a co-owned business



Discharge to Assess

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How do we define Discharge to Assess?



An integrated person-centred approach to the safe and timely transfer of medically stable patients from an acute hospital to a community setting for the assessment of their health and social care needs.

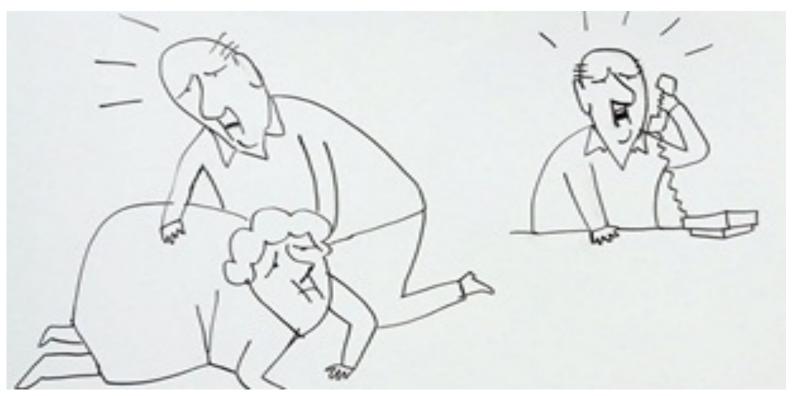
Hull & East Riding Discharge to Assess Work stream (2015)





Mrs Andrews deserve a better deal





Mrs Andrews' story: Her failed care pathway



A study by Richardson found a 43% increase in mortality at 10 days after admission through a crowded A&E

Richardson DB. *Increase in patient mortality at 10 days associated with emergency department overcrowding*. Med J Aust2006;184:213-6

For patients who are seen and discharged from an A&E, the longer they have waited to be seen, the higher the chance that they will die during the following 7 days

 Guttmann A, Schull MJ, Vermeulen MJ, Stukel TA. Association between waiting times and short term mortality and hospital admission after departure from emergency department: population based cohort study from Ontario, Canada. BMJ2011;342:d2983





48% of people over 85 die within one year of hospital admission

Imminence of death among hospital inpatients: Prevalent cohort study

David Clark, Matthew Armstrong, Ananda Allan, Fiona Graham, Andrew Carnon and Christopher Isles, published online 17 March 2014 Palliat Med

If you had 1000 days left to live how many would you chose to spend in hospital?

 10 days in hospital leads to the equivalent of 10 years ageing in the muscles of people over 80

Gill et al (2004). studied the association between bed rest and functional decline over 18 months. They found a relationship between the amount of time spent in bed rest and the magnitude of functional decline in instrumental activities of daily living, mobility, physical activity, and social activity.

Kortebein P, Symons TB, Ferrando A, et al. Functional impact of 10 days of bed rest in healthy older adults. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci. 2008;63:1076–1081.

Council Hull Clinical Commissioning Group



These all make a compelling story?



- High numbers of outliers in hospitals associated with patient risk
- Crowded emergency departments associated with patient risk
- High and sustained levels of escalation across the system abnormal now feels normal – new colours have emerged!
- High levels of acute hospital bed occupancy



An Integrated Health & Social Care Response: Our Shared Purpose



No decision about long term care needs need to be taken in an acute setting.

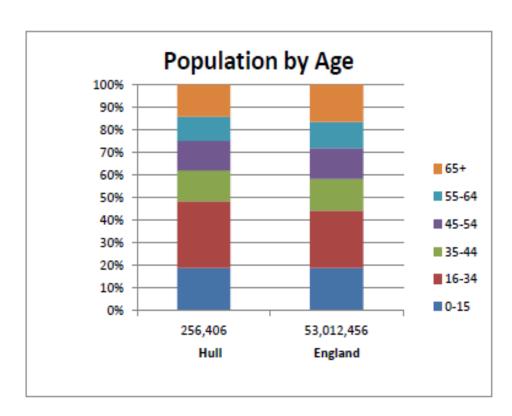
All adult patients should have the opportunity to access a D2A pathway.

- Support timely discharge from hospital
- Maintain independence where possible
 - Reduce the level of long term care packages
 - Net neutral impact on Social Care spend



Local Demographics Vs National picture





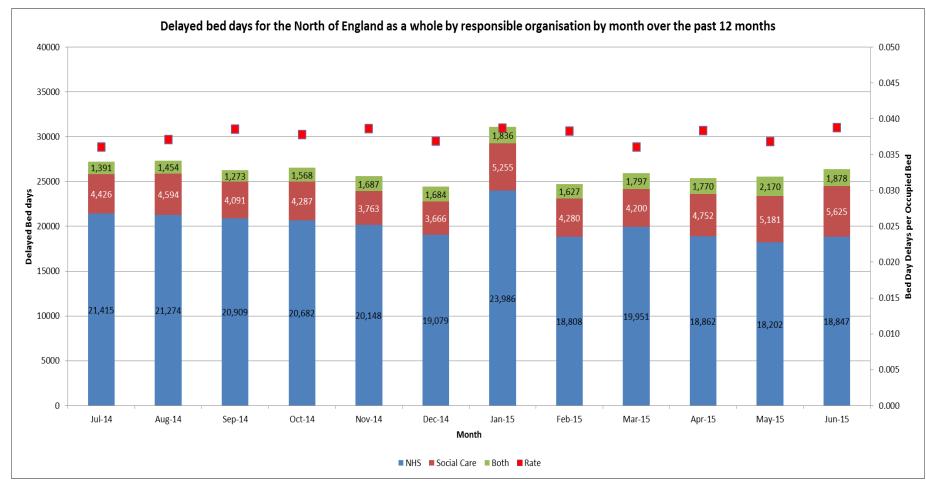
- 36,000 people aged 65+
- 22,000 living with a life limiting illness or disability
- Deprivation higher than England average
- Life expectancy for both men and women lower than England average
- Heavy reliance on acute hospital based care
- National outlier in respect of emergency admissions

NHS Hull CCG (2015)



DTOC Trend for the North of England over the past year







BCF scheme 4 Reablement & Rehabilitation



The overarching aim of this scheme is to maximise Reablement and rehabilitation pathways as an alternative to hospital and to maintain independence following a hospital stay, avoiding unnecessary admissions and delayed discharges.

The objectives are to:

- Sustain the current service and build on models of good practice
- Ensure integration and development across help at home services
- Integrate rehabilitation and therapy services
- Improve transfers of care



HULL DISCHARGE TO ASSESS PILOT REFERRAL PATHWAY Exclusion: Acute mental health Criteria: needs that cannot be 18+ Referral In from HRI ED/Ambulatory care/Frailty Unit met in a community **Medically fit** setting **Hull resident** Patient/client at risk and Hull GP Patient/Client assessed for suitability by ICT nurses based in hospital via Bleep of harm to self and/or 496- response within 1 hour 8am-8pm 7days a week others in a community setting **BED** NO **YES REQUIRED** Discharged facilitated to Discharged facilitated to home highfield (ICT transport) (ICT transport) **Documentation as is for ICT Documentation as is for ICT** Further MDT assessment at highfield Further MDT assessment at home Geriatrician, Pharmacist- meds management GP, Physio, OT, Nurse Physio, OT, Social worker, Nurse Social work-Reablement or Long term teams Reablement team Patients /clients prioritised for Patients/clients prioritised for D/c plan within D/c plan within 7 days 7 days Patient/client discharged from DtoA caseload within 10 days with one of the following outcomes Pt requires ongoing rehab-health needs only with/without medical input-appropriate for ICT bed or 1. dc home with ICT support Pt requires social package of care only- discharge to reablement/long term team as appropriate 2. Pt requires respite/short stay - residential placement- discharged to long term social care team

Why choose Intermediate care

Better Care in Hull

Community bed based rehabilitation = 45 beds Home based rehab = 30 Reablement flats = 18

TOTAL WTE = 56.0

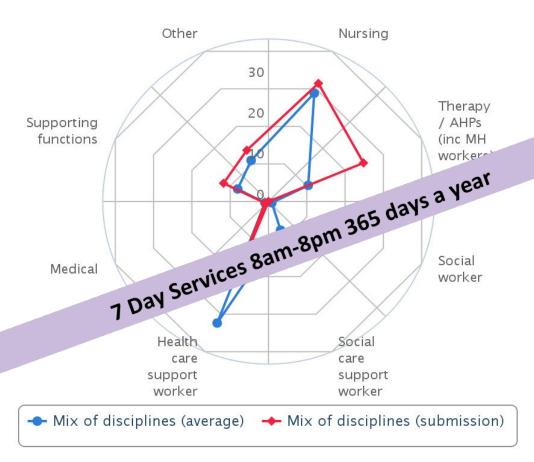
Workforce	WTE/Planned Activity per week	
Consultant Geriatrician	4.5 PA per week (for 45beds)	
GPwSI	2 PA per week (for 45 beds)	
Senior Pharmacist	0.60	
Physiotherapy	6.0	
Occupational Therapy	7.0	
Therapy assistants	10.0	
Nurses	18.0	
Health Care Assistants	10.0	
Social Workers	0.2	
Admin Staff	3.0	



NAIC 2014 Hull Intermediate Care



Mix of disciplines





National Audit of Intermediate Care (2014): "Best Practice" indicators

Assessment by geriatrician within 72 hours of admission



- Geriatrician-led multidisciplinary rehabilitation
- Secondary prevention of falls
- Bone health assessment



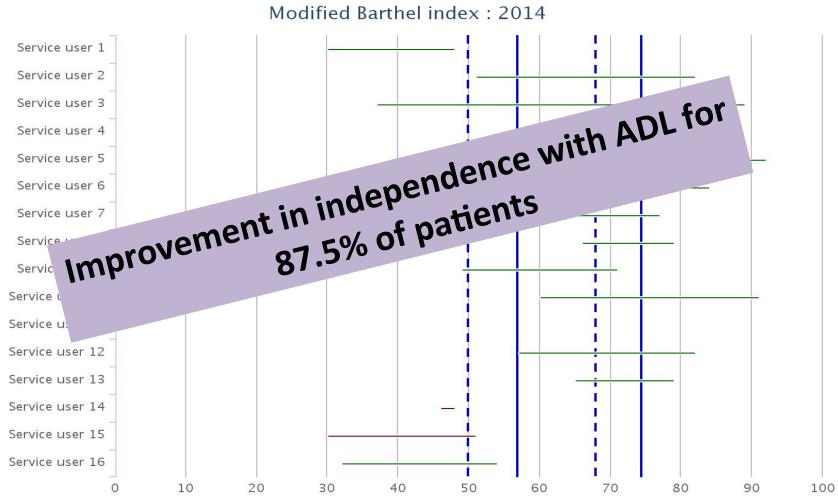
- Multidisciplinary care by 5 or more staff types
- Average length of stay less than 21 days
- I was involved in discussions and decisions about my care \checkmark





NAIC 2014

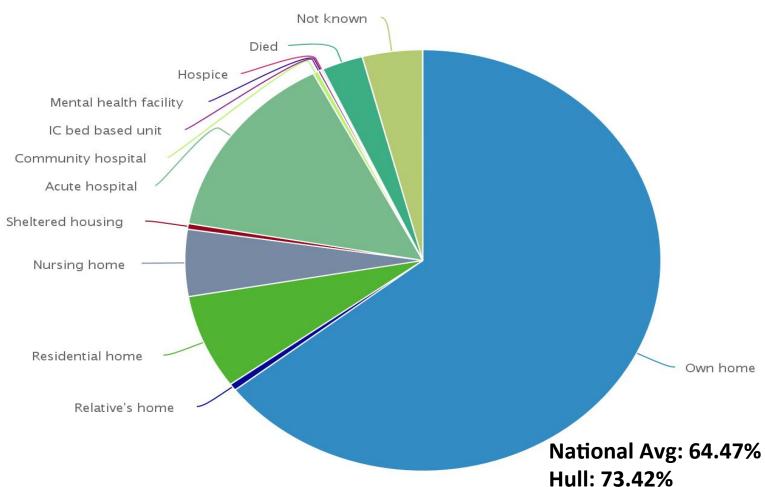




NAIC 2014



Destination on discharge



EVALUATION



DATA COLLECTED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 2015		
Total no: referrals	194	
Discharge to assess Bed	83	
Discharge to assess Home	106	
No: of patients who declined the service	5	
Average time from Referral to transfer	<24hrs	
Average length of stay	11.88 days	
Cost per patient per bed day	£118.14	



Evaluation continued...



DISCHARGE OUTCOMES ON DAY 10	TOTAL FIGURES
Discharged to Intermediate care bed	28
Discharged home with ICT or other community health support	63
Discharged home with social POC	4
Discharge home independent	5 (bed) + 27(home)
Permanent Residential Care	1
Readmitted to hospital	3
Died	1



Discharge delays Activity per month



Delayed Discharges Per Month - D2A 2015	Count of Delayed Discharges
Apr	1
May	3
Jun	3
Jul	4
Aug	3
Sep	3
Grand Total	17



STAFF FEEDBACK

Patient flow much better through assessment units

Easy access to beds without too much assessment in hospital

Flexibility with criteria WORKS really well

Reduced levels of duplication

Not much different from ICT

Inappropriate patients to ICT

Difficulty with patient flow in community

Confusion due to too many pathways



NAIC PREM results

PREM question	Hull Intermediate care	National average
Information available to staff re: pt condition	100%	85.83%
Information given to pt	83.33%	85.17%
Pt awareness of goals	100%	96.5%
Pt involvement in goal setting	50%	62.8%
Trust & confidence in staff	100%	87.21%
Pt involvement in discharge decision making	66.67%	62.24%
Pt feeling less anxious on discharge from service	83.33%	74.68%

City Council Hull Clinical Commissioning Group

Challenges

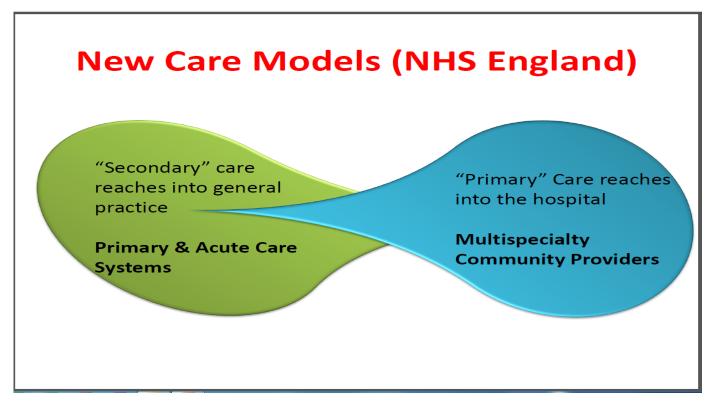


- Onward patient flow management
- Integration Vs Competition
- Multiple- agencies
- Resource- funding cuts
- Recruitment
- Health behaviour change for patients



What next? NHS Five Year Forward View





Young, J. NAIC conference (2014)



Plans for Hull in line with NHS Five year forward view



- NHS Hull CCG strategic plan 2014-2020
- Lead provider model for community services
- Community Hubs (MCPs)
- Hull Integrated Care Centre (PACS)
- Urgent and Emergency care network
- Care Co-ordination by "expert generalists"
- Further expansion of pilot in line with BCF plans
- Additional social work resources for ICT

