

Research Symposium NOC 2016

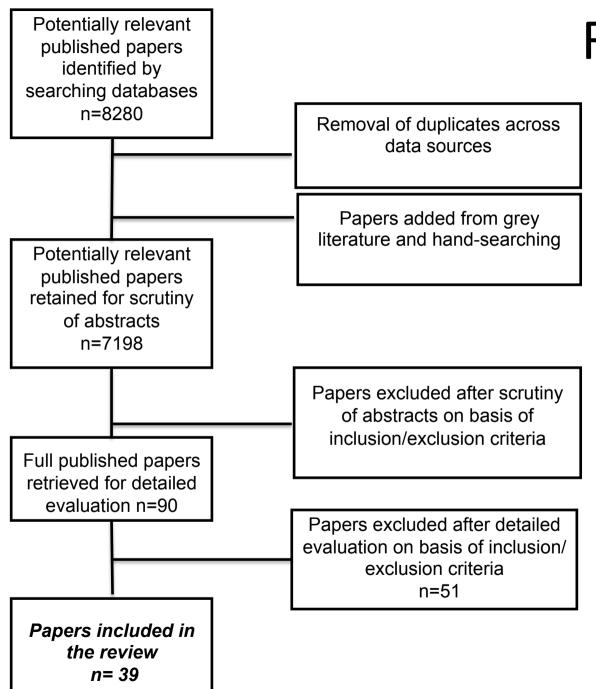
Enhanced Scheme Evaluation Project (ESEP)

Robert Harper
On behalf of the ESEP team



ESEP key objectives

- Systematic review of enhanced schemes
- Enhanced (community) scheme case studies
 - MECS (Lambeth and Lewisham) and GRRS (Manchester)
 - Clinical safety and effectiveness evaluation
 - Health economic evaluation
 - Stakeholder qualitative evaluation
- Other ESS (cataract, referral management)



Realist Review





Ophthalmic & Physiological Optics ISSN 0275-5408

REVIEW PAPER

Effectiveness of UK optometric enhanced eye care services: a realist review of the literature

Helen Baker^{1,2}, Gokulan Ratnarajan^{2,3,4}, Robert A. Harper⁵, David F. Edgar¹ and John G. Lawrenson¹

¹Division of Optometry and Visual Science, City University London, London, ²UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, London, ³Comeo-Plastic Unit, Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, ⁴Vision and Eye Research Unit, Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge, and ⁵Manchester Academic Health Sciences Centre, Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester, UK

Citation information: Baker H, Ratnarajan G, Harper RA, Edgar DF, Lawrenson JG. Effectiveness of UK optometric enhanced eye care services: a realist review of the literature. Ophthalmic Physiol Opt 2016; 36: 545–557. doi: 10.1111/opo.12312

Keywords: commissioning, enhanced optometric services, enhanced service schemes, eye care services, ophthalmic disease, realist review

Correspondence: John G Lawrenson E-mail address: J.G.Lawrenson@city.ac.uk

Abstract

Purpose: UK demographic and legislative changes combined with increasing burdens on National Health Service manpower and budgets have led to extended roles for community optometrists providing locally-commissioned enhanced optometric services (EOS). This realist review's objectives were to develop programme theories that implicitly or explicitly explain quality outcomes for eye care



The effectiveness of enhanced optometric services in the management of acute and chronic ophthalmic disease: a '*realist review*' of the literature....highlights:

- First systematic review to evaluate locally-commissioned ESS using community optometrists
- Realist review methodology increasingly being used to review the effectiveness of 'complex' interventions
- ESS can provide ophthalmic care commensurate with usual care
- ESS are well received by patients and other stakeholders
- Further work to establish cost-effectiveness and sustainability of schemes is required



MECS

MINOR EYE CONDITIONS SERVICE (MECS)

The Minor Eye Conditions service is up and running in Lambeth and Lewisham. Below is an interactive mapractices are accredited and seeing MECS patients.





MECS evaluation (methodology)

- Qualitative (2 stages)
 - Stakeholder views (patients, optometrists, ophthalmologists, GPs and commissioners)
- Quantitative
 - Prospective analysis of all patients seen over a 12 month period (N=2307)
 - Clinical decision making study (referred patients and patients managed by optometrists)
- Health economic analysis

Open Access Research

BMJ Open Evaluation of a minor eye conditions scheme delivered by community optometrists

E Konstantakopoulou, D F Edgar, R A Harper, H Baker, M Sutton, S Janikoun, 5 G Larkin, 6 J G Lawrenson1

To cite:

Konstantakopoulou E. Edgar DF, Harper RA, et al. Evaluation of a minor eve conditions scheme delivered by community optometrists. BMJ Open 2016:6:e011832. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-011832

 Prepublication history for this paper is available online. To view these files please visit the journal online (http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/ hmionen-2016-011832\

ABSTRACT

Background: The establishment of minor eve conditions schemes (MECS) within community optometric practices provides a mechanism for the timely assessment of patients presenting with a range of acute eye conditions. This has the potential to reduce waiting times and avoid unnecessary referrals to hospital eye services (HES).

Objective: To evaluate the clinical effectiveness. impact on hospital attendances and patient satisfaction with a minor eye service provided by community optometrists.

Methods: Activity and outcome data were collected for 12 months in the Lambeth and Lewisham MECS. A

Strengths and limitations of this study

- A case study approach lends itself to in-depth complex health service research and can yield powerful insights into aspects of health and healthcare delivery.
- The Lambeth and Lewisham minor eye conditions scheme is one of the first enhanced service schemes to be comprehensively evaluated.
- Equivalent data were also obtained for a neighbouring commissioning area (Southwark) in which the scheme was not introduced, allowing a comparison between hospital eye service (HES) referrals in areas with and without the



MECS Outcome

Management	% of Px		
Management of ocular pathology in practice	64%		
Discharge/no ocular pathology	11%		
Referral to King's College Hospital	10%		
Referral to Guy's and St Thomas's Hospital	7%		
Referral to other HES	1%		
Referral to GP	6%		





MECS Clinical Decision making

- Ophthalmologist review of HES referrals
 - 89% appropriately referred
 - 78% referred with the appropriate urgency
 - Those deemed referred with inappropriate urgency were overcautious referrals in >90% cases
- Reference optometric panel consensus review of random sample of 220 (~10%) non-referrals
 - 95% appropriately managed
 - No major clinical safety issues



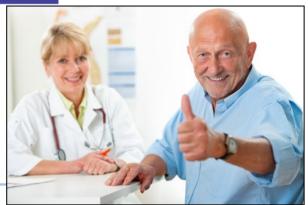
MECS Health Economics

- 'First attendances' from GP to HES dropped by 26.8% (95% CI -40.5 to -13.1) in Lambeth & Lewisham when compared to Southwark, a neighbouring borough without the MECS scheme
- Paper pending



Open Access Research

BMJ Open A qualitative study of stakeholder views regarding participation in locally commissioned enhanced optometric services



E Konstantakopoulou. 1 R A Harper. 2 D F Edgar. 1 J G Lawrenson 1

Open Access

To cite:

Konstantakopoulou E, Harper RA, Edgar DF, et al. A qualitative study of stakeholder views regarding participation in locally commissioned enhanced optometric services. BMJ Open 2014;4: e004781. doi:10.1136/ bmjopen-2013-004781

Prepublication history and

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To explore the general practitioners (GPs) a regarding the development a community-based enhanced Design: Qualitative study us questionnaires and telephon Setting: A minor eye condit a glaucoma referral refineme based on accredited commu Participants: 41 optometri:

and 25 GPs.

BMJ Open Multi-stakeholder perspectives of locally commissioned enhanced optometric services

H Baker, 1,2 R A Harper,3 D F Edgar, 1 J G Lawrenson1

To cits: Baker H. Harper RA. Edgar DF, et al. Multistakeholder perspectives of locally commissioned enhanced optometric services. BMJ Open 2016;6: e011934. doi:10.1136/ bmjopen-2016-011934

 Prepublication history and additional material is available. To view please visit the journal (http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1136/bmiopen-2016-011934).

Received 16 March 2016 Desired 0, bits 2016

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To explore views of all stakeholders (patients, optometrists, general practitioners (GPs), commissioners and ophthalmologists) regarding the operation of community-based enhanced optometric services.

Design: Qualitative study using mixed methods (patient satisfaction surveys, semi-structured telephone interviews and optometrist focus groups).

Setting: A minor eye conditions scheme (MECS) and glaucoma referral refinement scheme (GRRS) provided by accredited community optometrists.

Participants: 189 patients, 25 community optometrists, 4 glaucoma specialist hospital optometrists (GRRS), 5 ophthalmologists, 6 GPs (MECS), 4 commissioners.

Results: Overall, 99% (GRRS) and 100% (MECS).

Strengths and limitations of this study

 This is the first study to describe the views and attitudes of all key stakeholders (patients, optometrists, general practitioners, ophthalmologists and commissioners) on the operation of community-based enhanced optometric services.

Research

- The wide range of qualitative methods used comprised patient satisfaction questionnaires validated by follow-up telephone interviews. focus groups and semi-structured telephone interviews.
- All those surveyed were active participants in the two schemes studied and their views may not be representative of participants in schemes in general across the UK



'GRRS' (GERS)

Eye (2002) 16, 1–6 © 2002 Nature Publishing Group All rights reserved 0950-222X/02 \$25.00



- National Eye Care Services Steering Group (2002)
- MREH GRRS (2000)
- Objectives
 - reduce number of FP glaucoma referrals to HES
 - reduce waiting times between GP referral & glaucoma evaluation
 - greater involvement of primary care sector

Community refinement of glaucoma referrals

Abstract

Aim To describe a Manchester-based glaucoma referral refinement scheme designed to reduce the number of false-positive referrals to the hospital eye service. To report on the first years results of this scheme and its financial costs to the NHS.

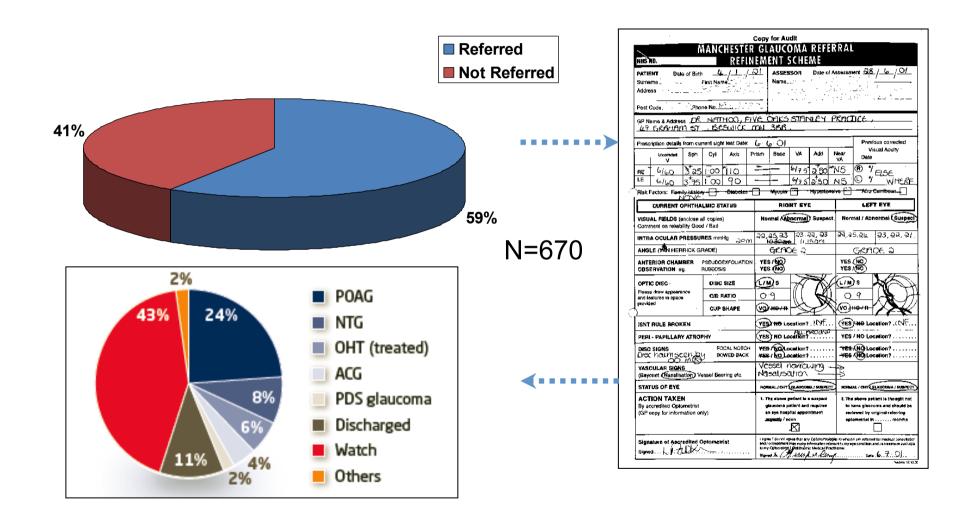
Methods Patients with suspected glaucoma, instead of being referred to their GP and then on to the hospital eye service, were referred to a group of specially trained community

DB Henson¹, AF Spencer¹, R Harper¹ and EJ Cadman²

(20–65%), ie there is little if any evidence of glaucoma. 1–7 These false-positive referrals place unnecessary demands upon an already overstretched resource and contribute to the long waiting times between GP referral and outpatient department (OPD) appointments. The false referrals also incur considerable financial costs, both for the NHS itself and to the patient (travel, lost time at work). In addition, there may be psychological costs, with unnecessary anxiety in the referred patient, who is informed that they may have glaucoma and



Early analysis of GRRS





GERS Referral criteria (2013)

Single criteria

IOP ≥30mmHg confirmed at a second visit. If IOP >35 mmHg then no confirmatory measurement is necessary

Unequivocal pathological cupping at the optic nerve head. Abnormal neuroretinal rim configuration. Large cup, taking into account the overall size of the disc. Notched neuroretinal rim. The existence of a disc haemorrhage merits closer inspection for early nerve fibre loss. A > 0.2 asymmetry of cup to disc ratio

Visual field loss consistent with a diagnosis of glaucoma, confirmed at a second visit. If explained by other disc or retinal pathology to be referred as such and not through scheme.

Combined criteria

IOP, age and CCT criteria as per NICE treatment algorithm**

IOP >21 mmHg plus an optic disc appearance suspicious of glaucoma or optic disc asymmetry

Abnormal optic disc and corresponding visual field defect (IOP not raised) (no need for confirmatory measures).

Additional criteria

Optic disc change over time e.g. increase in cup size, change in the rim appearance, or the occurrence of a new haemorrhage

Anterior segment signs of secondary glaucoma (eg pseudoexfoliation) with IOPs >22 mmHg on two occasions

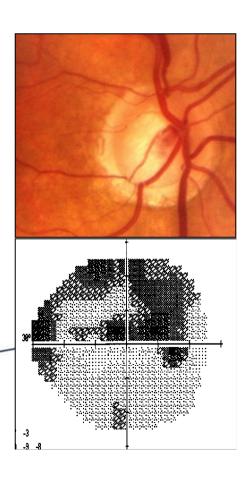
Suspected narrow-angle glaucoma (symptoms of sub-acute attacks or occludable angle and IOP >22 mmHg).

**			555 – 590				
CCT	>590 micrometresmicrometres			<555 micrometres		Any	
IOP (mmHg)	>21-25	>25-29	>21-25	>25-29	>21-25	>25-29	>30
Referral	No	No	No	Refer if <60	Refer if <65	Refer if <80	Refer



GERS evaluation progress

- Outcomes (Oct 2014-July 2016)
 - 1,404 patients seen in GRRS
 - 753 (54%) discharged
 - 130 seen in FN study
 - 651 (46%) referred
 - Variable inter-optometrist referral rate
 - Referral outcome on ~50%
 - 13% discharged
 - 50% monitored
 - 28% commenced on treatment
 - 9% DNA





ESEP Team

Project Leads:

Robert Harper and John Lawrenson

Co-applicants:

David Edgar, Cecilia Fenerty, David Henson, Ian Murdoch, David Parkins, Steve Roberts, Paul Showman, Fiona Spencer, Matt Sutton and Heather Waterman

Researchers:

Evgenia Konstantakopoulou, Paddy Gunn, Jo Marks, Helen Baker, Tom Mason, Hannah Forbes



Professor David Henson's Festschrift Glaucoma Research Meeting

Speakers include: Bal Chauhan, Paul Artes and David Henson

Postgraduate Education Centre, Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Wednesday 11th January 2017

Enquiries: Peter.Nield@cmft.nhs.uk