

Economic plan

This plan identifies the areas prioritised for economic modelling. The final analysis may differ from those described below. The rationale for any differences will be explained in the guideline.

1 Guideline

Social care needs of older people with multiple long term conditions

2 List of modelling questions

Review questions by scope area	<p>Assessment and care planning: 2.1.1 What are the effects (benefits and harms) of different types of assessment and planning of personalised care on outcomes for older people with multiple long-term conditions and their carers?</p> <p>Service delivery frameworks: 2.1.2 What are the existing frameworks, models and components of care packages for managing multiple long-term conditions and what outcomes do they deliver?</p>
Population	Older adults over 65 years old living in the community with lower socioeconomic status who have some limitations in basic and instrumental activities of daily living, high rates of hospitalisation, and multiple chronic conditions. Excluded individuals with dementia unless there was a carer available to participate in the study.
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	<p>Intervention A: The “GRACE” model (Geriatric Resources for Assessment and Care of Elders) is one example of an intervention that integrates health and social care professionals into the assessment, care planning, and service delivery process.</p> <p>The GRACE model of care is an outpatient, multidisciplinary geriatric team (composed of a geriatrician, pharmacist, physical therapist, mental health social worker, community-based services liaison, practice manager and administrative assistant) plus case management (performed jointly by an advanced practice nurse and social worker).</p> <p>Comparator A: Individuals in the comparison group had access to usual primary and specialty care services. Both intervention and control groups had access to GP house calls and skilled nursing facilities. They also had access to the inpatient “ACE” unit and consult services (inpatient acute care for elders model), which provide a “geriatrics interdisciplinary team that integrates and enhances care delivered by the hospital attending physician” (Counsell et al 2007, p.2624).</p>
Perspective	NHS and PSS perspective
Outcomes	Quality Adjusted Life Years as measured by the EQ-5D.
Type of analysis	CUA
Issues to note	None