

Integrated Impact Assessment Report for Service Specifications			
Service Specification Reference Number	ecification Reference Number 1640		
Service Specification Title	Cystinosis (all ages) Proposal <u>for routine commission</u> (source A3.1)		
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About this Impact Assessment: instructions for completion and explanatory notes

- Each section is divided into themes.
- Each theme sets out a number of questions.
- All questions are answered by selecting a drop down option or including free text.
- Free text boxes are provided to enable succinct relevant commentary to be added which explains the rationale for response or assumption. Please limit responses to 3 sentences of explanatory text.
- Data in this document is either drawn from one of the relevant service specification documents or a source for the information is provided.
- Where assumptions are included where data is not available, this is specified.

Section A - Activity Impact		
A1 Current Patient Population & Demography / Growth		
A1.1 Prevalence of the disease/condition.	The prevalence of cystinosis is between 1 per 100,000 and 1 per 200,000 live births. There are c165 patients in England who are currently receiving treatment with systemic cysteamine to treat cystinosis. Infantile Nephropathic; the severest form accounting for about 90-95% of all cases 2/3 new patients per year. Juvenile (late onset) Nephropathic; accounting for about 3-5% of cases 2/3 new cases per year Source: Service Specification Proposition section 3.1	
A1.2 Number of patients currently eligible for the service according to the proposed service specification commissioning criteria.	Source: Company information from mercaptamine policy validated by PWG Please specify	
A1.3 Age group for which the service is proposed according to the service specification commissioning criteria.	All ages Please specify Approximately a 53:47 split between adults and children, slightly more children have been identified.	
A1.4 Age distribution of the patient population eligible according to the proposed service specification commissioning criteria	In paediatric population age distribution birth to 18 years when transitioned to adult services. Source: data from individual centres Please specify	

A1.5 How is the population currently distributed geographically?	<u>Unevenly</u>				
	If unevenly, estimate regional distribution by %:				
	North	33%			
	Midlands & East	43%			
	London	22%			
	South	<2%			
	Please specify Based on RaDaR of	lata of centres	looking after patients		
A2 Future Patient Population & Demography					
A2.1 Projected changes in the disease/condition epidemiology,	Increasing Up to 3 new diagnosis in children expected each year A late onset diagnosis can be expected in a negligible number of adult patients each year, may be one patient If other, Source: Service specification proposition section 3.1				
such as incidence or prevalence (prior to applying the new service specification) in 2, 5, and 10 years?	Up to 3 new diagnos A late onset diagnos patients each year, r If other,	is can be expe may be one pa	ected in a negligible number of adult tient		
such as incidence or prevalence (prior to applying the new service	Up to 3 new diagnos A late onset diagnos patients each year, r If other, Source: Service spe	iis can be expended and be one partication properties.	ected in a negligible number of adult tient		
such as incidence or prevalence (prior to applying the new service specification) in 2, 5, and 10 years? A2.2 Are there likely to be changes in demography of the patient population and would this impact on activity/outcomes? A2.3 Expected net increase or decrease in the number of patients	Up to 3 new diagnos A late onset diagnos patients each year, r If other, Source: Service spe No Please specify Source: Service spe	iis can be expended and be one partication properties.	ected in a negligible number of adult tient osition section 3.1		
such as incidence or prevalence (prior to applying the new service specification) in 2, 5, and 10 years? A2.2 Are there likely to be changes in demography of the patient population and would this impact on activity/outcomes?	Up to 3 new diagnos A late onset diagnos patients each year, r If other, Source: Service spe No Please specify Source: Service specify YR2 +/- +	is can be expended and be one partication properties of the cification pro	ected in a negligible number of adult tient osition section 3.1		

YR5 +/-	+15
YR10 +/-	+30

Are these numbers in line with ONS growth assumptions for the age specific population? If not please justify the growth assumptions made.

Source: Service specification proposition section 3.1

No

Cystinosis is a rare inherited disease. The growth assumptions are based on a UK study on the incidence of genetic disorders in the West Midlands which was carried out between 1981-1991. The study recorded 21 new cases of cystinosis born in this time period (Source: Hutchesson, Bundey, Preece, Hall & Green 1998). An incidence (accounting for mortality) of net +3 patients per year has been assumed based on this study.

A3 Activity

A3.1 What is the purpose of new service specification?

Provide service specification document for a service already commissioned by NHS England in accordance with 'The Manual' but without a published specification

*PSSAG (Prescribed Specialised Services Advisory Group)

Please specify

Cystinosis is a very rare inherited lysosomal storage disease presenting in infancy (95% of cases) with severe kidney disease but subsequently involving multiple organs (eyes, thyroid, liver, diabetes, muscle deterioration). It occurs when the mechanism removing excess cystine, an amino acid, breaks down. It then accumulates within body cells preventing these cells from functioning correctly. Patients often present to paediatric nephrology services although multi organ disease requires multi-speciality input. Effective drug therapy and renal transplantation now allows survival into the fifth decade.

There is currently no dedicated specialist service for Cystinosis in England. Local care services focussed in paediatric nephrology units. Current care is fragmented with major geographical variability in care quality. Early initiation of cysteamine therapy can significantly postpone, or even prevent complications of the disease. Poorly coordinated care results in patients attending multiple clinics on different days at different sites. Since the use of cysteamine and the introduction of renal replacement therapy in paediatric populations, patients with cystinosis are increasingly surviving into adulthood. However, there are few transition services from childhood to adult clinics and limited adult services. Clinical inexperience compromises care especially within adult services. Better recognition and treatment of late-term complications in adulthood will improve long-term outcomes in patients.

This proposal for the development of services to provide an integrated multi-disciplinary one stop service for both paediatric and adult patients to ensure consistent and quality service is delivered. The specification describes a hub and spoke model of care.

A3.2 What is the annual activity associated with the existing pathway for the eligible population?

The annual activity is shown in the table below. This is the estimated number of people diagnosed and eligible for a treatment.

Year	Activity
0	165
1	168
2	171
3	174
4	177
5	180

A3.3 What is the estimated annual activity associated with the proposed service specification proposition pathway for the eligible population?	Source: required Please specify Baseline 165 Source: required Please specify It is expected that all patients with cystinosis will be managed by one of the HSS.
A4 Patient Pathway	
A4.1 Patient pathway Describe the current patient pathway and service.	Cystinosis is likely to be diagnosed by a consultant paediatric nephrologist. These consultants' practice in many hospitals around the England but are organised through 10 tertiary paediatric nephrology centres. Similarly, adult patients are currently managed in any of the 41 adult renal units across England. There is also some clustering of activity around a small numbers of centres with expertise. Source: SWG
A4.2. What are the current service access and stopping criteria?	Nephropathic cystinosis (affecting other areas of the body including the kidneys, eyes, growth, brain and muscles): Referral from local GP services to a local paediatrician or a nephrologist. If cystinosis is suspected, then a referral is made to a consultant nephrologist based at a tertiary centre with expertise in cystinosis for diagnosis. Treatment is initiated once there is confirmed nephropathic cystinosis upon testing (LCL levels test; corneal cystine crystals visible under slit lamp; possible genetic analysis of CTNS gene). Non-nephropathic cystinosis (affecting the eyes only): Referral from GP to local ophthalmologist. Where there are ocular manifestations of cystinosis, referral is made to a consultant ophthalmologist and

	consultant nephrologist at a tertiary centre with expertise in cystinosis. Treatment is initiated once there is confirmed ocular cystinosis upon testing ((LCL levels test; corneal cysteine crystals visible under slit lamp; possible genetic analysis of CTNS gene; no clinical presentation with Fanconi syndrome). For follow-up, patients are mainly seen by the nephrologist, endocrinologist, neurologist and for the eye condition an ophthalmologist. Allied health professionals also involved. Frequency depends on the clinical status of the patient and is therefore is variable. Seeing the treating physician a couple of times a year is common. Patients continue in the pathway life-long Source: required
A4.3 What percentage of the total eligible population are: a) Referred b) Meet any existing criteria for care c) Considered to meet any existing exclusion criteria	If not known, please specify a) 100 b) 100 c) 0 Because of the serious clinical consequences of the disease, we believe that all eligible patients will be referred at some point, depending on the speed of diagnosis. There are no exclusion criteria. Source: required
A4.4 What percentage of the total eligible population is expected to: a) Be referred to the proposed service b) Be eligible for care according to the proposed criteria for the service c) Take up care according to the proposed criteria for the service d) Continue care according to the proposed criteria for the service?	If not known, please specify a) 100 b) 100 c) 95 d) 90% Source: required

A4.5 Specify the nature and duration of the proposed new service or intervention. A5 Service Setting	Eife long For time limited services, specify frequency and/or duration. The proposal is to set up a small number of highly specialised centres with expertise in the diagnosis and management of patients with cystinosis which is complex and involves the provision of comprehensive care by a team of health care professionals. Shared care arrangements using nationally standardised protocols will be established with the patient's local renal centres, which in turn will deliver routine children's care with the benefit of easy access and communication with the highly specialised paediatric cystinosis service. Adults with cystinosis require access to many of the same services available in the paediatric centres although diagnosis will already be secure in most cases. Kidney disease is typically more advanced in adults and many will have established kidney failure and require renal replacement therapy by dialysis or transplantation. Significant numbers of patients already survive into adulthood with relatively well-preserved renal function and continuing renal Fanconi syndrome. Routine care for chronic kidney disease, including renal replacement therapy, will be provided by local nephrology services. Source: Service specification 2.1
A5.1 How is this service delivered to the patient?	Select all that apply: Emergency/Urgent care attendance Acute Trust: inpatient

	Acute Trust: day patient				
	Acute Trust: outpatient		\boxtimes		
	Mental Health provider: inpatient				
	Mental Health provider: out	tpatient			
	Community setting				
	Homecare				
	Other				
	Please specify:				
A5.2 What is the current number of contracted providers for the	NORTH	0			
eligible population by region?	MIDLANDS & EAST	0			
	LONDON	0			
	SOUTH	0			
A5.3 Does the proposition require a change of delivery setting or capacity requirements?	yes Please specify: The proposition is to establic centres across the country with cystinosis. Patients are paediatric nephrology centronephrology units. Source: SWG	with expert currently r	ise in t manag	the management of patients ged in one of the 10	
A6 Coding					

A6.1 Specify the datasets used to record the new patient pathway activity.	Select all that apply:			
	Aggregate Contract Monitoring *	\boxtimes		
*expected to be populated for all commissioned activity	Patient level contract monitoring	\boxtimes		
	Patient level drugs dataset			
	Patient level devices dataset			
	Devices supply chain reconciliation dataset			
	Secondary Usage Service (SUS+)			
	Mental Health Services DataSet (MHSDS)			
	National Return**			
	Clinical Database**			
	Other**	\boxtimes		
	**If National Return, Clinical database or other Data will be submitted to the UK Renal Registry and its Rare Kidney Disease Registry (RADAR) data points have been agreed and will be repor commissioners annually for review at a national centres.	of the Renal Association for audit purposes. Other ted to the HSS		
A6.2 Specify how the activity related to the new patient pathway	Select all that apply:			
will be identified.	OPCS v4.8			
	ICD10			
	Service function code	\boxtimes		
	Main Speciality code	\boxtimes		
	HRG	\boxtimes		
	пко			

	SNOMED
	Clinical coding / terming methodology used by clinical profession
A6.3 Identification Rules for Drugs: How are any drug costs captured?	Not applicable If already specified in the current NHS England Drug / Devices List, please specify drug name and indication for all that apply:
	If drug(s) NOT already been specified in the current NHS England Drug List please give details of action required and confirm that this has been discussed with the pharmacy lead: NICE CSP on the use of mercaptamine is corneal cystinosis, subject to separate funding arrangements if agreed. All patients are on oral cysteamine therapy. Early initiation of therapy can significantly postpone, or even prevent complications of the disease. Poorly coordinated care results in patients attending multiple clinics on different days at different sites. Cystagon is currently paid for by pass through to NHS England and this would not change, patients would still have drugs dispensed/prescribed locally.
A6.4 Identification Rules for Devices: How are device costs captured?	Not applicable If device(s) covered by an existing category of HCTED please specify the Device Category (as per the National Tariff Payment System Guidance) for all that apply: If device(s) not excluded from Tariff nor covered within existing National or Local prices please specify details of action required and confirm that this has been discussed with the HCTED team.
A6.5 Identification Rules for Activity: How are activity costs captured?	Already captured by an existing specialised service line (NCBPS code) within the PSS Tool but needs amendment

	If activity costs are already captured please specify the specialised service code and description (e.g. NCBPS01C Chemotherapy). NCBPS23S CHILDRENS SERVICES – RENAL New service line codes for both adult and paediatric services are needed If activity costs are already captured please specify whether this service needs a separate code. Yes If the activity is captured but the service line needs amendment please specify whether the proposed amendments have been documented and agreed with the Identification Rules team. Not yet agreed If the activity is not captured please specify whether the proposed identification rules have been documented and agreed with the Identification Rules team.
A7 Monitoring	
A7.1 Contracts Specify any new or revised data flow or data collection requirements, needed for inclusion in the NHS Standard Contract Information Schedule. Please identify any excluded drugs or devices relevant to the service and their current status with regard to NHS England specialised services commissioning.	Yes - other Please specify Cystinosis services E72.0 adults and paediatrics will be reported against a (to be agreed) new service line.
A7.2 Business intelligence Is there potential for duplicate reporting?	Yes If yes, please specify mitigation: Monitoring via the established processes for Highly Specialised Services via the HSS Informatics lead.

A7.3 Contract monitoring	<u>No</u>		
Is this part of routine contract monitoring?	If no, please specify contract monitoring requirement:		
	The service specification would need to be included in the NHS Standard Contract Information Schedule. Data will be provided to supplier managers via the HSS informatics lead.		
A7.4 Dashboard reporting	<u>No</u>		
Specify whether a dashboard exists for the proposed service?	If yes, specify how routine performance monitoring data will be used for dashboard reporting.		
	We would ensure performance monitoring is established in line with all HSS with annual outcome reporting		
	If no, will one be developed?		
	No monitoring of the agreed outcomes will be via the HSS team, no plans to develop a dashboard		
A7.5 NICE reporting	No		
Are there any directly applicable NICE or equivalent quality standards which need to be monitored in association with the new service specification?	If yes, specify how performance monitoring data will be used for this purpose.		
Section B	- Service Impact		
B1 Service Organisation			
B1.1 Describe how the service is currently organised? (i.e. tertiary centres, networked provision etc.)	Children are currently managed within the 10 specialised paediatric nephrology centres in England. Adult patients are managed in one of the 41 adult nephrology centres. Many adults will have established kidney failure and require renal replacement therapy by dialysis or transplantation. Current care is fragmented with major geographical variability in care quality.		

	Routine care for chronic kidney disease, including renal replacement therapy, is provided by local nephrology services and this will continue in the new model for care of adult patients with cystinosis. There are no current care guidelines and no functional registry resulting in limited audit or R&D. Since the use of cysteamine and the introduction of renal replacement therapy in paediatric populations, patients with cystinosis are increasingly surviving into adulthood. However, there are few transition services from childhood to adult clinics and limited adult services. Clinical inexperience compromises care especially within adult services. Better recognition and treatment of late-term complications in adulthood will improve long-term outcomes in patients. Source: service specification
B1.2 Will the specification change the way the commissioned service is organised?	Yes Please specify: Highly specialised management and oversight of patients will be from a small number of centres. Patients will be reviewed at least annually in the HSS. Source: service specification
B1.3 Will the specification require a new approach to the organisation of care?	Implement a new model of care Please specify: The service model will balance the needs of patients and their families / carers to receive routine care that might involve frequent visits to local centres (hospitals / spokes) with the need for regular but less frequent visits (e.g. 6-12 monthly) to highly specialised, multi-disciplinary, and multi-professional clinics with a critical mass of expertise and experience of care for patients with cystinosis across all age groups. The model will apply equally to adult and children's services, although the role of the centre may vary for the two groups of patients. Patient transition will involve a period of joint care from paediatric and adult services, multi-

	disciplinary teams to offer care that recognises that transition patients may have additional developmental needs.		n patients
B2 Geography & Access			
B2.1 Where do current referrals come from?	Select all that apply:		
	GP		
	Secondary care		
	Tertiary care		
	Other		
	Please specify: PWG	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
B2.2 What impact will the new service specification have on the sources of referral?	No impact Please specify: The sources of referral	are not expected to change	
B2.3 Is the new service specification likely to improve equity of access?	Increase Please specify: Annual analysis will be undertaken to ensure that access to the service equitable across England. The services will improve access to expert diagnosis and ongoing management advice. Currently patients are managed in a greater number of centres than will be the case in the future. The HSS will work with local renal centres to support the ongoin care for patients. Source: Equalities Impact Assessment		to expert nts are se in the

B2.4 Is the new service specification likely to improve equality of access and/or outcomes?	Increase Please specify: All patients will have access to highly specialised services. At present patients have multiple attendances across potentially many sites. The man advantage of this proposal is the lead centres will have the expertis for treating this rare condition. Source: Equalities Impact Assessment		
B3 Implementation			
B3.1 Will commissioning or provider action be required before implementation of the proposition can occur?	Provider selection action Please specify:		
B3.2 Time to implementation: Is a lead-in time required prior to implementation?	Yes - go to B3.3 If yes, specify the likely time to implementation: 6 months		
B3.3 Time to implementation: If lead-in time is required prior to implementation, will an interim plan for implementation be required?	No - go to B3.4 If yes, outline the plan: For the service, if mercaptamine is agreed for NHS funding from a point earlier than the highly specialised services would be in place then an interim management plan will be needed,		
B3.4 Is a change in provider physical infrastructure required?	No Please specify:		
B3.5 Is a change in provider staffing required?	Yes		

	Please specif	y:			
	A service imp	•	would be required a	s part of the provid	der
B3.6 Are there new clinical dependency and/or adjacency requirements that would need to be in place?	_	nits will have serv stablish transitior	vices in place, an ad n pathways between	•	
B3.7 Are there changes in the support services that need to be in place?		-	support services we	ere all in place prior	or to
B3.8 Is there a change in provider and/or inter-provider governance required? (e.g. ODN arrangements / prime contractor)	No Please specify:				
B3.9 Is there likely to be either an increase or decrease in the number of commissioned providers? If yes, specify the current and	Increase Please comple	Increase Please complete the table:			
estimated number of providers required in each region	Region	Current no. of providers	Future State expected range	Provisional or confirmed	
	North	0	1-2	<u>P</u>	
	Midlands & East	0	1-2	P	
	London	0	1-2	<u>P</u>	
	South	0	1-2	<u>P</u>	

	T T	T	T		
	Total	0	4-6	<u>P</u>	
	Please specif	y:			
	The changes in the service specification involve the designating of six specialist centres three for the Paediatric service and three for the adult service. The objective is for patients to be seen at these centres and be able to receive their care in fewer visits to Hospital.				
B3.10 Specify how revised provision will be secured by NHS	Select all tha	at apply:			
England as the responsible commissioner.	Publication a specification	\boxtimes			
	Market interv	\boxtimes			
	Competitive decrease pro				
	Price-based effectiveness				
	Any qualified				
	National Cor	es 🗆			
	Procurement				
	Other				
	Please specif	y:			
B4 Place-based Commissioning					

B4.1 Is this service currently subject to, or planned for, place- based commissioning arrangements? (e.g. future CCG lead, devolved commissioning arrangements, STPs)	No Please specify:		
Section C	- Finance Ir	mpact	
C1 Tariff/Pricing			
C1.1 How is the service contracted and/or charged?	Select all	that apply:	
Only specify for the relevant section of the patient pathway		Not separately charged – part of local or national tariffs	\boxtimes
	Drugs	Excluded from tariff – pass through	\boxtimes
		Excluded from tariff - other	
		Not separately charged – part of local or national tariffs	
	Devices	Excluded from tariff (excluding ZCM) – pass through	
		Excluded from tariff (excluding ZCM) – other	
		Via Zero Cost Model	
		Paid entirely by National Tariffs	
		Paid entirely by Local Tariffs	
	A a tiraita	Partially paid by National Tariffs	\boxtimes
	Activity	Partially paid by Local Tariffs	
		Part/fully paid under a Block arrangement	\boxtimes
		Part/fully paid under Pass-Through arrangements	

	Part/fully paid under Other arrangements
C1.2 Drug Costs Where not included in national or local tariffs, list each drug or combination, dosage, quantity, list price including VAT if applicable and any other key information e.g. Chemotherapy Regime. NB discounted prices or local prices must not be included as these are subject to commercial confidentiality and must not be disclosed.	Cysteamine eye drops (a) Current unlicensed preparation, Guy's Hospital Pharmacy (b) Cystadrops Oral Cysteamine (a) Cystagon (Orphan Europe), approved (b) Procysbi (Chiesi), applications from company
C1.3 Device Costs Where not included in national or local tariff, list each element of the excluded device, quantity, list or expected price including VAT if applicable and any other key information. NB: Discounted prices or local prices must not be included as these are subject to commercial confidentiality and must not be disclosed.	N/A
C1.4 Activity Costs covered by National Tariff List all the HRG codes, HRG descriptions, national tariffs (excluding MFF), volume and other key costs (e.g. specialist top up %)	The activity connected to this service will continue be paid for under tariff. Most of the activity is out patient. The adult service is paid for by CCGs and the Paeds service paid for by NHSE. For adults there is a national tariff and for Paeds it is covered by local prices The service specification does not propose any change to the way activity is charged or recorded for or the responsible commissioner.
C1.5 Activity Costs covered by Local Tariff	The activity connected to this service will continue be paid for under tariff.

List all the HRGs (if applicable), HRG or local description, estimated average tariff, volume and any other key costs. Also indicate whether the Local Tariff(s) is/are newly proposed or established and if newly proposed how is has been derived, validated and tested.	Most of the activity is out patient. The adult service is paid for by CCGs and the paediatric service paid for by NHSE. For adults there is a national tariff and for paediatrics it is covered by local prices The service specification does not propose any change to the way activitis charged or recorded for or the responsible commissioner.		
C1.6 Other Activity Costs not covered by National or Local Tariff Include descriptions and estimates of all key costs.	Six centres are planned to be selected. The designated centres will be reimbursed for additional staffing above tariff for providing the service. From work carried out with providers this is calculated as £100k per centre per year which will be paid as a block. The payment will be triggered by the centre showing that it has achieved full service implementation according to the service specification. A provider selection will be required. The total cost is £605k including access to the RaDar database.		
C1.7 Are there any prior approval mechanisms required either during implementation or permanently?	No Please specify:		
C2 Average Cost per Patient			
C2.1 What is the estimated cost per patient to NHS England, in years 1-5, including follow-up where required?	YR1 £2.1k		
yeare required ap inner of an ear	YR2 £3.5k		
	YR3 £3.5k		

YR4	£3.4k	
YR5	£3.4k	
If yes, please	specify:	
gland		
		tres at a cost of £100k each per year +
		is September and the cost would be
		nimal impact on activity
Please specify	y:	
NA		
NA		
as a whole		
	et for CCGs:	
	4 for a not delene	
	τ for providers:	
	V:	
	<i>,</i> -	
	gland The impact of access to the year 1 the ex £355k. There Please specifical NA NA NA Budget impact of access to the year 1 the ex £355k. There Please specifical NA Cost neutral Budget impact of access to the year 1 the ex £355k. There Please specifical NA	gland The impact of setting up 6 cen access to the RaDar database year 1 the expected start date £355k. There will also be a mir Please specify: NA NA Budget impact for CCGs: Cost neutral Budget impact for providers:

C4.2 Taking into account responses to C3.1 and C4.1, specify the budget impact to the NHS as a whole.	Cost pressure Please specify: Cost of additional staffing at designated centres
C4.3 Where the budget impact is unknown set out the reasons why this cannot be measured	NA
C4.4 Are there likely to be any costs or savings for non-NHS commissioners and/or public sector funders?	Unknown Please specify: It is expected that improving the model of care will reduce multiple attendances and that overall the model will be more efficient over time. This will impact on multiple responsible authorities. However this will be hard to test but could e subject to audit.
C5 Funding	
C5.1 Where a cost pressure is indicated, state known source of funds for investment, where identified, e.g. decommissioning less clinically or cost-effective services.	Delivery group / SMT reserve
C6 Financial Risks Associated with Implementing this Service s	specification
C6.1 What are the material financial risks to implementing this service specification?	NA
C6.2 How can these risks be mitigated?	NA

C6.3 What scenarios (differential assumptions) have been explicitly tested to generate best case, worst case and most likely total cost scenarios?	NA	
C6.4 What scenario has been approved and why?	NA	
C7 Value for Money		
C7.1 What published evidence is available that the service is cost effective as evidenced in the evidence review?	Published evidence indicates service specification has the pote to be cost-effective Please specify:	<u>ntial</u>
C7.2 Has other data been identified through the service specification development relevant to the assessment of value for money?	Select all that apply:	
	Available pricing data suggests the service specification is equivalent cost compared to current/comparator service specification	
	Available pricing data suggests the service is lower cost compared to current/comparator treatment	
	Available clinical practice data suggests the new service specification has the potential to improve value for money	
	Other data has been identified	
	No data has been identified	
	The data supports a high level of certainty about the impact on value	
	The data does not support a high level of certainty about the impact on value	

	Please specify:
C8 Non-Recurrent Costs	
C8.1 Are there non-recurrent revenue costs associated with this service specification?	No If yes, please specify and indicate whether these would be incurred or passed through to NHS England: If the costs are to be passed through to NHS England please indicate whether this has been taken into account in the budgetary impact.
C8.2 Are there any non-recurrent provider capital costs associated with the service specification?	No If yes, please specify and indicate with there is a separate source of funding identified (commissioners cannot reimburse capital costs).