

# COMPARING THE PROFILE OF NURSING HOME RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN NURSING HOME AND HOSPITAL

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## Background

- Nursing home (NH) residents with end-of-life (EOL) needs can be cared for in the NH.
- However, many of these residents continue to be admitted to the hospital.
- Knowing the profiles of residents who died in hospital and in NH may provide insights into factors influencing admission rates.
- This study aims to compare the profiles of NH residents who died in NH with those who died in hospital.

## Methods

- Mortality data was collected from five NHs retrospectively from April 2018 to March 2019 as part of GeriCare's collaboration with NHs.
- Data from 162 patients who died in NH or hospital were collected and analysed.
- Residents' Demographics, Advance Care Plans (ACP) and Causes of Death were compared.

## Results

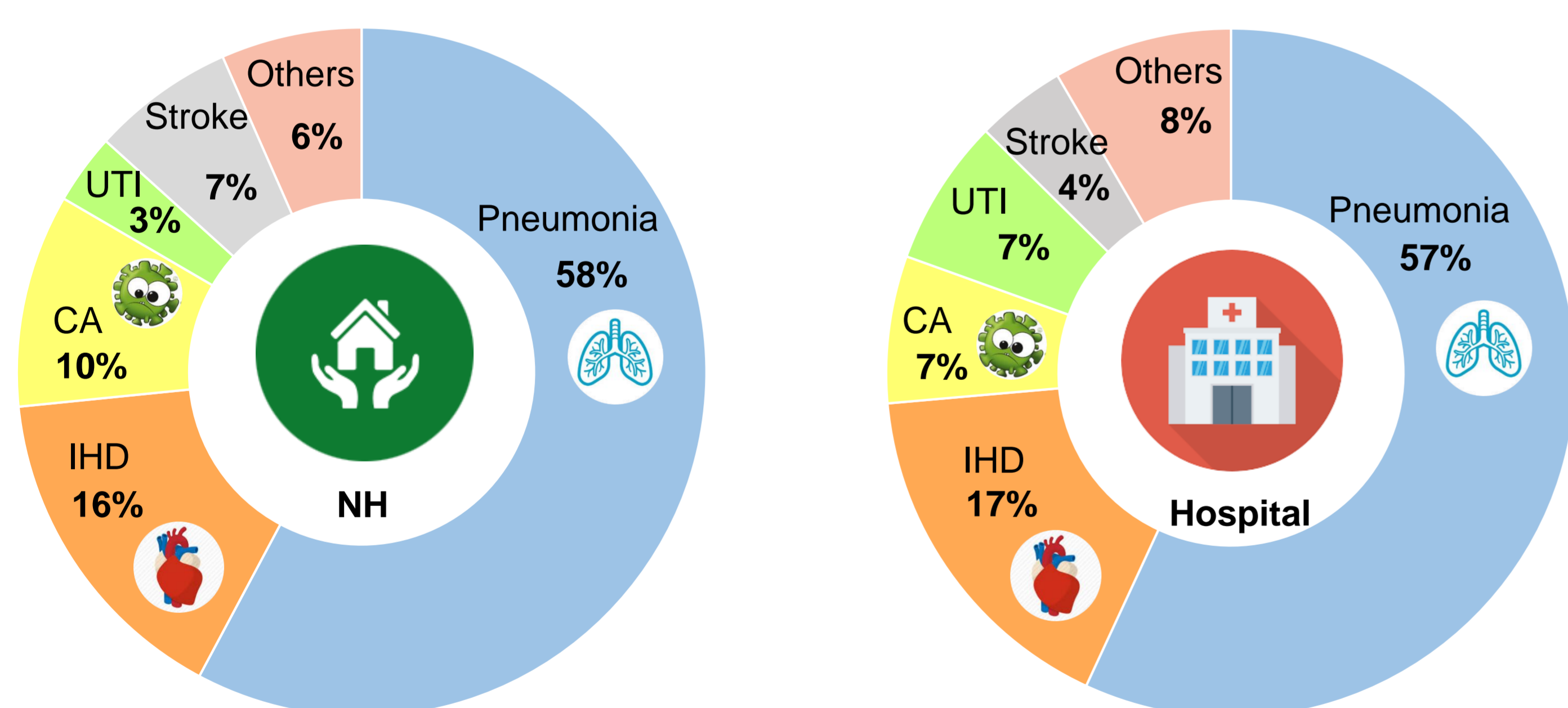
### 1. Demographics

There were more males and younger residents who died in the hospital.

Residents who died in NH	N (162)	Residents who died in Hospital
90		72
88	Age (median)	79.5
<b>Gender</b>		
31 (34%)	Male	38 (53%)
59 (66%)	Female	34 (47%)
<b>Race</b>		
85 (95%)	Chinese	60 (83%)
2 (2%)	Indian	10 (14%)
2 (2%)	Malay	2 (3%)
1 (1%)	Eurasian	0 (0%)

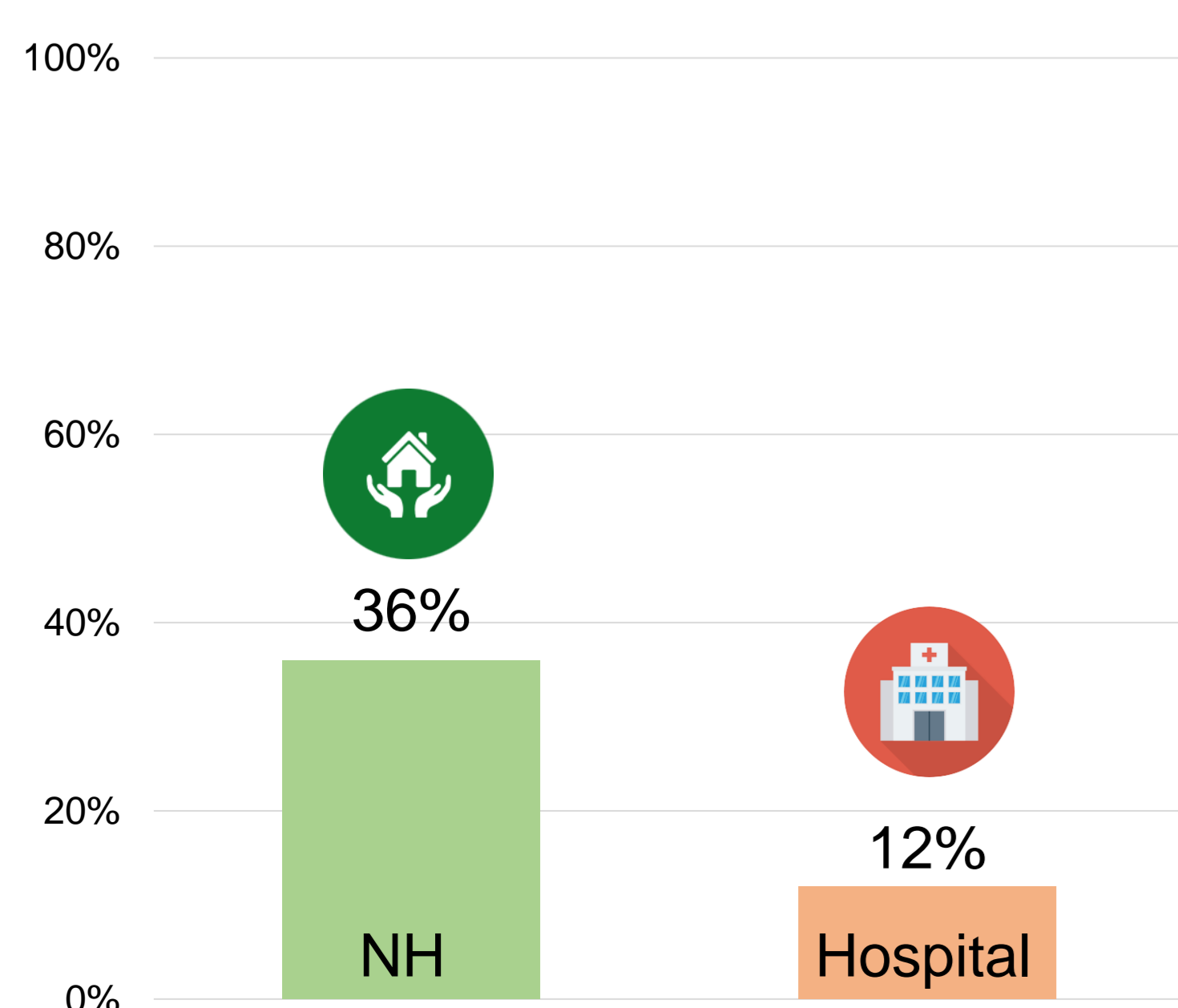
### 2. Cause of Death

Causes of death are almost similar across both groups.



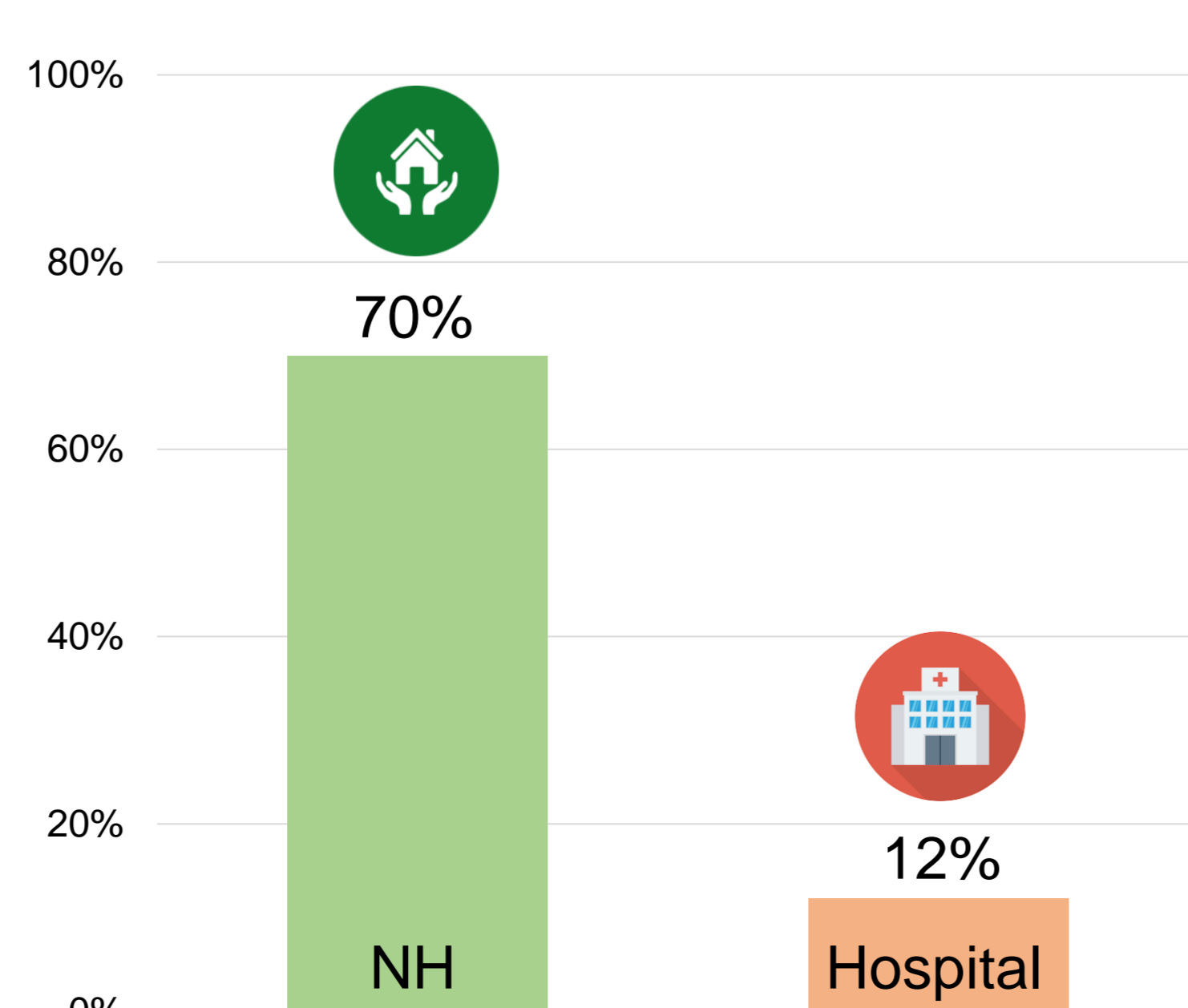
### 3. ACP Completion

ACP completion rate is higher in the NH group. Total of **58** completed ACP in NH group and only **20** completed ACP in the Hospital group.



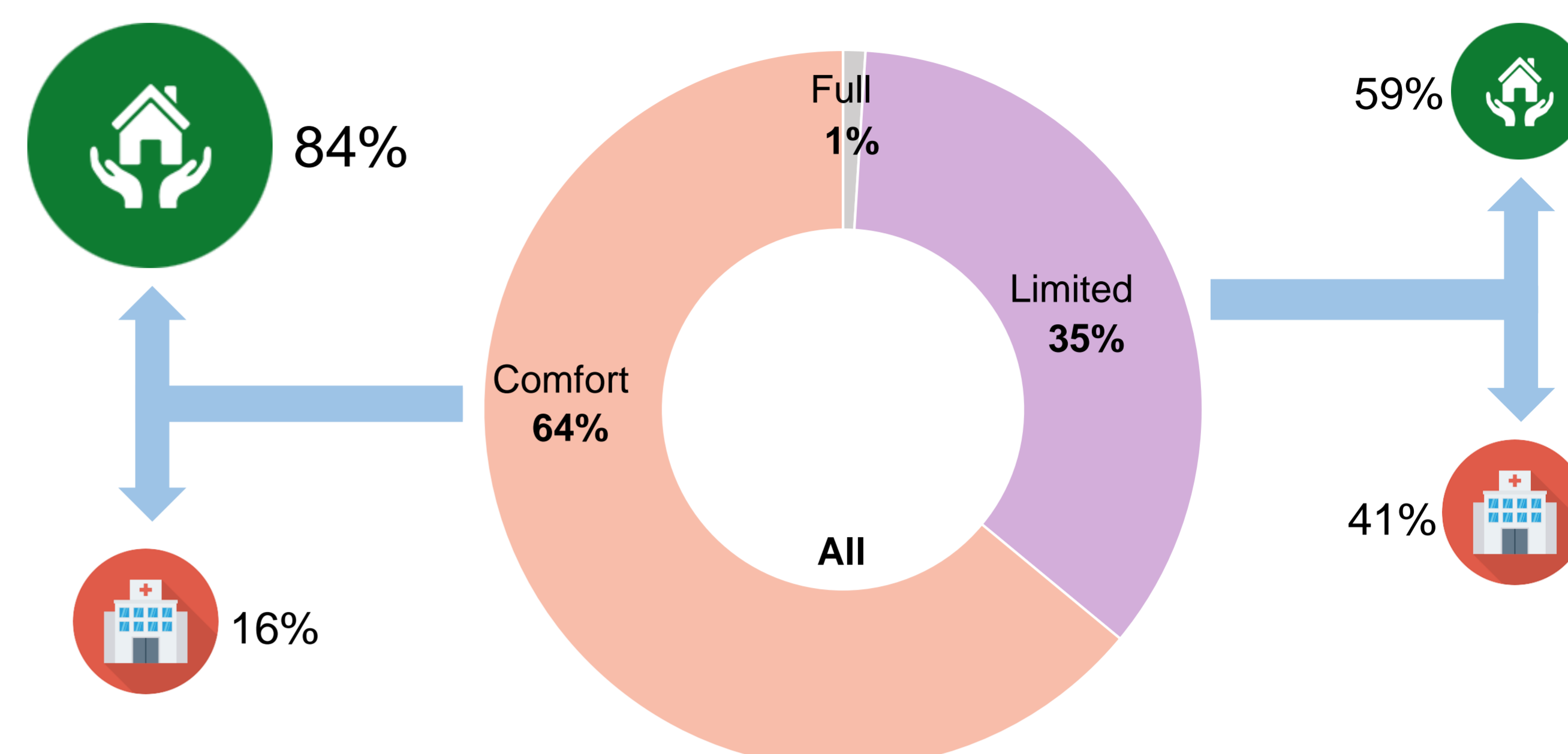
### 4. ACP Honoured

82% had their ACP completed and honoured, of which **55** died in NH and **9** died in Hospital.



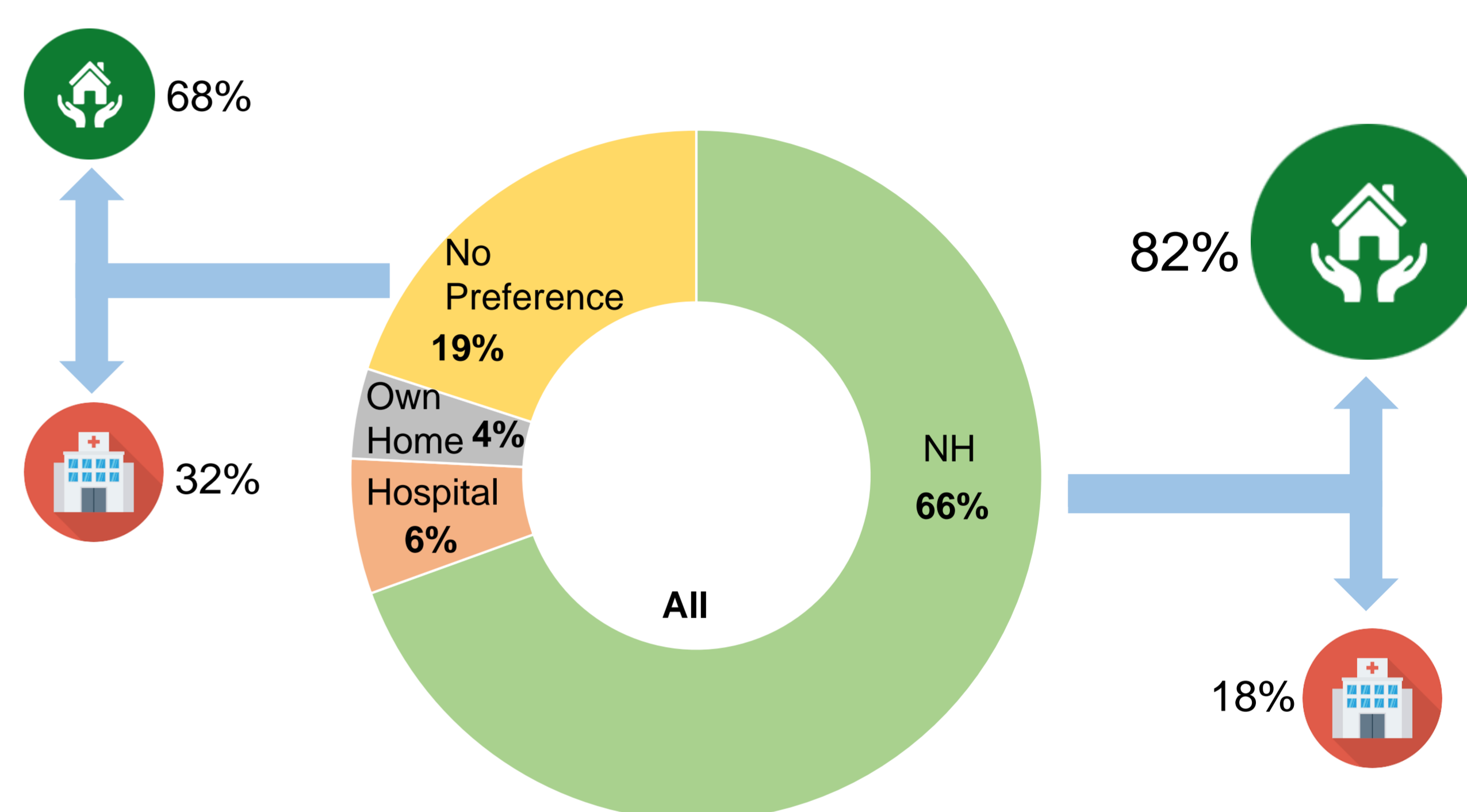
## 5. Care Preferences

Among the residents who had ACP done, majority of those who chose Comfort care died in NH as compared to those who did not.



## 6. Preferred Place of Death

Among those who had ACP done, majority of those who chose NH as the preferred place of death died in the NH as compared to those who did not.



## Discussion

- This study indicates that race and causes of death are similar for those who died in NH and hospital.
- However, differences can be found in gender, age and ACP :
  - Older female residents are more likely to die in the NH whereas younger male residents are likely to do so in the hospital.
  - Rate of ACP completion is higher for those who died NH rather than those in the hospital.
  - NH residents who had chosen comfort care and NH as their preferred place of death in their ACP, are more likely able to die in the NH.
  - However, 1 in 6 NH residents who had chosen comfort care and NH as the preferred place of death died in the hospital.

## Conclusion

- ACP discussion should be encouraged for all NH residents, especially male and younger residents.
- While our study shows that more NH residents should have an ACP done, a small percentage did their ACP but their preferences were not honoured.
- A comprehensive palliative program that combines a robust ACP training, clinical education and EOL care for residents may be needed to ensure that their preferences are honoured and therefore may reduce unnecessary admissions to the hospital.

## References

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