Use of health literate discharge practices to meet the needs of patients and caregivers:

development of an organizational survey tool

Jennifer Innis
Jan Barnsley
Whitney Berta
Imtiaz Daniel



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Health literacy

 United States and Canada have high rates of inadequate health literacy

(Kutner et al, 2006; Murray et al, 2008)

- Most research is focused on patient-level factors
- Need for health literate health care organizations (IOM, 2012)

Hospital readmission

- Low health literacy associated with increased hospital readmission rates following hospital discharge (Mitchell et al, 2012)
- United States and Canada have high rates of hospital readmission

(CIHI, 2013: Epstein et al, 2012; RWJF, 2013)

Health literate discharge practices (HLDP)

Use of health literate discharge practices (HLDP)



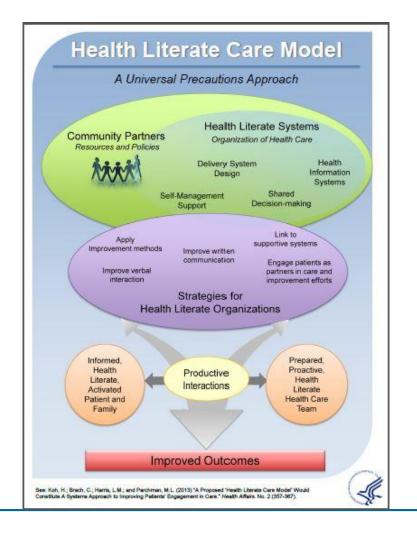
Improved health outcomes & decreased readmission rates

HLDP in Ontario hospitals

- Development and administration of an organizational survey tool to measure the use of health literate discharge practices in Ontario acute care hospitals
- Health literate discharge practices based on the 34 practices of Project RED (Re-Engineered Discharge)
 - Use of practices associated with significantly decreased hospital readmission and hospital COStS (Jack et al, 2009; Markley et al., 2013)

Health literate care model

(Koh, Brach, Harris & Parchman, 2013)



HLDP in Ontario hospitals

Research Questions

- 1. Using the components of Project RED as a guide, what are the best elements to be included in an organizational survey of health literate discharge practices in acute care hospitals?
- 2. To what extent do acute care hospitals in Ontario engage in health literate discharge practices?

HLDP in Ontario hospitals

- Development of organizational survey tool using Delphi method with expert panel
- Panel: 42 experts
- Two rounds
 - 1st round: all indicators rates as important or very important
 - 2 new indicators added, wording of 2 indicators changed

Indicators for round 2

- New indicators
 - Discharge summary has a standardized format so that information is easy to find.
 - Patient/family is referred to community pharmacist within 2 weeks of discharge for a medication review.

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Indicators for round 2

- Re-worded indicators
 - The patient/family is given an easy-to-understand written, prioritized discharge plan that includes medications, medical equipment, future appointments, and future diagnostic tests to take home
 - Patient/family is provided with a phone number where they can speak with a hospital staff member to ask questions about the at-home care plan, hospitalization, and follow-up plan in order to help patients transition from hospital care to outpatient care setting.

Organizational survey

- Second round
 - 93% participation rate
 - Each indicator rated as important or very important
- Final survey has 36 items
 - Health literate score range 36-180
- Endorsement from Ontario Hospital Association
- Survey tool administered to hospitals in Ontario in Spring 2015 (N = 143)

Survey results & next steps

- 79 hospitals responded (55% response rate)
 - Potential scores ranged from 36 180
 - Range of scores 78-173, median score of 138
- Next steps
 - Factor analysis
 - Multiple regression to see relationship between hospital size, location and budget and health literate discharge score
 - Qualitative interviews

Relevance

- Little research to date into how hospitals are managing the discharge process
- Development of an organizational assessment tool
- Provide a broad understanding of use of health literate discharge practice
- Monitor hospital performance & direct quality improvement efforts

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Jennifer Innis NP PhD(c) jennifer.innis@utoronto.ca



