



Scarborough and Ryedale
Clinical Commissioning Group

NHS Continuing Healthcare

What is Continuing Healthcare?

- NHS continuing healthcare is the name given to a package of care that is arranged and funded solely by the NHS for individuals who are not in hospital but have complex ongoing healthcare needs
- The CHC process is assessment based and follows the 'National Framework for NHS Continuing Healthcare and NHS-funded Nursing Care – July 2016 (Revised)
- There are two main categories for establishing eligibility for CHC funding either by completing a Decision Support Tool or via Fast Track Funding application

Background

The Coughlan Judgment

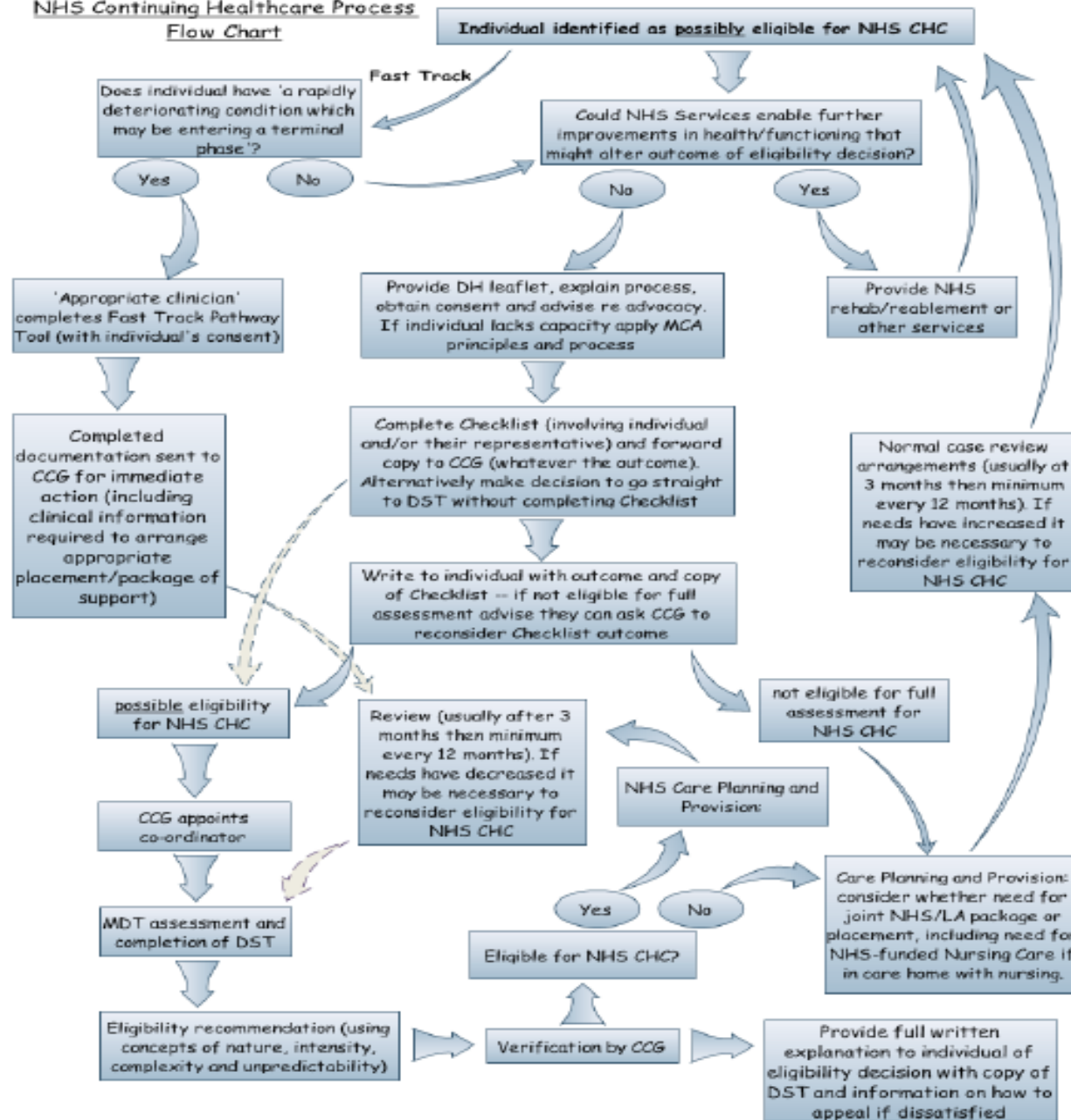
Pamela Coughlan was seriously injured in a road traffic accident in 1971. Until 1993 she received NHS care in Newcourt Hospital. The NHS then closed that hospital and moved Miss Coughlan to another NHS facility where the individuals were promised a home for life.

In October 1998 the health authority then decided to withdraw their services from Marsden House and transfer the care of Miss Coughlan to the local authority.

Miss Coughlan and the other residents argued that to close the NHS unit was a breach of the promise that it would be a home for life and was therefore unlawful.

The Court of Appeal's judgement in this case heavily influenced the development of continuing care policies and the National Framework.

NHS Continuing Healthcare Process
Flow Chart



IN A NUTSHELL

- Continuing Healthcare is an assessment of eligibility for NHS funding
- Determined through completion of:
 - Checklist
 - DSTOr Fast track

Continued...

- Care Planning
- Procurement of care packages
- Reviews 3 and 12 months
- Case Management
- Appeals

Primary need for health

If someone is assessed as having a “primary need for health” then they are deemed eligible for NHS Fully Funded NHS Care.

How do we assess primary need for health?

Through the assessment process following the National Framework for NHS Continuing Healthcare guidelines. The assessment process is an MDT assessment and would normally be completed within a 28 day timeframe.

Assessment Tools

NHS Continuing Healthcare Checklist Tool- This is the first stage of the process.

NHS Continuing Healthcare Decision Support Tool

This Assessment draws together the health and social care needs of the patient in order to establish whether they have a Primary Health Need. It involves collating information from health and social care records, an MDT meeting with patient or their representative and health and social care professionals. A detailed written report is then produced.

NHS Continuing Healthcare Fast Track Tool

Fast track tool is a referral for urgent funding in order to ensure provision of care for a rapidly deteriorating patient (may be terminal phase) without delay.

4 key indicators

Nature. – is about the characteristics of both the individuals needs and the intervention required to meet them.

Intensity - is about the quantity, severity and continuity of needs

Complexity - is about the level of skill/knowledge required to address an individual or the range of needs and the interface between two or more needs.

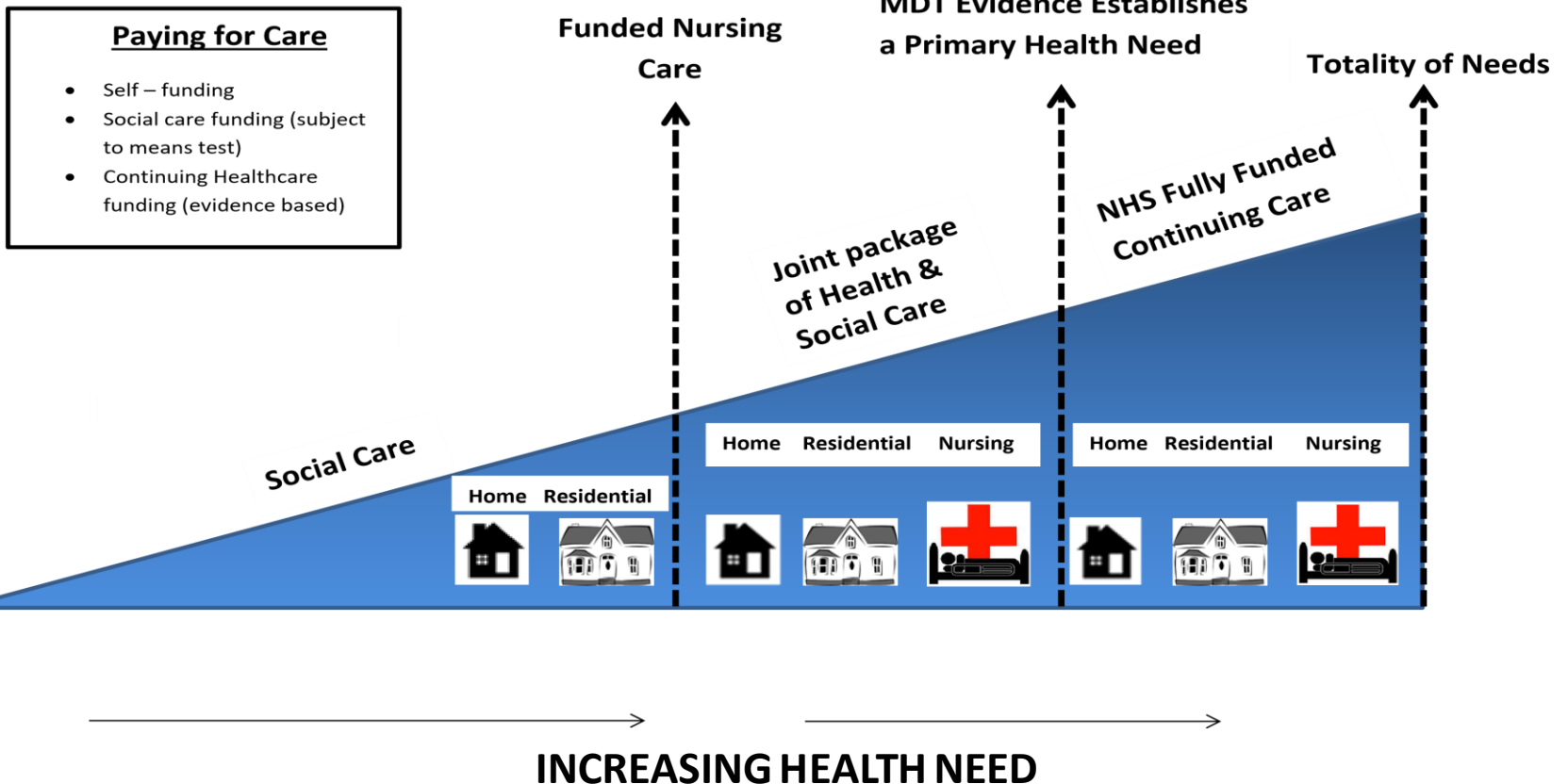
Unpredictability – is about the degree in which needs fluctuate and thereby create challenges in meeting them.

Other funding streams

- **Care Act:** If a person has a presenting need, that is not a Primary Health need, a Care act assessment can be completed by **NYCC** to consider social care needs.
- The Local Authority can meet support needs that are **Care Act eligible**.
- Individuals will require a Financial assessment to determine their contribution towards the cost of their care.
- If the person has savings above **Capital Limits** (£23 250), they will need to fund their own support.

- **117 After care:** Support that is arranged for a person after they have been detained under a relevant section of the Mental Health Act to support their recovery.
- There is no charge to the individual and any commissioned support is funded by Social Care , Health or Jointly.

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Any Questions?

CHECKLISTS

- 11 care domains
- Involvement of patient and representative
- Consider mental capacity act
- Does the person require further assessments, interventions or rehabilitation
- Evidence based
- Multidisciplinary approach
- Triggers 1A*, 2A'S, 5B'S, 1A and 4B's.
- Screening tool
- Not an eligibility funding decision

DECISION SUPPORT TOOL

- 11 main care domains
- A 12th care domain to consider other needs
- Involvement of patient and representative
- Consider mental capacity act
- Evidence based information
- Multidisciplinary approach
- Level of need in each care domain
- Key Indicators
- MDT recommendation
- Panel
- Decision
- 1 priority, 2 Severe

FAST TRACKS

- Rapid deterioration
- May be entering terminal phase
- Funding to provide urgent care
- Completion by clinician involved in diagnosis, treatment or care – registered clinical/medical practitioners
- To include assessments, diagnosis, prognosis where available
- Immediate and anticipated future needs
- Deterioration present or expected
- Preferred place of care
- Care plan and package required