



**John Etherington**

# **Rehabilitation for Economic Growth**

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Community**

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# Vision:

Rehabilitation will be key to every episode of care.

It will maximise mental and physical health, independence and **occupation**.

**Rehabilitation is everyone's business**

# Rehabilitation Plans For:

- Diabetes
- Cardiopulmonary Disease
- Mental Illness
- Cancer
- MSK
- Frail and Elderly
- Trauma

CYP

Working age population

Elderly

# Good Clinical Outcomes

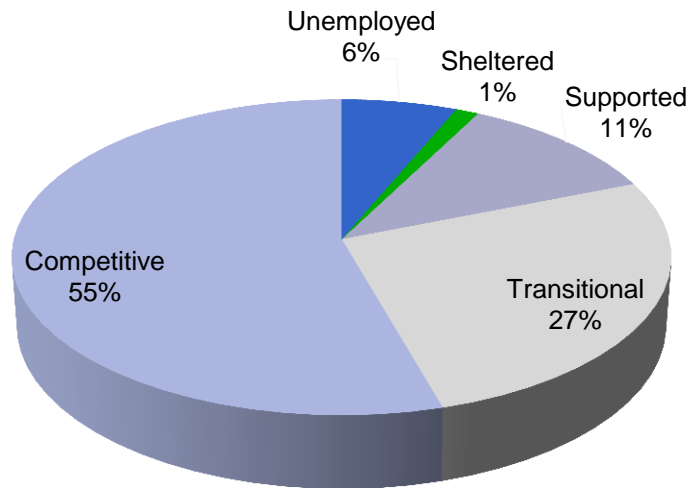
- Capability
  - Skilled, Knowledgeable Workforce
  - Equipment
  - Infrastructure
- Capacity
  - Workforce
  - Time

**MONEY**

# 3 year study on TBI inpatients

n = 91 Follow up data on 79 patients at 4 months

## Vocational Independence Scale



- Community Employment: 92%

- Supported  
+
- Transitional  
+
- Competitive

Dharm-Datta S, Gough M, McGilloway E, 2014

# History

- Piercy Committee in 1956
  - There should be no clear-cut demarcation between medical, social and employment rehabilitation.
- The Tunbridge Report 1972
  - ‘the division of responsibility for rehabilitation between several government departments had a deleterious effect on services as a whole’

# Winning Argument?

- Clinical Benefits
- Quality of Life
- Humanity

# Rehabilitation for Economic Growth

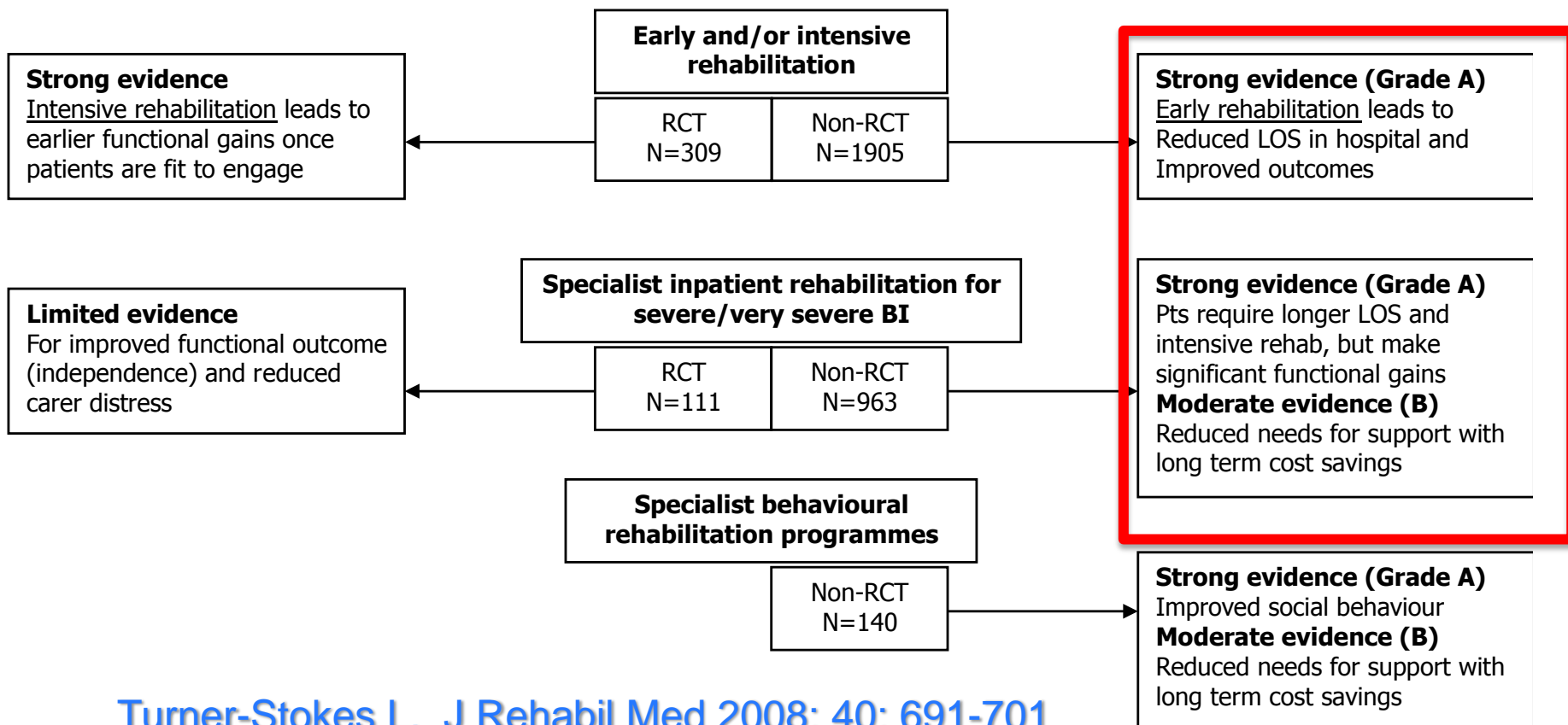
Rehabilitation can be a net contributor to NHS  
and Society



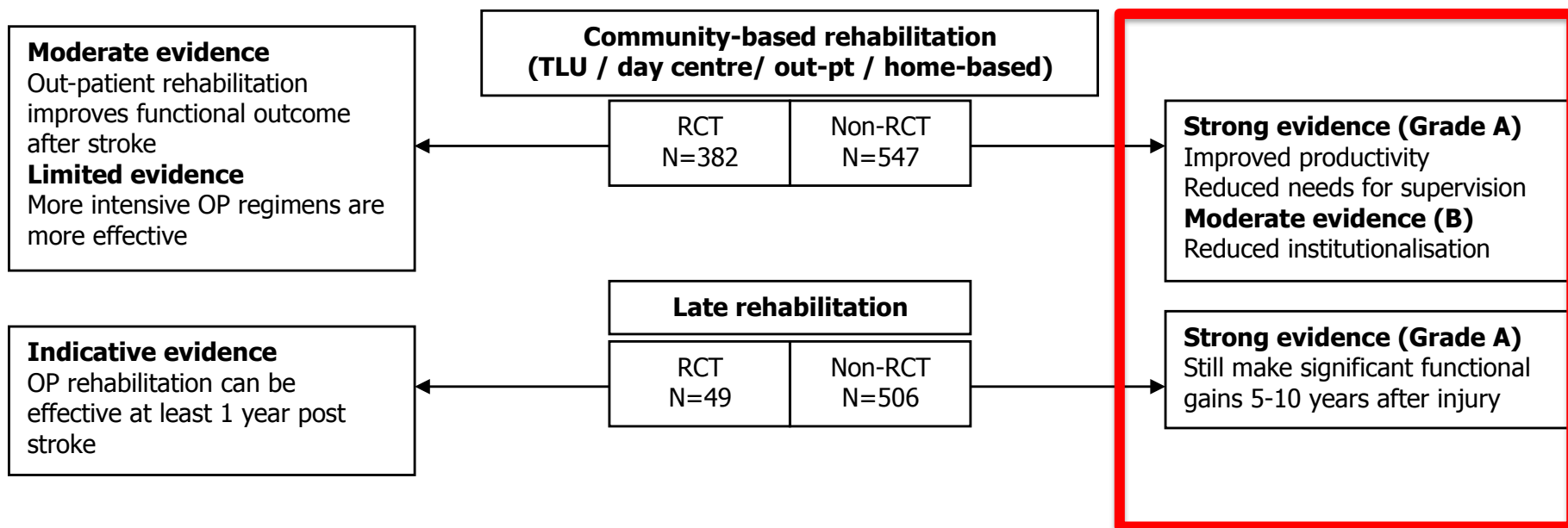
# Early and specialist rehabilitation

**Cochrane review:**  
RCT based evidence

**NSF Typology**  
Non-RCT-based evidence



# Community based rehabilitation



# Cost-efficiency

Dependency on admission	High NPDS > 25 N=2035	Medium NPDS >10-24 N=1203	Low NPDS <10 N=684
Mean reduction in care costs /wk	£663 ( $\pm$ 900)	£361 ( $\pm$ 590)	£115 ( $\pm$ 400)
Length of stay	93 ( $\pm$ 74)	59 ( $\pm$ 112)	45 ( $\pm$ 48)
Cost of rehab	£39,652	£25,011	£19,057
Time offset cost	15 months	17 months	41 months
Cost efficiency index	7.1	6.1	2.5

# Evidence

- [The Australian vocational rehabilitation](#) <sup>1</sup>
  - benefit to cost ratio of more than 30
  - a total economic benefit of more than \$125,000 / patient and a greater than 50% reduction in health service use .
- [The Canada Pension Plan Disability Vocational Rehabilitation Program](#) <sup>2</sup>
  - benefit/cost ratio of 4.5 and \$16,000 saved per patient over 4 years.
- [York Teaching Hospital Foundation Trust](#) <sup>3</sup> investment of £160,000 in an MDT working with hospital managers and trade unions to help employees return to work.
  - 54 more FTE staff available for work with
  - direct cost savings in pay of £1.2 million pa from a reduced need for agency staff .

1 Kenyon P, Koshy,P, Wills-Johnson N A cost benefit analysis of vocational rehabilitation services provided by CRS Australia

2. The Canada Pension Plan Disability Vocational Rehabilitation Program Sept 2004 ISBN 0-662-38731-7

3. Black C, Frost D. Health at work an independent review of sickness absence. . London: Department of Work and Pensions; 2011.

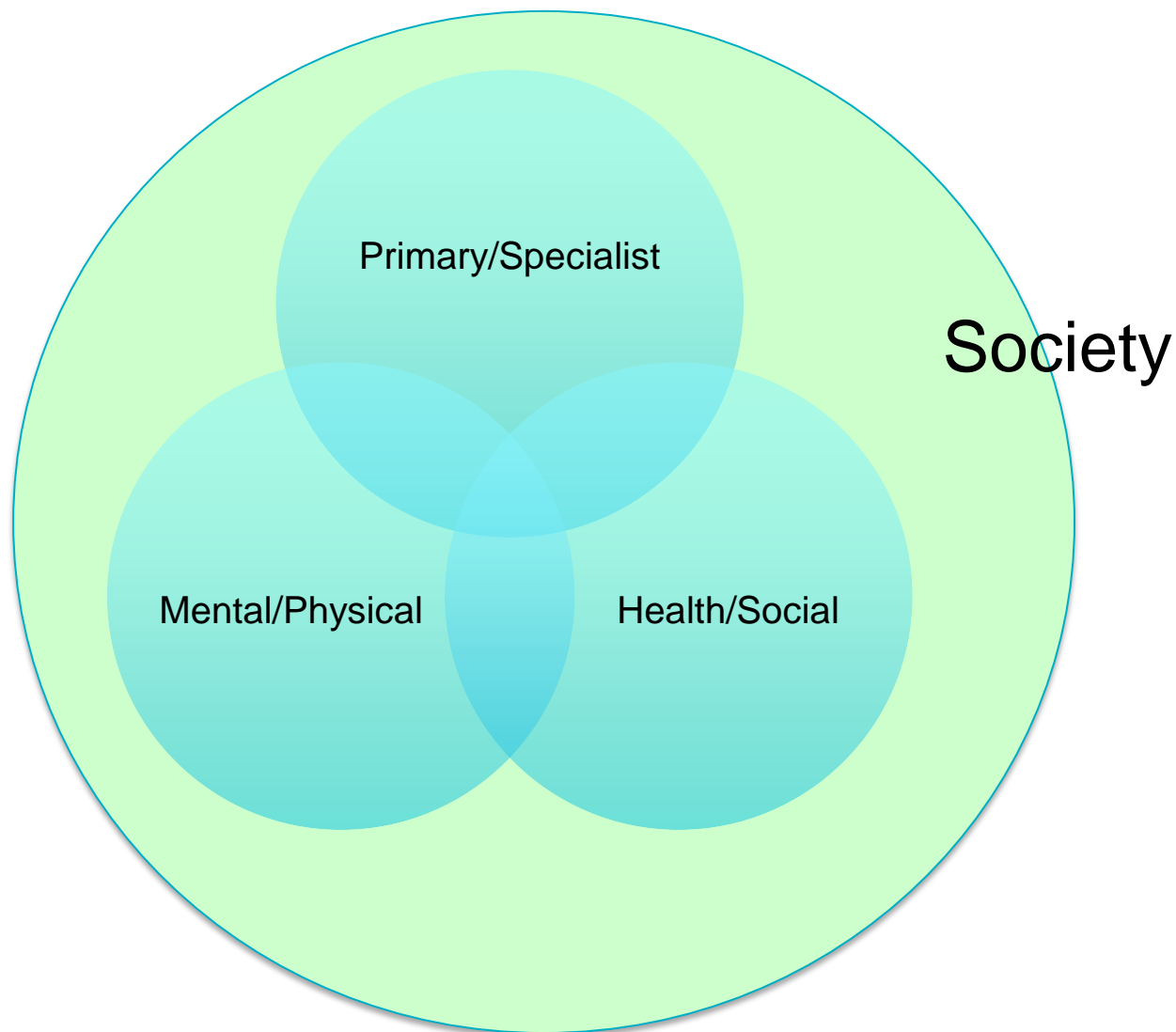
# Costs and Benefits

- Health Costs
- Societal Benefits

# National Economic Benefits of Rehabilitation Fall to other agencies

Issue	Stakeholders	
Return to work reduced reliance on state benefits	DWP	
Enable people to remain in work	DWP	
CYP – maximise educational opportunities and decrease cost to social care	DfE Social care DWP	
Supporting elderly to maintain independence	Social Care	
Increase participation in society/reduced behavioural issues	MOJ	
Injury Cost Recovery	Insurers / NHS Trusts	

# Triple Integration



# BEYOND TRIPLE INTEGRATION

- The NHS needs to embrace broader societal outcomes
  - work, wellness, injury and illness prevention.
- Improving mental and physical health rehabilitation outcomes will generate national financial savings by the reduction:
  - Welfare costs
  - Impact on the justice and education system
  - Life expectancy, work and recovery.
  - Children and young people – patient/parents and carers returning to work.



# Five Years Forward View

- Develop and support new workplace incentives to promote employee health and cut sickness-related unemployment
- Manage systems – networks of care – not just organisations.
- Out-of-hospital care needs to become a much larger part of what the NHS does.
- Need to evaluate new care models to establish which produce the best experience for patients and the best value for money.
- Primary and Acute Care Systems
- Multispecialty Community Provider.

# Multispecialty Community Provider.

- ‘Groups of GPs to combine with nurses, other community health services, hospital specialists and perhaps mental health and social care to create integrated out-of-hospital care’

# MSCP

## Specialist Outreach

Specialist services

Social Care

### Rehab / Social Care bubble

OH

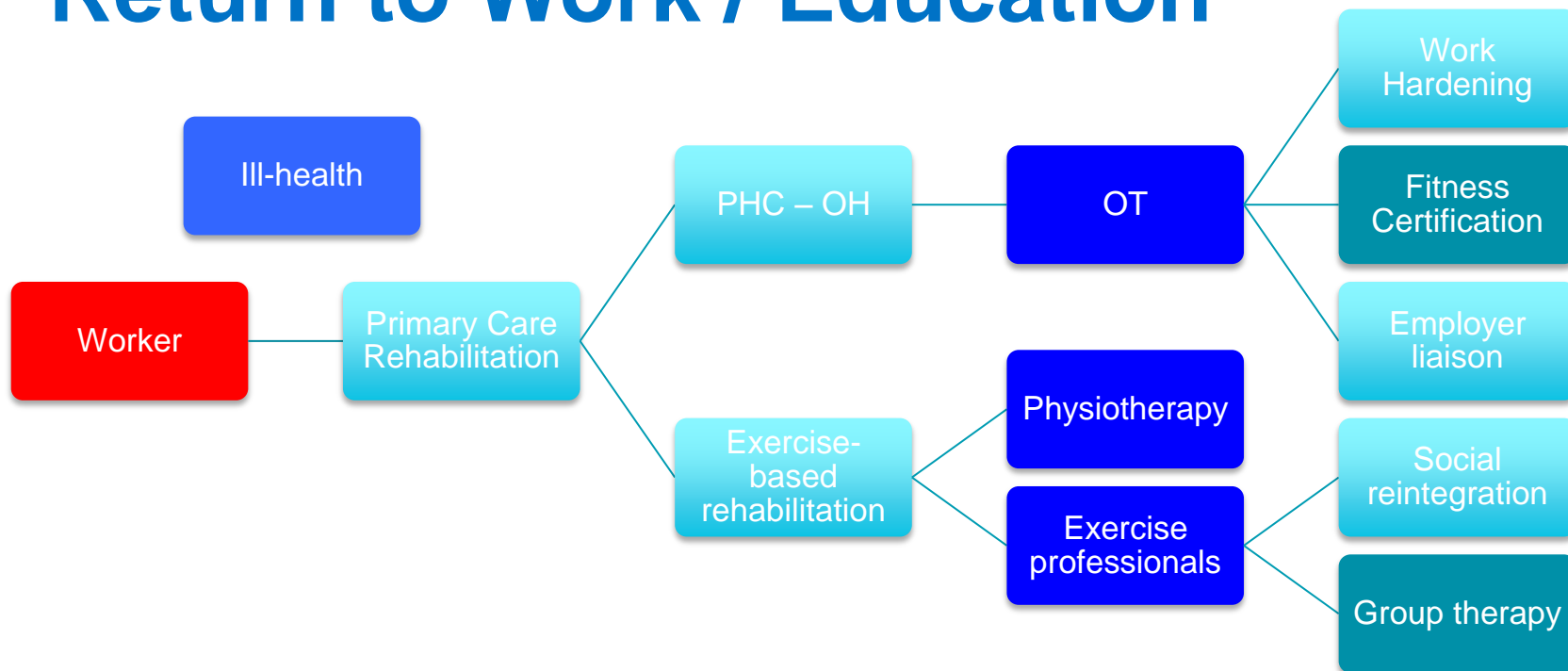
Employer

### Primary Care Services

GP

Primary Care Rehabilitation

# Return to Work / Education



## Economic Benefits

Return to Work

Reductions in Healthcare contacts

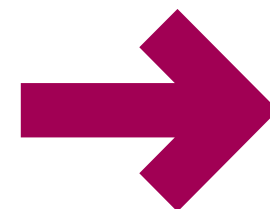
maximise educational opportunities

## Who?

DWP

NHS

DfE



# Strategic Intent

## Submission to Executive Group

- The current financial impact of ill-health benefits on DWP is approximately £30bn pa.
  - 5% saving with a benefit/cost ratio of 10
  - £1.5bn could be saved with £150m investment
  - spread across DH, NHS, DCLG and DWP – business and TUs?
- The Injury Cost Recovery Scheme
  - Generates £220m pa
  - maximised and divert to trauma rehabilitation.
  - NHS E review of trauma – estimated 8000 people /year requiring trauma rehabilitation, which would cost £95m to provide.

# Rehabilitation

- Must be resourced
- Become a key activity in the new NHS
- Unburden the urgent and emergency care systems
- Enhance national wealth.

# Rehabilitation Must be Resourced

- Will improve important clinical and economic outcomes.
- Bring significant gains:
  - NHS efficiency
  - National economy
- Cross-governmental / society initiative
  - Joint funding of transformation
- Timing – Now
  - New Government
  - Manchester Experiment