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.

Humber and North Yorkshire ICB Year 3 – Step Change Scenario					
 Events prevented: 328 Heart attacks 614 Strokes 942 Heart failure admissions 71 End stage kidney disease 	1,956 events* ~ 14,786 bed days (excl ESKD) *Total events may not match due to rounding				
Health/social care savings	£37 million				
Productivity gains	£43 million				
Benefit to cost ratio	4.2 (Over £4 saved for every £1 spent, with breakeven 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



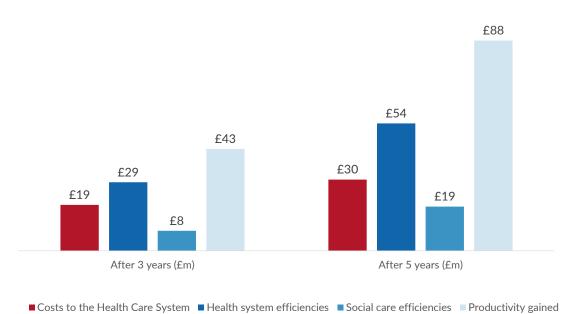
CVDACTION Modelled Impact (Step Change Scenario) Headline Costs and Benefits

Location Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board

CVDACTION optimisation cohort All

Number of patients optimised in year 1 77,185

	After 3 years	After 5 years
Events Prevented		
Myocardial infarctions	328	534
Strokes (ischaemic)	614	992
Heart failure admissions	942	1,495
End stage kidney disease	71	114
Total	1,956	3,134
Costs to the Health Care System	£19m	£30m
Benefits		
Health system efficiencies	£29m	£54m
Social care efficiencies	£8m	£19m
Productivity gained	£43m	£88m
Total	£80m	£160m
Total Benefits to Costs Ratio (Gross)	4.2	5.4



All costs and benefits are discounted







CVDACTION: Costs and Benefits by Year

Location: Humber and North Yorkshire 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	111	221	328	433	534	1,012	1,423
Strokes	211	415	614	805	992	1,845	2,583
Heart failure admissions	329	644	942	1,224	1,495	2,693	3,654
End stage kidney disease	25	48	71	93	114	207	283
Costs of CVDACTION and treatment (discounted)							
CVDACTION	£362,815	£362,815	£362,815	£362,815	£362,815	£362,815	£362,815
Transformation cost	£453,519	£453,519	£453,519	£453,519	£453,519	£453,519	£453,519
Treatment	£6,655,896	£12,713,578	£18,462,715	£23,922,146	£29,108,764	£51,478,278	£69,045,036
Total	£7,472,230	£13,529,911	£19,279,048	£24,738,480	£29,925,098	£52,294,612	£69,861,370
Value by economic category (discounted)							
Health costs avoided	£7,987,726	£17,721,459	£28,797,758	£40,791,356	£53,524,293	£121,781,335	£187,559,670
Social care costs avoided	£1,671,883	£4,542,708	£8,427,114	£13,145,615	£18,571,533	£52,222,798	£89,648,073
Informal care costs avoided	£8,997,105	£21,044,723	£35,657,582	£52,280,893	£70,685,117	£177,828,959	£291,634,328
Lost productivity avoided	£861,421	£3,345,171	£7,145,192	£11,975,840	£17,613,322	£52,626,774	£90,408,319
Total	£19,518,135	£46,654,059	£80,027,647	£118,193,704	£160,394,265	£404,459,866	£659,250,390
Value by clinical event (discounted)							
Myocardial Infarctions	£1,669,065	£3,767,589	£6,203,036	£8,911,836	£11,811,319	£28,038,325	£44,219,774
Strokes	£15,775,926	£36,397,361	£61,089,211	£88,939,526	£119,612,737	£296,539,763	£483,127,590
Heart failure admissions	£1,017,417	£3,303,439	£6,555,189	£10,519,753	£15,024,575	£41,340,195	£68,049,037
End stage kidney disease	£1,055,727	£3,185,670	£6,180,211	£9,822,589	£13,945,634	£38,541,583	£63,853,989
Total	£19,518,135	£46,654,059	£80,027,647	£118,193,704	£160,394,265	£404,459,866	£659,250,390
Benefit to cost ratio (Gross)							
Health costs avoided	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.3	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	1.8	2.1	2.4	3.4	4.2
Lost productivity avoided	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3
Total	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.8	5.4	7.7	9.4

^{*}Numbers less than 10 suppressed



CVDACTION Optimisation Cohorts Analysis After 3 Years

Location Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board

Step Change Scenario After 3 Years

	Heath System	CVD Events	Health System	Social Care	Informal Care	Productivity Gained	Total Benefits
Optimisation Cohort	Costs	Prevented ¹	Efficiencies	Efficencies	Avoided		
Hypertension							
1 .Blood pressure not treated to target	£887,599	732	£11,049,206	£4,232,177	£17,934,237	£2,491,259	£35,706,880
Cholesterol							
2. CVD not on Lipid Lowering Therapy (LLT)	£314,621	116	£2,224,380	£944,972	£4,004,351	£427,200	£7,600,903
3. CVD on suboptimal dose or intensity of statin	£456,430	105	£1,656,944	£496,923	£2,098,554	£354,350	£4,606,771
4. CVD on max statin but not treated to target	£996,577	43	£826,696	£265,082	£1,131,062	£156,961	£2,379,801
Chronic Kidney Disease							
5. RAA indicated but not prescribed	£40,812	45	£923,812	£156,977	£675,195	£266,075	£2,022,058
6. SGLT2i indicated but not prescribed	£5,000,242	214	£1,817,484	£0	£0	£657,632	£2,475,116
7. CVD and Statin not prescribed	£44,186	29	£602,819	£260,387	£1,113,907	£107,908	£2,085,020
8. BP not treated to target	£51,601	80	£1,244,612	£483,673	£2,040,692	£282,178	£4,051,156
Diabetes							
9. RAA indicated but not prescribed	£310,937	231	£4,281,111	£785,691	£3,305,533	£1,238,766	£9,611,101
10. SGLT2i indicated but not prescribed	£11,036,183	234	£2,072,099	£0	£0	£701,875	£2,773,973
11. DM and HTN with BP not treated to target	£114,432	114	£1,857,665	£702,580	£2,940,298	£414,911	£5,915,455
12. DM with CVD not on LLT	£25,430	13	£240,930	£98,653	£413,753	£46,078	£799,414
Total	£19,279,048	1,956	£28,797,758	£8,427,114	£35,657,582	£7,145,192	£80,027,647

All costs and benefits are discounted

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



