

Good HOOF (Part A) guide for Primary Care and Out of Hours teams April 2020 Update

This guide will support non specialist teams who need to order home oxygen for palliative and cluster headache patients (normally following a consultant recommendation and not already under the care of a Home Oxygen Assessment and Review [HOS-AR] team). All other oxygen requirement should be referred to a specialist HOS-AR team to ensure the patient fulfils the criteria for long term or ambulatory oxygen therapy – LTOT/AOT.

Produced on behalf of the National Home Oxygen Safety Group.

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Introduction

This guide will support those who need to order home oxygen for palliative and cluster headache patients (normally following a consultant recommendation and not already under the care of a Home Oxygen Assessment and Review [HOS-AR] team).

NB All other oxygen requirement should be referred to a specialist HOS-AR team to ensure the patient fulfils the criteria for long term or ambulatory oxygen therapy – LTOT/ AOT.

On average, a GP will fill in a HOOF once every 5 years, so this guide is to help ensure it is completed correctly first time.

If your patient is palliative, please review the guidance from the BTS before requesting oxygen, or refer to local palliative care guidance where available.

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BTS Guideline for Home Oxygen Use in Adults

<https://www.brit-thoracic.org.uk/quality-improvement/guidelines/home-oxygen/>

“The term ‘palliative oxygen therapy’ (POT) refers to the use of oxygen to relieve the sensation of refractory persistent breathlessness in advanced disease or life-limiting illness irrespective of underlying pathology where all reversible causes have been or are being treated optimally.”

Studies show little benefit of oxygen therapy compared with air in either hypoxaemic or non-hypoxaemic palliative patients. This guidance therefore is for patients with:

cancer or end stage cardio-respiratory disease, on maximum treatment for underlying diseases where possible, and reversible causes for breathlessness have been or are being treated optimally, who are still experiencing intractable breathlessness, and who are either

- Hypoxaemic - resting SpO₂<92% or
- Normoxaemic - but only for whom ALL other approaches have been exhausted

Before consideration of oxygen therapy:

- Ensure psycho-social factors have been assessed and addressed as distress from breathlessness can be multi-dimensional
- Trial non-pharmacological measures, including breathing relaxation and life modifying strategies, by involving physio and occupational therapists
- Trial a hand-held fan
- Assess response to Opioids (significantly better than POT in reducing the intensity of dyspnoea in non-hypoxaemic or hypoxaemic patients. **Evidence level 1**)
- Check SpO₂ using pulse oximetry at rest and/ or after exertion

APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL FOR PALLIATIVE OXYGEN page i35

There is no consensus for the correct clinical assessment strategy for the use of oxygen in palliative care, although multiple tools exist for assessing dyspnoea. This assessment applies to:

The subjective severity and intensity of breathlessness should be recorded regularly to evaluate the degree of suffering caused and the effect of treatment. Recurrent assessment is prudent, especially when using an N=1 approach, as it is difficult to predict which patients will benefit (1). **The Numerical Rating Scale (NRS)** from 0 to 10 (0=no shortness of breath, 10=worst shortness of breath imaginable) is recommended as it was used in evidence cited. Treatment should focus on patients with an NRS ≥4, and especially those with scores ≥7.

PRESCRIPTION

As distress from breathlessness is not correlated to degree of hypoxemia. It is suggested therefore that oxygen flow rates be determined by symptom score on an individual basis rather than SpO₂ reading (*though caution is advised with this approach as cool air can relieve breathlessness which is why hand-held and other fans are useful and sometimes a lower flow rate plus a fan provide effective relief*). Additional consideration needs to be given to potential risks of hypercapnia in those patients susceptible (commonly COPD and those with neuromuscular disease - see BTS guidance for detail) if oxygen is given at higher flow rates.

1. Nonoyama ML, Brooks D, Guyatt GH, et al. Effect of oxygen on health quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with transient exertional hypoxemia. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2007;176(4):343–9

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in over 16s in diagnosis and management 23/24 of 65

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng115>

The recommendations in this document relate to patients with COPD. After discussion with part of the committee who wrote the guidelines, the safety considerations and smoking recommendations could stand regardless of disease prognosis.

EQUIPMENT

Concentrator or cylinder as determined by patients' needs. If the need is intermittent, then static cylinders may be considered. If it is considered, however, that the patients' needs are going to increase to >4 hrs a day, then a static concentrator should be first choice.

NB *Oxygen cannot be stored in the body, so using it pre-exertion to 'stoke up' is unhelpful; likewise, replacing lost oxygen post exertion is unnecessary as levels will normalise with rest anyway, so the perceived desire for a 'few whiffs' here and there, pre or post exertion, is not an indication. Hypoxaemia on exertion should be managed with AOT.*

The NHS pays for every delivery of static cylinders and so, if a patient deteriorates, a new HOOF may be required, or the patient may have to keep ordering urgently, which is both an added stress at a difficult time for the patient and their family, and adds to the £108M (Correct 2018) National home oxygen bill.

FOLLOW UP

Oxygen therapy, like any pharmacological intervention, should be best considered on a trial basis and be reviewed regularly, while balancing benefits and risks. **Most benefit** is likely to occur in the first 24 hours, and nearly all symptomatic and functional improvements within the first 3 days of use (1). Follow-up and assessment of response should fit with these timescales.

If the patient still requires oxygen, both a consent form and the Initial home oxygen risk mitigation form (IHORM) need to be filled in and signed before oxygen is requested. (There is a guidance document and a FAQ for the new consent form). All the documents for a GP or OOA team are below. Some areas will have these forms already uploaded onto local systems e.g EMIS



Final IHORM_ IG
approved 298 v1 3.pdf



IHORM
guidanceVersion 10 Nt



IG approved FAQ
IHORM and Consent fc



Updated Part A HOOF
Final March 17 V.1.pdf

Assuming the patient passes the risk mitigation form then a HOOF needs to be raised.

How to send the HOOF

DO NOT SEND the Consent form or IHORM to the oxygen supplier

- All supplier details are below
- Please check which region you are based in
- Please note this is correct as for April 2020 and maybe subject to change in late 2020

AIR LIQUIDE HEALTHCARE Regions :- South West, London, North West, East Midlands

Air Liquide Part A Portal - <https://www.airliquidehomehealth.co.uk/hcp>

The portal:

- Requires you to register as a Part A prescriber, using an NHS email, to order oxygen
 - Allows you to download the IHORM and HOOF for completion prior to ordering oxygen
 - Guides you through the ordering process and automatically sends the order to Air Liquide
 - Provides a copy of the submitted HOOF to download and add to patient records
 - Allows you to request removals when oxygen is no longer required
- Call Prescriber Support Team on 0808 202 2099 for more support

BAYWATER Ltd Regions:-, Yorkshire and Humber, West Midlands, Wales

BAYWATER PORTAL (You will need to register on the portal)

<https://apps.baywater.co.uk/onlineportal/Account/Register>

The portal allows for completion of the IHORM and will guide the user through the ordering process of a HOOF A.

Once completed the HOOF A will send electronically preventing the need for printing.

If you have problems registering please call 01270 218050 for the clinical line

BOC regions :- East of England (Milton Keynes see South Central Region) North East

T: 0845 609 4345 clinical line

BOC Home Oxygen Portal Main Page:

<https://www.bochealthcare.co.uk/hop/>

Clinician Registration:

<https://www.bochealthcare.co.uk/hop/RegisterAsNHSStaff.aspx>

Video Instructions:

[How To Register & Overview](#)

[HOOF Archive](#)

[HOOF Submission & How To](#)

[Submitting Removals & Safeties](#)

Note: If you anticipate needing to prescribe oxygen at any point in the future it is highly recommended you register in advance at your earliest convenience so you can familiarise yourself with the BOC Home Oxygen Portal and its features.

DOLBY VIVISOL regions :- South Central, South East Coast

Email: hoof.dv@nhs.net

If being sent by NHS.net, contact the supplier if the email is not below, and ensure the clinician signature is replaced by “sent from my nhs.net account”. This acts as the signature as it is sent from a named account. HOOFs cannot be sent from generic nhs.net accounts.

Email HOOF from the signatory of the HOOF from their nhs.net account.

(Please sign by typing “sent from my NHS.net email.”)

T: 0800 917 9840 option 5 for clinical line

Dolby Vivisol Website link/ portal this guides clinicians through the process in a video of how to fill in a part A HOOF

<https://www.dolbyvivisol.com/services/healthcare-professionals/home-oxygen-services/england/oxygen-therapy/>

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Filling in the Part A HOOF

This extract for completing HOOF Part A is taken from the Dolby Vivisol and BOC ‘Completing a HOOF’ guides.

In **very exceptional** circumstances a verbal HOOF may be requested. Please contact the local home oxygen supplier for guidance. N.B. If requested the outstanding HOOF must be sent to the supplier within 24hrs of the request being made.

Some Suppliers encourage you to use their portal see local contact details on 5/6. Other suppliers request that you email the hoof on a named nhs.net address.

Please note from the roll out of the new contract in 2020 across most of England and Wales the use of Faxes is no longer acceptable.

Section 1 and 2: Patient and Carer Details

Please fill in all the boxes, with particular attention to including NHS number and contact details.

1. Patient Details				
1.1 NHS Number*	4321234567	1.7 Permanent address*	1.9 Tel no. 01764 321476	
1.2 Title	MR	12, THE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, HAMPSHIRE	1.10 Mobile no. 07797 41320	
1.3 Surname*	BLOGGS		2. Carer Details (if applicable)	
1.4 First name*	JOSEPH		2.1 Name MRS MARY BLOGGS	
1.5 DoB*	1ST JUNE 1978		2.2 Tel no. 01764 321476	
1.6 Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	1.8 Postcode* HP3 7FD	2.3 Mobile no. 07797 413330	

Section3: Clinical Details

Complete the clinical coding to assist in data management and on-going reviews to provide an integrated care plan for the patient where required. Clinical Code definitions can be found in section 14 of the HOOF Part A and are now mandatory from 1st August 2017

On the very rare occasion where the patient is using NIV/CPAP or is a paediatric patient, it is recommended that you refer to their Respiratory Clinician/Paediatrician.

3. Clinical Details		
3.1 Clinical Code(s)	18	
3.2 Patient on NIV/CPAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3.3 Paediatric Order	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Section 4: Patient's Registered GP Information

Enter the details of the GP with whom the patient is registered.

4. Patient's Registered GP Information	
4.1 Main Practice name*	DR JONES AND PARTNERS
4.2 Practice address	THE GLEBE, SPRINGFIELD
4.3 Postcode*	HP3 4ZY
4.4 Tel no.	01764 100100

Section 5: Assessment Service (Hospital or Clinical Service)

Please complete the details of the Assessment Service that will be used for follow up purposes. This enables us to communicate effectively and ensure seamless care for the patient. Prompt communication with specialist assessment centres/specialist respiratory teams will ensure that they are informed of the situation and are able to assess the patient at the earliest opportunity.

5. Assessment Service (Hospital or Clinical Service)	
5.1 Hospital or Clinic Name	SPRINGFIELD HOSAR
5.2 Address	MAIN STREET SPRINGFIELD
5.3 Postcode	HP3 2PS
5.4 Tel no.	01764 222777

Section 6: Ward Details (if applicable)

If the patient is in hospital and due for discharge, section 6 should be completed. This will enable us to liaise with the hospital to ensure a smooth and consistent process with minimal delays disruptions.

6. Ward Details (if applicable)	
6.1 Name	N/A
6.2 Tel no.	N/A
6.3 Discharge date	N/A

Sections 7, 8, 9: Ordering

Section 7 relates to the oxygen the patient should use. The flow rate of oxygen needs to be stated, together with the number of hours of therapy required per day. **All parts** are marked as mandatory; failure to complete in full will result in potential rejection and ensuing delay in the provision of supply.

The flow rate must be given as litres per minute. If a fractional component is required (e.g. 0.5, 1.5 LPM etc) please ensure the decimal point is clearly marked. There should also be a digit to the left of the decimal point (e.g. 0.5 rather than .5).

The period of use required to meet the patient's need must be stated in hours per day, although periods of less than one hour can be expressed in minutes (e.g. 15 minutes or 15 min).

Section 8 – The choice of equipment will ideally be based on a) the flow rate b) period of use and c) expected length of treatment.

Ultra-high flow rates (> 12 LPM) are generally provided via cylinder supply, particularly if period of use is short (e.g. 15 – 20 minutes per day) Cluster headache patients are the most common patients to require static cylinders at these ultra-high flow rates.

- Lower flow rates and short periods of use (e.g. 1.5 LPM for 1hour per day) will generally best be provided via cylinder supply
- Longer periods of use (e.g. above 4 hours per day) will generally best be provided via concentrator supply
- Where the supply is likely to be in situ for a short period of time (e.g. a few days), with a consistent modest flowrate and period of use, again cylinder supply may be best, but if there is a concern that usage is going to increase, then a concentrator should be considered, to save the family and patient from extra stress at this difficult time.

The quantity to be ordered will depend on flow rate (concentrators) or flow rate & period of use (cylinders), please consult your home oxygen supplier.

For **section 9**, a choice of either nasal cannula or mask should be made. Most patients would use a nasal cannula unless there are issues with mouth breathing, the home oxygen supplier should be able to give advice. For Cluster headache patients a 100% non-rebreather mask is the default mask.

7. Order*		8. Equipment* <small>For more than 2 hours/day it is advisable to select a static concentrator</small>		9. Consumables* <small>(select one for each equipment type)</small>	
Litres / Min	Hours / Day	Type	Quantity	Nasal Canulae	Mask % and Type
		8.1 Static Concentrator Back up static cylinder(s) will be supplied as appropriate			
10	1	8.2 Static Cylinder(s) A single cylinder will last for approximately 8hrs at 4l/min	2		NON REBREATHER

Section 10: Delivery details

Please indicate the delivery timescale required. Be aware that there are cost implications if using other than standard delivery times

10. Delivery Details*		
10.1 Standard (3 Business Days) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10.2 Next (Calendar) Day <input type="checkbox"/>	10.3 Urgent (4 Hours) <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 11: Additional Patient Information

If you would like the oxygen assessment centre to review the patient within a timescale, please indicate which month and year the review would be required. For example write “Review: April 2020”. If no date is specified, we will notify the assessment centre to review the patient in 6 months time.

Additionally, this section should be used to advise us of any special information relating to the patient’s oxygen supply and on-going support requirements. This could include, for example, physical disabilities, language difficulties, non-English speaker.

11. Additional Patient Information	
REVIEW: APRIL 2017 REGISTERED BLIND	

Section 12: Clinical Contact (if applicable)

The details of the clinical contact for the patient need to be incorporated here. It is possible that this may be the same person signing the HOOF Part A and, in this case, those details must be repeated here.

12. Clinical Contact (if applicable)			
12.1 Name	DR. JAMES JONES		
12.2 Tel no.	01764 100100	12.3 Mobile no.	07793 420101

Section 13: Declaration

This declaration is mandatory and must be *fully completed* before the HOOF Part A is sent to the supplier. *Both the Consent form and IHORM must be filled in and ticked.*

For all new patients, these forms must be signed off appropriately by the clinician and the patient/ patient's representative. If it is any existing patient please confirm with the patient that the forms were signed previously and it maybe in their notes.

It is very important that not only is the declaration signed, but also a NHS email address or an approved secure email is provided so that we are able to send confirmation/corrections back.

Section 14: Clinical Code: This must be added to Section 3 as it is a **mandatory requirement**

We would strongly advise that 'Referred for Assessment' boxes are completed and, if possible, send both forms to your local home oxygen teams for follow up.

Oxygen removal

If the patient has passed away then this can be called through to the supplier by family or carers. Otherwise an email should be sent to the supplier to request removal by an HCP.

If oxygen is removed as it is no longer clinically appropriate, the patient does not want to use it, or following failure of a risk assessment, an email should be sent to the supplier to request removal by a HCP after agreement with the prescriber, the local HOS team or GP.