

Seniors Having Dementia with Light Care Needs: Factors Influencing Placement into Residential Care



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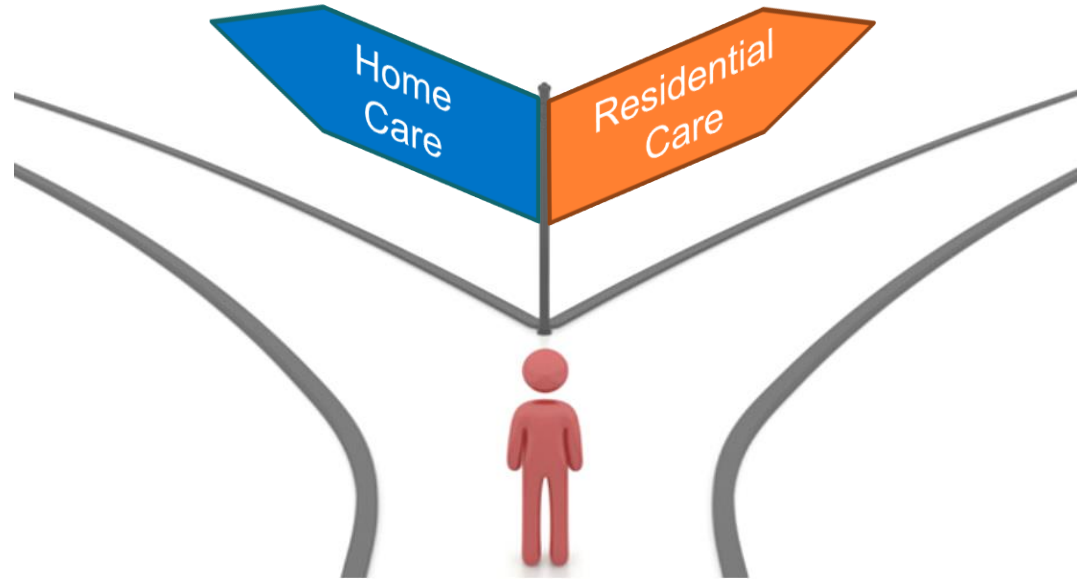
About this Analysis

- Purpose: to support the effective use of home care and residential care
- Collaboration: Ministries and Health Authorities in Western Canada and Ontario
- Work in Progress

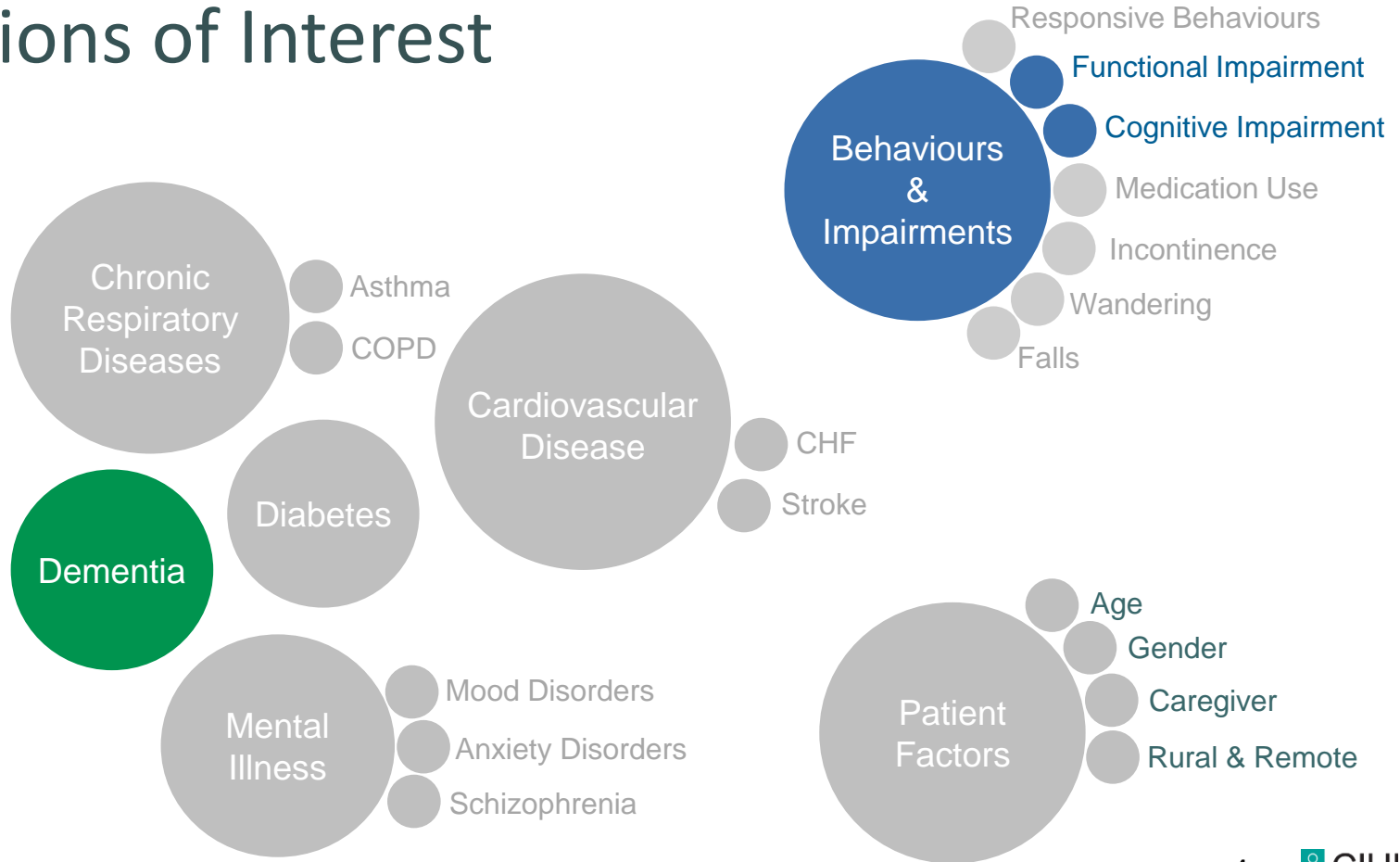


Trajectory Analysis

- What are the most common pathways?
- What factors contribute to entering residential care after receiving home care?
- How much hospital, ED and physician service is required to maintain someone on home care vs. residential care?

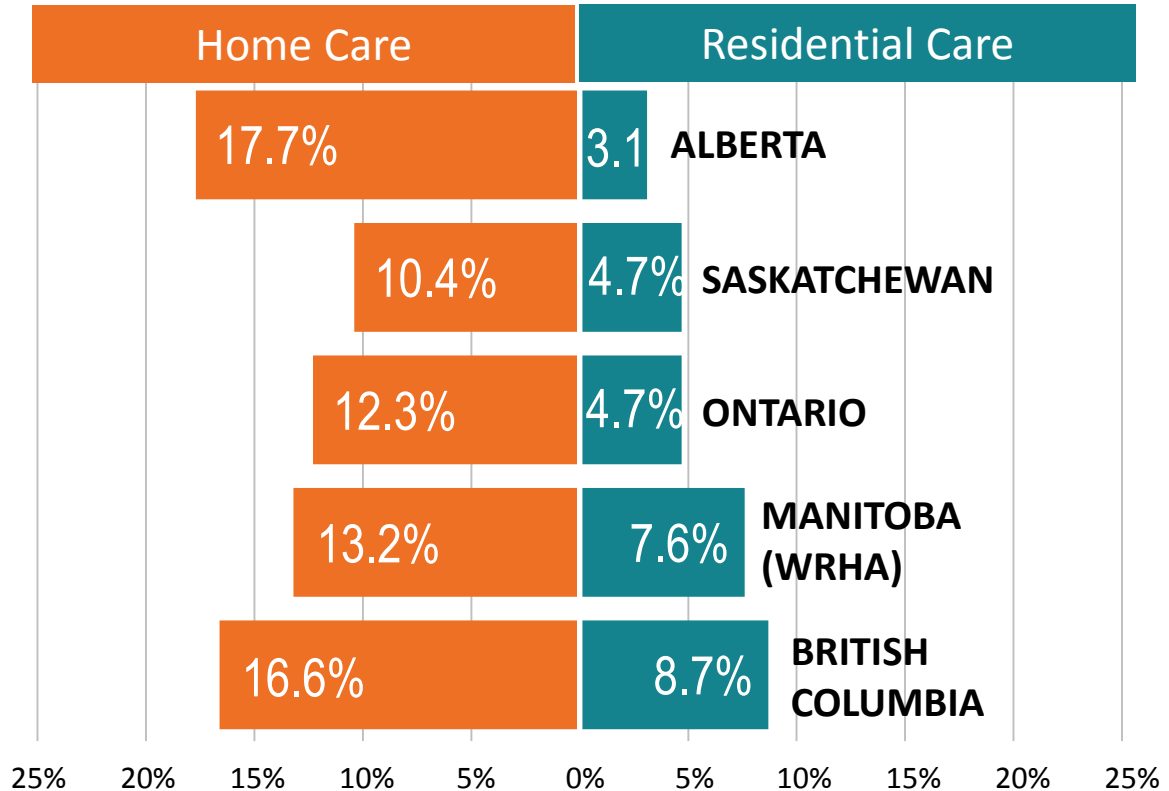


Populations of Interest

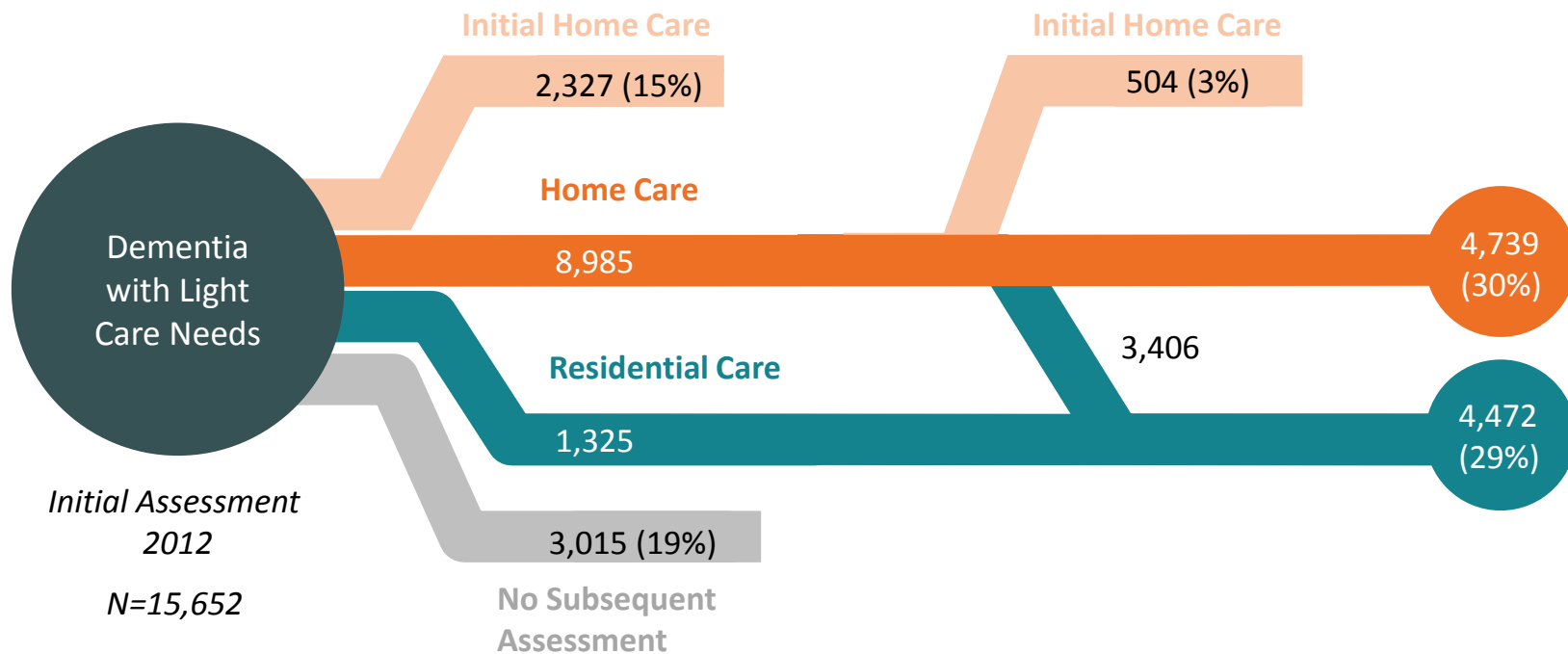




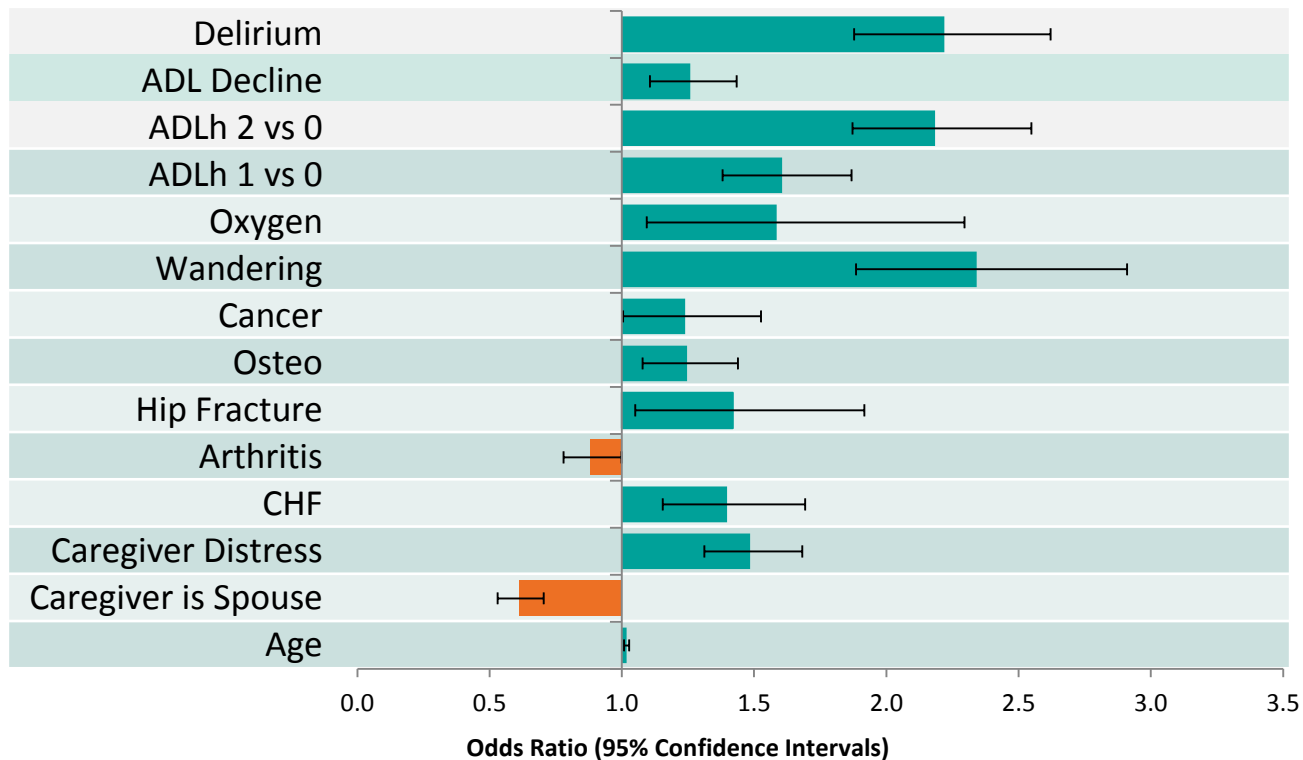
Prevalence Variation



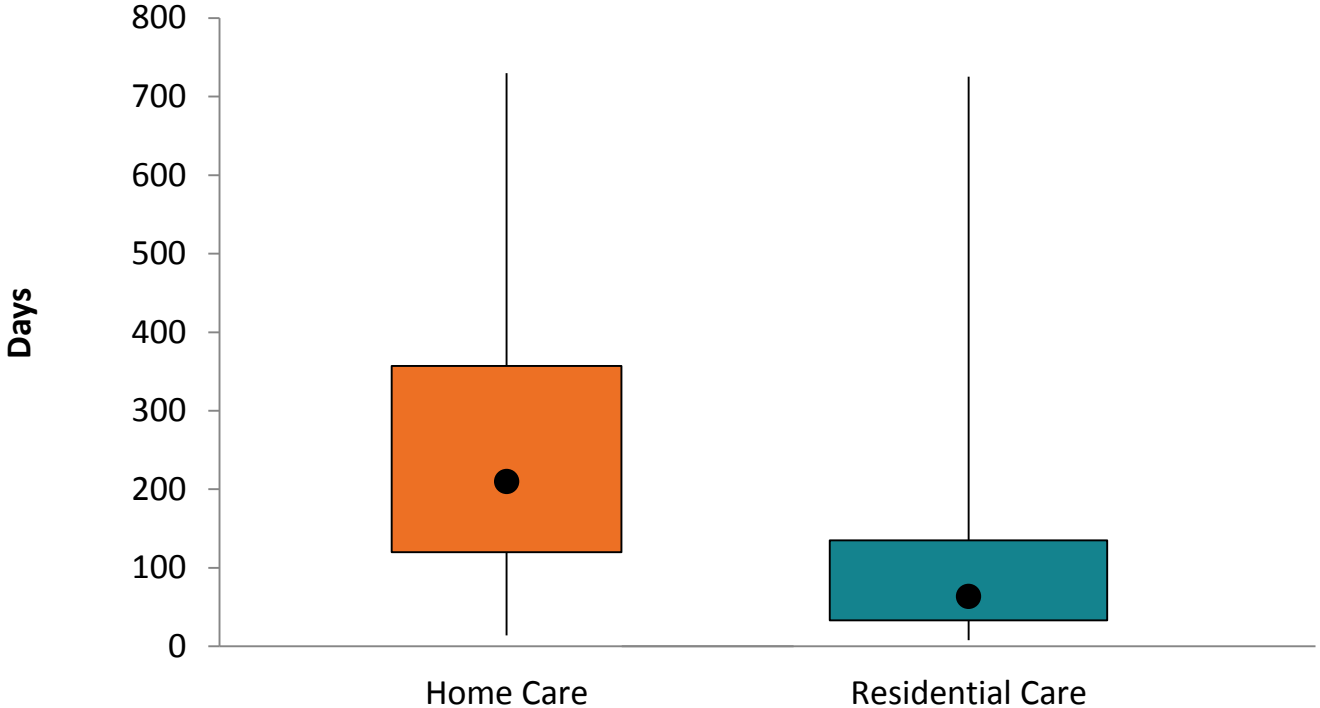
Main Trajectories



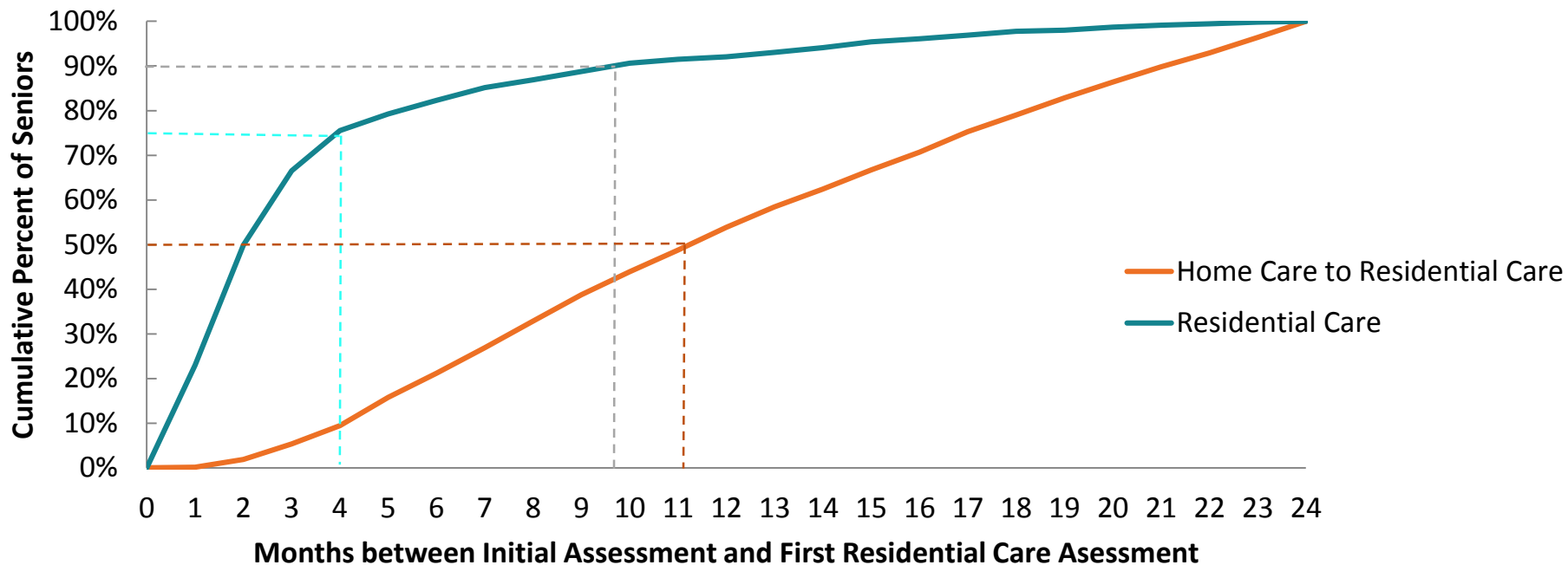
Factors Influencing Residential Care Placement



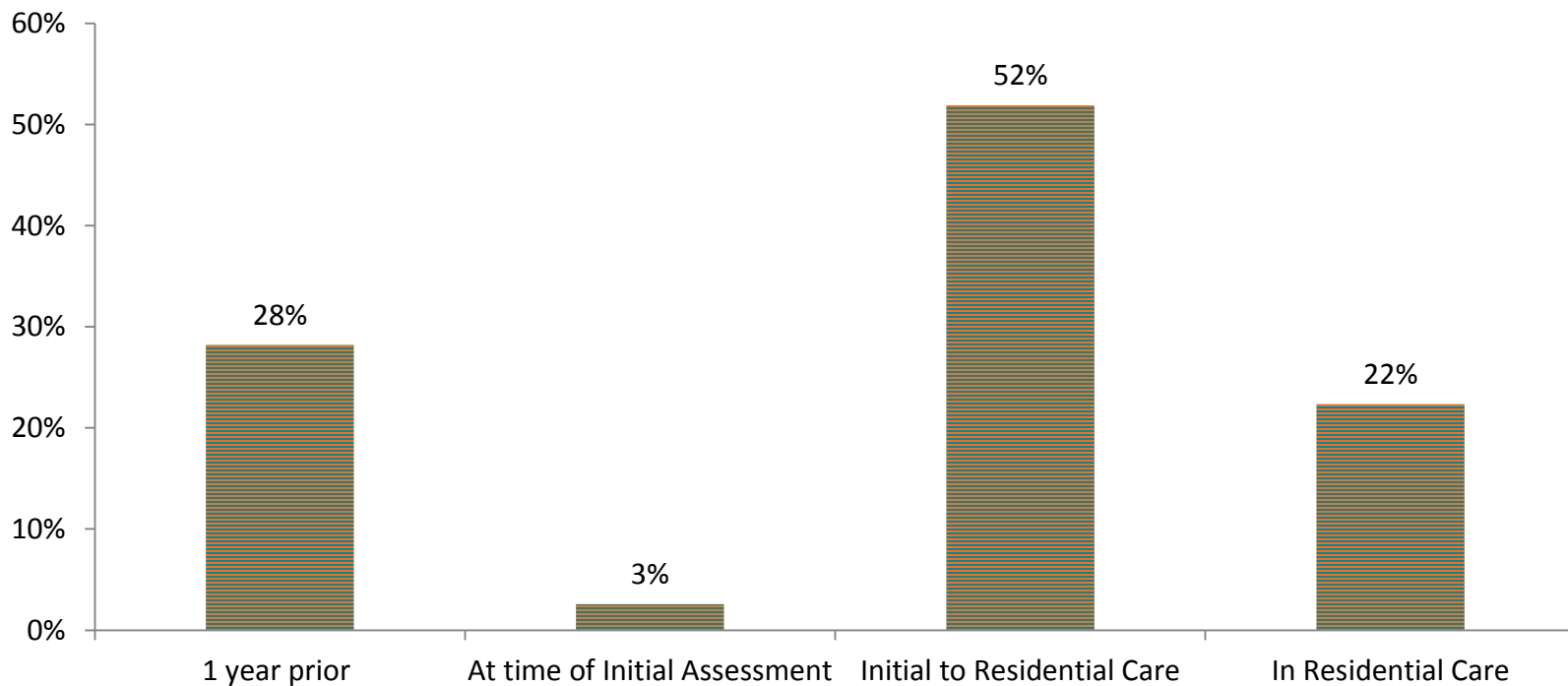
Time From Initial to Subsequent Assessment



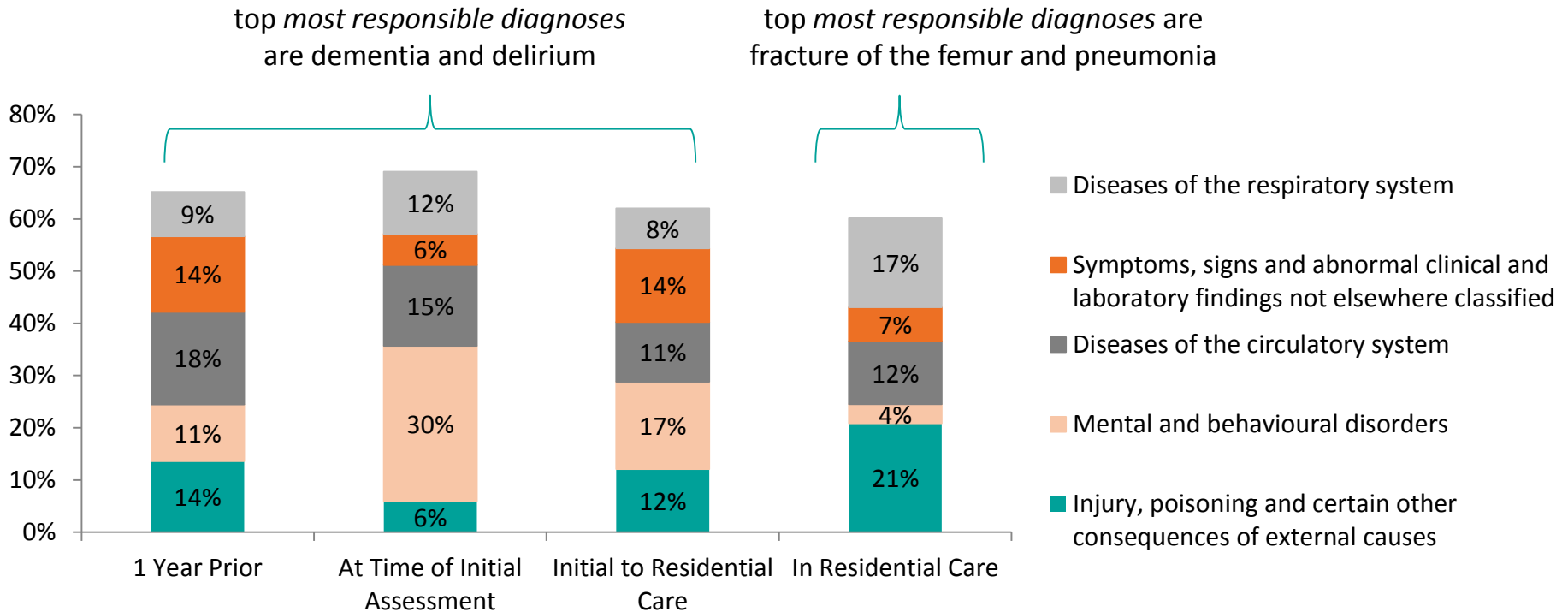
Length of Time for Individuals to be Placed into Residential Care



Proportion of Individuals Using Acute Care



Top 5 Most Responsible Diagnoses: Home Care to Residential Care Trajectory



Note: Includes only DAD patients

Initial Observations

- Key factors: delirium, wandering, increased ADL
- 75% of seniors who went straight into residential care were placed in 4 months
- Seniors placed in residential care are less reliant on inpatient hospital care than seniors in home care
- Prior to residential care: dementia and delirium
- Once in residential care: fracture of the femur





Questions?

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