

VALUE-BASED HEALTHCARE CONFERENCE 2024

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PERITONEAL DIALYSIS TRAINING FOR PATIENTS AND CAREGIVERS IN THE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL SETTING

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Objectives

Ang Mo Kio – Thye Hua Kwan Hospital (AMK-THKH) aims to enhance Peritoneal Dialysis (PD) adoption by establishing a new service model that provides comprehensive training for patients and/ or caregivers at the community hospital, in collaboration with Tan Tock Seng Hospital (TTSH). This value-based service model targets a paradigm shift from providing training typically held in hospital setting to the community, and therefore freeing hospital resources to provide more complex care.

Background

Peritoneal Dialysis (PD) is a home-based kidney replacement therapy with good value-based outcomes, yet its utilization remains low at 18%. PD training is typically conducted in hospitals in Singapore, whereby limited resources can delay timely PD starts. This pivotal AMK-THKH and TTSH collaborated initiatives and deliverables are summarised in <u>Figure 1</u>. The deliverables seeks to furnish PD training with the nurses in the community settings and to ensure prompt comprehensive training for both patients and caregivers.

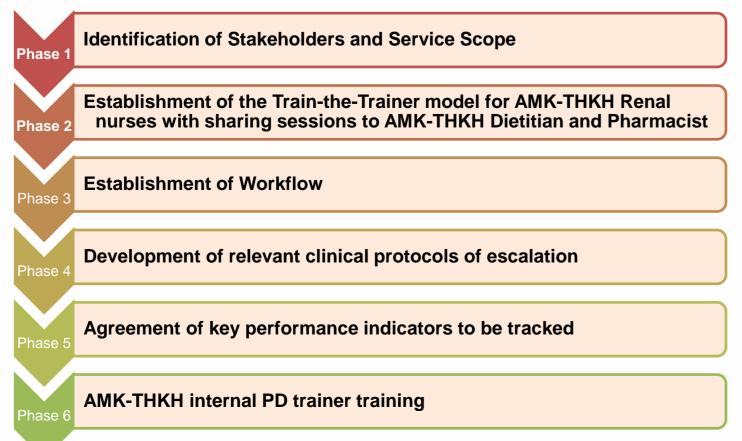


Figure 1: Initiatives and deliverables were implemented for seamless transition from acute hospital to step down care in the community hospital setting

Methodology

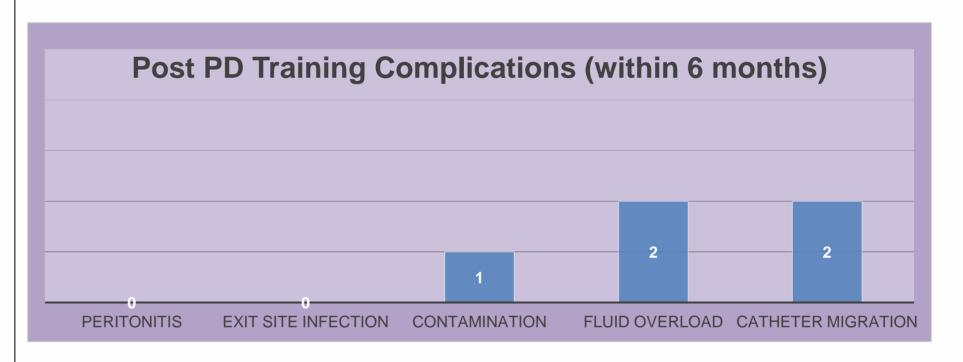
There were total of 6 phases (<u>Figure 2</u>) in the implementation of the multi-disciplinary coordination for the continuation of PD training between TTSH and AMK-THKH.

Figure 2: Implementation Phase 1 - 6 for PD training

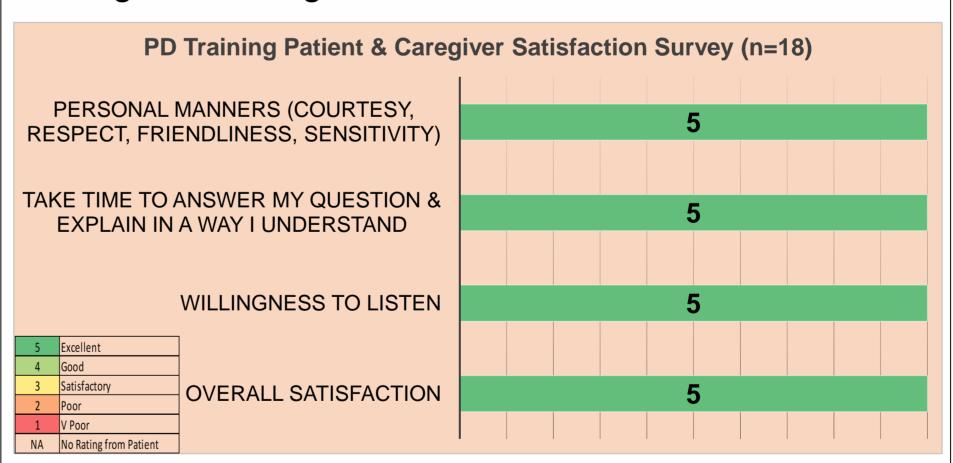


Key Findings

From June to December 2023, a total of 18 referrals were made to the AMK-THKH PD training program and 94% completed their training. The review of PD complications covered a six-month period following PD training are depicted in **Figure 3**. As of April 2024, no exit site infections or peritonitis were reported within 6 months of training, indicating the program's effectiveness in equipping patients with proper PD practices. Two cases of fluid overload and one wet contamination occurred during training which were promptly identified and treated with no consequence. All patients remain on PD.



One patient's training was interrupted due to caregiver issues and subsequently was able to complete the training after caregiver issues resolved at AMKCH.



Patient satisfaction survey was also conducted regularly to assess the patient and caregiver satisfaction and there was 100% positive feedback as indicated in **Figure 4**.

Conclusion

This PD training initiative demonstrates effective healthcare collaboration between tertiary and community hospitals which exemplifies sustainable patient centric healthcare quality and innovation in healthcare transformation, significantly enhancing the PD journey for patients.

