## North of Scotland Public Health Network

Implementation of the National Delivery Plan for Specialist Children's Services in the North of Scotland:

Developing a Needs Based Approach to Evaluation

# **Project Summary**

### Context

- NDP Specialist Children's Services
- North of Scotland Planning Group (NoSPG)
- North of Scotland Public Health Network (NoSPHN)
- National Public Health Network (ScotPHN)

## Stage 1

CONTEXT: A strategic, needs based, approach to planning with evidence of added value and the health impact of investment

- 1. Need to clarify your plans by demonstrating understanding of:
  - the need and extent of the need (problem) including baseline data (so impacts pre and post investment can be measured)
  - evidence base for the services / interventions proposed
  - the political and policy contexts
  - the current and past efforts to address the need or problem and lessons learned from these efforts
- 2. Matching to regional criteria (priorities)
- 3. Demonstrate how you will know if you have achieved your desired outcomes (developing indicators to measure outcomes) in short (12 and 30 months?) and longer term.

# Logic model methodology

- Needs assessment / evidence
- Resource inputs
- Activities
- Outputs
- Outcomes / impacts

## Delivering the evaluation

- Service staff are responsible for measuring and demonstrating outcomes
- What support will be required?
  - NoSPHN staff (capacity? / advisory role)
  - Commission out (buy some help in)
  - Build capacity within services to deliver
  - Working across the other regions / nationally?
- Develop the model so it is transferable across other regional service developments (ideally)?
- Agreement on method asap and in place by end of year.

# Stage 2:

Evaluation applied to regional projects

- Child and Adolescent Neurology Network
- Paediatric Gastroenterology
- Network to support delivery of General Surgery in Childhood

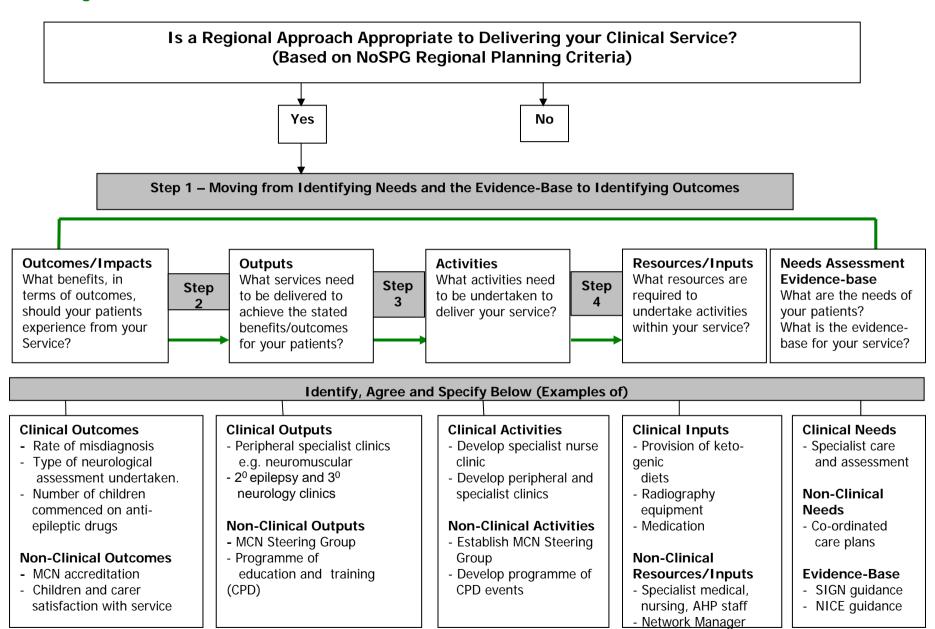
ISD National Quality Indicators Group

# Examples of Populated Models

- 'Working backwards to move forwards'
- Building the logic chain through an outcome-based approach
- Practical example being developed: the neurology network

#### North of Scotland Public Health Network - North of Scotland Child & Adolescent Neurology Network (NeSCAAN)

#### **Working Backwards to Move Forwards**



## **Outcomes/Impacts**

## **Outputs**

#### **Clinical Outcomes**

- Rate of misdiagnosis
- Type of neurological assessment undertaken
- Number of children commenced on anti- epileptic drugs

#### **Non-Clinical Outcomes**

- MCN accreditation
- Children and carer satisfaction with service

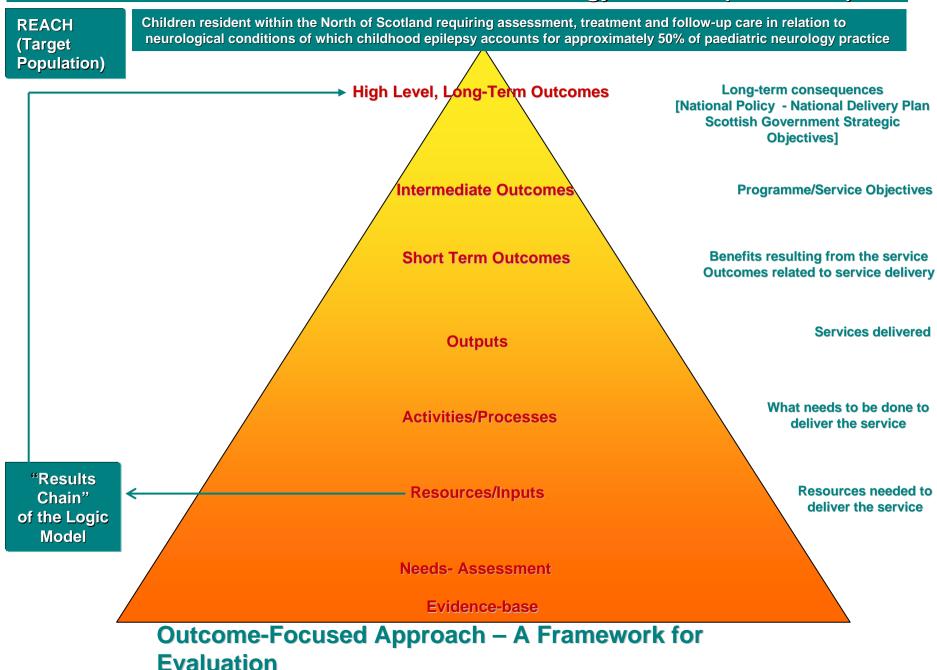
### **Clinical Outputs**

- Peripheral specialist clinics e.g. neuromuscular
- 2<sup>0</sup> epilepsy and 3<sup>0</sup> neurology clinics

### **Non-Clinical Outputs**

- MCN Steering Group
- Programme of education and training (CPD)

### North of Scotland Child & Adolescent Neurology Network (NeSCAAN)



### North of Scotland Child & Adolescent Neurology Network (NeSCAAN)

**REACH** 

Children resident within the North of Scotland requiring assessment, treatment and follow-up care in relation to neurological conditions of which childhood epilepsy accounts for approximately 50% of paediatric neurology practice\*

- 1. To provide the best possible care as close to where children and young people live
- 2. To improve children and young people experience of health service
- 3. To reduce health inequalities among children and young people

#### **High Level, Long-Term Outcomes**

[National Policy - National Delivery Plan **Scottish Government Strategic Objectives**]

For children & young people in the North of Scotland to benefit from improved access to a wide range of appropriate, safe and sustainable specialist neurology services.

#### Intermediate Outcomes

**Programme/Service Objectives** 

Increased number of children attending "local" specialist clinics

Increased satisfaction of children and carers

Increased number of children receiving appropriate neurological assessment and review

**MCN** accreditation Increased number of children being seen by specialist neurological staff

#### **Short Term Outcomes**

**Benefits resulting from the service** Outcomes related to service delivery

Clinical pathways, protocols and guidelines implemented Peripheral specialist clinics e.g. neuromuscular

MCN Steering Groups meetings

Establish MCN

CPD events 2<sup>0</sup> epilepsy and 3<sup>0</sup> neurology clinics

**Outputs** Services delivered

Develop local care pathways, protocols, standards and clinical guidelines in accordance with evidence-base

Develop specialist

steering group

Develop audit

Develop children and carerfriendly information packs

**Activities/Processes** 

Develop training and education programme nurse clinic

Develop ehealth systems programme

Develop peripheral specialist clinics

What needs to be done to deliver the service

Specialist Nursing and AHP staff

**A&C Support** 

Consultant paediatrician with neurological expertise

**Network Manager** 

Consultant radiologist

E-health systems

Radiographer

Clinical Leader

**Resources/Inputs** Resources needed to deliver the service

"Results Chain" of the Logic Model

Expected number of children with epilepsy across the North of Scotland is in excess of 1,600 of which approximately one third may require tertiary paediatric neurology involvement.

SIGN and NICE guidance systematic reviews, research literature

Needs-Assessment

Evidence-base

# Improved access

Outcome

Short term outcome

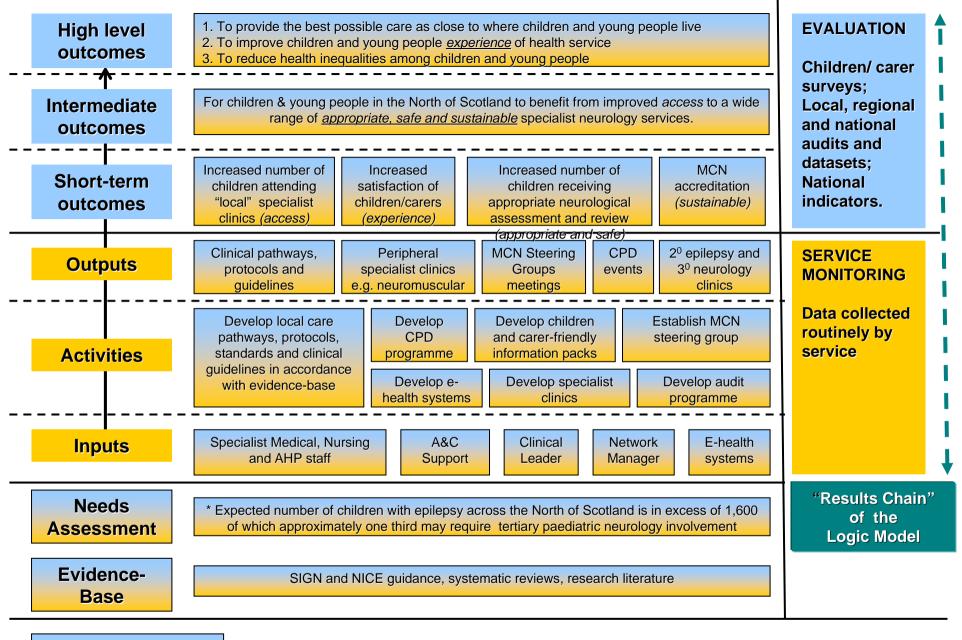
Output – services delivered

Activities / processes

Inputs / resources

Reduced patient travelling time / reduced DNAs

- Increased number of children attending "local" specialist clinics
- Peripheral specialist clinics / Visiting clinic model
- Develop local care pathways, protocols, standards and clinical guidelines in accordance with evidence-base
- Consultant paediatrician time with neurological expertise / Specialist Nursing and AHP staff time / funding for travel



Reach (Target Population)

Children resident within the North of Scotland requiring assessment, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up care in relation to neurological conditions of which childhood epilepsy accounts for approximately 50% of paediatric neurology practice.

## What next

- Initial framework agreed
- Hand over to Networks / services to ensure sustainable commitment
- Model of continued public health support through 'coaching' role via PH networks / clarity of public health skills / expertise available
- Refine and develop model and application through continued action learning

## Lessons Learnt

- Apply much earlier in service development
- Challenge of lack of external standards to generate outcomes
- Or internal construction of outcomes: process / clinical / quality measures / patient, carer perspective

## Lessons Learnt 2

Challenging thinking: alien / novel concepts
Public health c.f. clinical approaches
Finding a language to fill the gap

- Ownership & involvement via management support
- Issues ref specific services eg
  - Appetite / confidence / stage of development for network approach / flexibility of thinking