

Community Rehabilitation Alliance (CRA)

The Lord Kamall

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Technology, Innovation and Life Sciences
Department of Health and Social Care
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Sent by email: PSLords@dhsc.gov.uk

cc Maggie Throup MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Vaccines and Public Health
cc Ed Scully, Director of Primary and Community Health Care, Department of Health and Social Care

24 February 2022

Dear Lord Kamall

We are writing on behalf of the Community Rehabilitation Alliance of 54 patient organisations, charities and professional bodies to welcome your recent response to Baroness Finlay of Llandaff's amendment to the Health and Care Bill on community rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation ensures full recovery and optimisation following elective procedures and to avoid the revolving door scenario where patients just get re-referred back into the service

We would like to expand further on the importance of this amendment and the need for specific guidance to Integrated Care Systems (ICSs) on rehabilitation to be clearly set out as the Bill goes forward. We also support the requirement for Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) to include at least one person who is an allied health professional (AHP).

Baroness Finlay's amendment required Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) to produce an annual rehabilitation plan. In responding you expressed your hope that "ICBs will be required to provide, and improve provision of, community rehabilitation services". We welcome your recognition of the importance of rehabilitation services and thank you for your input to this important cause. However it is not clear how, without legislation or clear reference to rehabilitation services in Bill guidance, this will be achieved.

There are many people with rehabilitation needs including people living with frailty and dementia, long-term conditions, sensory loss, and people with acute disability resulting from accident or illness, at home and in residential care. These needs have been exacerbated by the pandemic, with increased levels of social isolation, and prolonged levels of depression and anxiety.

Furthermore, people with pre-existing long-term conditions and disabilities have become deconditioned – affecting their mobility, wellbeing, communication and confidence. Even before Covid, people with long-term conditions already accounted for 55% of all GP appointments, 68% of all outpatients and emergency admissions and 77% of all inpatient bed days.

If action isn't taken now, the impact on health will be long-term and for some, irreversible, deepening health inequity. We know that rates for having multiple long-term conditions are higher amongst women and people from certain ethnic groups and managing those conditions is therefore key to reducing health inequities.

Clearing the elective backlog and enabling people to recover as well as they possibly can is dependent on equitable access to the appropriate rehabilitation service.

