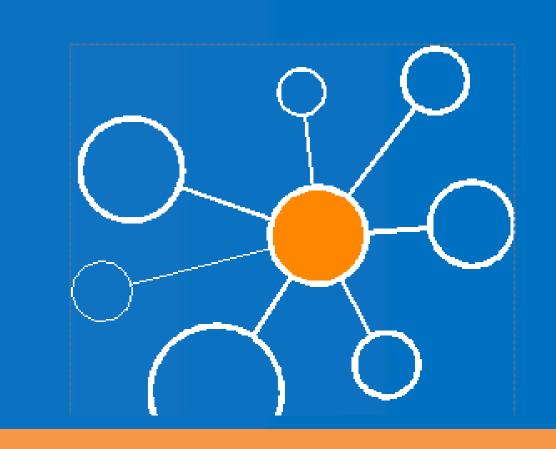
Homelessness in the Emergency Department (ED)

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INTRODUCTION

The Homeless Reduction Act (HRA) 2017 places a legal duty on the trust to refer all those that are homeless or at risk of homelessness to a local authority. This came into force on October 2018, and at that time GHFT had no process for this. Our project has focused on implementing this legislation but also using it as an opportunity to improve the care our homeless patients receive in the ED. By working with community services and local authorities as well as developing documentation, homeless patients now receive appropriate support post discharge from ED.

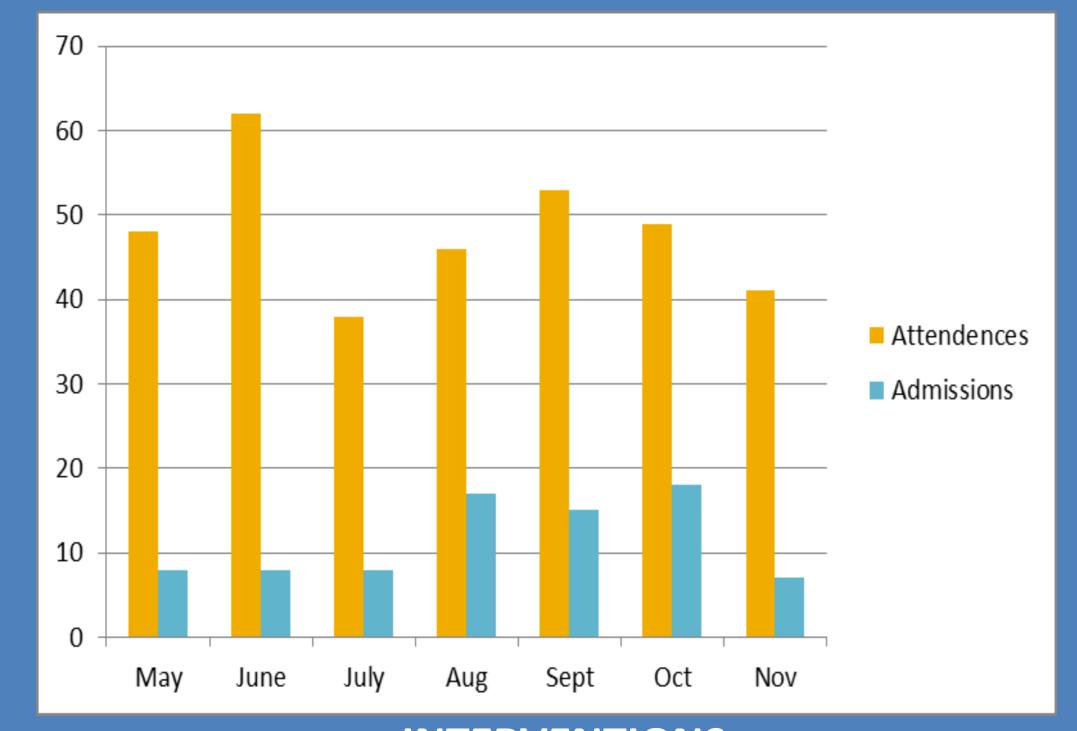
Aim	Primary	Secondary Drivers	Change Ideas
	Drivers		
To initiate and improve the referral rate of homeless patients to the Local Authority (LA) from the Emergency Departments.	Legislation	Agree referral	Ensure fit service demands
		pathways	Agree types of referrals, phone or email.
		Create guidelines	Multi agency working
		Information	Data sharing
		governance	Consent
	Documentation	Checklist	Create checklist document
			Use as data collection
			To be initiated at triage for all homeless patients
		Leaflets	To be given to all homeless patients
			Covers information sharing
		Safeguarding	Are you homeless or at risk of homelessness?
			Question to be added to safeguarding checklist
	Information Technology	Trakcare issues	Underestimates numbers
			Can we get NFA alert?
		Data retrieval	Trak / business reports to be set up
			Collect data from completed checklists
		Receptionists	To put NFA next to presenting complaint
			To ask homeless question
	Education	Teaching sessions	Regular and adhoc teaching sessions
			Aim for >80% of staff
		Staff inductions	ED induction slot (nursing and medical)
		Posters	ED newsletters
			Ensure guidelines visible
			Topic of the month

BACKGROUND

GHFT see roughly between 400 and 600 homeless presentations annually. We started collecting broad data in May 2019 of patients declaring No Fixed Abode (NFA) at presentation.

Until now homeless patients were discharged from ED back to the streets without any ongoing support 24 hours a

The graph below shows the NFA attendance's and admission rate across the trust.



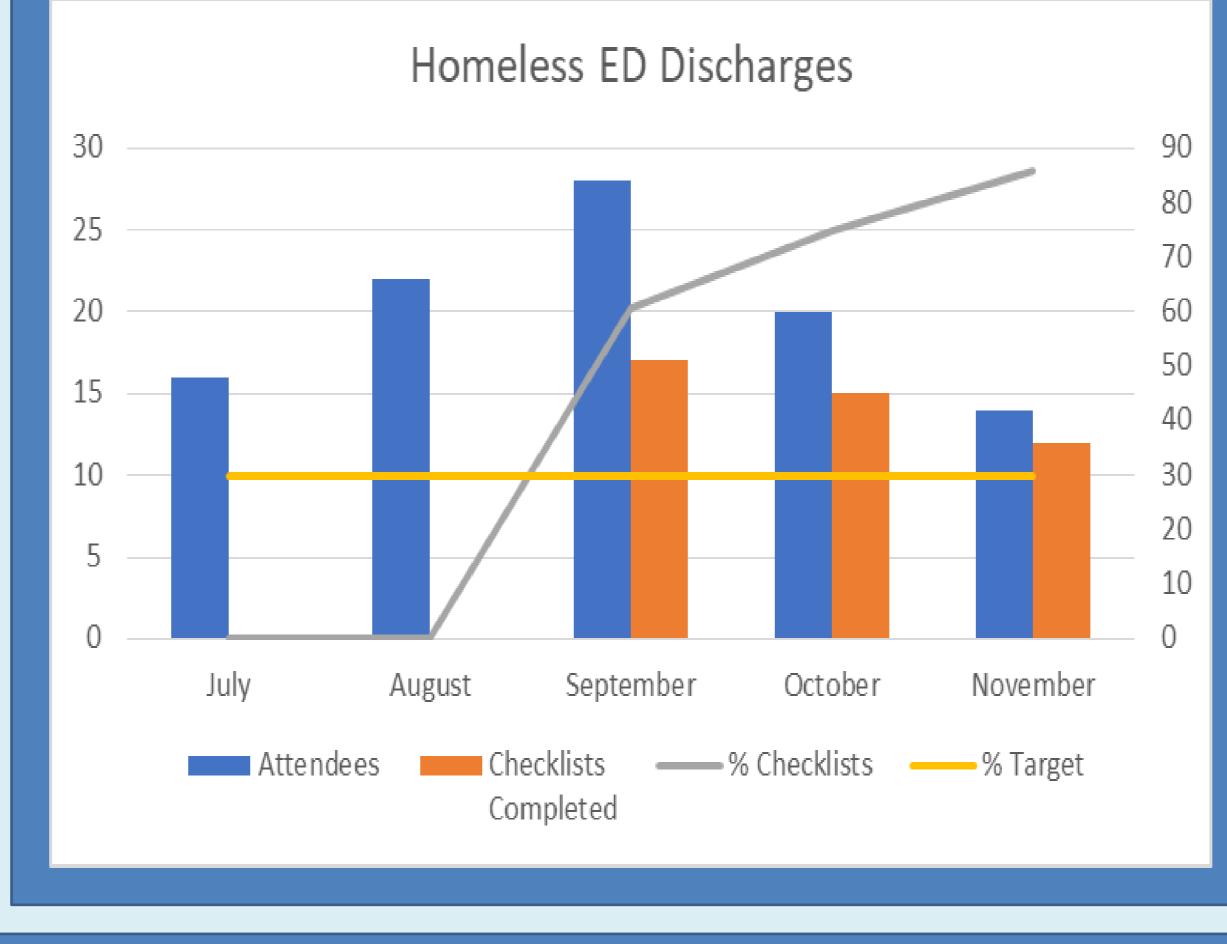
INTERVENTIONS

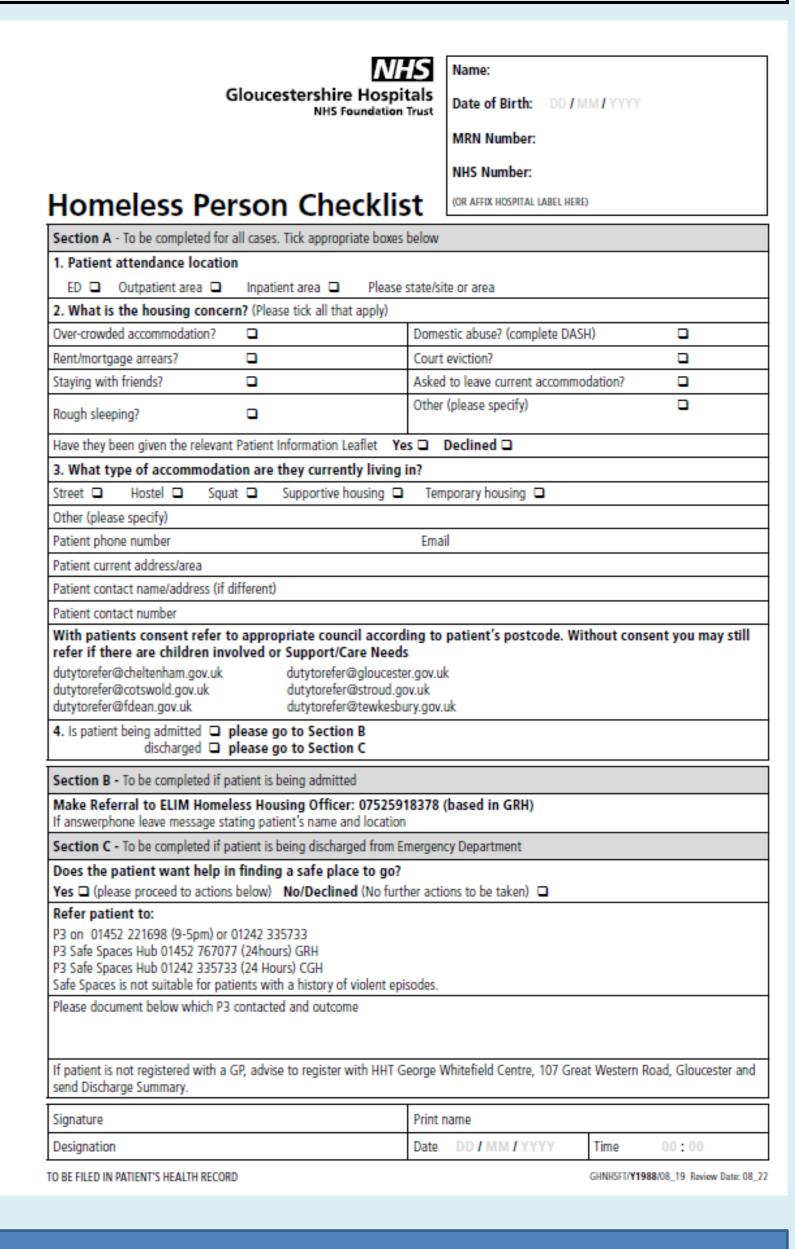
- ❖ Work with community services to set up new pathways.
- Create guidelines and Checklist (used since September 2019)
 - Update Patient information leaflet according to information governance protocols.
- Multi Disciplinary Staff education using one to one teaching, focus groups and noticeboard presentations.

OUTCOME & PROCESS MEASURES

- Our measure was NFA/Trakcare data vs. checklist completion to give a compliance rate.
- Our target group was patients homeless or at risk of homelessness that were medically fit for discharge from the ED.
- Those who did not wait for assessment were discounted from the figures.
- Limitations with the accuracy of Trak care mean NFA numbers are underestimated and don't account for hidden homelessness.
- All referrals to the Local authority are made with the consent of the patient.

RESULTS





BALANCING MEASURES

- Time pressures to staff work load.
 - Trakcare inconsistencies.
- Patients streamed out of department eg AEC/AMIA therefore checklist not completed.
 - Added work load to medical secretaries.

SUMMARY AND FUTURE AIMS

We have met our aim of a compliance of 30% referral rate to the Local authority and are complying with our legal duty to refer.

Future aims for this project are that the compliance with legislation is rolled out across that acute trust. Furthermore, that documentation is implemented that allows staff to make good holistic assessments of the homeless patient leading to improve care. Work for this Quality Improvement project (QI) has helped secure funding to improve services at Cheltenham General Hospital in form of dedicated housing officer and also a trust Homeless Specialist Nurse, with both roles starting in the new year.