



WELCOME TO

The NHS Virtual Wards Conference 2022



2022

Check Out Our
Agenda Here...



Tuesday 8th November 2022- 10:25am – 15:00pm – GoTo Webinar

Please remain logged in, we will begin shortly. Conference hosted by Convenzis Group Limited



2022

The NHS Virtual Wards Conference 2022



SPEAKING NOW

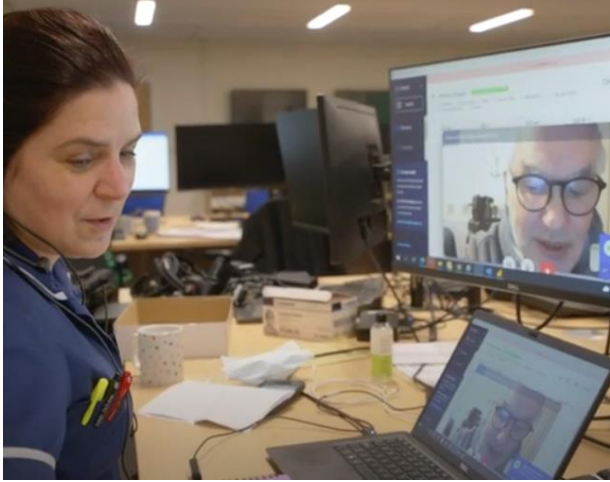


Jane Sproat

Assistant Director, Virtual Wards Programme
NHS England

I will be discussing...

“Virtual Wards: Story so far
and what’s next”



Virtual Wards: Story so far and what is next?

Jane Sproat
Assistant Director Virtual Wards Programme
Twitter @janey513

8th November 2022

What will we cover in the next 20 minutes?

1 **The virtual ward journey for the NHS in England**

2 **Why virtual wards?**
What challenges are we trying to address

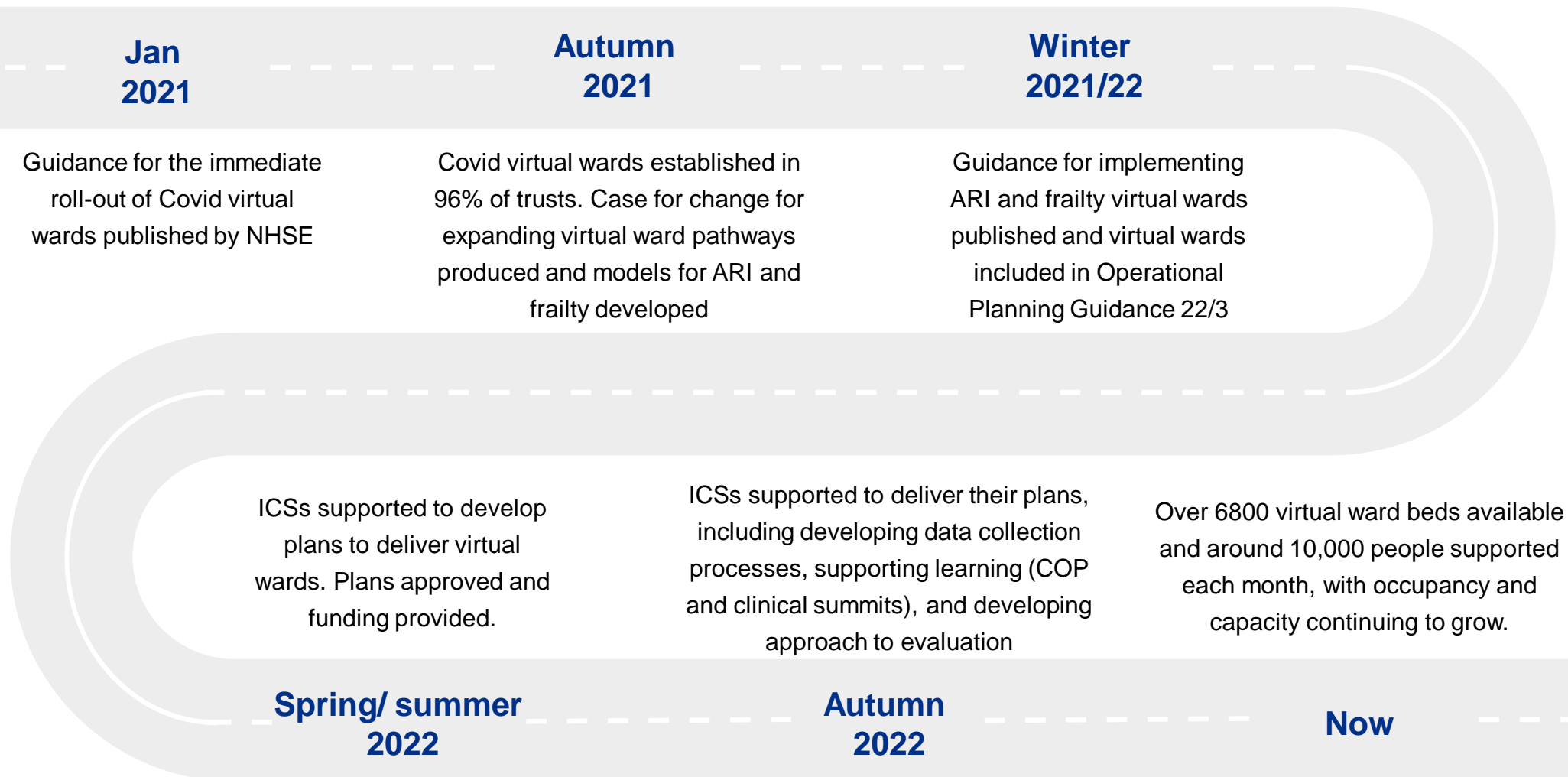
3 **What is a virtual ward?**

4 **What next?**

5 **How can you get involved?**

6 **Questions and answers** – the last 5 minutes we'll be able to take some questions

Virtual wards have come a long way



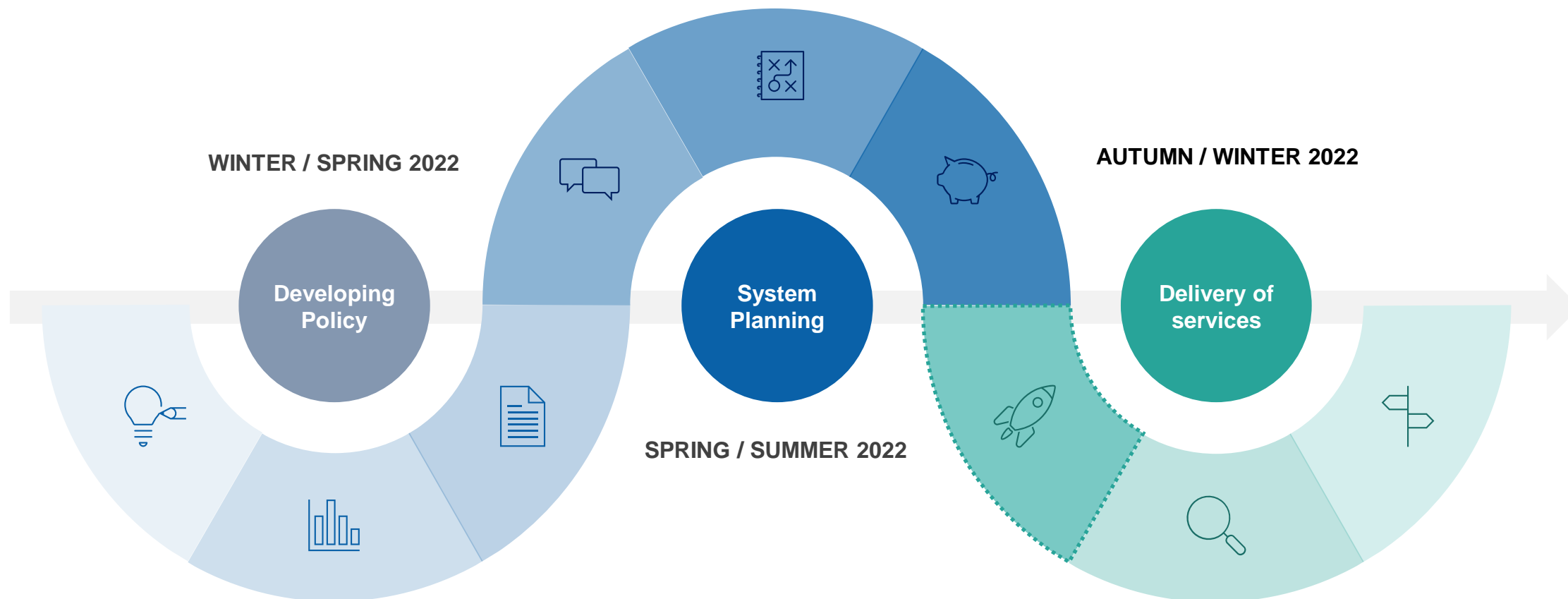
Virtual wards plans are in place in every ICS and we are collectively supporting more people each month

Around 10,000 people a month are being supported currently

Over 6,800 VW 'beds' in place currently

Over 200 services reporting activity

We are aiming that by December 2022 this increases to nearer to 20,000 people



We need to think differently but why virtual wards?

1

We have a capacity and demand challenge that we need to think differently about

According to the Kings Fund , *The total number of NHS hospital beds in England has more than halved over the past 30 years, from around 299,000 in 1987/88 to 141,000 in 2019/20, while the number of patients treated has increased significantly.*

2

Our Urgent and Emergency Care services are hugely challenged due to high demand

NHS staff working in urgent and emergency care continue to face high demand for their services, with the number of the most serious ambulance call outs in September (69,458) up by a fifth compared to before the pandemic (55,753 in Sep 2019).

3

We need to act on the commitments within the long term plan

From the ambition to bring care closer to home by boosting out of hospital capacity to the use of technology to provide connected integrated care. A number of the LTP commitment are support the service design of virtual wards.

4

Winter is going to be very challenging:

As is well publicised, the service is under significant pressure and – driven by rising demand – huge challenges remain with delays to hospital discharge, high bed capacity, overcrowding in emergency departments, delays to ambulance handovers and delays to ambulance call outs.

Key findings from the review of reviews

1

Higher levels of **patient satisfaction** (low quality evidence)

2

No significant difference or lower **mortality** (low to moderate quality evidence)

3

Inconclusive results for **length of stay** (moderate quality evidence)

4

Lower or comparable **readmissions** (low to moderate quality evidence)

5

Impact on **costs** was inconclusive (very low to low quality evidence).

Benefits of virtual wards: summary

Why virtual wards are being developed at scale



There's a growing evidence base

- Virtual wards are supported by a growing evidence base that demonstrates benefits for patients, staff and systems.
- **But** we know that there are gaps that we need to focus on

Patient and staff experience is key in our early learning

- Patients on virtual wards have comparable if not better outcomes than those treated in hospital, including improved quality of life measures.
- Patients have reported benefits including greater choice, personalised care, and being closer to family support networks, which can support recovery.
- Staff benefits include new training and career development opportunities, together with the chance to work in flexible and blended roles.

We are continuing to evaluate the impact of virtual wards

- Build on work from pilot site evaluations –based on the programme theory of change
- Feasibility studies codesigned with experts in quantitative analysts to develop methods of measuring impact
- Academic research for publication on NHS virtual wards, with a focus on equity and impact

Definition

What a virtual ward is, and what it isn't



virtual ward

🔊 'vɜːtʃʊ(ə)l wɔːd

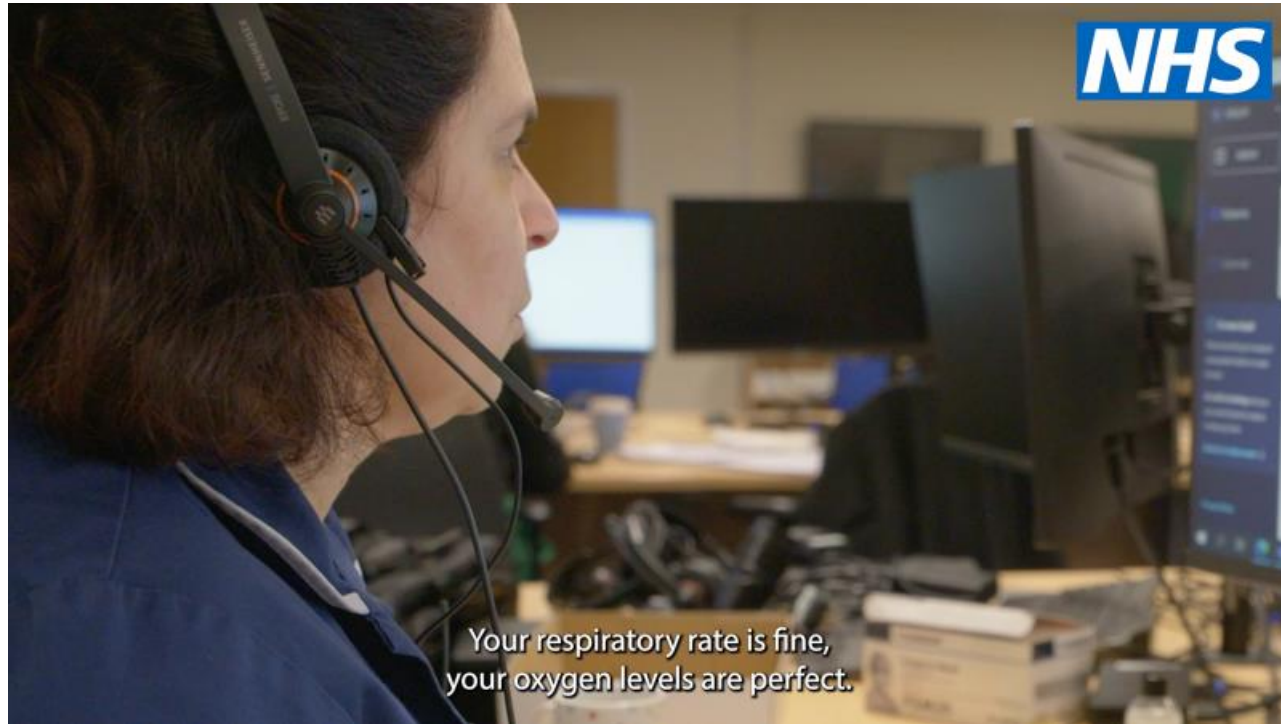
A virtual ward is a safe and efficient **alternative to NHS bedded care**.

Virtual wards support patients who would **otherwise be in hospital** to receive the acute care and treatment they need in their own home.

This includes either **preventing avoidable admissions** into hospital, or **supporting early discharge** out of hospital.

NB: A virtual ward **is not** a mechanism intended for enhanced primary care programmes; chronic disease management; home intravenous or infusion services; intermediate or day care; safety netting; or proactive deterioration prevention.

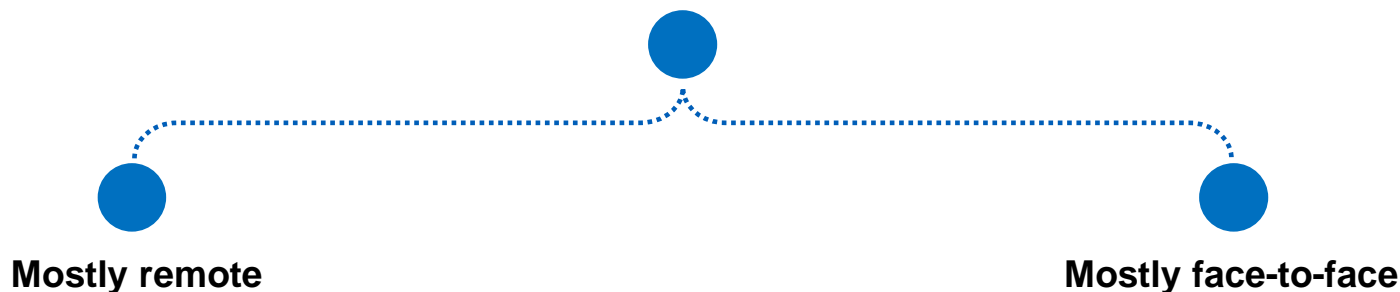
Launch Video



Virtual wards in practice

What different models look like, and what happens on a virtual ward

VIRTUAL WARDS



Based on technology-enabled remote monitoring and self-management, with minimal face-to-face provision

Based on a blended model of technology enablement with face-to-face provision (Hospital at Home)

What

- Personalised remote monitoring (that may be digitally enabled), with supported self-management and escalation pathways

- Hybrid service model that blends digital monitoring and face-to-face care to support patients with acute needs

How

- Digital remote monitoring service, or suitable digital alternatives
- Early deterioration detection and recognition to trigger clinical input and responses from MDTs
- Patient and carer enablement to self-monitor with escalation routes

- Digital remote monitoring and relevant service enablement
- Care assessments, intervention planning and face-to-face support with senior clinical oversight and MDT support
- Delivering acute-level interventions (i.e. screening, diagnostics, prescription and medicines reconciliation, IV therapies)

ARI pathway

Frailty pathway

Who

- Adults with confirmed or suspected acute respiratory infections, who are stable or improving and are not living with moderate or severe frailty, but need ongoing monitoring

- Adults aged 65 and over who have been clinically assessed to be frail and are experiencing an episode that requires acute intervention

National ambition in England

What the national ambition is, and how development and delivery will be supported



AMBITION AND RESOURCE

ICs are asked to develop comprehensive plans and deliver virtual ward capacity equivalent to:

**40-50 virtual ward 'beds'
per 100k population**

To support this two-year transformation, systems will have access to national SDF funding, covering:

**£200m for FY22/23
£250m (match-funded) for FY23/24**

Successful implementation will require systems to:

- maximise their overall bed capacity to include virtual wards
- prevent virtual wards becoming a new community-based safety netting service; they should **only be used for patients who would otherwise be admitted to an NHS acute hospital bed** or to facilitate early discharge
- maintain the most **efficient safe staffing** and caseload model
- manage length of stay in virtual wards through establishing clear **criteria to admit** and reside for services
- fully exploit **remote monitoring technology** and **wider digital platforms** to deliver effective and efficient care.

Updated Winter Resilience focus

- The NHS's recent letter on a winter resilience plan has a specific focus on managing demand and capacity.
- This includes a commitment to work with local areas to develop more bed capacity across the country, including through the use of virtual wards.
- As a result, the NHS has committed to working with local areas to increase the number of virtual wards
- ICs are in the process of developing an additional 2,500 virtual ward 'beds' to support this winter, building on the current provision of virtual wards that already exist

“I think that should be the standard care, who wants to go to hospital, when you can have the people [matrons] to help you at home and get better while sleeping in your own bed!”

Virtual ward patient, Leeds Community Healthcare Trust



“Virtual wards summed up in one word?
Wellbeing”

Leigh Jones, virtual ward user

“We were over the moon when we realised we could have treatment at home rather than going to hospital. The service the team provided was second to none and he was so much better when he was discharged”.

Relative of a virtual ward patient, Kent Community Health NHS Foundation Trust



“I would like to say a very big thank you for all your care, support and advice and monitoring me over the last few weeks.

I felt safe at home knowing I had the support, it was very much appreciated.”

Virtual ward patient
The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust



What next?

Stabilise

- Continued focus on virtual wards with no change to commitment in 22/23 planning guidance
- Connected ways of working across national, regional and system to support local implementation
- Develop a sustainable approach to virtual ward for the future

Energise

- Shared Learning through Communities of Practice and Clinical Summits
- Connected networks to support improvement
- Creating the right resources to support implementation
- National Improvement Collaborative
- Development of future virtual ward pathways

Realise

- A focus on embedding virtual ward into system capacity and extending pathways
- Development of workforce to support the future of VW
- Using data driven approaches to support understanding what good looks like alongside peer reviews

Get involved

- Visit our website: england.nhs.uk/VirtualWards
- Community of practice – every Thursday at 12 noon register here [Virtual Wards Community of Practice | NHS England Events](#)
- Clinical summits – next is 24 November 2022 register here [Virtual Wards Clinical Summit | NHS England Events](#)
- Tweet using #VirtualWards
- Speak to our team: england.virtualward@nhs.net
- FutureNHS: future.nhs.uk/NationalVirtualWards/



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UP NEXT...





2022

The NHS Virtual Wards Conference 2022



SPEAKING NOW



Dr. Debashish Das
CEO
Ortus Solutions Limited



Nathan Roberts
Cardiology Clinical
Network Manager
Barts Health NHS Trust

We will discuss...

“The Pan London
Cardiac Virtual Ward
Deployment”

Case Study: **The Pan London Elective Care Virtual Ward Deployment**

Meet the Presenters



Dr Debashish Das

*Consultant Cardiologist &
St. Barts Cardiology Transformation Lead
(CEO of Ortus Solutions Limited)*



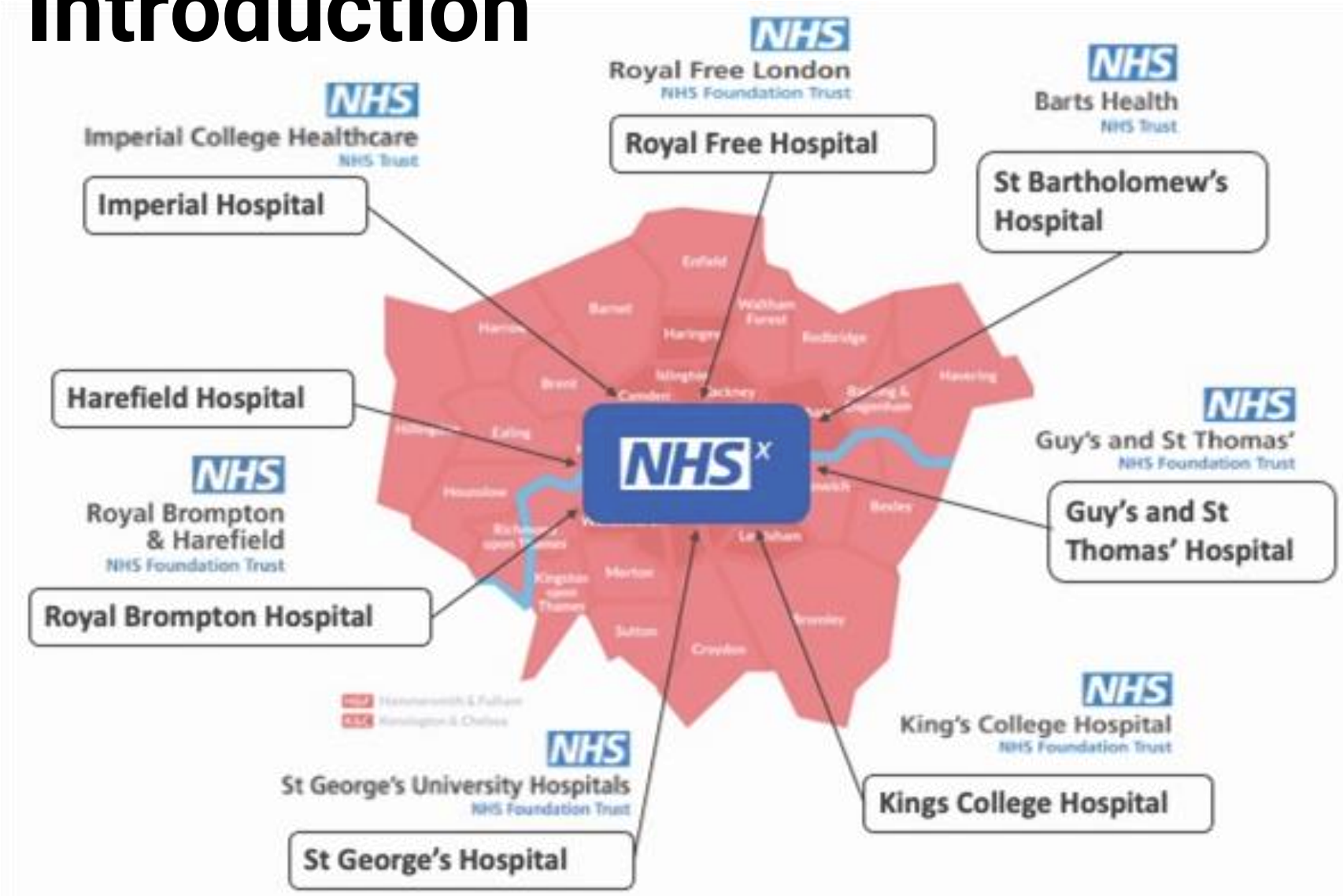
Nathan Roberts

*Network Manager North London Cardiac
Operational Delivery Network*

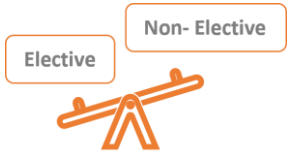
Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Change Management
3. Technology as an enabler
4. Lessons Learned
5. In Summary
6. Q and A

1. An Introduction



The Cardiac Challenge and Need



- Growing waiting list and backlog of elective care procedures.
- Siloed approach to delivering care across the region.
- Need for an efficient pre-operative phase, enhancing patients' experience and reducing avoidable cancellations.
- Need for effective patient prioritisation.
- Early discharge for patients' post-procedure.

The Solution Overview



- Pan London deployment – of a Scalable and flexible platform, supporting Pathways, Specialties, ICSs and Regions.
- Automated pre-operative care plans, with pre-assessment forms, e-consent, nudge behaviour and reminders.
- Risk mitigation through configurable virtual ward dashboards, enabling patient prioritisation and early discharge
- Remote monitoring of patients, with 2-way communication for deteriorating patients.

Cardiac Surgery Virtual Ward and Remote Monitoring

- We envisage the remote monitoring program will be able to facilitate three cohorts of patients.
 - 1) The surgical patient on an elective P2-P4 waiting list pathway
 - 2) The semi-acute patient who can be discharged into a virtual ward to wait at home for their surgery with a semi-urgent date given
 - 3) Facilitate early discharge of post-operative surgical patients
- Cohorts 2/3 were optional dependent on staffing and willingness
- The immediate priority was for the first cohort, however implementation of remote monitoring in cohort two/three would facilitate much needed early discharge and increase bed capacity.
- Cohort 1: This is split into patients who are:
 - ***Currently were already on the waiting list***
 - ***Those added prospectively***

2. Change Management

- Task & Finish Groups were identified in each site
- Unified Patient Pathway & SOP agreed across sites:
- Patient Information Sheet and Communication letter standardised through NHS Coms teams. Approved & Shared
- Only variance between sites: Virtual Ward/Patient list segmentation
- Efforts made to improve pre-operative phase on each site using other digital tools:
 - Digital Pre-assessment form (standardised across each site)
 - Patient digital library (PDFs/video)
 - eConsent
 - PROMs/PREMs

Pathway SOP: Elective Cardiac list

The Elective Cardiac Surgery Patient Cohort is defined as those patients on an elective cardiac surgery waiting list, who are appropriate for adding to a virtual ward for remote monitoring throughout their pathway.

Current waiting list will be batch uploaded on to Ortus (save admin time) but each site will supplement with a posted letter and patient information sheet explaining the pathway

Prospective patients: The hospital team will onboard the patients who are listed for surgery onto the Ortus Platform within 4-weeks of being listed for surgery

Patients will be prompted to submit a **'Cardiac Surgery Waiting List: Symptoms Checker'** questionnaire twice a week, on a **Monday and a Thursday before 11am.**

Additionally, patients can input symptoms freely into the Ortus App that can be reviewed by Hospital Teams in a Virtual Ward and Patient Profile.

Pathway SOP: Ward Round Tasks

Ward Round Tasks (allocate additional time for Mondays and Thursdays post-patient questionnaires)

1. Review that all patients in a Virtual Ward(s) have submitted their questionnaire responses (directly in the Virtual Ward).
2. Send a reminder/message to all those patients who have not submitted a questionnaire response (through the Ortus messaging functionality in the Virtual Ward).
3. Action Red Flags (in-line with 'Red Patient' escalation plans below).
4. Action Amber Flags (in-line with 'Amber Patient' escalation plans below)

3. Technology as an Enabler

- Provide structured **configurable Virtual Ward Dashboards** to monitor those on an elective waiting list, **enabling patient prioritisation**.
- Virtual Ward Dashboards **supporting and facilitating early discharge**, with **remote monitoring to identify deteriorating patients early**.
- Dashboards providing a **central hub to communicate with patients**, with **integrated telehealth functionality**, including **Video Conferencing**, and **Asynchronous Messaging** for both individuals and groups.



Treatment Pathways And Care Plans - Automated



Add New Treatment

Treatment Information 1

Location: London

Diagnosis*: 2

Treatment: Coronary Angioplasty

Pathway*: Select pathway

Clinician*: Jack Willson-Patel

Start Date*: 31/10/2022 3

Additional Information

Notes:

Coronary Angioplasty - Questionnaire

| Pathway Name | Interval | Period | Questionnaire |
|----------------------|----------|----------|--|
| Coronary Angioplasty | Before | 20 Days | Coronary Revascularisation Outcome (Pre Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty) |
| | After | 30 Days | Coronary Revascularisation Outcome (Post Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty) |
| | After | 180 Days | Coronary Revascularisation Outcome (Post Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty) |
| | After | 360 Days | Coronary Revascularisation Outcome (Post Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty) |

Coronary Angioplasty - Medications 7

| Pathway Name | Drug Name | Directions | Start Date | End Date |
|----------------------|--|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Coronary Angioplasty | Clopidogrel Actavis (Tablets) 75 mg Qty: 75 mg Tablets of strength 75 mg | frequency Daily for 1 Day(s) | 31/10/2022 | 01/11/2022 |

Coronary Angioplasty - Goals 4

| Pathway Name | Goal Name | Initial Value | Target Value | Start Date | End Date |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Coronary Angioplasty | Daily Walk | 0 mins | 10 mins | 31/10/2022 | 31/12/2022 |

Coronary Angioplasty - Consents 5

| Name | Printout |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Percutaneous coronary Angiogram +/- angioplasty | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Stage 1: coronary angiogram | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Stage 2 Angioplasty | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| What does it involve? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Risks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Uncommon possible later issues: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Potential Extra Procedures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| What to expect on the day | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Send Questionnaire Send Consent 8

Cancel Save

Treatment pathway/care plan is configured in Ortus and associated with a diagnosis.

Patient is added to a treatment or pathway with the matching diagnosis.

Clinician inputs: Location, Diagnosis, Start Date, Clinician.

Patient receives: Condition information, Questionnaires, Goals/Tasks, Medication reminders.

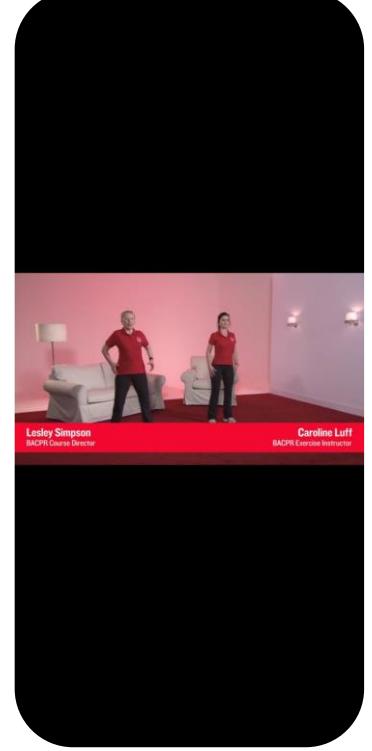
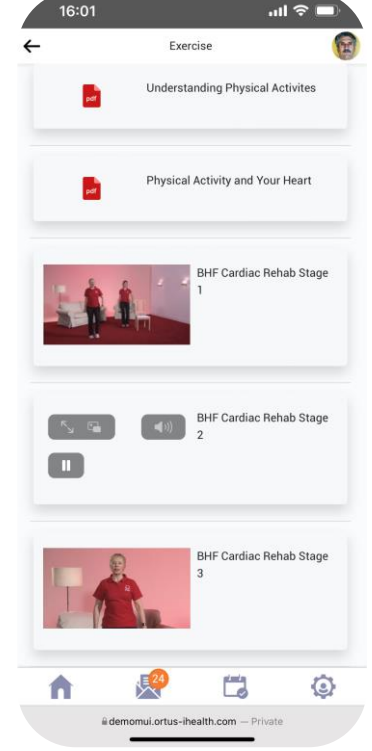
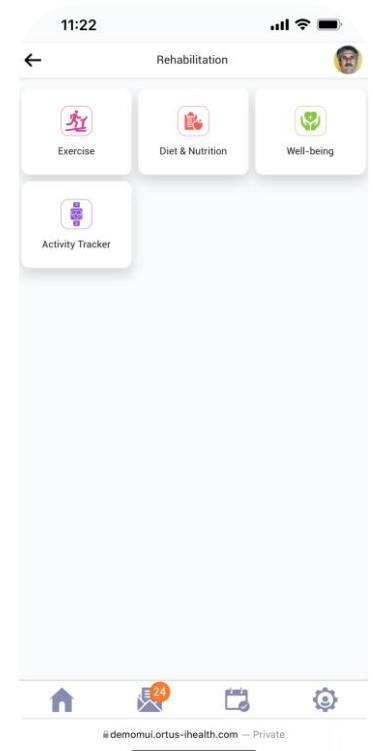
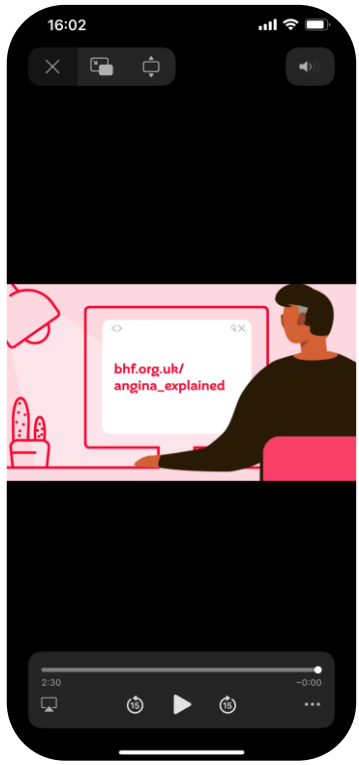
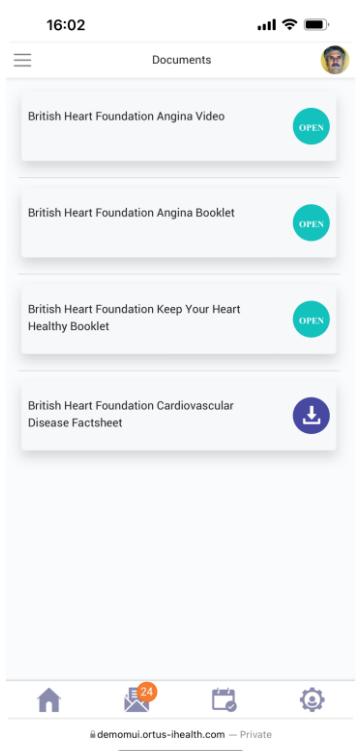
Configured eConsent is sent to the patient for completion and sign-off.

Live View and PDF of patient responses are sent back to Hospital team.

Automated delivery of follow-up questionnaires for PROMs/PREMs.

Hospital team can review responses and prioritise patients.

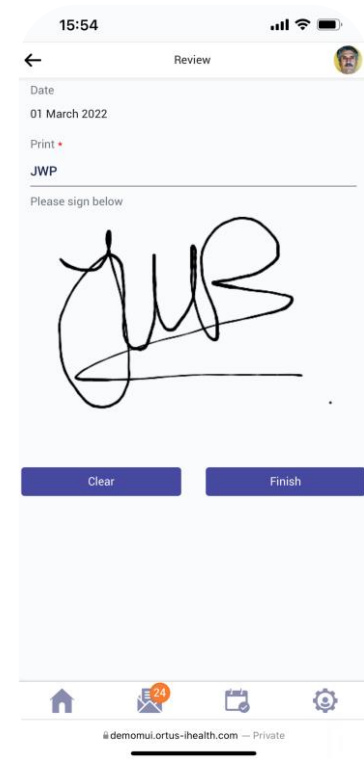
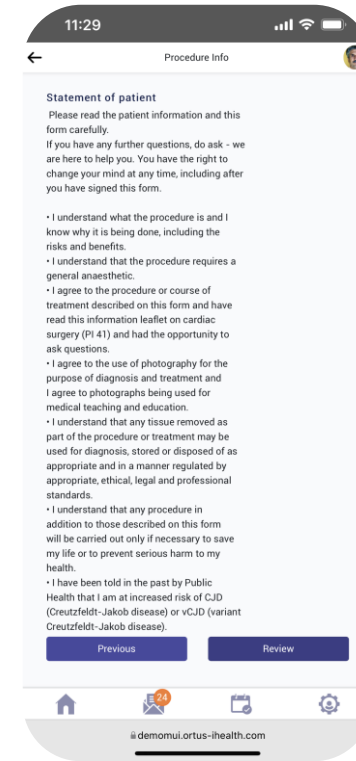
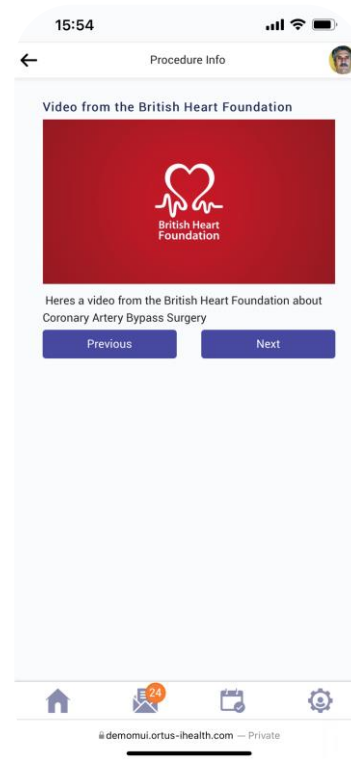
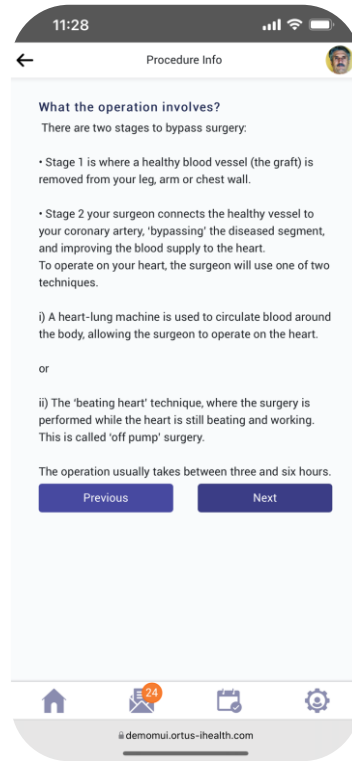
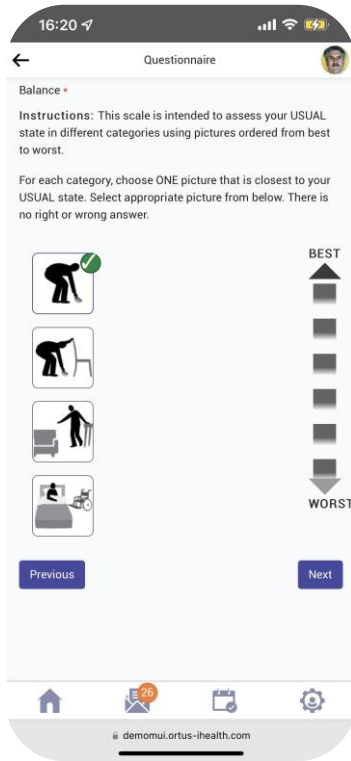
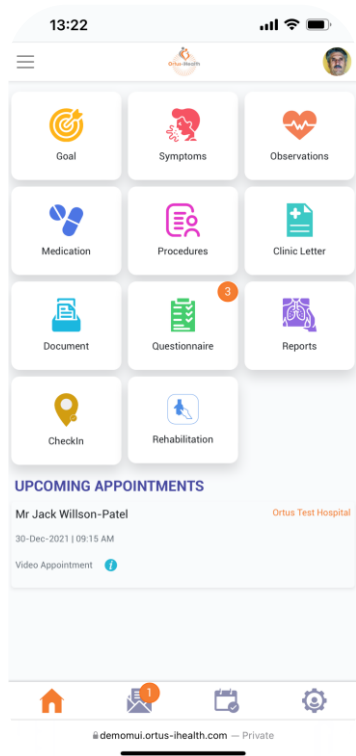
Patient Support and Self-Management



Customisable Patient Education Libraries

Condition-focused Rehabilitation Documents

Digitally enhanced Peri-Operative Phase



Pre-Assessment Questionnaires

Automated Care plans

Configurable and sharable E-Consent

Configurable And Scalable Virtual Ward Dashboards

Cardiac Surgery Test Ward - Ward Group Mail

| Patient Details | Questionnaire | Symptoms | Heart Rate | Blood Pressure | Weight | SPO2 | Temperature | Blood Glucose |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| JWP OrtusTest4 Age: 37 Hospital No: 0123456789 NHS: | 4 | Chest Pain May 16, 2022 05:54 Severity: Moderate Actioned | 144 Jun 06, 2022 06:56 | 150/111 Jun 06, 2022 06:55 | 101.2 Jun 06, 2022 06:55 | 98 Jun 06, 2022 06:56 | 36.8 Jun 06, 2022 06:57 | 7.3 Jun 06, 2022 06:56 |
| JWP OrtusTest3 Age: 28 Hospital No: 0123456789 NHS: | 22 Days Ago Aug 17, 2022 08:58 Actioned | Chest Pain Sep 05, 2022 09:47 Severity: Severe Action | 122 Sep 05, 2022 10:48 | 133/112 Sep 05, 2022 10:48 | 88.5 Aug 18, 2022 10:17 | 99 Aug 18, 2022 10:17 | 36.9 Aug 18, 2022 10:17 | |
| JWP OrtusTest2 Age: 58 Hospital No: 0123456789 NHS: 001122334455 | 22 Days Ago Aug 17, 2022 09:04 Action | Chest Pain Sep 06, 2022 15:07 Severity: Severe Action | 120 Sep 06, 2022 10:00 | 117/104 Sep 05, 2022 10:40 | 88.4 Sep 05, 2022 10:42 | 98 Sep 05, 2022 10:41 | 36.5 Aug 18, 2022 10:11 | |
| JWP OrtusTest1 Age: 33 Hospital No: 0123456789 NHS: | 22 Days Ago Aug 17, 2022 09:05 | Chest Pain Sep 05, 2022 09:43 Severity: Severe Actioned | 120 Sep 05, 2022 10:45 | 133/101 Sep 05, 2022 10:44 | 97.3 Aug 18, 2022 10:15 | 98 Sep 05, 2022 10:46 | 36.3 Aug 18, 2022 10:14 | |
| Dummy TestPatient8 Age: 22 Hospital No: 008 NHS: 0000111129 | 2 Days Ago Sep 06, 2022 19:59 Action | Chest Pain Sep 06, 2022 19:04 Severity: Mild Action | 101 Sep 06, 2022 20:03 | 110/78 Sep 06, 2022 20:03 | | | | |
| Dummy TestPatient7 Age: 22 Hospital No: 007 NHS: 0000111128 | 2 Days Ago Sep 06, 2022 19:57 | | 56 Sep 06, 2022 20:01 | 88/67 Sep 06, 2022 20:01 | | | | |

1. Observations Tracking

2. Symptoms Monitoring

3. Deteriorating patient questionnaire

4. Templated Individual and Group Messaging

5. Prioritise Patients and Take Action

Pathway SOP: Escalation Plans

Red Patients

Identified patients should be reviewed within 1 working day & discussed with the responsible Consultant for the patient.

Amber Patients

Identified patients should be reviewed within 2 working days.

If patients have not submitted a questionnaire response within **1-month** from being registered on the Ortus Platform or have had **> month of inactivity** from previously submitting answers, then the Hospital Team should contact that patient directly by phone.

4. Lessons Learned and Future Opportunities

- **What has been key to success to date:**
 - At a concept level, there has been a high level of enthusiasm from the teams engaged with across the deployment sites
 - Recognising and understanding that any concerns raised to date are valid e.g., with workforce concerns
 - Early identification of Task and Finish Groups, Key Stakeholders, and associated roles
 - Development of SOPs to support standardised change management process across sites
 - Staff training process, focussing on current use case, enabling discussions for future opportunities using Ortus
 - Patient onboarding and engagement process, including patient awareness and management of transfer to new system
- **Future opportunities identified to date:**
 - Further standardisation of patient care and resources across semi-acute patient lists (within cardiology) e.g., with remote patient monitoring hub at ICHT
 - Further opportunities to support a pan-London approach to supporting different condition areas e.g., through a centralised LHCRE

Question 1

What have been the challenges & lessons that you have gained during the implementation of a digital solutions across multiple trust/ the cardiac network?

Repeated IG/DP processes

Introduction of new workforce models and resourcing

Key SOPs across network

High levels of enthusiasm from team involved

Effectiveness of the Clinical Council Model with procurement

Concerns over patient safety

Engagement of site CTOs at an early stage

Early identification of Task and Finish Groups

Great opportunity for multi-approach evaluation

Importance of OneLondon LHCRE

Question 2

Based upon your learning so far, how might we best support patient onboard, engagement and empowerment to retain high levels of patient activation?

Established
comms plan
(multi-medium)

Key patient
information pre-
onboarding (pre-
hab and rehab)

Clear avenues for
support (technical
vs. clinical)

SOPs for patient
follow-up for non-
engaging patients

Clear applicable
patient cohorts
(elective vs. semi-
acute)

Accessible
resources =
patient self-
management and
PIFU

Enablement of
self-registration

Continuous and
automated
collection of
patient and staff
feedback

Forms a key part
of the UCLP
evaluation

UAT and UCD with
platform design
(staff and patient
focussed)

Question 3

What is the expected or seen impact of digital solutions on Cardiac Network performance, waits and patient outcomes; and how might we sell the benefits to other cardiac networks?



Pan-London Deployment – Onboarding and Activation

| Deployment Site | Go-Live Date | Total Patients Onboarded | Total Patients Activated | Total Patients Activated % | Total Patients Escalated and Treatments Brought Forward |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Harefield Hospital | 07-Sep-22 | 396 | 310 | 78% | 8 |
| St Bartholomew's Hospital | 16-Sep-22 | 413 | 329 | 80% | 18 |
| Royal Brompton Hospital | 22-Sep-22 | 262 | 169 | 65% | 17 |
| St Thomas' Hospital | 07-Oct-22 | 65 | 44 | 68% | 2 |
| Totals | | 1136 | 852 | 75% | 45 |

Challenges to date

- **Scale and engagement** across multiple sites.
- **Procurement process** and specification definition.
- **Expertise and new challenges** of delivering digital projects.
- **Time and new ways of working** for Hospital Teams.
- **Repetitive Information Governance process** across the deployment sites.
- **New experience for patient groups** with concerns/queries from patients

Key Successes

- **Implementation of deployment and escalation SOPs** across networks.
- **Clinical expertise, engagement, and shared vision** from Hospital Teams, Transformation Leads, and Ortus.
- **Regular communication and clear feedback channels** between Hospital Teams and Ortus.
- **Clear instructions for patients** with onboarding experience
- **Early-stage feedback has been positive**, with constructive criticism enabling shared learnings and opportunity for improvements.

5. In Summary

Managing the Complete Population

Different Protocols and support depending on the severity of the condition

Remote patient support protocol

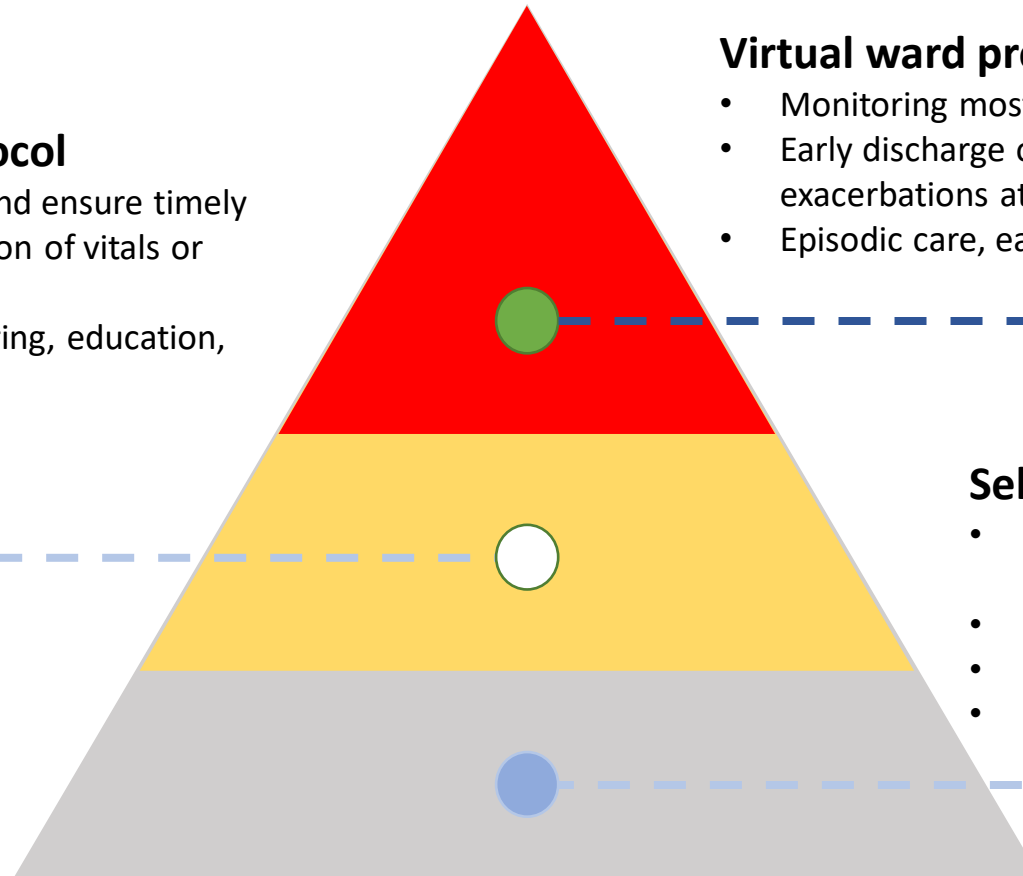
- Aiming to reduce in person visits and ensure timely interventions in case of deterioration of vitals or symptoms
- Digital care pathways with monitoring, education, Coaching and contact
- Chronic and episodic care
- Hospital or GP practice led

Virtual ward protocol

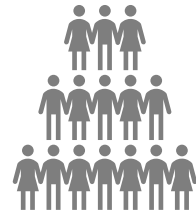
- Monitoring most severe patients Connie, clinical bed at home
- Early discharge of patients to recover at home or managing exacerbations at home with frequent remote patient monitoring
- Episodic care, early discharge, hospital lead (acute care)

Self care protocol

- Supporting patients to cope with their disease and coax them in self management
- Focused on prevention
- (auto) triage, screen and (automated) Coaching
- Hospital, GP practice or patient lead



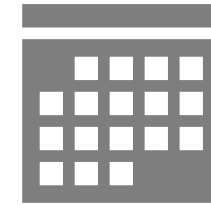
Patient at Low Risk/Acuity on List



75 - 300
Monitoring
List



Standard
Device kit



Monthly
Monitoring



Long Term
Monitoring
& LTC Teams

Patient at Medium Risk/Acuity Virtual Bed



20-50
Virtual ward



Appropriate
Monitoring



2 Reviews
Per week
For X weeks



Multi-
disciplinary
team

Patient at High Risk/Acuity in Virtual Bed



10-40
Virtual ward



Premium
monitoring



7 x 24h x 14d
Monitoring



Multi-
disciplinary
team

Frailty, Heart Failure at Home, ARI

Managing the Complete Population

Different Protocols and support depending on the severity of the condition

Remote patient support protocol

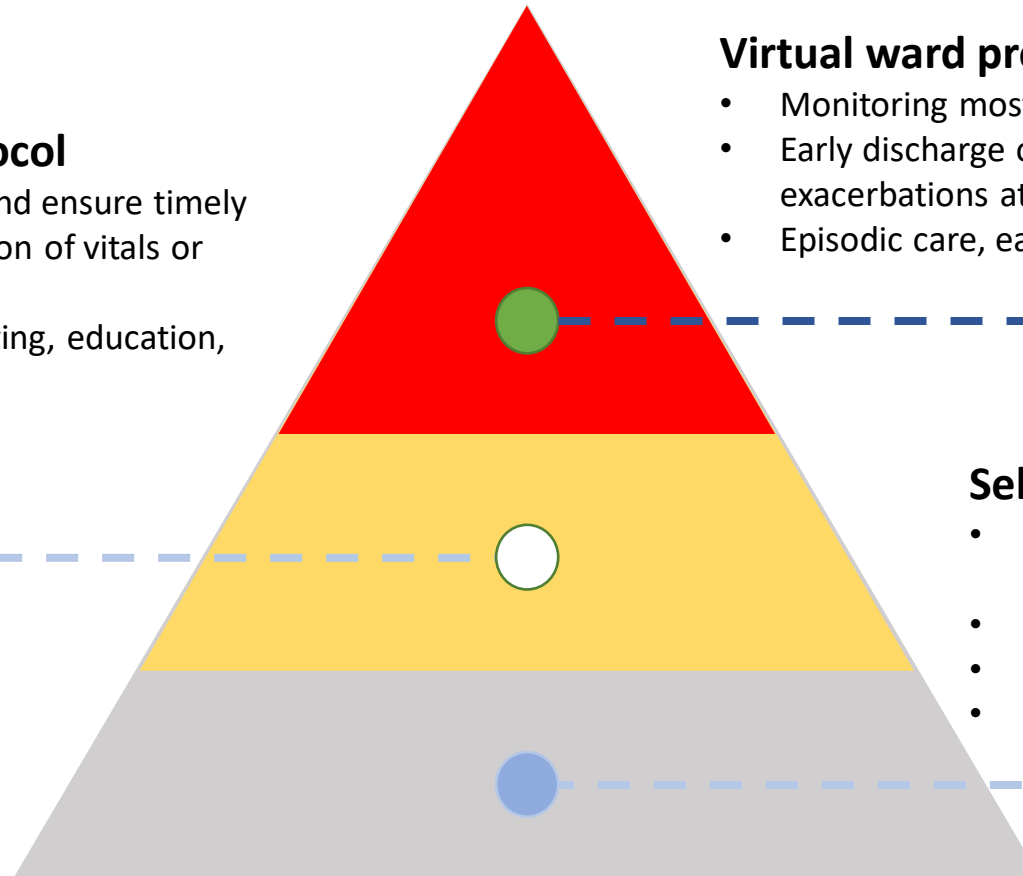
- Aiming to reduce in person visits and ensure timely interventions in case of deterioration of vitals or symptoms
- Digital care pathways with monitoring, education, Coaching and contact
- Chronic and episodic care
- Hospital or GP practice led

Virtual ward protocol

- Monitoring most severe patients Connie, clinical bed at home
- Early discharge of patients to recover at home or managing exacerbations at home with frequent remote patient monitoring
- Episodic care, early discharge, hospital lead (acute care)

Self care protocol

- Supporting patients to cope with their disease and coax them in self management
- Focused on prevention
- (auto) triage, screen and (automated) Coaching
- Hospital, GP practice or patient lead



Q & A



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UP NEXT...

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2022

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SPEAKING NOW

We will discuss...

“Are Virtual Wards just
for the community
setting?”



Sophie Evans
Clinical Consultant
Ascom



Fiona Kirk
Clinical Consultant
Ascom

Virtual Wards

Supporting proactive care inside & outside of the hospital

Sophie Evans – Clinical Consultant

Fiona Kirk- Clinical Sales Consultant

Ascom Healthcare Platform

Who are we?

- A global clinical solutions provider focused on healthcare ICT and mobile workflow solutions.
- Mission is to provide mission-critical, real-time solutions for highly mobile, ad hoc, and time-sensitive environments

Our Vision

Supporting proactive care
inside & outside of the hospital



Capacity challenges

Lack of visibility

Information silos

Lack of understanding of
what technology can do

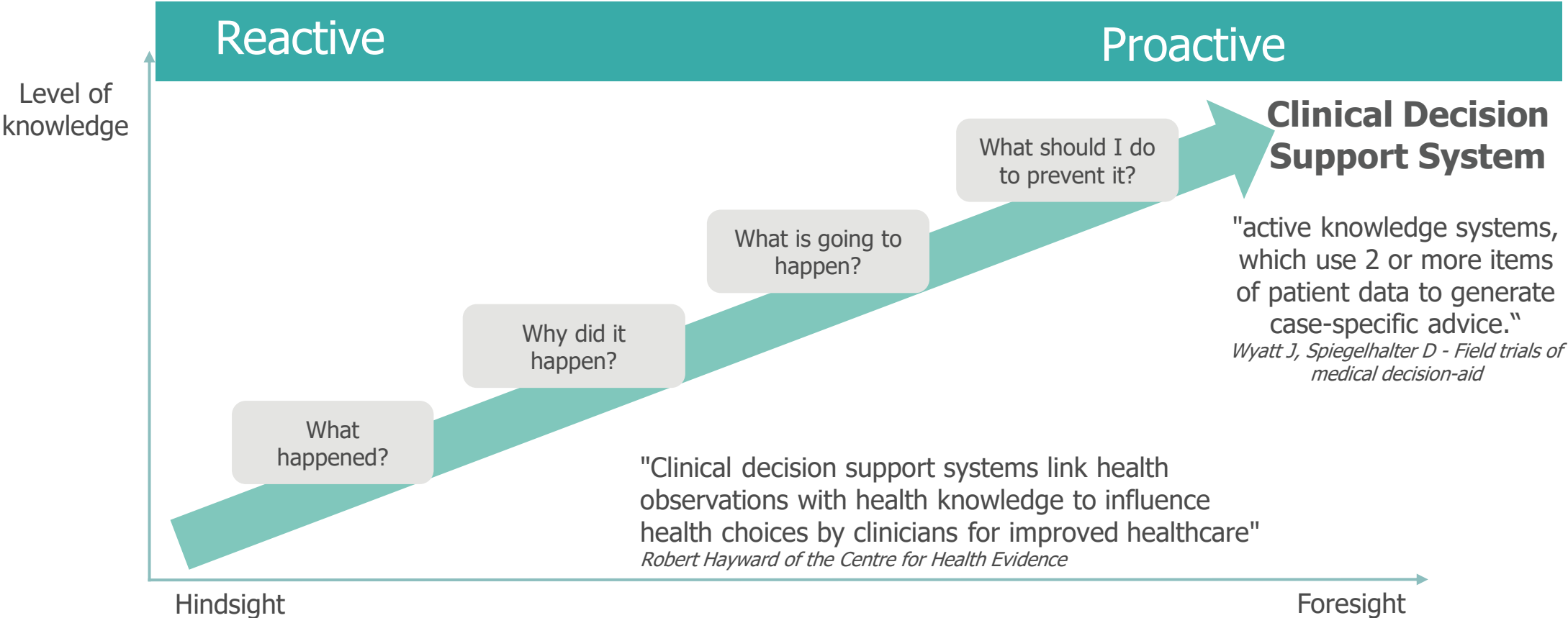
Old care processes

Challenges



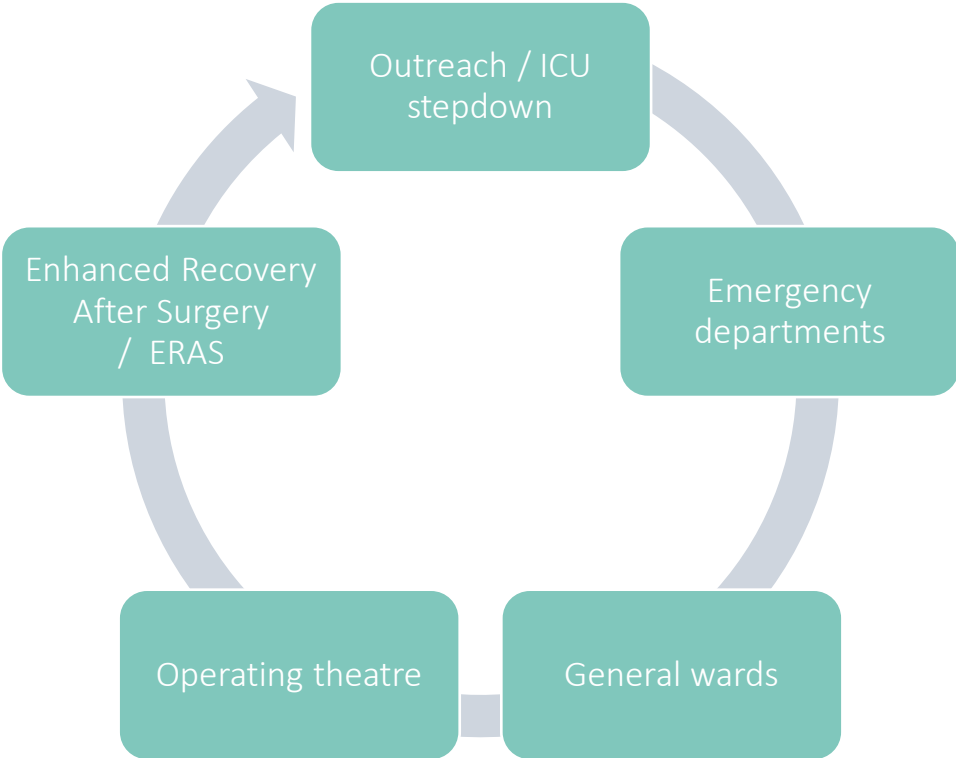
From Reactive Care to Proactive Care

Supporting care with a foresight approach



Patient Flow Optimisation

Enhancement of patient care



The benefits

- ❑ Improve clinician experience
- ❑ Lower healthcare costs
- ❑ Optimise patient outcomes
- ❑ Enhance patient experience



Clinical decision support system (CDSS)

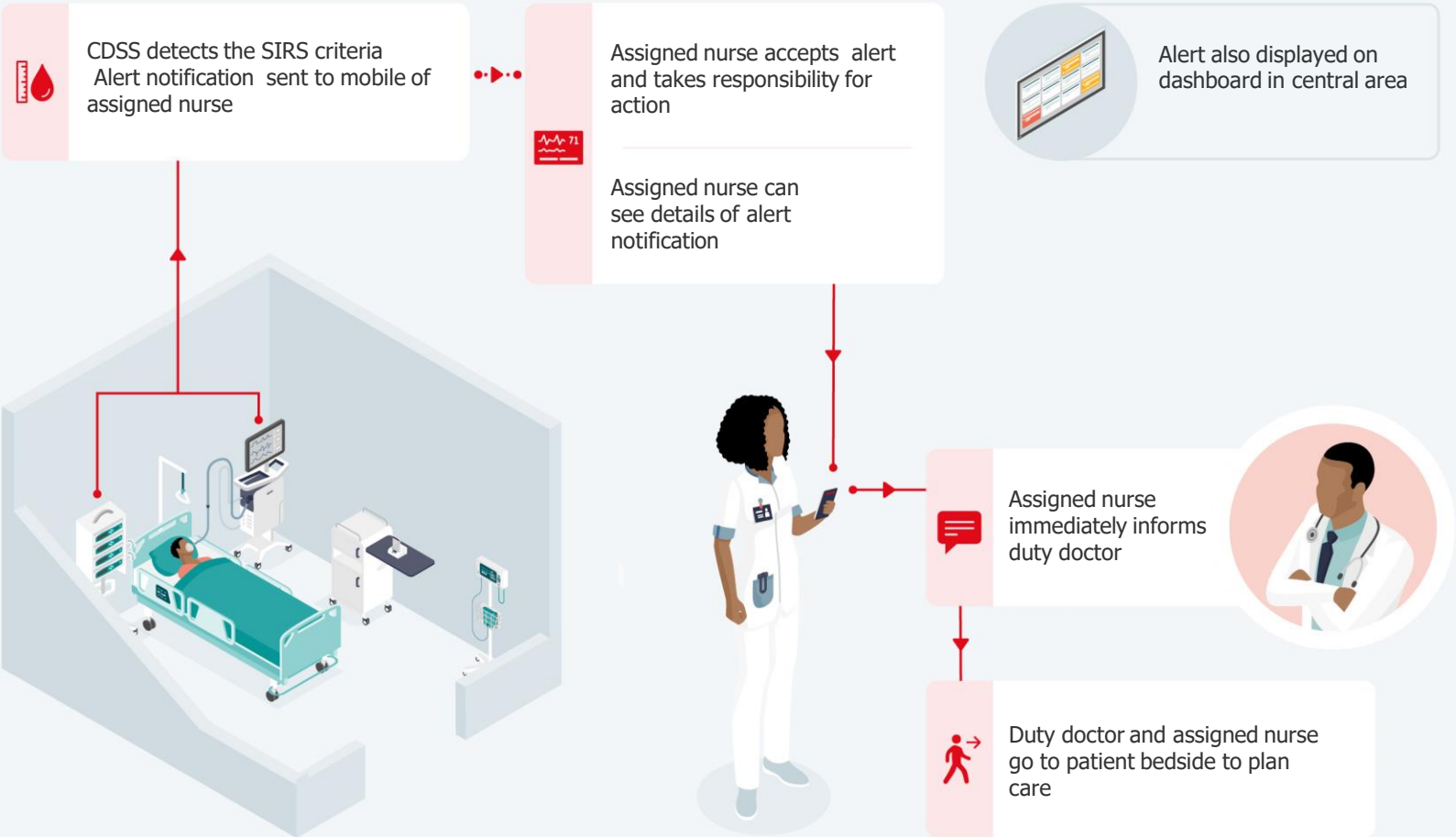
Detection of patient deterioration (sepsis) in Emergency Department

Challenges

- Sepsis is a medical emergency
- Early recognition and care
- Sepsis is common, between 2%-13% of encounters (ED)
- Delayed treatment dramatically worsens outcome

Benefits

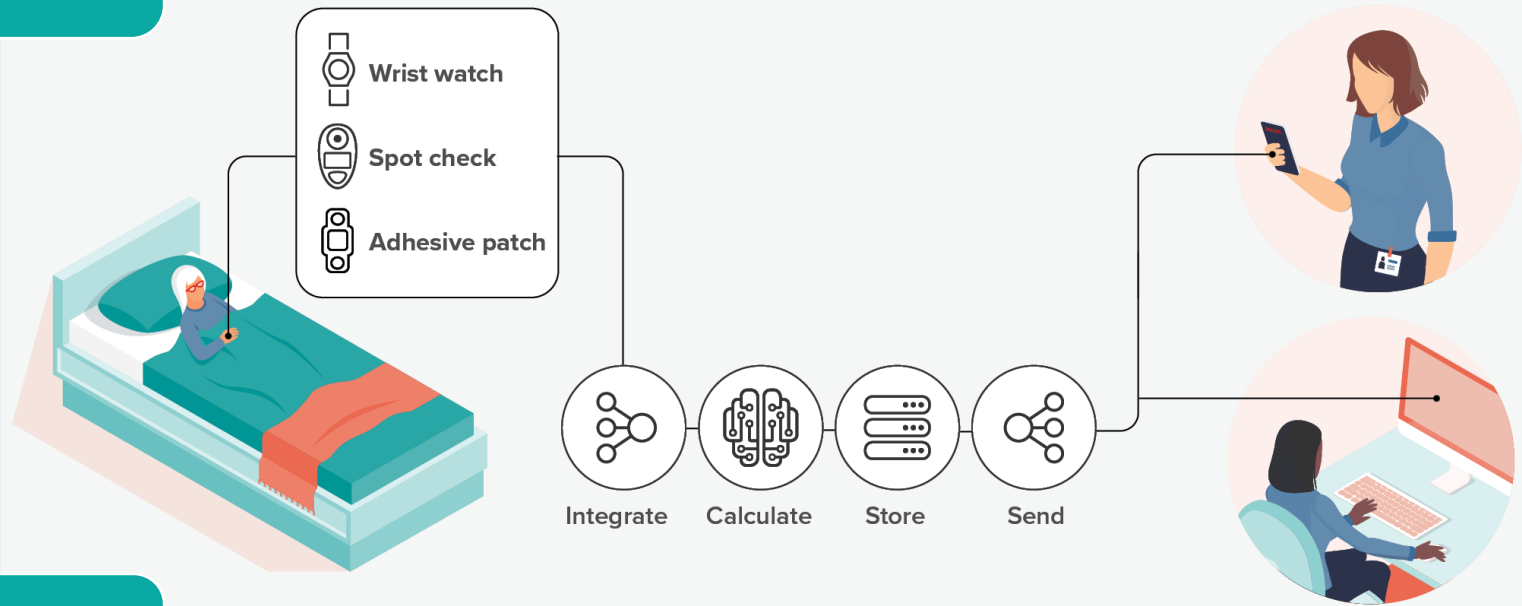
- Reduces risk of missing critical patient alerts
- Helps improve response time to critical patient events
- Alerts delivered in near real time identifying critical alarms



The Ascom Healthcare Platform

Visibility

Live patient data



Near-real-time alerting

Vendor neutral

Partners Ecosystem

Sensors are chosen according to needs and related parameters be to be monitored



ascom

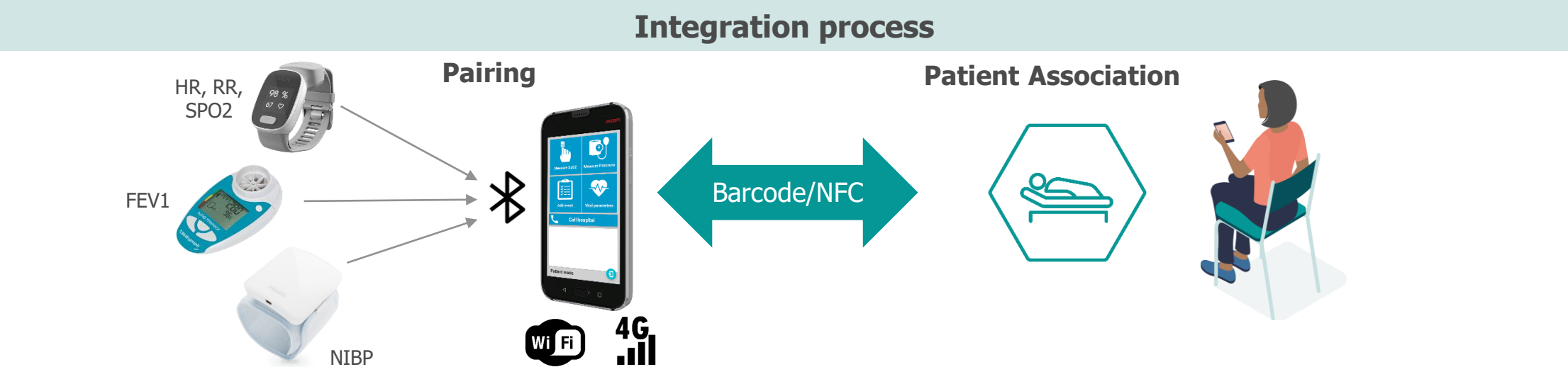
| Supported | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Vendor | Device | Parameters (simplified) |
| BioFourmis | Everion V1 | |
| | PO3 | |
| iHealth | BP5/BP5s | |
| | KN-550BT | |
| VivaLnk | VV330 | |
| | VV200 | |
| Oxitone | 1000M | |
| GIMA | TempSitter | |
| | Gemini | |
| Vitalograph | Lung Monitor | |



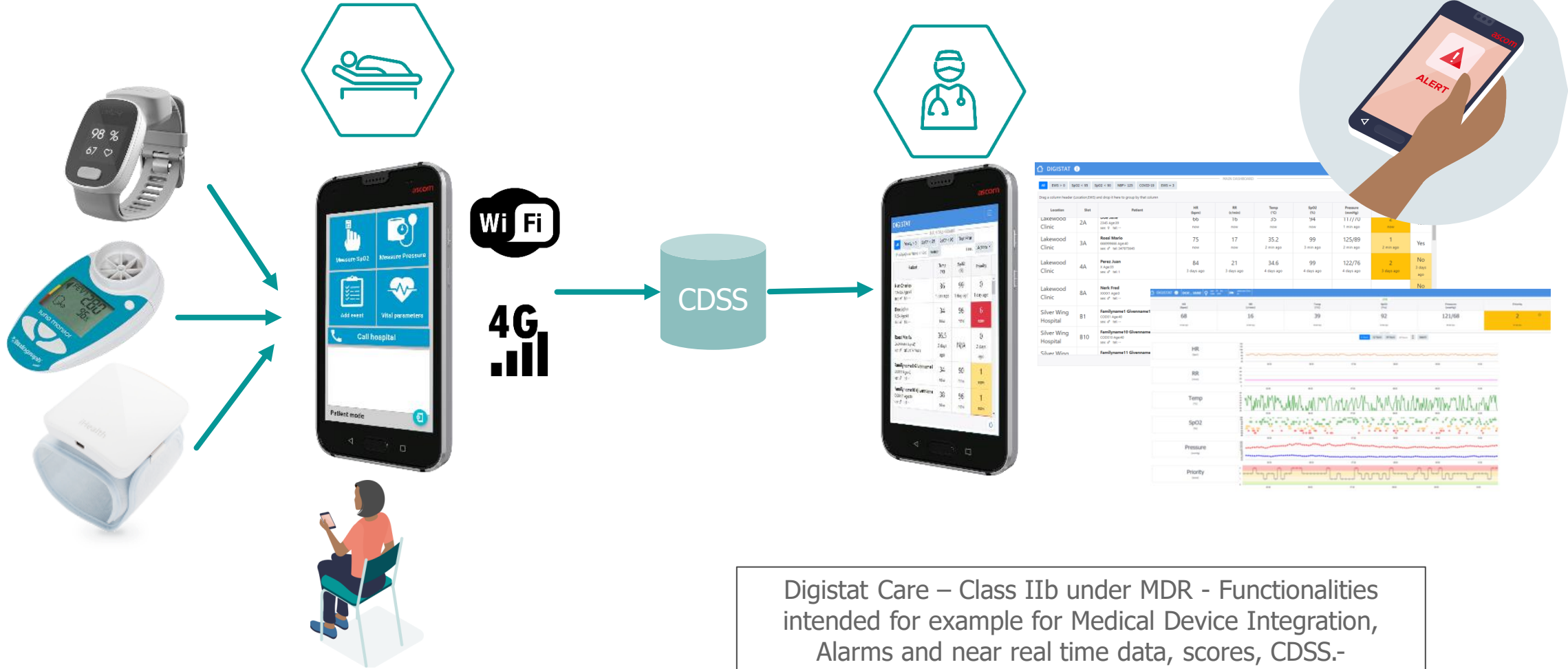
| Others (non exhaustive) | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Vendor | Device | Parameters (simplified) |
| Caretaker Medical | Caretaker | |
| | Radius 7 | |
| Masimo | Radius PCG/PPG | |
| | Centroid | |
| Omron | HeartGuide | |
| Qardio | Core | |
| Sotera Wireless | VISI | |
| TechMedic | Dyna-vision + CasperPatch | |
| The Surgical Company | SensiumPatch | |
| VitalConnect | VitalPatch | |

Integration phase

Main elements and patient-device association process



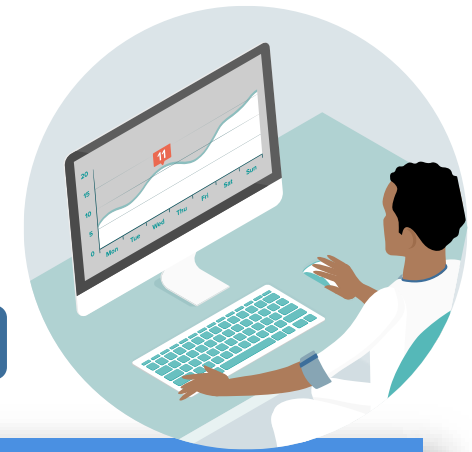
Wearables solution



Digistat Care – Class IIb under MDR - Functionalities intended for example for Medical Device Integration, Alarms and near real time data, scores, CDSS.-

Smart Monitor Web- Dashboards

Access the details of the single patient care



User customisable filters

Generic Rule from CDSS to detect patient deterioration

Live data

Management

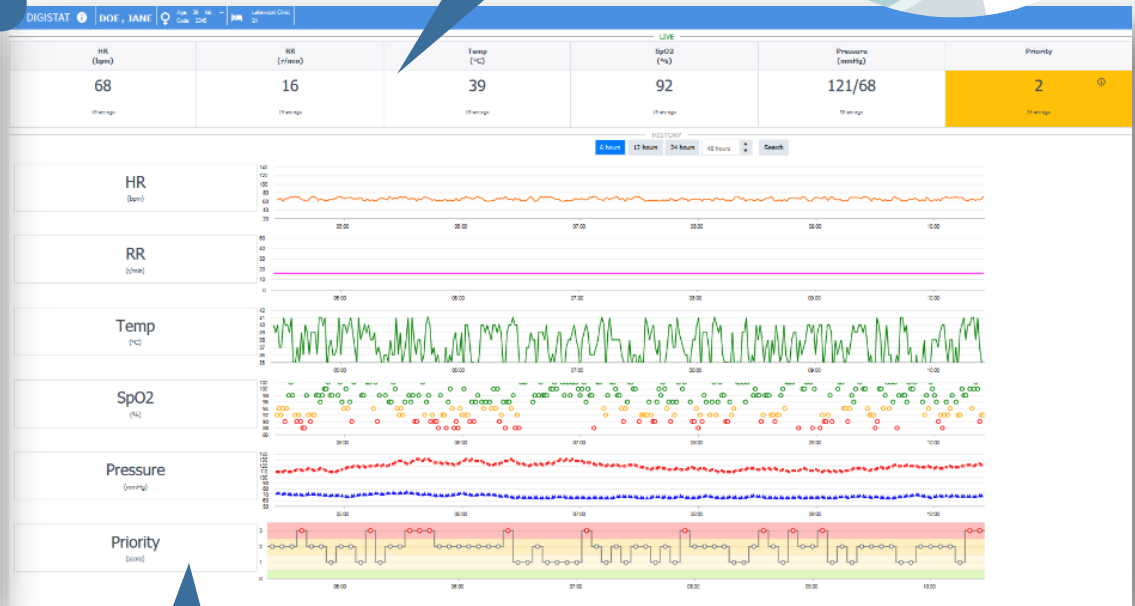
MAIN DASHBOARD

Family/Given Name or Code Search refreshed in 6 sec

Drag a column header (Location,Priority) and drop it here to group by that column

| Location | Slot | Patient | HR (bpm) | RR (r/min) | Temp (°C) | SpO2 (%) | Pressure (mmHg) | Priority | COM. |
|----------------------|------|--|-----------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Lakewood Clinic | 10A | Hat Charles 123456 Age:40 sex: ♂ tel: -- | 67 1 day ago | N/A | 36 1 day ago | 99 1 day ago | N/A | 0 1 day ago | No 1 day ago |
| Lakewood Clinic | 1A | Doe John 1234 Age:40 sex: ♂ tel: -- | 66 now | 16 now | 37 now | 92 now | 123/64 1 min ago | 6 now | Yes |
| Lakewood Clinic | 3A | Rossi Mario 666999666 Age:40 sex: ♂ tel: 347875645 | N/A | N/A | 36.5 2 days ago | N/A | N/A | 0 2 days ago | No 10 hours ago |
| Silver Wing Hospital | B1 | Familyname1 Givenname1 CODE1 Age:40 sex: ♂ tel: -- | 68 now | 16 now | 37 now | 94 now | 123/73 1 min ago | 1 now | Yes |
| Silver Wing Hospital | B10 | Familyname10 Givenname10 CODE10 Age:40 sex: ♂ tel: -- | 70 now | 16 now | 37 now | 92 now | 109/71 1 min ago | 5 now | Yes |

53 rows



E.g. a ward, a hospital, a clinic.

Users will have access only to related locations

Historical data (HR, RR, Temp, SpO2, Pressure, Score)



Proof of Concept

Partnership collaboration

Respiratory units

Emergency services

Coronavirus patients at home

Outreach services



- Challenges

- Patient Groups

- Capacity Management



- Key Areas

- Devices

- Vendor Neutral

Thank you

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SPEAKING NOW



Henrietta Mbeah-Bankas

Head of Blended Learning
Health Education England

I will be discussing...

“Developing Digital and AI
Literacy in the Health
Workforce”



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UP NEXT...



Piota



2022

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SPEAKING NOW



Chris Elkin

Head of Healthcare
Piota Healthcare Apps

I will be discussing...

“Case Study - Piota
Healthcare Apps”



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COMFORT BREAK

**Please remain logged in, we will begin again
in 5 minutes time.**



2022

The NHS Virtual Wards Conference 2022



SPEAKING NOW

Angela Gregson

Clinical Development Lead
Leeds Virtual Ward for Frailty

I will be discussing...

“Our Virtual Wards story so
far...”

Leeds Virtual Ward (Frailty)

Supporting people to age well, through improving community health crisis response



A Short History of the LVW(F)



What is the Virtual Ward (Frailty)?

The Virtual Ward (Frailty):

- Provides rapid assessment and wrap-around care to people over 65 who are moderately to severely frail, in their own home (usual place of residence) who become suddenly unwell and would normally be admitted to hospital (or we can support with an earlier discharge from hospital)
- Commenced in November 2019 in one Neighbourhood Team, rolled out citywide by September 2021
- Service runs 7 days a week, 8am-8pm, currently last referral time to be assessed on same day is 5:30pm. 5:30pm-8pm telephone referrals that can be assessed next day (or need checking overnight)

What is the Virtual Ward (Frailty)?

The Virtual Ward (Frailty):

- Is a 24/7 enhancement of the Neighbourhood Team, including the Neighbourhood Night Service supported by:
 - Consultant Geriatrician – who has medical responsibility whilst the person is under the care of the VW(F). OOH medical cover via on call registrar
 - Pharmacists/ Pharmacy Technicians
 - Specialist Services as appropriate, e.g. CIVAS, LTC's
 - Adult Social Care
 - Third sector organisations

Referral Criteria

Virtual Ward (Frailty)/Hospital at Home

Referral Criteria:

- People who are registered with a Leeds GP
- People who have been seen by a referrer/ healthcare professional - exception 111 referral
- People who are aged 65 and above
- People whose needs can be managed safely at home, i.e. NEWS2 less than 5 (with the exception of single score of 3 in one parameter) dependent on the person's baseline NEWS2 score¹
- People who have been identified as Moderately or Severely Frail using the electronic frailty index (eFI) and/or Rockwood score of 5 or more
- People **NOT** displaying signs of an acute medical / surgical emergency, e.g. overdoses / poisonings, alcohol withdrawal / intoxication, sepsis, seizures, allergic reactions, eye conditions / change in vision, suspected significant injury after a fall / trauma, diabetic ketoacidosis or hyperosmolar hyperglycaemic state, stroke / TIA, venous thromboembolism (VTE) and myocardial infarction

Examples of people who could be eligible for referral to the Virtual Ward (Frailty)

- People with delirium of an unclear cause who can still be managed at home and when a change in environment may make the delirium worse
- People with mildly deranged blood tests that need short-term monitoring e.g. mild acute kidney injury
- People with heart failure
- People with UTI's/Chest infections

Who can refer to the Virtual Ward (Frailty)?

Who can refer?

- Primary care (GPs, Advanced Nurse Practitioners (ANP's)/Paramedic Practitioners and Physician Associates (PA's))
- Ambulance Service, 111
- Neighbourhood Teams and Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust's Specialist Teams
- Mental Health Trust
- Community care beds
- Care homes (both residential and nursing via GP or registered nurse)
- Secondary Care following review by consultant geriatrician

Once referral is accepted:

- **Assessment** within 2 hours of referral as required, by Community Matron/Trainee Community Matron (for referrals made between 8am-5.30pm)
- **Diagnostics** - Rapid pathology (first bloods within 1 hour until Point of Care testing in place) and radiology diagnostics (urgent same day and routine) with patient transport if required
- **Decision** between matron and Geriatrician re suitability for VW(F)
- **Daily MDT** (Monday to Friday) and **Consultant Advice and Guidance**

Virtual Ward Frailty Performance (Oct 2019 – October 2022)

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Number of referrals received | 5323 |
| Number of referrals accepted onto the ward | 3902 (74%) |
| VW(F) Referrals Rejected After Assessment | 1349 |
| Top Referral Reasons: | |
| General deterioration | 10% |
| Fall | 10% |
| Heart failure | 9% |
| Chest infection | 8% |
| Urinary tract infection | 8% |
| Breathlessness | 6% |
| Acute Confusion | 5% |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Percentage of referrals seen within 2 hours | 79% |
| Number of bed days saved | 17345 |
| Equivalent reduction in beds within the hospital | 20.9 |
| Average Length of stay | 4.5 days |
| Admission rate to hospital | 16% |
| Readmission rate within 30/7 of discharge from LVW(F) to hospital | 6% |
| HCAI/VTE on VW(F) within 30/7 of discharge | 0 |
| Deaths on LVW(F) in total to date | 29 (0.02%) |

Strengths and Successes

Clear evidence that the service has reduced hospital admissions

Low rates of admission to hospital following care from the virtual ward either at point of discharge from the ward(14%) or in 30 days afterwards (6%)

Evidence that the ward delivers a return on investment through hospital attendances and admissions avoided

Positive impact for staff and patients regarding daily MDT meetings and 30-minute morning huddles

People and their family members cared for have reported- almost without exception, that the care they receive has resulted in positive outcomes.

The collaborative working model is a great success. Staff and managers are enthused by the collaborative and multi-disciplinary working

Staff delivering the service are committed to supporting people in their homes. Staff feel that the level of risk of patients in the virtual ward is appropriate.

Triage matrons with responsibility for all incoming referrals removed pressure from those visiting people in their homes.

Providing staff, particularly in primary care, with a better understanding of available referral pathways as opposed to defaulting to A&E.

VWF Evaluation – Wider Health and Care System Impact

Preventing hospital admissions when people can be admitted to the VW(F) instead.

Shortening lengths of stay in hospital where a person can be safely discharged to the VW(F).

Low rates of admission to hospital following care from the virtual ward either at the point of discharge from the ward(14%) or in the 30 days afterwards (6%)

Reducing additional healthcare needs through preventing people becoming deconditioned and improve the outcomes they can achieve.

Providing staff, particularly in primary care, with a better understanding of the available referral pathways as opposed to defaulting to A&E.

Patient & Staff Feedback

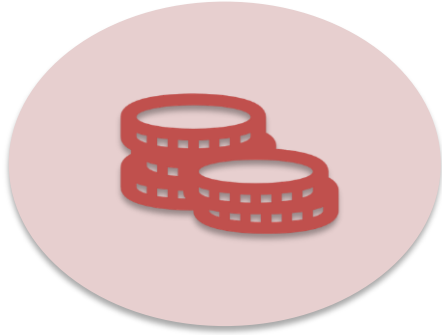
Evidence from people on the ward and their families showed that they welcomed and valued the care and support they received from the VW(F) team. They believe that it had:

- Enabled people to recover from the medical issues that resulted in their referral to the ward
- Led to quicker and better outcomes than would have been anticipated in hospital
- Reduced worry and anxiety about contracting Covid-19 in hospital
- Improved the quality of life for people on the ward

Staff identified a number of benefits including:

- Having quick access to care and diagnostic services
- People having access to a range of care professionals enabling their care to be more holistic and person centred
- People not experiencing the negative impact of being in hospital such as falls, confusion and deconditioning
- Staff derive professional satisfaction from working on the virtual ward. Reasons for this included Multi-disciplinary working including the establishment of a supporting, collaborative culture, and multidisciplinary meetings

VWF Evaluation – Return on Investment



VW(F) DELIVERS A POSITIVE RETURN ON INVESTMENT. INCREMENTAL COST OF THE VW(F) WAS £813.35 PER REFERRAL BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 2021. SHOULD THE SERVICE BE ABLE TO HIT IT'S TARGET OF SUPPORTING 80 PEOPLE PER WEEK THIS INCREMENTAL COST WILL BE AROUND £692.



RETURN ON INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED AS BOTH AN OPPORTUNITY SAVING AND THE COSTS DIRECTLY AVOIDED BY NOT ADMITTING SOMEONE TO HOSPITAL AND WIDER SYSTEM EFFICIENCY- THE CAPACITY THAT COULD THEN BE FILLED IN HOSPITAL FROM TREATING SOMEONE IN THEIR HOME SETTING INSTEAD.



THESE TWO FIGURES REPRESENT SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT MEASURES OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT AND CANNOT BE COMBINED. HOWEVER, THE WARD DELIVERED A POSITIVE RETURN ON INVESTMENT ON BOTH £3.67 FOR EVERY £1 INVESTED FROM THE OPPORTUNITY SAVING AND £1.29 FOR EVERY £1 SPENT FROM WIDER SYSTEM EFFICIENCY

Key Learning

- The complexity and acuity of people supported on the ward required more support than was anticipated – ongoing training & development and input of specialist community teams for advice and guidance
- Managing workload on the ward alongside other commitments in the Neighbourhood Teams. Issues around capacity in the service which impact on staff morale in the service
- Continuity of care - The ward being supported by different matrons through the week meaning staff needed to spend time familiarising themselves with their caseload every day; similar for geriatrician input
- MDT process – As caseload numbers increase managing challenges around logistics including matrons planning their day around attending and ensuring that discussions were as concise as possible, so meetings do not over run
- Workforce – impact of extension of operating hours 8am-8pm on morale and retention; look at opportunities to develop ACP roles across primary and community care, skill mixing to recruit phlebotomists
- Maximise the role of the third sector - The Oak Alliance support to the VW(F) could be used more effectively
- Consider dedicated social care resource - Identified issues with arranging the delivery of social care in a timely manner to people on the VW(F)
- Consider night care and pharmacy – this was critical to our model in terms of hospital avoidance and understanding the cause of some referrals.
- The importance of time spent shadowing across organisational boundaries – honorary contracts to enable this
- Process set up to access pathology - key partners to engage from the start; if you can utilise POCT from the off
- Establish your project support (including clinical leadership roles), management and formal evaluation team.

Future work/work in progress



Priorities 2022/23 – Virtual Ward

Review local model: expand concept and range of conditions managed with increase in capacity for remote monitoring alongside current hospital at home approach

Areas for expansion from current established virtual ward offers for **frailty, respiratory & covid**, are **cardiac (heart failure) and diabetes**

Implement the right digital platform:
- real time remote monitoring & review of patients
- access to home monitoring equipment for patient self-monitoring

Continuing focus on increasing capacity in current virtual ward model/development of core virtual ward model and action to deliver productivity gains

Leeds Virtual Ward (Frailty) Questions



Lcht.enhancedcommunityresponse@nhs.net





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UP NEXT...

**Methods
Analytics**

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SPEAKING NOW



Neena Edwards

Senior Consultant
Methods Analytics



Stephen Boyle

Market Development
Director (Health & Welfare)
Capita

Capita

Virtual Wards

Methods
Analytics

AN ALTEN COMPANY

Capita / Methods introduction

Capita

- Provides services to health sector (and local government).
- Supports all Primary Care in England.
- Provides support to multiple ICS's and individual trusts.
- Provides a range of capabilities from digital, data and technology to assessment, skills and training, communications and administration.
- Combines delivery with advisory.
- Nationally, regionally and locally.

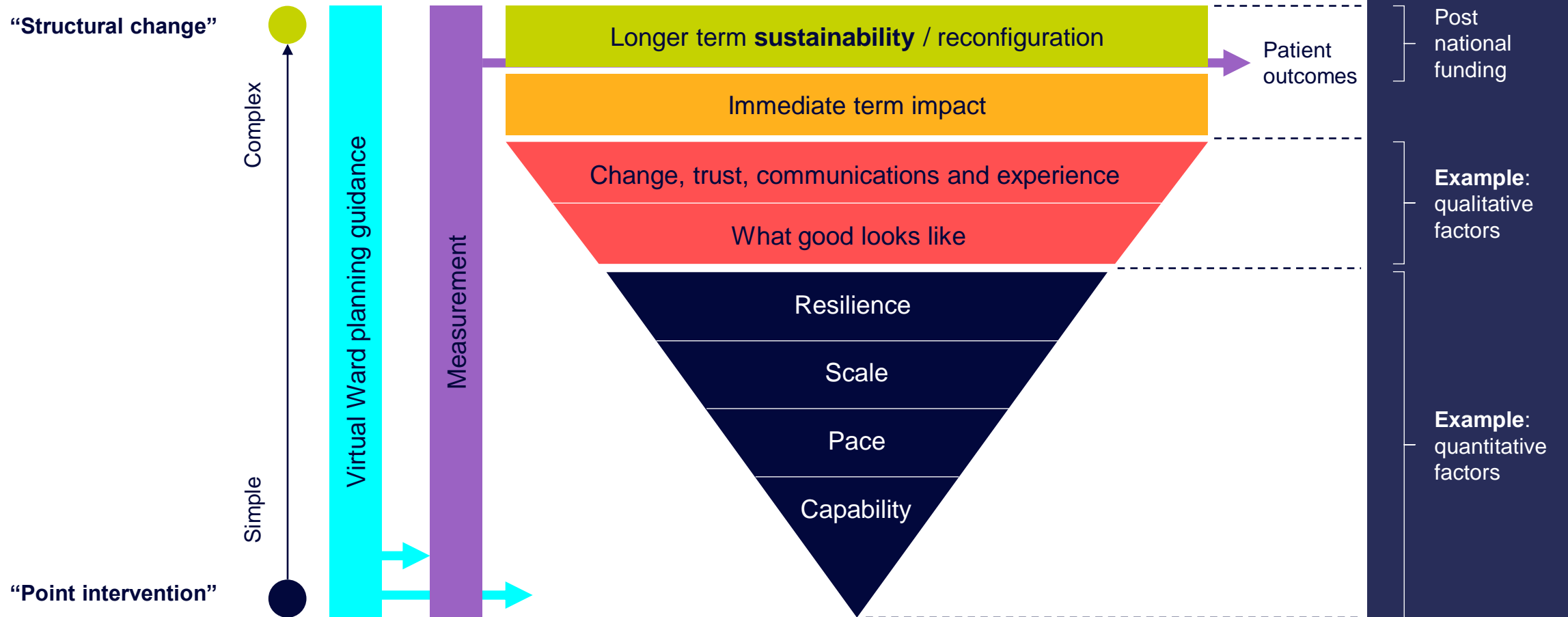
A unique combination of world class operational experience and health analytics.

Methods Analytics

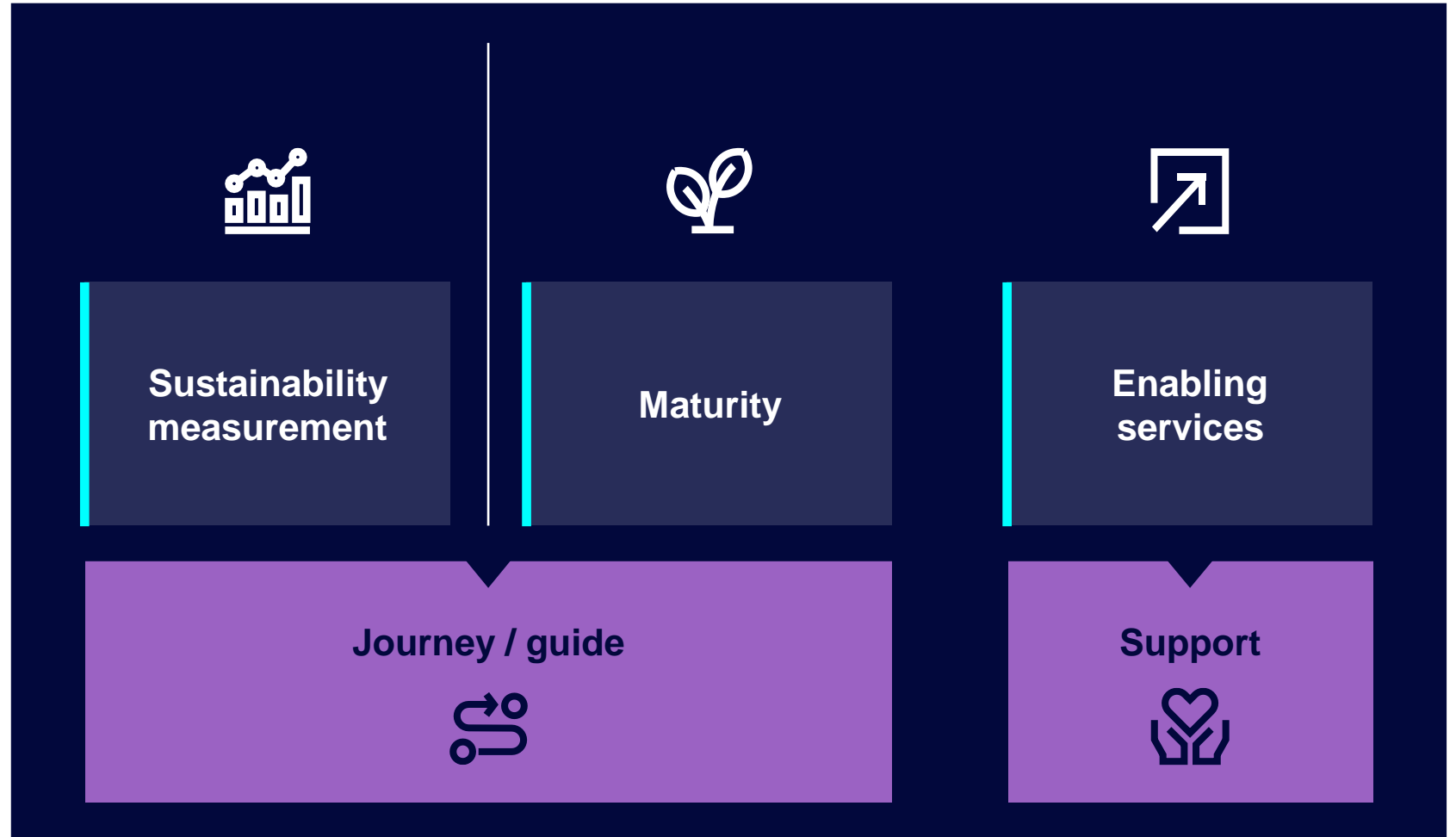
AN ALTEN COMPANY

- A specialist data company.
- We use data to help public and private sector clients solve complex problems and do good things.
- We do it through a combination of passionate people, sector- specific insights and technical advancement.
- Our outputs are transparent, robust and transformative.
- From problem identification, data management and data science, to visualisation, interpretation and the delivery of actionable intelligence – we support our clients across the entire data lifecycle.

Virtual Ward challenge



Three building blocks



What does sustainability look like?

How do we measure the sustainability of Virtual Wards achieving the national ambition of 40-50 virtual beds per 100,000 population?

- Clinical effectiveness
 - Clear governance and clinical leadership
 - Reduced avoidable admissions
 - Improved and earlier discharges
 - Workforce
 - MDT
 - Availability of clinical experts
 - Efficient workflows and processes
 - Appropriate selection of specialties / conditions / patient cohort
- Patient satisfaction
 - Improved care experience (Patient Survey)
 - Increase in patient choice
 - Improved family / carer experience
 - Reduced HCAI, reduced functional decline / frail readmissions

How to measure sustainability

- Cost effectiveness
 - As an ICS reduced spending on emergency admissions and A&E attendances
 - Acute Trusts working with commissioners to create contractual tariffs to allow for increased Clinical Consultant time in lieu of patients being physically admitted
 - Acute Trusts and Commissioners to look together at Clinical Consultant job planning to allow for clinical time to be allocated
- System benefits
 - Reduced A&E attendances and emergency bed days
 - Improved flow through system
 - Reduction in inpatient activity resulting in capacity for clearing the post covid backlog
 - Shared care records – improved access to information across the ICS

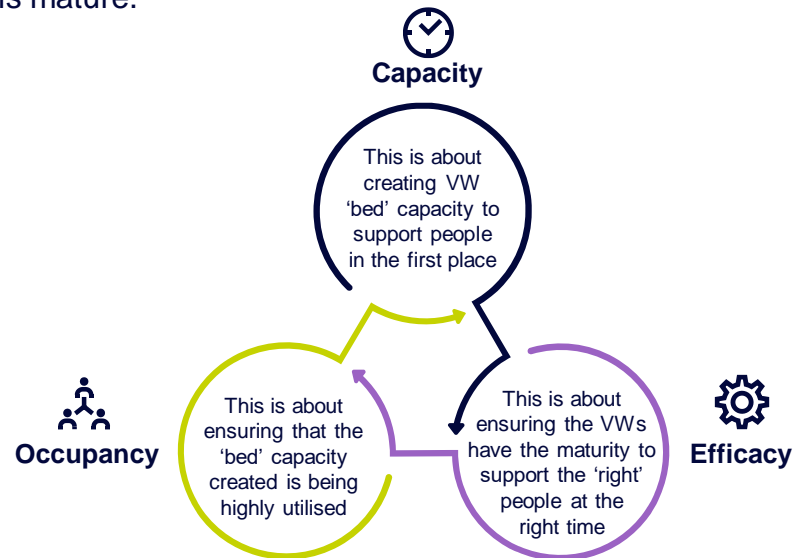
Maturity – complexity and barriers

NHSE view on what is needed to achieve benefits



In order to realise benefits suggested by ICSs' planned trajectories, systems will want to focus on developing a sustainable delivery model that revolves around two other critical components – occupancy and efficacy.

This is particularly relevant given reported actuals suggest ~45% occupancy in existing virtual wards which will be expected to rise as models mature.



Any of the following can be considered as potential barriers to scalability and sustainability:



Are virtual wards supporting the right patients with the right care safely (Efficacy)



Clinical perception and trust of Virtual Wards



Resources available



Demand

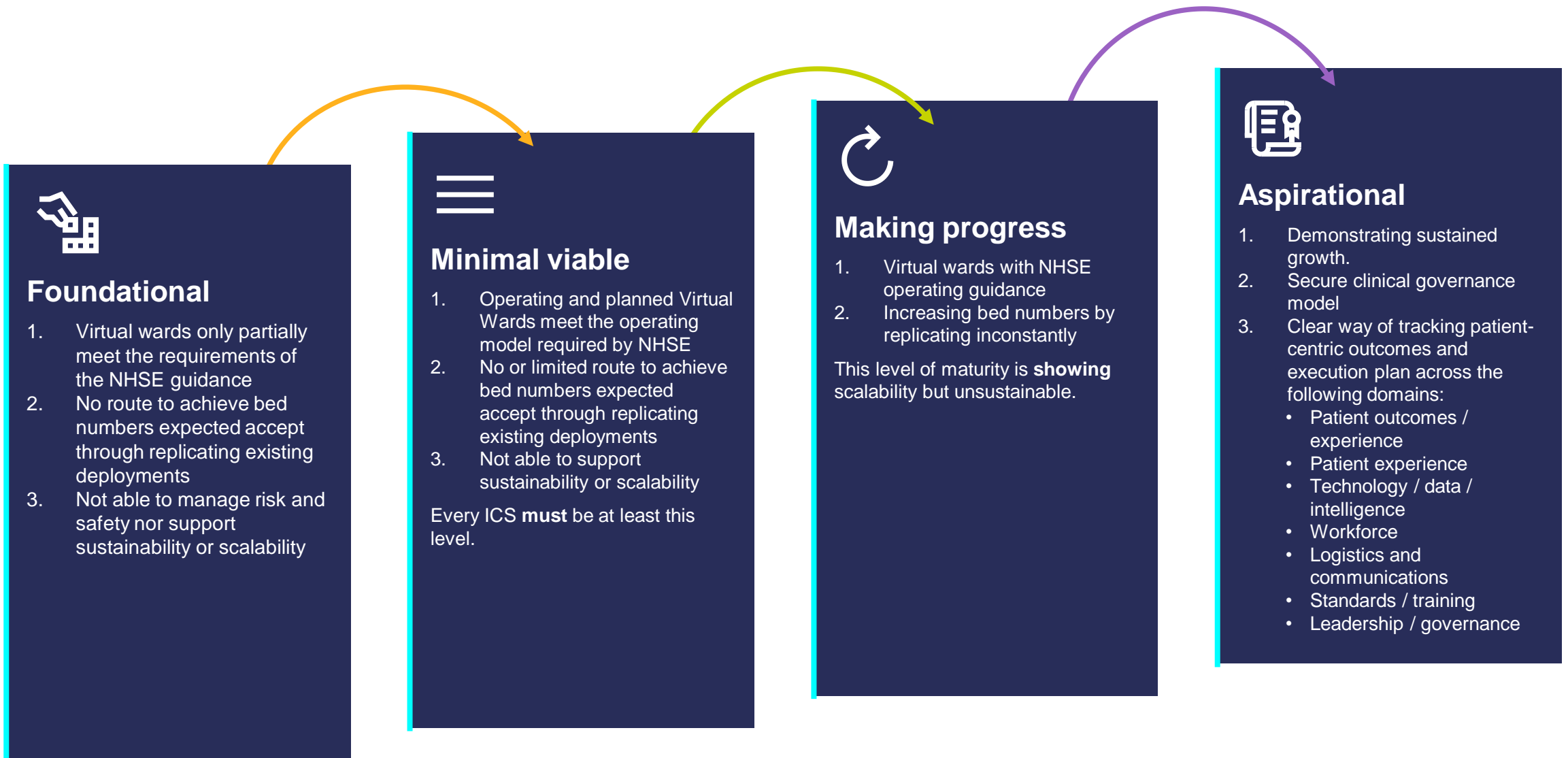


Virtual wards capacity and capacity for growth



Virtual wards utilisation (Occupancy)

Maturity – the route to scalability and sustainability



Enabling services

By assessing the maturity of virtual wards gives integrated care systems key insights into:



Understand what works well.



Readiness – understand what is needed – leadership, resourcing and governance.



Capabilities – what is needed for a virtual wards (i.e., processes, orders and results, medicine management, decision support, remote monitoring, intelligence, and data to inform efficacy, and infrastructure).



Opportunities to innovate, drive quality, share learning from other sectors.

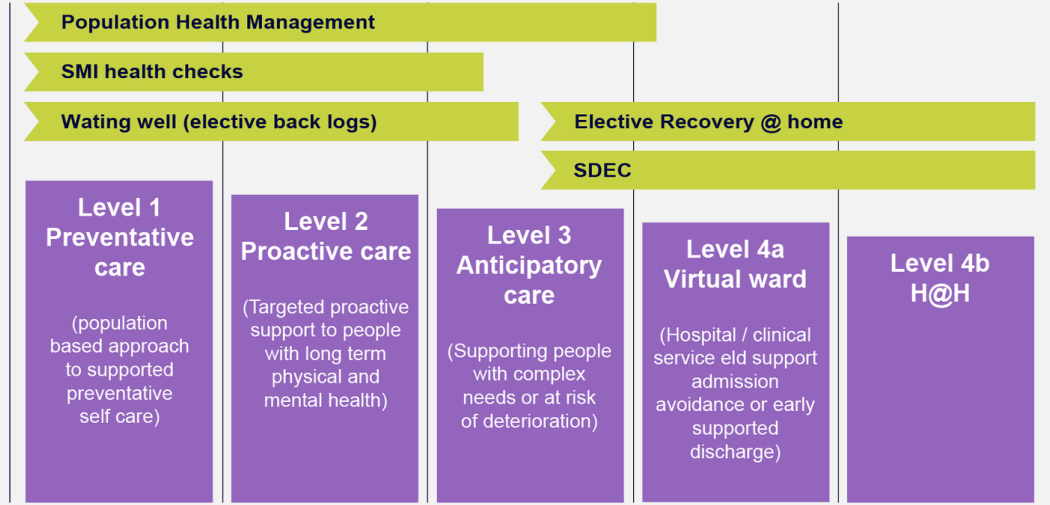


Need for enabling services, what needs to be localised and what can be genericised.

NHS@home levels of support

*NHSE defined level of virtual / remote care

1. Care Model



2. Enabling Services

| Design | Mobilisation | Operational services* | Operational support |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services / clinical integration - Governance integration - Pathway alignment - Operating model design - Technology / service alignment - Benefits modelling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training - Change - Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service desk - Communications - Triage - Wellness - Outreach / communications feedback | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resourcing / workforce planning / rostering - Training / quality / audit - Logistics - Field services - Technology support - Wider data management - Benefits realisation - Portfolio management - Resilience / wellbeing |

*Clinical administration only

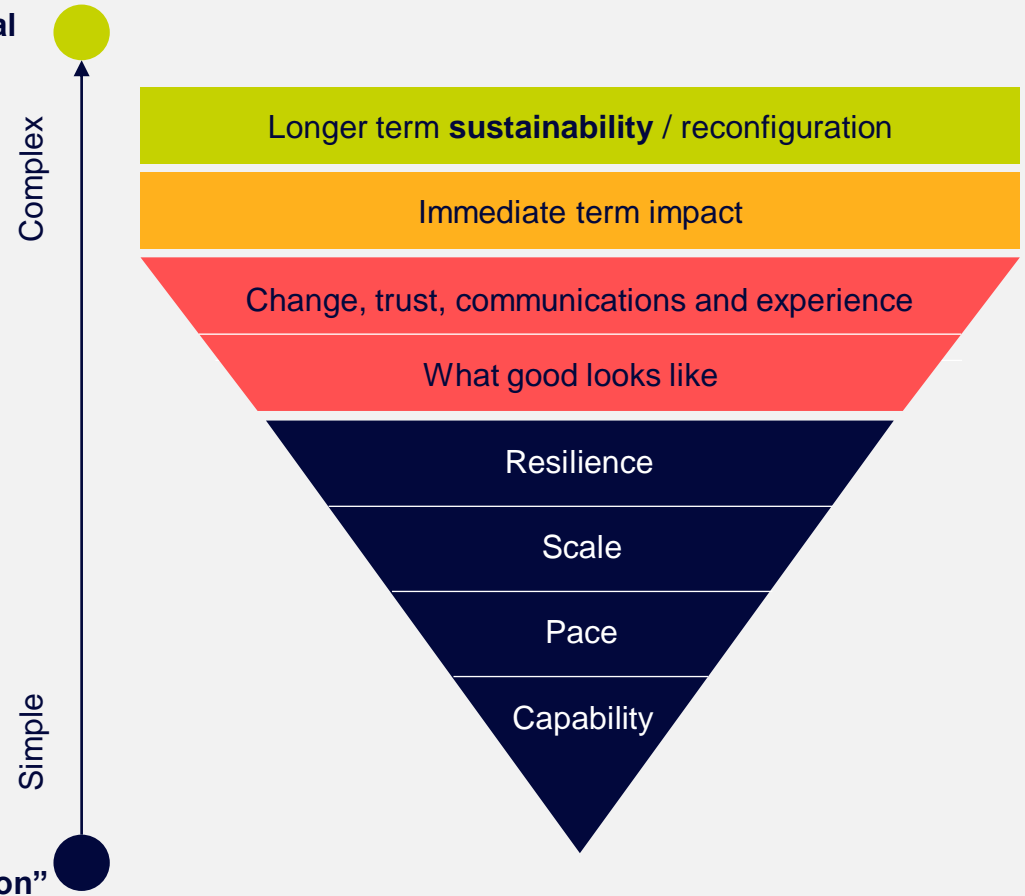
How analytics can help with operational challenges

- Predictive modelling
 - Identify people at risk of being admitted as potential VW patients
 - LTC
 - Regional
 - Triggers when health deteriorates
- Linked Data Strategy
 - Imperative to share data within the healthcare community to allow for improved, timely, concise data leading to quality and effective treatment for patients in a virtual ward setting

Summary

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Virtual wards offer huge potential. |
|  | Achieving sustainability at scale is critical. |
|  | Local systems need to consider their plans and programmes in the context of a maturity journey. |
|  | Data is a key guide, both in terms of strategy and planning and optimising operational performance. |
|  | Sustainable scale will be difficult to achieve with current NHS constraints without some form of enabling services. |

“Structural change”



The Capita logo features the word "Capita" in a white, sans-serif font. To the left of the text is a vertical bar composed of several thin, parallel lines in shades of blue and white, creating a stylized 'C' shape. The logo is set against a dark blue background.

Capita

If you would like further
information, please contact:
stephen.boyle@capita.com

Methods
Analytics

AN ALLEN COMPANY

If you would like further
information, please contact:
neena.edwards@methods.co.uk

The logo for Capita, featuring a stylized 'C' composed of two vertical bars, one cyan and one white, followed by the word 'Capita' in a white, sans-serif font. The entire logo is set against a dark blue background and is enclosed within a dashed orange rectangular border.

Capita



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Analytics** 

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UP NEXT...





2022

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SPEAKING NOW



Jill Ireland

CEO and Clinical Director
HomeLink Healthcare

I will be discussing...

“Lessons learnt and
outcomes achieved
through establishing and
scaling up virtual wards”



Lessons learnt and outcomes achieved through establishing and scaling up virtual wards

Jill Ireland, CEO and Clinical Director, HomeLink Healthcare



Agenda



- **Who are HomeLink Healthcare**
- **What Virtual Ward delivery looks like in HomeLink Healthcare?**
- **Empowering patients**
- **Outcomes and improvements in patient flow**
- **Lessons learnt**
- **Book a session with us**

Who are HomeLink Healthcare?



We've always been clinical first, enabled by tech where appropriate."

- HomeLink Healthcare provides **safe, compassionate high-quality** Hospital at Home services to NHS patients.
- We **improve patient flow** by getting people out of hospital when they are clinically fit and stopping people coming into hospital
- We are **100% dedicated to Hospital at Home services** and have been since 2016.
- We are a **clinically led** organisation and are seen by our clients as NHS like
- Our highly skilled multi-disciplinary nursing and therapeutic teams can support patients in the place they call **home, seven days a week.**
- We work in **partnership** with multiple NHS trusts, ICSs, Commissioners and CCGs and are all about flexibility
- **100% commissioner satisfaction** to date.

Virtual Wards delivery and HomeLink Healthcare

We set up our first virtual ward in 2019 at NNUH.

In the last year we've supported 257 patients

An average of 11 bed days per patient across our virtual wards

- An **on-site team** managed by a Clinical and Operational Lead co-ordinates patient care from the hospital, liaising with the consultant
- A **community-based team** carries out patient visits. Typically, visits are scheduled between 0700 and 2200hrs, seven days a week.
- **Remote monitoring**, communicates patient information to the hospital. We work in partnership with leading providers of remote monitoring equipment and are happy to use equipment already purchased by the NHS.
- **Real-time reporting** enables performance to be regularly tracked against KPIs and outcome measures.
- Our virtual wards are supported by a **24/7 clinical on-call service**.

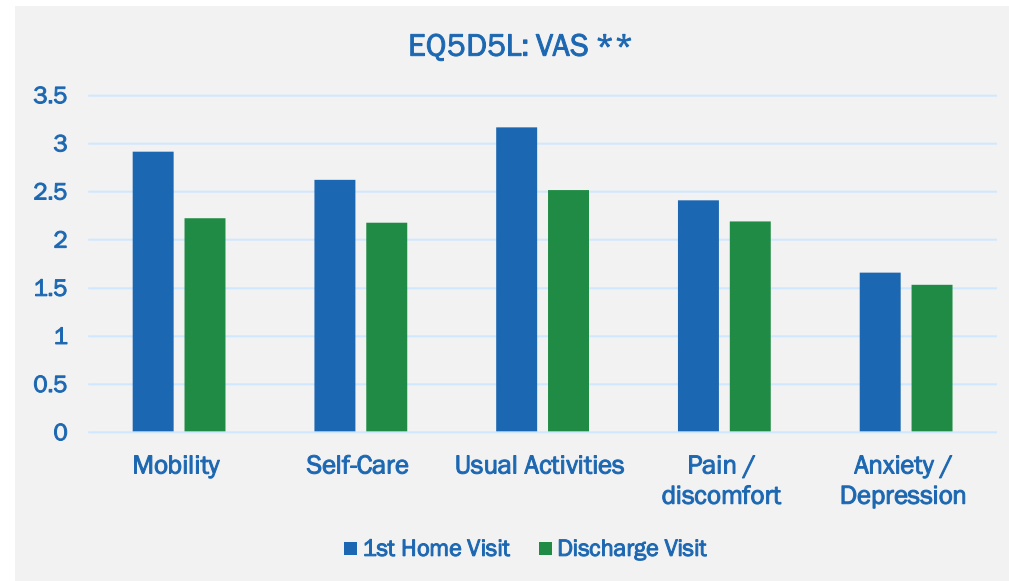
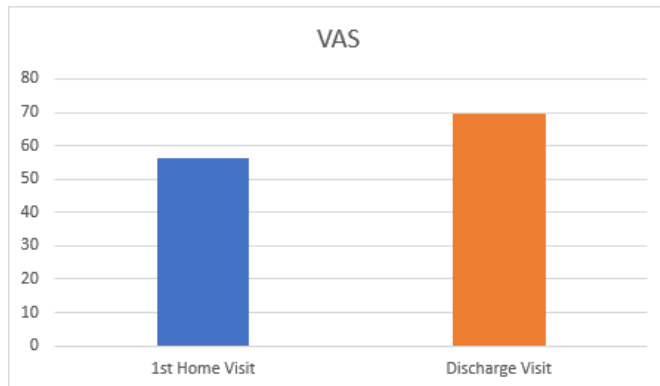
Improved patient outcomes



You did everything exceptionally and allowed me to leave hospital six weeks earlier than planned because of the service you provided. THANK YOU!!

Patient feedback

- EQ5D5L – a validated patient self-reported outcome measure indicates that patients have reported a **23.8% increase in their health state** compared to their initial visits vs their discharge visit



Empowering patients

We believe everyone should have the choice to be treated at home rather than in hospital



95% of our patients rate us
8+ out of 10
in terms of satisfaction

Lessons learnt in setting up a virtual ward



“Cannot isolate the benefit of HomeLink Healthcare to a singular component – combination of the different clinical services underpinned by strong governance and high-quality service provision with flexibility make this a valuable model across the board”

Cursty Pepper

Deputy Chief Operating Officer, Norfolk and Norwich University Hospitals
NHS Foundation Trust

Talk to us about how we can help you?

- We are set up to provide additional capacity
- Always looking for potential partners to work with to provide benefit to the NHS
- We can offer a free proof of prevalence audit and help with your business case development
- Sign up for an appointment or get in touch





2022

The NHS Virtual Wards Conference 2022



SPEAKING NOW

I will be discussing...



Jim Ritchie

Chief Clinical Information Officer
Northern Care Alliance

“Models of Virtual and
Remote Care at the
Northern Care Alliance”

Remote care at the Northern Care Alliance

8th November 2022

Jim Ritchie - Chief Clinical Information Officer

james.ritchie@nca.nhs.uk

@cholrtonjim

One of the largest trusts in England - **4 hospital campuses**

Over **24,000 staff** and 15,000 end user devices

Providing care of over **1 million citizens** in Salford, Bury, Rochdale and Oldham

Community, adult social and hospital care

Tertiary and quaternary clinical services



Different people. Different needs



ACUTE CARE

REGIONAL PATIENTS

CHRONIC DISEASE

POPULATION Mx

Acute Care

AcuteCare

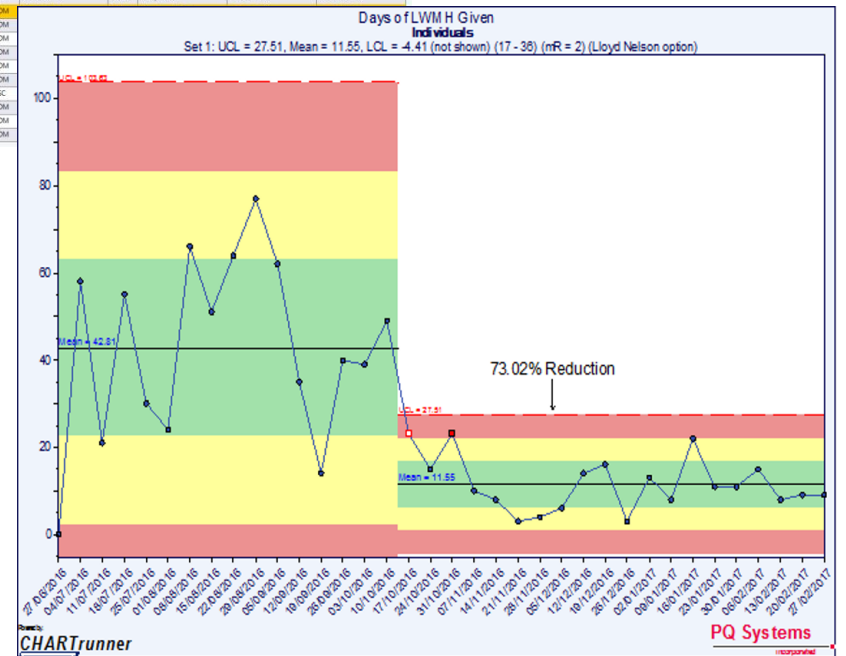
No patient visit selected.

| Current Location | Patient Name | Gender | Patient ID / Visit Number | Birthdate | Visit Status | Admit Date | Admit Time | Provider | Planned/Actual Discharge Date | Est Discharge Date DD-M... |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Accident and Emergency | | | | 09-11-1953 | ACDM | 01-11-2022 | 08:24 | AE Consultant | | |
| C2 - Bay 4 - Bed 13 | | | | 22-08-1956 | ACDM | 11-09-2022 | 23:03 | Dahabi, Dr Raaf | 21-09-2022 | 22/02/2023 |
| CCU - POD A ICU - Bed 01 | | | | 18-03-1973 | ACDM | 16-10-2022 | 12:37 | George, Mr Joah | 25-10-2022 | |
| CCU - POD A ICU - Bed 03 | | | | 25-08-1969 | ACDM | 31-10-2022 | 18:02 | Ali, Dr Ibrahim | | |
| CCU - POD C - Bed 24 | | | | 24-03-1984 | ACDM | 31-10-2022 | 22:02 | Ward, Dr Charlotte-Isabel | 03-11-2022 | |
| H1M - Bay 2 - Bed 03 | | | | 29-05-1958 | ACDM | 23-10-2022 | 01:00 | Nijah, Dr Robert | 04-11-2022 | 04-11-2022 |
| H1M - X Bay - X Bed | | | | 14-11-1970 | DSC | 17-10-2022 | 04:00 | Ward, Dr Charlotte-Isabel | 31-10-2022 05:53 | 31-10-2022 |
| H2 - SR07 - Bed 07 | | | | 15-11-1937 | ACDM | 27-10-2022 | 14:29 | Bailey, Dr Simon | 10-11-2022 | 10-11-2022 |
| H3 - Bay 14 - Bed 16D | | | | 25-08-1953 | ACDM | 25-10-2022 | 14:39 | Clarke, Mr Laurence | 28-10-2022 | |
| H5 - Bay 2 - Bed 2C | | | | 16-05-1952 | DSC | 16-10-2022 | 19:50 | Bailey, Dr Matthew R | 31-10-2022 18:49 | 04-11-2022 |
| H5 - SR05 - Bed 05 | | | | 18-08-1970 | ACDM | 16-03-2022 | 00:33 | Bailey, Dr Matthew R | 30-11-2022 | |
| H5 - SR07 - Bed 07 | | | | 07-08-1942 | ACDM | 08-09-2022 | 00:03 | Cooper, Dr David | 10-11-2022 | 16-10-2022 |
| H5 - SR12 - Bed 12 | | | | 15-01-1937 | ACDM | 26-10-2022 | 20:50 | Bailey, Dr Matthew R | | 11-11-2022 |
| H8 - SR4 - Bed 04 | | | | 08-07-1957 | ACDM | 21-06-2022 | 16:33 | Lees, Mr N | 07-11-2022 | 21-11-2022 |
| HCU - Bay 2 - Bed 17 | | | | 26-09-1938 | ACDM | | | | | |
| HCU - SR05 - Bed 05 | | | | 06-05-1977 | ACDM | | | | | |
| L3 - Bay 3 - Bed 17 | | | | 20-10-1937 | ACDM | | | | | |
| L5 - Bay 7 - Bed 03 | | | | 02-09-1954 | ACDM | | | | | |
| L7 - SR15 - Bed 15 | | | | 28-07-1953 | ACDM | | | | | |
| Pandemon LB - Bay 03 - Bed 09 | | | | 12-11-1975 | ACDM | | | | | |
| RU - Bay 1 - Bed 03 | | | | 06-05-1958 | DSC | | | | | |
| RU - Bay 1 - Bed 19 | | | | 09-06-1967 | ACDM | | | | | |
| SRU - Bay 1 - Bed 08 | | | | 20-06-1941 | ACDM | | | | | |
| SRU - Bay 3 - Bed 13 | | | | 02-07-1949 | ACDM | | | | | |

Admission avoidance / deflection

Community step up

Early discharge / step down

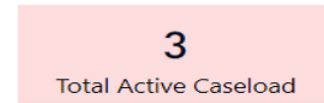


Acute care

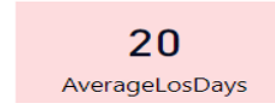
Oximetry @ home

Rapid deployment

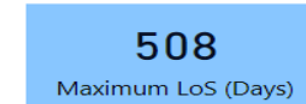
Simple technology



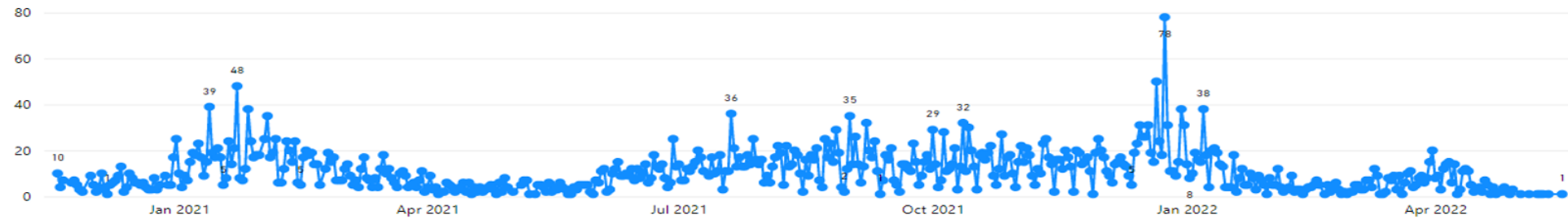
Active Oximetry @ Home



Discharged Oximetry @ Home



Number of Referrals by Day

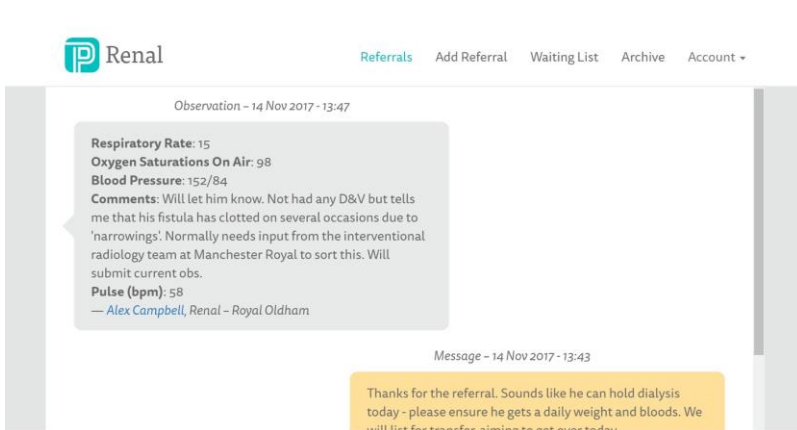


Regional patients

Direct care planning, communication and inter-site transfers between acute sites for patients requiring **speciality team input** and care

Over **5000 patients** managed

Efficiency and cost savings (**0.5 FTE** per service)



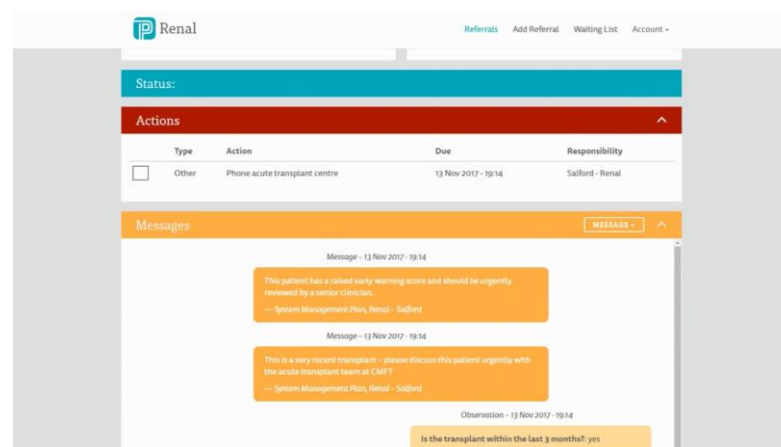
Renal Referrals Add Referral Waiting List Archive Account

Observation - 14 Nov 2017 - 13:47

Respiratory Rate: 15
Oxygen Saturations On Air: 98
Blood Pressure: 152/84
Comments: Will let him know. Not had any D&V but tells me that his fistula has clotted on several occasions due to 'narrowings'. Normally needs input from the interventional radiology team at Manchester Royal to sort this. Will submit current obs.
Pulse (bpm): 58
 — Alex Campbell, Renal - Royal Oldham

Message - 14 Nov 2017 - 13:43

Thanks for the referral. Sounds like he can hold dialysis today - please ensure he gets a daily weight and bloods. We will list for transfer aiming to get over today.



Renal Referrals Add Referral Waiting List Account

Status:

Actions

| Type | Action | Due | Responsibility |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Phone acute transplant centre | 13 Nov 2017 - 19:14 | Salford - Renal |

Messages

Message - 13 Nov 2017 - 19:14

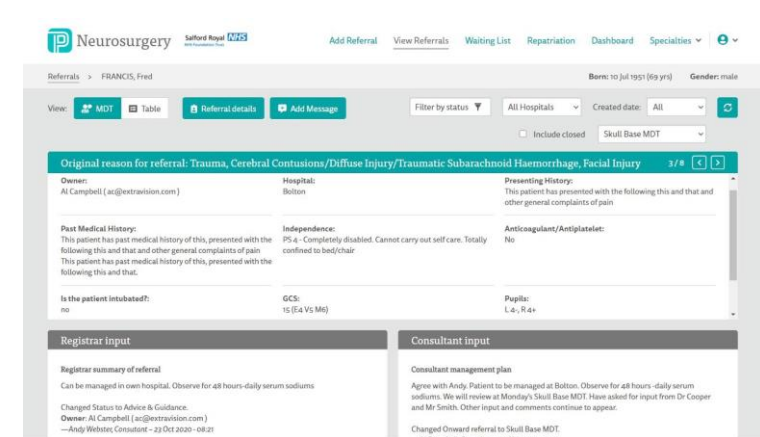
This patient has a raised early warning score and should be urgently reviewed by a senior clinician.
 — System Management Plan, Renal - Salford

Message - 13 Nov 2017 - 19:14

This is a very recent transplant - please discuss this patient urgently with the acute transplant team at CMFT.
 — System Management Plan, Renal - Salford

Observation - 13 Nov 2017 - 19:14

Is the transplant within the last 3 months? yes



Neurosurgery Salford Royal NHS Add Referral View Referrals Waiting List Repatriation Dashboard Specialities

Referrals > FRANCIS, Fred Born: 10 Jul 1951 (69 yrs) Gender: male

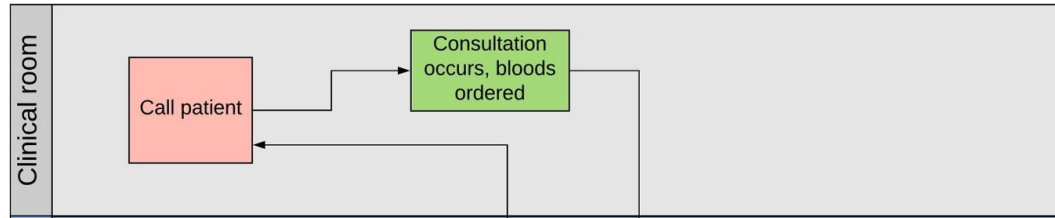
View: MDT Table Referral details Add Message Filter by status All Hospitals Created date: All Include closed Skull Base MDT

Original reason for referral: Trauma, Cerebral Contusions/Diffuse Injury/Traumatic Subarachnoid Haemorrhage, Facial Injury 3/8

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Owner: Al Campbell (ac@extravision.com) | Hospital: Bolton | Presenting History: This patient has presented with the following this and that and other general complaints of pain |
| Past Medical History: This patient has past medical history of this, presented with the following this and that and other general complaints of pain This patient has past medical history of this, presented with the following this and that. | Independence: PS-4 - Completely disabled. Cannot carry out self care. Totally confined to bed/chair. | Anticoagulant/Antiplaetlet: No |
| Is the patient intubated?: no | GCS: 15 (E4 V5 M6) | Pupils: L4, R4+ |

| | |
|---|--|
| Registrar input | Consultant input |
| Registrar summary of referral Can be managed in own hospital. Observe for 48 hours-daily serum sodiums. We will review at Monday's Skull Base MDT. Have asked for input from Dr Capper and Mr Smith. Other input and comments continue to appear. Owner: Al Campbell (ac@extravision.com) —Andy Webster, Consultant - 22 Oct 2020 - 09:21 | Consultant management plan Agree with Andy. Patient to be managed at Bolton. Observe for 48 hours-daily serum sodiums. We will review at Monday's Skull Base MDT. Have asked for input from Dr Capper and Mr Smith. Other input and comments continue to appear. Changed Owned referral to Skull Base MDT —Al Campbell, Consultant - 22 Oct 2020 - 09:21 |

Chronic disease



Chronic disease

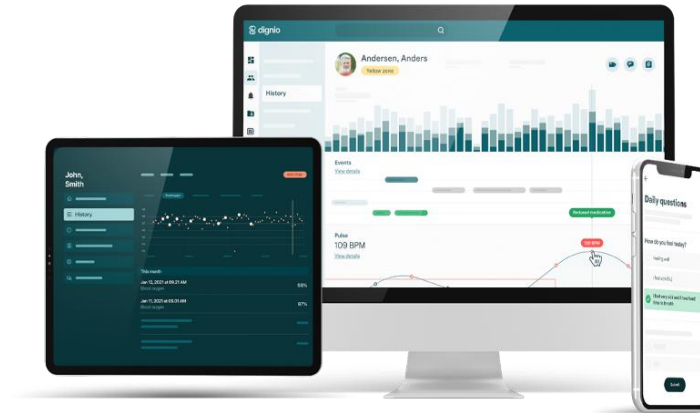
Defined patient **tolerances**

Patient <-> care team **communications**

Highly **usable**

Device **integrations**

Improves **experience** of patients and staff



"Covid-19 demonstrated how important technology was for us to communicate, this tool allowed staff to communicate with patients in a way that was more informative, quicker and more time-efficient. The app helps us stay connected with patients, collect up to date information and has resulted in real benefits for patients and staff."

Dr Hussain, Consultant Cardiologist

30% reduction in re-admission for monitored patients

Patient **experience** improved

Enhanced clinical **efficiency**

Patients

Renal services

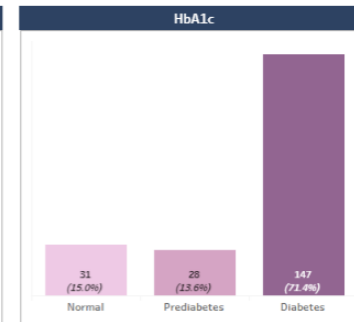
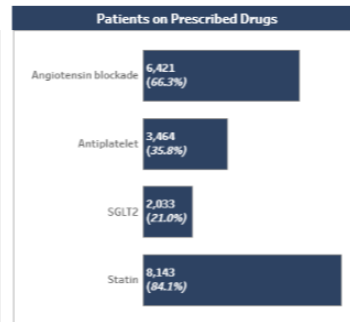
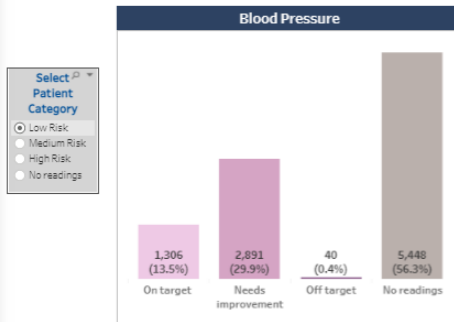
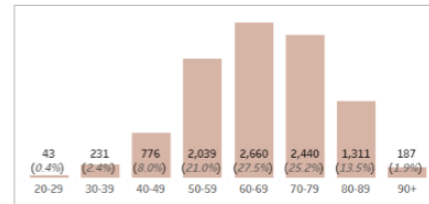
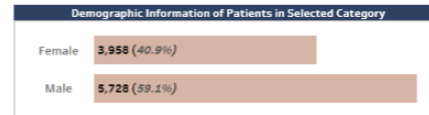
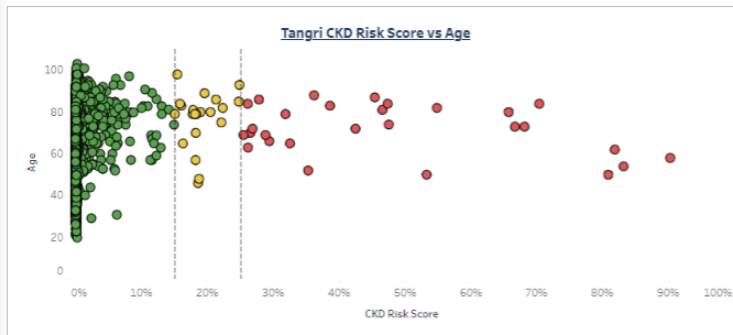


Regional CHF
nurses

Virtual MDT

population health

Tangri Chronic Kidney Disease Risk Score 5-Year risk of kidney failure



Select Patient Category

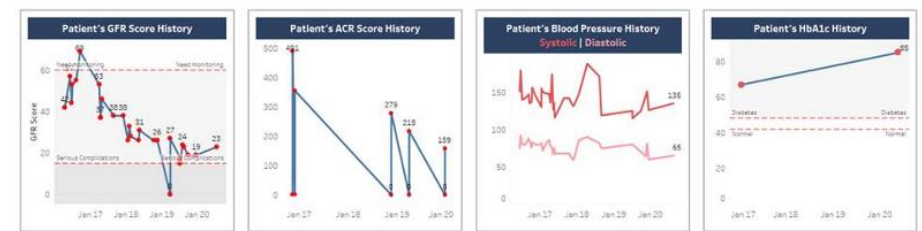
- Low Risk
- Medium Risk
- High Risk
- No readings

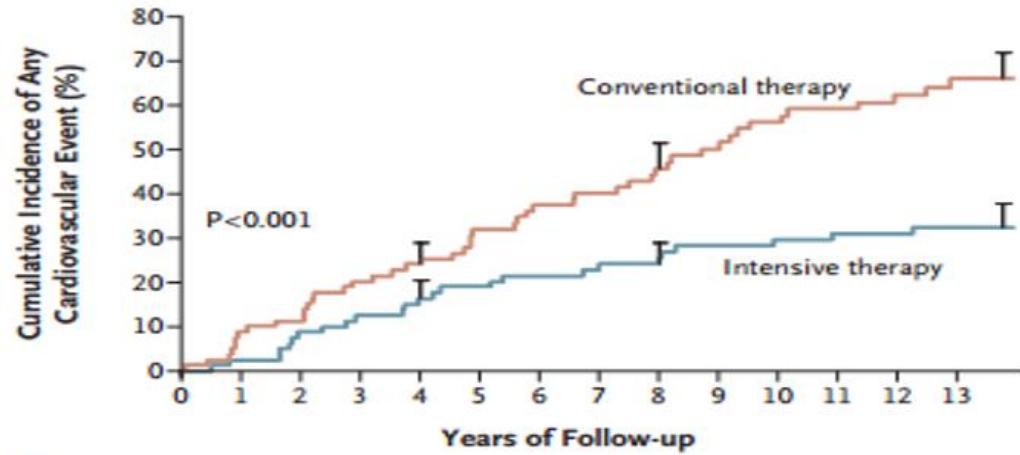
Tangri Chronic Kidney Disease Risk Score 5-Year risk of Kidney Failure



Please click on one of the patient dots above to show patient details in the boxes below.

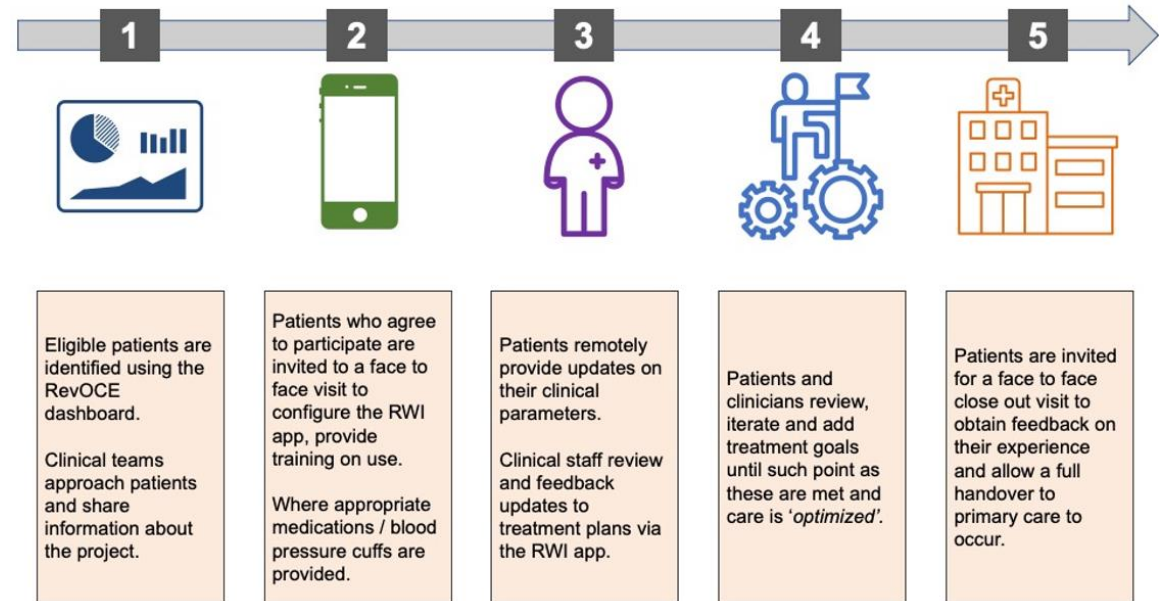
| Patient Information | Blood Pressure | Drugs Prescribed, Tests Undertaken, Diagnoses in 12 months prior to latest patient date |
|---|--|---|
| Patient Number: 2145904903 Age: 57 Sex: M GP Practice: Clarendon Medical Practice Primary Care Network: Ordsall & Clarendon Pcn Area of Residence: Pendleton Deprivation Rank: 93 out of 32,844 in England, Quintile 1 (1=most deprived) Latest eGFR Score: 23.0 Taken on July 15, 2020 Latest ACR Score: 79.5 taken on December 19, 2019 5-Year Risk of Kidney Failure: 18.2% | Patient Number: 2145904903 Date of Last BP Readings: August 12, 2020 Systolic Blood Pressure: 135 Diastolic Blood Pressure: 65 Is Blood Pressure on Target?: Amber | Amlodipine 5mg tablets Aspirin 75mg dispersible tablets Atorvastatin 80mg tablets Bisoprolol 30mg tablets Calcium acetate 475mg tablets Chemydur 600L tablets (Advanz Pharma) Diastolic blood pressure Doxazosin 4mg tablets GFR calculated abbreviated (MDRD) Glyceryl trinitrate 400micrograms/dose pump sublingual spr... Haemoglobin A1c level -IFCC standardised HbA1c level (monitoring ranges) -IFCC standardised Humulin 1 100units/ml suspension for injection 3ml cartridge... Irbesartan 150mg tablets Linagliptin 5mg tablets NovoRapid FlexPen 100units/ml solution for injection 3ml pre... NovoRapid PenFill 100units/ml solution for injection 3ml cart... Serum alanine aminotransferase level Serum albumin Serum alkaline phosphatase |





| No. at Risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Intensive therapy | 80 | 72 | 65 | 61 | 56 | 50 | 47 | 31 | | | | | | | |
| Conventional therapy | 80 | 70 | 60 | 46 | 38 | 29 | 25 | 14 | | | | | | | |

Gaede et al *N Engl J Med* 2008; 358:580-591



Many thanks

Jim Ritchie - Chief Clinical Information Officer

james.ritchie@nca.nhs.uk @cholrtonjim



The NHS Virtual Wards Conference 2022



UP NEXT...

doccldaⁱ



2022

The NHS Virtual Wards Conference 2022



SPEAKING NOW

We will discuss...



Greg Edwards
Chief Medical Officer
Doccla

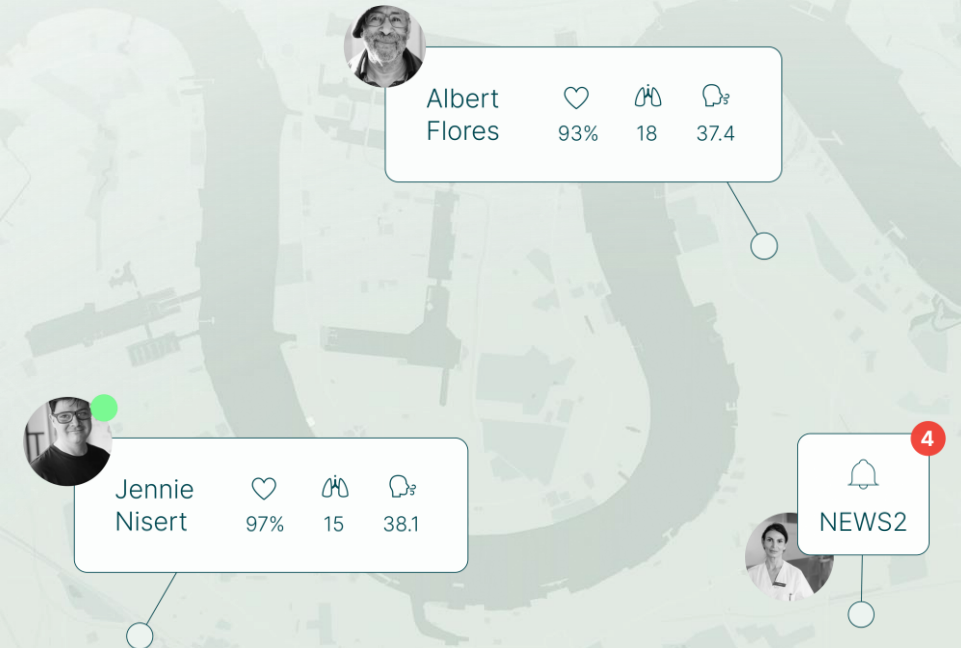


Louise Taylor
Lead Research Nurse
Doccla

“Enhancing peri-operative care through virtual wards: Findings from an interim analysis”

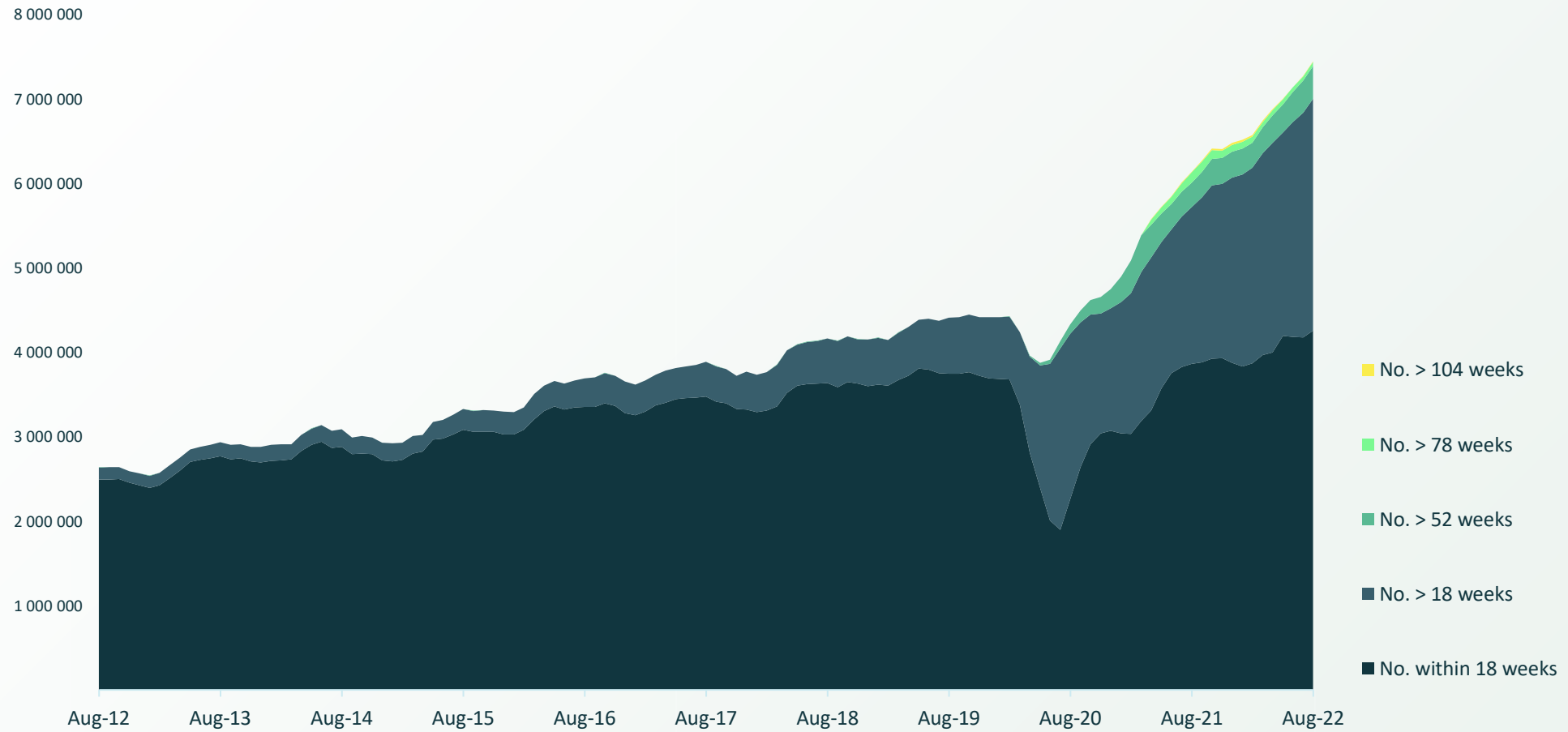
Enhancing Peri-operative Care Using Virtual Wards

Findings from an interim analysis



The Situation

Referral to Treatment NHS England 2012-2022





The Challenge

- Poor patient experience
- Deteriorating whilst waiting
- Prolonged recovery
- Bed pressure limiting operative capacity

Could Virtual Wards help?

Clement, N. et al (2022) Significant deterioration in quality of life and increased frailty in patients waiting for total hip or knee arthroplasty: a cross-sectional multicentre study *The Bone and Joint Journal* 104-B(11):1215-1224

The Tools

Devices & Logistics



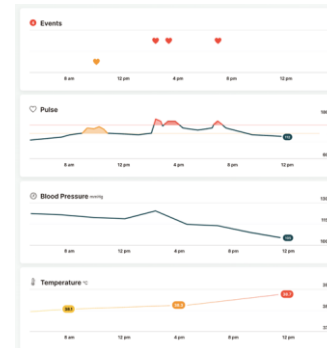
Wide range of devices – collect relevant patient health measurements. We deliver, collect and decontaminate.

Patient App & Support Service



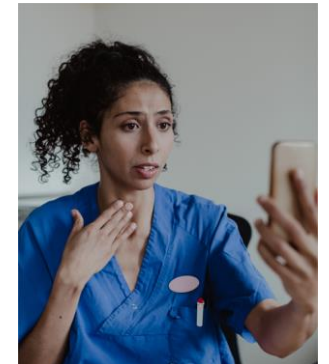
Personalised device and app - sends patients vital signs & symptoms. We onboard patients and monitor submissions

Clinician Web Portal



Clinical dashboard – 24/7/365 access to patient data with smart alert system

Clinical Capacity



Clinical monitoring and last mile support to relieve healthcare staffing shortages



The Aim

In July 2022, we started planning the post-op virtual ward with our NHS partners (HCT).

The objectives were to:

- support patients to better manage their recovery following discharge;
- allow patients to recover from their operation safely and conveniently at home; and
- free up bed spaces so that more patients can get their joint replacement surgery sooner.

Post-operative virtual ward launched in Sept 2022

The Patients

Screening for the virtual ward begins before the patient has their operation.

Suitable patients must:

- be able to give informed consent; and
- be able to use the monitoring equipment; or
- have someone who can help them use the monitoring equipment.



The Pathway

Onboarding



Three days
pre-op

Surgery



Patient undergoes
elective operation

Discharge



Early supported
discharge when
patient ready

Virtual Ward



Vital signs
Questionnaires
Wound review
Activity monitor
Exercises

Monitor



RPM nurses via
dashboard

Escalate as
necessary

Discharge



Usually after 7 days

The Impact

10 patients

Admitted to the virtual ward

100%

Compliance

0

Readmissions

- Knee LOS **2.3 days**
- Hip LOS **3.6 days**
- VW LOS **7.3 days**

* average LOS

The Feedback

88%

Reported that the VW helped them to manage their health condition

“Really nice to know that I was being taken care of from my own home”

“I knew that I didn't have a temperature, that I was still getting oxygen in my blood, that my blood pressure was okay and getting feedback from the clinicians....was reassuring to have that after leaving hospital, gave me peace of mind”

“It was an excellent service being monitored after coming out of hospital and receiving feedback from the nurses every day was wonderful, we heard from them on a daily basis”

Key Learning

- Patient recruitment
- Clinician engagement
- Data collection
- Patient information

Next Steps

- Implement improvements
- Consider other operative pathways
- Enhanced pre-op support

Dr Greg Edwards
Chief Medical Officer
greg@doccla.com

Louise Taylor
Lead Research Nurse
louise@doccla.com

Digital inclusivity

Demographic

66₁

Average age of patient

54%₁

Patients over the age of 65

16 - 93₂

Age range

Accessibility



Talkback

Screen reader software.



Voice Access

Voice control function.



Google Assistant

Virtual assistant.



Translation Service

Over 150 different languages for onboarding and patient information leaflets.

Connectivity

Smartphone/Tablet

Provided as standard

4G data plans

Secure fall back if the patient does not have WiFi.

Bluetooth

Preconfigured connection with devices.

Remote access

Mobile Device Management software that ensures device and data security, including remote control.

1. Across Respiratory, Heart Failure and General Pathways at HCT and EPUT, August 2022

2. Across all pathways : Weekly reporting for the NHS, Doccia Ltd, July 2022.



2022

The NHS Virtual Wards Conference 2022



SPEAKING NOW



Kirsty Osborn

Deputy Director Urgent Care Derbyshire
DHU Healthcare

I will be discussing...

“Oximetry@home -
Achieving Virtual, Safe and
Compassionate Patient
Care

'Oximetry @ Home' Achieving Virtual, Safe & Compassionate Patient Care



Kirsty Osborn – Deputy Director (Urgent Care Derbyshire)

Catherine Flynn – Head of Operations (Urgent Care Derbyshire)

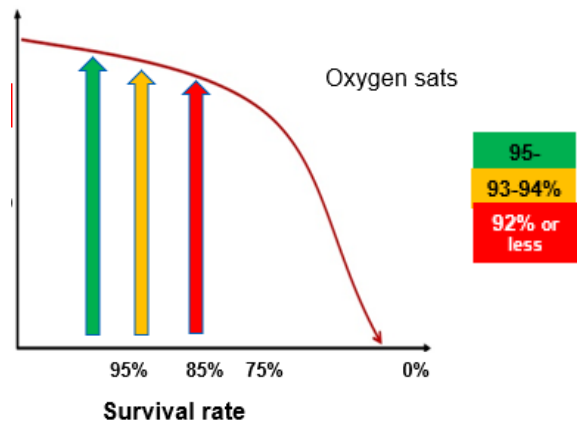
Aims of the presentation

- To provide an overview of a hugely successful Virtual Ward service which commenced in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic
- To present a background of the service to include patient population, enrolment, monitoring and escalation/discharge
- To demonstrate key data and service feedback
- To highlight learning outcomes and the future

Background of the service

- COVID-19
- National requirement (Dec 2020)
- Local system response – engagement
- Aligned to Red Hubs/Acute Visiting Service

Evidence



- The lower the oxygen saturation, the higher the mortality
- Unpublished evidence from over 1,000 COVID patients' initial oxygen saturation recordings in the community (that were later admitted to hospital) shows that if they are below 93%, the mortality rate is nearly 30% <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2765184>
- Early identification is key
- Requirement to be remote/virtual to reduce infection transmission v's safe care

Referral Pathways

- Manual process
- Red (Hot) Services, Primary Care, EMAS, Emergency Department, Acute Specialities, Care Homes
- Linked to National Database, allowed proactive recruitment
- Dec 2021, implementation of COVID Medicines Delivery Unit (CMDU), direct referral pathway. Embedded within Red Services (community based)

Inclusion criteria/Enrolment

- i. Diagnosed with COVID-19: either clinically or positive test result AND
- ii. Symptomatic AND EITHER
- iii. Aged 65 years or older OR Under 65 years and clinically extremely vulnerable to COVID

Within 24 hours receive a pulse oximeter, symptom diary, safety netting instructions (dispatch/decontamination/recycling)

Advanced Practitioner review (flexible workforce)
 Call back at days 2, 5, 7, 10 and 12
 Discharge, day 14 (earlier as variants changed)

COVID Oximetry @ Home Enrolment Sheet

This sheet should be completed by the enrolling clinician and emailed to:

urgentcare.coordinators@nhs.net

Inclusion criteria including oxygen saturation \geq 95% on air or on remote clinical assessment, the clinician is confident that this patient is suitable for on boarding onto this programme – This monitoring programme is for stable, relatively well patients.

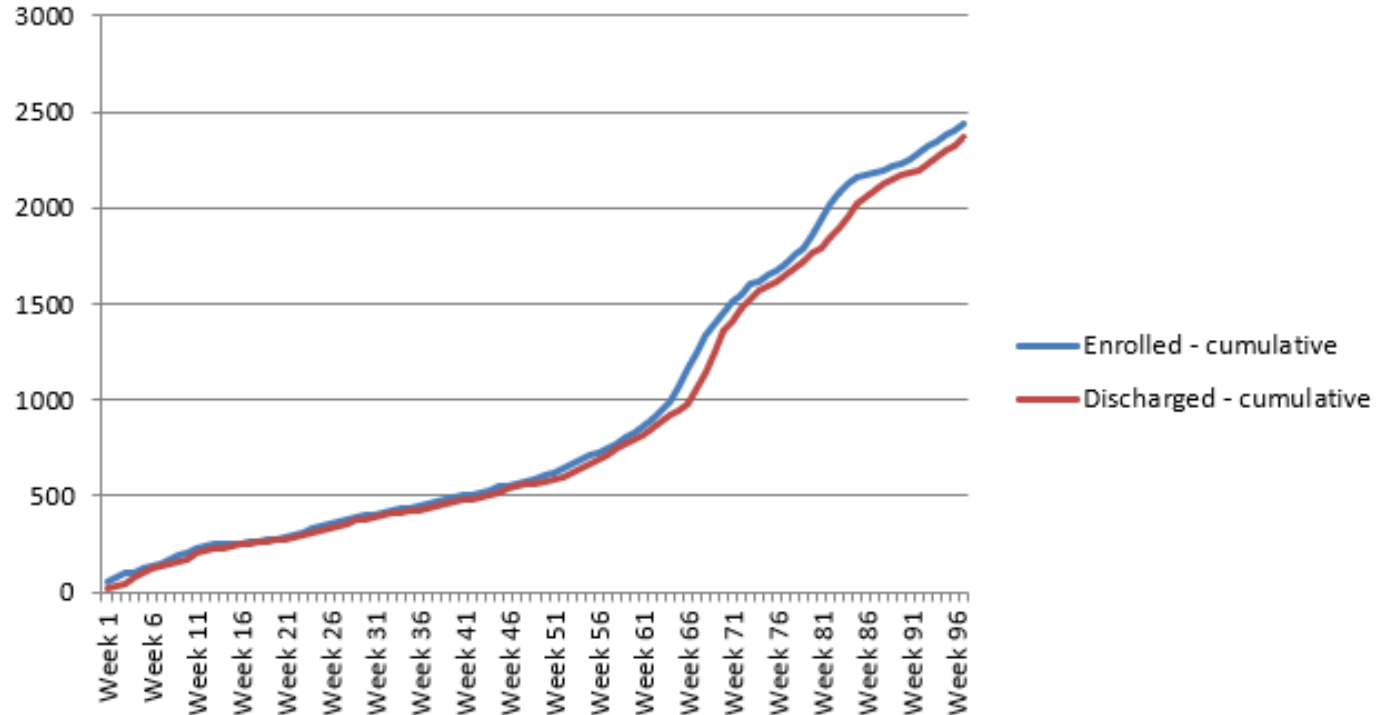
1. Diagnosis of COVID-19: either clinically or positive test result AND
2. Symptomatic AND
3. Aged 65 years or older

OR for patients under 65 years:

4. Those who meet criteria 1 and 2 above, AND are included on the Clinically Extremely Vulnerable list, OR have received a letter informing them they are included in the high risk score group (excluding children).

5. Under 65 years and clinically extremely vulnerable to COVID or where clinical judgement applies, taking into account multiple additional COVID risk factors.

| Origin of Referral e.g. nMAB, Home Visit, NHS Download, Red Hub | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Date of referral | | Patient Name | |
| Patient Address & Postcode | | Patient Contact Number | |
| Date of birth | | NHS Number | |
| Date of onset of symptoms | | Patient consented (tick) | |
| Referring Clinician's Name | | Referrers Role | |
| Date Swab taken | | Result - Positive | |
| Pillar 1 (Hospital Lab) | | Pillar 2 (Drive thru/home test kit) | |
| Current Oxygen Saturation at rest (If available) | | Sats probe asset number (Completed by DHU) | |
| GP Practice | | Next of kin name & contact number | |
| Please inform the patient that if we are unable to contact them the NOK will be contacted. Next steps: Patient will be contacted by a DHU care co-ordinator to arrange delivery of pack and enrolment. | | | |

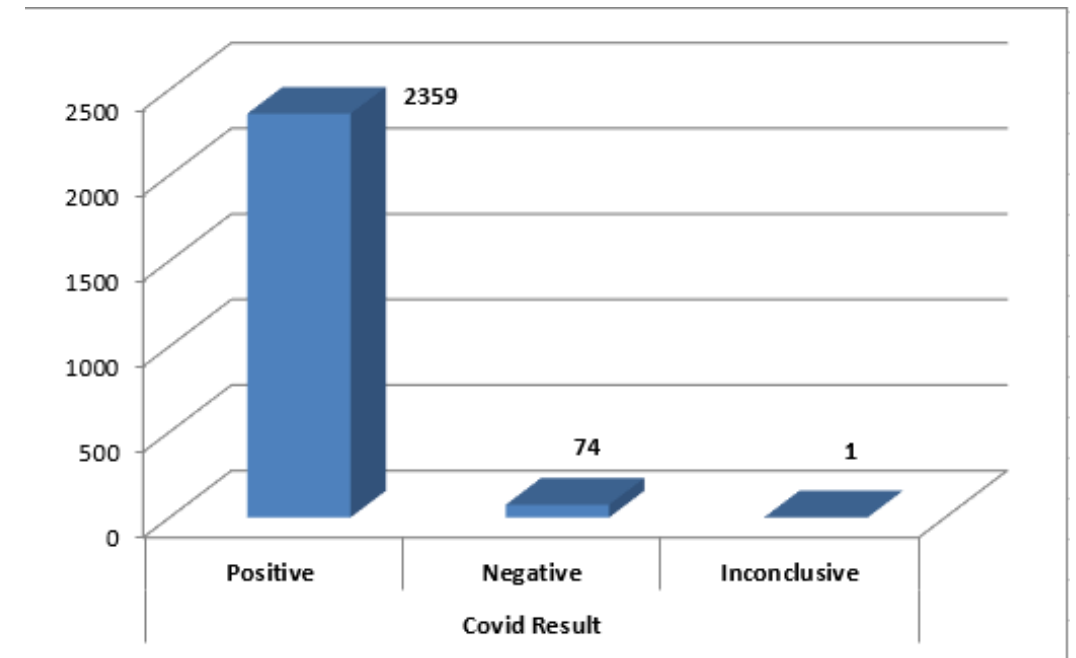
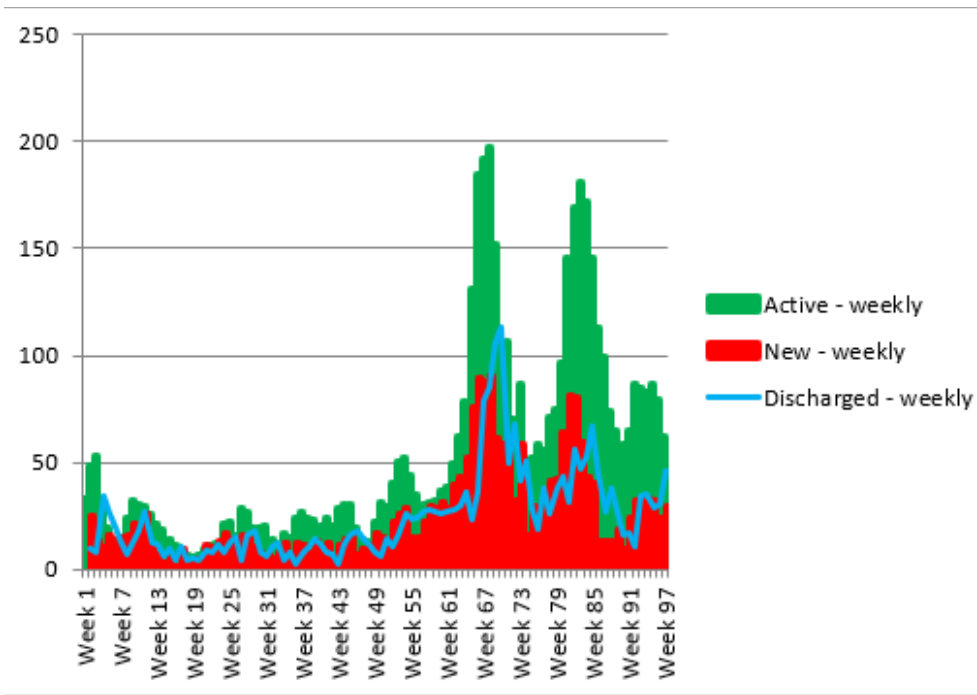


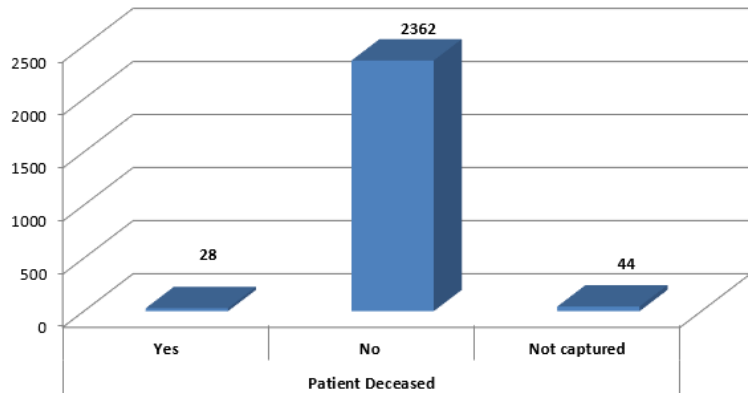
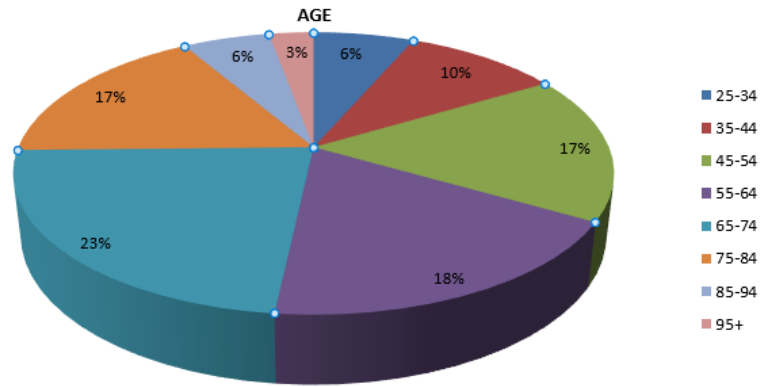
How does the data look?

- Approx 2500 patients
- Approaching Week 100

Data

- Three peaks visible in the graph
- Up to 100 new patients per week
- Up to 200 active weekly
- Enrolled based on clinical symptoms, 3% subsequently negative (discharged)



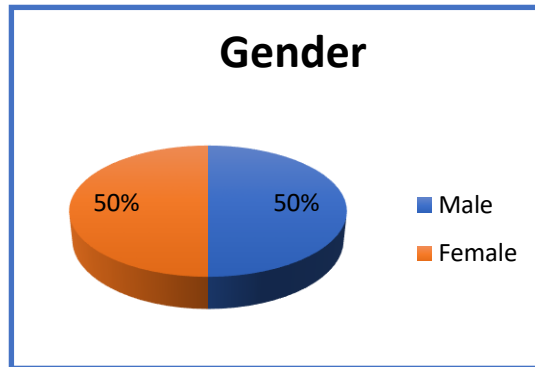


More data

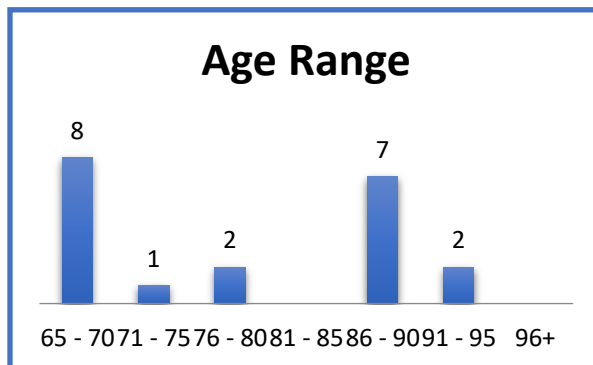
- 50% <65yrs, 50% >65yrs
- During the programme;
 - Small number of deaths (1%)
 - Minimal hospital admissions (1%)
 - Positive outcome for 99% patients

Benefits

- Appropriate place of care
- Reduced infection transmission
- Reduced risk of hospital admission
- Improved patient experience
- Reduced anxiety
- Dispatch of patient packs
- Face to face referral pathway to support
- Use of Video Consultation
- CMDU data ensures early warning of increased activity (flex staffing model)



Patient Feedback



- Telephone audit; 20 patients discharged
- 100% found instructions easy to follow
- 100% reassured by support of the programme
- 1 patient found the device difficult to use
- Comments - 'Very reassuring', 'Felt Safe', 'Nothing too much trouble'

Summary & Future Learning



- System wide approach to the Virtual Ward
- Consistent workforce, flexibility
- Integrated services to meet current and future demand
- Community Respiratory Hubs
- Integration of data/outcomes
- Improved use of technology (balance)



THANKS FOR ATTENDING



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