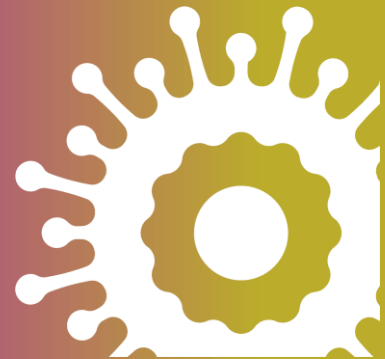




SESIÓN 2: JUEGO DE CRONOS

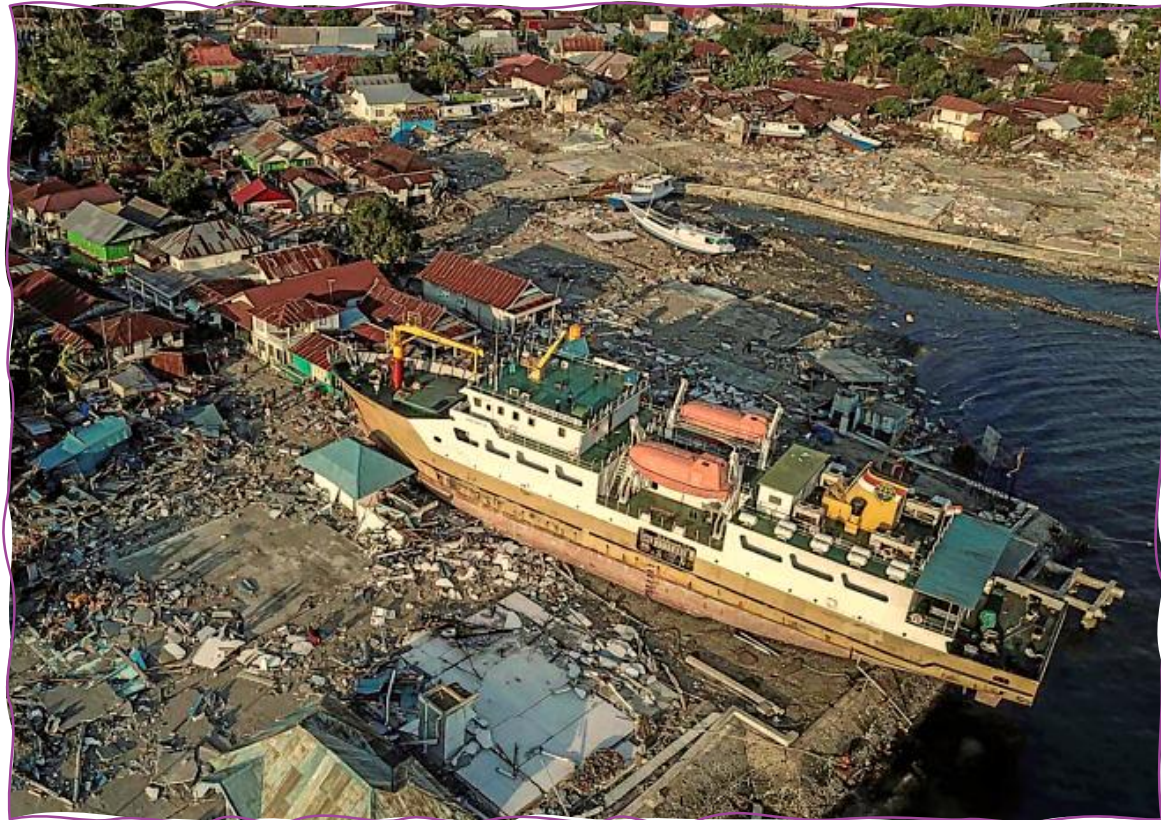
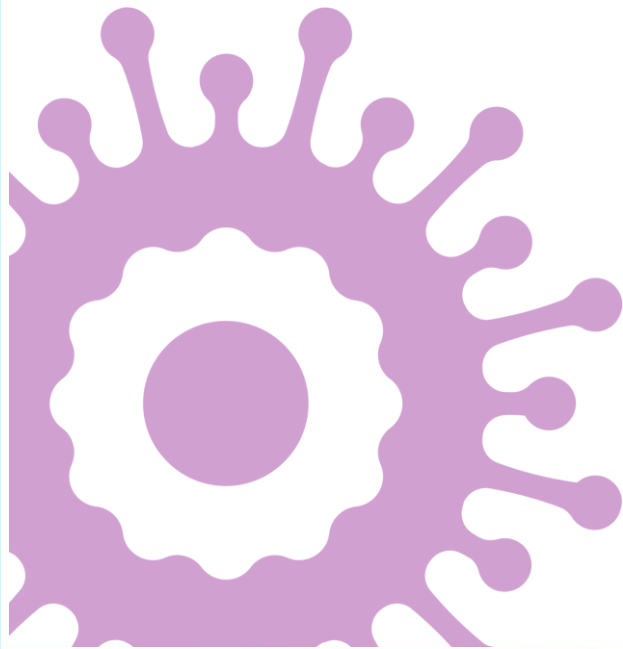
LA TORMENTA PERFECTA

(o el día que el COVID-19
llamó a la puerta de las
RESIDENCIAS
GERIÁTRICAS)

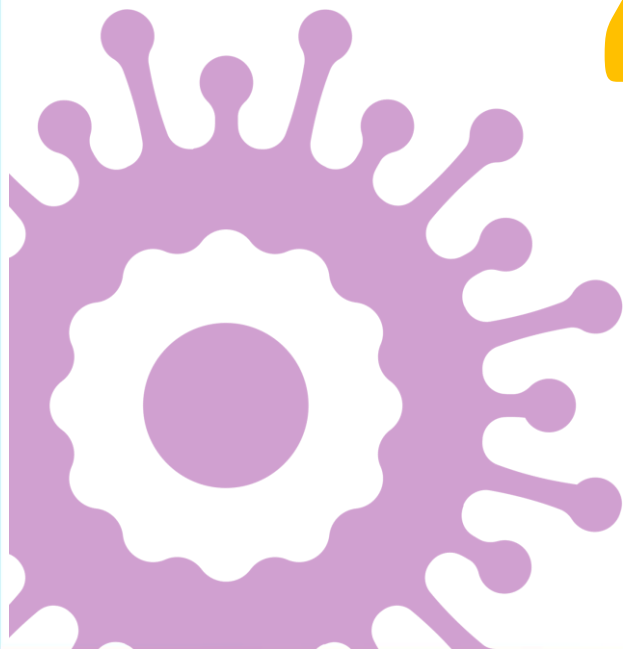


Jordi Amblàs Novellas, MD, PhD

CONCLUSIONES



MENÚ



DATOS

4

APRENDIZAJES personales

2

3

FACTORES
determinantes

OPORTUNIDAD

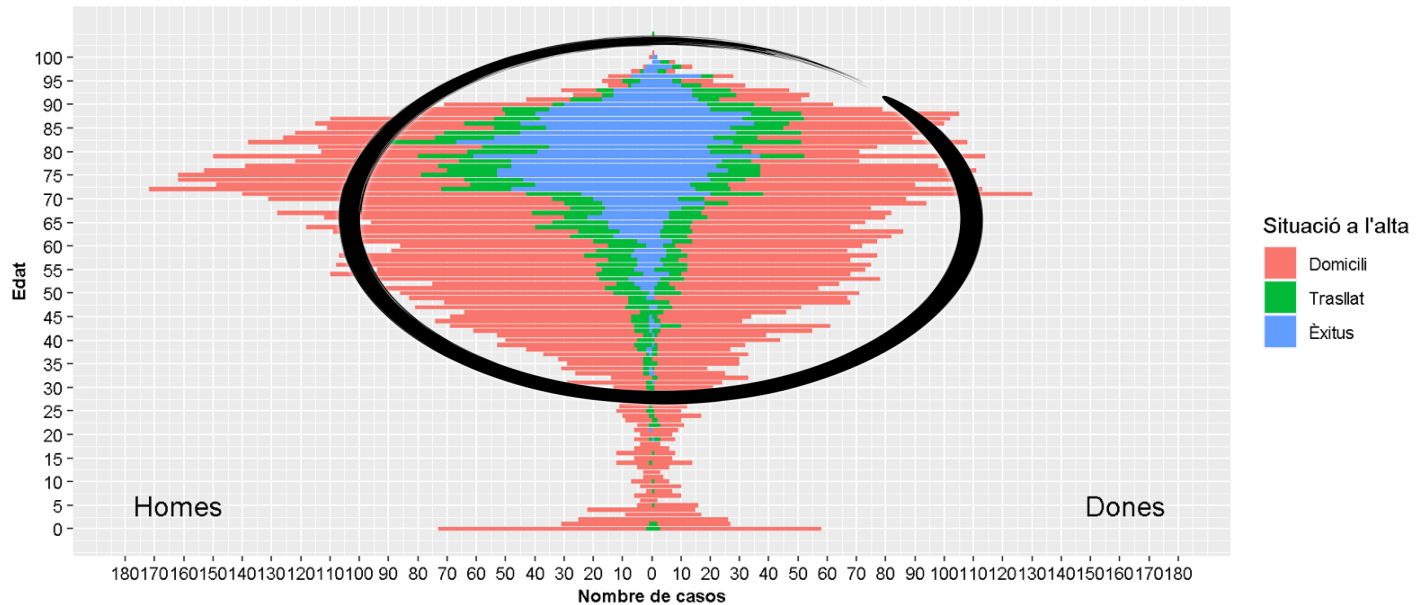
1
RETO

4 DATOS

El **SARS-COV-2** afecta especialmente a las **PERSONAS MAYORES...**



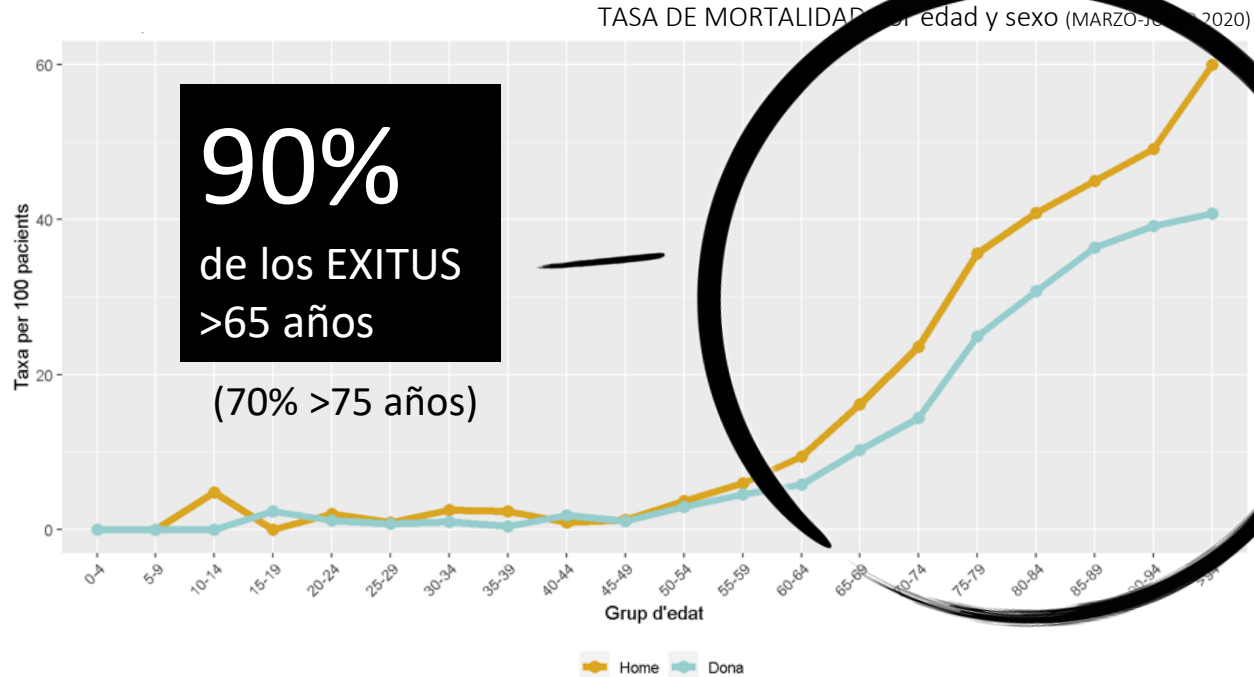
TASA DE INFECCIÓN por edad y sexo (MARZO-JUNIO 2020)



Font: CMBD-HA

4 DATOS

El **SARS-COV-2** afecta especialmente a las **PERSONAS MAYORES...**



4 DATOS

El **SARS-COV-2** afecta especialmente a las
PERSONAS ... más COMPLEJAS / ENFERMAS



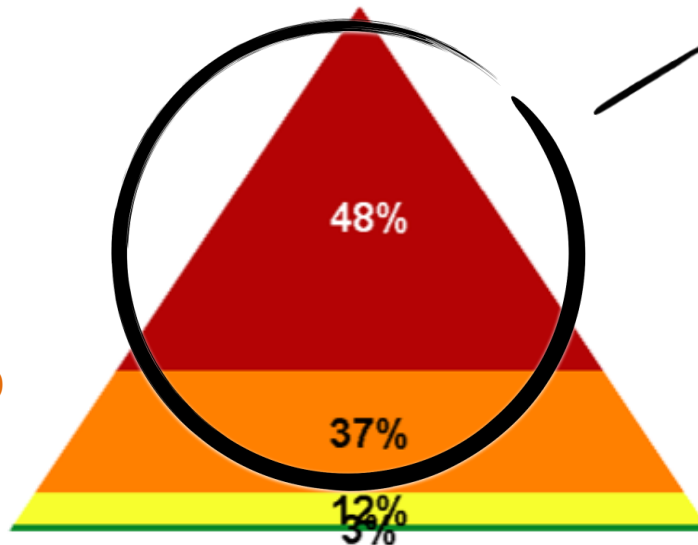
GMA
RIESGO

ALTO

MODERADO

BAJO

BASAL



85%
RIESGO
MODERADO
/ALTO



46%



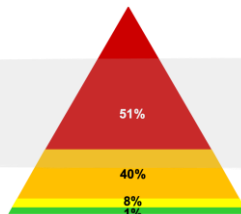
765 años

4%

Demencia



GMA



20%

Mortalidad anual

x10

x2

x7

3%

n=67.000

Arslan-Akiz et al. BMC Geriatrics (2020) 20:102
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12875-020-01563-0>

BMC Geriatrics

RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

What lies beneath: a retrospective, population-based cohort study investigating clinical and resource-use characteristics of institutionalized older people in Catalonia

Jordi Améila-Novélas^{1,2,3,4}, Sebastià J. Santacatalina^{3,4*}, Emili Valls⁵, Montse Cléries⁵ and Joan C. Corral^{1,4}

Abstract

Background: Planning population care in a specific health care setting requires deep knowledge of the clinical characteristics of the target care recipients, which tend to be country specific. Our area virtually lacks any descriptive, forecasting publications about institutionalized older people (IOP). We aimed to investigate the demographic and clinical characteristics of institutionalized older people (IOP) 65 years old and compare them with those of the rest of the population of the same age.

Methods: Retrospective analysis (total cohort approach) of clinical and resource-use characteristics of IDP and non-IDP older than 65 years in Catalonia (North-East Spain). Variables analysed included age and sex, diagnoses, morbidity burden—using Adjusted Morbidity Groups (GMA, Grupos de Morbilidad Ajustada)—morbidity, use of resources, and medications taken. All data were obtained from the administrative database of the local healthcare system.

Results: This study included 95,088, 78,458, 68,545 and 67,496 ICP from 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017, respectively. In this interval, an increase in median age (83 vs. 89 years), in women (86.54% vs. 72.11%) and in annual mortality (11.74% vs. 20.46%) was observed. Compared with non-ICP ($p < 0.001$ in all comparisons), ICP showed a higher annual mortality (20.46% vs. 1.33%), a larger number of chronic diseases (specially dementia: 45.47% vs. 4.59%), higher multimorbidity (15.2% vs. 4.2% with GDA of maximum complexity), and annual admissions to acute care (47.8% vs. 27.7%) and skilled nursing facilities (27.8% vs. 7.4%). mean length of hospital stay (10.0 vs. 7.2 days) and mean of medications taken (11.7 vs. 8.8).

Conclusions: There is a growing gap between the clinical and demographic characteristics of age-matched IOP and non-IOP, which overlaps with a higher mortality rate of IOP. The profile of resources utilization of IOP compared with non-IOP strongly suggests a deficiency of preventive actions and stresses the need to rethink the care model for IOP from a social and health care perspective.

Keywords: Nursing home, Institutionalization, Mortality, Use of resources, Older people

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 Email: antonio.sanchez-guerra@genclac.es, antonio.sanchez-guerra@genclac.es

 BMC

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4

Su INTERACCIÓN con el SISTEMA SANITARIO:



INGRESOS
ANUALES
(hospital agudos)

46%



x2

p<0.0001

27%



INGRESOS
ANUALES
(hospital SC)

27%

x4

p<0.0001

7%



VISITAS
AP

11.7

<

p<0.0001

13.5

Andrés Barba et al. BMC Geriatrics (2020) 20:187
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12876-020-01628-9

BMC Geriatrics

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

What lies beneath: a retrospective, population-based cohort study investigating clinical and resource-use characteristics of institutionalized older people in Catalonia

José Antonio Barba et al.^{1,2,3}, Soledad J. Sanjaume-Gual^{4,5}, Enikő Viki⁶, Monica Chiles⁷ and Joan C. Comalí¹

Abstract

Background: Nursing population care in a specific health care setting requires deep knowledge of the clinical characteristics of the target care recipient, which need to be clearly specific. Our aim was to: (1) describe the demographic, resource-use and clinical characteristics of institutionalized older people; (2) compare them with those of the rest of the population of the same age.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of all older people in clinical and resource-use characteristics of RCP and non-RCP older than 65 years in Catalonia (North-East Spain). Variables analyzed included age and sex, diagnosis, morbidity, mortality, nursing, hospital, morbidity, chronic, GDM, diagnosis, institutionalization, mortality, use of resources, and medications taken. Data were obtained from the administrative database of the local health-care system.

Results: This study included 90,008, 78,658, 65,646 and 45,454 RCP from 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017, respectively. In this regard, an increase in median age (65 vs. 67 years) in women (65.6 vs. 72.7) and in annual mortality (11.5% vs. 20.4%) was observed. Compared with non-RCP (p < 0.001) in comparison RCP showed a higher annual mortality (20.4% vs. 11.5%), a larger number of chronic diseases (specifically, dementia: 46.3% vs. 4.8%; higher renal mortality (15.2% vs. 4.2%) with GDM of treatment complexity and annual admissions to acute care (67.0% vs. 27.7%) and higher nursing for RCP (2.0% vs. 7.4%), mean length of hospital stay (10.0 vs. 7.2 days) and mean of medications taken (17.1 vs. 8.8).

Conclusions: There is a growing gap between the clinical and demographic characteristics of hospitalized RCP and non-RCP, which involves a higher mortality rate of RCP. The profile of resource utilization of RCP compared with non-RCP strongly suggests a deficiency of preventive actions and stresses the need to rethink the care model for RCP from a social and health care perspective.

Keywords: Nursing home, Institutionalization, Multimorbidity, Use of resources, Older people

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4. Unidad de Farmacia Hospitalaria, Hospital General de Girona, Girona, Spain
5. Unidad de Farmacia Hospitalaria, Hospital General de Girona, Girona, Spain
6. Unidad de Farmacia Hospitalaria, Hospital General de Girona, Girona, Spain
7. Unidad de Farmacia Hospitalaria, Hospital General de Girona, Girona, Spain

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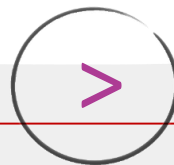
4

Su INTERACCIÓN con el SISTEMA SANITARIO:



FÁRMACOS
PRESCRITOS

11.7



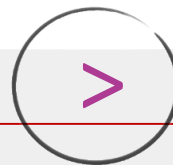
$p < 0.0001$

7.9



MEDICAMENTOS
DISPENSADOS

91.3



$p < 0.0001$

56.3

(nº principios
activos por
persona)

(nº cajas por persona)

Arribas-Berrio J, et al. BMC Geriatrics. 2020;20:187.
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12876-020-01628-6

BMC Geriatrics

RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

What lies beneath: a retrospective, population-based cohort study investigating clinical and resource-use characteristics of institutionalized older people in Catalonia

Jordi Arribas-Berrio^{1,2,3}, Josep J. Serraguarda^{1,2,3}, Enric Vilà¹, Montse Clotet¹ and Joan C. Comell¹

Abstract

Background: Nursing population care in a specific health care setting requires deep knowledge of the clinical characteristics of the target care recipient, which need to be clearly specific. Our aim was to look any description, forecasting publications about institutionalized older people. **Methods:** We aimed to investigate the demographic and clinical characteristics of institutionalized older people > 65 years old and compare them with those of the rest of the population of the same age.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of data from the administrative database of the health management system. **Results:** The study included 90,000, 78,650 and 67,400 RCP from 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017, respectively. In this regard, an increase in median age (65 vs. 67 years) in women (65 vs. 72 years) and in annual mortality (11.5% vs. 20.4%) was observed. Compared with non-RCP ($p < 0.001$), RCP showed a higher annual mortality (20.4% vs. 11.5%), a larger number of chronic diseases (10 vs. 6), a higher rate of hospitalization (15.2% vs. 4.2%) with GDM of maximum complexity, and annual admissions to acute care (67.0% vs. 27.7%) and nursing (6.8% vs. 2.0%). The mean length of hospital stay (10.3 vs. 7.2 days) and mean of medications taken (11.7 vs. 8.8).

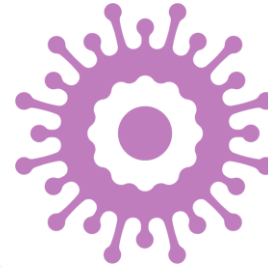
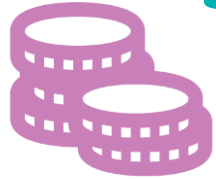
Conclusions: There is a growing gap between the clinical and demographic characteristics of supervised RCP and non-RCP, which involves with a higher number of visits to RCP. The profile of nursing of RCP compared with non-RCP strongly suggests a deficiency of preventive actions and stresses the need to rethink the care model for RCP from a social and health care perspective.

Keywords: Nursing home, Institutionalization, Multimorbidity, Use of resources, Older people

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BMC

4 DATOS



¿QUÉ PODRÍA SALIR MAL?



* Comas-Herrera A, Zalakain J.
*Mortality associated with
COVID-19 outbreaks in care
homes : early international
evidence.* LTCcovid.org (2020).

Entre el

50% y el 66%

de las muertes por COVID
se ha producido en las
residencias geriátricas*

3 FACTORES DETERMINANTES



TSUNAMI EMOCIONAL

El virus se ceba en Extremadura con las residencias de ancianos

MUNDO

La desesperación se apodera de Italia: una enfermera de 34 años se suicidó en medio de la pandemia

Daniela Trezzi había dado positivo por coronavirus y padecía un fuerte estrés por el temor a contagiar a alguien más, en medio de la emergencia sanitaria que atraviesa el país



La desesperación de Elena: "Mis padres tienen el virus, yo tengo los síntomas y llevo cuatro días sin que me cojan el teléfono. Ayuda, por favor"



Estado de alarma

La tragedia de las residencias: decenas de ancianos mueren en soledad



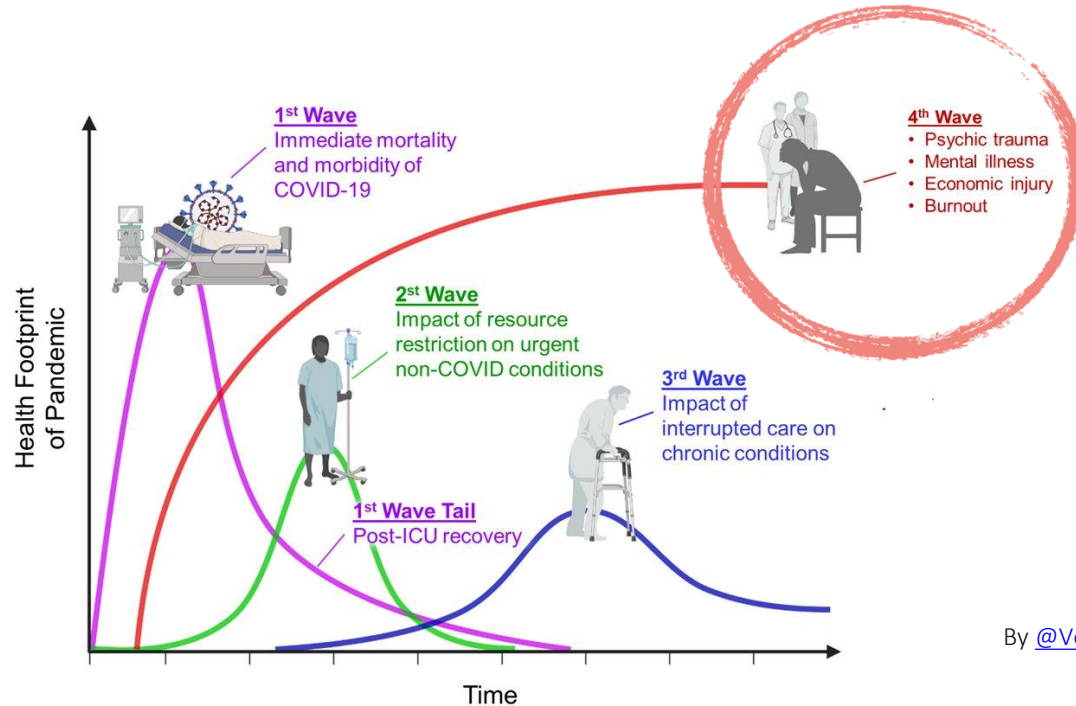
Los familiares tendrán 4 horas para despedirse de los críticos de covid-19



Los sanitarios exigen protección

3 FACTORES DETERMINANTES

TSUNAMI EMOCIONAL



By [@VectorSting](#)

3 FACTORES DETERMINANTES



Situación paradigmática de **COMPLEJIDAD**

En relación a las

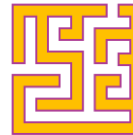


CAUSAS

Orígen
multifactorial

Realidad
difusa y
dinámica

En relación a las



SOLUCIONES

Difícilmente
protocolizables

Requieren de la
participación
de múltiples
agentes

No existen
soluciones
únicas



INDIVIDUAL



3 FACTORES DETERMINANTES



Gestión de la **INCERTIDUMBRE**



VULNERABILIDAD



COLECTIVA



2 APRENDIZAJES personales



TRABAJO EN EQUIPO TRANSdisciplinario



Artículo especial

Recomendaciones éticas y clínicas para la toma de decisiones en el entorno residencial en contexto de la crisis de COVID-19

Clinical and ethical recommendations for decision-making in nursing homes in the context of the COVID-19 crisis

Jordi Ambàs-Novellas^{a,b,c,*} y Xavier Gómez-Batiste^{a,b,d}, en representación de los profesionales y organizaciones que han participado en el consenso^a

^a Círculo de Cuidados Paliativos, Centre d'Estudi Sanitari i Social (CESIS), Universitat de Vic - Universitat Central de Catalunya (UVC-CC), Vic, Barcelona, España
^b Grup de Investigació en Cronicitat de la Catalunya Central (CRIC), Centre d'Estudi Sanitari i Social (CESIS), Universitat de Vic - Universitat Central de Catalunya (UVC-CC), Vic, Barcelona, España
^c Departament de Salut, Generalitat de Catalunya
^d The Quality Observatory WHO Collaborating Centre for Public Health Palliative Care Programs (WHOCC), Instituto Catalán de Oncología, Barcelona, España

INFORMACIÓN DEL ARTÍCULO

Resumen del artículo
Recibido el 14 de mayo de 2020
Aceptado el 1 de junio de 2020
On line el día

Introducción

La actual pandemia por coronavirus COVID-19 se ha convertido en el mayor grupo de casos de muerte por esta enfermedad en la historia reciente de la humanidad, donde viven y se concentran personas de edad avanzada (87 años de edad) (46% de personas con demencia) y movilidad reducida (GMA) de situación de final de vida (54% superior al 2017).¹ Este hecho, conjuntamente con la saturación de los recursos sanitarios en este grupo, se ha manifestado con presentaciones de múltiples residentes en espacios sanitarios en estos centros y la presión sobre el sector han propiciado la necesidad de tomar decisiones éticas y clínicas para la toma de decisiones en el entorno residencial en contexto de la crisis de COVID-19.

* Autor para correspondencia.
Correo electrónico: jordi.ambas@uvc.edu (J. Ambàs-Novellas).

© 2020 Los autores. Publicado por Elsevier España S. L. Los profesionales y las organizaciones que han participado en el consenso de recomendaciones se presentan en el Anexo 1.



Med Intensiva. 2020;xxx(xx):xxx-xxx



medicina intensiva

<http://www.medintensiva.org/>

ARTÍCULO ESPECIAL

Recomendaciones éticas para la toma de decisiones difíciles en las unidades de cuidados intensivos ante la situación excepcional de crisis por la pandemia por COVID-19: revisión rápida y consenso de expertos

O. Rubio^{a,*}, A. Estella^b, L. Cabre^c, I. Saleguel-Reta^d, M.C. Martín^e, L. Zapata^f, M. Esquerda^g, R. Ferrer^h, A. Castellanosⁱ, J. Trenado^j y J. Ambàs^k

CON EL AVAL DE:



Interventive Group

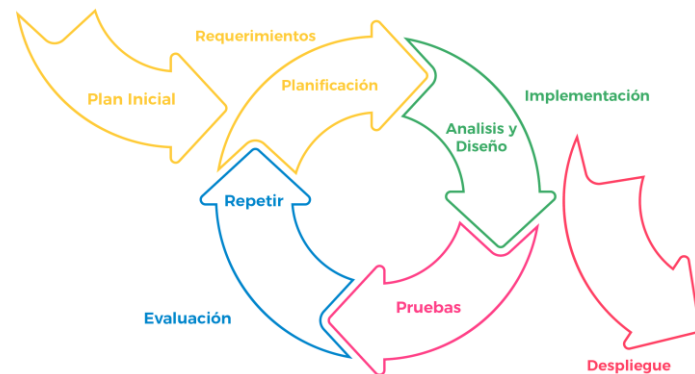
La pandemia por COVID-19 ha generado una crisis sanitaria de proporciones sin precedentes. En este contexto, el objetivo de la medicina intensiva es proporcionar cuidados paliativos y de soporte vital a los pacientes que lo necesitan, priorizando el bienestar del paciente y su familia. Este artículo de la medicina intensiva se centra en los parámetros de priorización de tratamientos y de referencia ética para poder tomar las decisiones clínicas necesarias. Para ello, se ha realizado un proceso de revisión narrativa de la evidencia, seguida de un consenso de expertos no sistematizado, que ha tenido

2 APRENDIZAJES personales



Enfoque PRAGMÁTICO

e ITERATIVO



“Aprendemos mientras avanzamos, avanzamos mientras aprendemos”

1 RETO/OPORTUNIDAD



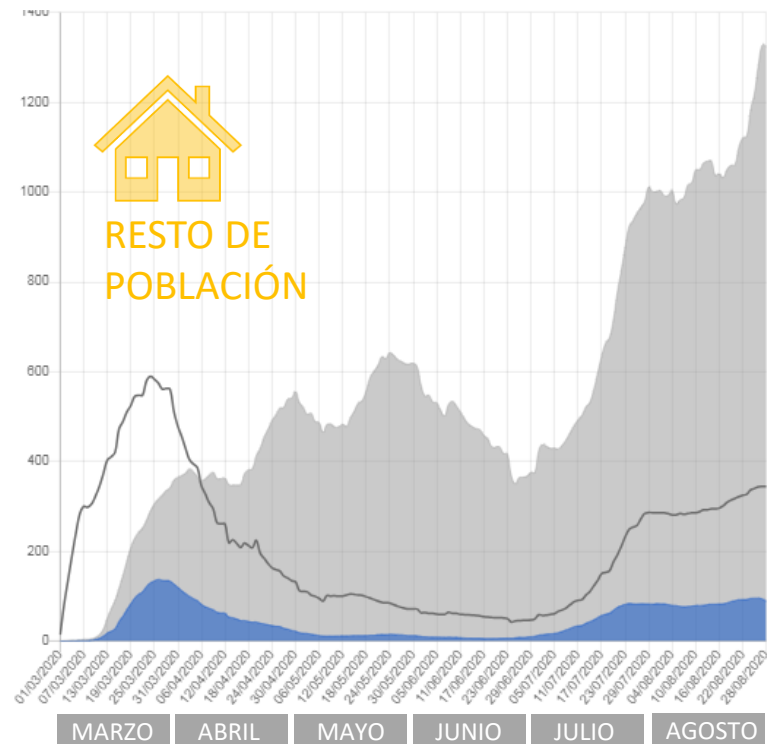
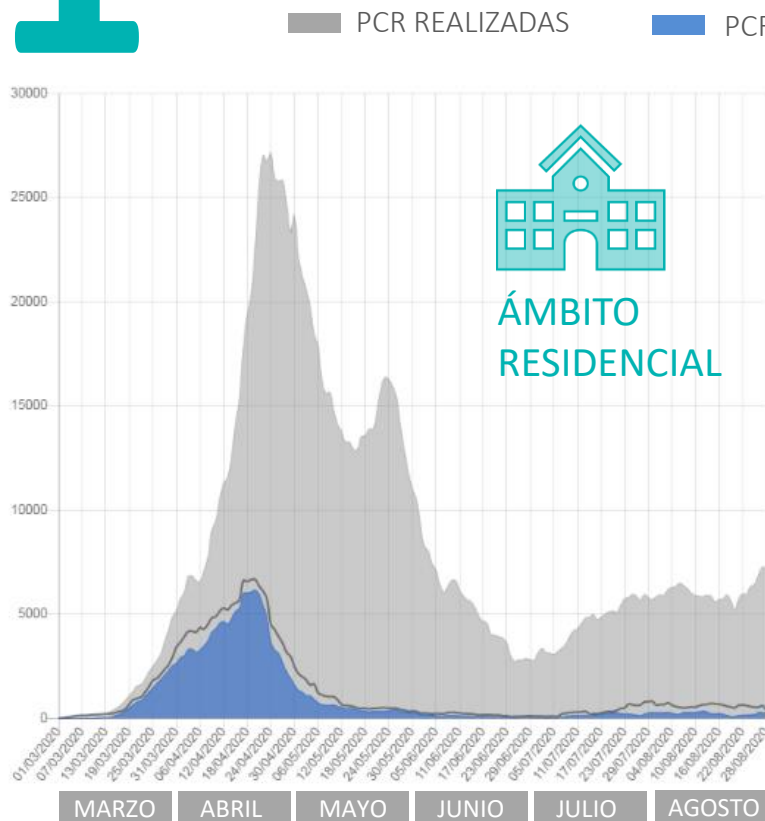
“...Y dentro de unos años, cuando alguien nos pregunte qué fue lo peor de la pandemia, nada sería más imperdonable que tener que responder:

*que no sirvió de nada:
ni aprendimos ninguna lección, ni
actuamos en consecuencia”.*

Jordi Amblàs. Aprender de la pandemia. El periódico de Cataluña. 10/07/2020

1 RETO/OPORTUNIDAD

EVOLUCIÓN (datos de Cataluña)



65 CONGRESO NACIONAL

20-22 OCTUBRE
2020

GRACIAS!

Jordi Amblàs Novellas



@jordiamblas



c3rg.com