

# **The North West London Hospitals**



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# The Needs & Provision Complexity Scale (NPCS) for LTNC

# **Extended version**

The NPCS can be used and copied freely,

but please acknowledge the originators in all publications

## Further information and advice may be obtained from:

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## **Background**

The National Service Framework (NSF) for Long Term Neurological Conditions (LTNC) promotes joined-up services to provide holistic, person-centred care (Department of Health, 2005). It includes 11 quality Requirements covering the care pathway from diagnosis to death. Critically, integrated care planning (QR1) provides the backbone to the NSF recommendations. Figure 1 illustrates how these elements fit together to provide life long support for people with LTNC. It is recognised, however, that resources to support integrated care planning are currently very limited, and this presents a major threat to implementation of the NSF recommendations. It is vital therefore to be able to evaluate service provision in relation to need, both at an individual and at a population level, in order to focus future service development efficiently.

LTNC are themselves a highly diverse group of conditions, and within those, people have widely different needs for services, against which the adequacy of service provision must be judged. Diagnosis is a poor determinator of need in this context, and we require some other way of defining need for services. The Needs and Provision Complexity Scale (NPCS) to measure needs for community care and rehabilitation and to assess provision against these needs.

### The Needs and Provision Complexity Scale (NPCS)

The NPCS is an ordinal scale with five main domains and fifteen subscales It has a total range of 0-50

Domains	Range	Items	Range
Healthcare	0-6	Medical care needs	M 0-3
		Skilled nursing needs	N 0-3
Personal care	0-10	Number of carers	CN 0-2
		Care frequency	CF 0-5
		Personal assistant / enabler	PA 0-3
Rehabilitation	0-9	Therapy disciplines	TD 0-3
		Therapy Intensity	TI 0-3
		Vocational support/rehabilitation	VR 0-3
Social and family	0-13	Social work case management	S 0-3
Support		Family carer support	FC 0-3
		Respite - residential	RR 0-3
		Respite - day care	RD 0-2
		Advocacy	AD 0-2
Environment	0-12	Equipment	E 0-3
		Accommodation	AC 0-9
Total	0-50		

The NPCS is divided into to parts

**Part A:** Needs – defines the needs for input under the different headings (The NPCS records both professional and personal perspectives on what the patient needs (professional view) and what they would like (personal choice).

**Part B:** Provision – defines the current level of input or service currently provided within the same structure.

**Unmet needs** – are therefore recorded as the difference between the two scales.

Broadly, the rating levels under each item are designed to determine a) the number of staff required and b) the frequency of needs/intervention. Level descriptors give a rough guide as to what might "occasional", "regular" or "frequent", but these are not designed to be strictly defined cut-off points.

The summary score sheet includes a check list of the specific services required under each heading It also includes a set of boxes to record the reasons for variance (unmet need) which may be a) service not available – ie there is no service available, or it has not been offered b) service declined – ie service has been offered, but declined by the pt / carer (this will often be because they consider that which has been offered to be unsuitable) – there is space to record the specific circumstances if desired.

c) other - some other reason

# The Needs & Provision Complexity Scale (NPCS) for LTNC

PATIENT IDENTIFICATION		
Name:	NHS No:	Date of score://

## PART A - NEEDS: For each subscale, circle highest level applicable

1. **MEDICAL CARE NEEDS** – requiring intervention from a doctor for **investigation**, **monitoring or treatment** - Specialist Medical input may be from <u>any</u> medical specialty

МО	GP occasional no regular contact - self-initiated visits to GP as required	Types of medical care  □ Neurology
M 1	GP active monitoring - regular monitoring/ treatment by GP solely	□ Rehab medicine
M 2	Low level specialist support eg for largely stable condition On-going monitoring/ treatment by GP with occasional specialist advice / review	<ul><li>□ Neuropsychiatry</li><li>□ Palliative care</li><li>□ Other</li></ul>
М 3	Active specialist medical intervention required eg for changing/unstable condition or for unresolved symptoms.  Investigation or treatment requiring frequent contact with specialist medical team	

2: SKILLED NURSING NEEDS – intervention required from trained and/or specialist nursing staff eg district nursing or Specialist nurse (E.g. for wound care, bladder / bowel management / medication monitoring / specialist advice/support/counselling)

ΝO	No needs for skilled nursing	Types of nursing care  □ District nurse
Requires	s intervention from a trained or specialist nurse:	☐ Specialist nurse
N 1	Occasional intervention (eg monthly or less)	<ul><li>□ Neurology</li><li>□ Mental Health</li></ul>
N 2	Regular intervention eg every 1-2 weeks	□ Palliative care
N 3	Frequent intervention on a daily basis, or Several times a week	□ Other

#### 3. PERSONAL CARE - In and around the home.

3a: Number of Carers: Required to help with basic self-care		
CN 0	No carers required for basic care activities	Who provides this help?:
CN 1	Requires <b>help from 1 person</b> for most basic care needs	<ul><li>□ Informal family care</li><li>□ Formal paid carers</li></ul>
CN 2	Requires <b>help from ≥2 people</b> for most basic care needs	□ Other

CF 0	No need for help with self care.
CF 1	Occasional need – less than daily for help with self care, or extended activities of daily living
CF 2	Requires regular help once daily
CF 3	Requires <b>regular help 2-3 times</b> a day – could be met by an intermittent visiting care package Able to be left safely for >4 hours and does not require care / supervision at night
CF 4	Frequent or unpredictable care needs, requiring the presence of someone most of the time Cannot be left safely for >4 hours or requires care / supervision at night (but not waking night care)
CF 5	Requires constant supervision - unable to be left alone in the house, even for short periods  AND/Or requires waking night care - needs > 2 interventions at night)

	3c: Personal assistant/enabler Frequency of assistance for participation in day time community activities	
PA 0	No need for assistance with community activities	
PA 1	Occasional need – 1-2 days per week	
PA 2	Frequent need – 3-5 days/week	
PA 3	Daily – 6-7 days/week	

#### 4. THERAPY NEEDS – including outpatient, community-based and vocational rehabilitation

Number of Therapy Disciplines: - required to be actively involved in treatment (ie at least 1 hr per month)				
TD 0	0	Tick therapy discipline	Tick therapy disciplines required:	
TD 1	Single discipline only	□ Physio □ O/T	<ul><li>□ Psychology</li><li>□ Counselling</li></ul>	
TD 2	Individual disciplines, not co-ordinated	□ SLT	☐ Mental health	
TD 3	Co-ordinated interdisciplinary team	<ul><li>□ Dietetics</li><li>□ Orthotics / Prosthetics</li></ul>	□ Other:	

Therapy	Intensity: - Overall intensity of trained therapy intervention required
TI O	No need for trained therapy intervention
TI 1	Requires occasional review or maintenance programme – OR requires Group therapy solely  Eg Rehab needs met by family/care staff or self-exercise, supervised by therapist eg 1-2 hrs total/month
TI 2	Regular intervention for maintenance / treatment eg every 1-2 weeks: OP or domiciliary treatment
TI 3	Requires frequent intervention involving several sessions per week

#### 5. VOCATIONAL /EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT NEEDS

VR 0	No need for vocational/educational support
VR 1	Requires vocational assessment / advice or educational statementing
VR 2	Requires on-going vocational /educational support eg Access to work scheme, or withdrawal from work
VR 3	Requires formal vocational / educational rehab eg work prep, work re-training, supported placements

#### 6. SOCIAL WORK AND CASE MANAGEMENT -- support / intervention to co-ordinate care / services

S 0	No needs for social work or case management
S 1	Requires occasional intervention or available for advice when needed eg contact 2-3 x per year
S 2	Requires regular intervention or contact eg every 1-2 months
S 3	Requires frequent intervention or contact eg every 1-2 weeks

#### 7. FAMILY / CARER SUPPORT / RESPITE NEEDS

7a: Family career support	
FC O	No needs for family / carer support
FC 1	Assessment required for family / carer
FC 2	Time-limited family/carer support required eg for skills training
FC 3	On-going family/carer support required eg for emotional support

7b. Respite - residential and day care centre:				
RESIDE	NTIAL RESPITE			
RR 0	No need for residential respite care	Type of respite care		
RR 1	Requires occasional residential respite – eg to cover holidays etc.	<ul><li>☐ Home-based temporary live-in care</li></ul>		
RR 2	Requires <b>regular planned residential respite</b> , but not very frequent (eg 1-2 weeks per 6 months))	<ul><li>□ Residential home</li><li>□ Nursing home</li><li>□ Specialist nursing home</li></ul>		
RR 3	Requires <b>frequent planned residential care</b> (eg every 4-6 weeks) AND/OR <b>back-up support at times of crisis</b>	☐ Hospice ☐ Other		
DAY CARE				
RD 0	No need for day care	Type of day care  ☐ Community day centre		
RD 1	Occasional day care – 1-2 days per week	☐ Specialist day centre		
RD 2	Frequent day care – 3-5 days/week	□ Hospice		

#### 8. ADVOCACY NEEDS --

AD 0	No needs for advocacy
AD 1	Mental capacity assessment required
AD 2	Independent advocacy required

#### 9. SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT – Eg Special seating, assistive technology, ventilation equipment

E 0	No specialist equipment required	Types of Equipment  ☐ Basic lifting handling equipment
E 1	<b>Basic equipment required (</b> eg from social services equipment store eg kitchen aids, commode, bed, hoist etc)	☐ Seating/wheelchair ☐ Standing/postural support
E 2	<b>Specialist equipment required –</b> equipment requiring professional assessment and provision ( eg seating, standing frames)	☐ Electronic Assistive technology ☐ Communication aid ☐ Assisted ventilation
E 3	<b>Highly specialist equipment required –</b> bespoke equipment requiring professional prescription ( eg environmental control, communication aids, ventilatory support)	□ Other

#### **10. ACCOMMODATION NEEDS**

AC O	No need for special accommodation		
AC 1	Restricted accommodation options (eg requires ground floor or lift access accommodation)		
AC 2	Requires partially adapted accommodation (eg rails, ramps etc)		
AC 3	Requires fully adapted accommodation (eg fully wheelchair accessible)		
SHELTERE	ED AND RESIDENTIAL CARE		
AC 4	Requires sheltered living accommodation (eg warden controlled)		
AC 5	Requires supervised living arrangement eg small group home		
AC 6	Requires residential care home setting		
AC 7	Requires nursing home care		
AC 8	Requires specialist nursing home		
AC9	Requires Hospice care		

# Part B: The Inputs provided

Part B is intended to mirror Part A,
except that it records what the person actually gets –
and so identifies <u>unmet need</u>

PATIENT IDENTIFICATION

CF 5

1:1 care throughout the day

# **PART B – The Inputs Provided**

Name:	NHS No: Date	of score://		
For each subscale, circle <u>highest level</u> applicable				
	<b>DICAL CARE PROVISION</b> – intervention from a doctor ialist Medical input may be from <u>any</u> medical specialty	for investigation, monitor	ing or treatment	
МО	GP occasional no regular contact - self-initiated visits t	to GP as required	Types of medical care	
M 1	GP active monitoring - regular monitoring/ treatment by	GP solely	□ Rehab medicine	
M 2	Low level specialist support eg for largely stable conditi On-going monitoring/ treatment by GP with occasional spec		<ul><li>□ Neuropsychiatry</li><li>□ Palliative care</li><li>□ Other</li></ul>	
М 3	Active specialist medical intervention eg for changing/ unresolved symptoms. Investigation or treatment requiring frequent contact with s			
eg distric	LLED NURSING PROVISION – intervention from the transfer of the special structure (E.g. for wound care, bladder / box advice/support/counselling)			
N O	No provision of skilled nursing		Types of nursing care	
N 1	Occasional intervention from a trained or specialist nur	Dccasional intervention from a trained or specialist nurse (eg monthly or less)  □ Specialist nurse		
N 2	Regular intervention from a trained nurse or specialist r	nurse eg every 1-2 weeks	<ul><li>□ Neurology</li><li>□ Mental Health</li></ul>	
N 3	Frequent intervention from a trained nurse or specialist Several times a week	nurse on a daily basis, or	= D III II	
3. PEI	RSONAL CARE - In and around the home.			
3a: Nu	Imber of Carers: provided to help with basic self-care	<u> </u>		
CN 0	No carers for basic care activities	Who provides the		
CN 1	1 carer	☐ Informal famil ☐ Formal paid ca		
CN 2				
3b: Ca	re frequency: Frequency of care for help with basic s	elf-care, including mainta	ining safety	
CF 0	No provision for help with self care.			
CF 1	Occasional care visits – less than daily for help with self care, or extended activities of daily living		daily living	
CF 2	Once daily care visit 1-2 hours	Once daily care visit 1-2 hours		
CF 3	2-3 care visits per day – (or 3-6 hours care per day in total) - no night time care			
CF 4	Live-in or all day care package - >6 hours			

AND/Or waking night care

3c: Personal assistant/enabler - Assistance for participation in day time community activities		
PA 0	No provision for assistance with community activities	
PA 1	Occasional assistance provided – 1-2 days per week	
PA 2	Frequent assistance provided – 3-5 days/week	
PA 3	Daily assistance provided – 6-7 days/week	

#### 4. THERAPY PROVISION – including outpatient, community-based and vocational rehabilitation

Number of Therapy Disciplines: - actively involved in treatment (ie at least 1 hr per month)				
TD 0	0 0 Tick therapy disciplines involved:			
	Single discipline only	□ Physio □ O/T	<ul><li>□ Psychology</li><li>□ Counselling</li></ul>	
TD 2	Individual disciplines, not co-ordinated	□ SLT	☐ Mental health	
TD 3	Co-ordinated interdisciplinary team	☐ Dietetics☐ Orthotics / Prosthetics☐	□ Other:	

Therapy Intensity: - Overall intensity of <u>trained</u> therapy intervention		
TI O	No therapy intervention (or <1 hr per month)	
TI 1	Occasional review or maintenance programme — about 1-2 hours/month in total  OR attends for Group therapy solely	
TI 2	Regular intervention for maintenance / treatment eg every 1-2 weeks:	
TI 3	Frequent intervention involving several sessions per week (may be from different disciplines)	

#### 5. VOCATIONAL /EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT PROVISION

VR 0	No provision for vocational/educational support
VR 1	Received/ing vocational /educational assessment / advice or statementing
VR 2	Receives on-going vocational/educational support eg Access to work scheme, or withdraw from work
VR 3	Receives formal vocational / educational rehabilitation eg work preparation, work re-training, supported placements

#### 6. SOCIAL WORK AND CASE MANAGEMENT -- support / intervention to co-ordinate care / services

S 0	No provision of social work or case management – or very inconsistent (ie effectively none)
S 1	Occasional intervention or contacts for advice when needed eg 2-3 times per year
S 2	Regular intervention or contact eg every 1-2 months
S 3	Frequent intervention or contact eg every 1-2 weeks

#### 7. FAMILY / CARER SUPPORT / RESPITE PROVISION

7a: Family career support	
FC O	No provision for family / carer support
FC 1	Received/ing assessment for family / carer
FC 2	Received/ing family/carer support eg for skills training
FC 3	Receives on-going family/carer support eg for emotional support

7b. Respite - residential and day care centre:				
RESIDE	NTIAL RESPITE			
RR 0	No provision for residential respite care	Type of respite care		
RR 1	Occasional residential respite provision— eq to cover holidays etc.	<ul><li>☐ Home-based temporary live-in care</li></ul>		
RR 2	Regular planned residential respite provision, but not very frequent (eg 1-2 weeks per 6 months))	<ul><li>□ Residential home</li><li>□ Nursing home</li><li>□ Specialist nursing home</li></ul>		
RR 3	Frequent planned residential care (eg every 4-6 weeks) AND/OR back-up support at times of crisis	☐ Hospice☐ Other		
DAY CARE				
RD 0	No provision for day care	Type of day care  □ Community day centre		
RD 1	Occasional day care provided – 1-2 days per week	☐ Specialist day centre		
RD 2	Frequent day care provided – 3-5 days/week	□ Hospice		

#### 8. ADVOCACY PROVISION --

AD 0	No provision for advocacy
AD 1	Received/ing mental capacity assessment
AD 2	Receiving Independent advocacy

#### 9. SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT – Eg Special seating, assistive technology, ventilation equipment

ΕO	No specialist equipment /provision inadequate	Types of Equipment  ☐ Basic lifting handling equipment
E 1	<b>Basic equipment provided (</b> eg from social services equipment store eg kitchen aids, commode, bed, hoist etc)	□ Seating/wheelchair □ Standing/postural support □ Electronic Assistive technology □ Communication aid □ Assisted ventilation □ Other
E 2	<b>Specialist equipment provided</b> – equipment requiring professional assessment and provision ( eg seating, standing frames)	
E 3	<b>Highly specialist equipment provided</b> – bespoke equipment requiring professional prescription ( eg environmental control, communication aids, ventilatory support)	

#### 10. ACCOMMODATION PROVISION

AC O	No provision for special accommodation	
AC 1	Restricted accommodation options met (eg requires ground floor or lift access accommodation)	
AC 2	Has partially adapted accommodation (eg rails, ramps etc)	
AC 3	Has fully adapted accommodation (eg fully wheelchair accessible)	
SHELTERED AND RESIDENTIAL CARE		
AC 4	Has sheltered living accommodation (eg warden controlled)	
AC 5	Has supervised living arrangement eg small group home	
AC 6	Has residential care home setting	
AC 7	Has nursing home care	
AC 8	Has specialist nursing home	
AC9	Has Hospice care	

NPCS Version 6 extended. Prof Lynne Turner-Stokes 7.10.08