

Agreed OUH NHS FT Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUIN) goals for 2019/20

The table gives the name of each CQUIN, states which type of CQUIN it is and then gives a description of the goals that they are aiming to achieve over the course of the year.

CQUIN Name	CQUIN type	Goals 2019/20
CCG1a: Anti-microbial resistance (AMR) – Lower Urinary Tract Infections (UTI) in Older People.	National	Giving people appropriate antibiotics in order to reduce resistance. (Target for appropriate antibiotic use 60- 90%).
CCG1b: AMR – Antibiotic Prophylaxis in colorectal surgery	National	Giving people appropriate antibiotics in order to reduce resistance. (Target for appropriate antibiotic use 60-90 %).
CCG2: Staff Flu Vaccination	National	Increasing the uptake of flu vaccinations by frontline clinical staff. This will lead to fewer staff being ill and having less time off work with a risk reduction for patients catching flu from the staff. (Target 60-80%).
CCG3a: Alcohol and Tobacco - Screening	National	Increasing the number of inpatients admitted for at least one night who are screened for both smoking and alcohol use. This will lead to more patients receiving support to reduce harmful behaviours. (Target 40-80%).
CCG3b: Alcohol and Tobacco – Tobacco Brief Advice	National	Increase number of smokers receiving brief advice on smoking cessation. This will lead to more patients receiving support to reduce their harmful behaviours. (Target 50-90%).
CCG3c: Alcohol and Tobacco – Alcohol Brief Advice.	National	Increase the number of patients identified as drinking above low risk levels who are given brief advice or offered a specialist referral. This will lead to more patients receiving support to reduce their harmful behaviours. (Target 50-90%).
CCG7: Three high impact actions to prevent Hospital Falls.	National	Achieving 80% of older inpatients receiving key falls prevention actions 1. Lying and standing blood pressure recorded at least once. 2. No hypnotics or antipsychotics or anxiolytics given during stay OR rationale for giving hypnotics or antipsychotics or anxiolytics documented (British National Formulary defined hypnotics and anxiolytics and antipsychotics). 3. Mobility assessment documented within 24 hours of admission to inpatient unit stating walking aid not required OR walking aid provided within 24 hours of admission to inpatient unit. This will help to prevent hospital falls.
CCG 11a: Same day emergency care (SDeC) – Pulmonary Embolus.	National	Increase patients with confirmed pulmonary embolus being managed in a same day setting where clinically appropriate. This will lead to patients being cared for at home sooner which in turn will lead to reduced length of stay. (Target 50-75%).
CCG 11b: SDEC – Tachycardia with Atrial Fibrillation.	National	Increase patients with confirmed atrial fibrillation being managed in a same day setting where clinically appropriate. This will lead to patients being cared for at home sooner which in turn will lead to reduced length of stay. (Target 50-75%).
CCG 11c: SDEC – Community	National	Increase patients with or confirmed Community Acquired

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Acquired Pneumonia.		Pneumonia managed in a same day setting where clinically appropriate. This will lead to patients being cared for at home sooner which in turn will lead to reduced length of stay. (Target 50-75%).
PSS1: Medicines Optimisation and Stewardship Trigger 1	Specialised Commissioning	Medicines Optimisation (reducing systemic-anti cancer therapies (SACT) wastage/ reducing antifungals). Specifically, the 3 key objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved Antifungal Stewardship across the NHS in England. •Greater standardisation in the use of antifungals across the NHS in England. •Optimise use of generic products wherever clinical appropriate to ensure best value.
PSS1: Medicines Optimisation and Stewardship Trigger 2	Specialised Commissioning	As above.
PSS1: Medicines Optimisation and Stewardship Trigger 3	Specialised Commissioning	As above.
PSS1: Medicines Optimisation and Stewardship Trigger 4	Specialised Commissioning	As above.
PSS1: Medicines Optimisation and Stewardship Trigger 5	Specialised Commissioning	As above.
PSS2: Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Improving Treatment Pathways through Operational Delivery Networks (ODNs)- Governance	Specialised Commissioning	Continuing to support organisations in the region to achieve the best outcomes for patients with Hepatitis C.
PSS2: Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Improving Treatment Pathways through Operational Delivery Networks (ODNs)- Stewardship	Specialised Commissioning	As above.
SS3: Cystic Fibrosis Supporting Self-care	Specialised Commissioning	This scheme continues with the trial supporting self-management and employs an electronic Cystic Fibrosis (CF) adherence indicator captured by an IT platform (CFHealthHub) to deliver a complex behavioural intervention that increases patient activation and adherence, thus delivering better patient outcomes and avoidance of costly escalations.
PSS8: Severe Asthma Specialised Care Review	Specialised Commissioning	Through this scheme the geographical variation in the prescribing and management of patients with severe asthma will be lessened; through the development of severe asthma networks all services will rapidly mature to the performance of the best. Patient outcomes will be improved and will be able to be evidenced by the National Asthma Audit and the UK Severe Asthma Registry.
PSS10: Spinal Surgery	Specialised Commissioning	Improve patient care, save money and contribute to waiting time reduction through a network model to ensure the appropriateness of spinal surgery in context of other treatment options. Ensure compliance against clinical commissioning policies. The CQUIN aims to promote the better management of spinal

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		surgery by creating and supporting a national system of local networks each comprising a host centre and partner providers.
Armed Forces Health	Specialised Commissioning	To ensure high quality services are accessible to armed forces personnel and registered families to promote, protect and restore the health of the community.
Dental 1 – managed clinical network (MCN) Attendance	Specialised Commissioning	To promote networking, clinical staff must attend each of the relevant MCN meetings, and be involved in any projects as appropriate.
Dental 2 - Dental Electronic Referral System (DERS) Implementation	Specialised Commissioning	Introduction of a (DERS) which will streamline referrals.
Pharmacy System Replacement	Local	Updating pharmacy system to become more robust.

**Agreed OUH NHS FT Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUIN) goals for 2020/21:
These are under discussion with the relevant commissioners.**