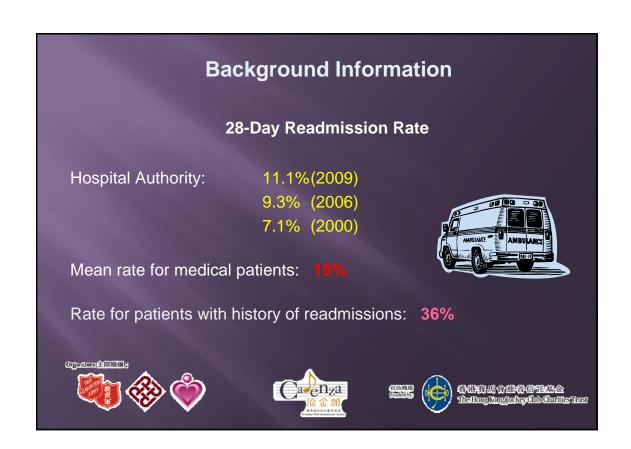
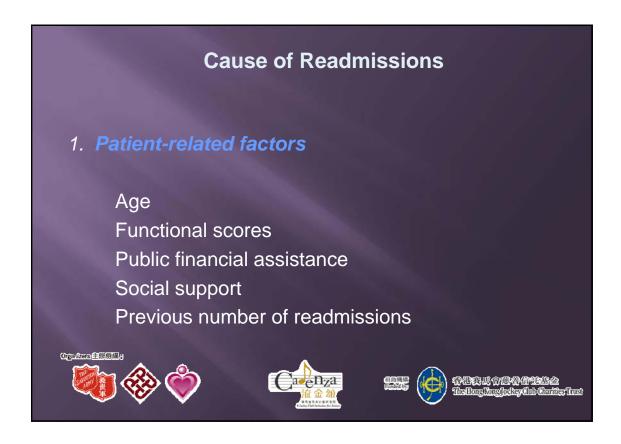
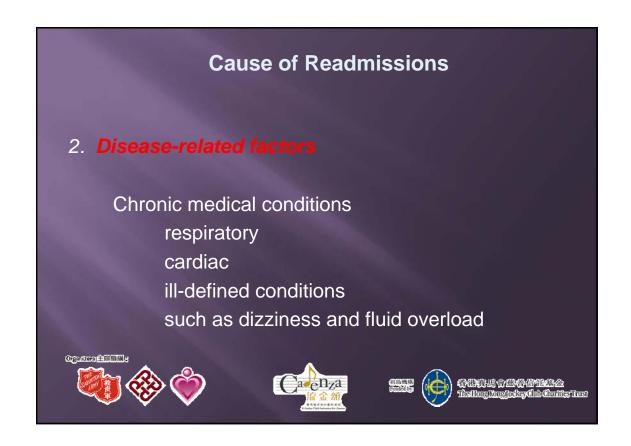


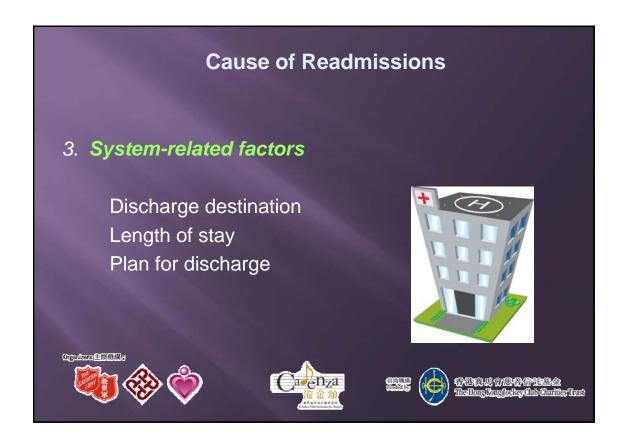


Study Objectives Specifically, we ask: 1.Does the HSP-TCM reduce hospital readmission? 2.Does the HSP-TCM increase perceived health outcomes (quality of life and self-efficacy)? 3.Does the HSP-TCM increase satisfaction with care?











Health-Social Partnership Transitional Care Model (HSP-TCM) Essential elements

- 1. Synergize the 'shared-care' effect of health & social collaborative relationship Nurse case manager with support of volunteers, social service and medical consultations
- 2. Protocol-driven intervention
 - Training of team members, including case managers and volunteers
 - Post-discharged intervention tools
- 3. Regular case reviews clinical and health-social conferences



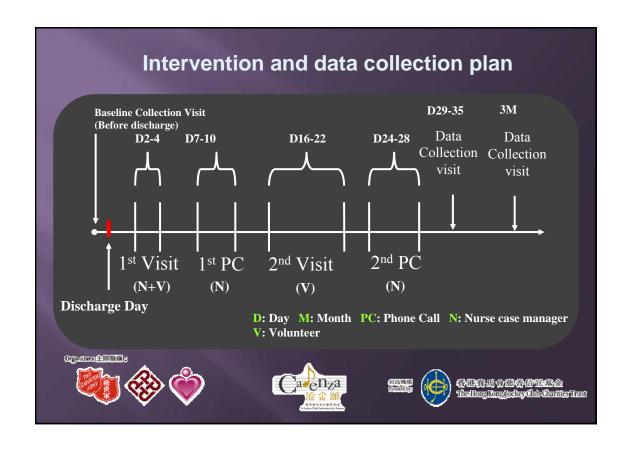






Intervention 28-day intervention program : 2 home visits + 2 phone calls Services provided: 1. Health assessment 2. Health education 3. Home safety assessment 4. Medication adherence and management 5. Diet adherence 6. Patient empowerment – contracted goals 7. Health-social system support





	藥物管理檢查表 (第一次家	防)				
病人姓名:		日美	B:			
	評估事項			祝		
1. 知道定時、定量用	及用所處方的藥物	口,知道		□。不		
2. 需要別人預先準備		□₁不需		口。需		
3. 薬物儲存地方環境	t .			口。存		
4. 薬物標籤		□. 清先	ž.	□。不		
	包裝完好,開口緊閉)	口. 在		□。不 □。※		
	e在不同的藥袋/藥盒中	□. 有 □a,) %		□ a ₀)	- 1 -	
	過期藥物 不知名藥物	□ a ₁) ⊗		□ a₀) □ b₀)		
	美後可能出現的不適(例如:頭暈)	口知道		口。不		
	法(例如: 口服/吸入等)	口丁鄉		□。不		
	藥必須與醫生處方药物相隔至少2小時	□ 知道	ī	□ ₀ 不	知道	
11. 薬物份量足夠下次	に覆診前服用	□,足夠	j	口。不	足夠	
12. 沒有服用醫生處力	方药物以外成藥	口。沒有	ī	口。有		
請你話 伸 我知,你们 情况	會唔會吶服用處方藥時出現下面嘅	從 來 ·		極	好多時會	
1. 我自己會改變食药	・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	5	4 3	2	1	
2. 我唔記得食药		5	4 3	2	1	
3. 我停咗食药一段時	門町啦	5	4 3	2	1	
4. 我覺得唔舒服先會	食药	5	4 3	2	1	
5. 我決定食少一次药		-	4 3	_	1	
6. 我會減少食藥嘅次		-	4 3		1	
7. 我會盡可能避覓食		-	4 3	_		
	才定時服用處方的藥物		4 3			
9. 我會每天都定時定	量食药	5	4 3	2	1	



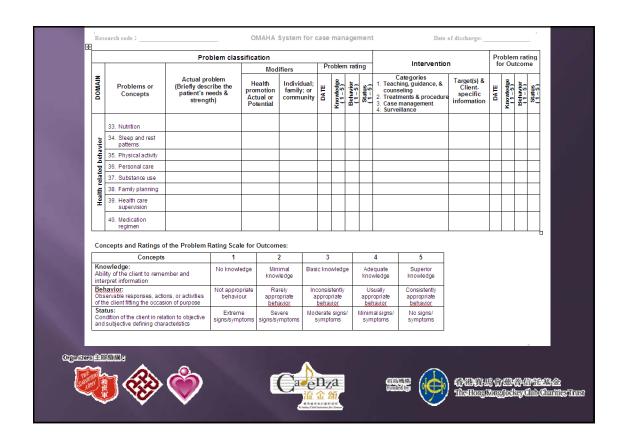
	系編號:	1 1 1 1
評估事項 袖長度	評估時的情況	
袖長度		
子長度	□₁ 適中 □₂ 不適中	
4 AND	□1 適中 □2 不適中	
尺碼的拖鞋或鞋	□ ₁ 有 □ ₂ 沒有	
高處或高櫃上擺放常用重物	□ ₁ 有 □ ₂ 沒有	
夠安全從高櫃或高處取放物品	□1能夠 □2不能夠	
	□ ₁ 有 □ ₂ 沒有	
	la a a	
內光線充足「足夠令使用者清楚附近環境」		
順		
順所		
廊裝有夜明燈		
內沒有雜物堆放在通道上	□₁是 □₂ 不是	
內沒有存放過量易燃物品,如報紙,火水,石油氣等	□ 是 □ 不是,請列明:	
座無負荷過重並妥善使用拖板及處理電線	□ 是 □ 不是,請列明:	
安裝平安鐘或救命鐘並運作正常	□ 有 □ 沒有	
具擺放妥當,例如刀子、煲、粘板等	□ 是 □ 不是,請列明:	
爐附近無存放易燃物品	□. 是 □. 沒有,請列明:	10
手間的環境能夠使長者安全使用	D = D ==	The same of the sa
	□ ₆₁ 有 □ ₆₂ 沒有	
	-1114 -110314	-
內窗戶及窗花沒有鬆脫或損壞	□ 是 □ 不是	-
	等安全從高價底高處取放物品 總把地布度舊衣服放在地上而容易引致幹例 角坡炎角的消擊底 「如有」 四四 內水線充足「足夠合使用者清楚附近環境」 應 房 治室 走館 上面 上面 上面 上面 上面 上面 上面 上面 上面 上面	新安全党高機政高進取政物場 京都 京都 京都 京都 京都 京都 京都 京都

		一次電話跟進記錄	
	受訪者人姓名:	横案模號:	
	入院原因:	出院日期:	
	時間:由 至 傾談內容:		
	□ 家居安全		
	□₂膳食管理		- 5 (6)
	□3 藥物處理		
	□ 健康、疾病及微狀等管理 _		
	備註(包括義工與受訪者所定的力	北同協定目標) ;	
Organium III III II		A	

Type of Boal Action 行動	Research Co	ode:	DOB: _				C6
 Types of visit (not form ref. no.): C1 = Clinic Visit, H1 = First Home Visit, T1 = First Tel. follow up, T2 = Second Tel. follow up Goals achieved: NCM do not need to follow up for <u>Yes</u> (short term). 	Date of	日輝	Action	No	Long term	Short term	Remarks
 Types of visit (not form ref. no.): C1 = Clinic Visit, H1 = First Home Visit, T1 = First Tel. follow up, T2 = Second Tel. follow up Goals achieved: NCM do not need to follow up for <u>Yes</u> (short term). 							
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The Care Plan is to be used throughout Clinic Visit, First Home Visit, First Telephone follow up and Second	• Typ T1 : • Goa	= First Tel. follow up, T als achieved: NCM do no For <u>No</u> and	2 = Second Tel. follow up at need to follow up for \underline{Y} \underline{Y} es (long term), continu	es (short led moni	term). toring is	required.	

		Problem clas							Intervention		Prol	olem Out	ratir
DOMAIN	Problems or Concepts	Actual problem (Briefly describe the patient's needs & strength)	Health promotion Actual or Potential	Individual; family; or community	DATE	Knowledge of (1-5)	_	Status ©	Categories 1. Teaching, guidance, & counseling 2. Treatments & procedure 3. Case management 4. Surveillance	Target(s) & Client- specific information	DATE	Knowledge (1-5)	(1-5)
豆	1. Income												\Box
le le	2. Sanitation												
[3. Residence	•											
Environmental	Neighborhood/work place safety												
	Communication with community resources												
	Social contact												4
	7. Role change												\perp
	Interpersonal relationship												
ia	Spirituality												T
Psychosocial	10. Grief												
sych	11. Mental health												
"	12. Sexuality										Ш		_
	Caretaking parenting												4
1	14. Neglect												
	15. Abuse										Ш		_
	 Growth and development 												
1	17. Communicable/												T

\vdash		Problem classification Problem rating Intervention				Pro fo	oblen or Ou	n rati	in					
DOMAIN	Problems or Concepts	Actual problem (Briefly describe the patient's needs & strength)	Health promotion Actual or Potential	Individual; family; or community	DATE	Knowledge (1-5)	Ť	2.	Categories . Teaching, guidance, & counseling the Treatments & procedure is Case management is Surveillance	Target(s) & Client- specific information	DATE	Knowledge (1-5)	Behavior (1-5)	č
	18. Hearing													
	19. Vision													_
	20. Speech and language													
	21. Oral health													
	22. Cognition													
	23. Pain													
_ =	24. Consciousness													
ogic	25. Skin													
Physiological	26. Neuro-musculo- skeletal function													
	27. Respiration													_
	28. Circulation													
	29. Digestion-hydration													
	30. Bowel function													
	31. Reproductive and urology function													
	32. Urinary function													_







Subject Recruitment

Exclusive criteria

- Not communicable, either physically disabled or non-Cantonese speaking
- Discharged to nursing home or hospice care
- Emotionally unstable
- Bed ridden
- · Cannot be contacted by telephone
- · Being followed up by specific disease management programs







Sample Size

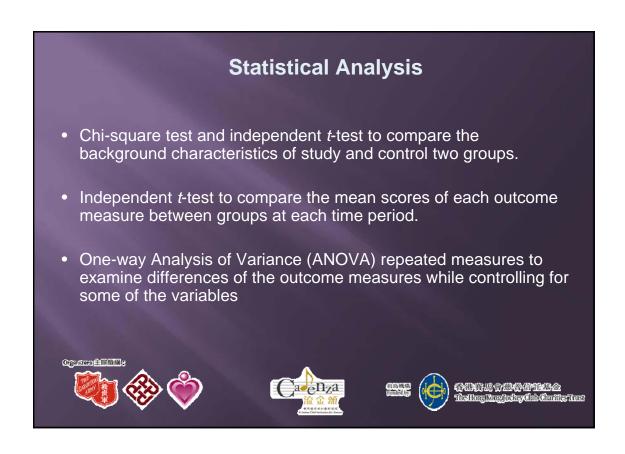
- Readmission rate as the primary outcome indicator Naylor et al. (2004)
- 40% improvement, significance level =5%, power =80%, then the sample size for the study was 246 (NQuery, 2000)

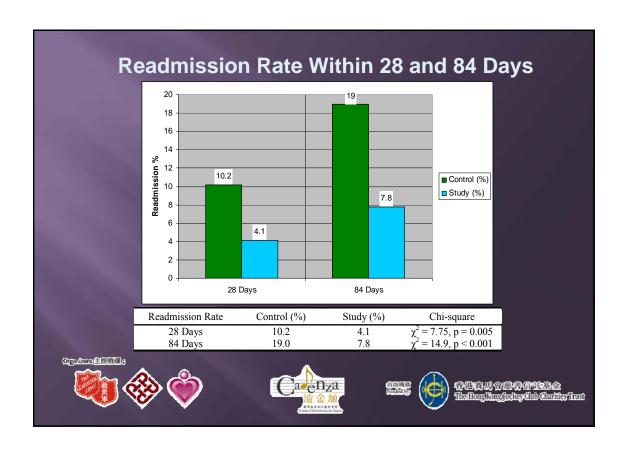


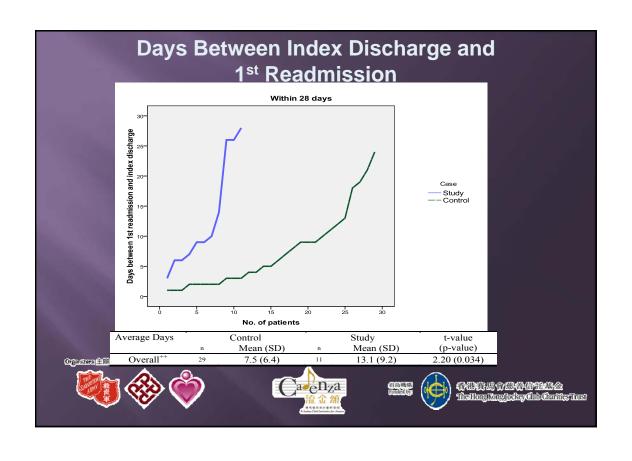




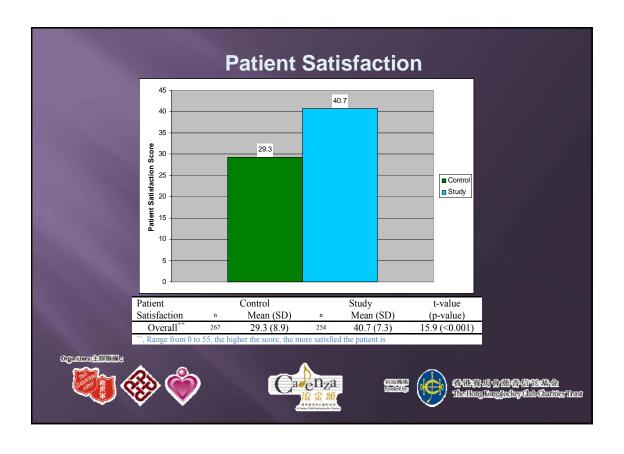




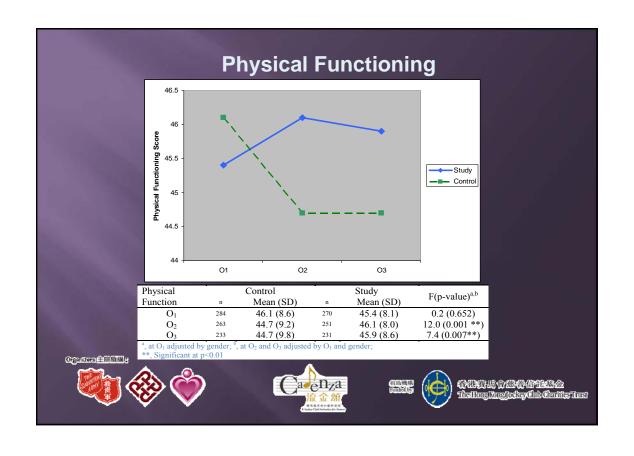


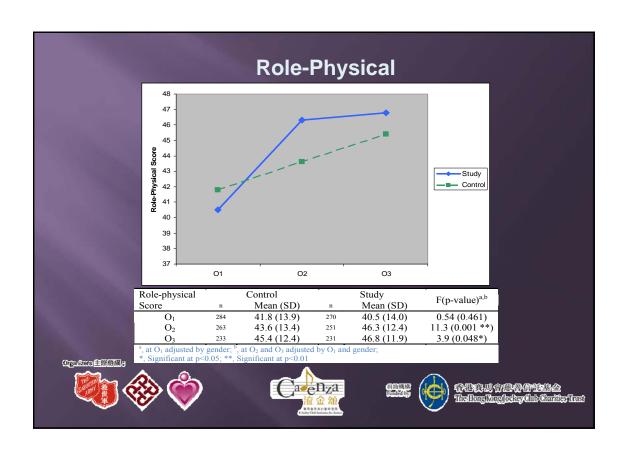


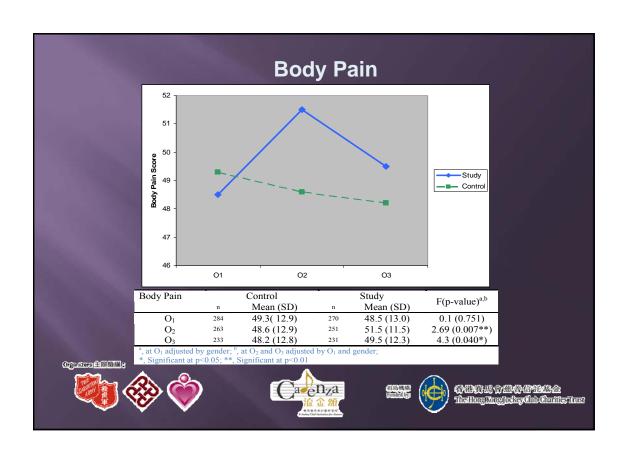
Health Care Expenditure Based on the 28 days readmission rate: Readmissions: 11 intervention & 29 control Average length of stay: 4.4 days Average daily cost: \$3650 Total cost reduction: \$289,080 (\$3650 * 4.4 * 18) Based on the 84 days readmission rate: Readmission: 21 intervention & 54 control Average length of stay: 4.4 days Average daily cost: \$3650 Total cost reduction: \$529,980 (\$3650 * 4.4 * 33) In 2008/09, the actual unit cost per day for general (acute and convalescent) patient is HK\$3650. (Source: HA Annual Plan 2010-2011)

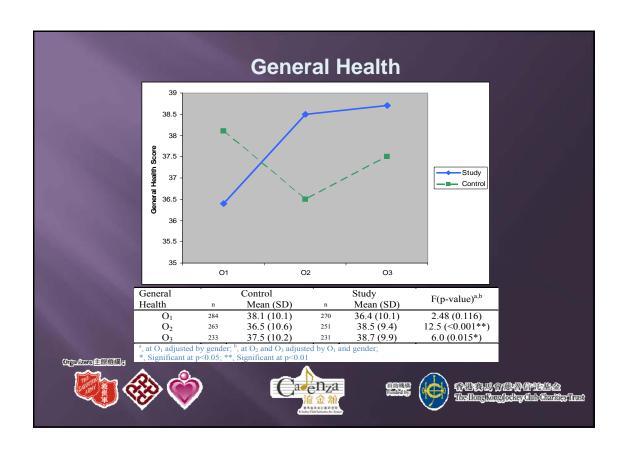


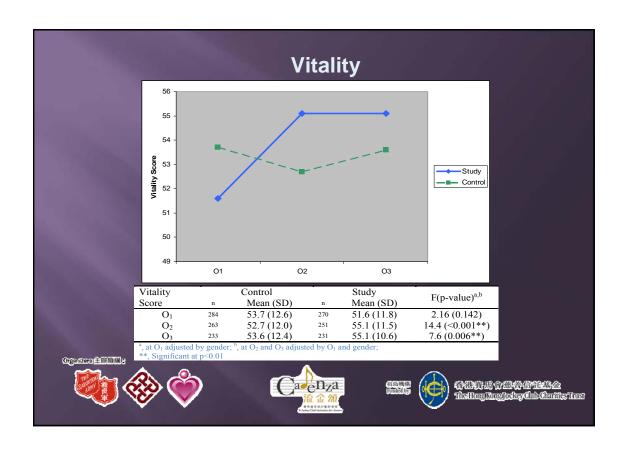


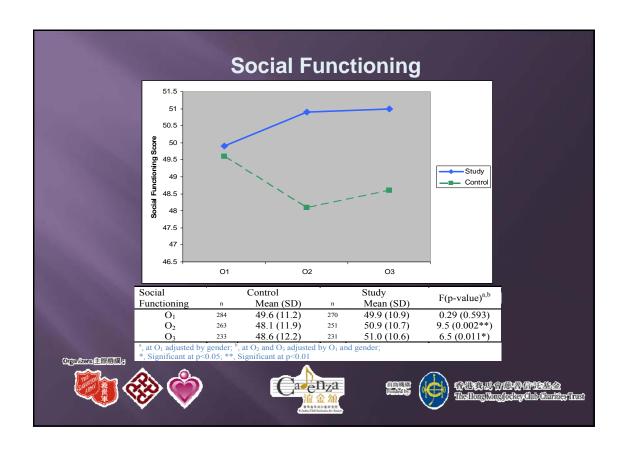


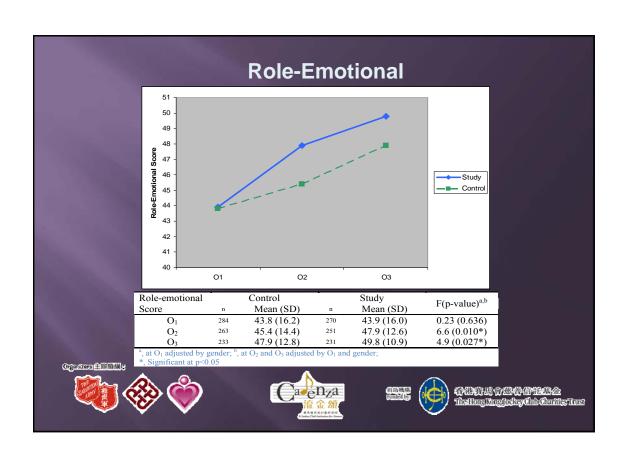


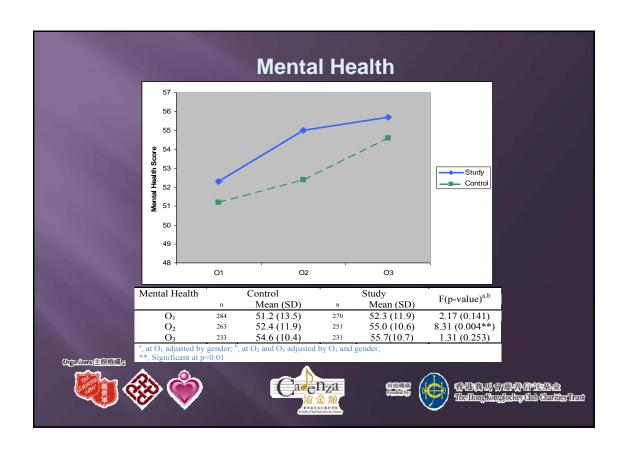


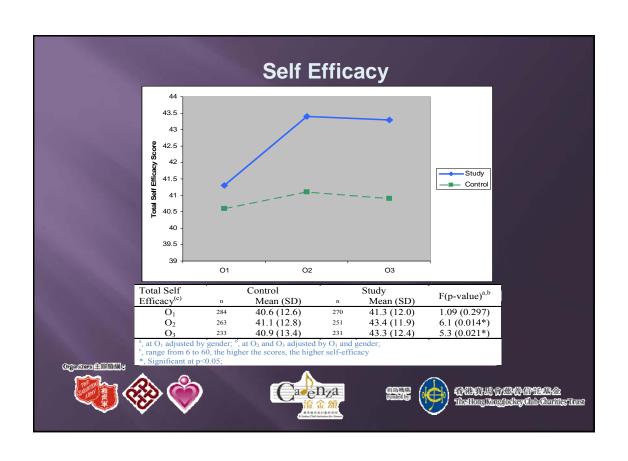












Volunteer Achievements

- Number of volunteers recruited: 251
- Completed Training: 164 (65%)
- Passing rate:
- Number of service provided: 881
- Volunteer training was provided by PolyU, QEH and Salvation Army



- During the home visits, our volunteers were able to help improve the quality of life of our clients.
- The experience during the service was extremely rewarding and meaningful to our volunteers









Health-Social Partnership Transitional Care Model 4C Features

- 1. Comprehensiveness the case manager conducts a systematic assessment of patients' condition, and is responsible for antiquence a patient's needs and facilitating the transition to post-acute care.
- Continuity ensured by regular, active and sustained followup.

Organizera 主解機構:









Health-Social Partnership Transitional Care Model 4C Features

- 3. Coordination the case manager operates across a spectrum of care in collaboration with physicians, nursing specialists and other members of the health and social care team to respond to patients' needs; managing and negotiating care with multiple providers, managing illness and psychosocial support and coping.
- 4. Collaboration occurs not only among health and social care professionals, but between the provider and the patient as partners; empowering patients to assume responsibility for their own health

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Conclusion

- 1. Produces **evidence** of the effectiveness of a health-social partnership transitional care (HSP-TCM) model
- 2. Structured protocols for the delivery of HSP-TCM model
 - patient assessment and intervention protocols
 - competence for the case managers
 - training manual and competence evaluation of the volunteers
- 3. Replication and sustainability

Organizera 主新機構:









Limitations of the study

- The effectiveness of the HSP-TCM model may be confined to those who are less sick and more stable in the illness trajectory
- The study is conducted in one regional hospital only







