

Delivering the right care, at the right time, in the right place

Safer care closer to home: a novel scheme to avoid direct ED conveyance

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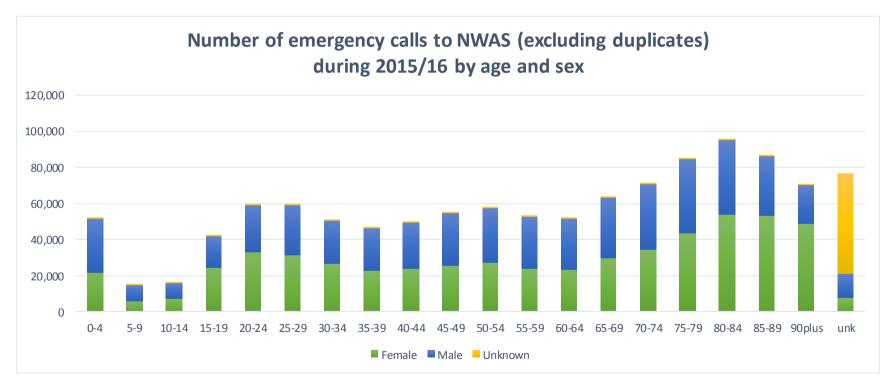
North West Ambulance Service



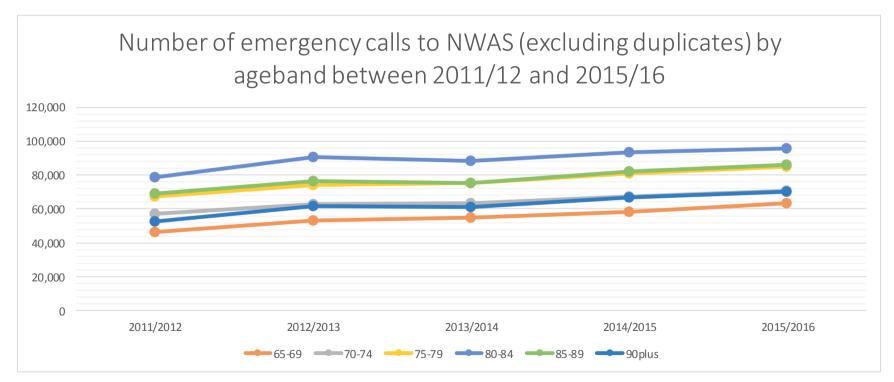


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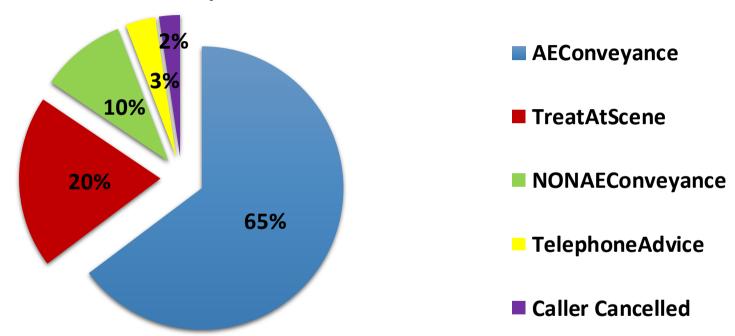
Age profile of 999 Calls



999 activity by age group



Emergency calls to NWAS (Patient Age 65+) by outcome of call Time period: 01/04/15 - 31/03/16



Moving Urgent Care to the Community: NWAS experience

- What we are being asked to do
- Are we focused on this?
- How do we do this safely?
- How do we show we are achieving this?
- What can we do to improve

What do we know?

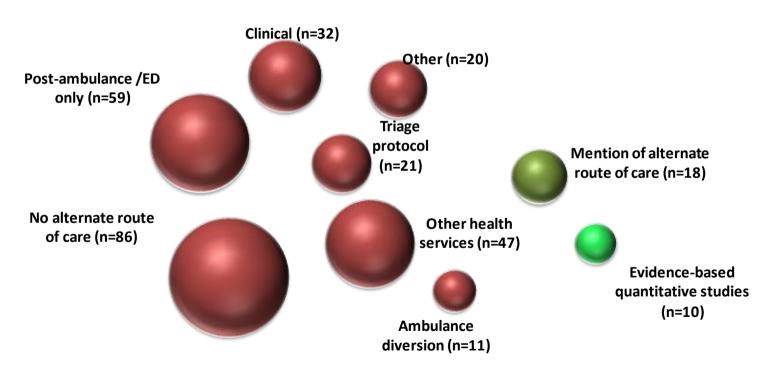
Systematic Review

 Investigated studies that have examined alternate routes of care as triaged by on-scene paramedic

 Screened 11 000+ articles using databases, grey literature, reference searches

Full text screening of 304 articles

Systematic review



A. Current work at NWAS

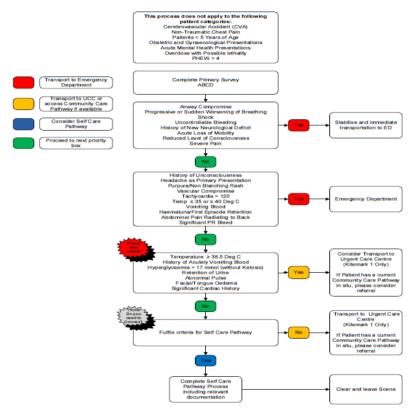
I PATHFINDER

II. GP AVS SCHEME

III SELF-CARE PATHWAYS

A. Current work at NWAS

I. PARAMEDIC PATHFINDER



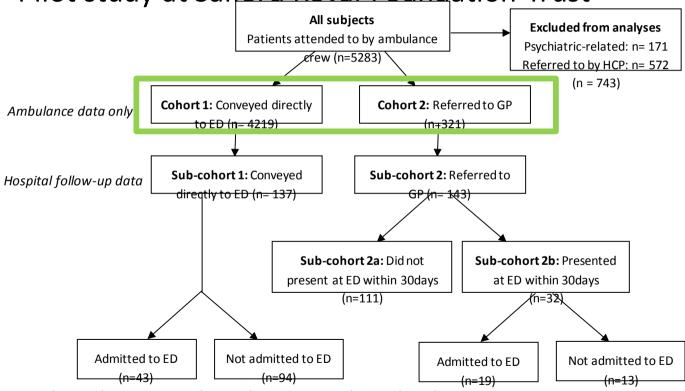
Current work at NWAS

II. GP AVS SCHEME

- In 2015-2016 fiscal year:
 - 56,836 attempted referrals
 - 51 006 were accepted by GP (90%)
 - £6,732,792 saved in avoidable ED tariffs
 - 91,710 saved bed days
 - £24,745,561 saved in avoidable hospital admission costs.
 - SAFE?

AVS —safety?

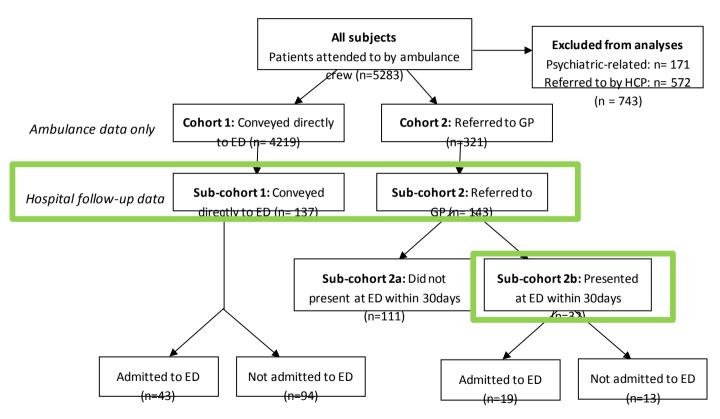
A. Pilot study at Salford Roval Foundation Trust



AVS – safe?

	Cohort 1: Conveyed to ED	Cohort 2: Referred to GP		
Full sample size	n= 4219	n= 321		
Mean age ±SD (range)**	57.6 ± 22.7(17-102)	64.2 ± 23.4(17-102)		
Female*	n= 2156 (51.1%)	n= 188 (n=58.6%)		
Reason for call	- Convulsions/fitting	- Non-traumatic back pain		
	- Falls	- Diabetic problems		
	- Overdose/ poisoning	- "Sick person"		
		- 111 transfer		

AVS-Safe?



AVS-Safe?

- Hospital admissions:
 - i. 31.4% of directly conveyed vs. 13.3% of referred (total)
 - Those referred to GP who presented at A&E within 30 days were subsequently more liked to be admitted (**59.4%**)

- 2. Long term illness:
 - Those referred to GP had higher rates (18.8% vs 3.6%)

AVS-Safe?

2. Mortality:

- Those conveyed to ED had a **2.59** (95%CI: 1.14-5.89) times higher risk of death compared to those who were referred
- ii. **No difference** in risk between those conveyed and those presenting within 30 days of referral

3. Tariff cost:

- 1. Conveyed directly to A&E: £794/patient
- 2. Referred to GP: £350/patient

Variability-Why?

PARAMEDIC PERSPECTIVES



(2017). Paramedic perspectives on GP referral schemes. Journal of Paramedic Practice, 9(1):11 - 17

PARAMEDIC PERSPECTIVES

4 major themes emerged:

- 1) Approaching a patient with the GP referral scheme in mind
- "You have to go in with a blank mind because if you go in and are already leaning towards referring, you will make a mistake"

2) Barriers to GP referrals

- 1) Time/wait
- 2) The process
- 3) Lack of confidence, experience, training for paramedics
- "It's all about [having] the confidence to take responsibility, and say 'I'm happy for you
 to stay at home. [Paramedics] don't have that confidence to leave them at home
 because they are worried about that blame culture"
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PARAMEDIC PERSPECTIVES

3) Obstructions, barriers and frustrations with the GP

 "[GPs] don't understand the scheme; they don't understand what we are trying to do and why we are trying to do it... It isn't just the paramedic that is the problem... [management] need to look at other side"

4) Awareness of impact of scheme

 "The more that people understand why things have to be done and what it achieves, the more receptive they will be. It will empower more people to make a difference"

What does this work tell us?

Patients who are referred are mostly old, possibly frailty

NWAS = 500,000/ 1.15m patients are +65yrs old

Increase in oldest old

Opportunities exist to prevent avoidable harm from hospital admission

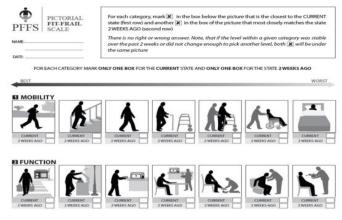
Towards a different view of community? Dementia +/- Frailty

Physiologically safe ? Pathfinder (modified?)

Psychologically Safe? Exclude delirium (SQiD?)

Functionally Safe? Fit/Frailty corroborated evidence

Functionally Safe? PICTORIAL FIT-FRAILTY SCALE ©













































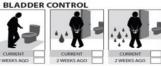






















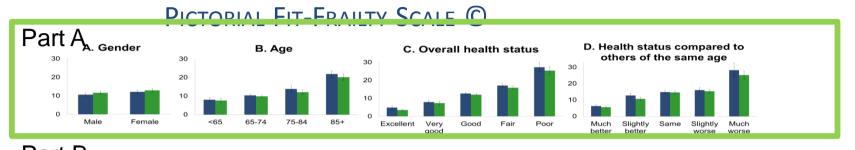




Healthcare professional

(check all that apply)

Functionally Safe?



Part B					
Domain	% with same score	% with same or ±1 score			
Mobility	69.5%	97.7%			
Function	66.4%	97.7%			
Balance	65.6%	100.0%			
Medication	79.4%	97.7%			
Mood	45.0%	97.7%			
Social	42.7%	97.7%			
Tiredness	77.9%	100.0%			
Memory	63.4%	96.2%			
Vision	80.2%	98.5%			
Hearing	86.3%	99.2%			
Pain	71.8%	100.0%			
Weight Loss	83.2%	100.0%			
Aggression	96.9%	100.0%			
Bladder Control	96.2%	100.0%			

Part C			
Domains	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree
Feasible in practice to be completed by paramedics	90.8%	4.6%	4.6%
Feasible in practice to be completed by patients	68.5%	22.3%	0.1%
Feasible in practice to be completed by caregivers	80.0%	16.9%	3.1%
Useful in practice if completed by paramedics	80.0%	15.4%	4.6%
Useful in practice if completed by patients	70.0%	20.8%	0.1%
Useful in practice if completed by caregivers	74.6%	18.5%	6.9%

What can we do next?

I. ESTABLISH WELL-LED WORK STREAM FOR OLDER ADULTS, FALLS, FRAILTY,

DELIRIUM & DEMENTIA

- II. RESEARCH PICTORIAL FIT-FRAILTY SCALE ©
- III. COMMUNITY SPECIALIST PARAMEDICS
- IV. COLLABORATIVE CARS

Right Care, Right Place



Shift Left

- What is 'best' practice?
 - Link multiple smaller schemes to a strategy

Questions?