

Family Participation in Routine Care Planning Assessments and Documentation of Advance Directives for Nursing Home Residents Admitted as “Full Code”

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OVERVIEW

- We consider the relationship between family participation in routine care planning and time to documentation of advance directives for newly admitted nursing home residents.

BACKGROUND

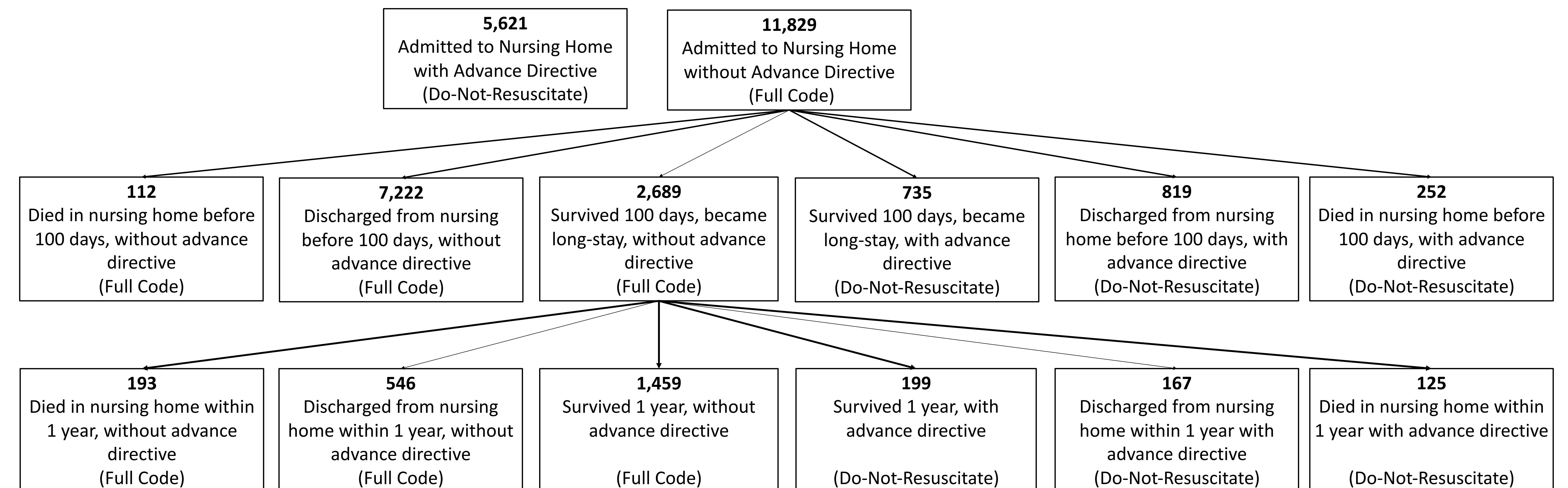
- Advance directives are written statements of treatment wishes to be followed should a person become unable to communicate or advocate for herself
- Documenting preferences for less aggressive care reduces burdensome transitions and increases hospice use at the end-of-life.
- Involving family members in routine care planning assessments may result in improved discussions of end-of-life care preferences
- We hypothesize that these conversations may result in earlier documentation of advance directives

PARTICIPANTS, DATA, & STUDY DESIGN

- Setting: 115 Nursing homes from one for-profit corporation
- Participants: Residents admitted as “full code” to eligible facilities between April 2, 2016 & April 1, 2017, followed for one year
- Data: Advance directive orders from electronic health record & the Minimum Data Set
- Design & Analysis: Time to documentation of advance directive, death, or discharge, whichever comes first. Competing risks regression model in Stata (stcrreg).

RESULTS

Death, Discharge, and Documentation of Advance Directives - 1 Year Follow-up of Nursing Home Residents Admitted as “Full Code”

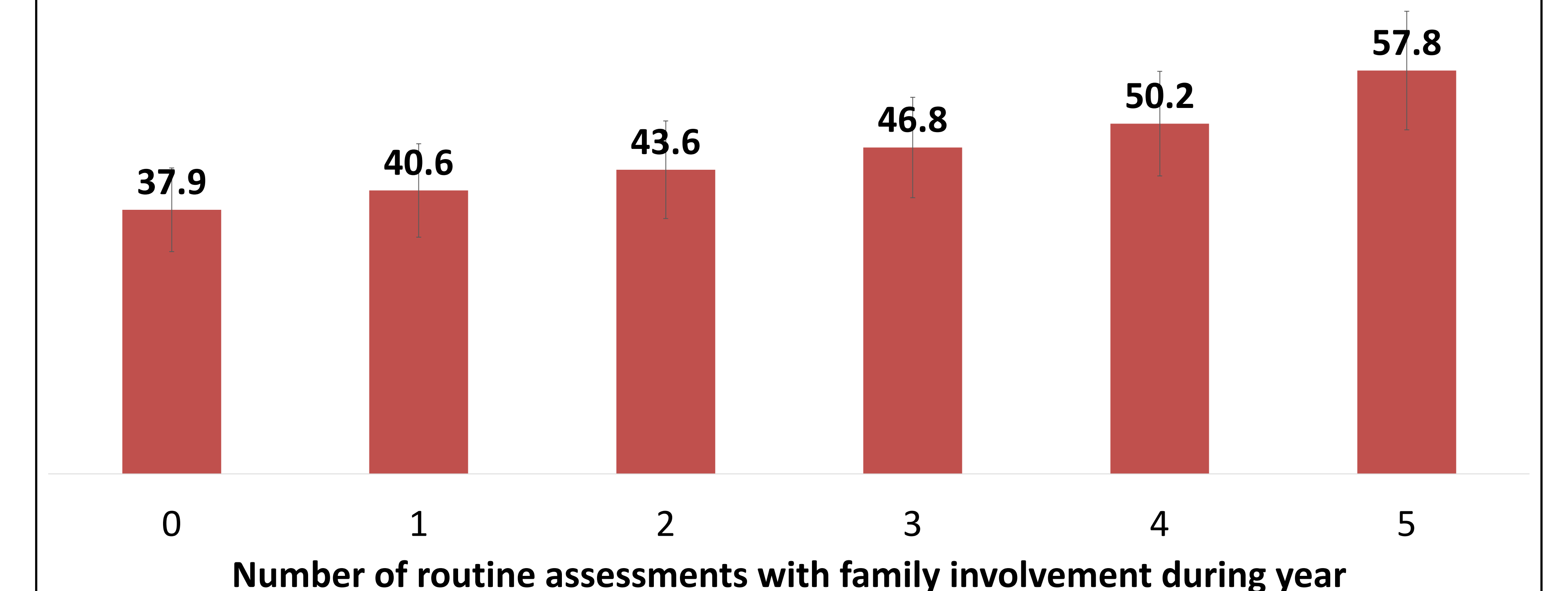


Selected Resident Characteristics Associated with Cumulative Incidence of Conversion from Full Code to DNR Adjusting for Competing Risks of Death or Discharge

Resident Characteristic	Sub-Hazard Ratio	P>z
Male	1.17	0.00
Age (Years)	1.05	0.00
African American	0.78	0.06
Hispanic	0.55	0.00
Need Interpreter	0.44	0.01
Dementia Diagnosis	1.24	0.01
ADL Dependencies (#)	1.01	0.12
Cancer	1.61	0.01
Hospitalization (#)	1.61	0.01
Family in Care Planning Meeting (#)	1.07	0.00

Resident characteristics in full model: degree of cognitive impairment, stroke, weight loss, diabetes, hypertension, psychosis, depression, agitated behaviors, number of falls, pressure ulcers

Adjusted Cumulative Incidence of Documenting Advance Directives by Degree of Family Involvement



CONCLUSIONS & DISCUSSION

- The first 100 days of a nursing home stay are an important time for targeted advance care planning activities
- Involving family members in routine care planning assessments is associated with increased documentation of advance directives

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