Renal Capability Framework

Information Webinar

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Renal Capability Framework - Webinar

Overview of Capability Frameworks

- Targeting Zero: background
- Capability frameworks: what are they

Self-assessment process (Information Gathering)

- process
- Self-assessment example template
- Online resources

Questions and Answers

Next steps

Targeting zero, the review of hospital safety and quality assurance in Victoria (2016) found that the department had failed to provide adequate oversight of quality and safety of health services and in its role as system manager of Victoria's public health services.

Targeting Zero recommended that the department:

- Play a stronger role in "managing risk in the system to ensure that hospitals only offer care that is within their capabilities, with high-risk care concentrated in the centres where it is safest."
- Expand capability frameworks (within 3 years) to cover all major areas of hospital clinical practice and be monitoring adherence to the capability frameworks across both public and private hospitals.

What is a capability framework?

Capability frameworks:

- describe the clinical services and complexity that can be safely managed by health services against 6 levels
- describe the workforce skills, infrastructure, equipment, clinical support services and clinical governance needed
- are a common language for staff, the community and other health services about a local hospital's capability, and
- support a transparent approach to planning and service development at the local, regional and system levels.

In Victoria, the use of capability frameworks is well established in relation to Maternity and Newborn services, where they have been published and in use since 2010. The most recent Maternity and Newborn Capability Framework was released in March 2019.

Capability frameworks – consultation process

February 2019

Department invited feedback on the draft service descriptors for each of the four clinical service streams (renal, surgery, emergency/trauma/UCC, cardiac). The service descriptors were updated in response to this feedback.

April 2019

Draft versions of the frameworks, including the revised service descriptors and the draft service requirements, circulated for consultation.

Stakeholders consulted included public health services, private hospitals, professional associations and unions, peak bodies, Safer Care Victoria, relevant clinical networks and a number of business units internal to the department.

The Self-assessment process (Information Gathering)

- Self-assessment tool template with provisional renal capability level for each facility sent to 11 hubs
- All rural satellite health services sent template for any shared facility
- Hubs responsible for coordinating self-assessment tool process.
- Hub executive director to authorise (sign-off) each selfassessment before submission (by 8 November)
- Return completed self-assessments via web portal

Online resources

General webpage

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/health-system-designplanning/implementation-capability-frameworks

Framework document

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/renal-services-capabilityframework-implementation-version

• Example level 4 self-assessment template

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/formsandtemplates/renal-capability-self-assessmenttool-19-20

Submission Portal

https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/870ed1bce2ce49d381af5a17e9f6169a

Implementation process







Example self-assessment (p3-4)

Self-assessment

LEVEL 4 SERVICE LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

Service	Description	Compliance	If 'No' is selected, please describe		
			current arrangements:		
Complexity of care/ service role description	Provides a comprehensive renal service for medium complexity adult patients including specialist services (clinics) for diagnosis and management of other medium complexity renal conditions.	⊠Yes ⊡No			
	Provides a comprehensive renal service for medium complexity adult patients including establishing patients on peritoneal dialysis and haemodialysis.	⊠Yes ⊡No	\mathcal{N}		
	Provides a comprehensive renal service for medium complexity adult patients including a nurse operated dialysis service for patients having acute and planned chronic maintenance haemodialysis (haemodialysis and peritoneal).	⊠Yes □No			
	Provides a comprehensive renal service for medium complexity adult patients including selecting, training and supporting patients to dialyse at home.	⊠Yes □No			
	Provides a comprehensive renal service for medium complexity adult patients including an active home dialysis service for the region and its lower level services.	⊠Yes ⊡Not			
	Provides a comprehensive renal service for medium complexity adult patients including acute dialysis to inpatient services that are on site/collocated.	⊠Yes ⊡No			
N.	Provides admitted and non-admitted care to patients with medium complexity renal conditions. Excluding: peri-operative, operative and postoperative management of kidney transplantation).	⊡Yes ⊠No	We have gaps in service delivery for: • nuclear medicine specialists • clinical genetic testing. • Aboriginal hospital liaison officers • neuro-psychologist • renal specialist clinics • infectious diseases		
	Provides vascular access on demand.	⊠Yes ⊡No			
	Provides emergency care for common complications including hyperkalaemia, haemorrhage, haemolysis, air embolism and peritoneal dialysis related peritonitis.	⊠Yes ⊡No			

Service	Description	Compliance	If 'No' is selected, please describe
			current arrangements:
	Has specialist nephrology advice and supervision available 24/7.	⊠Yes	
		⊡No	
	Provides specialist nephrology clinical supervision for patients in lower level	⊠Yes	
	services through formal arrangements.	⊡No	
Emergency services	Care available for all dialysis-related emergencies 24/7 including unplanned	⊠Yes	
	dialysis and peritoneal dialysis related peritonitis and line	⊡No	
	contamination/disconnection.		
	Has emergency department protocols for management of common renal	□Yes	Being updated
	complications.	⊠No	
	Provides a range of renal investigations which are initiated, supervised and	⊠Yes	
	interpreted by a nephrologist including native renal biopsy.	⊡No	
	24/7 availability of either surgical and/or radiological support in the event of a major	⊠Yes	
	bleed.	□No	
Acute and subacute	Provides care for medium risk, medium complexity admitted care and renal	⊠Yes	
care	inpatient beds are co-located together.	⊡No	
	Provides admitted peritoneal dialysis services.	⊠Yes	
		⊡No	
	Provides tunnelled and non-tunnelled dialysis related central venous lines.	⊠Yes	
	vascular access surgery and interventional radiology of limited complexity on an elective basis.	⊡No	
	Provides insertion and management of peritoneal dialysis catheters.	⊠Yes	
		⊡No	
	Provides dialysis to rehabilitation patients with dialysis scheduling to maximise	⊠Yes	
	patients access to rehabilitation therapies.	⊡No	
Chronic kidney	Partners with primary care providers and others to promote early identification and	⊠Met	
disease (CKD) and	management of renal risk factors or early disease for local community.	⊡No	
,,	sizease of load community.	I	I

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Questions from the sector 1

1. How was the provisional level for my facility decided?

- Proxy procedures were allocated for each level, with levels set for minimum requirements.
- Provisional allocation reflects capability in implementation framework document (developed in consultation with sector)
- Data used to build capability profile.
- Data reported by health services used for activity snapshot for each facility (Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset, 2018-19).

		2	3	4	5
	Apheresis/plasma exchange				1
	Fistula creation			37	
BETTER CARE HOSPITAL	Minimally supervised haemodialysis	588			
DETTER CARE HUSPITAL	Native renal biopsy			87	
	Overnight/Multiday stay		467		
	Parathyroidectomy				38
	Peritoneal catheter insertion			12	

2. I don't agree with the provisional level allocated – it doesn't match all the services we currently provide?

- Level allocated is provisional.
- Up to health service to demonstrate how it is currently at a different level than allocated.
- Provisional level is a starting point for discussion with department.

NB: Capability frameworks are tools that describe the scope of services and the complexity that can be <u>safely managed</u> at each level of care, and the minimum service requirements – the workforce skills, infrastructure and equipment, clinical support services and clinical governance – that are needed to <u>consistently deliver</u> the scope of services described. 3. Whose responsibility is it to fill in the self-assessment forms for the satellites?

- Hub manager is responsible for coordinating and overseeing completion of all self-assessments.
- Either hub manager or satellite can fill in forms.
- Hub executive director is responsible for signing off on completed form.

4. What if I answer no or not met to some of the questions – does that mean the facility drops down a scale?

- Purpose of the self-assessment tool is to identify your actual or current capability.
- There will be a later step which will include discussion regarding your facility's aspirational level.

Questions from the sector 5

5. What happens after this stage?

- All self-assessments reviewed and collated
- Discussion between department and facilities to explore clarification and develop strategies to bridge a gap and associated risk plans.
- (See Implementation flowchart, slide 8)

Complete templates and submit by 8 November

Health services to provide executive director nominee

Liaise with satellite facilities

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