

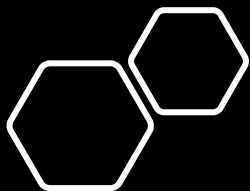


# ScHARR

The  
University  
Of  
Sheffield.

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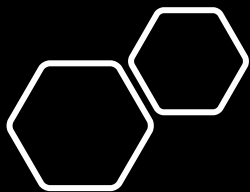


# What is an outcome?

“Address the effects, not the process, of particular interventions” (Hesketh & Sage, 1999)

“Results or visible effects of interventions, forms part of the quality cycle, provides information on the impact of interventions”

“Identifies the effectiveness of practices”  
(Enderby, John & Petheram, 2006)



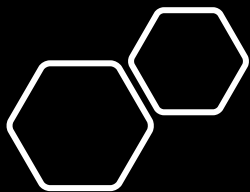
# Why is it important to know patient outcomes?

What is the effect that you are having on your patients?

What is the effect of changes to your services?

Help you communicate with others what your service delivers.

Part of the quality cycle



# Why has outcome measurement come to the top of the agenda?

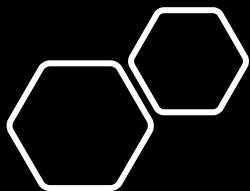
Increasing demands on the health service

Knowledge of variation in provision

Financial constraints

Demonstrating benefits of investment

Need to focus on quality



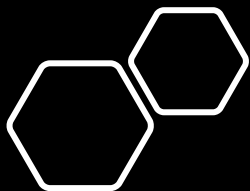
# Emphases underpinning current changes to NHS

improve outcomes  
in population health  
and healthcare

tackle inequalities  
in outcomes,  
experience and  
access

enhance  
productivity and  
value for money

help the NHS  
support broader  
social and economic  
development.

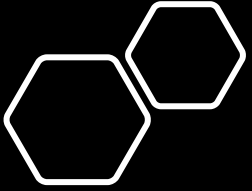


# England: ICS - Priorities

Prevention (public health and primary care)

Personalisation (patient centered)

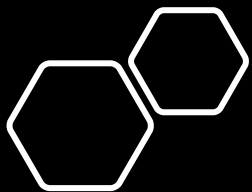
Performance priorities (outcome measurement and accountability)



How do we know what we do?

How can we explain what we do?

Can we do more?



We need to  
know what  
we are  
doing or...

We won't produce the outcomes we expect

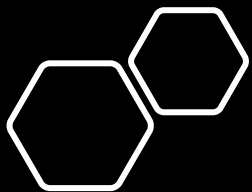
We won't serve populations equitably

Services will be over or under-used

We won't connect with other services

We won't be able to advocate for our clients





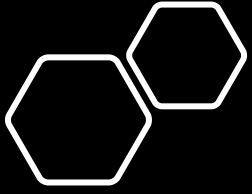
Evidence base  
and research  
provides  
some of the  
answers BUT...

We need more!

Limitations of research

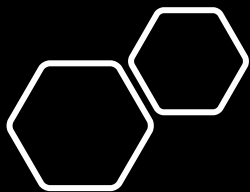
Real-world data

Big data



Not just about  
collecting data!





Who do we  
need to  
communicate  
with/influence?

Clients

Team members

Colleagues

Referrers

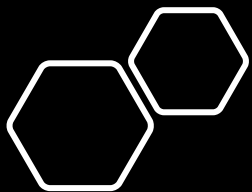
Service managers

Service funders

3<sup>rd</sup> sector

Commissioners

Politicians



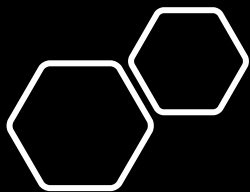
# Objectives of speech and language therapy

Impairment/disorder reduction

Improved Function

Psycho social gain

Wellbeing

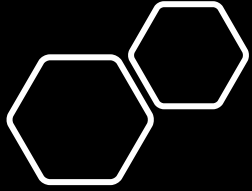


# Overall objective of SLT

**1 Improvement,**

**2 Maintenance,**

**3 Managed decline.**



# Approaches to Outcome Measurement

## **Patient Reported Outcome Measures**

Kluzek S, Dean B, Wartolowska KA. Patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) as proof of treatment efficacy.

BMJ Evidence-Based Medicine Published Online First: 04 June 2021. doi: 10.1136/bmjebm-2020-111573

<https://ebm.bmj.com/content/ebmed/early/2021/06/03/bmjebm-2020-111573.full.pdf>

## **PREMS**

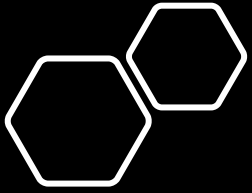
### **Patient Reported Experience Measures**

Improving care by using patient feedback. NIHR 2019

<https://content.nihr.ac.uk/nihrdc/themedreview-04327-PE/Patient-Feedback-WEB.pdf>

## **TOMs**

### **Therapy Outcome Measures**



# Choosing an outcome measure



Relevance



Validity



Reliability



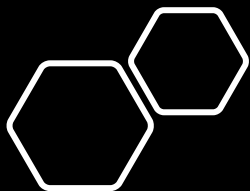
***Other considerations***



Ease of use



Communication



# Discharge codes

Therapy complete - TC

Transferred to Other Service - TO

Did Not Attend - DNA

Died - RIP

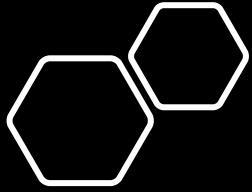
Moved Out Of Area - M0A

Intervening Illness - II

Different Intervention Required - DIR

Unknown - UK



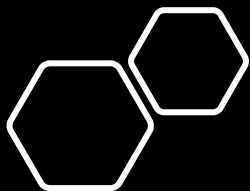


# Sensitivity and Reliability

**RELIABILITY** refers to the degree to which a tool produces consistent results, when repeated measurements are made by the same person or when different people measure the same thing the same time.

**SENSITIVITY** to change corresponds to the property of an instrument **to identify small but clinically significant changes.**

**CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT** a result where a **course of treatment has had genuine and quantifiable effect** & is assigned to a result when an event is found to be unlikely to have occurred by chance.



# Therapy Outcome Measure - Summary

A cross-disciplinary method of gathering information on a broad spectrum of issues requiring therapy/enablement/rehabilitation. Based on the WHO - International Classification of Functioning

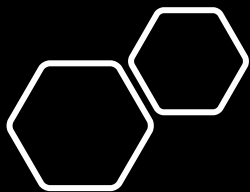
Describes the patient/client in four ways:

Impairment	Problems in body structure or function
Activity	Performance of activities/independence
Participation	Disadvantages experienced in living
Wellbeing	Emotional level of upset or distress <i>(Patient and carer if applicable)</i>

11 point ordinal scale:

0 = severe, 3 = moderate, 5 = normal +  $\frac{1}{2}$  points

Administered at the beginning and at  
end of episode of care



Ask yourself

