

THE CCG OUTCOMES INDICATOR SET 2013/14



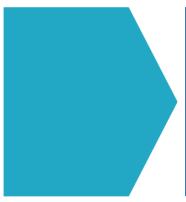












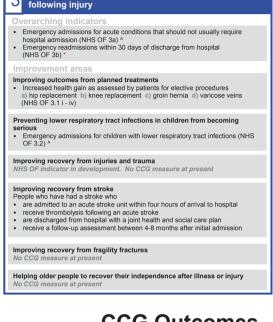




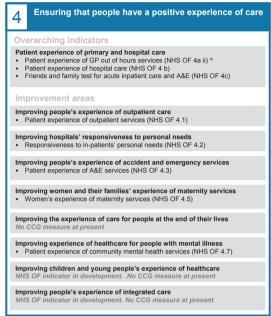


CCG Outcomes Indicator Set 2013/14

Overarching indicator Potential years of life lost from causes considered amenable to healthcare: adults, children and young people (NHS OF 1a i & ii) ^ Reducing premature mortality from the major causes of death Under 75 mortality from cardiovascular disease (NHS OF 1.1) ^ * Cardiac rehabilitation completion . Myocardial infarction, stroke & stage 5 kidney disease in people with diabetes . Mortality within 30 days of hospital admission for stroke Under 75 mortality from respiratory disease (NHS OF 1.2) ^ * Under 75 mortality from liver disease (NHS OF 1.3) ^ · Emergency admissions for alcohol related liver disease Under 75 mortality from cancer (NHS OF 1.4) ^ * One and five year survival from all cancers (NHS OF 1.4.i and ii) ^ One and five year survival from breast, lung & colorectal cancers (NHS OF 1.4 iii and iv) ^ Reducing premature death in people with serious mental illness People with severe mental illness who have received a list of physical checks Reducing deaths in babies and young children Antenatal assessment < 13 weeks · Maternal smoking at delivery Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks Reducing premature deaths in people with learning disabilities NHS OF indicator in development. No CCG measure at present Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions Health-related quality of life for people with long-term conditions (NHS OF 2) ^ * Ensuring people feel supported to manage their condition People feeling supported to manage their condition (NHS OF 2.1) ^ * ** Improving functional ability in people with long-term conditions



Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or



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at a glance

NOTES & LEGEND

NHS OF: indicator derived from NHS Outcomes Framework

^ NHS OF indicator that is also measurable at local authority level

NHS OF indicator shared with Public Health Outcomes Framework

** NHS OF indicator complementary with Adult Social Care Outcomes

Other indicators are developed from NICE quality standards or other existing data collections



· People with diabetes diagnosed less than one year referred to structured

Reducing time spent in hospital by people with long-term conditions · Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions

People with COPD & Medical Research Council Dyspnoea scale ≤3 referred

People with diabetes who have received nine care processes

(adults) (NHS OF 2.3.i) ^ • Unplanned hospitalisation for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy in under 19s

(NHS OF 2.3.ii) ^

· Complications associated with diabetes including emergency admission for diabetic ketoacidosis and lower limb amputation

Enhancing quality of life for carers

to a pulmonary rehabilitation programme

Enhancing quality of life for people with mental illness

Access to community mental health services by people from BME groups

Access to psychological therapy services by people from BME groups

· Recovery following talking therapies (all ages and older than 65)

Enhancing quality of life for people with dementia

Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia (NHS OF 2.6i)

· People with dementia prescribed anti-psychotic medication