Why Emergency Rooms are Overloaded



Some Oddities

- Desire to reduce acute care vs. increase pressure on emergency services
- Desire to reduce pressure on prisons vs. increase pressure on police
- Desire to reduce dependency of unemployed vs. reduced expenditure on developmental services in the community



Traditional entry points for people at risk

mothers and children

- prenatal support and services
- housing and day care services
- early childhood nutrition and educational services

the elderly

- housing and transportation
- community support
- home care, day care and nutritional services

young unemployed

- financial support
- education and training
- special job creation programs
- mental health services

Recent International Movements

Health

and

- The Victory of Capitalism
 - Collapse of the Soviet Empire
 - The Rise of American Influence
- Global Competition
 - Corporate expansion
 - International Financial Networks
 - Movement to lowest labour costs



Change in Families and Work

- more fragmented families
- more women at work
- more work is contingent
- more hours out of 9 to 5
- more destabilization of work

Reductions of the Welfare Infrastructure

- risks of excessive dependency
 Reduce dependency on the state
 response to international pressures for fiscal constraint
 Reduce public expenditure
- reduce state financed programs and services
 - Social support programs hit hardest

Fewer entry points for heath help

- Less public housing
- Lower welfare payments
- Fewer daycare places
- Fewer support programs
- Fewer community resources
- Especially out of hours
- Marginalization of traditional GPs



Emergency Services

- Police Fire Hospital Service
 - are centralized
- have priority of urgency
- potentially used by entire population
- not only for populations at risk
- cannot be eliminated

More Pressure on Remaining Points of Entry

Emergency rooms and GP surgeries are filled with patients in at risk populations

- mothers and children
- the elderly
- the mentally ill
- Police stations
 - the unemployed



Elderly Care in ERs

- Old people come in ambulances after they have collapsed
- Often on gurneys for 24 hours
- Are admitted with five problems
 - Mobility problems
 - Confusion
 - Incontinence
 - Medication compliance
 - Congestive heart failure



Mothers and Children

Come to ER with crying child

- mother anxious about child's health
- mother worried about her response to crying
- Made to wait hours for doctor
 - child has ear ache
 - mother has no other support

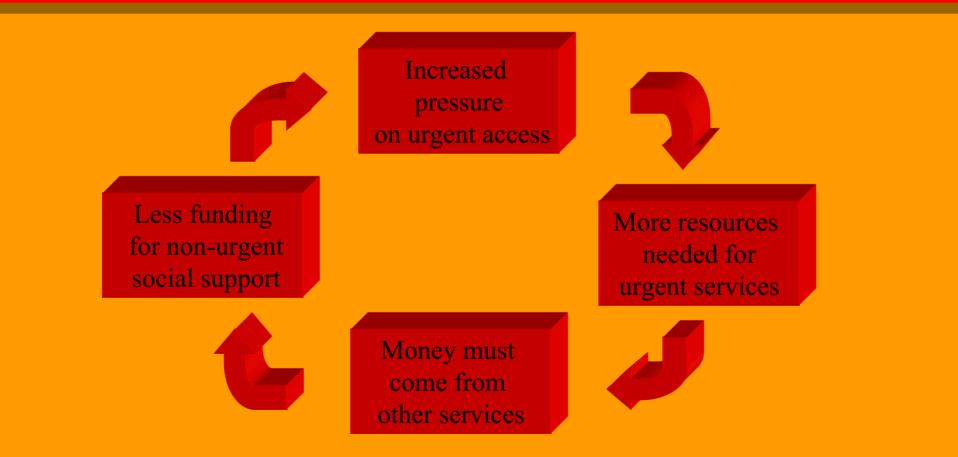


The Mentally III

- High anxiety and psychiatric symptoms in young adults (usually males)
- Made to wait unless agitated
- Waiting can lead to agitation, violence and transfer to police facilities
- Assessment of chronic anxiety



The Feedback Loop



Short, Medium & Long





Time for Return on Investment

Breaking the Loop:

- Provide more support services • through emergency rooms? • through police stations? Rethink and activate new social supports Recognize which existing
 - services break the loop



Elderly support

- Nannies to feed elderly patients who are hungry
- ambulate them while they wait for the doctor
- Take them to the loo so that they don't become incontinent
- Provide them with blindfolds so that they can sleep in darkness



Child and parental support

- More nannies for mums with kids so that mother can have a break from the crying
- More availability of other social support for mother
 - her response to crying
 - her economic and social situation
- Other support mechanisms?
 - Surrogate grandmothers
 - Using health visitors in A &E

Support for distressed unemployed adults

- Introduce counselling on demand for distressed adults in A & E and police stations
- Provide gateways there to other services for distressed adults
 - e.g. educational service
 - financial support
 - job opportunities

Breaking the Loop:

- Create more access points for urgent care with other supports
 - late night primary care
 - more telephone access and advice
 - nurse and nanny on demand
 - call out services
 - expand others that break the loop

Breaking the Loop: Some Long Term Solutions

Rethink policy mix for vulnerable populations

- the elderly
- mothers and children
- unemployed young adults
- Invest in
 - early interventions
 - demand reduction mechanisms
 - diversion methods
 - improved independence
 - sustainable systems



Some Testable Hypotheses

- More people in at risk populations come to the emergency room than 3 years ago
 - Elderly
 - Single mothers and children
 - Unemployed young adults
- More of these are admitted to hospital
- Many of these admissions are avoidable
- Breaking the loop will reduce these numbers