

Instructions and user guide for the Dashboard

Dashboard Access

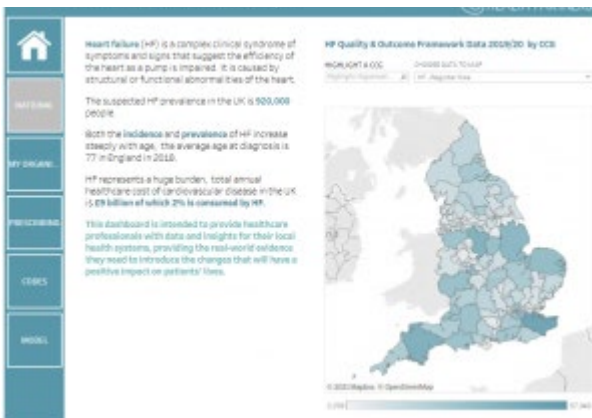
The dashboard may be accessed via the Tableau Server. A generic log in is provided, and can be accessed by emailing HFdashboard@imperialcollegehealthpartners.com

Click on the HOME tab to begin exploring the dashboard

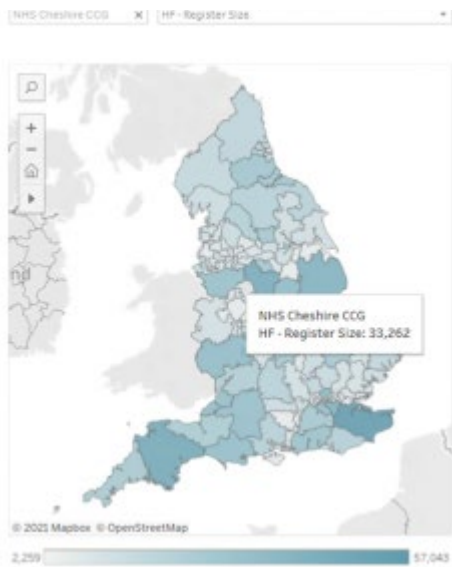


Dashboard Navigation

The HOME tab is the landing page of this dashboard. Any of the tabs may be accessed quickly clicking the icons on the left hand side of the dashboard.



- Click on **NATIONAL OVERVIEW** to navigate to the next tab.
- The **NATIONAL OVERVIEW** tab provides a description of the national landscape of heart failure and the purpose of this dashboard.
- The map on the right allows you to visualise specific metrics related to the HF Quality and Outcome Framework across England and “highlight” specific organisations



- Scroll your mouse over the regions to identify the location and learn more about the metric specified in the dropdown menu

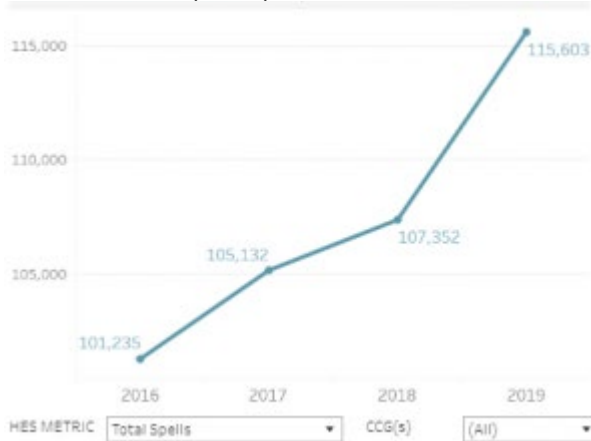


- Typing a CCG name into the HIGHLIGHT A CCG box will highlight that region for easier identification

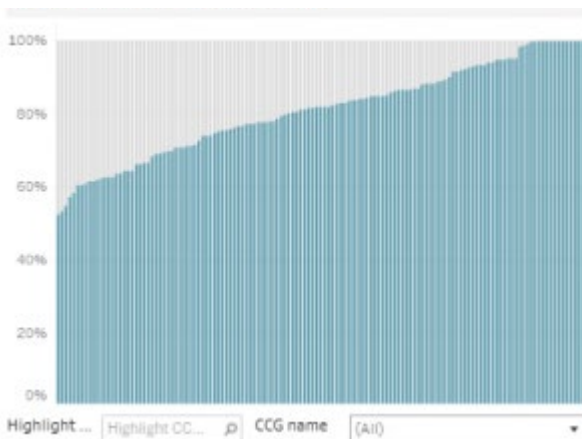


- Click on **MY ORGANISATION** to navigate to the next tab.

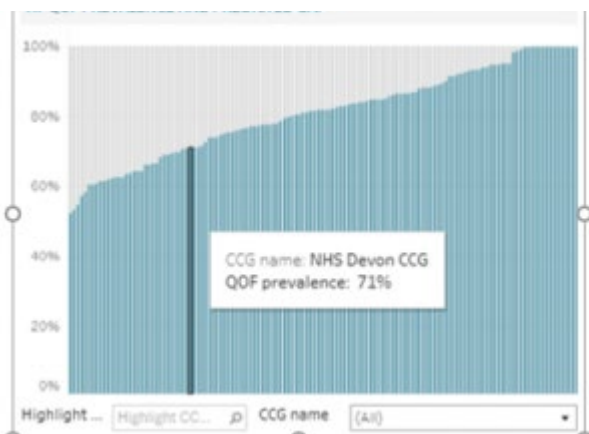
- The MY ORGANISATION tab summarises hospital episode statistics (HES) and quality outcomes framework (QOF) data related to heart failure.

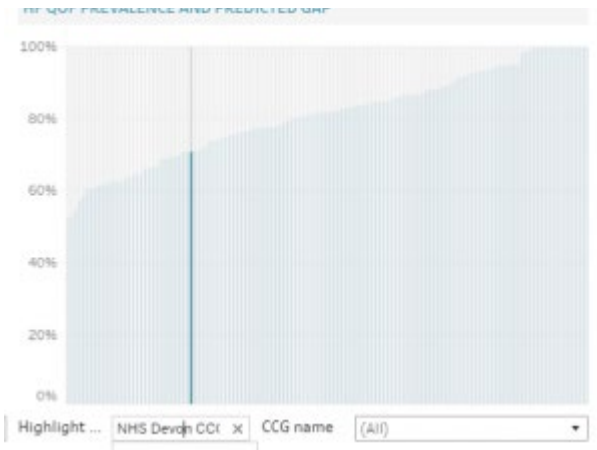


- Use the dropdown menu to select your CCG and adjust for relevant HES and QOF metrics.
- The HF HOSPITAL ACTIVITY TREND graph allows you to visualise changes in hospital activity over time specific to the HES metric selected in the dropdown menu.

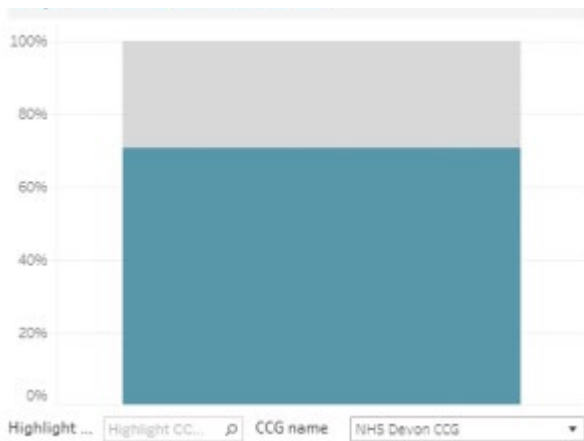


- The HF QOF PREVALENCE AND PREDICTED GAP graph allows you to visualise the position of organisations across England by their predicted gap in HF diagnosis.





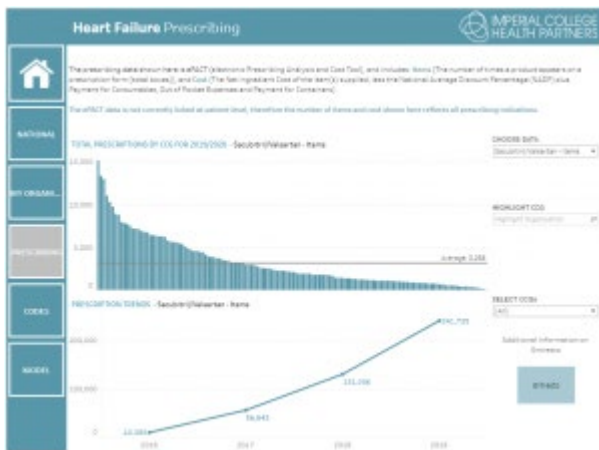
- Scrolling your mouse over the bar chart will allow you to identify which organisations have a larger predicted diagnosis gap than others. Typing your organisation name into the Highlight Organisation box will highlight that organisation in bold.



- This graph can also be filtered by CCG for a clearer view by selecting the required CCG name in the dropdown menu.



- The two graphs pictured allow you to visualise set QOF metrics based on the selected CCGs in the CCGs dropdown menu.

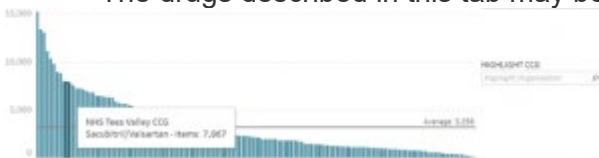


- Click on **PRESCRIBING** to navigate to the next tab.
- The tab describes prescription trends for groups of prescription drugs relevant to heart failure derived from ePACT. The ePACT data is not linked at patient level therefore the number of items and cost shown in this dashboard reflects all prescribing indications

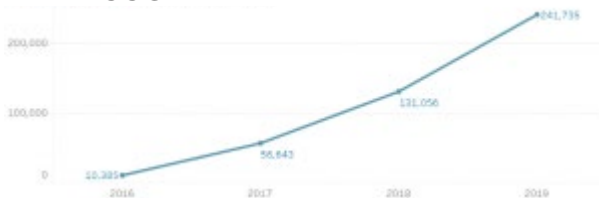
CHOOSE DATA
Sacubitril/Valsartan - Items

○

- The drugs described in this tab may be adjusted using the drop-down menu pictured.



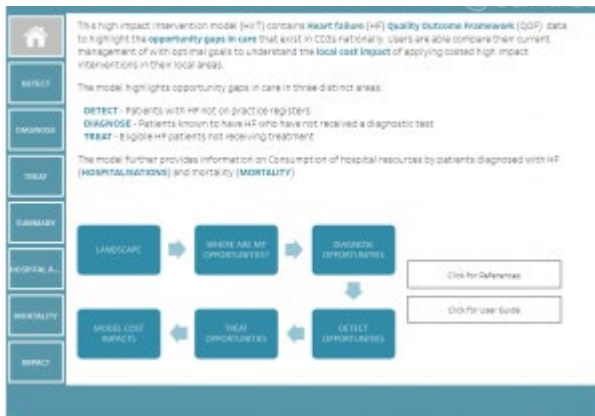
- The **TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS BY CCG** bar chart allows you to visualise all CCGs in England according to the specified prescription metric and compares them to the national average.
- Scrolling your mouse over each individual bar on the chart allows you to read which CCG it refers to. Typing a CCG name into the Highlight Organisation box will highlight that CCG in bold.



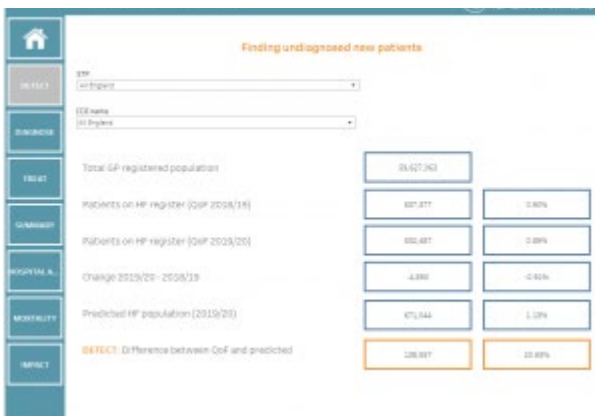
- The **PRESCRIPTION TRENDS** graph describes changes in prescription metrics (as specified in the drop-down menu) from 2016 to 2019 in the CCGs specified in the drop-down menu on the right.



- Click on the Entresto icon to look at prescription trends per QOF patient for Entresto (Salcubitril/Valsartan). Return to the main **PRESCRIBING** dashboard by clicking the Return icon.



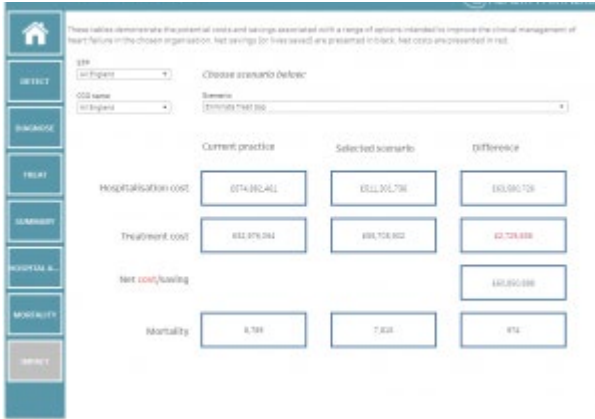
- Click on **MODEL** to navigate to the Heart Failure High Impact Intervention Tool model
- The landing page of the model explains the background, purpose and function of the model. The model is designed around the three main principles of heart failure management: detection, diagnosis and treatment, illustrating:
 - Patients with HF not on practice registers: **DETECT**
 - Patients known to have HF who have not received diagnostic: **DIAGNOSE**
 - Patients eligible for HF treatment not receiving it: **TREAT**



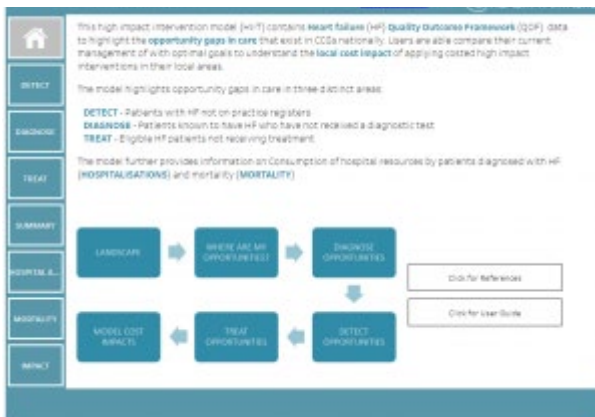
Category	Value	Percentage
Total GP registered population	26,927,363	
Patients on HF register (QOF 2018/19)	607,677	0.86%
Patients on HF register (QOF 2019/20)	602,427	0.89%
Change 2019/20 - 2018/19	-5,250	-0.86%
Predicted HF population (2019/20)	671,044	1.00%
DETECT: Difference between Qof and predicted	108,957	22.89%

- Adjust the settings of the STORIC CCG in each England view however this can be

- The **DETECT**, **DIAGNOSE** and **TREAT** tabs allow you to explore the potential number of patients which are not currently being included in heart failure assessment or treatment.
- The **SUMMARY** tab allows you to see the overall effect of adjusting for each of these principles of HF management on patient numbers.



- The **HOSPITALISATION** and **MORTALITY** tabs break down the predicted difference in patient numbers when patients are- and are not adequately treated for HF. This data informs the **IMPACT** tab which provides a breakdown of the potential costs, savings and mortality by eliminating specific “gaps” (in Scenario drop down menu) based on the detect, diagnose and treat principles.



- To return to the tabs other than **MODEL**, navigate to the **HOME** tab in the model and click on **RETURN HOME** on the top right of the page.



Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF)

The four clinical indicators for heart failure are:

- HF02** - The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients with heart failure
- HF03** - The percentage of patients with a diagnosis of heart failure (diagnosed on or after 1 April 2008) which has been confirmed by an echocardiogram or by specialist assessment 3 months before or 12 months after entering on to the register
- HF04** - In those patients with a current diagnosis of heart failure due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction, the percentage of patients who are currently treated with an ACE-i or ARB
- HF05** - In those patients with a current diagnosis of heart failure due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction who are currently treated with an ACE-i or ARB, the percentage of patients who are additionally currently treated with a beta blocker (needed for heart failure)

ICD10 codes (Hospital Acute Diagnosis)

- I12.0 Hypertensive heart disease with (congestive) heart failure
- I13.0 Hypertensive cardiomyopathy
- I42.0 Chronic cardiomyopathy
- I42.8 Cardiomyopathy, unspecified
- I50.0 Congestive heart failure
- I50.1 Left ventricular failure
- I50.8 Heart failure, unspecified

Medicines (including BNF codes)

- H02
- S2200K210 Calcium
- S2200K230 Calcium (Hydrochloride) (Capoten)
- S2200K240 Enalapril Maleate with Diuretic
- S2200K250 Bisoprolol Maleate
- S2200K260 Furosemide
- S2200K270 Lisinopril
- S2200K280 Perindopril Brumex
- S2200K290 Ramipril Maleate with Diuretic
- S2200K300 Candesartan Hydrochloride with Diuretic
- S2200K320 Quinapril Hydrochloride
- S2200K340 Nifedipine
- S2200K350 Ramipril with Calcium Channel Blocker

- Click on the icon below **CODES** to navigate to the next tab.
- This tab lists all codes used to define the variables included in this dashboard.

Abbreviations used in the dashboard

Below is a list of common abbreviations found in the dashboard:

Abbreviation	Description
ACEi	Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors
ARBs	Angiotensin receptor blockers
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
ePACT	(electronic) Prescribing Analysis and Cost Tool
HES	Hospital Episode Statistics
HF	Heart Failure
MRAs	Aldosterone Receptor Antagonists
NTT	Not To Target
QOF	Quality Outcomes Framework
STP	Sustainability and Transformation Partnership
UK	United Kingdom

Contact

If you would like to find out more about this work please email us:
ea@imperialcollegehealthpartners.com