


# Why New Thinking is Needed in the Way We Care for the Elderly



**Samir K. Sinha MD, DPhil, FRCPC**

Director of Geriatrics

Mount Sinai and the University Health Network Hospitals

Assistant Professor of Medicine

University of Toronto and the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

Medical Advisor

Toronto Central Community Care Access Centre

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# Presentation Objectives

- Provide the context that highlights the disconnects that currently exist.
- Demonstrate how current care delivery paradigms are problematic and require an elder friendly approach.
- Introduce the **Acute Care for Elders (ACE) Strategy** as a care model that can deliver better patient and system outcomes.

# Shifting Mortality Patterns

Causes of Death	Rank in 1900	Rank in 2005				
	All Ages	All Ages	65+	65-75	75-85	85+
Heart Disease	4	1	1	2	1	1
Cancer	8	2	2	1	2	2
Stroke	5	3	3	4	4	3
Chronic Lung Diseases	9	4	4	3	3	5
Alzheimer's Dementia	10	7	5	10	5	4
Diabetes	-	6	7	5	6	7
Influenza/Pneumonia	1	8	6	8	7	6
Nephritis	6	9	8	7	8	8
Accidents	7	5	9	6	9	9
Septicaemia	2	10	10	9	10	10
Diarrhea and Enteritis	3	-	-	-	-	-

*Data for 1900 from Lindor and Grove, 1947; Data for 2005 from National Vital Statistics Report, Vol 56, No. 10, April 24, 2008.*

# Ageing and Hospital Utilization in Central Toronto LHIN

	Number	Age <65	Seniors 65 +	% Seniors 75+
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,142,469</b>	87%	<b>13%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Emergency Room Visits</b>	<b>321,044</b>	79%	<b>21%</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>Acute Hospitalizations</b>	<b>78,025</b>	63%	<b>37%</b>	<b>64%</b>
w/ Alternate Level of Care Days	4,263	17%	<b>83%</b>	<b>76%</b>
w/ Circulatory Diseases	10,361	32%	<b>68%</b>	<b>65%</b>
w/ Respiratory Diseases	5,928	43%	<b>57%</b>	<b>73%</b>
w/ Cancer	6,743	53%	47%	<b>54%</b>
w/ Injuries	5,809	58%	42%	<b>71%</b>
w/ Mental Health	6,161	87%	13%	<b>59%</b>
<b>Inpatient Rehabilitation</b>	<b>3,368</b>	25%	<b>75%</b>	<b>66%</b>

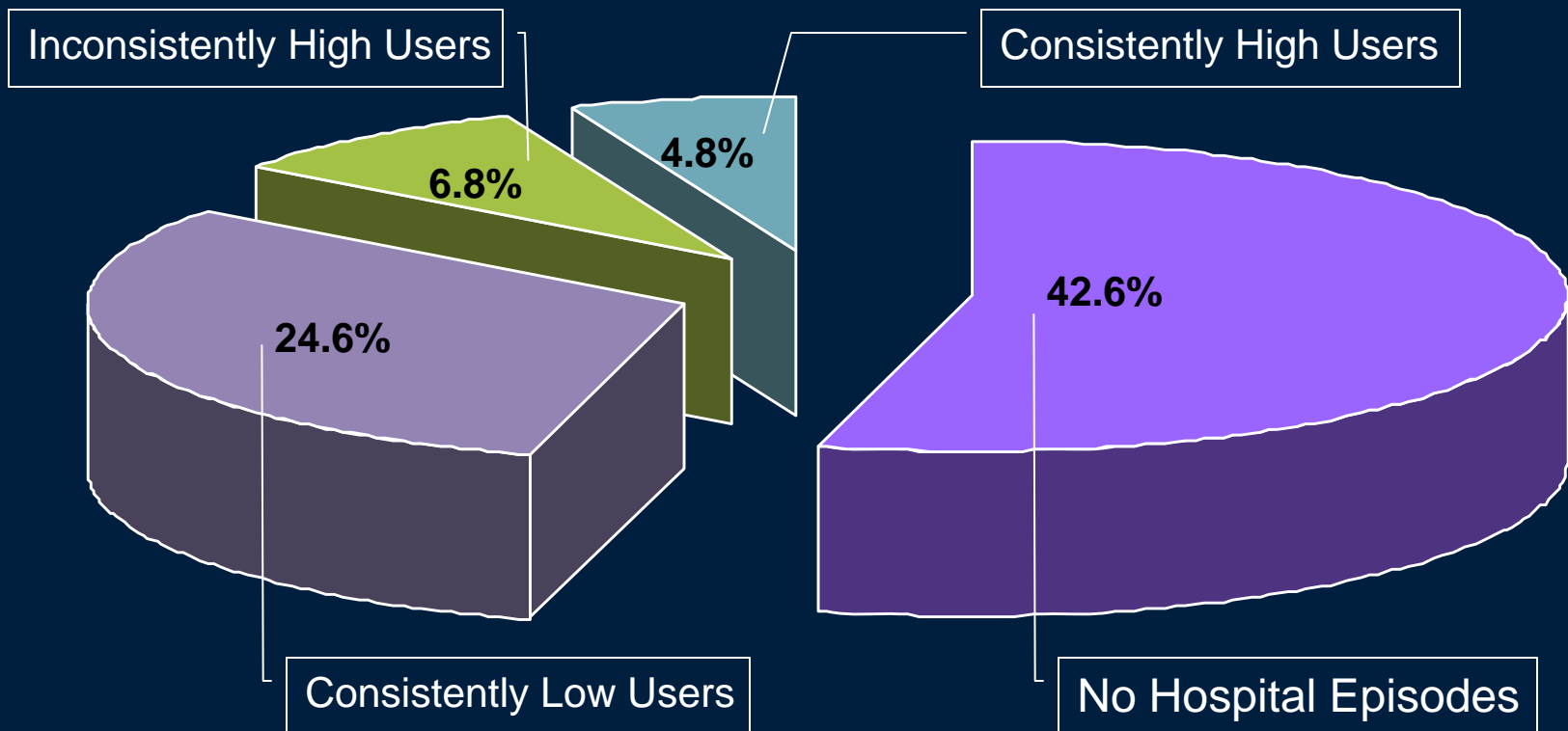
*Toronto Central LHIN*

# Ontario Inpatient Hospitalizations

Age	Discharges	Total LOS Days	ALOS
Population Total	945,089	6,075,270	6.4
Population 65+	<b>370,039 (39%)</b>	<b>3,516,006 (58%)</b>	<b>9.8</b>
65-69	6.9%	7.9%	<b>7.3</b>
70-74	7.7%	9.8%	<b>8.2</b>
75-79	8.5%	12.5%	<b>9.4</b>
80-84	7.9%	13%	<b>10.5</b>
85-89	5.3%	9.4%	<b>11.4</b>
90+	2.8%	5.3%	<b>12.2</b>

*Canadian Institutes for Health Information (CIHI)*

# Ageing and Hospital Utilization in the 70+

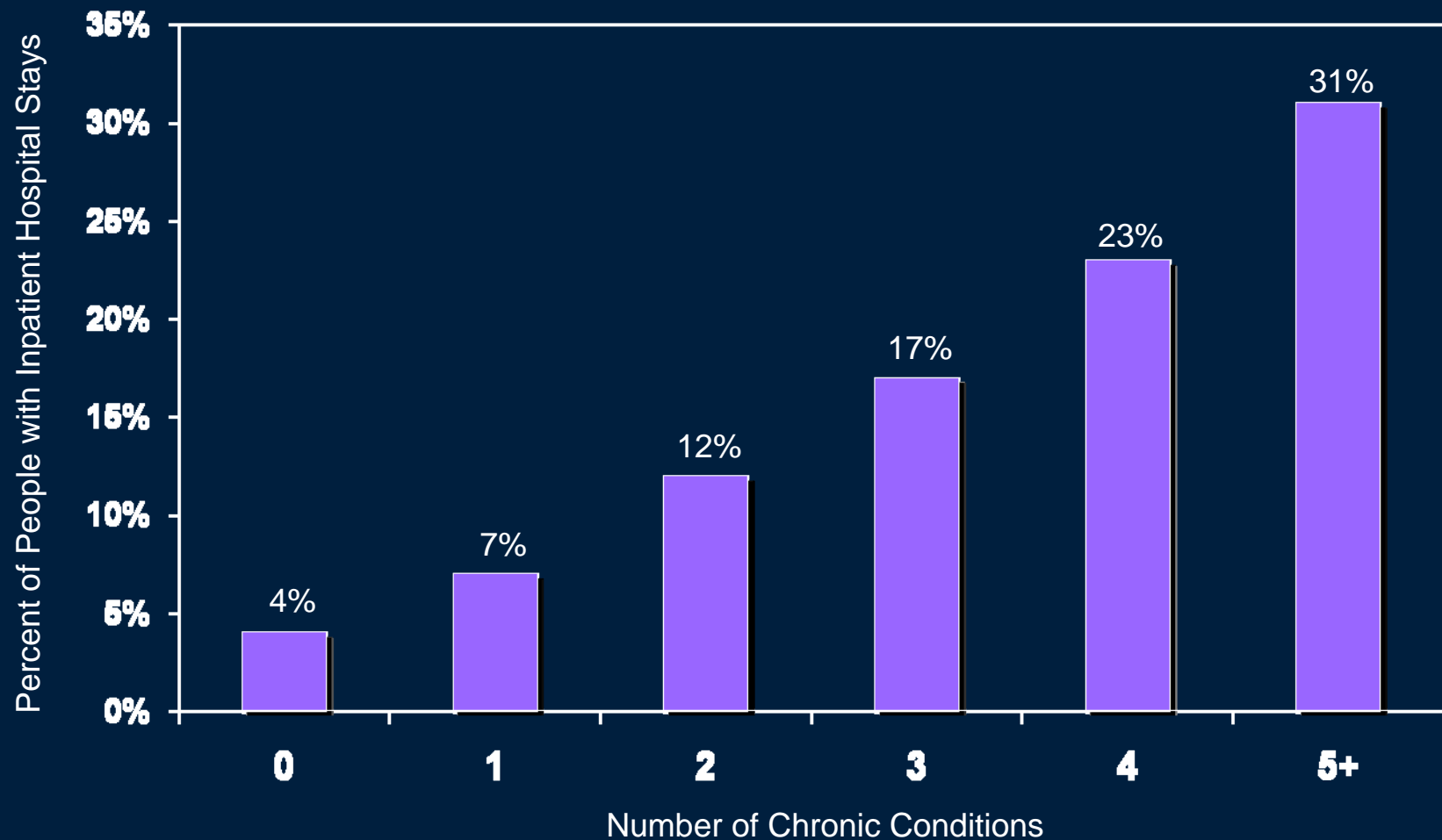


- Only a *small* proportion of older adults are consistently extensive users of hospital services (Wolinsky, 1995)

# What Defines our Highest Users?

- Polymorbidity
- Functional Impairments
- Social Frailty

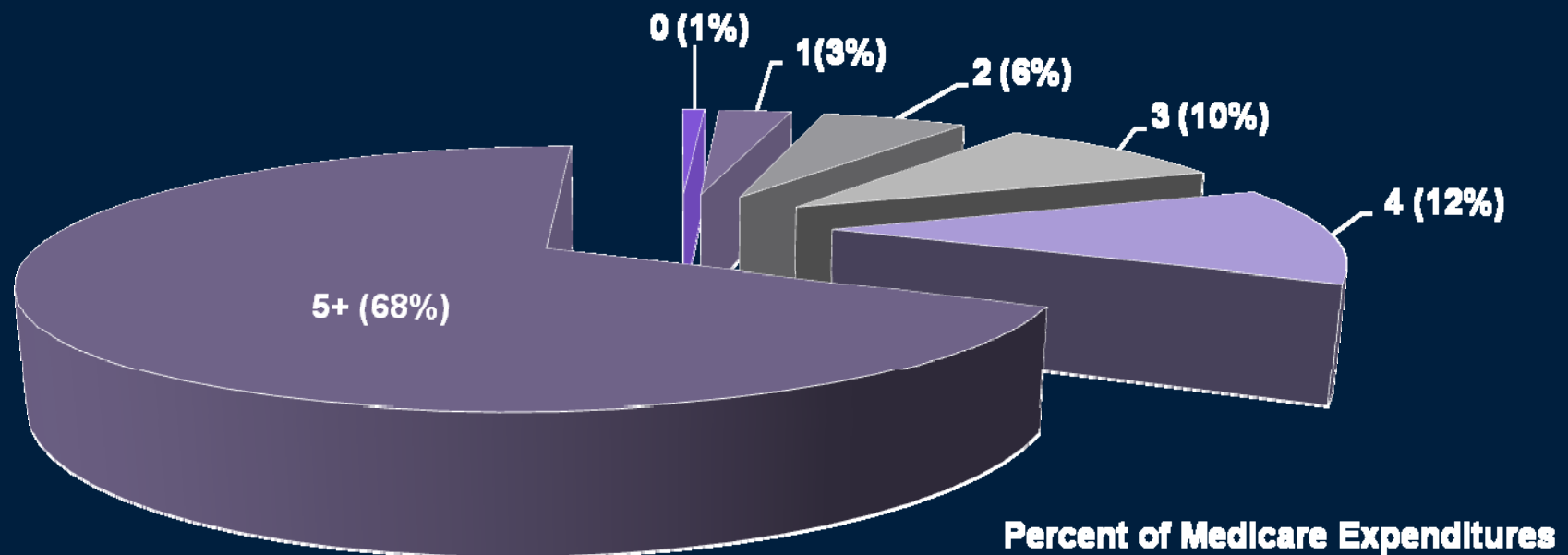
# Chronic Disease and Hospitalization



*Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2001*



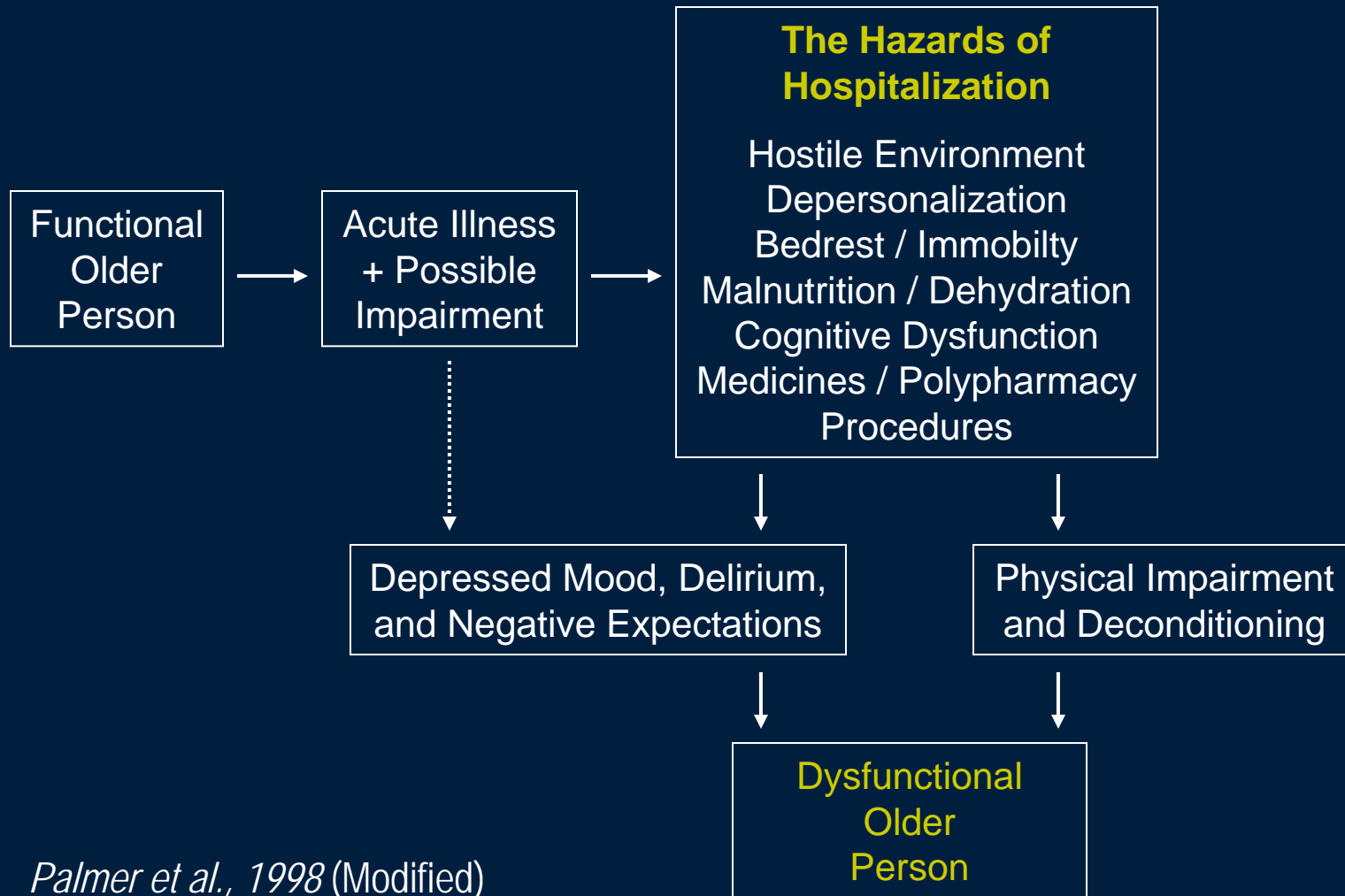
# The Cost of Chronic Diseases



80% of Medicare spending goes towards the 20% of its users with 4 or more Chronic Conditions.

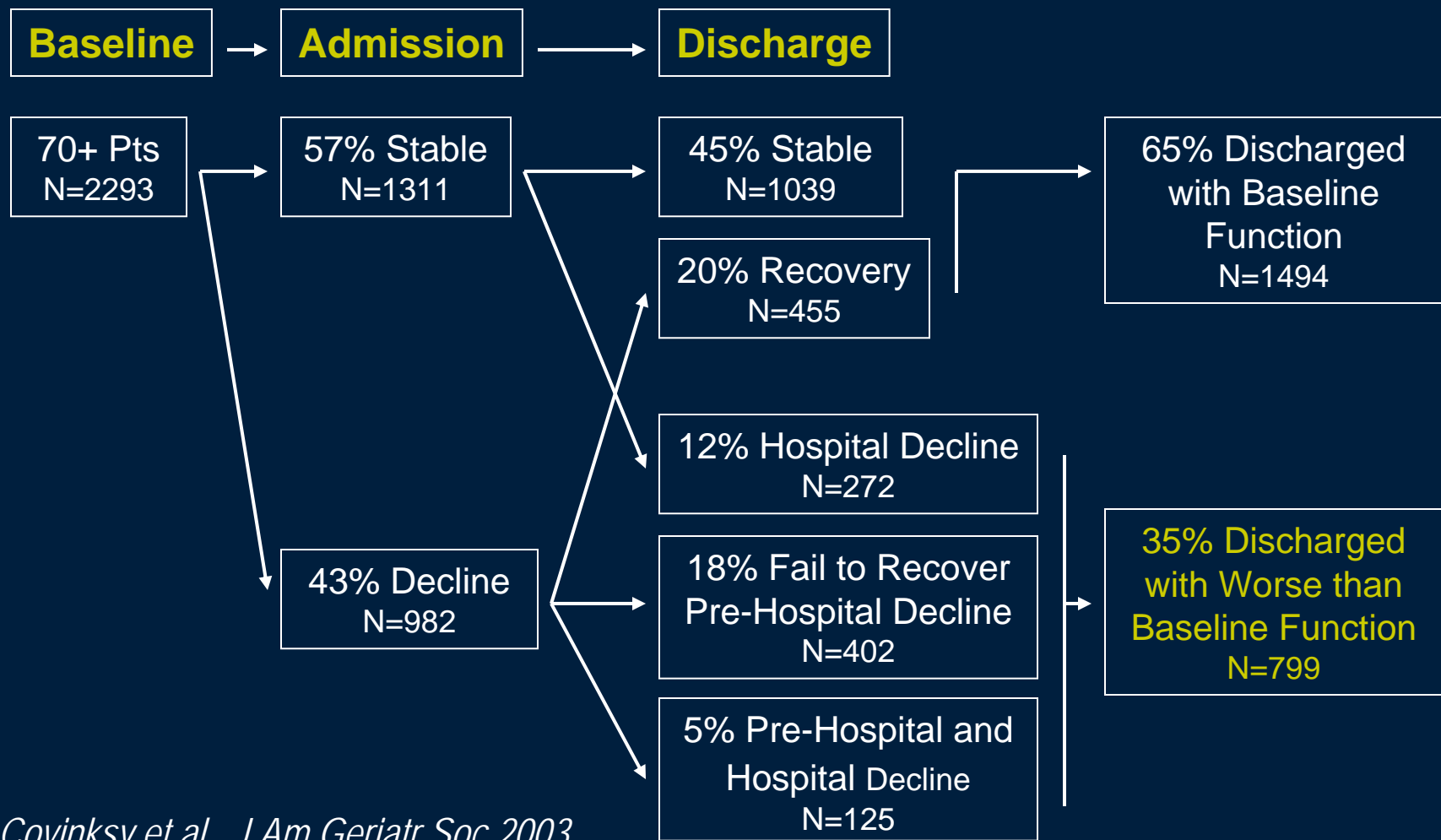
*Medicare Standard Analytic File, 2001*

# Conceptualizing Functional Decline



*Palmer et al., 1998 (Modified)*

# Trajectories of Functional Decline



*Covinsky et al., J Am Geriatr Soc 2003*

# The Hazards of Hospitalization

## THE COST OF FUNCTIONAL DECLINE *(Palmer, 1995)*

- The loss of independent functioning during hospitalization has been associated with:
  - Prolonged lengths of hospital stay
  - Increased recidivism
  - A greater risk of institutionalization
  - Higher mortality rates

# The Dilemma

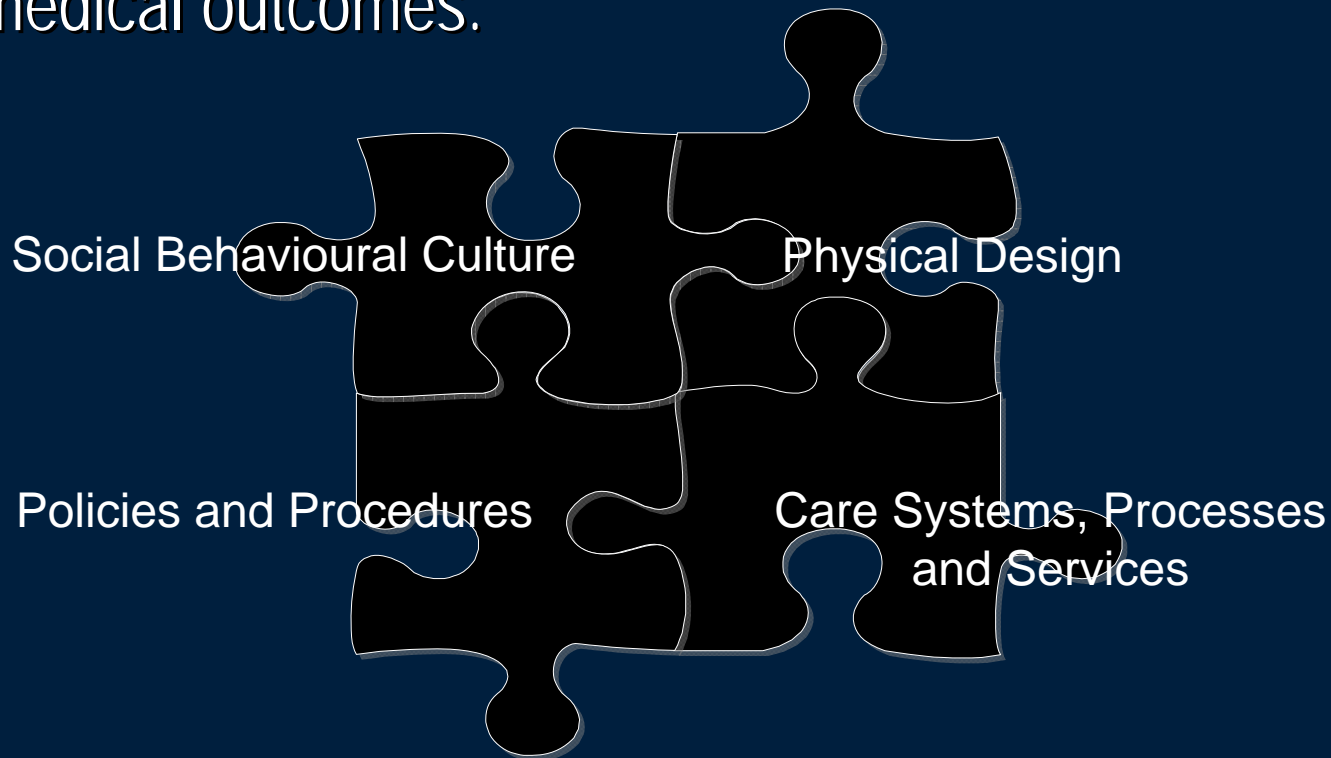
The way in which acute hospital services are currently resourced, organised and delivered, often disadvantages older adults with chronic health problems. *(Thorne, 1993)*

# Acute Care for Elders (ACE) Strategy

- Redesigns or establishes new sustainable approaches that seek to enhance and improve upon current service models.
- Requires a shift in traditional thinking that currently underpins the administration and culture of most traditional care organizations.
- Is not adverse to identifying risk factors and needs and in intervening early to maintain independence.

# The Elder Friendly Hospital™ Model

- These dimensions work together to minimize functional decline, promote safety, and mitigate adverse social and medical outcomes.



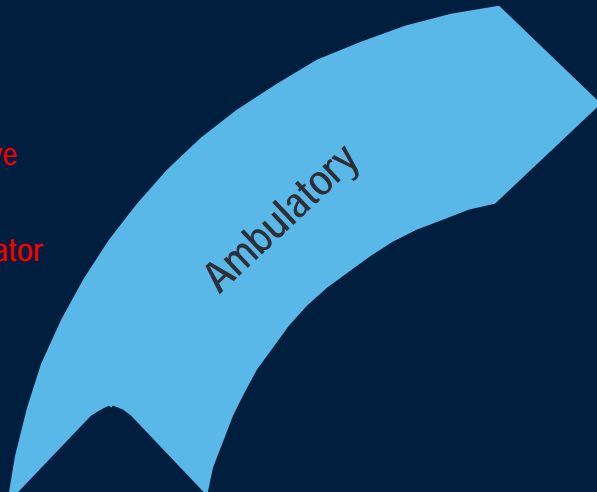
# Geriatrics at Mount Sinai

- In 2010, Mount Sinai became the *first* acute care academic health sciences centre in Canada to make Geriatrics a core strategic priority.
- Our ACE Strategy is being operationalized through the implementation of a **comprehensive** and **integrated** strategic delivery model that utilizes an interprofessional team-based approach to patient care.
- Our Strength relies on the partnership of our **Geriatric Medicine, Geriatric Psychiatry, Primary Care, Palliative Medicine, and Emergency Medicine** programs.



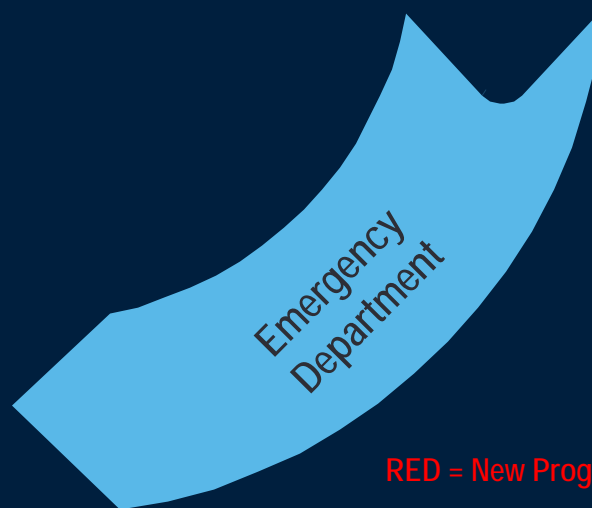
# The Mount Sinai Geriatrics Continuum

Outpatient Geriatric  
Medicine, Geriatric  
Psychiatry and Palliative  
Medicine Clinics  
CCAC – Clinic Coordinator



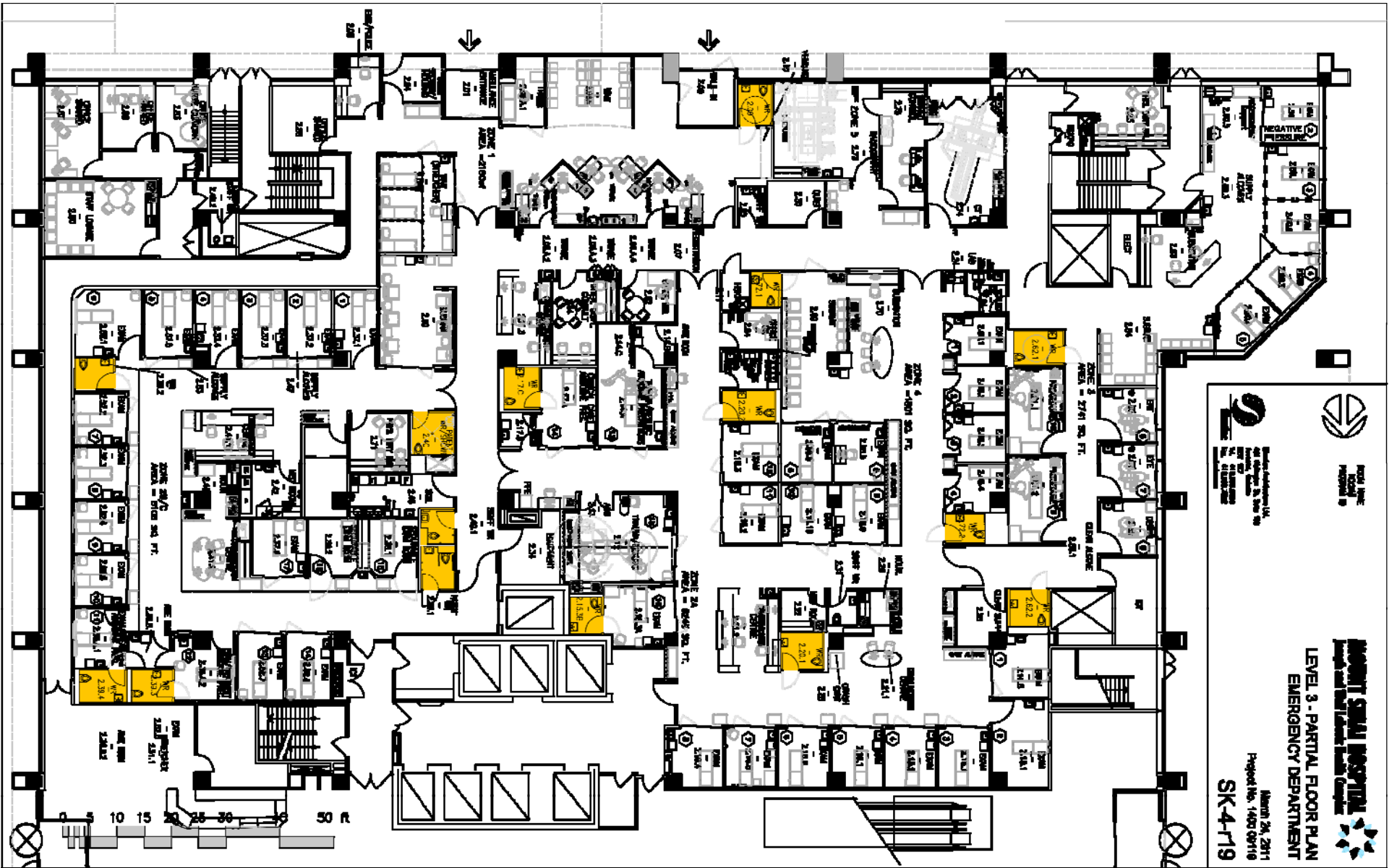
Home-Based Geriatric  
Primary/Specialty Care  
Program: House Calls  
Temmy Latner Home-Based  
Palliative Care Program  
CCAC – Integrated Client  
Care Project (ICCP) Site  
Reitman Centre for  
Alzheimer’s Support and  
Caregiver Training  
Community and Staff  
Education Programs

Geriatric Medicine,  
Geriatric Psychiatry  
and Palliative Medicine  
Consultation Services  
Orthogeriatrics Program  
ICU Geriatrics Program  
MAUVE Volunteer Program  
ACE Unit  
CCAC – ACE Coordinator



ISAR Screening  
Geriatric Emergency  
Management (GEM) Nurses  
ED Geriatric Mental Health  
Program

RED = New Programs Launched in FY 10/11



# Enabling Function through Design



# ED-Based Risk Screening

## HIGH RISK SCREENING AND IDENTIFICATION TOOLS

- Identification of Seniors at Risk - **ISAR** (*McCusker et al., 1999*)

Table 6.1 ISAR Screening Questions (Warburton et al, 2004)

Question	Response	Score
1. Before the illness or injury that brought you to the Emergency, did you need someone to help you on a regular basis	Yes	01
	No	00
2. In the last 24 hours, have you needed more help than usual?	Yes	01
	No	00
3. Have you been hospitalized for one or more nights during the past six months?	Yes	01
	No	00
4. In general, do you have serious problems with your vision, that cannot be corrected by glasses?	Yes	01
	No	00
5. In general, do you have serious problems with your memory?	Yes	01
	No	00
6. Do you take six or more different medications every day?	Yes	01
	No	00

$\geq 2$  = Predicts Functional Decline, Recidivism, Institutionalization

# ED Geriatrics Case Management

## GERIATRIC EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (GEM)

- ED Nurses focused on improving the care of older patients.
- Frail older patients receive specialized geriatric assessments and interventions to enhance their care.
- Effective at reducing hospital admissions, recidivism, and increasing adherence and satisfaction of patients and staff...

*Sinha et al, Annals of Emergency Medicine, 2011*

# ED / Alternative Care Strategies

## MOBILE LTC EMERGENCY NURSING PROGRAM

- ED Based Mobile RNs provide urgent care assessment and management services with 35 partnering LTC Homes.
- Model Involves - Prevention, Avoidance, Rapid ED Engagement and Follow-up Components.
- Up to a 30% decrease in 'Non-Urgent', 'Less Urgent', and 'Urgent' unscheduled Ambulance Transfers.
- The cost/visit with the Mobile Team is 21% less than an ED visit.
- Enhancements in resident quality of life, nursing knowledge, and overall ED and LTC provider satisfaction noted.

# Alternative Inpatient Care Strategies

## HOSPITAL AT HOME *(Leff, 2009; Shepperd et al., 2009)*

- Patients with acute illnesses requiring hospital-level care are identified in the ED and offered their care at home.
- Under this model costs were lower, patients experienced fewer clinical complications, mortality at six months was lower, and patients were more satisfied.

# Inpatient Geriatrics Services

## INPATIENT CONSULTATION TEAMS

- Proactive consultation teams with control over medical recommendations and that provide extended ambulatory follow-up and management are more likely to be effective. *(Palmer, 2003; Nikolaus et al. 1999, Marcantonio et al. 2001)*

## ACUTE CARE FOR ELDERLY (ACE) UNITS

- Can reduce the incidence of functional decline, hospital lengths of stay, and nursing home admissions. *(Palmer, 1994, 2000; Landefeld, 1995; Wong, 2006)*
- ACE Principles: patient-centred care, frequent medical review, prepared environments, comprehensive discharge planning



# MSH Acute Care for Elders (ACE) Unit

## A NEEDS BASED RESOURCING MODEL OF CARE

- 28 Bed GIM Unit – Converted to ACE in April, 2011
- Unit-Based Nursing and Allied Health Staff with advanced training in Geriatrics w/ Daily PT Coverage.
- GIM Staff remain MRPs and select patients for admission.
- Protocolized Order Sets mean same standard of care is provided whether on or off the ACE Unit – with a focus on *function*.
- Geriatric Medicine and Psychiatry Services provide support through consultation.
- CCAC has become a key external partner.

# MSH Acute Care for Elders (ACE) Unit

## ADMISSION CRITERIA

- 65 and older with an acute medical illness + any **THREE** or more of the following:
  - A recent decline functional abilities
  - A recent change in cognition or behaviour
  - Problems common to older adults (falls, incontinence, acute and/or chronic adverse drug reactions, delirium etc)
  - Complex social issues
  - ISAR Score  $\geq 2$

# Outpatient Geriatrics Services

## AMBULATORY CARE FOR ELDERLY (ACE)

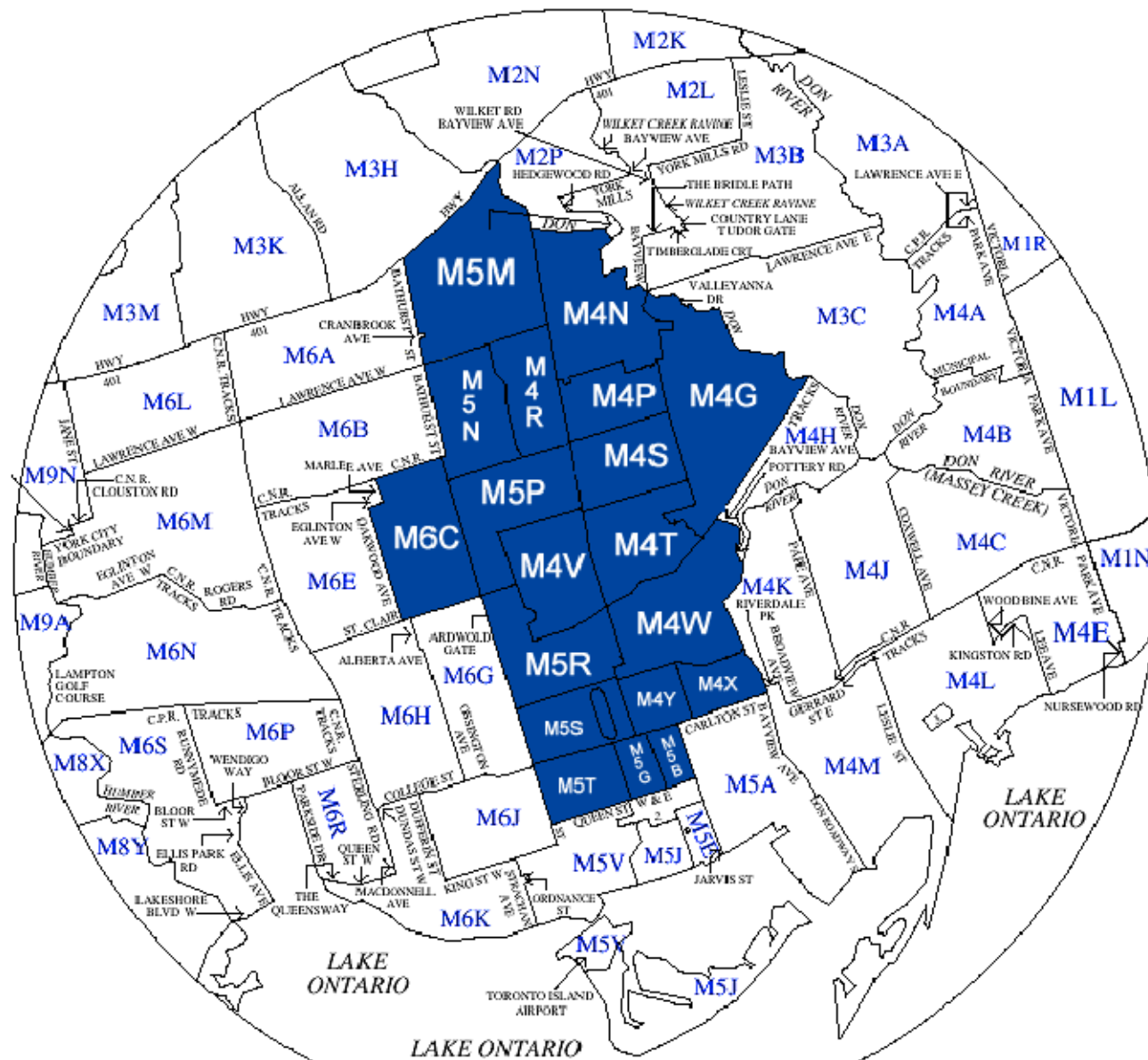
- *Urgent* and General - Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment and Management Services
- Post-Inpatient Discharge Follow-ups
- The *first* geriatrics clinic to have a dedicated CCAC Care Coordinator embedded in it as of June, 2011.
  - Specialty Care Clinics
  - Falls
  - Osteoporosis
  - Dementia
  - Palliative Care

# Home-Based Primary and Specialty Geriatrics Services

TEMMY LATNER PALLIATIVE CARE PROGRAM

MSH / HOUSE CALLS PARTNERSHIP

- Interprofessional Mobile Team providing comprehensive primary care for homebound elders due to physical or cognitive frailty.
- GP, Nurse Practitioner, Occupational Therapist, Social Worker and Coordinator.
- Urgent Referrals  $\leq$  48hrs, Routine Referrals  $\leq$  10 Days.
- All House Calls patients have access to Geriatrician and Geriatric Psychiatry Consults and Follow-Ups in their Homes.
- The *first* hybrid primary/specialty geriatrics model in Canada.



# The MSH-CCAC ICCP Project

## THE INTEGRATED CLIENT CARE PROJECT

- Starting April 1, 2011 MSH launched a 1 Year Intensive Case Management Project for up to **30** of its most complicated elders.
- 1 CCAC Care Coordinator is assigned to manage the care of these patients throughout the continuum in close collaboration with Geriatric Medicine, Psychiatry and Primary Care Providers.
- Goal is to ensure these patients access and receive appropriate and integrated care, experience smooth transitions, and are supported to remain at home for as long as possible.
- Early Wins and Opportunities for Development

# Evaluating Mount Sinai's ACE Strategy

## CATHETER UTILIZATION RATIO (Age 65+)

- *FY 09/10 = 56% → 19%*

## OUT OF BED RATE ON ACE and (GIM) UNITS (Age 65+)

- *MOVE-iT Trial Pre-Intervention Baseline Data*  
= *42.2% (39.4%)* (Toronto Peers = 32.2%)

## PRESSURE ULCER INCIDENCE ON ACE UNIT

- *FY 09/10 = 2.4% → 2%*

## STAFF EXPERIENCE w/ GERIATRICS

- *FY 09/10 = 63 → 66.9* (Canadian Average = 56.2)

# Evaluating Mount Sinai's ACE Strategy

LENGTH OF STAY (Age 65+)

*FY 09/10* = 8.0 → **6.5** (Provincial Average = 9.8)

% RETURN HOME AT DISCHARGE (Age 65+)

▪ *FY 09/10* = 71.7% → **78.4%** (LHIN Average = 70.9%)

READMISSION w/n 30 DAYS (Age 65+)

▪ *FY 09/10* = 14.4 → **12.5%**

PATIENT SATISFACTION (Age 65+)

▪ *FY 09/10* = 95.9 → **96.8%** (LHIN Average = 93.5%)



# Concluding Thoughts

- Whereas hospitalization offers older patients potential benefits it also exposes them serious risks.
- Pursuing an ACE Strategy requires a *shift* in traditional thinking.
- Programs only succeed through collaboration and partnership internally and externally.
- Implementing an ACE Strategy Principles will allow us remain leaders in the delivery of complex care across the continuum.

# Questions?

**Samir K. Sinha MD, DPhil, FRCPC**

Director of Geriatrics

Mount Sinai and the University Health Network Hospitals

416-586-4800 x7859

[ssinha@mtsinai.on.ca](mailto:ssinha@mtsinai.on.ca)

# A System to Support Integrated Care...

