



# WORKING ACROSS THE DIVIDE - FUNDING GP TO HELP ED

Date



## DECLARATION

- Regional Medical Director, WA Country Health Service Midwest
- This project is funded by the Commonwealth of Australia and the State Government of WA, separately and unconnected
- Attending conference from my Professional Development Allowance and as an employee of WACHS
- No interests in any other organization or company that might benefit from this project



## THE IMPERATIVE

- Increased presentations to Geraldton Hospital Emergency Department
- Ambulance Ramping
- Inpatient beds full
  
- WA Health offers funding to seek innovation
  - 2 months from approval to implementation (including Christmas)



# WACHS MIDWEST

- 3-pronged approach
- Prehospital acute care
  - Care for acutely unwell RACF residents
- In ED
  - Assessment and support for over 65s (ATSI over 50)
- Early Discharge Support
  - Medical inpatients discharged early and reviewed in designated outpatient clinics



# Hospital Avoidance Program (HAP) in ED

**AIM:** Prevent avoidable hospital admissions and  
**Emergency Department (ED) re-presentations**

- Rapid comprehensive geriatric assessment, care coordination and intervention in the ED
- Safe discharge from ED with appropriate in-home follow-up
- Referral to community-based programs and initiatives
- Promoting patient self-management and self-advocacy



# Hospital Avoidance Program (HAP)

- Staffing:
  - Senior Physiotherapists
  - Senior Occupational Therapists
  - Senior Social Worker
  - Patient Care Aides (PCAs)
- This team can support early safe discharge and maintenance of clients in the community, reducing ED representation and hospital length of stay
- Evaluation has demonstrated that HAP patients suitable for discharge without admission **have a shorter ED ALOS** if they are part of the HAP program. This has equated to an estimated **reduction of 1500.6 ED hours per annum and over \$1.2 million in cost savings**



# CARE FOR RACF RESIDENTS – HOSPITAL VIEW

- Look after unwell residents appropriately
- Clinical pathways to Emergency:
  - information for GP
  - Things to do before your patient arrives in ED
  - Specific conditions
    - Urinary Tract Infection
    - Chest infection (minor)
    - COVID





# CARE FOR RACF PATIENTS - THE PIVOT

- GP as First Responder and Lead Clinician
  - Focus on GP, not on advice to GP
  - GP determines if care can be in Aged Care (RACF)
    - GP and RACF nurse look after resident at home
- Care for
  - Any patient whom GP is confident to care for
- Transfer
  - Any patient not improving or requiring IV antibiotic
  - Imaging required, clear admission (Fracture NOF)





## WHY DOES IT WORK

- Based on recognition of value of primary care clinicians
  - Gatekeeper
  - Cheaper care compared to hospital
- Based on recommendations of Royal Aged Care Commission
  - Patient centred care
    - Residents deserve right to be treated at home



# PREPARATION

- Engage Stakeholders
  - Future is better option than current
    - RACF: Don't call the ambulance first; call the GP
    - GP: Don't call the ambulance first; listen to the nurse and assess the patient
  - Clarify roles
    - Scope of accepted care
  - Funding the change



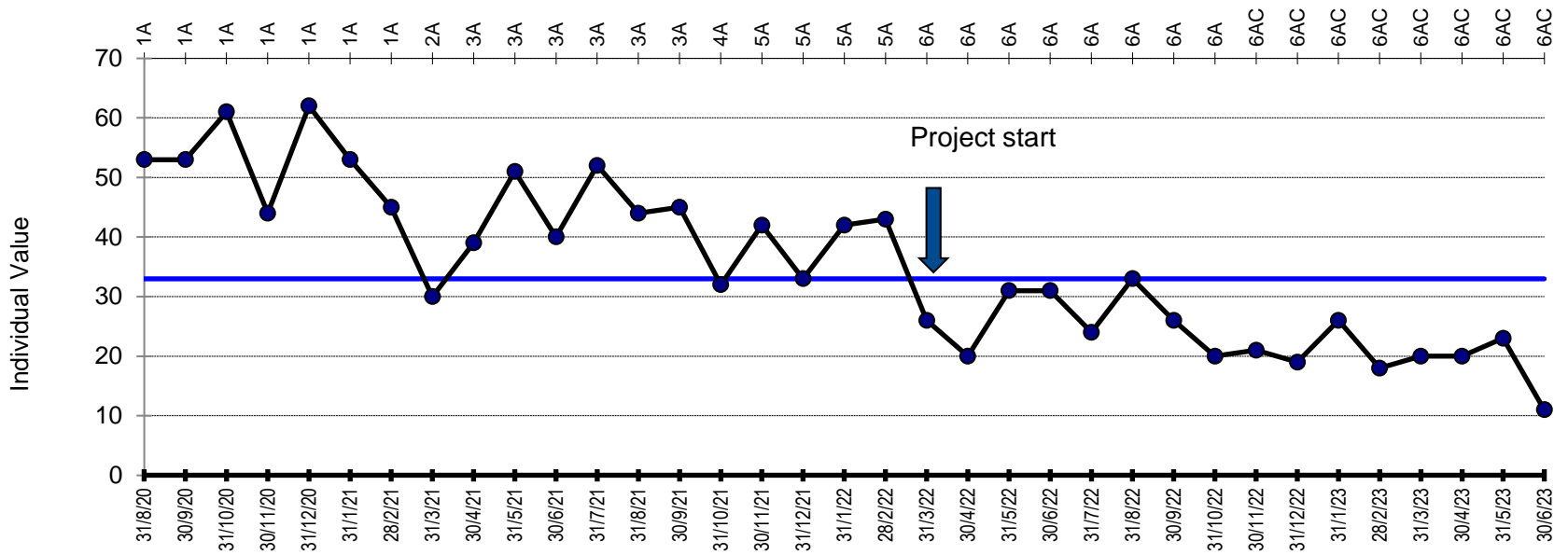
# FUNDING

- Combination of payment methods
  - Capitation to cover 24/7 responsibility
  - Fee-for-service for any urgent in-hours visit
    - To cover lost income at practice
    - To match current models in our region



# RACF RESIDENTS IN GERALDTON HOSPITAL ED SINCE AUGUST 2020

RACF residents attending GHED



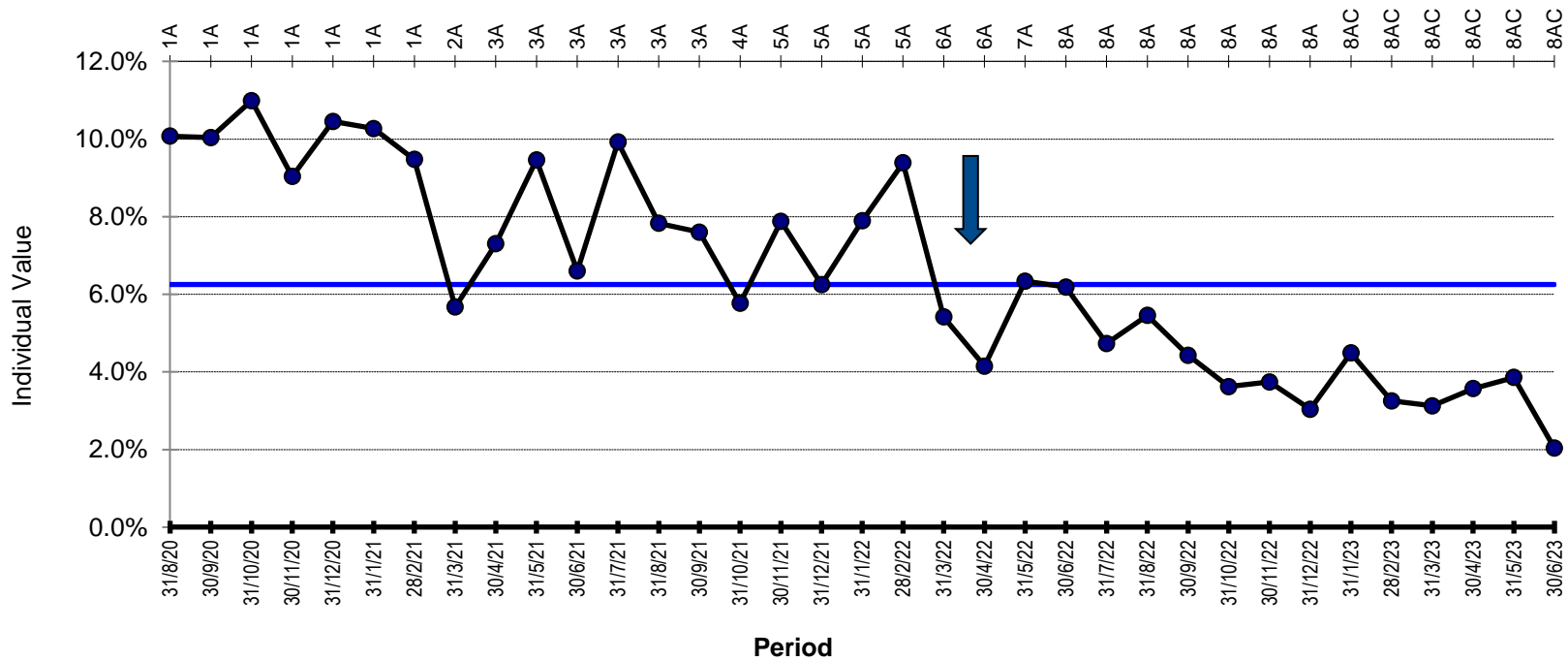
N	35
Average	35.228571
Median	33
N Runs	6
Min Runs	11
Max Runs	22

Period



# PERCENTAGE OVER 65 FROM RACF

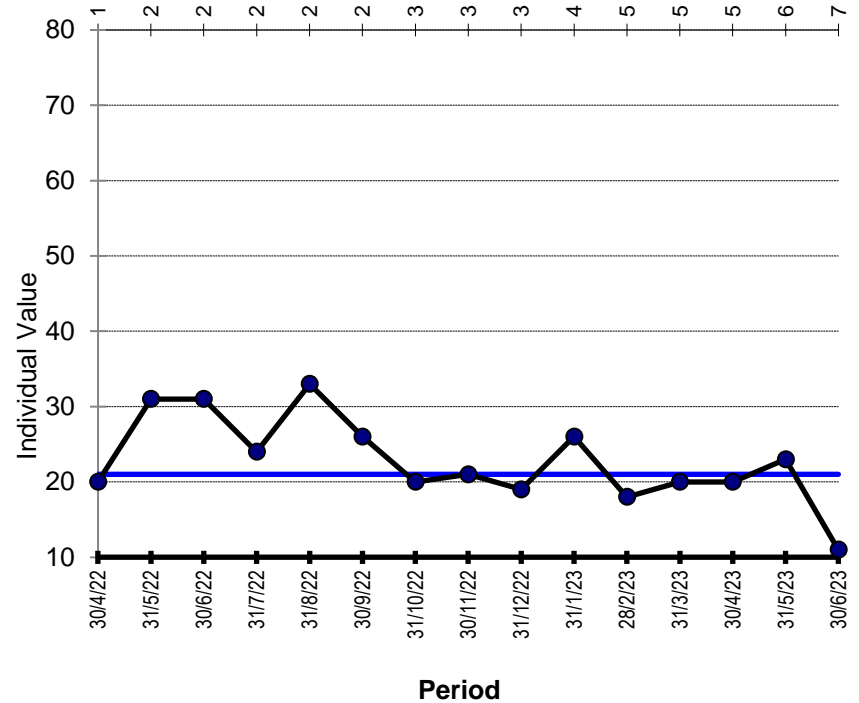
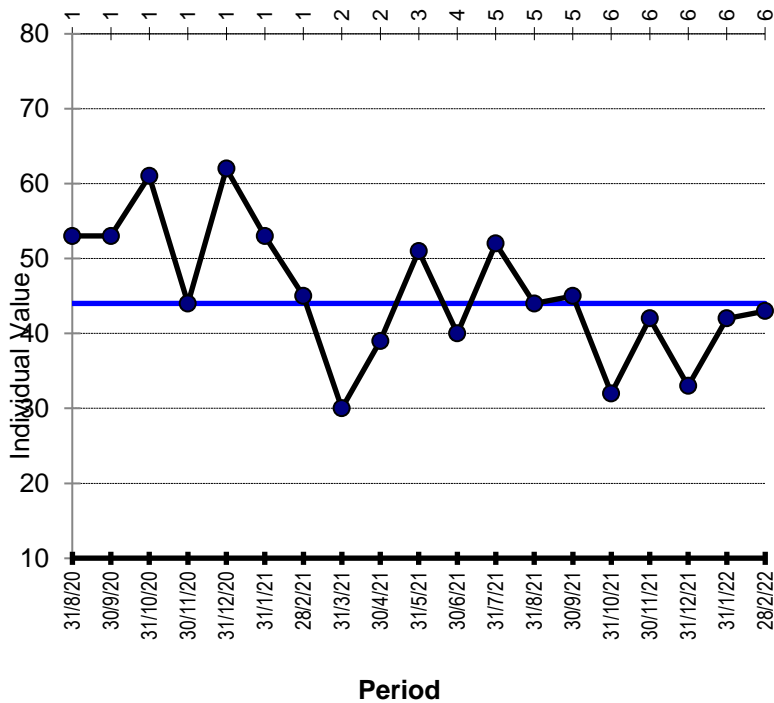
Percent RACF/All 65+ June 2020 - June 2023





# HOW PATIENT NUMBERS FROM RACF CHANGED

## BEFORE AND AFTER PROJECT INITIATION

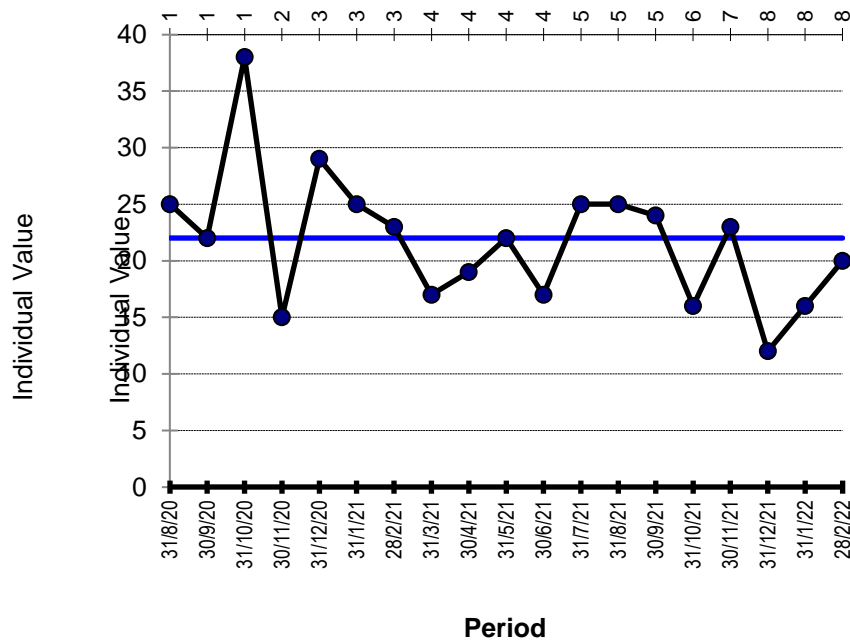




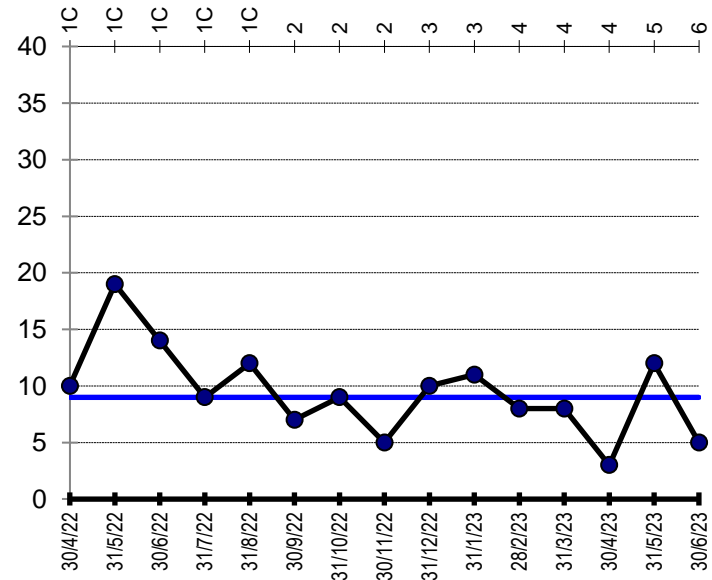
# RESIDENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

## BEFORE AND AFTER PROJECT INITIATION

### RACF admissions to GH



### ions to GH







# QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

- Absolute reduction in presentations to ED
  - 23 fewer per month
  - 46 ambulance trips
- Immediate, sustained over 14 months and 2 winters
- Reduction in hospital admissions
  - 12 fewer admissions per month: Length of stay 11 days;
  - Reduced hospital-acquired complications



## IMPACT - QUALITATIVE

- Carers and GPs have greater sense of satisfaction looking after their residents.
- Residents are easier to look after than when return from hospital
  - Delirium effect
- Improved relationships with GPs
  - Managers: GP on my Speed Dial
  - WACHS: Strengthened trust and cooperation
  - Nurses: GPs are teaching us new skills



# IMPACT – IMPROVED CARE

- Meeting the recommendations of Royal Aged Care Commission
  - Residents deserve to be treated at home wherever possible
  - Achieved by combining State and Commonwealth funding to provide a targeted incentive
- GPs added services to RACFs
  - Annual nursing review
  - Pharmacist medication review
  - Better COVID care



## FINANCIAL BENEFITS

- Reduced hospital complications e.g. confusion, falls
  - BUT lose ABF!
- Cost of programme
  - Pay GPs approx. \$16,000 pm;
  - Saving in ambulance approx. \$55,000 pm
- Benefit/savings goes to...
  - Patient / Hospital / “the system” ??
  - Unsurprisingly...



## RISKS

- 2 payment sources
  - Commonwealth and State
    - Risk to continuity
    - Different funding cycles
  - How do they know what their funds are doing in one small town in WA?



# SUMMARY

- Utilising the expertise of Primary care clinicians
  - Gatekeepers
  - Probably the best doctors to keep patients out of hospital
- Lessons for the Healthcare System
  - Removing the often divergent aims of Commonwealth and State
  - Working across the boundary can benefit everyone AND can be financially viable