

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Hubs – a PCN-led model

99% of patients presenting at hubs were able to be managed in primary care



Background

ARIs are one of the largest causes of emergency department (ED) attendances nationally. NHSE states that 'Respiratory diseases are a **major factor in winter pressures** faced by the NHS; most respiratory admissions are non-elective. Gloucestershire A&E attendances for ARI over a 4-week period (17 Sept-14 Oct 23) showed that:

- 64% of patients were not admitted to hospital (616 pts)
- The highest number of people not being admitted were adults in the range of 15-44 years and paediatrics in the range of 1-4 years old.
- 70 people attending were 'heralded' walk ins (out of 616) - 'Heralded' walk-in attendances that arrive following an NHS 111, GP or OOH referral have been identified as they may be amenable to a direct referral to an ARI hub.

Aim

The NHSE ARI guidance states that an 'An Acute Respiratory Infection hub model is a system approach that drives a collective objective to provide timely and appropriate care to the population and helps reduce pressure on other parts of the system. The hub model may be best suited to those with acute, episodic needs.

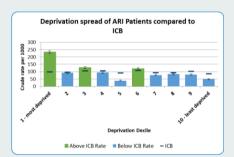
The goals* of an ARI hub service are to:

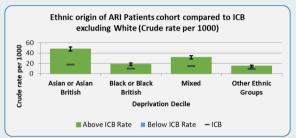
- Support patients with urgent clinical needs
- Reduce the burden across the health community particularly ED attendances and admissions
- Reduce the burden of acute respiratory illness on primary care
- Reduce nosocomial transmission by separating the high expected flow of infectious patients through hubs rather than usual GP waiting rooms and clinic
- Establish proof of concept for the delivery model'

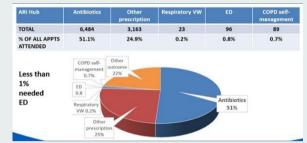
*Edited for brevity

Measurement









Method/Design

A project group, consisting of two PCN Business leads and lead GPs and ICB Project Team (within the Transformation Team), used the national guidance along with the development of an agreed Gloucestershire Standing Operating procedure (SOP) for ARIs and Virtual Wards to operationalise ARI assessment hubs. A pathway was also developed and agreed.

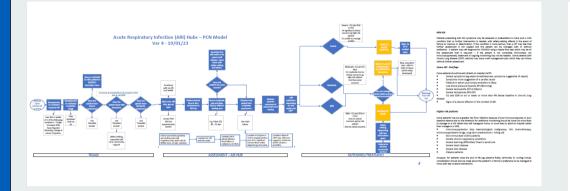
The project group continues to meet on a weekly basis to monitor the service, further develop the pathway and to rectify any relevant issues.

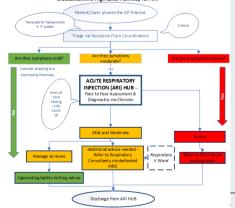
This is an opportunity to provide point of care testing and access to Respiratory Virtual Ward. The service is available 7 days a week for Gloucester and Cheltenham GP Practices.

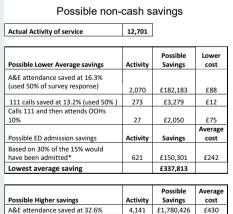
Learning

The main outcomes of patients presenting with respiratory symptoms were that 99% of patients were able to be managed in primary care, with 76% receiving a prescription.

- There were opportunities for empowering and educating patients when they attend an ARI hub
- Clinicians were able to talk to a respiratory consultant for advice and guidance or refer to the Respiratory Virtual Ward
- Dedicated pharmacy support with the ARI hubs meant that some patients also got a medication review if relevant
- ARI Hubs also had access to GP's, ANP, Paramedics and other health professionals including Social Prescribers and Stop Smoking Nurses.



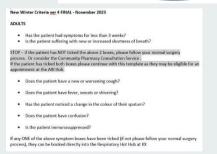


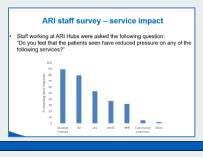


Average saving of the 2 options £1,334,965

Conclusion and Next Steps

- Pre ARI Hub Opening (Feb 2022 Dec 2022): Gloucester and Cheltenham localities had an average of 447.82 ED attendances per month compared with 387.82 attendance for the other localities.
- Post ARI Hub Opening (Feb 2023 Dec 2023): Gloucester and Cheltenham reported an average of 398.09 ED attendances per month compared with 372.09 in the other localities.
- Reduction: In Gloucester and Cheltenham the average ED attendances per month were 11.1% lower in the Post ARI hub Opening period. In the other localities this was 4.06% lower. Therefore, there is a 7.04% difference.







Tools and/or Models Applied

- Data/measurement/PHM
- Health inequalities
- Process mapping
- Engagement
- Value focus