Realising the potential of AHPs to support those with cancer in the future

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Macmillan Cancer Support
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CANCER: A COLOSSAL CHALLENGE
THE 2.5 MILLION

There are now 2.5 million people living with cancer in the UK.

The number has grown by this extra 400,000 people in just five years.

Where are they?
- 2 million people in England
  - This would fill Wembley Stadium 23 times.
- 130,000 people in Wales
  - This would fill the Millennium Stadium 1.8 times.
- 220,000 people in Scotland
  - This would fill Hampden Park 4.2 times.
- 63,000 people in Northern Ireland
  - This would fill Croke Park 1.9 times.

There’s good news...
The number of people living with cancer is going up partly because more people are surviving cancer for longer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Survival Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>10yrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People with cancer now live an average of 10 years after diagnosis, compared with just one year in the 1970s.

...but also bad news...
More and more people are getting cancer in the first place, and many are left with serious long-term side-effects.

By the end of 2016, there will be more than 1,000 people diagnosed with cancer every day in the UK.

...and huge pressure on the NHS
Hospital admissions for cancer in England have increased by 100,000 a year compared with five years previously.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Admissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>1.2 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The shifting pattern of survival

Total Prevalence - now

Total Prevalence - 2030

Not everyone is living well

1 in 4 cancer patients must deal with consequences from their treatments

1 in 2 cancer patients have co-morbidities

1 in 5 breast cancer patients face a recurrence of their cancer
Some people with cancer can live with their needs unmet for years

Practical and personal needs
- Mobility - 32%
- Housework and cooking - 31%
- Personal care - 14%

Emotional needs - 78%

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication difficulties / disorders</td>
<td>Continence</td>
<td>Cognitive impairment</td>
<td>Neuropathy (peripheral &amp; cognitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysphagia</td>
<td>Exercise &amp; physical wellbeing</td>
<td>Fatigue &amp; energy management</td>
<td>Lymphoedema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metastatic spinal cord compression</td>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>Loss of visual function</td>
<td>Altered body image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Breathlessness</td>
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**CONSEQUENCES OF CANCER & ASSOCIATED TREATMENTS**
NO. OF CO-MORBIDITIES BY AGE

Data from the Scottish School of Primary Care’s Multimorbidity Research Programme.
Alongside an ageing population, with increased multi-morbidities

Number of older people (65 and over) living with a cancer diagnosis in the UK

2010

1,309,000

2040

4,109,000

= 100,000 people

Co morbidities will increasingly have a significant impact on clinical and social needs of PLWC and person centred approach to care

# Needs of people living with cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs of people living with cancer</th>
<th>Systematic</th>
<th>Physical</th>
<th>Emotional</th>
<th>Practical</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Information and support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Taking the cancer strategy forward
May 2016

• 57% patients surviving 10 years or more
• Rec: 70: Review of the cancer rehabilitation workforce
• By March 2017 drive spread of risk stratified pathways
• Review approaches to reducing and managing long term consequences of treatment
• By March 2017 develop a vision for the future shape an skill mix of the workforce required
• Review communication skills for NHS staff and introduce a tiered competence framework for staff providing end of life care.
Health Education Framework 15 – The future healthcare workforce

1. Include informal support to help people prevent ill health
2. Skills, values and behaviours to provide co-production
3. Adaptable skills responsive to evidence and innovation.
4. Skills, values and behaviours to promote safe, high quality care.
5. Deliver the NHS Constitution – bring the highest levels of skills and knowledge at times of basic human need when care and compassion are what matter most

Raising the Bar
Shape of Caring: A Review of the Future Education and Training of Registered Nurses and Care Assistants
Lord Willis, Independent Chair - Shape of Caring review
Health Education England
Commissioning person centred care for people living with and beyond cancer

Rehabilitation services - All patients must have access to appropriately skilled allied health professionals (including occupational therapists, physiotherapists, speech and language therapists, dietitians, psychologists and therapeutic radiographers) to support their individual needs throughout the whole cancer pathway, where appropriate.
Principle 6
Have an appropriately educated and trained team, able to utilise a range of interventions and skills that are underpinned by a sound evidence base.
Shortage of specialist professionals
Many of these people could be helped with simple interventions and support for self-management.

What stops non-cancer specialists?

Barriers include:

- Health and social care professionals’ knowledge
- People affected by cancer not knowing enough about what to look out for, or how to seek help if they experience problems.
AHP education and training in cancer

• Only 29% had received any form of cancer education as part of their undergraduate training
• 78% had never had communication skills training
Recommendations

• Increase confidence and capability in the AHP workforce and transfer of knowledge and skills to working with those with cancer
• PT and OT professional groups and other AHP groups need to work with universities locally and nationally to increase the amount of education AHP students receive about cancer
• Training and education on how to effectively tailor assessment and treatment to meet those with a cancer diagnosis
• Extend communication skills
Macmillan AHP competence framework development

- Clinical practice
- Supporting independence
- Interagency and partnership working
- Professional practice
- Care coordination

AHP competence framework
Macmillan Role Development Programme

- To support specialist cancer practice
- Blended learning, including mentor sessions
- Cancer pathway, Macmillan services, autonomous practice
- UK wide band 5/6 nurses and AHPs
- Pilot March 2016; Refined offer Autumn 2016
Extended roles

• Improved job satisfaction and staff experience
• Improved patient experience and outcomes
  – Patients with multiple chronic conditions require more holistic care. Extended roles, with a scope of practice across traditional boundaries, can deliver this
• More efficient use of staff time and resources
  – Equipping staff with a broader range of skills and encouraging them to practise at the ‘top of their licence’
  – Improved job satisfaction and staff experience
Advanced practice roles

• Offer opportunities to improve clinical continuity
• Provide mentoring and training for less experienced staff
• Offer a rewarding, clinically facing career option for experienced staff
• Non medical prescribing
• Fill in gaps in the medical workforce.
• The roles can be developed relatively rapidly, in around three years.

Nuffield Trust (2016) Reshaping the workforce to deliver the care patients need.
Thank you