## Appendix C2 Economic plan

This plan identifies the areas prioritised for economic modelling. The final analysis may differ from those described below. The rationale for any differences will be explained in the guideline.

## Guideline

Intermediate care (including reablement)

## List of modelling questions

Review questions by scope area	Q1. What is the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of bed- based intermediate care?
Population	Older people (65 years and above), discharged from acute ward, in stable condition but not ready to go home
Interventions and	Intervention: Nurse-led bed based intermediate care
comparators considered for	
	Comparator:
inclusion	Standard care (including intermediate and home care)
Perspective	NHS and Personal Social Services (PSS)
Outcomes	Not included in the economic analysis
Type of analysis	Decision-analytic modelling (1 year time horizon); cost savings
	analysis; probabilistic sensitivity analysis
Issues to note	It was originally envisaged to carry out analysis of hospital-at-
	home schemes as a form of home-based intermediate care.
	However, the GC agreed that nurse-led bed based intermediate
	care was more relevant to a larger population whereas hospital-
	at-home schemes were provided as a form of intermediate care
	for specific populations with high clinical needs. The GC agreed

that nurse-led bed based intermediate care was in current
practice more likely to be therapist- rather than nurse-led but that
principles of the service delivery model were the same, and that
findings could be used to inform the recommendations. Studies
used for the analysis were of older date, which meant that
additional adjustments had to be made in regards to average
length of hospital stay (which substantially reduced since the
publications of studies). In addition, assumptions needed to be
made in regards to the use of home care in the comparison
group. The analysis explored potential delays from acute ward to
nurse-led bed based intermediate care, which was an important
issue in current practice.

Review questions by scope area	Q4. What is the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of reablement?
Population	Older people, 65 years and above, using home care
Interventions and	Intervention:
comparators	Reablement
considered for	Comparator:
inclusion	Standard home care
Perspective	NHS and Personal Social Services (PSS)
Outcomes	Not included in the economic analysis
Type of analysis	Decision-analytic modelling (life-time); cost saving; probabilistic
	sensitivity analysis
Issues to note	It was originally envisaged to carry out analysis for two separate
	groups of older people who receive reablement in England:
	those at hospital discharge and those using home care and who
	are at higher risk of hospital admission than the general

population of older people. Furthermore, it was envisaged to include health and wellbeing outcomes in the analysis. These plans for analysis were based on the assumption that the analysis could be informed by a large English study that had been carried out. However, a detailed quality assessment of this longitudinal mixed-method study led to the conclusion that this study was not suitable to inform the modelling. Instead the analysis was based on data from a RCT in Australia, which was of higher quality. This RCT did not make the distinction between the two groups but targeted older people using home care. Adjustments were made to translate costs and service use data into the context of care provided in England.