



VIRTUAL LEARNING SERIES

PERSON- AND FAMILY-CENTRED CARE: InterRAI

A decision support tool to ensure that patients and their carers are at the centre of the planning and delivery of care

WELCOME

JUNE 18, 2019 12:00PM ET





About the Canadian Home Care Association's Virtual Learning Series

The aim of the virtual learning series is to improve the capabilities of individuals and organizations across the home and community care sector.





Today's webinar may be heard through your computer or a dial-in audio connection.

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 Questions will be answered at the end.
- A link for the protected recording will be emailed to participants, with a copy of the slides next week.
- Access our Virtual Learning Series calendar via the Calendar Pod to see upcoming events
 and register directly as they become available.





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Care

Patients and their carers are at the centre of the planning and delivery of care.

SUSTAINABLE

Care

Patients whose needs can reasonably be met in the home will receive the services and support to do so.

ACCESSIBLE

Care

Patients and their carers have equitable and consistent access to appropriate care.

ACCOUNTABLE

Care

Patient, provider and system outcomes are managed, met and reported.

EVIDENCE-INFORMED

Care

Patients receive care that is informed by clinical expertise, personal values and best available research evidence.

INTEGRATED

Care

Patients' needs are met through coordinated clinical and service-level planning and delivery involving multiple health and social care providers and organizations.





ACCOUNTABLE

Care

Patient, provider and system outcomes are managed, met and reported.

FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS

- Use performance metrics and clinical outcomes to inform planning and delivery.
- Report service delivery and outcome metrics in a user-friendly way.

SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS FOR POLICY PLANNERS AND HOME CARE PROVIDERS

- How are effective performance indicators for home care developed and used?
- What elements need to be considered for **effective reporting** of home care performance and outcomes?





EVIDENCE-INFORMED

Care

Patients receive care that is informed by clinical expertise, personal values and best available research evidence.

FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS

- Collection and application of research evidence, provider expertise and individual (patient and caregiver) experience.
- Understanding and use of standardized tools and methodology for data collection and analysis.

SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS FOR WHEN CREATING POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

- How are **clinicians being supported** to make evidence-informed decisions? At the frontline, in the development of care pathways and new programs.
- What strategies are effective in measuring patient and caregiver experience? Are these strategies being used? How is this informing clinical practice, program design and policy development?





PERSON- AND FAMILY-CENTRED

Care

Patients and their caregivers are at the centre of planning and the delivery of care.

FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS

- Understanding and acknowledgement of individuals' (patients) and caregivers' unique strengths and application of ways to engage them both as 'partners in care'.
- Respecting and addressing the emotional, physical, mental, environmental and cultural needs of individuals (patients) and their caregivers.

SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS TO <u>ENSURE PATIENT AND FAMILY-CENTRED CARE IS CORE TO HOME AND</u> COMMUNITY CARE SERVICES:

- What home-based assessment tools and protocols are being used to determine the needs and strengths of patients and their caregivers?
- What **conversation strategies and tool**s can effectively support patient and caregiver involvement in shared decision-making?

VIRTUAL LEARNING SERIES



Advancing Excellence in Home Care









VIRTUAL LEARNING SERIES



Dr. John HirdesProfessor, School of Public Health and Health Systems *University of Waterloo*

Senior Canadian Fellow and Board Member InterRAI



Dr. Margaret Saari
Postdoctoral Fellow
University of Waterloo and
SE Research Centre

Applied Health Services Researcher SE Health



Leslie Eckel
Knowledge Exchange Associate
University of Waterloo and
InterRAI Canada





From Principle to Practice: Unleashing the Power of interRAI

John P. Hirdes, PhD FCAHS¹ Margaret Saari, RN PhD^{1, 2}

1- School of Public Health and Health Systems, University of Waterloo 2- SE Research Centre





Agenda

- interRAl in Canada
- Need for a system perspective
- Scientific basis for interRAI systems
- Decision support functions of interRAI systems
- Clinical applications -> Dr. Margaret Saari



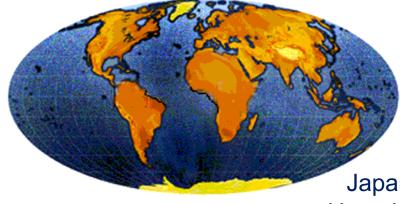


interRAI Countries

Europe

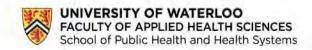
North America Canada US Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Switzerland, UK, Italy, Spain, Czech Republic, Poland, Estonia, Belgium, Lithuania, Ireland Portugal, Austria, Russia

Central/
South America
Brazil, Chile
Peru



South Asia, Middle East & Africa

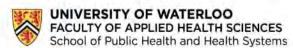
India, Israel, Lebanon, Qatar South Africa, Rwanda Pacific Rim
Japan, China, Taiwan,
Hong Kong, South Korea,
Australia, New Zealand
Singapore





Why do we need to think at the system level?

- People with comparable needs receive services in different sectors of health care system
 - Especially true for persons with complex needs
 - Elderly
 - Persons with mental illness
 - End of life care
 - System-level implication:
 - May be able to fine-tune who gets what services where
 - Person-level implication:
 - Must deal with multiple providers
 - Continuity of care important





The interRAI Family of Instruments

- Mental Health
 - Inpatient
 - Community
 - Emergency Screener
 - Forensic Supplement
 - Addictions Supplement
 - Correctional Facilities
 - Brief Mental Health Screener
 - Child & Youth Suite
- Intellectual Disability
- Nursing Homes

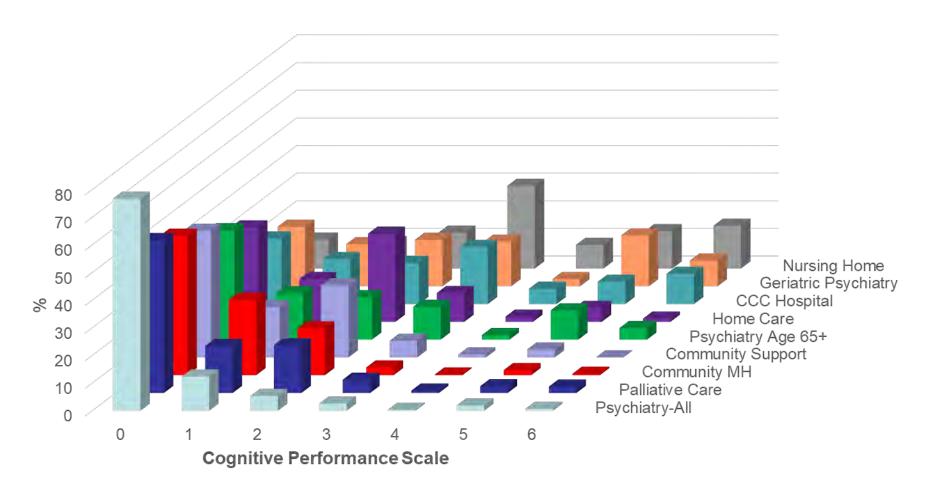
- Home Care
 - + Contact Assessment
 - + Adult and pediatric
- Community Health Assessment
 - Functional supplement
 - MH supplement
 - Deafblind supplement
 - AL supplement
- Acute Care
 - + ED Screener
- Post-Acute Care-Rehabilitation
- Palliative Care

- **Primary Care**
 - + Clinician version
 - + Self-report
 - **Community Rehabilitation**
- **Carer Needs**
- Subjective Quality of Life
 - Long term care
 - Home and community care
 - Mental Health
 - Adult
 - Child/Youth





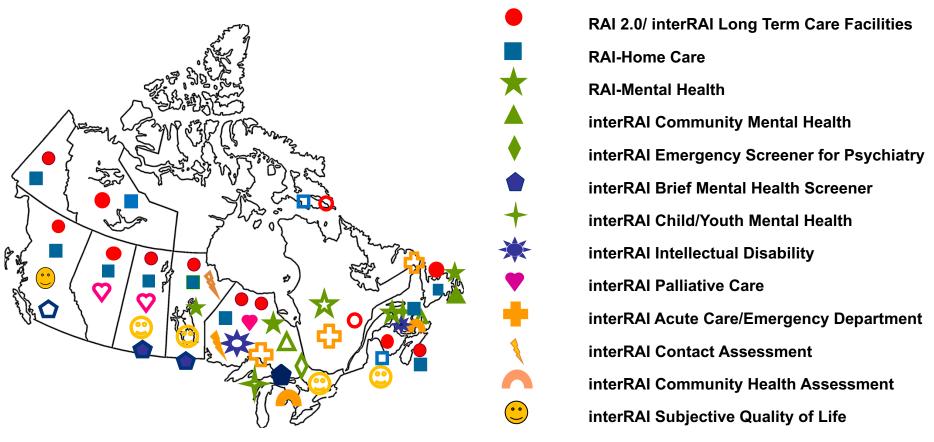
Distribution of Cognitive Performance Across Care Settings





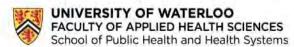


Use of interRAI Instruments in Canada



Solid symbols refer to implementations that have been mandated by government Hollow symbols refer to research, pilot studies, or implementation planning underway

13.5 million+ assessments on 3.5 million+ individuals

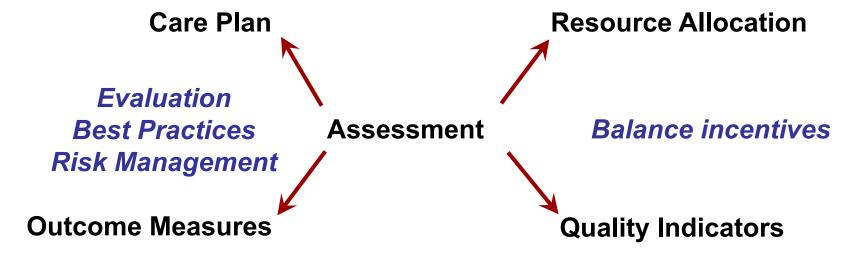




Applications of interRAl's Assessment Instruments:

One assessment ... multiple applications





Patient Safety
Quality Improvement
Public Accountability
Accreditation





Developing interRAI Assessments

- Key design considerations
 - System vs standalone sector
 - Multidimensional
 - demographics, service use, function, medical conditions, psychosocial, environment, treatments & interventions, support systems
 - Multiple applications for multiple audiences
 - Minimum data sets → triggers for detailed clinical follow-up
 - Cross-national and cross-cultural applicability





Key design features of interRAI systems

- Use multiple sources of information + clinical judgement
- Detailed item descriptions on form
- Minimization of missing data
 - Avoid "don't know"; "No" means no confirmatory evidence
- Inclusion and exclusion criteria
- Observational time frame
 - Standard look back=3 days; some are 7, 30, 90 days)
- Illustrative examples
- Detailed instructions in coding manual
 - Definition, intent, coding process, case examples



System level inter-rater reliability

12-country study

Independent assessors

Demonstrated high reliability within AND between health settings



BMC Health Services Research



Research article

Open Access

Reliability of the interRAI suite of assessment instruments: a 12-country study of an integrated health information system John P Hirdes*1,2, Gunnar Ljunggren³, John N Morris⁴, Dinnus HM Frijters⁵, Harriet Finne Soveri⁶, Len Grav⁵, Magnus Biörkgren8 and Reudi Gilgen9

Address: 'University of Waterloo, 200 University Ave W, Waterloo, ON P.2.1 S.C.J. Carada, 'Plomewood Research Institute, Cateful, Carada, 'Stockholm County Countel, Root 17533, S.11892, Stockholm County Countel, Root 17533, S.11892, Stockholm County Countel, Root 14006, Paperalorpsewag 65, 3528 BU Urecht, 'The Setherlands, 'STAKES, Lintulahdenhaja 4, Box 220, FIN. 200531, Helshid, 'Hilland, 'University of Queensland, Academic Unit in Gertatric Medicine, Princess Alexandan Hospital, Ipwich Root, Woolfoongabba, Risbane, Australla, 'Chydenius Institute, Pitkinstillankatu 1-3, 67100 Kolkola, Finland and 'Stadispital Wald Zürich, Klinik für Akutgertarte, Tiechestraße '99, CH-8037, Zürich, Switzerland'.

Email: John P Hirdes* - hirdes@uwaterloo.ca: Gannar Ljunggren - gunnar.ljunggren@sll.se: John N Mortis - Jinm@hrca.harvard.edu: Dimus HM Priljers - Dimus.Priljers@prismant.nl: Harriet.Pinne Sovert - harriet.finne-soveri@stakes.fi: Len Gray - len.gray@uq.edu.au: Magnus Björlegren - magnus.bjorlegren@chydenius.fi: Reudi Gilgen - Rudolf.Gilgen@wald.stzh.ch * Correspondine author

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Abstrac

Background: A multi-domain suite of instruments has been developed by the interRAI research collaborative to support assessment and care planning in mental health, aged care and disability services. Each assessment instrument comprises items common to other instruments and specialized items exclusive to that instrument. This study examined the reliability of the items from five instruments supporting home care, long term care, mental health, palliative care and post-acute care.

Methods: Paired assessments on 783 individuals across 12 nations were completed within 72 hours of each other by trained assessors who were blinded to the others' assessment. Reliability was tested using weighted kappa coefficients.

Results: The overall kappa mean value for 161 items which are common to 2 or more instruments was 0.75. The kappa mean value for specialized items varied among instruments from 0.63 to 0.73. Over 60% items scored greater than 0.70.

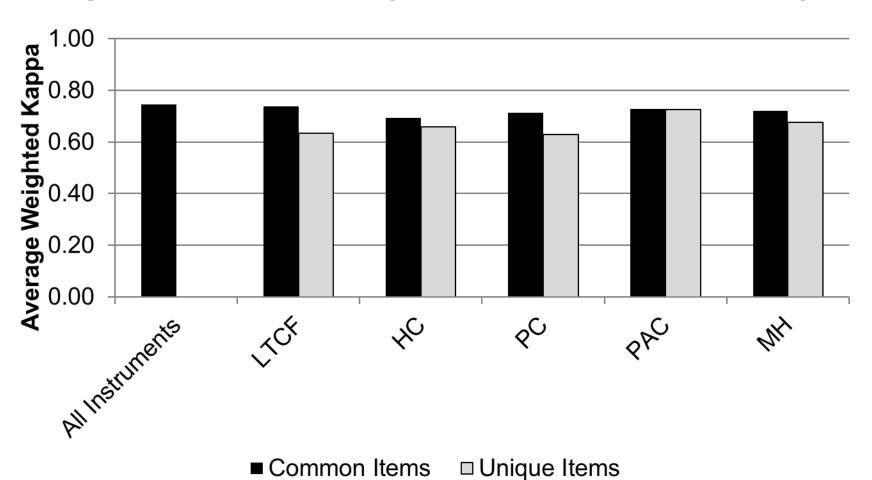
Conclusion: The vast majority of items exceeded standard cut-offs for acceptable reliability, with only modest variation among instruments. The overall performance of these instruments showed that the interRAI suite has substantial reliability according to conventional cut-offs for interpreting the kappa statistic. The results indicate that interRAI items retain reliability when used across care settings, paving the way for cross domain application of the instruments as part of an integrated health information system.

Page 1 of 11 (page number not for citation purposes





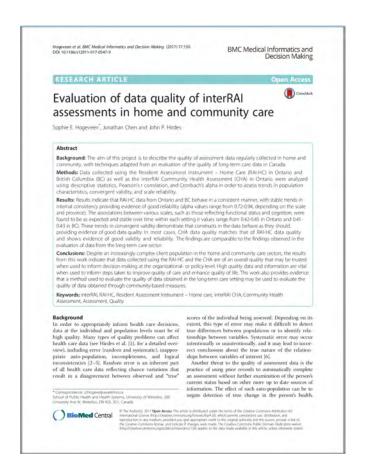
Average weighted kappa value by interRAI instrument and type of item

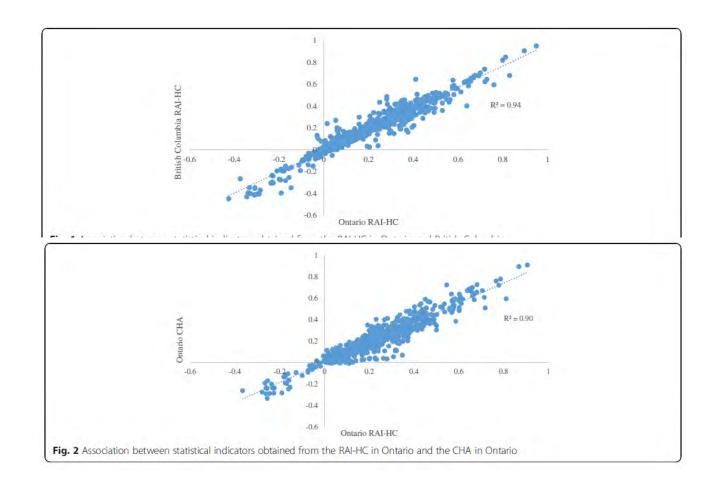






Data quality in RAI-HC and interRAI CHA







interRAI Clinical Assessment Protocols (CAPs)

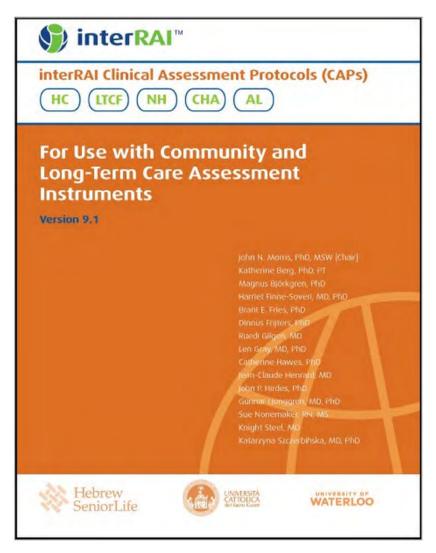
Clinical tools to identify

- Need
- Risk of adverse change/event
- Potential for improvement

Compatibility

- Legacy instruments
- New suite









interRAI CAPs: The Research Effort

- International consultation
 - Feedback through interRAI Fellows and collaborating agencies
 - International experts participate in CAP revision
 - Extensive review by interRAI ISD Committee
- Literature reviews and examination of best practices
 - Examination of new research on CAP topics
 - Search of English language and non-English language BPGs
 - Aimed to find international consensus on clinical approach
- Extensive analysis of interRAI data holdings
 - Millions of longitudinal home care and nursing home assessments





interRAI CAPs for Nursing Homes, Home & Community Care

Functional Performance

- Physical activities promotion
- Instrumental activities of daily living
- Home environment
- Institutional risk
- Physical restraints

Cognition/Mental Health

- Cognitive loss
- Delirium
- Communication
- Mood
- Behaviour
- Abusive relationships

Clinical Issues

- Falls
- Pain
- Pressure Ulcer
- Cardiorespiratory conditions
- Undernutrition
- Dehydration
- Feeding tube
- Prevention
- Appropriate medications
- Tobacco & alcohol use
- Urinary incontinence
- Bowel conditions

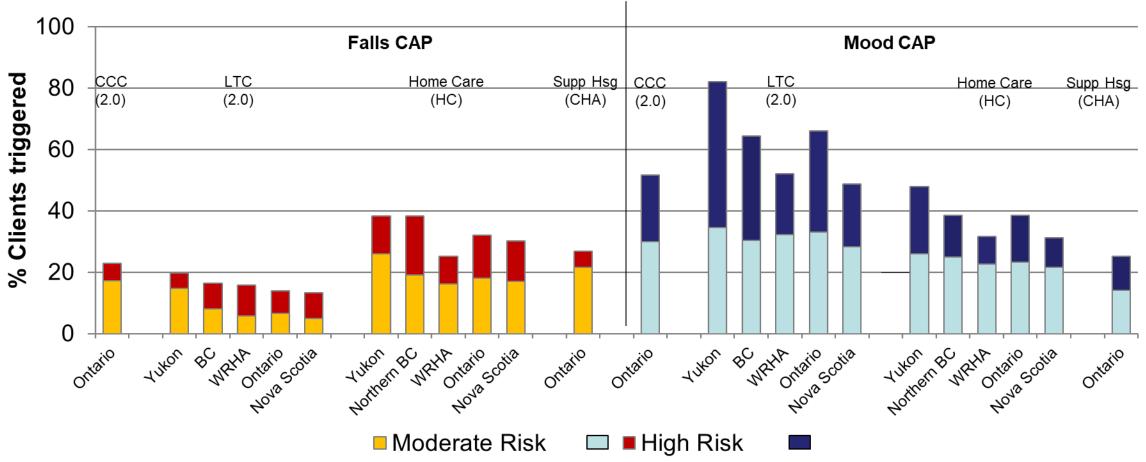
Social Life

- Activities
- Informal support
- Social relationships





Triggering rates for two multi-level interRAI Clinical Assessment Protocols (CAPs), by province/territory & setting







Three Dependent Variables

- -Time to LTC admission
- Caregiver distress
- Better off elsewhere

...but also relates to informal care time and costs

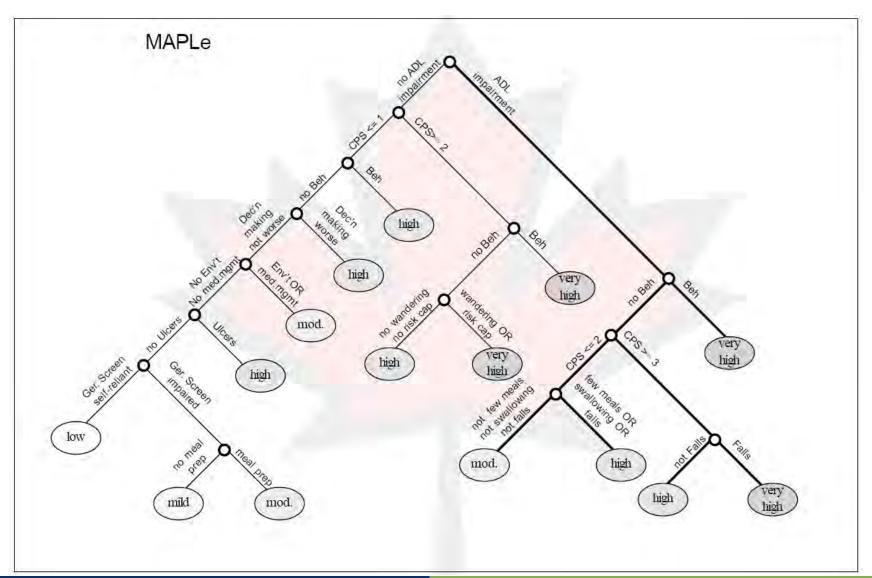
Analytic approach

Decision tree for one outcome

Logistic regression for all outcomes

Refine as needed

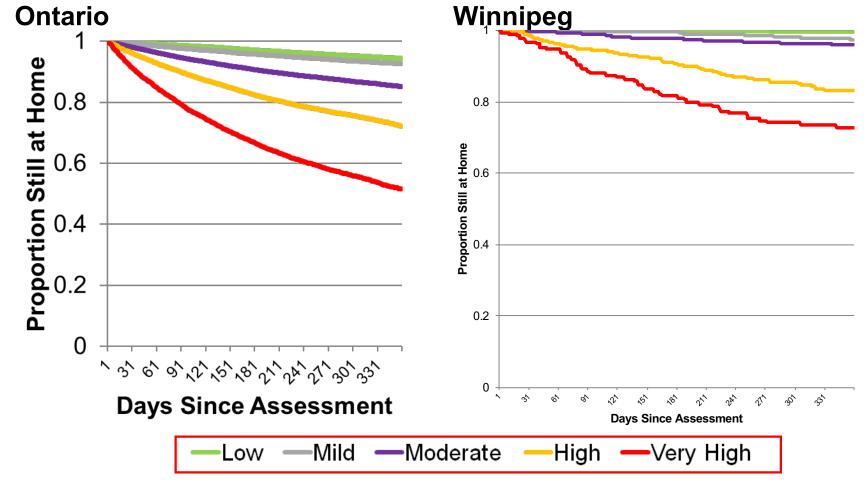
Cross-national validation







Nursing Home Placement Among Home Care Clients by MAPLe Level, Ontario & Winnipeg Regional Health Authority

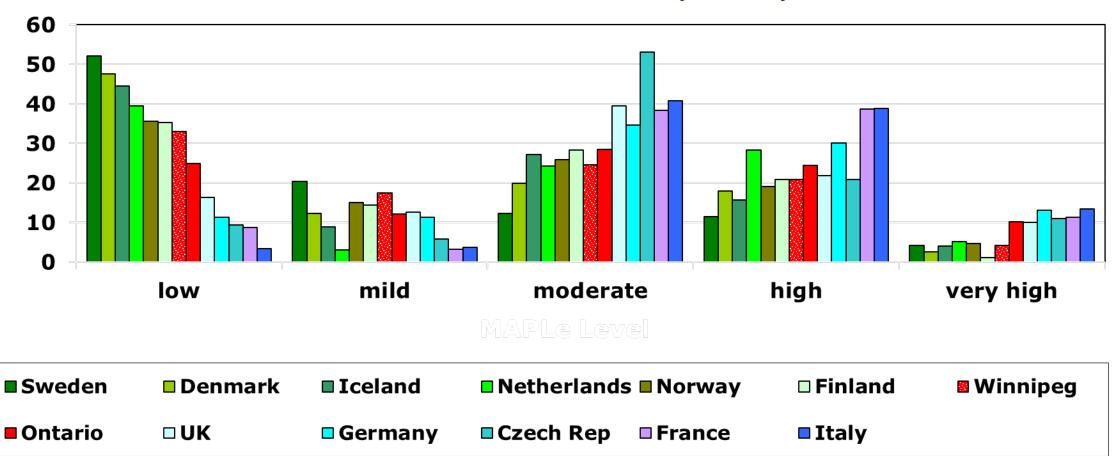






International Differences in Access to Home Care:

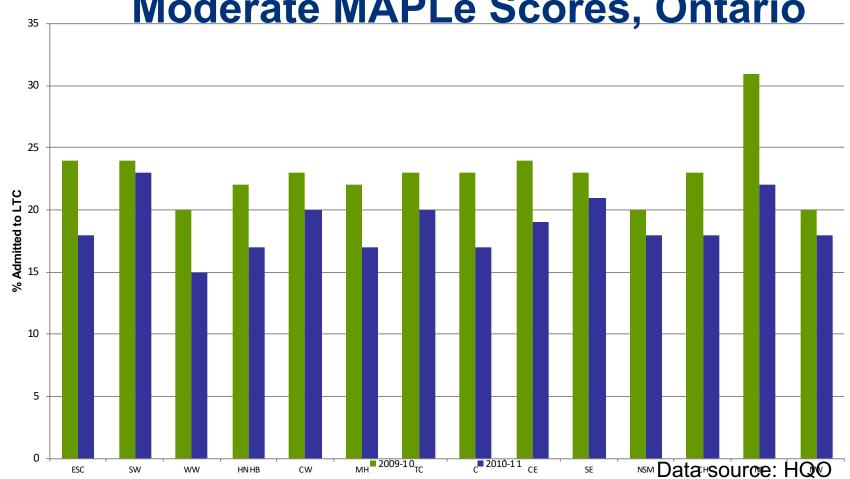
Distribution of MAPLe Levels by Country







LTC Admissions Among Persons with LowModerate MAPLe Scores, Ontario

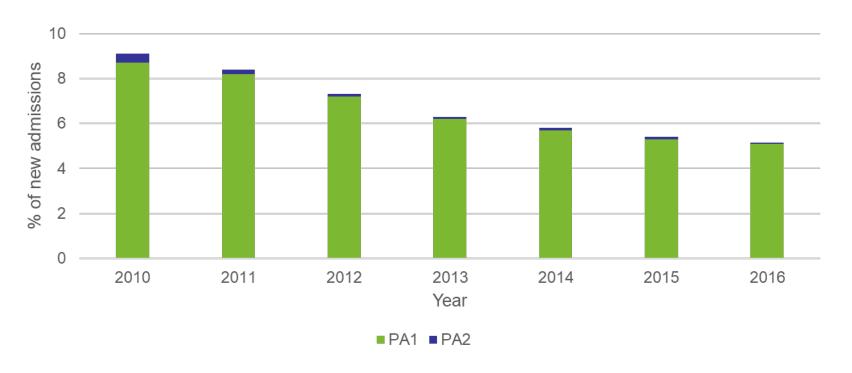






Percentage of new admissions to Long Term Care with low resource intensity based on RUG-III, by year and setting, Ontario

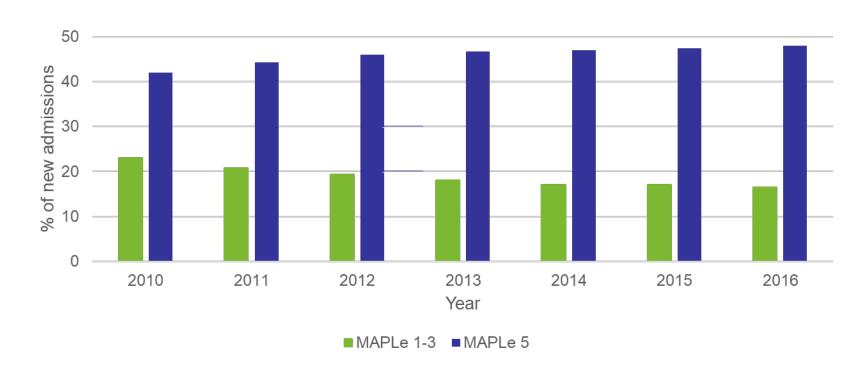
(note: PA1 and PA2 are the two lowest intensity RUG-III case mix groups)







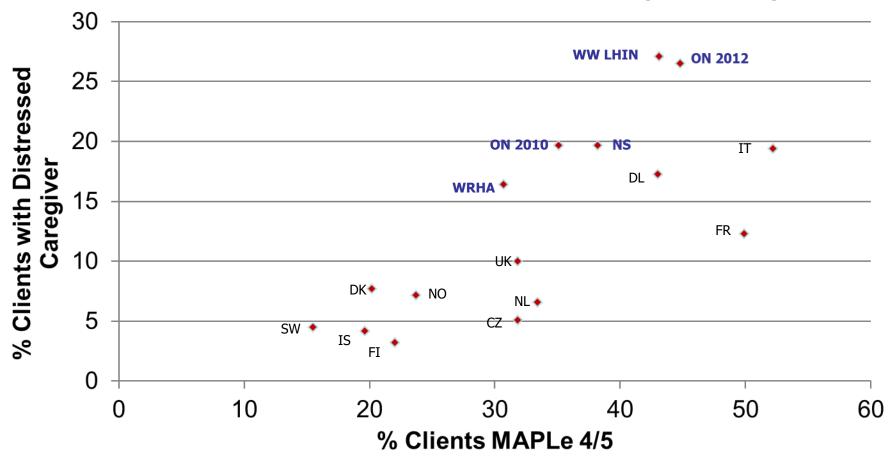
MAPLe levels of new admissions to Long Term Care, by year and setting, Ontario







Rates of caregiver distress by percentage of elderly home care clients at MAPLe level 4/5, by country





Unleashing the Power of interRAI

Application of the interRAI suite of tools to support person-centred home and community-based care

Margaret Saari RN, PhD June 18th, 2018



Presentation Outline

- Rethinking home care
- Assessment practices in home care
- Opportunities for improvement
- SE Health as a Learning Health System
- Early lessons learned



Rethinking Home Care

Focus on the CHCA Principles

- Person and family-centred
 - assessment of the needs and strengths of patients and caregivers
 - shared decision-making
- Accountable
 - tracking and reporting on common performance indicators.
- Evidence-informed
 - supports clinicians to use their expertise, patient experience and best available research in practice and care decisions
- Integrated
 - enables seamless transitions across home care, primary care, acute care and long-term care.



Assessment Practices in Home care

- Geriatric Assessment Practices (G-CAP) Survey
 - On-line self-report tool examining assessment methods, attitudes toward assessment, interdisciplinary collaboration and perceptions of the interRAI tools
 - Survey completed by nurses, PTs and OTs from 12 different frontline home care agencies in Ontario
 - N=305



Assessment Practices in Home care

- Geriatric Assessment Practices (G-CAP) Survey
 - Frontline home care providers in Ontario reported:



 Rarely sharing or receiving data within or outside their discipline.



 Using observation and interview skills far more than standardized assessment tools when creating care plans.



 Knowing about interRAI tools but few used the outputs of the tools to plan and provide care



Opportunities for improvement

- Provide frontline home care staff with access to standardized
 assessment data and training on how to utilize tools to guide care
 planning and delivery
- Improve information-sharing and communication between frontline home care staff to develop more integrated home care teams
- Develop better operational integration between interRAI data and frontline provider observations / targeted assessments



"Doing organization"



"Learning organization"

To support this transition, SE Health has chosen to leverage the interRAI suite of tools to:

- Re-orient from a transactional, task-based medical model to a holistic, person and family-centred model
- Focus on how symptoms / clinical issues impact clients' cognitive, functional and social functioning regardless of the cause
- Support shared-decision making, direct clinical care as well as organizational operations



Hillcrest Reactivation Centre - Understanding who we are serving



Assessment of the needs and strengths of patients and caregivers

- interRAL CHA
- interRAI Caregiver Needs Assessment

Data to inform:

- Improved understanding of client profile
- HHR needs within the site
- Caregiver programming



Full implementation of interRAI tools supports shared decision making











Measure of strengths & needs

Discussion of preferences

Co-creation of client centered care plan



Hillcrest Reactivation Centre – Co-creating care

Co-designing interdisciplinary care planning process

- Interdisciplinary care team
- Site leadership
- Clients and caregivers

Early feedback

- Traditional referral process does not provide accurate picture of client needs at transition
- Clients and caregivers want:
 - providers to have holistic understanding of their needs
 - to have informed discussions about care and what to expect along their journey
 - time to consider options and make plans





Southlake@Home – Embedding assessments into clinical care



Embedded into community-based transitional care model with frontline, primary nurses completing assessments

Early lessons learned:

- This is not "business as usual"
- Need to consider and plan for:
 - Integration into clinical workflow
 - Training and support plan for assessments
 - Software selection
- Asynchronous interdisciplinary care planning can be complex and requires additional considerations and training

Connecting front-line data to organizational decision-making

- Day-to-day operations
- Quality monitoring standardized key performance indicators
- Finance



Early lessons learned

- Focus on clinical use first and foremost
 - Highlight how tools support will clinical decision-making and require strong interview skills, therapeutic interaction with clients and clinical expertise
 - Emphasize how frontline clinical data is valued to support decision-making and operations at the organizational level
- Develop strong change management plan including how to train, support and sustain use in practice
- Build organization wide understanding of the tools
 - Highlight potential applications and implications on various departments' operations







margaretsaari@sehc.com research@sehc.com



research.sehc.com



@trifectaRN
@SEHCResearch







VIRTUAL LEARNING SERIES

Question and answer session

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Please tell us who your question should be directed to.



Dr. John Hirdes

@interraiHirdes

Hirdes@waterloo.ca



Dr. Margaret Saari

@trifectaRN @SEHCResearch

margaretsaari@sehc.com



Leslie Eckel

Eckel@waterloo.ca