

Do Once and Share Single Assessment Process

Vision and Care Pathway

3rd February 2006

Vision in White Paper Connecting for Health

- "We have already developed a Single Assessment Process for older people's services. Work is underway to build on this to develop a Common Assessment Framework to ensure less duplication across different agencies and allow people to self assess where possible."
- "An integrated health and social care information system for shared care is planned as part of the NHS Connecting for Health strategy. It is an essential requirement for effective care co-ordination."

Vision in White Paper Connecting for Health

- "An integrated health and social care information system will enable a shared health and social care plan to follow a person as they move through the care system".
- "We will ensure that, ultimately, everyone who requires and wants one has a personal health and social care plan as part of an integrated health and social care record. Initially we will focus on offering integrated care plans to those individuals who have complex health and social care needs."
- "By 2008 we would expect everyone with both long-term health and social care needs to have an integrated care plan if they want one. By 2010 we would expect everyone with a long-term condition to be offered a care plan. We will issue good practice guidance early in 2007."

From SAP to CAF? Start of SAP.....

NHS Connecting for Health

The Single Assessment Process was first mentioned in Standard 2: **Person Centred Care** in the NSF for Older People.

Then came the SAP guidelines in January 2002....

"The DH stages of the single assessment process are:

- Publishing information about services
- Case finding (optional)
- Completing assessment the four types
- Evaluating assessment information
- Deciding what help should be offered, including eligibility decisions
- Care planning (leading to service delivery)

From SAP to CAF? SAP Developing.....



- SAP has always been a 'bottom up' approach, with the commitment of staff within health and social care (in the widest sense) in localities the greatest positive driving the integrated working agenda.
- SAP was timetabled to be implemented by April 2004....did not happen, impetus started to fade...
- There have been times when SAP has been viewed as only an assessment tool, or 4 types of assessment, or an electronic system.
- However, as just we have seen, the Single Assessment Process always was supposed to be a person centred, health and social care framework.
- SAP is already being **used for other adult groups** as well as older people. It links, complements and is enhanced by other key areas of policy.
- For example, **Long term Conditions**, with its emphasis on supported self care / self management, **personalised care plans** and using case management to provide care for individuals with complex needs.

Vision and Care Pathway



- Based on previous London/Southern SAP Best Practice work.
- Done to drive the development of the Care Records Service IT so that it meets the requirements of the system users.
- Included the mapping of the high level health and social care process steps that are involved in SAP.
- Discovered just assessment is not enough have to deal with the complete care process for individuals with many/complex needs.
- Highlighted 5 main areas: gateway/entry into service, assessment, planning care, the delivery of care and review.
- Person centred, based around holistic assessment and the individual's integrated personalised care plan.

SAP Best Practice Process Design Group



- In total, there were 24 Single Assessment Process workshops (8 Joint with Southern Cluster). The workshops involved 70 staff from health and social care agencies across London and the South and an older person from Tower Hamlets.
- A series of 12 field visits were also undertaken to social services, GP surgeries, clinics, acute sector another 20-30 staff were consulted.
- Social Services were heavily involved in this work alongside health colleagues.
- The Review process produced a total of **777** comments/questions from clinicians/practitioners.
- The major product of the work was the SAP Best Practice documentation (high level diagrams and document with more detail).

These Workshops Covered...Connecting for Health

- Contact Assessment
- Holistic Assessment
- Specialist Assessment
- Carer's Assessment
- Care Planning and Care Plans
- Monitoring and Reviews
- Current Summary Record

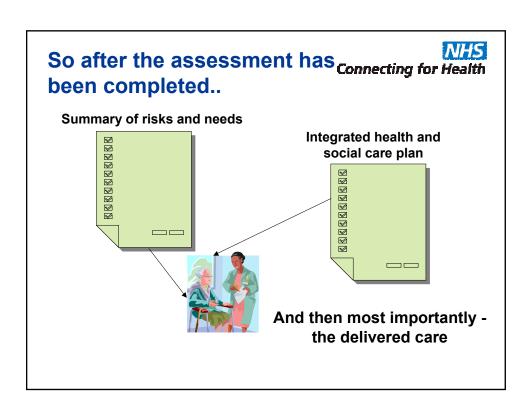
- Care Coordination
- Consent and Information Sharing
- Social Services Integration
- SAP Assessment Tools
- Links with Mental Health, Acute sector
- Long Term Conditions / Case Management

Personalised Care Plan



Integrated Health and Social Care Plan

- Risks and needs are common to all SAP overview tools and drive the integrated care plan.
- Shared Care Plan, including conclusions on risks/needs puts the individual at the centre of the approach – enabling their participation and that of their carer(s). Also looks at services and planned outcomes.
- Need to **share with the individual** write in their terms, no jargon.
- Service or treatment specific plans can provide the detail afterwards.
- Highlights Self Care / Self Management which links with recent initiatives around Long Term Conditions.
- Best for communication the care plan as the basis for sharing information and the Person Held Record (paper or electronic).
- Best practice care pathway and care planning work included in document "Good Care Planning for People with Long Term Conditions" - June 2005.



Coordination Principles

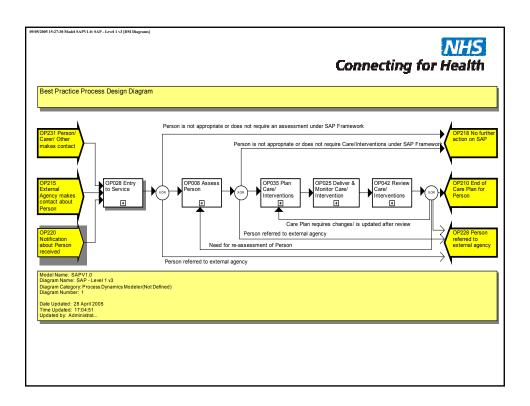


Coordination Principles - based on Continuity of Care

- Principles of Coordination included in the Best Practice output.
- Importance of Continuity and at least a Named Contact.
- Assessment Coordination and Care Coordination tasks as required.
- Named in simple language for the individual to understand the role (e.g. Coordinator or Case Manager)
- Builds on the work undertaken by Mental Health already has a definition of Care Coordination.
- Case Management would take place for individuals with complex needs when comprehensive assessment is indicated, covering all aspects of coordination, not least when the individual is hospitalised.
- Published on the CD accompanying the Community Matron/Case Manager competencies in 2005.

Other benefits from the SAP Connecting for Health Best Practice work

- Showed joint participation of health and social services, linking with external social care has been stressed throughout the work.
- Gateway requirement on the way to holistic assessment.
- The process is common with other holistic care workstreams.
- Link made Single Assessment Process and Long Term Conditions help towards bringing Health and Social Care together?
- Sharing of information, whether paper or electronic, built around the personalised care plan with the individual fully participating.
- Glossary of Health, Social Care & Information Technology (incorporating Long Term Conditions and Case Management). Now used on CPA National SAP website http://www.cpa.org.uk/sap



DOAS SAP Care Pathway Workshop

NHS Connecting for Health

- ♯ DOAS SAP National Care Pathway workshop held on the 13.12.05.
- # Representatives from each cluster.
- # Considered issues/differences in practice across the country.
- ➡ Did not speculate about future systems, but looking for the processes that lie at their heart. Taking our current system hats off and looking at the processes.
- Finished product can help other national initiatives look at system options and how they are tied together in the future.

DOAS SAP Care Pathway



- # Consensus on the overall pathway, but can be more personcentred.
- # Many of these have now been tackled by representatives from each cluster, and will be fed back as further consultation.
- # Consideration needs to be taken of White Paper direction.
- # Some key unresolved issues will be discussed at in the Care Pathway workshops this afternoon.

Some Issues to be resolved Connecting for Health



- ♦ Who actually gets SAP/CAF? Those people with more than minimum needs or is everybody in?
- Who is the Care Coordinator (is there always a responsible person?) and what power do they have?
- How does self assessment and self management fit with the model?
- ♦ How does the model handle two people with needs who live together?
- How do specialist assessments fit into the model?
- Are there differences between medicine and care?
- What is the role of the Current Summary Record?

