



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.

| Bath and North East Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire ICB Year 3 – Step Change Scenario | |
|--|---|
| Events prevented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 167 Heart attacks • 318 Strokes • 485 Heart failure admissions • 36 End stage kidney disease | 1,007 events* ~ 7,609 bed days (excl ESKD) <small>*Total events may not match due to rounding</small> |
| Health/social care savings | £19 million |
| Productivity gains | £22 million |
| Benefit to cost ratio | 4.2 <small>(Over £4 saved for every £1 spent, with break-even for NHS in first year of Step Change)</small> |

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

www.into-action.health/impactreport

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 CVD ACTION 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 under-used (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 CVD ACTION, structured support for primary care transformation and increased medication use (>90% of the total costs).

CVD ACTION 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

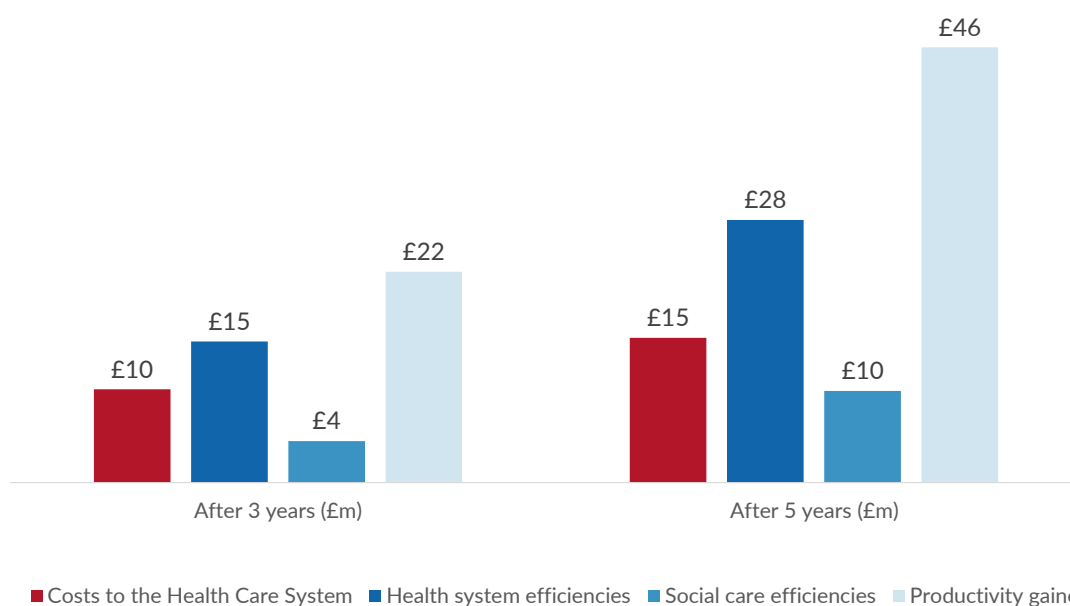
For more information on CVD ACTION contact Rosa@Into-Action.Health

CVDACTION Modelled Impact (Step Change Scenario)

Headline Costs and Benefits

| | |
|--|--|
| Location | Bath and North East Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire Integrated Care Board |
| CVDACTION optimisation cohort | All |
| Number of patients optimised in year 1 | 39,495 |

| | After 3 years | After 5 years |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Events Prevented | | |
| Myocardial infarctions | 167 | 273 |
| Strokes (ischaemic) | 318 | 514 |
| Heart failure admissions | 485 | 770 |
| End stage kidney disease | 36 | 58 |
| Total | 1,007 | 1,615 |
| Costs to the Health Care System | £10m | £15m |
| Benefits | | |
| Health system efficiencies | £15m | £28m |
| Social care efficiencies | £4m | £10m |
| Productivity gained | £22m | £46m |
| Total | £41m | £83m |
| Total Benefits to Costs Ratio (Gross) | 4.2 | 5.5 |



All costs and benefits are discounted



CVDACTION: Costs and Benefits by Year

Location: Bath and North East Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire 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 | 57 | 113 | 167 | 221 | 273 | 518 | 729 |
| Strokes | 109 | 215 | 318 | 417 | 514 | 957 | 1,341 |
| Heart failure admissions | 169 | 331 | 485 | 630 | 770 | 1,393 | 1,896 |
| End stage kidney disease | 13 | 25 | 36 | 48 | 58 | 106 | 146 |
| Costs of CVDACTION and treatment (discounted) | | | | | | | |
| CVDACTION | £202,533 | £202,533 | £202,533 | £202,533 | £202,533 | £202,533 | £202,533 |
| Transformation cost | £253,167 | £253,167 | £253,167 | £253,167 | £253,167 | £253,167 | £253,167 |
| Treatment | £3,368,232 | £6,436,553 | £9,349,410 | £12,116,228 | £14,745,458 | £26,092,473 | £35,011,036 |
| Total | £3,823,932 | £6,892,252 | £9,805,110 | £12,571,928 | £15,201,158 | £26,548,172 | £35,466,736 |
| Value by economic category (discounted) | | | | | | | |
| Health costs avoided | £4,112,362 | £9,124,087 | £14,831,719 | £21,017,020 | £27,590,559 | £62,936,938 | £97,151,100 |
| Social care costs avoided | £865,509 | £2,352,405 | £4,365,436 | £6,811,572 | £9,625,509 | £27,093,508 | £46,549,588 |
| Informal care costs avoided | £4,657,667 | £10,896,800 | £18,469,969 | £27,087,355 | £36,632,005 | £92,249,803 | £151,415,523 |
| Lost productivity avoided | £443,490 | £1,720,844 | £3,677,107 | £6,167,072 | £9,076,705 | £27,213,353 | £46,877,286 |
| Total | £10,079,028 | £24,094,136 | £41,344,231 | £61,083,019 | £82,924,778 | £209,493,603 | £341,993,496 |
| Value by clinical event (discounted) | | | | | | | |
| Myocardial Infarctions | £851,231 | £1,922,351 | £3,165,444 | £4,549,003 | £6,030,409 | £14,333,823 | £22,631,105 |
| Strokes | £8,166,963 | £18,846,103 | £31,642,807 | £46,080,095 | £61,987,597 | £153,829,627 | £250,834,473 |
| Heart failure admissions | £522,382 | £1,698,889 | £3,376,342 | £5,426,396 | £7,761,143 | £21,481,263 | £35,509,183 |
| End stage kidney disease | £538,453 | £1,626,793 | £3,159,638 | £5,027,525 | £7,145,629 | £19,848,889 | £33,018,735 |
| Total | £10,079,028 | £24,094,136 | £41,344,231 | £61,083,019 | £82,924,778 | £209,493,603 | £341,993,496 |
| Benefit to cost ratio (Gross) | | | | | | | |
| Health costs avoided | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Social care costs avoided | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Informal care costs avoided | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 4.3 |
| Lost productivity avoided | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Total | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 9.6 |

*Numbers less than 10 suppressed



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CVDACTION Optimisation Cohorts Analysis After 3 Years

Bath and North East Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire

Location Integrated Care Board

Step Change Scenario After 3 Years

| Optimisation Cohort | Health System Costs | CVD Events Prevented ¹ | Health System Efficiencies | Social Care Efficiencies | Informal Care Avoided | Productivity Gained | Total Benefits |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Hypertension | | | | | | | |
| 1. Blood pressure not treated to target | £488,628 | 390 | £5,891,698 | £2,256,697 | £9,562,958 | £1,328,398 | £19,039,751 |
| Cholesterol | | | | | | | |
| 2. CVD not on Lipid Lowering Therapy (LLT) | £155,959 | 57 | £1,085,451 | £461,126 | £1,954,040 | £208,465 | £3,709,081 |
| 3. CVD on suboptimal dose or intensity of statin | £222,955 | 50 | £787,782 | £236,259 | £997,743 | £168,473 | £2,190,257 |
| 4. CVD on max statin but not treated to target | £475,142 | 20 | £393,047 | £126,031 | £537,755 | £74,626 | £1,131,460 |
| Chronic Kidney Disease | | | | | | | |
| 5. RAA indicated but not prescribed | £20,163 | 22 | £447,451 | £76,032 | £327,033 | £128,874 | £979,390 |
| 6. SGLT2i indicated but not prescribed | £2,423,696 | 104 | £880,304 | £0 | £0 | £318,526 | £1,198,830 |
| 7. CVD and Statin not prescribed | £21,763 | 14 | £291,977 | £126,119 | £539,524 | £52,266 | £1,009,886 |
| 8. BP not treated to target | £26,937 | 40 | £628,846 | £244,378 | £1,031,069 | £142,572 | £2,046,864 |
| Diabetes | | | | | | | |
| 9. RAA indicated but not prescribed | £164,470 | 120 | £2,220,427 | £407,504 | £1,714,437 | £642,494 | £4,984,863 |
| 10. SGLT2i indicated but not prescribed | £5,728,073 | 121 | £1,074,708 | £0 | £0 | £364,032 | £1,438,740 |
| 11. DM and HTN with BP not treated to target | £63,921 | 62 | £1,005,068 | £380,123 | £1,590,815 | £224,483 | £3,200,488 |
| 12. DM with CVD not on LLT | £13,405 | 7 | £124,960 | £51,167 | £214,596 | £23,899 | £414,621 |
| Total | £9,805,110 | 1,007 | £14,831,719 | £4,365,436 | £18,469,969 | £3,677,107 | £41,344,231 |

All costs and benefits are discounted

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