NHS Outcomes Framework 2015/16

at a glance

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

1 Preventing people from dying prematurely

Overarching indicators

1a Potential years of life lost (PYLL) from causes considered amenable to healthcare
   i) Adults
   ii) Children and young people
1b Life expectancy at 75
   i) Males
   ii) Females
1c Neonatal mortality and stillbirths

Improvement areas

Reducing premature mortality from the major causes of death
1.1 Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease (PHOF 4.4*) ≠
1.2 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (PHOF 4.7*)
1.3 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (PHOF 4.9*)
1.4 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (PHOF 4.5*) ≠
   i) One- and five-year survival from all cancers
   ii) One- and five-year survival from breast, lung and colorectal cancer
   iii) One- and five-year survival from cancers diagnosed at stage 1&2 (PHOF 2.19*)

Reducing premature mortality in people with mental illness
1.5 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness (PHOF 4.9*) ≠
   i) Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with common mental illness
   ii) Suicide and mortality from injury of undetermined intent among people with recent contact from NHS services (PHOF 4.10*)

Reducing mortality in children
1.6 Infant mortality (PHOF 4.1*) ≠
   i) Five year survival from all cancers in children

Reducing premature death in people with a learning disability
1.7 Excess under 60 mortality rate in adults with a learning disability

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

Overarching indicators

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

Improvement areas

Ensuring people feel supported to manage their condition
2.1 Proportion of people feeling supported to manage their condition

Improving functional ability in people with long-term conditions (ASCOF 1E**, PHOF 1.8*)

Reducing time spent in hospital by people with long-term conditions (ASCOF 1E**, PHOF 1.8*)

Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions ≠

Unplanned hospitalisation for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy in under 19s

Enhancing quality of life for carers
2.4 Health-related quality of life for carers (ASCOF 10**) ≠

Improving quality of life for people with mental illness
2.5 Employment of people with mental illness (ASCOF 1F** & PHOF 1.8**)
   i) Health-related quality of life for people with mental illness (ASCOF 1A** & PHOF 1.8**)
   ii) Employment of people with mental illness (ASCOF 1F** & PHOF 1.8**)

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

Improving quality of life for people with multiple long-term conditions
2.7 Health-related quality of life for people with three or more long-term conditions (ASCOF 1A*)

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

Overarching indicators

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

Improvement Areas

Improving outcomes from planned treatments
3.1 Total health gain as assessed by patients for elective procedures
   i) Physical health-related procedures
   ii) Psychological therapies
   iii) Recovery in quality of life for patients with mental illness

Preventing lower respiratory tract infections (LRTI) in children from becoming serious
3.2 Survival admissions for children with LRTI

Improving recovery from injuries and trauma
3.3 Improving experience for patients with mental illness

Improving recovery from stroke
3.4 Improving recovery from stroke patients reporting an improvement in activity/lifestyle on the Modifed Rankin Scale at 6 months

Improving recovery from fragility fractures
3.5 Proportion of patients with hip fractures recovering to their previous levels of mobility/walking ability at 1 and 12 months

Helping older people to recover their independence after illness or injury
3.6 Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reabilitation / rehabilitation service (ASCOF 2B[1]*)
   i) Proportion offered rehabilitation following discharge from acute or community hospital (ASCOF 2B[1]*)
   ii) Proportion of stroke patients reporting an improvement in activity/lifestyle on the Modified Rankin Scale at 6 months

Improving Dental Health
3.7 Decaying teeth (PHOF 4.02*) ≠
   i) Tooth extractions in secondary care for children under 10

4 Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care

Overarching indicators

4a Patient experience of primary care ≠
   i) GP services ≠
   ii) GP Out-of-hours services
   iii) NHS dental services ≠
4b Patient experience of hospital care ≠
4c Friends and family test ≠
4d Patient experience characterised as poor or worse
   i) Primary care
   ii) Hospital care

Improvement areas

Improving people’s experience of outpatient care
4.1 Patient experience of outpatient services

Improving hospitals’ responsiveness to personal needs
4.2 Responsiveness to in-patients’ personal needs

Improving people’s experience of accident and emergency services
4.3 Patient experience of A&E services ≠

Improving access to primary care services
4.4 Access to GP services ≠

Improving women and their families’ experience of maternity services
4.5 Women’s experience of maternity services

Improving the care of people for the end of their lives
4.6 Bereaved carers’ views on the quality of care in the last 3 months of life

Improving experience of healthcare for people with mental illness
4.7 Patient experience of community mental health services

Improving children and young people’s experience of healthcare
4.8 Children and young people’s experience of inpatient services

Improving people’s experience of integrated care
4.9 People’s experience of integrated care (ASCOF 3E**)

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

Overarching indicators

5a Deaths attributable to problems in healthcare ≠
5b Severe harm attributable to problems in healthcare

Improvement areas

Reducing the incidence of avoidable harm
5.1 Deaths from venous thromboembolism (VTE) related events ≠
5.2 Incidence of healthcare associated infection (HCAI)
   i) MRSA ≠
   ii) C. difficile ≠
5.3 Proportion of patients with category 2, 3 and 4 pressure ulcers ≠
5.4 Hip fractures from falls during hospital care ≠

Improving the safety of maternity services
5.5 Admission of full-term babies to neonatal care ≠

Improving the culture of safety reporting
5.6 Patient safety incidents reported

Indicators in italics are in development