

SBRI Healthcare



The AHSN Network England



Agenda

Chris Hart - Welcome and introduction to AHSNs Karen Livingstone – National Director SBRI Healthcare - How SBRI works & what it has delivered? 10.30 A focus on Mental Health: **Dr Jen Martin**, Programme Manager, NIHR MindTech Healthcare Technology Cooperative 11.00 A focus on Surgery: Dr Areena Rouchelle D'souza, Orthopaedic surgeon and Senior Fellow The Centre for Spinal Studies and Surgery (CSSS), Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust 11.30 **Karen Livingstone** how to make a successful SBRI application 11.50 Q&A and networking 12.30 Close NHS

*The***AHSN***Network*

England





Academic Health Science Networks

Chris Hart Commercial Director East Midlands AHSN





The AHSN Network

15 Academic Health Science Networks (AHSNs) across England.

Find out more about AHSNs, and how to contact your local network at <u>www.ahsnnetwork.com</u>





Academic Health Science Networks



through adoption and spread of proven innovations



The AHSN Network Er



- We connect: bringing together academics, NHS, researchers and industry to accelerate innovation and facilitate the adoption and spread of proven ideas
- We are catalysts: helping facilitate change across whole health and social care economies with a focus on improving outcomes for patients
- We create: the right environment for relevant industries to work with the NHS and other parts of the healthcare sector





AHSNs impacts since 2013





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EMAHSN: Transforming the health of East Midlands residents and stimulating wealth creation

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SBRI Healthcare

Karen Livingstone, National Director SBRI Healthcare









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SBRI is a pan-government, structured process enabling the Public Sector to engage with innovative suppliers:

✓ Helping the Public Sector address challenges

- Using innovation to achieve a step change
- ✓Accelerating technology commercialisation
 - Providing a route to market

✓ Support and the development of Innovative companies

- Providing a lead customer/R&D partner
- Providing funding and credibility for fund raising







- ✓ 100% funded R&D
- ✓ Operate under procurement rules rather than state aid rules
- ✓ UK implementation of EU Pre-Commercial Procurement
- Deliverable based rather than hours worked or costs incurred
- Contract with Prime Supplier
 - ✓ Who may choose to sub contract but remains accountable
- IP rests with Supplier
 - Certain usage rights with Public Sector Companies encouraged to exploit IP
 - Light touch Reporting & payments quarterly & up front



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Things to Note

- Any size of business is eligible
- Other organisations are eligible as long as the route to market is demonstrated
- All contract values quoted INCLUDE VAT
- Applications assessed on Fair Market Value
- Contract terms are non-negotiable
- Single applicant (partners shown as sub contractors)
- Applicants must fully complete the application form





HEALTHCARE

Eligible costs (all to include VAT)

- Labour costs broken down by individual
- Material Costs (inc consumables specific to the project)
- Capital Equipment Costs
- Sub-contract costs
- Travel and subsistence
- Other costs specifically attributed to the project
- Indirect Costs:
 - General office and basic laboratory consumables
 - Library services/learning resources
 - Typing/secretarial
 - Finance, personnel, public relations and departmental services
 - Central and distributed computing
 - \circ Cost of capital employed
 - \circ Overheads

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www.innovateuk.org/sbri

website contains details of all SBRI competitions





SBRI Healthcare

Launch Autumn Competition 2017

Mental Health

Surgery



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New Competition October 2017

Competition launch:18th October 2017Closing Date:Noon 29th NovemberBriefing Events:Bristol 24th OctoberNottingham 31st October

Liverpool 3rd November

Assessments: Interview panels: Contracts awarded: December/January 2017/18 January 2018 March 2018



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OUR YEAR IN NUMBERS



FIVE YEARS OF DELIVERY



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sbrihealthcare.co.uk



- 704k patients impacted to date
- Potential to impact 59.5m
- Reduced harm evidenced.
- Reduced length of stay and no. of GP appointments
- Improved PROMs reporting from <2% to >40%

"I'm no longer worried about losing my driving licence, no longer worried about losing my house or my job. My last eye check up at the hospital confirmed that for the first time in over two years, BOTH my retinas are stable once again...with no signs of any small bleeds at all" (Polyphotnix patient)



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- £17.8m cash releasing savings secured to the NHS and social care to date
- Estimated cumulative future savings to the NHS expected to be of the order of £300- £440m in five years (2022), rising to between £1,100m -£1,800m in 10 years
- 135 IP applications: Five NICE approvals submitted
- 778 different NHS/care settings involved to date



NHS

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SBRI HEALTHCARE Benefit for business and the economy

- £140m private investment secured by SBRI Healthcare backed companies
- 788 jobs created or safeguarded with £47m economic impact
- 50 products on the market and available to purchase – 18 companies are exporting & 3 have secured sales in excess of £500k
- Companies have been created and have only survived as a consequence of SBRI funding







SBRI Healthcare

Launch Autumn Competition 2017

Chris Hart, Commercial Director, East Midlands AHSN



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- The Five Year Forward View for Mental Health reports that mental health problems account for 25% of all ill health in the UK
- One in four adults will experience mental health problems each year
- Mental illness is the UK's single largest cause of disability.
- Mental health problems have an estimated economic and social cost of £105 billion a year approximately the cost of the entire NHS.
- Nearly 1/3 of all people with a long-term physical health condition also have a mental health problem, typically depression or anxiety
- The effect of poor mental health on physical illnesses has been estimated to cost the NHS at least £8 billion a year.



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- Children and Young Peoples' Mental Health
- Depression, Self Harm and Suicide
- Operational Productivity and New Models of Care





Technology in Surgery

- Increasing pressure on the cost of delivering surgery and patient waiting times.
- In the last 10 years, the number of surgical admissions to secondary care increased by 27%, from 3.7 million in 2003/04 to 4.7 million in 2013/14 .
- There are over three thousand NHS operating theatres in England

 19% of which are dedicated day case theatres
 Annual expenditure on surgery in the NHS has been estimated at £4.5 billion (2013).
- The 92% target for all patients to be seen within 18 weeks has not been met since February 2016.
- NHS Improvement today! Believes operating theatres could be saving 2 hours a today through increased efficiency





Technology in Surgery Themes

Technologies to assist with surgical procedures

 Preoperative surgical simulation technologies





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Dr Jen Martin, Programme Manager, NIHR MindTech Healthcare Technology Cooperative

A focus on Mental Health







Mental Health: the perfect clinical area for innovative technological solutions

Dr Jen Martin

MindTech Healthcare Technology Co-operative

www.mindtech.org.uk

@NIHR_MindTech

NHS National Institute for Health Research

MindTech

- Established in 2013. Funded till end of 2022
- Remit: to support the development of new technologies for MH
- Focusing on areas of high unmet clinical need
- Bringing together NHS clinicians, service users, academia & industry



NIHR MindTech Healthcare Technology Co-operative

Why Mental Health?

- Mental health problems affect 1 in 4 people
- Huge economic cost to UK £70bn per year¹
- Greatest cause of health related disability in UK
- 28% of the national disease burden
- 70 million working days lost each year
- High unmet need with little technological innovation
- Subjective clinical assessment dominates practice
- Lack of historical engagement with SMEs and technology sector

¹ OECD 2014

Treatment Gaps in Mental Health



- 75% of people with mental illness fail to receive any treatment at all
- 60% of people referred to IAPT services receive no treatment
- 10% of British 5-15 year olds have a diagnosable mental health condition but only 25% of these receive treatment
- 75%+ of adults who access mental health services had a diagnosable disorder in prior to the age of 18



NIHR MindTech Healthcare Technology Co-operative

Technological Innovation in Mental Health: Why now?

- £30bn NHS funding gap by 2020 requires transformational change
- Treatment gaps require disruptive technological solutions
- Demand for flexible, person-centred care: precision medicine and self-management
- Harness advances in computer science and bioengineering, AI and machine learning
- Rapid growth in smart technologies and ubiquitous computing
- The UK is (somewhat) ready for digital mental health







NHS Transformation Agenda for technology and mental health





NIHR MindTech Healthcare Technology Co-operative

The UK plc Growth Agenda





NIHR MindTech Healthcare Technology Co-operative
Mental Health Technology Landscape





What technologies are the NHS interested in?



Simple "Supportive" Tools

- e.g. trackers
- Mood
- Alcohol
- Activity
- Diet

NHS is unlikely to look at these:

- Too many
- Low risk
- Low cost (or free)
- Limited impact on NHS

Will likely just direct to wellestablished, freely-available apps or develop their own

Transformative Services and Products

Technologies that deliver tangible benefits to patients or the NHS:

- Improvements in health outcomes
- Support service re-design (in reality reduce costs)
- Improve access particularly hardto-reach groups
- Reduce burden on NHS:
 - Treatment Costs
 - Waiting lists
 - GP appointments
 - A&E attendance
 - Inpatient admissions



And what outcomes?



Improved patient outcomes + NHS Savings Improved patient outcomes NHS Savings (N.B. for which part of system?) Improves self-management (e.g. reduces GP appts) Addresses local or national NHS priorities "Positively influences factors important to users"





Digitally-enabled Therapy



- Has the potential to increase access and deliver evidence-based interventions at scale:
 - Can address the constraints of static/reduced budgets and lack of therapists
 - May also address practical barriers: travel, time, convenience, choice.
- Evidence suggests blended approaches are more effective than computerised self-guided interventions
- Apps have potential, but field still in its infancy:
 - What's the evidence that they're safe/effective?
 - What's their role in services?
 - Uncertain business case (will the NHS prescribe?)



Bringing more Objectivity to Assessment & Monitoring, e.g. ADHD

NHS National Institute for Health Research



- Qb Test: Computerised objective assessment of attention and activity
- AQUA Trial: 1st worldwide diagnostic RCT for ADHD - 40% faster diagnosis
- QbTest now has FDA approval
- EM Support with Funding/Evaluation/Adoption
 - CLAHRC EM
 - MindTech
 - EMAHSN



Improving treatment: prediction response to antidepressants



- Received Phase 1 & 2 SBRI funding in 2013 MH competition
- European clinical trial currently underway
 - The modulation of emotional processing is a very early effect of antidepressant drugs and occurs many weeks before changes in mood become apparent



The Facial Expression Recognition Task is sensitive to enhanced recognition of negative emotional faces and blunted recognition of positive emotional faces in depressed patients and modulation by antidepressant drugs



New non-pharmacological treatments: Games, VR, AI & Avatars





The Challenge Areas



Children & Young People



What if we could use technology to support and alleviate pressure on Children and Young People's Mental Health services?

What if we could identify mental health issues in children and young people earlier?

What if we could use technology to help support children and young people with mental health issues?

What if the triage and assessement of mental health conditions could be automated, to ensure children and young people are diagnosed as soon as possible?

What if we could gamification and diagnose low virtual reality level anxiety could be used to array of settings, mental wellbein from education to the community? and young people?

What if gamification and virtual reality could be used to support the nental wellbeing of our children and young people? What if we could provide our young people with effective signposting to products and services that could help them? What if we could monitor young people in real time using technology and provide interventions through technology?

What if we could provide children with cognitive and psychological support earlier and in settings that aren't always the NHS?

Depression, self-harm & suicide

What if technology could help to alleviate depression, reduce self-harm and prevent suicide?

What if technology enabled more tailored interventions to improve efficacy?

What if technology could accelerate engagement and treatment?

What if we could empower people to self manage?

What if technology could provide new tools for mental health diagnosis?

What if technology could help us to connect with hard to reach groups and therefore improve equity of access?

What if games and VR could be used at home to practice skills, improve engagement and enable faster recovery?

NHS National Institute for Health Research

New Models of Care



What if technology provided better data integration between different mental health service providers?

What if there were a technological innovation that enabled integration between a national database and local delivery systems in the area of mental health and wellbeing? What if we could automate decisions about standardised components of care packages? e.g. Al/machine learning

What if case managers could be released from manual reporting and data entry, allowing them to refocus on real case management? What if technology could enable improved clinical and case management oversight (across primary and secondary care) to support better decisions about a patient in specialist care? What if there was an innovation that ensured data collection was specific, accurate, consistently applied and timely? Plus easy to share across the primary / secondary divide

Key challenges for applicants



- What unmet need/priority does the technology address?
 - Involve clinicians, service users, commissioners (& MindTech)
- How will the technology fit into NHS services?
 - Mapping and understanding care pathways
 - Interoperability, data sharing, security and privacy
 - What additional burden does it place on services or staff
- What's the commissioning case/ value proposition?
 - Know what the NHS will pay for and what it won't
 - Understand priorities of commissioners & providers

MindTech Symposium 2017



Digital Technology in Practice

Thursday 7th December 2016 Royal College of Physicians, London

Speakers include:

- Dr Louise Wood Department of Health
- Alison Faulkner service user, researcher & activist
- **Dr James Woollard** NHS England
- Dr Sophie Bostock Sleepio



www.mindtech.org.uk

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Dr Areena Rouchelle D'souza, Orthopaedic surgeon and Senior Fellow The Centre for Spinal Studies and Surgery (CSSS), Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust

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A focus on Surgery



Technology in Surgery

SBRI Healthcare NHS England competition for development contracts October 2017



Dr. Areena D'souza Orthopaedic surgeon and Senior spinal fellow Queens medical centre

- No financial disclosures to make
- No affiliation with any of the companies I may portray in my slides

Artificial intelligence: coming soon to a hospital near you

By ROGER SMITH / APRIL 13, 2017



The Current Situation

- Royal College of surgeons data- ten year period, the number of surgical admissions to secondary care increased by 27%, from 3.7 million in 2003/04 to 4.7 million in 2013/14.
- NHS England, Supporting Facilities Data 2017- over three thousand NHS operating theatres in England, 19% dedicated day case theatres and annual expenditure on surgery in the NHS has been estimated at £4.5 billion (2013).
- The 92% target for all patients to be seen within 18 weeks has not been met since February 2016 - 39% increase in the total number of patients waiting over 18 weeks for planned treatment uptil February 2017.
- In 2014-15 there were 11,341,913 Finished Consultant Episodes (FCEs), 60.5% of which involved some form of procedure or intervention, with 95% of day case episodes involving a procedure or intervention.

Current costs

Standard, Coronary Artery Bypass Graft with Single Heart Valve Replacement or Repair, £16,431

Major General Abdominal Procedures, 19 years and over, £10,223

Major Small Intestine Procedures, 19 years and over, £9,287

Malignant Gastrointestinal Tract Disorders without Interventions £4,449

Hip Fracture with Single Intervention, £5,146

Appendicectomy Procedures, 19 years and over, £5,455

Source: NHS Improvement Annex A: The national prices and national tariff workbook 2018/19

Open letter to trainee members from the Royal College of Surgeons

16 Sep 2016

Over the summer, the immense task facing the NHS has become abundantly clear. The sorts of pressures we witness in winter months are now the norm. The health service is unable to triangulate the need to keep finances under control and meet the provision and standard of care we rightly expect for our patients. While we have yet to see a return to the intolerable surgical waiting times of the 1990s, the direction of travel seems clear.

Training is a particular issue in surgery. The GMC's annual trainee survey consistently finds that <u>junior surgeons in the early stages of their training are the</u> <u>least satisfied</u> of all the medical specialties with their training. It is a particular concern that <u>access to theatre time and the learning of craft skills has become</u> <u>severely limited</u> in the early years of training.

Challenges for surgeons and the system....



The Challenges

Category 1: Preoperative/Training Surgical Simulation Technologies

What if surgeons could be better informed through artificial intelligence, and data analytics and be able to practice complex surgery in advance?

What if detailed anatomical models (physical or virtual) could be readily available before surgery?

What if data analytics and AI could better predict outcomes of complex surgery? What if each patient could have a virtual double that could be operated on in a simulation?

What if 3D printed replicas of organs, bones, tissues, tumours and blood vessels could be made widely available to surgeons?

What if models could enable surgeons to visualise the detail they normally only see once operating on a patient? What if AI could be used to inform preoperative planning and predict outcomes? What if existing imaging and information could be used to virtually engineer a patient?











The Challenges

Category 2: Technologies to assist with surgical procedures

What if we could use technologies to enhance surgical performance, reduce variation in outcomes and reduce costs?

What if technology could enhance clinical decision making during surgery? What if robots could carry out parts of surgical procedures? What if surgical margins could be predicted in real time?

What if tissues could be tested in real time during surgery? What if light sources were nearer the site of surgery e.g. directly from instruments?

What if pressure sights could be monitiored and adjusted during surgery? What if waste generated in theatres could be automatically sorted?

What if frugal design methods could be used to reduce costs for the NHS?









Is this inevitably the way forward.....???



- What are the limits to what AI can achieve?
- Will the funding be sufficient for needs?
- Will it be dangerous or unethical?
- Will AI in planning and prognosticating stifle a surgeons innovation
- Who will be liable if AI fails?

Artificial Intelligence is a trusted advisor and can beat a human in precision, skill and theoretical knowledge in todays world Will Surgeons still remain at the top of the medical food chain????





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Karen Livingstone, National Director SBRI Healthcare





The application process

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Application Process www.sbrihealthcare.co.uk



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SBRI bringing new technologies to the NHS



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Home » Nick's Summary » SBRI Application Form Go to: Page 1 Page 2 HEALTHCARE SBRI Application Form

Required fields are noted with an *

1) Description of Proposed Idea/Technology *

Please provide a brief description of your proposed idea/technology and how this addresses the customer need, market and patient problems. Include how you plan to engage key stakeholders in Phase 1. Please consider defining the market/patient you plan to address; the implications, size, cost of the problem and market. Outline your solution and how it meets the market/patient needs, including the needs described in the competition category brief, how it could be implemented, cost of doing so and any other matters arising from its adoption. To support this description you may upload an image file by using 'Upload Proposal Document(s)' Task, which is available from the Main Application task menu. (500 word limit)

2) Technical Project Summary *

NHS

England



Application Summary	INCOMPLETE	Start	🤱 Add Member
			🔏 Edit Members
Company Details	INCOMPLETE	Start	8 Withdraw Applic
<u>SBRI Application Form</u>	INCOMPLETE	<u>Start</u>	
Upload Attachment (optional)	PREREQUISITES NOT MET		
Upload 2nd Proposal Document (optional)	PREREQUISITES NOT MET		
<u>Declaration</u>	INCOMPLETE	<u>Start</u>	
Submit your	PREREQUISITES NOT MET		
application			

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Assessment Criteria

- 1. What will be the effect of this proposal on the challenge addressed?
- 2. What is the degree of technical challenge? How innovative is the project?
- 3. Will the technology have a competitive advantage over existing/alternate technologies that can meet the market needs?
- 4. Are the milestones and project plan appropriate?
- 5. Is the proposed development plan a sound approach?
- 6. Does the proposed project have an appropriate commercialisation plan and does the size of the market justify the investment?
- 7. Does the company appear to have the right skills and experience to deliver the intended benefits?
- 8. Does the proposal look sensible financially? Is the overall budget realistic and justified in terms of the aims and methods proposed?





Key Points to Remember

- Research and define the market/patient need
- Review the direct competitor landscape and make sure you define your USP
- Consider your route to market, what is the commercialisation plan? Do you know who your customer will be, how will you distribute, how much will you charge for the product/service?
- How will the project be managed (what tools will you use, how will the team communicate etc)
- Provide a clear cost breakdown
- Make sure you answer all of the questions in sufficient detail
- Try not to use too much technical jargon, sell the project in terms the NHS will understand (outcomes, benefits to patients etc)







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Any Questions?



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