	Proposals:	Leading to:	Impact on adult
Urgent care	A focus on demand, capacity management and prevention 7 day working Focus on alternatives to admission Mobile technologies project Single points of access	Reductions in delayed transfers of care Reductions in length of stays Improvements in number of patients remaining home after discharge	social care: Increased social care support may be required for the time patients would previously have been in hospital
Frail older people	scheduling tool These are contained within the three Better Care Fund projects	Reductions in admissions Reductions in delayed transfers of care Reductions in length of stays Reductions in falls	A wide range of interventions targeted at delivering against the targets set in the BCF working in partnership with CCG's across the area
Planned care	Decommissioning Shift to community based settings Repatriation of out of county outpatient and day case activity	Reductions in length of stay	Possible social care input in to pre- assessment for certain patient groups for example the frail elderly. Reductions in length of stay in an acute setting may increase the requirement for social care as patients move into social care settings more quickly.
Children and young people, maternity and	Consolidation of women's and neonatal services to be supported by a multi- disciplinary workforce	Ensuring the best possible start in life	Positive impact on demand for social care through improving children's prevention and early

intervention and

neonatal

that responds to

Appendix 9 – Potential impact of BCT work streams on social care

	Proposals:	Leading to:	Impact on adult social care:
	changes in volume and complexity Improve the uptake of antenatal and parenting support Work towards achieving better perinatal outcomes Ensure neonates are cared for in the right cot and at the right time		improving health and well-being of mothers, children and young people.
Long term	Promoting prevention,	Integrated	Will have positive
conditions	self-care, improving rehabilitation for patients Adoption of a Chronic Care Model Pathway review Service integration Introduction of PRISM Increased use of electronic referrals Up to one hour of generic social care support per patient per day may be delivered through the ICS model,	pathways Reduced health inequalities Improved experience of care Care provided in appropriate cost effective settings	impacts on local social care Demand in the long term. As we move towards a greater emphasis on prevention and self-care Local authorities will need to support and the refocus
	depending on patient need		
Mental health	Refocus the crisis response team Commission a new crisis house	People should move through recovery to greater independence.	The net effect will need to be assessed. Positive impact on
	Improve flow through the inpatient service Commission a step down service Remodel CMHT's to	Some will move into social care settings more quickly whilst others may avoid or move through social care more rapidly	social care, in reducing the time social workers spend on assessments and developing care packages. In particular Inpatient beds should be

	Proposals:	Leading to:	Impact on adult social care:
	strengthen support to primary care focus on people with a clinical need Social prescribing – 3 pilot sites MH first aid Mindfulness programme 5 ways to well being	Earlier sustained discharges from statutory care, improved clinical outcomes and reduced use of secondary care costs	available to AMHPs when required as well as a PSAU that meets the required standards for all ages. A need to align health and social care commissioning particularly with the VCF Sector
	Increasing recovery college sites		
Learning disabilities	Outreach - create a Multi-Disciplinary Outreach team increased from 5 day to a 7 day service supported by realigned pathways High cost placements review – all high cost placements to be reviewed and Care Funding Calculator applied to health Short Breaks – redesign Improve Health and WellBeing – engage the VCF Sector in health facilitation Market Position statement – a shift from residential and acute settings to community based provision	Reduced stays in hospital Potential reduction in CHC funding	Will lead to an increase in care and support required within the community Potential for Continuing Health Care Packages to cease leading impacting on Council Care Budgets Will lead to increased demand for community based social care

	Proposals:	Leading to:	Impact on adult social care:
	Circle of support – a team to provide User led support		
End of life care	Early recognition of patients in the last year of life Care planning Provision of appropriately co- ordinated 24/7 care for people at the end of life and those who are important to them Anticipatory medicine Strategic partnerships with the VCF Sectors Education – a lead GP in every practice	Better support when life comes to an end	Possible increase in social care packages as a result of shifting from fast-track CHC route (social services will have access to unified care plans).