

Military Healthcare System Transition: UK Perspective

Major General Paul Cain QHP MBCChB
MMedSci MSc DAvnMed FFOM
Director of Defence Healthcare



Firm Base Healthcare

- Navy, Army, Airforce
 - Culture
 - People
 - HQ
 - Process
 - Footprint
 - Performance
- Defence Primary Healthcare – 2012
 - Studied but limited data
 - Efficiency based with a thin quality wrapper
 - Unfunded and limited resource
 - Time
 - Little demarcation between study and implementation
 - Cultures retained – “cloth on cloth”

Drivers and Next Steps

- Case for Change
 - Healthcare worker availability – 18.7% gaps
 - Deployable manpower – stuck at 80-90% and recruiting weak
 - Quality and performance – KPIs and Care Quality Commission
 - (Wasted) Money
 - External healthcare change – especially digital
- Defence Healthcare Delivery Optimisation
 - Option 1 - Make the Best of Today's Model
 - Option 2 - Outsource Today to the National Health Service
 - Option 3 - Deliver High-Performance Model In-House
 - Option 4 - High-performance model partnered with independent sector
 - Option 5 - Contract to Independent Sector

Design Concepts for testing

PEOPLE

- Workforce skill-mix
 - Improve skill mix to increase GP capacity
 - Encourage top of the licence working to reflect operational requirements
- Working at scale
 - Improve productivity and efficiency through standardisation
 - Remove duplication

PROCESS

- Triage
 - Standardise access to health care
 - Remove unnecessary demand
 - Direct patients to appropriate care
- Command centre MI
 - Embed data and intelligence culture
 - Utilise operational dashboards for planning and performance improvement

TECHNOLOGY

- Video consultation
 - Reduce length of appointments
 - Remove unnecessary travel
- E-Rostering
 - Improve workforce planning and management
 - Reduce workforce gaps
- Ops system
 - Improve operational efficiency

Policy

- Self-certification
 - Remove unnecessary appointments
- Patient self management
 - Promote individual responsibility for health and healthcare
 - Reduce unnecessary appointments

Effects on Operations

- Retaining (operational) clinical competency
 - UK clinical training
 - Opportunity to practice
- Workforce skill mix for operations s v Firm Base
- Uniformed v civilian workforce
- Trust v empowerment of patients
- Telemedicine/app based healthcare from the Firm Base
- Standardisation