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Barriers Impacting Rapid Access to Tertiary Care for Time Sensitive Critically III Patients

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Disclosure



- Author: Scott M. Newton, DNP, RN, EMT-P
- Objectives:
 - Identify common barriers to interhospital transfer
 - Identify impact on patients, families, communities, care systems, and society
- No conflict of interests to declare
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Introduction





Inter-hospital Transfers



United States:

- 500,000 annual transfers (Jaynes et al, 2013)
- 48,000 annual Medicare transfers in 2005 (Iwashyna et al, 2009)
- 50% of acute myocardial infarctions (Iwashyna, 2012)
- 4.5% of ICU admissions (Bosk, Vienot & Iwashyna, 2011)





- Top 3 Barriers (Warren et al, 2004)
 - -Complex transfer process (Barratt, 2012)
 - -Lack of available beds (Iwashyna et al, 2010)
 - -Awaiting transport team (Aguirre et al, 2008)



Patients Affected



- Trauma: 60 minutes
- Stroke: 180 minutes
- ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI): 90 minutes
- Surgical Emergencies
 - Intracranial hemorrhage, aortic dissection, ruptured heart valve
- Pediatric Critical Care

- Specialty expertise and equipment



Transfer Delays



• Outcomes Impacted (Ligtenberg et al, 2005)

-<u>Clinical</u>: 8% higher mortality

(Catalano et al, 2012)

-<u>Financial</u>: \$9,600 increased care cost

(Fanara et al, 2010)

-<u>Operational</u>: 23% longer length of stay (Barratt, 2012)

Variables & Factors



- Recognizing patient transfer need
- Knowledge of regional resources
- Available bed capacity
- Specialty care provider access
- Timely medical transport
- Nurse staffing levels
- Transfer process complexity

(Missouri Department of Health, 2010; Bosk, Veinot and Iwashyna, 2011)

Clinical Context



Community Hospital

- Emergency or Intensive Care Unit
- Nurses, physicians & support staff
- Resource consumption
- Care capacity dilution



Clinical Context



Tertiary Care Center

- Transfer System Answering Point
- Specialty Care or Intervention Unit
- Nurses, Physicians, & Technical Staff
- Transport Team
- Logistics & Operations
- Bed Management





Patient Impact



- Increased morbidity & mortality
 - -Stoke intervention odds decreased 2.5% for each 60 seconds elapsed
- Increased acuity & need for mechanical ventilation
- Prolonged recovery & residual impairment

(Jacobs et al, 2006; Prabhakaran et al, 2011; Bosk, Veinot and Iwashyna, 2011)

Family Impact



- Increased anxiety and concern
- Time away from work and family
- Increased financial burdens
- Dependent care commitment
- Physical care provision and risk

(Bosk, Veinot and Iwashyna, 2011)

Communities & Care Systems



Community Hospital

- Reduced efficiency
- Decreased throughput
- Constrained care capacity
- Increased resource consumption
- Care imbalance

(DeLia, 2007; Iwashyna, 2012)

Communities & Care Systems



Tertiary Care Center

- Efficiency, Responsiveness, & Reputation
- Repeat diagnostic tests (images, labs, etc)
- Competitive markets and reimbursement
 - Referral Patterns
 - HCAHPS score



Society Impact



- Decreased healthcare access
- Increased healthcare costs
- Greater ICU resources consumed
- Higher complication rates
 - Hospital Acquired Infections
 - Skin Breakdown
 - Ventilator Acquired Pneumonia
- Longer recovery & residual disability

(Westfall et al, 2008; Entenssoro et al, 2005)





- Patients require rapid tertiary care access
- Process must be barrier free
- Barriers impact outcomes

 Clinical, Financial, Operational
- Outcomes affect
 - Patients & Families
 - Communities & Care Systems
 - Society



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