Nursing and Improving Outcomes in Supportive Housing

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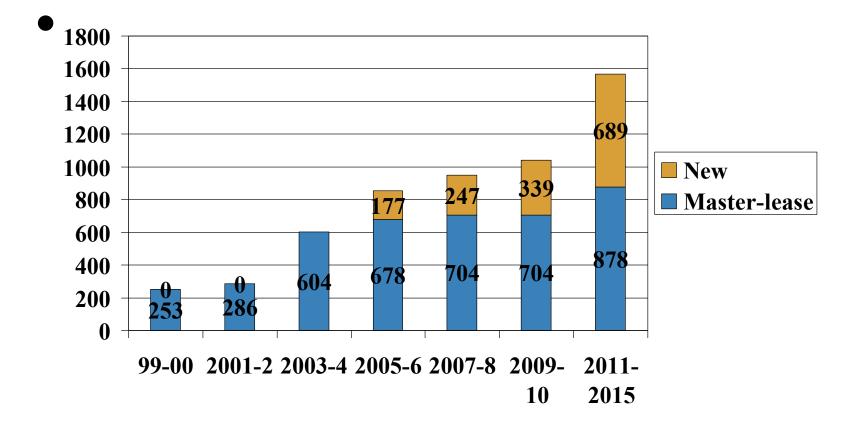
SF Health Dept's Housing

 Direct Access to Housing- 1730 units in 43 buildings

 $_{\odot}$ 6 buildings (N=510; 33%) with nurses

- Tailor housing to the needs of an individual
- Initially SRO, now new buildings
- Priority to people with multiple disabilities
- 7.6% HIV+
- Housing first, harm reduction, supportive housing

DAH Portfolio

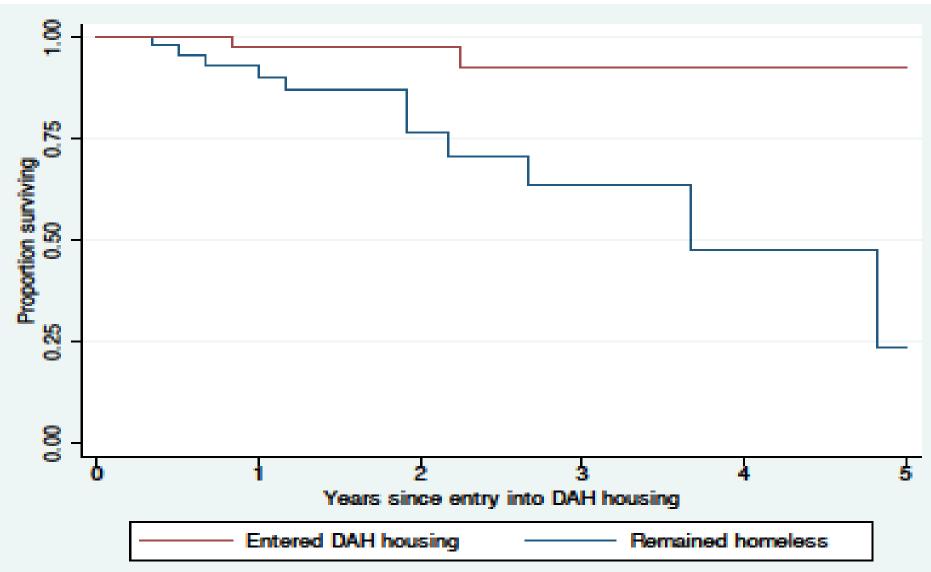


Achieves the "Triple Aim"

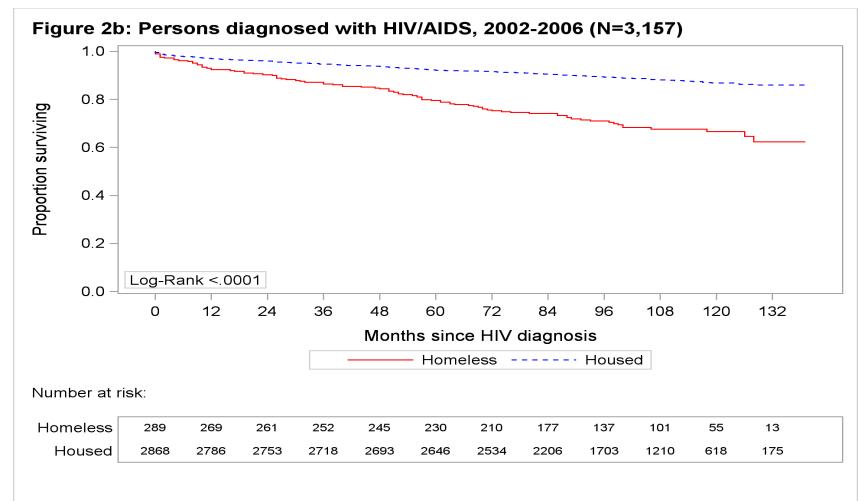
Reduces cost

- For high users of the healthcare system, it is cheaper to be housed than homeless
- Improves population based outcomes
 Reduces mortality for homeless people with AIDS
- Improves patient experience
 - More self determination, improved health, better quality of life

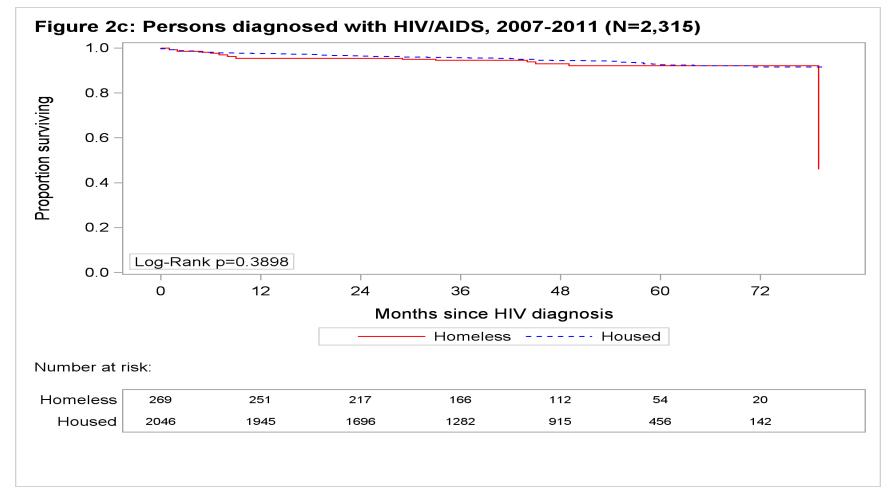
Mortality DAH vs Regular Care 1996-2003



HIV, Homeless and Survival



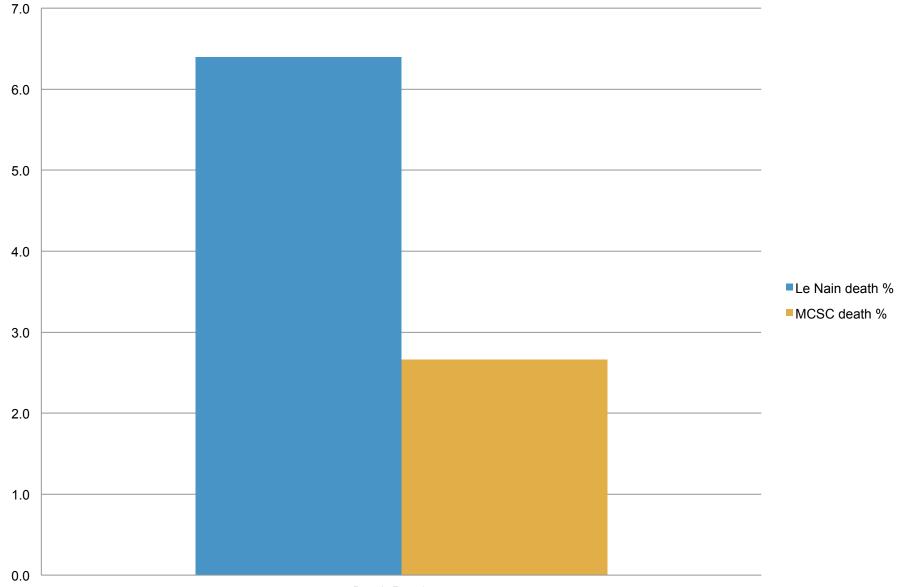
HIV, Homeless and Survival



Plaza High Utilizer Study

- 106 Chronically homeless adults
- Cost year before housing: \$3,132,856
- Cost year after housing: \$906,228
- Reduction in healthcare costs: \$2,226,568
- Cost of program: \$1.1million/year
- Reduction in public cost in first year:
 \$1.1 million





Death rate Le Nain vs. Mission Creek 2006-2011

Death Rate/year

KCC Random assignment trial

- Brand new building with 174 units
- Homeless, high users of a managed care system
- Comprehensive healthcare utilization
- Randomly assigned to treatment or regular care
- Followed prospectively for 5 years
- Outcomes included: Healthcare cost, mortality, jail



Hypotheses

1. Those who live in DAH buildings with on-site nursing show a decrease in health care utilization compared to people living in non-nursing buildings.

2. Those who are the sickest will have the greatest reduction in utilization while under nursing care

Methods

DAH cohort from 2007 - 2013 cross-matched with AIRES (n=1,573)

- * 243 people were matched (15.4%)
- * 26 people excluded
- * A random sub sample of 151 was reviewed
- Before vs. after comparison of individuals (nest casecohort design)
- Comparison of buildings with nursing to those with support staff only

Cohort Demographics

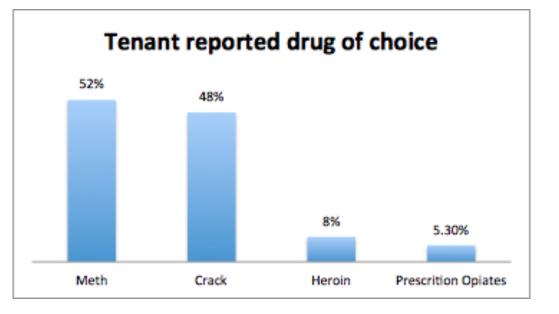
- Mean age at DAH placement is 46.9 years
- Racial composition: 37% white, 37% black, 13% hispanic, 4% other (Asian, Hawaiian, Indian), 9% decline to state
- Males comprise 70%, female 14%, and transgender 16% (71% of which are male to female transition)
- Mortality while in DAH =4 (2.6% of cohort)

Substance Abuse Demographics

Those with any substance use in their history =112 (74%)

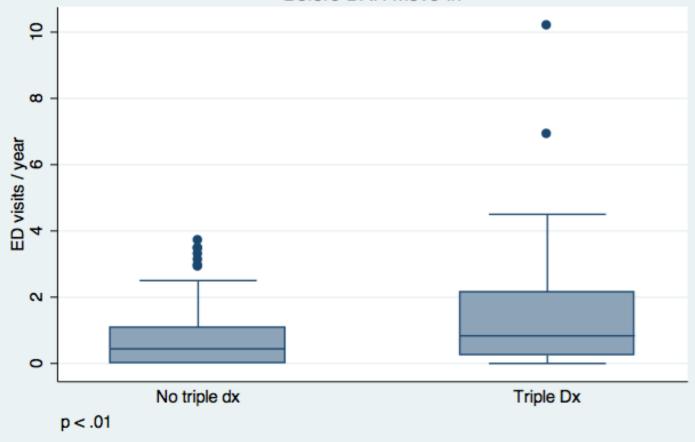
- Alcohol = (34%)

- Stimulants = (56%)
- Opiates = (23%)
- Opiates on methadone maintenance = (4%)
- Other substance use pattern = (9%)



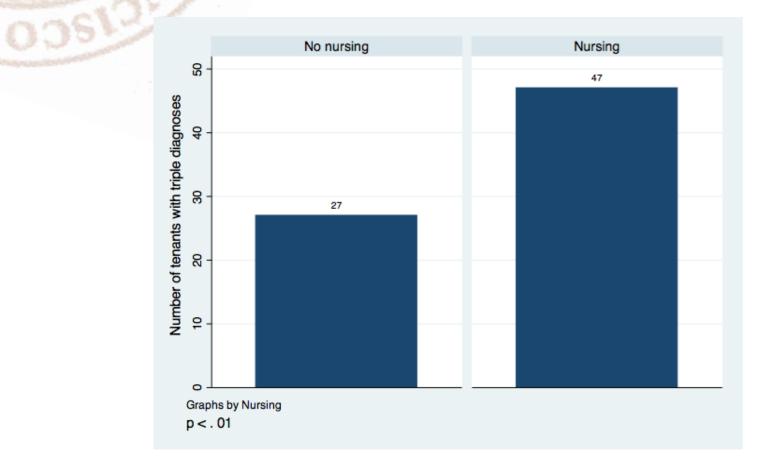
No Triple Diagnosis (N=77) vs. Triple Diagnosis (N=74)

Mean ED visits per year by those with triple diagnoses Before DAH move-in

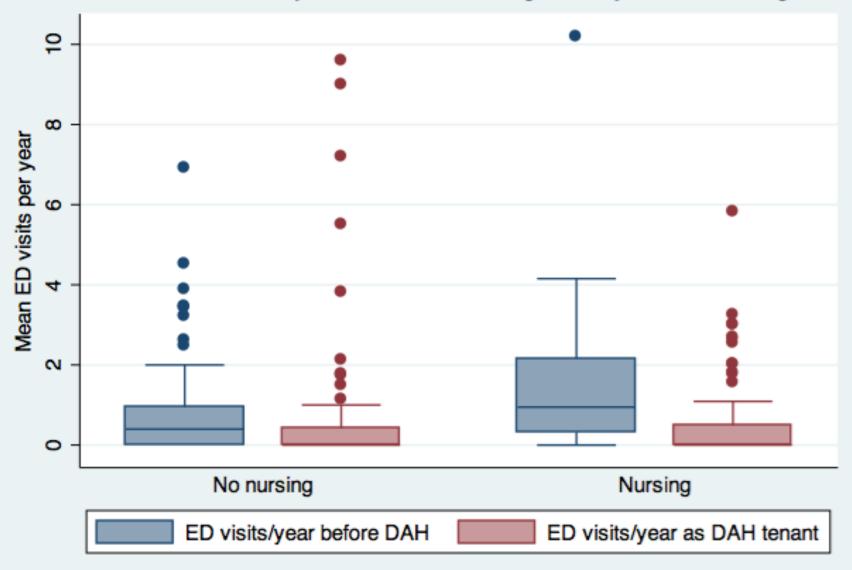


Triple Dx: nurse vs. no nurse

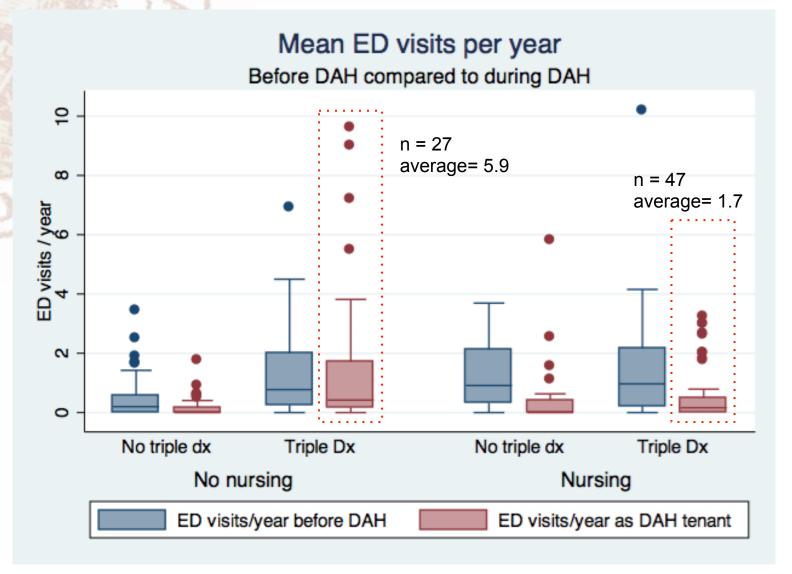
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Mean ED visits/year before and during DAH by on-site nursing



A difference of 4.2 ED visits per person per year



Cost difference

An ED visit = \$540

Yearly reduction in ED visits = 4.2

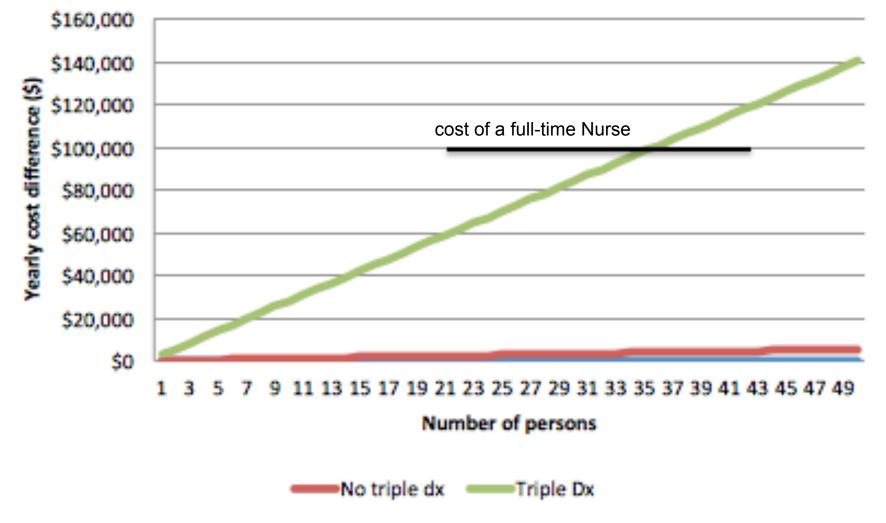
For 100 people, the cost reduction in ED visits is \$226,800

A full time Nurse costs \$100,000

The net cost reduction is \$126,800 / year for 100 people

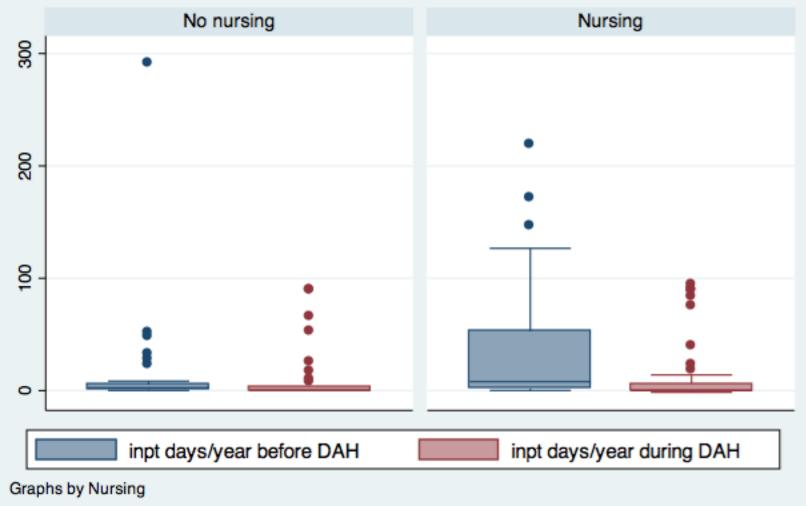
= 1,268\$ per person per year

Yearly cost savings per person on ED visits in buildings with Nursing (USD\$)



Yearly inpatient days before and after DAH

Nursing sites compared to non-nursing sites



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DIRECT NURSING CARE

- TRIAGE
- Ongoing Clinical Assessment
- Symptom Management
- First Aid/ Wound Care

NURSING CASE MANAGEMENT

- Coordination of care/ Real-time Point Person
- System Navigation/ Liaison
- Transitional Care

-Hospital Discharge, transitioning *from* higher level of care, transitioning *to* higher level of care, end-of-life

On-site Clinical Resource

CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT

- Highly Individualized
- Medication Adherence Support/ Management
- Patient Education



CASE STUDY

- 44 yo
- MEDICAL: CD4<100, CVA, white matter disease
- PSYCH: schizophrenia (doc), delusional
- SOCIAL/BEHAV: SA, DD, illiterate

CASE STUDY- NURSING PLAN

- Medication maintenance
- Health maintenance goals
- Coordination of care
- Escorts to appointments
- On demand healthcare
- Trusted advisor

CASE STUDY

- 65 yo AA male
- MED: glaucoma, DM2, HTN, FTT, CRF
- Psych: Depression
- Social/Behav: cocaine now in remission, blind 2/2 and refusing ed referral, forensic history

CASE STUDY

Role of RN Relationship in Pt Care

- Med management
- Triage
- Enhanced ability for follow-up
- Coordination and alliance with providers

CARE FOR THE CAREGIVER

- Stressful environment
- Healthy boundaries
- Find unique opportunities for support

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