

Incidence and Characteristics of Incident Clients Assessed for Long-Term Care Services in NL

Objective

To determine the annual incidence by region and clinical characteristics of clients being assessed for long-term care services.

Practice Point

- The RAI-HC is an assessment system that informs and guides comprehensive care and service planning in community based settings, and facilitates referrals when appropriate.

Data

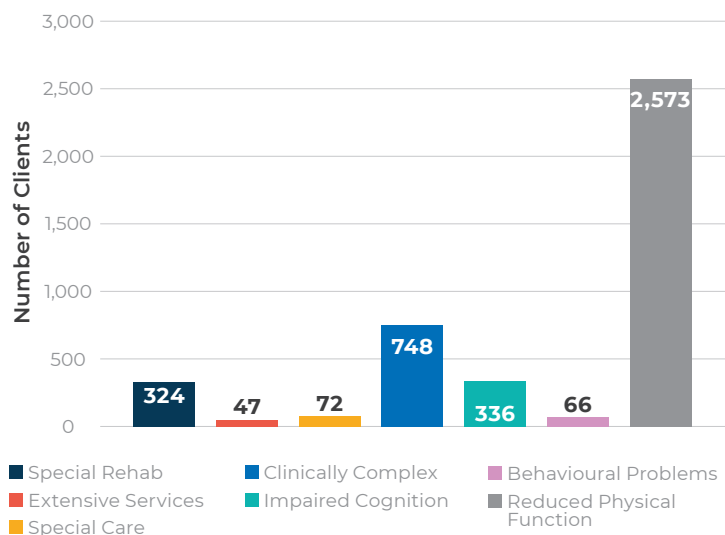
- The initial RAI-HC assessments completed on 4,166 individuals from 1 April 2016 – 31 Mar 2017.

InterRAI CA ©InterRAI Corporation, Washington, D.C., 1994–2010. Modified with permission for Canadian use under license to the Canadian Institute for Health Information. Canadianized items and their description © 2016 Canadian Institute for Health Information

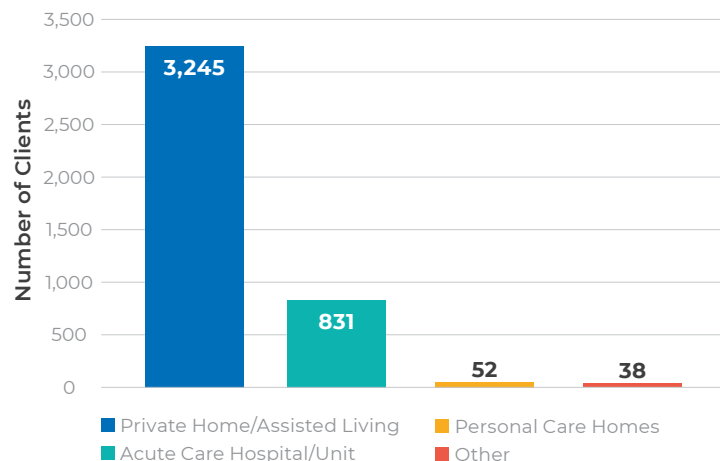
Results

- The annual incidence rate per 1,000 people aged 65 and older was 39.8 and varied by region. 61.5% of those assessed were female; 37.2% scored high or very high on the Method for Assigning Priority Levels (MAPLe) score; 19.9% were assessed in an acute care hospital or unit; and 61.8% had reduced physical functioning.

Resource Utilization Group (RUG-III)



Location of Assessment



Patient Characteristics by Region	Eastern N=2,374	Central N=997	Western N=768	Labrador-Grenfell N=117
Demographics				
N/1,000 people ≥ 65 years	40.8	43.7	36.8	22.1
% Female	62.3	62.4	57.2	62.4
Clinical Characteristics				
% intact/mild to moderate cognitive impairment	91.8	91.1	93.8	80.3
% independent/some limitation in activities of daily living	73.1	73.7	80.2	62.4
% no to low health instability on changes in health, end-stage disease and signs and symptoms scale	85.9	84.6	81.1	79.5
Method for Assigning Priority Levels				
% low need	11.6	17.3	17.6	12.8
% mild need	8.3	8.0	8.4	2.6
% moderate need	42.5	39.2	39.2	27.4
% high need	25.0	23.5	23.9	40.2
% very high need	12.6	12.0	10.9	17.1

Conclusions

- The incidence rate of clients assessed by the RAI-HC varied by region, with the highest rate in Central Health.
- The vast majority of clients presented with reduced physical function, and were assessed in their homes.
- The number of incident clients with high to very high need (N=1550) exceeds the number of people actually admitted to long-term care facilities (N=1,045).