

Appendix A

DTOC Case Studies; Adult Social Care impact on safe and timely discharges

People & Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

May 2018

Conflict Resolution

Mrs P suffered a stroke, resulting in Aphasia and cognitive impairment, impacting communication. Mrs P has a good relationship with her three children and they support her, but not always daily. Over the past year they noted a decline in her cognition and that she had stopped going to the garden which was something she had previously enjoyed doing.

admitted to hospital following a stroke – previously living independently with no formal care

assessment; lack of capacity regarding care needs and discharge decisions

Option 1:
Return to own home

Option 2: Care Home placement

Conflict between her three children as to where Mrs P. should be discharged to

Home visit to assess reaction and functional ability. Mrs P expressed anxiety about returning home following the visit

Mrs P expressed the care home wasn't for her and the activities made her feel like she was back at school

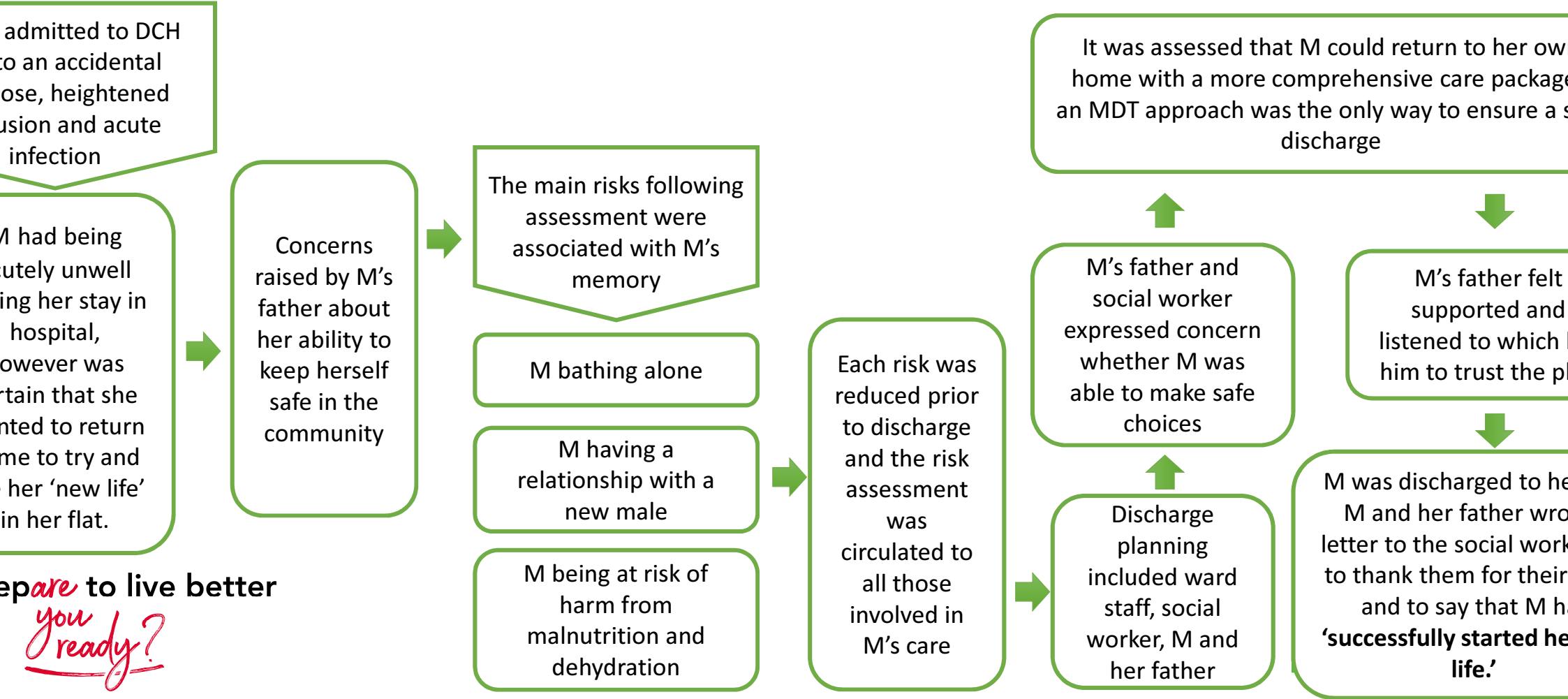
Mrs P's MCA was reviewed due to her involvement in the process so far – this came back to say that she did have capacity regarding her care needs and discharge decisions

Mrs P discharged home with live-in carer to replicate a 4x package of care to see if this would meet needs

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MDT Approach to Safe Discharge

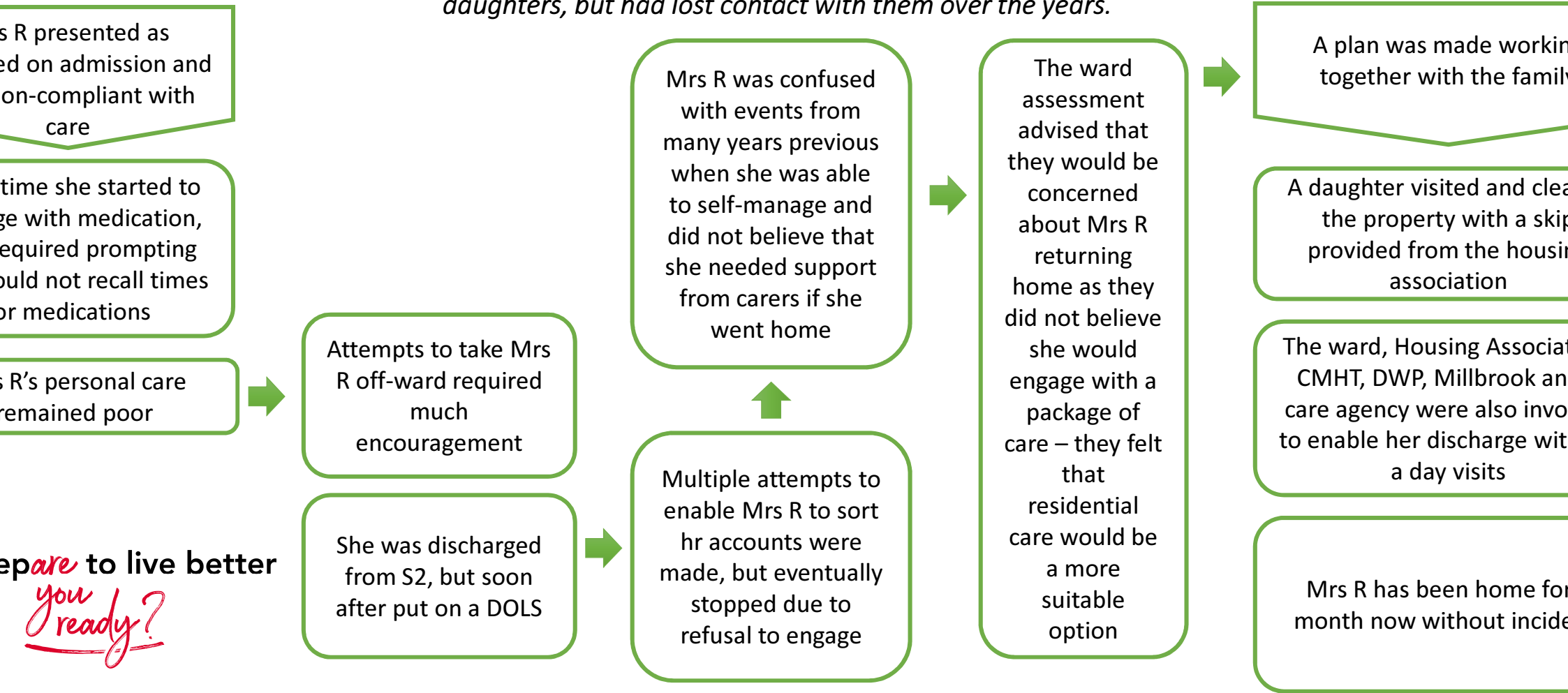
A 45 year old woman who has suffered brain injury following a heart attack in her 30's. She has a history of alcohol use, seizures and suicidal thoughts – she has 3 sons, is divorced and largely supported by her father. Following M's heart attack she spent 10+ years in a specialist brain injury unit out of county, before being discharged to her own independent flat with morning reablement visits.



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If-Neglect OPMH Discharge

A 69 year old female was detained under S2 of the Mental Health Act - her husband suffered a cardiac arrest and had been deceased for at least a few hours before being found. Mrs R had a history of self-neglect and had not left her home for many years prior to admission, her husband appeared to be her main carer (unclear how much he did for her), the emergency services found Mrs R in a state of long-term self-neglect. Mrs R had disengaged from GP, dental and optometry support for several years and had never claimed her pension. She has two daughters, but had lost contact with them over the years.



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DT Discharge to Own Home

She lives in a village where her bungalow looks out to the local pub. Supported by her daughter who has just turned 70, family are important with grandchildren living locally. Prior to admission they were receiving support via a direct payment

Admitted to DCH after a series of falls with limited mobility

It was recognised that rehabilitation would be required

Transferred to a community hospital

MDT on the ward advised 4 x daily care or placement within a residential home

Joint working with physio and OT identified that outcomes to support discharge could be met

Support required for;
Washing
Dressing
Meal support
Transfers to/from bed

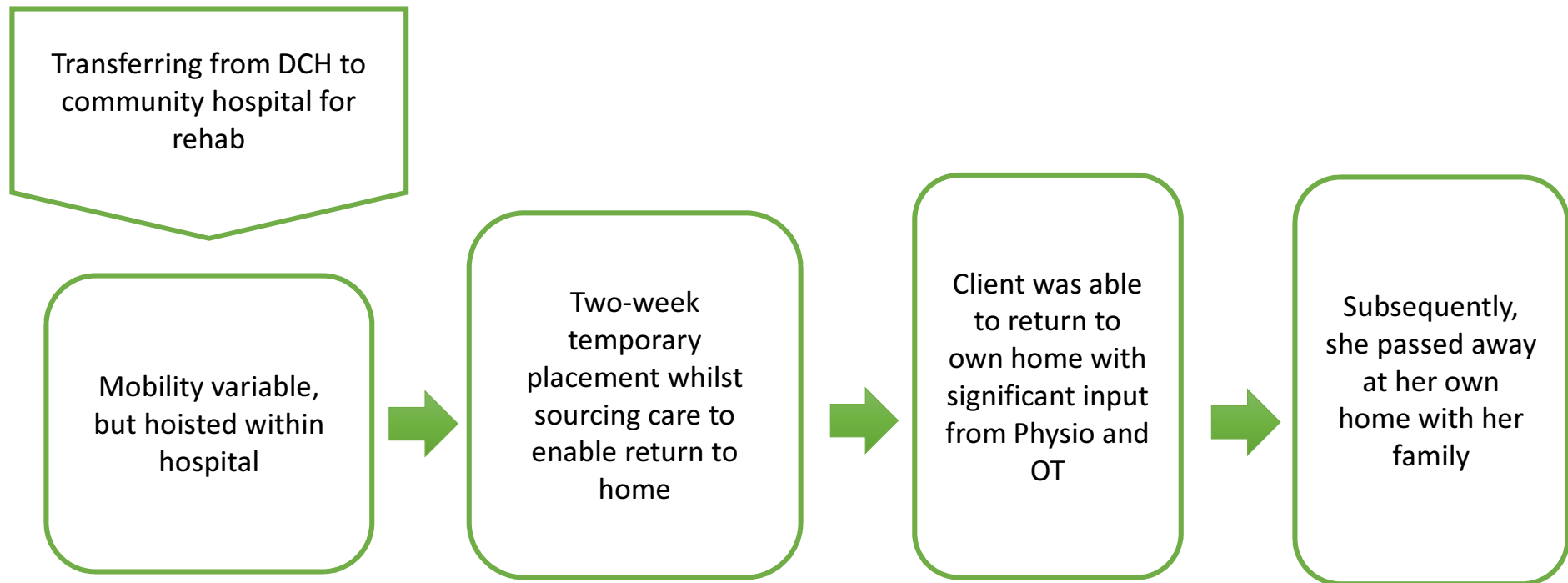
No 24hr care needs

Care was identified and the client remains at home with 3 x daily care

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Supported Return to Home Discharge

The client was admitted to Dorset County Hospital following a fall, she previously lived with her daughter in a park home.



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