

CVDR Programme CVD Prevention

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CVD is the leading cause of death



3.1 Figure 1: trends in age-standardised mortality rates from leading causes of death, males, 2001 to 2015, England

For males, death rates from heart disease and stroke have halved since 2001, whereas the death rate from dementia and Alzheimer's has increased



3.3 Figure 2: trends in age-standardised mortality rates from leading causes of death, females, 2001 to 2015, England

For females, the death rates from heart disease and stroke have halved since 2001, whereas the death rate from dementia and Alzheimer's disease has doubled



Source: PHE analysis of ONS mortality data

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CVD as a cause of health inequalities



Sex



10 year cardiovascular disease ambitions for England

Atrial fibrillation (AF)

High blood pressure

High cholesterol

85%

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

90%

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

80%

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

80%

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

mgl/dL

75%

0

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

45%

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

25%

of people with Familial Hypercholesterolaemia (FH) are diagnosed and treated optimally



CVD-Respiratory programme vision



The cardiovascular disease-respiratory programme seeks to significantly improve services and outcomes for people with CVD, respiratory disease and stroke in England. This includes achievement of these and other ambitions:

Implement increased post-	Improve cardiac rehab access	Avoid 220,000 admissions for
hospital stroke rehabilitation	rates to the best in Europe by	community acquired
models nationally	2028	pneumonia by 2023/24
Increase cardiac arrest survival rates to 25 %	Prevent up to 150,000 heart attacks, strokes and dementia cases	Deliver a 10x increase in proportion of patients receiving thrombectomy after a stroke
Achieve the best performance	Reduce the gap in amenable	Expand referrals into
in Europe for delivering	deaths between the most and	Pulmonary Rehab services to
thrombolysis by 2025	least deprived areas	60 % in 2024

NHS Long Term Plan CVD Prevention Workstream



Prevent 150,000 heart attacks, strokes and dementia cases over the next ten years and reducing the gap in amenable CVD deaths between the most and least deprived each and every year over ten years.

NHS

Progress

Pilot AF Optimisation Programme	CVDPREVENT	Familial Hypercholesterolaemia (FH)	Community Mobilisation
Implemented in 23 CCGs across England funding allocated 2019/20 Third quarter data collection currently being analysed Testing Shared Decision	HQIP have developed outline specification; Targeted consultation for commissioning model and business rules by NHS Digital; first data expected Summer 2020	cification; Targeted sultation for commissioning del and business rules by S Digital; first data expected hmer 2020PHE and NHS England genomics team to develop programme of work.QOF QI ModuleFH steering group has agreed to be the expert advisory group to CVD Prevention – Cardiac Delivery Board.VD prevention QOF QI dule has been drafted withNational priority programme for AHSNs incl early work on Lipid menagement	 BHF developing proposal to increase BP awareness and testing in community. Obtaining insights from target audience £13bn Pharmacy integration fund agreed; will include piloting BP testing in high street pharmacists Being tested Q4 2019/20
Making approach with practice pharmacists	QOF QI Module		
Will help to inform PCN spec in 20/21	A CVD prevention QOF QI module has been drafted with RCGP		



Atrial Fibrillation Optimisation Demonstrator Programme

CVD Prevention Programme February 2020

Understanding demand





1 million

people in England are diagnosed with AF. An estimated

400,000 people

are unaware they have AF, as not everyone experiences the symptoms.



AF is responsible for **1 in 5 strokes**

with survivors likely to live with debilitating consequences.

Background



- Utilising clinical staff to case find patients in GP records who have already been diagnosed with AF but not receiving optimal treatment.
- The programme is being implemented in 23 CCGs across England, which have been selected based on low attainment of the QOF indicator measuring the %age of patients diagnosed with AF who are receiving anticoagulation (AF007) and CCGs with high levels of deprivation (based on data from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015). QOF data is from 2017/18.

 NHS England and Improvement has developed the programme in partnership with the Academic Health Science Networks (AHSNs), Public Health England (PHE) and the British Heart Foundation. Local implementation is supported by the AHSNs.





A total of 23 CCGs are involved in this pilot programme. They are:

Great Yarmouth And Waveney CCG Greenwich CCG Harrow CCG Brent CCG Morecambe Bay CCG Chorley and South Ribble CCG West Lancashire CCG Isle of Wight CCG Portsmouth CCG Kingston CCG Croydon CCG South Kent Coast CCG Thanet CCG Northumberland CCG Haringey CCG Islington CCG Barnet CCG Camden CCG Enfield CCG North Tyneside CCG North Cumbria CCG Leeds CCG **Bradford City CCG**



The model



Clinical pharmacists will go through GP records to case-find patients who are not receiving optimal treatment

These patients will then be discussed by the clinical pharmacist and GP or practice pharmacist in a virtual clinic.

Following the virtual clinic, the patient will meet with the GP or practice pharmacist, who will have received training in Shared Decision Making

The patient and practice pharmacist or GP will jointly decide on a management plan using Shared Decision Making.

• Quarter 1 data



Quarterly returns



• Quarter 2 data



Quarterly returns



Quarter 3 data



% of GP practices in which VCs have been undertaken





Quarterly returns





- NHS England and Improvement will be carrying out a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the programme.
- The quantitative evaluation will be carried out by NHS England and Improvement using data gathered from the quarterly data collection and the end of programme data collection.
- NHS England and Improvement is procuring an external provider to carry out the qualitative evaluation. This is currently in progress, and it is anticipated that the provider will report in October 2020.





Please highlight examples of good practice and people who are doing really good work to prevent CVD.

Please make sure we let the rest of the country know too.

Any questions?



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