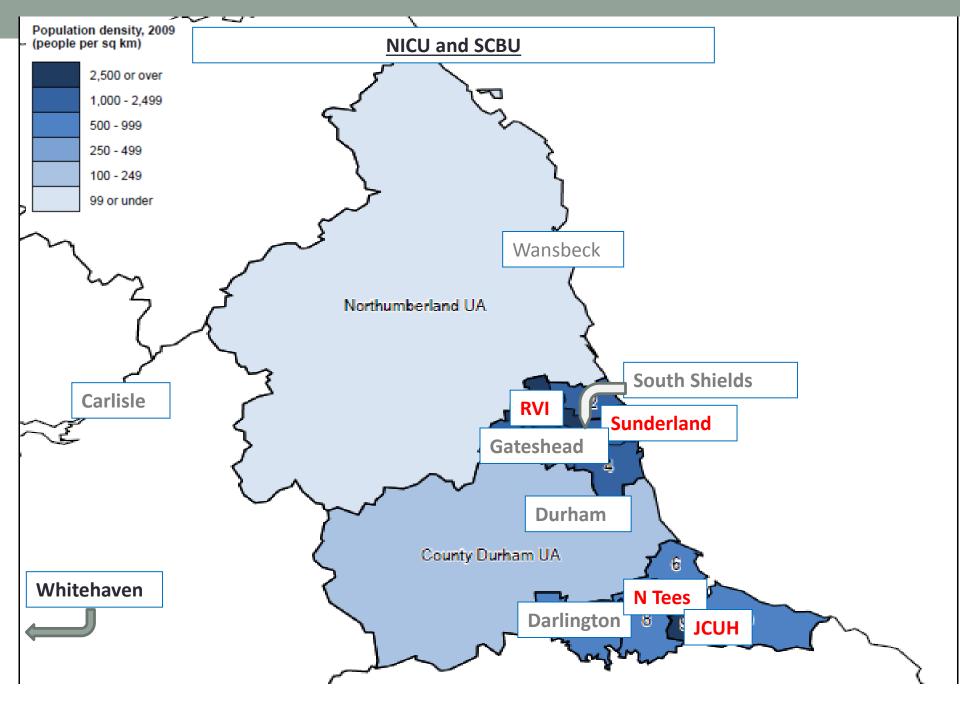
NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE SERVICES – TEESSIDE

Dr Sundeep Harigopal
Lead – Northern Neonatal Network
Consultant Neonatal Paediatrician



Need

- Serious issues with capacity, occupancy, staffing and training
- Vital to concentrate the care of sickest in fewer units for better outcomes
- Too many intensive care units for the population
- Not meeting national standards

Timeline

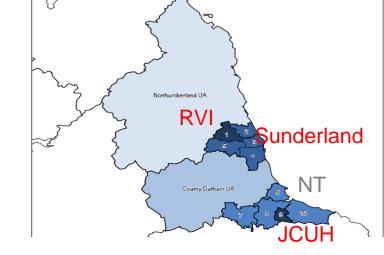
- Oct 2012/13: Network strategy document agreed (clinical)
- Feb-July 2014: Data collection and consulting NICUs
- Sept 2014: Recommended External review to Board
- Nov 2014: NHS England agree to commission review
- Mar: 2015: RCPCH review commenced
- July 2015: Report
- Dec 2015: OSC meeting
- Feb 2018 : JOSC

Royal College of Paediatrics & Child Heath Review July 2015

- The greatest risk to the service and patient safety is further delay.
- For over ten years reconfiguration and new models of care have been advocated but prevarication and the organisational self-interest inherent in the NHS internal market have disabled agreed developments which would have made better use of NHS resources and improved care for families.
- There should be no further procrastination.

Key recommendations

- Configuration
 - Redesignation must happen swiftly
 - Three levels of care ICU
 HDU
 SCBU



- RVI
 - quaternary centre
- Sunderland:
 - Provide IC for > 26 weeks gestation born in Sunderland or transferred from northern SCUs
- JCUH
 - Expand to become a viable tertiary neonatal unit
- N Tees
 - To care for >30 weeks gestation
 - Only IC and HD care will be affected
 - Over 93% of neonatal care will be at N Tees

OSC meetings

December 2015

- Agreed N Tees would not look after babies less than 27 weeks as an immediate (Implemented September 2017)
- Agreed that we need to address the care of very preterm babies between 27-30 weeks gesaiton
- "Agreed" to decouple neonatal service from wider changes if no progress now almost 24 months!
 - Clinical reasons

15 February 2018 – JOSC

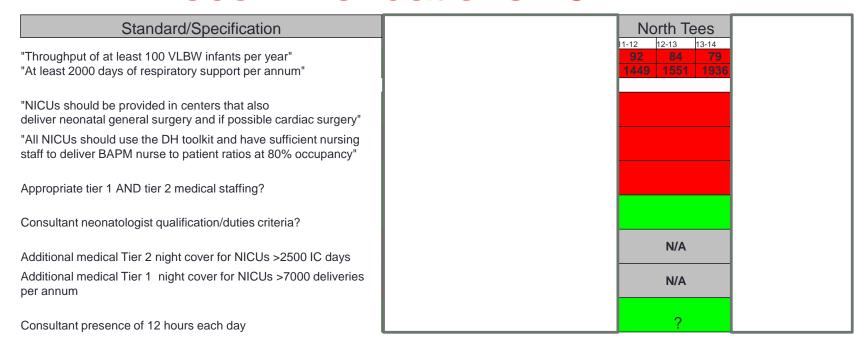
 the Joint Committee agreed it did not have significant concerns on the current proposals, but it was noted that a local briefing would be considered at Stockton.

Perinatal outcomes for extremely preterm babies in relation to place of birth in England: the EPICure 2 study, 2014

- Survival is greater in specialist hospitals providing neonatal intensive care and is further improved in <u>higher</u> <u>activity</u> services.
- Definition: High activity (≥2000 days respiratory support/year and more than 4 consultants with more than 50% of their time dedicated to neonatology)

Standard/Specification	North Tees			James Cook		
	11-12	12-13	13-14	11-12	12-13	13-14
"At least 2000 days of respiratory support per annum"	1449	1551	1936	2243	2429	2678

BAPM recommendations 2014



BAPM recommendations 2010

Standard/Specification

Nurse staffing meets recommended minimum ratio levels

Tier 1 Medical staffing meets recommended role description

Tier 2 Medical staffing meets recommended role description

Tier 3 Medical staffing meets recommended role description

Tier 1 Medical staffing meets recommended number levels

Tier 2 Medical staffing meets recommended number levels

Tier 3 Medical staffing meets recommended number levels

Access to specialist dieticians

Access to specialist physiotherapists

Access to specialist occupational therapists

Access to specialist SALT

Access to specialist pharmacists

Access to psychology/counselling support for parents



BAPM – British Association of Perinatal medicine

Nursing standards

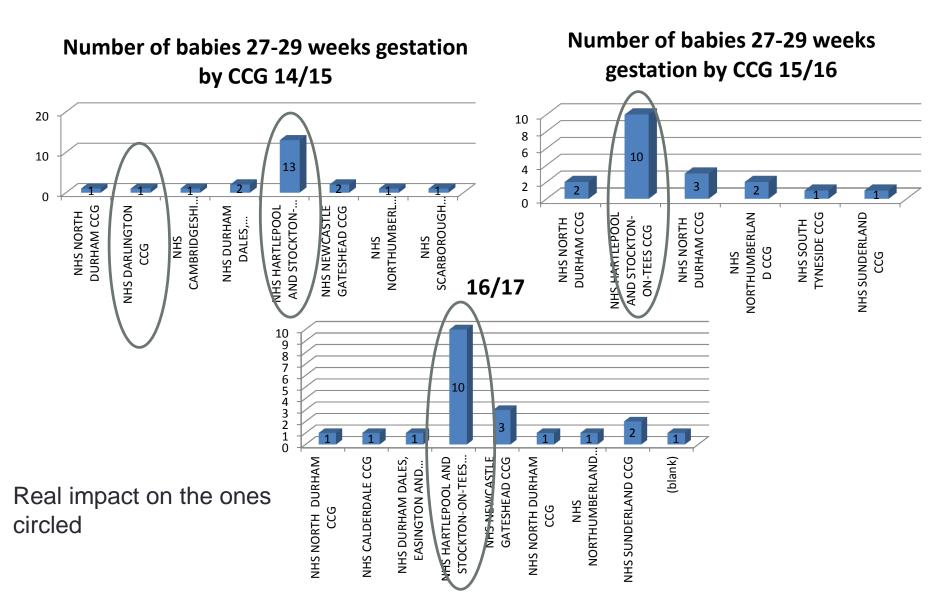
Don't meet standards

	Q3 1	.6-17	Q4 1	.6-17	Q1 1	.7-18	Q2 1	.7-18	Total		% Days that met BAPM	
James Cook	48	44	34	56	37	54	21	71	140	225	61.6%	
N.Tees	70	22	40	50	47	44	38	54	195	170	46.6%	

Number of days that did not meet BAPM Number of days that did meet BAPM



IMPACT if implemented



Average admissions and care days

Total 3 Years			
Gestation Weeks	Admissions	Intensive Care Days	High dependency care Days
27	19	470	392
28	18	194	179
29	25	229	225
Total 3 Years	62	893	796
Average PA	20	297	265

Half of these from outside Hartlepool, and Stockton

Less than 1 cot pa

Less than 1 cot pa

Impact - summary

- Total cases that are currently cared for in N Tees who will be cared for in Middleborough – 20 babies per year
- 'Real' impact on Hartlepool & Stockton 10 babies/ year
- Remaining 10 cases would have been cared for in N Tees due to lack of capacity in one of the other 3 NICUs.

North Tees

- N Tees and James Cook will work a single Teesside service
- Will continue to provide neonatal care.
 - 3000 care days and all transitional care and normal new born care
 - Of 5000 babies less than 15 babies affected
- Only change will be for babies receiving intensive care.
 - 10-15 babies a year
 - This is to provide best chance to babies in N Tees
 - Plenty of evidence of improved outcomes in high volume units
 - N Tees is the smallest NICU in the country
- Led by trained paediatricians and an excellent team of advanced neonatal nurse practitioners.
- Middlesbrough Will only provide care for very small proposition very preterm babies to improve the care of all Teesside babies.

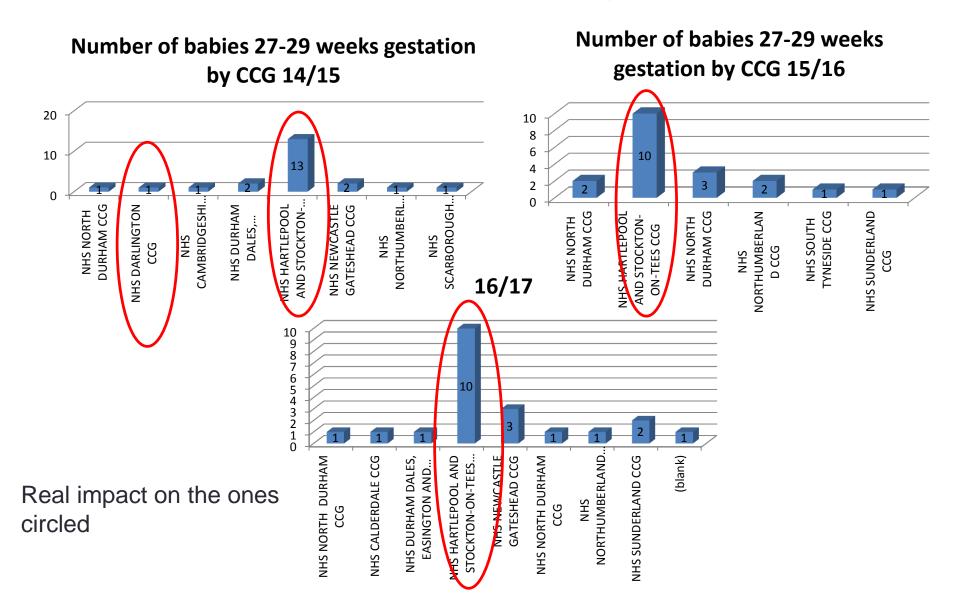
Evidence

- Independent review recommending urgent change
- Clinical consensus
- Maternity network and Local maternity systems support
- Systems wide collaborative to identify vulnerable services
 - Identified Neonates as vulnerable and needs to urgent change
- Minimal change (~10 babies per year)
- Evidence to support better outcome in high volume units
 - North Tees is the smallest unit in the country

Questions put forward

- Breakdown of babies that attend current services and their CCG and Local Authority of origin
- Capacity at James Cook to accommodate future service delivery
- Details of why babies from outside of the immediate area have had to be cared for at North Tees as part of current service delivery?

Breakdown of babies that attend current services and their CCG and Local Authority of origin



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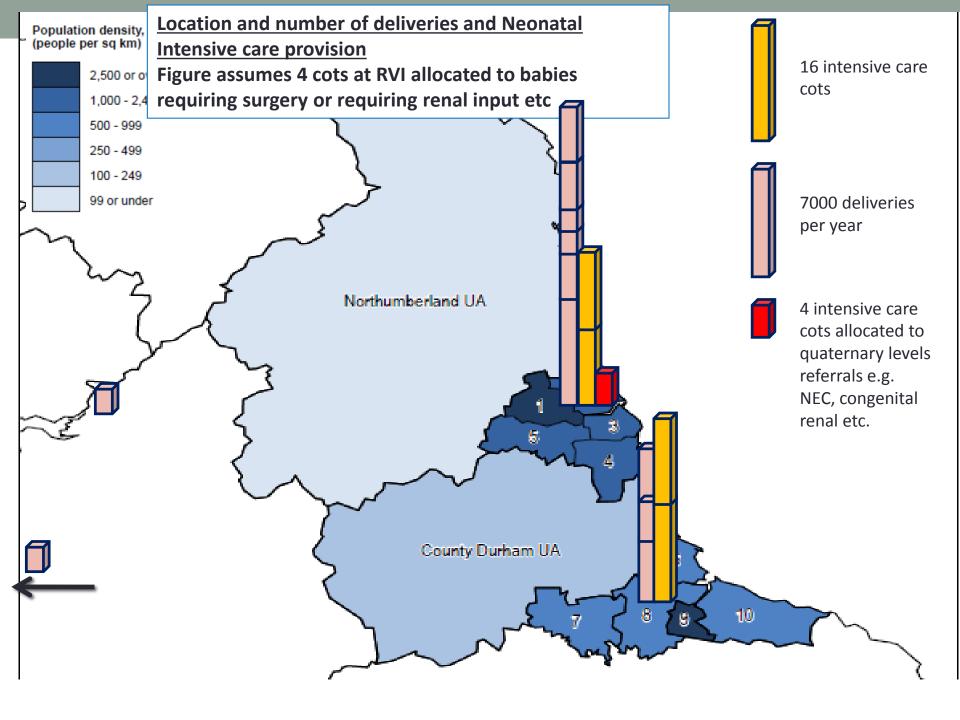
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Capacity at James Cook to accommodate future service delivery

- Assurance from JCUH trust and NNN modelling
- Occupancy rates for JCUH 60-80%
- Increase in capacity needed is only less than two cots worth of activity
 - 297 IC days + 265 HD days = 1.5 cots
- Majority of neonatal care will remain at North Tees
 - All babies 30 weeks and over will be cared for in N Tees
 - Over 3000 care days (~10 cots) and all transitional and normal new born care

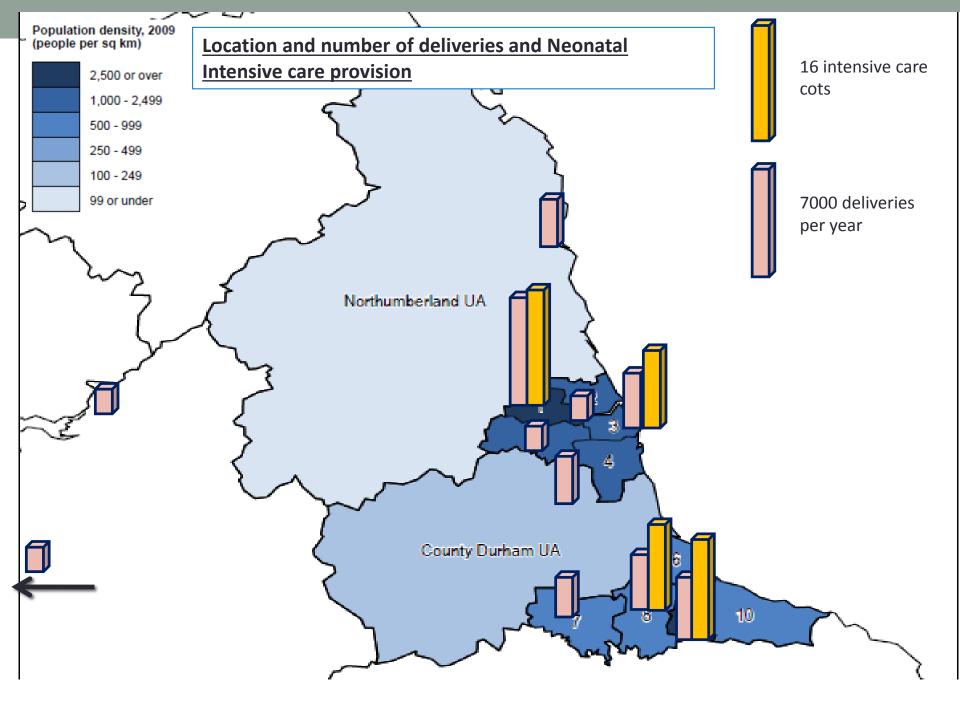
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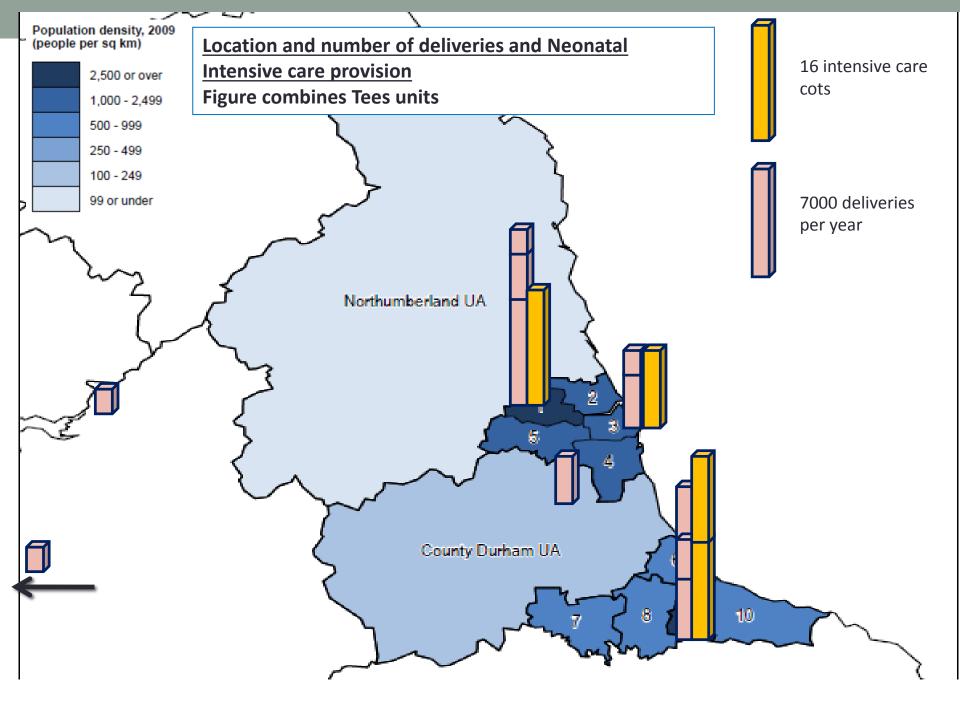


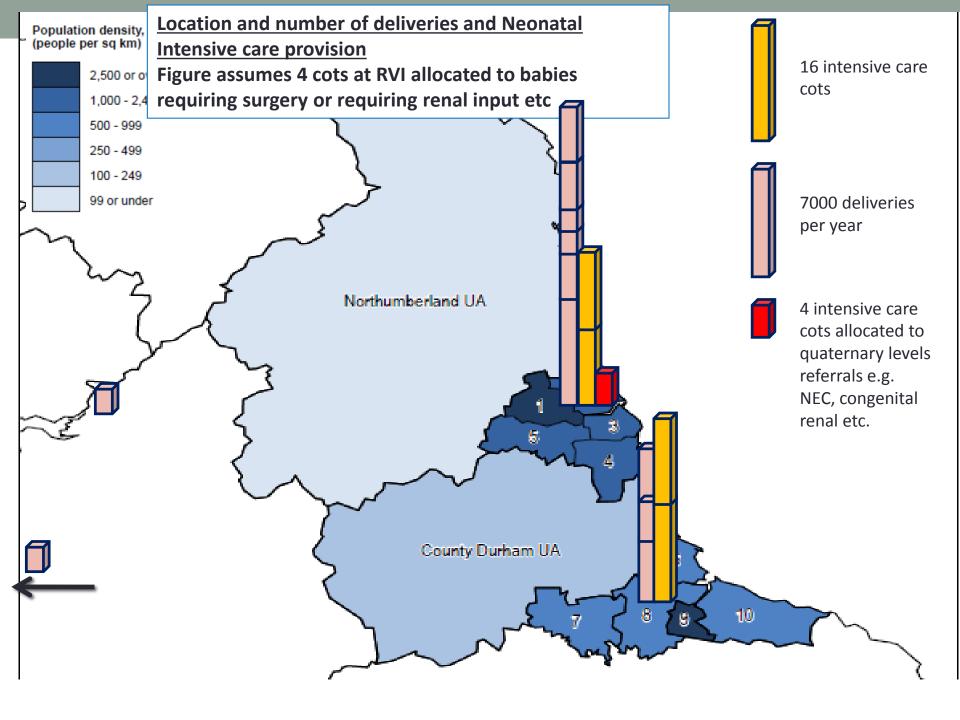
Risks of no change

- Substandard care for babies needing intensive care
 - Depriving babies North of Tees access to best possible care and outcomes in the future.
- Continuing improvement in outcomes for these babies hampered as this can only happen in centres of excellence where maximum use can be made of emerging technologies/treatments and new enhanced clinical skills
- Increase in transfer and thereby a detrimental effect on mortality
- Current service provision detrimental in the long run
 - Staff working across two sites
- Work force
 - Staff
 - Deskilling

THANK YOU







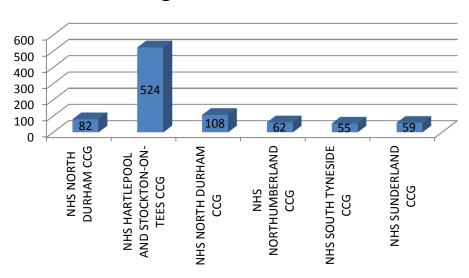
Three issues

- Urgent need to increase capacity at RVI
 - 250-300 transfers as a results of lack of capacity at RVI!
 - Local population often transferred to distant NICUs
 - Evidence that transfer increases mortality!
 - Business case has been submitted by NuTH

Unit	Current			Net change by unit	
		on booking hospital)	*(80% average occupancy) FINAL		
RVI	16	20 (9+11)	20+5 = 25	+9	
SRH	7	9 (4+5)	9-2.5=6.5 ~7	0	
JCUH	10.5	14 (7+7)	14-2.5=11.5 ~12	+1.5	
UHNT	4.5	1	1-0=1	3.5	
Totals	38		45	+7	

IMPACT: Length of stay

Total length of stay babies 27-29 weeks gestation 15/16



Actual impact on LOS is much lesser
As the graphs include total LOS stay
but the impact will only be for intensive
Care and 1 week of high dependency care

Total length of stay babies 27-29 weeks gestation 16/17

