

**Patients' Association of Canada
Association des Patients du Canada**

**Hearing the Voice
of Seniors**

in a Seniors Friendly Hospital

**Annual General Meeting
Regional Geriatric Program**

To be Posted on www.patientsassociation.ca

November 17 2011



What I will talk about

- RGP's efforts to create a seniors friendly hospital
- How our system became unfriendly
- How it is trying to become more friendly
- Some ways to make that even better



(from an RGP Presentation)

Seniors and Acute Care

- Seniors are high users of acute care services
 - 63% of all hospital days in Ontario
- Their health needs are different
 - Atypical presentation of illness
 - Multiple co-morbidities
 - Most staff have little training in care of the elderly
- Seniors are more vulnerable to adverse events and iatrogenic complications
 - Two-fold risk of adverse events
 - Hospital –acquired delirium is a disease of the elderly
 - Common geriatric syndromes associated with increased mortality are preventable
- An Acute hospitalisation is often a crucial and pivotal event in a senior's life
 - 1/3 of frail seniors lose independent function as a result of hospital practices
- Loss of functional ability as a result of acute hospitalization increases the likelihood of placement post discharge

A Framework for Positive Change

- **Organizational Support**
 - Relevant policies/procedures
 - Inclusion into program development
 - Recruitment, orientation, ongoing education
 - Membership/TOR for committees dealing with patient outcome
- **Process of care**
 - Assessment and diagnosis with special emphasis on age related changes (RNAO BPGs)
 - Planning emphasis on avoiding hazards of hospitalization
 - Implementation-use of aids to compensate for sensory losses
 - Evaluation -consider response to hospitalization, impact of treatment
- **Emotional and Behavioural Environment**
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 - Sensory Comfort• and Furniture



Population Health 1800-1850

- Longevity at Birth \approx 36 years (Britain)
- Longevity at 20 years \approx 70 years
- Everyone @ 40 had at least one Chronic NCD
- Vast majority of deaths due to infectious diseases at all ages
- Hospitals were for the indigent



Birth of Current Health Care Systems

- 1865 – Joseph Lister and modern sterile surgery
 - Anaesthetic plus asepsis makes modern surgery possible
- 1880 - Louis Pasteur (1822-95) & Robert Koch (1843-1910)
 - Anthrax, Tuberculosis etc. caused by identifiable micro-organisms.
 - Vaccines were developed
 - Identify microbes causing infection after surgery
 - Sterile operating rooms and procedures begin
 - Modern laboratories are built everywhere
- 1880 – Prosperous times: New Hospitals are built
New housing, New sanitation etc.
- 1910 – Flexner Report on medical education
 - In US and Canada
 - Drs Professionalize



Success of the System by 1950

- 1850-1950 Rapid decline of death by infectious diseases: The Mortality Shift
More deaths due to NCDs like heart disease, COPD and cancer \
- Longevity & birth Canada: 66-M 71-F
- Minority deaths from infectious diseases
- Hospital were for everyone
- Mortality shift attributed to success of scientific medicine



Acute Scientific Health Care 1960

- The “Big C” and Heart Attacks are acute diseases that science will cure
- Body is separated from the person
- Expert based, acute hospital focused
- The scientific health care system grows
- Science will ID cause & cure of diseases
- Patient has little or no role in system



Population Health 2008

- Life expectancy at birth 2008:
 - Canada 79-Male 83-Female
- 90% of deaths due to Chronic NCDs
- Less than 5% deaths due to IDs (WHO)
- 40% of people with chronic NCDs have more than one – good reason for speaking of complex chronic NCDs
- Hospitals take even more of the HC \$

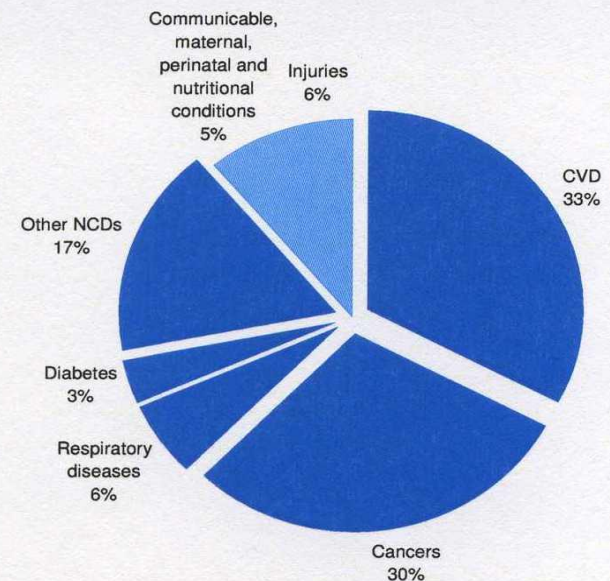
From United Nations Volume on NCDs: Canada

NCD mortality		
<i>2008 estimates</i>		
Total NCD deaths (000s)	<i>males</i>	<i>females</i>
	103.1	105.1
NCD deaths under age 60		
(percent of all NCD deaths)	15.5	10.9
<i>Age-standardized death rate per 100 000</i>		
All NCDs	386.5	265.0
Cancers	142.2	106.6
Chronic respiratory diseases	26.9	16.0
Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes	151.6	90.1

Behavioural risk factors			
<i>2008 estimated prevalence (%)</i>			
	<i>males</i>	<i>females</i>	<i>total</i>
Current daily tobacco smoking	15.4	11.6	13.5
Physical inactivity	34.0	37.4	35.7

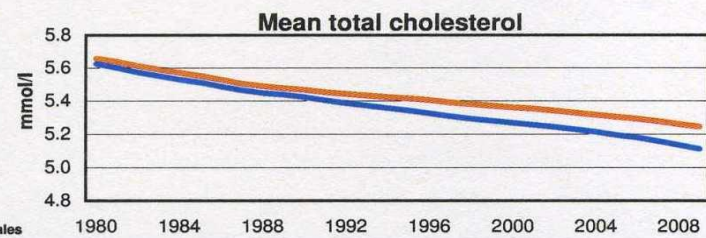
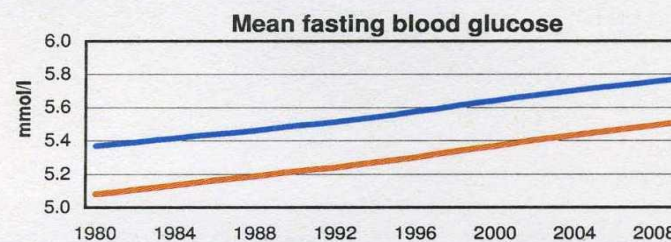
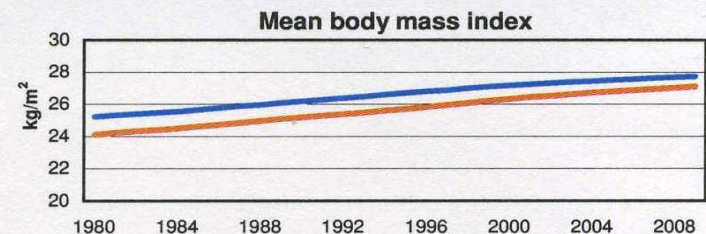
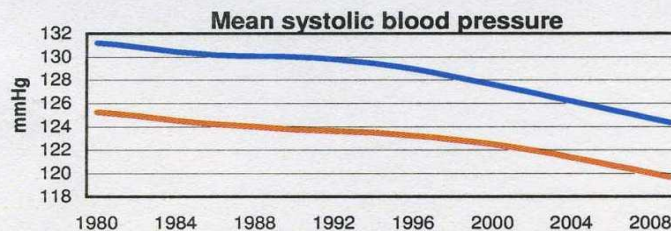
Metabolic risk factors			
<i>2008 estimated prevalence (%)</i>			
	<i>males</i>	<i>females</i>	<i>total</i>
Raised blood pressure	35.8	31.6	33.6
Raised blood glucose
Overweight	67.8	58.7	63.2
Obesity	26.0	26.4	26.2
Raised cholesterol	54.8	57.6	56.2

Proportional mortality (% of total deaths, all ages)



NCDs are estimated to account for 89% of all deaths.

Metabolic risk factor trends



■ Males
■ Females



The Shift from Acute to Complex

Variable	1850	1950	2008
Longevity at Birth Male	35	66	79
Longevity at Birth Female	32	71	83
% Infectious Diseases Deaths	70%+	40%+	5%-
Age of Population with at least 1 NCD	40	?	65
% with Complex NCDs (2 or more)	?	?	40-50%
Reasons for Mortality Shift		Science	Complex



System is Slow to Catch Up

- This way of thinking is deeply ingrained in us
- Continued emphasis on acute episodes
 - Hospitals continue to grow in size and cost
- Constant expansion of body categorization
 - More than 100 specialties and subspecialties
 - Increased drive for protocol based care
- Overall little inclusion of patients as people
- Why it's hard for hospitals to be patient centred



How Cancer is Becoming Recognized as a Chronic Disease

- NY Times Oct 29 Article questions screening and early detection
 - “P.S.A. screening test for prostate cancer does not save lives and causes enormous harm”
 - “many, if not most, cancers are indolent. They grow very slowly or stop growing altogether. Some even regress and do not need to be treated — they are harmless.”



Simple

Following a Recipe

- The recipe is critical to success
- Recipes are tested to assure replicability of later efforts
- No particular expertise; knowing how to cook increases success
- Recipes produce standard products
- Certainty of same results every time
- Optimism re results

Complicated

A Rocket to the Moon

- Formulae are critical and necessary
- Sending one rocket increases assurance that next will be ok
- High level of expertise in many specialized fields + coordination
- Rockets similar in critical ways
- High degree of certainty of outcome
- Optimism re results

Complex

Raising a Second Child

- Formulae have a use. But not alone
- Raising one child gives no assurance of success with the next
- Expertise however multi-disciplined can help but is not sufficient
- Every child is unique in critical ways
- Uncertainty of outcome remains
- Optimism re results



Complicated Acute Diseases

- Abrupt onset
- Often all causes can be identified and measured
- Diagnosis and prognosis are often accurate
- Specific therapy or treatment is often available
- Protocol-based intervention is usually effective: cure is likely with return to normal health
- Profession is knowledgeable while laity is inexperienced and dependent
- Patient's contribution largely unnecessary

Complex Chronic NCDs

- Gradual onset over time
- Multivariate cause, changing over time
- Diagnosis is uncertain and prognosis obscure
- Specific treatment is available but also requires judgment
- No cure, pervasive uncertainty: support & self care over time is needed to maintain health
- Professionals & patients must share knowledge to maintain or improve health
- Patient's contribution critical



What is an Older Patient?

Complicated Acute Disease

- A diseased body to be diagnosed and treated
- An autonomous individual with no relevant links to others
- Focus on the disease or organ
- Prescribed treatment
- The person named on the OHIP card

Complex Chronic Condition

- A person with a particular history and personality
- A group of people including the person and those close
- Broad interest in history and lifestyle
- n of 1 trials
- Anyone who has had a significant health care experience themselves or as a companion



Increasing Attempts to Respond

- ECFA in Ontario
- CMA in Canada
- Patients' Associations in Canada
 - PAC
 - Person Centred Care
 - Patient Comando
 - Patient Destiny, etc.
- Patients' Charter in UK
- Participatory Medicine in USA



Health Care Transformation

Selections from CMA and CNA PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE HEALTH CARE TRANSFORMATION IN CANADA

- Improving the patient experience and the health of Canadians must be at the heart of any reforms...
- Improved health literacy (the ability to access, understand and act on information for health) to help mitigate inequalities
- Patients, families and providers must be partners in the governance of the system.



A System Friendly to Older People

- Responds to the morbidity of the population
- Increases the ability of older people and their families to participate in the system
- Provides a medical home to everyone
- Averts acute episodes of chronic conditions
 - Life style support to avert acute episodes
 - Self-monitoring signs of acute onset
 - Easier access to mutual & professional support
 - Rapid response to indications before hospital

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Positive Change in Hospitals

- Organizational Support
 - Relevant policies/procedures developed with patient and family participation
 - Patients and Families partners in program development
 - Recruitment, orientation, ongoing education on anxiety with patient and family participation
 - Patient and family membership/TOR for committees dealing with patient outcome
- Process of Care
 - Outreach to people's homes to extend medical home
 - Special changes in the ER to avert hospitalization and reduce time in ER before hospitalization if necessary
 - Special emphasis on age related changes and multiple chronic conditions(RNAO BPGs)
 - Evaluation -consider response to hospitalization, impact of treatment
- Emotional and Behavioural Environment
 - Respect/courtesy of staff with special training to deal with patient and family anxiety
 - Information sharing/listening/hearing
 - Individualized approach to patient (not protocol driven)
 - Culturally/gender and age sensitive
- Ethics in Clinical Care and Research
 - Ethical considerations about patient and family experience
 - Confirm patient's understanding of informed consent and advanced directives
 - Thoughtful discussion of treatment options/palliative care options
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Patients' Association of Canada Mission Statement

As a patient led and patient governed organization, the Patients' Association of Canada promotes the patient voice and the patient perspective in health care in order to improve everyone's health care experience.



Some of our activities

- At the Clinical Level
 - User Guide How to Navigate the System
 - Patients' Choice Awards (with OMA)
- At the Service Delivery Level
 - Training front line ER staff to deal with patient anxiety
 - Redesigning the day of moving in at Baycrest
- At the Policy Level
 - Supporting board members who want to assume the patient perspective: A Trillium project



To Join Us

- Look at the web site
 - www.patientsassociation.ca
 - If you find good reason to,
 - Sign up for the newsletter
- To contribute
 - Write to
communications@patientsassociation.ca
 - Or donate on our web site