



**Prifysgol Cymru**  
Y Drindod Dewi Sant  
**University of Wales**  
Trinity Saint David

Student Name: Naomi philander

Student Number: 1909017

Module :Introduction to research

Code :BMHP5005

Lecturer : Bianca Sanfilippo

# Introduction

This literature review will identify evidence regarding the cost effectiveness of preventive social care within the UK .because preventive social care may lead to minimizing the use of resources proving to be cost effective in the long run with limited evidence on the level of impact of preventive intervention an intense research will be carried out aiming to provide and identify the kind of cost saving that can be achieved through preventive care .

- Aim: to identify the cost effect of preventive social care within the UK.
- identifying what kind of saving can be achieved through preventive social care within the UK.
- Objectives: to conduct a literature review in order to identify what method is being used in the effectiveness of preventive social care within the UK.
- To understand from the literature review the impact of preventive intervention and its long-term effect upon the health care system.

# Methods

- Findings was obtained from several academic literature such as books , journals ,internet research and online sources to established a better understanding of factors within preventive social care frame work to minimized social care and health expenditure.
- An literature database research was carried out in this review(Cairney and St Denny ,2020) while a systematic review was not able to be done due to the complex nature of the topic .

# Literature Review

| Author(s), title, and year of publication                                                             | Summary of main findings                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Department of health ,better service for vulnerable people,1997.                                      | The literature focuses on the notion of independence through recuperation and rehabilitation. It also identified the need for the expansion of the primary prevention services to incorporate people who were not necessarily on the boundary of institutionalization or hospitalization who stood the risk of losing their independence. |
| Miller ,national service framework for older people ,2014.                                            | The literature identifies how health and social care providers are striving to introduce preventive care services that abide by the guidance provided by relevant government bodies such as NSF (National Service Framework) for Older People.                                                                                            |
| HM government ,putting people first ,2007                                                             | . The literature suggest that most of general formal preventive interventions may be considered as intermediate care services that are aimed at impacting on a specific condition, group of people or events. The author also explores the challenge in defining intermediate and preventive care.                                        |
| Mason ,A , Goddard M ,Weatherly H ,and Charley M , integrating funds for health and social care,2015. | . The literature suggest that most of general formal preventive interventions may be considered as intermediate care services that are aimed at impacting on a specific condition, group of people or events. The author also explores the challenge in defining intermediate and preventive care.                                        |

# Results

- Generally, there is a scantiness of quantified data regarding the effectiveness of preventive service within the health and social care settings in the UK. The finding aligns with other studies that have identified the need for further studies on the effectiveness of preventive services. A few of the sources used in the study provide a quantified cost effectiveness information.
- There is an absence of consensus over the cost effectiveness of intermediate care. The research suggest that most studies have established that generic intermediate care is not cost effective. However, some of the studies suggested that generic intermediate care may be effective in minimizing the length of stays by promoting timely discharge. The evidence suggested that only the intermediate care services that targeted specific illnesses, events or groups such as falls, and strokes were effective in enhancing cost effectiveness.
- Evidence from most of the literature suggest that it is imperative to target services carefully towards those who need them most in order to maximize the effectiveness of any intervention, including preventive social care.
- Evidence from most of the literature suggest that it is imperative to target services carefully towards those who need them most in order to maximize the effectiveness of any intervention, including preventive social care.

# Discussion

- Preventive health and social care services comprise of various prevention measures provided by health and social care professionals. This may comprise of low-level interventions such as help with shopping or befriending schemes that may not necessarily be provided by a social care or health professional
- Preventive health and social care can perform various functions that may target specific groups and people within the community. For example, health promotion such as public information campaigns on healthy eating often target people who are relatively healthy at the present moment, and as such, aim to avert the onset of disability or illness.
- Consequently, the evidence from the research suggests that there is no agreed definition of what constitutes a preventive health and social care service. The research also established that there is lack of clarity on where the UK should focus financial investment, between the three levels of prevention, in order to maximize cost effectiveness. Nonetheless, preventive health and social care services help in promoting the well-being of an individual while reducing the level of consumption of expensive intensive services and hospitalization in the long-term (McDermott, 2013).
- NHS to adopt preventative services that will allow it to properly manage patients outside of hospital. The evidence obtained in the research also suggest that the growth in expectations from the population as to quality-of-life post-retirement and changing social attitudes have also contributed to the rise in prominence of preventive measures within the health and social care settings. In addition, the Government is committed to ensure social inclusion by providing alternatives and enhancing patient-centered services. Prevention helps in ensuring the public is able to make good choices regarding their lives and manage disability or future disability and illness more effectively

# Conclusion

- The review was aimed to identify and gather crucial pieces of data regarding the cost effectiveness of preventive interventions within the health and social care settings in order to develop recommendations that may aid in improving the preventive framework in the UK. Most of the academic literature used in the study suggest the need to shift resources towards the implementation of preventive measures. However, this may also require improved public awareness around healthy lifestyles in order to minimize health complications arising from NCDs.
- This will enhance the availability of evidence to improve various intervention measures and provide evidence for further studies. In addition, the NHS needs to develop standard outcome measures of prevention in order facilitate the evaluation of various preventive interventions, since this will allow for comparison with future studies and the establishment of a more robust evidence base

# References

- Allen, K and Glasby, J. 2013. *The billion dollar question: Embedding prevention in older peoples services ten high-impact changes*. British Journal of Social Work, 43: 904–924.
- Challenges to a primary care-led NHS: A medical specialist’s view. (2018). *What is the Future for a Primary Care-led NHS?*, 13-20.
- Cromarty, H. 2017. *Adult social care funding (England)*. House of Commons Library.
- Charlesworth, A and Thirlby, R. (2012). *Reforming social care: Options for funding*. London: The Kings Fund.
- Cairney, P., & St Denny, E. (2020). Prevention policy in the UK. *Why Isn’t Government Policy More Preventive?*, 87-115.
- Department of Health (1997). *Better Services for Vulnerable People*.
- HM Government. 2007. *Putting people first: a shared vision and commitment to the transformation of adult social care*.
- HM Government. (2006). *Our health, our care, our say: A new direction for community services*. London: The Stationary Office.
- Miller, R. (2014). *Is integration or fragmentation the starting point to improve prevention?* University of Birmingham, Health Services Management Centre.
- Mason, A, Goddard, M, Weatherly, H and Chalkley, M. (2015). *Integrating funds for health and social care: An* Marczak et al: Evaluating Social Care Prevention in England 217 evidence review. J Health Serv Res Policy, 20: 177–88.
- McDermott, K. (2013). Lowering the cost of health care. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 44(1), S51-S53.
- Trudgen Dobrin, P. (2018). Changing the preventive health care services for children and adolescents in Slovenia. *European Journal of Public Health*, 28(suppl\_4).