

National Mobile Health Worker Project

Final Report: Appendix A Phase 1 Analysis



Table of Contents

1.	Phase 1 Site Evaluations	4
2.	Services	5
3.	Ashton Leigh and Wigan (Bridgewater Community Healthcare NHS Trust ALW	
Divi	ision)	6
4.	Avon IM&T Consortium	11
5.	John Taylor Hospice CIC (Birmingham East & North – BEN)	16
6.	NHS Calderdale	20
7.	City and Hackney Teaching Primary Care Trust	24
8.	Doncaster Community Healthcare (NHS Doncaster)	25
9.	North Tees & Hartlepool NHS Foundation Trust	29
10.	NHS Northamptonshire Provider Services	35
11.	South West Essex Primary Care Trust (part of North East London Foundation Tr	ust).39
12.	NHS Stoke on Trent	
13.	NHS Tower Hamlets	49

List of Tables

Table 1 Basic Data by Service	5
Table 2 ALW At A Glance	
Table 3 ALW Overview of Returns used in analysis	6
Table 4 ALW Overview of Number of Days of data returned	6
Table 5 Avon At A Glance	
Table 6 Avon Overview of Returns used in analysis	
Table 7 Avon Overview of Number of Days of data returned	11
Table 8 BEN At a glance	16
Table 9 BEN Overview of Returns used in analysis	16
Table 10 BEN Overview of Number of Days of data returned	
Table 11 Calderdale At a glance	
Table 12 Calderdale Overview of Returns used in analysis	
Table 13 Calderdale Overview of Number of Days of data returned	
Table 14 City and Hackney At a glance	
Table 15 City and Hackney Overview of Returns used in analysis	24
Table 16 City and Hackney Overview of Number of Days of data returned	
Table 17 Doncaster At a Glance	
Table 18 Doncaster Overview of Returns used in analysis	
Table 19 Doncaster Overview of Number of Days of data returned	25
Table 20 Hartlepool At a Glance	
Table 21 Hartlepool Overview of Returns used in analysis	
Table 22 Hartlepool Overview of Number of Days of data returned	
Table 23 Northampton At a Glance	
Table 24 Northampton Overview of Returns used in analysis	
Table 25 Northampton Overview of Number of Days of data returned	
Table 26 South West Essex At a glance	
Table 27 South West Essex Overview of Returns used in analysis	
Table 28 South West Essex Overview of Number of Days of data returned	
Table 29 Stoke on Trent At a Glance	
Table 30 Stoke Overview of Returns used in analysis	
Table 31 Stoke Overview of Number of Days of data returned	
Table 32 Tower Hamlets At a glance	
Table 33 Tower Hamlets Overview of Returns used in analysis	
Table 34 Tower Hamlets Overview of Number of Days of data returned	49

List of Figures

	7
Figure 1 ALW Average contacts per clinician, per day	
Figure 3 ALW Number of average journeys per clinician, per day	8
Figure 4 ALW Average number of Journeys by duration category	8
Figure 5 ALW No access visits	9
Figure 6 ALW Duplication of data	9
Figure 7 Avon Average contacts per clinician, per day	12
Figure 8 Avon Average contacts per day per clinician, by Service	12
Figure 9 Avon Number of average journeys per clinician, per day	13
Figure 10 Avon Average number of Journeys by duration category	13
Figure 11 Avon No access visits	14
Figure 12 Avon Duplication of data	14
Figure 13 BEN Average contacts per clinician, per day	16

Figure 14 BEN Total number of contacts by duration	17
Figure 15 BEN Number of average journeys per clinician, per day	
Figure 16 BEN Average number of Journeys by duration category	
Figure 17 BEN No access visits.	
Figure 18 BEN Duplication of data	
Figure 19 Calderdale Average contacts per clinician, per day	
Figure 20 Calderdale Total Contacts by Duration	
Figure 21 Calderdale Number of average journeys per clinician, per day	
Figure 22 Calderdale Average number of Journeys by duration category	
Figure 23 Calderdale No access visits	
Figure 24 Calderdale Duplication of data	
Figure 25 Doncaster Average contacts per clinician, per day	
Figure 26 Doncaster Total contacts by duration	
Figure 27 Doncaster Average journeys per clinician, per day	
Figure 28 Doncaster Total Number of Journeys by Duration	
Figure 29 Doncaster No Access Visits	
Figure 30 Doncaster Duplication of data	
Figure 31 Hartlepool Average contacts per clinician, per day	
Figure 32 Hartlepool Average contacts per clinician per day across Services	
Figure 33 Hartlepool Average journeys per clinician, per day across dervices	
Figure 34 Hartlepool Average Number of Journeys by duration	
Figure 35 Hartlepool Average number of Journeys per clinician per day, by Service	
Figure 36 Hartlepool No Access Visits	
Figure 37 Hartlepool No Access visits across all data periods	
Figure 38 Hartlepool Duplication of data	
Figure 39 Hartlepool Data duplication by Service	
Figure 40 Northampton Average contacts per clinician, per day Figure 41 Northampton Total contacts by duration	
Figure 42 Northampton Average journeys per clinician, per day	
Figure 43 Northampton Average Journeys by duration	
Figure 44 Northampton No Access Visits	
Figure 45 Northampton Duplication of data	
Figure 46 South West Essex Average contacts per clinician, per day	
Figure 47 South West Essex Total contacts by duration Figure 48 South West Essex Number of average journeys per clinician, per day	
Figure 49 South West Essex Average number of Journeys by duration category	
Figure 50 South West Essex No access visits	42
Figure 51 South West Essex Duplication of data	
Figure 52 Stoke Average contacts per clinician, per day Figure 53 Stoke Average contacts per clinician per day across Services	
Figure 54 - Stoke Average journeys per clinician, per day	
Figure 55 Stoke Average number of Journeys per clinician per day, by Service	
Figure 56 Stoke No Access Visits	
Figure 57 Stoke Duplication of data	
Figure 58 Stoke Data duplication by Service	
Figure 59 Tower Hamlets Average contacts per clinician, per day	
Figure 60 Tower Hamlets Total contacts by duration.	
Figure 61 Tower Hamlets Number of average journeys per clinician, per day	
Figure 62 Tower Hamlets Average number of Journeys by duration category	51
Figure 63 Tower Hamlets No access visits	
Figure 64 Tower Hamlets Duplication of data	52

1. Phase 1 Site Evaluations

Full descriptions of the Phase 1 projects, including Project methodology, implementation, technical details and the numbers involved in the project are available in the National Mobile Health Worker Project Progress Report.

The following sections give the additional metric findings for each site that have been collected and analysed after the Progress Report was published.

(Benefits 3 and 4 data was collected over only 2 weeks compared to the 4 weeks for Baseline, Benefits 1 and 2. This is accounted for in the rebased analysis).

Overall project findings have not been presented in this Final Report, as the analysis performed for the Progress Report highlighted the significant variations that were present across the sites and how the differing approaches affected the outcomes of the project. This, along with the lower returns in the latter parts of the project, means there could not be any meaningful analysis performed from combining the data across the project.

The same applies to looking at data across Services; however some basic raw data is presented for the Services, to highlight the areas that may be more relevant to each service type.

2. Services

The table below summarises the services covered at the Phase 1 sites. The highest 3 in each category are shown in **bold**.

Service Type	Number of users	Days of Data returned	Number of Contacts	Number of Journeys	Referrals Made	Admissions made	Number of No Access visits
CASH	1	47	78	110	1	0	7
Childrens & Family Services	62	2377	9657	6705	173	1	530
Community Development Workers	2	89	229	239	19	0	11
Counselling	3	55	179	88	28	0	0
District Nursing	111	4008	30645	32256	2542	112	479
ECG Technician	1	43	48	45	0	0	0
Intermediate Care	12	564	1548	1557	473	8	7
MDT (Multi- disciplinary team)	26	1031	1400	2798	235	14	42
Occupational Therapy	3	20	62	81	0	0	4
Palliative Services	19	776	1412	1828	531	5	17
Physiotherapy	9	229	776	855	472	13	20
Podiatry	12	333	1405	1359	270	0	56
Rapid Response	11	319	747	946	266	2	4
Respiratory Services	28	665	2316	1960	240	7	13
Specialist Nursing	50	2422	9446	8347	2716	142	143
Speech & Language Therapy	40	1582	5114	5229	7	6	147

Table 1 Basic Data by Service

3. Ashton Leigh and Wigan (Bridgewater Community Healthcare NHS Trust ALW Division)

ALW					
Number of devices	50				
Clinical system used	iPM				
Pilot go-live date	29th November 2010				

Table 2 ALW At A Glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns
Children's & Family Services	9	4	3	3	3	1
Community Development Workers	2	2	1	2	2	1
Counselling	3	2	2	1	3	1
District Nursing	8	5	1	3	3	1
ECG Technician	1	1	-	1	1	-
Intermediate Care	3	1	-	2	-	-
Occupational Therapy	2	1	1	-	1	-
Respiratory Services	7	-	-	3	4	2
Specialist Nursing	13	10	7	6	11	4
Speech & Language Therapy	1	-	1	1	1	-
Total	49	26	16	22	29	10

Table 3 ALW Overview of Returns used in analysis

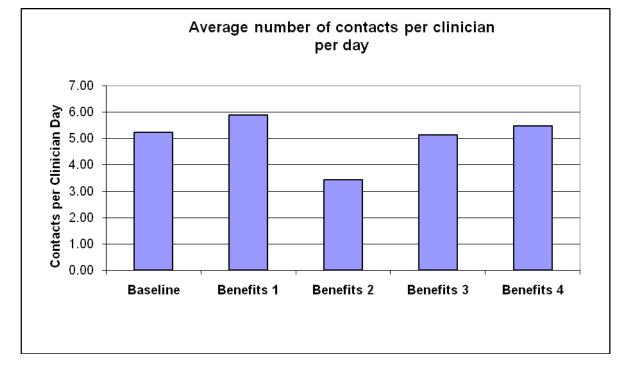
* One device Issued to Project Lead (Non Clinical Use)

Days data	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns	Total
Children's & Family Services	32	12	84	25	7	160
Community Development Workers	17	3	56	8	5	89
Counselling	10	5	20	12	8	55
District Nursing	31	5	54	5	3	98
ECG Technician	6	-	28	9	-	43
Intermediate Care	7	-	34	-	-	41
Occupational Therapy	6	4	-	10	-	20
Respiratory Services	-	-	67	25	20	112
Specialist Nursing	47	21	167	61	34	330
Speech & Language Therapy	-	4	28	4	-	36
Total	156	54	538	159	77	984

Table 4 ALW Overview of Number of Days of data returned

The numbers of returns dropped from Baseline to Benefit 4, mainly due to difficulties with organisational restructure and redeployment of clinical staff.

Contacts:



A total of **4221** contacts were recorded in Ashton over the **984** days that data was recorded.

Figure 1 ALW Average contacts per clinician, per day

The average number of contacts from Baseline to Benefits 4 increased by 5%.

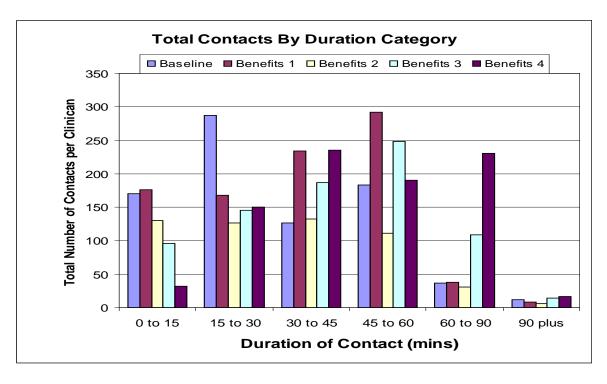
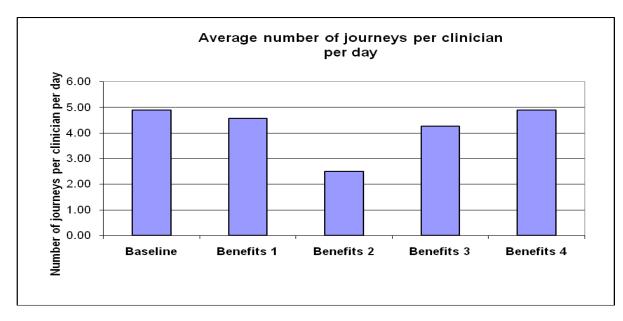


Figure 2 ALW Average number of Journeys by duration category

National Mobile Health Worker Project Final Report – Appendix A Phase 1 Sites

The data for the number of contacts split by duration shows a decrease in the shortest duration, while there was an **85%** increase in the 30 - 45minute time band and a huge increase in the 60 - 90minute time band, resulting in the total time spent with patients increasing by **58%**.

The data for contacts broken down by Service show variation ranging from an increase of **75%** (Community Development Workers) to a decrease of **37%** (District Nursing).



Journeys

Figure 2 ALW Number of average journeys per clinician, per day

The average number of journeys per day decreased across the first 3 benefits periods, but by Benefit 4 had returned to Baseline levels, resulting in **no change** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

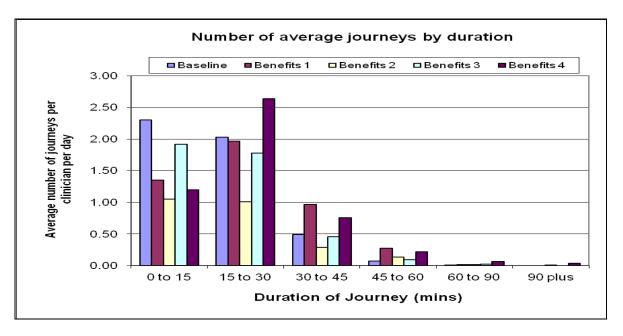


Figure 3 ALW Average number of Journeys by duration category

The data for number of journeys split by duration categories show that all the journeys had increased, with the exception of the 0-15minute time band, which decreased by **48%**. The total time spent travelling overall increased by **35%**

When looking at journeys split across the Services, there is large variation, from a **141%** increase (Community Development Workers) to a **26%** decrease (District Nursing).

No access visits:

The numbers for no access visits varied widely across the data collection periods, and due to the small numbers involved, the figures are presented as an average across the combined benefits periods.

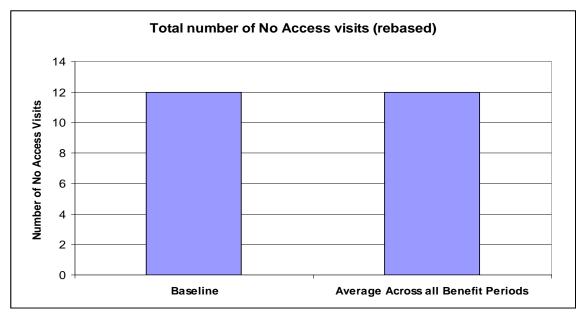
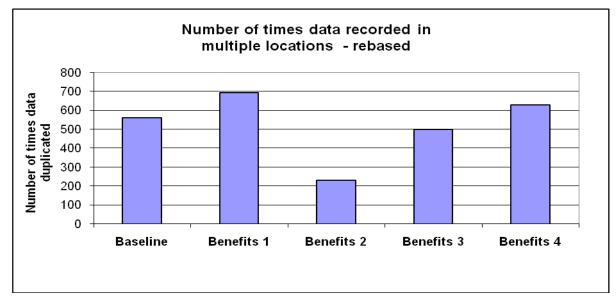


Figure 4 ALW No access visits

The average number across all the benefits periods combined showed **no change** throughout the project.

Duplication of Data:



The data shows an increase of **12%** from Baseline to Benefits 4 for duplication for data. When looking at the breakdown of data duplication across the Services, there is a large variation, from a rise of **171%** (Counselling), to a fall of **39%** (Specialist Nursing).

Referrals:

In total, **1004** referrals were made across the benefits periods. Clinicians at ALW estimated that due to having mobile access to systems, they saved **27** potential referrals. This equates to a **3% saving** in referrals

Admissions:

In total, **23** admissions were made across the benefits periods, with **10** admissions saved due to having mobile access. This equates to a **30% saving** in admissions.

4. Avon IM&T Consortium

Avon						
Number of devices	48					
Clinical system used	RiO					
Pilot go-live date 14 th October 2010						

 Table 5 Avon At A Glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefits 1 returns	Benefits 2 returns	Benefits 3 returns	Benefits 4 returns
Intermediate Care	7	7	5	8	4	4
Disabled Adult Resource Teams	9	7	8	8	7	5
Physiotherapy	9	7	6	8	1	1
Podiatry	12	9	8	12	8	6
Rapid Response	11	6	6	11	6	2
Total	48	36	33	47	26	18

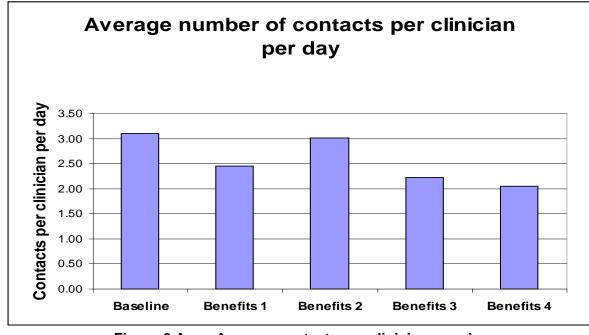
 Table 6 Avon Overview of Returns used in analysis

Days data	Baseline	Benefits 1	Benefits 2	Benefits 3	Benefits 4	Totals
Intermediate Care	34	74	93	31	31	263
Disabled Adult Resource Teams	75	66	85	45	30	301
Physiotherapy	22	70	123	5	9	229
Podiatry	59	74	131	41	28	333
Rapid Response	43	67	145	44	20	319
Total	233	351	577	166	118	1445

 Table 7 Avon Overview of Number of Days of data returned

The numbers of returns dropped as the project progressed, which reflects the difficulty of the local team trying to manage data collection, when the project structure was no longer in place, despite the data collection periods being halved. The drop in returns will have an effect on the reliability and significance of the results.

Contacts:



A total of **3933** contacts were recorded in Avon over the **1445** days that data were recorded.



The average number of contacts from Baseline to Benefits 4 fell by 32%.

The data for the number of contacts split by duration shows a fall across all but 2 time periods – there was a small increase of 3% in the 30-45 minute category, but a 40% increase in the 90min plus category. This means the total time spent with patients fell by 24% overall.

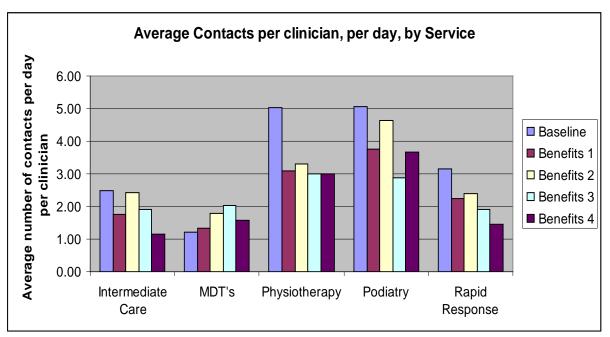


Figure 7 Avon Average contacts per day per clinician, by Service

When contacts are broken down across the Services, we see a fall in contacts ranging from **27%** to **54%** across 4 Services, but the Multi Disciplinary Teams showed an increase in contacts of **30%**. The MDT's were reported to have made the most changes to their working processes to maximise the use of the technology and the results would seem to support this.

Journeys:

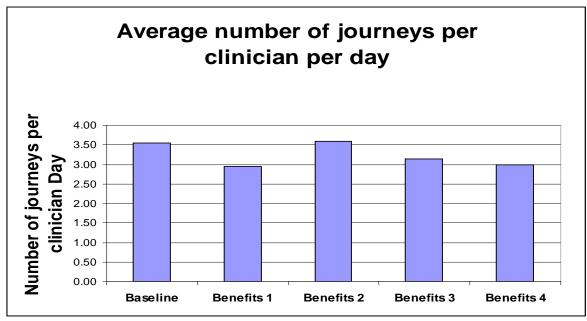
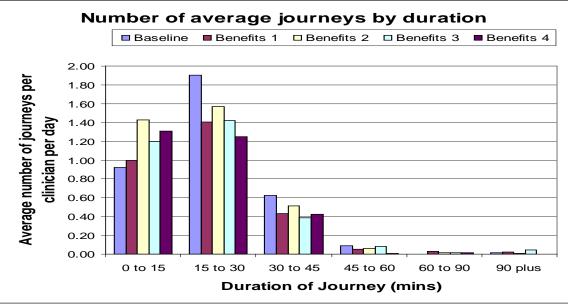


Figure 8 Avon Number of average journeys per clinician, per day



The average number of journeys per day fell by **15%** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

Figure 9 Avon Average number of Journeys by duration category

The data for number of journeys split across the duration categories show that only the number of very short journeys increased (0-15min), with the rest falling, meaning the total time spent travelling decreased by **29%**.

When looking at journeys across the Services, only Podiatry showed an increase in number of journeys (3%) – the rest fell from between 4 to 28%.

No access visits:

The numbers for no access visits varied widely across the data collection periods, and due to the small numbers involved, the figures are presented as an average across the combined benefits periods.

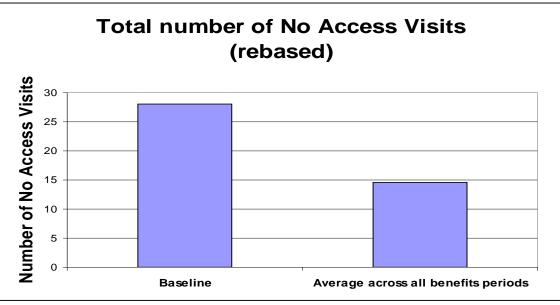


Figure 10 Avon No access visits

The average number across all the benefits periods combined show a fall of **47%** from Baseline.

Duplication of Data:

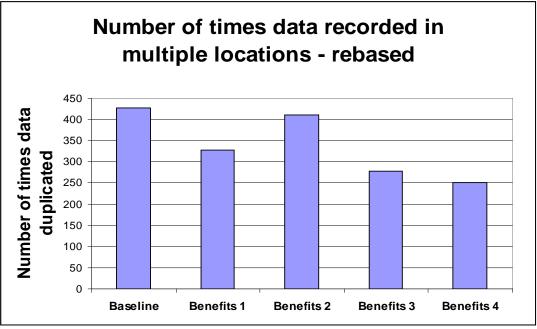


Figure 11 Avon Duplication of data

The data shows a fall of **41%** from Baseline to Benefits 4 for duplication for data. This reflects the significant effort being made locally by the Transformation and Optimisation Leads in re-visiting Services using the clinical system RiO to ensure maximum benefit is being derived.

National Mobile Health Worker Project Final Report – Appendix A Phase 1 Sites

When looking at the breakdown of data duplication across the Services, there is variation, from a rise of **3%** (MDT) through to a fall of **61%** (Rapid Response). This probably represents the changes locally to Services and the progress of the transformation and optimisation project, as it moves across the Services.

Referrals:

In total, **1093** referrals were made across the benefits periods. Clinicians at Avon estimated that due to having mobile access to systems, they saved **44** potential referrals. This equates to a **4% saving** in referrals.

Admissions:

Due to the nature of the Services deployed to in Avon, admissions did not reach large numbers. Only **6** admissions were made over the benefits periods, with no admissions saved due to having mobile access.

5. John Taylor Hospice CIC (Birmingham East & North – BEN)

BEN					
Number of devices	21				
Clinical system used	Systmone Palliative Care				
Pilot go-live date	22 nd October 2010				

Table 8 BEN At a glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns
MDT's	8	7	7	8	7	6
Specialist Nursing	13	10	10	13	5	7
Total	21	17	17	21	12	13

Table 9 BEN Overview of Returns used in analysis

Days data	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns	Total
MDT's	140	84	192	50	48	514
Specialist Nursing	202	122	304	30	53	711
Total	342	206	496	80	101	1,225

Table 10 BEN Overview of Number of Days of data returned

Contacts:

A total of 2550 contacts were recorded in BEN over the 1225 days that data were recorded.

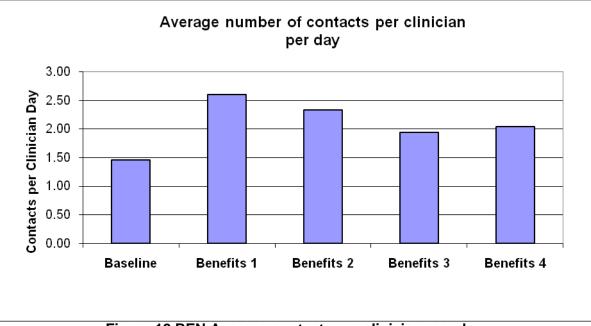


Figure 12 BEN Average contacts per clinician, per day

The average number of contacts from Baseline to Benefits 4 increased by 40%.

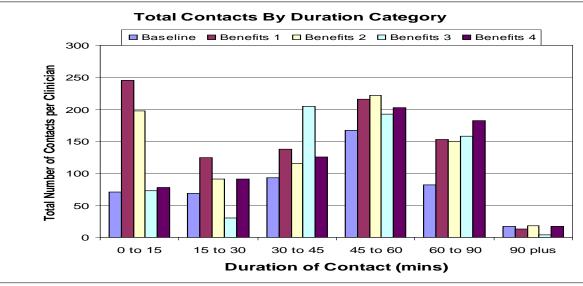
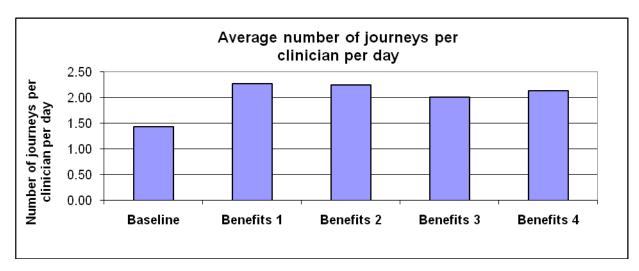


Figure 13 BEN Total number of contacts by duration

The data for the number of contacts split by duration shows an increase over all of the time periods, except the 90 plus minute category, which remained the same. This has resulted in the total time spent with patients increasing by **51%**.

When contacts are broken down across the Services, the largest increase is in the MDT Team with a **93%** increase in contacts from Baseline to Benefits 4, with the specialist nursing team also showing an increase (**40%**).



Journeys:

Figure 14 BEN Number of average journeys per clinician, per day

The average number of journeys per day increased across all periods with an overall increase of **49%** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

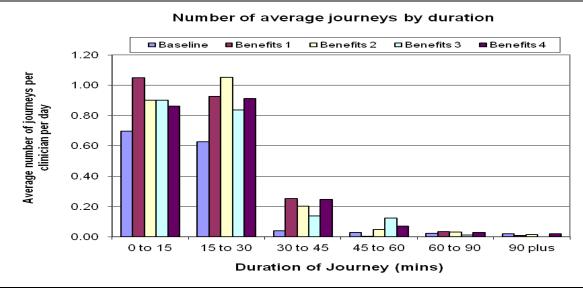


Figure 15 BEN Average number of Journeys by duration category

The data for number of journeys split across the duration categories show that all the journeys have increased with the exception of the 90 plus minute time band, which remained constant. This has resulted in an increase in total time spent travelling of **58%** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

When looking at journeys across the Services, both services saw an increase with the increase in journeys for the MDT Team at **80%**, this pattern could be expected in Palliative services due to the wide geographical visiting that can be required

No access visits:

Due to the small numbers involved, the figures are presented as an average across the combined benefits periods.

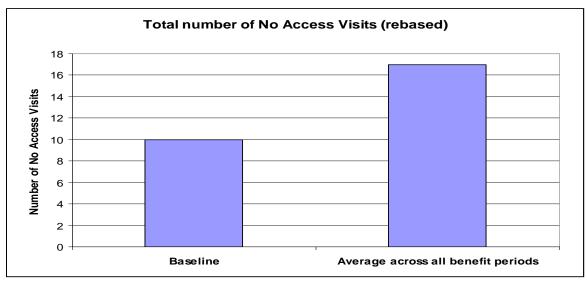
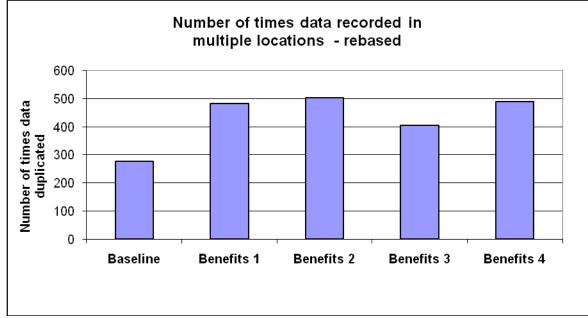


Figure 16 BEN No access visits

The average number of no access visits across all the benefits periods combined show an increase of **70%** from Baseline.



Duplication of Data:

Figure 17 BEN Duplication of data

The data shows an increase of **77%** from Baseline to Benefits 4 for duplication for data. This may reflect the recent introduction of an electronic care record and the new data recording processes not being fully established.

When looking at the breakdown of data duplication across the Services, there is an increase in duplication in both services.

Referrals:

In total, **569** referrals were made across the benefits periods. Clinicians at BEN estimated that due to having mobile access to systems, they saved **21** potential referrals. This equates to a **4% saving** in referrals.

Admissions:

Due to the nature of the Services deployed to at BEN there were no savings in admissions. **51** admissions were made across the benefits periods, with only **no** admissions recorded as being saved due to having mobile access.

6. NHS Calderdale

Calderdale					
Number of devices	25				
Clinical system used	Systmone Community				
Pilot go-live date	18th October 2010				

Table 11 Calderdale At a glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns
District Nursing	10	10	9	10	12	11
Specialist Nursing	15	14	10	12	8	11
Total	25	24	19	22	20	22

Table 12 Calderdale Overview of Returns used in analysis

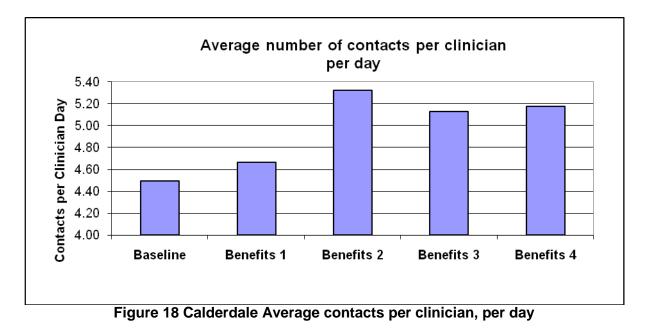
Days data	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns	Total
District Nursing	83	82	149	93	72	479
Specialist Nursing	112	136	208	81	88	625
Total	195	218	357	174	160	1,104

 Table 13 Calderdale Overview of Number of Days of data returned

The numbers of returns were maintained as the project progressed, with the lowest level of returns being 76% of total users.

Contacts:

A total of 5515 contacts were recorded in Calderdale over the 1104 days that data was recorded.



The average number of contacts from Baseline to Benefits 4 increased by 15%.

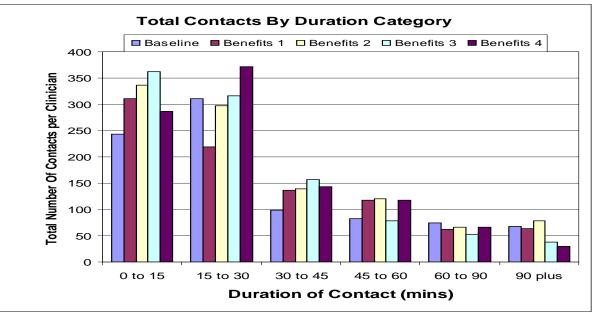
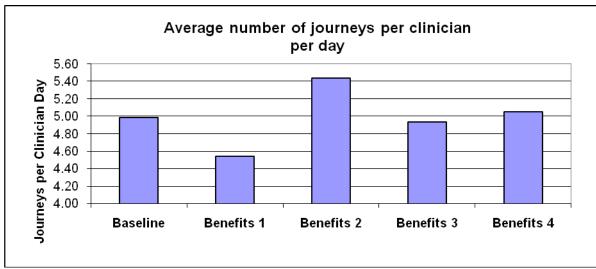


Figure 19 Calderdale Total Contacts by Duration

The data for the number of contacts split by duration shows an increase all contacts up to 60minutes, with a decrease in number of contacts over 60 minutes.

This has resulted in the total time spent with patients increasing by **4%**.

When contacts are split across the Services, there is variation, from an increase of **25%** (District Nursing) to a decrease **4%** (Specialist nursing).



Journeys:

Figure 20 Calderdale Number of average journeys per clinician, per day

The average number of journeys per day increased by 1% from Baseline to Benefits 4.

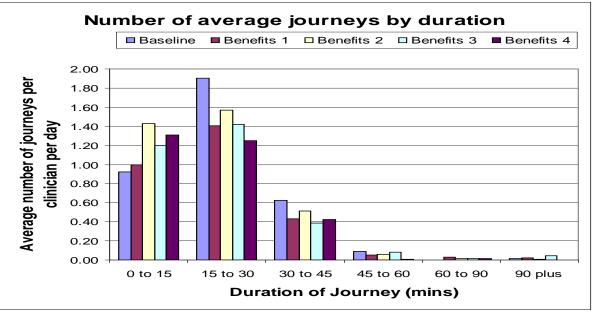


Figure 21 Calderdale Average number of Journeys by duration category

The data for number of journeys split across the duration categories show that only the journeys in the 15 - 30 and 30-45 minute categories increased, with the rest falling, resulting in the total time spent travelling increasing by **10%**.

When looking at journeys split by Service, there was an increase of **19%** (District Nursing) and a decrease of **26%** (Specialist nursing).

No access visits:

Due to the small numbers involved, the figures are presented as an average across the combined benefits periods.

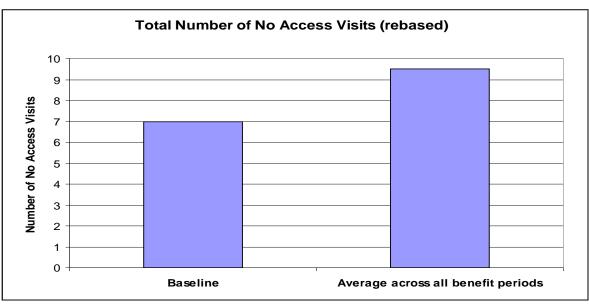
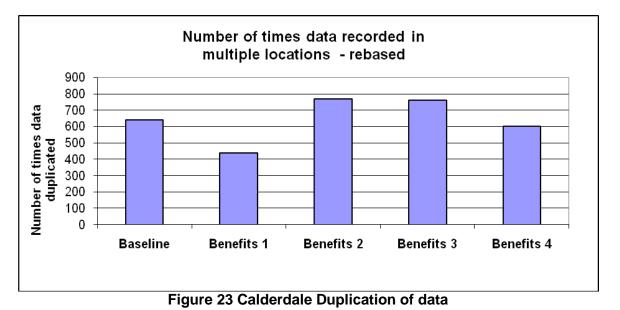


Figure 22 Calderdale No access visits

The average number of no access visits across all the benefits periods combined show an increase of **36 %** from Baseline.

Duplication of Data:



The data shows a fall of **6%** from Baseline to Benefits 4 for duplication for data.

When looking at the split in data duplication across the Services, there is a large variation, from a decrease of **88%** (Specialist Nursing) to an increase of **25%** (District Nursing). This is probably due to difficulties embedding process change in a large service, when only a small proportion of the clinical services have mobile access.

Referrals:

In total, **496** referrals were made across the benefits periods. Clinicians at Calderdale estimated that due to having mobile access to systems, they saved **32** potential referrals. This equates to a **6% saving** in referrals.

Admissions:

In total, **54** admissions were made over the benefits periods, with **8** admissions saved due to having mobile access. This equates to a **13%** saving in admissions

7. City and Hackney Teaching Primary Care Trust

City and Hackney					
Number of devices	25				
Clinical system used	Rio				
Pilot go-live date	13th December 2010				

Table 14 City and Hackney At a glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns
Children's & Family Services	9	1	-	6	-	-
Specialist Nursing	8	5	3	6	-	-
Speech & Language Therapy	8	8	3	5	-	-
Total	25	14	6	17	-	-

Table 15 City and Hackney Overview of Returns used in analysis

Days data	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns	Total
Children's & Family Services	15	-	89	-	-	104
Specialist Nursing	49	28	62	-	-	139
Speech & Language Therapy	226	16	64	-	-	306
Total	290	44	215	-	-	549

 Table 16 City and Hackney Overview of Number of Days of data returned

City and Hackney were unable to produce any additional data returns other than those published in the National Mobile Health Worker Progress Report in August 2011 therefore there is no additional analysis to present.

8. Doncaster Community Healthcare (NHS Doncaster)

Doncaster managed to maintain a good level of returns throughout the collection periods, with the lowest level of returns a very high 72%.

Doncaster					
Number of devices	25				
Clinical systems used	SystmOne Community				
Pilot go-live date	22nd October, 2010				

Table 17 Doncaster At a Glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns
Children's & Family Services	25	25	22	23	24	18

Table 18 Doncaster Overview of Returns used in analysis

Days data	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns	Total
Children's & Family Services	322	401	428	240	203	1,594

 Table 19 Doncaster Overview of Number of Days of data returned

Contacts:

A total of 5816 contacts were recorded in Doncaster over the 1594 days that data was recorded.

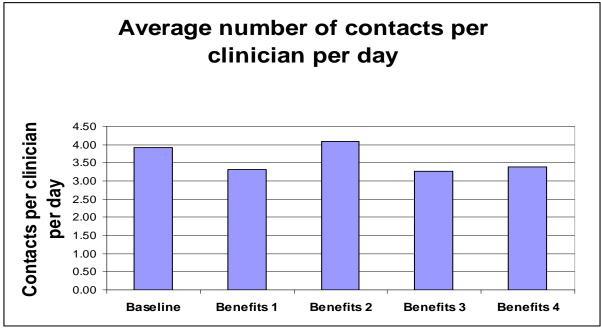


Figure 24 Doncaster Average contacts per clinician, per day

Contacts fell by **14%** from Baseline to Benefits 4, despite showing a peak at Benefits 2, where they had increased by **5%**.

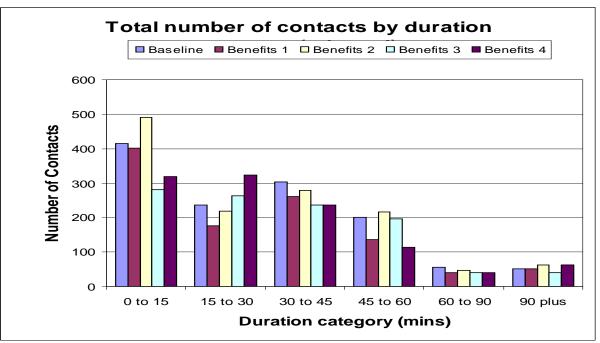


Figure 25 Doncaster Total contacts by duration

There was a fall across the duration categories, except the 15-30min time band, which increased by **36%**, and the 90 plus min time band, which increased **19%**.

The effect on total time spent with patients was that it dropped by **16%** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

Journeys:

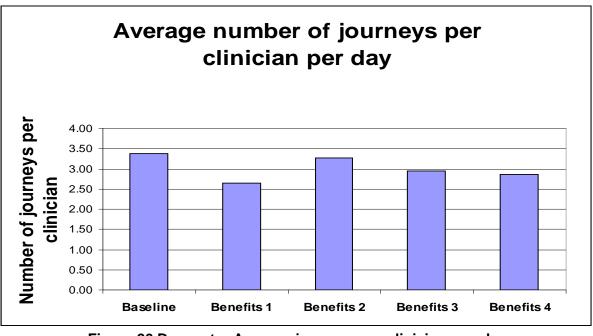


Figure 26 Doncaster Average journeys per clinician, per day

The total number of journeys from Baseline to Benefits 4 fell by **16%**, which is greater than the fall in contacts, indicating a degree of increased efficiency around travel.

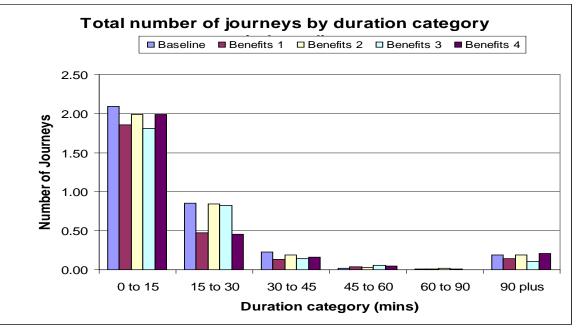


Figure 27 Doncaster Total Number of Journeys by Duration

Although the profiles of the journeys changed across the benefits periods, the total time spent on journeys remained **15%** lower at Benefits 4 than at Baseline.

No Access Visits:

Due to the relatively small numbers involved, the figures are presented as an average across the combined benefits periods.

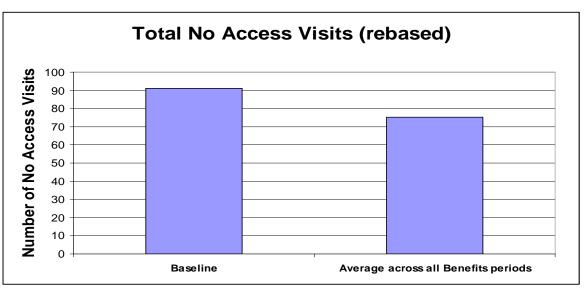


Figure 28 Doncaster No Access Visits

The average number across all the benefits periods combined show a fall of **17%** from Baseline.

Duplication of Data:

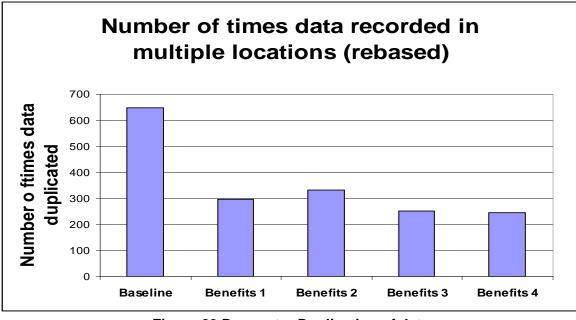


Figure 29 Doncaster Duplication of data

The data shows a fall of **62%** from Baseline to Benefits 4 for duplication for data. This reflects the local drive to rationalise the documentation in use to ensure maximum benefit is being derived from using a shared care electronic system.

Referrals:

In total, **121** referrals were made across the benefits periods. Clinicians at Doncaster estimated that due to having mobile access to systems, they saved **15** potential referrals. This equates to an **11% saving** in referrals.

Admissions:

Due to the nature of the Service deployed to in Doncaster, admissions were not expected, as they are rarely made from this Service.

No admissions were made over the benefits periods, with **2 admissions saved** due to having mobile access.

9. North Tees & Hartlepool NHS Foundation Trust

Hartlepool managed to maintain a good level of returns throughout the collection periods, with the lowest level of returns a very high 72%.

Hartlepool					
Number of devices	50				
Clinical systems used	SystmOne Community				
Pilot go-live date	27th September – 1 st October, 2010				

Table 20 Hartlepool At a Glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns
District Nursing	18	15	15	18	17	15
MDT's	9	9	7	8	6	7
Specialist Nursing	3	2	1	1	3	2
Speech & Language Therapy	20	20	20	19	16	12
Total	50	46	43	46	42	36

Table 21 Hartlepool Overview of Returns used in analysis

Days data	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns	Total
District Nursing	160	158	359	115	113	905
MDT's	78	74	83	40	39	314
Specialist Nursing	33	15	34	27	14	123
Speech & Language Therapy	283	283	356	137	107	1,166
Total	554	530	832	319	273	2,508

Table 22 Hartlepool Overview of Number of Days of data returned

Contacts:

A total of 16141 contacts were recorded in Hartlepool over the 2508 days that data was recorded.

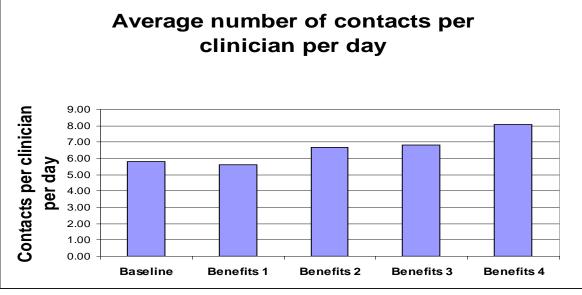


Figure 30 Hartlepool Average contacts per clinician, per day

Contacts increased by **39%** from Baseline to Benefits 4, and showed a consistent increase throughout the life of the project.

There was an increase across all duration categories, and the effect on total time spent with patients was that it increased by **45%** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

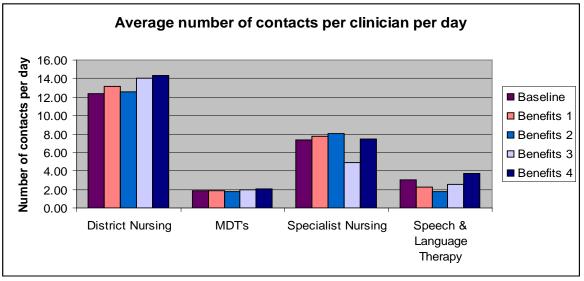


Figure 31 Hartlepool Average contacts per clinician per day across Services

Activity increased across all Services.

Journeys:

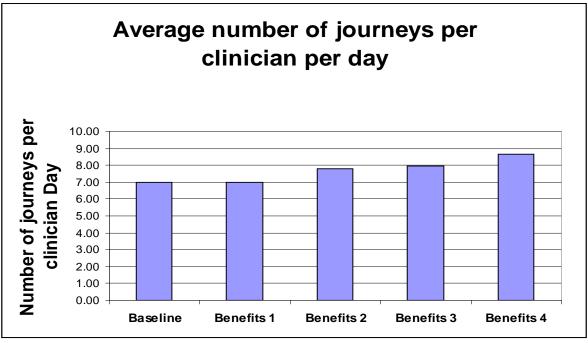


Figure 32 Hartlepool Average journeys per clinician, per day

The total number of journeys from Baseline to Benefits 4 increased by **24%**, which is less than the increase in contacts, indicating a degree of increased efficiency around travel.

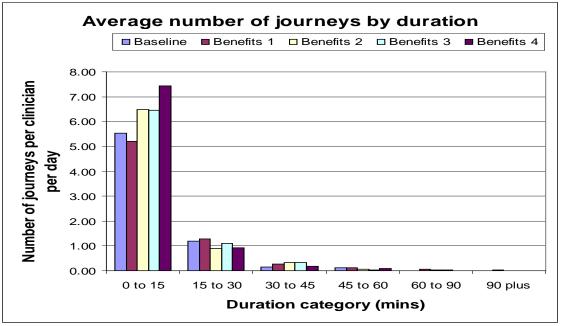


Figure 33 Hartlepool Average Number of Journeys by duration

The number of short journeys (0-15mins) increased, however the longer journeys were lower, resulting in the total time spent on journeys being only **11%** higher at Benefits 4 than at Baseline.

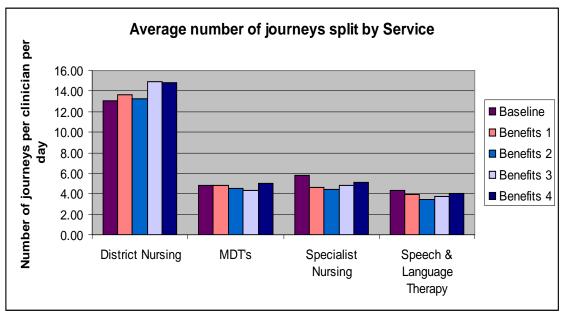


Figure 34 Hartlepool Average number of Journeys per clinician per day, by Service

When looking at the number of journeys undertaken, split by Service, there is variation, from an **11%** reduction (Specialist Nursing) to a **13%** increase (District Nursing).

No Access Visits:

Due to the relatively small numbers involved, the figures are presented as an average across the combined benefits periods.

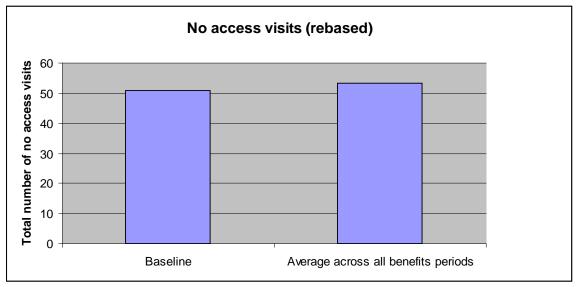


Figure 35 Hartlepool No Access Visits

The average number across all the benefits periods combined show an increase of **4%** from Baseline.

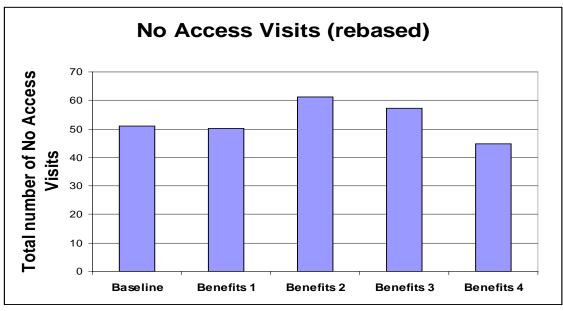


Figure 36 Hartlepool No Access visits across all data periods

However looking at the split across the benefits periods, it can be seen that following the peak at Benefits 2, the numbers are dropping as the project progresses, and the figures at Benefits 4 show a drop of 12% from Baseline.

Duplication of Data:

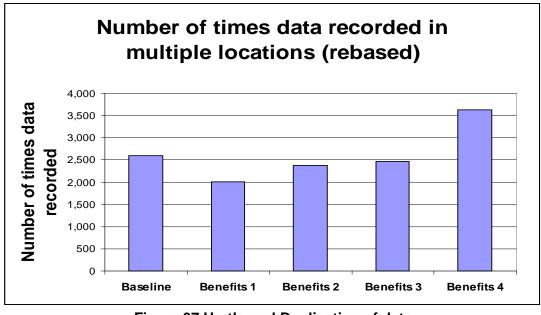


Figure 37 Hartlepool Duplication of data

The data shows an increase of **39%** from Baseline to Benefits 4 for duplication for data. The figures show a consistent increase as the project has progressed, indicating that rationalisation of data recording is not being embedded in clinical practice, and the initial practices are not being continued, but relaxing over time to return to existing practice.

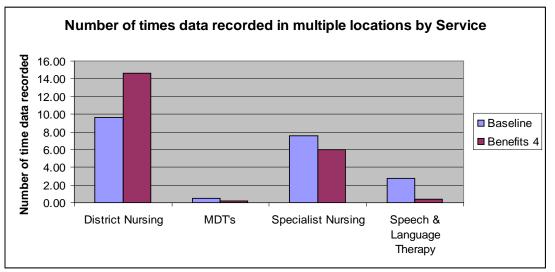


Figure 38 Hartlepool Data duplication by Service

When the data is split by Service, we can see there is a huge variation, with a single Service being responsible for the overall increase. This indicates the smaller Services have embedded change into clinical practice however the larger Service, where the proportion of staff with a mobile device is lower, are unable to embed this change.

Referrals:

In total, **753** referrals were made across the benefits periods. Clinicians at Hartlepool estimated that due to having mobile access to systems, they saved **33** potential referrals. This equates to a **4% saving** in referrals.

Admissions:

In total, **19** admissions were made over the benefits periods, with **10 admissions saved** due to having mobile access. This equates to a **34% saving** in admissions.

10. NHS Northamptonshire Provider Services

Northampton struggled to maintain returns throughout the ongoing collection periods, with returns of just 8% at Benefits 3 and 14% at Benefits 4. This will obviously affect the significance of the figures greatly, therefore although the figures are presented below, it is not clear if they can reliably tell us anything on a practical level.

Northampton					
Number of devices	50				
Clinical systems used	SystmOne Community				
Pilot go-live date	18th October 2010				

Table 23 Northampton At a Glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns
District Nursing	50	27	27	26	4	7

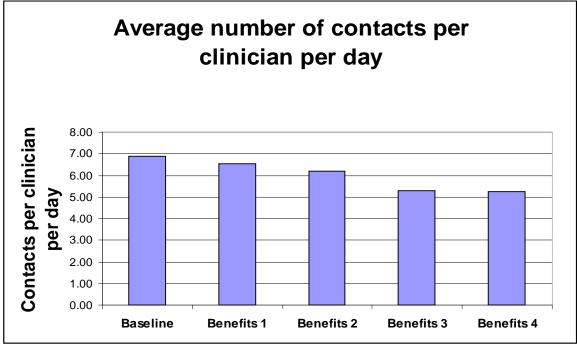
 Table 24 Northampton Overview of Returns used in analysis

Days data	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns	Total
District Nursing	414	274	437	18	33	1176

Table 25 Northampton Overview of Number of Days of data returned

Contacts:

A total of **7608** contacts were recorded in Northampton over the **1176** days that data was recorded.





National Mobile Health Worker Project Final Report – Appendix A Phase 1 Sites

Contacts fell by **24%** from Baseline to Benefits 4, having consistently fallen from Benefits 1 and continued to fall throughout the duration of the project. This reflects both the ongoing problems with connectivity that were not addressed by the local project and the lack of business change activities in advance of deploying the devices.

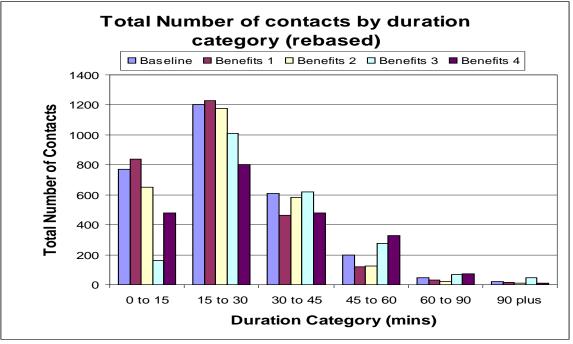


Figure 40 Northampton Total contacts by duration

There was a fall across the duration categories up to 45mins, but an increase in activity in time bands 45-60 and 60-90 minutes, of 63% and 67% respectively. This reflects the common theme that the deployment of devices is more effective in longer, more complex contacts.

The effect on total time spent with patients was that it dropped only **11%** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

Journeys:

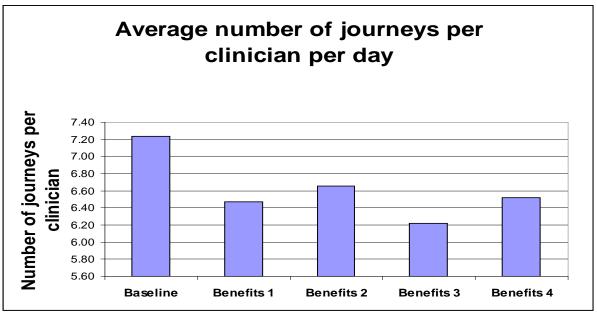


Figure 41 Northampton Average journeys per clinician, per day

The total number of journeys from Baseline to Benefits 4 fell by **10%**, with a fall across all duration categories, although there was a greater fall in the longer duration journeys.

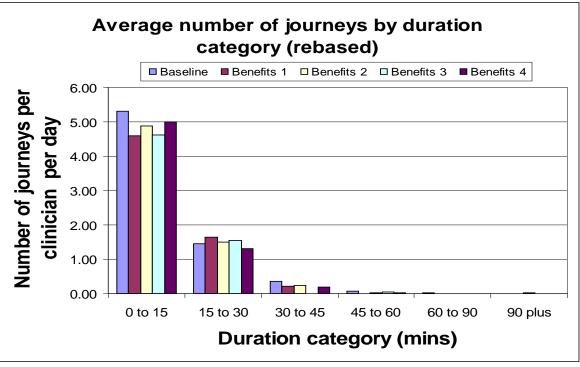


Figure 42 Northampton Average Journeys by duration

This resulted in the total time spent on journeys being **19%** lower at Benefits 4 than at Baseline.

No Access Visits:

Due to the relatively small numbers involved, the figures are presented as an average across the combined benefits periods.

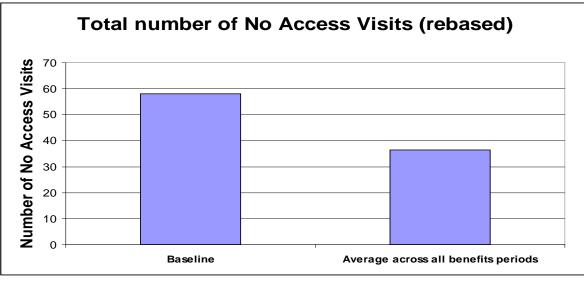


Figure 43 Northampton No Access Visits

The average number across all the benefits periods combined show a fall of **37%** from Baseline.

Duplication of Data:

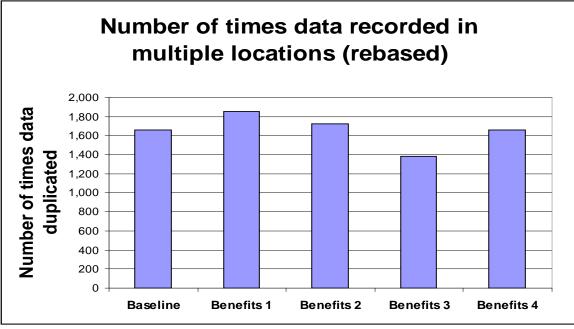


Figure 44 Northampton Duplication of data

The data shows that the there was **no change** seen Benefits 4 compared to Baseline. The graph shows that after an initial increase, the duplication had started to fall, however by Benefits 4 had risen again. This reflects the lack of being able to embed change into clinical practice due to the difficulties encountered in the local project.

Referrals:

In total, **569** referrals were made across the benefits periods. Clinicians at Northampton estimated that due to having mobile access to systems, they saved **79** potential referrals. This equates to a **12% saving** in referrals.

Admissions:

In total, **35** admissions were made over the benefits periods, with **10** admissions saved due to having mobile access. This equates to a **22%** saving in admissions.

11. South West Essex Primary Care Trust (part of North East London Foundation Trust)

South West Essex						
Number of devices	50					
Clinical system used	Systmone Community					
Pilot go-live date	17th November 2010					

Table 26 South West Essex At a glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns
Children's & Family Services	15	9	3	2	3	-
District Nursing	14	11	6	13	10	-
Palliative Services	2	2	2	1	2	-
Respiratory Services	5	3	-	5	1	-
Specialist Nursing	3	3	-	-	3	-
Speech & Language Therapy	11	5	-	-	4	-
Total	50	33	11	21	23	-

Table 27 South West Essex Overview of Returns used in analysis

Days data	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns	Total
Children's & Family Services	50	31	28	25	-	134
District Nursing	78	47	224	68	-	417
Palliative Services	29	27	30	19	-	105
Respiratory Services	24	-	23	3	-	50
Specialist Nursing	17	-	-	24	-	41
Speech & Language Therapy	39	-	-	35	-	74
Total	237	105	305	174	-	821

Table 28 South West Essex Overview of Number of Days of data returned

It was not possible to include data that was returned for Benefits 4, due to format changes, therefore all comparisons are made between Baseline and Benefits 3

Contacts:

A total of **5444** contacts were recorded in South West Essex over the **821** days that data were recorded.

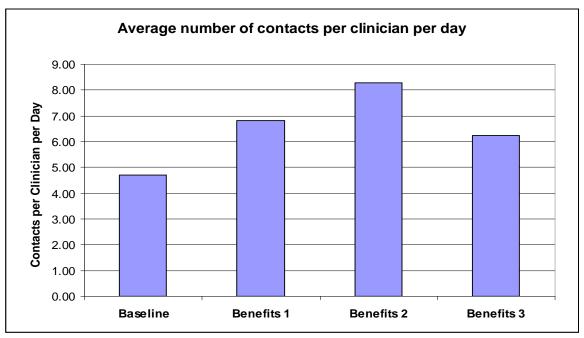


Figure 45 South West Essex Average contacts per clinician, per day

The average number of contacts from Baseline to Benefits 3 increased by 33%.

The data for the number of contacts split by duration shows an increase across all the time periods with the exception of 60 - 90 minutes, resulting in the total time spent with patients increasing by **35%**

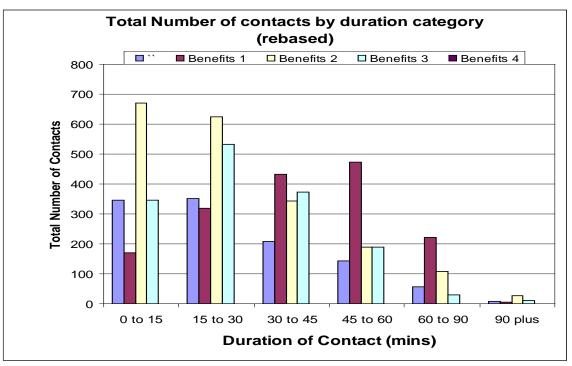


Figure 46 South West Essex Total contacts by duration

When contacts are broken down across the Services, we see varied results, from an increase of **72%** (Respiratory Services) to a decrease of **22%** (Children's and Family Services)

Journeys:

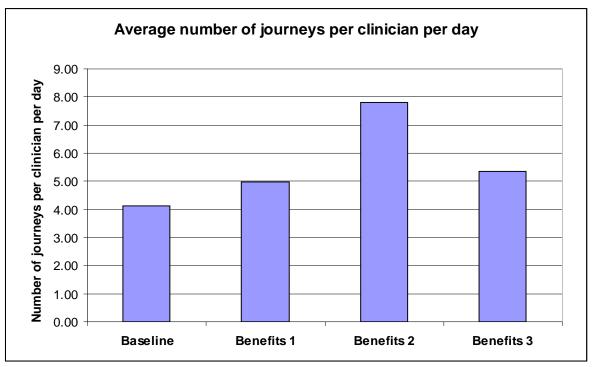


Figure 47 South West Essex Number of average journeys per clinician, per day

The average number of journeys per day increased by **30%** from Baseline to Benefits 3.

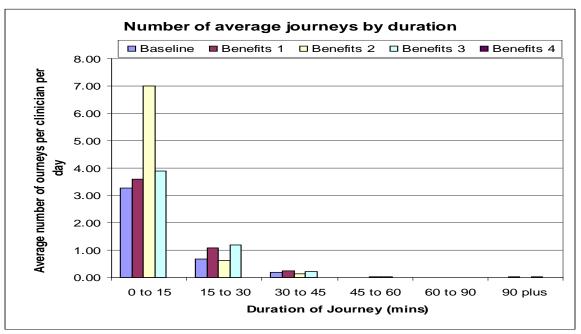


Figure 48 South West Essex Average number of Journeys by duration category

The data for number of journeys split across the duration categories show increases across all duration categories, resulting in total time spent travelling increasing by **46%** from Baseline to Benefits 3.

When looking at journeys across the Services, there was a large variation, from a decrease of **20%** (Speech and Language Therapy), to an increase of **57%** (Palliative Services).

No access visits:

Due to the relatively small numbers involved, the figures are presented as an average across the combined benefits periods.

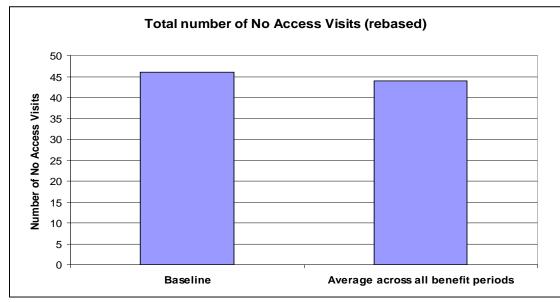


Figure 49 South West Essex No access visits

The number of no access visits fell in the early stage of the project, but increased as the project progressed. The average number of no access visits across the combined benefits periods showed an overall decrease of **4%** from Baseline.



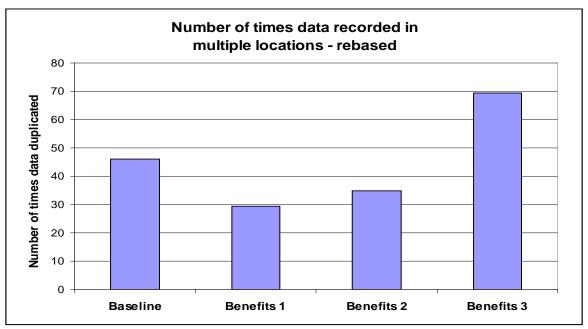


Figure 50 South West Essex Duplication of data

The data shows an increase of 18% from Baseline to Benefits 3 for duplication for data.

When looking at the breakdown of data duplication across the Services, there is variation, from a reduction of **92%** (Speech and Language Therapy) to an increase of **86%** (Children's and Family Service).

Referrals:

In total, **515** referrals were made across the benefits periods. Clinicians at South West Essex estimated that due to having mobile access to systems, they saved **14** potential referrals. This equates to a **3% saving** in referrals.

Admissions:

In total, **15** admissions were made over the benefits periods, with only **1** admission saved due to having mobile access. This equates to a **6%** saving in admissions.

12. NHS Stoke on Trent

Stoke on Trent managed to maintain a good level of returns throughout the collection periods, with the lowest level of returns 64%.

Stoke on Trent							
Number of devices	25						
Clinical systems used	iPM and CHIPS						
Pilot go-live date	16th November 2010						

Table 29 Stoke on Trent At a Glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns
Children's & Family Services	4	4	3	3	4	3
District Nursing	8	9	9	9	6	6
Intermediate Care	3	3	3	2	1	-
Palliative Services	4	5	5	4	3	3
Specialist Nursing	6	4	4	4	4	4
Total	25	25	24	22	18	16

Table 30 Stoke Overview of Returns used in analysis

Days data	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns	Total
Children's & Family Services	140	83	78	48	36	385
District Nursing	314	242	234	72	72	934
Intermediate Care	114	82	52	12	-	260
Palliative Services	175	141	104	34	36	490
Specialist Nursing	140	106	109	48	47	450
Total	883	654	577	214	191	2,519

Table 31 Stoke Overview of Number of Days of data returned

Contacts:

A total of 8898 contacts were recorded in Stoke over the 2519 days that data was recorded.

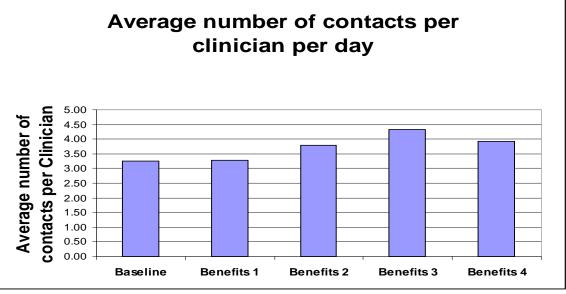


Figure 51 Stoke Average contacts per clinician, per day

Contacts increased by **21%** from Baseline to Benefits 4, and showed a consistent increase throughout the life of the project, with the greatest increase being seen at Benefits 3 (**33%** increase from Baseline).

There was an increase across all duration categories, and the effect on total time spent with patients was that it increased by **17%** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

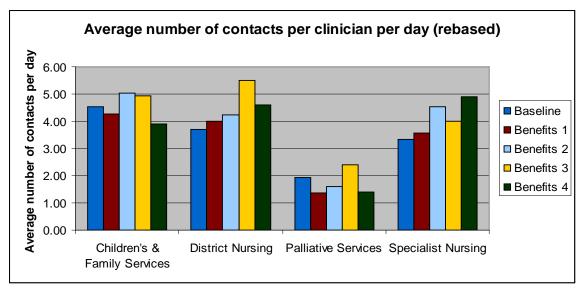


Figure 52 Stoke Average contacts per clinician per day across Services

Activity varied across Services, from a fall of **28%** (Palliative Services) to an increase of **46%** (Specialist Nursing). Intermediate Care did not complete all benefits collection periods, therefore have been removed from the graph.



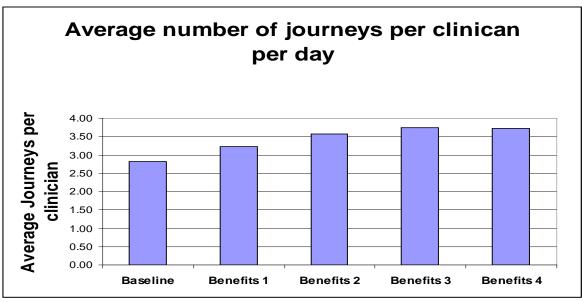


Figure 53 - Stoke Average journeys per clinician, per day

The total number of journeys from Baseline to Benefits 4 increased by **32%**, with the largest increase being seen in the shortest journeys (0-15mins), resulting in the total time spent on journeys increasing by just **14%**.

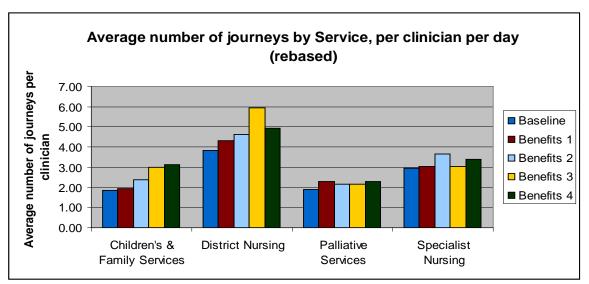


Figure 54 Stoke Average number of Journeys per clinician per day, by Service

When looking at the number of journeys undertaken, split by Service, there is variation, from a **14%** increase (Specialist Nursing) to a **71%** increase (Children's and Family Services). Intermediate care did not complete all benefits collection periods, therefore have been removed from the graph.

No Access Visits:

Due to the relatively small numbers involved, the figures are presented as an average across the combined benefits periods.

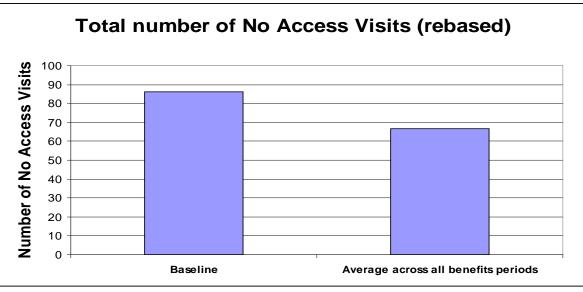


Figure 55 Stoke No Access Visits

The average number across all the benefits periods combined show a decrease of **23%** from Baseline.

Duplication of Data:

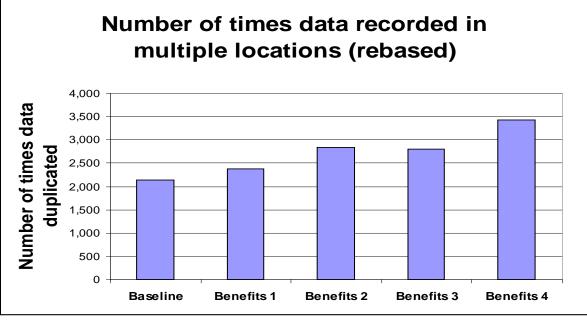


Figure 56 Stoke Duplication of data

The data shows an increase of **60%** from Baseline to Benefits 4 for duplication for data. The figures show a consistent increase as the project has progressed, however this should be taken in context, as Stoke do not use a shared care electronic clinical record, and with only 25 users in the project, it would be difficult to embed any changes in clinical practice.

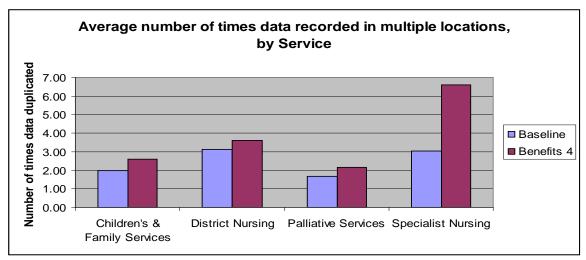


Figure 57 Stoke Data duplication by Service

When the data is split by Service, we can see all Services recorded an increase in duplication, ranging from **15%** to **117%** increase.

Referrals:

In total, **2118** referrals were made across the benefits periods. Clinicians at Stoke estimated that due to having mobile access to systems, they saved **243** potential referrals. This equates to a **10% saving** in referrals.

Admissions:

In total, **19** admissions were made over the benefits periods, with **26** admissions saved due to having mobile access. This equates to a **58% saving** in admissions.

13. NHS Tower Hamlets

Tower Hamlets						
20						
Emis Web						
22nd October 2010						

Table 32 Tower Hamlets At a glance

Clinicians	Number in project	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns
CASH	1	1	1	-	-	-
Respiratory Services	15	11	10	1	14	9
Paediatric OT	1	0	0	0	0	0
Specialist Nursing	3	2	2	-	-	-
Total	20	14	13	1	14	9

Table 33 Tower Hamlets Overview of Returns used in analysis

Days data	Baseline returns	Benefit 1 returns	Benefit 2 returns	Benefit 3 returns	Benefit 4 returns	Total
CASH	15	32	-	-	-	47
Respiratory Services	150	123	8	126	96	503
Specialist Nursing	41	44	-	-	-	89
Total	206	199	8	126	96	635

Table 34 Tower Hamlets Overview of Number of Days of data returned

Contacts:

A total of **2086** contacts were recorded in Tower Hamlets over the **635** days that data was recorded.

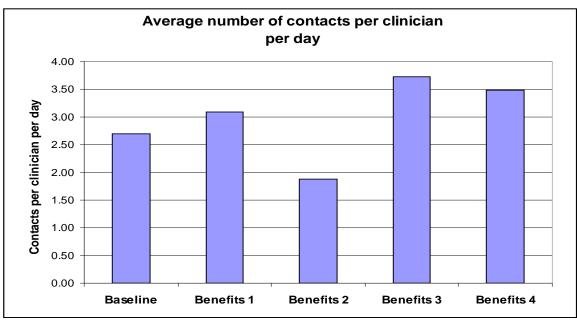


Figure 58 Tower Hamlets Average contacts per clinician, per day

The average number of contacts from Baseline to Benefits 4 increased by 29%.

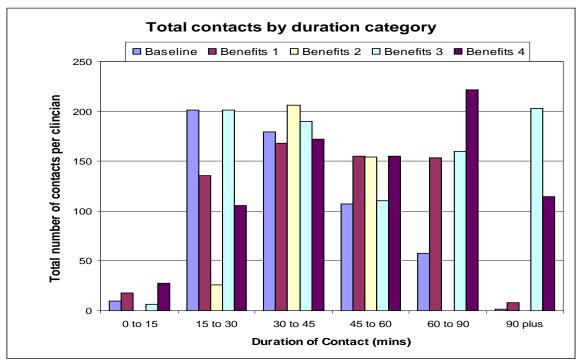


Figure 59 Tower Hamlets Total contacts by duration

The data for the number of contacts split by duration shows a large variation, with the longer contacts increasing very significantly, resulting in the total time spent with patients increasing by **104%**.

When contacts are broken down across the Services, only Respiratory Services returned complete data, and showed an increase in contacts of **31%** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

Journeys:

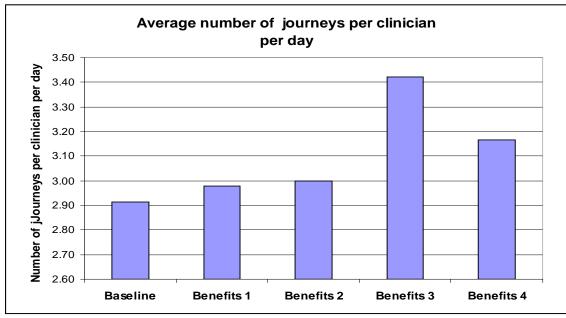


Figure 60 Tower Hamlets Number of average journeys per clinician, per day

The average number of journeys per day increased by 9% from Baseline to Benefits 4.

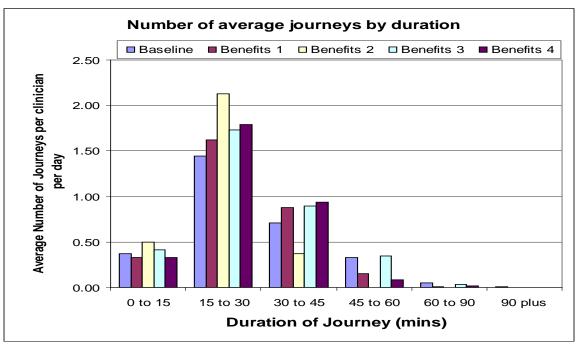


Figure 61 Tower Hamlets Average number of Journeys by duration category

The data for number of journeys split across the duration categories show an increase in shorter journeys (15 - 45mins) with reductions in all journeys over 45mins. This has resulted in the total time spent travelling increasing by only **1%**, indicating that staff are becoming more efficient at planning journeys.

When looking at journeys across the Services only the Respiratory services provided complete data and showed an increase in journeys of **17%** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

No access visits:

Due to the relatively small numbers involved, the figures are presented as an average across the combined benefits periods.

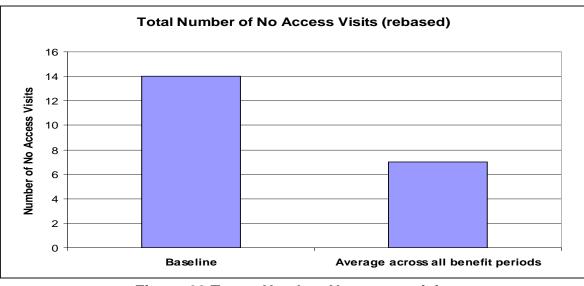


Figure 62 Tower Hamlets No access visits

The average number of no access visits across all benefits periods fell by **50%** from Baseline to Benefits 4.

Duplication of Data

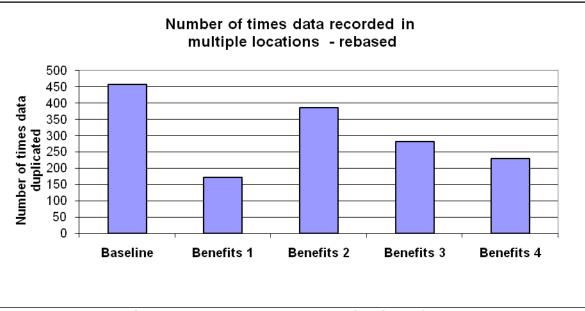


Figure 63 Tower Hamlets Duplication of data

The data shows a fall of **50%** from Baseline to Benefits 4 for duplication for data. When looking at the breakdown of data duplication across the Services, only Respiratory Nursing returned complete data and showed a reduction in duplication of data with of **43%** from Baseline to Benefits 4. This reflects that process changes can be made in smaller services such as the Respiratory Service.

Referrals:

In total, **99** referrals were made across the benefits periods. Clinicians at Tower Hamlets estimated that due to having mobile access to systems, they saved **51** potential referrals. This equates to a **34% saving** in referrals.

Admissions:

In total, **2** admissions were made, with **20** admissions being saved due to having mobile access. This equates to a **91% saving** in admissions.