



An investigation of effect after transition from hospital to next care status

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Background

- The proportion of the elderly population in Taiwan reached 14.05% and entered into an **aged society** in March, 2018.
- Discharge planning is to assist patients in assessing the need
 - Long-Term Care (LTC) Plan 2.0
 - Post acute care
 - Nursing home
- Follow-up care during the hospitalization period
- Connect with patient follow-up care service to improve the degree of disability and restore their ability to live independently.



Purpose

- Investigate the changes in the patient's activities of daily living (ADL), instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) and European Quality of Life -Five Dimensions (EQ-5D) after undergoing preparation for transition.



Method-1/2

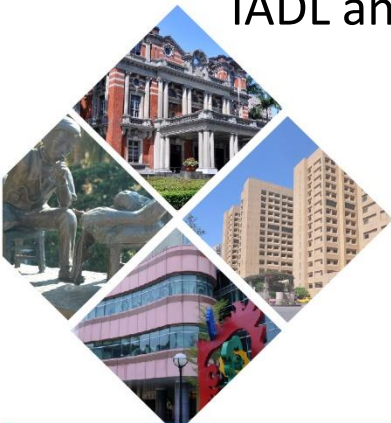
- Participants: 64 patients who were assisted by a discharge planning team of a medical center in the transition to follow-up care services.
- ◆ Evaluation tools: Structured Questionnaire
 - The data were collected by telephone interview
 - at 2 weeks and 4 weeks after discharge from hospital
 - July to December 2020



Method-2/2

◆ Evaluation tools: Structured Questionnaire

- ❑ Activities of daily living (**ADL**) :toward taking care of one's own body was measured using the 10-item Barthel Index.
- ❑ Instrumental activities of daily living (**IADL**) toward interacting with the environment was measured using the 8-item
- ❑ Quality of life was measured using 5-item and 3-point Likert EuroQoL-5D (**EQ-5D**) scale ranging from 5 to 15
- ❑ Generalized estimating equation (**GEE**) was used to examine the trajectories of ADL, IADL and quality of life.



Result- 1/4

Table1 Basic Information Analysis (n=64)

Item		Number of People	Percentage(%)
Gender	Male	42	65.6
	Female	12	34.4
Age	>90	11	17.2
	80-90	17	26.6
	70-80	15	23.4
	60-70	21	32.8
Marital Status	Single	5	7.8
	Married	39	60.9
	widowed	16	25.0
	divorce	4	6.3
Caregiver	NO	1	1.6
	YES	63	98.4
Transition Service	Long-term Care 2.0	32	50.0
	<u>Post-Acute Care</u>	26	40.6
	Nursing home	6	9.4



10/22/2021

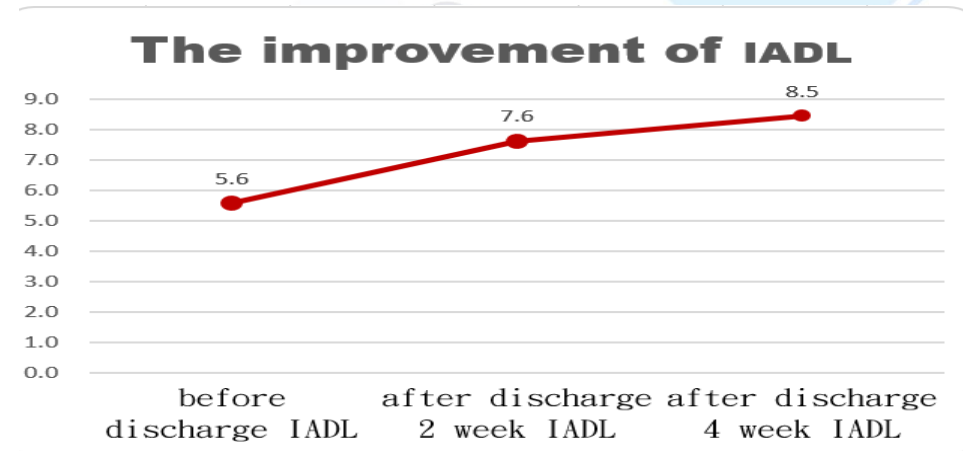
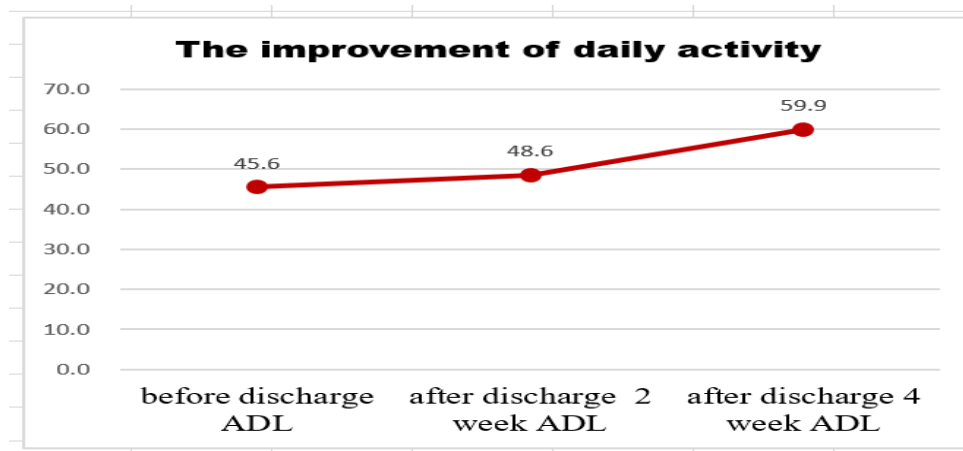


Table2 Three time ADL, IADL, EQ5D changes(n=64)

Item	On discharge		After discharge 2 weeks		After discharge 4weeks	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Activity ability						
independent	4	12.5	11	20.8	13	31.7
dependent	37	31.2	30	56.6	22	53.7
totally dependent	23	56.3	12	22.6	6	14.6
State of consciousness						
clear	56	87.5	46	86.8	35	87.5
drowsy	3	4.7	2	3.8	2	5
confusion	2	3.1	3	5.7	3	7.5
obtundation	3	4.7	2	3.8		
cognitive						
normal	46	70.8	40	75.5	34	81.0
Impairment	12	18.5	9	17	6	14.3
cannot be assessed	6	9.2	4	7.5	2	4.8
Activities of Daily Living(ADL)	45.6	21.4	48.6 ^b	33.8	59.9 ^c	31.9
Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL)	5.6 ^a	4.1	7.6 ^b	5.3	8.5 ^c	5.5
Quality of Life(EQ5D)	3.5	2.9	8.8 ^b	3.5	8.7 ^c	2.5

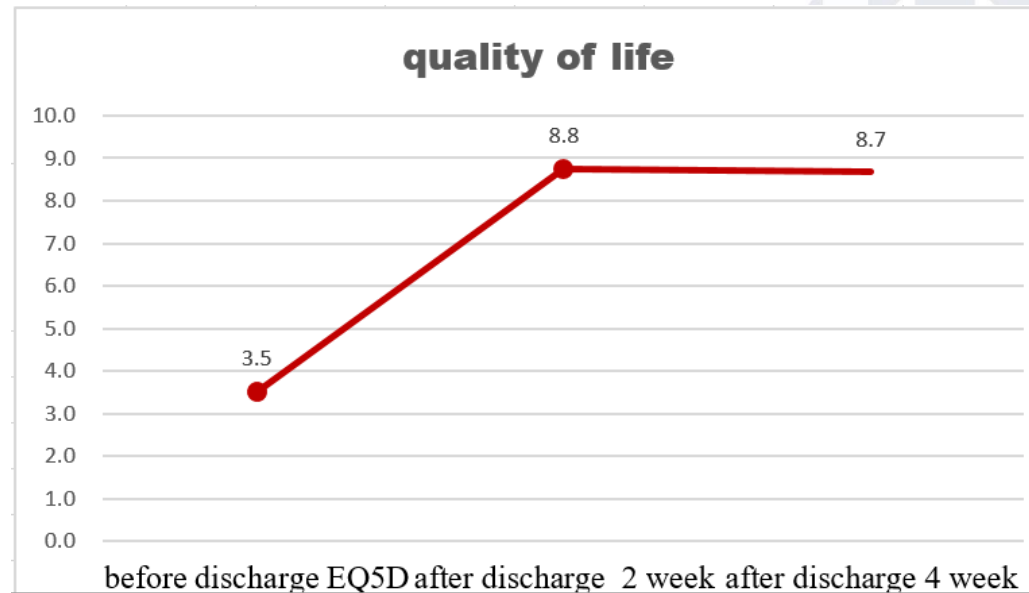
Results- 3/4

Both mean scores of ADL and IADL increased from before discharge to 4 weeks after discharge from hospital



Results-4/4

- The mean score for quality of life was 45.9 before discharge, 48.6 at 2 weeks after discharge, and 59.9 at 4 weeks after discharge from hospital



Conclusions

- Evaluation of appropriate transition
- Follow-up care
- Significantly improve not only patients' ADL, IADL and EQ5D after discharge from the hospital, but can also promote the patients' return to community life.





Thank you for your attention!

