

# Getting transition care of the elderly right



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- 5 million people
- 2 mill. live in or close to the three largest cities (1 mill. around Oslo, Norway's capital, and Bergen and Trondheim)
- Long distances & rural communities
- Total number of nursing home beds: 44.000 (ca. 1000 homes)
- Total number of home care recipients: 280.000 (provided by 430 municipalities)

## **Care pathways for older people**



Romøren 2003

All patients 80+ in Larvik municipality until death (N= 432; 19 years follow up)

## **Care pathways for older people**



## **Transition care**

- I. Trantitions within the health care system
- II. Transitions in health and health care needs
- **III.** Personal transitions

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# Factors associated with sucessful discharge from hospital to home

- Cross sectional study
- Older persons (80+) discharged from 14 hospitals to 67 municipalities
- Sample:
  - 330 older persons (142 discharged to home)
  - 262 informal caregivers
- Personal, structured interviews

Bragstad et al 2012, 2014

## Which factors impact on postdischarge coping?



# Which factors impact on post-discharge coping?



## Indispensable intermediaries

#### Family had to deal with:

- Emerging dependency & feelings of responsibility
- The complexity of the health care system
- Develop strategies to gain influence & participate on behalf of their older relative



Bragstad et al 2014

### PATH (Patient Trajectory for Home-dwelling elders)

**Purpose:** Improve transitional care & follow-up to reduce need for institutionalization (Røsstad et al. 2015)



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## **Transitions**

- Transitions are processes, direction and change in life patterns
- At the individual and family level, transitions are associated with changes in
  - Identities,
  - Roles,
  - Relationships
  - Abilities &
  - Patterns of behavior

Schumacher & Meleis (1994). Transitions: A Central Concept in Nursind<sup>5</sup>.

## **Transitions (2)**

- Types of transitions:
  - Developmental
  - Situational
  - Health-illness related

Schumacher & Meleis (1994). Transitions: A Central Concept in Nursing<sup>6</sup>.

## **Care pathways for older people**



#### Romøren 2003

## **Care pathways for older people**



Romøren 2003

## Self-care of older people

- Self-care is an activity of mature persons who have developed their abilities to take care of themselves.
- Individuals can choose to actualize their selfcare abilities into self-care activities to maintain, restore, or improve health and wellbeing.

# Ability for self-care in urban living older people in southern Norway

- Randomized sample of 1044 persons 65+ living at home in urban areas in southern Norway
- Mean age 74.8 years (SD = 7.1).
- 83% had higher abilities to care for themselves.
- Self-care agency, perceived good health, being active, being frequently active, good mental health, not being at risk of under-nutrition, and satisfaction with life were positively related to self-care ability.

Sundsli et al 2012

## Meaning of self-care for older people

- Qualitative, hermeutic study
- 11 women and men
- "Desire to carry on"
- "Be of use to others"
- "Self-realization"
- "Confidence to manage in the future".

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### Being old and living alone in urban areas: the meaning of self-care and health on the perception of life situation and identity

- Qualitative, phenomenological study of 9 singel-living persons 70-82 y.o.
- "The informants were caring, autonomous, and robust characters, who had gone through difficult times in life, and in a resilient way moved towards a new future. They valued and were grateful for what they had learned in their lives and could go forward and still experience and explore."

#### UiO Institutt for helse og samfunn

Det medisinske fakultet



OvidSP

Health

#### A Middle-Range Theory of Self-Care of **Chronic Illness.**

Riegel, Barbara; DNSc, RN; FAAN, FAHA; Jaarsma, Tiny; PhD, RN; FAAN, FAHA; Stromberg, Anna; PhD, RN; FAAN, NFESC

Advances in Nursing Science. 35(3):194-204, July/September 2012. DOI: 10.1097/ANS.0b013e318261b1ba

#### Figure 2 . Self-care maintenance, self-care monitoring, and self-care management are core elements of the self-care of chronic illness.

Self-care management entails a process of recognition of changes in signs and symptoms, decision making about self-care actions, and evaluation of the outcomes of that action. Although each element is unique, they function in a synchronous fashion to maintain health and facilitate management of illness. As discussed further in the text, a variety of factors influence the success of individual patients in the performance of self-care.

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## Figure 1 . Relationship of decision making and reflection on self-care.

Self-care may be sufficient or insufficient, reasoned and reflective, or automatic and mindless. Various combinations of reflection and sufficiency of self-care are illustrated in this figure. The ideal combination is reflective and sufficient self-care.

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### **Recovery and adjustment following** a stroke



#### Kirkevold 2010

#### **Theoretical structure of intervention**



#### (Kirkevold et al 2014)

### «The big trial of strength»

bicycle race

Distance from Trondheim to Oslo:

#### 500 km

rondelag

ted

Through the most mountainous area in Norway



#### «Your big trial of strength»

- Eight individual meetings over first 6 months
- Trained nurse/occupational therapist
- Patient and/or family (patient's decision)
- Individualized intervention based on a common framework

(Kirkevold et al 2014

#### "Din store styrkeprøve"

Hvilken hjelp og støtte tror du best kan hjelpe deg til å fullføre styrkeprøven?



# Maria's "journey of recovery" the first 2 years following a stroke



The illustration is based on the analysis of data and was created by the authors. Maria affirmed the illustration.

(Bronken et al 2012)

<sup>30</sup> 

# Getting transition care of older people right requires ...

- Equally careful attention to each of the three areas and levels of transition:
  - Trantitions within the health care system
  - Transitions in health and health care needs
  - Personal transitions
- Must place the pasient og family's resources and needs at the cener
- Must acknowledge that older persons & their family generally have many self-care resources that must be supported and respected

