

Articulating Risk in Health Services with a New Clinical Social Work Tool

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Risk assessment has long been recognised as a necessary tool to guide contemporary Social Work practice

Scottish Executive (2006) Changing Lives: Report of the 21st Century Social Work Review, Edinburgh: Scottish Executive.

Overview of Presentation

- Overview of Subacute and Ambulatory Service
- Background
- Methodology
- Results
- Case Example
- Where to From Here?
- Questions and Comments

Metro North Hospital and Health Service



- 850,000 population
- 4,157 square kilometres
- Brisbane River to north of Kilcoy
- Rural, regional and tertiary hospitals
- Acute, post acute, subacute, rehabilitation, aged care, oncology, palliative care, psychiatric, women's and newborn services.

Subacute & Ambulatory Service (SaAS)

- Delivers a range of multi-disciplinary clinical programs in Metro North HHS
- Community and health service settings
- Supports patient flow from acute facilities
- Rapid response by multidisciplinary teams

Background

- Recent changes to models of service delivery to respond to flow from hospital
- Increased patient acuity
- Increased safety/risk issues
- Shorter care journeys
- Focus on assessment and referral
- Risk of admission/readmission to hospital

Background (cont'd)

- Social Workers carrying caseloads including high risk clients with shorter care journeys
- Previous Risk Assessment Tool available has a strong mental health focus
- Need identified for generic risk assessment for community health context

Background (cont'd)

Can we locate a tool that:

- Can identify risk <u>and</u> protective factors
- Clearly articulates risk assessment and risk management
- Can be used as a communication tool
- Is flexible to meet the needs of Subacute and Ambulatory Service Social Workers across service areas



Methodology

- Social Work Risk Assessment working party formed in November 2012
- Literature review and exploration of:
 - Social Work approach to risk assessment
 - Risk assessment in health context
 - Risk assessment tools available across a range of contexts

Methodology (cont'd)

 Review of literature identified no published risk assessment tool to meet the needs of SaAS Social Workers



Methodology (cont'd)

"A gathering of information and analysis of the potential outcomes of identified behaviours. Identifying specific risk of relevance to an individual, and the context in which they occur." (Morgan, 2000)

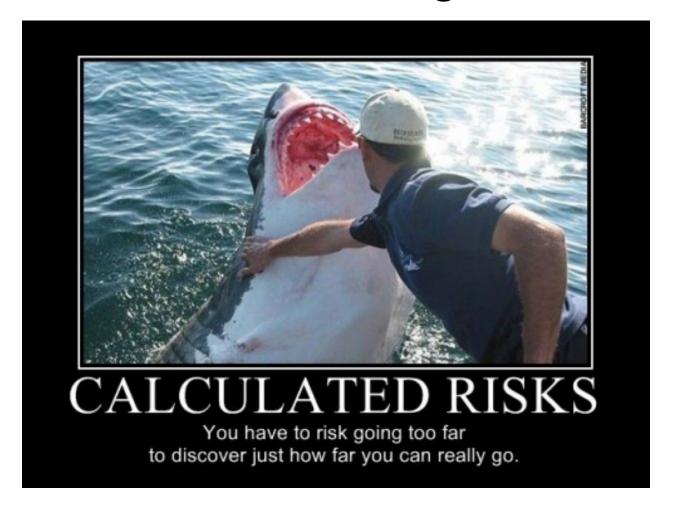
"A risk assessment can only identify the probability of harm, assess the impact of it on key individuals, and pose intervention strategies which may diminish the risk or reduce the harm. Assessments cannot prevent risk."

(Hope and Sparks, 2000)

Methodology (cont'd)

- Varying definitions of "risk"
- Differs between people and contexts
- "Risk may be defined as a systemic way of dealing with hazards and insecurities induced and introduced by modernisation itself" (Beck, 1992:21)

There is no such thing as zero risk!



Results

- Formulation of a new Social Work Risk Assessment Tool
- Includes assessing risk across the following areas:
 - Living situation
 - Current physical health status
 - Current emotional health status
 - Behaviour
 - Financial status
 - Other risks

Queensland Government	URN		patient identification	n label here)	Queensland Government				(Affix patient identification label here) URN:		
Metro North Hospital & Health Service		nily Name:			Metro North Hospital & Health Service			Family Name:			
·		en Names:						Given Names:			
Social Work Risk Assessment		ress:			Social Work Risk Assessment			Address:			
Centre:		e of Birth:		Sex: M F	Centre:			Date of Birth:		Sex: M F	
Assessment Date: / /					7. Outcome						
Social Work Assessment Tool also completed: Yes	No				Diek Metrix Detinge	41	_4			tif. the annual (ID ation a)	
1. Living Situation					Risk Matrix Ratings - Us of each category	se the risk ma	atrix outcomes	s from you risk asse	essment to iden	tily the overall "Hating"	
Consider whether the client lives alone, with carers who residents/ family / friends/ neighbours, vulnerable to loss			tinue, is subject t	o abuse from co-			Low	Medium	High		
		_	aa 🗆 Na		Living Situation						
Is there a risk associated with the client's living situ	ation	? Y	es 🗌 No		2. Current Physical Health S	tatus					
Risk Factors:					3. Current Emotional Status						
					4. Behaviour						
					5. Financial Status						
					6. Other						
Protective Factors:					Risk Management Plan risk and risk management p ticked. Nil action required Case Review Provide Education	- Use plan plan must be Advise te	documented i	de interventions for in Progress Notes. Update alerts Liaise with family	NB. More than	one box can be	
Probability (likelihood of event) ↓ Consequence (how serior is the potential outcome)		Minor _	Moderate	Major 🗌	☐ Readmit to hospital	Liaise wit	th GP				
Unlikely - not expected to occur		Low	Medium	Medium	Referral to:						
Possible - might occur		Low	Medium	High	☐ Domiciliary Services	Queensla	and Civil & Adn	ninistrative Tribunal	Community	Access point	
Likely - probably occur		Medium	High	High	☐ Adult Guardian	Queensla	and Police Sen	rice Check		t of Child Safety	
					Mental Health	_	and Ambulance	Service	•	ervices Queensland	
2. Current Physical Health Status					☐ Aged Care Assessment T Comments:	Team			Other		
Consider worker observations (e.g. emaciation, confusion etc.), known health risks controlled/uncontrolled (e.g. diagram).											
Is there a risk associated with the client's physical h	ealth'	? 🗌 Y	es 🗌 No .								
Risk Factors:											
Protective Factors:											
Probability (likelihood of event) ↓ Consequence (how serior is the potential outcome) Unlikely - not expected to occur	\rightarrow	Minor _	Moderate Modium	Major Modium							
Possible - might occur		Low	Medium Medium	Medium High							
Likely - probably occur		Medium	High	High							
			•								

1. Living Situation						
Consider whether the client lives alone, with carers who are unable to continue, is subject to abuse from coresidents/ family / friends/ neighbours, vulnerable to loss of housing.						
Is there a risk associated	with the client's living situation	n? 🗌 Y	es 🗌 No			
Risk Factors:						
Protective Factors:						
Probability (likelihood of event) ↓	Consequence (how serious is the potential outcome) →	Minor	Moderate	Major 🗌		
Unlikely - not expected	Unlikely - not expected to occur					
Possible - might occur				High		
Likely - probably occur		Medium	High	High		

7. Outcome

of each category	Low	Medium	High	
1. Living Situation				
2. Current Physical Health Status				
3. Current Emotional Status				
4. Behaviour				
5. Financial Status				
6. Other				
□ Nil action required □ Case Review □ Advise to the second to		☐ Update alerts ☐ Liaise with family	/ family meeting	J
Adult Guardian Queens	and Civil & Adm and Police Servi and Ambulance		☐ Departmen	Access point t of Child Safety ervices Queensland

Examples of Risk Factors

Living Situation

- Resides alone
- Unsustainable carer arrangements
- Social isolation
- Squalid environment
- Unsustainable housing
- Subject to abuse and neglect

Behaviour

- Declining services
- Mobilising without walking aid
- Substance misuse
- Verbal and/or physical abuse
- Nil oral intake
- Dementia related behaviour changes

Physical Health

- Unstable/unmanaged health condition i.e. Diabetes
- Emaciation/malnutrition
- Urinary tract infections
- No GP
- Vision/hearing impairment
- Cognition issues

Emotional Health

- Extreme distress/nervousness
- Hopelessness
- Mental health
- Previous suicide attempts
- Extreme restlessness
- Recent trauma or loss

Examples of Protective Factors

Living Situation

- Linked with HACC services
- Familial support network
- Home modifications
- Sustainable housing
- Sustainable caring arrangements
- Referred to ACAT

Behaviour

- Accepting of services
- Using mobility aids
- Insight into care needs/health condition
- Using anger management strategies
- Limiting/refraining from substance use
- Linked with Dementia Support Services

Physical Health

- Readmission to acute setting
- Linked with GP/GP appointment
- Medication monitoring
- Managed chronic health conditions i.e. stable diabetes
- Referred to another SaAS Service

Emotional Health

- Linked with counselling support
- Mental health intervention
- Emotionally supportive familial network
- Resilience
- Linked with GP
- Appear able to access helpline numbers

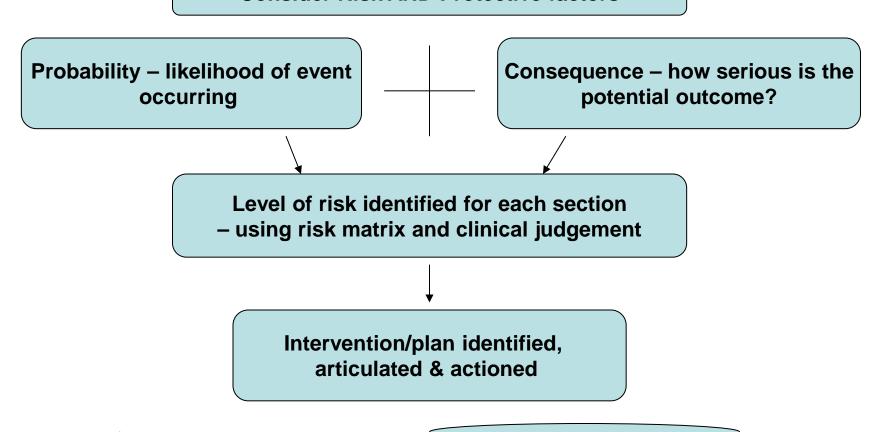
Risk Matrix

- Queensland Health tool used to analyse organisational risk - QHRisk
- Tool used to determine the level of risk expressed in terms of the combination of consequence(s) and likelihood
- Adapted to guide risk rating within Social Work Risk Assessment Tool:

Probability (likelihood of event) ↓	Consequence (how serious is the potential outcome) →		Minor 🗌	Moderate _	Major 🗌
Unlikely - not expected to occur			Low	Medium	Medium
Possible - might occur			Low	Medium	High
Likely - probably occur			Medium	High	High

Risk Assessment Process

Consider Risk AND Protective factors



Consideration given to immediate v potential long term risk, capacity issues, uncontrollable factors



Source: http://www.francartoons.co.uk/wp/health-and-safety-cartoons/

Case Example

- 76-year-old lady referred to SaAS community health team following discharge from hospital (medical admission)
- Lives alone in own low set home
- Cognitive impairment, impacting judgement and recall
- History of uncontrolled diabetes and poor management of other health conditions
- Morbid obesity and increased time spent in bed
- HACC services for domestic
- Limited family support never married and no children.
 Is visited weekly by her niece, who assists with shopping

2. Current Physical Health Status						
	ons (e.g. emaciation, confusi ontrolled/uncontrolled (e.g. di		,	,		
Is there a risk associated with the client's physical health?						
Risk Factors: Risk of read	mission to hospital or furthe	r dete	rioration in he	alth due to follow	/ing:	
- Falls (morbidly obese, diff	ficulty with transfers and aml	oulatio	on due to sam	ie)		
- Cognitive impairment (clie	ent refusing further memory t	esting	g)			
- Uncontrolled diabetes (me	edications/insulin administra	tion is	sues and inco	onsistent BGL mo	onitoring)	
- Pressure injury (incontine	nce, increased time spent si	tting/l	ying)			
Protective factors:						
- Continues to be mobile sh	nort distances with 4ww and	did n	ot appear uns	teady on feet		
- Equipment/modications in	home to assist with transfe	rs, toil	leting (bedside	e commode, MAS	SS pads) and in use	
- Linked with GP (home vis	its)					
- Current MDT input						
- Referred to ACAT with goal to increase community services						
Probability (likelihood of event) ↓	Consequence (how serion is the potential outcome		Minor 🗌	Moderate 🗌	Major ⊠	
Unlikely - not expected to occur						
Possible - might occur			Low	Medium	High	
Likely - probably occur			Medium	High	High	

Risk Matrix Ratings - Use the risk matrix outcomes from you risk assessment to identify the overall "Rating of each category

	Low	Medium	High
1. Living Situation		\boxtimes	
2. Current Physical Health Status			\boxtimes
3. Current Emotional Status			
4. Behaviour			
5. Financial Status			
6. Other			

Risk Management Plan - Use plan below to guide interventions for managing identified risk. "Rating" of risk and risk management plan must be documented in Progress Notes. NB. more than one box can be ticked.							
Nil action required							
🖾 Case Review	Advise team leader	Update alerts					
☑ Provide Education	Legal services	Liaise with family a	family meeting				
Readmit to hospital	Liaise with GP						
Referral to:							
Domiciliary Services	Queensland Civil & Ad	ministrative Tribunal	Community Access point				
Adult Guardian	Queensland Police Se	rvice Check	Department of Child Safety				
Mental Health	Queensland Ambuland	ce Service	☐ Disability Services Queensland				
☐ Aged Care Assessment ³	Team		Other				
Comments:							
Client will likely remain at a high level of risk in the area of health. Whilst current input from community based health services mitigate some of the risk factors, her reduced cognition, physical condition, as well as the chronicity of her medical conditions continue to place her at high risk of readmission to hospital.							
It has been reported that she does have capacity for decision making, but assessment information suggests that her cognitive function is declining - she has refused further memory testing. Her cognition is likely a factor in the poor management of her diabetes and other chronic conditions.							
However, the client is accepting of her need for more assistance in the home and is agreeable to an ACAT assessment. She is also closely linked with her GP, who continues to visit her at home on a fortnightly basis.							
Liason with GP - will further discuss referral to Memory Clinic							
Liaison with ACAT - confirmed referral received and will be given Category 2 priority							
Liason with HACC provider - will discuss increase in services pending ACAT							
Liason with niece - able to continue weekly visits							
Education provided to client and niece to support future planning - My Aged Care, Commonwealth Carelink, day respite etc.							

Outcomes for Clinical Practice

- Communication tool e.g. case review with multidisciplinary team, escalation processes
- Clinical handover e.g. other SaAS teams, non-government/community services, hospitals, GP
- Advocacy tool e.g. ACAT, Disability Services, QCAT, Adult Guardian
- Feedback to GP e.g. attach to discharge summary
- Utilise Risk Assessment tool to work with multidisciplinary team to maximise best outcome and future plan with client

Conclusion

- Social Work Risk Assessment Working Party registered as Quality Activity in SaAS
- Development phase: Nov 2012-June 2013
- Trial phase: June-Dec 2013
- Tool approved for use in March 2014
- Ongoing evaluation of implementation of the tool

Where to From Here?

- Review usage of the tool in practice
- Continue to gather feedback from Social Work Clinicians
- Provide ongoing education/training to Subacute and Ambulatory Service (SaAS) Social Workers
- Partnering with acute facilities
- Research opportunities e.g. reliability and validity

Questions or Comments



Source: http://www.freepmstudy.com/Blog/EPMBalanceRisk.cshtml

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