

How can we impact delirium with advanced home-based care?

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Disclosures

Biofourmis: royalties Feminai: scientific advisor The MetroHealth System: fees

Objectives

1

Describe the ADRD pre-enrolled home hospital care model.

Describe the rehab at home care model.

2

3 Discuss incident reduction in delirium for home hospital patients.

Choose your *least* favorite and type it in the chat!



Skipping the hospital: Acute hospital care at home for people living with dementia NIDUS Briefing



Why Home Hospital for PLWD?

Need

The need

Hospitalization is a common occurrence for many PLWD.

 PLWD are hospitalized at twice the rate as older adults without ADRD

Fox A. J Appl Gerontol. 2021. Rudolph JL. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2010 Fick DM. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2002 Han QYC. J Am Med Dir Assoc. 2022

2

The harm of hospitalization is magnified for PLWD.

• 5 times the odds of an adverse event

3

Few home hospital efforts specifically care for PLWD.

- Perceived risk
- Lack of clear goals of care

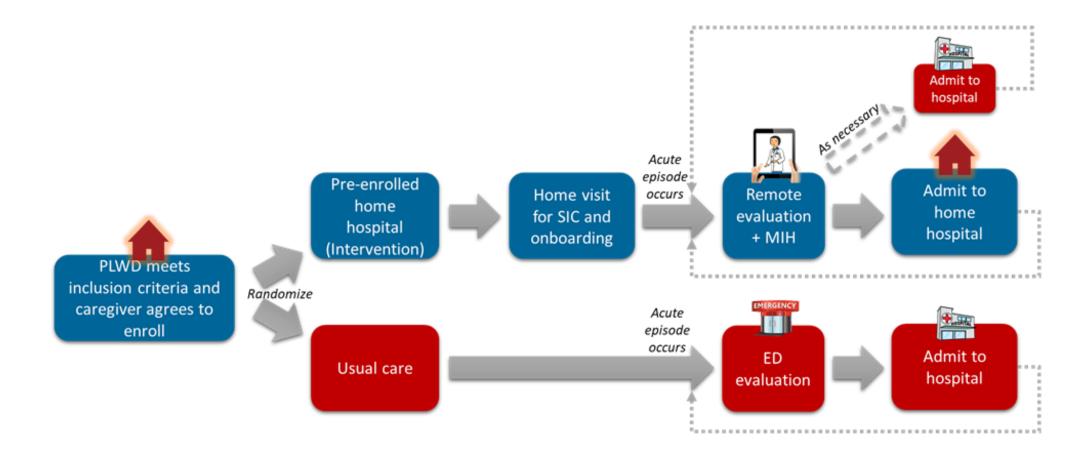
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What is pre-enrollment for Home Hospital?

- Study design
- Model
- Preliminary inclusion/exclusion criteria
- Preliminary outcomes

Study Design



Operating Characteristics

- 1.5-year enrollment
 - October 1, 2025 March 31, 2027
- ~200 patients total
 - ~100 patients to intervention
 - ~3 enrollments weekly

Preliminary Inclusion/Exclusion

- Diagnosis of moderate or severe dementia
- Resides in a private or assisted living residence with or nearby (<15min travel time) to a family caregiver
- Resides within the MGB home hospital catchment area
- Has had at least 1 hospitalization in the last 12 months

- Undomiciled
- No heat (in winter) or A/C (in summer)
- DV, police custody
- Resides in a SNF
- On ventilator
- Requires IV controlled substances
- Family caregiver unable to maintain communication with team
- Additional secondary conditions

Primary Outcome

Outcome	Measure
Time at home	Days at home after an acute care episode

Secondary Outcomes

Outcome	Measure
30-day post-acute events	30-day unplanned readmission or mortality
Delirium	UB-2 + 3D-CAM
Health related quality of life	DEMQOL, DEMQOL-Proxy
Physical activity	Time supine & sedentary during acute episode

Abbreviations: DEMQOL, dementia quality of life survey; UB-2, ultrabrief-2; CAM 3D, 3-minute diagnostic interview for CAM-defined delirium



SAFE AT HOME:

Patient Safety During Home Hospital

Definition of Adverse Event (AE)

Unintended physical injuries resulting from or contributed to by healthcare management (including the absence of medical treatment) that require additional monitoring, treatments, or hospitalizations, or that result in death.

- AEs may occur with *appropriate care* or as a result of *medical error*.
- AEs encompass both *non-preventable* and *preventable* events

Methods Setting & Design

3 home hospital programs in Boston Feb 2020 – Aug 2023 EHR retrospective review Irrespective of arm, entire episode analyzed

Methods Exclusions

Sociodemographics ^a	Clinical ^a
Undomiciled	Hemodialysis
Resides in skilled nursing facility	Acute myocardial infarction
Domestic violence screen positive	Acute stroke
Resides beyond catchment	Acute substance use disorder
	Acute psychiatric exacerbation
	Code status
	IV opioids
	SBP>200, HR>150, RR>35, or T>103.9

^a: Does not yet include characteristics excluded by manual chart review

Methods Propensity Score

Sociodemographics	Chronic Clinical	Acute Clinical
Sex	Elixhauser comorbidity	Calendar quarter
Age	Smoking status	eCART score at admission
Race	BMI	Emergency severity index
Ethnicity	# hospitalizations prior 6mo	Site ^a
Partner status	# ED visits prior 6mo	Day clinically eligible ^a
Education	Code status	
Employment		
Preferred language		
Payor status		
Area deprivation index Ur	npublished preliminary data	^a : Exact match

Methods Diagnosis-Specific Criteria

Pneumonia	Heart Failure
CURB65>3ª	Get with the guidelines-HF >10% mortality risk ^a
SMRTCO>2ª	ADHERE high or intermediate risk 1
New bilevel non-invasive ventilation	Loop diuretic dose within 24 hours of admission ^a
O_2 saturation < 90% despite 5L O_2	Left ventricular assist device

^a: Exact match

Methods Automated AEs and Triggers

AEs	Triggers	
Inpatient mortality	Code or rapid response	
Mortality within 72hrs of discharge	Home to BAM transfer	
Hospital-acquired pressure injury	ED visit within 48hrs of discharge	
CLABSI	Diphenhydramine administration	
CAUTI	PTT>100	
Hospital-acquired AKI		
Hospital-acquired delirium		
Severe hypoglycemia	Unpublished pre	eliminary data
Hospital-acquired C Dif		
Hospital-acquired MRSA	Several still to come!	19

Results Sociodemographics

Characteristic, %	Home (n=1875)ª	BAM (n=5729)ª	
Age, mean	71	70	
Female	56	54	
White race	62	65	Home and BAM were well-matched
Partnered	42	40	for
English language preference	81	83	sociodemographic
Private insurance	38	39	characteristics.
<high school<="" td=""><td>18</td><td>16</td><td></td></high>	18	16	
Retired	59	57	
Area deprivation index, most deprived Unpublished pro- a: All SMDs < 0.2	10 eliminary data	10	20

Results Chronic Clinical Characteristics

Characteristic, %	Home (n=1875) ^a	BAM (n=5729) ^a
Elixhauser, mean	10	10
BMI	30	29
Prior smoker	40	40
0 hospitalizations last 6 months	37	56
0 ED visits last 6 months	50	54
Full code	63	62

Home and BAM were well-matched for chronic clinical characteristics.

^a: All SMDs <0.2

Unpublished preliminary data

Results Acute Clinical Characteristics

Characteristic, %	Home (n=1875)	BAM (n=5729)
1 st calendar quarter ^a	24	25
eCART score ^a	11	11
Emergency severity index 1-immediate	1	1
2-emergent	17	16
3-urgent	19	11
4-less urgent	1	0
5-least urgent	63	73

Home and BAM were well-matched for acute clinical characteristics, except BAM was less emergent.

^a: SMD <0.2

Results Diagnoses

Diagnosis, %	Home (n=1875) ^a	BAM (n=5729) ^a
Heart failure	29	25
Pneumonia	16	18
Complicated	19	21
UTI/Pyelonephritis		
Skin/Soft Tissue Infection	18	18
Other Infection	9	9
COPD	8	7
IBD	1	1

Home and BAM had similar frequencies for diagnoses.

^a: All SMDs <0.2

More diagnoses to come...

Results Pneumonia Characteristics

Characteristic, %	Home ^a	BAM ^a
CURB65=0	22	23
SMRTCO=0	83	83

^a: All SMDs <0.2

Home and BAM were well-matched for specific pneumonia criteria.

Results Adverse Events

Events per 100 patients				
Event	Home	BAM	IRR	p-value
Inpatient mortality	0.11	1.69	0.06	<0.001
Mortality within 72 hours of discha	rge 0.27	0.35	0.76	0.59
Hospital-acquired pressure injury	0.53	2.41	0.22	<0.001
CLABSI	0	0		
CAUTI	0.16	0.59	0.27	0.03
Hospital-acquired AKI	1.6	3.77	0.42	<0.001
Hospital-acquired delirium	2.29	57.36	0.04	<0.001
Severe hypoglycemia	1 07 Home was associa	6 13	0.32	<0.001
Hospital-acquired C. Dif infection	fewer AEs than E		0.57	0.38
Hospital-acquired MRSA infection	nearly all A	Es. 1	0.25	<0.001

Results Triggers

Event	Home	BAM	IRR	p-value
Code or rapid response	0.05	3.28	0.02	<0.001
Home Hospital to BAM transfer	4.43	NA		
ED visit within 48 hours of discharge	2.13	3.02	0.71	0.04
Diphenhydramine administration	2.45	8.99	0.27	0.04
PTT>100	0.59	6.58	0.09	<0.001

Home was associated with fewer triggers than BAM for nearly all triggers.

Unpublished preliminary data

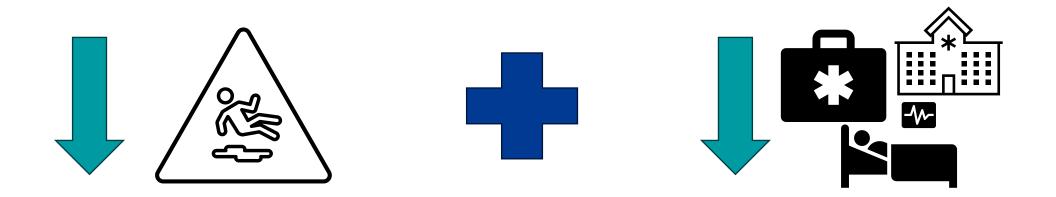
Results Total Harm

Events per 100 patients

Event	Home	BAM	IRR	p-value
Total number of AEs, mean	17	100	0.18	<0.001
Total number of AEs w/o delirium, mean	15	40	0.38	<0.001
Any safety event, %	13	41	0.32	<0.001
Any safety event w/o delirium, %	13	29	0.42	<0.001

Home was associated with fewer safety events per patient than BAM. Unpublished preliminary data

Discussion



- Rigorous matching
- Real-world data

Limitations

Still to come

- Manual chart review for exclusions in unstructured data
- Adjudication for AEs

Missed AEs not in the EHR Generalizability: 3 sites

Association, not causation

Urgent call

To home hospitalize our patients To identify evidencebased interventions to curtail harm at home – *few exist*

New Journal

JAHN/ THE JOURNAL OF ADVANCED HOME MEDICINE



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