

Timmins Health Link: Practical Applications of Patient Engagement

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Presenter Disclosure

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Presenter Disclosure

Relationship with Commercial Interests, commercial support and potential for Conflict of Interest:

We do not have any relationship with any commercial entity, such as pharmaceutical or medical device companies. We do not have an affiliation and are not receiving any commercial (financial or otherwise) support for this presentation. Therefore, there is no potential for conflict of interest in our presentation or in our interaction with conference participants.

Timmins Health Link Partners

Timmins Family Health Team (Lead Organization)

- Timmins & District Hospital
- East End Family Health Team
- Canadian Red Cross

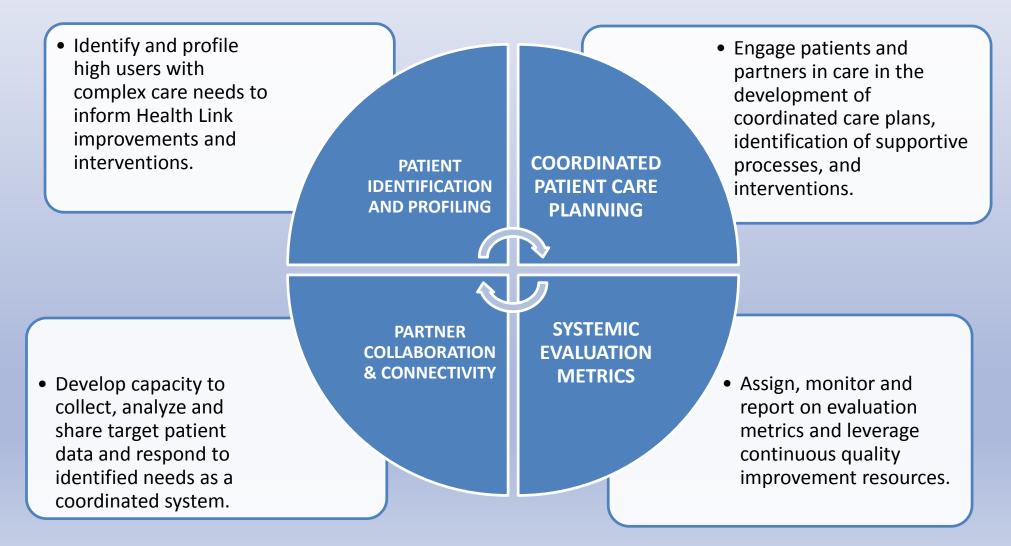
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- ➢Porcupine Health Unit
- Community Care Access CentreVON
- Misiway Community Health Centre
- ➢Timmins Native Friendship Centre

Canadian Mental Health Association

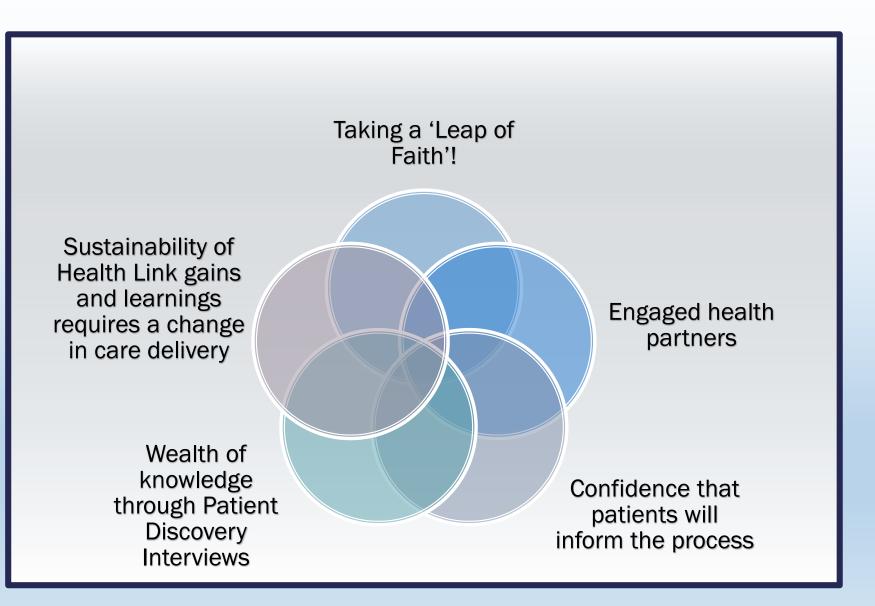
- ➢Alzheimer Society
- Community Facilitator Leclair Consulting
- South Cochrane Addiction Services
- Jubilee Substance Abuse Centre
- ➢Access Better Living
- ≻DSSAB Housing
- Work of partnership supported by the NE LHIN

Implementing Timmins Health Link Framework





Health System Transformation



Health System Transformation

Development of Primary Care Model for Care Coordination

- PCPs asked to coordinate care for their own patients
- These are patients we know!
- Linking patients without PCP to provider

Implementing a HL Approach in Primary Care Environment

- Early Identification of high users through hospital data or EMR data
- Engagement of PC team to assist
- Training of nursing staff to complete patient discovery interviews on home visits & in effective patient centred care coordination techniques

HL Process for Primary Care Office



Hospital

- Identified as high user from hospital data
- Hospital sends notification of increased frequency to FHT HL trained office nurse

FHT Office

- Nurse contacts patient to set up home visit
- Nurse conducts chart review and prepares for HL assessment
- Nurse meets with PCP before home visit



In Home

 Nurse conducts HL assessment and fills in documentation using a laptop computer



FHT Office

- Nurse plans and leads case conference if required
- Nurse updates and maintains care plan
- Nurse maintains communication with circle of care
- Nurse provides follow up as needed for client needs

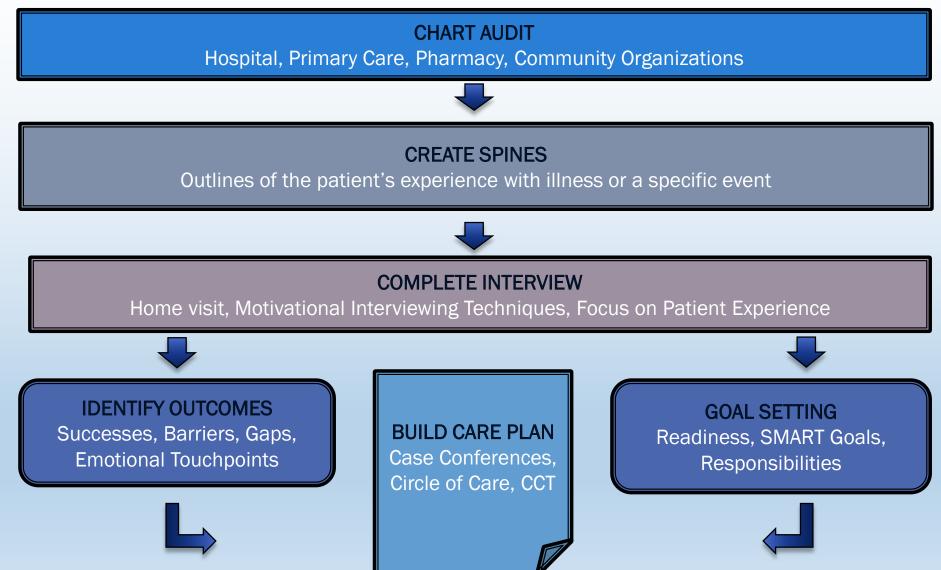
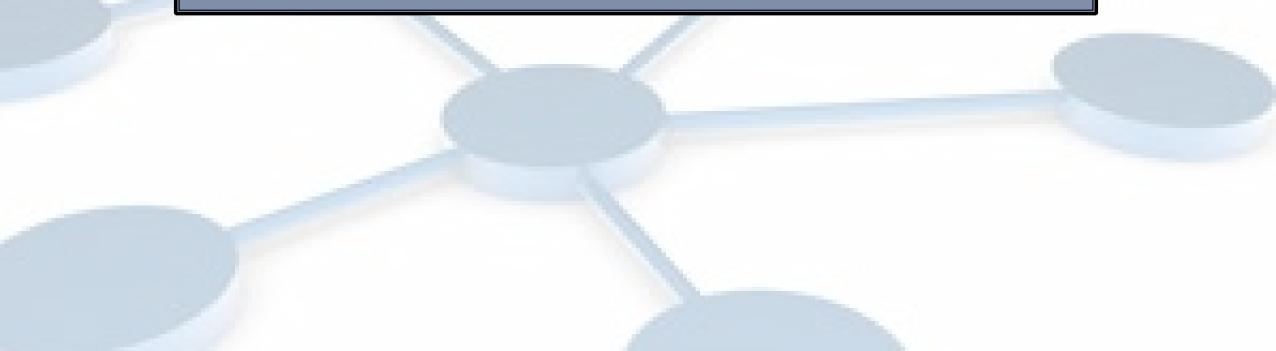


CHART AUDIT

- Hospital
- Primary Care
 - Pharmacy
- Community Organizations

CREATE SPINES

• Outlines of the patient's experience with illness or a specific event



Example of the PDI Spine

(Name of Disease Process/Event lived) "COPD"	
Outline of experience	Patient's Perspective
Thinking something was wrong	"I started to have trouble breathing at night"
Seeing the Primary Care Provider	
Having test to figure out what was wrong	
Being told what was wrong	
Receiving treatment	
Living with your condition	
Getting follow up	
Successes: Supportive family	
Challenges/Barriers: Difficulty affording medications on a consistent basis	
Gaps: No primary care provider	
Emotional Touchpoints: (Emotions experienced with associated triggers) Emotion: Confused Trigger: When being discharged home, no one explained my list of medications	

COMPLETE INTERVIEW

- Home visit
- Motivational Interviewing Techniques
 - Focus on Patient Experience

IDENTIFY OUTCOMES

- Successes
- Barriers
 - Gaps
- Emotional Touchpoints

GOAL SETTING

- Readiness Assessment
 - SMART Goals
 - Responsibilities

BUILD CARE PLAN

- Case Conferences
 - Circle of Care
 - CCT

Using the Interview: Patient Benefits



Customized care plans codesigned with patient and are lead by patient directed needs



Patient feels heard and experience is improved



Outcomes are improved and gains are measurable

Using the Interview: Institutional and Systemic Benefits

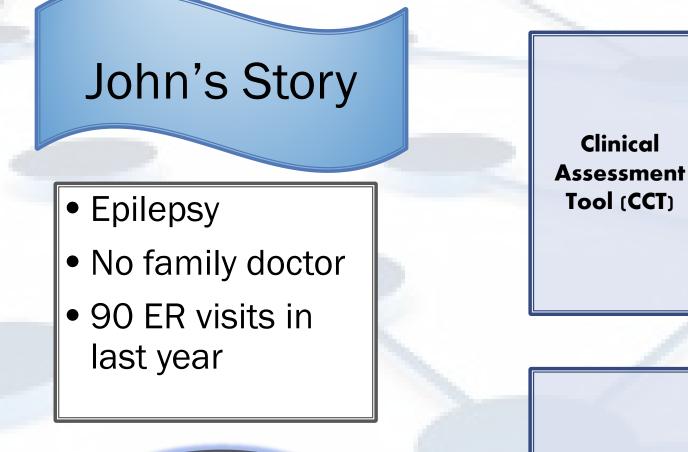
Patient Engagement

Thematic Analysis of Real Experiences

Identifying Gaps

Quality Improvement

Future Planning



"No one listens, or cares" Patient Discovery Interview Dx: Frequent reoccurring seizures

Actions: TC to Neurologist for reassessment

Outcome: Continued ER visits and epileptic episodes

Dx: Severe anxiety related to isolation

Actions: Referral to CMHA and planned support with family

Outcome: Reduced anxiety, ER visits, epileptic episodes

Experiential Findings from PDI...

- Poor mobility or function limits ability to leave the home Resulting in inability to access services or PCP
- 2. Limited Access to PCP

No PCP, No home visits, related to hours of operation

3. Limited Finances

Can't afford medications, equipment, treatment or assistance needed

- 4. Poor service from hospital or community program staff Needed equipment not available, no support from staff, judgement from care providers
- 5. Lack of access to information about available community health/social resources

Timmins Top 5

14 primary themes identified as reasons for high usage (tagged in the interview script as barriers, challenges or gaps in care)



Timmins HL Statistics

Criteria for HL assessment:

15+ Emergency Dept. visits or
4+ Admissions

Start date for HL assessments: Dec 2013 Number of Patients assessed by Sept 2014: 45



Timmins HL Statistics

Age range of HL Clients: 1-100

Average age: 52

Primary diagnoses: 40% Mental health (incl. dementia) Diabetes, COPD, addictions, heart & kidney issues

Secondary diagnoses:

Mental health- anxiety, depression



Referred but not assessed

14 of the 62 referrals (22.5%) did not proceed with HL

Reasons

- Refusal to participate (7)
- No response (4)
- Death (2)
- Moved (1)
- ALC (1)



Timmins HL Statistics

Connection to PCP

- Solo practitioners: 33%
- Timmins FHT: 42%
- East End FHT: 2%
- VON: 2%
- Health Unit: 2%
- CMHA: 2%
- No PCP: 15%

Patients' Reported Experiences

What helps people meet their needs

- Supportive & accessible primary care providers
- Informal & formal community supports
- Pleasant staff
- Access to treatment for ailment
- Supportive pharmacy



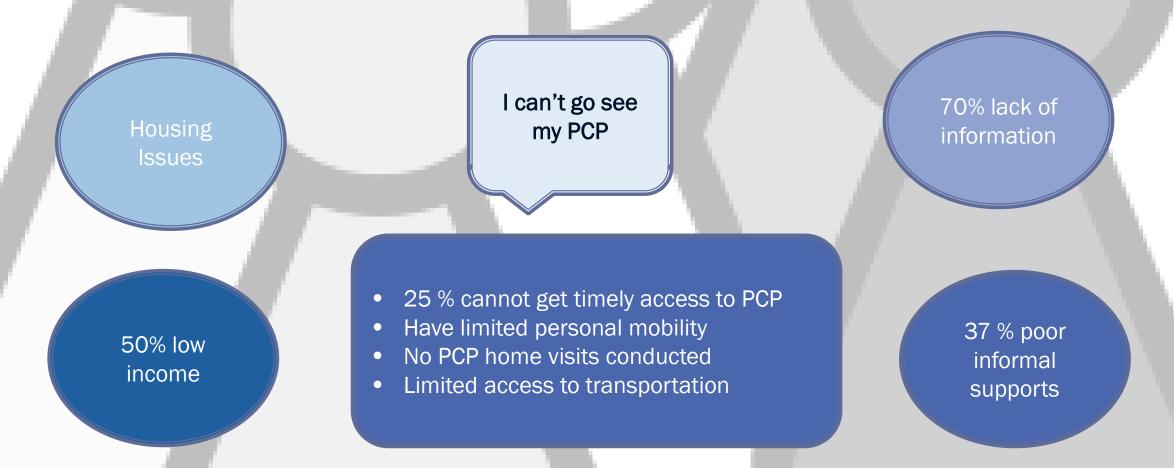
HL observations of HL Clients

Perceived Challenges/Barriers/Gaps to meet needs:

- 50% have housing that is unsafe; not affordable; not accessible
- 50% have low income: can't afford medication, equipment
- 70% lack of information about community resources
- 37 % have poor informal supports

Patient's Reported Experiences

Perceived Challenges/Barriers/Gaps to meet needs:





Tracking HL Clients

Measuring Success:

- Reduce use of Hospital ED & Admissions
- Reduce HL clients without a PCP
- Help clients meet their goals



Tracking HL Clients

For clients assessed from Dec 2013 to May 2014

Of 37 clients assessed by HL, **4** are still high users:

- 2 frail elderly
- 1 significant mental health challenges
- 1 no PCP (visits stopped in July when acquired PCP)

Of the 4 who refused Health Link assessment, **3** are still high users of TADH.



Sustainability

HL trained **25** staff at **9** agencies in the HL approach

13 nurses were trained to conduct HL assessment as part of their ongoing duties at:

- 2 FHTs
- 1 CHC
- 1 CMHA



Sustainability

Supports:

- training manual
- filmed training session
- one-on-one support
- trained peers in community
- specialized training for MH, addictions & frail elderly
- community resources



Sustainability

Next steps for Timmins HL

 Working Committee will be set up to identify solutions to support patients of Solo docs and those with no PCP

