

BACKGROUND

Nearly one million people have dementia in the UK. The total costs of dementia care are almost £25 billion per year.

**AIM** To evaluate the costs and the social value generated from the PrAISED intervention

RESEARCH AND METHODS

- SROI is a pragmatic form of social cost-benefit analysis which measures and values relevant costs and outcomes for stakeholders (patients, carers, NHS)
- 64 participants completed an in-person home programme
- 301 participants completed a blended programme (face-to-face, phone call, and videoconference)
- For the SROI analysis, five relevant outcomes were identified
  - Disability assessment for dementia scale (DAD)
  - Falls efficacy scale - International (FES-I)
  - Health-related quality of life (EQ5D-5L)
  - Carer strain index (CSI)
  - NHS health service resource use (CSRI)
- All five outcomes were proxy-reported by carers and collected at baseline and a 12-month follow-up.

RESULTS

**Societal perspective** (patients, carers, NHS)

Training & delivery costs

- Average training costs per therapist
  - In-person: £560
  - Online: £424
- Difference delivery costs per participant between group
  - In-person: £2,212
  - Blended: £1,571

SROI ratios

- £1.64 for every £1 invested (In-person)
- £0.16 for every £1 invested (blended)

Quantity of relevant outcomes and valuing outcomes for In-person and Blended programme

| Outcome | Programme | Complete cases | Group             | Improvement of 10% or more | Value from Social Value Bank             | Total Social Value | Social value per participant |
|---------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------------|
| DAD     | In-person | n=60           | PrAISED (n=29)    | 3/29 (10%)                 | £3,537 per year- frequent mild exercise  | £10,611            | £366                         |
|         |           |                | Usual care (n=31) | 3/31 (10%)                 |  | £10,611            | £342                         |
|         | Blended   | n=132          | PrAISED (n=73)    | 3/73 (4%)                  |  | £10,611            | £145                         |
|         |           |                | Usual care (n=59) | 6/59 (10%)                 |  | £21,222            | £360                         |
| FES-I   | In-person | n=59           | PrAISED (n=29)    | 7/29 (24%)                 | £13,080 per year - high confidence       | £91,560            | £3,052                       |
|         |           |                | Usual care (n=30) | 4/30 (13%)                 |  | £52,320            | £1,744                       |
|         | Blended   | n=127          | PrAISED (n=69)    | 19/69 (28%)                |  | £130,800           | £1,896                       |
|         |           |                | Usual care (n=58) | 21/58 (36%)                |  | £196,200           | £3,383                       |
| EQ5D-5L | In-person | n=60           | PrAISED (n=30)    | 6/30 (20%)                 | £20,141 per year – good overall health   | £120,846           | £4,028                       |
|         |           |                | Usual care (n=30) | 4/30 (13%)                 |  | £80,564            | £2,685                       |
|         | Blended   | n=141          | PrAISED (n=79)    | 12/79 (15%)                |  | £241,692           | £3,059                       |
|         |           |                | Usual care (n=62) | 5/62 (8%)                  |  | £100,705           | £1,624                       |
| CSI     | In-person | n=60           | PrAISED (n=31)    | 9/31 (29%)                 | £6,784 per year - able to rely on family | £61,056            | £2,035                       |
|         |           |                | Usual care (n=29) | 5/29 (17%)                 |  | £33,920            | £1,094                       |
|         | Blended   | n=130          | PrAISED (n=70)    | 18/70 (26%)                |  | £122,112           | £1,744                       |
|         |           |                | Usual care (n=60) | 15/60 (25%)                |  | £101,760           | £1,696                       |

SROI ratios for In-person and Blended Programmes

|  | In Person | Blended    |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Outcome 1 - increased activities of daily living       | £24       | -£215      |
| Outcome 2 - improved confidence (less fear of falling) | £1,308    | -£1,487    |
| Outcome 3 - improved health related quality of life    | £1,343    | £1,435     |
| Outcome 4 - less carer strain                          | £941      | £48        |
| NHS health service resource use                        | £11.70    | -£24.96    |
| Total social value for all stakeholders                | £3,628    | -£244      |
| Total cost   | £2,212    | £1,571     |
| SROI ratio   | £1.64: £1 | -£0.16: £1 |

DISCUSSION

- Strengths**
  - The first SROI study comparing In-person versus blended home-based exercise programme
  - Societal perspective (patient, carer, the NHS)
  - RCT study design and high validity
- Limitations**
  - Impact of COVID-19 (especially, community referral)
  - Social value bank (SVB) have limited monetary values
  - Matching outcomes with SVB values relies on researcher discretion

CONCLUSION

In comparison with usual care, the in-person PrAISED programme generated a positive SROI for people with early dementia. However, the blended PrAISED programme did not generate a positive SROI ratio. For the in-person programme, most of the social value was generated from patient improvement in health-related quality of life and less fear of falling, and from carer improvement in less carer strain.