

The Hospital Elder Life **Program (HELP):** **Resources for Implementation**

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Aims

- To describe the Hospital Elder Life Program (HELP)
- To summarize evidence of the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of HELP
- To provide an overview of HELP materials and resources for implementation

WHAT IS DELIRIUM?

(Acute Confusional State)

Definition:

- acute decline in attention and cognition

Delirium is an important preventable syndrome for older patients

- common problem
- serious complications
- often unrecognized
- up to 50% cases preventable

DSM-IV-TR CRITERIA FOR DELIRIUM

- Disturbance in consciousness with reduced attention
- A change in cognition (e.g., memory deficit, disorientation, language deficit) or perceptual disturbance
- Acute onset and fluctuating course
- Evidence of an underlying medical etiology

Ref: APA; DSM-IV, Text Revision. 2000

COSTS OF DELIRIUM

- In 841 patients, determined total one-year health care costs associated with delirium
- Adjusted average annual costs were 2.5 times higher for patients with delirium
- Total annual costs attributable to delirium were \$16,000-\$64,000 per patient
- National burden of delirium:

\$40 to 150 billion per year.

Ref: Leslie DL, et al. Arch Intern Med 2008;168:27-32.

DELIRIUM: A QUALITY INDICATOR

Delirium meets criteria for an indicator of quality of hospital care of older patients:

- Often iatrogenic
- Linked to processes of care
- Common and associated with bad outcomes

If you prevent delirium, you are providing good quality hospital care for older persons more generally.

Ref: Inouye SK, et al. AJM 1999;106:565-73.

THE HOSPITAL ELDER LIFE PROGRAM **(HELP)**

A Model of Care to Prevent Delirium and Functional Decline in Hospitalized Older Patients

Ref: Inouye SK, et al. J Am Geriatric Soc. 2000;48:1697-1706.

HOSPITAL ELDER LIFE PROGRAM GOALS

An innovative approach to improving hospital care for older patients, with primary goals of:

- Maintaining physical and cognitive functioning throughout hospitalization
- Maximizing independence at discharge
- Assisting with the transition from hospital to home
- Preventing unplanned readmission

UNIQUE ASPECTS OF HELP

- Hospital-wide focus; geriatric unit is not required
- Provision of skilled staff and trained volunteers to carry out interventions; contrasts with geriatric consultation program
- Use of practical interventions directed at 6 known risk factors for cognitive and functional decline
- Targeting of program towards appropriate patients
- Standard quality assurance procedures

ELDER LIFE PROGRAM INTERVENTIONS

Interventions conducted by skilled interdisciplinary team assisted by trained volunteers

| <u>Risk Factors</u> | <u>Intervention</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cognitive Impairment..... | Reality orientation Therapeutic Activities Program |
| Vision/Hearing Impairment | Vision/Hearing Aids Adaptive Equipment |
| Immobilization..... | Early Mobilization Minimizing immobilizing equipment |
| Psychoactive Medication Use..... | Nonpharmacologic approaches to sleep/anxiety Restricted use of sleeping medications |
| Dehydration..... | Early recognition Volume repletion |
| Sleep Deprivation..... | Noise reduction strategies Sleep enhancement program |

OTHER HOSPITAL ELDER LIFE PROGRAM INTERVENTIONS

- Geriatric nursing assessment and intervention
- Interdisciplinary rounds
- Geriatrician consultation
- Interdisciplinary consultation
- Provider education program
- Transitional Care: Community linkages and telephone follow-up

INTERVENTION PROCESS

- Screening: all patients ≥ 70 years are screened
- Inclusion: as inclusive as possible, must have at least one risk factor for cognitive/functional decline
- Exclusion: minimized, mainly inability to participate in interventions
- Assignment: after screening, patients assigned to interventions based on their risk factors by Elder Life Specialists. Individualized menu of interventions
- Adherence: completion of all interventions tracked daily by Elder Life Specialists

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES

Key to the program's effectiveness

Procedures include:

- Daily review of intervention adherence
- Monthly Elder Life Program Working Group
- Monthly Program Director meeting with individual staff
- Twice yearly staff performance checks – with paired standardization
- Quarterly volunteer performance assessment – with competency based checklists
- Patient-Family Survey

VOLUNTEERS

- Unique role: Hands-on
- Selection criteria: Responsibility, caring, and respect for older persons.
- Commitment: Minimum of one 4 hour shift/week for 6 months
- Training: Intensive, 16 hours didactic group, followed by 16 hours one-on-one training with patients
- Quality checks: Quarterly competency-based checklists
- Volunteer retention: Daily staff communication, quarterly educational/support session, monthly newsletter, and incentive awards
- Note: Not all HELP sites utilize volunteers

HELP Impact on Outcomes

| Reference | No. of Patients | Rate in HELP | Rate in Controls | Improvement with HELP |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| PREVENTION OF DELIRIUM | | | | |
| Rubin 2011 | >7,000 | 18% | 41% | 23% |
| Chen 2011 | 179 | 0% | 17% | 17% |
| Caplan 2007 | 37 | 6% | 38% | 32% |
| Rubin 2006 | 704 | 26% | 41% | 15% |
| Inouye 1999 | 852 | 15% | 10% | 5% |
| REDUCED COGNITIVE DECLINE (MMSE decline by 2+ points) | | | | |
| Inouye 2000 | 1,507 | 8% | 26% | 18% |
| REDUCED FUNCTIONAL DECLINE (ADL decline by 2+ points) | | | | |
| Inouye 2000 | 1,507 | 14% | 33% | 19% |
| DECREASED HOSPITAL LENGTH OF STAY | | | | |
| Rubin 2011 | >7,000 | 6.0 days | 5.3 days | 0.7 days |
| Caplan 2007 | 37 | 22.5 days | 26.8 days | 4.3 days |
| Rubin 2006 | 704 | --- | --- | 0.3 days |
| REDUCED INSTITUTIONALIZATION | | | | |
| Caplan 2007 | 37 | 25% | 48% | 23% |
| DECREASED FALLS | | | | |
| Inouye 2009 | -- | 4% | 2% | 2% |
| Inouye 2009 | -- | 3.8/1000 p-y | 11.4/1000 p-y | 7.6/1000 p-y |
| Inouye 2009 | -- | 1.2/1000 p-y | 4.7/1000 p-y | 3.5/1000 p-y |
| Caplan 2007 | 37 | 6% | 19% | 13% |
| DECREASED SITTER USE | | | | |
| Caplan 2007 | 37 | 330 hours | 644 hours | 314 hours |

HELP Impact on Costs

| Reference | No. of Patients | Impact on Cost |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rubin 2011 | >7,000 | >\$7.3 million per year savings in hospital costs (> \$1000 savings per patient) |
| Rizzo 2001 | 852 | \$831 cost savings per person-yrs in hospital costs |
| Leslie 2005 | 801 | \$9,446 savings per person-yrs in long-term nursing home costs |
| Caplan 2007 | 111 | \$121,425 per year savings in sitter costs |

HOSPITAL COST-EFFECTIVENESS

(N = 852)

- Intermediate risk patients (72% of sample), HELP resulted in lower overall hospital costs, averaging \$831 per patient (range \$415-1,689)
- Savings offset intervention costs, thus, HELP is cost-effective
- Savings across every cost category (e.g., nursing, room, diagnostic procedures, ICU)

Ref: Rizzo JA et al. Medical Care; 2001;39:740-52

LONG-TERM COST EFFECTIVENESS: NURSING HOME COSTS

- One yr follow-up of Delirium Prevention Trial pts
- Intervention did not affect the likelihood of nursing home placement
- Among patients receiving long-term nursing home placement (>100 days), intervention resulted in:
 - Lower total costs (\$50,881 vs. \$60,327, $p=.01$)
 - Shorter length of stay (241 vs. 280 days, $p<.05$)
 - Lower costs per survival day (\$148 vs. \$175, $p<.02$)

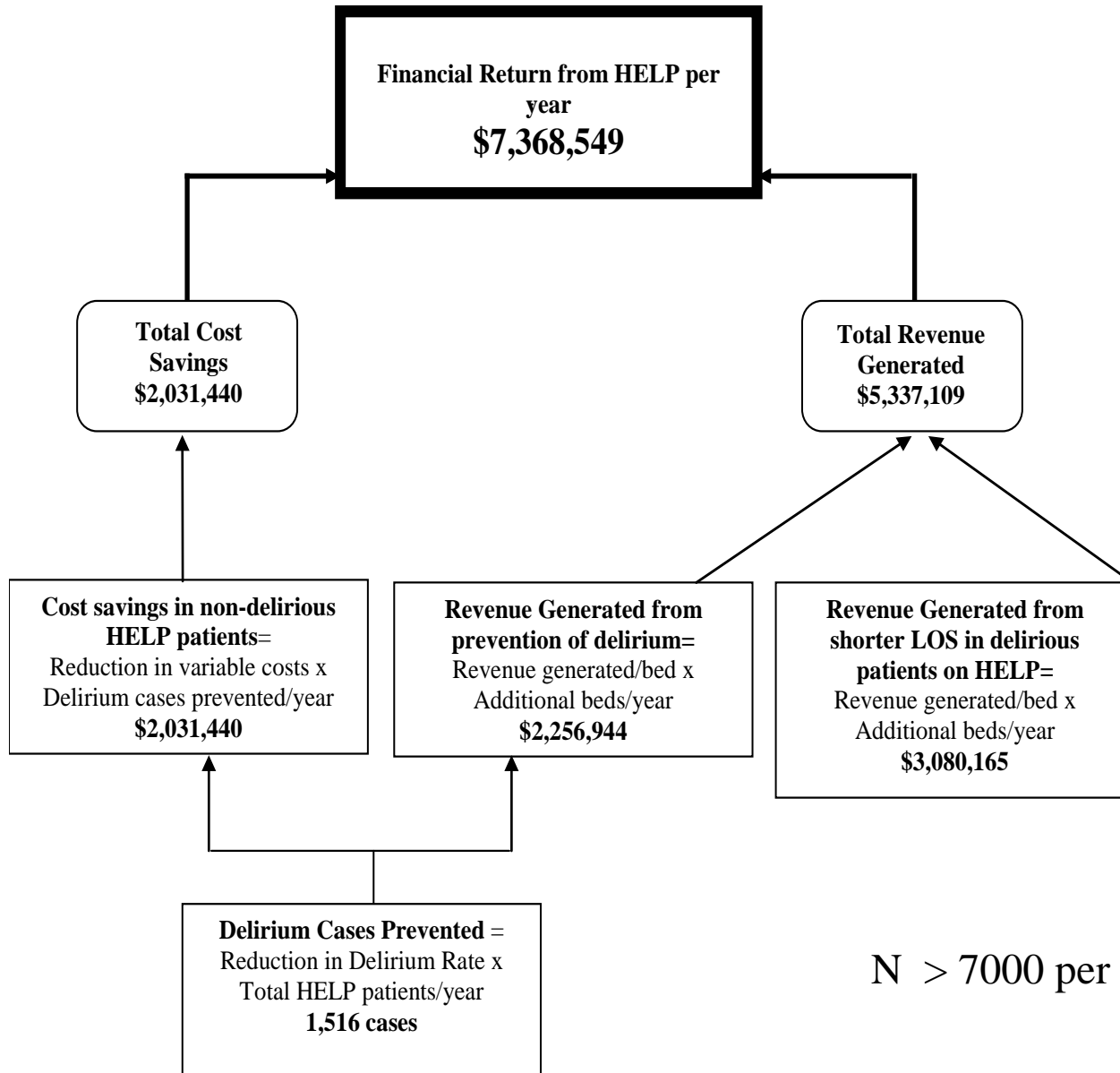
Ref: Leslie DL, et al. JAGS. 2005; 53:405-9

HELP REPLICATION IN A COMMUNITY HOSPITAL (UPMC SHADYSIDE)

- Quality improvement study of 4,763 older patients over 3 years
- Delirium rate decreased by 14.4% (35.3% relative risk reduction), $P=.002$
- LOS reduced by 0.3 days per patient.
- Total costs reduced by \$1.25 million/one year
- High rate of nursing and family satisfaction
- Program sustained for over 7 years, serving over 7000 patients per year.

HELP AT SHADYSIDE: 7-YEAR COST SAVINGS

Rubin F; *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2011; 59:359-65



HELP REPLICATION IN AUSTRALIA

Caplan GA et al. Int Med J. 2007;37:95-100

- Two small before-after studies examining HELP effectiveness.
- Demonstrated lower delirium incidence (6% vs. 38%, $P=.03$) and lower severity.
- Decreased use of nursing assistants with HELP, with overall cost savings of \$121,425 (US) over one year
- Effective and cost-effectiveness of program demonstrated in a *different healthcare system*.

Modified HELP in Taiwan

- Pre-post intervention study in elective abdominal surgical patients, involving 102 intervention and 77 controls
- Modified HELP: 3 protocols, no volunteers orientation/therapeutic activities; mobility; nutritional support
- Significant reductions in delirium, ADL decline, and malnutrition with HELP

HELP and Fall Prevention

- Evidence-based program that can prevent hospital falls (Medicare no-pay condition)
- Altered mental status/delirium is the leading risk factor for falls in the hospital
- Of 29 HELP hospitals, 95% reported tracking falls and all noted a reduction in the rate of falls
- At 3 HELP sites (Maine, Cornell, Moses Taylor), data documenting fall reduction:
 - Site 1: 11.4 to 3.8 per 1000 patient-days
 - Site 2: 4.7 to 1.2 per 1000 patient-days
 - Site 3: 4.2% to 2.4% in 4000 patients/1 yr

NEW HELP DIFFUSION MODEL

- Materials open access and free of charge after accepting terms and disclaimer [recommended to be completed by organization]. Materials are copyrighted
- Dissemination and mentorship through 5 experienced HELP Centers of Excellence. No centralized team

CENTER OF EXCELLENCE TRAINING

- Site Visit: fee-based
- Mentorship in program set-up
- Detailed review of manuals and program materials
- Guidance in creating an annual report to your organization
- Time-limited follow-up support

ONGOING SUPPORT

- Google Groups: on-line community
- Annual HELP conference: 3/21-23/12
- AGS and GSA Special Interest Groups
- Other website materials
 - Frequently asked questions
 - Resources from sites
- HELP email: 5 day turnaround
<ElderLife@hsl.harvard.edu>

HELP WEBSITE

<http://hospitalelderlifeprogram.org>

- Components to highlight:
 - General information on delirium and hospitalization for patients and families
 - Searchable bibliography
 - Links to useful websites on delirium and hospital care
- HELP implementation materials
 - On-line review