
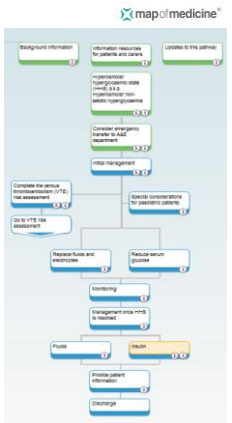


Worcestershire
Treatment
Pathways

Worcestershire
Diabetes Pathways



www.wkp.nhs.uk/carepathways



The flowchart, titled 'mapofmedicine', outlines the clinical pathway for diabetes. It starts with 'Background information' and 'Clinical to this pathway'. Key steps include: 'Information resources for patients and carers', 'Consider emergency transfer to hospital', 'Initial management', 'Consider the clinical presentation (CTD) the assessment', 'Specialist consultation for laboratory genetic', 'Reduce focus and attention', 'Reduce service provider', 'Monitoring', 'Management area must be reached', 'Discharge', 'Primary patient information', and 'Discharge'.

Background

- 2007 – Worcestershire Health Economy decides to implement pathways as methodology for improving health care whilst reducing costs, backed by Whole Systems Programme (W.Mids. SHA I.T. Programme)
- Map of Medicine funded nationally by NPfIT Connecting for Health
- Diabetes chosen for pilot due to pan-organisational, multidisciplinary care required, existence of local Diabetes Network Board and increasing prevalence & cost of dealing with this condition.
- Diabetes well understood locally, but some aspects of service needed alteration
- Public meetings held to establish priorities

Critical Success Factors

- Cross organisational governance at senior level (Diabetes Network Board, Clinical Senate)
- Organisational support for the work
- Dedicated support for the creation of the pathway (Library Service -1 FTE/IT Project Manager/ PCT Programme Lead for Diabetes)
- Local senior clinical support from all disciplines
- Development of pathways as part of overall organisational strategy (QIPP plans)
- Realistic timelines for work

Aims

- Define best practice
- Standardise care
- Support service re-design & efficiency
- Bring together local & national guidelines, patient information, contact details & clinical information in one place
- Reduce inappropriate referrals (shift first outpatient appointments from secondary to primary care)
- Ensure timely referrals
- Promote self-care
- Highlight NICE Quality Standards
- Facilitate communication with patients and between healthcare staff
- Use as a teaching tool for new staff

