

## 1 Preventing people from dying prematurely

### Overarching indicators

- 1a Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) from causes considered amenable to healthcare
  - i Adults ii Children and young people
- 1b Life expectancy at 75
  - i Males ii Females

### Improvement areas

#### Reducing premature mortality from the major causes of death

- 1.1 Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease (PHOF 4.4\*)
- 1.2 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (PHOF 4.7\*)
- 1.3 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (PHOF 4.6\*)
- 1.4 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (PHOF 4.5\*)
  - i One- and ii Five-year survival from all cancers
  - iii One- and iv Five-year survival from breast, lung and colorectal cancer

#### Reducing premature death in people with serious mental illness

- 1.5 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness (PHOF 4.9\*)

#### Reducing deaths in babies and young children

- 1.6 i Infant mortality (PHOF 4.1\*)
  - ii Neonatal mortality and stillbirths
  - iii Five year survival from all cancers in children

#### Reducing premature death in people with a learning disability

- 1.7 Excess under 60 mortality rate in adults with a learning disability

## 2 Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions

### Overarching indicator

- 2 Health-related quality of life for people with long-term conditions (ASCOF 1A\*\*)

### Improvement areas

#### Ensuring people feel supported to manage their condition

- 2.1 Proportion of people feeling supported to manage their condition

#### Improving functional ability in people with long-term conditions

- 2.2 Employment of people with long-term conditions (ASCOF 1E\*\*, PHOF 1.8\*)

#### Reducing time spent in hospital by people with long-term conditions

- 2.3 i Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions
  - ii Unplanned hospitalisation for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy in under 19s

#### Enhancing quality of life for carers

- 2.4 Health-related quality of life for carers (ASCOF 1D\*\*)

#### Enhancing quality of life for people with mental illness

- 2.5 Employment of people with mental illness (ASCOF 1F\*\* & PHOF 1.8\*\*)

#### Enhancing quality of life for people with dementia

- 2.6 i Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia (PHOF 4.16\*)
  - ii A measure of the effectiveness of post-diagnosis care in sustaining independence and improving quality of life (ASCOF 2F\*\*)

## 3 Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury

### Overarching indicators

- 3a Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission
- 3b Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital (PHOF 4.11\*)

### Improvement areas

#### Improving outcomes from planned treatments

- 3.1 Total health gain as assessed by patients for elective procedures
  - i Hip replacement ii Knee replacement iii Groin hernia iv Varicose veins
  - v Psychological therapies

#### Preventing lower respiratory tract infections (LRTI) in children from becoming serious

- 3.2 Emergency admissions for children with LRTI

#### Improving recovery from injuries and trauma

- 3.3 Survival from major trauma

#### Improving recovery from stroke

- 3.4 Proportion of stroke patients reporting an improvement in activity/lifestyle on the Modified Rankin Scale at 6 months

#### Improving recovery from fragility fractures

- 3.5 Proportion of patients recovering to their previous levels of mobility/walking ability at i 30 and ii 120 days

#### Helping older people to recover their independence after illness or injury

- 3.6 i Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation service (ASCOF 2B[1]\*)
  - ii Proportion offered rehabilitation following discharge from acute or community hospital (ASCOF 2B[2]\*)

## 4 Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care

### Overarching indicators

- 4a Patient experience of primary care
  - i GP services
  - ii GP Out-of-hours services
  - iii NHS dental services
- 4b Patient experience of hospital care
- 4c Friends and family test

### Improvement areas

#### Improving people's experience of outpatient care

- 4.1 Patient experience of outpatient services

#### Improving hospitals' responsiveness to personal needs

- 4.2 Responsiveness to in-patients' personal needs

#### Improving people's experience of accident and emergency services

- 4.3 Patient experience of A&E services

#### Improving access to primary care services

- 4.4 Access to i GP services and ii NHS dental services

#### Improving women and their families' experience of maternity services

- 4.5 Women's experience of maternity services

#### Improving the experience of care for people at the end of their lives

- 4.6 Bereaved carers' views on the quality of care in the last 3 months of life

#### Improving experience of healthcare for people with mental illness

- 4.7 Patient experience of community mental health services

#### Improving children and young people's experience of healthcare

- 4.8 Children and young people's experience of outpatient services

#### Improving people's experience of integrated care

- 4.9 People's experience of integrated care (ASCOF 3E\*\*)

## 5 Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm

### Overarching indicators

- 5a Patient safety incidents reported
- 5b Safety incidents involving severe harm or death
- 5c Hospital deaths attributable to problems in care

### Improvement areas

#### Reducing the incidence of avoidable harm

- 5.1 Deaths from venous thromboembolism (VTE) related events
- 5.2 Incidence of healthcare associated infection (HCAI)
  - i MRSA
  - ii C. difficile
- 5.3 Proportion of patients with category 2, 3 and 4 pressure ulcers
- 5.4 Incidence of medication errors causing serious harm

#### Improving the safety of maternity services

- 5.5 Admission of full-term babies to neonatal care

#### Delivering safe care to children in acute settings

- 5.6 Incidence of harm to children due to 'failure to monitor'

# NHS Outcomes Framework 2014/15

## at a glance

### Alignment with Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) and/or Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)

\* Indicator is shared

\*\* Indicator is complementary

*Indicators in italics are placeholders, pending development or identification*