



North Tees and Hartlepool
NHS Foundation Trust

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT THROUGH EFFICIENT AND COST EFFECTIVE USE OF MEDICINES

FFF Value Maker Award 2020

Driving best value for patients & tax payer

Dr Mojgan H Sani

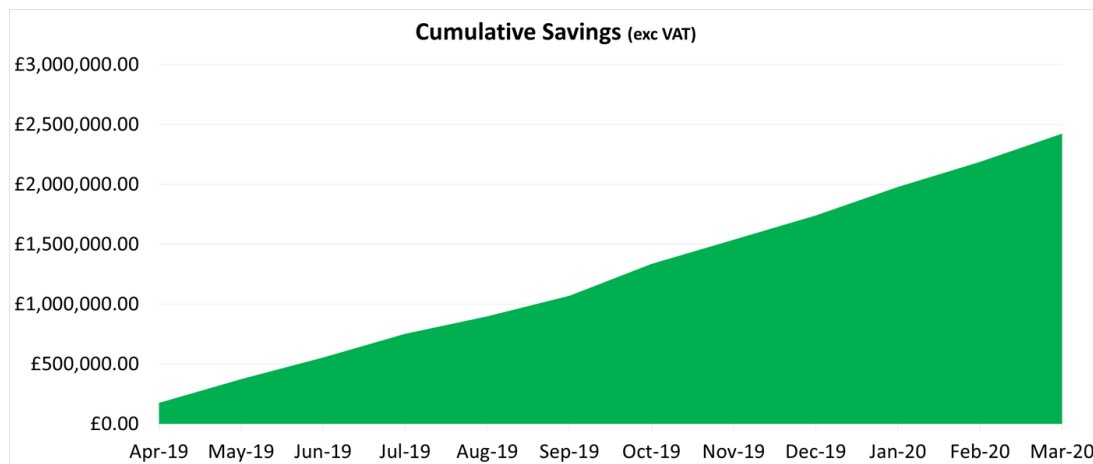
Director Medicines Optimisation & Chief Pharmacist



FOCUS: MEDICINES

- **The most frequent intervention in the NHS**
- **Increased UK life expectancy by 10 years since 1960s**
- **Helped double cancer survival rate (last 40 years)**
- **Top NHS non-pay expenditure (19 billion / year)**
- **New innovations - Cost increase 12% /year**
- **New innovations – increased complexity in use to ensure optimised and safe prescribing and administration**

14 MEDICINES EFFICIENCY PROGRAMMES



Total accumulative
£2.424 million
2019-20

Waste management, biosimilar agents switches, collaborative Formulary work across the ICS, regional medicines procurement, working across interface, NHS E I Model Hospital Medicines Optimisation dashboard

Focus on Safety & Quality

01

Quality Impact Assessment for Workstreams, robust governance (Medicines Safety Committee & Drugs & Therapeutics Committee)

02

Savings reinvested in quality of care / Patient experience & organisational sustainability across ICS

03

Transformation & Collaboration



NHS England and NHS Improvement



"Use of the best value versions of expensive medicines is already delivering effective treatment for patients across the NHS, including those with cancer, offering the right care for patients while saving the tax payer hundreds of millions of pounds."

**Simon Stevens,
Chief Executive of NHS England.**

Medicines challenges leading to opportunities: increasing cost (12% per year), 19 billion/yr, complexity



Waste:

In primary care around £300 million per year of medicines are wasted of which £150 million is avoidable.



Admission reduction:

5 to 8 % (17% in over 65s) of all unplanned admissions to hospitals are due to medication issues, two thirds are preventable. Avoidable medicines related admissions to hospitals may cost around £530 million per year, nearly 2 million bed days per year.



Adverse reaction and medication errors:

Medication errors cost the NHS £1.6 billion per year, causing around 1,700 death and contribute up to 22,000 deaths each year. General medical council EQUIP study in acute hospitals demonstrated a prescribing error rate of 9%.



Patient adherence & Polypharmacy:

Only 16 % of patients who are prescribed a new medicine will take it as prescribed. 30 to 50% of medicines for long term conditions are not taken as intended.