

Integrated Impact Assessment Report for Service Specifications			
Service Specification Reference Number	1731		
Service Specification Title	Penile Prosthesis Surgery (for end stage erectile dysfunction) Proposal <u>for routine commission</u> (source A3.1)		
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Integrated Impact Assessment - Index				
Section A – Activity	Section B - Service	Section C – Finance		
A1 Current Patient Population & Demography / Growth	B1 Service Organisation	C1 Tariff		
A2 Future Patient Population & Demography	B2 Geography & Access	C2 Average Cost per Patient		
A3 Activity	B3 Implementation	C3 Overall Cost Impact of this service specification to NHS England		
A4 Patient Pathway	B4 Collaborative Commissioning	C4 Overall cost impact of this service specification to the NHS as a whole		
A5 Service Setting		C5 Funding		
A6 Coding		C6 Financial Risks Associated with Implementing this service specification		
A7 Monitoring		C7 Value for Money		
		C8 Cost Profile		

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 estimated annual incidence of erectile dysfunction in the male population aged 40 – 70 years in England is 260,837 (European Association of Urology, 2015). It is estimated that only 33% of this population (86,076) are likely to seek advice from a healthcare professional and of those, only 6% are suitable for penile prosthesis surgery (5,165). In addition, end stage erectile dysfunction can occur in patients who have undergone cancer treatment, affecting between 1,900 – 2,000 patients. Therefore, the combined patient cohort that may be suitable for penile prosthesis is therefore estimated to be between 7,065 - 7,165 males. Of this cohort, it is estimated that only between 5-7.5% (356-534) may decide to have a penile prosthesis each year. **Source: Service Specification, Section 3.1**		
A1.2 Number of patients currently eligible for the service according to the proposed service specification commissioning criteria.	The estimated eligible patient numbers are derived from 2017/18 treatment numbers. Of the total number of patients treated in 2017/18, 282 surgeries were primary implants and 132 were revisions (32% of total surgeries). Source: Service Specification, Section 3.1		
A1.3 Age group for which the service is proposed according to the service specification commissioning criteria.	<u>Adults</u>		

A1.4 Age distribution of the patient population eligible according to the proposed service specification commissioning criteria	40 – 70 years. Erectile dysfunction appears to be more prevalent in older patients and patients aged above 75 years are less likely to receive treatment. Source: Service Specification, Section 3.1/ Clinical Commissioning Policy for Penile Prosthesis Surgery for End Stage Erectile Dysfunction (Ref: NHS England 16059/P)
A1.5 How is the population currently distributed geographically?	The target population typically includes men aged over 40 so the geographic distribution of patients is expected to be in line with this. Source: Service Specification, Section 3.1/ Clinical Commissioning Policy for Penile Prosthesis Surgery for End Stage Erectile Dysfunction (Ref: NHS England 16059/P)
A2 Future Patient Population & Demography	
A2.1 Projected changes in the disease/condition epidemiology, such as incidence or prevalence (prior to applying the new service specification) in 2, 5, and 10 years?	It is assumed that the number of new cases grows in line with the aged 40-70 male population in England. Source: Service Specification, Section 3.1/ Clinical Commissioning Policy for Penile Prosthesis Surgery for End Stage Erectile Dysfunction (Ref: NHS England 16059/P)
A2.2 Are there likely to be changes in demography of the patient population and would this impact on activity/outcomes?	No Source: Service Specification, Proposition Section 3.1/ Clinical

		Policy for Penile lef: NHS England 1	Prosthesis Surgery for End Stage Erectile 16059/P)
A2.3 Expected net increase or decrease in the number of patients	YR2 +/-	180	
who will be eligible for the service, according to the proposed service specification commissioning criteria, per year in years 2, 5	YR5 +/-	350	
and 10?	YR10 +/-	0	
Are these numbers in line with ONS growth assumptions for the age specific population? If not please justify the growth assumptions made.	surgeries is exp fall. By year 10 surgery are exp Source: Clinical End Stage Erec No There are curre The number of	pected to increase of the numbers of pected to reach steed to reach the number of the num	entation, the number of primary implant and revision surgeries are expected to patients undergoing penile prosthesis eady state. Policy for Penile Prosthesis Surgery for Ref: NHS England 16059/P) d centres for penile prosthesis surgery. Expected to increase once the service but steady state is expected after year
A3 Activity			
A3.1 What is the purpose of new service specification?	commissioned		ocument for a service already d in accordance with 'The Manual' but on

	*PSSAG (Prescribed Specialised Services Advisory Group)
A3.2 What is the annual activity associated with the existing pathway for the eligible population?	414
	The estimated eligible patient numbers are derived from 2017/18 treatment numbers.
	Source: Service Specification, Section 3.1
A3.3 What is the estimated annual activity associated with the proposed service specification proposition pathway for the eligible	414
population?	The estimated eligible patient numbers are derived from 2017/18 treatment numbers.
	Source: Service Specification, Section 3.1
A4 Patient Pathway	
A4.1 Patient pathway Describe the current patient pathway and service.	Penile prosthesis surgery transferred from clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) to NHS England in April 2017, and as a result there are no designated centres for this surgery. Patients are currently referred to urological centres for their surgery. Surgery is carried out by a specialist penile surgeon either in a day case setting or involving an over-night stay. Following surgery, patients are usually assessed post-operatively at various intervals. It is common over time for the implant to malfunction

A4.2. What are the current service access and stopping criteria?	Penile prosthesis surgery is only commissioned for patients with end stage erectile dysfunction. Patients are assessed for surgery by a specialist MDT. All patients must undergo pre-operative counselling. Patients are usually discharged from the service one year after surgery but can contact the treating hospital at any time if complications or concerns occur. Source: Service Specification
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 Click here to enter text. a) 100% b) 100% c) 0% The estimated eligible patient numbers are derived from 2017/18 treatment numbers. Source: Service Specification
 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 Click here to enter text. a) 100% b) 100% c) 100% d) 100% The estimated eligible patient numbers are derived from 2017/18 treatment numbers. Source: Service Specification

A4.5 Specify the nature and duration of the proposed new service or intervention.	Time limited Surgery takes place either as a day case procedure or more commonly, involves one overnight stay. Follow-up care is provided at the following intervals post-operatively: (i) 2 weeks; (ii) 6 weeks; (iii) 3 months; (iv) 1 year. Source: Service Specification, Section 2.2	
A5 Service Setting		
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	
	Mental Health provider: inpatient	
	Mental Health provider: outpatient	
	Community setting	
	Homecare	
	Other	
A5.2 What is the current number of contracted providers for the eligible population by region?	There are currently no designated providers for penile prosthesis surgery. Surgery can be provided by any specialist urology centre and there are	

	currently 54 specialist urological centres in England.		
A5.3 Does the proposition require a change of delivery setting or capacity requirements?	Yes A provider selection process will need to take place to designate centres. Providers will need to ensure they are able to meet the minimum surgical requirements as outlined in the service specification.		
A6 Coding			
A6.1 Specify the datasets used to record the new patient pathway	Select all that apply:		
activity.	Aggregate Contract Monitoring *	\boxtimes	
*expected to be populated for all commissioned activity	Patient level contract monitoring		
	Patient level drugs dataset		
	Patient level devices dataset		
	Devices supply chain reconciliation dataset		
	Secondary Usage Service (SUS+)	\boxtimes	
	Mental Health Services DataSet (MHSDS)		
	National Return**		
	Clinical Database**	\boxtimes	
	Other**		
	**Data must be submitted to the British Associa National Penile Prosthesis Audit.	ation of	Urological Surgeons

A6.2 Specify how the activity related to the new patient pathway will	Select all that apply:			
be identified.	OPCS v4.8			
	ICD10			
	Service function code			
	Main Speciality code			
	HRG			
	SNOMED			
	Clinical coding / terming methodology used by clinical profession			
A6.3 Identification Rules for Drugs: How are any drug costs captured?	Not applicable			
A6.4 Identification Rules for Devices: How are device costs captured?	Not exluded from Tariff and covered within prices	existing National or Local		
A6.5 Identification Rules for Activity: How are activity costs captured?	Already correctly captured by an existing specialised service line (NCBPS code within the PSS Tool			
A7 Monitoring				
A7.1 Contracts	Yes - population of clinical databases			

B1 Service Organisation B1.1 Describe how the service is currently organised? (i.e. tertiary centres, networked provision etc.)	There are currently no designated providers for penile prosthesis surgery. Surgery can be provided by any specialist urology centre and there are currently 54 specialist urological centres in England. In 2017-2018, penile prosthesis surgery was provided across 28 providers with 18 providers			
Section B - Service Impact				
A7.5 NICE reporting Are there any directly applicable NICE or equivalent quality standards which need to be monitored in association with the new service specification?	<u>No</u>			
A7.4 Dashboard reporting Specify whether a dashboard exists for the proposed service?	Yes			
A7.3 Contract monitoring Is this part of routine contract monitoring?	Yes			
A7.2 Business intelligence Is there potential for duplicate reporting?	<u>No</u>			
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.	Completion of the BAUS penile prosthesis audit.			

	almost 50% of all penile prosthesis surgeries in 2017/18.		
	Source: HES Activity Data, 2017-2018		
B1.2 Will the specification change the way the commissioned service is organised?	<u>Yes</u>		
	It is anticipated that a provider selection process will need to take place. Based on current activity levels and demand, it is anticipated that initially four centres will be required across England.		
B1.3 Will the specification require a new approach to the organisation of care?	<u>Other</u>		
	See section B1.2 above.		
B2 Geography & Access			
B2.1 Where do current referrals come from?	Select all that apply:		
	GP		
	Secondary care		
	Tertiary care		
	Other		
B2.2 What impact will the new service specification have on the sources of referral?	Increase		
	Establishment of designated centres is expected to result in an increase in referrals.		

B2.3 Is the new service specification likely to improve equity of access?	Increase Source: Equalities Impact Assessment
B2.4 Is the new service specification likely to improve equality of access and/or outcomes?	Increase 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
B3.2 Time to implementation: Is a lead-in time required prior to implementation?	<u>Yes - go to B3.3</u>
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
B3.4 Is a change in provider physical infrastructure required?	Unknown A provider selection process will need to take place. Providers will need to demonstrate they are able to deliver the core requirements as outlined in the service specification.
B3.5 Is a change in provider staffing required?	<u>Unknown</u>

		they are able to d		e. Providers will need to rements as outlined in
B3.6 Are there new clinical dependency and/or adjacency requirements that would need to be in place?	<u>No</u>			
B3.7 Are there changes in the support services that need to be in place?	<u>No</u>			
B3.8 Is there a change in provider and/or inter-provider governance required? (e.g. ODN arrangements / prime contractor)	<u>No</u>			
B3.9 Is there likely to be either an increase or decrease in the number of commissioned providers? If yes, specify the current and estimated number of providers required in each region	Decrease Please comp	lete the table:		
	Region	Current no. of providers	Future State expected range	Provisional or confirmed
	North	12	1	<u>P</u>
	Midlands & East	6	1	<u>P</u>
	London	7	1	<u>P</u>
	South	3	1	<u>P</u>
	Total	28	4	<u>P</u>
			rs has been based o	

	providers performing surgery in 2017/2018.		
B3.10 Specify how revised provision will be secured by NHS England as the responsible commissioner.	Select all that apply:		
	Publication and notification of new service specification		
	Market intervention required		
	Competitive selection process to secure increase or decrease provider configuration	\boxtimes	
	Price-based selection process to maximise cost effectiveness		
	Any qualified provider		
	National Commercial Agreements e.g. drugs, devices		
	Procurement		
	Other	\boxtimes	
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	<u>No</u>		
commissioning arrangements, STPs)	Although first line and second line treatments for erectile commissioning by CCGs, surgery for end stage erectile commissioned by NHS England (transferred from CCGs	dysfunction is	
Section C	- Finance Impact		

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	
	Drugs	Excluded from tariff – pass through	
		Excluded from tariff - other	
		Not separately charged – part of local or national tariffs	
	Devices	Excluded from tariff (excluding ZCM) - pass through	
	Devices	Excluded from tariff (excluding ZCM) - other	
		Via Zero Cost Model	
		Paid entirely by National Tariffs	\boxtimes
		Paid entirely by Local Tariffs	
		Partially paid by National Tariffs	
	Activity	Partially paid by Local Tariffs	
		Part/fully paid under a Block arrangement	
		Part/fully paid under Pass-Through arrangements	
		Part/fully paid under Other arrangements	
C1.2 Drug Costs	Not applica	blo	
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.	τιοι αρμιίσα	DIE.	

O4 0 Pavisa Casta	Net applied by device and in included in taxiff
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	Not applicable – device cost is included in tariff.
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.	
C1.4 Activity Costs covered by National Tariff	HRG LB74Z - Implantation of Penile Prosthesis
List all the HRG codes, HRG descriptions, national tariffs (excluding	LB47Z – Penis Major Open Procedures
MFF), volume and other key costs (e.g. specialist top up %)	LB48Z – Penis Intermediate Open Procedures
C1.5 Activity Costs covered by Local Tariff	Not applicable.
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.	
C1.6 Other Activity Costs not covered by National or Local Tariff	Not applicable.
Include descriptions and estimates of all key costs.	
C1.7 Are there any prior approval mechanisms required either during implementation or permanently?	<u>No</u>
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?	A financial model has not been developed. This is because the service specification has been developed to support implementation of a clinical commissioning policy which was approved by CPAG in May 2016. The
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Are there any changes expected in year 6-10 which would impact the model?	funding for this service was agreed and approved by CPAG when reviewing the associated clinical commissioning policy. However, based on the clinical commissioning policy, the estimated costs per patient were expected to be: • £2,969 per patient for revision surgery; and • £8,647 for primary surgery.
C3 Overall Cost Impact of this Service specification to NHS Engl	and
C3.1 Specify the budget impact of the proposal on NHS England in relation to the relevant pathway.	Cost neutral
Tolation to the following patriway.	Funding for this service was agreed and approved in May 2016 in line with approval of the relevant clinical commissioning policy.
C3.2 If the budget impact on NHS England cannot be identified set out the reasons why this cannot be measured.	Not applicable.
C3.3 If the activity is subject to a change of commissioning responsibility, from CCG to NHS England, has a methodology for the transfer of funds been identified, and calculated?	Not applicable – this service transferred from CCGs to NHS England in April 2017.
C4 Overall cost impact of this service specification to the NHS a	s a whole
C4.1 Specify the budget impact of the proposal on other parts of the NHS.	Budget impact for CCGs: Cost neutral
	Budget impact for providers:

	Unknown
	The cost impact on providers is expected to be minimal however will be assessed through the provider selection process.
C4.2 Taking into account responses to C3.1 and C4.1, specify the budget impact to the NHS as a whole.	Cost neutral
	See section C2.1/C3.1.
C4.3 Where the budget impact is unknown set out the reasons why this cannot be measured	Not applicable.
C4.4 Are there likely to be any costs or savings for non-NHS commissioners and/or public sector funders?	<u>No</u>
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.	Not applicable – see section C2.1/C3.1.
C6 Financial Risks Associated with Implementing this Service s	pecification
C6.1 What are the material financial risks to implementing this service specification?	Cost to providers to implement the service specification could be greater than anticipated. Activity volumes could exceed predicted numbers.
C6.2 How can these risks be mitigated?	Service specification alignment to original clinical commissioning policy.

	Predicted activity volumes calculated using extensive modelling tool support development of the clinical commissioning policy. Activity vol for 17/18 already below original anticipated activity levels.	
C6.3 What scenarios (differential assumptions) have been explicitly tested to generate best case, worst case and most likely total cost scenarios?	None – development of the service specification has been aligned to relevant clinical commissioning policy.	the
C6.4 What scenario has been approved and why?	Not applicable – see section C6.2/C6.3 above.	
C7 Value for Money		
C7.1 What published evidence is available that the service is cost effective as evidenced in the evidence review?	There is no published evidence of cost-effectiveness	
Choolive as evidenced in the evidence review.	Source: Commissioning Policy for Penile Prosthesis Surgery for End Stage Erectile Dysfunction (Ref: NHS England 16059/P)	,
C7.2 Has other data been identified through the service	Select all that apply:	
specification development relevant to the assessment of value for money?	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	\boxtimes

	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
C8 Non-Recurrent Costs	
CO.1 Are there were requirement revenue agents accepted with this	No.
C8.1 Are there non-recurrent revenue costs associated with this service specification?	<u>No</u>
C8.2 Are there any non-recurrent provider capital costs associated with the service specification?	<u>No</u>
	See section C4.1.