

Regeneration: A framework for service transformation for chronic liver disease

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Background

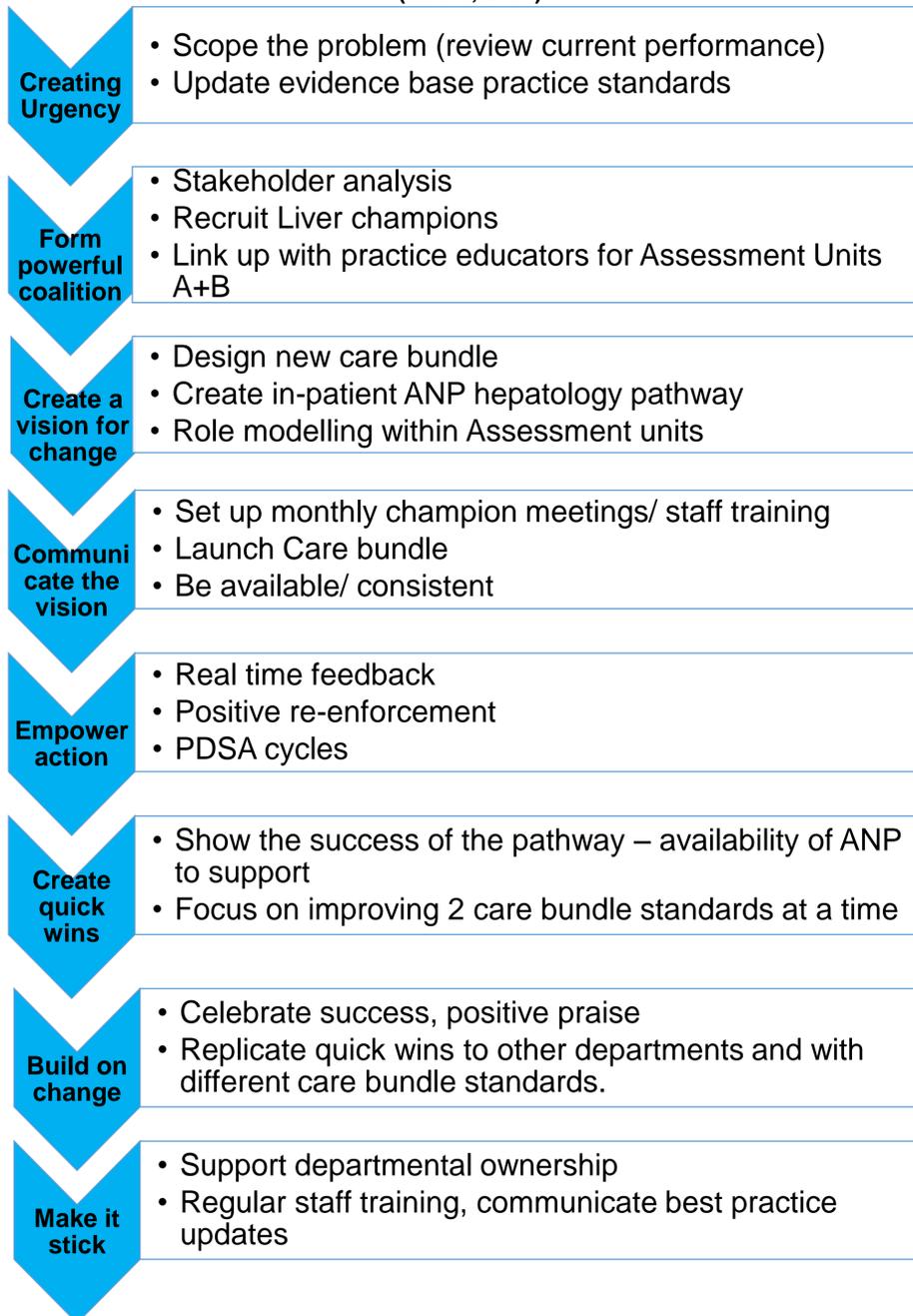
- ❖ NCEPOD (2013) identified that the acute care of patients with a liver disease was poorly recognised, resulting in patients receiving sub-standard care,
- ❖ England and Wales has approximately 60,000 people living with Liver cirrhosis (PHE, 2015).
- ❖ The North West has 4,221 per 100,00 population under 75 mortality rates considered preventable (PHE, 2015).
- ❖ The National Liver Plan (2009) suggests that the acute care of patients with decompensated liver disease could be improved if a structured, consistent and evidence based approach was adopted.

Aims

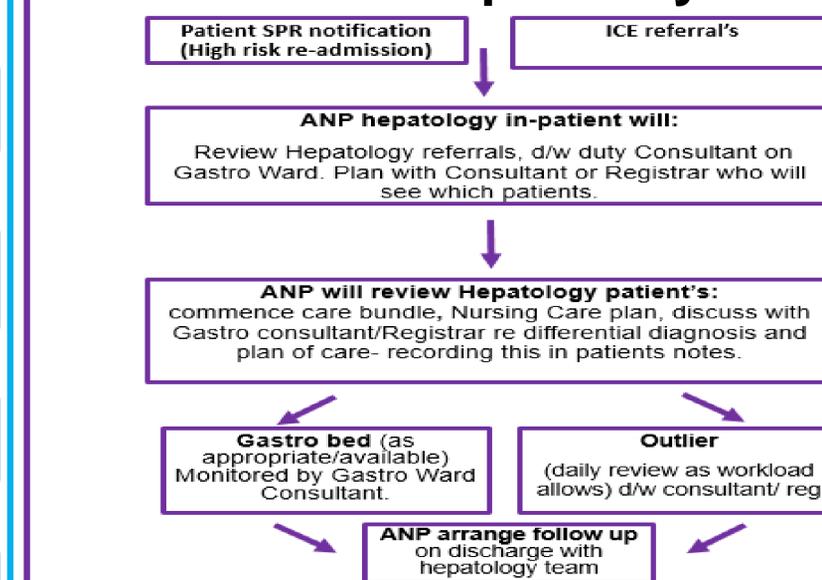
- ❖ Strategy development: to innovate and implement a decompensated liver care bundle in line with best practice evidence.
- ❖ Stakeholder Engagement: increase staff knowledge, raise patient profile, inspiring staff to professionally develop, improving benchmarks of care for decompensated liver disease patients.
- ❖ Develop an 'Advanced Practitioner led Hepatology' patient pathway, focussing on first 48 hours of admission.
- ❖ Ensure patients with decompensated liver disease have Hepatology outpatient follow up for sustained medical management.

Implementation Method

(Kotter, 2015)

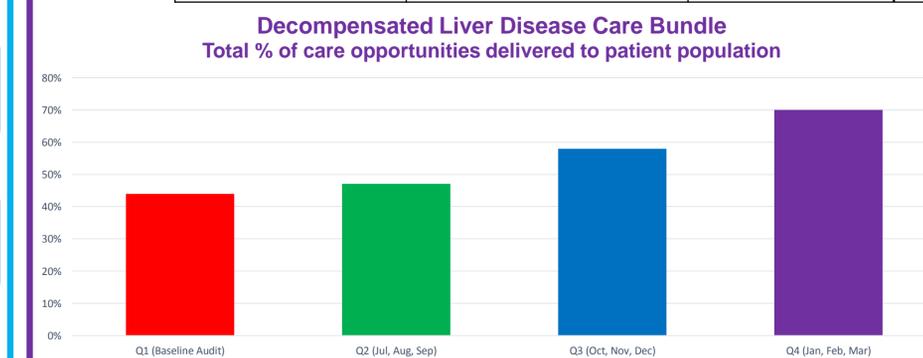


Patient pathway



Evaluation (Donabedian, 2005)

	Inputs	Process	Outcomes
Inputs	❖ Clinical Mentorship	➢ Clinical competencies	➢ ANP Autonomy
	❖ Education	➢ Team development	➢ Increase knowledge
Process	❖ Care bundle development	➢ Raise care bundle profile – be present	➢ Care bundle compliance
	❖ Technology availability	➢ Outpatient follow up made	➢ 30 day re-admission rate
Outcomes	❖ Stakeholders	➢ Stakeholders	➢ Team ownership



References

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The National Liver Plan. (2009). *The National plan for liver services*. Retrieved from http://www.bsg.org.uk/attachments/1004_National%20Liver%20Plan%202009.pdf