



Abstract

- The strategic initiative surrounding population health and the triple aim has increased the focus on patients with chronic illness
- 2013 an integrated healthcare system partnered with its insurance provider to develop a home based program that supports patients and caregivers with the management of chronic illness
 - An RN led interdisciplinary team
 - Utilizes palliative care principles
 - Develops a patient centered plan of care with focus on physical and mental well being using the SF12 Quality of Life tool (Ware, Kosinski, Keller, 1995) as a method to engage patients in care planning
 - Interventions are implemented in collaboration with the patient, team, family, and primary care physician
- The Plan of Care incorporates the core principles of palliative care
 - Safe effective symptom management
 - Expert communication
 - Skilled coordination
 - Continuity across the course of the illness
 - Advanced Care Planning
- Measures of care plan effectiveness include
 - SF12 (Ware et al., 1995) time 2
 - Transition to hospice
 - Changes in PPS and ESAS scales

Program Goals

- Improve quality of life for patient and caregiver
- Work with interdisciplinary team, patient, and caregiver to establish goals of care
- Provide in home supportive services for those that are hospice appropriate, but not ready to elect the hospice benefit
- Reduce the volume of ED visits, hospital admissions, and rehospitalizations during the last year of life
- Transition to hospice when appropriate

Criteria for Program Participation

Diagnoses:

- End Stage Chronic Pulmonary Disease
 - Stage III: FEV1<40% COPD Class 4 – Very Severe: patient unable to perform
 - activities of daily living without experiencing dyspnea
- End Stage Congestive Heart Failure Class IV
 - Patient with severe limitations with dyspnea at rest and may show signs of poor perfusion related to
 - low cardiac output Patient unable to perform activities of daily living
 - Ejection Fraction < 40%
- Metastatic Cancer Any cancer that has spread from its place of origin (primary tumor site) to another part of the body
- Decline and Debility
 - Patients who are 75 years of age or older AND diagnosed with the following conditions:
 - Senility
 - Nutritional Debility
 - Adult Failure to Thrive (Existential Distress)

Measures

PATIENT MEASURES:

- Satisfaction: Based on patient survey
- SF12: A 12 question self-reported tool used to measure the functional health and well-being from the patient's perspective (Ware et al., 1995)

FINANCIAL MEASURES:

• Hospitalization: As compared to 30 day rehospitalization rate of 18.4% in 2012 (Gerhardt et al. 2013)

CLINICAL MEASURES:

- % Referred to Hospice: Percentage of patients discharged to hospice services
- Hospice length of stay: Average length of stay in hospice following discharge from program
- The Edmonton Symptom Assessment System (ESAS): Assessment tool used to assess pain, tiredness, nausea, depression, anxiety, drowsiness, appetite, well being, and shortness of breath (Bruera et al., 1991)
- Palliative Performance Scale (PPS): Assessment tool used to report patient's functional level based on ambulation; activity & evidence of disease; self-care; intake; and conscious level (Palliative Performance Scale, 2006)

Patient Profile (N = 72)

Physical Descriptors

54% Homebound 27% Risk Factors (smoking, alcohol, obesity, substance abuse) 85% Hospitalized in the last 6 months (35% admitted 3 times

or more) 76% Emergency Room Use in the last 6 months (26% in ER 3 times or more)

- 97% Nutritional Risk (47% at high risk)
- Psychosocial Descriptors
- 55% Financial factors (medical, food, rent, utilities) 46% Needed assistance with handling finances 72% Reported their care impacts their support systems
- 93% Reported good social support systems

• Demographics 96% Caucasian 49% Female Age: 19% 30-60, 45% 61-80, 36% 81-101

• Primary Diagnosis

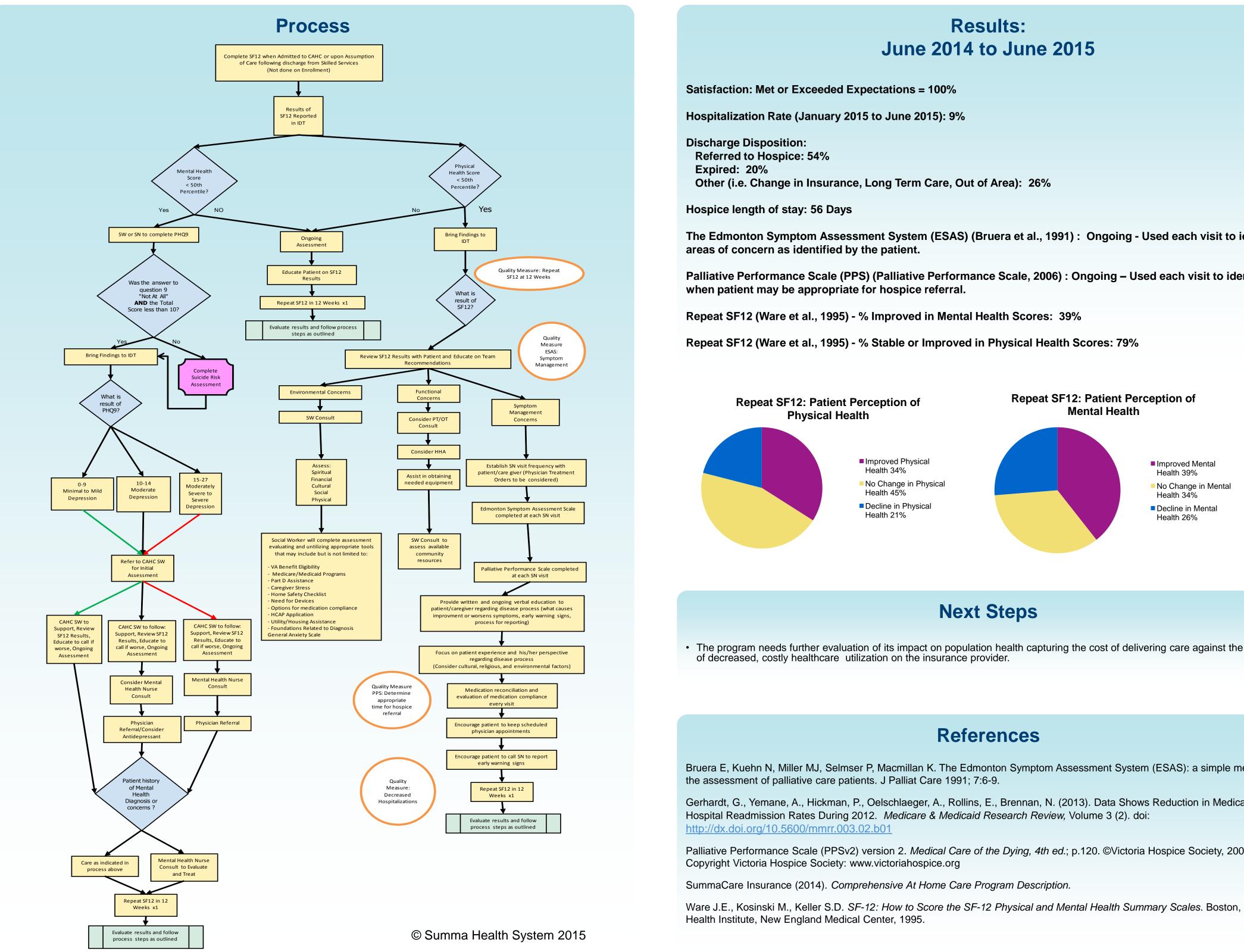
27% CHF 19% COPD 37% Cancer 17% Other



Crossing Traditional Boundaries in the Management of Serious Illness

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The Edmonton Symptom Assessment System (ESAS) (Bruera et al., 1991): Ongoing - Used each visit to identify

Palliative Performance Scale (PPS) (Palliative Performance Scale, 2006) : Ongoing – Used each visit to identify

• The program needs further evaluation of its impact on population health capturing the cost of delivering care against the benefits

Bruera E, Kuehn N, Miller MJ, Selmser P, Macmillan K. The Edmonton Symptom Assessment System (ESAS): a simple method for

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Palliative Performance Scale (PPSv2) version 2. Medical Care of the Dying, 4th ed.; p.120. ©Victoria Hospice Society, 2006.

Ware J.E., Kosinski M., Keller S.D. SF-12: How to Score the SF-12 Physical and Mental Health Summary Scales. Boston, MA: The