

A Toolkit for At-Risk Patients Expressing a Desire for Discharge

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Background

- Acquired brain injuries (ABI) can be associated with cognitive, behavioural, physical and psychosocial difficulties that may benefit from inpatient rehabilitation after medical-surgical stabilization in acute care hospital.
- Situations where patients with medical or psychosocial vulnerabilities, i.e. "at-risk patients", wish to be discharged from inpatient rehabilitation can involve difficult ethical and legal issues, with competing values.
- In Ontario, the admission and treatment of patients is strictly governed by law. The legal authority to prevent a patient from leaving hospital is context-specific and limited to certain situations.
- There is a lack of guidance for clinicians in Ontario when at-risk patients seek premature discharge before their inpatient treatment is complete and necessary community supports are in place, particularly in post-acute hospital settings.

Objective

To develop a toolkit to facilitate in-themoment decision making when an at-risk patient is demonstrating desire to be discharged

Methods

- **Design:** Quality Improvement project to design and implement a decision support toolkit for use in a post-acute care setting
- **Setting:** Hennick Bridgepoint Hospital, a complex care and rehabilitation facility in Toronto, Ontario
- **Procedure:** Core change team consisting of a hospitalist, psychiatrist, lawyer, bioethicist, and bioethics research student met biweekly from August 2021 to July 2022
- **Development of Toolkit :** see Figure 1
- **Piloting Toolkit:**
- Presented to frontline healthcare workers, clinical leadership, and hospital operational leadership
- Demonstrated application of toolkit using illustrative cases
- Made available for testing and feedback

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Results

- Legal restrictions on keeping patients in a post-acute hospital requires a nuanced approach that considers the patient's specific circumstances.
- Exploring patient values upon admission and incorporating them into the patient's plan of care improves the quality of patient care and may help alleviate a desire for discharge.
- This toolkit enables clinicians to gain an understanding of the legal and ethical aspects of patient detention and restraint and apply a thoughtful, fair, and respectful process when confronted with an at-risk patient expressing desire for discharge.

Future work will involve:

- Soliciting feedback from our Patient and Family Advisory Groups and Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion experts;
- Measuring outcomes of implementation, for example tracking the numbers of patients leaving "against medical advice" or before program completion, and interviewing patients and caregivers post-discharge to compare outcomes of each of the four pathways outlined in the decision support tool;
- Identifying risk factors for early discharge with the hope that individuallytailored, collaborative, and dynamic care plans will help better retain individuals with ABI in inpatient rehabilitation where there may be reasonable expectations of benefits.

throughout the process.





Next Steps

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