

Public Health, Social Care and prevention - making it happen

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Public Health has two main elements that include:

- Health and Social Care Planning incorporating service planning, clinical effectiveness and research, audit and evaluation
- Health promotion including improving health and reducing inequalities

**Public Health is always delivered in partnership
and Adult Social Services is a natural partner in
promoting the health and wellbeing of the
population**

Public Health is based on evidence of the health of the population that:

- Highlights the priorities for intervention
- Demonstrates what interventions work

All organisations including KCC and KASS hold valuable information about the health and wellbeing of the population

Together this information should inform the planning, service redesign and commissioning processes and the resource allocation of the various organisations involved

The Kent Public Health Observatory

KPHO brings all these contributions together to enable comprehensive analysis to be applied to particular issues. The key data and information is presented in:

- **The Director of Public Health's Annual Report - 'Inequalities in Health in Kent.'**
- **The Joint Strategic Needs Assessments - including: Adults, Mental Health, Children and Maternity Services so far.**

The priorities identified are contained within the **Kent Public Health Strategy** - “Live Life to the Full” including:

- Reducing health inequalities
- More adults leading healthier lifestyles
- More older people able to live independently

and the **Kent Health Inequalities Action Plan** that includes details of the contributions made by KASS to addressing health inequalities in Kent

The Director of Public Health’s Annual Report also contained chapters on shared priorities such as:

- Dementia
- Diabetes
- Carers

Substantial amounts of mainstream NHS funding is directed at key public health priorities. Above and beyond this are the “**Choosing Health**” allocations

In 2008/09 these were:

- East Kent £4,007,267
- West Kent £3,300,000

Strategic Direction

Partnerships

Public Health Board

- Director of Public Health
- Director of Operations – KASS

SMT & Health

KASS SMT, Director of Public Health, Lead Commissioners PCT & Mental Health

Joint priorities framework document

Joint Commissioning Priorities - Dementia, Public Health, Urgent Care & Carers

KASS overarching objective is to support people

with particular needs to:

- Live as independently and full as possible
- Access to information, advice and services easily
- Manage their own care and support, with help where needed
- Feel part of their community, and
- Achieve their outcomes

Our health, our care, our say...

Required outcomes are;

- improve health,
- improve quality of life,
- making a positive contribution,
- exercise of choice and control,
- freedom from discrimination or harassment,
- economic well-being and
- personal dignity.

Prevention in the social care context

Definition

Prevention refers to services which delay or reduce the need for more costly intensive services.

This requires strategies and approaches which promote the quality of life of people and engagement with the community.

Prevention in the social care context

Objective

The objective of our preventative work is to help people maintain independence, stay active and reduce the need for institutional services away from their own homes.

Prevention in the social care context

Types

Primary Prevention - with relatively healthy people aims to reduce the rate of requiring services, commissioning services that promote the link between good physical health and mental well being.

Secondary Prevention - with people who already have a serious social or health problem (like stroke), the aim is to assist returning them to maximum independence and to avoid the need for residential care.

Tertiary Prevention - with people who already need round the clock care and it aims to deal with specific problems (like incontinence) so that the person does not require intensive nursing care.

KASS making connections between Public Health & Prevention

KASS direct connection with the prevention can be seen through the following:

Primary - Brighter Futures Group (BFG), Partnership for Older Peoples Project (POPPS), Benefit maximisation, mental health, voluntary sector support and Self Directed Support

Secondary - Stroke services, Falls prevention support, dementia services, assistive technology programme and day care programme

Tertiary - End of Life Care, reducing unnecessary admission to hospitals from care homes, integrated case management for people with high risk/complex needs.

KASS making connections and influencing

KASS Business Planning/Key Objectives

- World Class Commissioning with PCTs
- Choosing Health
- Voluntary sector partners
- Later Life strategy
- Silver surfers in libraries
- Using the countryside
- Home Improvement Agency
- Handy Van Schemes

Living Life to the Full

- Living at home with telecare and telehealth
- Silver surfers,
- Arts in health
- Singing for life
- Reducing isolation and depression
- Supporting carers
- Better quality of life for those with dementia
- Physical activity
- Using the countryside