#### Telephone Nursing Consultation Service

Improving the Health of High Risk Elders in the Community with a Collaborative Community Health Care Program

A Joint Project by HKEC CGAT & CNS

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### Background

- Ageing Population
- Chronic diseases predominant
- Elderly constitutes 38.6% of patient days in Hospital Authority
- Inefficient handling of acute crisis of patients in the community except AED
- Lack of a good interface across different stakeholders in health care service











## **Telephone Nursing Consultation Service (TNCS)**

- Telephone triage
- Referrals to appropriate community resources
- Provides Home Care Instructions
- Gives advice on disease management













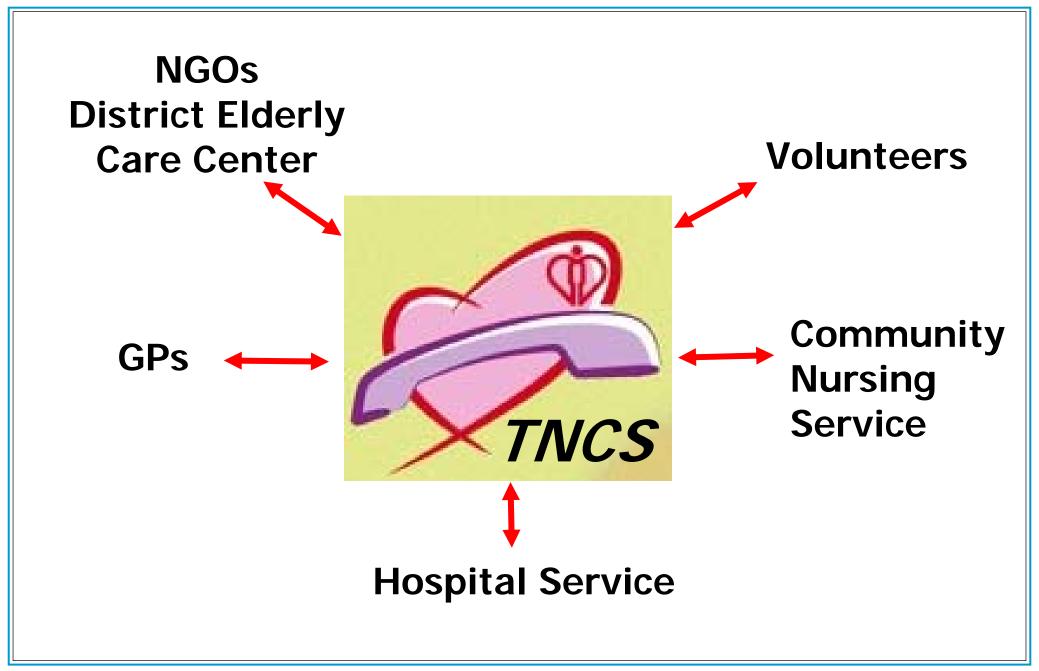


## **Target Population**

- Patients discharged from Department of Medicine & Geriatrics in PYNEH & RHTSK and fit 2 out of 3 of the following criteria:
  - Frequent hospital admissions
    - >= 3 acute medical admissions in one year
  - Multiple pathology
    - >=3 co-morbidities
  - Special diagnostic groups
     Congestive Heart Failure, COAD, Chronic Renal Failure, Malignancy

#### Four Elements in TNCS

- Co-ordinates with relevant healthcare stakeholders
- Utilizes protocols to guide nurses' clinical decisions
- Links with the Clinical Management System (CMS)
- Utilizes 'High Risk Elderly Database & Alert System'







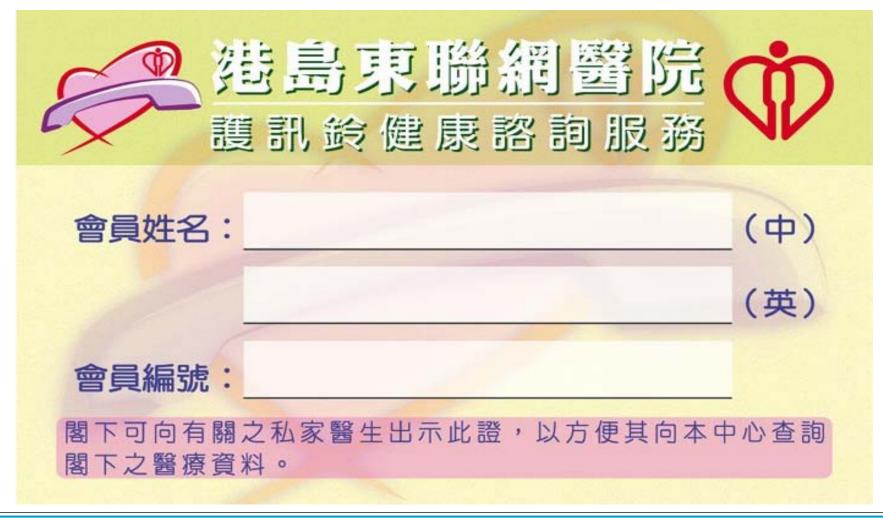








#### GP can contact TNCS to enquire patient's medical history













#### 28 Telephone Triage Protocols Developed

- **Abdominal Pain**
- **Appetite Loss**
- **Back Pain**
- Black / Bloody stool
- **Chest Pain**
- Confusion
- Constipation
- Cough
- DM
- Diarrhoea
- **Dizziness**
- **Falls**
- **Fatigue**
- **Fever**

- Headache
- **Hemorrhoids**
- **Hypertension**
- **Hypotension**
- Insomnia
- Itching
- **Joint Pain/ Swelling**
- Leg Pain / Swelling
- **Numbness and tingling**
- Rash
- SOB
- **Skin Lesions**
- **Swallowing Difficulty**
- Weakness













#### **ABDOMINAL PAIN**

Key Questions: Name, Age, Onset , Recent surgery, Injury

Question

Recommendation

- A. Are any of the following present?
- -Severe pallor
- -Loss of consciousness
- -Signs of shock
- -Severe persistent pain
- -Fainting/lightheadedness
- -Vomiting blood or dark coffee- grounds-like emesis
- -Rapidly worsening of symptoms

YES **Seek Emergency Care** 

> NO Go To B

B Are any of the following present?

- History of recent abdominal surgery
- -RLO pain with poor appetite, nausea and/or vomiting, or fever
- -Bloody or black stools
- -Ingestion of new medication
- -Severe nausea and vomiting
- -Temperature > 101°F (38.3°C)

YES Medical care within 2-4 hrs

> NO Go TO C

- C. Are any of the following present?
- -History of hepatitis or exposure
- -Unexplained progressive abdominal swelling
- -Painful or difficult urination
- -Blood in urine
- Pain interferes with activity

YES Medical care with 24 hrs

> NO Go To D









- D. Are any of the following present?
- Vaginal or urethral discharge
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea for more than 24 hours
- History of abdominal pain and usual treatment is ineffective
- Constipation
- History of irritable bowel
- Significant increase in stress level
- Intermittent mild pain associated with an empty stomach, eating certain foods, or use of antibiotic, or anti-inflammatory medications
- -Mild infrequent diarrhea
- -Other family members are ill

#### YES Consult GP/GOPC

NO
Follow Home Care
Instruction

#### Home Care Instructions: Abdominal Pain,

- Clear liquids or bland for 12 to 24 hours.
- Take medications as directed by your doctor
- Apply heat (moist hot towel or heating pad) to the abdomen for cramping.

#### **Additional Instructions:**

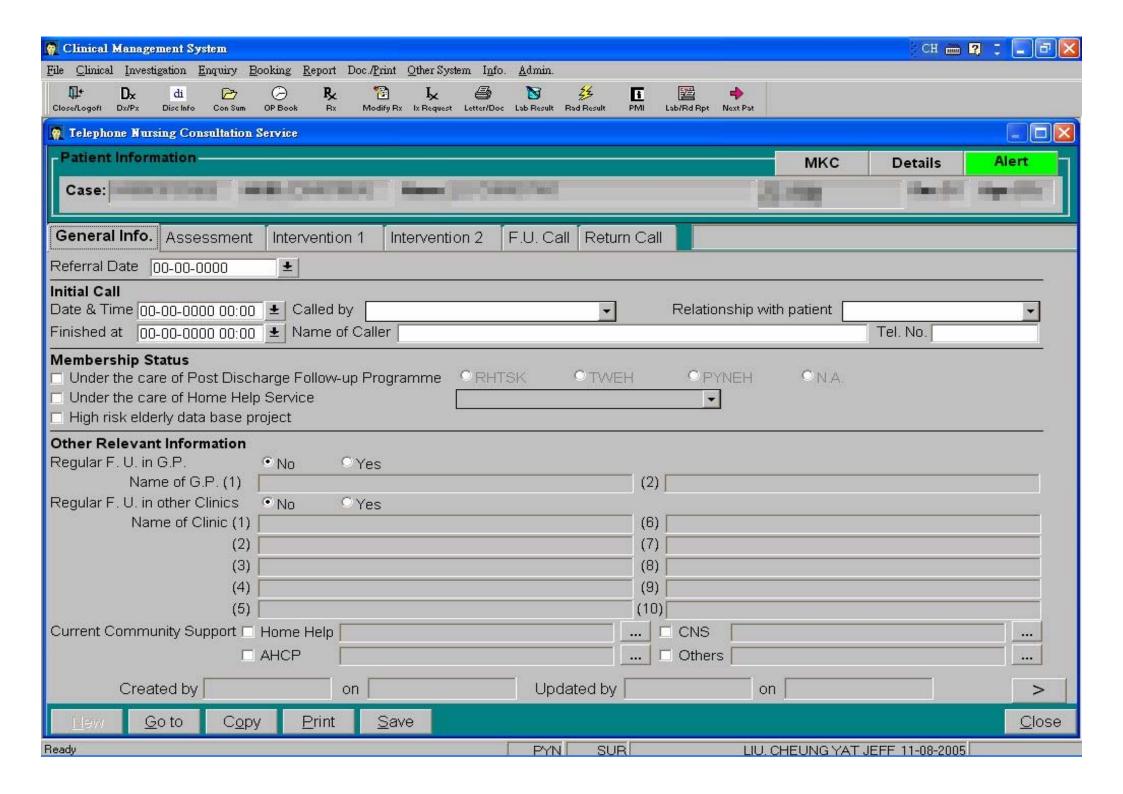
#### Report the Following Problems to Your TNCS/GP/GOPC

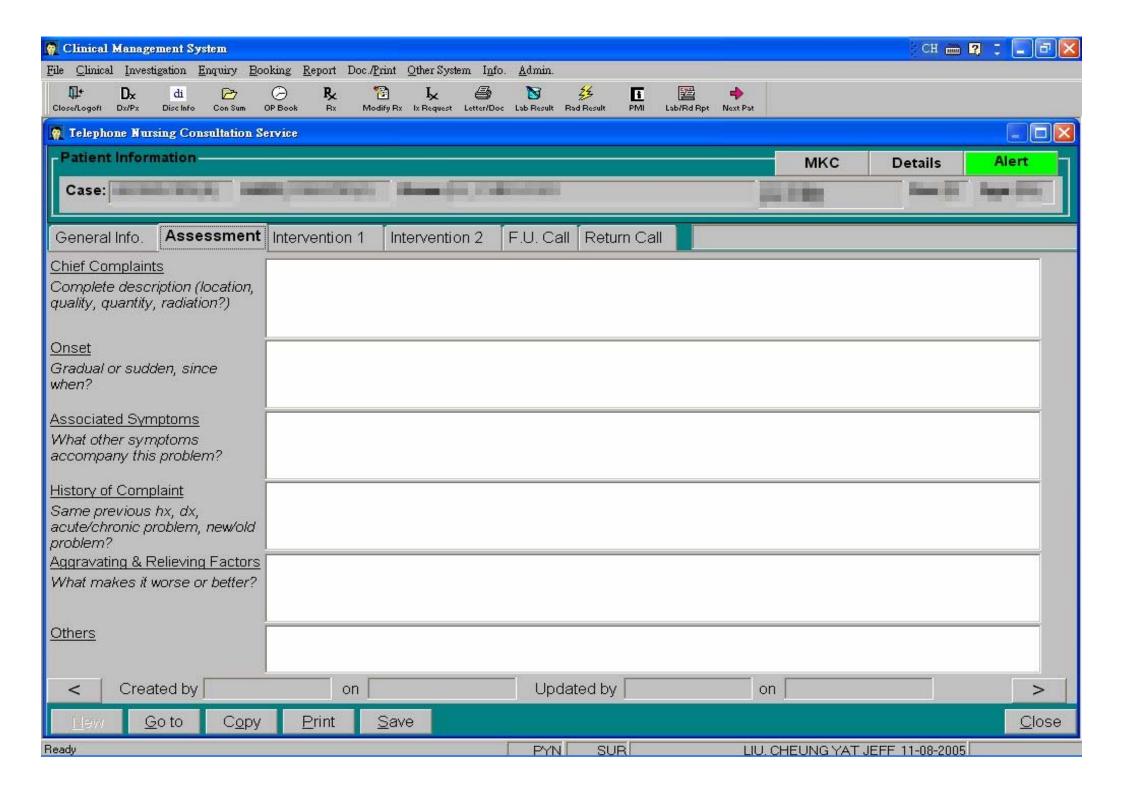
- Severe pain > 2 hours and relieve by general measure
- Fever
- Bloody or black stools or emesis
- Pain worsens with heat or activity

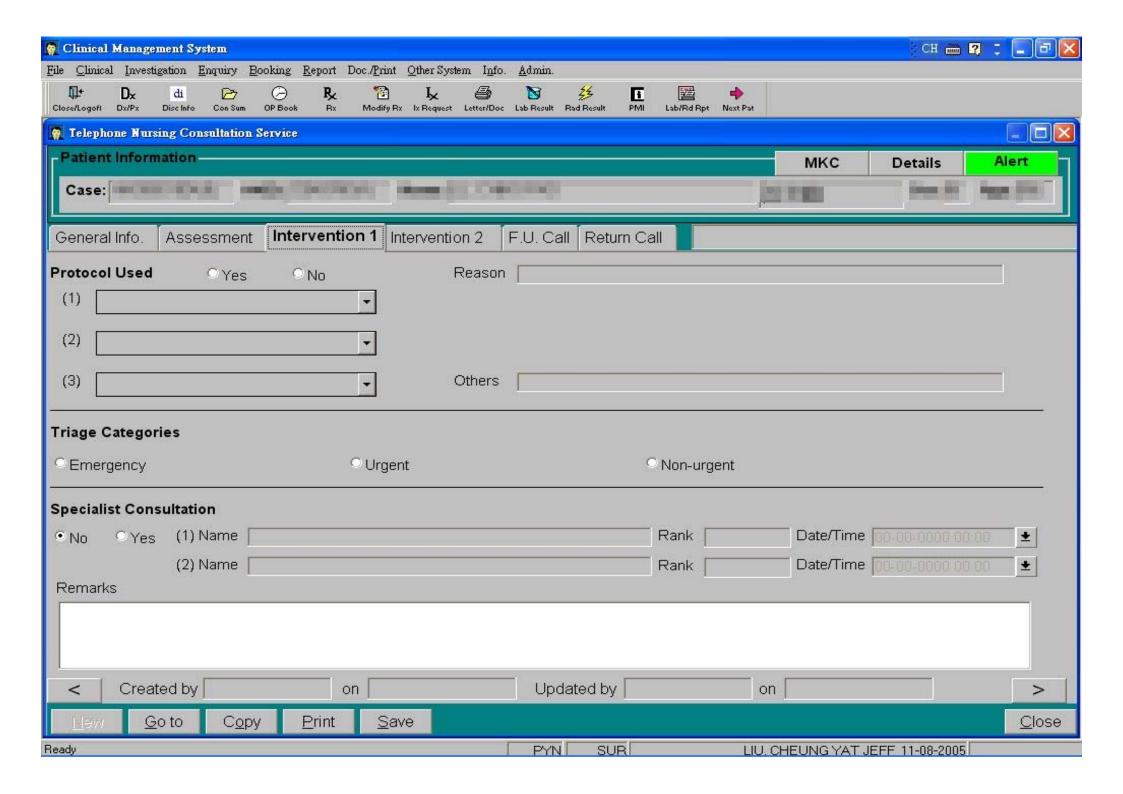
#### Seek Emergency Care Immediately If Any of the Following Occur

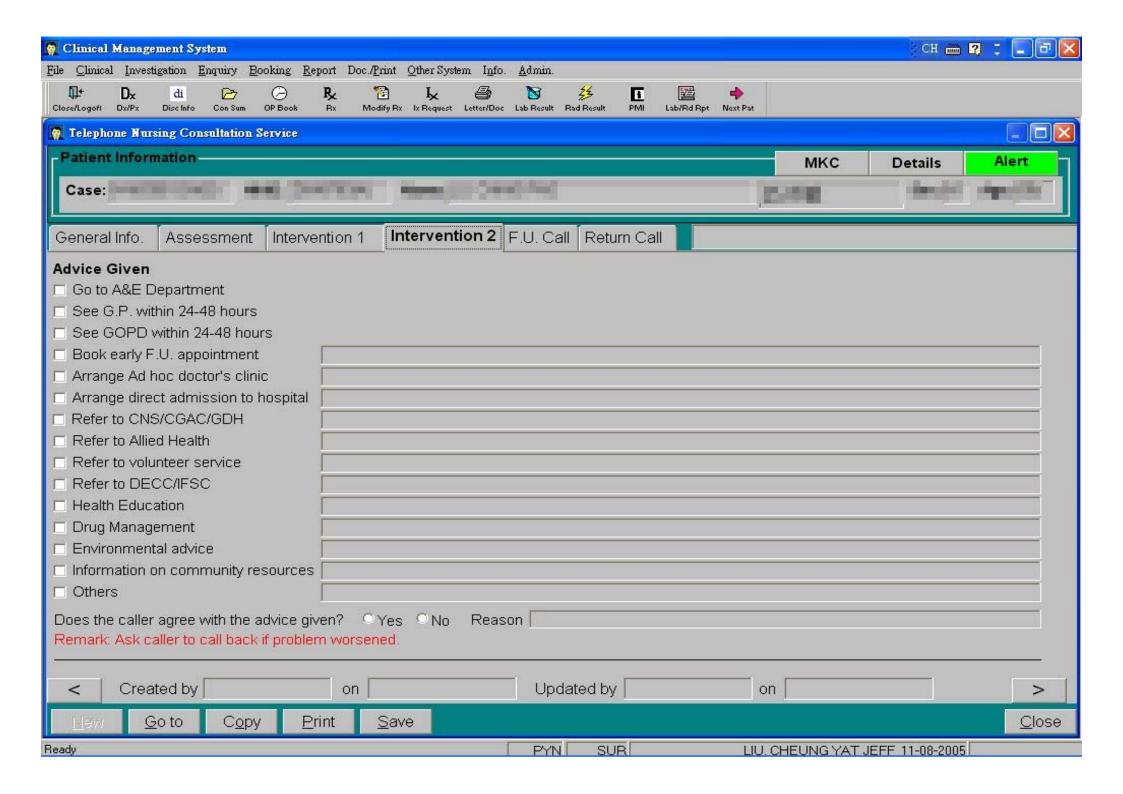
- Unusually firm or hard abdomen
- Persistent vomiting
- Severe persistent pain
- Fainting/lightheadedness











# TNCS utilizes 'High Risk Elderly Database & Alert System' to capture high-risk elders and follows up them actively.



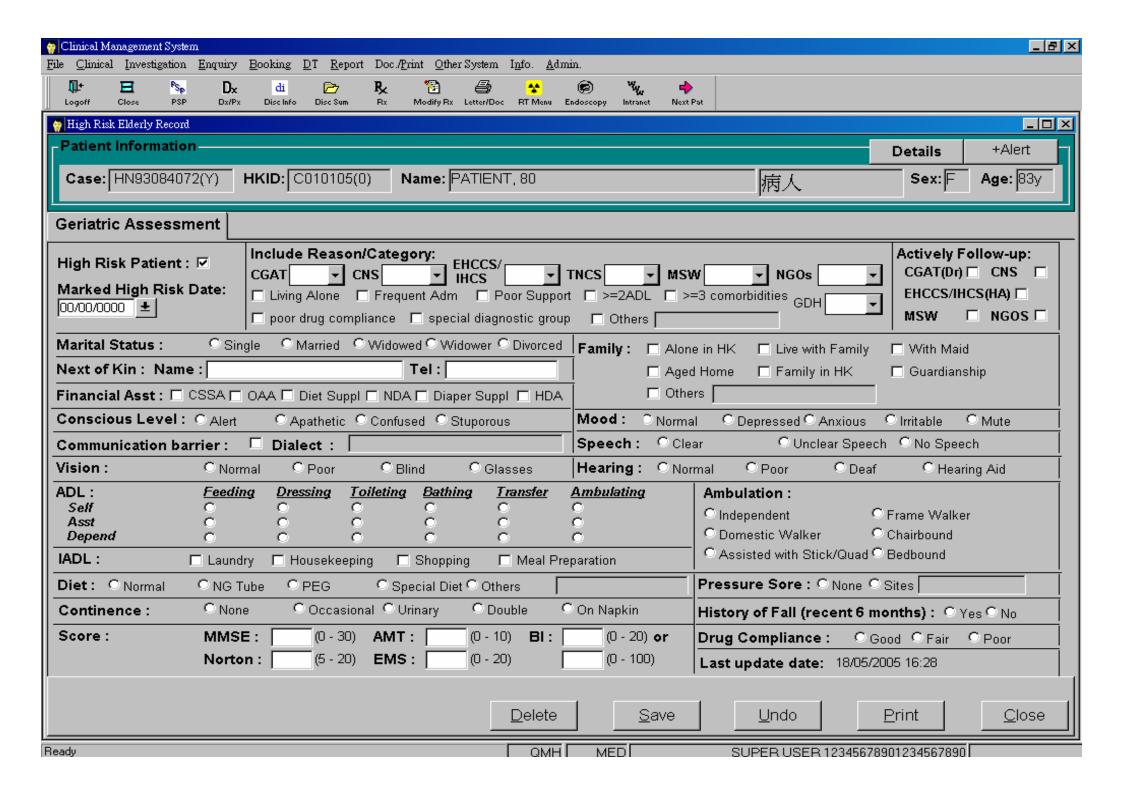


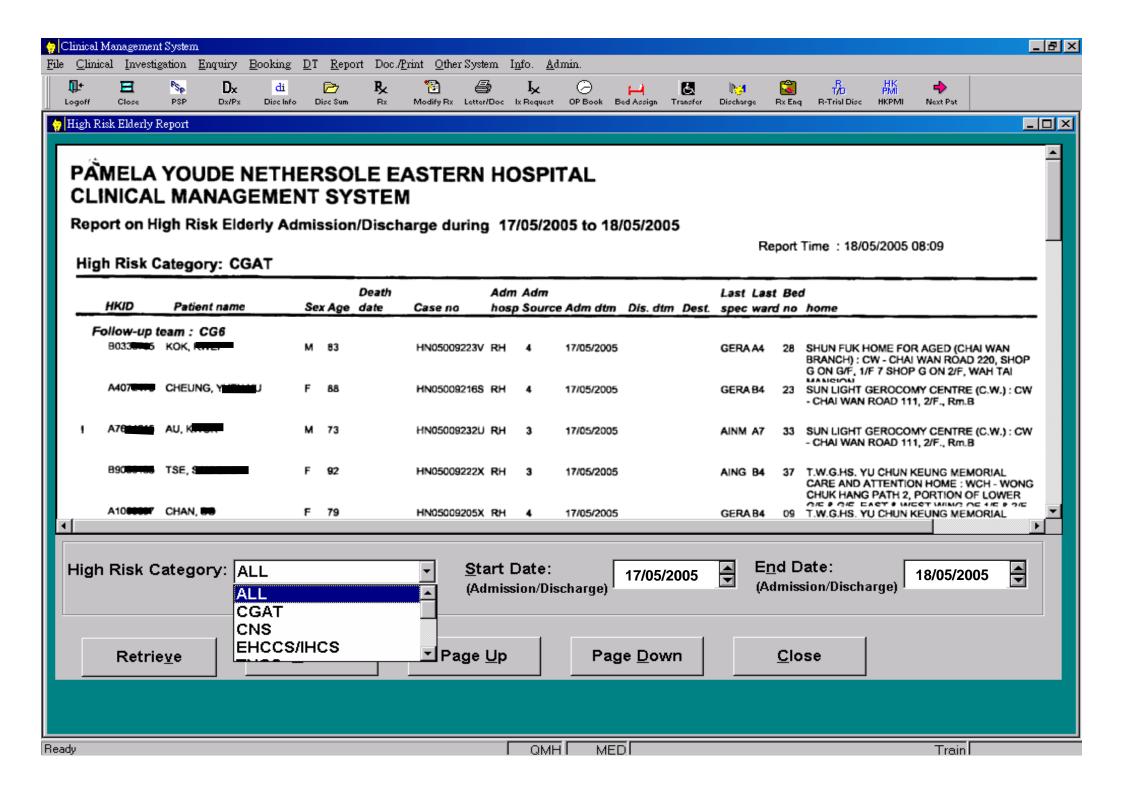












## Average Workload per Month

- No. of patients registered in the TNCS high-risk database in March 2006: 2414
- No. of calls made/month: 365
- Average duration/call: 19.3 min.
- Time for heavy co-ordination work and data retrieval have not been counted.
- No. of calls initiated by nurse: 270
- No. of consultation calls from clients: 95





## **Study Population**

- Patients discharged from Department of Medicine & Geriatrics in PYNEH & RHTSK and fit 2 out of 3 of the following criteria:
  - Frequent hospital admissions
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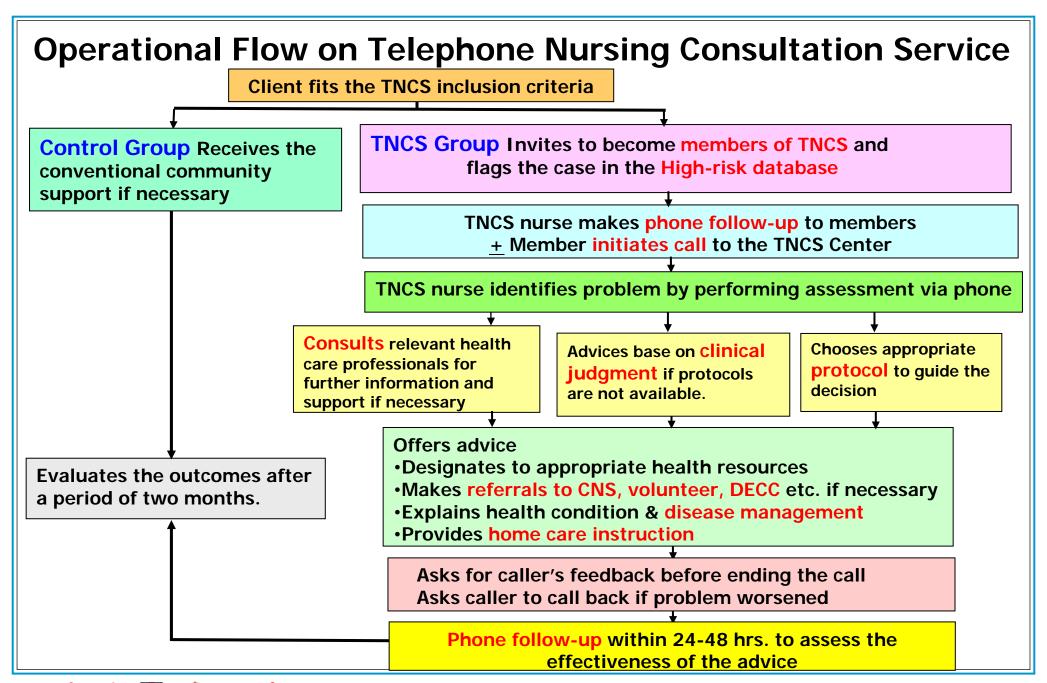
#### **Exclusions**

- Living at old age homes
- Under the care of Enhanced Home & Community Care Service / Integrated Home Care Service
- Receiving intensive community programs e.g. Post Discharge Home Follow-up Program

### Methodology

- 230 patients recruited from 12 Sept 05 to 27 Jan 06
- Randomly assigned to
  - Control group (conventional, no TNCS)
  - TNCS group
- Demographic Data were compared
- Results at 2 months after TNCS service
  - AED attendance
  - Number of admissions

















#### Results

- Out of the 230 recruited cases, 32 dropped out from the program due to the following reasons:
  - 29 died
  - 3 moved to OAHs
- The final TNCS samples were 97 and control samples were 101

## Results - Demographics

	Control Group (n = 101)	TNCS Group (n = 97)
Age	78.1 (65 – 91)	78.4 (65 – 93)
Sex M:F	52:49	46:51
Patients with medical diagnoses >=3	92	90
No. of regular medications (mean)	4.8	4.75

All Comparable (p>0.05)



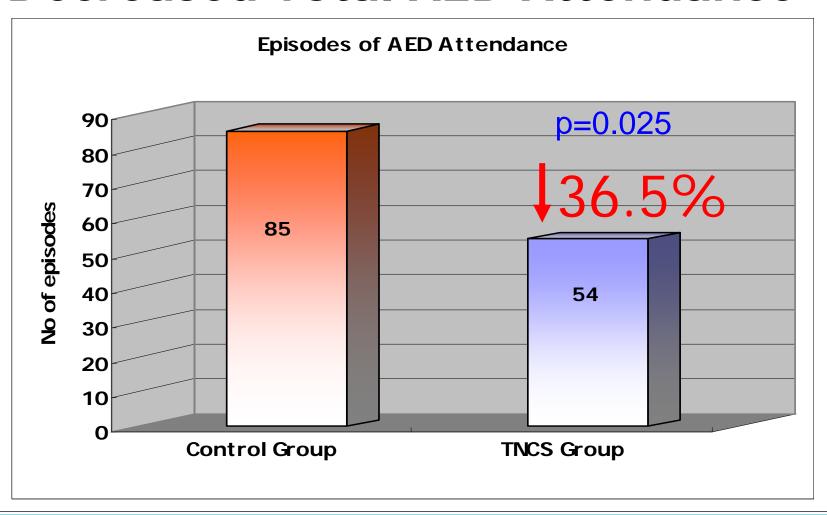








## Outcomes Decreased Total AED Attendance





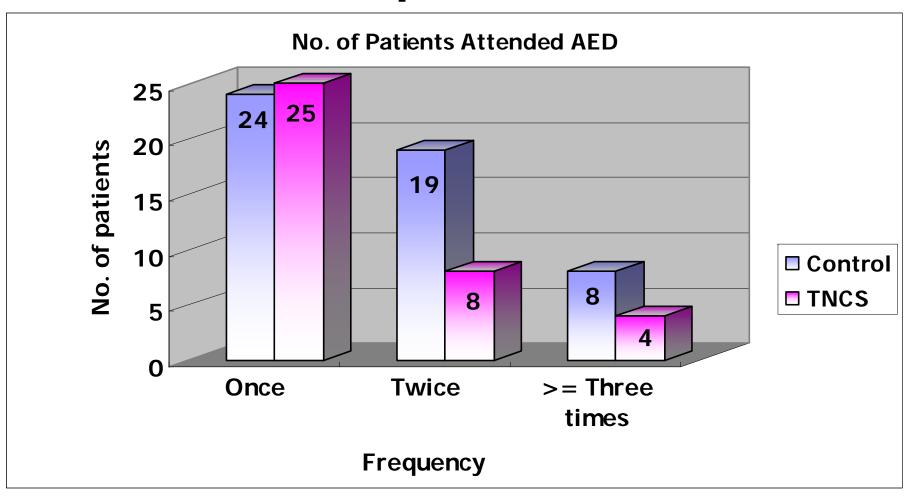








### Outcomes Reduced Multiple AED Attendance





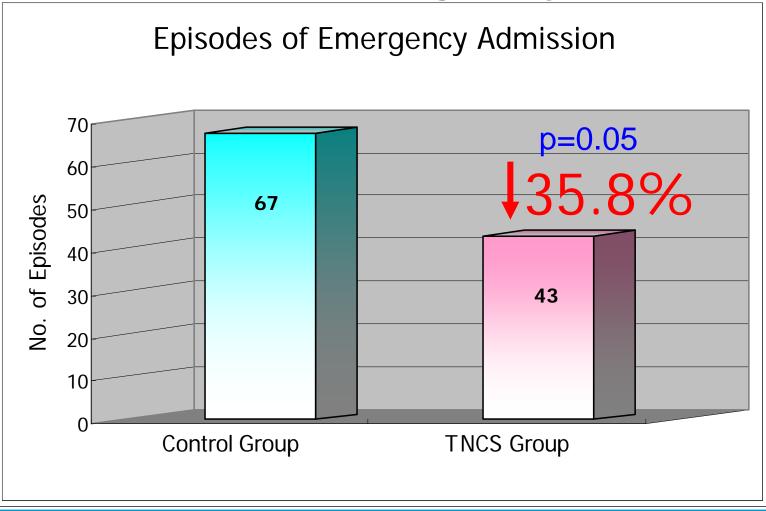








# Outcomes Decreased Total Emergency Admissions







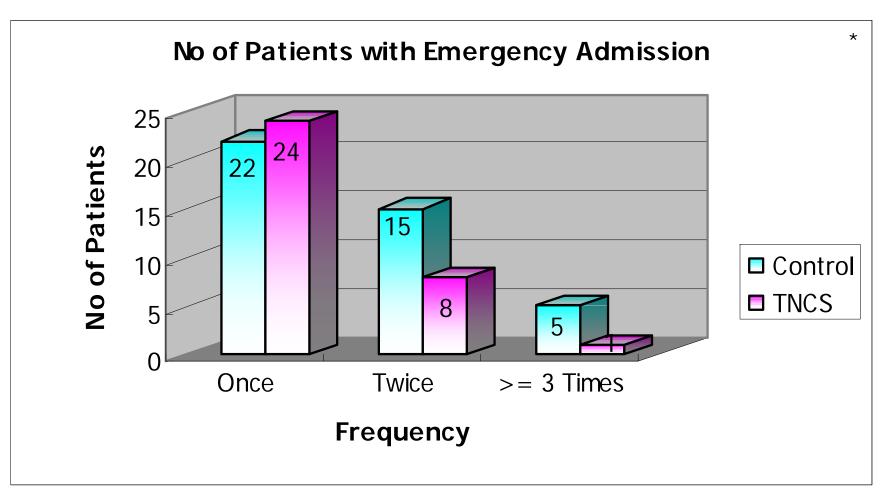








# Outcomes Reduced Multiple Emergency Admissions







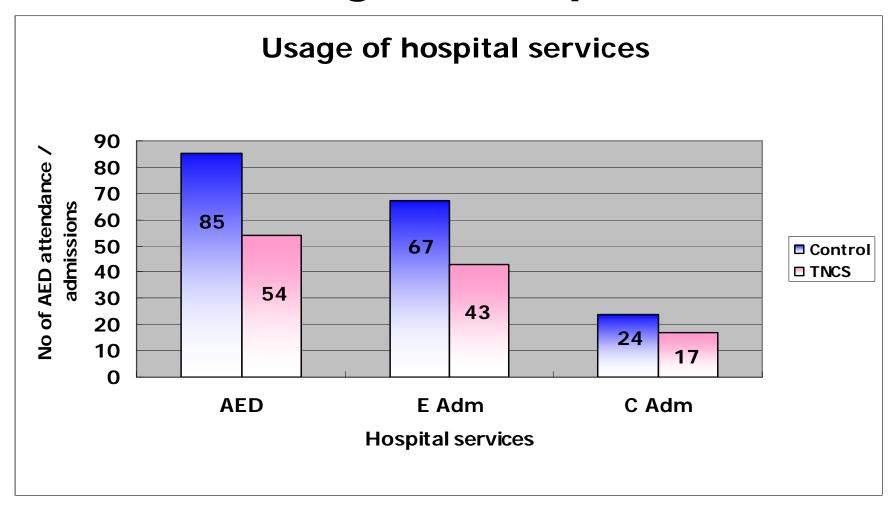








# Overall Outcomes Decreased Usage of Hospital Services



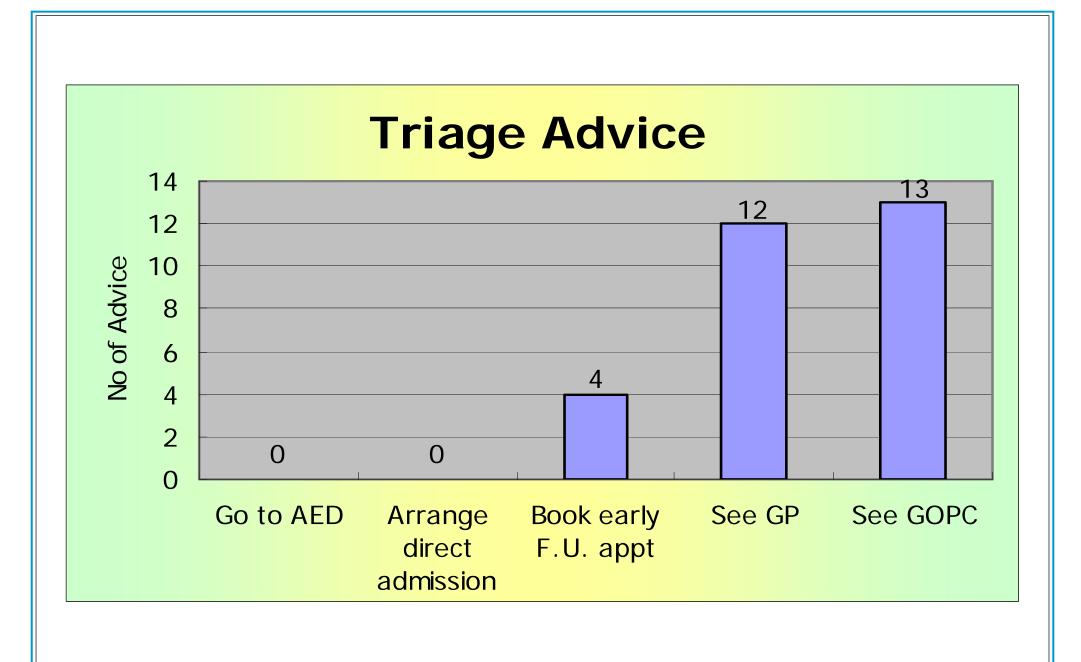














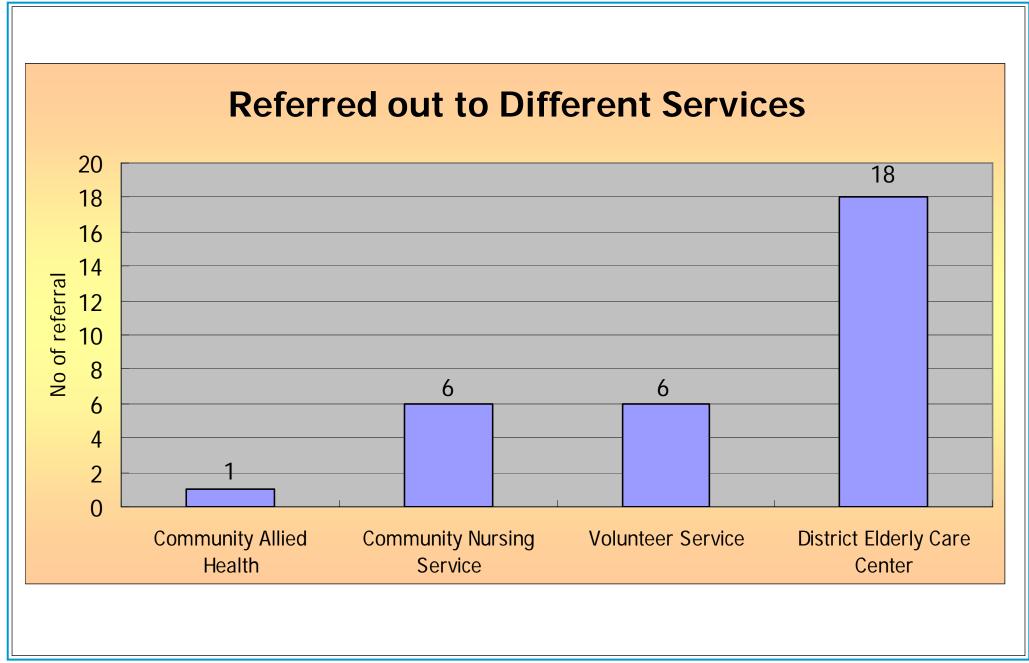
























# Outcomes Patient Satisfaction Survey

- Phone survey, conducted by a volunteer
- 46.4 % response rate
- 31% respondents were patients and 69% were relatives/carers

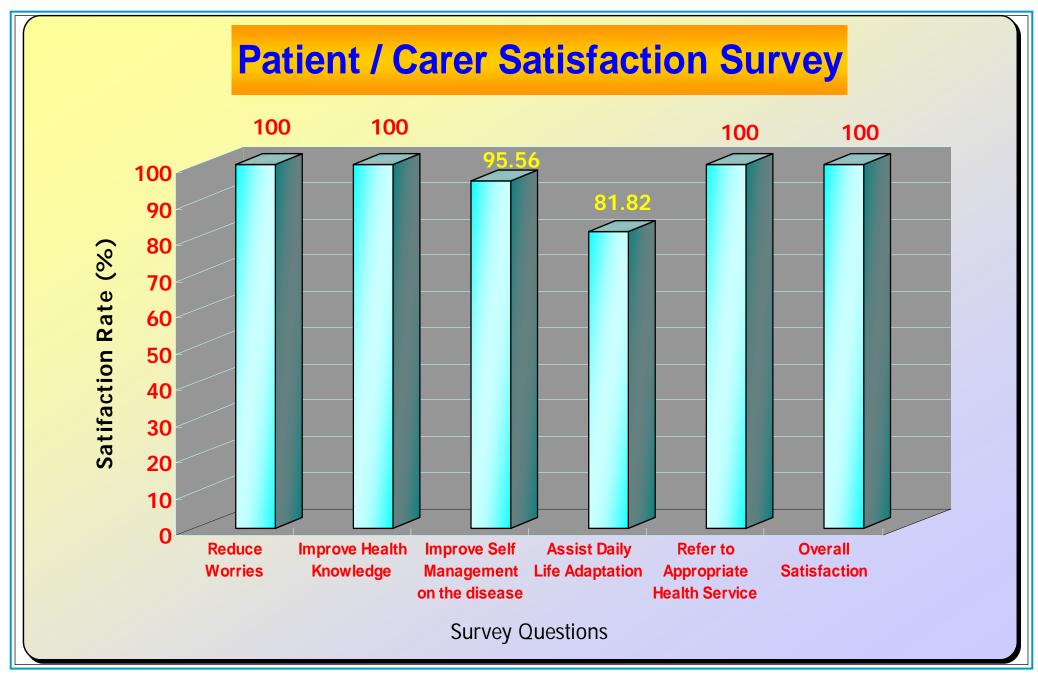
























# Conclusions TNCS Package can....



- Identify high-risk elders
- Monitor their health needs proactively
- Provide timely interventions
- Bridge service gaps
- Improve service interfacing
- Empower elderly clients and their care-givers for self-management













# Conclusions 5 TNCS Package can ....

- Improve Community Health
- Reduce Unnecessary Usage of Hospital Services
- Save Money















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  - SAGE, Eastern DECC
  - SAGE, Chai Wan DECC
  - St James Settlement, Continuing Care (DECC)
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  - YWCA, Ming Yue DECC
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## Thank You













