagulation</u>	<u>Detection, CVD risk assessment, treatment</u>	<u>Type 2 Diabetes preventive intervention</u>	<u>Diabetes detection and treatment</u>	<u>CKD detection and management</u>
<u>The Opportunities</u>	5 million un-diagnosed. 40% poorly controlled	30% undiagnosed. Over half untreated or poorly controlled	85% of FH undiagnosed. Most people at high CVD risk don't receive statins	5 million with NDH. Most do not receive intervention	940k undiagnosed. 40% do not receive all 8 care processes	1.2m undiagnosed. Many have poor BP & proteinuria control
The Evidence	BP lowering prevents strokes and heart attacks	Anticoagulation prevents 2/3 of strokes in AF	Behaviour change and statins reduce lifetime risk of CVD	Intensive behaviour change (eg NHS DPP) reduces T2DM risk 30-60%	Control of BP, HbA1c and lipids improves CVD outcomes	Control of BP, CVD risk and proteinuria improves outcomes
The Risk Condition	<u>Blood Pressure</u>	<u>Atrial Fibrillation</u>	<u>High CVD risk & Familial H/cholesterol</u>	<u>Non Diabetic Hyperglycemia ('pre-diabetes')</u>	<u>Type 1 and 2 Diabetes</u>	<u>Chronic Kidney Disease</u>

← The more ACEs or deprived circumstances, the higher the risk for these conditions

Detection and 2°/3° Prevention

The Outcomes	50% of all strokes & heart attacks, plus CKD & dementia	5-fold increase in strokes, often of greater severity	Marked increase in premature death and disability from CVD	Marked increase in Type 2 DM and CVD at an earlier age	Marked increase in heart attack, stroke, kidney, eye, nerve damage	Increase in CVD, acute kidney injury & renal replacement
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Ethnic inequalities in health and care: Ethnic disparities in healthcare and outcomes across the life course | The BMJ



EXAMPLES

Obesity – better coding & support (EDI) – use of LES

Pathway to Remission – for PwD – targeted communities & individuals

Practice workload – use of data to fill clinics

Pre-Diabetes – centralised mailshot

Diabetes 8CPs – SMS

Diabetes Structured Education – SMS & website

Primary & Secondary CVD prevention – SMS & website

Use of Community Assets



OBESITY — BETTER CODING & SUPPORT

On average a Person living with Obesity (PwO) waits 6 years before a HCP raises the condition with them.

Obesity diagnosis depends on ethnicity – poorly taught & known



Consider a LES for positive change

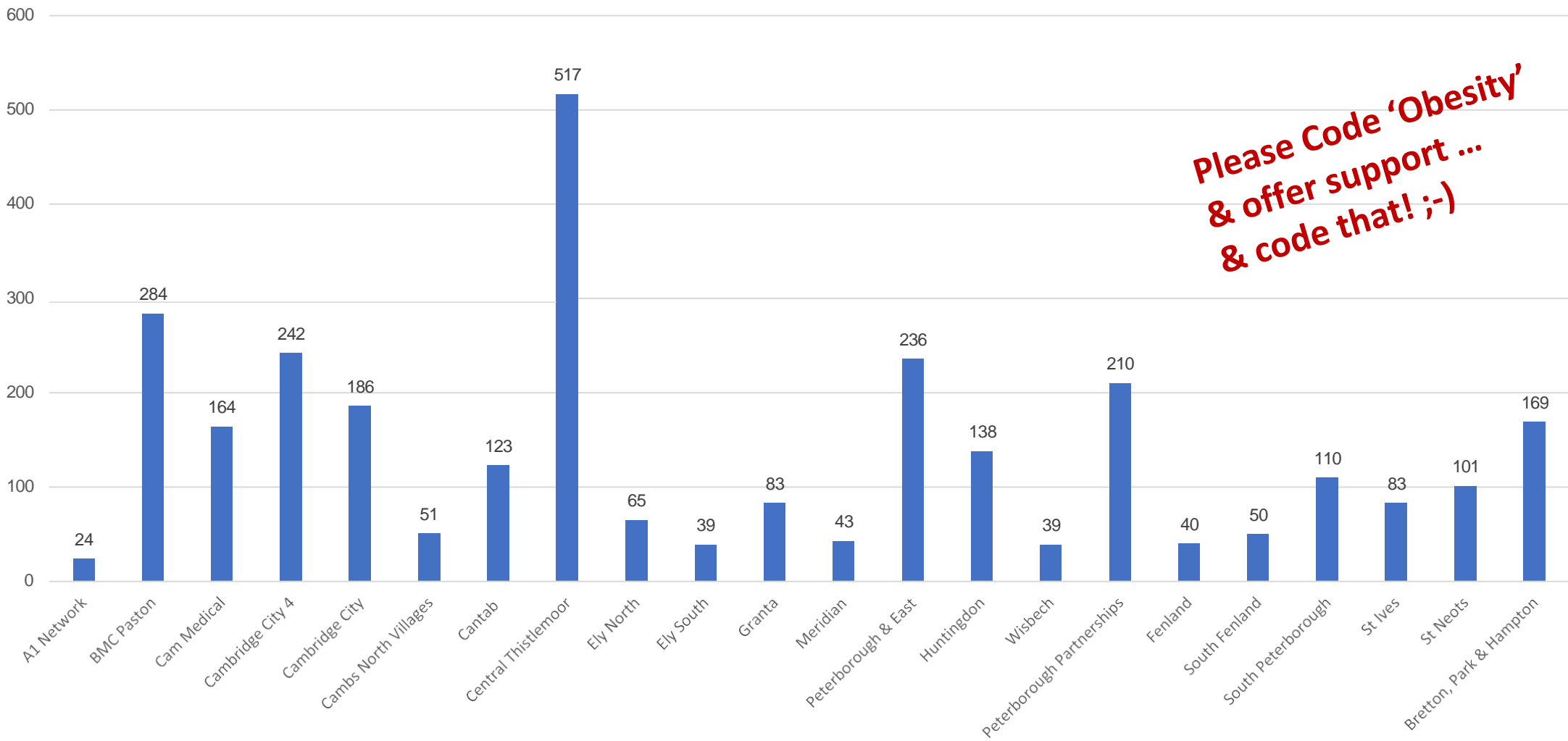


Patients who are Overweight or Obese	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If BMI recorded within the last 3 years and is raised (ethnic-specific) offer weight management services.2. For those patients from a Black or Asian ethnicity – a BMI of 23+ = overweight; a BMI of 25+ = obese If no BMI recorded, then ensure that within the last three years there is a weight measurement and aspire to establish the BMI of at least 75% of practice population & if overweight or living with obesity, please offer Weight Management information3. For those patients from a White background: a BMI of 25+ = overweight; a BMI of 30+ = Obese If no BMI recorded, then ensure that within the last three years there is a weight measurement and aspire to establish the BMI of at least 50% of practice population & if overweight or living with obesity, please record and offer Weight Management information.4. For those patients with no ethnicity recorded, for example 'ethnicity unspecified' or 'ethnicity not recorded' practices should contact patients (eg using AccuRX florey or alternative) to aspire to establish accurate ethnicity reporting for at least 98% of practice population.
Eclipse	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Practices are reminded that Eclipse is now updated automatically and is an excellent tool to support and facilitate the improvement of the care of their DM patients



BAME Adults with BMI between 27.5-29.99 Not on the QOF OBTY REG: Patient Count

Please Code 'Obesity'
& offer support ...
& code that! ;-)





Obesity & Weight Management

Consultation Causes Referral Notes Resources

Obesity Referral Criteria

28 Jun 2022 Asian/Asian Brit: Banglade... QOF

Record Ethnicity BMI Calculator... Problems

Digital Weight Management Digital weight management Referral Form

Read Code Browser Limited to Patient ethnicity unknown (XaLN0), Ethnic group not given - patient refused (XaE4B), Race (Xa8Es) or Ethnic groups (XaBEN)

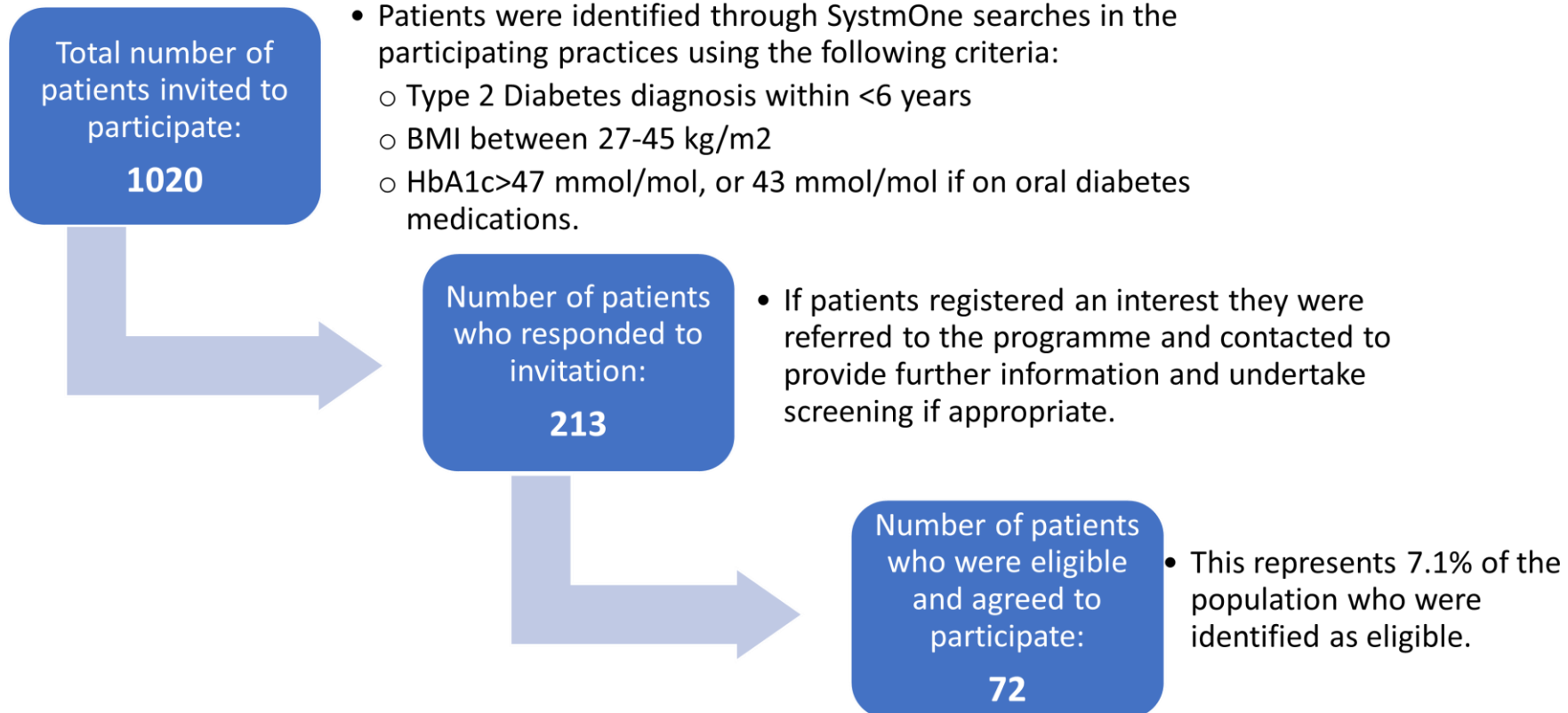
Browser Synonyms Formulary QOF QOF Clusters Templates Settings

Enter text to search Search

SNOMED hierarchy

- Patient ethnicity unknown (202171000000101)
- Refusal by patient to provide information about ethnic group (763726001) QOF
- Race (103579009)
- Ethnic group finding (397731000) QOF
 - Ethnic background (398089004) R
 - Ethnic category - 2001 census (92381000000106) QOF
 - Ethnic category - 2011 census (976551000000109)
 - Ethnic category - 2011 census England and Wales (976571000000100)
 - Asian or Asian British: any other Asian background - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976871000000103) QOF
 - Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976831000000100) QOF
 - Asian or Asian British: Chinese - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976851000000107) QOF
 - Asian or Asian British: Indian - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976791000000107) QOF
 - Asian or Asian British: Pakistani - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976811000000108) QOF
 - Black or African or Caribbean or Black British: African - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976891000000104) QOF
 - Black or African or Caribbean or Black British: Caribbean - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976911000000101) QOF
 - Black or African or Caribbean or Black British: other Black or African or Caribbean background - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976931000000102) QOF
 - Mixed multiple ethnic groups: any other Mixed or multiple ethnic background - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976771000000108) Q
 - Mixed multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976751000000104) QOF
 - Mixed multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976731000000106) QOF
 - Mixed multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976711000000103) QOF
 - Other ethnic group: any other ethnic group - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976971000000106) QOF
 - Other ethnic group: Arab - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976951000000102) QOF
 - White: any other White background - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976691000000100) QOF
 - White: English or Welsh or Scottish or Northern Irish or British - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976631000000101) QOF
 - White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller - England and Wales ethnic category 2011 census (976671000000104) QOF

CONSIDER SMS, LETTER & CALLS FROM PRACTICE EG VERY LOW CALORIE DIET (PTR)



I couldn't be happier. The programme for me has been easy to follow and I feel better than I have for years. To be able to say that my diabetes is in remission is amazing and I feel optimistic that I can keep it this way.

Mr A: Lost 17 kg, reduced HbA1c by 58 mmol/mol and achieved diabetes remission

Thank you so much, I am now no longer on diabetes or blood pressure medications. I found the programme difficult at times, but the results just show that it is worth it.

Mrs B: Lost 26 kg, reduced HbA1c by 34 mmol/mol and achieved diabetes remission

- On an individual basis, for some the programme was life changing.
- 40% achieved remission of T2DM; 20% achieved 15kg weight loss
- But high drop out rate (mostly due to £20pw cost to patient).
- The free NHS Pathway to Remission programme started Sept 2023 in C&P.

CONSIDER CENTRALISED SMS OR LETTER MAILSHOT EG PRE-DIABETES

C&P had poor no. of referrals to National Diabetes Prevention Programme

Had success with asking practices to send SMS mailshot – but not all practices participated

Centrally organised a Letter mailshot (on behalf of practices)

Staggered these with Provider

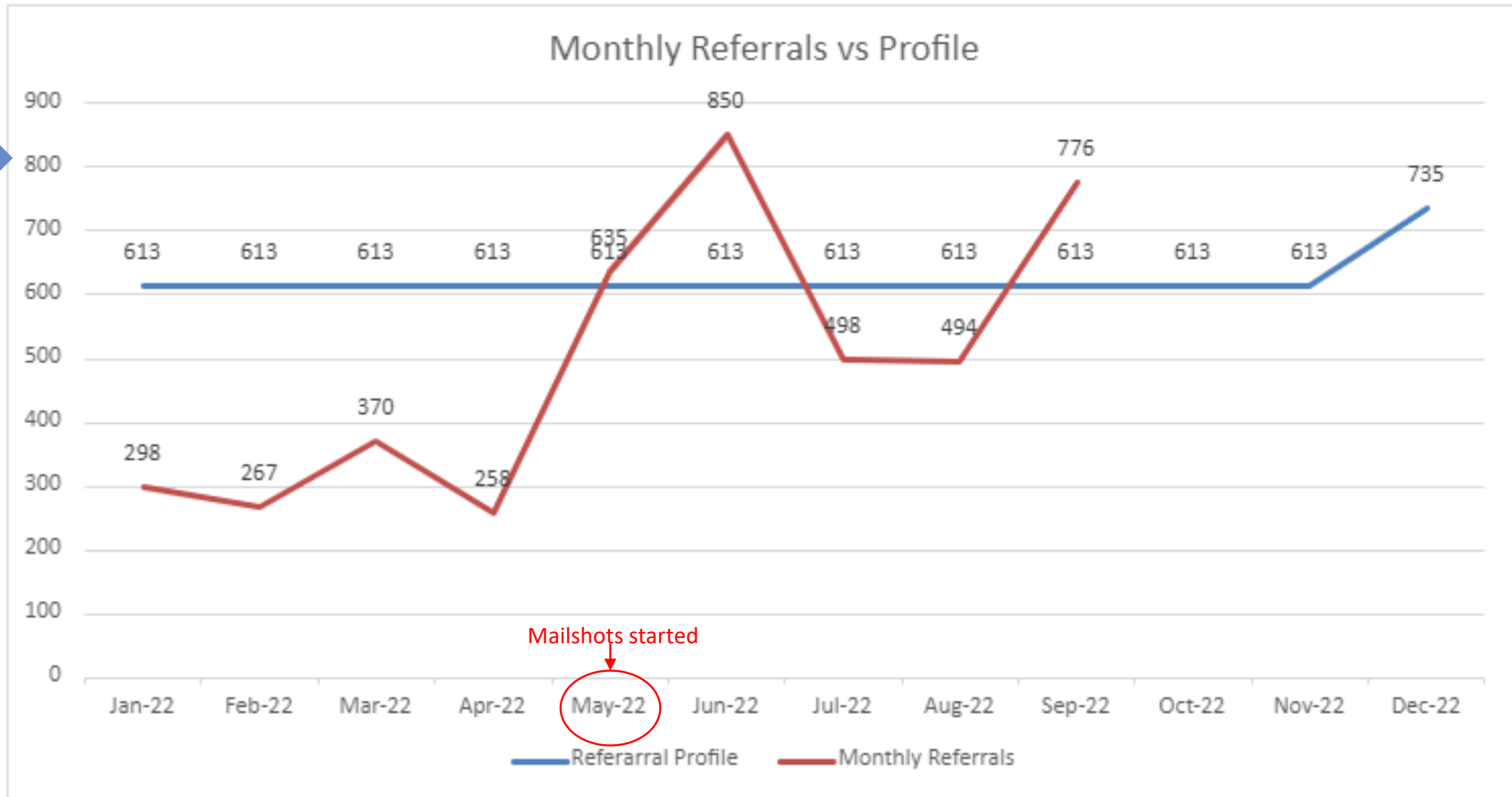
Targeted our more deprived communities first



National Diabetes Prevention Programme



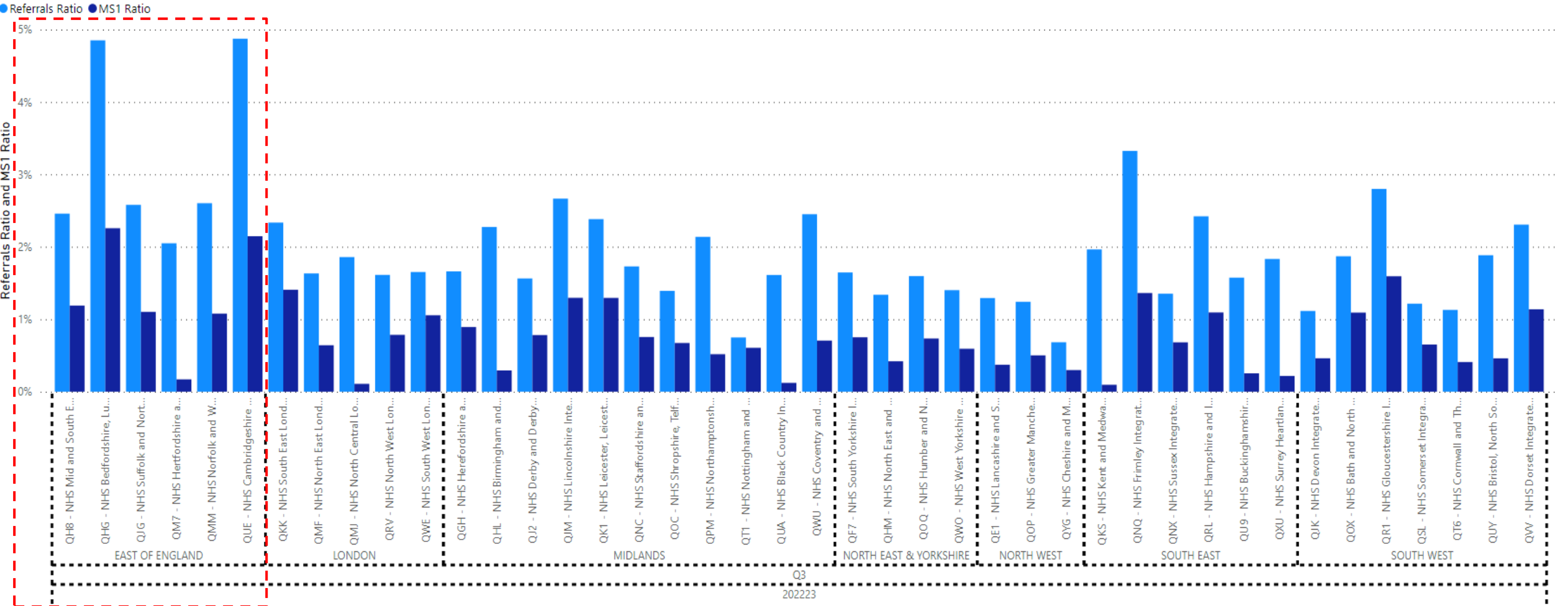
Jan
2024:
profile
goes
>800!



2023:
referral
profile is
735 a
month

By region – Quarter 3 (2022/23) Ratio of Referrals and MS1 against Type 2 population

Ratios of Referrals & MS1 Achievement To The Type 2 Population





Consider use of data to target your highest risk patients - practice & at PCN



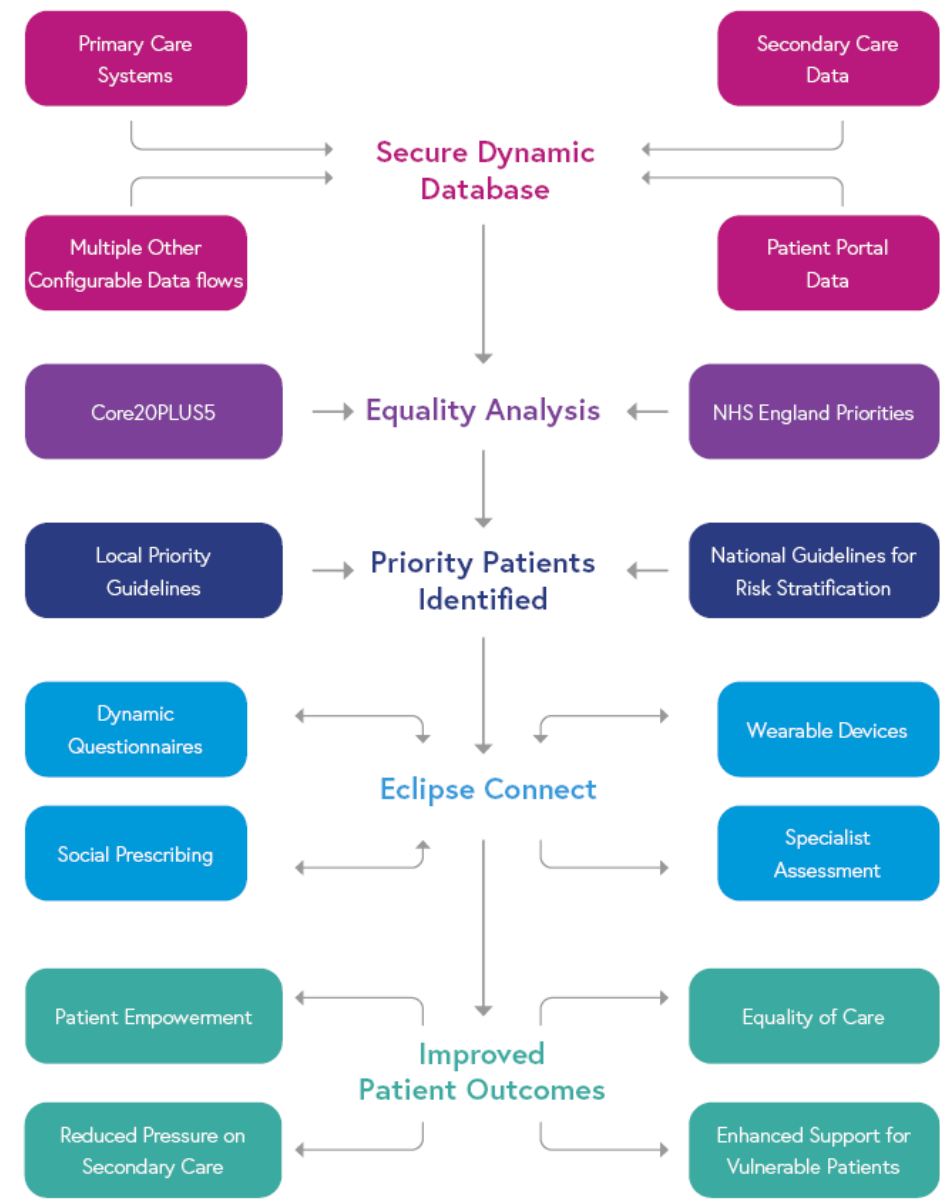
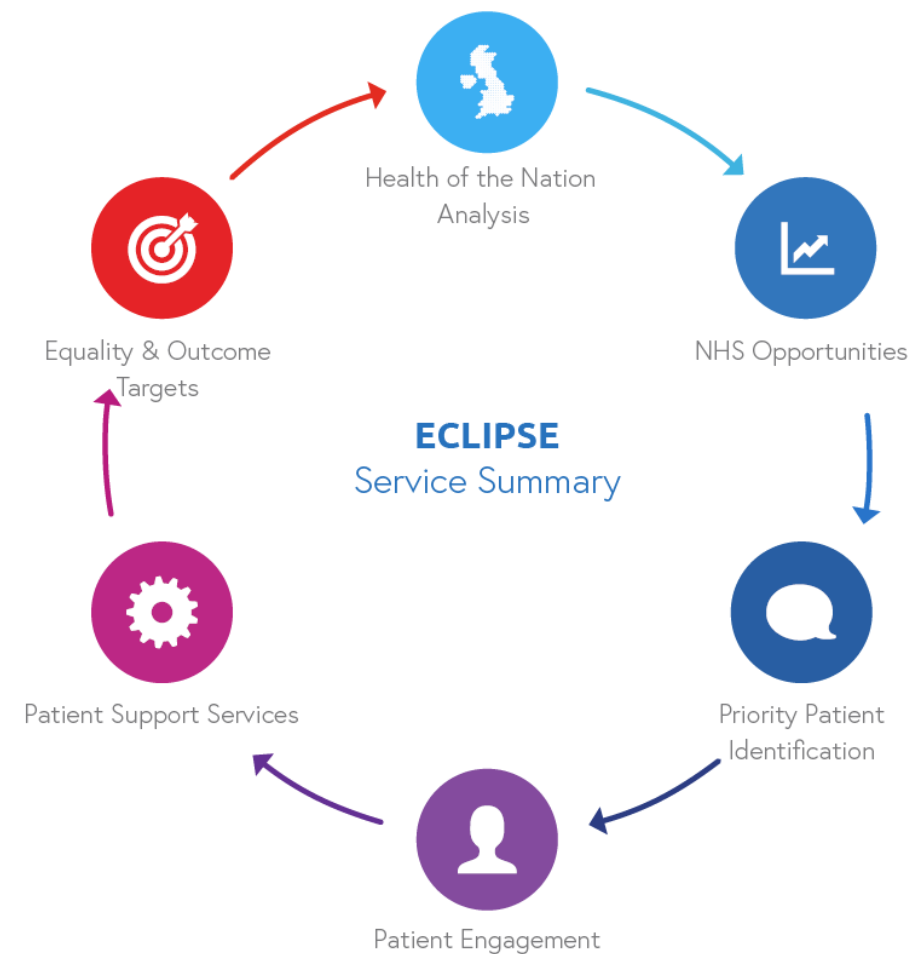
“This project has been a game changer.

There has been a real improvement thanks to:
the support to create consistent processes that
free up clinical staff time;
facilitating us to come together and engage as a
group of practices within the PCN; and

➡ **“training in digital tools such as Eclipse
that give us real time information to
identify gaps in care....It’s a more efficient
service but the real value is in keeping patients
healthier for longer.”**

Dr Mandeep Sira
GP & Clinical Director for Wisbech PCN

How ECLIPSE Works



CORE20PLUS5



Age / Gender		Core20 = DD 1-2		PLUS		Vaccinations	
Age 0-17	<input type="radio"/>	Deprivation Decile 1-2	<input type="radio"/>	White	<input type="radio"/>	Flu vaccination	<input type="radio"/>
Age 18-40	<input type="radio"/>	Deprivation Decile 1-4	<input type="radio"/>	Asian	<input type="radio"/>	No flu vaccination	<input type="radio"/>
Age 41-60	<input type="radio"/>	Deprivation Decile > 4	<input type="radio"/>	Black	<input type="radio"/>	Pneumococcal vaccine (last 5 yrs)	<input type="radio"/>
Age 61-80	<input type="radio"/>	All Deprivation Deciles	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Ethnicity Unknown	<input type="radio"/>	No Pneumococcal vaccine (last 5 yrs)	<input type="radio"/>
Age over 80	<input type="radio"/>			All Ethnicities	<input checked="" type="radio"/>		
Age 18 and over	<input type="radio"/>	BMI		Learning Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health Check	
All Ages	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BMI >27.5 to 35	<input type="radio"/>	Severe Mental Illness	<input type="checkbox"/>	NHS Health Check (last 5 yrs)	<input type="radio"/>
Male	<input type="radio"/>	BMI >35 to 40	<input type="radio"/>	Moderate/Severe Frailty	<input type="checkbox"/>	No NHS Health Check (last 5 yrs)	<input type="radio"/>
Female	<input type="radio"/>	BMI >40 to 50	<input type="radio"/>	Dementia	<input type="checkbox"/>	All patients	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
All Genders	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BMI >50	<input type="radio"/>	Palliative Care	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		All BMIs	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Depression	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				In Care Home	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Smoker		Estimated Qrisk3 score		On Antipsychotics	<input type="checkbox"/>	PRISM EA	
Current Smokers	<input type="radio"/>	Estimated QRISK <=10%	<input type="radio"/>	On Gabapentinoids	<input type="checkbox"/>	High risk	<input type="radio"/>
Ex-Smoker	<input type="radio"/>	Estimated QRISK3 Score >10%	<input type="radio"/>	On Benzodiazepine or Z-drug	<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium risk	<input type="radio"/>
Current Non-Smoker	<input type="radio"/>	Estimated QRISK3 Score >20%	<input type="radio"/>	On Benzodiazepine	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low risk	<input type="radio"/>
Smoking status not recorded	<input type="radio"/>	Estimated QRISK3 Score >25%	<input type="radio"/>	On Z-drug	<input type="checkbox"/>	No Activity	<input type="radio"/>
All smoking statuses	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Estimated QRISK3 Score >30%	<input type="radio"/>	On Opiates	<input type="checkbox"/>	All patients	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
		All QRISK3 Scores	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				

**Please note that patients will need to fit all conditions selected to be returned*

[Apply Filters](#)

	Total Patients (Childrens Asthma)	Total Patients in cohort	% Patients in cohort	
PRISM-Asthma18 VERY HIGH Risk	4546	151	3.32%	View
PRISM-Asthma18 HIGH Risk	4546	525	11.55%	View
PRISM-Asthma18 MEDIUM Risk	4546	1950	42.89%	View
Asthma with 6 or more Salbutamol Inhalers in last 12 months	4546	351	7.72%	View

Diabetes monitoring - unwarranted variation across our C&P PCN 8CP Achievement

Eclipse
(Equality of Care Led Insights for Patient Safety & Engagement)

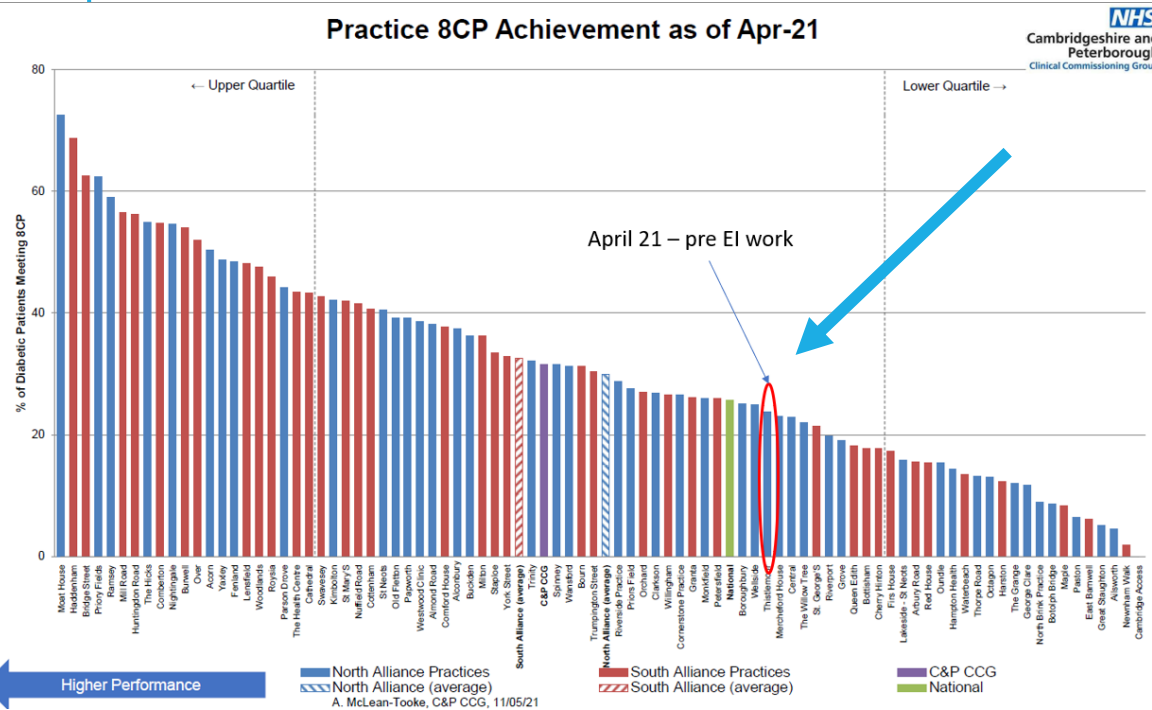
National Average – 18.2 %
ICB Average – 18.2 %

Name	Pop	Cond Count	Screen Count	Screen %	Rank
NATIONAL	27494237	1334545	279848	18.2%	
NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG	1006902	53665	9792	18.2%	35 / 74
Cambs PCN	54606	1190	330	29.4%	40 / 221
A1 Network PCN	45900	2541	550	22.8%	111 / 221
Ely South PCN	39312	2205	465	21.1%	150 / 221
Central and Thistlemoor PCN	53306	2355	491	20.6%	166 / 221
South Peterborough PCN	69452	3994	795	19.9%	189 / 221
Granta PCN	54990	2833	555	19.7%	197 / 221
South Fenland PCN	27253	1997	357	19.4%	211 / 221
Ely North PCN	39256	2459	471	19.2%	219 / 221
Peterborough & East PCN	60633	4035	773	19.1%	221 / 221
BMC Peaton PCN	43456	3214	615	19.1%	222 / 221
Huntingdon PCN	44501	2571	455	19.0%	230 / 221
Cambridge City PCN	49572	2501	459	18.8%	241 / 221
Cambridge City 4 PCN	36906	2097	371	17.7%	269 / 221
Meridian PCN	37530	1559	329	17.6%	272 / 221
St Neots PCN	44546	2201	355	17.5%	276 / 221
Cambridge Northern Villages PCN	49316	2225	375	17.0%	295 / 221
Fenland PCN	29405	2534	422	16.7%	307 / 221
Graton Park and Hampton	31449	1520	237	14.1%	400 / 221
CAM Medical PCN	45075	551	124	14.1%	401 / 221
St Ives PCN	45024	2729	352	14.0%	402 / 221
Peterborough Partnerships PCN	31440	1902	245	13.0%	429 / 221
Woburn PCN	45952	3573	453	12.3%	457 / 221

Consider SMS from practice for a successful QIP:

Eg 8 Care Processes using Eclipse at Practice Level

Practice 8CP Achievement as of Apr-21

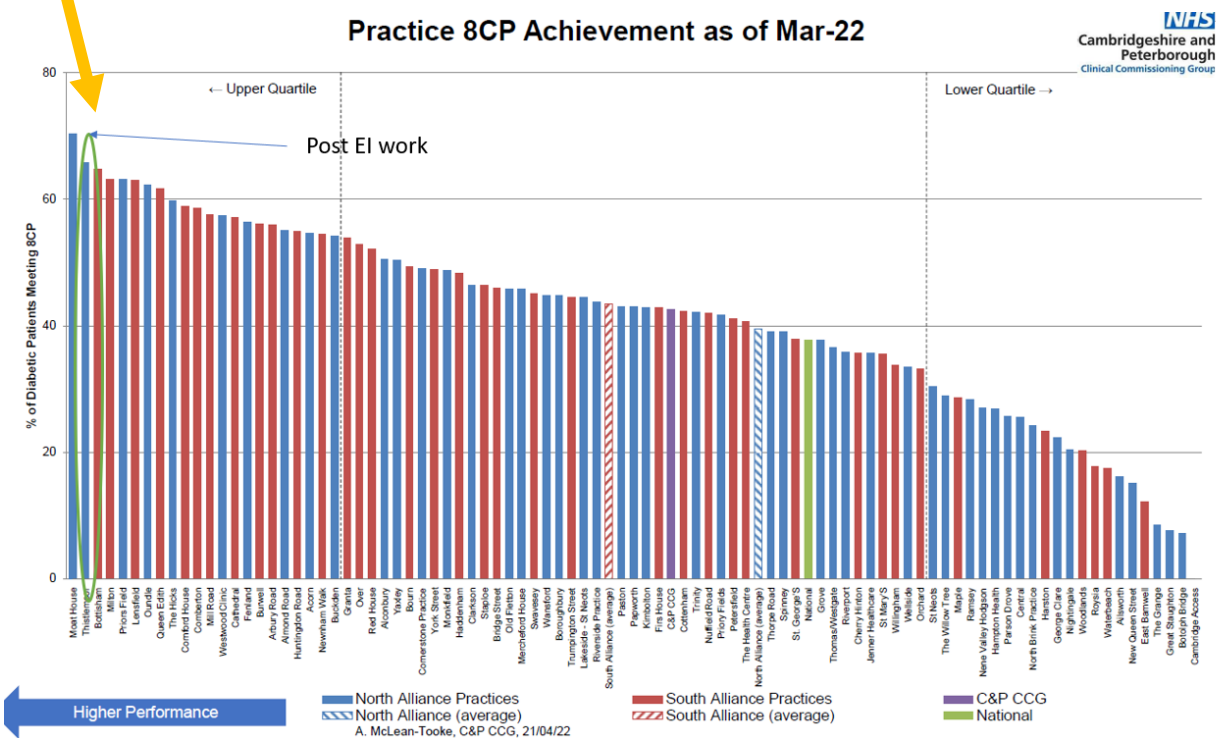


950 Patients with Diabetes at a Deep End Practice.

April 2021: 25% delivery of 8 care processes.

60th/84 practices in the CCG.

Practice 8CP Achievement as of Mar-22



Using Eclipse & Practice HCAs:

March 2022: 65% delivery of 8 care processes.

2nd in the CCG.



Consider Centralised SMS & Website

Eg Diabetes: Structured Education

- **Feb 2020:** Early Adopter Practices identified a need for Patient-facing app to deliver Structured Education.
- Collaborative work identified Grohealth.com (was 'Diabetes Digital Media') as preferred by practices; MyDESMOND was alternative option.
- COVID – significant impact on F2F education & delayed progress.
- Various Information Governance challenges (trailblazing initiative)
- **May 2023** – went live to patients
- University of Cambridge – independent evaluator





Pegasus Patient Engagement

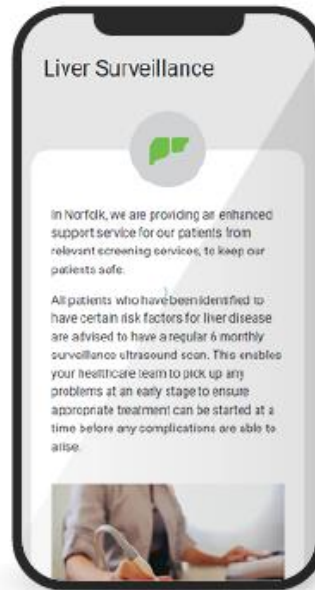
1

Effective Patient Communication



2

Effective Patient Education



3

Effective Patient Consent



NHSPatient.org

Liver Surveillance

In Norfolk, we are providing an enhanced support service for our patients from relevant screening services, to keep our patients safe.

All patients who have been identified to have certain risk factors for liver disease are advised to have a regular 6 monthly surveillance ultrasound scan. This enables your healthcare team to pick up any problems at an early stage to ensure appropriate treatment can be started at a time before any complications are able to arise.



What does an ultrasound of the liver involve?

This is a quick, simple and non-invasive test similar to the type of test women have during pregnancy.

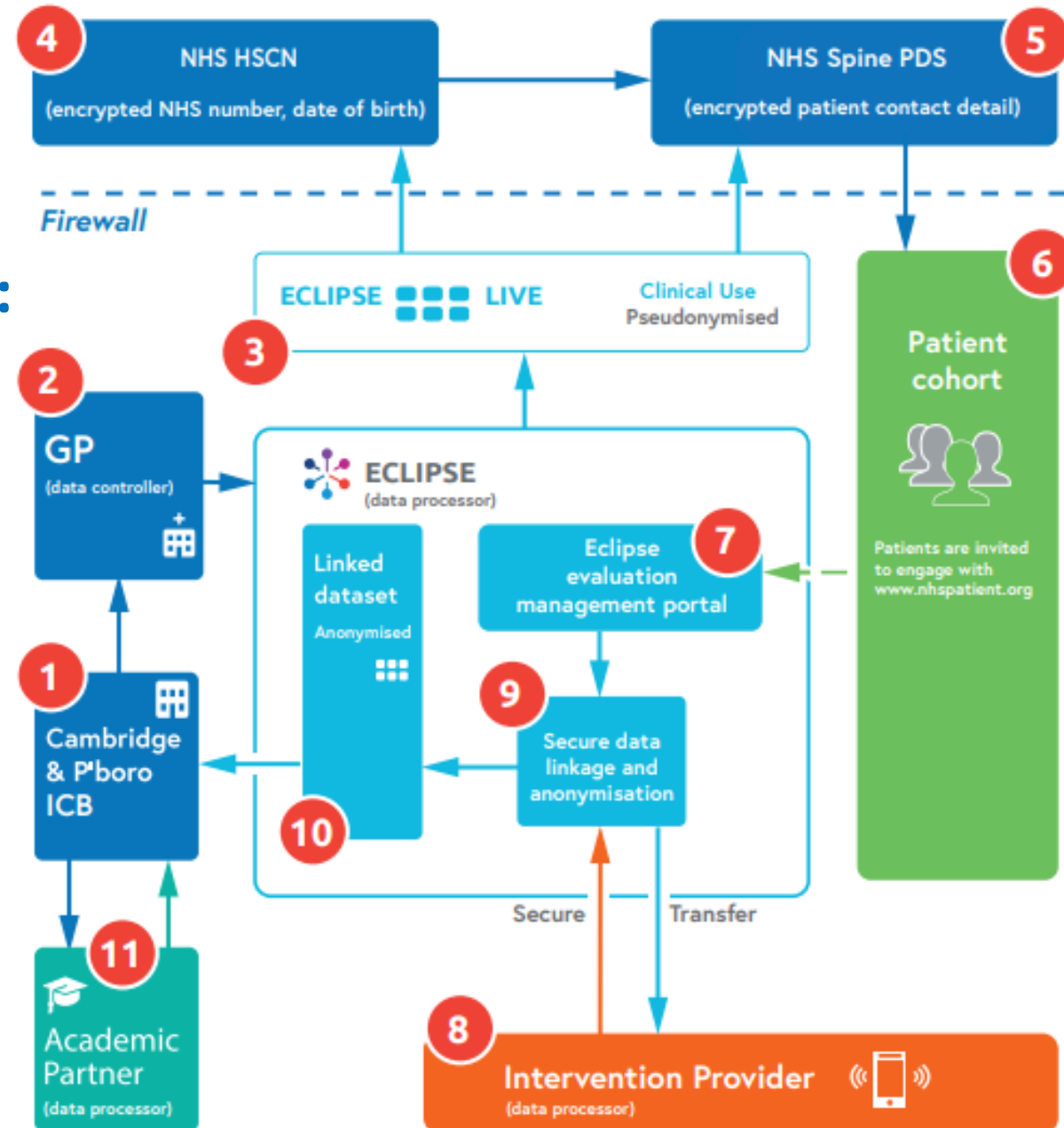
A small device produces high frequency sound waves which provide images of your liver. This scan provides useful information to your healthcare team, to ensure you benefit from optimal protection.

Please fill in a short questionnaire via the portal below to express your preferences in relation to this scan and to help identify any additional needs that you may have.

If for some reason you do not wish to have this test done please still fill out the form to enable us to record your personal preferences.

Digital Diabetes Programme: Information Governance

Information Governance flow map: CPICB Digital Diabetes Service Evaluation





ECLIPSE

Cambridge & Peterborough Digital Diabetes Programme

Primary Objective

To compare the effect of two Type 2 Diabetes e-health interventions (Gro Health and MyDESMOND) on change in glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) over 12 months in adults with type 2 diabetes.

Secondary Objectives

1. To evaluate the effect of MyDESMOND and Gro Health on:
 - body weight, blood pressure, lipid profile, modelled cardiovascular risk and medication use at 6 and 12 months
 - the probability of achieving clinically significant weight loss, good glycaemic control or diabetes remission at 6 and 12 months
 - psychosocial factors associated with successful weight control at 6 and 12 months.
2. To evaluate the cost-effectiveness of MyDESMOND and Gro Health.
3. To assess the uptake of and adherence to the two programmes by the target population.
4. To explore participant and practitioner experiences of the two programmes and the extent to which these programmes meet their needs.

Outcomes: Digital Diabetes Programme



11 “Deep End” GP practices consented to involvement in this programme and after matching for demographic differences, patients were randomised into one of the two app groups



5,321 text messages sent out



1,262 Patients 23.7% of patients indicated desire to take part and details passed to app companies



1,153 (91%) fully completed patients questionnaires received



630 Patients currently registered & receiving Diabetes: Structured Education via the two apps

Interim analysis due March 2024

CVDP009CHOL: Percentage of patients aged 18 and over with GP recorded CVD (narrow definition), who are currently treated with lipid lowering therapy.

Area Breakdown: All Practices within NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care Board
March 2023

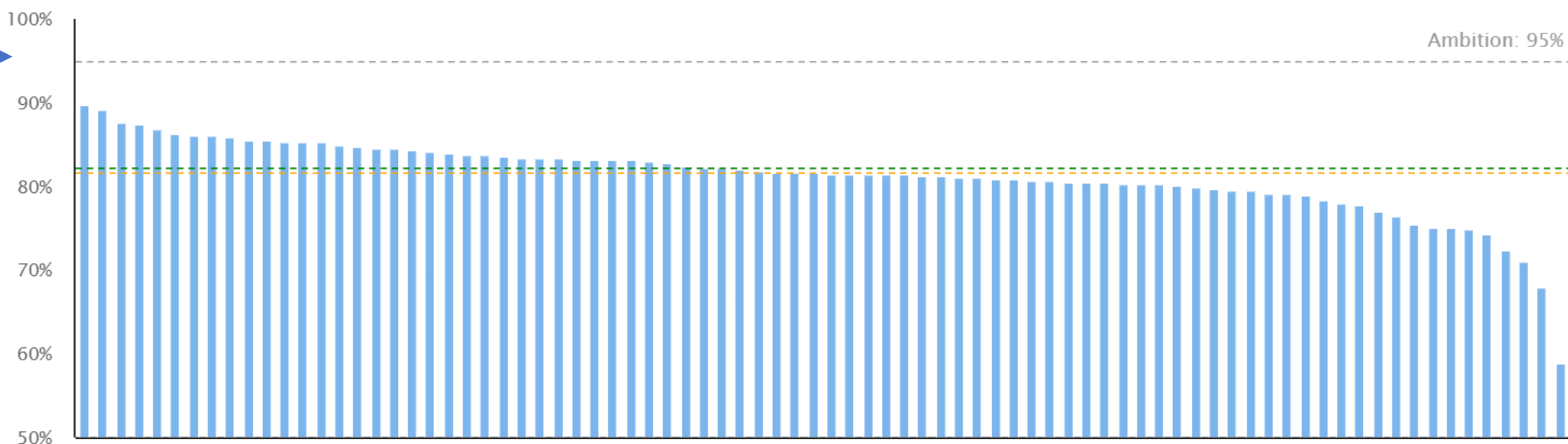
Chart Table

Filter ▼

Sub-ICB

PCN

Practice



● Practice -- Ambition: 95% - - England: 82.17% - - System Median: 81.58500000000001%

Export Chart (.png)

ECLIPSE: DETECT – Consider Lipid Lowering Tx: SMS & Website



Cambridge and Peterborough Statin Optimisation Programme

Primary Objective

To target statin therapy for secondary & primary prevention in patient cohorts from deprived communities using Eclipse Population Health Tool.

Inclusion criteria

Secondary prevention dose:

- Those coded with ischaemic heart disease, stroke/TIA, peripheral arterial/vascular disease (age 25-84)

Primary prevention dose:

- Patients with T1DM (age ≥ 40)
- Patients with CKD (age 25-84)
- Patients with QRISK3 $>10\%$, including T2DM (age 25-84)

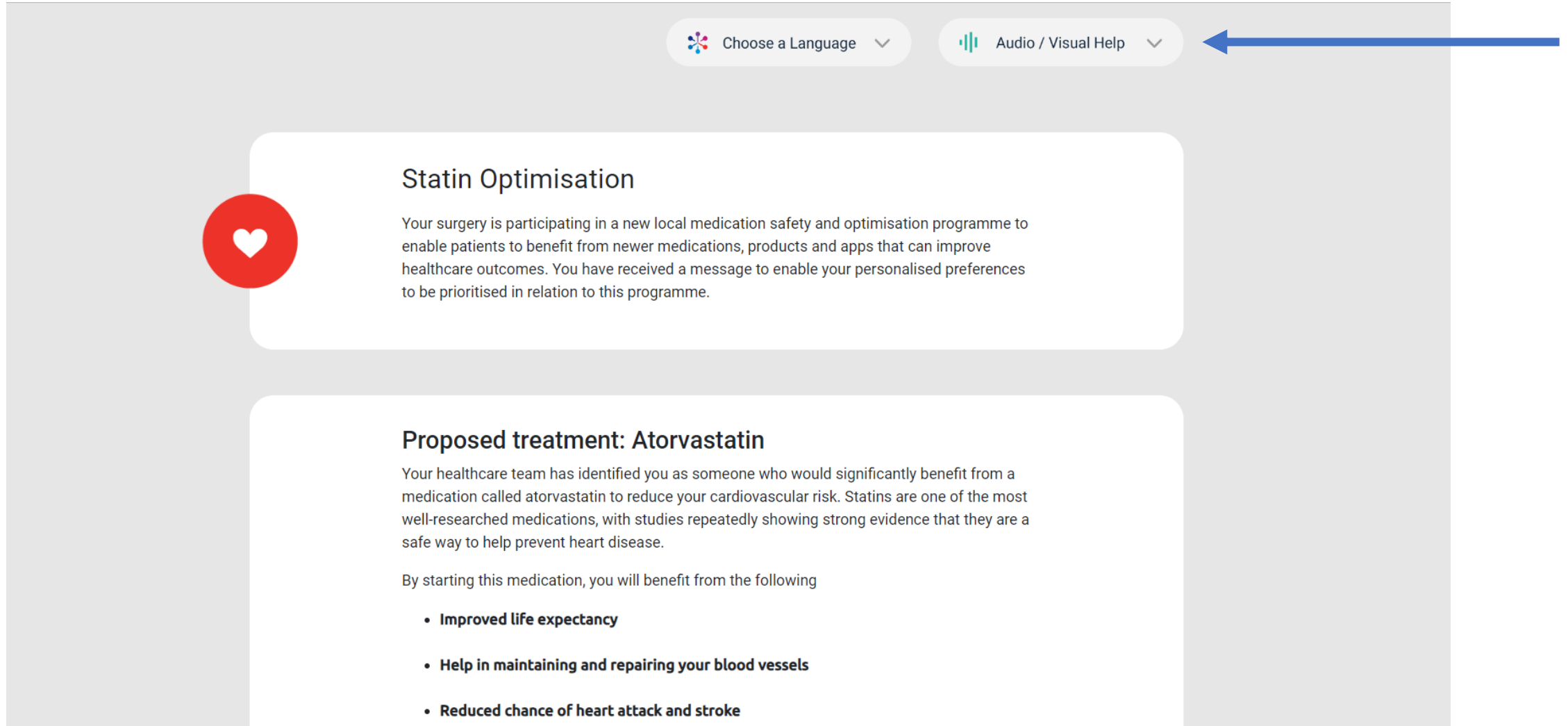
Bloods

- LFTs must be done in last 12 months and $<3\times$ upper limit
- ALT <165
- AST <144
- IF TFTs done in last 12 months, T4 level must be >5

Exclusion criteria:

- Currently on a statin
- Coded with:
 - statin contraindicated
 - adverse reaction/allergy to statin
 - statin declined in last 12 months
- Coded with chronic liver diseases and/or elevated liver enzyme profile
- Current pregnancy or breastfeeding

Patient engagement: text & call service



The screenshot shows a patient engagement interface. At the top right, there are two buttons: 'Choose a Language' with a multi-colored icon and a dropdown arrow, and 'Audio / Visual Help' with a green audio icon and a dropdown arrow. A blue arrow points to the 'Audio / Visual Help' button. Below these buttons, there are two white rounded rectangular cards on a light gray background. The first card is titled 'Statin Optimisation' and features a red circle with a white heart icon on the left. The text on the card explains that the patient's surgery is participating in a new local medication safety and optimisation programme. The second card is titled 'Proposed treatment: Atorvastatin' and explains that the healthcare team has identified the patient as someone who would benefit from atorvastatin to reduce cardiovascular risk. It lists three benefits of starting the medication.

Choose a Language ▼

Audio / Visual Help ▼

Statin Optimisation

Your surgery is participating in a new local medication safety and optimisation programme to enable patients to benefit from newer medications, products and apps that can improve healthcare outcomes. You have received a message to enable your personalised preferences to be prioritised in relation to this programme.

Proposed treatment: Atorvastatin

Your healthcare team has identified you as someone who would significantly benefit from a medication called atorvastatin to reduce your cardiovascular risk. Statins are one of the most well-researched medications, with studies repeatedly showing strong evidence that they are a safe way to help prevent heart disease.

By starting this medication, you will benefit from the following

- **Improved life expectancy**
- **Help in maintaining and repairing your blood vessels**
- **Reduced chance of heart attack and stroke**

ECLIPSE: DETECT – Patient Engagement



- **Reduced chance of an emergency admission to hospital**

Please take two minutes to review the video below.



Dr Jessica Randall-Carrick
GP & Family Doctor

Atorvastatin



▶ 0:00 / 3:20



ECLIPSE: DETECT - Starting with Deep End Practices



Initial site to be East Barnwell, following which the remaining 5 in bold will be contacted.

Deep End Practices: C&P	IMD	'Rank'	Postcodes	Details
Nightingale Surgery (<u>formerly Dogsthorpe Medical Centre</u>)	39.59	13*	PE1 4QF	
Westwood Clinic	38.33	21*	PE3 7JW	
Central Medical Centre	38.08	24*	PE1 3BF	
Welland Medical (now Nightingale)	36.83	30*	PE1 4FS	
Thistle Moor Medical Centre	36.07	36*	PE1 3HP	
Trinity Surgery	35.78	37*	PE13 3UZ	
Willow Tree Surgery (formerly Bushfield)	33.07	49*	PE2 5RQ	
Clarkson Surgery	32.82	53	PE13 3AN	
Thomas Walker	29.54	85	PE1 2QP	
The Grange Medical Centre	25.63	127	PE3 6HA	
Old Fletton Surgery	25.25	135	PE2 8AY	
Bretton Medical Practice	36.89	29	PE3 8DT	
North Brink Practice	32.51	56	PE13 1JU	
Boroughbury Medical Centre	30.02	76	PE1 2EJ	
Parson Drove Surgery	29.77	81	PE13 4LF	
Paston Health Centre	29.74	82	PE4 6DG	
East Barnwell Health Centre	28.49	93	CB5 8SP	Agreed as pilot site

Enabling the Patient Voice



It is essential that **ALL patients are given an opportunity to feedback** their experience, suggestions and preferences in relation to each intervention.

Usually CORE20PLUS groups are disproportionately excluded.

Improving NHS Access Questionnaire

Patient Code: 52ZHT

What type of service have you accessed in 2022? (tick all that apply)

- ☐ GP appointment
- ☐ Nurse appointment
- ☐ Mental health appointment
- ☐ Physio appointment
- ☐ Healthcare assistant appointment
- ☐ I have not had an appointment

Overall, how was your experience of our service?

☐ Very good
☐ Good
☐ Neither good nor poor
☐ Poor
☐ Very poor
☐ Don't know/not applicable

Please can you tell us anything which you thought we did well at or any way we can improve?

Generally, how easy or difficult is it to get through to someone at your GP practice on the phone?

☐ Very easy
☐ Fairly easy
☐ Not very easy
☐ Not at all easy
☐ Not set

How easy is it to use your GP practice's website to look for information or access services?

☐ Very easy
☐ Fairly easy
☐ Not very easy
☐ Not at all easy
☐ Not set

Were you satisfied with the appointment (or appointments) you were offered?

☐ Yes, and I accepted an appointment
☐ No, but I still took an appointment
☐ No, and I did not take an appointment
☐ Not set

Overall, how would you describe your experience of making an appointment?

☐ Very good
☐ Fairly good
☐ Neither good nor poor
☐ Fairly poor
☐ Very poor

ENGAGE WITH COMMUNITY

There are the unknown patients
Those who have not yet/recently
sought healthcare

Unable to engage with our
traditional pathways

Need to create intentional
opportunities for relationships,
rapport, trust & support

Day centres; School gates; Food
Banks; Libraries; Places of Worship;
Supermarkets; Cultural centres



Deep End: EoE
Sept 2023

EXAMPLES

Obesity – better coding & support (EDI) – use of LES

Pathway to Remission – for PwD – targeted communities & individuals

Practice workload – use of data to fill clinics

Pre-Diabetes – centralised mailshot

Diabetes 8CPs – SMS

Diabetes Structured Education – SMS & website

Primary & Secondary CVD prevention – SMS & website

Use of Community Assets

THANK YOU!



Deep End: EoE
Sept 2023