

Who is the right person for the role?

Skills and attributes

- Highly organised and efficient
- Excellent listening and communication skills
- Good at maintaining relationships with a range of services and people
- Willingness to help and work as part of a team
- Proactive in identifying opportunities to support patients
- Good IT and record keeping skills
- Willingness to undertake training and develop
- Enthusiastic & self-motivated
- · Good at problem solving and collaborating

Useful Experience

- Communication roles e.g. receptionist, cal center, career advisor
- Used IT systems, data and analysis
- Worked with vulnerable people e.g. elderly or frail
- Worked in health care or caring environments
- Risk assessment and safeguarding

Employing CCs

- Band 4 AfC: Network Contract DES 2022/23
- Pay should reflect seniority and specialism, which may involve topping up ARRs reimbursement
- Draft CC Workforce Development framework

What training do CCs need?

- Personalised Care 2-day accredited training by <u>Personalised Care Institute (PCI)</u> plus e-learning
- Personalised Care Support Planning and Shared

 Decision Making
- How to communicate and support patients e.g difficult conversations
- Local induction to the PCN system and health care landscape
- Electronic health systems and patient data
- Induction to MDT working & range of roles
- Health inequalities, identifying inequalities
- Cohort specific training e.g. diabetes, learning disabilities



Care Coordinators (CC)

What is a CC?

- Supports a caseload of patients with navigating the health care system, and supports continuity of care by being the single point of communication between the patient, their carers, professionals and services involved in their care
- Takes a personalised approach, focusing on what matters to patients most, using personalised care support planning tools (PCSPs)
- Acts as an advocate for specific patient groups who are vulnerable or have complex or long term conditions, e.g. frailty, severe mental illness
- Links in with social prescribing link workers and health and wellbeing coaches to refer people to more specialised support
- Receives referrals from professionals in primary care e.g. GPs, nurses, receptionists, social prescribing link workers
- Proactively identifies vulnerable or complex patients in MDTs and by searching electronic health systems data to add to caseload or refer to other services
- Champions health inequalities by supporting patients to overcome barriers in access and uptake of health services thereby reducing health inequalities
- Can be practice or PCN based, which means they may work on wider priorities across several practices or at just one practice

Unique contribution of a CC

- Acts as the node of the GP surgery, being a single point of access for vulnerable patients with complex conditions
- Strengthens links between the PCN/practice and services involved in care e.g. care homes, ambulance services, prevention programmes
- Saves GPs and other professionals time by ensuring information about a patient is streamlined and easily accessible
- Supports tackling health inequalities by proactively identifying areas of unmet need for practices and specific patients to work with or refer onwards
- Helps practices and PCNs in multidisciplinary team working by connecting individuals and supporting MDT meetings

What support do CCs need?

- Two types of supervision: clinical, line management
- Peer support networks, webinars and shared learning: opportunities to join Care Coordinator networks, capacity and time to attend webinars and support sessions every 2-4 weeks
- Meetings with the other personalised care roles to collaborate on caseloads (social prescribing link workers, health and wellbeing coaches) in their local area
- Included in MDT (Multi-Disciplinary Team) meetings
- Opportunities for reflective practice
- Resources and support for new CCs

Find out more about Care Coordinators here.