

# Developing the Population Health Management Approach in Birmingham & Solihull ICS

August 2021





## **Population Health Managment**

#### **РНМ...**

... improves the health and wellbeing, and reduces inequalities, of an entire population

Uses data driven planning and delivery of proactive prevention and care to achieve maximum impact.

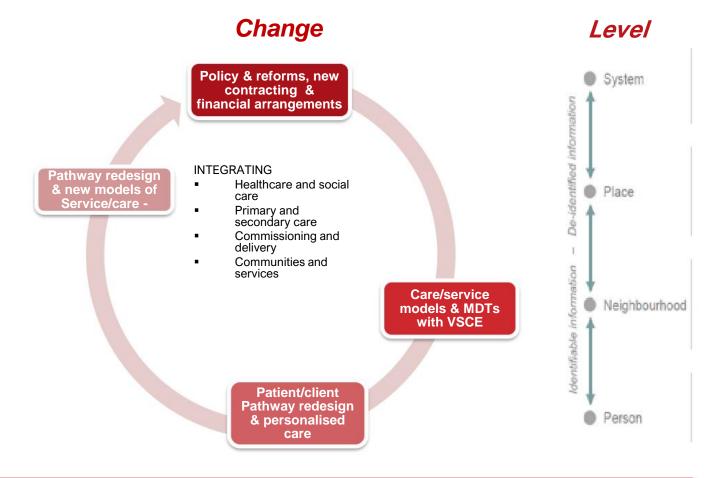
Includes **addressing wider determinants** of health problems, and requires coproduction by communities and partner agencies

#### **PHM** activities

... include segmentation, **risk stratification** and impactabilty modelling to identify local 'at risk' cohorts - and, in turn, designing and **targeting interventions** and **Pathways rationalisation** 

to reduce risk and prevent ill-health and support people with ongoing health and social problems reducing unwarranted variations in outcomes

#### Changes at levels driven by insights from intergrated data





# Issues with integrating social care data with health care data

- It is non-standardised
  - In terms of codes and terminology
  - In terms of data structure
- Does not use NHS numbers as unique identifiers
  - Cannot be easily linked with health data
    - Requires the use of fuzzy logic matching which the CSU does not employ.





# Development «PHM by doing»

- Scope the digital and data infrastructure, and capacity and capability (for statistical modelling and forecasting) we have
- Build system wide relationships & trust, supporting organisational culture shift and citizen engagement
- Apply to two topics in PHM pilots that links up health and social factors

# 1) Infant mortality & first 1001 days

 Collaboration with BUMP and infant mortality work

-Start from public health and social determinants to integrate into healthcare pathways

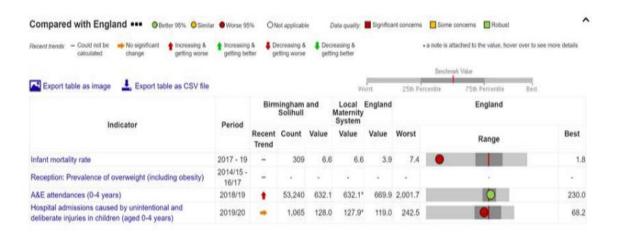
#### 2) Adult Obesity

- Leveraging the work that is already underway to evaluate the care pathway
  - Start from healthcare to reach into social determinants and public health

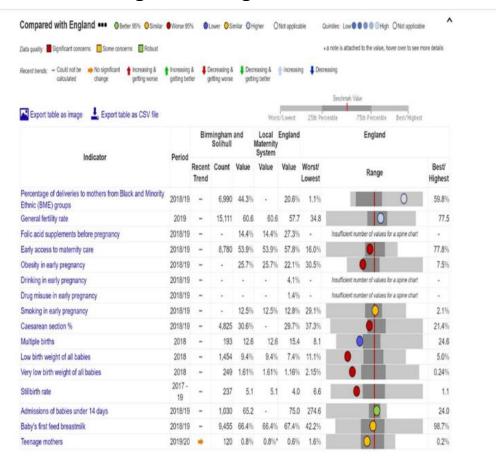


## PHM Pilot: Infant Mortality and & first 1001 days

Birmingham's infant mortality rate (deaths at ages under 1 per 1,000 live births) remains higher than the national rate despite downwards trend over the last 20 years



BSol has high rates of low birth weight and stillbirth - one of the highest in England.



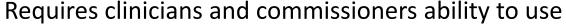


### PHM Pilot: Infant Mortality & first 1001 days

#### **Assessed Need for-**

responsive anticipatory pregnancy, new-born, & yearly years care to

- -reduce high rates of LBW rates & stillbirth reducing perinatal morbidity & mortality
- -promote early year health and development





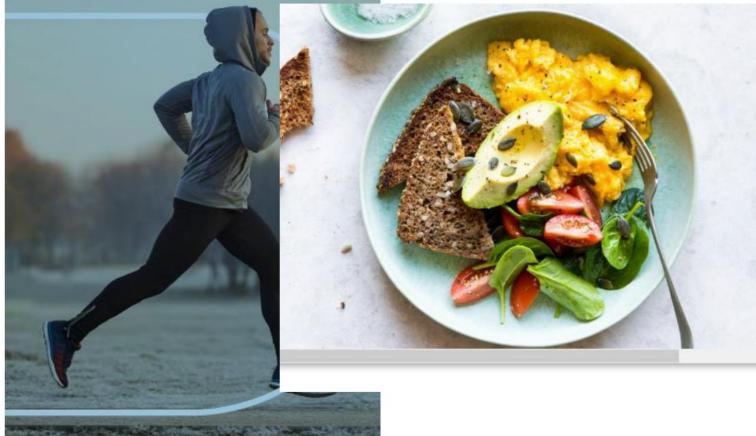
- Late antenatal booking
- •smoking while pregnant
- substance and alcohol misuse
- pregnancy health and nutrition
- pregnancy-related complications
- •a mother's young age



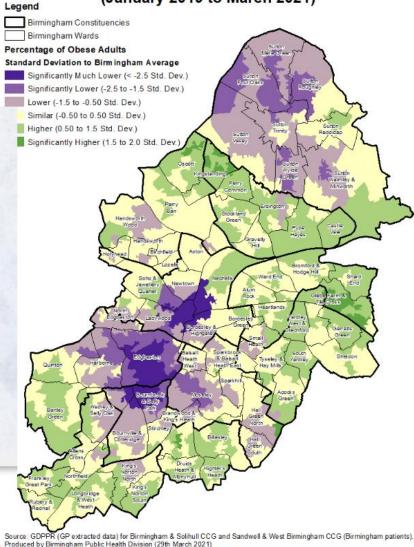
Individuals assigned to tailored care pathway/services
Groups provided with accessible services efficiently



#### PHM Pilot: Obesity and Weight Management



#### Percentage of Obese Adults by Birmingham LSOA (January 2019 to March 2021)



Produced by Birmingham Public Health Division (29th March 2021)
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#### PHM Pilot: Obesity and Weight Management



Data from community and services



Interventions

Insight used design Service and assigned individuals to tailored care pathways & services

Tier 1: Universal weight literacy and advice

Wellbeing Service –
(e.g.Be Active Plus,
Weight Management App,
DPP)

Statistical modelling, visualisation & forecasting

#### NHS Health Checks

**‡** 

Tier 2: Community Services

Tier 3 Clinician led multidisciplinary team

Tier 4 Bariatric care pathways

