

SBRI Healthcare

Integrated Care and Social Care



The AHSN Network





Background on integrated care

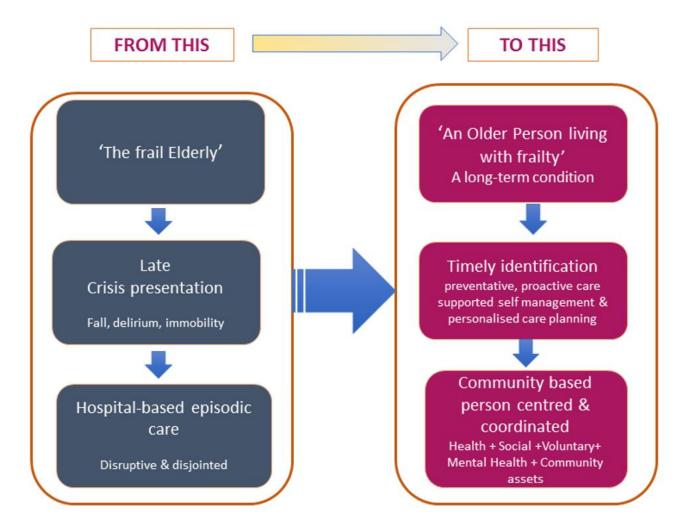
- Unstainable pressures faced by the system
- Cost of care of frailty and ageing population
- Integration of care across primary, secondary (hospital), tertiary (specialist centres), social and community care, that is increasingly person-centred, is an aspiration described in the NHS Long Term Plan2 (LTP).
- New Models of Care Vanguards
- Integrated Care Systems (ICS's)
- Healthy Ageing Grand Challenge







Challenges of Healthy Ageing





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Category 1: Improve effective data sharing systems across the care network

What if access to data was seamless for all carers of a patient?

What if patients could easily access the full offering of services to design their bespoke care package at any time?

What if care could be planned to intervene before a crisis event?



What if family,
volunteers, primary,
secondary and social
care teams could 'talk'
to each other?

What if frail elderly people could live safely at home for longer and be discharged significantly earlier









Category 2: Reduce social care workforce pressure

What if care workers were enabled to deliver proactive person-centred care?

What if the carers timetable adjusted in response to distance/traffic?

What if accredited education & training could be delivered to care workers flexibly?



What if care worker turnover dropped by 5%?

What if some care could be delivered remotely?

What if physical, mental and social health could be simultaneously assessed and managed?







Technologies excluded from the list

- Manage my condition' apps (e.g. glucose monitoring apps)
- Bed capacity monitoring systems
- Social networking, messaging or imaging apps
- Patient tracking systems
- Task lists
- Wearables that are not part of innovative business models of delivering integrated care
- Anything only to do with diabetes prevention and management





Key questions to consider

- How will the proposed solution impact on the care pathway and how will the care pathway need to be changed in order to deliver system-wide benefits?
- How will you ensure that the technology will be acceptable to patients (and their families and wider support network) and to health and social care workers?
- How could these groups be involved in the development of the innovation?
- How will you ensure that the technology is affordable to the NHS and wider system such
 as ICSs both immediately and throughout the life of the product?
- What health economics evidence will the NHS and wider system require before the technology can be adopted?

