POWERING THE PREVENTION SHIFT | THE CVDACTION IMPACT MODEL





This analysis models the health & economic benefits of enabling substantial improvement in secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease (CVD).

Increase in the uptake of 4 high impact but underused treatments is modelled.

3 ambition scenarios are considered: Step Change Improvement, Advanced Improvement and Full Uptake.

The headline table below shows the impact of achieving Step Change – defined as a realistic near-term improvement ambition.

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight ICB Year 3 – Step Change Scenario					
 Events prevented: 366 Heart attacks 737 Strokes 1041 Heart failure admissions 73 End stage kidney disease 	2,217 events* ~ 16,595 bed days (excl ESKD) *Total events may not match due to rounding				
Health/social care savings	£43 million				
Productivity gains	£51 million				
Benefit to cost ratio	4.9 (Over £4 saved for every £1 spent, with breadeven for NHS in first year of Step Change)				

For full report and detailed results for England and every ICB, visit:

www.into-action.health/impactreport

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A realistic step change improvement in secondary prevention will prevent thousands of serious cardiovascular events, deliver huge savings in health and social care, and add £ billions to the national economy in 3 years.

The CVD Prevention Challenge

Secondary prevention – using medication to treat high risk conditions like blood pressure and cholesterol – is very effective at preventing cardiovascular disease. But under use of NICE recommended, high impact treatments that prevent CVD is substantial and longstanding – with little change over many years.

The CVDACTION Health Economic Impact Model

- 4 high risk conditions: high blood pressure, high cholesterol, chronic kidney disease and diabetes
- 4 high impact treatments that are NICE recommended but substantially underused (Blood pressure lowering, cholesterol lowering, renin angiotensin inhibitors, SGLT2 inhibitors)
- 4 major outcomes: heart attack, stroke, heart failure, end stage kidney disease
- 3 scenarios:
 - 1. **Step Change** as the minimum realistic near-term improvement level. For example, step change for blood pressure = 80% patients treated to target.
 - 2. Advanced (representing substantial improvement on the way to Full Uptake)
 - 3. **Full Uptake** (not fully achievable in practice as medicines will not be appropriate for every patient)
- Modelled costs include use of CVDACTION, structured support for primary care transformation and increased medication use (>90% of the total costs).

CVDACTION targets the HOW of optimising prevention in the real world, with 3 essential pillars to enable primary care teams to work differently:

- **1. Smart data** routinely detect patients who are not on optimal treatment, and prioritise for optimisation
- **2. Structured support for transformation** enabling teams to adapt workforce and pathways to optimise at scale and within capacity
- 3. **Structured support for delivery** supporting teams to set and achieve step-change objectives in secondary prevention

For more information on CVDACTION contact Rosa@Into-Action.Health



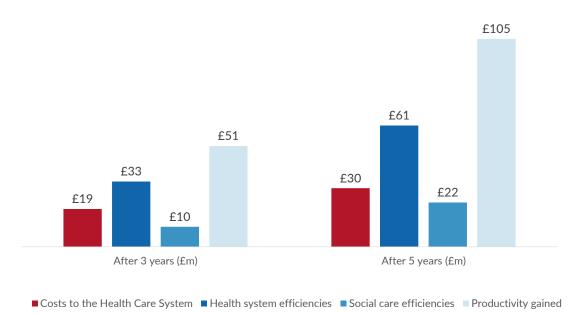
CVDACTION Modelled Impact (Step Change Scenario) Headline Costs and Benefits

Location Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board

CVDACTION optimisation cohort All

Number of patients optimised in year 1 87,737

	After 3 years	After 5 years
Events Prevented		
Myocardial infarctions	366	597
Strokes (ischaemic)	737	1,191
Heart failure admissions	1,041	1,662
End stage kidney disease	73	117
Total	2,217	3,567
Costs to the Health Care System	£19m	£30m
Benefits		
Health system efficiencies	£33m	£61m
Social care efficiencies	£10m	£22m
Productivity gained	£51m	£105m
Total	£94m	£188m
Total Benefits to Costs Ratio (Gross)	4.9	6.4



All costs and benefits are discounted







CVDACTION: Costs and Benefits by Year

Location: Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board

Scenario: Step Change

RESULTS (CUMULATIVE)

	After 1 year	After 2 years	After 3 years	After 4 years	After 5 years	After 10 years	After 15 years
Number avoided with CVDACTION							
Myocardial Infarctions	124	246	366	483	597	1,139	1,610
Strokes	252	497	737	965	1,191	2,223	3,123
Heart failure admissions	361	710	1,041	1,357	1,662	3,039	4,172
End stage kidney disease	25	49	73	95	117	216	298
Costs of CVDACTION and treatment (discounted)							
CVDACTION	£394,086	£394,086	£394,086	£394,086	£394,086	£394,086	£394,086
Transformation cost	£492,607	£492,607	£492,607	£492,607	£492,607	£492,607	£492,607
Treatment	£6,539,863	£12,504,471	£18,168,638	£23,550,412	£28,666,003	£50,758,905	£68,139,280
Total	£7,426,556	£13,391,164	£19,055,331	£24,437,105	£29,552,696	£51,645,598	£69,025,973
Value by economic category (discounted)							
Health costs avoided	£9,170,852	£20,279,200	£32,910,068	£46,593,832	£61,163,864	£140,103,323	£217,636,186
Social care costs avoided	£2,000,746	£5,440,626	£10,104,324	£15,777,756	£22,312,401	£63,031,449	£108,681,739
Informal care costs avoided	£10,766,853	£25,203,486	£42,754,599	£62,741,315	£84,908,321	£214,550,306	£353,364,915
Lost productivity avoided	£989,013	£3,775,042	£8,039,690	£13,481,868	£19,864,664	£60,121,972	£104,559,486
Total	£22,927,464	£54,698,354	£93,808,681	£138,594,771	£188,249,250	£477,807,050	£784,242,326
Value by clinical event (discounted)							
Myocardial Infarctions	£1,857,804	£4,203,027	£6,929,689	£9,971,456	£13,235,756	£31,700,724	£50,400,936
Strokes	£18,879,083	£43,589,877	£73,247,996	£106,733,095	£143,677,999	£357,754,965	£585,345,790
Heart failure admissions	£1,117,014	£3,650,271	£7,288,033	£11,765,532	£16,902,283	£47,687,885	£80,019,518
End stage kidney disease	£1,073,564	£3,255,179	£6,342,963	£10,124,687	£14,433,212	£40,663,477	£68,476,082
Total	£22,927,464	£54,698,354	£93,808,681	£138,594,771	£188,249,250	£477,807,050	£784,242,326
Benefit to cost ratio (Gross)							
Health costs avoided	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.2
Social care costs avoided	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6
Informal care costs avoided	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	4.2	5.1
Lost productivity avoided	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.5
Total	3.1	4.1	4.9	5.7	6.4	9.3	11.4

^{*}Numbers less than 10 suppressed



CVDACTION Optimisation Cohorts Analysis After 3 Years

Location Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board

Step Change Scenario After 3 Years

Optimisation Cohort	Heath System Costs	CVD Events Prevented ¹	Health System Efficiencies	Social Care Efficencies	Informal Care Avoided	Productivity Gained	Total Benefits
Hypertension							
1 .Blood pressure not treated to target	£1,181,138	990	£14,940,009	£5,722,471	£24,249,494	£3,368,516	£48,280,491
Cholesterol							
2. CVD not on Lipid Lowering Therapy (LLT)	£346,529	129	£2,469,072	£1,048,923	£4,444,849	£474,195	£8,437,039
3. CVD on suboptimal dose or intensity of statin	£424,218	99	£1,560,920	£468,126	£1,976,938	£333,815	£4,339,799
4. CVD on max statin but not treated to target	£937,538	40	£778,788	£249,720	£1,065,515	£147,865	£2,241,887
Chronic Kidney Disease							
5. RAA indicated but not prescribed	£35,960	40	£822,039	£139,684	£600,812	£236,762	£1,799,297
6. SGLT2i indicated but not prescribed	£4,447,758	190	£1,617,260	£0	£0	£585,184	£2,202,444
7. CVD and Statin not prescribed	£38,994	26	£536,409	£231,701	£991,192	£96,020	£1,855,323
8. BP not treated to target	£53,660	85	£1,315,605	£511,262	£2,157,094	£298,274	£4,282,235
Diabetes							
9. RAA indicated but not prescribed	£310,338	233	£4,314,720	£791,859	£3,331,483	£1,248,491	£9,686,553
10. SGLT2i indicated but not prescribed	£11,118,946	236	£2,088,366	£0	£0	£707,385	£2,795,750
11. DM and HTN with BP not treated to target	£134,830	136	£2,224,057	£841,151	£3,520,221	£496,745	£7,082,174
12. DM with CVD not on LLT	£25,424	13	£242,822	£99,428	£417,001	£46,440	£805,690
Total	£19,055,331	2,217	£32,910,068	£10,104,324	£42,754,599	£8,039,690	£93,808,681

All costs and benefits are discounted

1 Events include heart attacks, strokes, heart failure admissions and end stage kidney disease.



