Belfast Health & Social Care Trust Board

A consultation on the reconfiguration of Emergency Department services in Belfast

25th April 2013



Background

- Transforming Your Care
- New Directions
- Safe and sustainable services

Process

- Minister tasked HSCB to work with Trust to develop options on future service
- HSCB leading on consultation process
- Develop a final proposal for consideration by Minister



Context

Aging population

In NI 30% increase over 65 years olds 2009-20 to 330,394

- 22% all ED attendances over 65 years
- 50% of all admissions through ED over 65 years



Transforming Your Care

- 5-7 major hospital networks
- Senior decision makers in ED
- Dedicated pathways for care
- RVH as regional trauma centre





New Directions

Consultation in 2008

- Localise services where possible
- Centralise & develop networks for major trauma, heart conditions and stroke
- Clear pathways for access to emergency care
- Single point of contact for urgent care of long term conditions
- Re-profile services and flows to make best use of resources
- Protected elective services
- Reduce unnecessary duplication



New Directions

Acute Service reorganisation – consultation November 2010

- ENT inpatient and daycase services centralised in the RVH
- Vascular inpatients and daycases are centralised in the RVH
- Gynaecology inpatients are centralised in BCH, gynaecology daycases temporarily at the Mater Hospital;
- Urology inpatient and daycase services BCH
- Plans are under development for an Emergency Surgical Unit for General Surgery in RVH, for rapid assessment & treatment of urgent patients and protected elective surgery
- Cardiology centralisation of interventional services on RVH
- Ophthalmology regional centre at Mater Hospital



New Directions

• BCH

Cancer / regional specialist centre for renal/ oncology/ haematology/ transplant/ urology/ gynae/ older people/ elective surgery/ direct access to specialities

• Mater

Small district general hospital, undifferentiated medical admissions, acute medicine, cardiology, elective surgical day cases/ specialist ophthalmology services

• RVH

Regional trauma centre / critical care/ cardiac surgery interventional cardiology/neurosurgery/ specialist diagnostics/ vascular/fractures/ spinal / stroke



Medical training & supervision

- GMC through NI Medical & Dental Training Agency regulate doctors in training
- They require that junior doctors in training in ED are supervised 24 hours/ 7 days week
- EWTD impact also needed to increase no consultants in ED & other experienced doctors
- Difficulties in recruitment at middle grade unable to maintain 3 EDs



Belfast Emergency Departments

• 3 level 1 EDs

BCH / Mater Hospital/ RVH Regional acute eye service RVH ENT rapid access clinic RVH

• RBHSC for children 14 years and under



Belfast Emergency Departments

3 level 1 EDs

For 340,000 population Belfast Some attendances across NI for specialties

121,000 + attendances year 248-458 attendances every day – average 342 30-32,000 admissions every year (25% pts in ED) 90– 160 admission day





HSC Belfast Health and Social Care Trust

RVH to BCH = 1.2miles/ BCH to Mater = 2.1 miles/ Mater to RVH = 1.6 miles

National context

- Northern Ireland has more than twice as many EDs per head of population as England
- Comparable cities across the United Kingdom have fewer EDs, often just one ED supported by other centres
- The College of Emergency Medicine suggests that, in urban areas, where EDs are less than 10kms (6 miles) apart, consider amalgamating services.

College of Emergency Medicine, The Way Ahead 2008-2012, December 2008.



Temporary Closure BCH 1st November

- Medical recruitment shortfall in Emergency Departments across all clinical levels – regionally & nationally
- NI Medical & Dental Training Agency assessment of Belfast Emergency Department services required urgent action following report in September 2011 to satisfy GMC requirements



Action

Temporary closure of BCH Emergency Department on 1st November 2011

- Staff amalgamate to provide 24/7 emergency services on RVH & Mater sites
- Consultants work extended day to midnight weekdays and 6pm at weekends, on call thereafter
- Evening rota covered by speciality doctors & senior trainees
- Nightime cover provided by senior & junior doctors
- Safe & sustainable service for patients & junior doctors



Options reviewed

- 1. Three EDs RVH*/ BCH/ Mater
- 2. Two EDs RVH & BCH
- 3. Two EDs RVH & Mater
- Two EDs RVH & 1 other with stand alone Minor injuries
 Unit on remaining site
- 5. One ED RVH with reduced hours on other 2 sites
- 6. One ED RVH
- * Every option has to include ED at RVH as regional trauma centre



Options

Options not progressing to short list

 Two EDs – RVH & 1 other with stand alone Minor injuries Unit on remaining site

issues of clinical safety and cost effectiveness in stand alone service – evidence that MIU best alongside ED/ duplication resources/

5. One ED – RVH with reduced hours on other 2 sites

duplicating service across sites not good use of limited staffing resource – would have to have very limited hours (8am-3pm) outside peak hours of demand & risk of unstable patients presenting out of hours – 17 hours uncovered





Shortlisted options reviewed

- 1. Three EDs -RVH*/ BCH/ Mater
- 2. Two EDs RVH & BCH
- 3. Two EDs RVH & Mater
- 4. One ED RVH

* Every option has to include ED at RVH as regional trauma centre



Criteria*

- Patient safety and quality
- Deliverability and sustainability
- Effective use of resources
- Local access

* Taken from Transforming Your Care 2012 – draft criteria for acute services reconfiguration



Criteria*

- Patient safety and quality
- Deliverability and sustainability
- Effective use of resources
- Local access
- Stakeholder support assessed through public consultation
- * Taken from Transforming Your Care 2012 draft criteria for acute services reconfiguration



Patient safety & quality

RVH/ BCH/ Mater[⇒]

Insufficient experienced middle grade & consultant doctors to run 3 EDs safely

- RVH & BCH
- RVH & Mater
- Better than 3 site model but relies on same group of more experienced doctors in both EDs
- Better than 3 site model and as smaller DGH Mater able to cope with less experienced medical trainees with support from other medical teams on site

• RVH



 Better than 3 site model but unable to cope safely with more 120k attendances, pressure on infrastructure

Deliverability & sustainability

- RVH/ BCH/ Mater[⇒]
- Unsustainable due to difficulties in recruitment/ counter-strategic for New Directions & TYC

- RVH & BCH
- RVH & Mater
- Better than 3 site model but counter-strategic for New Directions & TYC for BCH profile
- Better than 3 site model and fits better with New Directions & TYC. More achievable with small DGH profile of Mater





Better than 3 site model and for TYC and New Directions but needs systems and infrastructure development to be achievable Has greater impact on other Trusts than other options

Effective use of resources

- RVH/ BCH/ Mater[⇒]
- Fragments the ED finite resources & not best use of resources including specialist services

- RVH & BCH
- Better than 3 site model but ED not critical to role and profile of BCH and difficult to sustain Mater DGH role
- RVH & Mater
- Better than 3 site model and facilitates DGH role Mater and specialist & elective role of BCH

• RVH



Offers most effective use of resources with concentration of staff on single site for 24/7 delivery & direct access to BCH but difficult to sustain Mater DGH role

Local access

- RVH/ BCH/ Mater
- Access to 3 EDs within 2 mile radius/ issue of direct access to specialist services & for pts with long term conditions

- RVH & BCH
- Distance between RVH- BCH is 1.2 miles/ RVH / good access to public/ pathways
- RVH & Mater

• RVH



- Distance between RVH Mater is 1.6 miles / good access to public/ direct access pathways
- Distance between RVH- BCH is 1.2 miles/ RVH – Mater is 1.6 miles & BCH-Mater is 2.1 miles/ good access for public/ direct access pathways to other sites

Summary of assessment of criteria

1. Patient safety & quality

2. Deliverability & sustainability

- Option 3 (RVH & Mater) <u>can</u> deliver the Patient Safety & Quality criterion
- Option 1 (RVH, Mater & BCH), Option 2 (RVH & BCH) &
 Option 6 (RVH) <u>cannot</u> deliver the Patient Safety &
 Quality criterion
- Option 3 (RVH & Mater) <u>can</u> deliver the Deliverability & Sustainability criterion
- Option 1 (RVH, Mater & BCH), Option 2 (RVH & BCH) &
 Option 6 (RVH) <u>cannot</u> deliver the Deliverability &
 Sustainability criterion



Summary of assessment of criteria

- 3. Effective use of resources
- Option 3 (RVH & Mater) & Option 6 (RVH) <u>can</u> deliver the Effective Use of resources criterion
- Option 1 (RVH, Mater & BCH), Option 2 (RVH & BCH) <u>cannot</u> deliver the Patient Safety & Quality criterion

- 4. Local access
- Option 1 (RVH, Mater & BCH), Option 2 (RVH & BCH, Option 3 (RVH & Mater) & Option 6 (RVH) can all deliver the Local Access criterion



Preferred option

Option 3

Emergency Departments in RVH and Mater Hospitals

Working as a single emergency service in a Belfast acute hospitals network

With direct access pathways to specialist services in BCH



Rationale for option 3

- RVH role as regional trauma centre maintained & primary emergency dept in Belfast with access to range of diagnostic & specialist services but does not have infrastructure to support 120k attendances
- Mater as small district general hospital range of general medical and surgical services work effectively in conjunction with RVH to support 120,000 + attendances
- BCH as large specialist centre with elective services & direct access pathways for unscheduled deterioration in patients with long term conditions



Description of preferred option

- Sustainable service for urgent care through 2 EDs
- Direct access & transfer pathways to BCH for long term conditions
- GP direct access to BCH (23 beds in acute assessment unit) and to stroke unit (RVH)
- Closer working with GP Out of Hours
- Expanded medical admissions unit in RVH (to 65 beds) Mater (21) beds
- Admission/ transfer protocols for pts to Belfast Acute Hospital Network
- Further development of ambulatory pathways



Experience since 1 November'11

- Attendances slightly reduced approx 15%
 Some patients accessed services via direct pathways/ self care
- Admissions increased Approx 6%
- NIMDTA revisit standards satisfied for junior doctor training
- Reduction in patients waiting over 12 hours for admission approx 95% reduction



Next steps

- 1. Public consultation ends 10 May 2013
- 2. Consideration of responses By HSCBoard & Trust
- 3. Ministerial decision
- 4. Implementation of reconfiguration



