RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION PATTERNS FOR CARE TEAMS AND PATIENTS IN AHCAH PROGRAMS

Introduction

Operating an acute hospital care at home (AHCAH) program requires delivering essential elements of inpatient hospital care to qualified patients in their home¹. The role of technology is key to helping with the expansion of hospital at home programs². Understanding how digital communication tools are being utilized will improve adoption and access to care for patients³.

Methodology

Retrospective analysis of utilization of digital communication between patients receiving acute care in the home and their remote care teams. Communication data over a four-month period (3/8/2022 to 7/8/2022) was analyzed for the following metrics: call initiation, call duration, call type, and use of digital communication.

Results

51% of total patients (N=238) had a digital communication encounter (Fig 1). There was a total of 462 digital encounters of which 59% were initiated by the care provider and 41% were initiated by the patient (Fig 2). 79% of the encounters were via video and 21% of the encounters were via audio. Average duration of patient-initiated video encounter was 5.1 minutes, and audio encounter was 3.8 minutes. Average duration of care provider-initiated video encounter was 4.0 minutes, and audio encounter was 2.2 minutes (Fig 3).

Conclusion

Utilization of digital encounters in AHCAH programs during a four-month period was seen by 51% of patients and care team providers. We identified a 27.5% increase in the duration of video encounters initiated by patients and 72.7% increase in the duration of audio encounter when initiated by patients. Care team provider-initiated audio and video encounters had the shortest duration. Care team provider-initiated encounters seem to be a more efficient means of communication with AHCAH patients.

Discussion

The findings reflect that communication channels are a key component of supporting AHCAH programs. 51% of patients participated in 462 digital communication encounters over a four-month period. The encounters initiated by the care team were prompted by alerts generated by patients in the monitoring software. The large differences in the duration of the encounters initiated by patients vs. care providers (for both video and audio) were not expected.

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51% of patients (N=238) had a digital communication encounter 402 digital encounters

> 59% initiated by the care provider **41%** initiated by the patient

79% of the encounters via video

21% of the encounters via audio

 \mathbf{O} 27.5% in the duration of video encounters initiated by patients

72.7% in the duration of audio encounter when initiated by patients



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Discussion (cont.)

This may suggest that pro-active care team outreach, to address clinical changes, may be a more efficient use of time and resources. Further evaluation is needed to determine differences in encounter type by gender, as well as the reason for the audio vs. video call. Understanding the causes for the patient-initiated calls and the use of audio vs. video could help in optimizing remote care for AHCAH patients.

Figures

Figure 1: Communication

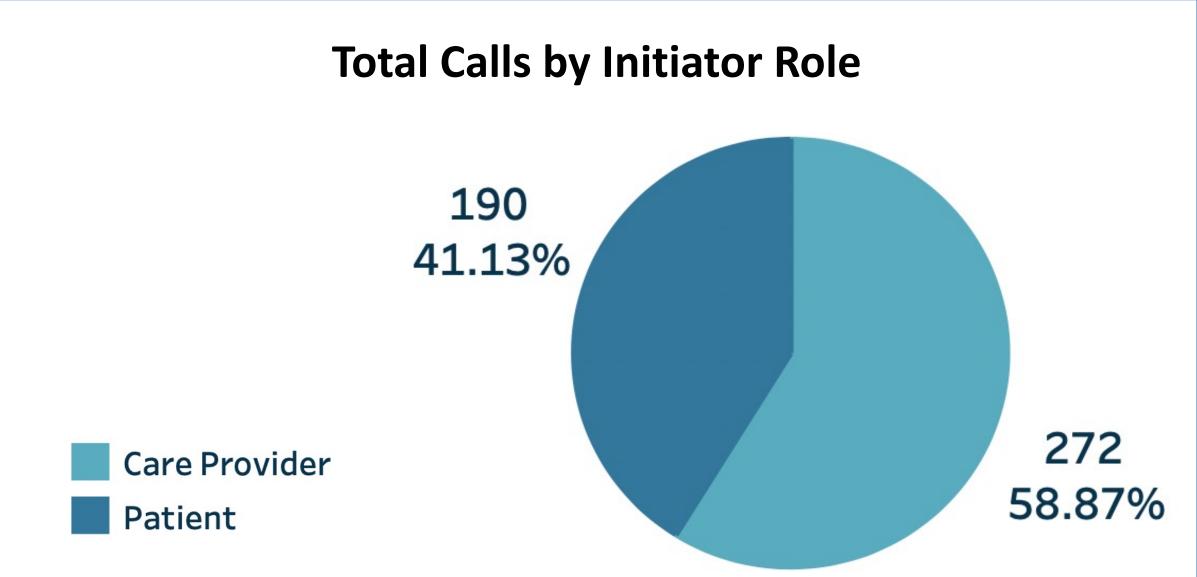


Figure 2: Percent of calls initiated by patients and care provider

Averag

Care Prov

Patient

Overall

Figure 3: Communication encounters by call type

Acknowledgements

trial. Ann Int Med. 2020;171(2):75-86 for Acute Care at Home NEJM Catalyst Innovations in Care Delivery 2022; 03 Health. 2020 Jul; 17(14): 5112 doi: 10.3390/ijerph17145112 * Disclosures: Authors are employed by Biofourmis

Communication encounters by call type		
Total patients	238	
Patients using calls	121	
Total calls	462	
Video calls	366 (79.22%)	
Audio calls	96 (20.78%)	
nication encounters by call type		

ge Duration of Calls by Initiator (seconds)			
	Audio	Video	
vider	134.42	239.98	
	229.65	305.09	
	190.24	261.53	

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