Living and Dying Well with Frailty – Driver Diagram

A driver diagram is a quality improvement tool used to outline the changes required to achieve a desired outcome. Primary drivers are system components that directly contribute to delivering the outcome. Secondary drivers are elements of the associated primary driver. They contain change ideas that can be used to create projects that will impact on the primary drivers and deliver the desired outcome.

**Outcome**

**Primary driver**

- Identify people aged 65 and over living with frailty in the community.

**Secondary drivers**

- Case find people at risk using the e Frailty Index
  - Create diagnosis for frailty
  - Multi-dimensional assessment
  - Monitor change and deterioration over time

- Anticipatory care planning conversations, including recording information in the Key Information Summary
  - Carer’s assessment
  - Informal/Adult carers support planning

- Support people living with frailty to plan for their future care needs, and when appropriate, death.

- Key worker
  - Exercise interventions and physical activity
  - Lifestyle and nutritional interventions
  - Polypharmacy review
  - Reablement
  - Vaccinations
  - Community-based geriatric services
  - Palliative and end of life care

- Support people living with frailty to access preventative support in the community.

- Communication and collaboration within a multi-disciplinary team, including a multidisciplinary review
  - Understand what support is available in communities and how to access support
  - Use quality improvement methods, including data over time, to drive improvement

**People 65 years and over with frailty, will experience a good life and death, including more time at home or in a homely setting.**

- Reduce unplanned hospital bed days
- Reduce unscheduled GP home visits
- Increase use of anticipatory care planning and Key Information Summary

**Essential activity for all members of the collaborative**