

# Improving Hospital Outcomes and Efficiency: A Proven Evidence-Based Strategy

June 17 at 1:30 pm

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# Land Acknowledgment







We acknowledge that we are located on Treaty 6 Territory, home to many nations including the Cree, Saulteaux, Blackfoot, Sioux and Métis People



## Disclosures







• Leah Gramlich: Speaker, Consultant, Research Support – Fresenius Kabi, Baxter, Takeda

• Teresa O'Callaghan: None

Judy Gibson: Abbott

This session is brought to you by the Canadian Malnutrition Task Force

# What is Malnutrition?



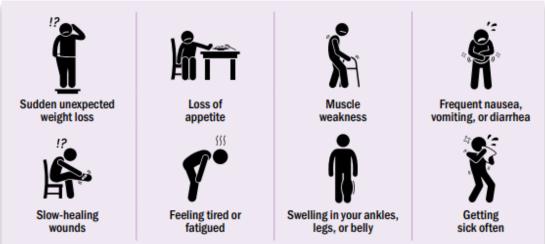






- Imbalance of nutrients resulting in functional decline.
  - Inadequate intake
  - Impaired nutrient absorption
  - Increased energy expenditure
- It's not always easy to see but easy to <u>screen</u>\* for.
- There are serious consequences for a patients and for health systems.

#### Warning Signs



#### Consequences



Source: https://www.nutritioncare.org/uploadedFiles/Documents/Malnutrition/MAW 2021/Consumer-Info-Sheet-Geriatrics-8.5.21.pdf -











# Incidence in Hospital







#### On admission to hospital:







Allard et al JPEN 2016; Belanger et al J Pediatric 2019; Carter et al Can J Diet Pract Res 2019

# In Hospital Food Intake Barriers









Keller et al., JHND 2015

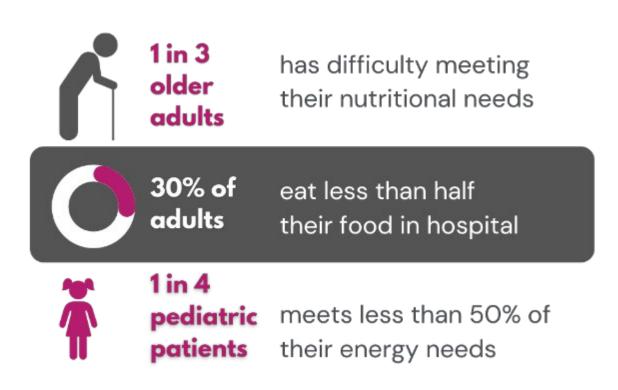
### **Poor Food Intake**







# Poor food intake is a reality



Allard et al., 2016; Belanger 2019; Ramage-Morin et al Stats Canada Health Reports 2013

# Malnutrition is Costly







#### **Hospital consequences**



days longer stay in hospital<sup>2</sup>

Average additional cost/patient<sup>2</sup>

more likely to die<sup>3</sup>

more likely to be readmitted<sup>4</sup>



\$2 billion/year is the estimated cost of malnutrition

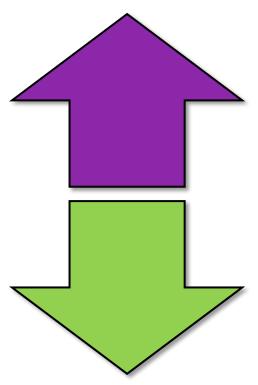
1. Allard JP et al JPEN 2015; 2. Curtis LJ et al. Clin Nutr 2016; 3. Fleder S et al. Nutrition 2015; 4. Lim SL et al. Clin Nutr 2012







# Malnutrition Negatively Affects Patients' Safety and Hospital Performance Indicators



- -Risk of infection and pressure ulcers<sup>1</sup>
- -Institution resource utilization and costs
- Patient flow<sup>2</sup> and hospital access
- Patient satisfaction<sup>3</sup>

1. Lim SL et al. Clin Nutr 2012. 2. Keller H et al J Hum Nutr Diet. 2013. 3. Keller HH et al. J Hum Nutr Diet. 2015







# THE SOLUTION Malnutrition can be treated

## What works?







■ Change in thinking: Food is Medicine, not a budget item; Food is Medicine )



Systematic screening and early diagnosis for malnutrition (like systematic screening for fall risk and pressure injuries)

Standardized language

**Embedding tools** and processes into multidisciplinary team-work

## In Hospital







# Multiple studies have shown that nutrition interventions in hospital can make a difference in outcomes

**EFFORT Trial 2019** 

Kaegel-Braun 2021

NOURISH study 2019

Gomez 2019

KANEKO 2021 to name a few.....

#### **Interventions**

- Dietitian protein and calorie goals vs. standard diet
- Dietary advice
- Oral nutrition supplements
- Enteral/parenteral nutrition
- Early feeding

Deutz et al. Clin. Nutr. 2016; Kaegl-Braun et al. JAMA 2021; Schuetz P et al. Lancet 2019; Gomez et al JAMA Network Open 2019; KANEKO et al Am J Cardiol 2021

## **EFFORT Trial**









Pragmatic, unblinded, multicenter RCT n = 2088 medical inpatients at nutritional risk

Intervention: protocol-guided individualised **nutrition** support to reach protein and caloric goals (defined by dietitians)

**Control:** standard hospital food (no dietary consultation)





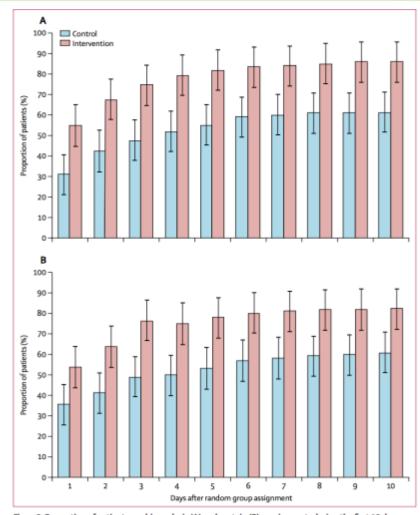


Figure 3: Proportion of patients reaching caloric (A) and protein (B) requirements during the first 10 days

## **EFFORT Trial**







#### **More control patients:**

- had an adverse outcome with in 30 days of admission
- died within 30 days of admission

No differences in side effects due to nutritional support

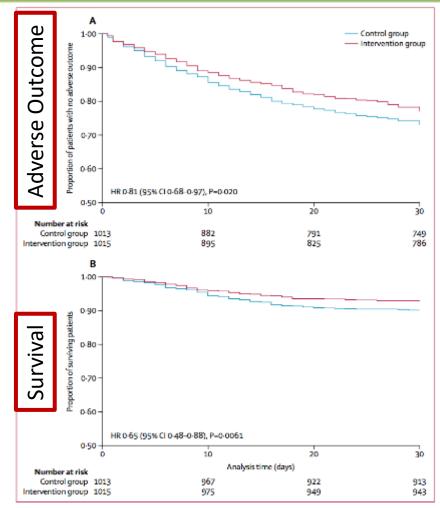


Figure 4: Kaplan-Meier estimates of the cumulative incidence of the primary endpoint and all-cause mortality (A) Time to the first event of the composite primary endpoint (log-rank p value=0-035). (B) Time to death (log-rank p value=0-031).

# Integrated Nutrition Pathway for Acute Care



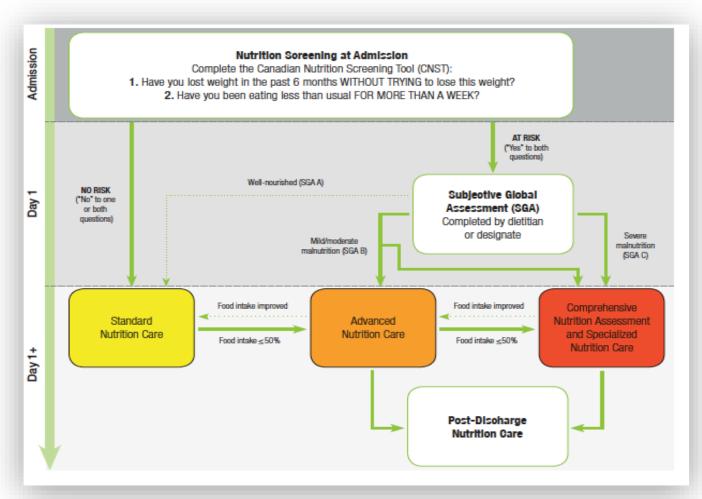




An evidence-based algorithm for the detection, treatment and monitoring of malnutrition amongst acute care medical and surgical patients

https://nutritioncareincanada.ca/resourcesand-tools/hospital-care-inpac/inpac

P-INPAC, Pediatric Integrated Nutrition
Pathway for Acute Care also exists



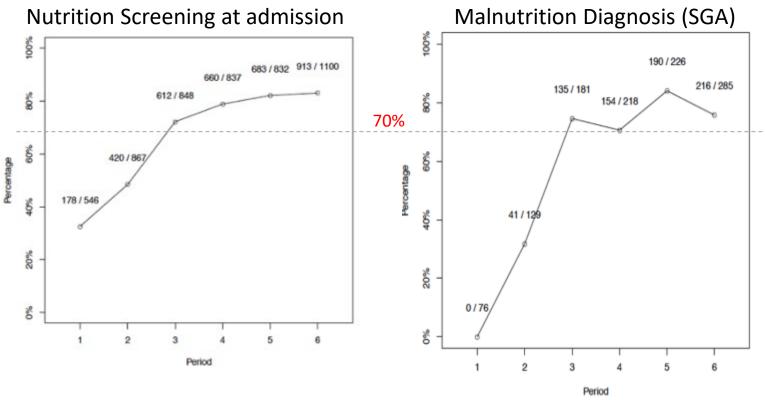
# In hospital INPAC implementation







#### Resulted in improvements in:



1 01100
*70% of patients audited was used as the threshold to demonstrate that a
practice was successfully implemented and sustained

Outcome: Length of Stay (days)		
Site	Baseline	Follow-Up
Α	9	6
В	12	8
С	7	5.5
D	8	9
E	11	9

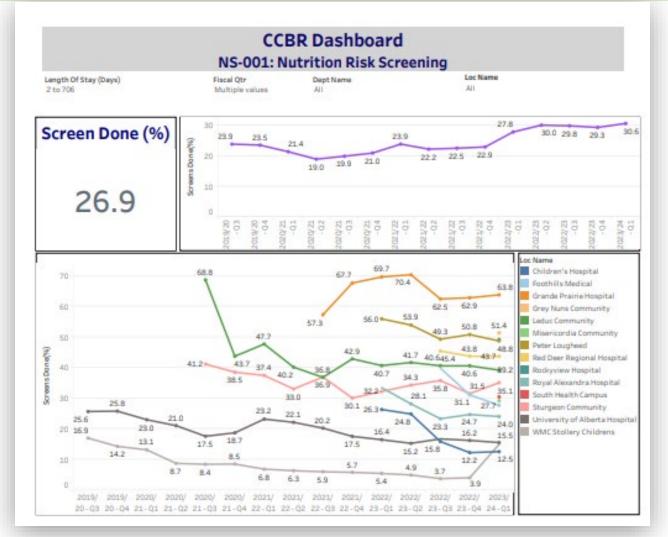
SGA = Subjective Global Assessment Keller et al., 2019



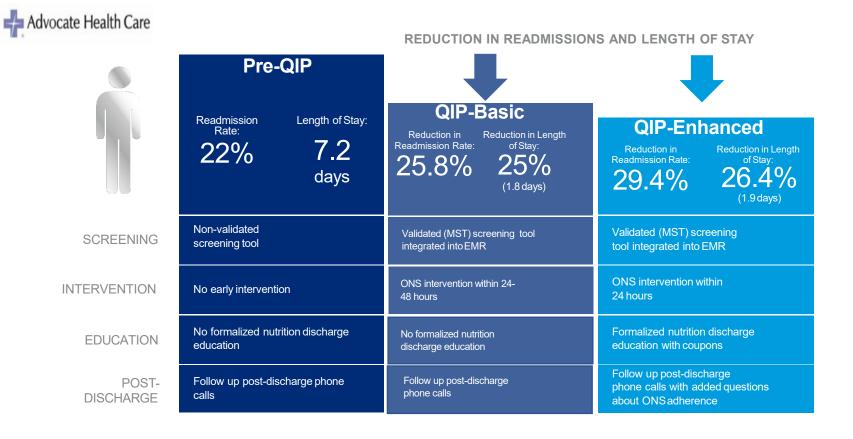




When a standardized approach with buy-in from all levels is not achieved...



# Hospital Nutrition Program achieved <u>significant reductions</u> in readmissions and length of stay<sup>1</sup>



QIP- Quality Improvement Program MST- Malnutrition Screening Tool EMR- Electronic Medical Record

- 1. Sriram K, et al. JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr. 2017;41(3):384-91.
- 2. Sulo S, et al. Am Health Drug Benefits. 2017;10(5):262-270. Study funded by Abbott.

# Cost Savings of Nutrition Intervention



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Large health economics study showed ONS during hospitalization was associated with improved outcomes<sup>1</sup>



21% decrease in length of stay (2.3 days)



21.6% decrease<sup>†</sup> in episode costs (\$4734)



6.7% decrease\* in probability of 30-day readmissions

Philipson T et al Am J Manag Care 2013

<sup>1.</sup> Monetary figure based on USD and inflation adjusted

<sup>\*</sup> readmission defined as return to study hospital for any diagnosis. Data measured delayed readmission and does not include patients not readmitted due to recovery or death

### **National Standard**

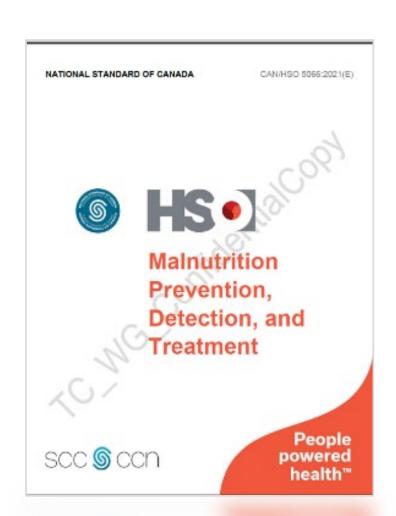






# Malnutrition Prevention, Detection and Treatment Standard (CAN/HSO 5066:2021)

- A National Standard of Canada, recognized by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC)
- Provides acute care organizations with the best practices to address malnutrition in adults and children
- Created in collaboration with CMTF
- Available through each hospital's accreditation team



https://healthstandards.org/standard/malnutrition-prevention-detection-and-treatment

# Implementation of Best Practices









#### **Advancing Malnutrition Care**

AMC is assisting with the development and training of mentors and hospital site champions, to adopt best nutrition care practices

#### As of Sept 2023

18 Mentors
38 Hospital Champions
are actively participating in
AMC

#### **Fraser Health serves**

# 1 in 3 British Columbians

161 medical residents and

14,200+

clinical students trained

103,584

surgeries performed

735,103

emergency room visits treated

**EMERGENCY** 

14,241

Indigenous health liaison appointments

36.9%

waste diversion achieved for the region

\$6.5B+

in multi-year

underway

capital projects

square metres of **LEED Gold-certified** 

soccer fields

94,757

language interpretations eased communication for patients and families

48,556

staff, medical staff and volunteers cared for people

190,104

facility space operated

long-term care communities supported seniors

81

**Urgent and Primary** Care Centres and 7 Primary Care Networks in place

3.4M +

home support hours dedicated to people we serve

B.C.'s

first

digital health care

navigator established

B.C.'s first

virtual psychiatry unit opened

351,356

childhood vaccine

doses administered

carbon emissions reduced in 2023

= 212

emissions

\$5.37B\*

annual budget managed

693.6

tCO2e of projected

passenger vehicles'

\$2.42B\*

goods and services purchased in B.C.

DELIVERY

38%

of babies

born in B.C.

\* 2022-2023 fiscal year.







## What is the Excellence We Are Trying to Achieve?

#### Optimized acute healing experience for our patients

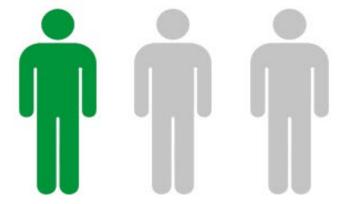
- Improved/maintained function to support patients living at home
- Patient ownership and involvement in their recovery and discharge planning processes
- Visible team communication and collaboration and the right team!
- Decreased hospital congestion, emergency overcrowding, and increased inpatient capacity by reducing unnecessary length of stay

Improved provider experience and ability to create change

# Poor food intake early during hospital stay predicts **prolonged LOS**

31.4%

of patients ate < 50% of their meals Week 1 of hospitalization (n=931)



LOS: Length of stay P < 0.001

Allard JP et al.. JPEN 2016:40(4):487-97.





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#### **ONE DAY COUNTS!**

**Journey Towards Safe & Optimal Care Transitions** 

#### Criteria-Led Discharge (CLD) Standard

Shared knowledge and communication of criteria needed for safe and timely discharge

#### Patient-Oriented **Discharge Summary** Standard

Relevant and actionable information to build patient confidence to manage care after transition from the hospital



#### **Oral Nutrition** Supplement (ONS) Standard

Using "Food as Medicine" to promote faster recovery



**Early Mobilization** 

Progression

Standard

Build strength to promote

recovery starting on day 1 and maintain function after transition

from the hospital

#### Some Facts:

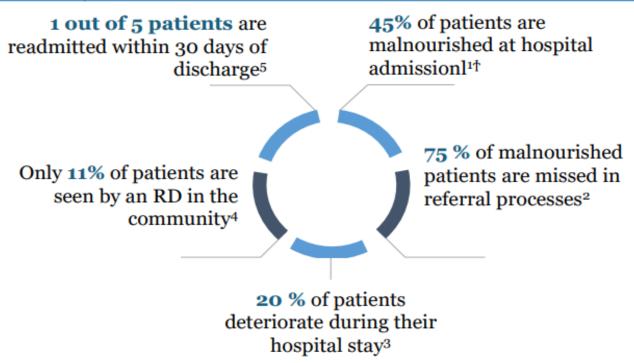
50% of hospitalized patients over 60 are malnourished. 95% of hospitalization time is spent immobile by older adults. 1 in 11 patients are readmitted within a month of leaving the hospital.







## **Oral Nutrition Supplement (ONS) Standard**



Each malnourished patient costs

~\$2,000 more per hospital stay<sup>6</sup> (LOS 3 days longer)

\$2 billion\* total annual costs

#### **Target Population**

Medicine patients age 60 and older

#### **Exclusions:**

- Patients with dysphagia
- Admission order is NPO or "Clear Fluid Diet"
- Renal failure with hyperkalemia



# **Oral Nutrition Supplement (ONS) Standard**

#### **Process:**

- 1) Starting on Day 1 of the admission, provide ONS to eligible patients.
  - Ensure patient education is provided on purpose and goals
- 2) Provide ONS to patients twice a day for the first 3 days
- 3) After 3 days, perform malnutrition screen (included in the Patient Screening Questionnaire- 48/6) and refer to a registered dietitian if further nutritional support is required
- 4) Document ONS administration on patient whiteboard

#### Notes:

- Ensure plus is gluten free, kosher and suitable for patients with lactose intolerance (low lactose)
- A specific diabetic nutritional supplement is not required for patients with diabetes in the short term
- A renal nutritional supplement (e.g. Novasource Renal, Nepro) is required only for renal patients with hyperkalemia



**SPECIFIC** 

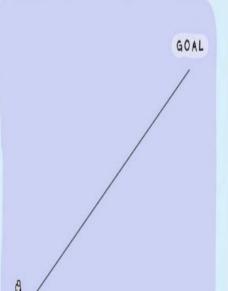
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#### INSTEAD OF THIS

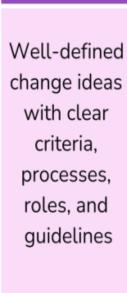
AMBITIOUS VISION FOR CHANGE



#### TRY THIS

THE ADJACENT POSSIBLE





#### **MEASURABLE**



Every idea

outcomes

that teams

can use to

track and

measure

progress

has 1 to 4 key

Realistic. actionable. achievable solutions that are easy to explain and implement

We have SMART Plans

**ACHIEVABLE** 

RELEVANT



TIME-BASED



Change ideas focus on "what matters" to patients and providers and are proven to decrease LOS

Timed application with support for ensuring completion of actions within the target completion dates









- Simultaneous
   Implementation
- 90 inpatient medicine units & Emergency Departments
- 60+ admitted via
   Emergency Departments
- Regional plan Local Implementation
- Executive Endorsement
- Sustainment







#### How can CMTF get the "right information" into the "right hands"?

#### And we heard...

- Nutrition-based data should be "front and centre"
- Express data in the context of "the known." For example: how does Malnutrition impact LOS or ALC? What are the associated costs?
- Add value by connecting malnutrition to known quality/safety indicators. For example: How does Malnutrition impact falls or wound care? What are the associated costs?







#### What are the barriers to action? Why are leaders not aware of Malnutrition?

#### And we heard...

- Nutrition-based data does not often "bubble up" to the corporate reporting/scorecard
- Most organizations do not connect nutrition-based (or Malnutrition-based) data to Length of Stay, ALC, etc.
- Many organizations outsource food services difficult to make changes to contracts







#### With whom should CMTF connect?

#### And we heard...

- Utilize community-based organizations who serve populations at risk of malnourishment
  - Community-based organizations e.g. Faith-based groups and community service agencies
- Hospital-based
  - Leverage hospital-based quality and risk resources to formalize risk profiling and screening
  - Engage with hospital-based Patient and Family Advisory Councils to connect Malnutrition to the patient experience

## **Group Discussion**







- Identify organizational priorities that Nutrition Therapy can help solve and mechanisms to align Nutrition Therapy with these priorities
- 2. Discuss potential barriers to implementing Nutrition Therapy and opportunities to overcome these in your organization
- Discuss recommendations to raise awareness