

# Paper Rags to Data Riches: How the Move to Paper Free Working is Supporting Service Improvements and Planning in Children's Services

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**NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde**





- [https://www.emishealth.com/home?utm\\_source=eshot&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=03-19NHSGGCStephen#](https://www.emishealth.com/home?utm_source=eshot&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=03-19NHSGGCStephen#)



Challenges have been detected and must be considered to prevent damage.

The problem could be caused by the following:

- \*\*\* Scale of change
- \*\*\* Information sharing and confidentiality
- \*\*\* Challenges of a shared record
- \*\*\* Managing expectations
- \*\*\* Culture and beliefs about models of interaction
- \*\*\* Skills gap
- \*\*\* Leadership
- \*\*\* The technology!
- \*\*\* Data versus efficiency

Press any key to continue \_

Shared Record

Continuous Improvement

Info Sharing

EMISWeb

Health Inequalities Linkage

Big Data Quality

Value

Electronic Analysis

Service Development

Paper Rags to Data Riches

Person Centred

Research

Enable Development

Data

Digital

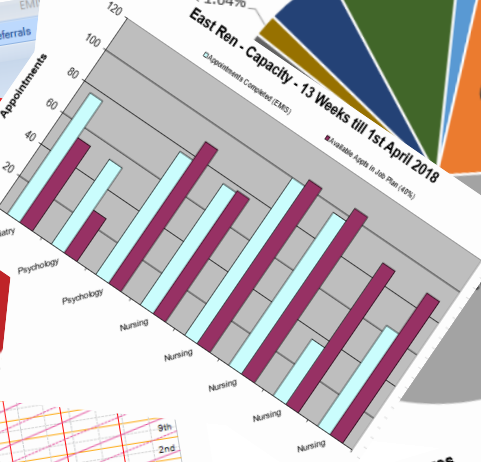
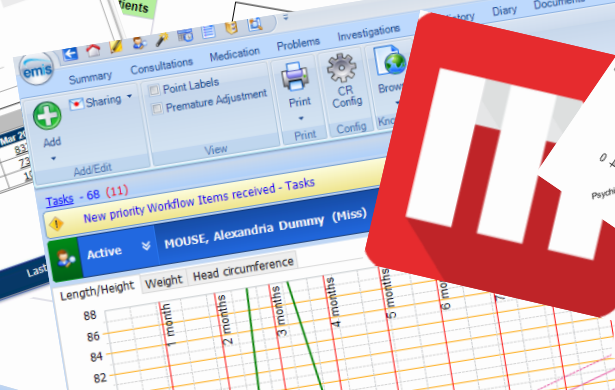
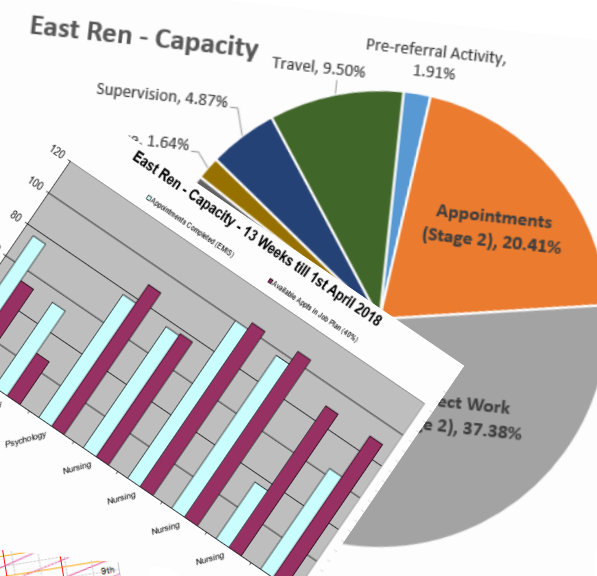
Communication

Joined Up Informatics

Population Needs



**adolescent inpatients between 01/01/2017 and 31/12/2017 (Summary Information)**  
 Information will relate to all patients who were resident as an adolescent inpatient during the period prior to the selected start date and may have yet to be discharged.  
**This report is based on the Health Board boundaries**



**emisWeb**

**SAP**

**Business Objects**

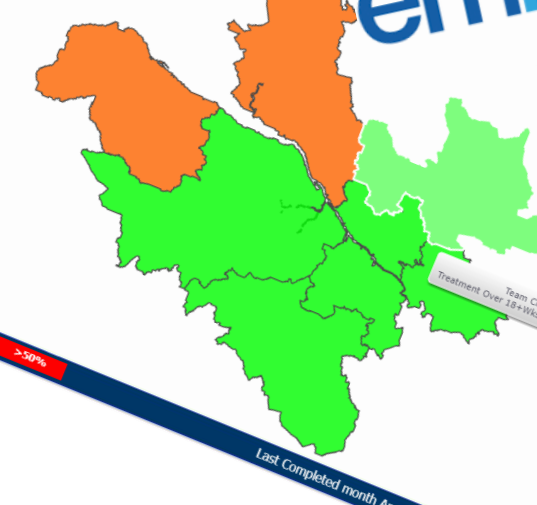
**Cardiac Psychology Referrals Auto Report**

Parent Population: Cardiac Psychology Referrals

Last Run: 31-May-2018 14:57

Patient Count	Males	Females
1200	625	575

EMIS Number	CHI Number	Age	Gender	Clinical Code Display Term	Date	Status	Source's Service Name	Source's O
173	070 798 8284	19	Female	Referral to child and adolescent psychiatry service	09-Feb-2016	Ended	Cardiology (RHC)	Greater C
				Referral to child and adolescent psychiatry service	30-Jun-2015	Rejected	Cardiology (RHC)	Greater
				Referral to child and adolescent psychiatry service	29-Mar-2016	Ended	Rheumatology (RHC)	Greater
428	260 998 0302	19	Female	Referral to child and adolescent psychiatry service	12-Feb-2015	Ended	Diabetes (RHC)	Greater
615	070 501 5602	17	Female	Referral to child and adolescent psychiatry service	10-Dec-2014	Ended	Neurology (RHC)	Greater
	010 599 8109	19	Female	Referral to child and adolescent psychiatry service	26-Aug-2015	Ended	Neurology (RHC)	Greater
				Referral to child and adolescent psychiatry service		Ended	Pain Team (RHC)	Great
				Referral to child and adolescent psychiatry service		Ended	Diabetes (RHC)	Great
				Referral to child and adolescent psychiatry service		Ended	Endocrinology (RHC)	Great



**CGAS Statistics**

n = 621

Time Point 1 Mean = 57.44

Time Point 2 Mean = 66.50

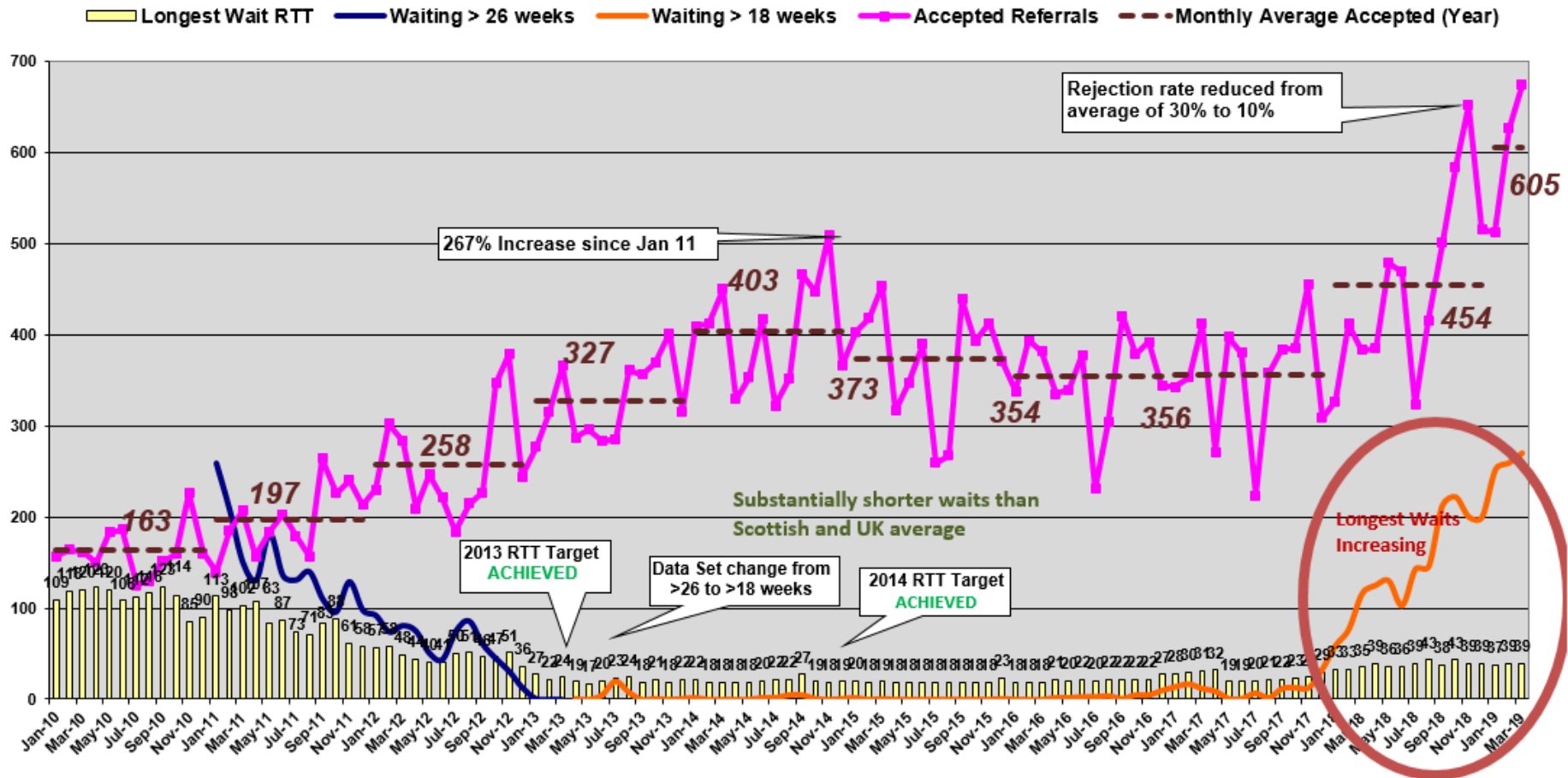
p-value = <0.0001 at 95% confidence

Extremely Significant statistical evidence of improvement in patients score

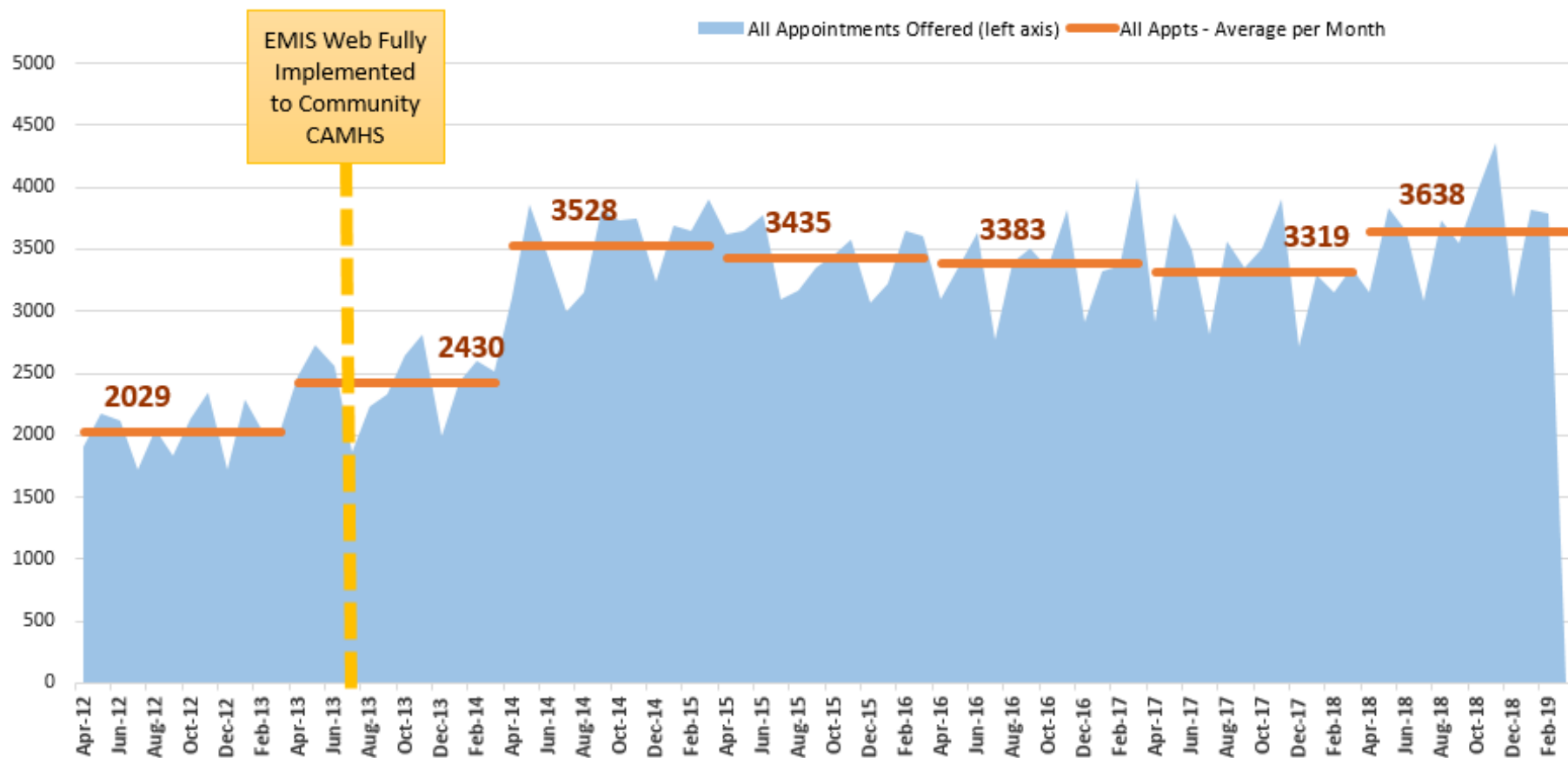
Time 1 - Mean

Time 2 - Mean

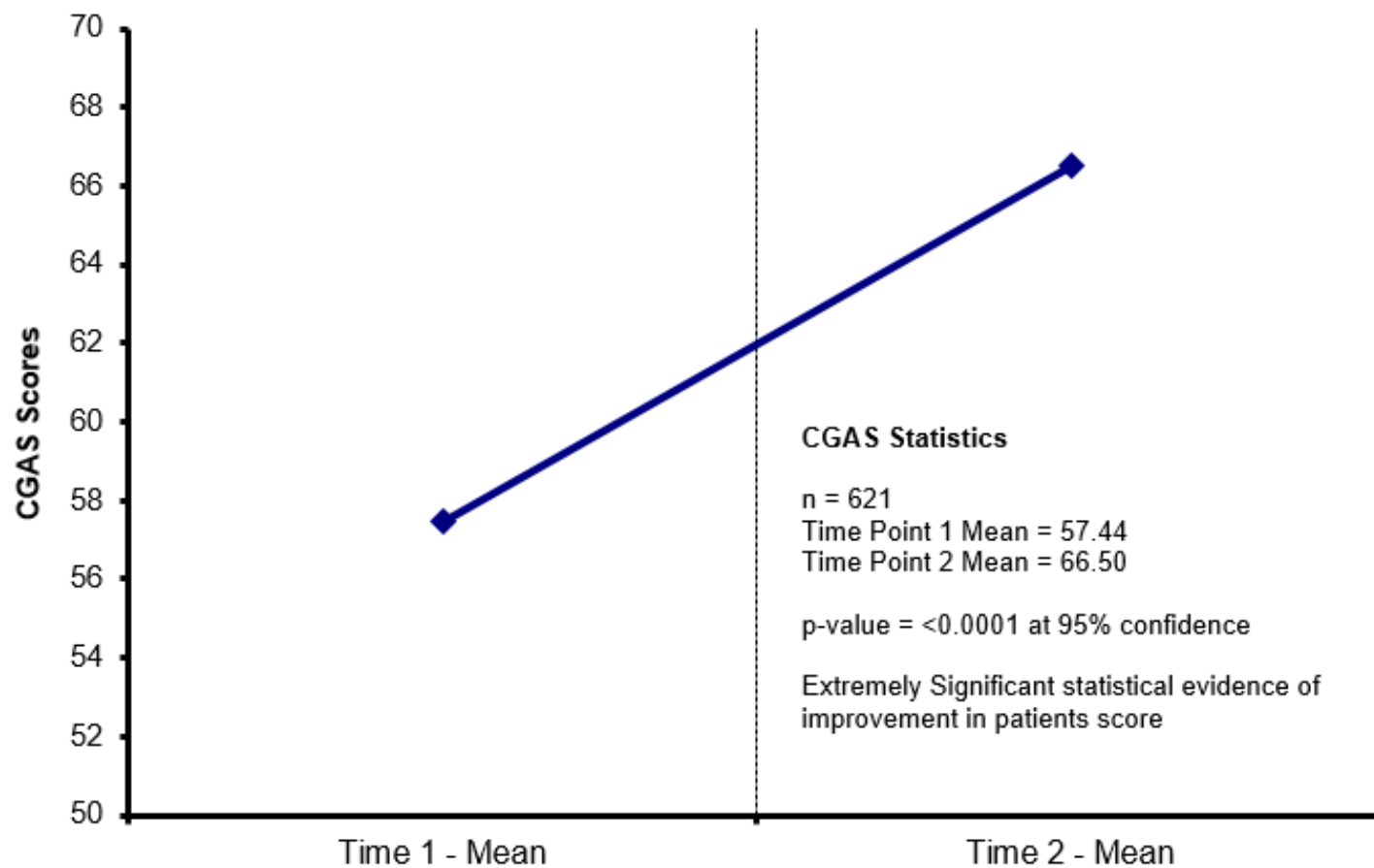
## RTT Progress - CAMHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde - Jan 2010 - March 2019



## Appointments Offered - GGC CAMHS (April 2012 - Feb 2019)



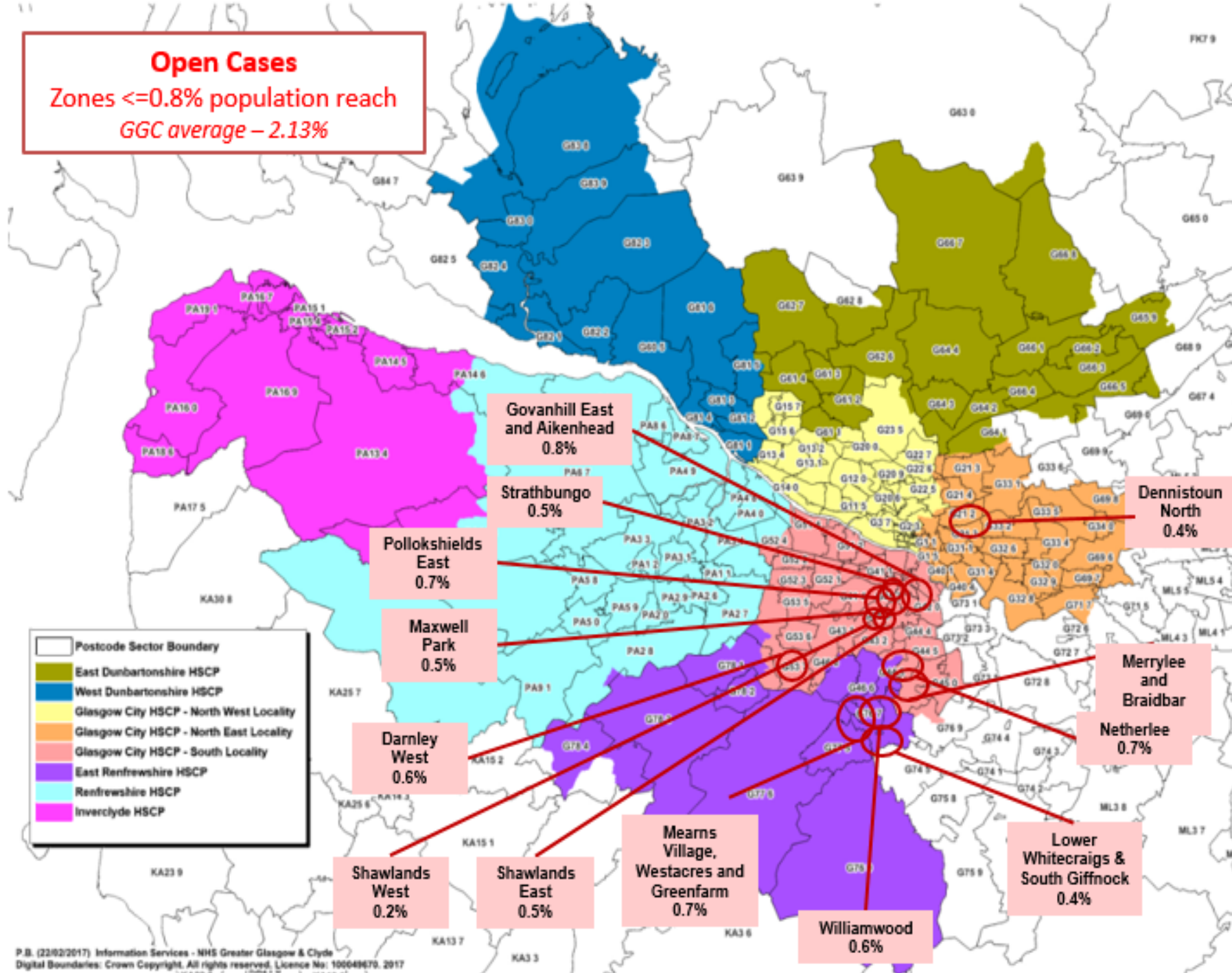
### Clinical Outcome Measures - CGAS Scores





## Open Cases

Zones  $\leq 0.8\%$  population reach  
GGC average – 2.13%



## Other Projects Using EMIS Web Data

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graph TD; A[Other Projects Using EMIS Web Data] --> B[Analysis of Clinical Outcome Measures to evidence Improvements in Health and Well-being Status]; A --> C[Reduction of CAMHS Missed Appointments via SMS Text]; A --> D[Reduction of CAMHS Rejected Referrals and Monitoring of Patient Journey]; A --> E[NHS Benchmarking: Submission to the CAMHS and Community Services Projects]; A --> F[Expansion of the Community Paediatrics Data Set and Performance Reporting]; A --> G[Investigating Whether Looked After Children are Receiving the Correct Support]; A --> H[Reallocation of Resource in SLT from Admin tasks to Direct Patient Activity]; A --> I[Analysis of Diagnostic Categories for Paediatricians];
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Analysis of Clinical Outcome Measures to evidence Improvements in Health and Well-being Status

Reduction of CAMHS Missed Appointments via SMS Text

Reduction of CAMHS Rejected Referrals and Monitoring of Patient Journey

Analysis of Diagnostic Categories for Paediatricians

Reallocation of Resource in SLT from Admin tasks to Direct Patient Activity

Investigating Whether Looked After Children are Receiving the Correct Support

Expansion of the Community Paediatrics Data Set and Performance Reporting

NHS Benchmarking: Submission to the CAMHS and Community Services Projects



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**@nhsggcscs**

# Driving Improvements in Laboratory Test Requesting – The Context

Liz Blackman  
Senior Programme Manager  
National Managed Diagnostic Networks

# How did we get here?



Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba  
gov.scot

## Demand Optimisation in Diagnostics

Best Test, Best Care



November 2013

The NHS Atlas of Variation  
in Diagnostic Services

Reducing unwarranted variation to  
increase value and improve quality

[www.rightcare.nhs.uk](http://www.rightcare.nhs.uk)

# Driving Improvement

- Close partnerships with labs
- Deliver an interactive platform, not a static snapshot
- Improvement focus throughout
- Importance of service users

# Driving Improvements in Laboratory Test Requesting – The Evidence

Claire Lawrie  
Lead, Information Management Service

# The Atlas of Variation

- [Insert link to live atlas](#)

# Driving Improvements in Laboratory Test Requesting – In Practice

Dr Liz Furrie  
Immunology  
NHS Tayside

## Team- resources

1. Laboratories
2. Health economists
3. Primary care
4. Secondary care
5. Public health

- Know your service
- Know your population to  
Target the issues

- Right patient
- Right test
- Right time

**Pick the  
correct project**

Triple aim

- Improve quality
- Improve health
- Achieve value

## Outcomes- value

1. Correct test cascade
2. £££ viability
3. simplify/inform/aid
4. minimize waste
5. identify risk

- ✓ **Think Big- ideas are easy**
- ✓ **Multidisciplinary**
- ✓ **Across boundaries**
- ✓ **Once for Scotland**

**Implementation is hard!**

- ❖ Planning
- ❖ Collaboration
- ❖ Communication
- ❖ Quality



- Integrated, automated blood sciences + virology
- Escalating rates of chronic liver disease
- Increasing Laboratory testing for CLD

## Team- resources

1. Gastroenterology
2. Biochemistry
3. Haematology
4. Immunology
5. Virology
6. Primary care

## Outcomes- value

1. Intelligent cascade
2. Maximising value of tests
3. Simple requesting
4. Full interpretation
5. Minimising inappropriate referrals
6. Identifying risk

## Real life data- 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months of going live

70% patients are suitable for management in 1<sup>o</sup> care  
 8 HCV, 2 HBV, 3 haemachromatosis, 1 PBC, A1AT 1 PiS  
 variant and 17 carriers

## iLFT-Intelligent Liver pathway

## Pilot Study

### Increased:

- detection Undiagnosed LD 43%
- Appropriate investigation of abnormal LFT 41-100%
- Liver diagnosis by GPs from 16-56%

### Reduced:

- avoidable visits to GP by 85%
- referral rate by 75%
- Mortality, extra 0.021 quality adjusted life years
- Costs of £3,216/pt lifetime

### Value/financial sustainability

- ICER £284 per correct diagnosis
- 100% probability of being cost effective

# The SAS Hypo Fife Project: Reducing the Harm from Severe Episodes of Low Blood Sugar

John Chalmers, Lead Clinician, Fife Diabetes MCN  
Sharon Robertson, Lead in-patient Specialist Nurse  
NHS Fife



University  
of Dundee



Joint  
Working  
Project

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# Costs of hypoglycaemia?

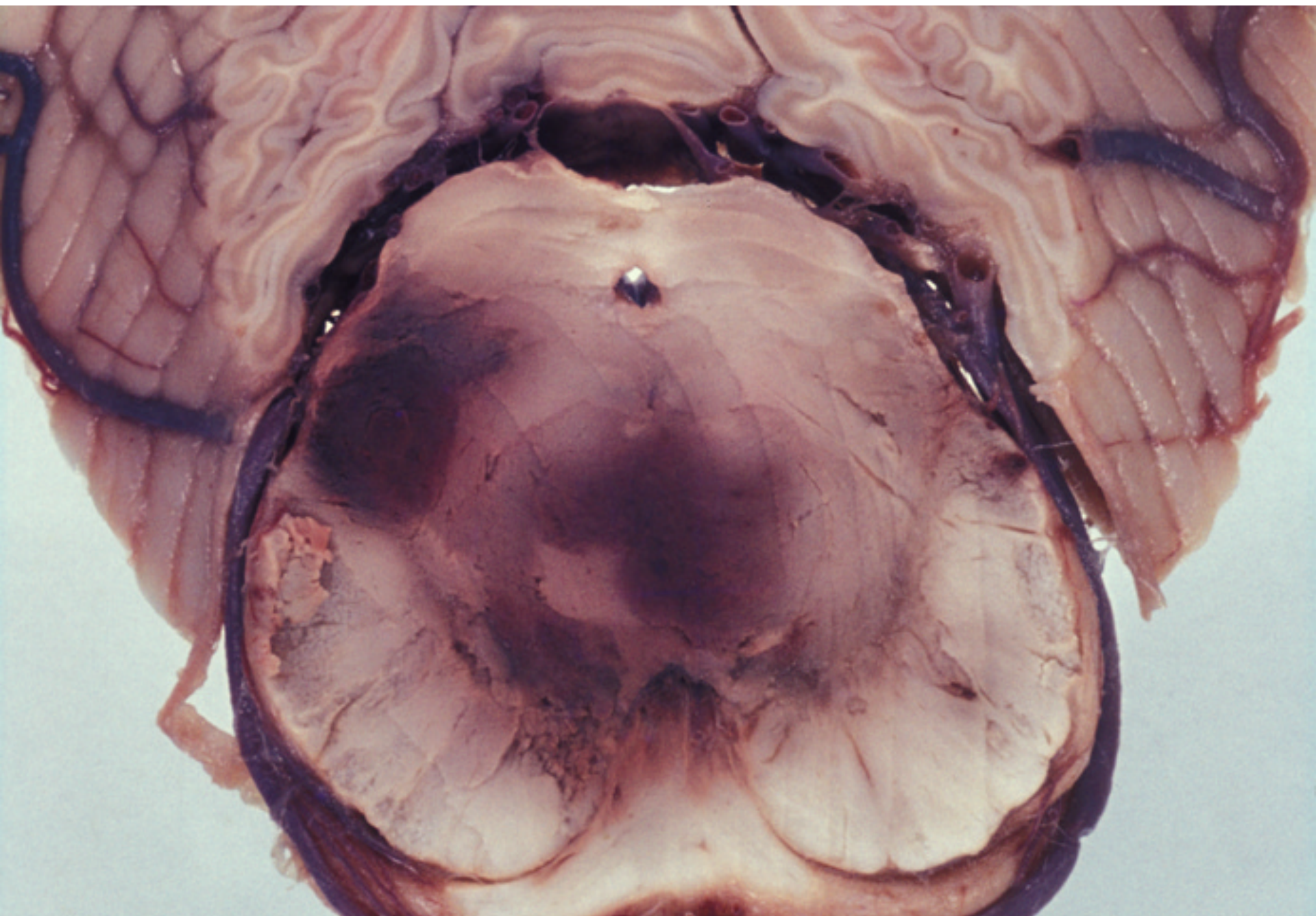
## Patient

- Poor glycaemic control
- Driving/Employment
- Morbidity/Mortality

## Health Service

- Ambulance Service Callouts
  - Prolonged visit
- A&E attendances
- Admissions
- NHS Fife c1000 callouts
- 672 conveyed to A&E
- Total Cost ~£844k
- Scotland ~£12.5m

2017 data



# SAS-HYPO-FIFE PROJECT



AMBULANCE CALLED OUT



APPROPRIATE  
MANAGEMENT

NO HYPO

HYPO

PATIENT  
ENGAGEMENT

MANAGE AT  
SCENE

YES

DIABETES



>2 HYPO'S IN 6  
MONTHS

INTENSIVE  
NURSE LED  
MANAGEMENT



PATIENT DATA TRANSFERED TO FIFE DIABETES CENTRE

PATIENT AT HOME

Yes

MANAGE OVER  
PHONE

Yes

FOLLOW UP  
WITH PRIMARY  
CARE PROVIDER

No

Option

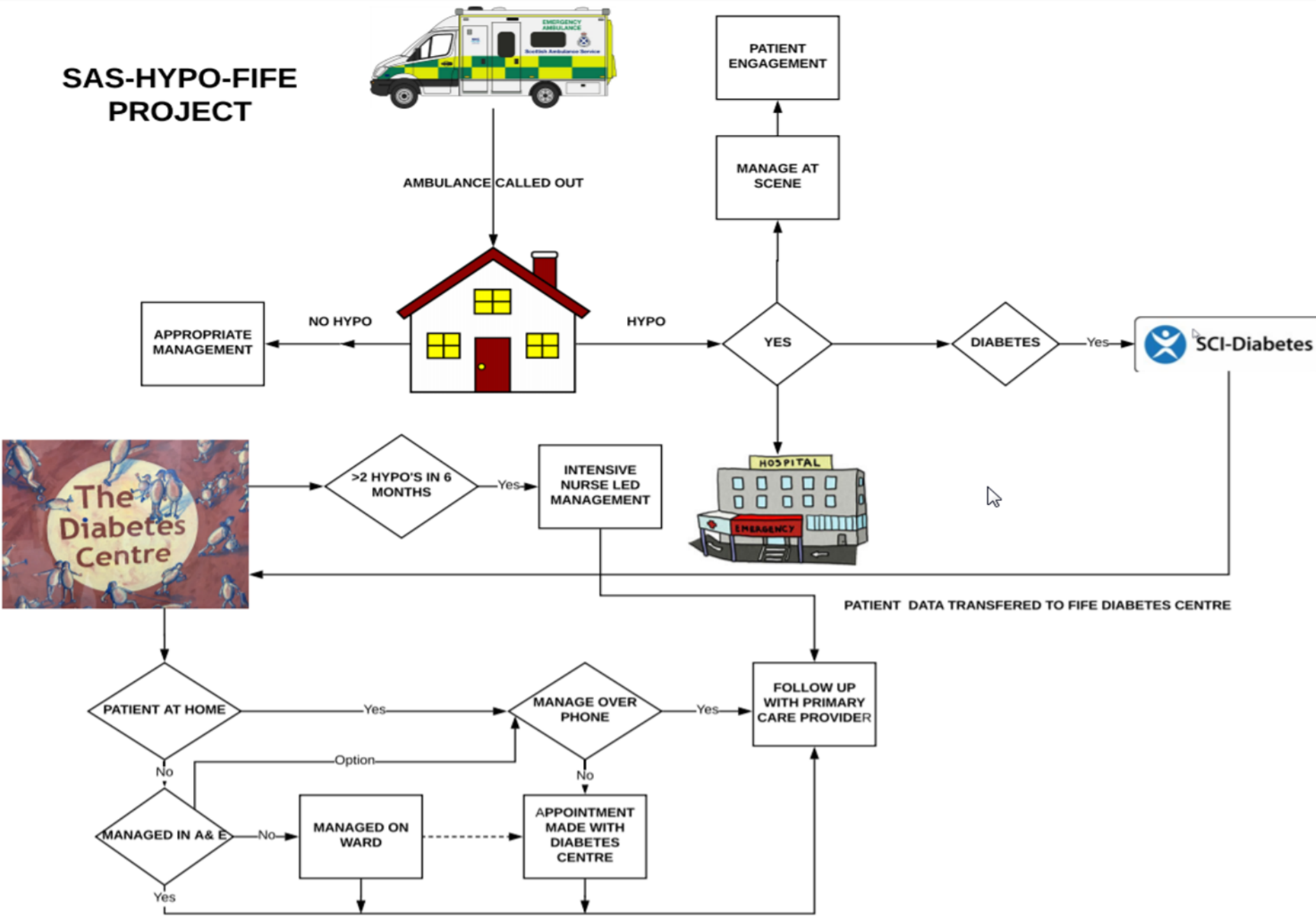
No

MANAGED IN A&E

Yes

MANAGED ON  
WARD

APPOINTMENT  
MADE WITH  
DIABETES  
CENTRE





# Process

## **Identification of patients with Hypoglycaemia**

- Patients matched appear on SCI-Diabetes
- Contact with patients by Inpatient Diabetic Specialist Nurse (DSNs)
- Advice given
- Update of worksheet on SCI-Diabetes

## **Increased awareness of issues with hypoglycaemia for SAS**

- Education
  - Train the trainers
  - 15 station champions
  - Hypoglycaemia
- Questionnaire
  - Ambulance crews
  - 38/100 responses

# HYPOGLYCAEMIA

## PATIENT & CARER INFORMATION LEAFLET

Please take the time to read this leaflet and keep it in a safe place





# Data Matching

ISD clean data prior to transmission  
to SCI-Diabetes

## Steps

- Receive Electronic Patient Report Form (ePRF)
- Identify reports with blood glucose recording
- Check Key Information Summary records to identify Community Health Index (CHI)
- Add GP practice code to determine relevant health board
- Transmit to SCI-Diabetes

Population Overview

- Type 1 Diabetes - Population Overview
- Type 2 Diabetes - Population Overview
- Other Types of Diabetes
- Current Gestational Diabetes
- Pre-Diabetic Conditions
- Diabetes Type Not Defined
- Diabetes in Remission
- Diagnostic Information Overview
- Foot Screening
- Eye Screening
- Biochemistry
- Cardiovascular Screening
- Lifestyle
- Inpatient Overview
- SAS Events Overview**
- No Diagnosis Made
- Deceased Patients
- MDM/Diasend
- Patient Recall List
- Patient Education Management
- Inpatient Assessment Overview

Patient ID/CHI	Name	Age	Diabetes Type (duration)	Incident Date	Blood Glucose (mmol/L)	Workflow	HbA1c (mmol/mol)	eGFR	Follow up status	AMPDS	Location	Inpatient Status
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (9y 11m)	17-Mar-2019 08:54	3.7	Patient Admitted	63 (09-Jan-2019)	48 (20-Mar-2019)	Inpatient Review Required	Emergency Response Requested	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (40y)	10-Mar-2019 04:59	1.6	Follow Up Not Required	82 (21-Mar-2016)	44 (02-Sep-2017)	Follow Up Not Required 11-Mar-2019	GP Red Override	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (43y)	6-Mar-2019 19:26	1.2	Patient Admitted	72 (24-Jan-2019)	40 (06-Mar-2019)	Inpatient Review Complete 08-Mar-2019	Continuous or Multiple Fitting	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (32y)	1-Mar-2019 17:31	1.1	Follow Up Not Required	63 (09-Jan-2019)	31 (21-Mar-2019)	Follow Up Not Required 07-Mar-2019		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (18y)	26-Feb-2019 14:31	1.7	Patient Admitted	58 (26-Feb-2019)	48 (26-Feb-2019)	Inpatient Review Complete	Diabetic Patient Not Alert	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (25y)	26-Feb-2019 10:55	3.4	Patient Admitted	51 (26-Feb-2019)	> 60 (26-Feb-2019)	Inpatient Review Complete 21-Mar-2019	Unconscious or Fainting - Changing Colour	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (25y)	26-Feb-2019 10:55	3.4	Patient Admitted	51 (26-Feb-2019)	> 60 (26-Feb-2019)	Inpatient Review Complete 27-Feb-2019	Unconscious or Fainting - Changing Colour	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (33y)	25-Feb-2019 19:09	2.1	Patient Admitted	62 (09-May-2018)	> 60 (19-Mar-2019)	Inpatient Review Complete	Continuous or Multiple Fitting	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (14y 3m)	21-Feb-2019 13:45	3.2	Patient Admitted	58 (12-Dec-2018)	> 60 (12-Dec-2018)	Inpatient Review Required	Known Diabetic Fitting	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (11y 11m)	20-Feb-2019 17:42	1.3	Patient Admitted	45 (20-Feb-2019)	38 (20-Feb-2019)	Inpatient Review Complete	Fail - Chest or Neck Injury - Difficulty Breathing	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus	20-Feb-2019 17:42	1.3	New	45	38	18-Dec-2018	Fail - Chest or Neck Injury - Difficulty Breathing	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Workflow selection ☒ New ☐ Patient Admitted ☐ Patient Attending Diabetes Clinic ☐ Patient Under Care of a GP ☐ Follow Up Not Required

Patient's inpatient status

Follow up status

Comment History

Prescribing History

Workflow Comments

999 [REDACTED] WHO WAS FOUND COLLAPSED GCS 11 IN HER BED BY FAMILY. BRUISING TO (L) EYE AND KNEES. O/E PIT WAS HYPOGLYCAEMIC, IM GLUCAGON ADMINISTERED ALONG WITH 150ML 10% GLUCOSE IV. GCS IMPROVED. SUFFERS FROM EPISODES OF VERTIGO. UNSURE IF COLLAPSE HAPPENED BY VERTIGO OR HYPO.

When saved this record will be marked as: Recorded On

By:

Save

Cancel

# Appropriate role for inpatient DSN

21% attended  
A&E only (not  
admitted)

33% admitted  
to hospital

= 54%  
attended  
hospital

120 episodes since March 2018

Average 2 per week

Only 50% captured as CHI's not matched

50% type 1

50% type 2

94.2% on insulin

5.8% on oral medication

Results

# Results

38% treatment change

25% insulin dose reduced

3% stopped insulin

3% stopped sulphonylurea

62% no change as identifiable  
reason for hypoglycaemic event

# Patient feedback

**I'm so glad  
you called...**

**Thank you so  
much for  
contacting  
me...**

**Negatives**

**Discussions around driving and DVLA  
regulations – potential loss of licence**

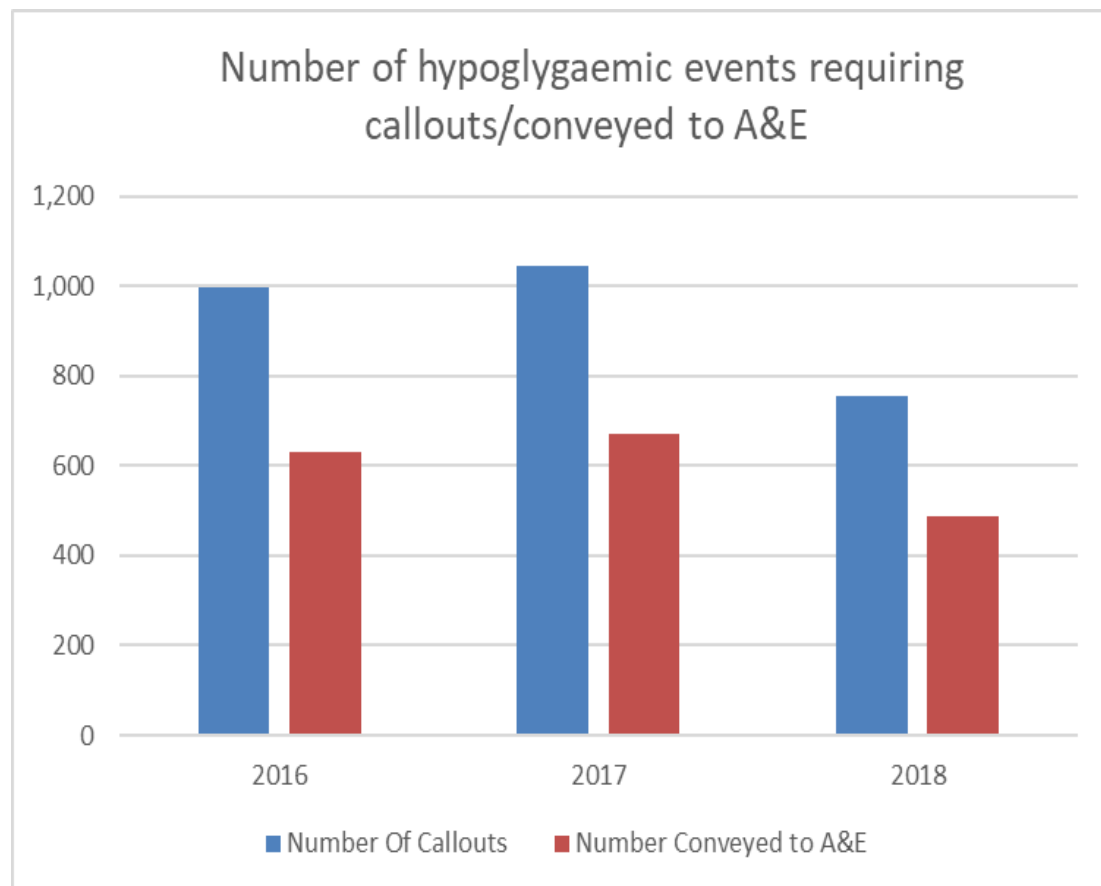
# Outcomes and challenges

## Outcomes

- Data flows from SAS callouts to Fife Diabetes Centre every day
- Station leaders trained
- Direct referral from SAS to DSN
- 38% reduction in callouts for hypoglycaemic events 2018 v 2017
- 38% reduction in conveyances to A & E 2018 v 2017
- £230k saving across SAS and NHS Fife

## Challenges

- Data matching
- Online training



Roll out  
nationally

## Permission for Data Linkage

- SAS/Local Caldicott Guardian
- Switch on SCI-Diabetes page

## Ambulance Training and Education

- Local champion

## Diabetes Specialist Nurse Support

- Identify individuals to undertake triage/patient contact

## Whole Team Awareness

## Other clinical areas linking to SAS?



Contact

**Dr John Chalmers**

**[john.chalmers@nhs.net](mailto:john.chalmers@nhs.net)**