

REDUCING THE SILO MENTALITY

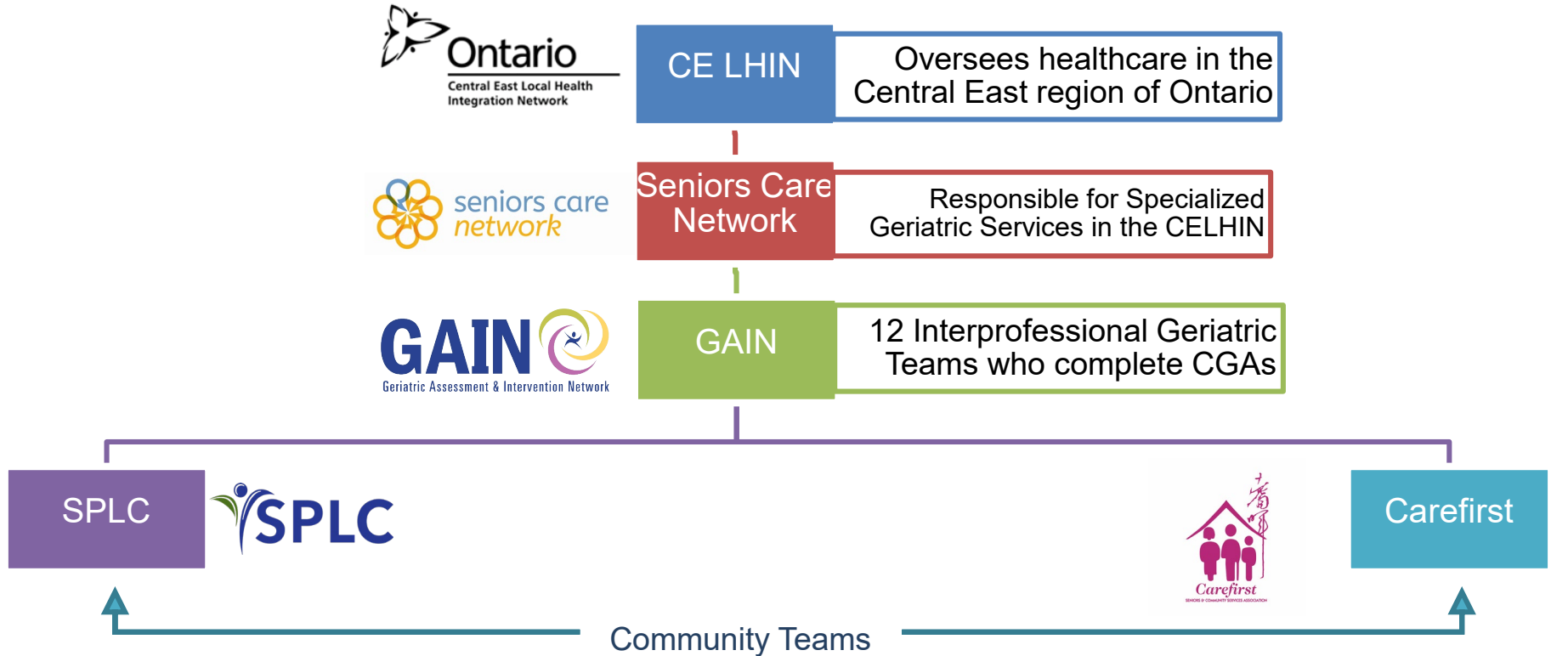
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Geriatric Assessment & Intervention Network

SETTING THE SCENE



SPLC GAIN TEAM



Introduction

**Medical/Surgical
History**

Medication

Social History

Falls

Function



A Competency Framework for Interprofessional Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment

Cognition

**Mood/Mental
Health**

Sleep

Pain

Nutrition

Continence

**Physical
Assessment**



So why not just make a
referral to Palliative
Home and Community
Care????

BACKGROUND

- Patients were rejected by traditional community palliative care via **CELHIN Home and Community Care**

CELHIN Palliative Care Eligibility:

- ☐ PPS <30%
- ☐ Prognosis <3 months
- ☐ Terminal diagnosis
- ☐ Requirement of a physician*

GAIN patients often present with an atypical trajectory where a PPS score does not reflect prognosis



BMJ Open: Access to palliative care (PC) by disease trajectory: a population-based cohort of Ontario decedents

Hsien, S., Leary, E., Perez, R. & Tanuseputro, P. (2017)

Setting	Terminal Illness (cancer)	Organ Failure (heart or lung)	Frailty (dementia)
Any PC	88%	44%	32%
Any PC in the Community Environment	67%	17%	15%
LHINs PC Home Care	47%	6%	3%
Median Days in between 1 st PC and death	107	22	24

“SILO MENTALITY”





SCHC-PCCT

- 24/7 access to nurse
- Palliative services
- Criteria: “life-limiting illness”
- Informal communication with multiple LHIN Care Coordinators
- Difficulty with ongoing access to primary care physician/NP*



SPLC & Carefirst GAIN

- Not 24/7
- Lack of palliative support
- Interprofessional team
- Embedded LHIN Care Coordinators on team
- Access to physician/NP



SCHC-PCCT can make referral to 1 of 6 palliative physicians when PPS <30%



INNOVATION

Timely & Effective Communication

- Identify who to communicate with and when

Coordination of Services

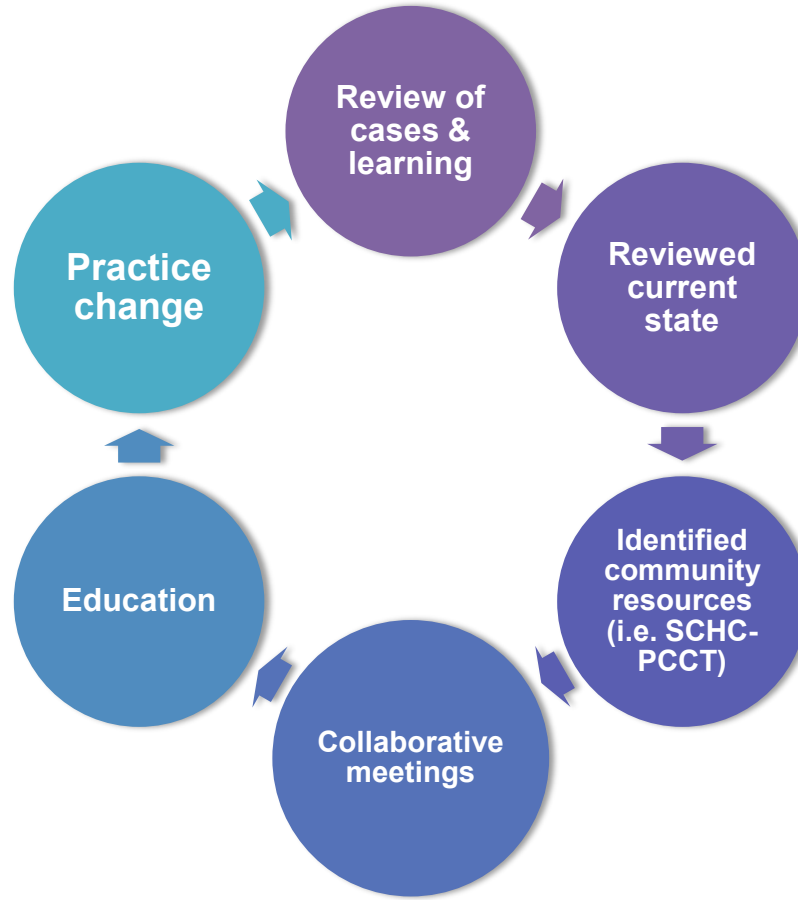
- Prevent duplication
- Discuss the same message

Sharing of Resources

- Nurse Navigators & NP/Physician)



IMPLEMENTATION: ADOPTION OF EXISTING PRACTICES



OUTCOMES: PRESENT

QUANTITATIVE

- Patient's frailty level
- Dementia score
- Number of in-home visits
- Telephone visits
- Consults with palliative physician
- Hospital/ED visits avoided
- Unnecessary Specialist appointments avoided

QUALITATIVE

- Informal feedback

OUTCOMES:

FUTURE

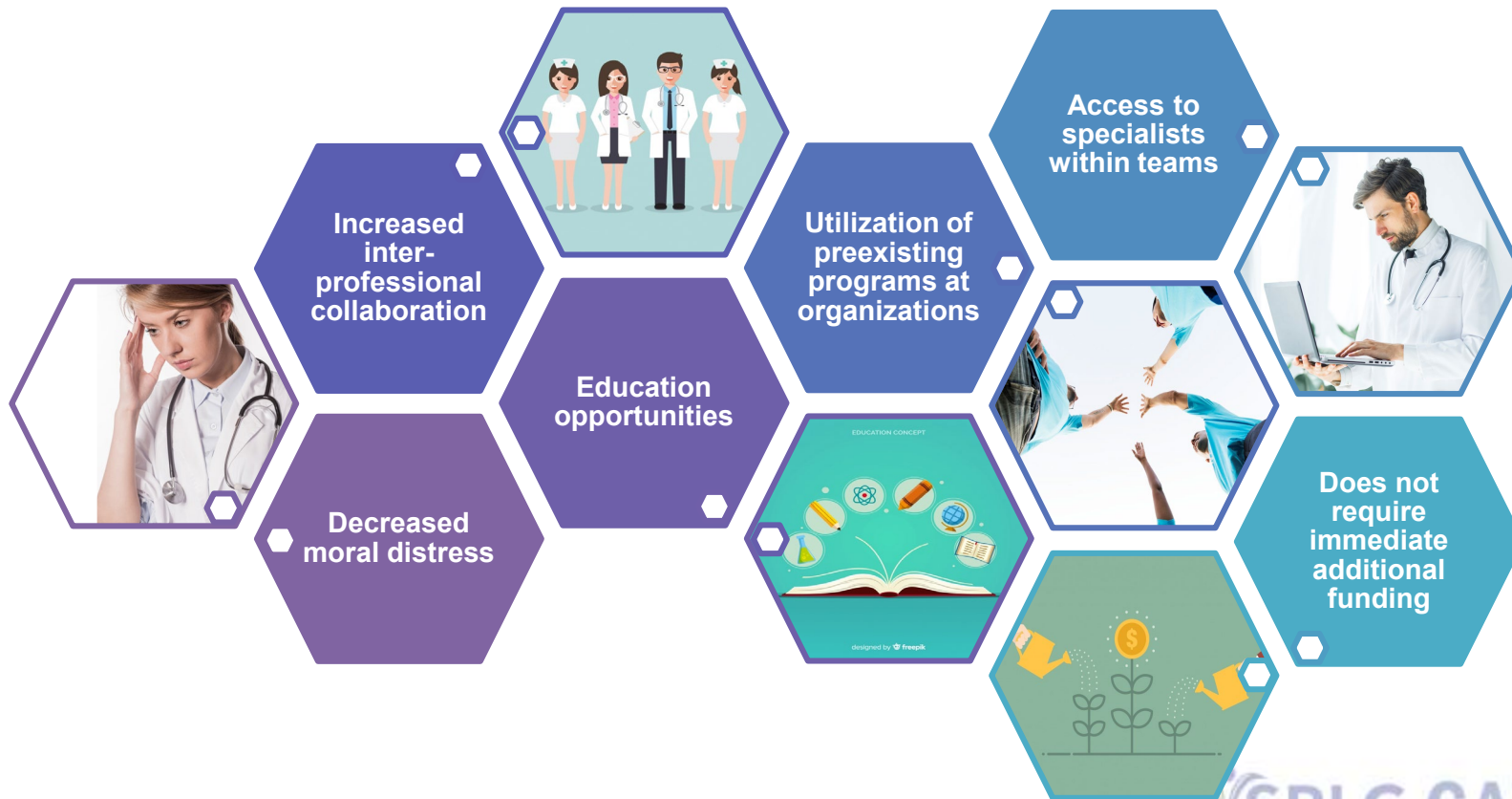
QUANTITATIVE

- Cost reduction associated with:
 - Medication de-prescribing
 - Reduction of laboratory investigations
 - Avoiding ED visits/hospitalizations

QUALITATIVE

- Formal feedback including:
 - Caregiver stress
 - If families feel the patient's preferences for a "good death" were met.

SUSTAINABILITY



Dedicated to
RICHARD (WAYNE) POTTLE

REFERENCES

1. Central East LHIN. (2017). <http://www.centraleastlhin.on.ca/>
2. Scarborough Centre for Healthy Communities. (2017). <https://www.schcontario.ca/>
3. Senior Persons Living Connected. (2017). <http://www.splc.ca/>
4. Seniors Care Network. (2017). <http://seniorscarenetwork.ca/>
5. Seow H, O'Leary E, Perez R, *et al*. Access to palliative care by disease trajectory: a population-based cohort of Ontario decedents. *BMJ Open* 2018;**8**:e021147. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-021147



THANK YOU!




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everyone here belongs

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