

2016/17 National Tariff Payment System

Annex B: Technical guidance and information for services with national currencies

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1. Introduction

1. This annex is designed to provide additional information on national currencies with and without national prices.
2. In the 2014/15 national tariff, the information contained within this annex was contained within three separate annexes. These were:
 - a. Additional information on currencies with national prices
 - b. Acute currencies for local pricing
 - c. Ambulance services
3. The annex is split into two main parts
 - a. Technical information and guidance on national currencies with national prices
 - b. Currency specification and and guidance for certain locally priced services
4. This annex does not contain information on mental health clusters. That is a separate annex.

2. Technical information and guidance on currencies with national prices

5. This section of the annex should be read in conjunction with Section 3 ('Currencies with national prices') of the 2016/17 National Tariff Payment System (2016/17 NTPS).
6. It provides information on the national currencies for which there are national prices specified by the 2016/17 NTPS (use of those prices is mandatory). There is also some information on currencies for services that do not have national prices, but for which we publish reference or guide prices (referred to here as non-mandatory prices). A list of currencies together with the (mandatory) national prices can be found in the National Tariff Workbook.
7. This document also provides implementation guidance (including further details of currency specification, where appropriate) on the following aspects of the 2016/17 NTPS:
 - a. Chemotherapy and radiotherapy
 - b. Post-discharge rehabilitation
 - c. Outpatient care
 - d. Best practice tariffs
 - e. Maternity pathway
 - f. Cystic fibrosis
 - g. Looked after children health assessments.

2.1. Chemotherapy and radiotherapy

8. In this section, we provide information on the healthcare resource group (HRG) sub-chapters that relate to chemotherapy and radiotherapy. There are no changes to reimbursement arrangements for chemotherapy and radiotherapy in 2016/17 (compared with the 2014/15 national tariff), except:
 - a. prices based on 2011/12 reference costs (this was adopted by those providers that adopted the enhanced tariff option (ETO)).
 - b. a limited update to the regimen list¹

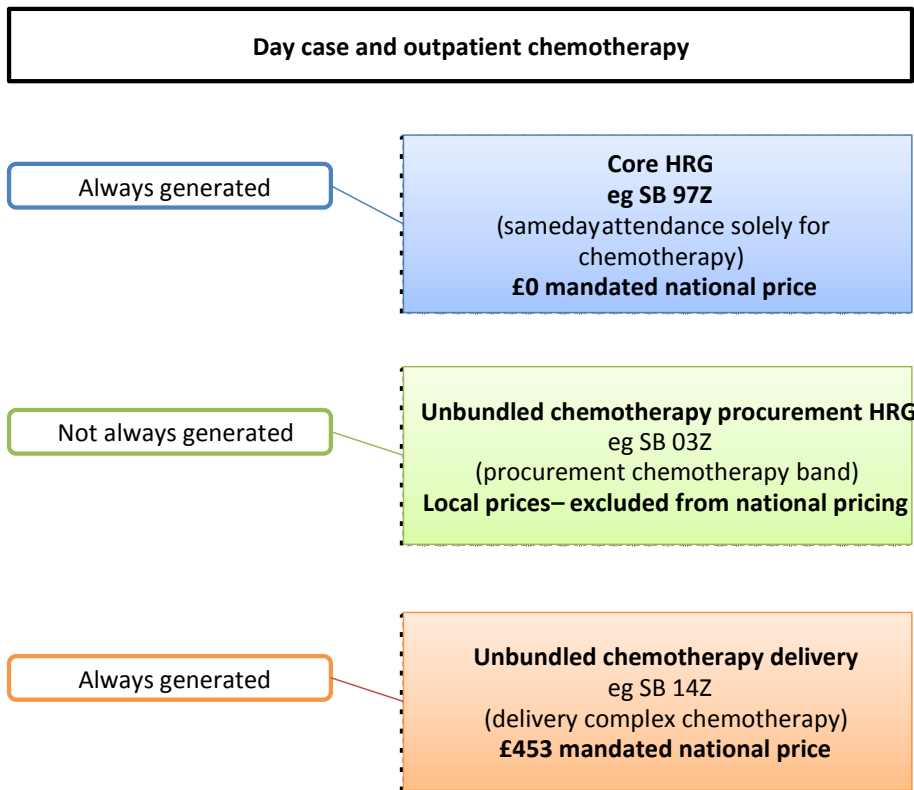
¹ The list is published as a protected excel spreadsheet via the HSCIC Technology Reference data Update Distribution (TRUD) website at <https://isd.hscic.gov.uk/trud3/user/guest/group/0/home>. The website has instructions for setting up an account to be able to download the list.

- c. the removal of the national variation introduced to assist with the transition to (mandatory) national prices (this was adopted by those providers that adopted the ETO).

2.1.1. Chemotherapy delivery

9. Chemotherapy is split into three parts:
 - a. a core HRG (covering the primary diagnosis or procedure) that is covered by national price but set at £0
 - b. the unbundled HRG for chemotherapy drug procurement
 - c. the unbundled HRG for chemotherapy delivery.
10. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Chemotherapy HRGs



11. The procurement element of chemotherapy remains subject to local prices.

2.1.2. Structure

12. The procurement HRGs are for the procurement of chemotherapy drugs for regimens split into bands. There are currently ten cost bands covering adult and paediatric regimens.

13. The costs of each of the procurement HRGs contain all costs associated with procuring each drug cycle, including supportive drugs and pharmacy costs (indirect and overheads).
14. The chemotherapy delivery HRGs are assigned for each attendance for treatment to reflect the complexity of treatment and resource use.

Table 1: Chemotherapy delivery HRGs (not including oral administration)

Definition	Explanation
Deliver simple parenteral chemotherapy	Overall time of 30 minutes nurse time and 30-60 minutes chair time for the delivery of a complete cycle.
Deliver more complex parenteral chemotherapy	Overall time of 60 minutes nurse time and up to 120 minutes chair time for the delivery of a complete cycle.
Deliver complex chemotherapy, including prolonged infusional treatment	Overall time of 60 minutes nurse time and over two hours chair time for the delivery of a complete cycle.
Deliver subsequent elements of a chemotherapy cycle	Delivery of any pattern of outpatient chemotherapy regimen, other than the first attendance, for example day 8 of a day 1 and 8 regimen or days 8 and 15 of a day 1, 8 and 15 regimen.

Table 2: Payment arrangements for chemotherapy HRGs 2016/17

	Core HRG	Unbundled chemotherapy procurement HRG	Unbundled chemotherapy delivery HRG
Ordinary admission	eg LB35B National price includes cost of delivery	eg SB03Z HRG generated – excluded from national price. Local prices agreed	No HRG generated
Day case and outpatient	SB97Z (generated if no other activity occurs)	eg SB03Z HRG generated – excluded from national price. Local prices agreed	eg SB14Z National prices for 2016/17
Day case and outpatient	If other activity occurs eg LB35B	eg SB03Z HRG generated – excluded from national price. Local prices	eg SB14Z National prices for 2016/17

	Core HRG	Unbundled chemotherapy procurement HRG	Unbundled chemotherapy delivery HRG
		agreed	
Regular day and regular night admissions	As per day case and outpatient	eg SB03Z HRG generated – excluded from national price. Local prices agreed	eg SB14Z National prices for 2016/17

15. As in previous years, the core HRG SB97Z attracts a zero (£0) price when a patient has attended solely for chemotherapy delivery and wherein certain circumstances it removes the need for organisations to adjust local reimbursement arrangements for chemotherapy to take into account the core HRG for the chemotherapy diagnosis, SB97Z. These circumstances are where:
- chemotherapy has taken place
 - the activity has a length of stay less than one day
 - the core HRG which would otherwise be generated is a diagnosis-driven HRG (with no major procedures taking place).
16. Delivery codes do not include the consultation at which the patient consents to chemotherapy, nor do they cover any outpatient attendance for medical review required by any change in status of the patient. These activities would generate an outpatient HRG.
17. For non-oral chemotherapy regimens not on the national regimen list, the delivery HRG SB17Z must be negotiated locally as, by the nature of new regimens and potentially differential delivery methods, the costs will vary. Oral chemotherapy regimens must be paid for under SB11Z regardless of whether the regimen is included on the national regimen list.

2.1.3. Additional drugs

18. Specified drugs that are not covered by national prices when used for chemotherapy may also be prescribed for other indications. When used for non-chemotherapy indications they may or may not continue to be specified. For example, rituximab is listed on both the regimens list and the specified high cost drugs list.

Table 3: Treatment of hormonal therapies and high cost supportive drugs

Method of delivery	Hormone treatments	Supportive drugs
As an intrinsic part of a regimen	If included within a regimen, ignore	If included within a regimen, ignore
By itself	Code to the relevant admission/outpatient attendance/procedure core HRG generated (not chemotherapy specific)	Apportion over procurement bands, potentially extra delivery time/costs
As part of supportive drug	Include costs within drug costs	N/A

19. If a hormone treatment is not used as an intrinsic part of a regimen, or as a supportive drug to a regimen, it is covered by national prices unless it appears on the specified high cost drugs list or when it is included in a British National Formulary section or subsection that is wholly excluded from prices.

2.1.4. External beam radiotherapy

20. Radiotherapy can be split into two broad areas:
- a. external beam radiotherapy
 - b. brachytherapy and molecular radiotherapy administration.
21. In 2016/17, there will continue to be a national price for external beam radiotherapy.
22. The radiotherapy HRGs are similar in design to the chemotherapy HRGs in that an attendance may result in more than one HRG; that is, both preparation and treatment delivery. The national radiotherapy dataset (RTDS), introduced in 2009, must be used by all organisations providing radiotherapy services.
23. The regular attender service exclusion that was removed in 2013/14, will continue in 2016/17, along with that for chemotherapy and renal services.
24. It is expected that, in line with the RTDS and clinical guidance, external beam radiotherapy treatment will be delivered in an outpatient setting. Patients do not need to be admitted to receive external beam (teletherapy) radiotherapy, which can be given on an ambulatory basis.

Table 4: Payment arrangements for external beam radiotherapy

	Core HRG	Unbundled radiotherapy planning HRG (one coded per course of treatment)	Unbundled radiotherapy delivery HRG
Ordinary admission	eg LB35B National price applies	Treat as per RTDS (RT treatment delivered as outpatient)	Treat as per RTDS (RT treatment delivered as outpatient)
Day case and outpatient	SC97Z (generated if no other activity occurs)	eg SC45Z HRG generated National prices for 2016/17	eg SC22Z HRG generated National prices for 2016/17
Regular day and regular night admissions	As per day case & outpatient	eg SC45Z HRG generated National prices for 2016/17	eg SC22Z HRG generated National prices for 2016/17

25. As in previous years, the unbundled HRG SC97Z attracts a zero (£0) price when a patient has attended solely for external beam radiotherapy. This removes the need for organisations to adjust local reimbursement arrangements for radiotherapy to take into account the core HRG for the diagnosis. SC97Z is generated where:
- external beam radiotherapy has taken place
 - the activity has a length of stay less than one day
 - the core HRG which would otherwise be generated is a diagnosis-driven HRG (with no major procedures taking place).
26. Planning codes do not include the consultation at which the patient consents to radiotherapy, nor do they cover any outpatient attendance for medical review required by any change in status of the patient. These activities would generate an outpatient HRG.
27. Delivery codes will be assigned to each attendance for treatment (only one fraction [HRG] per attendance will attract a national price). The only exception to this rule is if two different body areas are being treated when a change in resources is identified, rather than treating a single site. Hyperfractionated radiotherapy, involving two doses delivered six hours apart, would generate two delivery attendances.

28. Preparation codes are applied to and reported on the day of the first treatment (all set out within the RTDS). Each preparation HRG within a patient episode² will attract a national price.

2.2. Post-discharge rehabilitation

29. The post-discharge national prices were first introduced in 2012/13 to encourage a shift of responsibility for patient care after discharge to the acute provider who treated the patient. This was in response to increasing emergency readmission rates in which many patients were being readmitted to providers after discharge.

30. There are four post-discharge national prices that must be used where a single trust provides both acute and community services. Other providers may choose to use these prices. The post-discharge prices cover four areas of care:

- a. cardiac rehabilitation
- b. pulmonary rehabilitation
- c. hip replacement rehabilitation
- d. knee replacement rehabilitation.

31. There are associated commissioning packs for **cardiac rehabilitation**³ and **pulmonary rehabilitation**.⁴

2.2.1. Cardiac rehabilitation

32. Post-discharge care for patients referred to cardiac rehabilitation courses will be the responsibility of the integrated provider trust from which the patient is discharged. Any post-discharge activity for these patients during the period of rehabilitation outside of a defined cardiac rehabilitation pathway will remain the funding responsibility of the patient's commissioner, and is not covered by this national price.

33. The currency is based on the pathway of care outlined in the commissioning pack on cardiac rehabilitation. Commissioners must pay the national price even where the provider offers a different care pathway. The provider bears the risk of the patient being readmitted and it is for them to assess what type of rehabilitation is required and how it is provided.

² For a definition of 'episode', see the NHS Data Dictionary at

http://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/web_site_content/navigation/main_menu.asp

³ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130107105354/http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/Browsable/DH_117504

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/commissioning-toolkit-for-respiratory-services>

34. Based on clinical guidance, the post-discharge price will only apply to the subset of patients identified in the commissioning pack as potentially benefitting from cardiac rehabilitation, where the evidence for the effect of cardiac rehabilitation is strongest; that is, those patients discharged having had an acute spell of care for:
- a. acute myocardial infarction
 - b. percutaneous coronary intervention or heart failure
 - c. coronary artery bypass grafting.
35. The areas of care are characterised by the following list of spell primary diagnoses and spell dominant procedures:
- a. acute myocardial infarction: a spell primary diagnosis of I210, I211, I212, I213, I214, I219, I220, I221, I228 or I229
 - b. percutaneous coronary intervention or heart failure: a spell dominant procedure of K491, K492, K493, K494, K498, K499, K501, K502, K503, K504, K508, K509, K751, K752, K753, K754, K758 or K759
 - c. coronary artery bypass graft: a spell dominant procedure of K401, K402, K403, K404, K408, K409, K411, K412, K413, K414, K418, K419, K421, K422, K423, K424, K428, K429, K431, K432, K433, K434, K438, K439, K441, K442, K448, K449, K451, K452, K453, K454, K455, K456, K458, K459, K461, K462, K463, K464, K465, K468 or K469.
36. The post-discharge price is payable only for patients discharged from acute care within this defined list of diagnoses and procedures, and who subsequently complete a course of cardiac rehabilitation.

2.2.2. Pulmonary rehabilitation

37. Post-discharge care for patients referred to pulmonary rehabilitation courses will be the responsibility of the integrated provider trust from which the patient is discharged. Any post-discharge activity outside a defined pulmonary rehabilitation pathway for these patients during the period of rehabilitation will remain the funding responsibility of the patient's commissioner and is not covered by this price. The currency is based on the pathway of care outlined in the Department of Health commissioning pack for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).⁵ Commissioners must pay the national price even where the provider offers a different care pathway. The provider bears the risk of the patient being readmitted and it is for them to assess what type of rehabilitation is provided and how it is provided.

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/commissioning-toolkit-for-respiratory-services>

38. The post-discharge price will apply to patients discharged having had an acute episode of care for COPD. The national price can be paid only for patients discharged from acute care with an HRG for the spell of care of DZ21A to DZ21K, who subsequently complete a course of pulmonary rehabilitation. The commissioning pack provides detailed guidance on the evidence base for those discharged from a period of care for COPD who will benefit from pulmonary rehabilitation.

2.2.3. Hip replacement rehabilitation

39. Post-discharge rehabilitation care for some patients following defined primary non-trauma total hip replacement procedures will be the responsibility of the integrated provider trust from which the patient is discharged. Any post-discharge activity not directly related to rehabilitation from their surgery for these patients will remain the funding responsibility of the patient's commissioner and is not covered by this price.
40. The pathway for post-discharge activity for primary non-trauma total hip replacements, suggested by clinical leads, consists of:
- a. seven nurse/physiotherapist appointments
 - b. one occupational therapy appointment
 - c. two consultant-led clinic visits.
41. The national price applied therefore represents the funding for this pathway of rehabilitation and will act as a maximum level of post-discharge rehabilitation payment. Local agreement will need to be reached on the price -when integrated provider trusts take responsibility for post-discharge rehabilitation for patients who, after clinical evaluation, require less intensive pathways of rehabilitation. The post-discharge price will fund the pathway for the first three months after discharge and does not cover long-term follow-up treatment.
42. The national price can only be paid for patients discharged from acute care with an episode of care with a spell dominant procedure of W371, W381, W391, W931, W941 or W951.

2.2.4. Knee replacement rehabilitation

43. Post-discharge rehabilitation care for some patients following defined primary non-trauma total knee replacement procedures will be the responsibility of the integrated provider trust from which the patient is discharged. Any post-discharge activity not directly related to rehabilitation from their surgery for these patients will remain the funding responsibility of the patient's commissioner and is not covered by this price.

44. The defined clinical pathway for post-discharge activity for primary non-trauma total knee replacements provided by clinical leads suggested:
 - a. 10 nurse/physiotherapist appointments
 - b. one occupational therapy appointment
 - c. consultant-led clinic visits.
45. The national price applied therefore represents the funding for this pathway of rehabilitation and will be the maximum post-discharge rehabilitation payment. Local agreement will need to be reached on the price (in accordance with local pricing rules) when integrated provider trusts take responsibility for post-discharge rehabilitation for patients who, after clinical evaluation, require less intensive pathways of rehabilitation. The post-discharge price will fund the pathway for the first three months after discharge and does not cover long-term follow-up treatment.
46. The national price can be paid only for patients discharged from acute care with an episode of care with a spell dominant procedure coding of W401, W411, W421 or O181. The post-discharge currencies for hip and knee replacement cover the defined clinical pathway only for post-discharge activity.

2.3. Outpatient care

47. No changes are being introduced in 2016/17 to payment arrangements for outpatient care. However, the national variation that was introduced to help mitigate financial risks associated with the separate reimbursement of diagnostic imaging in an outpatient attendance setting has been removed (for providers using the ETO, this has already been removed).

2.3.1. Consultant led and non-consultant led

48. The NHS Data Model and Dictionary definition⁶ of a consultant-led service is a “service where a consultant retains overall clinical responsibility for the service, care, professional team or treatment. The consultant will not necessarily be physically present for all consultant-led activity but the consultant takes clinical responsibility for each patient's care”.
49. A consultant-led service does not apply to nurse consultants or physiotherapist consultants. There is no national price for non-consultant-led clinics. We encourage health economies to consider setting local prices for this activity.
50. The exception to this approach is for maternity services in an outpatient setting. All maternity activity, for both consultant-led care (Treatment Function Code (TFC) 501 obstetrics), and midwife-led care (TFC 560 midwife episode), is included in the maternity pathway price.

2.3.2. First and follow-up attendances

51. There are separate national prices for first and follow-up attendances. A first attendance is the first or only attendance in respect of one referral. Follow-up attendances are those that follow first attendances as part of a series in respect of the one referral. The series ends when the consultant does not give the patient a further appointment, or the patient has not attended for six months with no planned or expected future appointment.
52. If after discharge a new referral occurs and the patient returns to the clinic run by the same consultant, this is classified as a first attendance. The end of a financial year does not necessarily signify the end of a particular outpatient series. If two outpatient attendances for the same course of treatment are in two different financial years but are less than six months apart, or where the patient attends having been given a further appointment at their last attendance, the follow-up national price applies.
53. To disincentivise unnecessary follow-ups, a portion of the costs of follow-up attendances have been added to the national price of first attendances. This

⁶ http://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/nhs_business_definitions/c/consultant_led_service_de.asp?shownav=1

doesn't apply to infectious diseases and nephrology, where correct clinical management demands a follow-up regime.

54. Some clinics are organised so that a patient may be seen by a different consultant team (within the same specialty and for the same course of treatment) on subsequent follow-up visits. In this case, commissioners and providers may wish to discuss an adjustment to funding to recognise that a proportion of appointments captured in the data flow as first attendances are, as far as the patient is concerned, follow-up visits.
55. There has been some concern about levels of consultant-to-consultant referrals, and when it is appropriate for them to be reimbursed as a first rather than follow-up attendance. Given the range of circumstances in which these may occur, it is not feasible to mandate a national approach to the recording of these types of attendance and their reimbursement.

2.3.3. Non-face-to-face outpatient attendances

56. A non-mandatory price for non-face-to-face outpatient activity is available for use in 2016/17, further information on which is provided in the National Tariff Information Workbook. Commissioners and providers may wish to use this to facilitate changes to outpatient pathways, such as introducing video, telephone and web-enabled consultations.

2.3.4. Multi-professional and multidisciplinary

57. There are separate national prices for multi-professional and single-professional outpatient attendances, which reflect service and cost differences. The multi-professional price is payable for two types of activity, distinguished by the following OPCS-4 codes:
 - a. X62.2 – assessment by multi-professional team not elsewhere classified for multi-professional consultations⁷
 - b. X62.3 – assessment by multidisciplinary team not elsewhere classified for multidisciplinary consultations⁸.
58. Multi-professional attendances are defined as multiple care professionals (including consultants) seeing a patient together, in the same attendance, at the same time. The Treatment Function Code (TFC) of the consultant clinically responsible for the patient should be applied to a multi-professional clinic where at least two consultants are present. Where there is joint responsibility between

⁷ [http://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/nhs_business_definitions/m/multi-professional_consultation_\(national_tariff_payment_system\)_de.asp?shownav=1](http://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/nhs_business_definitions/m/multi-professional_consultation_(national_tariff_payment_system)_de.asp?shownav=1)

⁸ [http://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/nhs_business_definitions/m/multi-disciplinary_consultation_\(national_tariff_payment_system\)_de.asp?shownav=1](http://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/nhs_business_definitions/m/multi-disciplinary_consultation_(national_tariff_payment_system)_de.asp?shownav=1)

consultants this should be discussed and agreed between commissioner and provider.

59. Multidisciplinary attendances are defined as multiple care professionals (including consultants) seeing a patient together, in the same attendance, at the same time when two or more of the care professionals are consultants from different national main specialties.
60. The relevant OPCS code can only be applied when a patient sees two or more healthcare professionals at the same time. The clinical input of multi-professional or multidisciplinary attendances must be reported in the clinical notes or other relevant documentation. The relevant OPCS code does not apply if one professional is supporting another, clinically or otherwise (eg by taking notes, acting as a chaperone, training, professional update purposes, operating equipment and passing instruments). Nor does it apply where a patient sees single professionals sequentially as part of the same clinic. Such sequential appointments count as two separate attendances and should be reported as such in line with existing NHS Data Model and Dictionary guidance on joint consultant clinics⁹.
61. The multidisciplinary attendance definition does not apply to multidisciplinary meetings (that is, when care professionals meet in the absence of the patient).
62. Commissioners and providers should exercise common sense in determining which attendances are to be counted as multi-professional and which are multidisciplinary, and appropriately document this in their contracts.
63. An example of a multi-professional attendance is when an orthopaedic nurse specialist assesses a patient and a physiotherapist provides physiotherapy during the same appointment.
64. Some examples of multidisciplinary attendances are:
 - a. a breast surgeon and an oncologist discuss with the patient options for surgery and treatment of breast cancer
 - b. a respiratory consultant, a rheumatology consultant and a nurse specialist discuss with the patient treatment for a complex multi-systemic condition, eg systemic lupus erythematosus
 - c. a patient (and potentially a family member) sees a paediatrician to discuss their disease and a clinical geneticist to discuss familial risk factors.
65. Some examples of when the multi-professional or multidisciplinary definitions do not apply are:

⁹ <http://systems.hscic.gov.uk/data/nhsdmds/faqs/cds/admitpat/consact>

- a. a consultant and a sonographer, when the sonographer is operating equipment for the consultant to view the results
- b. a maxillofacial consultant and a dental nurse passing examination instruments to the consultant
- c. a consultant and a nurse specialist, when the nurse specialist is taking a record of the consultation
- d. a consultant and a junior doctor, when the junior doctor is present for training purposes
- e. a consultant ophthalmologist and a nurse, where the nurse administers eye drops or gives the sight exam as part of the consultation.

2.4. Diagnostic imaging

2.4.1. Diagnostic imaging undertaken in outpatients

- 66. Separate diagnostic imaging national prices have been set for services for which there are unbundled HRGs in sub-chapter RA. These services are:
 - a. magnetic resonance imaging scans
 - b. computed tomography scans
 - c. dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scans
 - d. contrast fluoroscopy procedures
 - e. non-obstetric ultrasounds
 - f. nuclear medicine
 - g. simple echocardiograms.
- 67. This excludes plain film x-rays, obstetric ultrasounds, pathology, biochemistry and any other diagnostic imaging that generates an HRG outside sub-chapter RA.
- 68. Where patient data groups to a procedure-driven HRG without a national price, the diagnostic imaging national prices apply.
- 69. The national variation for managing the financial impact of the introduction of separate prices for diagnostic imaging in outpatients which applied in 2014/15 is not being retained for 2016/17 (for providers on the ETO, this has already been removed).

2.4.2. Where diagnostic imaging costs remain included in national prices

70. Diagnostic imaging does not attract a separate payment in the following instances:
- a. where the patient data groups to a procedure-driven HRG with a national price (that is, not from HRG4 sub-chapter WF)
 - b. where the national price is zero (eg LA08E, SB97Z and SC97Z, which relate only to the delivery of renal dialysis, chemotherapy or external beam radiotherapy), any diagnostic imaging is assumed to be connected to the outpatient attendance
 - c. where diagnostic imaging is carried out during an admitted patient care episode or during an A&E attendance
 - d. where imaging is part of a price for a pathway or year of care (eg the best practice tariff for early inflammatory arthritis)
 - e. where imaging is part of a specified service for which a national price has not been published (eg cleft lip and palate).
71. For the avoidance of doubt, sub-contracted imaging activity must be dealt with as for any other sub-contracted activity, that is, if Provider A provides scans on behalf of Provider B, Provider B will pay Provider A and Provider B will charge their commissioner for the activity.

2.4.3. Processing diagnostic imaging data

72. It is expected that providers will use Secondary Uses Service (SUS)¹⁰ submissions as the basis for payment. Where there is no existing link between the radiology system and the Patient Administration System (PAS), the diagnostic imaging record must be matched to any relevant outpatient attendance activity, for example using NHS number or other unique identifier and scan request date. This will enable identification of which radiology activity must and must not be charged for separately. Where the scan relates to outpatient activity that generates a procedure-driven HRG with a national price, the scan must be excluded from charging.
73. The Terminology Reference-data Update Distribution Service (TRUD)¹¹ provides a mapping between National Interim Clinical Imaging Procedure (NICIP) codes and OPCS-4 codes. The grouper documentation published by

¹⁰ The SUS is the single, comprehensive repository for healthcare data in England which enables a range of reporting and analyses to support the NHS in the delivery of healthcare services. Further detail is available at: www.hscic.gov.uk/sus

¹¹ <https://isd.hscic.gov.uk/trud3/user/guest/group/0/home>

the Health and Social Care Information Centre sets out how these OPCS-4 codes map to HRGs.

74. Note that when using the 'code-to-group' documentation that diagnostic imaging data is subject to 'pre-processing'. This means that some of the OPCS-4 codes relating to scans do not appear on the code-to-group sheet, and need to be pre-processed according to the code-to-group documentation. This process will be carried out automatically by the grouper and SUS PbR. It is necessary to map the NICIP codes to OPCS-4 codes, using the mapping held on TRUD. In some systems it may be necessary to map local diagnostic imaging codes to the NICIP codes before mapping to OPCS-4.
75. National clinical coding guidance both for the OPCS-4 codes and their sequencing must be followed. More than one HRG for diagnostic imaging will be generated where more than one scan has been carried out, and each HRG will attract a separate price. However, where a patient has a scan of multiple body areas under the same modality, this should be recorded using OPCS-4 codes to indicate the number of body areas, and this will result in one HRG which reflects the number of body areas involved. Therefore, you would not generally expect more than one HRG for a given modality (eg MRI) on the same day.
76. It is recognised that a scan will not necessarily take place on the same day as an outpatient attendance. If there is more than one outpatient attendance on the day that the scan was requested, and if local systems do not allow identification of which attendance the scan was requested from, these steps should be followed:
 - a. If the diagnostic imaging occurs on the same day as the outpatient activity, and there is more than one outpatient attendance, the scan should be assumed to be related to the activity that it follows, using time to establish the order of events. If the scan occurs before any outpatient activity on that day, it should be assumed to be related to the first outpatient attendance that day.
 - b. If the diagnostic imaging occurs on a different day from the outpatient activity, the scan can be assumed to be related to the first attendance on the day that the scan was requested.
77. The diagnostic imaging record should be submitted to SUS PbR as part of the outpatient attendance record, and will generate an unbundled HRG in sub-chapter RA. SUS PbR will not generate a price for this unbundled HRG if the core HRG is a procedure-driven HRG with a national price (that is, not from HRG4 sub-chapter WF).
78. If the diagnostic imaging is not related to any other outpatient attendance activity, for example a direct access scan or a scan post-discharge, it must be

submitted to SUS PbR against a dummy outpatient attendance of TFC 812 Diagnostic Imaging. As outpatient attendances recorded against TFC 812 are zero priced, this will ensure that no price is generated for the record apart from that for the diagnostic imaging activity.

79. If there is a practical reason why it is difficult to submit the diagnostic imaging record as part of an outpatient attendance record, for example because the scan happens after the flex and freeze date for SUS relevant to the outpatient attendance, then we would recommend a pragmatic approach. For example, the scan could be submitted as for a direct access scan, using a dummy outpatient attendance of TFC 812 Diagnostic Imaging to ensure that no double payment is made for the outpatient attendance.

Table 5: How SUS PbR processes the data

Scenario	How will SUS PbR process the data?
Core HRG in WF (with a national price)	It will price the core HRG activity
Core HRG in WF (with a national price) with one or more unbundled HRGs in RA (with a mandatory price)	It will price the core HRG activity and the unbundled imaging activity
Core HRG in WF (without a national price) with one or more unbundled HRGs in RA (with a national price)	It will not price the core HRG activity but will price the unbundled imaging activity
Core procedure-based HRG (with a national price)	It will price the core HRG activity
Core procedure-based HRG (with a national price) with one or more unbundled HRGs in RA (with a national price)	It will price the core HRG activity only
Core procedure-based HRG (without a national price) with one or more unbundled HRGs in RA (with a national price)	It will price the equivalent WF core activity (if relevant) and the unbundled imaging activity

2.5. Best practice tariffs

80. In the following subsections we describe each of the best practice tariffs (BPTs) that will be in operation in 2016/17.

2.5.1. Acute stroke care

Purpose

81. Patients presenting with symptoms of stroke need to be assessed rapidly and treated in an acute stroke unit by a multidisciplinary clinical team. The team will fully assess, manage and respond to complex care needs, including planning and delivering rehabilitation from the moment the patient enters hospital to maximise their potential for recovery.
82. The acute stroke care BPT is designed to generate improvements in clinical quality in the acute part of the patient pathway. It does so by incentivising key components of clinical practice set out in the National Stroke Strategy,¹² NICE clinical guideline CG68 'Stroke: Diagnosis and initial management of acute stroke and transient ischaemic attack (TIA)',¹³ and the NICE quality standard for stroke QS2.¹⁴

Design and criteria of the BPT

83. The Royal College of Physicians (RCP) have published a new national clinical guideline for stroke¹⁵. Recommendation 2.2.1b of the RCP's stroke guidance states: "*imaging of all patients in the next slot or within 1 hour if required to plan urgent treatment (eg thrombolysis), and always within 12 hours*". This has changed from previous guidance under which there was a 1-hour target where urgent imaging is required, and 24 hours for all other patients.
84. For 2016/17 we have therefore amended criteria (b) below so that the payment is only made where initial brain imaging is within 12 hours of admission. Patients requiring urgent imaging should continue to receive imaging in the stated timescales but due to the availability of data this will not form part of the BPT. All other BPT criteria remain unchanged from previous years.
85. This design provides additional funding per patient to meet the anticipated costs of delivering best practice, and creates an incentive for providers to deliver best practice care.

¹² http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130107105354/http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_081062

¹³ <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG68/NICEGuidance/pdf/English>

¹⁴ <http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/QS2>

¹⁵ www.rcplondon.ac.uk/sites/default/files/national-clinical-guidelines-for-stroke-fourth-edition.pdf

86. The BPT is made up of three conditional payment levels, where:
- a. patients are admitted directly¹⁶ to an acute stroke unit¹⁷ either by the ambulance service, from A&E or via brain imaging. Patients must not be admitted directly to a Medical Assessment Unit. Patients must then also spend most¹⁸ of their stay in the acute stroke unit
 - b. initial brain imaging is delivered within 12 hours of admission. The scan must not only be done in the stated timescales but immediately interpreted and acted on by a suitably experienced physician or radiologist
 - c. patients are assessed for thrombolysis, receiving alteplase if clinically indicated in accordance with the 'NICE technology appraisal TA264 'Alteplase for treating acute, ischaemic stroke'¹⁹ guidance on this drug.²⁰

Operational

87. The base price and the additional payments apply at the sub-HRG level with the use of a BPT flag to capture the relevant activity within the associated HRGs. The BPT flag is generated by the grouper and SUS PbR, where the spell meets the following criteria:
- a. patient aged 19 or over (on admission)
 - b. emergency, or transfer admission method (admission method codes 21-25, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D [or 28 if the provider has not implemented CDS 6.2] and 81)
 - c. a primary diagnosis code from the list in Annex A
 - d. HRG from the list in Annex A.
88. SUS PbR will apply the base price to spells with the relevant BPT flag. Of the three best practice characteristics, SUS PbR will only apply the additional payment for alteplase when OPCS-4 code X833 (fibrinolytic drugs) is coded to create an unbundled HRG XD07Z (fibrinolytic drugs band 1) from AA22A or AA22B. For the other two best practice characteristics, organisations will need to agree local reporting and payment processes. The SSNAP will be a useful

¹⁶ Due to the variety of routes into the stroke unit, we define direct admission as being within four hours of arrival in hospital.

¹⁷ Or similar facility where the patient can expect to receive the service set out in quality marker 9 of the National Stroke Strategy.

¹⁸ Defined as greater than or equal to 90% of the patient's stay within the spell that groups to HRGs: AA22A; AA22B; AA23A; AA23B. For a definition on measuring the 90% stay, we recommend that used for the Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme.

¹⁹ http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_085146?IdcService=GET_FILE&dID=166106&Rendition=Web

²⁰ The additional payment covers the cost of the drugs, the additional cost of nurse input and the cost of the follow-on brain scan.

source of information and support to organisations in establishing these processes. Providers who charge all three characteristics via a local dataset will need to provide assurance to commissioners they are not coding to OPCS-4 code X833 as well.

89. Contribution to national clinical audits should be considered a characteristic of best practice for providers of high quality stroke care, though this is not a criterion for the BPT. The Stroke Improvement National Audit Programme²¹ (SINAP) has been superseded by the new stroke audit, the Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme²² (SSNAP), which is now the single source of stroke data nationally.
90. Commissioners will be aware that there are a number of different models for delivering high quality stroke care. While a small number of hyperacute units have been identified to admit all acute stroke patients, there will be other units that provide high quality stroke care but that do not qualify for the element of the BPT in relation to timely scanning (nor the additional payment for thrombolysis) because they admit patients who are further along the stroke care pathway. However, all acute providers of stroke care should be able to meet the requirement of direct admission to a stroke unit and so qualify for the corresponding incentive payment.
91. One criterion of the BPT is that patients are admitted directly to an acute stroke unit either by the ambulance service, from A&E or via brain imaging. To qualify, acute stroke units must meet all the markers of a quality service set out in the National Stroke Strategy²³ quality marker 9, which are:
 - a. all stroke patients have prompt access to an acute stroke unit and spend the majority of their time at hospital in a stroke unit with high-quality stroke specialist care
 - b. hyperacute stroke services provide, as a minimum, 24-hour access to brain imaging, expert interpretation and the opinion of a consultant stroke specialist, and thrombolysis is given to those who can benefit
 - c. specialist neuro-intensivist care including interventional neuroradiology or neurosurgery expertise is rapidly available
 - d. specialist nursing is available for the monitoring of patients
 - e. appropriately qualified clinicians are available to address respiratory, swallowing, dietary and communication issues.

²¹ <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/stroke-improvement-national-audit-programme-sinap>

²² <https://www.strokeaudit.org/>

²³ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+www.dh.gov.uk/en/Healthcare/Longtermconditions/Vascular/Stroke/DH_099065

2.5.2. Adult renal dialysis

92. This BPT covers haemodialysis, home haemodialysis and dialysis away from base only. However, for completeness Table 6 below shows the full set of the currencies for adult renal dialysis. The BPT only applies to adult patients with chronic kidney disease²⁴ and not those with acute kidney injury²⁵.

Table 6: Adult renal dialysis currencies

Dialysis modality and setting	Basis of payment
Haemodialysis	per session
Home haemodialysis	per week
Peritoneal dialysis and assisted automated peritoneal dialysis (aAPD)	per day
Dialysis away from base	per session

93. Contribution to national clinical audits should be considered a characteristic of good practice for providers of high quality renal dialysis care, though it is not a BPT criterion.

2.5.3. Haemodialysis

94. The aim of the BPT for haemodialysis is to encourage the adoption of clinical best practice for vascular access where there is clear clinical consensus, as set out in these guidelines and standards:

- a. Renal Association guidelines²⁶ (guidelines 1.1 and 1.2)
- b. Vascular Society and Renal Association joint guidelines
- c. National Service Framework (NSF) for renal services (standard 3).²⁷

95. The ideal form of vascular access should be safe and efficient and provide effective therapy. A native arteriovenous fistula is widely regarded as the optimal form of vascular access for patients undergoing haemodialysis. The presence of a mature arteriovenous fistula at the time of first haemodialysis

²⁴ For payment purposes, organisations should distinguish between patients starting renal replacement therapy on chronic and acute dialysis on the basis of clinical judgement in the same way that they do for returns to the UK Renal Registry (UKRR).

²⁵ Principally this is because acute renal failure is excluded from the scope of the National Renal Dataset for detailed data collection.

²⁶ <http://www.renal.org/guidelines/modules/vascular-access-for-haemodialysis#sthash.1BzXd9Zf.dpbs>

²⁷ Information about the NSF can be found at:

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130107105354/http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_4102680.pdf

reduces patient stress and minimises the risk of morbidity associated with temporary vascular access placement as well as the risk of infection.

96. If an arteriovenous fistula cannot be fashioned then an acceptable alternative form of definitive access is an arteriovenous graft which involves an artery and vein being surgically joined together, using an artificial graft, usually polytetrafluoroethylene.
97. The advantages of a native arteriovenous fistula over other forms of access with infective and thrombotic complications are significant. In addition, dialysis via a fistula will also provide the option of higher blood flows during the procedure, resulting in more efficient dialysis.
98. The Renal Association guidance states an audit standard²⁸ of 85% of patients on haemodialysis receiving dialysis via a functioning arteriovenous fistula. In 2016/17 the BPT is based on providers achieving a rate of 80%, although providers should continue to work towards the 85% rate.
99. The BPT requires vascular access to be undertaken via a functioning arteriovenous fistula. Therefore, renal units will need to collaborate with surgical services to establish processes that facilitate timely referral for formation of vascular access.

2.5.4. Home haemodialysis

100. The aim of national prices for home haemodialysis is to provide a real choice of home haemodialysis for patients. The BPT price and structure offer incentives to both providers and commissioners to offer home haemodialysis to all patients who are suitable.
101. The BPT price for home haemodialysis will reflect a week of dialysis, irrespective of the number of dialysis sessions prescribed. Providers and commissioners should put in place sensible auditing arrangements to ensure that home haemodialysis is at least as effective as that provided in hospital.
102. It is expected that the BPT price will cover the direct costs of dialysis as well as the associated set up, removal and utility costs incurred by the provider (eg preparation of patients' homes, equipment and training).

Dialysis away from base (satellite dialysis)

103. A review of funding for dialysis away from base found that there may be associated additional costs. However, because the reference costs include these additional costs, the BPT price should adequately fund, on average, providers dialysing a mix of regular and away from base patients. Nevertheless,

²⁸ See <http://www.renal.org/guidelines/modules/vascular-access-for-haemodialysis#Summary1>

in recognition of the importance to patients of being able to dialyse away from base, and given some providers will have a significantly disproportionate mix of patients, local payment arrangements may be agreed as follows:

- a. All patients who require haemodialysis away from base may be paid the arteriovenous fistula or graft BPT price.²⁹, with the local arrangements then providing for any additional payments
- b. Commissioners have the flexibility to pay above the national price to providers who face significantly high proportions of patients who require dialysis away from base. The appropriate additional level of reimbursement and the proportion of dialysis away from base are for local negotiation between commissioners and providers. As a guide, we would expect that a significant proportion of dialysis away from base is around 85 to 90% of a provider's total activity.

Operational

104. The national prices contained in this document apply at HRG level. The HRGs and prices are set out in Annex A. Commissioners will pay based on the HRGs in tariff information work book and validate this via local data flows. Any activity submitted to SUS will derive LA08E and will generate a zero price.

105. The HRGs are generated by data items from the National Renal Dataset (NRD). Commissioners must include, as a minimum, the data items listed in Table 7 in information schedules of NHS contracts where these services are provided.

Table 7: National renal dataset fields

Area	Field
Renal care	[1] renal treatment modality, eg haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis [6] renal treatment supervision code, eg home, hospital
Person observation	[75] blood test HBV surface antigen [77] blood test HCV antibody [79] blood test HIV Demographics [19] PCT organisation code ³⁰
Dialysis	[182] type of dialysis access, eg fistula [23] dialysis times per week
Organisations will also need to derive:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a unique patient identifier • patient age (in years derived from date of session)

²⁹ Applicable HRGs are LD05A, LD06A, LD07A and LD08A

³⁰ CCG code will now be recorded in this field.

Area	Field
	– date of birth)

106. The reporting process for renal dialysis will differ from other services. The data items defined in the NRD are not contained in the Commissioning Data Set and do not flow into SUS PbR. We therefore expect organisations to implement local reporting in 2016/17 while we continue to work towards a national solution. The Local Payment Grouper will support local processes in the generation of HRGs from the relevant data items extracted from local systems.
107. The HRGs in sub-chapter LD are core HRGs. For patients with chronic kidney disease attending solely for a dialysis session there is no requirement to submit data on the admitted patient care or outpatient CDS because the activity data is recorded in the NRD and reported locally. Where providers do report dialysis activity within the CDS, an HRG – LA08E ‘Chronic kidney disease with length of stay 1 day or less associated with renal dialysis’ – will be generated, with a price set to zero.
108. Reporting and reimbursement for acute kidney injury will need to be agreed locally. Section 5.4.1 of this document details new currencies without national prices for haemodialysis for acute kidney injury which may be used for this purpose.
109. If a patient with acute kidney disease requires dialysis while in hospital during an unrelated spell, then the dialysis price is payable in addition to the price for the core spell.
110. Due to the variation in funding and prescription practices across the country, the BPT price for renal dialysis is not for funding the following drugs in 2016/17:
- a. erythropoiesis-stimulating agents: darbepoetin alfa, epoetin alfa, beta (including methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta), theta and zeta
 - b. drugs for mineral bone disorders: cinacalcet sevelamer lanthanum paracalcitol, sucroferric oxyhydroxide.
111. Organisations should continue with current funding arrangements for these drugs when used in renal dialysis or outpatient attendances in nephrology (TFC 361). For all other uses, the relevant BPT prices are to reimburse the associated costs of the drugs.
112. Patients with iron deficiency anaemia of chronic kidney disease will require iron supplementation. For patients on haemodialysis, the prices are for covering the costs of intravenous iron. For patients, either on peritoneal dialysis or otherwise, the costs will be reimbursed through the appropriate national price, either in

outpatients or admitted patient care, depending on the type of drug and method of administration (slow infusion or intravenous).

2.5.5. Cataracts

113. In 2016/17 the BPT for cataract surgery will remain a non-mandatory price.³¹ Commissioners wishing to reimburse on the basis of the BPT will not require the approval of the provider organisation but should share the administrative effort in operating the currency.

Purpose

114. The aim of the BPT is to encourage the provision of a streamlined pathway to the benefit of patient experience and value for money. The pathway is in line with the Royal College of Ophthalmologists' guidelines.³²

Design and criteria of daycase BPT

115. The cataracts BPT applies to adults only. The price applies to the entire elective cataract pathway by covering the sum of the costs of the individual outpatient attendances and the surgical event (with a combined day case and ordinary elective price). For each HRG, one of two prices will apply, depending on whether a patient has cataract extraction on one or both eyes.

116. The currency corresponds to the elements of the best practice pathway as set out in Table 8. The first eye BPT price covers levels 2-5 of the pathway and the second eye BPT price covers levels 6-7. Reimbursement for a patient who follows a pathway covering levels 2-7 is therefore the sum of the two prices.

117. The pricing approach is designed to adequately reimburse the cost of best practice. It is achieved by a single price per pathway, set on the costs of a streamlined pathway.

Table 8: Cataracts pathway

Level	Description	Events
1	Initial diagnosis of cataract	Usually done in primary care, either by GP or optometrist
2	Confirmation of diagnosis and listing for surgery	First outpatient attendance
3	Preoperative assessment	
4	Cataract removal	Most likely to be on a day case basis but could

³¹ Please see the 'National Tariff Information Workbook' for the cataracts BPT non-mandatory prices.

³² <https://www.rcophth.ac.uk/standards-publications-research/clinical-guidelines/>

Level	Description	Events
	procedure	be ordinary admission in exceptional circumstances
5	Follow-up	Review by nurse, optometrist, or ophthalmologist ideally at two weeks. Listing for second eye where appropriate
6	Cataract removal procedure (2nd eye)	Most likely to be on a day case basis but could be ordinary admission in exceptional circumstances
7	Follow-up	Review by nurse, optometrist, or ophthalmologist ideally at two weeks (pathway price includes cost of follow-up outpatient attendance for this). Review at four to six weeks by local optometrist (pathway price does not include cost of this as it is incurred in primary care).

Operational

118. SUS applies the national price for the relevant HRGs (BZ02Z and BZ03Z). Any use of the non-mandatory BPT price is for local agreement and financial adjustment between commissioners and providers.
119. Since April 2010, additional functionality has been available in SUS PbR to help commissioners implement this pathway BPT. Commissioners and providers can access an extract that links events along a patient pathway using the Patient Pathway ID field,³³ returning records in chronological order for each patient. More information is available in the SUS PbR documentation via the Health and Social Care Information Centre website.³⁴ If providers and commissioners agree, they can implement local solutions for paying for cataract pathways.
120. As cataracts can be a bilateral procedure, the pathway BPT has been split into two sub-pathways: first eye and second eye. Clinical guidelines recommend that where a patient requires cataract extraction on their second eye this should be discussed and agreed at the post-operative appointment for the first eye surgery so that the patient can leave the appointment with a firm date for surgery. If cataract surgery is not considered beneficial on the second eye then the patient should be discharged.

³³ This is a field in SUS PbR which allows commissioners and providers to access an extract that links events along a patient pathway. It was one of the 18 weeks (referral to treatment) fields mandated for compliance in January 2010. Further information is available in SUS PbR guidance at www.hscic.gov.uk/sus/pbrguidance

³⁴ <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/sus/pbrguidance>

121. Occasionally it may be important to carry out cataract procedures on both eyes within a short space of time of each other (for example, on someone who is very short sighted or very long-sighted) and the patient would be expected to have the second eye operation soon after the first in line with clinical best practice.
122. The BPT for cataracts is to apply only to secondary care. When elements of the pathway take place in a primary care setting the BPT prices must be reduced accordingly by local agreement
123. Only a small proportion of patients are likely to require multiple follow-up attendances on the cataract pathway, including where patients have other ophthalmic conditions, eg glaucoma or where there have been surgical complications. Follow-up attendances for these patients should not be considered part of the best practice pathway and they should no longer be coded as on the same Patient Pathway ID. Commissioners and providers may wish to agree through contracts the notification and approval processes for patients moving onto an additional pathway as a safeguard against any incorrect coding.
124. The pathway for some patients will span multiple providers, for example due to the configuration of services in the health economy or through patient choice. The national pathway price can be implemented across multiple providers only where there is robust reporting of information between providers using the inter-provider minimum dataset (IPMDS) locally. Where this data is sufficiently robust, we recommend that it is used in local implementation across multiple providers. To facilitate this pathway and similar pathway approaches in the future, we encourage organisations to capture and flow information in the IPMDS. Where robust reporting is not in place, commissioners will need to make arrangements locally to monitor compliance in order to make financial adjustments.
125. While the BPT is intended to cover all elective cataract patients grouped to BZ02Z and BZ03Z, in a few cases high risk patients may require an additional preoperative assessment the day before surgery to ensure it is safe to proceed. Commissioners will need to satisfy themselves that robust protocols are in place for determining these cases and agree locally a suitable level of reimbursement, for example a follow-up attendance price paid either in full or at a percentage.

2.5.6. Day-case procedures

126. In 2016/17 we are making amendments to two day-case procedure BPTs for operations to manage female incontinence and tympanoplasty (these amendments have already been made for providers that have adopted the ETO).

Purpose

127. A day case procedure is defined as an admission where the patient is discharged before midnight. Performing procedures as a day case (where clinically appropriate) offers advantages to both the patient and provider. Many patients prefer to recuperate in their familiar home environment, while providers benefit from reduced pressure on admitted patient beds.
128. The day case procedure BPT aims to increase the proportion of elective activity performed as a day case, where clinically appropriate.

Design and criteria of daycase BPT

129. The BPT is made up of a pair of prices for each procedure: one applied to day-case admissions and one applied to ordinary elective admissions. By paying a relatively higher price for day-case admissions, the BPT creates an incentive for providers to manage patients on a day-case basis without costing commissioners any more money.
130. The British Association of Day Surgery (BADS) publishes a directory of procedures that are suitable for day-case admissions or short stays³⁵ along with rates that they believe are achievable in most cases. The procedures selected for BPTs come from the third edition of the BADS directory, with some revisions following the update to fourth edition in 2012. They are high volume, and have day-case rates that vary significantly between providers and are nationally below the BADS rates.
131. In several cases, the day-case rate used to calculate the relative prices differs from those published in the BADS directory because clinical feedback suggested that the BADS rates may be too ambitious for some providers to achieve in one step.
132. Based on a review of the proportion of patients seen on a day-case basis, we are increasing the rate used in the calculation of two procedures covered by the BPT:
- a. operations to manage female incontinence
 - b. tympanoplasty.
133. The former will be based on a day-case proportion evidenced as being achievable by BADS at 60%. The calculation for tympanoplasty will see an incremental increase to 65% in 2016/17.

³⁵ BADS publishes different target rates for short stays: stays of less than 23 hours and stays of less than 72 hours.

134. For all of the procedures covered by the BPT, Table 9 lists the BADS day-case rate, an estimate of the current average rate across all providers and those rates used to calculate the relative prices.

Table 9: Day case BPT services

Procedure	BADS rate (4th edition)	BPT calculation rate	Current rates (2011/12 HES)
Breast surgery			
Excision of breast	95%	75% (weighted average)	55%
Excision/biopsy of breast tissue including wire guided	75%		
Wide local excision			
Simple mastectomy	30%	15%	5%
Sentinel lymph node biopsy	80%	80%	52%
Axillary clearance	80%	40%	11%
Gynaecology			
Operations to manage female incontinence	60%	60%	41%
Urology			
Endoscopic resection of prostate (transurethral resection; TUR)	15%	N/A	3%
Resection of prostate by laser	75%	N/A	4%
General surgery			
Cholecystectomy	60%	60%	44%
Repair of range of hernia (umbilical, inguinal, recurrent inguinal and femoral)	90%	90%	69%
Orthopaedic surgery			
Arthroscopic subacromial decompression	80%	N/A	60%
Bunion operations with or without internal fixation and soft tissue correction	85%		62%
Dupuytren's fasciectomy	95%		83%
Ear, nose and throat			
Tympanoplasty (including myringoplasty, mastoidectomy, ossiculoplasty and stapedectomy)	80%	65%	37%
Tonsillectomy			

Procedure	BADS rate (4th edition)	BPT calculation rate	Current rates (2011/12 HES)
Children	70%	70%	40%
Adults	80%	80%	40%
Septoplasty ³⁶	80%	80%	54%

Operational

135. Around one third of the BPTs apply at the HRG level, and for the remainder a flag is required to identify the relevant activity. In all cases SUS PbR will automate payment of the appropriate price.

136. The BPT flags are generated by the grouper and SUS PbR, where the spell meets the following criteria:

- a. patient classification is either 1 for ordinary admissions or 2 for day case admissions
- b. elective admission method (admission method is 11, 12 or 13)
- c. relevant procedure codes from the list in Annex A
- d. HRG from the list in Annex A

137. Annex A details the prices, whether they apply at HRG or BPT flag level and the relevant OPCS codes.³⁷

2.5.7. Diabetic ketoacidosis and hypoglycaemia

Purpose

138. Diabetic ketoacidosis remains a common and life-threatening complication of type 1 diabetes. Errors in its management are not uncommon and are associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Admitting, treating and discharging patients with diabetic ketoacidosis or hypoglycaemia without involving a diabetes specialist team could compromise safe patient care.

³⁶ Septoplasty previously had a BADS rate and calculation rate of 60% - this was incorrectly listed however the methodology for calculating the prices was correct and has not changed.

³⁷ OPCS codes for procedures for which the BPT applies at HRG level are detailed in the BADS Directory available to download in the definition document on the 'NHS Better Care', Better Value indicators' [website](#).

139. The aim of this BPT is to ensure the involvement of a diabetes specialist team and patient access to a structured education programme. The involvement of a diabetes specialist team shortens patient stay and improves safety and the involvement should occur as soon as possible during the acute phase. The main benefit of a structured education programme is a reduction in admission rates.
140. Specialists must also be involved in assessing the precipitating cause of diabetic ketoacidosis or hypoglycaemia, managing the condition, discharge, and follow up. This includes assessing the patient's understanding of diabetes plus their attitudes and beliefs.

Design and criteria

141. The BPT applies only to adults admitted as an emergency with diabetic ketoacidosis or hypoglycaemia. It is made up of two components: a base price and a conditional payment. The base price is payable for all activity irrespective of whether best practice was met. The conditional payment is payable if the patient receives all of the following care:
- a. is referred to the diabetes specialist team (DST) on admission, and seen within 24 hours by a member of the DST
 - b. has an education review by a member of the DST before discharge³⁸
 - c. is seen by a diabetologist or diabetic specialist nurse before discharge
 - d. is discharged with a written care plan (which allows the person with diabetes to be actively involved in deciding, agreeing and taking responsibility for how their diabetes is managed) that is copied to their GP
 - e. is offered access to structured education, with the first appointment scheduled to take place within three months of discharge.³⁹
142. There is variation across the country in the provision of structured education in terms of access and waiting lists. Structured education should be delivered in

³⁸ In some circumstances not all elements of the review are applicable (eg injection issues that would not be relevant to people who are not taking insulin (for example those taking oral medication) and ketone monitoring that is only required for individuals with type 1 diabetes). **Review to include:** usual glycaemic control; injection technique/blood glucose; monitoring/equipment/sites; discussion of sick day rules; assessment of the need for home ketone testing (blood or urinary) with education to enable this; and contact telephone numbers for the DST including OOH.

³⁹ It is accepted that in some circumstances structured education may not be appropriate for patients (for example, elderly people with dementia or living in care homes). Where this is the case then structured education can be excluded from the criteria.

line with the criteria laid out in the Diabetes UK care recommendation 'Education of people with diabetes'.⁴⁰

143. The BPT excludes reimbursement for the structured education so arrangements for this will need to be agreed locally. There is a TFC for diabetic education services (TFC 920) against which organisations should record and cost activity.
144. The evidence base and characteristics of best practice have been informed by and are in line with:
- a. NICE Diabetes in adults quality standard (2011)⁴¹, NICE clinical guideline CG15 'Type 1 diabetes: Diagnosis and management of type 1 diabetes in children, young people and adults'⁴²
 - b. NHS Institute for Innovation and Improvement Think Glucose Project NHS Diabetes and Joint British Diabetes Societies (JBDS) Inpatient Care Group guidance on 'The management of diabetic ketoacidosis in adults'
 - c. Joint British Diabetes Society, Diabetes UK and JBDS Inpatient Care Group guidance on 'The hospital management of hypoglycaemia in adults with diabetes'.

Operational

145. The BPT applies at the sub-HRG level to HRGs KB01A – KB02F and SUS PbR will apply the base (non BPT) price to spells with a BPT flag only. SUS PbR will not apply the conditional top-up payment, and compliance with the characteristics of best practice will need to be monitored and validated through local data flows and paid for accordingly.
146. The BPT flag is generated by the grouper and SUS PbR, where the spell meets the following criteria:
- a. patient aged 19 or over (on admission)
 - b. emergency admission method (codes 21 – 25, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D [or 28 if the provider has not implemented CDS 6.2])
 - c. a diagnosis from the list in Annex A
 - d. one of the HRGs from the list in Annex A.

⁴⁰ Information on diabetes education is available at <https://www.diabetes.org.uk/Guide-to-diabetes/Managing-your-diabetes/Education/>

⁴¹ <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/QS6>

⁴² <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG15/Guidance>

147. Where providers do not meet best practice, commissioner expenditure will reduce. It is expected that commissioners will engage with providers to improve services.

148. The base price is set at 85% of the conventional HRG price, with the conditional component equal to the remaining 15%.

2.5.8. Early inflammatory arthritis

Purpose

149. The aim of the BPT is to ensure timely diagnosis of patients with early inflammatory arthritis and, where appropriate, start of therapy. The BPT has been developed in association with the British Society for Rheumatology and Arthritis Research UK, and reflects NICE clinical guideline 79, 'Rheumatoid arthritis: The management of rheumatoid arthritis in adults'⁴³.

Design and criteria

150. There are three separate BPTs applicable where care meets the standards set out in Table 10. These BPTs apply to the first year of care only.

Table 10: Early inflammatory arthritis BPTs

BPT	Target patient group
Diagnosis and discharge BPT	<p>For those patients with suspected early inflammatory arthritis who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seen within three weeks of referral • diagnosed as not having early inflammatory arthritis and discharged within six weeks of referral.⁴⁴ <p>The BPT includes the costs of plain radiology, ultrasounds, all blood tests, and clinical consultations with doctors/nurses.</p>
Disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARD) Therapy BPT	<p>For those patients with suspected early inflammatory arthritis who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are seen within three weeks of referral • start DMARD treatment within six weeks of referral⁴⁵

⁴³ <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg79>

⁴⁴ In exceptional circumstances where a patient is referred twice in-year then only the initial referral is eligible for the BPT. The second referral must be paid at the first and follow up price for TFC 410. Patients with palindromic rheumatism can be paid the BPT on second referral at the discretion of the commissioner.

⁴⁵ In some circumstances patients are known to decline DMARD therapy. If the patient still receives the requisite regular follow-ups and monitoring then the BPT is still applicable.

BPT	Target patient group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • receive regular follow-up⁴⁶ and monitoring over first year of treatment with evidence of appropriate titration of therapy. <p>The BPT price includes the annual costs of all blood tests, non-biological prescriptions, clinical consultations with doctors/nurses, annual review.</p> <p>The price excludes physiotherapy, psychology, podiatry, occupational therapy, telephone emergency advice line, inpatient admissions, biologics and associated drug costs.</p>
Biological therapy BPT	<p>For patients with suspected early inflammatory arthritis who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are seen within three weeks of referral • have DMARD treatment initiated within six weeks of referral • receive regular follow up and monitoring over first year of treatment • meet NICE eligibility criteria for biological therapy and biologics are prescribed and initiated in year 1. <p>The BPT price includes the annual costs of all blood tests, non-biologic prescriptions, clinical consultations with doctors/nurses, annual review.</p> <p>The price excludes physiotherapy, psychology, podiatry, occupational therapy, telephone emergency advice line, inpatient admissions, biologics, drug infusion and associated costs.</p>

151. For patients with inflammatory arthritis, it should almost always be possible to make the decision to start DMARD therapy within six weeks of GP referral where inflammatory synovitis is sustained at specialist review.

152. Current classification criteria for rheumatoid arthritis do not specify a minimum duration of disease, but do assign a single point (out of ten possible) for duration of six weeks or more. The hypothetical case of a patient presenting to their GP on their first day of symptoms and being referred the same day would be quite exceptional given the insidious onset of symptoms. Even in that

⁴⁶ The requirement for follow up will vary depending on the disease-specific activity measures. It is anticipated that there would usually be a minimum of four consultant-led follow-ups and an annual review as part of the pathway, in addition to further nurse-led reviews.

situation, there would be six weeks of joint inflammation by the time DMARD initiation is suggested.

153. There are substantial proven benefits of DMARD initiation within 12 weeks of symptom onset. To enable this, general practitioners should continue to develop and follow local guidance for referral to ensure that patients with suspected early inflammatory arthritis are referred within a maximum of 6 weeks of the onset of symptoms.
154. Given the potential of urgent, intensive DMARD treatment to transform outcomes for people with inflammatory arthritis by inducing remission and preventing disability, as well as reducing the need for subsequent biologic therapies, Arthritis Research UK and the British Society for Rheumatology support this suggested six-week timeframe for specialist review and initiation of DMARD therapy.
155. The National Audit Office, 'Services for people with rheumatoid arthritis'⁴⁷ also noted "The likelihood of people with rheumatoid arthritis being diagnosed and treated within the clinically recommended period of three months from the onset of symptoms has not improved in recent years".

Operational

156. The BPT covers the first year of care only. Treatment for patients diagnosed more than 12 months ago will continue to be paid for using the rheumatology TFC 410. Each of the BPT prices is an annual payment. Patients are only eligible for one of the payments in year, subject to meeting all criteria.
157. The structure of the BPT aims to remove any first and follow-up ratios in operation locally that may have prevented providers from receiving full payment for delivering a best practice service.
158. For the purposes of this BPT, the costs of diagnostic imaging are included in the price.
159. SUS PbR will not apply any of the three BPTs and there is no discrete TFC for early inflammatory arthritis activity. Organisations will therefore need to identify activity and administer the BPTs locally.
160. Activity meeting the best practice characteristics will need to be excluded from the CDS to avoid double payment. Providers achieve this by including an equals sign ('=') as the last significant character of the six-character CDS data item

⁴⁷ <http://www.nao.org.uk/report/services-for-people-with-rheumatoid-arthritis/>

Commissioning Serial Number. The equals sign will exclude the episode and a conventional price will not be applied.

161. If a provider is not meeting the best practice specification they will continue to be paid the outpatient first and follow up attendance national prices for the rheumatology TFC 410.
162. The pricing approach is designed to adequately reimburse the costs of best practice. Before 2013/14, providers were paid on a first and follow-up attendance basis as part of a generic TFC for rheumatology, which did not in all circumstances adequately reflect the actual costs of a best practice service.
163. The pricing of the DMARD therapy BPT is reflective of the anticipated average number of follow-ups. We appreciate that there will be patients with more complex needs requiring additional follow-ups, but we would anticipate that the BPT price will adequately fund, on average, providers with a regular mix of patients.
164. The price of the TFC for rheumatology has not been affected by the introduction of the BPT.

2.5.9. Endoscopy procedures

Purpose

165. The aim of this BPT is to provide a financial incentive for engagement to promote improved and consistent standards across endoscopy services.
166. Award of accreditation by the Joint Advisory Group (JAG) provides robust assurance that an endoscopy service is delivering high quality, safe and effective care for patients as well as supporting the endoscopy workforce appropriately and providing a suitable training environment. Eligibility for accreditation requires submission of satisfactory scores in the Global Rating Scale and is awarded after submission of written evidence and a site visit by a professional team of peer assessors.

Design and criteria

167. The BPT applies to adults only for elective endoscopic procedures in all NHS providers (including community organisations) and independent sector providers.
168. We have made two amendments to the endoscopy BPT for 2016/17 to create additional incentives for endoscopy units to meet necessary standards (providers that have adopted the ETO should have adopted these amendments). These relate to:

- a. Changing the rules for payment of the BPT from a two-tier to a three-tier payment structure
- b. Changing the price differentials applied to the BPT at each tier.

169. JAG provides three levels of site accreditation, as set out in the table below.

Table 11: JAG accreditation levels

Level	Description
Level 1	Units have met the necessary standard for full JAG accreditation, or are in a period of accreditation award deferral
Level 2	Units have been assessed as not meeting all of the JAG criteria. However, they have provided evidence to JAG of progress in addressing issues and will be reassessed within a specified timeframe
Level 3	Units have been assessed as not meeting the minimum standard, or are not participating in the JAG accreditation scheme

170. In 2016/17, only providers achieving level 1 accreditation will be reimbursed at the full BPT rate. Providers at levels 2 and 3 would receive a price 2.5% and 5% below the BPT level respectively.

171. The status of providers are defined by JAG, available on the JAG website⁴⁸ and updated monthly.

Operational

172. SUS PbR will automate payment of the endoscopy BPT by applying the full BPT price to the HRG. Commissioners will need to reclaim any overpayments from providers not achieving level 1 of the accreditation scheme. Commissioners must ensure that they reflect changes to status of providers in-year.

173. Information on the JAG website is at site level rather than organisation level. Where a provider has sites of mixed status, commissioners must apply the BPT at this level if they are able to do so, otherwise organisations will need to agree the appropriate reduction that reflects the service provision across the provider. If agreement cannot be reached then we suggest that payments are reduced in proportion to the number of sites not engaged.

⁴⁸ <http://www.thejag.org.uk/>

174. Where providers do not attain level 1 accreditation, commissioner expenditure will reduce. It is expected that commissioners will engage with providers to improve services and adherence to JAG standards,.

2.5.10. Fragility hip fracture

Purpose

175. For patients with a fragility hip fracture, care needs to be quickly and carefully organised to prepare them for surgery. By quickly stabilising patients and ensuring that expert clinical teams respond to their frail conditions and complex needs, the most positive outcomes can be achieved. Equally, the care that these patients receive following surgery is just as important, as it is in the initial days following surgery that the greatest gains can be made in patient outcomes.

176. The aim of the BPT is to promote best practice in the care and secondary prevention of fragility hip fracture in line with the clinical guideline and quality standard from NICE (CG124 and QS16).

Design and criteria

177. The BPT is made up of two components: a base price and a conditional payment. The base price is payable to all activity irrespective of whether the characteristics of best practice are met. The conditional payment is payable if all of the following characteristics are achieved:

- a. time to surgery within 36 hours from arrival in an emergency department, or time of diagnosis if an admitted patient, to the start of anaesthesia
- b. admitted under the joint care of a consultant geriatrician and a consultant orthopaedic surgeon⁴⁹
- c. admitted using an assessment protocol agreed by geriatric medicine, orthopaedic surgery and anaesthesia⁵⁰
- d. assessed by a geriatrician⁵¹ in the perioperative period (within 72 hours of admission)
- e. postoperative geriatrician-directed multi-professional rehabilitation team

⁴⁹ To capture the joint admission, two GMC numbers are required: that of the consultant orthopaedic surgeon and consultant geriatrician authorised by the hospital to oversee admission policy. Entry of the GMC number for an individual patient indicates that the responsible consultant is satisfied that the agreed assessment protocols were followed.

⁵⁰ We recommend that providers issue their commissioners with a copy of the agreed joint assessment protocol. Examples are available at www.nhfd.co.uk

⁵¹ Geriatrician defined as consultant, non-consultant career grade (NCCG), or specialist trainee ST3+.

- f. fracture prevention assessments (falls and bone health)
 - g. two abbreviated mental tests performed and all the scores recorded in National Hip Fracture Database (NHFD) with the first test carried out before surgery and the second post-surgery but within the same spell.⁵²
178. This design provides additional per patient funding to meet the anticipated costs of delivering best practice, and creates an incentive for providers to deliver best practice care.

Operational

179. The base price and the additional payment apply at the sub-HRG level with the use of a BPT flag to capture the relevant activity within the associated HRGs. The BPT flag is generated by the grouper and SUS PbR, where the spell meets the following criteria:
- a. patient aged 60 or older (on admission)
 - b. emergency, or transfer admission method (admission codes 21-25, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D [or 28 if the provider has not implemented CDS 6.2] and 81)
 - c. a diagnosis and procedure code (in any position) from the list in Annex A
 - d. HRG from the list in Annex A.
180. SUS PbR will apply the base price to spells with the BPT flag in HRGs from the list in Annex A.
181. SUS PbR will not apply the additional payment. Commissioners determine compliance with best practice using reports compiled from data submitted by providers to the NHFD. The report is available quarterly in line with the SUS PbR reporting timetable,⁵³ for example the report for the April to June quarter will be available at the final reconciliation date. The additional best practice payment is therefore paid quarterly in arrears, with the base price paid as normal. Payment arrangements for NHFD records entered or completed outside the agreed timeframe must be negotiated locally.

⁵² It is expected that a reduced abbreviated mental test score of seven or below would trigger a dementia risk assessment by dementia trained staff, the outcome of which would inform appropriate discharge and follow-up arrangements.

⁵³ Before the final reconciliation point, providers will be given two weeks from the end of the quarter to input and edit any outstanding records. The Health and Social Care Information Centre will then match the records to responsible commissioners which will take a further two weeks. Once the commissioner data is uploaded, providers will be given another two weeks to correct any problems or omissions. The final data will therefore be available to commissioners six weeks after the end of the quarter.

182. Providers already have access to the NHFD through a lead clinician who is responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the data. Commissioners must nominate a data representative with an NHS email account, who will need to register to access the NHFD website.⁵⁴

183. Due to changes in information governance, commissioners will no longer be able to link NHFD data to SUS. Instead, NHFD reports will now show the total number of patients meeting the best practice payment criteria by clinical commissioning group (CCG).

184. NHFD is currently the only source of data relevant to the BPT criteria collected on a regular basis, with professional clinical oversight. We therefore recommend participation in the NHFD although organisations may implement alternative local solutions. Further information on best practice is available from the NHFD website including advice on:

- a. improving clinical care and secondary prevention
- b. service organisation
- c. how to make a case for the posts and resources necessary for the delivery of high quality, cost-effective care.

185. The pricing approach is designed to incentivise a change in practice and provide additional funding per patient to adequately fund the costs of best practice.

2.5.11. Heart failure

Purpose

186. In 2016/17 we are introducing a new BPT for non-elective heart failure admissions (already included in ETO). The aim of this BPT is to support best practice in the care of patients with heart failure as outlined in the NICE clinical guidelines 108 'Chronic heart failure: Management of chronic heart failure in adults in primary and secondary care'⁵⁵ and the clinical guideline 187 'Acute heart failure: diagnosing and managing acute heart failure in adults'⁵⁶ and the chronic heart failure quality standard (QS9).⁵⁷

⁵⁴ <http://www.nhfd.co.uk/>

⁵⁵ <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg108>

⁵⁶ <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg187>

⁵⁷ <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs9>

Design and criteria

187. The design of this BPT has been developed following engagement with the sector, workshops with patients and the public, and impact analysis. The payment of the BPT depends on providers meeting both these criteria:
- a. Data submission to the National Heart Failure Audit (NHFA) with a target rate of 70%. This means that at least 70% of all eligible records need to be submitted to the NHFA.
 - b. Specialist input with a target rate of 60%. This means that at least 60% of all patients recorded in the heart failure audit have received specialist input as defined by the NHFA.
188. The BPT price is higher than the standard HRG price to reflect higher costs that providers may incur in achieving best practice. Providers that do not meet both of the above criteria will receive a price 10% below the BPT level. The BPT will be applicable to the following HRGs:
- a. EB03H: Heart Failure or Shock, with CC
 - b. EB03I: Heart Failure or Shock, without CC

Specialist input to the management of heart failure

189. Management of heart failure by heart failure and cardiology specialists results in better outcomes for patients. Not only is mortality reduced in hospital and in the month following discharge, but the quality of care received in hospital has marked patient benefit for some years following discharge, reducing subsequent admissions (NHFA 2013). Specialist input is also associated with patients receiving other evidence-based care processes.
190. The NHFA defines specialist input as a face-to-face review with a consultant cardiologist, or a consultant with a sub-specialist interest in heart failure, or a specialist registrar or a heart failure nurse specialist. This is the definition on which success against the BPT will be judged alongside the data submission rate. For clarity on the BPT this should exclude non-specific categories (for example 'Other' or 'Unknown'). Providers should be able to show that they have sufficient skills mix to provide specialist input for at least 60% of all non-elective heart failure admissions.
191. The threshold for specialist input has been set relatively low in 2016/17 to enable providers to make progress in meeting best practice in the first year of full national implementation. We anticipate this rate will be revised upwards in the future along with a review of the care processes that are incentivised in the BPT.

Submission of data to the NHFA

192. The NHFA was established in 2007 to monitor the care and treatment of patients admitted to hospital in England and Wales with heart failure. The NHFA collects and reports data based on recommended clinical indicators and the outcomes of acute patients discharged from hospital with a primary diagnosis of heart failure. Further information can be found on the National Institute for Cardiovascular Outcomes Research website.⁵⁸
193. Submitting data to the NHFA will enable providers and commissioners to benchmark services, identify areas for improvement and monitor progress in improvements in the care of people with heart failure.

Operational

194. The BPT applies at the HRG level for all non-elective admissions to the HRGs EB03H and EB03I.
195. SUS PbR will automate payment of the base tariff, which is set at 90% of the BPT price. Commissioners will need to monitor NHFA to determine whether providers are complying with the payment criteria. Where satisfied that providers have achieved the best practice criteria, commissioners should make an additional payment to the BPT level. Success against the best practice criteria is measured at hospital trust level.
196. Meeting best practice criteria, and payment of the BPT, should be based on the latest available data. Providers are encouraged to share trust level heart failure audit data with commissioners so that progress can be monitored against the best practice criteria at intervals agreed with the relevant commissioner(s). It is recommended that payment is made retrospectively.
197. As mentioned above, specialist input for the purposes of the BPT is defined as a face to face review with a consultant cardiologist, or a consultant with a sub specialty interest in heart failure, or a specialist registrar or a heart failure nurse specialist. For clarity on the BPT this should exclude non-specific categories (for example 'Other' or 'Unknown'). Providers should be able to present a list of members identified as heart failure specialist to commissioners if requested for payment purposes.
198. Commissioners may wish to consider the skills and competencies required by healthcare professionals to provide the expected outcomes for people with heart

⁵⁸ <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/nicor>

failure. A further source of information is the Skills for Health website,⁵⁹ which includes several [competency tools](#)⁶⁰ on heart failure.

199. Commissioner may wish to review the NICE commissioning guide to support the commissioning of services for people with heart failure. In particular, the [NICE clinical guidelines on chronic heart failure](#)⁶¹ and acute heart failure⁶² also outline the importance of the multidisciplinary team in the care of people with heart failure. The multidisciplinary team may be made up of several professionals who may work with the patient at any point in the care pathway. Commissioners may choose to work with providers to develop a multidisciplinary heart failure team if one is not already in place.
200. Commissioners and providers might wish to monitor whether reported improvements in the rate of specialist input corresponds to improvements in other care processes measured by the NHFA.
201. Commissioners and providers will need to work together to ensure the accuracy of data submitted to the NHFA to ensure fair and accurate payments are made.
202. It is intended that during 2016/17 trust level data will be made available quarterly via the National Institute for Cardiovascular Outcomes Research (NICOR) website to further support payment of the BPT.

2.5.12. Interventional radiology

Purpose

203. The interventional radiology (IR) BPTs were introduced to raise the visibility of these procedures within the payment system and to encourage uptake where clinically appropriate.
204. Interventional radiology can offer improvements in clinical outcomes, productivity, patient experience and length of stay when compared with alternative procedures. The Department of Health publication, 'Interventional radiology: guidance for service delivery - a report from the National Imaging Board', provides a useful summary of the clinical evidence base and describes a framework for interventional radiology to support providers and commissioners in planning interventional radiology services for their patients. NICE interventional procedure guidelines provide further evidence of the safety and efficacy for certain interventional radiology procedures.

⁵⁹ <http://www.skillsforhealth.org.uk/>

⁶⁰ <https://tools.skillsforhealth.org.uk/>

⁶¹ <http://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/CG108>

⁶² <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/indevelopment/gid-cgwave0608>

205. Interventional radiology will not be best practice in all circumstances, for all patients. For this reason the BPTs have been designed to offer a neutral financial incentive, meaning that the BPTs are set to adequately reimburse interventional radiology rather than over-reimburse it or under-reimburse the alternatives. The intention is that with greater visibility of the procedures within the payment system, provision of interventional radiology services will improve.

Design and criteria

206. The interventional radiology procedures included in the BPT programme are set out in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Interventional radiology procedures in BPT programme

Condition	Procedure
Peripheral arterial disease (PAD)	Angioplasty and stenting of the superficial femoral artery (SFA) or iliac artery
Diabetic foot disease	Angioplasty and stenting
Thoracic aneurysm	Thoracic endovascular aortic repair (EVAR)
Portal hypertension	Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS)
Benign breast lesions	Vacuum-assisted percutaneous excision of benign breast lesions
Abdominal aortic aneurysms	Abdominal endovascular aortic repair (EVAR)
Uterine fibroids (benign tumours of the uterus)	Uterine fibroid embolisation (UFE)

207. The procedures covered by the BPT are supported by:

- a. NICE TA167: Endovascular stent grafts for the treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysms
- b. NICE IPG367: Uterine artery embolisation for fibroids
- c. NICE IPG127: Endovascular stent-graft placement in thoracic aortic aneurysms and dissections
- d. NICE IPG156: Image-guided vacuum-assisted excision biopsy of benign breast lesions
- e. Department of Health publication: ‘Interventional radiology: guidance for service delivery’, a report from the National Imaging Board

208. In addition to those procedures covered by the BPT, ‘Interventional Radiology: guidance for service delivery’ provides evidence for other interventional radiology procedures including:

- a. percutaneous nephrostomy
- b. fistuloplasty
- c. embolisation for gastrointestinal bleed
- d. embolisation for trauma.

209. All interventional radiology BPTs apply to day-case and ordinary elective admissions only. Abdominal EVAR and UFE apply to all ages. The remaining BPTs apply to adults only.

210. For abdominal EVAR and UFE, the BPT applies at the HRG level. For the other five procedures, the BPT applies at the sub-HRG level with the use of a BPT flag to capture the relevant activity within the associated HRGs.

Operational

211. SUS PbR will automate payment by generating the relevant flag, where required, and applying relevant prices either to the BPT flag within relevant HRGs or to the HRG as appropriate. There is no commissioner action required to validate payment of this BPT.

212. Annex A details the prices, whether they apply at HRG or BPT flag level and the relevant OPCS and ICD-10 codes.

213. Certain high cost devices are not covered by the BPTs, the cost of which are payable separately. A full list of specified devices which are not reimbursed through national prices can be found in Annex A.

2.5.13. Major trauma

Purpose

214. The aim of the BPT for major trauma is to encourage best practice treatment and management of trauma patients within a regional trauma network. The BPT is paid on activity at major trauma centres for the most seriously injured patients.

Design and criteria

215. The BPT is made up of two levels of payment differentiated by the Injury Severity Score (ISS) of the patient and conditional on achieving the criteria set out below.

216. A Level 1 BPT is payable for all patients with an ISS of more than eight providing that:

- a. the patient is treated in a major trauma centre

- b. Trauma Audit and Research Network (TARN) data is completed and submitted within 25 days of discharge
- c. a rehabilitation prescription is completed for each patient and recorded on TARN
- d. any coroners' cases are flagged within TARN as being subject to delay to allow later payment
- e. tranexamic acid is administered within three hours of injury for patients receiving blood products
- f. if the patient is transferred as a non-emergency they must be admitted to the major trauma centre within two calendar days of referral from Trauma Unit (TU).⁶³

217. A Level 2 BPT is payable for all patients with an ISS of 16 or more providing Level 1 criteria are met and that:

- a. if the patient is admitted directly to the major trauma centre or transferred as an emergency, they must be received by a trauma team led by a consultant in the major trauma centre. The consultant can be from any specialty, but must be present within five minutes
- b. if the patient is transferred as a non-emergency they must be admitted to the major trauma centre within two calendar days of referral from the trauma unit⁶⁴
- c. patients admitted directly to a major trauma centre with a head injury (AIS 1+) and a Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score of less than 13 (or intubated pre-hospital), and who do not require emergency surgery or interventional radiology within one hour of admission, receive a head CT scan within 60 minutes of arrival.

218. While not currently a condition of Level 1 payments, patients with severe injuries being admitted directly to the major trauma centre or transferred as an emergency should be received by a consultant-led trauma team as soon as possible (ideally within 30 minutes).

Operational

219. The BPT is not conditional on the patient's HRG being in the VA chapter (multiple injuries), and applies to both adults and children. Any patients eligible

⁶³ If there is any dispute around the timing of referral and arrival at the major trauma centre this will be subject to local resolution.

⁶⁴ If there is any dispute around the timing of referral and arrival at the Major Trauma Centre (MTC) this will be subject to local resolution.

for the major trauma BPT are excluded from the marginal rate emergency admissions rule.

220. A patient cannot attract additional payments for both Level 1 and Level 2. For example a patient with an ISS score of 17 would get a maximum additional payment of the Level 2 score, not both Level 1 and Level 2.

221. The BPT will not be applied through SUS PbR and organisations will need to use the TARN database to support payment.

2.5.14. Non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction

222. A non mandatory BPT is being introduced in 2016/17 to encourage timely delivery of coronary angiography for people with non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI). Providers and commissioners may choose to implement this BPT locally.

Purpose

223. Myocardial infarction (MI) is usually caused by blockage of a coronary artery producing tissue death and consequently the typical features of a heart attack: severe chest pain, changes on the electrocardiogram and raised concentrations of proteins released from the dying heart tissue into the blood. There are two types of MIs:

- a. ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), which is generally caused by complete and persisting blockage of the coronary artery
- b. non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI), reflecting partial or intermittent blockage of the coronary artery.

224. According to NICE quality standards (Q68) timely angioplasty, followed by percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) where required, is associated with improved survival rates and outcomes. However, only 55% of people with NSTEMI undergoing coronary angiography do so within 72 hours from admission. The purpose of the NSTEMI BPT is to improve adherence to this quality standard.

Design and criteria

225. Providers and commissioners that choose to introduce the NSTEMI BPT locally in 2016/17 have two options on how to implement it, depending on data availability:

- a. the BPT criteria would apply only once the patient is admitted to the hospital carrying out the angiogram and not when there is a transfer to a different

hospital to perform the angiogram. Myocardial Ischaemia National Audit Project (MINAP) data⁶⁵ can be used to assess whether the BPT criteria has been achieved or not. We recommend that payment is made if at least 65% of patients undergoing coronary angiography do so within 72 hours of admission to the hospital carrying out an angiogram if the BPT is implemented locally.

- b. The BPT criteria could include patients transferred from one hospital to another in assessing achievement against the BPT. Data on the time of admission from the first hospital to the procedure being carried out in the second hospital (following patient transfer) must be available locally to implement this option. In this scenario we recommend payment is made if at least 60% of patients undergoing coronary angiography do so within 72 hours of admission to the first hospital.

226. The BPT price should be 10% higher than the conventional HRG prices to reflect any increases in cost providers may incur in achieving best practice criteria.

Operational

227. The BPT applies at a sub-HRG level to a group of HRGs where the primary diagnosis on admission is ICD10 code I214 'acute subendocardial myocardial infarction'. The HRGs the BPT may apply to are listed below:

- a. EA31Z (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, 0 to 2 Stents)
- b. EA36A (Catheter, 19 years and over)

228. Commissioners will need to monitor MINAP or local data flows to determine whether providers are complying with the payment criteria.

229. From April 2016 trust level data will be made available quarterly via the National Institute for Cardiovascular Outcomes Research (NICOR) website⁶⁶ to support commissioners in this process. Meeting best practice criteria, and payment of the BPT should be based on the latest available data. Providers are encouraged to share trust level MINAP audit data with commissioners so that progress can be monitored against the best practice criteria at intervals agreed with the relevant commissioner(s).

⁶⁵ <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/nicor/audits/minap>

⁶⁶ <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/nicor>

2.5.15. Outpatient procedures

230. In 2016/17 we are making amendments to one outpatient procedure BPT, diagnostic hysteroscopy (these amendments will have been adopted by providers that have adopted the ETO).

Purpose

231. Performing procedures in an outpatient setting, where clinically appropriate, offers advantages to both the patient and the provider. Outpatient procedures provide the patient with a quicker recovery, as well as allowing the patient to recuperate at home. There are also wider benefits, importantly that patients can get back to work and daily life sooner. Providers benefit from reduced operating theatre and anaesthetic time.

232. The BPT covers three procedures:

- a. diagnostic cystoscopy
- b. diagnostic hysteroscopy
- c. hysteroscopic sterilisation

233. For diagnostic cystoscopy and diagnostic hysteroscopy, the aim is to shift activity into the outpatient setting.

234. For hysteroscopic sterilisation the aim is to maintain the high outpatient rate and remove price as a barrier to greater use of hysteroscopic over laparoscopic sterilisation where clinically appropriate and chosen by patients. It is not clear why the reported costs do not accurately reflect the true cost of hysteroscopic sterilisation, but evidence suggests that the device-related costs may not be fully apportioned to the HRG.

Design and criteria

235. The outpatient rate used for calculating the diagnostic hysteroscopy BPT is increasing to 70% in 2016/17. This change is being made as national performance has caught up with the transitional target of 60%.

236. The outpatient rate used for BPT calculation, the achievable rate and an estimate of the current rate are detailed in Table 13.

Table 13: Achievable and estimated outpatient rates for diagnostic hysteroscopy and cystoscopy

Procedure	Achievable outpatient rate ⁶⁷	Rate for 2016/17 BPT calculation	Estimated outpatient rate ⁶⁸
Diagnostic cystoscopy	50%	50%	16%
Diagnostic hysteroscopy	80%	70%	43%

237. It is recognised that patient choice and need must be accounted for, and it may not be appropriate for diagnostic hysteroscopy and cystoscopy to be undertaken in an outpatient setting in all cases.

238. For the diagnostic procedures, the BPT is made up of a pair of prices for each procedure: one applied to outpatient setting, the other to ordinary and day-case elective admissions. By paying a higher price for procedures in the outpatient setting, the BPT creates a financial incentive for providers to treat patients in this setting..

239. For 2016/17, we have updated the methodology of calculating this BPT and do not apply an implicit efficiency assumption in our proposed prices.

240. For hysteroscopic sterilisation, the BPT is a single price that applies to the outpatient setting. Reimbursement for any day case or ordinary elective admissions will be the conventional national price for MA10Z.

241. With the advent of new technologies, diagnostic hysteroscopy and therapeutic hysteroscopy can now safely and effectively take place in outpatient treatment suites as a combined ‘see and treat’ service without any need for anaesthesia. Current coding rules do not allow for this activity to be captured in the same visit, and as a consequence providers and commissioners will need to put plans in place locally to capture and pay for this combined activity.

Operational

242. The BPTs for all three outpatient procedures apply at the HRG level. SUS PbR will automate payment by applying the relevant prices to the HRG. Annex A of this document details the prices, relevant HRGs and the relevant OPCS codes.

⁶⁷ Based on expert clinical advice to supplement evidence for diagnostic hysteroscopy, available at Gulumser C, Narvekar N, Pathak M, Palmer E, Parker S, Saridogan E. See-and-treat outpatient hysteroscopy: an analysis of 1109 examinations. *Reprod Biomed Online*. 2010 Mar; 20(3):423-9, and 09/10 HES data highlighting a number of providers achieving high outpatient rates.

⁶⁸ Estimates based on 2011/12 Reference cost activity data. Note HRG design changes for diagnostic cystoscopy mean the rate is based on LB72A.

243. To qualify for the outpatient BPT, the procedure must occur and be coded to an outpatient setting as defined by the NHS Data Dictionary. Organisations may find it helpful to note that clinically, for these particular outpatient procedures, it is expected that any procedures recorded as a day case would be performed in a theatre-based setting with the administration of a general anaesthetic, and any procedures recorded as an outpatient would be performed in a non-theatre-based setting with local or no anaesthetic.

2.5.16. Paediatric epilepsy

Purpose

244. There are continuing concerns regarding quality of and variance in care for patients with epilepsy in the UK compared with the recommendations in NICE clinical guideline 137: 'The epilepsies: the diagnosis and management of the epilepsies in adults and children in primary and secondary care'.⁶⁹ This includes misdiagnosis, misclassification, unsuitable drug choices, under-referral of epilepsy surgery candidates, inadequate communication, inadequate comorbidity management and school support.

245. One of the major issues in the variation in practice is the lack of Epilepsy Specialist Nurses (ESN). Services should develop care pathways that include appropriate access to ESNs and also paediatricians with expertise in epilepsies. The ESNs form a fundamental bridge between primary, secondary and tertiary care and ensure that epilepsy management is delivered in the community and school when needed rather than just in the hospital ward or clinic. The aim of the BPT is to enable access to consistent high quality management of children's epilepsy services.

Design and criteria

246. The BPT is payable to providers of a service that meets the following criteria:

- a. paediatric consultants⁷⁰ with expertise in epilepsies lead the service with ESNs performing an integral role
- b. patients have a comprehensive care plan that is agreed between the patient, family and/or carers and both the paediatric consultant with expertise in epilepsies and the ESN. This must cover lifestyle issues as well as medical issues

⁶⁹ <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG137>

⁷⁰ Paediatric consultants (or associate specialists) with expertise in epilepsies are defined as having (a) job plans and appraisals that evidence appropriate training and ongoing education in paediatric epilepsies, for example Paediatric Epilepsy Training (PET2); (b) epilepsy as a significant part of their clinical workload (equivalent to at least one session a week); (c) undertake regular peer review of practice.

- c. the follow-up appointments provide sufficient time with both the paediatric consultant (or associate specialist) with expertise in epilepsies and the ESN to manage the patient against the agreed care plan. As a guide, it is expected that the patient spends at least 20 minutes with each professional (either at the same time or in successive slots). All children with epilepsy must be able to be reviewed when clinically required. Outpatient booking systems must be able to guarantee these follow up appointments
- d. the service has evidence of shared care and referral pathways to tertiary paediatric neurology services, transition and referral pathways to adult services, and continuing full participation in the Epilepsy 12 national audit.

247. The BPT is a payment for each attendance for follow-up appointments and covers outpatient care after first acute or outpatient assessment, for patients with a diagnosis of probable epilepsy until they transfer to adult services. Activity meeting the best practice criteria must be coded against the TFC 223 Paediatric Epilepsy.

Operational

248. Commissioners and providers must monitor compliance with the criteria locally to determine the relevant payment against the TFC 223. Where a provider codes to the new TFC but is unable to demonstrate eligibility for the BPT, then the price for TFC 420 Paediatrics applies.

249. The BPT does not include costs related to:

- a. acute inpatient care
- b. new patient assessment
- c. epilepsy investigation and treatment costs (eg electroencephalography, magnetic resonance imaging, drugs, surgery, vagal nerve stimulation, ketogenic diet, etc) with the exception of the costs of blood tests
- d. the costs of the more complex epilepsy patients who, in line with NICE guidelines, have shared care with a paediatric neurologist and are coded to the paediatric neurology TFC. It is anticipated that about one third of epilepsy patients fall into this category
- e. costs of child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS), other therapists etc
- f. costs of assessment and treatment for other health problems.

250. SUS PbR will automate payment by applying the BPT to activity coded to TFC 223 paediatric epilepsy. Activity must only be coded to this TFC if it meets the characteristics of best practice.

251. The pricing approach is designed to adequately reimburse the costs of best practice. The activity covered by the BPT is currently captured within the general paediatric TFC, which does not reflect the costs of best practice.

2.5.17. Paediatric diabetes

Purpose

252. The aim of the paediatric diabetes BPT is to enable access to consistent high quality management of diabetes. The BPT is an annual payment that covers outpatient care as detailed in the criteria listed below, from the date of discharge from hospital after the initial diagnosis of diabetes is made, until the young person is transferred to adult services at the age of 19. Prior to implementation or payment of the BPT, providers and commissioners will need to agree dataflows and supporting information to evidence delivery of the Best Practice criteria (as defined below) and processes for identifying activity already covered by the year of care tariff.

Design and criteria

253. Since April 2014, the BPT has also included inpatient admissions for management of diabetes for these young people and so providers will no longer be reimbursed separately for these admissions. They will continue to be reimbursed for admissions for these young people that are not related to diabetes.

254. The best practice service specification is:

- a. On diagnosis, a young person's diabetes is to be discussed with a senior member of paediatric diabetes team within 24 hours of presentation. A senior member is defined as a doctor or paediatric specialist nurse with 'appropriate training' in paediatric diabetes. Information as to what constitutes 'appropriately trained' is available from the British Society for Paediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes or the Royal College of Nursing.
- b. All new patients must be seen by a member of the specialist paediatric diabetes team on the next working day.
- c. Each provider unit can provide evidence that each patient has received a structured education programme, tailored to the child or young person's and their family's needs, both at initial diagnosis and at ongoing updates throughout the child or young person's attendance at the paediatric diabetes clinic.
- d. Each patient is offered a minimum of four clinic appointments per year with a multidisciplinary team (MDT), defined as including a paediatric diabetes specialist nurse, dietitian and doctor. At every visit, the child must be seen by

the doctor, who must be a consultant or associate specialist/speciality doctor with training in paediatric diabetes or a specialist registrar training in paediatric diabetes, under the supervision of an appropriately trained consultant (see above). The dietitian must be a paediatric dietitian with training in diabetes (or equivalent appropriate experience).

- e. Each patient is offered additional contact by the diabetes specialist team for check ups, telephone contacts, school visits, troubleshooting, advice, support etc. Eight contacts per year are recommended as a minimum.
- f. Each patient is offered at least one additional appointment per year with a paediatric dietitian with training in diabetes (or equivalent appropriate experience).
- g. Each patient is offered a minimum of four haemoglobin HbA1C measurements per year. All results must be available and recorded at each MDT clinic appointment.
- h. All eligible patients must be offered annual screening as recommended by current NICE guidance.⁷¹ Retinopathy screening must be performed by regional screening services in line with the national retinopathy screening programme, which is not covered by the paediatric diabetes BPT and is funded separately. Where retinopathy is identified, timely and appropriate referral to ophthalmology must be provided by the regional screening programme.
- i. Each patient must have an annual assessment by their MDT as to whether input to their care by a clinical psychologist is needed, and access to psychological support, which should be integral to the team, as appropriate.
- j. Each provider must participate in the annual Paediatric National Diabetes Audit.
- k. Each provider must actively participate in the local Paediatric Diabetes Network. A contribution to the funding of the network administrator will be required. A minimum of 60% attendance at regional network meetings needs to be demonstrated. They should also participate in peer review.
- l. Each provider unit must provide patients and their families with 24-hour access to advice and support. This should also include 24-hour expert advice to fellow health professionals on the management of patients with diabetes admitted acutely, with a clear escalation policy as to when further advice on managing diabetes emergencies should be sought. A provider of

⁷¹ CG15 Diagnosis and management of type 1 diabetes in children, young people and adults (July 2004), and TA151 Diabetes - insulin pump therapy (July 2008).

expert advice must be fully trained and experienced in managing paediatric diabetes emergencies.

- m. Each provider unit must have a clear policy for transition to adult services.
- n. Each unit will have an operational policy, which must include a structured 'high HbA1C' policy, a clearly defined DNA/was not brought policy taking into account local safeguarding children board policies and evidence of patient feedback on the service.

Operational

- 255. Commissioners will monitor compliance with these criteria via terms set out in the negotiated contracts, which may include local records of clinic attendances, local education programmes, etc. It is expected that patient and public involvement is used as part of this feedback and monitoring process. It is expected that compliance with all criteria will need to be demonstrated for at least 90% of patients attending the clinic.
- 256. The cost of insulin pumps and associated consumables is not covered by the BPT. Patient education associated with the use of insulin pumps is, however, included in the BPT whether provided in outpatients or as a day case. Insulin and blood glucose testing strips prescribed as an emergency by the Specialist Team are covered by the BPT. Routine prescriptions for insulin, blood glucose testing and ketone monitoring are issued in primary care and so are not part of the BPT.
- 257. Where commissioners are satisfied that the standards have been achieved, the BPT must be paid for all the young people attending the clinic.
- 258. If a provider admits a young person who is not registered with them, they must invoice the provider with whom the young person is registered. If the young person is not registered with a provider, the admitting provider must invoice the relevant commissioner.
- 259. If a patient is referred elsewhere for a second opinion, shared care or full transfer of care, subsequent division of funding will need to be agreed between the referring and receiving centres using a service level agreement. The precise division of funding will need to be negotiated on a local level.

2.5.18. Parkinson's disease

Purpose

- 260. Parkinson's therapy in secondary care settings ranges from basic (a care of elderly or neurology review) to comprehensive (multidisciplinary review with full access to therapy services).

261. The aim of this BPT is to enable access to consistent high quality management of Parkinson's disease, in line with NICE clinical guidelines, to reduce unscheduled care and length of stay in hospital.

Design and criteria

262. The BPT applies to adults with a probable diagnosis of Parkinson's disease where care during the first year is delivered in line with the criteria detailed below. This is an annual payment to reflect the costs from the initial referral date for the first year of care only. The BPT excludes the costs of admitted patient care and the cost of any items not covered by national prices.

263. The criteria for best practice are as follows:

- a. Referrals from primary care with suspected Parkinson's disease must be seen by a movement disorder specialist (neurology/elderly care) within six weeks. These timescales are applicable to all patients for the purposes of the BPT, but the expectation is that new referrals in later stages of disease with more complex problems will continue to be seen within two weeks.
- b. Each patient must receive regular follow-up and diagnostic review with a specialist nurse at least every six months with a process in place to identify the appropriate period of follow-up. Each patient must have a nominated person identified to continue with follow-up and diagnostic review.
- c. All patients must be referred to a Parkinson's Disease Nurse Specialist (PDNS) (local names may include Neurology Nurse Specialist or Movement Disorder Specialist) who will be responsible for co-ordinating care.
- d. Evidence to demonstrate that the provider is using recognised tools, for example patient feedback, NMS screening tool and cognitive assessment tool.
- e. Patients must be offered therapy assessment within one year (including physiotherapist, speech and language therapist and occupational therapist). The costs of the therapy assessment are not included in the BPT. However, payment is dependent on therapy assessment being offered (irrespective of whether patient takes this up).⁷²

264. Commissioners must monitor compliance with the criteria through evidence provided by providers, which may include local records of clinic attendances, local education programmes, etc. Where a provider does not meet all of the criteria, activity should continue to be paid at locally agreed rates.

⁷² There are a small number of circumstances where therapy assessment is not relevant and where providers are able to evidence this, the BPT still applies.

265. The criteria for the BPT are underpinned by:

- a. Parkinson's disease: diagnosis and management in primary and secondary care. NICE clinical guideline 35, June 2006⁷³
- b. National Service Framework (NSF) for long-term neurological conditions. Department of Health, 2005⁷⁴
- c. Recommendation 12 and 13 of 'Local adult neurology services for the next decade - Report of a working party', Association of British Neurologists and the Royal College of Physicians, June 2011⁷⁵
- d. The European Parkinson's disease Standards of Care Consensus Statement. European Parkinson's Disease Association, Volume I, 2011⁷⁶

Operational

266. SUS PbR will not apply the BPT and there is no discrete TFC for Parkinson's disease activity. Organisations will therefore need to identify activity and administer the BPTs locally. Therefore, activity meeting best practice will need to be excluded from the CDS in order to avoid double payment. Providers achieve this by including an equals sign (=) as the last significant character of the six-character CDS data item Commissioning Serial Number. The equals sign will exclude the episode and a conventional price will not be applied.

267. One way to identify the activity applicable for consideration against the BPT is to use the non-mandatory diagnosis codes in outpatients (G20X).

268. If a patient is referred elsewhere for a second opinion, shared care or full transfer of care, subsequent division of funding will need to be agreed between the referring and receiving centres using a service level agreement. The precise division of funding will need to be negotiated locally.

269. The pricing approach is designed to adequately reimburse the costs of best practice. At present, the activity covered by the BPT is captured within a non-mandatory neurology TFC, which does not reflect the costs of best practice.

⁷³ <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg35>

⁷⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/quality-standards-for-supporting-people-with-long-term-conditions>

⁷⁵ <https://www.networks.nhs.uk/news/local-adult-neurology-services-for-the-next-decade>

⁷⁶ <http://www.epda.eu.com/en/#>

2.5.19. Pleural effusion

Purpose

270. Historically, many patients presenting at A&E with a pleural effusion were admitted unnecessarily. These patients often receive imaging related pleural management, introducing a delay in the patient's journey and potentially leading to an unnecessary increase in length of stay.
271. The aim of this BPT is to incentivise a shift in activity away from non-elective admissions to pleural effusions being performed on a planned elective basis under ultrasound control.

Design and criteria

272. This is achieved by setting the price for elective admissions relatively higher than the non-elective price, therefore creating a financial incentive for the management of patients on an elective basis. In setting the BPT, we have assumed that 50% of current admissions to DZ16B and 80% to DZ16C are suitable to be managed on an elective basis. These figures are based on assessment using expert clinical opinion. The remaining admissions comprise those unsuitable either because of complications and co-morbidities or bilateral pleural effusions. DZ16A has been specifically excluded because patients grouped to this HRG have major complications and co-morbidities.
273. British Thoracic Society guidelines and National Patient Safety Agency stipulate that pleural effusion should be performed using bedside ultrasound guidance when determining the best site for aspiration and or biopsy.
274. The BPT applies to adults only, with undiagnosed unilateral pleural effusions.

Operational

275. The price for emergency admissions applies at the HRG level whereas the price for the elective admissions applies at the sub-HRG level with the use of a BPT flag to capture the activity within the associated HRG. The BPT flag is generated by the grouper and SUS PbR, where the spell meets the following criteria:
- a. patient aged 19 or older
 - b. elective admission method (11, 12 or 13)
 - c. a procedure and approach code from the list in Annex A
 - d. an HRG code from the list in Annex A.

276. SUS PbR will automate payment by generating the relevant flag, where required, and applying relevant prices either to the BPT flag within the relevant HRGs or at the HRG as appropriate.
277. We would anticipate that some patients will need to be admitted immediately to an acute medical unit to relieve breathlessness before being discharged with a booked daycase appointment. These patients will remain eligible for the best practice payment alongside the short stay emergency adjustment. This approach will ensure that we do not disqualify providers from receiving the BPT where they deliver care in line with the best practice criteria.
278. As with other BPTs designed to incentivise a shift in activity between settings, this BPT is made up of a pair of prices which create a financial incentive, without costing commissioners more. This is achieved by:
- a. departing from the conventional pricing structure, with the price for the elective care setting set relatively higher than the non-elective price
 - b. decreasing the absolute level of prices for both settings to reflect the lower cost of providing a greater proportion of care in the elective setting.

2.5.20. Primary hip and knee replacement outcomes

Purpose

279. In 2016/17 we are amending the National Joint Registry (NJR) data submission requirements for the primary hip and knee replacement outcomes BPT (this amendment will have been adopted by providers that have adopted the ETO).
280. The purpose of the BPT for primary hip and knee replacements is to link payment to the outcomes that are important from the patient's perspective. The aim of these BPTs is to reduce the unexplained variation between providers in the outcomes reported by patients.

The design and criteria

281. In 2016/17 the criteria for payment of the BPT are:
- a. the provider not having an average health gain significantly below the national average
 - b. the provider adhering to the following data submission standards:
 - i. a minimum Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs) participation rate of 50%
 - ii. a minimum NJR compliance rate of 85%
 - iii. an NJR unknown consent rate below 15%.

282. When the BPT was introduced in 2014/15, the minimum thresholds for data submissions were intentionally set lower than the ones providers should aspire to. This was intended to allow providers time to adopt mechanisms needed to improve submission rates. In 2016/17 the thresholds for NJR compliance and consent have been increased.

283. The data necessary to measure adherence to the payment criteria, along with further information relating to both collections is available on their respective websites at the links below:

a. PROMs (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/proms>)

b. NJR (<http://www.njrcentre.org.uk/>).

PROMs

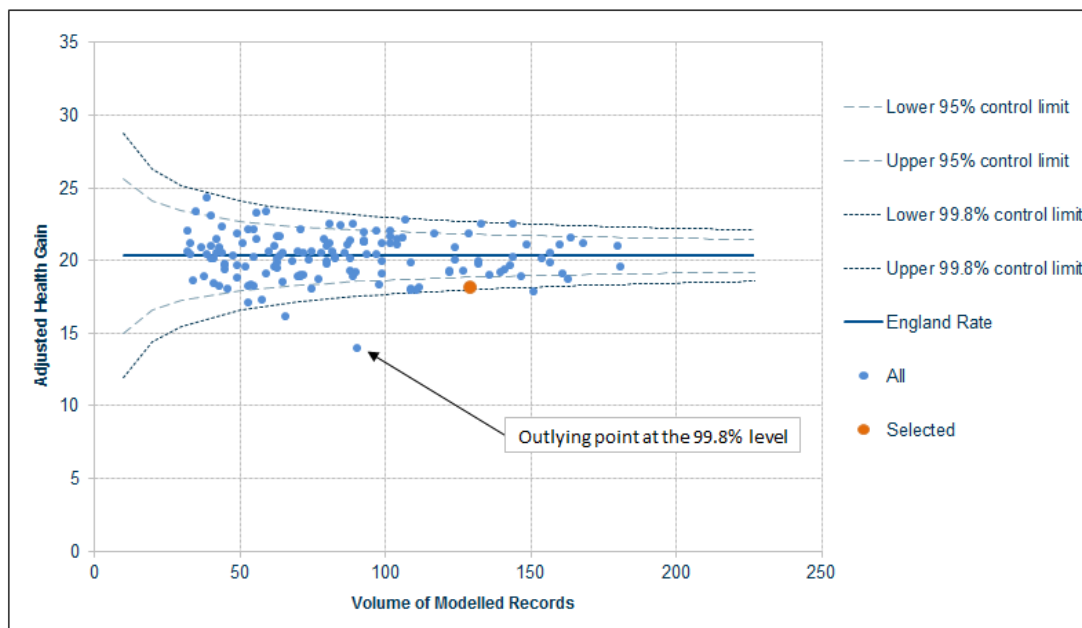
284. PROMs assess the quality of care delivered to NHS patients from the patient perspective. Information is collected about a patient's health status (or health-related quality of life) before surgery and again six months after the procedure, with any change in health state attributed to the intervention. For the purpose of this BPT, changes in health state are assessed using the casemix adjusted condition specific Oxford Hip Score and Oxford Knee Score for primary joint replacements only.

285. Providers' average health gain is presented in Figure 2 below as a funnel plot and compared with the national average of all providers in England. The funnel plot indicates whether a provider's health gain is statistically significantly different to the national average. According to the PROMs publication, providers are outliers if they have:

a. below the lower 95% significance level labelled 'alerts'

b. below the 99.8% significance level labelled 'alarms'.

Figure 2: PROMs provider score comparison⁷⁷



286. Providers below the lower 99.8% control limit will not receive the BPT. Whether identified as an outlier or not, all providers should work to achieve the best possible outcomes as outliers are identified relative to the national average, which may change as the data are updated throughout the year.

287. To make the comparisons between providers' outcomes meaningful, a procedure-specific casemix adjustment is applied to the PROMs data before inclusion in the funnel plot. These specific adjustments are based on statistical models that predict expected outcomes based on patient characteristics and other factors beyond the control of providers. This allows more accurate comparisons between the average outcomes achieved by different providers. It also means that providers cannot improve their relative position by selecting patients of a particular type as it is the difference between actual and expected health gain that matters, not simply the absolute health gain.

288. Further information on the casemix adjustment methodology is published by NHS England.⁷⁸

289. The method of identifying outliers only works when providers have a minimum of 30 completed questionnaires. When this is not the case, payment of the BPT is based on providers meeting the data submission requirements of best practice.

290. The first of these data submission requirements is that providers achieve a minimum participation rate to PROMs. This rate is calculated as the number of

⁷⁷ Chart adapted from HSCIC's provider score comparison tool, available at <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/proms>.

⁷⁸ <http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/proms/>

preoperative PROMs questionnaires completed, relative to the number of eligible HES spells.

291. The PROMs publication also reports a number of other outcome and data submission statistics for primary hip and knee replacements.⁷⁹ While not a condition of this BPT, these may be considered as evidence of good practice.
292. PROMs data are updated on a cumulative basis, meaning the data become more complete over the year. Because the post-operative questionnaire is not administered until 6 months after surgery, compliance to the BPT will need to be assessed against the latest available data at the time of payment. Organisation level data are made available each quarter (typically in February, May, August and November). Data is provisional until a final annual publication is release each year, but for the purpose of the BPT the provisional data shall be used.
293. In some instances the latest participation figures will relate to a different time period than the outcome measure as post-operative questionnaires are not sent out until six months after surgery and so subject to a greater delay.⁸⁰

National Joint Registry

294. In addition to PROMs outcome and participation, payment of this BPT is conditional on data submitted to the NJR.
295. The NJR is part of the National Clinical Audits and Patient Outcomes Programme and aims to improve patient care by collecting information about joint replacement prostheses and surgical techniques in order to provide an early warning of issues related to patient safety. Providers are required to upload information to the registry after joint replacement, which the NJR use to support quality improvements and best practice through its monitoring and reporting of the outcomes achieved by different prostheses, surgeons and providers. The NJR also supports choice and policy decisions through the data published in its Annual Report.
296. Payment of the BPT is conditional on providers meeting minimum thresholds with regards to two aspects of the NJR data:
- a. compliance – measured as procedures uploaded relative to the number of eligible spells recorded in HES
 - b. consent – measured as the proportion of uploaded procedures to which patient consent was not requested or is unknown.

⁷⁹ These include: EQ5D Index, EQ5D VAS and linkage, issue and response rates.

⁸⁰ Although questionnaires are sent out 6 months after surgery, published outcomes will be subject to a further lag while questionnaires are completed, returned and processed.

297. As with the PROMs data, there is a short lag between procedure and these being made available through NJR publications. Therefore, commissioners should base compliance on the latest available data at the time of payment.

Data quality

298. Participation in the data collections is being included to improve the data quality and the accuracy with which outcomes are reported. PROMs participation rates might be improved by distributing the preoperative questionnaires in a structured and organised way. Integrating the process into the general preoperative assessment routine is a good way to help ensure high coverage. Providers might also work with their individual supplier who delivers and collects the questionnaires to find a solution that meets their individual needs.

299. PROMs participation rates for a small number of providers may be greater than 100%. This occurs where the number of PROMs questionnaires returned exceeds the activity recorded in HES. This can occur for a number of reasons, for example where a provider administers the PROMs questionnaire, but the procedure is either carried out at another provider due to subcontracting arrangements, or the procedure is not carried out at all due to unforeseen circumstances. Where this causes issues with assessing adherence to the best practice characteristics, providers and commissioners should reach local agreement as to whether thresholds are met.

300. While not a condition of this BPT, there are some things which providers can do to improve the accuracy of their reported rates:

- a. Some providers choose to administer the pre-operative PROMs questionnaire at a pre-assessment clinic prior to admission. This means that questionnaires may be received for cancelled operations for which there is no episode in HES. Administering questionnaires closer to, or actually on the day of admission may reduce the chances of this happening; and
- b. Clinical coding problems could mean that questionnaires cannot be linked to HES because of poor or incomplete clinical coding. Ensuring that all procedures are fully coded would help this.

301. NJR compliance rates reflect the extent to which eligible hip and knee joint replacement procedures recorded in HES correspond to a record in the NJR. These compliance rates may report to be greater than 100% when the number of records uploaded to the Registry exceeds a provider's HES activity recorded in HES. This may reflect inaccuracies in the coding of HES data, or may be where activity is sub-contracted to another provider, such that HES reports activity at the primary provider, but the corresponding NJR record is recorded against the sub-contracted provider.

302. To improve NJR compliance, a provider must ensure that both NJR and HES data accurately reflects joint replacement activity undertaken within and on behalf of the organisation. Providers should work with their local NJR regional co-ordinator to address any issues in NJR compliance.

Operational

303. SUS PbR will automate payment of the BPT for all elective activity coded to the four relevant HRGs (HB12B, HB12C, HB21B and HB21C). Commissioners will need to monitor PROMs and NJR publications to determine whether providers are complying with the payment criteria. Where this is not the case, commissioners should reduce payments to the non-best practice price until an improvement is shown in the published data.

304. The aim of the BPT is to improve patient outcomes and it should not be seen as a way for commissioners to reduce funding. Therefore, before adjusting payment, it is expected commissioners will discuss the data with providers and support any action to improve outcomes.

305. There are some variations to the BPT whereby commissioners must continue to pay the full BPT, even where providers are not meeting all of the best practice payment criteria. For this to apply providers must satisfy commissioners that one of the following scenarios applies:

- a. where recent improvements are not yet reflected in the nationally available data
- b. where providers have identified why they are an outlier on PROMs scores and have a credible improvement plan in place, the impact of which is not yet known
- c. where a provider has a particularly complex casemix which is not yet appropriately taken into account in the casemix adjustment in PROMs.

306. The rationale for each is set out below.

- a. Scenario 1: Recent improvements - because of the lag between data collection and publication, recent improvements in patient outcomes may not be shown by the latest available data. In these circumstances providers will need to provide evidence to support a claim that outcomes have subsequently improved.
- b. Scenario 2: Planned improvements - to mitigate the risk of outcomes deteriorating for those providers not meeting the payment criteria, commissioners must continue to pay the full BPT if providers have identified shortcomings with their service and can evidence a credible improvement plan.

307. In both situations, the variation would be a time-limited agreement, with improvements needing to materialise in the published data for reimbursement at the BPT level to be maintained.
- a. Scenario 3: Casemix - in addition, providers that have a particularly complex casemix and who cannot demonstrate that they meet the best practice criteria may request that the commissioner continues to pay the full BPT. Although the PROMs results undergo a casemix adjustment, there may be rare instances where providers facing an exceptionally complex casemix are identified as outliers in the PROMs publications. Where this is the case, commissioners will likely already be aware of the issue. We anticipate that any such agreement would only be valid until such time as the casemix adjustment in PROMs better takes into account complexity.

Improving outcomes

308. There are many factors that affect patient outcomes and the way in which any improvements are achieved is for local determination. However, the following suggestions may be of use in supporting discussions between providers and commissioner when planning improvements.
309. The headline PROMs scores can be broken down into individual domain scores, and if required providers can request access to individual patient scores through the HSCIC. Providers might look at which questions they perform badly on to identify why they have been identified as an outlier.
310. Individual patient outcomes might also be compared against patient records to check for complications in surgery or comorbidities which may not be accounted for in the casemix adjustment. It would also be sensible to check whether patients attended rehabilitation sessions once discharged from hospital.
311. Reviewing the surgical techniques and prosthesis used against clinical guidelines and NJR best practice recommendations is another way in which providers might attempt to address poor outcomes. As well as the surgical procedure itself, outcomes can be improved by scrutinising the whole of the care pathway to ensure there is not another area that is affecting outcomes.
312. Providers may also choose to work collaboratively with those identified as having outcomes significantly above average to learn from service design at other organisations. Alternatively, providers can consider conducting a clinical audit, a quality improvement process that seeks to improve patient care and outcomes through a systemic review of care against expected criteria.

2.5.21. Same-day emergency care

Purpose

313. With effective ambulatory emergency care in place, only patients who actually require admission to an acute hospital bed will be admitted and the length of stay will be commensurate with their acute care needs.
314. As a first step towards realising the potential of ambulatory emergency care, the initial aim of the same day emergency care BPT is to promote ambulatory care management of patients who are currently admitted and stay overnight. The expected outcome is therefore a shift in the proportion of admitted patients from stays of one or two nights to same day discharges. In the future, once datasets in the non-admitted setting become rich enough to capture the activity of ambulatory emergency care, there is the potential for nationally mandated prices to be developed to encourage further shifts from the admitted setting.

Design and criteria

315. The 19 scenarios have been selected from the NHS Institute's 'Directory of Ambulatory Emergency Care in Adults'.⁸¹ The directory is a list of potential clinical scenarios, 49 in total, that can be managed using ambulatory emergency care. It presents ranges of potential delivery of ambulatory care, expressed as percentages of current non-zero length of stay admissions for each condition. The directory highlights the top 25 conditions ranked by volume of admissions with a length of stay of at least one day adjusted against potential for ambulatory care. The 19 scenarios either are in the top 25, or are related to them.
316. Table 14 shows the current 'same day' rate for each of the 19 clinical scenarios, as well as the 75th percentile same-day rate used to calculate the BPT. It is believed that these rates represent a sufficiently challenging, but achievable, rate for most providers. It also means that there is a margin within the BPT prices to accommodate local circumstances where providers have started to implement AEC pathways in the non-admitted setting.

⁸¹ http://www.institute.nhs.uk/option,com_joomcart/Itemid,26/main_page,document_product_info/products_id,181.htm

Table 14: Same-day emergency care clinical scenarios

Clinical scenario	75th percentile rate (used to calculate BPT prices) (HES 2010/1182)	Current national average rate (HES 2011/12)
Abdominal pain	40%	35%
Anaemia	16%	14%
Bladder outflow obstruction	30%	24%
Community-acquired pneumonia	24%	20%
Low-risk pubic rami	13%	10%
Minor head injury	64%	56%
Supraventricular tachycardias (SVT) including atrial fibrillation (AF)	34%	29%
Epileptic seizure	35%	28%
Acute headache	43%	35%
Pulmonary embolism	18%	14%
Asthma	30%	24%
Lower respiratory tract infections without chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	49%	43%
chest pain	50%	46%
Falls including syncope and collapse	41%	36%
Appendicular fractures not requiring immediate fixation	39%	29%
Cellulitis	35%	26%
Renal/ureteric stones	45%	35%
Deep vein thrombosis	75%	53%
Self harm*	56%	47%

317. It is not expected that all patients' patients will be suitable for management on a same-day basis and therefore the rates shown are below 100%.

Operational

318. The BPT for each clinical scenario listed is made up of a pair of prices: one applied to emergency admissions with a zero day length of stay, the other to emergency admissions with a stay of one or more days. By paying a higher

⁸² The BPT has been calculated by applying the 2014/15 relativities (based on HES 2010/11) to updated APC prices.

price for same-day cases, the BPT creates an incentive for providers to manage patients in this way.

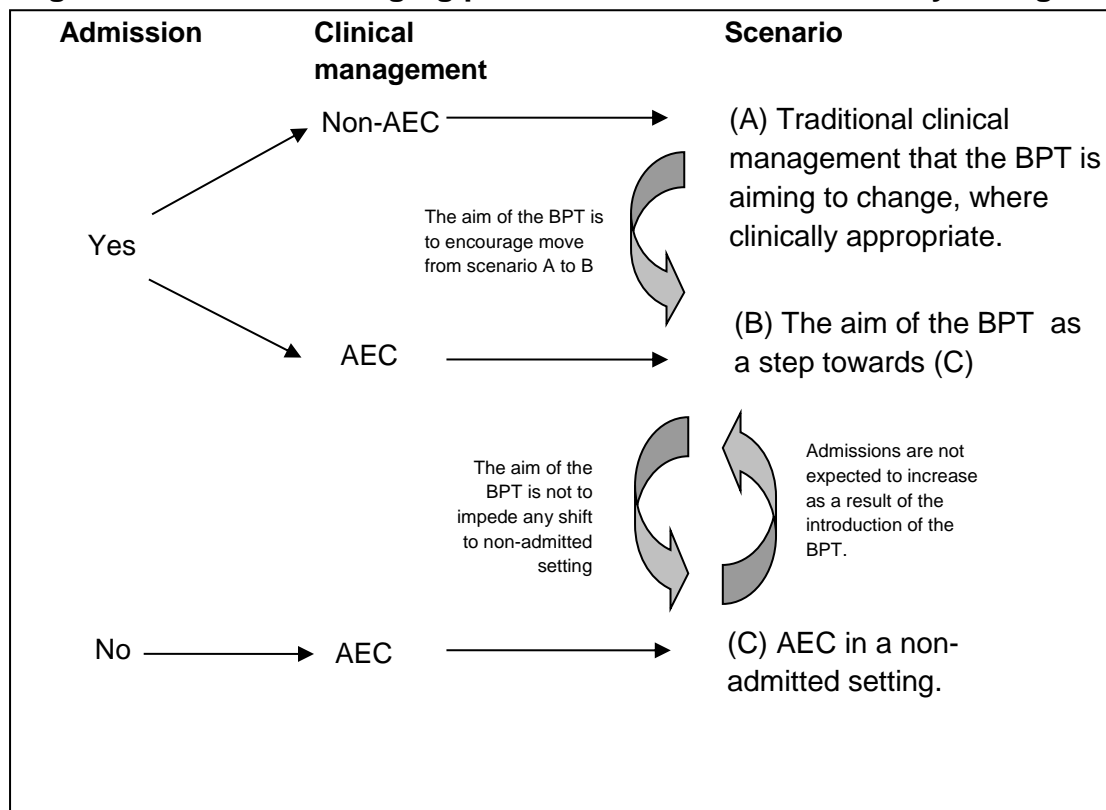
319. It is not expected that the rate of emergency admissions will increase as a result of the introduction of the BPT for the clinical scenarios. It would be expected that either the rate remains constant with the proportion of zero stays increasing, or the rate reduces as providers implement additional same day emergency care pathways appropriate to a non-admitted setting.
320. Commissioners will want to monitor and reassure themselves that the emergency admission rates are not increasing and length of stay is reducing. To support this, it is suggested that organisations undertake a baseline exercise, at a population level, that accounts for any established pathways that currently avoid admissions.
321. Some providers have already implemented best practice in ambulatory emergency care and are able to manage patients outside of the traditional hospital bed base. The BPT is specifically designed for those providers that are not so well advanced. It will be important to make sure that those already delivering best practice are not disadvantaged by the BPT. Therefore, organisations may agree local payment variations that either encourage development of pathways outside of the admitted setting or ensure adequate reimbursement for acute providers that have already established such care models.
322. For around three quarters of the scenarios, the BPT will apply to the HRG. For the remaining scenarios, the BPT will apply at the sub-HRG level. In both cases, the grouper and SUS PbR will generate a BPT flag in order to facilitate the automation of payment by SUS PbR⁸³. The BPT flags are generated by the grouper and SUS PbR, where the spell meets the following criteria:
- a. patient aged 19 or over
 - b. emergency admission method (admission method codes 21-25, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D (or 28 if the provider has not implemented CDS 6.2)
 - c. a primary diagnosis from the list in Annex A
 - d. an HRG from the list in Annex A.
323. Annex A of this document details the prices, whether they apply at HRG or sub-HRG level and the relevant ICD-10 codes.

⁸³ This will only happen for same day emergency care BPTs because SUS PbR requires a flag to differentiate between currencies on the basis of zero day length of stay and greater than zero days length of stay.

324. It has been brought to our attention that in a small number of cases SUS will automate payment of the BPT for a spell that is not a zero length of stay. This happens because SUS uses an adjusted length of stay. Any admission to critical care, rehabilitation bed nights and specialist palliative care are by definition not ambulatory emergency care and so local analyses should be used to identify these occurrences (identified by the presence of unbundled HRGs). We would expect providers and commissioners to work together to resolve any occurrences where the BPT is being incorrectly applied until this is amended in national systems.

325. Figure 3 illustrates the way in which the BPT needs to be flexible to recognise where good practice is already in place. It sets out a stylised model of managing patients suitable for ambulatory emergency care.

Figure 3: Model of managing patients suitable for ambulatory emergency care



AEC = ambulatory emergency care

326. In relation to Scenario B, with the focus on the admitted setting, it is not that the BPT discourages the development of AEC pathways (move from Scenario B to Scenario C) for example where scheduled care in an urgent or routine outpatient setting is most appropriate. It is important that the national price does not constrain local innovation and service redesign.

327. In relation to Scenario C, if the acute provider avoids admitting patients suitable for AEC then it needs to receive adequate reimbursement for those patients who do not need to be admitted. It is suggested that these patients attract reimbursement equivalent to the higher price of the BPT (same day admissions) rather than the lower price of the BPT (overnight stays). Recognising that these are stylised scenarios and that reality is likely to be more complex, commissioners and providers will need to be reasonable in agreeing to what extent the flexibility is applied.

328. It is recognised that the time of attendance at hospital may in the first instance dictate whether an overnight stay is required. For simplicity, and to encourage the development of consistent responses to patient need regardless of time of day we have set the threshold length of stay to be zero days and expect that, as time of access of patients should be similar across providers that this should not disproportionately affect the income of providers.

2.5.22. Transient ischaemic attack

Purpose

329. The BPT is aligned with quality markers 5 and 6 of the National Stroke Strategy.

Design and criteria

330. The BPT is made up of two components: a base price and a conditional payment. Both components are conditional on meeting best practice characteristics, though they are payable separately. The components are:

- a. Base price payable to providers meeting minimum best practice criteria. Providers not meeting these criteria will be paid the alternative TFC price. It is payable for all patients presenting at a specialist transient ischaemic attack (TIA) clinic (both high and lower risk, and regardless of final diagnosis). The criteria are:
 - i. all patients are assessed by a specialist stroke practitioner, who has training, skills and competence in the diagnosis and management of TIA consistent with the UK Forum for Stroke Training⁸⁴
 - ii. the non-admitted TIA service has both the facilities to diagnose and treat people with confirmed TIA, plus the facilities to identify and appropriately manage (which may include onward referral) people with conditions that could suggest TIA
 - iii. clinics are provided seven days a week, even if via a service level agreement with another provider

⁸⁴ <http://www.ukstrokeforum.org/>

- iv. all patients are diagnosed and treated within seven days of first presentation of the patient to any healthcare professional regardless of risk assessment
- v. all patients diagnosed with TIA have the opportunity to receive a specialist TIA follow-up within one month of original diagnosis. Patients diagnosed as non-TIA are not subject to this criterion. The nature of the follow-up must be agreed locally and it is not expected that this will necessarily be delivered in the same setting as the initial diagnosis and treatment. Where multiple follow-ups are necessary, commissioners and providers agree the level of reimbursement locally.

331. Additional payment for investigation and treatment of high-risk patients⁸⁵ within 24 hours. The timeframe is aligned with the vital signs for TIAs and mini-stroke, and is defined as:

- a. the clock starts at the time of first relevant presentation⁸⁶ of the patient to any healthcare professional (eg a paramedic, GP, stroke physician, district nurse or A&E staff)
- b. the clock stops 24 hours after this initial contact, by which time all investigations⁸⁷ and treatments⁸⁸ should be completed.

332. The additional payment for investigation and treatment of high-risk patients within 24 hours is designed to incentivise providers to meet the ambition set out in QM5 of the Department of Health National Stroke Strategy, and has been set as a further 20% of the base price.

333. Activity occurring in TIA services meeting the minimum best practice criteria must be reported against TFC 329 – transient ischaemic attack. Activity that does not meet best practice must not be reported against this TFC.

Operational

334. SUS PbR will:

⁸⁵ Defined as ABCD2 score greater than or equal to 4. ABCD2 score is completed by the healthcare professional referring the patient. It is accepted that there are some additional factors which are not picked up by the ABCD2 score and it is legitimate that the assessing stroke consultant take account of these in using judgement to re-classify patients.

⁸⁶ Re-classification of patient risk does not later clock start time.

⁸⁷ Blood tests and ECG (all patients); brain scan (if vascular territory or pathology uncertain. Diffusion-weighted MRI is preferred, except where contraindicated, when CT should be used); completion of carotid imaging (where indicated) and referral for timely carotid surgical intervention (where indicated).

⁸⁸ Aspirin, statin and control of blood pressure all where needed or alternative if contraindicated.

- a. apply the base price to activity coded under the appropriate TFC
- b. prevent generation of an outpatient procedure (eg where 24-hour electrocardiograms [ECGs] are performed) when reported against the TIA TFC.

335. SUS PbR will not:

- a. record risk assessment of patients
- b. assess whether providers have met the 24-hour measure for high-risk patients. Providers must supply risk assessment data and compliance to qualify for the additional payment
- c. apply pricing to follow-up attendances coded to TFC 329.

2.5.23. Short Stay Emergency Adjustments (SSEM) and BPTs

336. The Short Stay Emergency Adjustment (SSEM) is a mechanism for adjusting the national price that would otherwise be payable for short stay emergency spells (less than two days) where a longer length of stay would generally be expected.

337. The adjusted price is based on rules concerning the average length of stay for the HRG: the higher the average length of stay, the lower the price.⁸⁹ These adjustments are published in Annex 1B (tab 1).

338. For Best Practice Tariffs (BPTs) the SSEM adjustment is not universally applicable as:

- a. SSEM only applies to diagnostic driven HRGs
- b. it does not apply, for example, when the purpose of the BPT is to reduce length of stay (LoS).

339. The table below is designed to help clarify when the SSEM is applicable and how the adjustment is to be applied in each case.

Table 15: Application of SSEM

Best Practice Tariff	SSEM Applicable	SUS Applied	Local Adjustment Required
Non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction	No – procedure driven	n/a	n/a

⁸⁹ The short stay emergency (SSEM) tariff applies to NEL activity coded to HRGs DZ16B and DZ16C. SSEM will not apply to BPT activity as identified by BPT flag BP51 and coded to HRG DZ06Z

Best Practice Tariff	SSEM Applicable	SUS Applied	Local Adjustment Required
Acute stroke care	No – policy exempt	n/a	n/a
Diabetic ketoacidosis and hypoglycaemia	Yes – to core spell and conditional top-up	No	Yes
Fragility hip fracture	No – policy exempt	n/a	n/a
Heart failure	Yes	To core spell	To conditional top-up
Same-day emergency care	No – policy exempt	n/a	n/a
Primary hip and knee replacement outcomes	No – procedure driven	n/a	n/a

340. Providers and commissioners should take this into account when agreeing local data flows and reconciliation processes. Where applicable any local adjustment should be adjusted at the same rate as the core spell (as defined in Annex A).

2.6. Maternity pathway payment system

2.6.1. Introduction

341. The maternity pathway payment system was mandated in April 2013 to encourage providers to focus on the provision of high-quality, co-ordinated care.

342. Details on each phase of the pathway, casemix and how the pathway operates are provided below. The pathway system involves several different currencies and prices for each part of the pathway. Further information was also set out in 'The maternity pathway payment system – supplementary guidance⁹⁰' to:

- a. make clear which services are included and excluded from pathway payments
- b. give further guidance on implementing the pathway system by establishing sufficient data flows, contracting and invoicing arrangements.

343. The pathway payment system splits maternity care into three stages: antenatal care, delivery and postnatal care. Women may choose their provider for each stage of the pathway, known as the lead provider. The commissioner pays the lead provider for each stage of the pathway for all the pregnancy-related care that a woman may need for the duration of her pregnancy, birth or postnatal care.

344. Table 16 sets out what is included and excluded from all three stages of the maternity payment system. Besides the exceptions identified, there should be no further payments for individual elements of activity along the pathway.

Table 16: Inclusions and exclusions from the pathway payments

Area	Included	Excluded
Admitted patient care	All activity against NZ* HRGs (regardless of TFC) This includes all foetal medicine, including that provided by tertiary providers ⁹¹	All activity against non-NZ* HRGs (regardless of TFC)
Outpatient care	All activity against NZ* HRGs (regardless of TFC) All attendance activity against TFC 501 (obstetrics) and 560 (midwife episode)	All activity against non-NZ* HRGs (except with a TFC of 501 or 560) An attendance TFC other than 501 (obstetrics) or 560 (midwife

⁹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/maternity-pathway-payment-system-guidance-for-nhs-providers-and-commissioners>

⁹¹ It is expected that from 2014/15 foetal medicine has been coded differently, which should facilitate separate commissioning for this service in the future.

Area	Included	Excluded
	(includes all foetal medicine, including that provided by tertiary providers) Includes any activity in emergency gynaecology or early pregnancy units that codes to 'NZ' HRGs, even if before the antenatal assessment visit	episode) Emergency gynaecology and early pregnancy activity will normally code to TFC502 or non NZ* HRGs and will therefore be excluded
Antenatal education	Antenatal education	
Critical care		All critical care activity
Community/primary care	All maternity community-based antenatal and postnatal care	All primary care activity applicable to payment under the GP contract. A woman may choose some of her maternity pathway to be delivered by her GP or for the practice to be the lead pathway provider, but any care delivered by the GP will be paid under the GP contract
Scans, screening and tests	All maternity ultrasound scans, and all relevant maternal and newborn screening which is part of National Screening Programmes ⁹²	The analysis elements of the screening process undertaken by specialist diagnostic laboratories under a separate commissioner contract
Immunisation	All specified immunisation of the newborn which should occur before handover to primary care	
Birth	The birth, irrespective of type and setting	
Post-birth care	Well/healthy babies, both during the delivery module and pathway checks/screening during the postnatal module	Pathways for unwell/unhealthy babies. Babies requiring admitted patient care treatment will have their own admission record
Pre-pregnancy care		All pre-pregnancy/pre-conception care and reproductive services
Non-maternity	Advice on risks in the context	All activity that is the named

⁹² Further information can be found in the NHS England publication 'Who pays for antenatal and newborn screening?' at <https://www.england.nhs.uk/expo/wp-content/uploads/sites/18/2015/06/who-pays-mpp-upd-06-2015.pdf>

Area	Included	Excluded
care	of pregnancy and referral to other relevant professionals where necessary for resolution if possible	responsibility of other professionals or providers who receive payment to deliver that care for the population (e.g. drug and alcohol services, mental health services, stopping smoking services, weight management services etc)
Specialised services	All foetal medicine, including that provided by tertiary providers	All activity that is paid for directly by NHS England
Ambulance transfers		All ambulance transfer costs
Accident and emergency		All unscheduled A&E activity
Clinical Negligence Scheme for Trusts (CNST)	All CNST costs are included	
High cost drugs and devices		All specified high cost drugs and devices not covered by national prices

345. The next three sections set out guidance and business rules for each of the three pathway modules.

2.6.2. The antenatal pathway

346. The antenatal pathway starts when the pregnant woman has her first antenatal appointment with her maternity provider, at around 10 weeks. This module ends at when the birth spell commences or at the termination or miscarriage of the pregnancy.⁹³

347. The level of the payment the provider receives for the antenatal phase depends on the assessment at the first antenatal appointment and associated tests. From this assessment, women are assigned to one of three casemix levels; standard, intermediate or intensive based on existing characteristics (factors) the woman has.

⁹³ Any activity that takes place before the first antenatal appointment in an emergency gynaecology or early pregnancy unit, and which codes to an NZ* HRG, is included in the antenatal pathway and should not be invoiced separately from the pathway payment.

348. The characteristics (factors) that determine the casemix level and payment to be made are set out in Annex A⁹⁴ – the maternity data requirements and definitions. A woman may have multiple factors during the antenatal phase. In general, the following allocation rules apply:

- a. if a woman has one or more of the ‘intensive resource’ characteristics, she is allocated to the intensive pathway, irrespective of any other factors
- b. if a woman does not have any of the intensive resource characteristics but has any one (or more) of the intermediate resource characteristics, she is allocated to the intermediate pathway
- c. if a woman does not have any of the listed characteristics, she is allocated to the standard resource pathway.

Changes to the factors for 2016/17

349. We have added six factors to improve allocation to the pathways and the way that providers are reimbursed (these factors have already been adopted by providers that have adopted the ETO). Factors are listed in Table 17.

Table 17: Changes to the factors for the 2016/17 antenatal pathway

Factor	Change
Cystic fibrosis	Add to the intensive pathway
Previous organ transplant	Add to the intensive pathway
Serious neurological conditions (not epilepsy as this is already in the intermediate pathway)	Add to the intensive pathway
Serious gastroenterological conditions	Add to the intermediate pathway
Body mass index (BMI) >49	Add to the intensive pathway
Low pregnancy-associated plasma protein A (PAPP-A) reading	Add to the intermediate pathway

350. As a result of these changes, we expect that there will be slightly higher proportions of women assumed in the intermediate and intensive categories for the antenatal pathway.

⁹⁴ The format of annex A has changed for 2016/17. As well as the simple list of the factors for antenatal and postnatal care, the spreadsheet contains technical sheets (primarily designed for information departments) and definitions sheets (primarily designed for the midwives/other clinicians that carry out the clinical assessments). The antenatal definitions sheet also contains some further guidance for midwives on how to allocate women to the pathways.

Change in casemix level during antenatal phase

351. A proportion of women are likely to develop complications during the pregnancy (or complications might be disclosed after the antenatal assessment appointment) that will require higher levels of care than initially determined at the antenatal appointment. The standard pathway price has been developed to take into account the change in casemix levels of a proportion of women.

Pregnancies that end early

352. The antenatal payment is payable for all pregnancies that involve an antenatal assessment, regardless of when the pregnancy ends. The cost of obstetric/maternity-related healthcare activities (with an NZ* HRG or coded to TFC 501 or 560) for pregnant women whose pregnancy ends before the antenatal assessment must not be reimbursed separately. In some cases of termination or miscarriage, depending on the healthcare requirements of the woman, a birth payment and/or a postnatal pathway payment may still be warranted.

353. Contracts must contain local outcomes and quality measures to incentivise reducing the number of avoidable pregnancy losses.

354. Further guidance has been published in response to requests for clarification on whether certain activities that take place in emergency gynaecology or early pregnancy units are included or excluded from the maternity pathway.

Antenatal care spanning more than one financial year

355. Care delivered under the pathway payment system may span more than one financial year. Guidance⁹⁵ on how to apportion costs was agreed some years ago between NHS England, Monitor, the NHS Trust Development Authority, the Audit Commission and the Department of Health.

356. Further guidance has been published on the nature of the contractual relationship between the providers and on information flows in the supplementary guidance⁹⁶.

Change in methodology of calculating pathway prices

357. For 2016/17, we are using a comparatively simple method to set maternity pathway prices. Our method maintains the relative price levels between the standard, intermediate and intensive categories, in each of the antenatal and

95

[http://www.doh.gov.uk/doh/finman.nsf/526655e250fd75150025673e0036b174/3d7024ca063e35ef80257c9b005c066b/\\$FILE/Maternity%20pathways%20accounting%20140314.pdf](http://www.doh.gov.uk/doh/finman.nsf/526655e250fd75150025673e0036b174/3d7024ca063e35ef80257c9b005c066b/$FILE/Maternity%20pathways%20accounting%20140314.pdf)

96 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/maternity-pathway-payment-system-guidance-for-nhs-providers-and-commissioners>

postnatal pathways, that were in place for 2014/15. Further details are provided in section 5 of the *2016/17 National Tariff Payment System*.

2.6.3. The delivery pathway

358. The delivery pathway begins at the birthing spell and includes all postpartum care of women and their babies (unless the babies have identified health problems) until they are transferred to community postnatal care.

359. There are two delivery pathway prices, depending on whether or not there were complications and co-morbidities (CC) during the delivery phase. CCs for the delivery phase are based on ICD diagnosis codes and are listed in the HSCIC's grouper documentation.⁹⁷ These prices also take into account the higher-cost types of births, such as caesarian sections. The current national average proportions for with and without complications and comorbidities assumed in the model are:

a. with CCs: 28.6%

b. without CCs: 71.4%

360. Providers should continue to code their delivery spells as current practice and payment will continue to be via SUS PbR to the organisation that reports the birth.

361. Commissioners will only pay once per intrapartum episode, to the organisation that delivers the baby or babies. This organisation is the lead provider financially responsible for the whole postpartum care period up to transfer of responsibility to domiciliary postnatal care. Where more than one provider shares the care (eg the woman delivers at one provider and another provides postpartum in-hospital care), it is the responsibility of the providers to agree a fair split of the income.

362. Home births continue to be collected in the admitted patient care other delivery event CDS and are reimbursed at the same rate as a normal delivery without complications. All pathway providers must be able to provide all care, either themselves or with their partner organisations/within their network.

363. Additional 'per day' payments will apply for patients who stay longer than pre-set durations (known as trim points).

2.6.4. The postnatal pathway

364. The postnatal pathway begins after the woman and baby or babies have been transferred to community postnatal care, and ends after they have transferred to primary care or a health visitor.

⁹⁷ <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/casemix/downloads>

365. This pathway follows the same format as the antenatal pathway, with three levels of casemix depending on the expected resource use - standard, intermediate or intensive. The level will usually be assigned when a patient is discharged after the intrapartum episode based on a woman's specific health and on social care characteristics collected at the antenatal booking appointment. This may also be supplemented with information gathered throughout the previous stages of the maternity.
366. Similar to the other phases, a commissioner will make one payment for all postnatal pathway care included in the scope, regardless of the care setting. When a woman chooses to use a different provider for an element of her postnatal care (an investigation, spell or appointment, etc), or where the woman is referred to a different provider for any reason, it is the responsibility of the lead pathway provider to pay the other organisation.
367. All postnatal care, as defined in NICE clinical guideline 37⁹⁸ 'Postnatal care: Routine postnatal care of women and their babies', including the six-week postnatal care review if undertaken by the maternity team, is included in pathway payments, even if maternity healthcare has already been transferred to primary care or the health visitor. There is no defined time period during which community postnatal care is provided by the maternity team.
368. There are some specific exceptions, which should be paid based on the relevant HRGs. NICE guidance identifies the following potential postnatal complications that require immediate urgent acute care, where payment must be claimed from local commissioners:
- a. intervention for postpartum haemorrhage
 - b. intervention for genital tract sepsis
 - c. intervention for venous thromboembolism
 - d. intervention for breast mastitis, abscess
 - e. postnatal wound infection requiring surgery
 - f. pulmonary embolism.
369. The costs for these complications, if they happen before discharge from hospital after the birth, are included in the birth payment. In these circumstances, providers are not able to claim payment for these interventions instead of, or in addition to, the birth payment.

⁹⁸ <http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg37>

370. Commissioners and providers should determine whether there are any activities during the maternity pathway that could help to reduce the incidence of such complications arising, or whether any local policies contribute to the incidence of complications. CQUIN or QIPP indicators could be developed locally.
371. Commissioners should introduce local outcome and patient experience indicators to ensure quality care and the timing for handover of responsibility is safe.

2.6.5. Arrangements between providers

372. A woman may receive some of her care from a provider other than her lead provider because of choice or clinical reasons. In this case, the lead provider who has received payment from a commissioner must pay the other organisation. This payment mechanism also applies if care is needed by the woman from another NHS provider while she is on holiday or unable to access her pathway provider.
373. Further guidance⁹⁹ has been published on the nature of the arrangements between the providers and on information flows.
374. Prices must be agreed between the 2 providers. For some activity, non-mandatory guideline prices are provided in the 'National Tariff Information Workbook', to provide guidance on the amounts to be paid and invoiced between providers. Providers must not attempt to invoice local commissioners for NZ* HRGs or TFC 501/560 activity or elements of maternity care costs.¹⁰⁰ If they are not the lead provider for the activity, they can use local data flows and the help of commissioning support units or Data Services for Commissioners (Regional Offices) to establish who is the lead provider and invoice them.
375. In certain cases, a women may change her lead provider. This should lead to a transfer of funding between the two providers. The proportion of the pathway payment remaining unspent at the time of transfer depends on the stage of pregnancy the woman has reached (see Table 18). This information was developed through analysis of the pathway costing data provided by NHS trusts and foundation trusts during spring and summer 2011. Any local change of lead provider arrangements will not alter the maternity information system and organisations may need to agree supplementary information flows when this happens.

⁹⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/maternity-pathway-payment-system-guidance-for-nhs-providers-and-commissioners>

¹⁰⁰ NZ* denotes any HRG beginning with the code NZ.

Table 18: Proportion of pathway price to refund or transfer on change of pathway provider

Transfer time (gestational age)	Refund by Lead Provider A to Commissioner A/ Payment to Lead Provider B by Commissioner B/ Payment by Lead Provider A to Lead Provider B
Before 20 weeks 0 days	63%
Between 20 weeks 0 days & 24 weeks 6 days	48%
Between 25 weeks 0 days & 30 weeks 6 days	33%
Between 31 weeks 0 days & 35 weeks 6 days	20%
After 36 weeks 0 days	10%

376. The other provider may choose to reassess the woman’s pathway at the time of transfer. If the new information suggests that a higher resource pathway would be applicable, the pro-rata payment must be based on the value of the higher resources pathway.

377. When a woman changes both commissioner and provider (eg if she moves house) any refunds to the original commissioner (by the original lead provider) are on the basis of the original categorisation at the antenatal assessment appointment, (so if the original pathway was standard, the proportion of refund is based on the standard payment price). The payment by the new commissioner to the new lead provider, however, will be based on the latest information and may be a proportion of the higher resource pathway. Examples are provided below to aid understanding of this issue.

Table 19: Examples of transfer scenarios

Action / Activity	Consequence
Example 1	
Woman categorised as standard care based on antenatal assessment appointment information	Payment of eg £1,200101 for standard antenatal care by commissioner A to provider A after antenatal assessment appointment
Woman develops gestational diabetes week 23	Onset of gestational diabetes (one of the intensive factors)

¹⁰¹ Not actual price.

Action / Activity	Consequence
Woman moves lead provider in week 29, no change in commissioner	Change in provider
Payment transfer	Lead provider A pays 33% of Intensive price (eg £3,000 * 33% = £1,000) to lead provider B
Example 2	
Woman categorised as standard care based on antenatal assessment visit information	Payment of eg £1,200 for standard antenatal care by commissioner A to provider A after antenatal assessment appointment
Woman develops gestational diabetes week 23	Onset of gestational diabetes (diabetes is one of the Intensive factors)
Woman moves house in week 29, new provider and new commissioner	Change in commissioner and provider
Refund	Provider A refunds 33% of standard payment of £1,200 to commissioner A - £400
New payment	Payment of 33% of Intensive payment (eg £3,000 * 33% = £1,000) from commissioner B to provider B

2.6.6. Information flows for the antenatal and postnatal pathways

378. The maternity minimum dataset has been operational since May 2015. In addition, commissioners and providers have been using local information flows for the supplementary data required for the antenatal and postnatal pathway modules. For further information on data definitions and requirements see Annex A (maternity data requirements and definitions) and the maternity supplementary guidance.
379. Unlike in SUS, the new system does not have a refresh submission option. Instead, organisations will be able to make 'pre-deadline' submissions (once an expected date of delivery is known). Organisations will be able to refresh the submissions as many times as they like within the pre-deadline period. This means there will be a window in which information that is not available at the assessment appointment, such as scan or blood test results, can be added. Once the deadline for the reporting period is reached, the data will be frozen. The woman's pathway will be determined from this data and the supplementary data from local information flows.
380. The window between the reporting period for the activity and the deadline is expected to be about four weeks.

381. Once the data is frozen, commissioners and providers will be able to access full reports enabling them to extract information on both activity and lead provider. Organisations will be able to identify from the reports where a second provider has submitted information for a woman whose pathway has already been established by a first provider, for example when a woman 'double-books'. This will enable providers to discuss any potential cross-provider charging, outside the system.
382. Furthermore, providers will be able to access reports on any data submitted before the deadline. These pre-deadline reports will make some initial, high level, information available, including activity by provider and the initial pathway level (standard, intermediate, intensive). Organisations will be able to access information submitted by other providers where they are a woman's lead provider, and conversely where they have submitted information for women who have a different lead provider.
383. As the Maternity Minimum Dataset is new, for the first few years of operation, details of previous obstetric history will not be available via the national data set. Some of these are needed for determining the correct level of payment for the current pregnancy, for example 'early pre-term birth at less than 34 weeks'. Commissioners and providers will need to agree temporary local information flows for these additional data items to ensure that appropriate payments are made.
384. HIV-positive status also affects the level of payment providers receive. At the moment, HIV data are held anonymously in the national dataset and cannot be linked to the maternal NHS number. Providers must provide information to their commissioners about the number of women for whom HIV status will result in a move from the standard or intermediate pathways to the intensive pathway, so that contract payments can be adjusted.

2.7. Cystic fibrosis pathway payment

385. The cystic fibrosis (CF) pathway currency is a complexity-adjusted yearly banding system with seven bands of increasing patient complexity. There is no distinction between adults and children.
386. Bandings are derived from clinical information including cystic fibrosis complications and drug requirements. The bands range from band one, for the patients with the mildest care requirements (involving outpatient treatment two to three times a year and oral medication) to band five, for patients at the end stage of their illness (requiring intravenous antibiotics in excess of 113 days a year with optimum home or hospital support).
387. Patients are allocated to a band by the Cystic Fibrosis Trust using data from its national database, the UK CF Registry.

388. The pathway payments cover all treatment **directly related to cystic fibrosis** for a patient during the financial year. This includes:
- a. Admitted patient care and outpatient attendances (whether delivered in a specialist centre or under shared network care arrangements);
 - b. Home care support, including home intravenous antibiotics supervised by the CF service, home visits by the multidisciplinary team to monitor a patient's condition, e.g. management of totally implantable venous access devices (TIVADs), collection of mid-course aminoglycoside blood levels and general support for patient and carers;
 - c. Intravenous antibiotics provided during in-patient spells; and
 - d. Annual review investigations.
389. For any patient admission or outpatient contact in relation to cystic fibrosis, the HRG is included in the year of care payment regardless of whether it is one of the CF specific diagnosis driven HRGs or not. All outpatient CF activity must be recorded against TFC 264 and TFC 343.
390. Some elements of services, included in the CF pathway payments, may be provided by community services and not the specialist CF centre, such as home care support, including home intravenous antibiotics supervised by the cystic fibrosis service, home visits by the multidisciplinary team to monitor a patient's condition (e.g. management of totally implantable venous access devices (TIVADs)) and collection of mid-course aminoglycoside blood levels. In such cases there will need to be agreement between the relevant parties on reimbursement from the prices paid to the specialist CF centre.
391. There are a number of specified services which require local negotiation on price:
- a. High cost CF specific **inhaled/nebulised** drugs: colistimethate sodium, tobramycin, dornase alfa, aztreonam lysine, ivacaftor and mannitol.
 - b. Insertion of gastrostomy devices (percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy [PEG]) and insertion of totally implantable venous access devices (TIVADs) are not included in the annual banded prices. These surgical procedures will be reimbursed via the relevant HRG price.
 - c. Neonates admitted with meconium ileus who are subsequently found to have cystic fibrosis will not be subject to the cystic fibrosis pathway payment until they have been discharged after their initial surgical procedure. This surgical procedure will be reimbursed via the relevant HRG price. Once discharged after their initial surgical procedure subsequent cystic fibrosis treatment will be covered by the cystic fibrosis pathway payment. Annual banding will not

include the period they spent as an admitted patient receiving their initial surgical management.

392. Network care is a recognised model for paediatric care. This model must provide care that is of equal quality and access to full specialist centre care.

2.8. Looked after children health assessments

393. Looked after children¹⁰² are one of the most vulnerable groups in society and data show that they have poorer health outcomes than other children with a corresponding adverse impact on their life opportunities and health in later life.
394. Section 3 of the 2016/17 National Tariff Payment System explains that arrangements for commissioning and carrying out health assessments for children placed out-of-area are variable, resulting in concerns over the quality and scope of assessments. To address this, a currency was devised and mandated for use in 2013/14, including a checklist for the components that must be included in the assessment.
395. The checklist tool must be completed by the health assessor and sent to the responsible commissioner or designated professional. The checklist will be reviewed by the responsible commissioner or designated professional to support payment against the agreed quality. This checklist is set out in table 19.
396. Non-mandatory prices were made available for use in 2013/14, and national prices were introduced in 2014/15 for children placed out of area. For 2016/17, mandatory national prices will continue to apply for children placed out of area. These prices are not mandatory for health assessments undertaken for children placed in area.
397. CCGs should commission providers in the area where the child has been placed to carry out the health assessments. This is because the doctor or nurse who carries out the assessment often becomes the lead professional, co-ordinating all health issues relating to that child's care. Providers in the CCG where the child has been placed will have knowledge of and be able to access any local health services which are required following the health assessment.
398. For additional guidance on roles, competences of healthcare staff please see 'Looked after children: Knowledge, skills and competences of health care staff, Intercollegiate role framework'¹⁰³ – published by the Royal College of Nursing and the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health – May 2012.

¹⁰² <http://www.rcpch.ac.uk/child-health/standards-care/child-protection/looked-after-children/looked-after-children>

¹⁰³ https://www.rcn.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/451342/RCN_and_RCPCH_LAC_competences_v1.0_WEB_Final.pdf

Table 20: Looked after children health assessment checklist tool

Child's name			
NHS number			
Date of health assessment1			
Date of request for health assessment			
Assessment completed by:			
Qualification:	Nurs e	Midwif e	Doctor
Competent to level 3 of the Intercollegiate Competency Framework	Yes	No	Please delete as appropriate
Section 2			
The summary report and recommendations should be typed and include:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-existing health issues • Any newly identified health issues 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations with clear time scales and identified responsible person 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that referrals to appropriate services have been made. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chronology or medical history including identified risk factors. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An up to date immunisation summary 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of child health screening 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any outstanding health appointments 			
Section 3			
Child or young person's consent for assessment (where appropriate)			
Where the young person is over 16 years written consent has been obtained for release of GP summary records, including immunisations and screening to a third party.			
Evidence that the child or young person was offered the opportunity to be seen alone.			
Evidence that child or young person's			

Child's name			
concerns/comments have been sought and recorded			
Evidence that carer's concerns/comments have been sought and recorded.			
Evidence that information has been gathered to inform the assessment from the placing social worker and other health professionals providing care e.g. (CAMHS, therapies, hospital services, GP)			
Is the child or young person is registered with a GP in the area			
The child or young person is registered with a dentist or has access to dental treatment.			
Date of most recent dental check or if the subject has refused this intervention	y		
The child or young person has been seen by an optician Date of most recent eye test or if the subject has refused this intervention.	y		
Any developmental or learning needs have been assessed and any identified concerns documented			
Emotional, behavioural needs have been assessed and any identified concerns documented			
Lifestyle issues discussed and health promotion information given.			
Recommendations have clear time scales and identified responsible person(s)			
Signed			
Dated:			

399. Please also see the following guidance:

- a. Promoting the health and wellbeing of looked after children - revised statutory guidance¹⁰⁴

Who pays? Determining responsibility for payment to providers.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/276500/promoting_health_of_looked_after_children.pdf

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/who-pays.pdf>

3. Currency specification and guidance for certain locally priced services

400. This section specifies, and gives more detail on, the nationally specified currencies for services with no national price¹⁰⁶. These currencies should be used in local price-setting for these services, unless an alternative approach is agreed in accordance with subsection 6.4.2 of the 2016/17 National Tariff Payment System. This annex covers national currencies in the following areas:

- a. cochlear implants
- b. complex therapeutic endoscopy
- c. critical care – adult and neonatal
- d. dialysis for acute kidney injury
- e. HIV adult outpatient services
- f. positron-emission tomography and computed tomography (PET/CT)
- g. renal transplantation
- h. specialist rehabilitation
- i. ambulance services

3.1. Cochlear implants

401. This activity will have national currencies for use in 2016/17 and will group to (HRGs CZ25A [unilateral] and CZ25B [bilateral]). We have not set a national price but a non-mandatory price will be available for use in 2016/17.

3.2. Complex therapeutic endoscopy

402. We are introducing a new HRG (FZ89Z) for complex therapeutic endoscopy. Activity for this HRG can be identified using combinations of procedure codes. Most of the activity that will be covered by the new HRG was previously mapped to HRGs FZ24A/B/C/D (major therapeutic open or endoscopic procedures). We have not set a national price but a non-mandatory price will be available for use in 2016/17.

3.3. Critical care – adult and neonatal

403. Critical care is a high cost and low volume service that requires intense management and intense monitoring of the patient, using advanced nursing, therapy and medical skills. Critical care is a service that can apply in all admitted patient care and most of its activity is unplanned.

¹⁰⁶ In the 2014/15 national tariff, this information was provided in Annexes 7a and 7d.

404. A critically ill patient can be defined as someone who has an immediate requirement for any form of organ support (intubation, ventilation, inotropes), or is likely to suffer acute cardiac, respiratory or neurological deterioration requiring such support.

405. The introduction of adult and neonatal critical care currencies has made it easier for provider and commissioners to agree activity and price levels.

The currency model

406. Commissioners and providers must contract for adult and neonatal critical care services using the HRG currencies. These are based on the adult and neonatal critical care minimum datasets.

407. The HRGs for adult critical care (sub-chapter XC) have been designed using the level of support required by the patient, indicated by the number of organs supported (0 to 6).

Table 21: HRG currencies for adult critical care

HRG code	Description
XC01Z	Adult critical care - 6 organs supported
XC02Z	Adult critical care - 5 organs supported
XC03Z	Adult critical care - 4 organs supported
XC04Z	Adult critical care - 3 organs supported
XC05Z	Adult critical care - 2 organs supported
XC06Z	Adult critical care - 1 organs supported
XC07Z	Adult critical care - 0 organs supported

408. The HRGs for neonatal critical care services (sub-chapter XA) are descriptive rather than linked to a specific number of organs.

Table 22: HRG currencies for neonatal critical care

HRG code	Description
XA01Z	Neonatal critical care intensive care
XA02Z	Neonatal critical care high dependency
XA03Z	Neonatal critical care special care without external carer
XA04Z	Neonatal critical care special care with external carer
XA05Z	Neonatal critical care normal care
XA06Z	Neonatal critical care transportation

409. Due to the variation in critical care unit size, commissioners of smaller units may prefer a fixed and variable payment model to ensure capacity and availability of

beds, whereas commissioners of larger units may prefer a per-patient payment model to incentivise efficiency or movement of beds to meet other strategies (eg major trauma). When adopting alternative payment approaches providers must adhere to the general rules for local pricing and disclosure requirements set out in Section 6.

3.4. Dialysis for acute kidney injury

410. In 2014/15 we introduced four new HRGs (LE01A, LE01B, LE02A and LE02B) for dialysis for acute kidney injury – these continue to be specified as the national currencies for these services. Activity for these HRGs can be identified using combinations of procedure and diagnosis codes. These HRGs are ‘unbundled’ HRGs, that is, they are generated in addition to an HRG for the core activity for the patient. One HRG will be generated for each session of dialysis.
411. We have not set a national price but a non-mandatory price will be available for use in 2016/17 for haemodialysis for acute kidney injury – LE01A and LE01B. Peritoneal dialysis for acute kidney injury (LE02A and LE02B) has a national currency.

3.5. HIV adult outpatient services pathway currencies

412. HIV infection is a long-term chronic medical condition requiring lifelong treatment. HIV patients need accessible, consistent and effective specialist care and management of their HIV infection and any associated complications, and prevention of onward transmission.
413. The objective of the HIV outpatient pathway currency is to ensure the needs of HIV-infected people are appropriately met. In developing a year-of-care approach the pathway takes into account ongoing changes in service delivery.

The currency model

414. The HIV outpatient currencies are a clinically designed pathway for each of three groupings of HIV adult patients (18 years and older) that supports an annual year-of-care payment approach.
415. The HIV adult outpatient currencies do not include the provision of any antiretroviral (ARV) drugs and the currency rules apply when patients move from one provider to another.

Table 23: HIV adult outpatient currencies

HIV adult outpatient currencies
Category 1: New patients
<p>Category 1 patients are newly diagnosed in England or have newly started on ARV drugs.</p> <p>In the first year of diagnosis these patients require more intensive clinical input than stable patients. This includes a greater number of more complex diagnostic tests and more frequent clinic visits with a greater input from multidisciplinary teams.</p> <p>A newly diagnosed patient will be a category 1 patient for one year, after which they will automatically become a category 2 patient.</p> <p>Similarly, a patient starting ARV drugs for the first time will be a category 1 patient for one year when they will automatically become a category 2 patient.</p> <p>These events can immediately follow each other. For example, a patient may be newly diagnosed and then after seven months start ARV drugs. As a result, the patient would be in category 1 for 19 months and then automatically become a category 2 patient.</p> <p>If a patient is category 1, but has one of the category-3-listed complexities they become a category 3 patient for a year.</p>
Category 2: Stable patients
<p>Category 2 covers patients that do not have one of the listed category 3 complexities and are either not on ARV drugs or started ARV drugs more than one year ago. This category covers most patients and therefore should be used as the default category unless category 1 or 3 criteria can be shown and validated.</p> <p>If a patient transfers to an HIV service and had started ARV drugs for the first time more than a year ago they would automatically be classified as category 2 unless they had one of the complexities resulting in them being a category 3 patient.</p>
Category 3: Patients with complex needs
<p>Patients who fall into category 3 need high levels of maintenance, or are highly dependent patients. Complexities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• current tuberculosis co-infection on antituberculosis treatment• treatment for chronic viral liver disease• treatment for cancer• AIDS diagnosis requiring active management in addition to ARV drugs (not inpatient care)• HIV-related advanced end-organ disease• persistent viraemia on treatment (more than six months on ARV drugs)• mental illness under active consultant psychiatric care• HIV during current pregnancy.

416. To support the currencies, the HIV and AIDS reporting system (**HARS**) has been introduced by Public Health England. All organisations providing the HIV outpatient pathways must submit data to HARS. This dataset will support commissioning and epidemiology of HIV adult outpatient activity.
417. National guidance for the provision of treatment and an appropriate service specification can be found at www.bhiva.org and www.bashh.org.
418. A full explanation of the HIV outpatient clinical care pathway (version 11) can be found in the **HIV outpatient pathway guidance from the Department of Health**.¹⁰⁷

3.6. Positron-emission tomography and computed tomography (PET/CT)

419. This activity will have a national currency for use in 2016/17 (HRG RA42Z – nuclear medicine category 8).

3.7. Renal transplant

420. Kidney transplantation is the renal replacement therapy of choice for patients with chronic kidney disease stage 5 who are considered to be medically suitable. The patient's medical suitability is established by assessing the potential benefits of improved quality of life and longer survival relative to the risks of major surgery and chronic immunosuppression.
421. For suitable patients it is preferable to pre-emptive transplant (within six months of needing dialysis) where possible.
422. Currencies have been developed by commissioners, NHS providers, the British Transplant Society and NHS Kidney Care to support national data-recording consistency and cost convergence. The currencies are linked to all Renal Association, NHS Blood and Transplant/British Transplant Society and European Best Practice Guidelines.

The currency model

423. An adult renal transplant currency (18 years and older) uses HRGs to collect activity and covers all care directly related to the preparation and provision of a transplant episode. This includes living donation and required post-transplant care delivered in both transplant and specialist renal centres.
424. This currency does not apply to kidney transplants with simultaneous pancreas transplants, or other multi-organ transplants incorporating a kidney transplant.
425. The currency covers activity relating to specific HRGs in use, but does not capture:

¹⁰⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hiv-outpatient-pathway-updated-guidance-available>

- a. antibody-incompatible transplant
- b. any deceased donor organ donation and costs related to the associated organ retrieval (the responsibility of NHS Blood and Transplant)
- c. outpatient attendances where the primary purpose is to formally assess suitability for transplant.

426. This care pathway provides the opportunity to include multiple elements within the currency without incentivising multiple outpatient visits, and the ability to include elements, and in particular tissue typing, which do not easily map to an outpatient attendance.

427. The currency is made up of three components:

- a. preparation for transplant outpatient attendances
- b. the transplant episode including post-discharge drugs
- c. post-transplant outpatients.

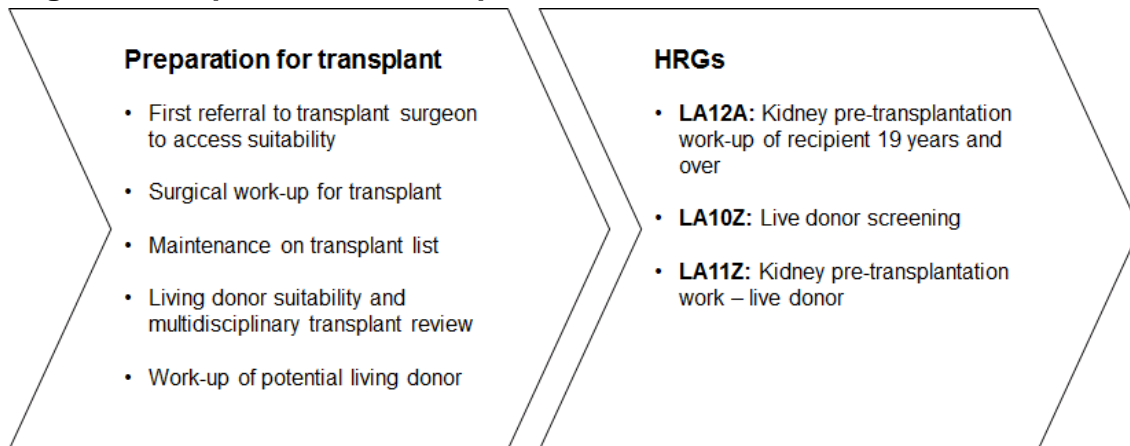
Preparation for transplantation

428. Pathway starts **after** a patient has been identified as potentially suitable for transplant and a nephrologist makes a formal outpatient referral to a transplant surgeon. The first outpatient consultation to further assess suitability for transplant with a transplant surgeon is the start of the pathway under this currency.

429. All adult pre-transplant outpatient activity related to both recipient and any potential living donor must be reported against the HRGs, each time each patient is seen in an outpatient clinic. This also includes outpatient activity while patients are on the transplant list.

430. Figure 4 sets out the activities related to this component of the pathway and the HRGs to be used.

Figure 4: Preparation for transplant

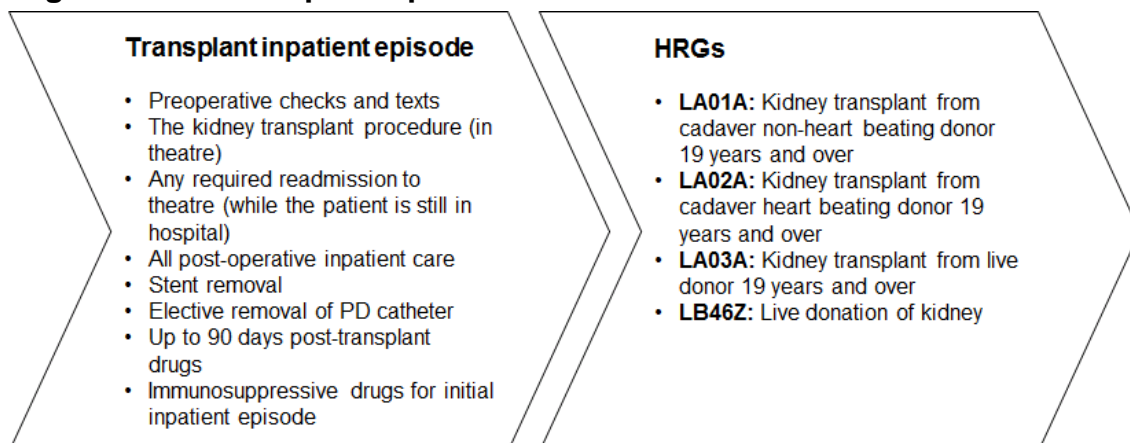


Transplant inpatient episode

431. The mandatory HRGs cover all activities during the transplant episode.

432. Figure 5 sets out the activities related to this component of the pathway and the HRGs to be used.

Figure 5: The transplant episode

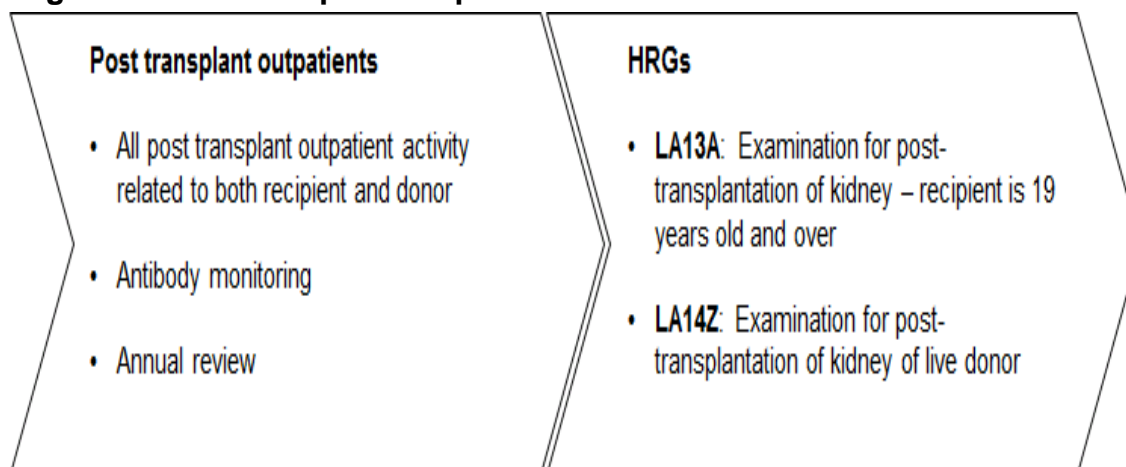


Post-transplant outpatients

433. All adult post-transplant outpatient activity, related to both recipient and donor, must be reported against the HRG every time the patient is seen in an outpatient clinic.

434. Figure 6 sets out the activities related to this component of the pathway and the HRGs to be used.

Figure 6: Post-transplant outpatient HRGs



3.8. Specialist rehabilitation

435. A currency model based on provider categorisation and patient need has been developed by the UK Rehabilitation Outcome Collaborative (UKROC). It aims to improve capacity, co-ordinate service provision and improve access to specialist rehabilitation services.

436. This currency is designed to give incentives for providing effective specialist rehabilitation services. It should reduce overall healthcare costs for this group of patients by supporting them in moving from an acute bed to a specialist rehabilitation service as soon as is clinically suitable. The currency model clearly designates services, so ensures that patients are treated in the right specialist rehabilitation service for their needs.

437. The non-mandatory weighted daily rate payment model has been designed to provide a fair and clearer payment approach for high cost rehabilitation patients.

The currency model

438. The currency model was first mandated in the 2013/14 PbR guidance. It designates providers into levels of specialist rehabilitation services.¹⁰⁸ These service levels have different service profiles and differing costs. Patient characteristics and needs are defined using the SSNDS for Rehabilitation.¹⁰⁹ The same definitions are laid out in the NHS England service specification for Specialised Rehabilitation for patients with highly complex needs.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/lsm/research/divisions/cicelysaunders/index.aspx>

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/d02-rehab-pat-high-needs-0414.pdf>

¹¹⁰ <http://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/d02-rehab-pat-high-needs-0414.pdf>

439. The currency model only covers the admitted patient stay for people with category A or B needs (according to the SSNDS admitted to designated adult Level 1 and 2 and children's specialist rehabilitation services).
440. The multi-level weighted bed day (WBD) has been designed for patients who will be on a specialist rehabilitation unit for six months or less. Patients for whom rehabilitation is likely to last more than six months will continue to be funded on an individual basis.
441. During the patient's admitted stay on a specialist rehabilitation unit, clinicians must use the Rehabilitation Complexity Scale (RCS-Ev12) tool to assess the patient's needs. The tool should be reapplied every two weeks for patients in level 1 and 2a services, and at least on admission and discharge for those in category 2b services. The combination of the type of rehabilitation unit where the patient is treated and the serially collected RCS-E score determines the currency (and locally agreed daily rate price).
442. The UK specialist Rehabilitation Outcomes Collaborative (UKROC) database provides the commissioning dataset for NHS England. All specialist rehabilitation services are required to register and only activity reported through UKROC is eligible for commissioning under this currency. UKROC identifies the eligible activity, calculates the WBD rates and provides monthly activity reporting via the Commissioning Support Units. It also provides quarterly reports on quality benchmarking and outcomes including cost-efficiency. Level 1 and 2a units must complete the full UKROC dataset for all case episodes that they wish to have counted as specialist rehabilitation, with fortnightly submissions to the UKROC team.
443. Level 2b services must submit their dataset at least quarterly.
444. More detailed guidance on implementation and use of WBD currency model has been prepared through the Clinical Reference Group for Specialist Rehabilitation.¹¹¹

Indicative reference prices

445. We note that a considerable amount of work has been undertaken with the help of UKROC to update the specialist rehabilitation model with more up to date costing data. This is currently ongoing and we expect to update the sector on this work in due course.

¹¹¹ <http://www.csi.kcl.ac.uk/commissioning-tools.html>

3.9. Ambulance services

446. This section sets out details of the national currencies for ambulance services. It establishes what to include and exclude when applying these currencies. Any services not specified in these lists are not subject to a national ambulance currency.

447. Urgent and emergency care calls answered. The unit for payment is per call.

- a. The number of emergency and urgent calls presented to switchboard and answered.
- b. Include 999 calls, calls from other healthcare professionals requesting urgent transport for patients, calls transferred or referred from other services (such as other emergency services, 111, other third parties).
- c. Include hoax calls, duplicate/multiple calls about the same incident, hang-ups before coding complete, caller not with patient and unable to give details, caller refusing to give details, response cancelled before coding complete.
- d. Exclude calls abandoned before answered, patient transport services requests, calls under any private or non-NHS contract.

448. Hear and treat/refer. The unit of payment is per patient

- a. A pre-condition of this currency is that as a result of the call an ambulance trust healthcare professional does not arrive on scene.
- b. The number of incidents - following emergency or urgent calls - resolved with the patient(s) receiving clinical advice by telephone or referral to a third party.
- c. Include patients whose call is resolved - without despatching a vehicle or where a vehicle is despatched but is called off from attending the scene before arrival - by providing advice through a clinical decision support system or by a healthcare professional providing clinical advice or by transferring the call to a third party healthcare provider.

449. See and treat/refer. The unit of payment is per incident

- a. The number of incidents resolved with the patient(s) being treated and discharged from ambulance responsibility on scene without conveyance of the patient(s).
- b. Include incidents where ambulance trust healthcare professionals arrive on the scene and refer (but do not convey) the patient(s) to any alternative care pathway or provider.

- c. Include incidents where, upon arrival at scene, ambulance trust professionals are unable to locate a patient or incident.
- d. Include incidents despatched by third parties (such as 111 or other emergency services) directly accessing the ambulance control despatch system.

450. See, treat and convey. The unit of payment is per incident

- a. The number of incidents – following emergency or urgent calls – where at least one patient is conveyed by ambulance to an alternative healthcare provider.
- b. Alternative healthcare provider includes any other provider who can accept ambulance patients, such as A&E, minor injuries unit, walk-in centre, major trauma centre, independent provider etc.
- c. Include incidents despatched by third parties (such as 111 or other emergency services) directly accessing the ambulance control despatch system.
- d. Exclude patient transport services and other contracts with non-NHS providers.