

Pilot – Care Home Project

What is the impact of introducing an Advanced Clinical Practitioner into a residential setting?

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Background

- * Higher hospital admission rates from RH's compared with those from own home
- * Unnecessary admissions
- * Hospitalisation can cause irreversible decline in function, stress and anxiety
- * Hospitalisation contributes to overcrowding and longer wait times in ED's
- * Poor staff knowledge/competence leads to increased referrals to NHS services (GP/111)
- * Increasingly complex health needs within RH population can be mostly managed by ACP

Aim

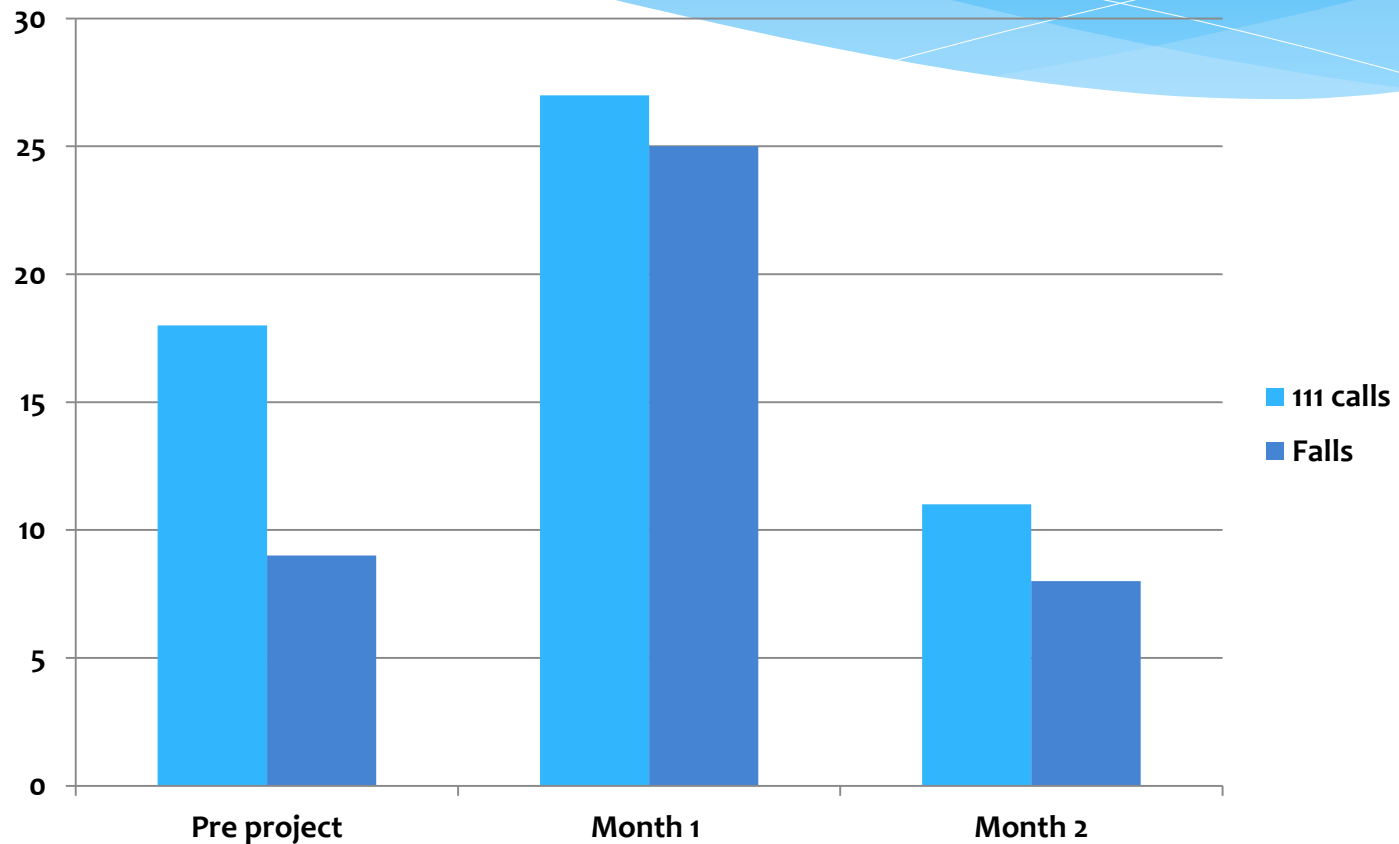
To reduce unnecessary unplanned ED & hospital admissions from a Residential Care home on the Isle of Wight

- * Reduce 111/999 calls
- * Ensure care home staff can recognise a deterioration
- * Lessen GP callouts
- * Provision of an alternative HCP
 - * Holistic approach
 - * Review/follow-up
 - * Timely response
- * Effective review/follow-up of acutely unwell residents to ensure effective treatment
- * Decrease falls and conveyance
- * Facilitate discharge
- * Risk stratification of 'high risk' residents

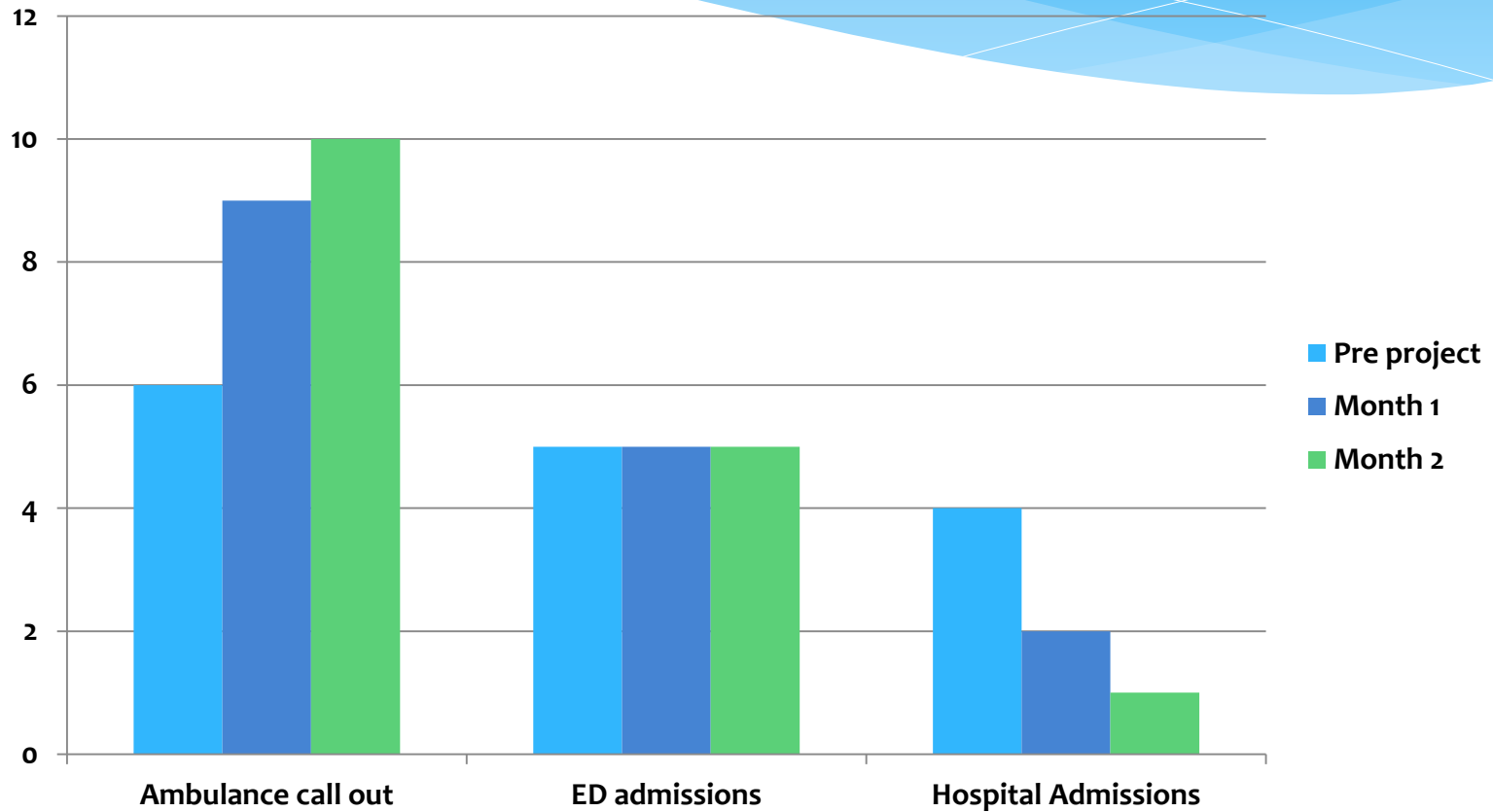
Methodology

- * Pre-project data collection
- * Identification of RH, introduction to Manager and staff
- * Face to face meetings – CCG, GP's, Telehealth team
- * Tool development/GP letter/Information leaflet/Questionnaires/referral letter
- * Screened all residents using screening tool & development of RAG rating
- * Education staff – 'soft signs'
- * ACP daily visit for all acute referrals/falls – assessment, treatment, review/refer
- * Collation of qualitative and quantitative data post project

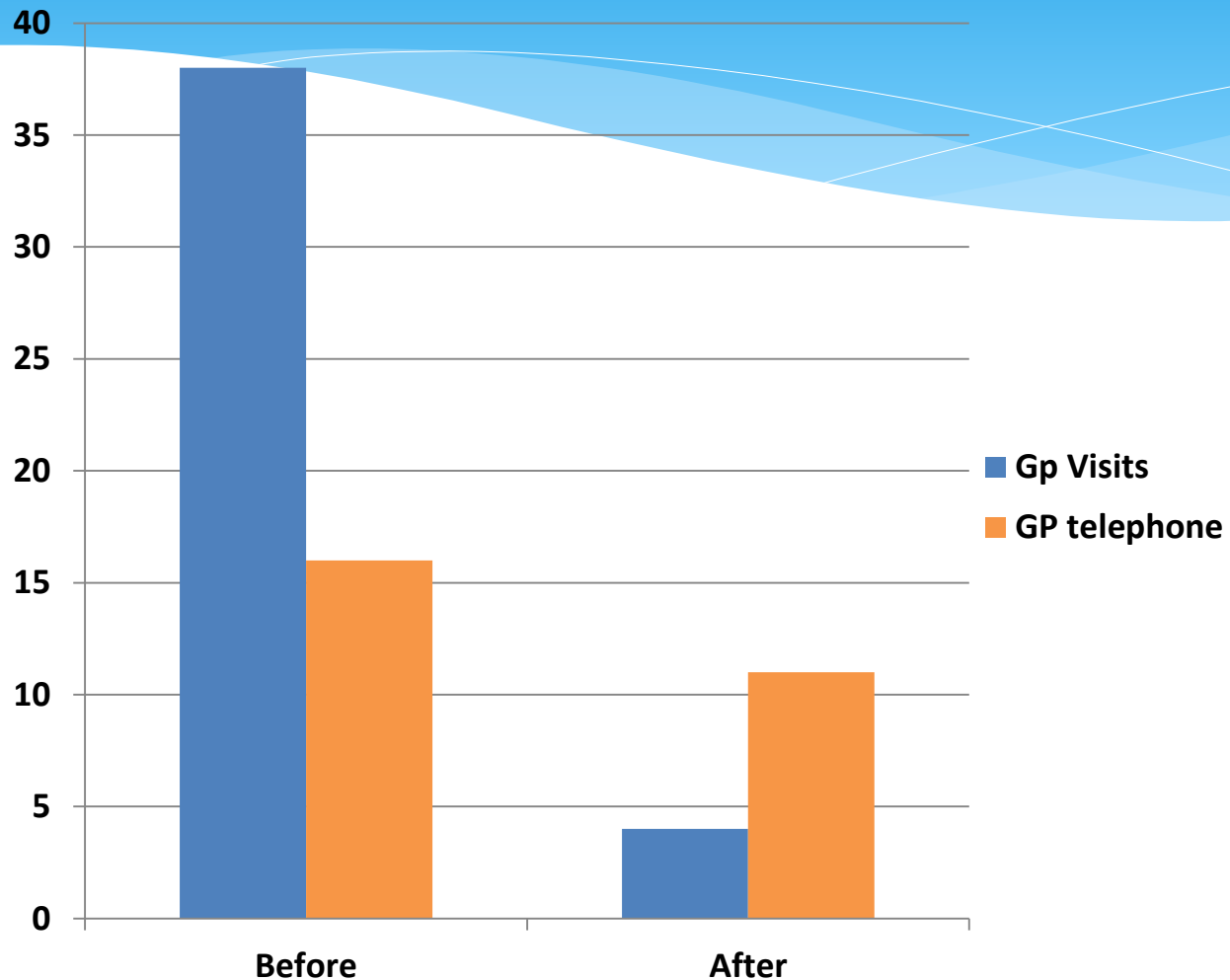
Results- Impact on Acute services 1



Results- Impact on Acute services 2



Results - Impact on GP's



Feedback

“Treatment is swifter as we don’t have to wait for a visit which can sometimes be up to a week, when the patient often deteriorates”

“content to be treated by an alternative HCP, just want to be treated quickly and effectively”



Magnolia House
Isle of Wight

“home visits reduced from an average of 6-8 per week to 1-2, I would like to see the project continue”



Conclusion & Limitations

Key findings:

- * Overall – Reduced 111 calls, admissions, GP callouts & falls
- * Potential cost saving implications
- * Limited requirement for discharge facilitation

Limitations:

- * Small study in one care home – not comparable
- * Time constraints
 - * Unable to undertake full health reviews of ‘high-risk’ patients
 - * Unable to undertake preventative chronic disease management
 - * Data collection and analysis
- * Full cost-effectiveness yet to be established
- * Some inappropriate referrals
- * Education of staff
- * Equipment
- * Independent care home policies and protocols

Future Development

- * Telehealth will assist with triaging remotely – save time and appropriateness
- * Small project over a short period of time - needs to continue and be expanded out to other localities and introduce more care homes – larger and more meaningful data
- * Monitor admitted patients to assist in early discharge and work with ‘Hospital to Home’ project – Alison Spearman

Thankyou to:

- * Mark Rawlinson – South Wight Locality Lead
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- * Dr Anderson & Dr Henderson – Feedback and clinical support
- * Lindsey May – Assisted in data collection and collation
- * Kathryn Stay – Overall support throughout the project