# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

# **QUALITY STANDARD TOPIC OVERVIEW**

# 1 Quality standard title

Transition between inpatient hospital settings and community or care home settings

# 2 Introduction

## 2.1 NICE quality standards

NICE quality standards are a concise set of prioritised statements designed to drive measurable quality improvements within a particular area of health or care.

The standards are derived from high-quality guidance, such as that from NICE or <u>accredited</u> by NICE. They are developed independently by NICE, in collaboration with health, public health and social care practitioners, their partners and service users. Information on priority areas, people's experience of using services, safety issues, equality and cost impact are considered during the development process.

NICE quality standards are central to supporting the Government's vision for a health and social care system that is focused on delivering the best possible outcomes for people who use services, as detailed in the <u>Health and Social</u> <u>Care Act (2012)</u>.

The quality standard development process is described in detail on the <u>NICE</u> <u>website</u>.

## 2.2 This topic overview

This topic overview describes core elements of the quality standard. These include the population and topic to be covered, key source guidance to be used to underpin potential quality statements, any related quality standards, NICE quality standard: Transition between inpatient hospital and community or care home settings overview (December 2015) 1 of 5

published current practice information and national or routine indicators and performance measures.

If the source guidance is not NICE guidance, it should meet the minimum quality criteria defined in NICE's <u>accreditation programme</u>.

# 3 This quality standard

This quality standard is expected to publish in September 2016.

## 3.1 Population and topic to be covered

The quality standard will cover both admissions into, and discharge from, inpatient hospital settings for adults with social care needs. It will not include children and young people. It will not include inpatient mental health settings because a separate quality standard will be produced on this topic.

Social care needs are defined as need for personal care and other practical assistance because of the person's age, illness, disability, pregnancy, childbirth, dependence on alcohol or drugs, or any other similar circumstances. This is based on the definition of social care in the <u>Health and</u> <u>Social Care Act (2012)</u> (section 65).

# 3.2 Key development sources (NICE and NICE-accredited sources)

#### **Primary source**

• <u>Transition between inpatient hospital settings and community or care home</u> <u>settings for adults with social care needs</u> (2015) NICE guideline NG27

#### Other sources that may be used

- Home care: delivering personal care and practical support to older people <u>living in their own homes</u> (2015) NICE guideline NG21
- Patient experience in adult NHS services: improving the experience of care for people using adult NHS services (2012) NICE guideline CG138

#### Key policy documents, reports and national audits

Relevant policy documents, reports and national audits will be used to inform the development of the quality standard.

- Care Quality Commission (2015) <u>Integrated care for older people</u> (audit in progress)
- Healthwatch England (2015) <u>Safely home: what happens when people</u> <u>leave hospital and care settings?</u>
- Nuffield Trust (2015) Focus on: hospital admissions from care homes
- NHS England (2015) <u>Delayed transfers of care statistics for England</u> 2014/15
- Department of Health (2014) <u>Care Act 2014: statutory guidance for</u> <u>implementation</u>
- British Medical Association (2014) <u>Hospital discharge: the patient, carer</u> and doctor perspective
- Department of Health (2013) <u>Identifying the ordinary residence of people in</u>
  <u>need of community care services</u>
- Royal College of Physicians (2013) <u>Future hospital: caring for medical</u> <u>patients</u>
- Department of Health (2012) <u>National framework for NHS continuing</u> healthcare and NHS funded nursing care
- Age UK (2012) <u>Right care, first time: services supporting safe hospital</u> <u>discharge and preventing hospital admission and readmission</u>
- Royal Pharmaceutical Society (2012) <u>Keeping patients safe when they</u> <u>transfer between care providers – getting the medicines right</u>

## 3.3 Related NICE quality standards

#### Published

- Falls in older people: assessment after a fall and preventing further falls (2015) NICE quality standard 86
- Managing medicines in care homes (2015) NICE quality standard 85
- <u>Supporting people to live well with dementia</u> (2013) NICE quality standard 30

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- Patient experience in adult NHS services (2012) NICE quality standard 15
- End of life care for adults (2011) NICE quality standard 13
- Stroke in adults (2010) NICE quality standard 2

#### In development

- Medicines optimisation. Publication expected March 2016.
- Preventing excess winter deaths and morbidity. Publication expected March 2016
- Home care. Publication expected June 2016.
- <u>Social care of older people with long term conditions</u>. Publication expected September 2016.

#### Future quality standards

This quality standard will be developed in the context of all quality standards referred to NICE, including the following quality standards scheduled for future development:

- Consultant review within 12 hours of admission.
- Long-term conditions, people with comorbidities, complex needs.
- Medicines management: managing the use of medicines in community settings for people receiving social care.
- Readmissions.
- Transition between inpatient mental health settings and community and care home settings.
- Transition from child to adult services.

The full list of quality standard topics referred to NICE is available from the <u>quality standard topic library</u> on the NICE website.

## 4 Existing indicators

NHS Improving Quality Better Care, Better Value indicators:

- Reducing length of stay.
- Emergency readmission (14 day).

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NHS England CCGOIS indicators for England 2015/16:

- 3.1 Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually need hospital admission.
- 3.2 Emergency re-admissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital.

# 5 Further information

See the NICE website for more information about <u>NICE quality standards</u> and the <u>progress of this quality standard</u>.