## AGENDA ITEM

6.1

## CTM BOARD

## INTEGRATED PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD

## Date of meeting

24/11/2022

## FOI Status

## Open/Public

If closed please indicate
reason

Not Applicable - Public Report

| Prepared by | Jose Roper, Senior Performance Monitoring <br> Officer |
| :--- | :--- |
| Presented by | Linda Prosser, Executive Director of <br> Strategy and Transformation |
| Approving Executive Sponsor | Linda Prosser, Executive Director of <br> Strategy and Transformation |
| Report purpose FOR DISCUSSION / REVIEW |  |


| Engagement (internal/external) undertaken to date (including <br> receipt/consideration at Committee/group) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Committee/Group/Individuals | Date | Outcome |
| Strategic Leadership Group | $19 / 10 / 22$ | Choose an item. |

## ACRONYMS

AMU
C. difficle

CAMHS
CTM
CTP
CYP

Acute Medical Unit
Clostridium difficle
Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
Cwm Taf Morgannwg
Care and Treatment Plan
Children and Young People

Discharge to Recover then Assess model
Digital Health and Care Wales
Did Not Attend
Delayed Transfers of Care
Escherichia coli bacteraemia
Emergency Department
Early Supported Discharge
Follow-up Outpatients Not Booked
Health Inspectorate Wales
Integrated Medium Term Plan
Infection Prevention and Control
Klebsiella sp. Bacteraemia
Learning Disabilities
Locally Reportable Incidents
Local Primary Mental Health Support Service
Multidisciplinary Team
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus
Methicillin-susceptible Staphylococcus aureus
Non Obstetric Ultra-Sound
Neath Port Talbot
Office for National Statistics
Out of Hours
Pseudomonas aeruginosa bacteraemia
Personal Appraisal and Development Review
Primary Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
Prince Charles Hospital
Patient Initiated Follow Up
Programme Management Office
Princess of Wales
Public Sector Payment Performance
Putting Things Right
Pressure Ulcers
Quality Impact Assessment
Quality Improvement Measures
Royal College of Surgeons
Rhondda Cynon Taff
Royal Glamorgan Hospital
Referral to Treatment
Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia
Speech and Language Therapy
Specialist Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
Single Cancer Pathway
Single Integrated Outcomes Framework
Serious Incidents
See on Symptom
Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme
Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust
Welsh Clinical Portal
Welsh Government
Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee
Welsh Patient Administration System
Ysbyty Cwm Cynon
Ysbyty Cwm Rhondda

## 1. SITUATION/BACKGROUND

1.1 This report sets out the UHB's performance against the Welsh Government's (WG) Performance Framework and other priority areas for the UHB.
1.2 This report aims to highlight the key areas that the UHB is concentrating on. The summary assessment therefore highlights critical areas of performance which are below target for attention, and the actions being taken to drive improvement.

Executive Management and Strategic Scorecards are provided in sections 2.1 and 2.2 of this paper. The Executive Management scorecard indicates that the UHB is presently compliant with one (previously) two of its twenty nine performance measures and is making progress towards delivering a further two. There remains twenty six measures where performance is either below the expected standard or progress has not been made sufficiently quickly to ensure delivery by the requisite timescale.

The Quadruple Aim metrics have been endorsed by Welsh Government (Strategic Scorecard), continuing into 2022/23 and incorporating the Ministerial Priorities: https://gov.wales/nhs-wales-performance-framework-2022-2023

## 2. SPECIFIC MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THIS MEETING (ASSESSMENT)

2.1 The Executive Management Scorecard is shown below. The measures selected are operational and outputs based; they allow for earlier detection of change in metrics that affect our impact and outcomes.

NHS
WALES

| FINANCE |  |  |  |  | QUALITY |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month 6 | Variance from Plan |  |  |  | Indicators | Oct-22 | Sep-22 | Target | RAG |
|  | Current Month | Year to Date | Forecast full Year | Forecast Recurrent | \% complaints final/interim reply within 30 working days | 62.7\% | 63.8\% | 75\% | 0 |
|  | fm | fm | fm | fm |  | Sep-22 | Aug-22 | Target | RAG |
| Pay | -1.4 | -0.8 |  |  | Single Cancer Pathway | 46.2\% | 46.0\% | 75\% | 0 |
| Non-Pay | 1.8 | 0.0 |  | TBC | Thrombolysis for Eligible Stroke Patients within 45 Minutes | 45.5\% | 14.3\% | 100\% | 0 |
| Income | 0.6 | 3.2 |  |  |  | Apr-0ct 22 | Apr- $\operatorname{Sep} 22$ | Target | RAG |
| Efficiency Savings | -1.9 | -1.1 |  | 6.9 | Cumulative rate of bacteraemia cases per 100,000 population - E.coli | 88.34 | 85.57 | 67 per 100,000 pop. | $\bigcirc$ |
| Allocations | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |  | Cumulative rate of bacteraemia cases per 100,000 population - S.aureus | 34.88 | 37.24 | 20 per 100,000 pop. | 0 |
| Planned Deficit | 2.2 | 13.3 |  |  | Cumulative rate of bacteraemia cases per 100,000 population - C.difficle | 26.92 | 27.49 | 25 per 100,000 pop. | 0 |
| Total | 1.3 | 14.6 | 26.5 | 34.9 | Total number of Nationally Reportable Incidents | Oct-22 | Sep-22 | Target | RAG |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 2 | TBC |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number of Formal Complaints Received | 75 | 88 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number of Compliments Received | 80 | 80 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Falls Causing Harm (Moderate/Severe/Death) | 22 | 17 |  |  |
|  | Current Month | Year to Date | Forecast full Year |  | Hospital Acquired Pressure Ulcers (Grade 3/4) | 6 | 5 |  |  |
| PSPP | 86.2\% | 94.6\% | 95.0\% | Target 95\% | Total number of instances of hospital acquired pressure ulcers | 133 | 120 |  |  |
| Capital Expenditure | £4.1m | £26.3m | ¢63.7m |  | Number of Community Healthcare Acquired Pressure Ulcers (Grade 3/4) | 12 | 9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total number of instances of Community Healthcare acquired pressure ulcers | 118 | 105 |  |  |
| Agency as \% of total pay costs | 7.6\% | 8.9\% | 8.7\% | 12 Month Reduction Trend | Number of Never Events in Month | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ |
| PERFORMANCE |  |  |  |  | PEOPLE |  |  |  |  |
| Indicators | Oct-22 | Sep-22 | Target | RAG | Indicators | Oct-22 | Sep-22 | Target | RAG |
| A\&E 12 hour Waiting Times | 2,085 | 1,881 | Zero | 0 | Turnover | 13.33\% | 13.22\% | 11\% | 0 |
| Ambulance Handover Times within 15 mins | 20.2\% | 19.0\% | Annual Improvement | $\bigcirc$ | Exit Interview by Leaver | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 60\% | 0 |
| RTT 52 Weeks | 38,423 | 38,222 | Zero | $\bigcirc$ | Sickness Absence Rate (in month) | Sep-22 | Aug-22 | Target | RAG |
| Diagnostics 78 Weeks Waits | 15,566 | 15,570 | Zero | 0 |  | 6.7\% | 7.1\% | 4.5\% | 0 |
| FUNB - Patients Delayed over 100\% for Follow-up Appointment | 30,663 | 30,854 | 19,606 by 2023 | 0 | Sickness Absence Rate (rolling 12 month) | 7.7\% | 7.8\% |  | 0 |
| Mental Health Part 1a - CAMHS | Sep-22 | Aug-22 | Target | RAG | Return to Work Compliance | 44.1\% | 44.0\% | 85\% | 0 |
|  | 22.3\% | 14.9\% | 80\% | 0 | Fill Rate Bank | Oct-22 | Sep-22 | Target | RAG |
| Mental Health Part 1b-CAMHS | 42.6\% | 32.3\% | 80\% | 0 |  | 35.4\% | 36.7\% | 90\% | 0 |
| Admission to Stroke Unit within 4 hrs | 21.9\% | 9.5\% | SSNAP Average 38.3\% | $\bigcirc$ | Fill Rate On-contract Agency (RNs) | 36.1\% | 35.1\% |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| \% of Out of Hours ( OOH ) / 111 patients prioritised as P1CHC that started their definitive clinical assessment within 1 hour | Jun-22 | May-22 | Target | RAG | PDR | 57.0\% | 57.5\% | 85\% | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | 89.8\% | 90.4\% | 90\% | $\bigcirc$ | Statutory and Mandatory Training - All Levels | 60.5\% | 60.7\% |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| Delayed Discharges waiting for packages of care rate (D2RA/bypassing D2RA) per 100,000 population (at census date) | Oct-22 | Sep-22 | All Wales Average | RAG | Statutory and Mandatory Training - Level 1 | 68.2\% | 68.1\% |  | 0 |
|  | 19.1 | 19.8 | 13.4 | 0 | Job Planning Compliance (Consultant) | 36.0\% | 38.0\% | 90\% | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Job Planning Compliance (SAS) | 31.0\% | 35.0\% |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Direct Engagement Compliance (M\&D) | 72\% | 67\% | 100\% | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Direct Engagement Compliance (AHPs) | 90\% | 95\% | 100\% | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | RN Shift Fill by Off-contract | 764.0 | 692.5 | OHours | 0 |

2.2 The UHB's strategic assessment of progress towards delivery of the NHS Wales Quadruple Aim are shown below.


| Quadruple Aim 2: People in Wales have better quality and more accessible health and social care services, enabled by digital and supported by engagement |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Performance Measure | Target | Key: -0-Trend ---Target ...... Desired Position | Latest Position |  |
|  | Percentage of GP practices that have achieved all standards set out in the National Access Standards for In-hours | 100\% |  | 98\% | 2021/22 |
|  | Number of Urgent Primary Care Centres (UPCC) established in each Health Board footprint (i.e. both UPPC models) | As outlined in the Health Board's Six Goals Programme Plan |  | 1 | Q1 2022/23 |
|  | \% of Out of Hours $(\mathbf{O O H}) / 111$ patients prioritised as P1CHC that started their definitive clinical assessment within 1 hour of their initial call being completed | 90\% |  | 89.8\% | Jun-22 |
|  | Percentage of total conveyances taken to a service other than a Type One Emergency Department | 4 Quarter Improvement Trend |  | Improvement not achieved against Qtr 2 21/22 0.9\% | Q1 2022/23 |
|  | \% of patients who are diagnosed with a stroke who have a direct admission to a stroke unit within 4 hours of the patient's clock start time | 38.3\% <br> (SSNAP Quarterly Average) |  | 21.9\% | Sep-22 |
|  | \% of patients who spend less than 4 hours in all major and minor emergency care (i.e. A\&E) facilities from arrival until admission, transfer or discharge | 95\% |  | 61.1\% |  |
|  | Number of patients who spend 12 hours or more in all hospital major and minor emergency care facilities from arrival until admission, transfer or discharge | Zero |  | 2,085 | Oct-22 |
|  | Median time from arrival at an emergency department to triage by a clinician <br> Median time from arrival at an emergency department to assessment by a senior clinical decision maker | 12 month reduction trend |  | 12 month <br> reduction achieved <br> 15$\|$12 month <br> reduction not <br> achieved <br> 79 |  |
|  | $\%$ of patients (age 60 years and over) who presented with a hip fracture that received an orthogeriatrician assessment within 72 hours | 12 month improvement trend |  | 12 month improvement achieved 6.4\% | Jul-22 |
|  | $\%$ of stroke patients who receive mechanical thrombectomy | 10\% |  | 0.0\% | Aug-22 |
|  | \% of emergency responses to red calls arriving within (up to and including) 8 minutes | 65\% |  | 40.5\% |  |
|  | Number of ambulance patient handovers over 1 hour | Zero |  | 1,245 | Oct-22 |


| Quadruple Aim 2: People in Wales have better quality and more accessible health and social care services, enabled by digital and supported by engagement |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Performance Measure | Target | Key: -o-Trend ---Target ...... Desired Position | Latest Position |  |
|  | $\%$ of stroke patients that receive at least 45 minutes of speech and language therapy input in 5 out of 7 days | 50\% |  | 65.3\% | Aug-22 |
|  | $\%$ of patients starting first definitive cancer treatment within 62 days from point of suspicion (regardless of the referral route) | 75\% |  | 46.2\% | Sep-22 |
|  | Number of patients waiting over 8 weeks for a diagnostic endoscopy | Improvement trajectory towards a national target of zero by Spring 2024 |  | 3,283 | Oct-22 |
|  | Number of patients waiting more than 8 weeks for a specified diagnostic | 12 month reduction trend towards zero by spring 2024 |  | 12 month reduction not achieved 15,566 |  |
|  | Number of patients waiting more than 14 weeks for a specified therapy |  |  | 12 month reduction not achieved 1,652 |  |
|  | Number of patients waiting over 52 weeks for a new outpatient appointment | Improvement trajectory towards eliminating over 52 week waits by 31 December 2022 |  | 21,896 |  |
|  | Number of patients waiting for a follow-up outpatient appointment who are delayed over 100\% | <=19,606 by 2023 |  | 30,663 |  |
|  | \% of ophthalmology R1 appointments attended which were within their clinical target date or within $25 \%$ beyond their clinical target date | 95\% |  | 64.8\% | Sep-22 |
|  | Number of patients waiting more than 104 weeks for referral to treatment | Improvement trajectory towards a national target of zero by 2023 |  | 12,811 | Oct-22 |
|  | Number of patients waiting more than 36 weeks for treatment | Improvement trajectory towards a national target of zero by 2026 |  | Improvement trajectory not achieved 52,223 |  |
|  | \% of patients waiting less than 26 weeks for treatment | Improvement trajectory towards a national target of 95\% by 2026 |  | Improvement trajectory not achieved 47.2\% |  |


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| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Dashboard |  |  |

WALES

| Quadruple Aim 2: People in Wales have better quality and more accessible health and social care services, enabled by digital and supported by engagement |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Performance Measure |  | Target | Key: -0-Trend ---Target ......Desired Position | Latest Position |  |
| Rate of hospital admissions with any mention of intentional self-harm for children and young people (age 10-24 years) per 1,000 population |  | Annual Reduction |  | Annual reduction not achieved 3.08 | 2020/21 |
|  | \% of patients waiting less than 28 days for a first outpatient appointment for Specialist Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (sCAMHS) | 80\% |  | 92.9\% |  |
|  | \% of mental health assessments undertaken within (up to and including) 28 days from the date of receipt of referral (for those age under 18 years) |  |  | 26.1\% |  |
|  | \% of therapeutic interventions started within (up to and including) $\mathbf{2 8}$ days following an assessment by LPMHSS (for those age under 18 years) |  |  | 47.5\% |  |
|  | $\%$ of health board residents in receipt of secondary mental health services who have a valid care and treatment plan for those age under 18 years | 90\% |  | 37.1\% |  |
|  | $\%$ of children and young people waiting less than 26 weeks to start an ADHD or ASD a neurodevelopment assessment | 80\% |  | 30.7\% |  |
|  | Percentage of service users (adults aged 18 years and over) admitted to a psychiatric hospital between 09:00 and 21:00 hours that have received a gate-keeping assessment by the CRHT service prior to admission | 95\% |  | 55.7\% | Sep-22 |
|  | Percentage of service users (adults aged 18 years and over) admitted to a psychiatric hospital who have not received a gate keeping assessment by the CRHTS that have received a follow up assessment by the CRHTS within 24 hours of admission | 100\% |  | 100.0\% |  |
|  | \% of mental health assessments undertaken within (up to and including) 28 days from the date of receipt of referral (for those age 18 years and over) |  |  | 96.9\% |  |
|  | \% of therapeutic interventions started within (up to and including) 28 days following an assessment by LPMHSS (for those age 18 years and over) | 80\% |  | 92.4\% |  |
|  | \% of patients waiting less than 26 weeks to start a psychological therapy in Specialist Adult Mental Health |  |  | 63.7\% |  |
|  | \% of health board residents in receipt of secondary mental health services who have a valid care and treatment plan for those age 18 years and over | 90\% |  | 83.8\% |  |


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| Dashboard |  |  |  |


| Quadruple Aim 2: People in Wales have better quality and more accessible health and social care services, enabled by digital and supported by engagement |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Measure | Target | Key: - - Trend ---Target ...... Desired Position | Latest Position |  |
|  | Cumulative number of laboratory confirmed bacteraemia cases: Klebsiella sp | 63 |  | 46 |  |
|  | Cumulative number of laboratory confirmed bacteraemia cases: $p$. aeruginosa | 24 |  | 23 | Numbers <br> Apr to Oct 2022 |
|  | Cumulative rate of laboratory confirmed bacteraemia cases per 100,000 population: E.coli | 67.00 per 100,000 population |  | 88.34 |  |
|  | Cumulative rate of laboratory confirmed bacteraemia cases per 100,000 population: S.aureus bacteraemia | 20.00 per 100,000 population |  | 34.88 | Cumulative Rate Apr to Oct 2022 |
|  | Cumulative rate of laboratory confirmed bacteraemia cases per 100,000 population: C.difficile | 25.00 per 100,000 population |  | 26.92 |  |
|  | \% of confirmed COVID cases within hospital which had a definite hospital onset of COVID | Reduction against the same month in 2021-22 |  | Reduction not met 41.8\% |  |
|  | \% of confirmed COVID cases within hospital which had a probable hospital onset of COVID | Reduction against the same month in 2021-22 |  | Reduction not met 15.8\% | Sep-22 |

Quadruple Aim 3: The health and social care workforce in Wales in motivated and sustainable

|  | Performance Measure | Target | Key: - -Trend ---Target ...... Desired Position | Latest Position |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Agency spend as a percentage of the total pay bill | 12 Month Reduction Trend |  | Reduction trend not achieved 9.1\% | Aug-22 |
|  | \% of sickness absence rate of staff | 12 Month Reduction Trend |  | Reduction trend achieved 7.7\% | Sep-22 |
|  | \% of staff who have recorded their Welsh language skills on ESR who have Welsh language listening/speaking skills level 2 (foundational level) and above | Bi-annual Improvement |  | Improvement achieved 7.2\% | Mar-22 |
|  | \% compliance for all completed level 1 competencies of the Core Skills and Training Framework by organisation | 85\% |  | 68.2\% |  |
|  | \% of headcount by organisation who have had a Personal Appraisal and Development Review (PADR)/medical appraisal in the previous 12 months (excluding doctors and dentists in training) | 85\% |  | 57.0\% | ct-22 |
|  | \% of staff who report that their line manager takes a positive interest in their health and well-being | Annual Improvement |  | 56.1\% | 2020 |

Quadruple Aim 4: Wales has a higher value health and social care system that has demonstrated rapid improvement and innovation, enabled by data and focused on outcomes


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| Dashboard |  |  |  |

### 2.3 Quality

## Never Events \& Serious Incidents



## Complaints \& Compliments

Complaints $\quad$ Number of formal complaints managed through PTR - October 2022
75
Number of Formal Complaints (standarised by days in month)


During October 2022, 75 formal complaints were received within the organisation and managed in line with the 'Putting Things Right' regulations. As can be seen, the chart above indicates a sustained change from December 2021. For those complaints received during October 2022, the top five themes relate to clinical treatment/assessment (40), medication issues (8), patient care (7), attitude \& behaviour (4) and communication issues (3).

The proportion of complaints responded to within 30 working days was $62.7 \%$, with no sustained change observed since December 2021 and remaining under the target threshold of 75\%.

The review of the operating model gives the opportunity to establish a concerns triage process to ensure all concerns are managed in the most effective way for the patient/family and the Health Board. It is envisaged that changes will be in place during the early part of 2023. It is hoped that there will be a reduction in formal complaints and a rise in early resolutions, giving a better outcome for our patients and their families. Systems and processes in respect of the management of complaints are being reviewed taking into account changes to the operating model. Improvements have already been made in respect of the MS/MP complaints. Quality assurance and audit programmes in respect of complaint responses are due to recommence. Templates for complaint responses are being reviewed and improved.
\% formal complaints response within 30 working days - October 2022 62.7\%


During October 2022, there was an equal amount in the number of compliments recorded on the Datix system as the previous period, totalling 80, which is around the 12 month average.

Compliments are captured via a number of feedback mechanisms, but are mainly captured on Datix Cymru and CIVICA. There is an All Wales Compliments Workstream focusing on how compliments are captured and coded

There are a number of social media platforms which capture compliments. The Health Board are in the process of scoping the various platforms which capture compliments to determine how they can be captured and recorded in a unified way.

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Total Medication Incidents - October 2022
98
The total number of medicine related incidents is 98 with the charts to the right focusing on patient safety prescribing and administration errors. Of the 98 medication incidents reported for October, $61 \%$ caused no harm with around $29 \%$ of incidents recorded as moderate/low. One medication supply error resulted in severe harm, this related to the discovery of a bacterial contaminant in an IV preparation and a safety alert was issued with all batches affected being removed. One person in the community known to have received the drug was admitted for sepsis management and has made a good recovery.
Medication prescribing errors fell to 11 this period and remains within natural variation (control chart first right). Medicines safety was the focus of World Patient Safety Day where pharmacists and patient safety teams visited hospital sites in September to raise awareness and optimise safe medicines use. The CTMHB public health campaign Your Medicines, Your Health was also reintroduced to advise on the benefits of safe and effective use, storage and disposal of medicines in the community.
The number of administrative errors, shown in the control chart (second right), increased to 40 incidents this month, but remains within natural variation.

Total number of Prescribing Errors
11
Number of Prescribing Errors (standarised by days in month)


+ Efrorsin month - Mean -UCl -lCl

Total Administration Errors
40
 Crude Hospital Mortality Rates

In Month Crude Hospital Mortality Rate - September 2022
2.45\%


Rolling 12 Month Crude Hospital Mortality Rate to September 2022
3.07\%
$\underbrace{6}$

|  | Mortality Rate - Peer Distribution (rolling 12 month period to September 2022) |  |  |  |  |  | Rolling 12 month Mortality Rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (period October to September) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2017/18 | 2.42\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2018/19 | 2.28\% |
|  |  | 1.84\% | 1.86\% | 1.97\% | 2.15\% |  | 2019/20 | 3.22\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2020/21 | 3.91\% |
|  | c\&v | sB | AB | BCu | HD | стм | 2021/22 | 3.07\% |

Sepsis Six Bundle

## Emergency A\&E Patients

\% of Patients with a Positive Screening for Sepsis who have received all 6 Elements of the "Sepsis Six" Bundle within 1 Hour - Emergency A\&E

CTMUHB - 47.1 \%





[^0]Bwrdd lechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg
University Health Board

Crude hospital mortality rates remain positively correlated to Covid prevalence and the volume of hospital admissions. Predicted monthly mortality rates increased during July, but now appear to be falling, albeit not at the levels seen prior to Covid 19, as demonstrated in the table to the left. The rolling 12 month rate currently stands at $3.07 \%$, a similar rate that that observed during January of 2022

As can be seen in the peer distribution chart to the left, CTMUHB does have a higher crude mortality rate as a provider of services than Welsh peers, which can be interpreted as the UHB having a higher number of deaths in hospital than other health boards. A factor in this outlying position is the UHB's provision of palliative care and hospice services.

Inpatients
\% of Patients with a Positive Screening for Sepsis who have received all 6 Elements of the "Sepsis Six" Bundle within 1 Hour - Inpatients

## CTMUHB - 80.6\%






When is improvement anticipated \& what are the risks?

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| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
|  |  | 24 November 2022 |  |

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To standardise care within CTM the sepsis screening tool has been revised. This revision risk stratified patients into 'probable sepsis', 'possible
sepsis' and 'sepsis unlikely'. The aim of risk stratification is to ensure that patients with 'probable sepsis' receive timely treatment of the sepsis 6 interventions within 1 hour. Patients with 'possible sepsis' require time for further investigation with an antibiotic decision being made within 3 hours and patients with 'unlikely sepsis' requiring a search for other diagnosis and re-assessment if their condition changes.
in March 2022 a trial of the revised tool was conducted within our three Emergency Departments (EDs). Audit results for April 2022 for the EDs indicate that the use of the screening tool had increased in all three sites with sepsis compliance also improving (note: only 'sepsis probable patient data is displayed). Previous data, pre-April 2022, included all patients with a suspicion of sepsis using a different screening process. Every month, incidence of sepsis and compliance with treatment data is collected and circulated to the sepsis leads within each ED. Themes and trends are noted, and a plan for improvement made. As illustrated, compliance within PCH/RGH for the sepsis6 intervention sepsis nursing group within PCH has been established Sepsis is also on the agenda for the PCH ED monthly Governance meetings. Plans are in place to replicate this approach within RGH/POW.

Following the trial within EDs the sepsis tool was rolled out to the wards at RGH/PCH/POW in September 2022. As illustrated Sepsis6 compliance for the inpatient wards is increased ( $80.6 \%$ compared to $47.6 \%$ for ED). This is attributed to a lower number of inpatients with解 6 and timely delivery of the sepsis 6 interventions by the Critical Care Outreach teams on each site evidenced by completed sepsis forms.
 improvement has been maintained. Compliance with the treatment bundle has also improved but, depending on a number of factors, has fuctuated over the last few months. These factors are mostly related to the clinical acuity pressures in the EDs and also the presence or absence of Outreach staff.
new sepsis tool is in use on all PCH, RGH and POW
There is monthly reporting of sepsis probable incidence and compliance.
The Acute deterioration team are working with Welsh government and Peers in other HBs to standardise our approach across Wale he Risks to this improvement are

- Inability to know the true number of patients presenting to ED with Sepsis (to provide a number to which to aspire to treat)

Nemphasise that clinical tools are just part of wider clinical judgement which should be made in a timely fashion by suitably makers

- Education and clinical response are often provided by the Outreach teams which, in times of clinical pressures, are pulled back The Acute Deterioration clinical their inability to respond to cases of sepsis.
解 the care groups to ensure continued funding of Sepsis and other work streams from next April.


## Inpatient Falls \& Pressure Damage Incidents

Inpatient Falls
Total number of Inpatient Falls - October 2022
260




 with the next step to set reduction goals for numbers and severity of harm. This metric also facilitates flexibility in identifying areas of greatest risk and setting reduction targets accordingly.


 and 12 community acquired).


 numbers of incidents are reported. The collaborative have now moved into its second learning phase with lead professionals working on agreed actions using QI methodology for evidencing impact.


## Infection Prevention and Control



Bwrdd lechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg

CTMUHB cumulative monthly numbers of MSSA bacteraemia for 2022/23 compared to 2021/22


## Klebsiella sp

46 Klebsiella sp bacteraemia have been reported by CTM between Apr-Oct 2022. This is approximately 2\% more than the equivalent period in 2021/22. The provisional rate per 100,000 population for 2022/23 is 17.44

CTMUHB cumulative monthly numbers of Klebsiella sp bacteraemia for 2022/23 compared to 2021/22


CTMUHB cumulative monthly numbers of E.coli bacteraemia for 2022/23 compared to 2021/22


23 P. aeruginosa bacteraemia have been reported by CTM between Apr-Oct 2022. This is approximately 5\% more than in the equivalent period in 2021/22. The provisional rate per 100,000 population for $2022 / 23$ is 8.72

CTMUHB cumulative monthly numbers of P.aeruginosa bacteraemia for 2022/23 compared to 2021/22



 resource for primary care.

### 2.4 People

In summary, the main themes of the People Scorecard are:

### 2.4.1 Personal Development Reviews (PDRs) \& Core Mandatory Training (Level 1 ):

Overall PDR compliance (non-medical staff) during October 2022 remained almost static at $57 \%$ ( $57.5 \%$ September). It is acknowledged that this continues to remain below the target threshold of $85 \%$.


Combined core mandatory training compliance for October 2022 remains fairly static at $60.5 \%$, with overall CTM compliance for 'Level 1 ' disciplines just over $68 \%$ and likewise, remains below the required standard of $85 \%$.

| CTM Level 1 Core Manditory Training Compliance <br> October 2022 |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Equality, Diversity \& Human Rights | $79.5 \%$ |
| Health, Safety and Welfare | $76.2 \%$ |
| Moving \& Handling | $75.7 \%$ |
| Safeguarding Adults | $74.9 \%$ |
| Information Governance | $72.2 \%$ |
| Safeguarding Children | $71.9 \%$ |
| Infection Prevention and Control | $69.3 \%$ |
| Violence \& Aggression | $63.8 \%$ |
| Fire Training | $57.6 \%$ |
| Resuscitation | $44.8 \%$ |
| HB Overall Compliance | $68.2 \%$ |

### 2.4.2 Sickness Absence:

The overall CTM rolling twelve-month sickness rate to September 2022 is $7.7 \%$ (6.7\% in-month), continuing on a downwards trajectory. In comparison to the previous month, provisionally occurrences of short term absences have increased by 7.2\% (91 occurrences), bringing the total to 1353, whilst long term absences have reduced by just over 16\% (148) occurrences, bringing the total to 756 .


| Top 10 Absence Reasons by FTE Days Lost - September 2022 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Absence Reason |  | Absence | FTE Days |
| Lost |  |  |  | | \% of all <br> absence <br> reasons |
| :---: |
| Anxiety/stress/depression/other psychiatric illnesses |
| Hnfectious diseases |
| Other musculoskeletal problems |
| Chest \& respiratory problems |
| Gastrointestinal problems |
| Other known causes - not elsewhere classified |
| Back Problems |
| Injury, fracture |
| Benign and malignant tumours, cancers |
| Cold, Cough, Flu - Influenza |

### 2.4.3 Premium rate agency nurse

The CTMUHB's use of premium rate nurse agency staff saw a small increase of $7.5 \%$ during October to 4.76 whole time equivalents (WTE), with efforts continuing to maximise the use of bank over agency staff.

### 2.5 Access

Detailed analysis is provided in the following section of this report, but in summary, the main themes of the Access Scorecard are:

### 2.5.1 Urgent Care:

During October, just over 61\% of patients were treated within 4 hours in our Emergency and Minor Injury Departments, with around a fifth of ambulances ready to respond to the next '999' call within 15 minutes of arrival at an ED.

There were 15,846 attendances over the course of the month, $3.2 \%$ higher than the equivalent period last year.

The CTM 15 minute ambulance handover compliance rose marginally this month, albeit to just 20.2\%, whilst the 60-minute compliance fell to its lowest level of just over 48\%.

### 2.5.2 Stroke Care:

Performance against the desired standards in stroke care continues to remain low. Whilst absolute performance varies month on month, statistical analysis would suggest that any variances is natural rather than special cause in nature.

The only observable change this month, though performance being low, was the 4 hour compliance to ASU within 4 hours at POW; after recording zero compliance for the past ten months, 2 of the 15 stroke patients (13.3\%) were admitted within the specified timescale.

### 2.5.3 Planned Care \& Cancer Care:

The CTM performance against the health board's trajectories for access to planned care and cancer care (shown on the following page), indicates that we remain behind where we should be in regards to treatments and new outpatient productivity and waiting times, but are improving ahead of trajectory for follow up outpatient management.

|  | Measure | Target / Delivered | Progress against our plans (IMTP) 2022/23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Key: |  |  |  |  | Key: $\sim$ Actual ---IMTP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |  |  |
|  | Number of patients waiting more than 104 weeks for treatment | Improvement trajectory towards a national target of zero by 2023 | 13,925 | 13,387 | 12,848 | 12,375 | 12,483 | 12,595 | 12,818 | 12,811 | 12,805 | 12,798 | 12,792 | 12,785 | 13,846 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,000 \\ & 14,000 \\ & 12,000 \\ & 10,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Actual | 13,885 | 13,439 | 12,968 | 12,441 | 12,449 | 12,605 | 12,715 | 12,701 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar |
|  | Number of patients waiting more than 52 weeks for treatment | Improvement trajectory towards a national target of zero by 2026 | 33,849 | 34,089 | 29,724 | 30,230 | 29,877 | 29,305 | 28,908 | 28,748 | 29,193 | 29,811 | 30,488 | 31,264 | 32,104 | $\begin{aligned} & \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l} 45,00 \\ 35,00 \\ 25,00 \end{array}\right. \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Actual | 33,849 | 34,089 | 34,694 | 35,320 | 36,504 | 37,286 | 38,222 | 38,423 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar |
|  | Percentage of patients waiting less than 26 weeks for treatment | Improvement trajectory towards a national target of 95\% by 2026 | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | 45.0\% | $\begin{aligned} & 48.09 \\ & 46.09 \\ & 44.09 \\ & 42.09 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow-\ldots-\ldots-\ldots$ |
|  |  | Actual | 47,3\% | 46.6\% | 46.8\% | 47,4\% | 47,4\% | 47.0\% | 46.9\% | 47.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar |
|  | Number of patients waiting over 52 weeks for a new outpatient appointment | Improvement trajectory towards eliminating over 52 week waits by December 2022 | 19,330 | 19,606 | 19,892 | 20,198 | 21,198 | 21,719 | 22,433 | 21,896 | 21,359 | 20,822 | 20,284 | 19,747 | 12,884 |  | - |
|  |  | Actual | 18,965 | 19,040 | 19,454 | 19,684 | 20,637 | 21,291 | 21,916 | 22,108 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar |
|  | Number of patients waiting for a followup outpatient appointment who are delayed by over 100\% | A reduction of 30\% by March 2023 against a baseline of March 2021 | 28,736 | 29,311 | 29,897 | 30,495 | 30,899 | 31,128 | 31,703 | 30,910 | 30,138 | 29,384 | 28,650 | 27,933 | 27,235 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline 3500 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Actual | 28,845 | 29,123 | 29,147 | 29,412 | 30,024 | 30,246 | 30,854 | 30,663 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar |
|  | Number of patients waiting over 8 weeks for a diagnostic endoscopy | Improvement trajectory towards a national target of zero by March 2026 | 3,046 | 3,354 | 3,488 | 3,424 | 3,345 | 3,437 | 3,477 | 3,377 | 3,277 | 3,177 | 3,077 | 2,977 | 2,877 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,000 \\ & 3,000 \\ & 2,00 \\ & 1,00 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Actual | 3,169 | 3,306 | 3,435 | 3,366 | 3,281 | 3,382 | 3,395 | 3,283 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar |
|  | Percentage of patient starting their first definitive cancer treatment within 62 days from point of suspicion (regardless of the referral route) | Improvement trajectory towards a national target of $75 \%$ | 50.0\% | 52.8\% | 45.4\% | 51.9\% | 48.5\% | 46.0\% | 53.7\% | 66.0\% | 68.0\% | 69.0\% | 71.0\% | 73.0\% | 74.0\% |  |  |
|  |  | Actual | 47.4\% | 52.0\% | 45.2\% | 50,0\% | 47.9\% | 46.0\% | 46.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Activity Undertaken within Internal Hospital Capacity - Inpatient and Day Case


"Top-10" Specialties with highest volumes of treatments carried out within Internal Capacity

| Elective Activity- Top 10 <br> October 2022 | Average Weekly <br> Elective Activity | Pre-covid <br> Weekly | Variance | \%Variance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Surgery | 129 | 211 | -82 | $-38.9 \%$ |
| General Medicine | 98 | 150 | .53 | $-35.0 \%$ |
| Urology | 67 | 108 | -42 | $-38.4 \%$ |
| Trauma \&Orthopaedic | 64 | 120 | -56 | $-46.9 \%$ |
| Ophthalmology | 57 | 100 | -43 | $-43.0 \%$ |
| Gastroenterology | 56 | 53 | 3 | $5.7 \%$ |
| Gynaecology | 38 | 66 | -28 | $-42.4 \%$ |
| ENTSurgery | 32 | 55 | -24 | $-42.7 \%$ |
| Cardiology | 31 | 24 | 7 | $29.2 \%$ |
| Oral Surgery | 15 | 22 | -8 | $-34.1 \%$ |

The table above details the average weekly "Top Ten specialties that have carried out the highest volumes of elective activity during October compared to the average pre-Covid levels (six week average calculated from $27^{\text {th }}$ January to $8^{\text {th }}$ Mar 2020).
As can be seen, Cardiology \& Gastro are the only specialties treating more patients within internal capacity than pre-Covid. A number of specialties do not have access to the same number of theatre lists as they did preCovid (Gynaecology and Ophthalmology) and others such as Surgery in POW have limited beds.

## How are we doing?

As per the charts above, the average number of weekly elective treatments delivered in October currently stands at 612; an increase in activity of $3 \%$ on the treatments continue to be less (around $36 \%$ ) than the pre-Covid weekly average (951).

Since the start of the last financial year (2021/22) to date, CTM have sent 2,122 patients to be treated at Spire and Nuffield Hospitals. Of these patients, 1,385 (on average 73 patients per month) have been treated, as detailed below:

| Outsourced Activity as at end of October 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Specialty | Sent to Date | Returned | Treated to <br> Date | Dated | Outpatient <br> Booked | Outstanding |
| SPIRE - Orthopaedics | 863 | 98 | 599 | 87 | 56 | 23 |
| SPIRE - Shoulders | 25 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SPIRE - Gynaecology | 78 | 29 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SPIRE - General Surgery | 114 | 19 | 54 | 18 | 23 | 0 |
| NUFFIELD - Orthopaedics | 415 | 104 | 246 | 12 | 3 | 50 |
| NUFFIELD - General Surgery | 83 | 24 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NUFFIELD-Gynaecology | 201 | 52 | 123 | 6 | 15 | 5 |
| NUFFIELD - Ophthalmology | 343 | 67 | 240 | 9 | 7 | 20 |

Source: Spire / Nuffield Healthcare

## What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated?

年eks fo by the end of October has been on the reducing the number of patients waiting over 156位 track to meet both these targets but this was not the case for any of the surgical specialties.Ophthalmology: Funding has been provided to Ophthalmology to undertake Super Saturday outpatient, pre-assessment and operating lists for cataracts between now and Christmas. This will clear the number of patients currently waiting $>156$ weeks on the IPDC waiting list, but must note that there is a high level of conversions for surgery from outpatients, for which $>1800$ patients are waiting over 104 weeks for a first appointment.

Orthopaedics and Day Surgery: Additional theatre staff have been procured from an insourcing company which will allow for centralisation of Orthopaedic Inpatients in the Royal Glamorgan and increase capacity by approx. 17 Orthopaedic elective cases per week from the beginning of December. The insourced staff will allow for an additional two all day surgery theatre lists a week to be undertaken in Prince Charles across a number of specialties inc. Gynaecology, General Surgery and Oral Maxillo Facial Surgery. It is estimated that this will generate an additional 12 patients a week.

Stage 4-104+ Week Validation: The external validation company commissioned by the National Planned Care recovery programme to provide administrative and telephone validation to all patients waiting over 104 weeks started work in October to ensure that those on the waiting list still require the operation and whether they are willing travel to different sites to receive it.

## What are the main areas of risk?

There are still a number of specialties without clear plans to make improvements to their IP/DC elective position as their capacity is predominantly being used for cancer cases. These include ENT, Gynaecology and Urology. Gynaecology have also seen their theatre capacity reduced by approx. 6 lists a week compared to pre-Covid.

- Ophthalmology and Orthopaedics are areas of risk from a pure volume perspective with $>5,000$ patients awaiting a cataract.
- Availability of 'elective bed capacity'. Currently POW only has 9 beds identified for elective care althoug plans to reinstate the Day Unit are being implemented This risk is heightened by the Winter forecast that has identified that the organisation has a 100 bed shortage going in to the Winter, and that this excludes the potential for covid and influenza to increase the bed requirement by a further 200 at the peak


## Resetting Cwm Taf Morgannwg - Outpatient Attendances - October 2022

Follow-up Outpatient Attendances October 2022 - provisionally 32,691

Waiting times Stage 4 (Treatment Stage) - 17,551 patients


Urgent referrals waiting $>12$ wks (Stage $1-7,782$ )(Stage 4-4,121)


What are the main areas of risk?
The main areas of risk in terms of meeting the WG revised priority of no patients waiting over 104 weeks by the end of December are in Dermatology Ophthalmology, ENT, Urology and Cardiology. These specialties are all currently forecasting patients waiting over 104 weeks for a first appointment.

Those specialties with a high Urgent Suspected Cancer referral rate have highlighted that should the rates increase then the capacity for referrals prioritised as routine will continue to experience long waits.

Implementation of Breast Pain pathway: The Breast Clinic Fellow is undertaking specific clinics to see the Breast Pain referrals.

Health Board wide waiting lists: We are working to HB wide waiting list management in order to bring equity to waiting times i.e. General Surgery patients are only breaching in RTE currently so are requesting to be seen by Clinicians in the other two localities.

Stage 1-52+ Week Validation: The external validation company commissioned by the National Planned Care recovery programme to provide administrative and telephone validation to all patients waiting over 52 weeks started work in October.

Dermatology: we are out to advert for a Locum Consultant and are looking for opportunities with the wider MDT including nursing and pharmacy support. This will reduce rather than eliminate >104 weeks.

## What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated?

 As at the end of October 2022, there were 74,528 patients $(21.9 \%)$ patients were categorised as urgent and 11,916 (16.3\%) were ophthalmic patients who are prioritised to alternative clinical triage criteria. The total waiting list volume represents an increase of just over $8 \%(5,802)$ on period last year.Additionally, there were 17,551 patients who were awaiting treatment and of these, $6,013(34.3 \%)$ were categorised as position of 6,094 .

Use of WISE for Pain Management patients: The Health Board's Wellness Improvement Service (WISE) is the initial intervention for Pain Management Stage 1 referrals.

Super Saturday clinics: Are being undertaken in Oral Maxillo Facial Surgery and Cardiology


Number of patients waiting >52 weeks $(38,423)$
The provisional position across the Health Board for patients waiting over 52 weeks for treatment at the patient of October is 38,423, which as it currently stands end of October is 38,423 , which as it currently stands
is a small rise of around $0.5 \%$ (201) from the September reported position.

Number of patients waiting >52 weeks for treatment (RTT)


Number of patients waiting $>36$ weeks $(52,223)$ Target - Improvement Trajectory towards a national target of Zero by 2026


The number of patients waiting over 36 weeks a the end of October, across Cwm Taf Morgannwg, is a provisional position of 52,223 patients, which is an increase of around $1 \%$ (507) from September (N.B includes the 38,423 patients waiting over 52 weeks).

## RTT continued on the next page..

\% of patients waiting less than 26 weeks (47.2\%) Target - Improvement Trajectory towards a national target of $95 \%$ by 2026


In terms of the 26 week position (including the provisional direct access Diagnostic \& Therapy figures), performance for October across Cwm Taf Morgannwg is a provisional 47.2\%.

Number of patients waiting over 52 weeks for a new outpatient appointment $(22,108)$ Target - Improvement Trajectory towards eliminating over 52 week waits by December 2022 The provisional position across the Health Board for patients waiting over 52 weeks at Stage 1 ( $1^{\text {st }}$ Outpatient Appointment) at the end of October is
 How do we compare with our peers?

| 100\% <26 weeks RTt |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $100 \%$ <br> 90\% 80\% 70\% 60\% 50\% 40\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Status as at August 2022 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Health Board | Compliance | Rank |  |
|  | Powys | 94.6\% | 1st |  |
|  | AB | 61.3\% | 2nd |  |
|  | HDda | 57.4\% | 3rd |  |
|  | C\&V | 55.4\% | 4th |  |
|  | BCU | 53.6\% | 5th |  |
|  | SB | 52.0\% | 6th |  |
|  | CTM | 47.0\% | 7th |  |


| Thousands 70 | >36 weeks RTT |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 6050 |  |  |  |  |
| 5040 |  |  |  |  |
| $30 \square$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Status as at August 2022 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Health Board | Compliance | Rank |  |
|  | Powys | 94 | 1st |  |
|  | HDda | 33,475 | 2nd |  |
|  | AB | 36,051 | 3rd |  |
|  | SB | 38,576 | 4th |  |
|  | C\&V | 45,600 | 5th |  |
|  | CTM | 51,964 | 6th |  |
|  | BCU | 65,405 | 7 th |  |


| Theusands3025 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{15}^{20}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Status as at August 2022 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Health Board | Compliance | Rank |  |
|  | Powys | , | 1st |  |
|  | AB | 10,242 | 2nd |  |
|  | HDda | 13,822 | 3rd |  |
|  | SB | 14,830 | 4th |  |
|  | C\&V | 15,962 | 5th |  |
|  | стM | 21,291 | 6th |  |
|  | BCU | 26,515 | 7th |  |



| Integrated <br> Dashboard | Performance | Page 27 of 51 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | | Health Board |
| ---: |
| Meeting |

Specialty Breakdown - October 2022 (Provisional Position)

| Total number of open pathways per specialty - October 2022 (provisional) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Specilty | <26 Weeks | 26 Weaks Compliance | 266036 Weeks | 736052 Weeks | $>52$ Weeks to 104 Weeks: | 3104 Weeks | Total Open Pathwas |
| Anaesthetics | 435 | 18.1\% | 125 | 216 | 579 | 1047 | 2402 |
| Cardiology | 3242 | 61.7\% | 610 | 637 | 457 | 309 | 5255 |
| Careofthe Elderly | 15 | 93.8\% | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| Dermatology | 4216 | 46.8\% | 913 | 842 | 1533 | 1495 | 8999 |
| Endocinology | 203 | 87.5\% | 12 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 232 |
| Gastroenterology | 1968 | 52.4\% | 347 | 501 | 730 | 208 | 3754 |
| General Medicine | 1938 | 70.4\% | 272 | 266 | 196 | 80 | 2752 |
| Nephrology | 141 | 78.3\% | 24 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 180 |
| Respiatory Medicine | 1390 | 69.0\% | 204 | 220 | 195 | 6 | 2015 |
| Rheumatoogy | 758 | 51.3\% | 118 | 138 | 283 | 180 | 1477 |
| Sport and Exercise Medicine | 8 | 88.9\% | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Thoracic Medicine | 454 | 85.2\% | 60 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 533 |
| Diagnostics | 5793 | 52.7\% | 989 | 1210 | 2865 | 129 | 10986 |
| Therapies | 2223 | 76.2\% | 170 | 150 | 324 | 52 | 2919 |
| ENT | 4601 | 37.2\% | 1078 | 1594 | 3118 | 1963 | 12354 |
| Ophthalmology | 5743 | 37.\% | 1428 | 1981 | 4224 | 1767 | 15143 |
| Oral Surger | 1876 | 53.\% | 336 | 404 | 587 | 335 | 3538 |
| Othodontics | 201 | 59.8\% | 29 | 50 | 53 | 3 | 336 |
| Restorative Dentisty | 51 | 26.0\% | 17 | 27 | 68 | 33 | 196 |
| Gynaecology | 4245 | 55.2\% | 780 | 869 | 988 | 814 | 7696 |
| Paediaticiceurroogy | 5 | 100.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Pedilitics | 2164 | 86.\% | 239 | 62 | 50 | 0 | 2515 |
| Haematolog/ (linical) | 124 | 98.4\% | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 126 |
| General Surger | 3869 | 38.\% | 1058 | 1332 | 2532 | 1161 | 9952 |
| Trauma Qorthopedic | 5601 | 38.2\% | 1541 | 1853 | 3931 | 1739 | 14665 |
| Urology | 3024 | 41.3\% | 669 | 862 | 1749 | 1019 | 7323 |
| Colorectal | 1946 | 50.5\% | 342 | 395 | 867 | 305 | 3855 |
| Breast Surgery | 634 | 48.3\% | 90 | 141 | 391 | 56 | 1312 |
| Total | 56868 | 47.2\% | 11454 | 13800 | 2572 | 12701 | 120545 |

## How are we doing?

At the end of October 2022, the provisional position for the over 52 week waiting list saw volumes increase marginally by $0.53 \%$ on the previous month, bringing the total to 38,423 . Compared to the position at the end of October 2021; the current position represents an increase of just over 14\% in the number of patients waiting over 52 weeks.

The number of patients waiting over 52 weeks has been increasing incrementally with a significant urgent waiting list in many specialties. Weekly performance meetings are in place with specialties

## What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated?

- As described previously it is anticipated that the length of time that patients are waiting will reduce across all specialties by the end of December, with patients being seen for first outpatients within two years within all specialties other than ENT, Urology, Ophthalmology and Dermatology where plans are being put in place to increase capacity.
- Additional IPDC capacity will be in place between December 2022 - March 2023 through the insourcing of theatre staff enabling the centralisation of Orthopaedic inpatient activity and more concentrated DC capacity in PCH.
- A request for a regional approach to managing cataracts has been submitted to WG which between January and March would allow the Health Board to treat a minimum of 400 additional cases in the additional theatres in Cardiff.


## What are the main areas of risk?

- Insufficient theatre staff to enable our theatres to run at full capacity. This is looking to be mitigated from November through insourcing with independent providers, but at increased costs if provided in house.
- Recruitment; delays in approval to recruit to existing posts within the structure that have become vacant and new posts. The Scrutiny Panel is adding further delays to an already protracted process.
- Staff fatigue / willingness to support additional capacity; additional activity reliant on staff support and less attractive to a number of staff groups following the previously enhanced rates ceasing
- WPAS issue does not facilitate pooled waiting lists across the UHB increasing the administrative cost and the risk of duplicate entries and 'lost patients', which results in losses in productivity, over- reporting and potentially adverse outcome for our patients.
\% of patients waiting less than 26 weeks to start an ADHD/ASD Neurodevelopment Assessment (30.7\%) - Target $80 \%$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The chart to the left highlights that there has been a significant } \\
& \text { deterioration in the compliance against the } 26 \text { week target for } \\
& \text { Neurodevelopment services with compliance remaining falling to } 30.7 \% \\
& \text { for September, well below the target threshold of } 80 \% \text {. } \\
& \text { The total waiting list volume continues to grow and now stands at } \\
& 1,631 \text { patients, which as it currently stands is } 62 \% \text { higher than the } \\
& \text { equivalent period last year. }
\end{aligned}
$$



## Diagnostics \& Therapies - October 2022 (Provisional Position)

Number of patients waiting $>8$ weeks for Diagnostics - Target Zero

## Total >8 weeks 15,566

| CardiologyCardiology Services | Echo Cardiograce | 424 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cardiac CT | 98 |
|  | Cardiac MRI ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\text {Diagnostic Angiography }}$ | ${ }_{87}$ |
|  | Stress Test | ${ }_{60}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | - Heart Rhythm Recording | 187 |
| choscopy |  | 5 |
| Slonoscopy |  | 755 830 |
| Castroscopy |  | 485 |
| (ele |  | 1208 |
|  | Non-Cardiac CT | 386 <br> 775 <br> 75 |
|  | Nous | 9728 |
|  | Non-Cardiac Nuclear Medicine | ${ }^{18}$ |
| Physiological Measurement | Urodynamics | 160 |
|  | EMC | 141 |
| Total |  | 15566 |


\section*{| Diagnostics | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2020 / 21$ | 6,338 | 10,282 | 10,508 | 10,429 | 10,561 | 10,338 | 10,631 | 11,052 | 11,747 | 12,776 | 12,759 | 12,890 |

}

## How are we doing?

Diagnostics: Provisionally, at the end of October, 15,566 patients had been waiting in excess of 8 weeks for a diagnostic procedure, an almost static position compared to the previous month $(15,570)$. Improvements are observed in Endoscopy with a $3 \%$ reduction in the number patients waiting in excess of eigh weeks, however the number of patients currently breaching the target now stands at 3,283 . The NOUS service continues to have the highest volume of breaching patients with 9,728 currently waiting over 8 weeks for a scan, an increase of $2.3 \%$ (215) from September.

Therapies: There are provisionally 1,652 patients breaching the 14 week targe for therapies in October, an increase of 63 (4\%) on the reported position for September. This increase can be attributed, in part, to the rise in the number of breaching patients for Audiology and Dietetics, which currently stands at 187 and 1,384 respectively.

The Dietetic service accounts for almost $84 \%$ of the total patients waiting beyond the 14 week target for therapies.

Number of patients waiting $>14$ weeks for Therapies - Target Zero

## Total >14 weeks 1,652

| CTMUHB - Number of Patients waiting more than $\mathbf{1 4}$ Weeks for a Therapy |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Service | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| Arts Therapy | 187 |
| Audiology | $\mathbf{1 3 8 4}$ |
| Dietetics | $\mathbf{4 3}$ |
| Occupational Therapy | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| Physiotherapy | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| Podiatry | $\mathbf{3 0}$ |
| Speech \& Language | $\mathbf{1 6 5 2}$ |
| Total |  |


\section*{| Therapies | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | $2020 / 21$ | 109 | 396 | 1,020 | 945 | 842 | 632 | 647 | 674 | 603 | 639 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2021 / 22$ | 388 | 36 | 267 | 268 | 593 |  |  |  |  |  | | $2021 / 22$ | 388 | 336 | 267 | 268 | 363 | 416 | 570 | 663 | 691 | 873 | 918 | 969 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2022 | 1023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |}

What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated?

- Established structured performance meetings with CT, MR \& US Modality Teams ind to monitor performance and productivity and to agree remedial actions. Weekly tracker implemented to monitor performance.
- Validation of US, MR, CT waiting lists ongoing.
- Realigning patient bookings around clinical priority

Modality Action Plans and Business Cases being developed to support existing services and to create additional capacity
Work around staffing rosters to enable operation of the $2^{\text {nd }}$ MR scanner at RGH. Additional staff funded for the additional Mammography machine in the new Breast Unit.
Work ongoing in streamlining the Single Cancer Pathway.

- Additional patient lists are running to reduce waiting times.
- Demand and Capacity monitoring and forecasting of services commenced

Discussions held around potential additional capacity through insourcing/outsourcing.
Funding agreed through Planned Care Recovery Board for in house NOUS solutions, insourcing/outsourcing request to be considered by Board once cases for MRI and CT are also complete.

Number of patients waiting >8 weeks for a Diagnostic Endoscopy Target - Improvement Trajectory towards national target of Zero by March 2026

## Total >8 weeks 3,283



## What are the main areas of risk?

## - Current vacancies being held at scrutiny panel.

- Limited staff numbers coming through via the staff bank.
- Demand and Capacity imbalance.
- Securing funding for additional activity.
- Cardiopulmonary diagnostic services need additional staff to address the backlog.
- Current sickness and vacancies within the administration teams
- Lack of Band 2 and Band 3, HCA support staff.
- Consultant vacancies and inability to recruit.
- Radiographer vacancies and inability to recruit


Number of patients waiting for a Follow-up with documented target date

| No. of patients waiting for follow-up appointment |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No documented <br> target date | Not Booked | Booked | Total |
| 14 | $\mathbf{7 6 , 9 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 , 0 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 6 , 9 9 7}$ |

Thousands
Number of patients waiting for follow-up with documented target date


## How do we compare with our peers?



## How are we doing?

The total number of patients waiting for a follow-up appointment in CTM as at the end of October provisionally stands at 116,997 and of those patients waiting, 30,663 have seen delays of over a 100\% past their target date, representing an increase of $7 \%$ on the equivalent period last year.

The number of patients without a documented target date stands at 14 .

Number of patients waiting for a Follow-up delayed over 100\% - Target - A reduction of 30\% by March 2023 against a baseline of March 2021 (<=19606 by 2023)

| No. of patients delayed over 100\% past their target date |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not Booked | Booked | Total | \% of all follow-up appoints <br> delayed by $100 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 6 , 3 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 , 6 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 2 \%}$ |

Thousands
33


$\rightarrow$ Total Patients —Mean - UCL - LCL


What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated? Clinical validation of follow ups not booked (FUNB) by CTM Consultants in Ophthalmology continues to be undertaken which demonstrates that a high number of patients do not require follow up and should have been recorded as discharged. These outcomes are still in the process of being updated on wPAS but should be completed by the end of October.

Targeted work on reducing the number of follow ups not booked across specialties has reduced the number of years that FUNBs are reported as waiting by five years. This work is continuing.

## What are the main areas of risk?

As at October 2022, there has been very little significant movement in terms of the overall number of patients waiting for a follow up, currently equating to 16,997 patients ( 76,911 not booked \& 40,072 booked). Our most concerning area remains the $100 \%$ delayed patients; this is more evident in the Ophthalmology and T\&O specialties across the health board with figures currently at 29,713 for those two specialties, of which around $42.5 \%(12,617)$ are delayed beyond $100 \%$ of their target date
Outpatient activity levels continue to be below pre-Covid levels with the provisional October figures below for new and follow-up patients compared to prior the pandemic:

- Total New Patients seen: 16,731 ; which as it currently stands is around an $8 \%$ reduction on the Pre-Covid average $(19 / 20)$ of 18,186 , but is
$5.5 \%$ higher than attendances during the same period last year.
- Total Follow-up Patients seen: 32,691; just over a $19 \%$ reduction on the Pre-Covid average (19/20) of 40,500 , but is a rise of $3.7 \%$ on the equivalent period last year.


## Emergency Ambulance Services - Response to Red Calls \& Red Release Requests - October 2022

Response to Red Calls - \% of emergency responses to Red Calls arriving within 8 minutes (Target 65\%) October 2022-40.5\%

$30 \%$

## How are we doing?

Response to Red Calls: Response times during October to life-threatening calls, fell further to its lowest level of $40.5 \%$ and remaining well below the compliance threshold of $65 \%$. As can be seen in the chart above, there has been no significant change since September of last year with the performance trend demonstrating natural variation with average response times for CTMUHB for the past 12 months equating to $45.0 \%$.

The Welsh average for October saw under half (48.0\%) of emergency responses arriving at the scene within 8 minutes. Likewise this is the lowest compliance observed and has remained below target since August 2020.

There was a $24 \%$ increase in the volume of Red Calls during October (657) compared to the previous month, as shown in the top right table. Volumes remain higher than pre-Covid levels (currently $89 \%$ higher) which averaged 347 per month, with the average pre-Covid response times just under the compliance threshold at $64.7 \%$.
Immediate Release Requests (shown above) received when a WAST crew, which is currently with a patient at hospital, needs to be released to respond to an urgent call, provisionally totaled 51 during October. The ED services were able to support affirmatively only 12 (23.5\%) of those requests.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Methyr |  |  | RTT |  |  | Bridgend |  |  | cTM |  |  |
| Period | Total Responses | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Responses } \\ & \text { withing mins } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \%witing } \\ & \hline 15 \text { mins } \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> Responses | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Responses } \\ & \text { within } 8 \text { mings } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \%withing } \\ & \text { s mins } \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> Responses | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Responses } \\ & \text { withing mins } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \%witinin8 } \\ & 5 \text { mins } \end{aligned}$ | Total Responses | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Responses } \\ & \text { withing mins } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% withing } \\ & \text { is mins } \end{aligned}$ |
| OOt21 | 95 | 48 | 50.5\% X | 355 | 145 | 40.8\% X | 173 | 76 | 43.9\% $X$ | 623 | 269 | 43.2\% X |
| Nov-21 | 91 | 43 | 47.3\% X | 342 | 157 | 459\% X | 160 | 12 | 45.0\% $X$ | 593 | 272 | 45.9\% X |
| Dec21 | 94 | 48 | 51.1\% X | 327 | 149 | 45.6\% X | 186 | 78 | 4.9\% X | 607 | 275 | 45.3\% X |
| 1an22 | 69 | 39 | 56.5\% X | 27 | 124 | 44.8\% X | 160 | 66 | 41.3\% X | 506 | 22 | 45.3\% X |
| Feb 22 | 74 | 41 | 55.4\% X | 242 | 110 | 45.5\% X | 147 | 65 | $4.2 \%$ X | 463 | 216 | 46.7\% X |
| Mar-22 | 78 | 43 | 55.1\% X | 319 | 139 | 43.6\% X | 155 | 73 | 47.1\% X | 552 | 255 | 46.2\% X |
| Apr 22 | 82 | 49 | 59.8\% X | 267 | 118 | 44.2\% X | 145 | 64 | 4.1\% X | 494 | 231 | 46.8\% X |
| May 22 | 95 | 53 | 558\% X | 287 | 140 | 48.8\% X | 139 | 61 | 43.9\% X | 521 | 254 | 48.8\% X |
| Jun 22 | 80 | 35 | 43.8\% X | 299 | 124 | 4.15\% X | 169 | 72 | 42.6\% X | 548 | 231 | 422\% X |
| Jul22 | 106 | 43 | 40.5\% X | 314 | 152 | 48.4\% X | 172 | 82 | 47.7\% X | 592 | 27 | 46.8\% X |
| Aug 22 | 83 | 41 | 499\% X | 248 | 108 | 43.5\% X | 136 | 58 | 42.6\% X | 467 | 207 | 44.3\% X |
| Sep.22 | 97 | 52 | 53.6\% X | 281 | 109 | 38.8\% X | 150 | 61 | 40.7\% X | 528 | 22 | 42.0\% X |
| Ot.22 | 121 | J | 48.8\% X | 345 | 128 | 37.1\% X | 191 | 79 | 41.4\% X | 657 | 266 | 40.5\% X |

## What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated?

 Red Calls - Red Release Standard Operating Procedure approved 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ October 2022 via Emergency Department Task \& Finish Group with review period set up at 6 weeks.The operational procedure approved by stakeholders will ensure that there is a consistent approach for the response to an immediate release request in al Emergency Departments across CTM. This includes ring fencing arrangements ( $1 \times$ Resuscitation space and $1 \times$ Majors space) to be in place at all times.

Immediate Vehicle Release Requests

| Period | PCH |  |  | RGH |  |  | POW |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Requests | Accepted | Compliance | Requests | Accepted | Compliance | Requests | Accepted | Compliance |
|  | 12 | 10 | $83.3 \%$ | 11 | 9 | $81.8 \%$ | 12 | 1 | $8.3 \%$ |
| Feb-22 | 17 | 13 | $76.5 \%$ | 8 | 3 | $37,5 \%$ | 18 | 2 | $11.1 \%$ |
| Mar-22 | 12 | 5 | $41.7 \%$ | 13 | 10 | $76.9 \%$ | 11 | 2 | $18.2 \%$ |
| Apr-22 | 12 | 7 | $58.3 \%$ | 11 | 4 | $36.4 \%$ | 10 | 3 | $30.0 \%$ |
| May-22 | 15 | 13 | $86.7 \%$ | 11 | 5 | $45.5 \%$ | 12 | 5 | $41.7 \%$ |
| Jun-222 | 14 | 11 | $78.6 \%$ | 15 | 10 | $66.7 \%$ | 25 | 8 | $32.0 \%$ |
| Jul-22 | 20 | 13 | $65.0 \%$ | 10 | 9 | $90.0 \%$ | 31 | 7 | $22.6 \%$ |
| Aug-22 | 23 | 7 | $30.4 \%$ | 24 | 15 | $62.5 \%$ | 47 | 4 | $8.5 \%$ |
| Sep-22 | 24 | 13 | $54.2 \%$ | 33 | 14 | $42.4 \%$ | 47 | 2 | $4.3 \%$ |
| Oct-22 | 19 | 7 | $36.8 \%$ | 8 | 4 | $50.0 \%$ | 24 | 1 | $4.2 \%$ |

## What are the main areas of risk?

System flow and lack of in-patient capacity across sites remains as the major risk in responding to red release requests. Furthermore, the acuity of ambulatory patients presenting in ED often requires a provision of trolley in the ED waiting areas.

Ring fencing offload capacity to ensure immediate release is a challenge as due to the acuity of patients self presenting in an ambulent way (as a marker, $50 \%$ of the total admissions to ITU from ED originally walk in to the departments, whilst $48 \%$ of ambulance arrivals end up being discharged from ED)

The ring fencing arrangements ( $1 x$ Resuscitation space and $1 \times$ Majors space) are subject to a review of improved flow on each acute site against the rapid mprovement actions detailed below, and should this be achieved with the intended impact we would seek to remove one of the ring-fenced areas

1. Implementation of discharge lounges on all 3 acute sites by $4^{\text {th }}$ November
2. Implementation of clear and consistent pre-emptive transfer and boarding processes and SOP across all 3 sites by $4^{\text {th }}$ November
3. Visit to EDs by all adult inpatient band 7 s and band 6 deputies to visualise and understand current ED pressures and risks, and facilitate the sharing of risk across the hospital.

1,245 handovers were over 1 hour ( $48.1 \%$ of handovers were within 1 hour)





|  | PCH |  |  | RGH |  |  | pow |  |  | cTM |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Handovers | 15 Mins \% | 1 Hour \% | Handovers | 15 Mins \% | 1 Hour \% | Handovers | 15 Mins \% | 1 Hour \% | Handovers | 15 Mins \% | 1 Hour \% |
| Oct-21 | 794 | 20.5\% | 52.8\% | 781 | 54.7\% | 80.9\% | 571 | 23.1\% | 53.8\% | 2146 | 33.6\% | 63.3\% |
| Nov-21 | 806 | 23.1\% | 53.3\% | 810 | 50.5\% | 78.8\% | 697 | 25.7\% | 64.0\% | 2313 | 33.5\% | 65.5\% |
| Dec-21 | 841 | 23.3\% | 64.2\% | 853 | 49.9\% | 79.6\% | 663 | 28.7\% | 65.5\% | 2357 | 34.5\% | 70.1\% |
| Jan-22 | 855 | 21.5\% | 55.8\% | 875 | 39.5\% | 72.3\% | 714 | 26.2\% | 57.7\% | 2444 | 29.3\% | 62.3\% |
| Feb-22 | 780 | 19.2\% | 50.1\% | 776 | 29.0\% | 60.6\% | 590 | 20.0\% | 46.6\% | 2146 | 23.0\% | 52.9\% |
| Mar-22 | 840 | 18.0\% | 45.8\% | 787 | 38.5\% | 73.2\% | 635 | 20.0\% | 50.7\% | 2262 | 25.7\% | 56.7\% |
| Apr-22 | 836 | 17.3\% | 42.1\% | 770 | 26.5\% | 60.0\% | 571 | 27.0\% | 60.9\% | 2177 | 23.1\% | 53.4\% |
| May-22 | 841 | 19.0\% | 51.5\% | 840 | 37.1\% | 70.5\% | 639 | 22.5\% | 48.4\% | 2320 | 26.6\% | 57.5\% |
| Jun-22 | 777 | 16.2\% | 43.1\% | 845 | 32.5\% | 62.4\% | 593 | 18.4\% | 45.7\% | 2215 | 23.0\% | 51.2\% |
| Jul-22 | 796 | 16.3\% | 50.4\% | 790 | 32.9\% | 68.9\% | 596 | 24.7\% | 51.7\% | 2182 | 24.6\% | 57.4\% |
| Aug-22 | 808 | 20.5\% | 56.1\% | 748 | 33.7\% | 67.1\% | 568 | 23.6\% | 53.5\% | 2124 | 26.0\% | 59.3\% |
| Sep-22 | 761 | 14.8\% | 52.4\% | 756 | 23.1\% | 78.3\% | 590 | 19.2\% | 68.6\% | 2107 | 19.0\% | 66.3\% |
| Oct-22 | 988 | 16.3\% | 45.3\% | 821 | 24.7\% | 55.7\% | 589 | 20.4\% | 42.1\% | 2398 | 20.2\% | 48.1\% |



## How are we doing?

During October the 15 minute handover compliance rose by just 1.2 points on the previous month to $20.2 \%$, whilst the of $48.1 \%$ from $66.3 \%$ in September.

The number of Ambulance conveyances increased by $c$. volume is around $12 \%$ higher than the volume seen in the comparable period of 2021

What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated? We have launched the flow recording system One List App, which identifies all enhanced by the implementation of eWhiteboards to enable efficient flow anagement and support appropriate discharge process across CTM. Th mplementation is expected on $5^{\text {th }}$ December across all 3 sites in CTM.

Preliminary ring-fencing of beds for patients presenting with stroke and
respiratory difificulties (NIV) was implemented at the end of October and the respiratory difificulties (NIV) was implemented at the end of October and the capacity for ring-fenced beds is being monitored daily during site calls.
mplementation of CTM cross site-call SOP - with associated site meeting cripts have been drafted and awaiting official launch on $5^{\text {th }}$ December with the im of improving standard principals across CTM wth renewed focus on quality

Escalation plan policy and associated action cards have been formulated and awaiting official launch on $5^{\text {th }}$ Dec., this will enable unscheduled care group to
CTMUHB - Ambulance 15 Minute Handover Compliance \& Trajectory



What are the main areas of risk? The levels of acuity of patients walking into ED departments remains high. Recent data shows, of the total patients The data analysis also whows not conveyed by ambulance. by WAST were discharged from ED the same day.

System flow remains highly impacted by capacity within social care.

Implementation of Navgation Hub (admission avoidance delayed, which has a direct impact on redirection of WAST conveyances to other services in community.

How do we compare with our peers

| Status as at September 2022 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Board | Compliance | Rank |
| SB | 732 | 1 st |
| C\&V | 745 | 2nd |
| AB | 789 | 3rd |
| CTM | $\mathbf{9 9 5}$ | 4th |
| HDda | 1,028 | 5th |
| BCU | 1,905 | 7th |
|  |  |  |



| Integrated | Performance | Page 36 of 51 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | | Health Board |
| ---: |
| Meeting |

## How are we doing?

The proportion of patients being admitted, discharged or transferred within 4 hours of their arrival, fell slightly from the previous month to $61.1 \%$.

As per the table above, the UHB continues to experience challenges at PCH, with compliance at around $53.4 \%$ for the four hour waiting times measure Improvement was observed this month at POW at $61.2 \%$, whilst RGH fell to 65.8\%

All three acute sites saw a rise in the number of patients waiting in excess of twelve hours within the UHB's Emergency Departments, with a combined 11\% increase from September, bringing the total for CTM to 2,085 patient breaches compared to the WG minimum standard of zero.

## What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated? What are the main areas of risk?

CTM Escalation Plans including Full Capacity Protocol, Escalation Cards and Preemptive Boarding under review to formulate a standardised approach across CTM UHB - planned launch on $5^{\text {th }}$ December
Data Sharing Agreement with Local Authorities is in progress to enable effective data input and information transfer across patient pathways (One List/eWhiteboards and e-Transfer of Care)
D2RA pathways and delivery model has been redesigned at the national level and all associated policies, pathways and data collection processes within CTM have been amended to address the change and prevent delays with implementation.
mplementation of MIU in YCC from $7^{\text {th }}$ November with operational provision from Monday to Friday 8.30 am to 6.30 pm .
mplementation of discharge lounges across 3 DGHs in progress to enable more effective discharge processes and improve flow across each site. Anticipated launch in November.

Significant risk in social care capacity and funding
D2RA Pathway 1 (new) will have resource gaps to meet demand - need to identify funding resources
Insufficient therapy resources within CTM to drive effective D2RA pathway 2 (new) in community beds (mitigation is resource allocation)

- Supported Discharge Team resource insufficient - (mitigation is resource allocation)
- Seasonal demand plus exceptional Covid-19 and influenza demand exacerbated by the challenges in social care may result in significan inefficiencies to care delivery, flow and consequently detriment to patient care, safe staffing levels and staff morale.
- Discharge lounge in PCH - lack of physical space, ongoing work with Estates to mitigate the issue


## Monitoring Patient Discharge \& Flow to $25^{\text {th }}$ October 2022

Intercensal Delayed Discharge Patients Waiting for Packages of Care (from D2RA Pathway \& bypassing D2RA at census date (rate per 100,000 population)



Reasons for Patient Delays at census point 25th October 2022

Discharge step-down be

Waiting for packages of care

| 15 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5 |  |

- Discharge on to own home

97
37.9\%
Waiting for permanent care home placement

- Waiting for "other"


## How are we doing?

ardicates that he current volume of patens whose franster or care is delayed due to waiting for packages of care (on both the D2RA and year $\{86$ individuals $\}$. This equates to approximately 19.1 delays per 100,000 population, and as it currently stands is just over $42 \%$ higher than the national rate which is 13.4 per 100,000 population (please note that the all Wales data may be subject to change due to late data submissions by other health boards).
The bottom charts show the total number of patients currently awaiting their next stage of care, presently there are 256 individuals in this predicament. The reasons for paitents experiencing a delay in the transter of their care are care home placement, followed by the wait for a package of care.

## What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated?

 We continue progressing implementation of D2RA pathways working closely with and signed off by eaalth and social care, which is currently tested via One List App (almost fully operationalised across all 3 sites). Furthermore, digital enablers such as installation of eWhiteboards across unscheduled care inpatients areas in POW and further implementation of phase 2 eWhiteboards system specification (all-CTM) will enable ward staff to have an oversight and ability to plan daily activities, monitordelays concerning patient journey (Red 2 Green implementation) and support delays concerning patient journey (Red 2 Green implementation) and suppor solutions will be isplemented and sperationalised on $5^{\text {th }}$ December. The set-up Navigation Hub service (backdoor element) on 5 th December, will function as central point of discharge, referrals coordinated and managed by CTM staft in partnership with social care colleagues to ensure ongoing provision of appropriate care and support in community.

1000 Beds and Partnership plans to provide additional capacity in community (D2RA bridging beds)

## What are the main areas of risk

Provision for individuals who are elderly and have mental ilinesses remains limited in the independent sector and is impacting on our discharges.
Our Care Home placements continue to be problematic due to Covid-19 restrictions across the patch.
High-level risk remain and are associated with resource capacity and recruitment lack of or limited funding and difficulties to recruit specific health professionals groups: pharmacy, therapy, and medical staff. To mitigate, teams are reviewing alternative ways of workforce modelling, this is being supported by Workforc colleagues and addressed in Integrated Workforce Sub-group.
administrational dministrational stafr provision (utilising existing resources) to support referra options are limited funding request submitted via Winter Schemes - awaiting
 update.

Location risk - Navigation Hub (backdoor element) - reviewing various option newly establish team to coordinate and manage e-ToC referrals.

## Stroke Quality Improvement Measures (QIMs) - September 2022

\% compliance with direct admission to an acute stroke unit $\quad$ \% compliance of thrombolysed stroke patients with a door


PCH - \% of thrombolysed stroke patients with a door to needie time of $<=\mathbf{4 5}$ minutes

\% compliance of patients diagnosed with stroke received a CT scan within 1 hour
\% compliance assessed by a stroke consultant within 24
PCH
PCH

| POW | CTM |
| :--- | ---: |
| $66.7 \%$ | $57.6 \%$ |

57.6\%

Princess of Wales Hospital




## Cont'd...Stroke Quality Improvement Measures (QIMs) - September 2022

## How are we doing?

September 2022 stats:

Across all four metrics, stroke performance continues to remain at low levels of compliance. During September 21.9\% (14 out of 64 admissions) of stroke patients were admitted directly to an acute stroke unit within 4 hours. Only 5 of the 11 eligible patients were thrombolysed within 45 minutes ( $45.5 \%$ ) and $57.6 \%$ of patients ( 38 out of 66 diagnosed patients) a CT scan within an hour. There were also 38 out of the 66 stroke patients $(57.6 \%)$ seen by a specialist stroke physician within 24 hours of arrival at the hospital.

Key factors contributing to poor performance against stroke care standards include

- 5-day/week service model for medical and therapy provision
- Lack of access to an Early Supported Discharge team and adequate bedded rehabilitation beds impact on length of stay and flow of stroke patients through the Princess of Wales hospital
- Demand for acute beds and the absence of ring-fenced stroke beds impact on the ability to admit to the stroke wards within 4 hours across the whole hospital site.


## What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated?

The CTM Stroke Strategy Group has agreed an integrated action plan with a number of short, medium and long term actions, some of which have resource implications. Progress is being made in a number of areas:

- Recruitment process underway as part of CTM Consultant Recruitment Drive. The CSG are working with medical staffing agencies to aid the recruitment of a Locum Consultant following the resignation of Consultant Stroke Physician at Prince Charles Hospital. Development of a CTM stroke consultant rota, with joint working between PCH and POW consultants to enable a more stable rota. Continued dialogue with Cardiff and Vale UHB to look at long term solutions, feeding into the South Wales Central Regional Programme Board
- Regional developments with Cardiff and Vale UHB continue to progress, with second meeting of the South Central Regional Programme Board taken place on $25^{\text {th }}$ October and joint CTM/C\&V UHB Stakeholder Event on $26^{\text {th }}$ October. Continued engagement with NHS Collaborative over timelines for national programme.
- Stroke Pathway Task and Finish Group meetings continue to take place at fortnightly intervals. Review of priorities and risks undertaken within the Task \& Finish meetings, nominated leads identified and priority actions are being progressed at pace. Work underway to review demand/capacity and therapies workforce gaps, exploring potentia improvements to data streams and review of pathways for TIA across CTM
- Action taken forward from Stroke and Bed Management Task and Finish Groups to re-start ring fencing stroke capacity on a daily basis. Daily plan to create a ring fenced bed for stroke in PCH and POW to be confirmed through daily flow calls. Confirmation of stroke demand on all three sites (PCH, RGH and POW) also to be communicated through daily flow calls. Stroke patients needing transfer from RGH to PCH to be prioritised, however if there is significant pressure in PCH then POW can be explored as an option. Communications poster will be circulated soon.
- Continued implementation of VBHC stroke prevention programme: optimal management and targeted case finding of atrial fibrillation and hypertension in primary care. GP with Special Interest recruited and other key posts underway.
- FAST programme being rolled out nationally and analysis underway to understand delayed seeking of help within Merthyr locality. Plan to be developed once reasons better understood.

| Stroke QIMs - September 2022 |  | PCH | POW | CTM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\%$ of patients who are diagnosed with a stroke who have <br> a direct admission to an acute stroke unit within 4 hours | Total admissions | 49 | 15 | 64 |
|  | No. of patients within 4 hours | 12 | 2 | 14 |
|  | \% Compliance | 24.5\% | 13.3\% | 21.9\% |
| $\%$ of thrombolysed stroke patients with a door to needle time of $<=45$ mins | Total thrombolysed | 9 | 2 | 11 |
|  | No of patients within 45 mins | 5 | 0 | 5 |
|  | \% Compliance | 55.6\% | 0.0\% | 45.5\% |
| $\%$ of patients who are diagnosed with a stroke who receive a CT scan within 1 hour | Number diagnosed | 51 | 15 | 66 |
|  | No. of patients within 1 hour | 28 | 10 | 38 |
|  | \% Compliance | 54.9\% | 66.7\% | 57.6\% |
| \% of patients who are assessed by a stroke specialist consultant physician within 24 hours | Total admissions | 51 | 15 | 66 |
|  | No. of patients within 24 | 33 | 5 | 38 |
|  | \% Compliance | 64.7\% | 33.3\% | 57.6\% |

## What are the main areas of risk?

The intended impact of the short-term actions, along with the long-term aims, is to improve the quality, safety and experience of care for patients, their families and our workforce. CTM will develop a strategy for progressing towards a SSNAP rating of ' $A$ '
The main risks to this are the wider patient flow problems experienced in ED and throughout the hospital, which make it difficult to ring fence stroke beds, particularly affecting the 4 hour target. This is part of the wider unscheduled care improvement programme and the wider performance management of the system (see actions alongside)
In POW, the ongoing staffing challenges within the therapy services are effecting the ability to update the information on SSNAP in a timely manner which will affect the accuracy of the therapy performance measures.

The inability to access ESD and a specialist bedded rehab unit for POW patients impact on outcomes, length of stay and flow. Expanding these services to support all localities across CTM requires additional or re-allocation of resource.

## Single Cancer Pathway (SCP) - September 2022

\% of patients starting first definitive cancer treatment within 62 days from point of suspicion Target $75 \%$ Compliance 46.2\%


Single Cancer Pathway compliance trend

 $(39.5 \%)$ and diagnostic stage ( $41 \%$ ) continue to be the biggest concern and significant factor for not achieving target.
Total volumes have reduced by $9 \%$ over the last month as have backlog volumes ( $7.5 \%$ ). Backlog clearance is the primary focus.

Patients currently waiting on a Cancer Pathway and of those patients the number waiting more than 62 days as at $1^{\text {st }}$ November 2022
Patients watinn over 62 and 104 days in relation to Total Waits at the end of each month


SCP Compliance detailing Maximum \& Median Waiting Times to Treatment CTMUHB Single Cancer Pathway Compliance with Maximum \& Median Waiting Times to Treatment 700 700
600
600


| Status as at August 2022 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Board | Compliance | Rank |
| BCU | 61.7\% | 1st |
| SB | 55.1\% | 2nd |
| AB | 53.0\% | 3rd |
| HDda | 49.8\% | 4th |
| стM | 46.0\% | 5th |
| c\&v | 40.1\% | 6th |

## What actions are we taking \& when is improvement anticipated?

 volumes- Breast unit launch is now planned for January 2023.
- Development and agreed implementation of Lower GI pathway
- Super Saturday clinics undertaken to clear backlog at $1^{\text {st }}$ Outpatient stage
- Focus specifically on reducing backlog.
- Outsourcing of LAPB procedures (Local Anaesthetic Perineal Biopsy) agreed with start from October to Dec 2022
- Merging of Urology MDT's and streamlining of processes / pathways
- Additional OP and surgical lists in skin continue with anticipated full backlog clearance by Dec 2022.


## What are the main areas of risk?

Performance challenges for Lower and Upper GI, Gynaecology, Head \& Neck and Urology. These tumour sites account for a significant proportion o our cancer activity and as such, non-compliance significantly affects our overall position.

- $80.5 \%$ of all patients on the active SCP are at $1^{\text {st }}$ outpatient or diagnostic stage
Resources required to effectively plan and implement the Wrapper / Canisc replacement programme.
- Downgrading practices.
- Delays in pathology, endoscopy and radiology continue.
- Delays in tertiary investigations \& treatments at SB, Velindre Cancer Centre and C\&V.
- Delays in Pathology turnaround times for routine specimens. Incidental findings of malignancies in samples sent that have taken almost 1 year to process.
- Increased demand via BSW due to age range being lowered for screening.


## CTM Adult Mental Health Services - September 2022

## \% of assessments undertaken by LPMHSS within 28 days of receipt of referral (96.8\%) - Target 80\%



Part One of the Mental Health Measure relates to primary care assessment and treatment and has a target of $80 \%$ of referrals to be assessed within 28 days. The adult mental health services compliance for September further improved to $96.8 \%$ and is the highes compliance attained since February this year. The number of referrals increased by 72\% on the previous month bringing the total referrals received during September to 962. PreCovid levels were in the region of 1,000 to 1,100 with the average referrals thus far for 2022/23, averaging 830 per month.
As a result of a Quality Improvement project, changes have been made to the delivery o our local primary mental health support services (LPMHSS). These changes will be rolled out gradually throughout the university health board and as a consequence our data collection parameters may be shifting for this period

## \% of therapeutic intervention started within 28 days following an assessment by LPMHSS (92.5\%) - Target 80\%

Overall the percentage of therapeutic interventions started within 28 days following an the target being achieved consistently for over two years.

The total number of adult interventions during the month were 333, a similar amount to the pre-Covid average. The total adult interventions commencing within 28 days during September amounted to 308 patients

As assessments have increased in month, to mitigate the risk of the demand for interventions rising a pre-emptive waiting list initiative has been commenced to increase capacity.

Adults - \% of therapeutic intervention started within 28 days following an assessment by LPMHSS


## \% of HB residents who are in receipt of secondary MH services who have a valid CTP (83.7\%) - Target 90\%



Part Two of the Mental Health Measure, i.e. \% of residents who have a valid Care reatment Plan completed by the end of each month fell to $83.7 \%$ during September and is at the lowest level observed since February 2021
As seen in the chart to the left, compliance has remained just under the target threshold since April 2020, with the exception July and September 2021.

Part 3: There were no outcome of assessment reports sent during September

## \% of patients waiting less than 26 weeks to start a Psychological Therapy (63.7\%) - Target 80\%

During September Psychological Therapies compliance fell to $63.7 \%$ of patients waiting less than 26 weeks to start a therapy and continuing to remain below the $80 \%$ compliance threshold.

The total number of patients waiting to start a psychological therapy, as at the end of September, equates to 852, which represents an increase of around $39 \%$ on the number of patients that were waiting at the end of September 2021 (611). Two waiting list initiatives of patients that were waiting at the end of September 2021 (611). Two waiting list initiatives have been approved (1) to outsource intervention for 80 service users and (2) to recruit designed to improve waiting list data, ensure 'waiting well' and improve the utilisation of designed to improve waiting list data, ensure waiting well and improve the utilisation of existing capacity.

## Adult Mental Health Services continued on the next page...

## Cont'd....Adult Mental Health Services

## How are we doing and what actions are we taking?

Part 1a: compliance has slightly improved on the previous month from $92.8 \%$ to $96.8 \%$. All areas of the Health Board are above target.
Part 1b: compliance continues to stay above target at $92.5 \%$. All areas are above target.
Part 2: Compliance for both Adult and Older Adult Services combined has reduced to $83.9 \%$ from $85.9 \%$ and is below the target threshold of $90 \%$

- Adult Services reduced from $85.5 \%$ to $82.3 \%$
- Older Adult Services improved from $87.3 \%$ to $89 \%$.

Analysis is on-going on Non-Compliant CTPs to identify and prioritise work to reducing risk and providing assurances.

Psychological Therapies: The waiting time standard is; at least $80 \%$ of the people who are waiting for an intervention should be waiting for less than 26 weeks. In September, only $63.73 \%$ are waiting for less than 26 weeks. Particular areas of challenge include the CMHT in the Rhondda Taff Ely area where $20.15 \%$ of those waiting have waited for less than 26 weeks, the CMHT in the Merthyr and Cynon area where $44 \%$ of those waiting have waited for less than 26 weeks. Challenges also remain in the LPMHSS in the Rhondda Taff Ely area, where $46.74 \%$ of those waiting have waited for less than 26 weeks.

## When is improvement anticipated and what are the main areas of risk?

Part 1a: compliance continues to be above the target of $80 \%$. Increased demand during the winter months and the possibility of reduced capacity due to staff absence poses a risk to fluctuations in performance. Systems are in place to regularly monitor performance.
Part 1b: compliance continues to remain above target.
Part 2: In response to the targeted work being carried out on non-compliant CTPs an anticipated increase to above target compliance (90\%) is expected in Quarter $42022 / 23$. There is also on-going work with Local Authority partners to ensure non-compliant social worker lead CTPs are also prioritised based on reducing risk. The main risk to these improvements will be a reduction in staffing capacity caused by increased sickness and turnover.

Psychological Therapies: CMHT Mental Health Service Improvement funding has been approved for a waiting list initiative to procure an external provider to deliver care for 80 of the 129 service users on a waiting list. This will enable core services to prioritise the remaining 49 service users on that waiting list.
The improvement involves an initial cohort of patients commencing therapy in February 2023 and for all 80 service users to have commenced therapy by April 2023.
Progress against plan reports into the fortnightly MH\&LD Planned Care Recovery Board. Discussions with other Health Boards and procurement indicate that external providers with the capacity exist, however this remains a risk until a suitable provider has been identified and the contract has been awarded An action plan is being developed to address the shortfall in staff due to retirement / staff having found other positions.

LPMHSS: A waiting list initiative has been approved to fund $2 \times$ Band 5 Assistant Psychologists to deliver tests of change it will (1) Introduce a 'first contact and 6 month contact calls to ensuring waiting well and improve waiting list data and (2) trial single session pre-therapy workshops to clarity goals of therapy, along with arrangements for those who do not wish to attend workshops and evaluate impact on lengh of treatment and improved outcomes. This scheme reports into the fortnightly MH\&LD Planned Care Recovery Board and recruitment is on track to have staff in post by April 2023 . The impact of increased demand and the current number of vacancies on potential increases in waiting times on a waiting list has been assessed and a plan has been agreed to deliver additional groups to mitigate against this risk.

## How do we compare with our peers?


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Dashboard 24 November 2022

## \% of assessments undertaken by LPMHSS within 28 days of receipt of referral (22.3\%) - Target 80\%

(10\%

Compliance during September saw a small improvement on the
previous month but remaining low with just $22.3 \%$ of assessments previous month but remaining low with just $22.3 \%$ of assessments undertaken within 28 days of referral and continuing to remain wel below beis minimum expected standard of $80 \%$, (the last time the farget being met was in July 2020).

Achievement of the 28 day standard requires a significant waiting list reduction as detailed in the chart $2^{\text {nd }}$ left, but further progress needs to be made in order to achieve the desired compliance.

## \% of therapeutic intervention started within 28 days following an assessment by LPMHSS (42.6\%) - Target 80\%

Overall the percentage of therapeutic interventions started within 28 days following an the 54 interventions for September commencing within 28 days.

Compliance continues to remain well below the $80 \%$ threshold and the last time the target was met was in December of 2020 ( $90 \%$ ).


## \% of HB residents who are in receipt of secondary MH services who have a valid CTP (37.1\%) - Target 90\%



Part Two of the Mental Health Measure, i.e. \% of residents who have a valid Care Treatment Plan completed by the end of each month continues to fall with just $37.1 \%$ compliance observed during September and continuing to remain below the set target ( $90 \%$ ). The last time compliance was achieved was May 2021.

Part 3: There were no requests for a CAMHS assessment under Part 3 of the Mental Health Measure during September.

CAMHS continued on the next page...

## Integrated

Dashboard

## Cont'd...CAMHS

## How are we doing and what actions are we taking?

Demand has increased slightly during September 2022 in line with seasonal demand. The acuity of the presentations of the CYP still remains high and evidenced by the increasing number of CYP requiring Part 2 in the service. There has been an expected slight decrease in the demand for crisis over the summer school holidays. The crisis service has extended to providing 24 hours cover on a Friday; Saturday; Sunday; Monday and a Tuesday as staffing levels increase with positive feedback from EDs on the impact on increasing discharges overnight and young people requiring less admissions.

The Rapid Intervention Service for Eating Disorders continues to experience similar level of referrals, although we are consistently seeing increasing level of clinically urgent patients. The demand has been on a sustained trajectory since October 2021. The Team are working on pathways with Paediatric colleagues and ensuring that all referrals are screened within 48 hours. The service aims to meet the NICE guidance whereby young people should be seen within 2 weeks of referral for assessment. More recently we have had funding approved to support additional medical time in the service alongside some additional nursing time, and recruitment to these posts is underway.

The Community CAMHS team are continuing to work on pathways to ensure timely interventions are undertaken within 28 days. There was a backlog of patients waiting to be seen over 28 days across all areas which corresponds with the lower performance in July and August as the service also saw a decrease in the number of referrals and patients who were deemed urgent alongside focusing on seeing the longest waiters first. However, September has shown a decrease wait. We are progressing plans to consider alternative ways to run the groups in each locality with input from third sector organisations, such as Mind Cymru and Mental Health Matters. Additional funding has also been approved to support the Community CAMHS team in terms of Health Care Support Workers for each locality and also CAMHS RMN's, and part of their roles will be to facilitate groups. This is a new and exciting initiative in the service, and it's anticipated to support the development of staff and also enable the service to offer alternative methods of delivering treatment to CYP. Recruitment to these posts is progressing.

Patients presenting with higher levels of need and risks are being identified and are in receipt of a Care Treatment Plan (CTP). The number of CYP who require a Part 2 Care and Treatment plan continues to increase within the service (increasing to over 400 CYP ) and further work is taking place to ensure these patients are allocated a care co-ordinator and have a valid CTP. Some detailed project work is being undertaken to put in place improvements and also identify the capacity gap in the service.

The Single Point of Access Team currently provides triage, information and advice to CYP and their families as well as professionals. The team continues to promote Consultant Connect and the team has met with GPs to discuss the service and referrals. With confirmation of funding from the Mental Health Service Improvement Funds the service is recruiting and referrals. With confirmation of funding from the Mental Health Service inp
into a further 2 posts to support the development of liaison with primary care.

The In-Reach Service/Whole Schools Approach was implemented from beginning of September and there is staff working within their cluster schools as planned. This service will underpin early intervention and prevention, building up resilience in CYP to prevent onward referrals into specialist CAMHS.

## When is improvement anticipated and what are the main areas of risk?

Improvements: An improvement action plan and revised trajectories have been developed in order to improve compliance for all Mental Health Measures targets. This is being reviewed with the service team leads and senior staff on a forthightly basis. Actions from this work include; movement of resources to areas of longest waits and supporting clinicians with identifying discharge plans as well as identifying ways to increase capacity by reducing non-clinical work as well as working with third sector partners.

Staffing has continued to be moved in some localities to support demand and waiting times and to increase capacity for assessments as well as interventions. This is reflected in the last few months with increasing number of assessments and reduction in the waiting list. Additional WLI have commenced to support additional capacity to target both the waiting times for assessment and the waiting times for intervention.

There has been a slight increase in the performance against the mental health measure for September. The overal number of patients on the waiting list for CAMHS has reduced further to around 185. This is the lowest the waiting list has been in over a year. However, it's anticipated that following the return to school, the numbers will increase in line with seasonal demand. There are now less patients waiting longer than 28 days for assessment, and the predicted compliance for October stands at $49 \%$, which is a significant improvement and the highest it's been since the beginning of the year Average waiting time is now around 3 weeks.

Plans have been implemented to improve Part 2 compliance. All CYP will be initially regarded as an eligible patient in receipt of secondary care and requiring a CTP. There has been a significant increase in number of identified CYP on Part 2 of the measure but recognition that there needs to be an increase in the number of patients with a valid CTP. Actions have been identified to support this area, including reducing non-clinical time and undertaking an analysis of numbers in each areas to determine the capacity gap.

The implementation of the groups across all sector areas will provide additional capacity and a different way of working which will support performance improvement in Part 1a. and Part 1b. The first groups have commenced, with some good evaluation and other groups in each locality are being developed. We are working with $3^{\text {rd }}$ sector organisation Menta Health Matters and have started discussions with Mind Cymru to consider roll out of some further groups to support those waiting as well as support patients deemed suitable for discharge. The service has had confirmation of funding from the Mental Health Service Improvement Funding in September and has progressed recruitment into these posts with interviews scheduled in October to support additional capacity into the Winter when demand increases.

## Main areas of risk

- Demand and capacity imbalance increasing the backlog of patients waiting to be seen
- Increased acuity of presentation in CYP has resulted in CYP being unwell and needing more intensive longerterm work or possible admission.


## How do we compare with our peers?



| Integrated |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Dashboard | Performance $\quad$ Page 46 of 51 | Health Board |
| ---: |
| Meeting |


| Health Board | Compliance | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Powys | 93.9\% | 1st |
| AB | 90.1\% | 2nd |
| cev | 82.9\% | 3rd |
| HDda | 43.6\% | 4 th |
| BCU | 39.6\% | 5 th |
| ${ }_{\text {CTM }}^{\text {SB }}$ | 26.9\% | 6th |


| Health soatus | Compliance | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Powys | 53.8\% | 1st |
| HDda | 53.0\% | 2 r |
| cav | 50.0\% | 3 rd |
| SB | 36.8\% | 4th |
| CTM | 36.2\% | Sth |
| ${ }_{\text {BCu }}$ | 31.6\% |  |


| Health Board | Compliance | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SB | 100.0\% | 1st |
|  | 98.6\% |  |
| Powrs | 97.6\% | ${ }_{4}^{3 \text { rd }}$ |
| HDda | 76.4\% | 5th |
| c\&v | 53.7\% |  |

## WHSSC - Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee






Using data collected and reported by Digital Health and Care Wales (DHCW), the chart above shows waiting times for CTM residents at other Welsh providers, though the actual Commissioner is not WHSSC in all instances.

Over 99\% of the waiting lists for CTM residents awaiting services commissioned by WHSSC in other parts of Wales are for treatmeath Boards. The tables to the right provide the RTT, Diagnostic and Therapy waits for CTM patients waith

The number of CTM patients waiting over 36 weeks (RTT) at these three Health Boards in September is 4,791 of which 3,040 are waiting more than 52 weeks. The number of patients waiting over 8 weeks for a diagnostic at these Health Boards is 281 and there are just 2 patients waiting over 14 weeks for a therapy

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Speciatry | 336 to 52 Weeks | 252 Weeks |
| Trauma Ortho |  |  |
| Cinical immunology \& Allergy | ${ }_{43}$ | 128 |
|  | ${ }^{37}$ | 74 |
| Cormacology | ${ }_{19}^{19}$ |  |
| ENT | 19 | 36 |
| Oral surgery | 14 | ${ }^{30}$ |
| Paediatric surgery | 21 <br> 15 <br> 18 | ${ }^{27}$ |
| - ${ }_{\text {deneral Medicice }}$ | $\stackrel{1}{9}$ | 25 |
| Dermatiogy | 13 <br> 12 |  |
| Neurrolog | ${ }_{618}^{12}$ | 7 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { cardiology } \\ \text { Pradiatric dentistry }}}$ | ${ }_{6}^{11}$ | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ |
| Peumatic Densistr | ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |
| Paeditatres Restorative Dentistr | ${ }_{1}^{21}$ | ${ }_{3}$ |
|  | 1 |  |
| Anaesthetics | 1 |  |
| Cinicar farmacology | ${ }_{6}$ |  |
| Paediatric Neurology | 2 |  |
| Caraiothoracicic surgerv Grand Total | ${ }_{1190}$ | 1458 |
| Diegnostices |  |  |
|  | Total Waits |  |
| Endosco | 77 | ${ }^{43}$ |
| Cardiology | 116 | ${ }_{17}$ |
| Physiological Measurement | ${ }_{17}^{17}$ | ${ }_{14}$ |
| Neurophvsiology | 2 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Imaging }}^{\substack{\text { Imatal } \\ \text { Total }}}$ | $\stackrel{1}{904}$ | 104 |
|  |  |  |
| Serice | Iwa |  |
| Salt | 5 | ! |
| Poditatry |  |  |
| Physiotherapy | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ | : |



CTM Outpatient Attendances at other Welsh Providers



The September 2022 position (reported at October WHSSC meeting) continues to show marginal change from the previous reported positions overall with some marked improvement in Cardiac Surgery.
There is currently one CTMUHB resident waiting up to 52 weeks at Cardiff and Vale UHB for and one further patient in the 36-52 week category at Swansea Bay UHB for Cardiac Surgery. This month's report is the first with no patients waiting over 52 weeks. Swansea Bay reports that it is on track for the new outpatient targets in Cardiac Surgery

The volume of CTMUHB residents with long waits for Neurosurgery remains relatively stable. Overall patient numbers reduced by one by waits over 52 weeks ncreased by one

| Elective Daycase Admisisions lexcuduing regular atendances) at other Welsh Providers |  | activity for quarter four. However, during September the total number of long waiting patients (Greater than 36 weeks) increased by one. <br> Plastic Surgery new outpatient activity is at contracted volumes, however elective and emergency activity remains significantly below contracted levels. The UHB reports a gap of 23 new appointments per month to address the $>52$ week waits by December 2022. There is an ongoing challenge of elective cancellations due to lack of beds and theatre capacity remains below pre-COVID-19 levels. ( 31 sessions pre COVID - currently 15.5 sessions). The number of CTMUHB residents with over long waits reduced slightly in September 2022. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

### 2.6 Finance update - Month 7

Updates on the financial position become available on the 9th working day of the month. Consequently there is no further update available to that provided in the last financial report. $\mathbf{£ 3 . 0 m}$ of the accrual which is $\mathbf{6 / 1 2}$ ths of $\boldsymbol{£ 6 . 0 m}$.

## 3. KEY RISKS/MATTERS FOR ESCALATION TO BOARD/COMMITTEE

3.1 The key risks for the Performance quadrant are covered in the summary and main body of the report.
3.2 The following issues/risks have been identified in relation to the Quality quadrant:

- Learning From Events Reports (LFERs) remain a challenge, however work continues to address the backlog. In addition, new systems and process in respect of learning and capturing learning have been implemented, which will support the timely management of LFERs for the newly triggering cases.
- Post pandemic recovery and increased demand and pressures of unscheduled care, patient flow and discharge difficulties for patients requiring ongoing support, continues to have considerable and ongoing consequences on the experience of patients and the ability of the HB to provide continuity around its core business. The six goals programme board is being launched within urgent and emergency care.
- The health board is working with the Welsh Ambulance Service Trust (WAST) to review how incidences such as patients being unable to receive an ambulance in the community can be reduced, and to mitigate the risk of harm to those waiting extended periods to be off loaded from ambulance in the meantime. The Unscheduled Care Nurse Director and acute sites Heads of Nursing are working through a set of care principles during delays in offloading to Emergency Departments. This will be co-produced with consultants and WAST.
- Prince Charles Hospital is committed to being an active participant in the development and sustainability of stroke services across CTM. If current increase in number and complexity of stroke patients across these sites continues, then the ability of Occupational Therapy, Speech and Language Therapy, Physiotherapy and Dietetics, to respond and provide a quality service to these patients will reduce and not be sustainable without additional resource. A CTM wide, stroke plan is currently in progress to the previously escalated concerns regarding the staffing and the on call rota; furthermore
under the six goals framework the 'hyper acute sites' will be moving to a model of ring-fenced 'hyper acute stroke beds' next month.
- The proposals in relation to a changed operating model presents challenges in ensuring the quality, patient safety and people's experience agenda remains well led and managed throughout.
- Ensuring robust implementation of the RLDatix system, which is aligned to the new operating model and progressing the ambition to develop an IT infrastructure to ensure up-to-date high quality data that is readily accessible enable triangulation and is meaningful.
- Gaining health board wide assurance across the breadth of UHB services, especially during a period of significant change in its operations.
- Actions to address these issues and risks are in place in the improvement action plans relating to the targeted intervention areas. Beyond this, the Health Board require ambitious pursuit of quality and safety in all it does to provide excellence in service delivery to the population of CTM.


## 4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

| Quality/Safety/Patient <br> Experience implications | Yes (Please see detail below) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | A number of indicators monitor progress <br> in relation to Quality, Safety and Patient <br> Experience, such as Healthcare Acquired <br> Infection Rates and Access rates. |
|  | Choose an item. |
| Related Health and Care <br> standard(s) | The 22 Health \& Care Standards for NHS <br> Wales are mapped into the 7 Quality <br> Themes. The work reported in this <br> summary and related annexes take into <br> account many of the related quality <br> themes. |
|  | No (Include further detail below) |
| Equality Impact Assessment <br> (EI) completed - Please note <br> EIAs are required for all new, <br> changed or withdrawn policies <br> and services. | If yes, please provide a hyperlink to the <br> location of the completed EIA or who it would <br> be available from in the box below. |
| If no, please provide reasons why an EIA was |  |
| not considered to be required in the box |  |
| below. |  |$|$


| Legal implications / impact | Yes (Include further detail below) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | A number of indicators monitor progress <br> in relation to legislation, such as the <br> Mental Health Measure. |
|  | There is no direct impact on resources as a <br> result of the activity outlined in this report. |
| There are no directly related resource <br> implications as a result of this report, <br> although a number of improvement areas <br> have underpinning financial plans. |  |
| Link to Strategic Goals | Improving Care |

## 5. RECOMMENDATION

5.1 The Board is asked to NOTE the Integrated Performance Dashboard.


[^0]:    How are we doing \& what actions are we taking?

