



England

National Clinical Audit and Patient Outcomes Programme (NCAPOP)

Medical Directorate

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NHS England's Approach to Quality



NHS England's approach to managing quality is based on the [National Quality Board's Shared Commitment to Quality](#), which sets out **nationally-agreed definition of quality** (safe, effective, personalised, well-led, sustainable and equitable care) and the need to work together, across professions, domains and services, to improve quality.



Delivering Quality Care: The Seven Steps



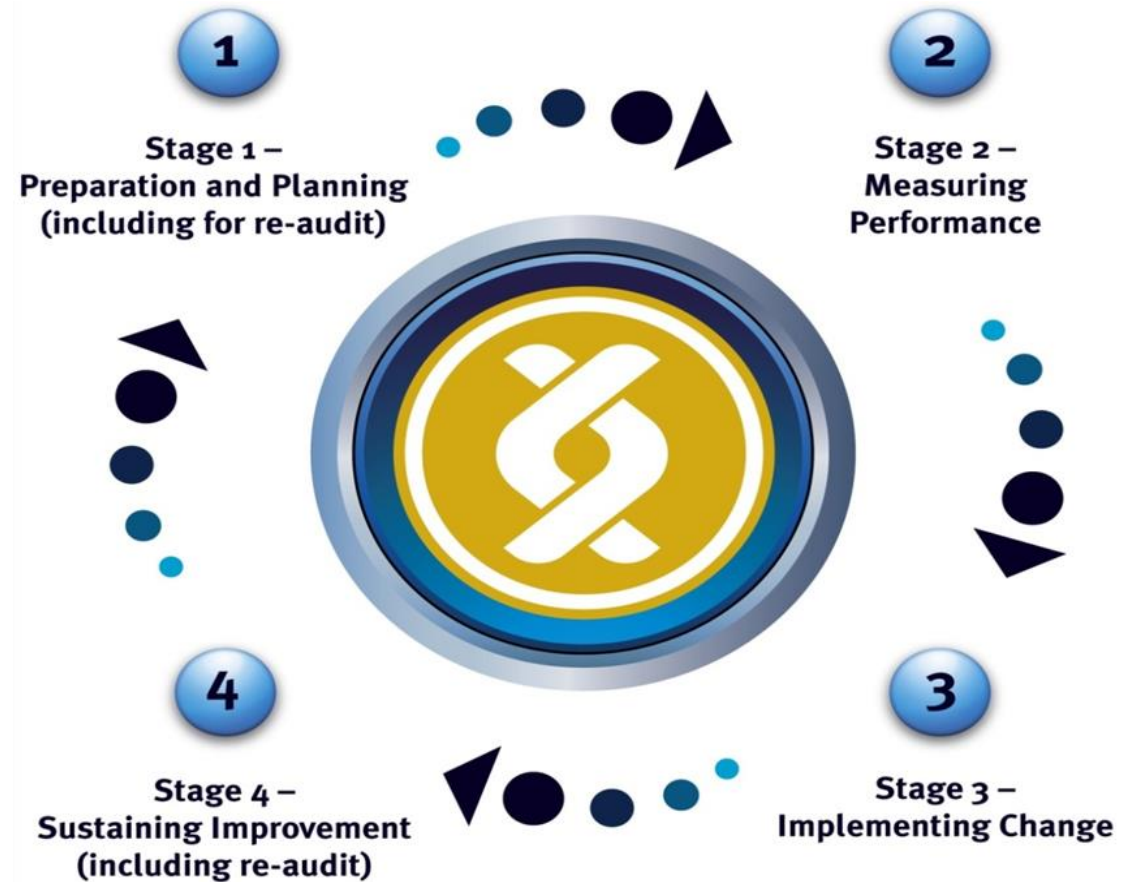
- 1 Setting clear direction and priorities**
To deliver a new service model for the 21st century, which delivers better services in response to local needs, invests in keeping people healthy and out of hospital, and is based on clear priorities, including a commitment to reducing health inequalities.
- 2 Bringing clarity to quality**
setting clear standards for what high quality care and outcomes look like, based on what matters to people and communities.
- 3 Measuring and publishing quality**
Measuring what matters to people using services, monitoring quality and safety consistently, sharing information in a timely and transparent way, using data effectively to inform improvement and decision-making.
- 4 Recognising and rewarding quality and learning**
Recognising, celebrating and sharing outstanding health and care, learning from others and helping others learn, recognising when things have not gone well.
- 5 Maintaining and improving quality**
Working together to maintain quality, reduce risk and drive improvement.
- 6 Building capability for improvement**
Providing multi-professional leadership for quality; building learning and improvement cultures; supporting staff and people using services to engage in coproduction; supporting staff development and wellbeing.
- 7 Staying ahead**
By adopting innovation, embedding research and monitoring care and outcomes to provide progressive, high-quality health and care policy.

What is Clinical Audit?

Clinical audit is a way to discover if healthcare is being provided in line with standards and allow care providers and patients to identify whether their service is doing well, and whether there could be improvements.

The aim is to allow **quality improvement** to take place where it will be most helpful and will improve outcomes and services for patients.

Clinical audits can look at care nationwide (national clinical audits) and local clinical audits can also be performed locally in trusts, hospitals , GP practices or other environments where healthcare is provided.



NCAPOP Portfolio & NHS Long Term Plan

Better care for major health conditions

- National bowel cancer audit
- National lung cancer audit
- National non-hodgkin lymphoma audit
- National ovarian cancer audit
- National audit of primary breast cancer
- National kidney cancer audit
- National metastatic breast cancer
- National oesophago-gastric cancer audit
- National pancreatic cancer audit
- National prostate cancer audit
- Sentinel stroke national audit programme
- National vascular registry
- National diabetes audit programme
- National obesity audit
- National audit of percutaneous coronary interventions
- Myocardial ischaemia national audit project
- National adult cardiac surgery audit
- National congenital heart disease audit
- National heart failure audit
- National audit of cardiac rhythm management
- CVDPprevent
- National psychosis audit
- National audit of dementia
- Mental health clinical outcome review programme
- Medical and surgical outcome review programme
- National asthma and COPD audit
- National pulmonary rehab audit

Newly Commissioned National Audits

- Eating Disorders (subject to funding)

Non-NCAPOP:

- National Joint Registry

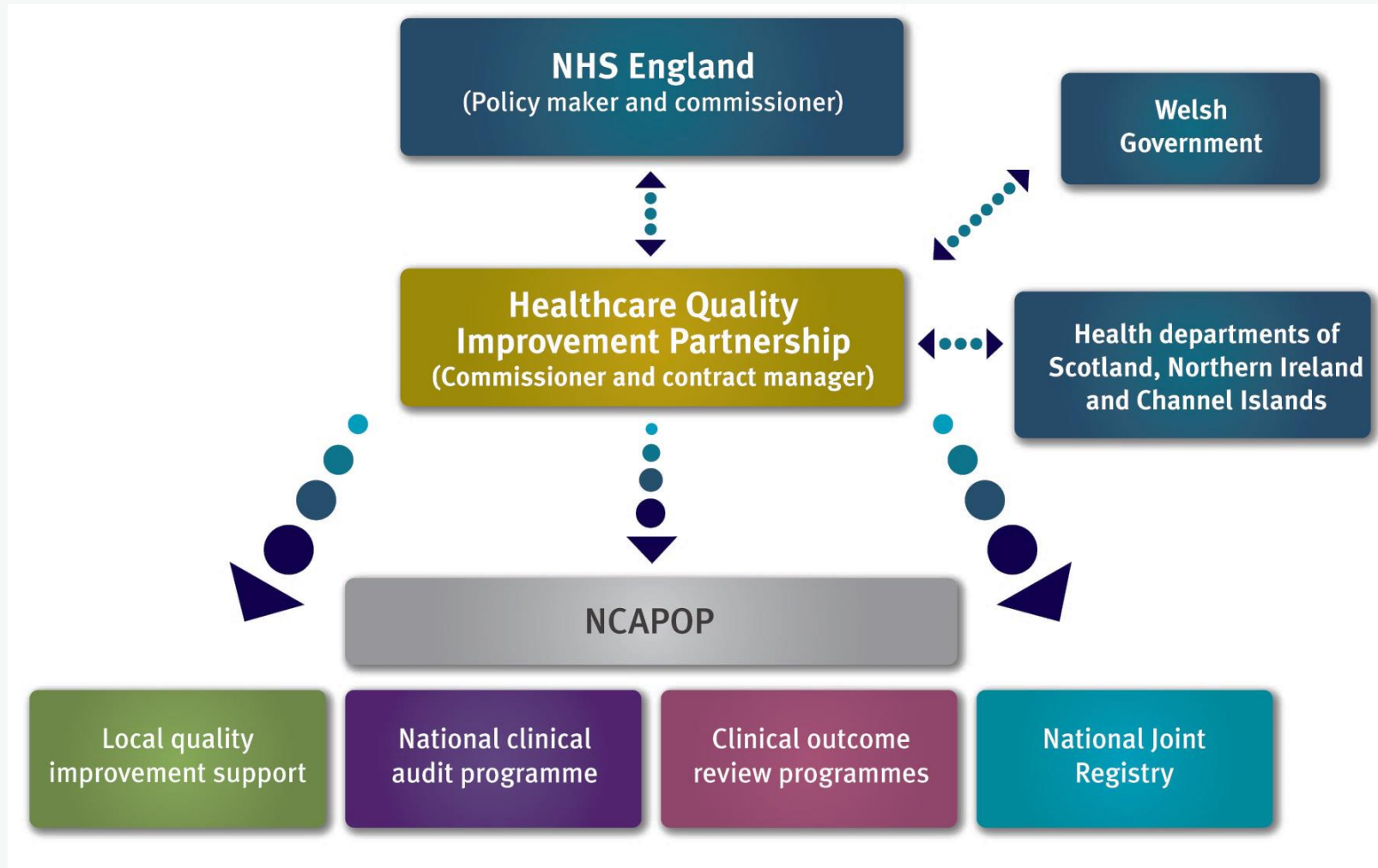
Multiple NHS Long Term Plan Priorities

- Falls & fragility fracture audit programme
- National emergency laparotomy audit
- National audit of care at the end of life

A strong start in life for children and young people

- National Maternal & Perinatal Audit
- National Neonatal Audit Programme
- Epilepsy12 audit
- National paediatric diabetes audit
- Paediatric Intensive Care Audit Network
- National Child Mortality Database
- Maternal, Newborn and Infant clinical review programme (MBRRACE-UK)

NCAPOP Commissioning Arrangements





The key characteristics of NCAPOP

- Clear quality improvement intent aligned to the Long-Term Plan delivery
- Tailored outputs
- Robust methodology
- Complete, high quality benchmarked data
- Minimise data burden / maximise linkage
- Alignment with the wider system
- Patient and public involvement focus

NCAPOP: Implementing recommendations

National:

- All national recommendations in audit reports are presented and discussed at the **Executive Quality Group, Clinical Audit Sub-group (EQG CAS)**, which advises on the content of the NCAPOP and considers ways of responding to NCAPOP national recommendations to improve the quality of care and services for patients.
- Chaired by NHSE Medical Director for Secondary Care.
- Members from NICE, CQC, DHSC, OHID, UK HSA, HEE and Royal Colleges.

Thank You



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