

6 - 8 May 2019 Aotea Centre, Auckland, New Zealand

Impacting health along the life course



# **FUNCTION**

Chris Poulos
Burniston Oration
May 2019



## Outline

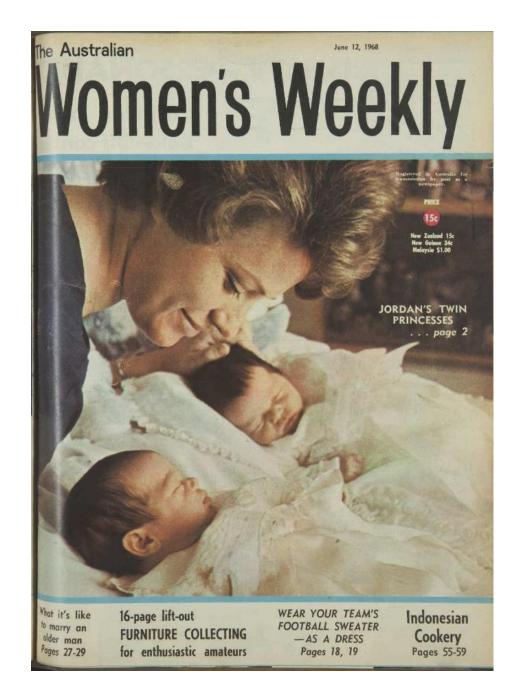
- 1. The importance of function
- 2. The classification of function
- 3. Function throughout the life course
- 4. The rehabilitation (function-focused) approach
- 5. The health, aged and disability sectors, and function



## George Garrett Burniston

1914-1992







Aotea Centre, Auckland, New Zealand, 6 – 8 May 2019 http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page4831118 Accessed 03/05/2019 • Dr. George Burniston, head of the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Prince Henry Hospital.

• The third Australian Medical Congress, to be held in Sydney from August 12 to 16, will be attended by some 2500 doctors from all over the world. Papers will be read on a wide range of subjects, including "Transplantation of the Heart" by Professor Christian Barnard, There will be four plenary sessions and group and section meetings, involving papers followed by general discussion. The fourth plenary session will be devoted to the theme of "Back to Work," dealing with a handicapped patient's needs in returning to a normal working life.





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Aotea Centre, Auckland, New Zealand, 6 - 8 May 2019 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/artic le/51273980/4831129 Accessed 03/05/2019 "If medical science is keeping people alive it must help them toward the fullest life they can live."





"We want all doctors and all patients to think in terms of rehabilitation from the very onset of the illness or injury."





"Dr. Burniston knows every patient, not as a problem but as a person."











# The importance of function

Function matters!



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## The importance of function

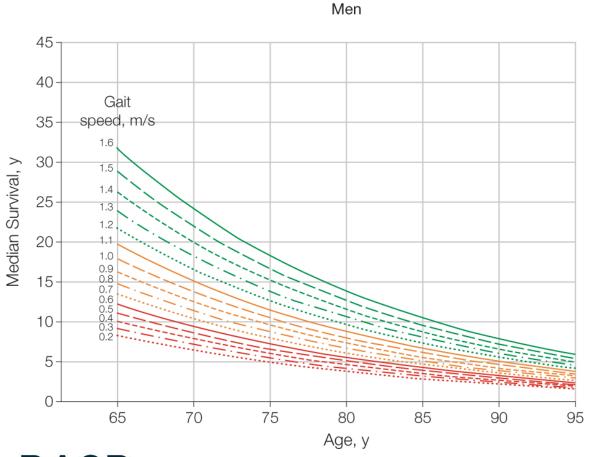
- A predictor of health outcomes and survival
- Functional decline is often preventable
- Results in burden and cost on individuals and society

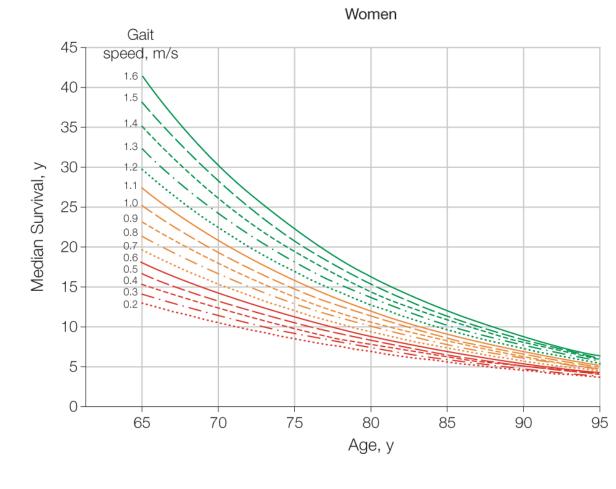




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## Predicted median life expectancy in older adults, by age and gait speed







## The importance of function

- A predictor of health outcomes and survival
- Functional decline is often preventable
- Results in burden and cost on individuals and society





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## **JAMDA**

journal homepage: www.jamda.com



#### **Original Study**

## Preventable Iatrogenic Disability in Elderly Patients During Hospitalization



Sandrine Sourdet MD<sup>a,\*</sup>, Christine Lafont MD<sup>a</sup>, Yves Rolland MD, PhD<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Fati Nourhashemi MD, PhD<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Sandrine Andrieu MD, PhD<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Bruno Vellas MD, PhD<sup>a,b,c</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Gérontopôle, Hôpital La Grave-Casselardit, Toulouse, France

b Inserm Unit 1027, Toulouse, France

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Department of Medicine, University of Toulouse III, Toulouse, France

#### BED REST IN A SYDNEY TEACHING HOSPITAL

F. EHRLICH, R.G. POULOS, C.J. POULOS, B. BURRASTON, S. LORD and R. SALGADO

School of Community Medicine, University of New South Wales, Sydney, P.O. Box 1. Kensington, NSW, 2033, Australia

#### SUMMARY

This paper looks at two surveys of bed rest, conducted in a general hospital. The first survey, conducted early one afternoon, assessed the prevalence of bed rest within the hospital. It was found that most of the patients (67 %) were in bed, and nearly half of those (42 %) were in bed for reasons other than being too sick or unsafe to be up, or because bed rest was part of their treatment. A second survey, in which a sample of general hospital patients was repeatedly observed throughout the day, found that patients with no requirements for bed rest spent 63 % (95 % confidence limits: 51-75 %) of the active part of the day in bed. It may be that because of the nature of hospital design, many patients are unnecessarily confined to bed because there is simply nowhere else to go. Inappropriate use of bed rest has implications for patient health and the utilization of scarce hospital resources.

### **Point prevalence:**

67% of patients in bed. 42% of those were in bed without any requirement

#### **Observed sample:**

Patients with no requirement for bed rest spent 63% of the active part of the day in bed.



## The importance of function

- A predictor of health outcomes and survival
- Functional decline is often preventable
- Results in burden and cost on individuals and society







## Australian Health Services Research Institute

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**Publications** 







national casemix and classification centre



australasian rehabilitation



The Australian Health Services Research Institute (AHSRI) is a major research facility at the University of Wollongong, established in May 2011. AHSRI brings together eight research centres, and is part of the Sydney Business School, University of Wollongong (Faculty of Business).

AHSRI aims to improve the management and provision of health and community services in Australia by achieving greater equity in resource distribution, fairer access to services, better continuity within and across the health and community care sectors, and the use of evidence to assist management decision-making.

In addition to producing robust academic output, the products of the Institute include practical and expert advice to a variety of government and non-government agencies and interest groups.

AHSRI is comprised of the following research centres:

- Centre for Health Service Development (CHSD)
- Palliative Care Outcomes Collaboration (PCOC)



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Recently Released AHSDI Publications

FINAL REPORTS NOW AVAILABLE - Resource Utilisation and Classification Study









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## Hammond Care Champion Life

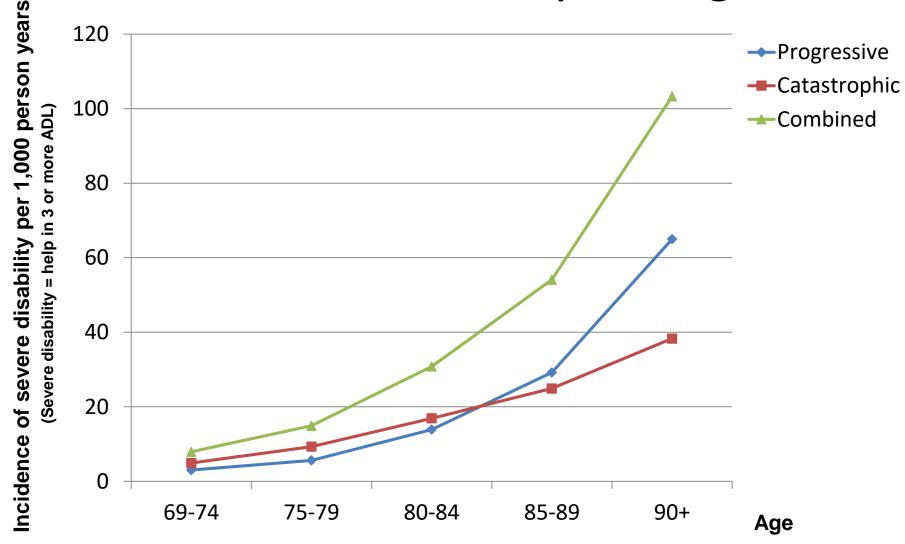
# Resource Utilisation and Costing Studies - RUCS

- It is not diagnosis per se that drives cost, but rather the impact of diagnosis on the person's ability to mobilise, undertake daily self-care activities and to understand their environment.
- Activity of daily living scores are a proxy for cognition and behaviour as well as reflecting a resident's underlying diagnosis.

K. Eagar, J. McNamee, R. Gordon, M. Snoek, C. Duncan, P. Samsa & C. Loggie, The Australian National Aged Care Classification(AN-ACC). The Resource Utilisation and Classification Study: Report 1 (Australian Health Services Research Institute, University of Wollongong, 2019).

Westera, M. Snoek, C. Duncan, K. Quinsey, P. Samsa, J. McNamee & K. Eagar, The AN-ACC assessment model. The Resource Utilisation and Classification Study: Report 2 (Australian Health Services Research Institute, University of Wollongong, 2019).

## Onset of disability and age





6,640 persons followed for 6–7 years with no reported severe disability at baseline. Catastrophic: no previous help in ADL; Progressive: some previous help in ADL

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Ferrucci et al. *Progressive vs Catastrophic Disability: A longitudinal view of the disablement process. The Journals of Gerontology: Series A*, Volume 51A, Issue 3, May 1996, Pages M123–M130

## The classification of function

- 1980 International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicap (ICIDH)
- 2001 International Classification of Function (ICF)



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## International Classification of Diseases (ICD)





# International classification of Impairments, Disability and Handicap (ICIDH)





Aotea Centre, Auckland, New Zealand, 6 – 8 May 2019 International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps.

A manual of classification relating to the consequences of disease.

Published in accordance with resolution WHA29. 35 of the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly, May 1976 Accessed online April 16<sup>th</sup> 2019

Disease

Impairment

Disability

Handicap

Disturbance at the organ level – i.e. abnormalities of body structure and appearance, or organ or system function



Disease

Impairment

Disability

Handicap

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Disturbance at the level of the person.
Represent the consequences of impairment in terms of functional performance and activity by the individual.

Disease

**Impairment** 

Disability

Handicap



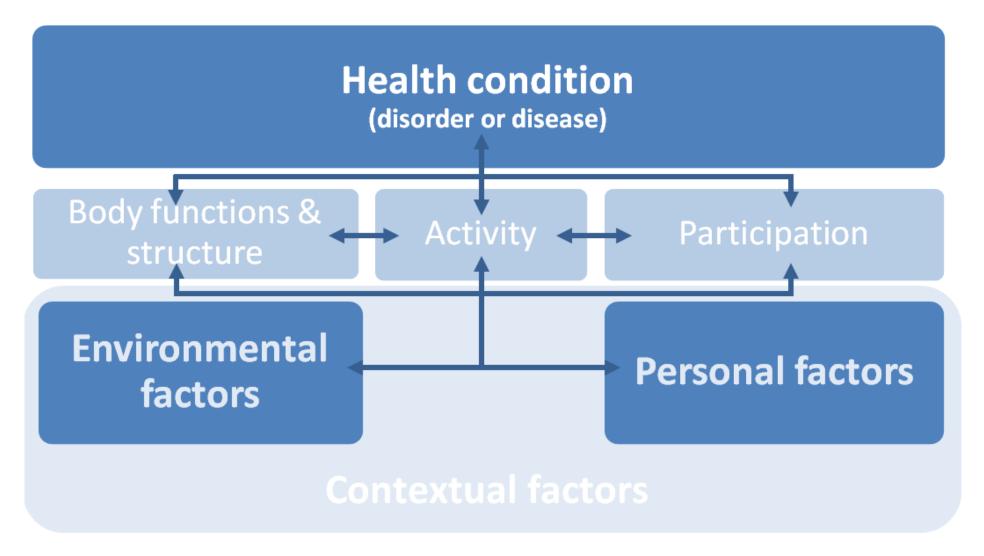
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Reflect interaction with, and adaptation to the individual's surroundings. Concerned with the disadvantages experienced by the individual as a result of impairments and disabilities.

## International Classification of Function (ICF)



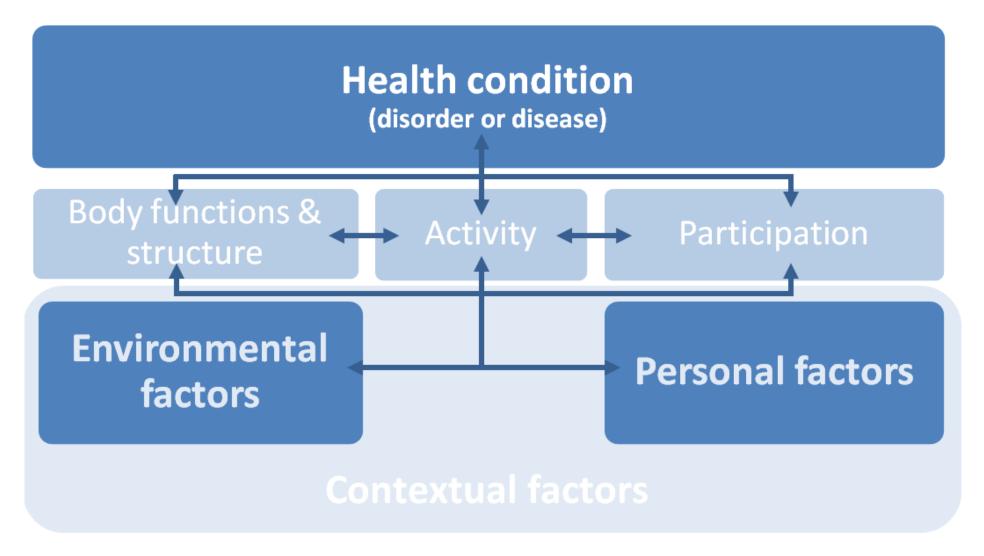


## International Classification of Function (ICF)

Dimensions of Functioning	Dimensions of Disability
Body Functions and Body Structures	Impairments
Activities	Activity limitations
Participation	Participation restrictions



## International Classification of Function (ICF)





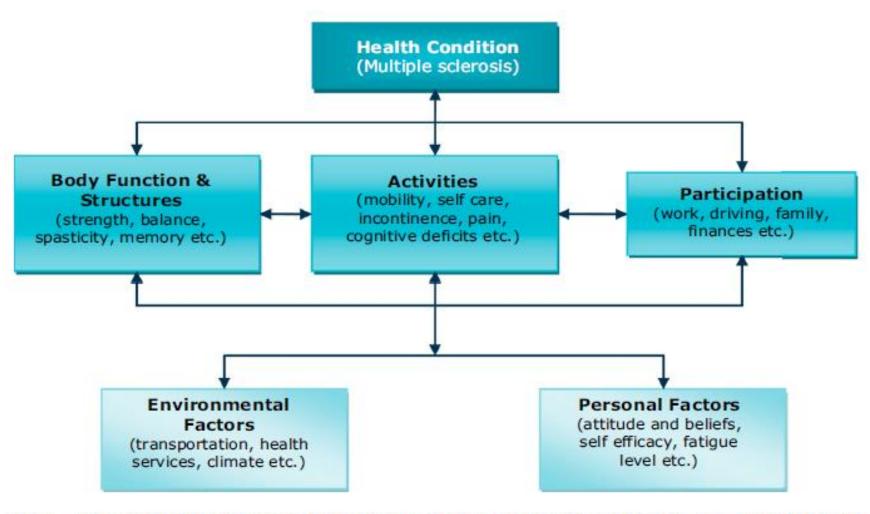




Fig 1 International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health model with case example for MS.



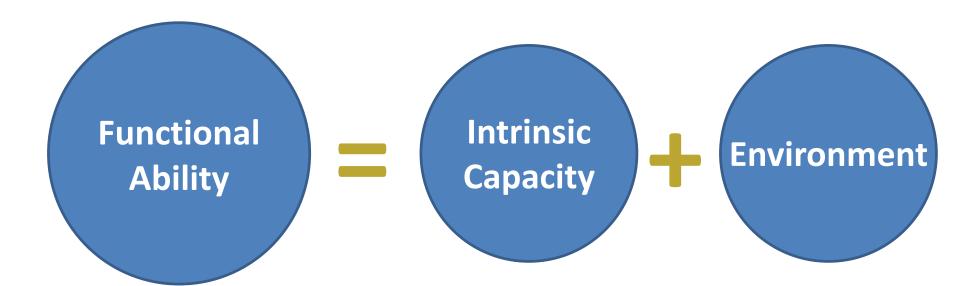


WORLD REPORT ON AGEING AND HEALTH



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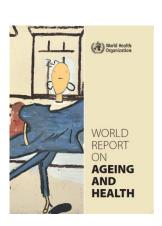
the health related attributes that enable people to be and to do what they have reason to value.

the composite of all the physical and mental capacities of an individual.

all the extrinsic
factors – assistive
technologies,
physical
environment,
social policy,
formal & informal
support etc.







International Classification Impairments Disability & Handicap 1980

International Classification of Function

2001

**Functional Ability** 

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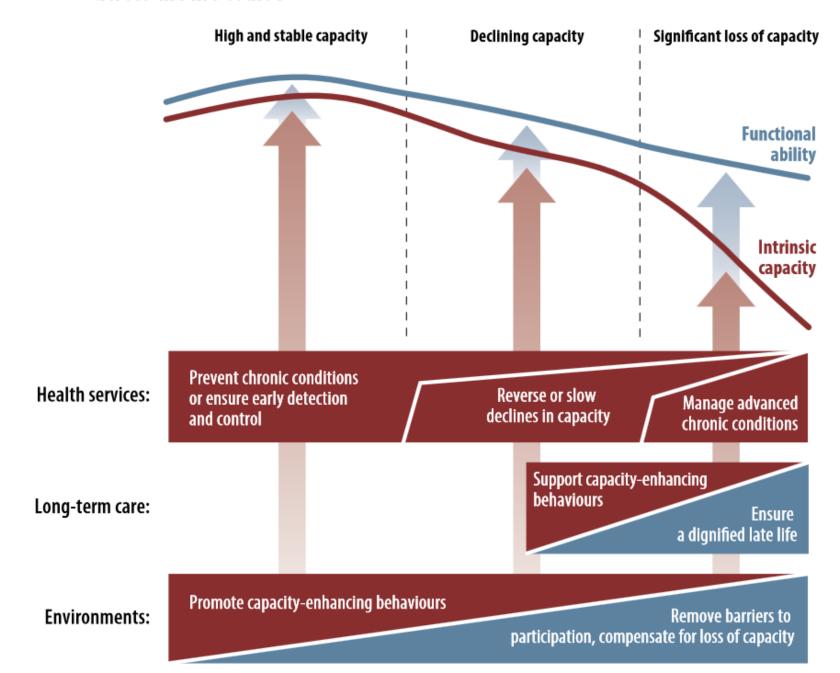
## Function across the life course







Fig. 2.4. A public-health framework for *Healthy Ageing*: opportunities for public-health action across the life course



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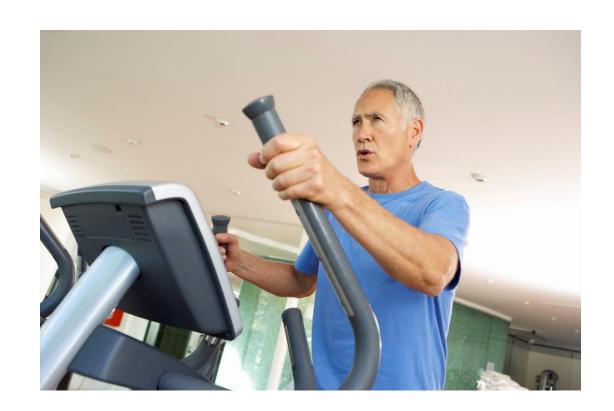
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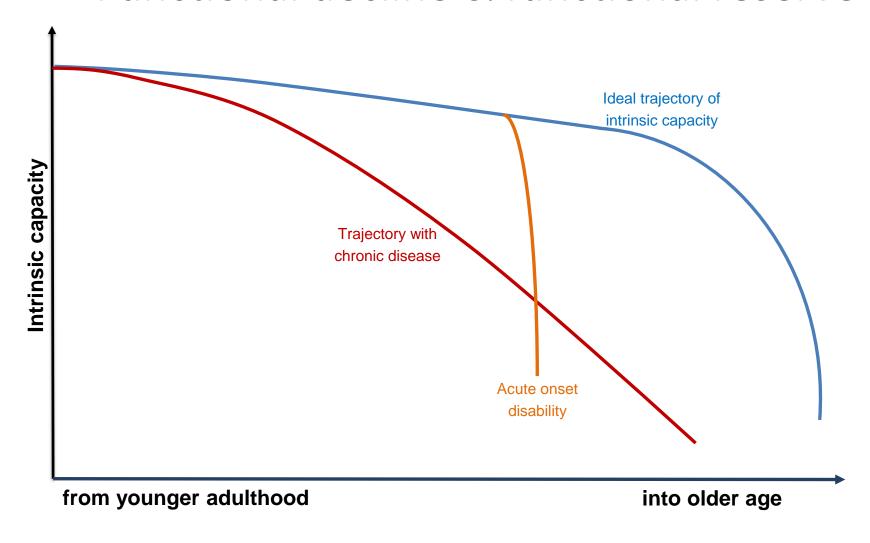
2019<sub>1</sub>

https://www.who.int/ageing/ events/world-report-2015launch/en/ Accessed 03/05/2019

## The rehabilitation (function-focused) approach





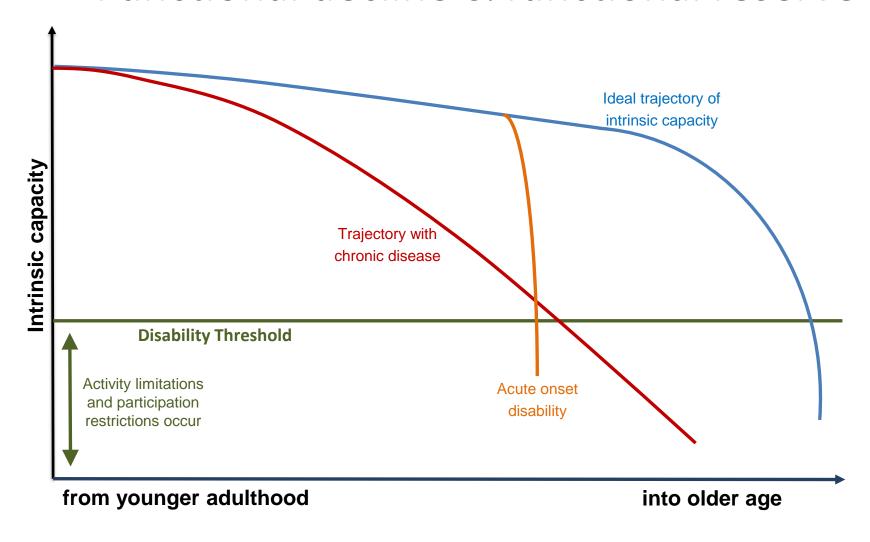




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NOTES: 2. The level at which the 'Disability Threshold' occurs varies depending on the nature of the task.

<sup>1.</sup> The 'Disability Threshold' is the point at which there is insufficient functional ability with which to undertake a particular task.

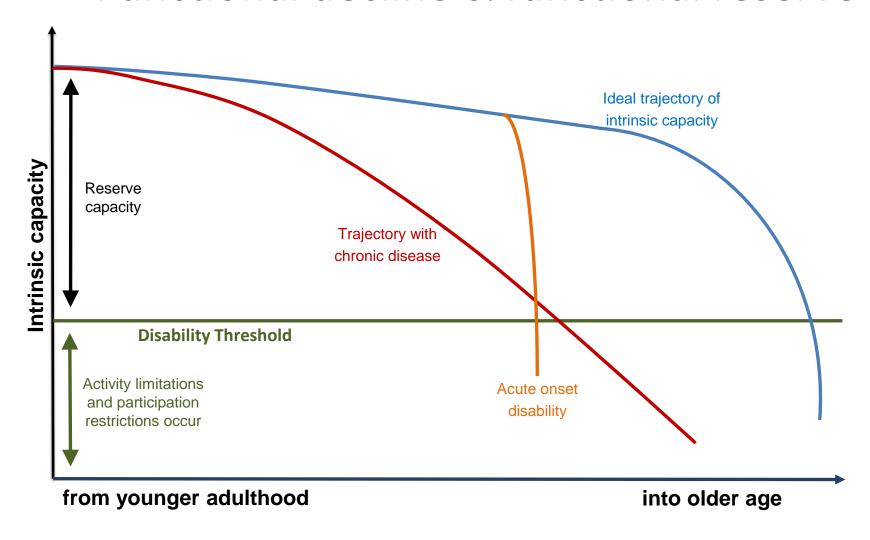




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NOTES: 2.

# The rehabilitation (function-focused) approach

Clinical assessment and optimal disease management

**Functional assessment** 

**Goal setting** 

**Evidence-based therapies and lifestyle interventions** 

**Assistive** technologies

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Aotea Centre, Auckland, New Zealand, 6 – 8 May 2019 **Environment** modifications

**Carer support** 

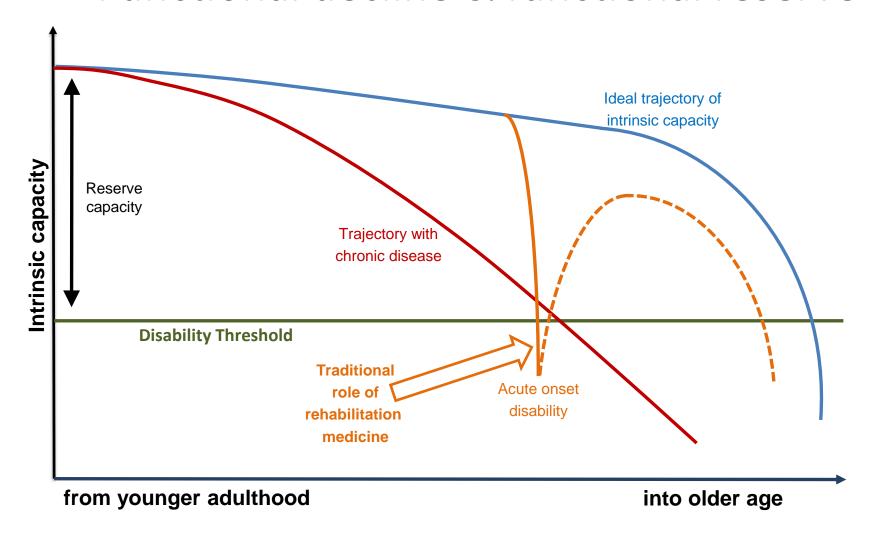
Services and accommodation

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# Driving quality and outcome improvements in rehabilitation



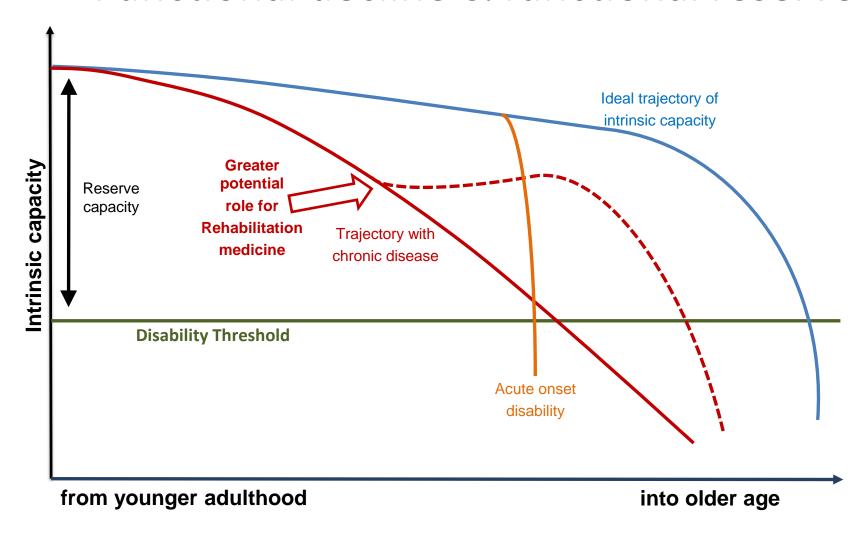




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## Function and the health, aged and disability sectors





### Private Health Insurance

CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT INDIVIDUAL ALLIED HEALTH SERVICES UNDER MEDICARE







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Outpatients

Transition Care Programme Guidelines

#### Preventive health:

#### How much does Australia spend and is it enough?

Hannah Jackson and Alan Shiell Department of Public Health, La Trobe University and the Australian Prevention Partnership Centre





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Australia's greatest health challenge

June 2017

Jackson H, Shiell A. (2017)Preventive health: How much does Australia spend and is it enough?

Canberra: Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education

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Canberra: Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education



VIEWPOINT VOLUME 189 / ISSUE 6

## Functional improvement of the Australian health care system — can rehabilitation assist?

Peter W New and Christopher J Poulos Med J Aust 2008; 189 (6): 340-343. Il doi: 10.5694/j.1326-5377.2008.tb02058.x

Published online: 15 September 2008



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- Function is important to patients and to health outcomes.
- Throughout the life course, the approach to maximising intrinsic capacity and functional ability, and helping people adapt to lost function, changes.
- A comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach is required if we are to best address functional decline.
- Our health system can do more to support such an approach.



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