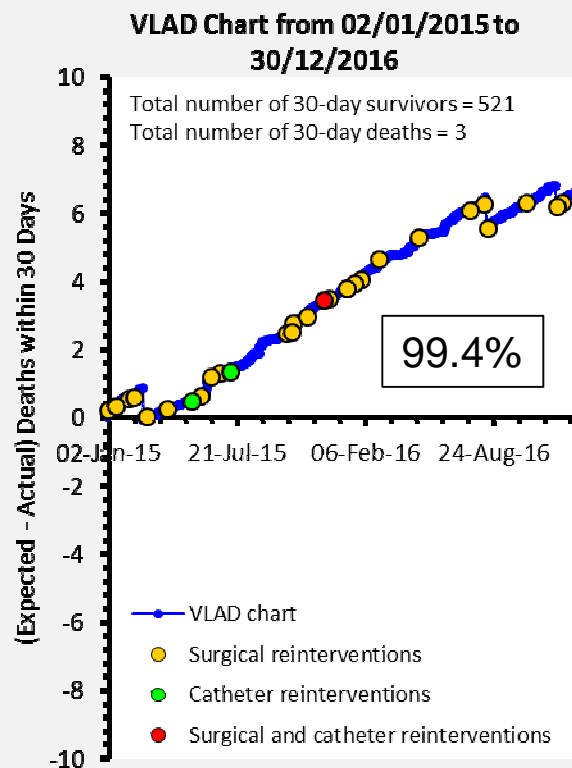


# University Hospitals of Leicester

## Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Health Scrutiny Committee

# Better than expected surgical survival

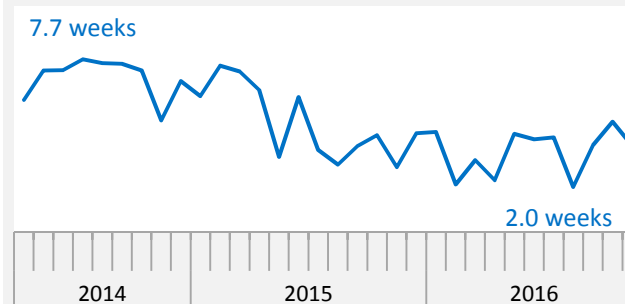
Risk-adjusted survival following paediatric surgery is statistically better than expected for the previous 2 years.



National average (PRAiS 2012-15) = 98%

## 4 weeks

average waiting time for paediatric surgery in 2016



## Lower rates of:

- Surgical cancellations
- Complications
- Catheter re-interventions

Specialised Services Quality Dashboards



Statistically lower rates compared with other Level 1 congenital heart centres in Q1 of 2016-17 according to our Specialised Quality Dashboards.

## 99%

Recommendation rate from our Friends and Family test

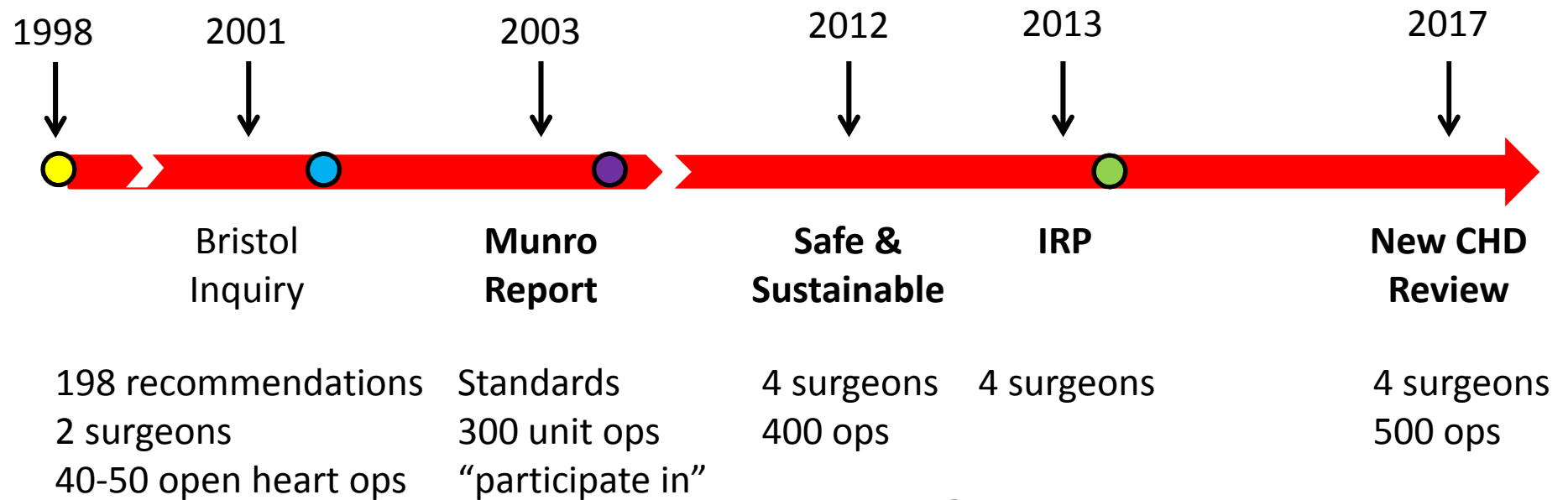


434 /436 respondents would recommend our services to their family and friends.

(Jan 16 – Nov 16),



# Timeline of Reviews



● Dobson

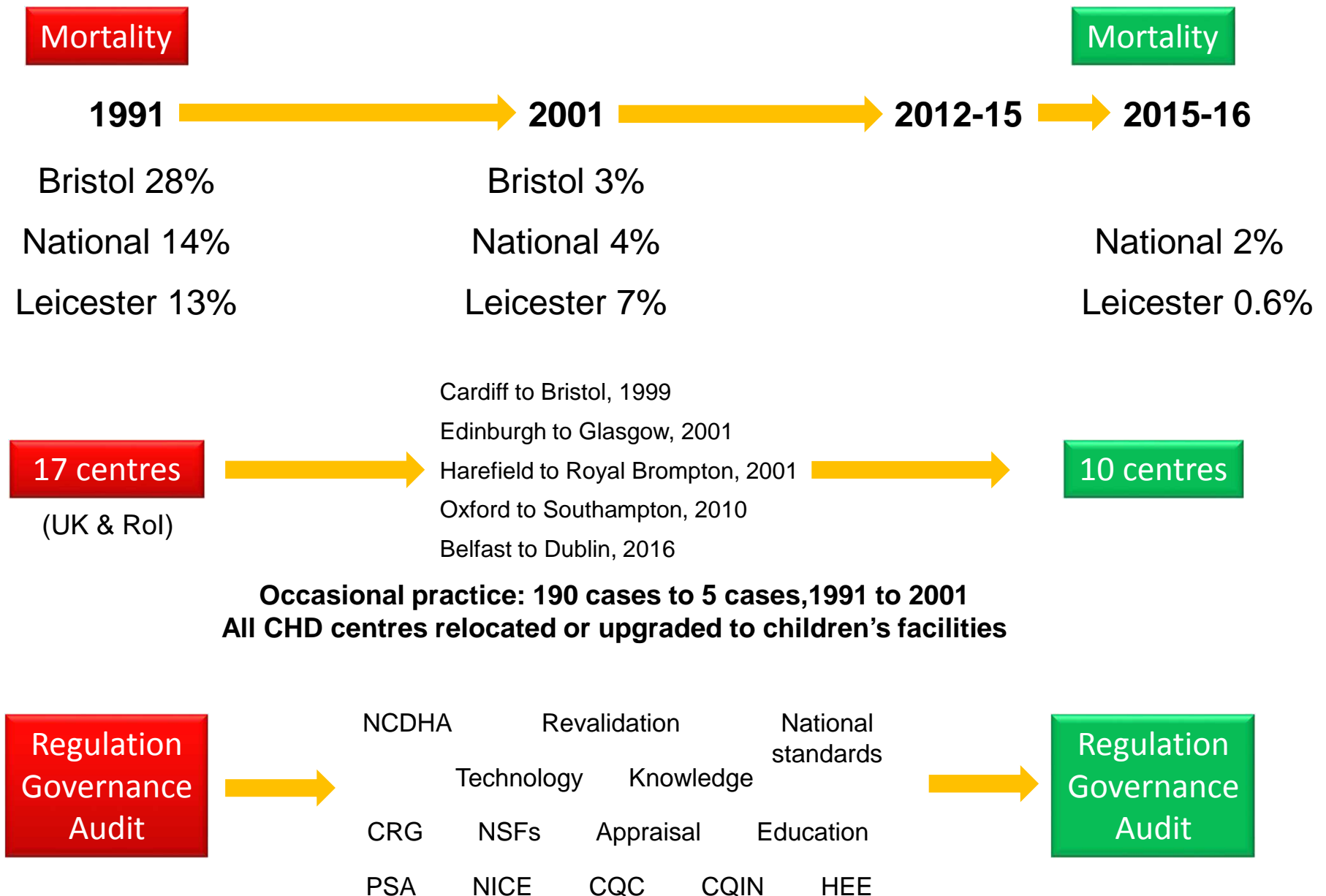
● Milburn

● Smith

● Hunt



# A profession transformed



# *The Report of the Independent Review of Children's Cardiac Services in Bristol*

Eleanor Grey QC, Professor Sir Ian Kennedy

June 2016

**“There is a fundamental difference between the circumstances revealed by the Bristol Public Inquiry...and the situation now”**

**The work of the National Congenital Heart Disease Audit  
“should ensure that such a situation would now not go undetected”.**



# UHL compliance with 14 key standards

Criteria	Compliance
1.1 Surgery and catheter procedures to take place in a Specialist Surgical Centre	Compliant
1.2 Network MDT discussions for rare, complex and innovative procedures	Compliant
1.3 Age-appropriate care environments	Compliant
2.1 Surgeons to be primary operator in 125 procedures each year (3-year average), 4 surgeons by 2021	Plan not approved
2.2 Cardiologist to be primary operator for 50 procedures each year (lead cardiologist = 100) each year (3-year average)	Plan
3.1 Surgical rotas should be no more than 1 in 3	Compliant
3.2 Interventional cardiologist rotas should be no more than 1 in 3	Compliant
3.3 Cardiologist rotas should be no more than 1 in 4	Compliant
3.4 A consultant ward round occurs daily	Compliant
3.5 Patients and their families can access support and advice at any time	Compliant
3.6 Network medical staff can access expert CHD advice at any time	Compliant
4.1 Co-location of key specialities and facilities (call-to-bedside within 30 mins)	Plan
4.2 Key specialities to function as a multidisciplinary team	Compliant
5.1 Participate in national audits, use current risk adjustment models and learn from adverse incidents	Compliant

# NHS England's numbers game

## **Case numbers – 3 Surgeons**

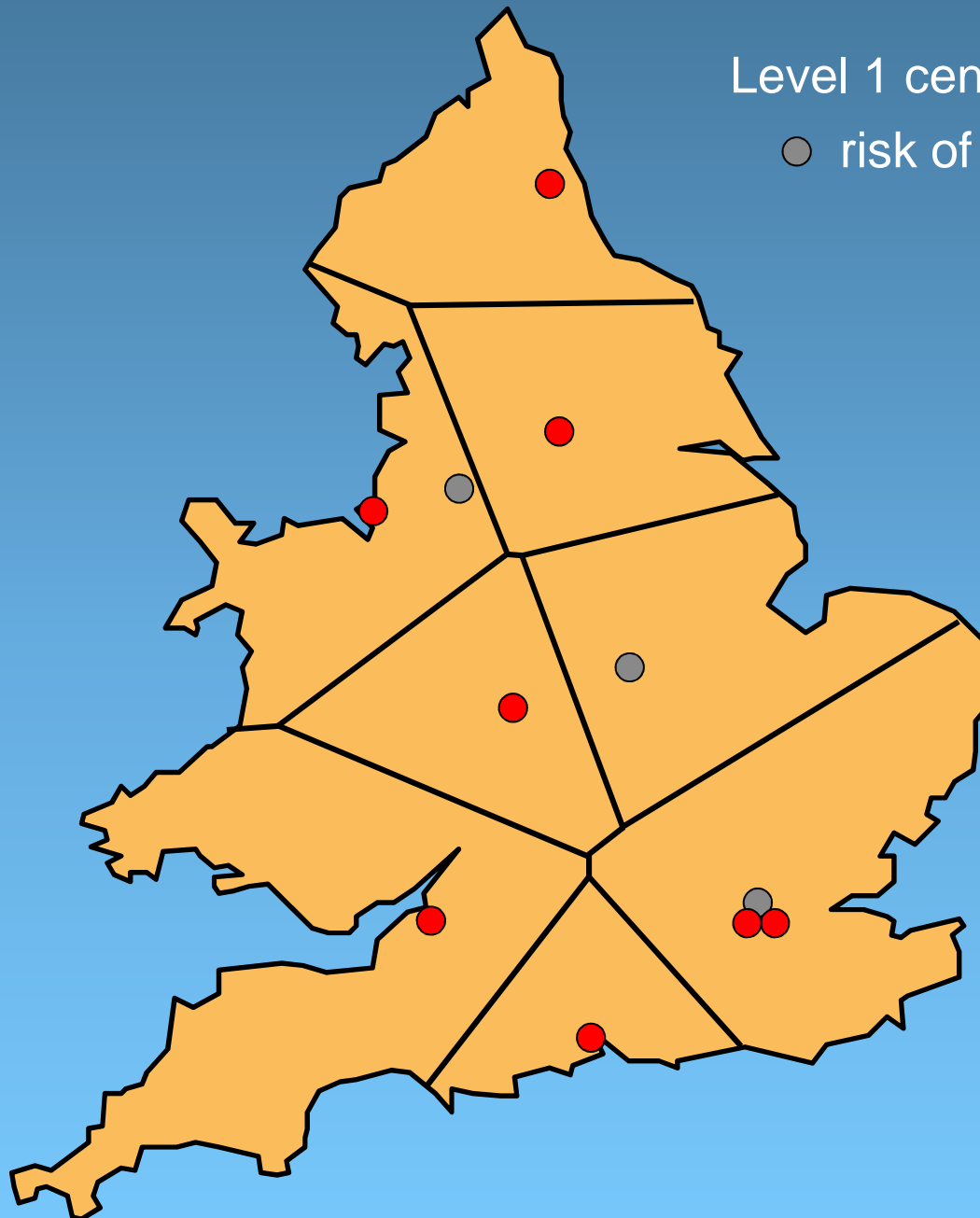
- Standard 2.1 requires each surgeon to perform 125 cases pa and the unit to achieve 375 cases per year, averaged over three years
- NHSE are counting this retrospectively rather than from standards implementation in April 2016 thereby predetermining the outcome
- If counted from this year onwards (as intended), we expect to be compliant with this standard by March 2019 as required

## **Case numbers – 4 Surgeons**

- by 2021 teams should have 4 surgeons all performing 125 cases pa i.e. a total of 500 cases
- We have submitted a network development plan that clearly demonstrates how we can meet this standard
- NHSE have refused to consider our proposal as a potential solution

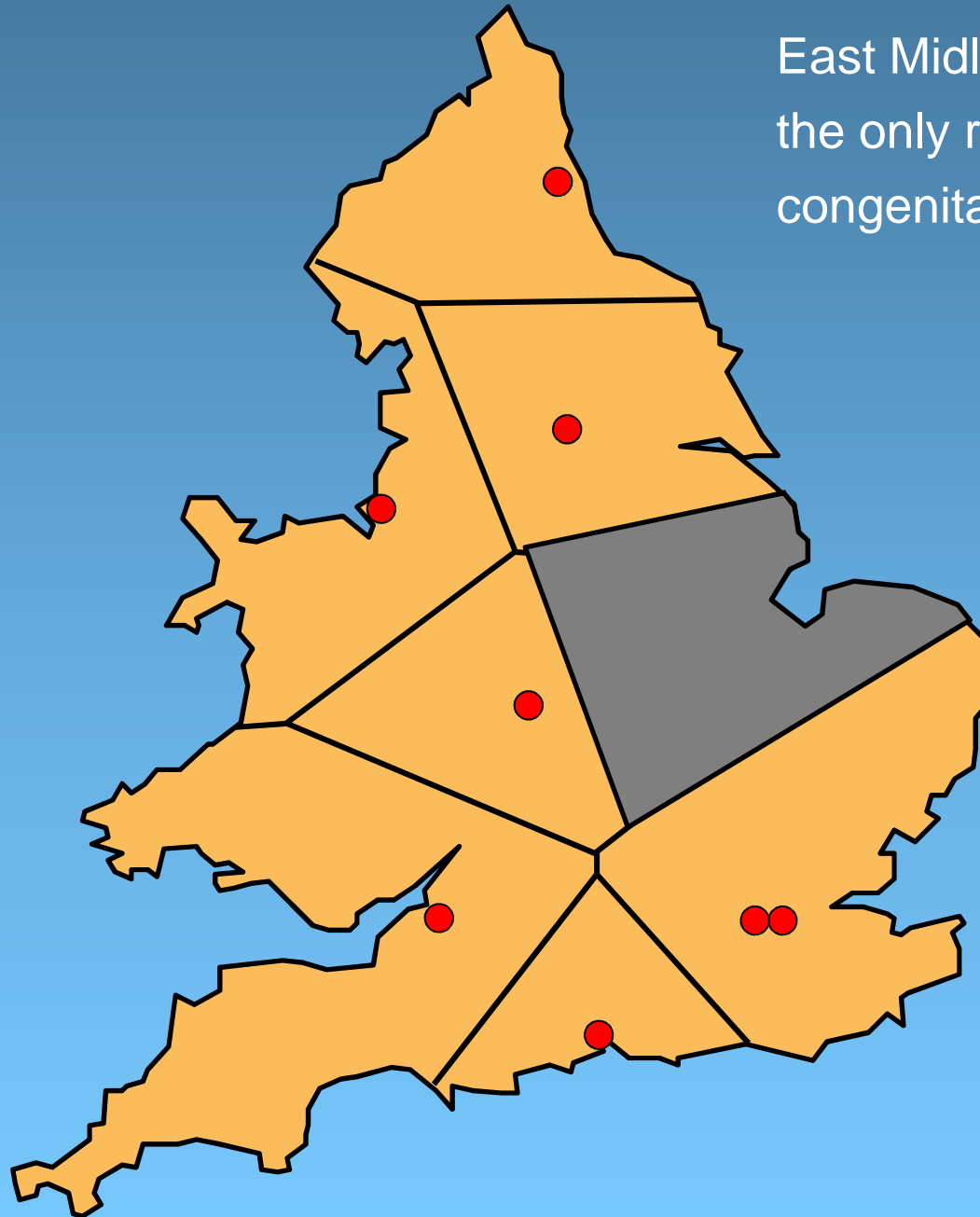
## Level 1 centres in England

● risk of closure





East Midlands would be  
the only region without a  
congenital heart centre



# Likely patient impacts ...

**2500**

PICU bed days to be re-provided....?where

**1000**

Congenital cardiac inpatient episodes per year

**1000**

Fetal cardiac outpatient appointments per year

**474**

Paediatric & Neonatal ECMO bed days

**400**

Cardiac catheter procedures per year

**375**

Congenital Cardiac Surgeries

**40**

Mobile ECMO transports

**12+**

Specialist Services

Increased pressure  
on remaining  
surgical waiting lists

Destabilisation of  
National PICU  
capacity

Severe compromise  
of education,  
training & research

Transition  
period



# Likely patient impacts ...

- Travel times
- Cost
- Ease of access
- Increased waiting lists
- Disruption of patient-clinician relationships
- Uncertainty and anxiety

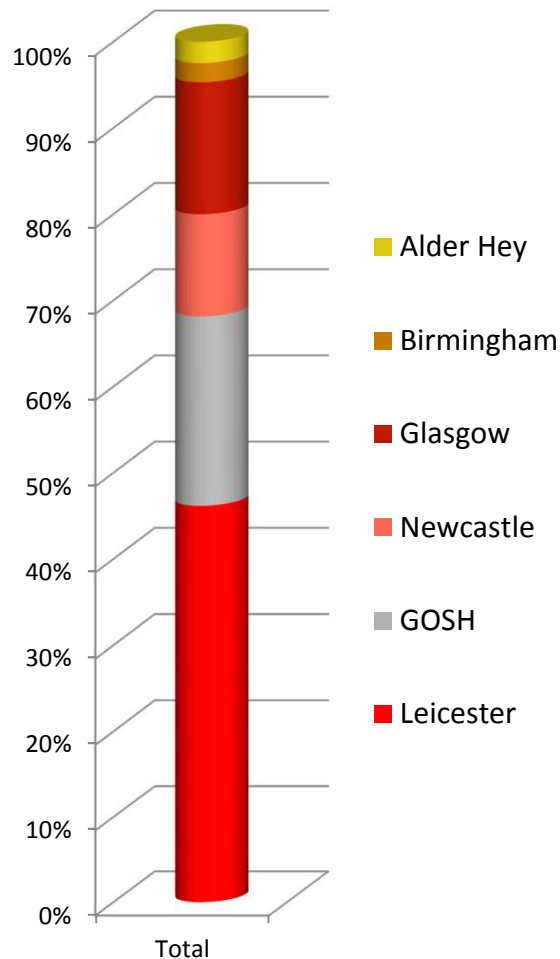
 Healthcare inequality

Given the harm, costs and illogicality of NHSE's proposal, we shouldn't be asking whether Birmingham Children's Hospital can accommodate patients from the East Midlands but rather, *should it*.

# ECMO Activity

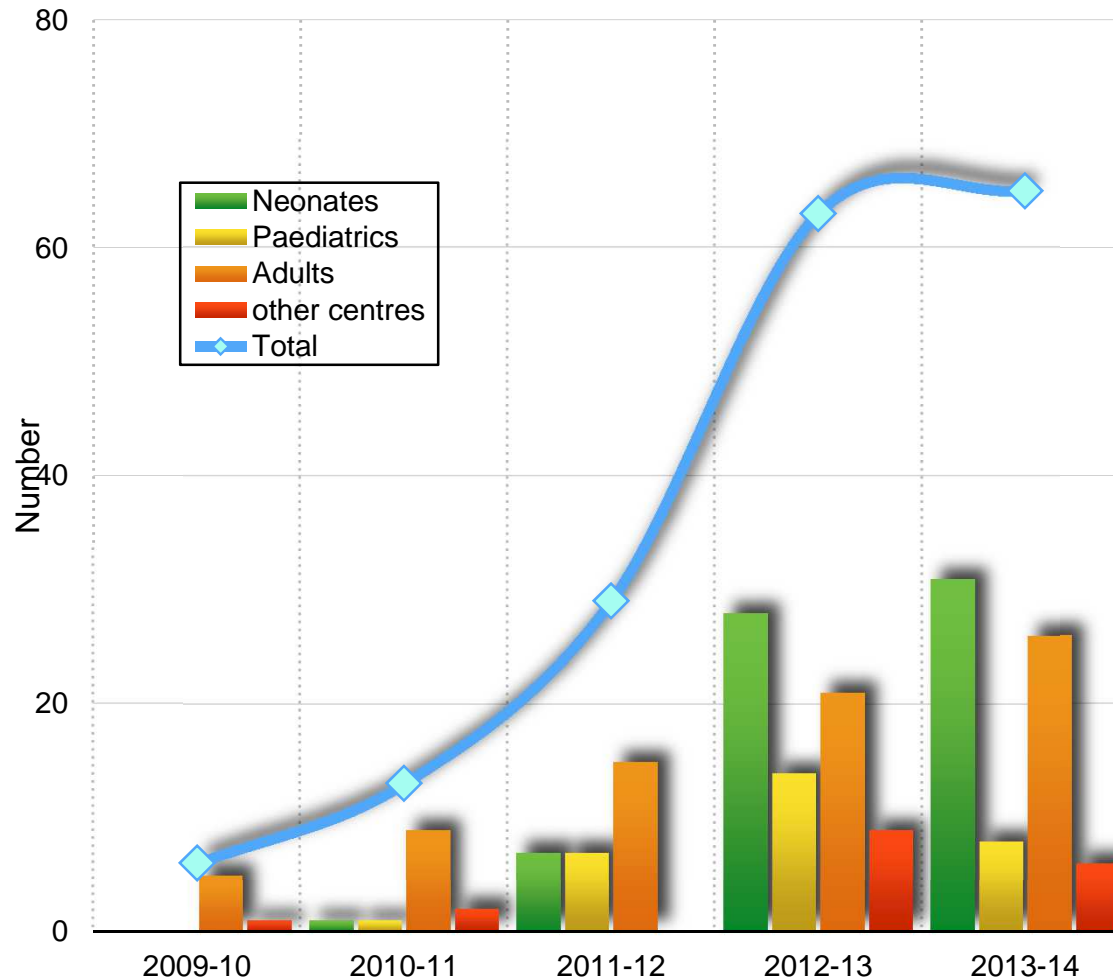
## World Leading ECMO Centre

- ECMO Commenced in 1989 funded by our Heart Link Charity
- Second centre globally to treat more than 2000 patients
- Accounts for nearly 50% of UK Respiratory Paediatric activity
- Only UK 24/7 mobile service



Combined UK Respiratory Neonatal & Paediatric Data (2012-2015)

Numbers of mobile ECMO cases

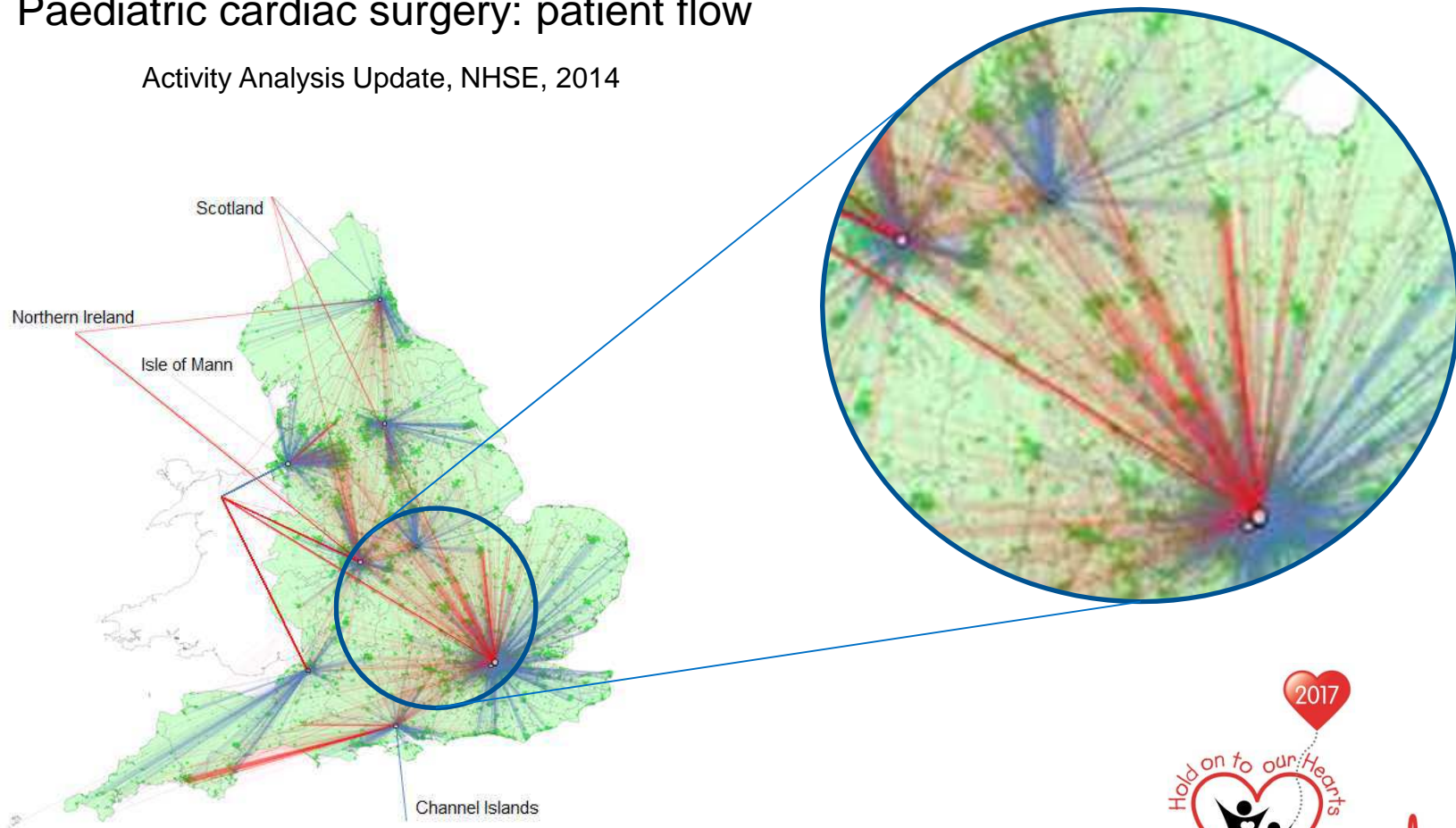


The EMCHC ECMO team dominate the provision across Paediatrics and Adults – the other centres do not have the expertise to manage the additional demand if EMCHC were to close .

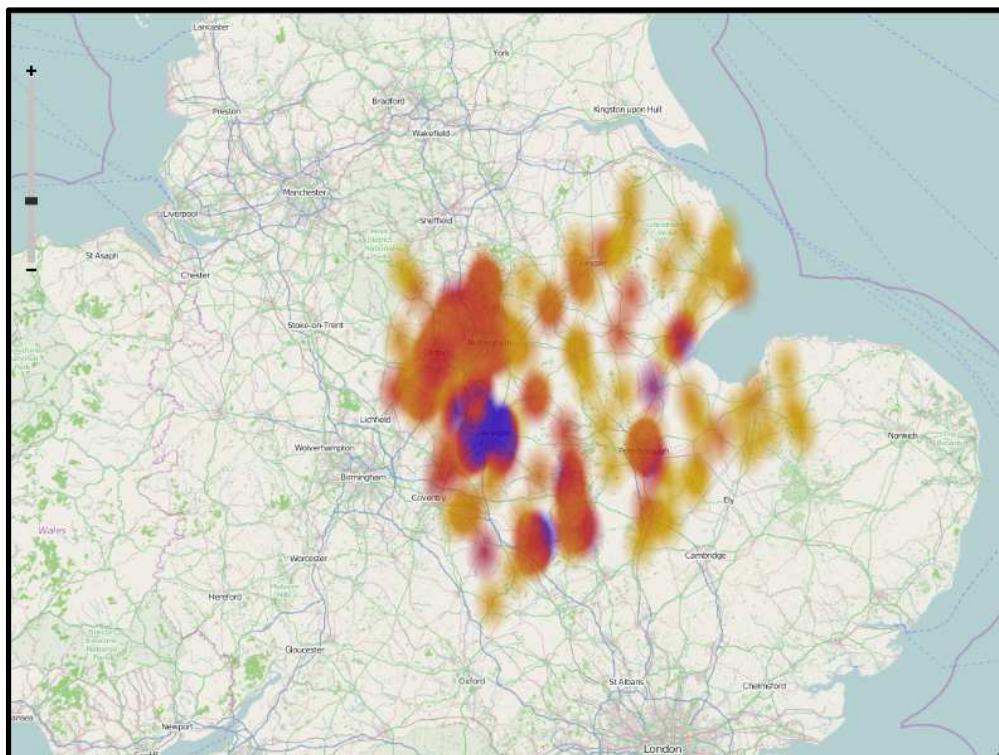
# The simple solution: East Midlands patients treated closest to home

## Paediatric cardiac surgery: patient flow

Activity Analysis Update, NHSE, 2014



# The simple solution: East Midlands patients treated closest to home



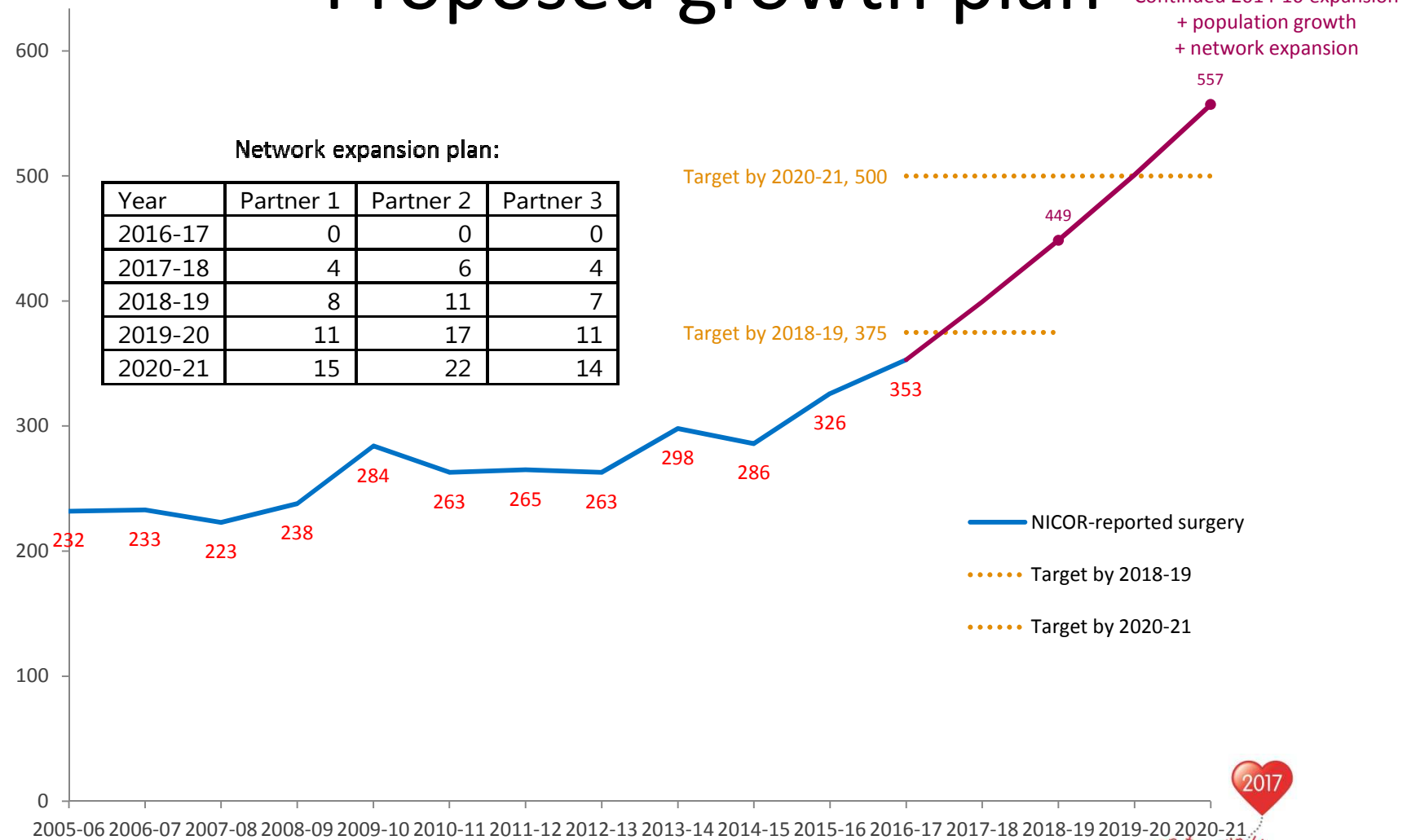
NICOR data 2014-16: 502 operations per year

2017



East Midlands Congenital Heart Centre

# Proposed growth plan



East Midlands Congenital Heart Centre



# Summary

- UK CHD surgery already transformed and results now world leading, including in Leicester
- Current process disproportionate, costly and disruptive
- NHS time & resources could be focussed where there is pressing clinical need
- Geographical balance of CHD provision severely threatened by NHSE plans and specifically to the detriment of the East Midlands population
- Any concerns about centre size resolved by adopting our simple proposal to allow East Midlands patients to stay in their region for treatment
- Our proposal should be supported by NHSE, not ignored



