

# Making Every Contact Count— A MECChanism for change



### Public Health Findland How we defined MECC

Core definition: Making Every Contact Count is an approach to behaviour change that utilises the millions of day to day interactions that organisations and people have with other people to support them in making positive changes to their physical and mental health and wellbeing. MECC enables the opportunistic delivery of consistent and concise healthy lifestyle information and enables individuals to engage in conversations about their health at scale across organisations and populations.



### Public Health Findland MECC at different levels

- For organisations, MECC means providing their staff with the leadership, environment, training and information that they need to deliver the MECC approach
- For staff, MECC means having the competence and confidence to deliver healthy lifestyle messages, to help encourage people to change their behaviour and to direct them to local services that can support them
- For individuals, MECC means seeking support and taking action to improve their own lifestyle by eating well, maintaining a healthy weight, drinking alcohol sensibly, exercising regularly, not smoking and looking after their wellbeing and mental health.



### Public Health Findland MECC and the Workforce

#### **Contact is powerful**

 The size of the public sector workforce means there are many opportunities on a daily basis to engage the population in healthy conversations



- •1.2 million health-related visits a day to community pharmacies
- the NHS deals with over 1 million patients every 36 hours
- Local Authority Services millions of contacts daily



# Public Health MECC Mode

**MECC** activity High Intensity illustrated in the 2 Interventions **Specialist** layers at the base **Practitioners** of the pyramid Staff who regularly **Extended Brief** come into contact with people for 30 minutes or more who are at higher risk Brief Staff who have an opportunity to Interventions encourage and support people who's health and wellbeing could be at risk For everyone in direct contact with the general public To raise awareness motivate and sign post people to help them improve their health and wellbeing

Behaviour Change interventions mapped to NICF Behaviour Change: Individual Approaches https://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/PH49



### **MECC** and the Workforce

#### MECC fits with the wider public health workforce

- Radiotherapy appointments, within dental assessments colleagues in Yorkshire and Humber MECC e-learning package developed for dentists.
- Supporting conversations at scale across populations -Allied Health Professionals e.g. physiotherapists using MECC as fits with their role to prevent ill health.
- Wider workforce in UK 15 million people, includes Fire and Rescue services. Example: Hertfordshire Fire / West Midlands services are incorporating MECC into Home Safety checks of vulnerable older people. Ambulance Trusts – Public Health strategies



# Public Health England England

30% of adults are inactive<sup>1</sup>

65% of adults are either overweight or obese<sup>1</sup>

1 in 4 people affected by a mental health condition in their lifetime<sup>2</sup>

17% of adults still smoke<sup>1</sup>

9 million drink above the recommended daily limits<sup>3</sup>



# Public Health The evidence base

- NICE PH49: Behaviour change individual approaches guidance
  Recommendation 9: use a brief (or very brief) intervention to motivate people to
  change behaviours that may damage their health.
- BWeL trial: Testing a brief intervention for weight management in primary care; delivered at a population level
- Implementing 'Making Every Contact Count': a scoping review. London South Bank University. Key barriers and levers identified.
- Wessex MECC Pilot: Primary Care & Population Sciences, University of Southampton; identified organisational and staff readiness factors.











BWeL Trial results summary:
University of Oxford

#### **SECONDS**

to carry out this brief opportunistic intervention.

#### ATTENDED

the weight-loss programme they were referred to.

#### **WEIGHT LOSS**

on average after 1 year compared with 1.04kg in the control group.

#### LOST 5%

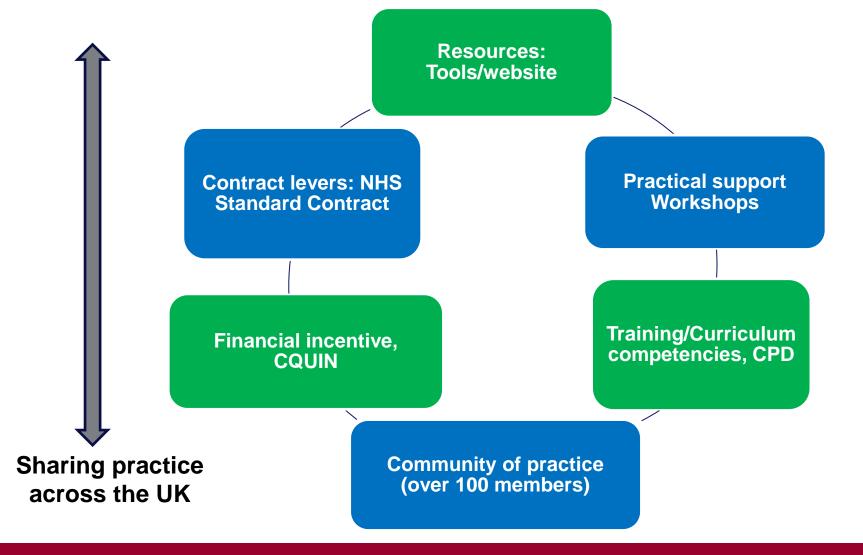
of their bodyweight over 12 months.

#### **PATIENTS AGREED**

that the conversation with their doctor was appropriate and helpful.



# **MECC Whole system approach**





### Strategic Alignment

#### NHS-E Five Year Forward View- radical upgrade in prevention

- STPs, ACS \ ACOs
- Diabetes Prevention Programme
- Risky Behaviour CQUIN (Smoking and Alcohol)
- Healthy workforce CQUIN
- Reporting into 5 Year forward view delivery board

#### PHE Strategic plan for the next four years: Better Outcomes by 2020

- All Our Health
- One You
- Change for Life
- Action on cardiovascular disease: getting serious about prevention
- NHS Health Checks -



# National MECC advisory group

- Includes: NHS England Nursing and Medical Directorates; HEE local teams; RCN; RSPH; ADPH; local authority and acute trust leads; Southampton and South Bank Universities; PHE Nursing, Centre Health & Wellbeing, Dental, Pharmacy, Allied Health and Workforce leads.
- Provides advise, information sharing, evidence, suite of tools, national advocacy for MECC
- MECC e-learning resources on HEE's national e-Learning for Health platform
- MECC Community of Practice 300+ members shared online facility accessible from all devices via app for the network to discuss, share and network ideas on all things related to MECC (now on Facebook)
- 5 Nations MECC network
- If you would like to join the community please e-mail: <a href="mailto:hee.mecc@nhs.net">hee.mecc@nhs.net</a>



# Public Health Products

- Definition
- Consensus Statement
- Implementation Guide
- Training Quality Marker Checklist
- Evaluation Framework
- MECC in NHS Standard Contract
- National conference

http://makingeverycontactcount.co.uk



## Public Health Consensus statement

**Purpose:** to articulate the **What, Who, Why** and **How** of MECC and provide clarity of purpose

- What is meant by MECC, clear definition
- Who: which organisations are included
- Why: alignment with key national strategies and objectives
- How: What MECC can help to deliver (Implementation guide, Training Quality marker, case studies etc.)



# Consensus Statement signatories

















# Public Health Implementation guide

- **Purpose:** Supports organisational readiness and whole system approach
- 8 step model: supporting implementation of local MECC delivery
- Questions and prompts support MECC review and action planning
- Activities and tools that have been useful for others



# Public Health Training quality marker checklist

#### 10 Quality Markers in 3 sections

- Context of the training Why MECC
- Skills and Knowledge How to deliver MECC
- Evaluation Is it working
- Each quality marker has a set of indicators of what needs to be in place.
- Self Assessment indicators: Fully Met, Partially Met, In **Development** or **Not Met**
- Action plan to meet quality marker
- Useful links to supporting resources



# Public Health Evaluation Framework

# Situation and priorities What is the MECC issue? Where does

MECC fit

What do we

locally?

want?

#### Process

#### Inputs

 What resources are needed?

#### Outputs

- we doing / do we need to do?
- Who are we reaching or targeting?

#### **Impact**

#### Outcomes

Short-term, medium and long term

- What change do we expect as a result of MECC?
- Why is this important?
- What is the short-term goal of MECC?
- What is the medium-term change?
- What is the long-term impact of MECC?

#### Assumptions

E.g. the beliefs you have about MECC – the reason you belief MECC will bring about healthy lifestyle etc. your understanding of MEEC (evidence base), the MECC programme content and the way your think the program will work



#### **External Factors**

E.g. where MECC will take place and external factors that may influence MECC locally; culture of the organisation, workforce capacity and timescale of MECC project



A wide variety of tools are available ranging from generic tools to specific issue based learning





## Thank You

Contact details : simon.how@phe.gov.uk

- NICE Behaviour change: general approaches, Public health guideline 6
   <a href="https://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/ph6">https://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/ph6</a>
- Clustering of unhealthy behaviours over time Implications for policy and practice, Kings
  Fund <a href="https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/clustering-unhealthy-behaviours-over-time">https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/clustering-unhealthy-behaviours-over-time</a>
- Making Every Contact Count: an evaluation; Journal of Public Health (2013)
   <a href="http://www.publichealthjrnl.com/article/S0033-3506(13)00128-5/abstract">http://www.publichealthjrnl.com/article/S0033-3506(13)00128-5/abstract</a>
- Making every contact count': Evaluation of the impact of an intervention to train health and social care practitioners in skills to support health behaviour change - Journal of Health Psychology (2016) <a href="http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1359105314523304">http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1359105314523304</a>
- Wessex making every contact count pilot evaluation report, Southampton University 2015
   <u>http://www.wessexphnetwork.org.uk/media/22802/Wessex-MECC-Evaluation-Report-Final-110615.pdf</u>