



Family Medicine



# Improving health systems for vulnerable populations from a primary care perspective

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@VIPResearchLab  
@CPatClinic  
@GinaAgarwall



[vipresearchlab.ca](http://vipresearchlab.ca)  
[cpatclinic.ca](http://cpatclinic.ca)



# Land Acknowledgements

The Department of Family Medicine, McMaster University, recognizes and acknowledges that it is located on the traditional territories of the Haudenosaunee and Anishnaabeg nations. This territory, covered by the Upper Canada Treaties, is within the lands protected by the Dish With One Spoon Wampum agreement and is directly adjacent to the Haldimand Treaty territory.

The City of Phoenix is located within the homeland of the O'Odham and Piipaash peoples and their ancestors, who have inhabited this landscape from time immemorial to present day.

# Disclosures



# VIP Research Team Acknowledgements



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- 1 Setting the Scene
- 2 The Epidemiology
- 3 The Effects on Healthcare System
- 4 The Implications
- 5 Who, Where, How?
- 6 Health System Impacts
- 7 Bringing It All Together

# 1: Setting the Scene



Physician

Personal reflections about clinical experience in primary care in deprived settings in the UK/Canada

# Council Housing in the United Kingdom



# The World's End Estate





# What does it mean to be 'vulnerable'?

## Human/Social



## Economic



## Physical



## Environmental



# Vulnerable Populations

There are many **vulnerable populations**:

Chronic conditions

Homeless

Mental illness

Low-income

Ethnic minorities

Seniors

...

Vulnerable populations are further impacted by **disparities in social determinants of health and social factors**:

Poverty

Housing

Gender

Education

Racism

Social isolation and lack of care

Vulnerable populations may be found in the **following places**:

Social housing

Food banks

Long term care

Community  
Centres

Homeless  
shelters



# The VIP Research Lab

The Vulnerable Individuals in Primary Care (VIP) Research Lab develops and evaluates innovative programmes to address **chronic diseases among vulnerable populations**

## VISION

To improve health by facilitating equitable access and linkage to primary care for vulnerable populations in Canada and internationally, including Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs) and High Income Countries (HICs).

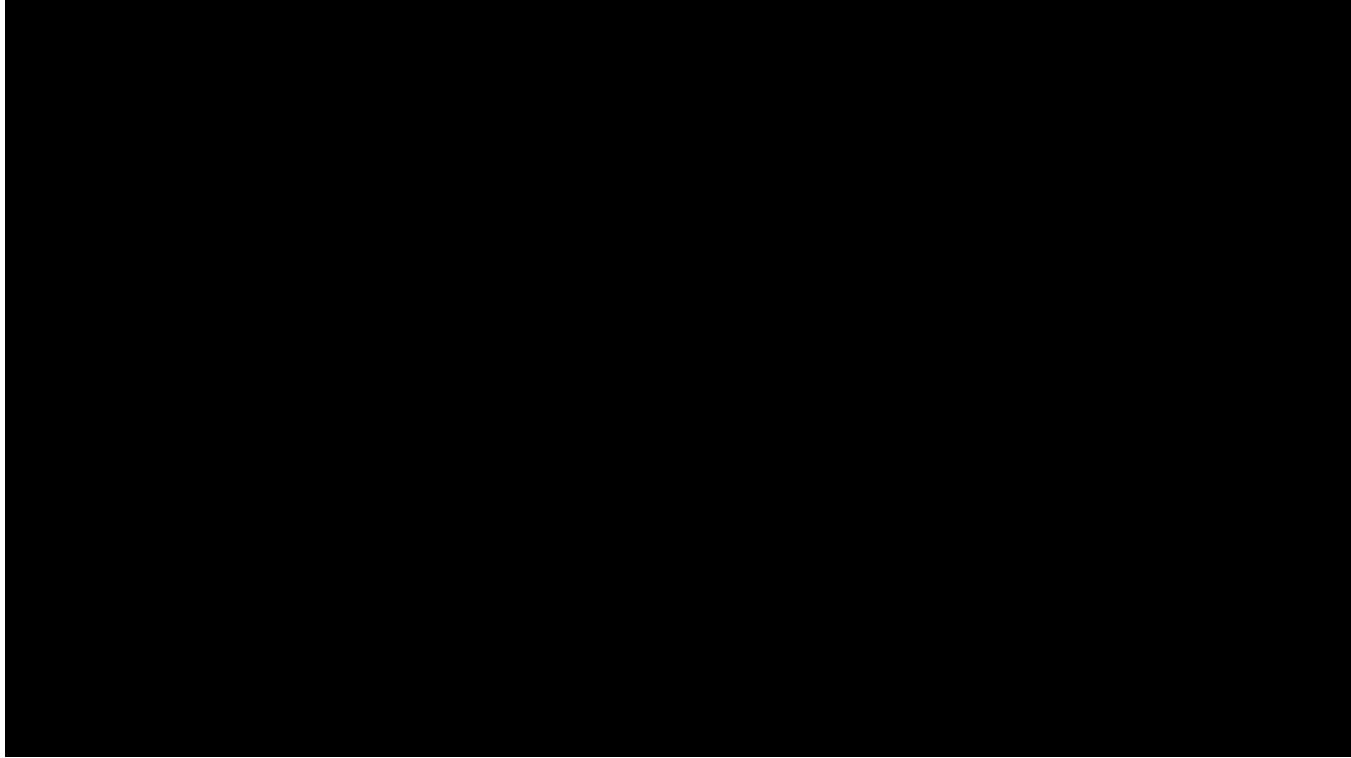
## MISSION

We are committed to producing robust evidence for novel primary care and community-based interventions that improve primary care access and linkage for vulnerable populations and that reduce inappropriate health care utilization. We will continue to partner collaboratively with patient groups, stakeholders, and primary care providers to develop programs specific to unmet health needs of vulnerable populations. We aim to integrate research into mainstream health practice and the broader health system.



[www.VIPResearchLab.ca](http://www.VIPResearchLab.ca)

# A New Approach



## 2: The Epidemiology

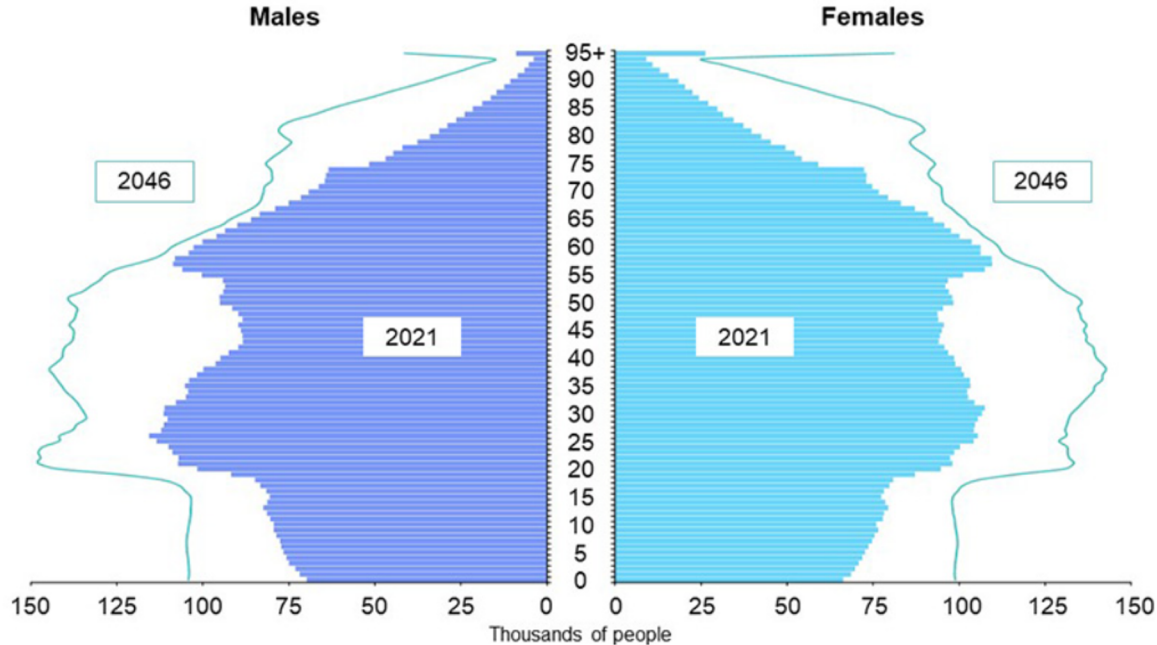


Epidemiologist

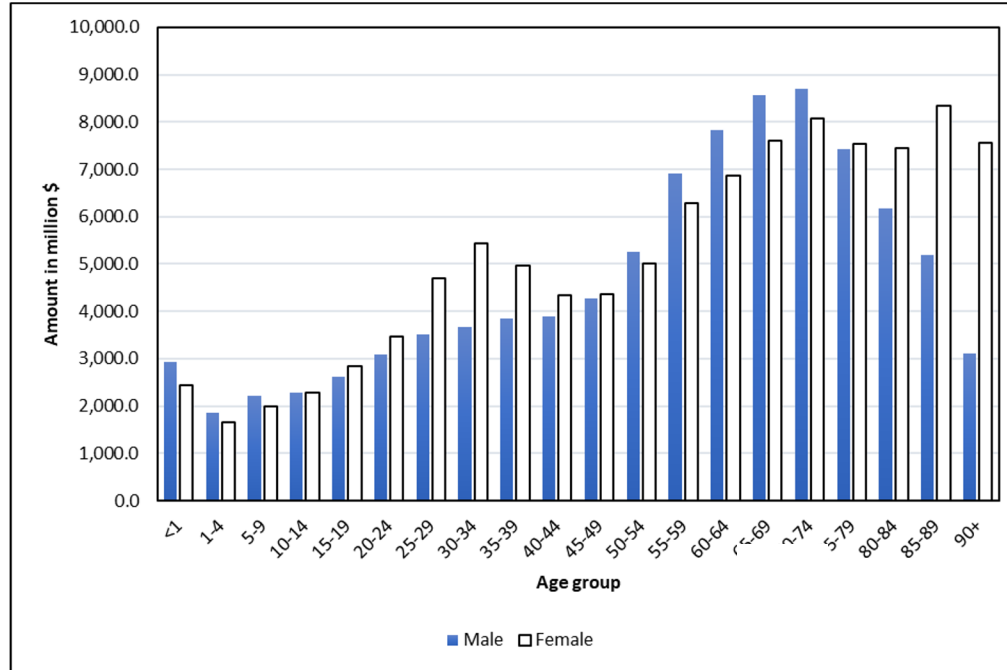
A Vulnerable Population: Evidence from low-income seniors in social housing in Canada

# Changing Population Demographics

The Older Population Within Canada Has Grown and is Expected to Grow



# Cost of Healthcare



# Sources of Data from VIP Research Lab

Multiple data sources from social housing residents and other vulnerable populations:



**CP@clinic Program Database**

**CP@home Program Database**

**Health Awareness of Behaviour Tool: Survey**



**Ambulance Call: Records**

**Health Administrative Data: Two Separate ICES Cohorts**



**Focus Groups and Interviews: Transcripts**



# Type of Data

## Domains / questions from existing validated questionnaires:

Demographics

Modifiable risk factors

Non-modifiable risk factors

Physical measures

Social determinants of health

Quality of life

Health literacy and source of health information

## Domains/variables from administrative or ambulance data:

Diagnosis

Health status

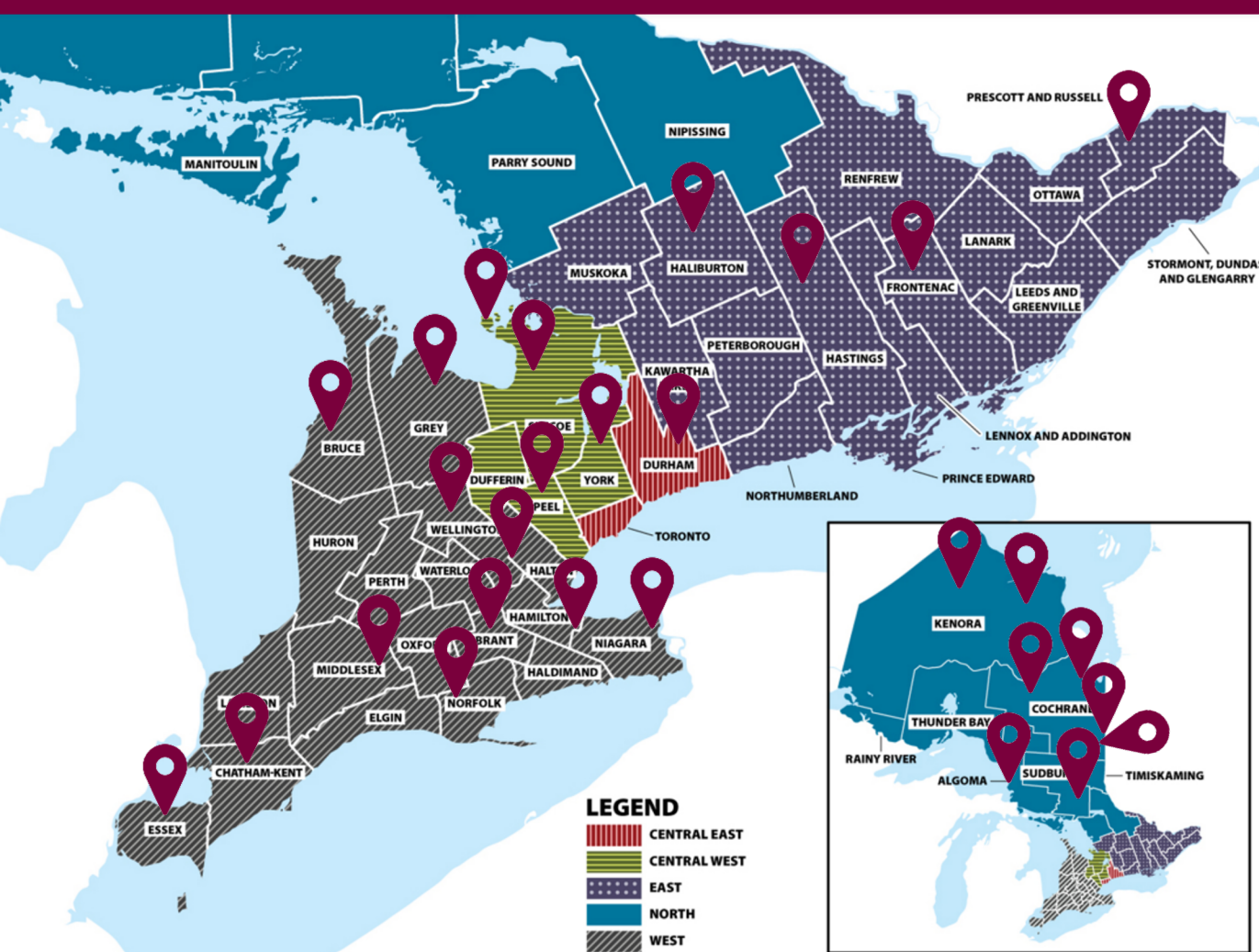
Health care utilization



# Scope of the Data

3 regions implementing home visits

Residents 50 years and older, between 2014 and 2022




# Older Adults in Social Housing in Ontario: An example of a vulnerable population

N = 4,433 individuals	
Mean age	74 years
Female	68%
White	81%
Lives alone (widowed/divorced/single)	82%
Education (no high school diploma)	44%




# Modifiable Risk Factors

 All Residents n=3544	
Current Smoker	19%
High Alcohol Consumption	6%
<1 serving of fruits/vegetables daily	40%
<30 minutes of physical activity daily	46%
Adds salt to food	30%
Fatty food consumption at least once per week	50%



CP@clinic Program. CP@clinic Database, November 2022.

# Cardiovascular (CV) Risk Factors

 Our Research Data	Our Research Data	StatsCan Data
Self-reported		
Diabetes	30%	
Hypertension	67%	
High Cholesterol	53%	
Anthropometric Measures (in 60-79 yrs old only)		
Overweight	30%	
Obese	38%	

CP@clinic Program. CP@clinic Database, November 2022.

# Hypertension (HTN)

**3370** residents had their blood pressure measured

**1819 (48%)** had high 1st session BP  
(>140 systolic or >90 diastolic)

**1204 (66%)** self-reported being diagnosed with HTN


**481 (26%)** had not been diagnosed with HTN

**48%** had moderate/extreme anxiety or depression


**20%** had poor/fair ability to handle day-to-day stress



# Diabetes Risk Status (not diagnosed)

	All (n=2622)
Low Risk	5%
Moderate Risk	37%
High Risk	58%

# Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

	Self-reported T2DM n=1213
High BP measured according to HTN Canada guidelines	47%
<30 minutes of physical activity daily	50%
<1 serving of fruits/vegetables daily	41%
Overweight/obese	29% / 49%
Self-reported health status (poor/fair)	41%

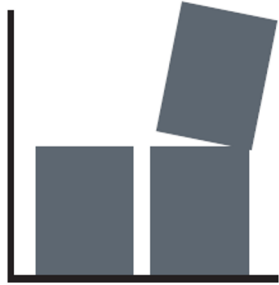


# Conditions Indirectly Impacting CV Health

Quality of Life (QoL) sub-domains	
Problems or unable to perform daily self-care	20%
Limited mobility	53%
Difficulty performing usual activities	36%
Pain/discomfort	74%
Extremely/moderately anxious or depressed	50%
Self-Reported Health Status: Poor / Fair	
All respondents	33%

CP@clinic Program. CP@clinic Database, November 2022.

# Food Insecurity



People living in social housing face  
**Double**  
food insecurity rates  
compared to older adults in the  
in the general public

People who did report being food secure were still more likely to report poor dietary habits than the general public.

# Social Isolation or Loneliness

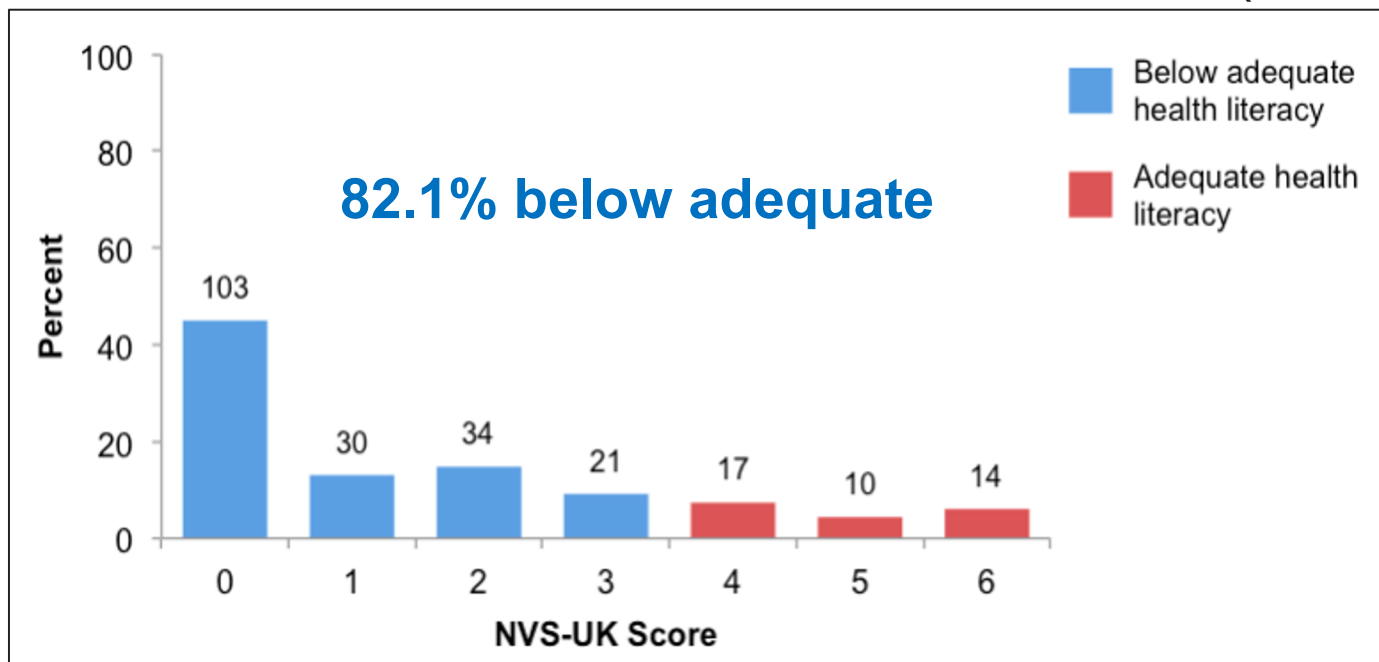
**1 in 5** low-income older adults living in social housing experience social isolation or loneliness

**4 to 5x** more likely to be hospitalized than those who are not socially isolated, previous research has indicated



# Health Literacy

In a subset in whom NVS-UK was administered (n=229)



# Sources of Health Information

Older adults prefer to get info from health professionals:



Doctor or Nurse

79.0%



Educational  
Brochure/  
Pamphlet

28.8%



Pharmacist

22.8%



Family Member

17.6%



Media (print ads,  
TV, etc)

11.9%



Internet

11.7%



Walk-in Clinic

11.2%

# 3: The Effects on Healthcare System



## Seeking Healthcare

Consequences of chronic ill health have health system impacts

# Seeking Emergency Healthcare after a Fall

**2x** 

Older adults in social housing are almost **TWICE** as likely to have an incidence of falls compared to the general older adult population

# People in Social Housing are More Likely to Go to Long-Term-Care Facilities

Up to  
**5x**

Rate of transfer to LTC

**14%**



Classified as 'frail'

2019 LTC Waitlist = **34,834** Older Adults

We hypothesize:

- 16,380 social housing older adults could qualify for LTC\*\*
- If 50% are on the LTC Waitlist:

**23%**

**of the LTC Waitlist is  
social housing older adults**



# Vulnerable Populations are Frequent Callers of 911

In people with **≥5 EMS calls** within **12 months**:



Loneliness

**37 - 49%**

More common than regional/Canadian rates



Poverty and food insecurity

**43% and 14%**

Higher rates than average Ontario citizens



Lower quality of life

Mobility issues **78%**

Difficulty with self-care **55%**

Difficulty with usual activities **78%**

Experience pain/discomfort **87%**

Anxiety/depression **67%**

# Rising Levels of 911 Calls

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) calls to 911 **increase 5% annually** in Canada and the US



Older adults = **38 - 48%** of EMS calls



Frequent callers = **13.8%** of ED visits



Demand greater in **older adults** (85%+)



# Cost of 911 Call for EMS



**1 EMS CALL**



# 4: The Implications



Novel Interventions

Appropriate for vulnerable populations

# Developing New Interventions



Need to think outside of the box

New and novel partnerships

Setting up for success



Community involvement



Accounting for access



Health system opportunities

# Changing Lifestyle - It's Not Just Education....

## Factors that increase confidence to...

### ...quit smoking

- Intent to quit smoking
- Ability to handle personal crises
- Having less frequent problems with usual activities
- Smoking fewer cigarettes daily



### ...reduce alcohol intake

- Older age



### ...eat more fruits & vegetables

- Intent to eat more fruits & vegetables
- Knowledge
- Younger age



### ...improve physical activity

- Intent to increase physical activity
- Already being active
- Knowledge

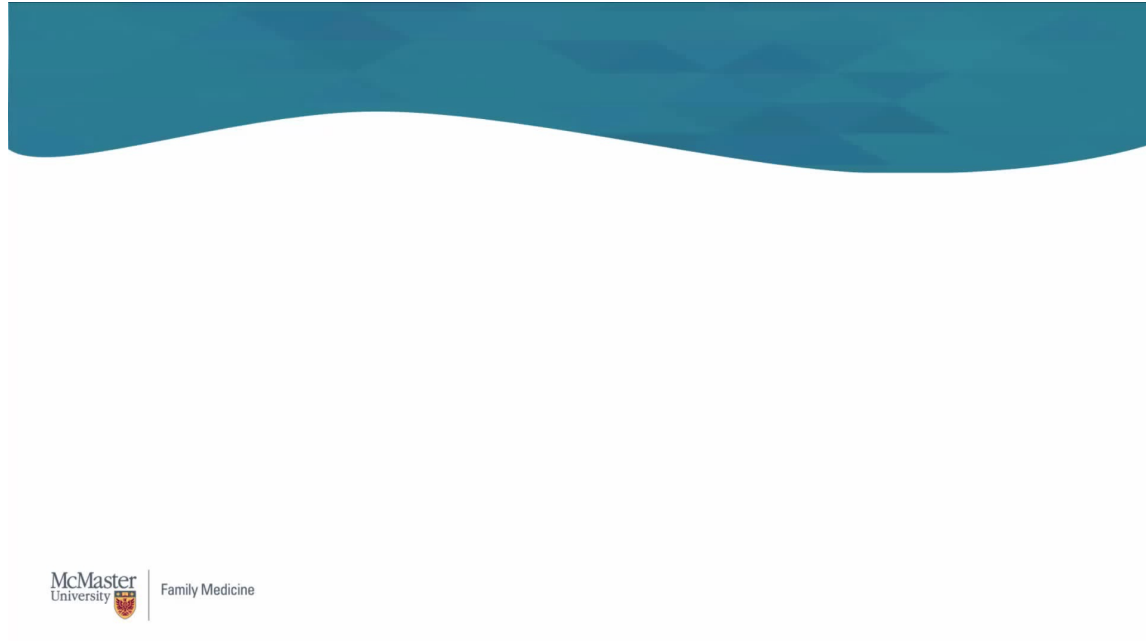


### ...reduce stress

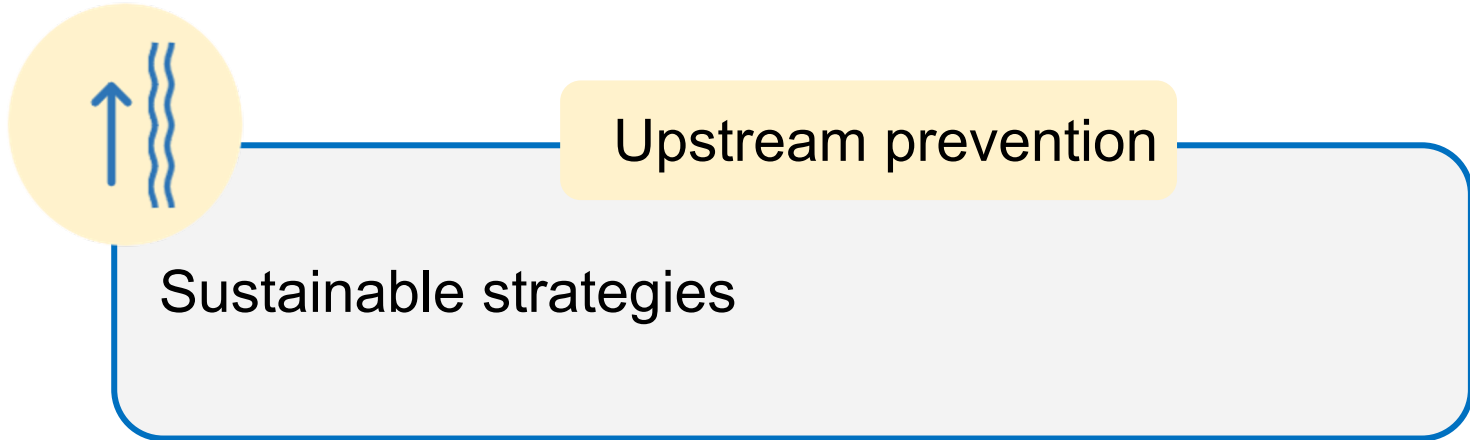
- Ability to handle personal crises



# Reconnecting To Primary Care

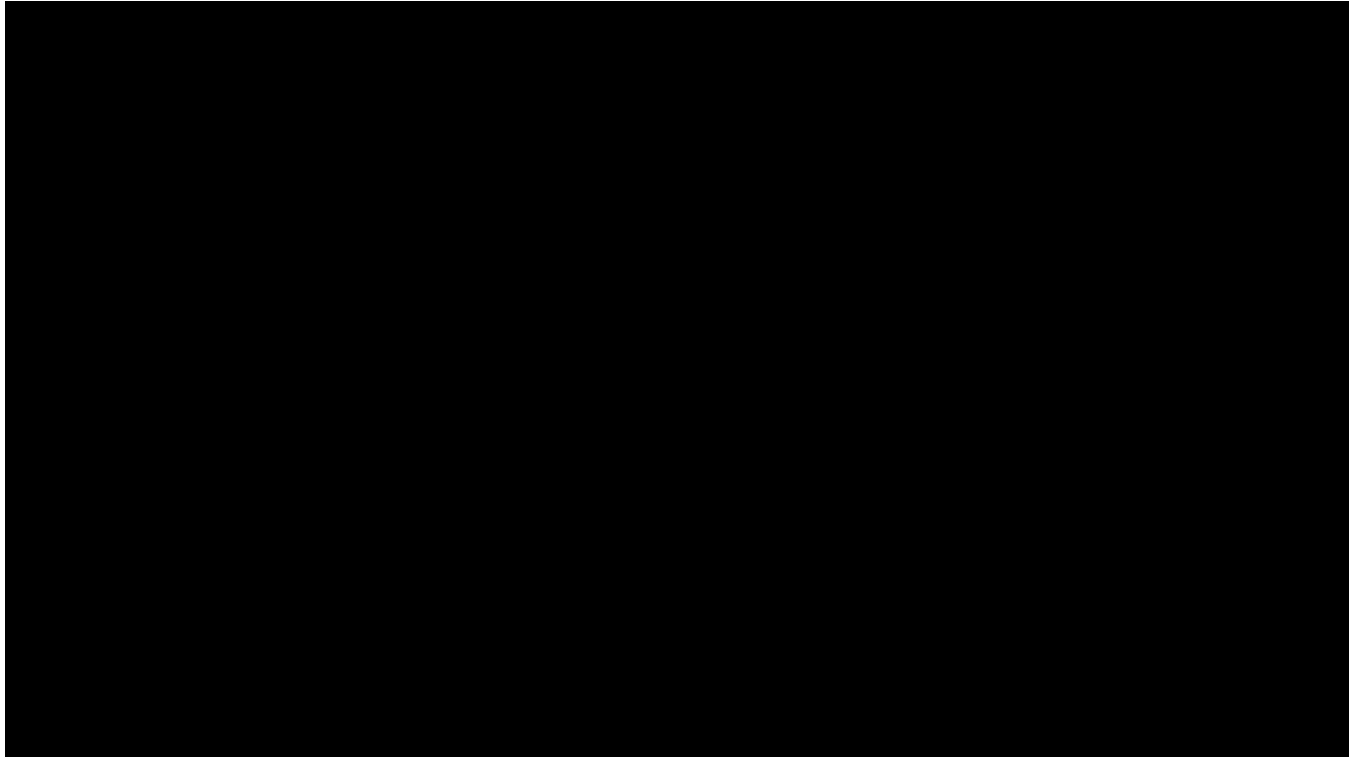


# 5: Who, Where, How?





# Community Paramedic



# Strategy 1: Who: Task Shifting



Paramedics



Paramedic  
Students



Lawyers



Lay Health  
Workers



Health  
Volunteers

# The CP@clinic<sup>®</sup> Program

Evidence-based program focused on

Chronic disease prevention



Chronic disease management



Health promotion



We work in partnership with Paramedic Services and provide the following

Accredited CP@clinic paramedic training



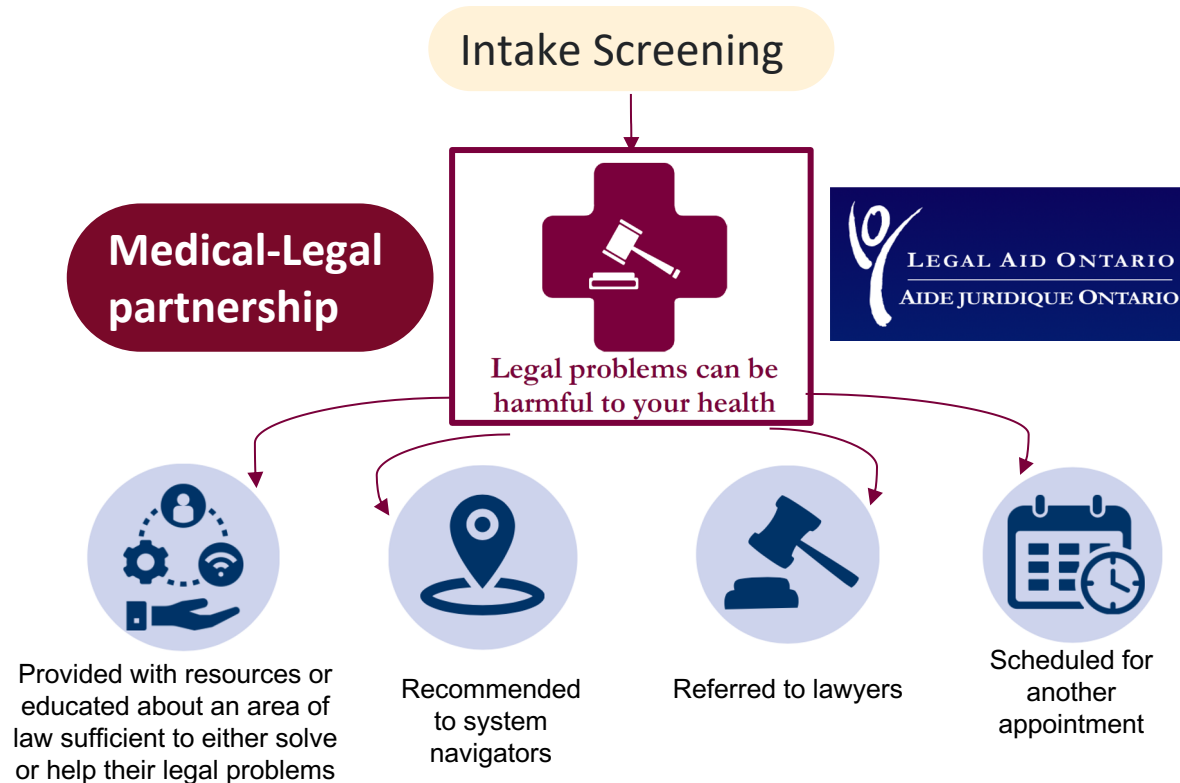
Evidence-based health risk assessments



Algorithms and secure database



# Legal Health Clinic



Agarwal G, et al. BMC Family Practice. 2020;21:267.

# Going to Where People Are



## Strategy 2: Where?

**Where** do we need to deliver the care / how can people access it?

Where the people are!



In social  
housing  
buildings



At home



At  
community  
centres



At temples/  
places of  
worship

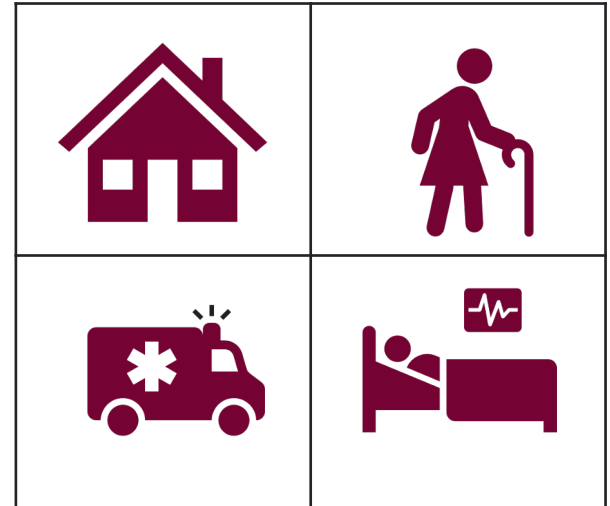


adapted to



## In the home: the CP@home Program

- Vulnerable and frail older adults
- Individuals who:
  - Have multiple chronic conditions
  - Have limited mobility
  - Are on the LTC waitlist
  - Are receiving remote patient monitoring
  - Are referred by paramedics (including frequent callers)
  - Are referred by hospital discharge planners (e.g. at risk for readmission)



Agarwal, et al. *Trials*. 2019; 20:1.



# adapted to a Place of Worship

## In the community: at a Sikh Gurdwara

- Riverdale neighbourhood, Canada's third largest immigrant settlement
- Predominantly South Asian population
- Individuals who were at risk of chronic health conditions
- Volunteers provided translation in Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu
- Feasible approach for adapting the program for a Sikh South Asian population



Agarwal, et al. BMC Public Health. 2020; 20:1618.



# Strategy 3: Social Determinants of Health

What really influences health?



Housing /  
eviction



Access to social  
support and community  
services



Food



Employment



Benefit  
coverage



Mental  
health



Medication



Disability  
coverage &  
WSIB

# Legal Health Clinic Results



Legal problems can be harmful to your health



**84%**

HAD UNMET  
LEGAL NEEDS

**3.44**

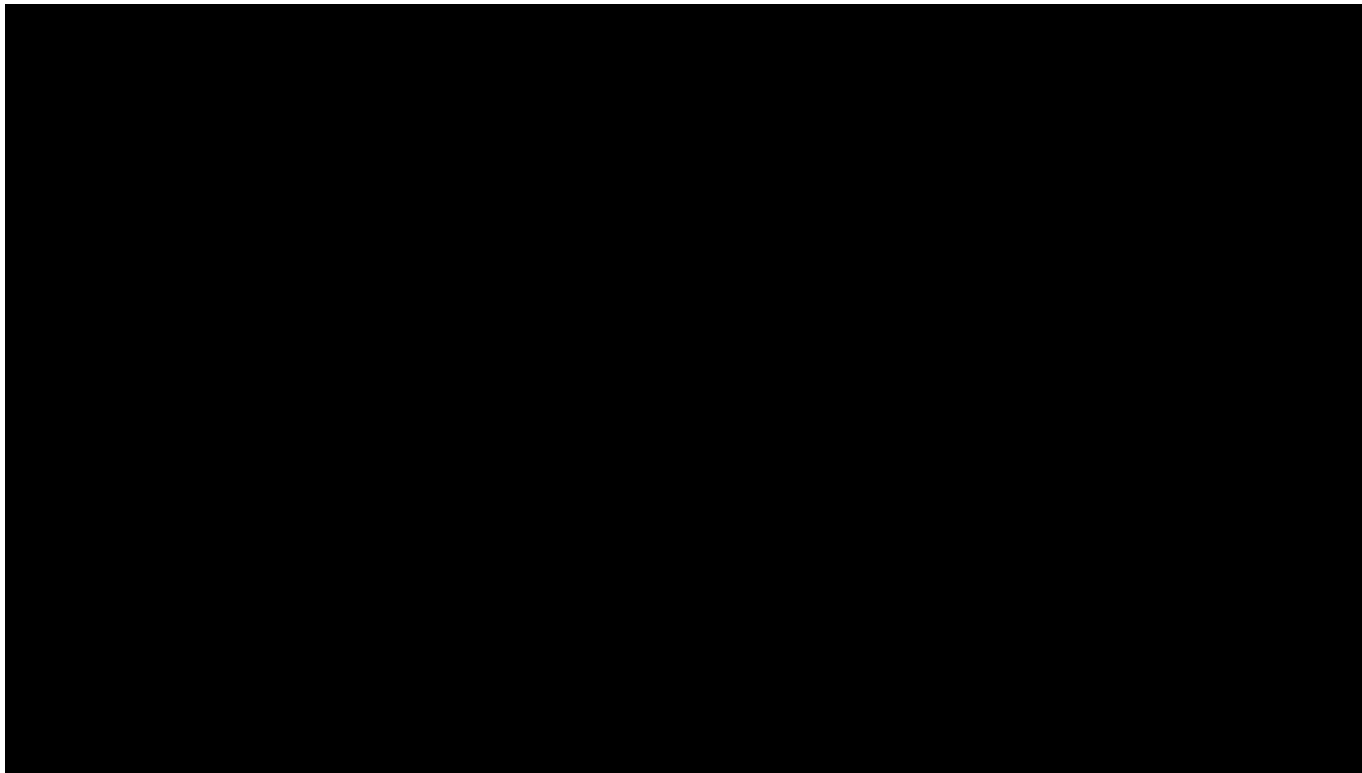
LEGAL NEEDS PER PATIENT  
ON AVERAGE



**58%**

REFERRED TO LEGAL AID ONTARIO  
*or* HAMILTON COMMUNITY  
LEGAL CLINIC

# Making a Difference



# 6: Health System Impacts



Evidence-based interventions

Research demonstrates robust results:  
CP@clinic as an example

# Randomized Controlled Trial Design



Pragmatic cluster-RCT

Compare intervention to usual care

In 5 Ontario community sites

For 1 year

Social housing buildings for low-income older adults

## INCLUSION CRITERIA



> 50 residential units



> 60% of residents aged > 55 years



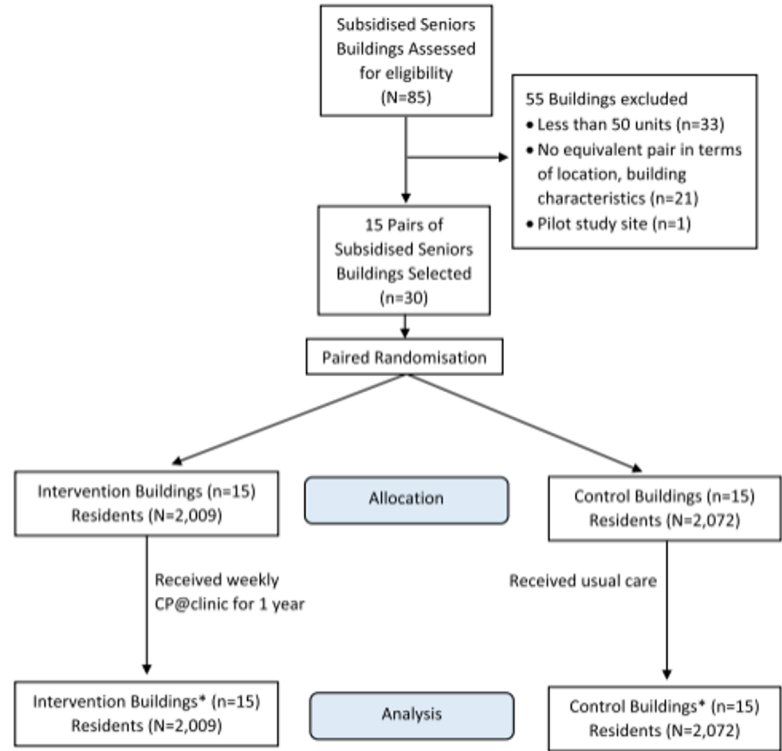
One matched building of similar size and demographics

# Randomized Controlled Trial Randomization



**794** attendees  
715 attended  $\geq 2$  times  
644 attended  $\geq 3$  times

Building participation rates ranged from **10% - 82%**



\*Two pairs of buildings had changes in the setting (potential co-intervention, variable demographics) that affected their eligibility for the RCT, sensitivity analysis was done excluding these buildings

FIGURE 1. CONSORT Flow diagram of the CP@clinic RCT.

All presented material including the CP@clinic© Program is the sole and exclusive property of the McMaster Community Paramedicine Research

# Randomized Controlled Trial

## Primary Outcome



Change in mean EMS calls in intervention arm compared to control arm after 1-year intervention



Data extracted from EMRs of 5 regional paramedic services



**Building-level analysis:** Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) analysis used to compare mean number of EMS calls per 100 apartment units per month



CP@clinic intervention buildings showed **19 - 25% reduced EMS calls** across all analyses

# Randomized Controlled Trial

## Secondary Outcomes



Change in **health-related quality-of-life (HRQoL)** and **chronic disease risk factors** among intervention participants



Data extracted from pre/post survey (HABiT) and CP@clinic database



**Individual-level analysis:** Changes in risk factors between groups, while adjusting for building clusters and pairing using GEE



Lowered  
**diabetes risk**

Sustained  
decrease in  
**blood  
pressure**

Significant improvement in four  
**Quality of Life** domains:

- discomfort
- usual activities
- self-care
- pain



# Randomized Controlled Trial

## Secondary Outcomes



Change in **health-care utilization** among intervention arm residents compared to control arm, after 1-year of intervention



Data extracted from Ontario administrative health datasets



**Individual-level analysis:** Changes in health utilization between groups, while adjusting for building clusters and pairing using GEE

Significantly **higher odds** of **antihypertensive medication** initiation amongst those eligible for the Ontario Drug Benefit ( $\geq 65$  yrs OR  $< 65$  with disability)

*Sensitivity analysis (attendees only)*

**Higher incidence rate** of **primary care visits**

**Lower odds** of **long-term care** transfers  
**Higher odds** of **home care** services

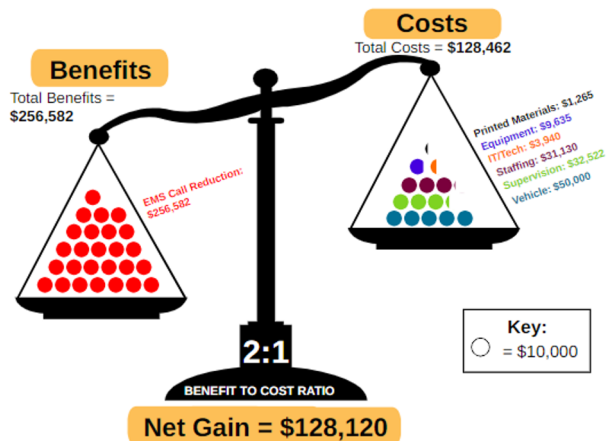
# Randomized Controlled Trial

## Cost Effectiveness Outcomes



**Cost-utility analysis** among intervention arm residents compared to control arm, after 1-year of intervention

Actual cost data obtained from paramedic services, health utility scores from pre-post surveys



QALY= Quality-Adjusted Life Year

For every **\$1** spent on the CP@clinic Program, the Emergency Care System sees **\$2** in benefits!

# Randomized Controlled Trial

## Qualitative Outcomes



**Perceptions** of the CP@clinic program by participants



Data from **four** focus groups



**Thematic analysis:** multiple coders analyzed focus group transcripts for common themes



Peace of  
Mind and  
Support

Access to  
Health  
Resources

Social  
Participation  
and  
Connectedness

# Peace of Mind, Comfort and Family Physician Support

“... to be able to come down, have your blood pressure checked, talk to them, it just made it so much easier and gave you such peace of mind. That is the most important thing that I got out of it was the peace of mind.”

“I think it made you feel better when you’ve been talking to them...if you had any questions they were answered.”

“I was ready to go to the hospital, but no they made it comfortable enough that I didn’t have use that ambulance.”



# Access to Health Resources Facilitated

“They gave us information. If we needed, if we had questions they would help us. They were very helpful.”

“They found me a doctor I didn’t have one here at all, after 4 years.”

“You were sort of aware of services that were out there but you didn’t know who or where to go.”

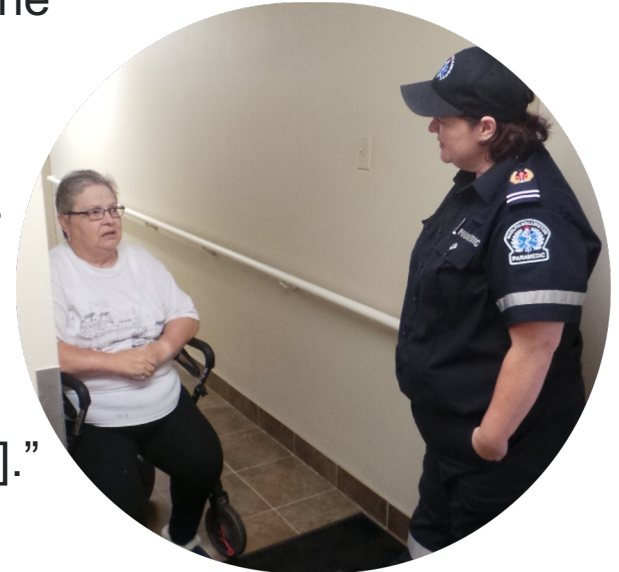


# Social Participation and Social Connectedness Increased

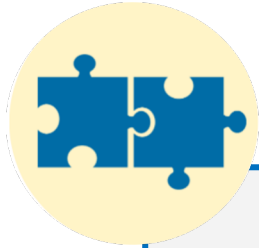
“A sense of safety, companionship. Nice to sit out in the hall and wait our turns and talk.”

“They (building residents) participated in the sessions and this led them to participate in other things [occurring in the building].”

“We were all out here socializing, waiting [for our turn].”



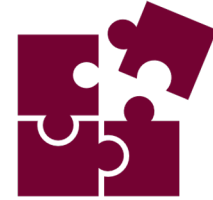
# 7: Bringing It All Together



## Primary Care Perspective

Improving health systems for vulnerable populations

# Benefits of the CP@clinic<sup>®</sup> Program



## Reduces Social Isolation

Participants feel more socially connected to each other

## Improves Health System Navigation

Participants are provided health information and support

## Fills Healthcare Gaps

Providing more time for patients with a healthcare provider

## Supports the Primary Care System

Agarwal G, Brydges M. (2018). Effects of a community health promotion program on social factors in a vulnerable older adult population residing in social housing. BMC Geriatrics. 18(1): 95. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-018-0764-9>



# The Final Say

Testimonial Video



Family Medicine

McMaster  
**Community  
Paramedicine**  
Research



# Acknowledgements

## Study Participants

### Government and Community Organizations

#### Paramedicine

- International Roundtable on Community Paramedicine
- Paramedic Chiefs of Canada
- Ontario Association of Paramedic Chiefs
- Tema Foundation

#### Community

- Canadian Red Cross
- St Matthew's House, Hamilton
- Carefirst Seniors & Community Services Association
- City of Hamilton Public Health Services
- Grey Bruce Health Services
- South Bruce Grey Health Centre
- VON Canada, Middlesex-Elgin
- Home and Community Care Support Services Mississauga
- Home and Community Care Support Services Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant

#### International

- Sunraysia Community Health Services, Australia

#### Technology

- Prehos Inc.
- Interdev Technologies

### Paramedic Services

- BC Emergency Health Services
- Brant/Brantford Paramedic Services
- Chatham-Kent EMS
- City of Greater Sudbury Paramedic Services
- Cochrane District EMS
- County of Simcoe Health and Emergency Services
- Essex Windsor EMS
- Frontenac Paramedics
- Grey County Paramedics
- Guelph Wellington Paramedic Service
- Halton Region Paramedic Services
- Hamilton Paramedic Service
- Hastings Quinte Paramedic Services
- Middlesex-London Paramedic Service
- Oxford County Paramedic Services
- Peterborough County-City Paramedics
- Prescott Russell Emergency Services
- Norfolk County Paramedic Services
- Niagara Emergency Medical Services
- Peel Regional Paramedic Services
- York Region Paramedic Services
- Weeneebayko Area Health Authority Paramedic Service
- Beausoleil First Nation Paramedic Service
- Region of Durham Paramedic Services
- Haliburton County Paramedic Services
- Kenora District Services Board – Northwest EMS
- Nootka EMS
- County of Renfrew Paramedic Service
- Sault Ste Marie Paramedic Services

### Housing

- AdvantAge
- Ontario Non-Profit Housing Association
- City of Greater Sudbury Housing Corporation
- City Housing Hamilton
- Cochrane District Social Services Administration Board Housing Services
- County of Wellington Social Services Department - Housing Services
- County of Simcoe Social Housing Department
- Halton Community Housing Corporation
- London & Middlesex Housing Corporation
- Niagara Regional Housing
- York Housing
- Haldimand Norfolk Housing Corporation

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- International Development Research Council
- GACD - Global Alliance of Chronic Disease
- Ontario Trillium Foundation
- McMaster University
- Canadian Frailty Network
- Family Medicine Associates
- Health Canada

# Connect With Us!

## Websites

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# Thank you!

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# Social Housing in Ontario

## What is it?

Rent-geared-to-income housing based on 30% of a household's gross monthly income

## Who Provides It?

Municipalities

Private companies

Non-profit organizations

Charities (Good Shepherd, March of Dimes Canada)

## How Many Currently?

237,000 households\*  
(14% of Ontario households that rent their dwelling)

\*2021 Census, Statistics Canada