

IMPACT: An integrated health model for responding to frequent ED attenders with substance use disorders

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Health
South Eastern Sydney
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Background

- Substance use disorders are common amongst frequent attenders to emergency departments (ED).
- Up to 35% of presentations overall (*Charalambous 2002; Indig et al 2010; Rivara et al 1993*)
- A systematic review of frequent ED users (*LaCalle et al 2010*) indicated that frequent users comprise 4.5%-8% of all ED patients but account for 21%-28% of all visits.
- No existing capacity for assertive follow-up of referrals to community-based services such as primary care, D&A, Mental Health Services.
- There have been few attempts to systematically respond to such individuals outside of hospital.

IMPACT: Overview

- Integrated Management Pathways for Alcohol and drug Clients into Treatment assertive case management program.
- Pilot funding through SESLHD Innovation in Integrated Care grant funding, established by SESLHD D&A Services in collaboration with other stakeholders
- IMPACT aimed to respond to frequent ED attenders at Prince of Wales and Sydney Hospitals by
 - extending D&A hospital based services (consultation liaison – CL) to 7 days per week, and by
 - establishing an assertive outreach case management model staffed by 2 fulltime social workers + 0.1FTE D&A specialist.

IMPACT: Aims

- To reduce preventable hospital presentations (ED & admissions) for participating patients.
 - Eligibility criteria for IMPACT program:
 - Attended SESLHD EDs 5+ times in previous 12m;
 - SUD contributing to presentations;
 - Patient not already engaged in another program.
- To enhance participation in community based D&A, health and welfare services for patients.
- To improve substance use, general health and welfare outcomes of patients over time.
- To establish, evaluate and refine a model of care that could be disseminated to other sites.

Evaluating the IMPACT service

- We present evaluation of the first 15 months of intake, from October 2014 to December 2015.
- Pre-post evaluation compared presentations in the 6 months before and 6 months after IMPACT, general health and welfare.
- Measures:
 - Preventable ED presentations (if quality community/primary care had been available).
 - SUD/non-SUD hospital admissions (by principal diagnosis).
 - Clinician Global Impression –Improvement Scale: clinicians globally rated the level of improvement on 7-point scale
 - Australian Treatment Outcomes Profile – a validated clinical outcome monitoring tool that assesses outcomes in the preceding 4 weeks

Results: Enrolment



Intervention: Time on IMPACT Program was mean 5 months

n=28 clients completed episode as per treatment plan

Results: Demographics

- Of the 42 engaged clients:

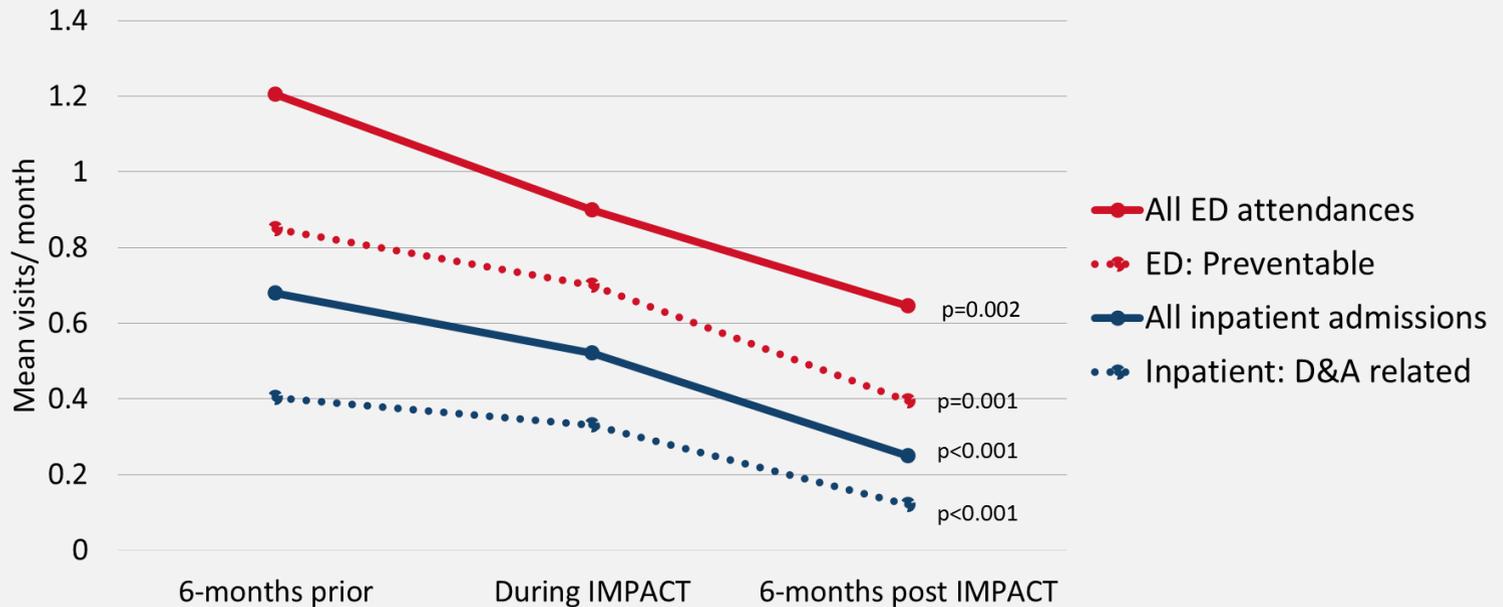


- Mean age: 45 years

ATOP Measure (last 28 days)	
Days used primary substance (<i>mean ± SD</i>)	18 ± 9
Psychological health (0-10; <i>mean ± SD</i>)	5.0 ± 2.3
Physical health (0-10; <i>mean ± SD</i>)	5.1 ± 2.3
Quality of life (0-10; <i>mean ± SD</i>)	4.7 ± 2.3
Homeless/at risk (n, %)	7 (23)
Arrested (n, %)	3 (10)
Any violence (n, %)	10 (33)
Any work/training (n, %)	5 (17)

Results: ED and Hospital data

ED presentations and hospital admissions (engaged)



Results: Clinician Global Impression Scale - Improvement

- Consensus ratings by both social workers and D&A specialist
- Collapsed to 3-point ratings



Discussion and conclusions

- Results demonstrate a decrease in ED visits and hospital admissions, improvement in health, and good retention in the program.
- IMPACT is an example of a service model that transitions patient care from hospital to community settings to reduce the burden upon hospital systems.
- Integrated care principles support the development of more efficient and effective models of responding to individuals with significant D&A problems that transitions the focus of care from hospital to community settings.

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- Consultation liaison team
- Assertive Outreach team
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