

MAKING HOSPITAL IN THE HOME EASIER TO SWALLOW

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OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION

- Project background
- Aim of project
- Speech Pathologist (SP) role in Hospital in The Home (HITH)
- Method of Implementation
- Results
- Current progress of this service
- Current challenges that face Speech Pathology In HITH
- Questions/discussion

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Literature suggests that there is a high prevalence of swallowing difficulties (~ 70%) in residents from aged care facilities. This is associated with lengthy and complex hospital admissions (Langmore 2002).

Dysphagia (swallowing difficulty) is shown to be a contributing risk factor to the development of pneumonia and other respiratory tract infections, present with the residents in RACFs with complex needs (Langmore 2002

In 2015 extremely limited access to Speech Pathology services for Residential Aged Care Facility (RACF) residents in the Coffs Harbour region. This resulted in an increased number of hospital admissions for a swallowing related diagnosis i.e. aspiration pneumonia (data to follow)

AIM OF THE PROJECT

To reduce the number of RACF residents admitted to hospital with a swallow related diagnosis (i.e. aspiration pneumonia) by 65% over seven months

Overall Aim of Speech Pathology In Hospital In The Home
To prevent/avoid hospital admissions
To facilitate early discharge from hospitals
Primary Focus: Residential Aged Care Facilities in Coffs Harbour

SPEECH PATHOLOGIST ROLE IN HITH

Identify and manage high risk residents with swallow impairment

To provide education to staff at RACFs

To work closely with the HITH respiratory nurse on a daily basis to provide timely and early detection and management of dysphagia and respiratory complications

To improve transition between acute care services and RACFs i.e facilitating early discharge from Coffs Harbour Base Hospital (CHBH) and providing ongoing speech pathology care at RACF

Io improve overall patient outcomes

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

Speech Pathology specific guidelines were developed including a referral risk assessment tool for timely identification and management of high risk RACF residents.

All RACFs in the Coffs Harbour region were provided with this tool to aid in referral process and education was provided regarding the new service.

Additional education sessions were developed and provided to RACF staff to ensure capacity building of their staff to identify and manage residents with swallowing difficulties.

Quantitative and qualitative data was collected including RACF staff satisfaction surveys and patient stories.

A dedicated daily swallowing service was provided. RN monitored vital signs on a daily basis as per HITH guidelines.

RESULTS (captured via SP data, clinical coding data , NWAU, FACILITY and PATIENT

FEEDBACK)

Better Patient outcomes:

- 79% statistically significant decrease in acute admissions from 3.6-0.9 per month for residents admitted for a swallow related diagnosis i.e aspiration pneumonia (Figure 1)
- 54% reduction in number of RACF residents admitted to CHBH with identified dysphagia, as a comorbidity of their admission (Figure 2)

Figure I

Figure 2



Better Patient outcomes (continue):

Facilitating early discharges

25%-37% reduction in average length of stay (by 2.5-4.3 bed days)

Stakeholder satisfaction. i.e. through patient stories which demonstrated a positive overall experience with HITH SP

Reduction in readmissions of residents known to Speech Pathology

PRE HITH: 10% of residents known to SP (from our previous service to RACFs) were readmitted to CHBH with a swallow related diagnosis, requiring further SP input

POST HITH: Nil re-admissions

Sustainability and Scalability

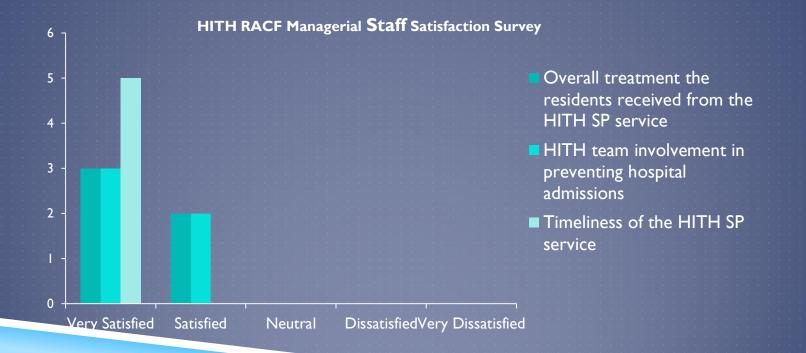
- Executive commitment to ensure recurrent funding for HITH SP
- Building capacity of RACFS to care for residents through education sessions related to dysphagia and the high risk factors for aspiration pneumonia
- Liaison and networking with project partners to promote the continuation of relationships
- NSW quarterly HITH report (1.07.16-30.09.16)outlines the CHBH HITH program was the only program in the MNCLHD to have a significant increase in number of separations (38%). Unique positon given HITH referrals can be directly initiated from RACF (27 in report)

Improved Productivity and Efficiency

- Cost saving of approximately \$114,000- \$255,419 (reflected by SP data and clinical coding data, based on National Weighted Activity Unit data)
- Total saving of 83 bed days anecdotally through facilitation of early discharge, whilst ensuring optimal transition of care

Better Teamwork and Partnerships

Positive partnerships with RACF, shown by high satisfaction with HITH SP service. Figure 3 below



Better Teamwork and Partnerships

- Engagement with GP clinics to promote HITH service and provide timely discharge summaries
- Partnering with patients including patient stories

CURRENT PROGRESS OF THIS SERVICE

- Received recurrent funding for HITH SP and HITH RN (though awaiting recruitment for RN)
- Currently focusing on continuing to facilitate early discharges from ED, EMU and medical units especially for RACF residents, to alleviate pressure off the CHBH.
- Ongoing positive partnerships between the HITH team, inpatient units at CHBH, RACFs and GPs.

CURRENT CHALLENGES THAT FACE SPEECH PATHOLOGY IN HITH

Nil specific guidelines for Speech Pathology in HITH

- The current HITH guidelines briefly mention allied health in HITH, however nil specific reference to each role.
- Difficult to expand service, despite the need in a rural area. This is due to the strict HITH guidelines, although keen to explore Sub Acute care as a growth opportunity.
- Currently there is nil dedicated HITH RACF RN for over a year, therefore putting increased work demands on other RNs to review SP residents in RACFs.
- CHBH has repeatedly employed locum doctors to fill HITH MO position, making it increasingly difficult to form strong partnerships with the HITH team and local GPs.

QUESTIONS ?????

REFERENCES

Langmore, S., Skarupski, K., Park, P., Fries, 2002, 'Predictors of aspiration pneumonia in nursing home residents', Dysphagia, 17(4), 298-307.

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