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Action Challenge:

- 1. What are the current models of medical inpatient care in Nova Scotia?
- 2. What are the physician related barriers to ensuring that a patient requiring inpatient medicine care has an MRP?
- 3. What other factors and patterns of care affect delivery of medical inpatient care across Nova Scotia?

Background:

Acute medicine inpatients in rural, community and regional hospitals

- There are increasing challenges to providing continuous and comprehensive medical inpatient care and in recruiting and maintaining family physicians.
- Inpatient care in community hospitals by family physicians and general practitioners has declined from 39.3% in 2004 to 23.4% in 2014.

Methods:

1. Review of existing hospital documents/policies to identify the most responsible physician (MRP).

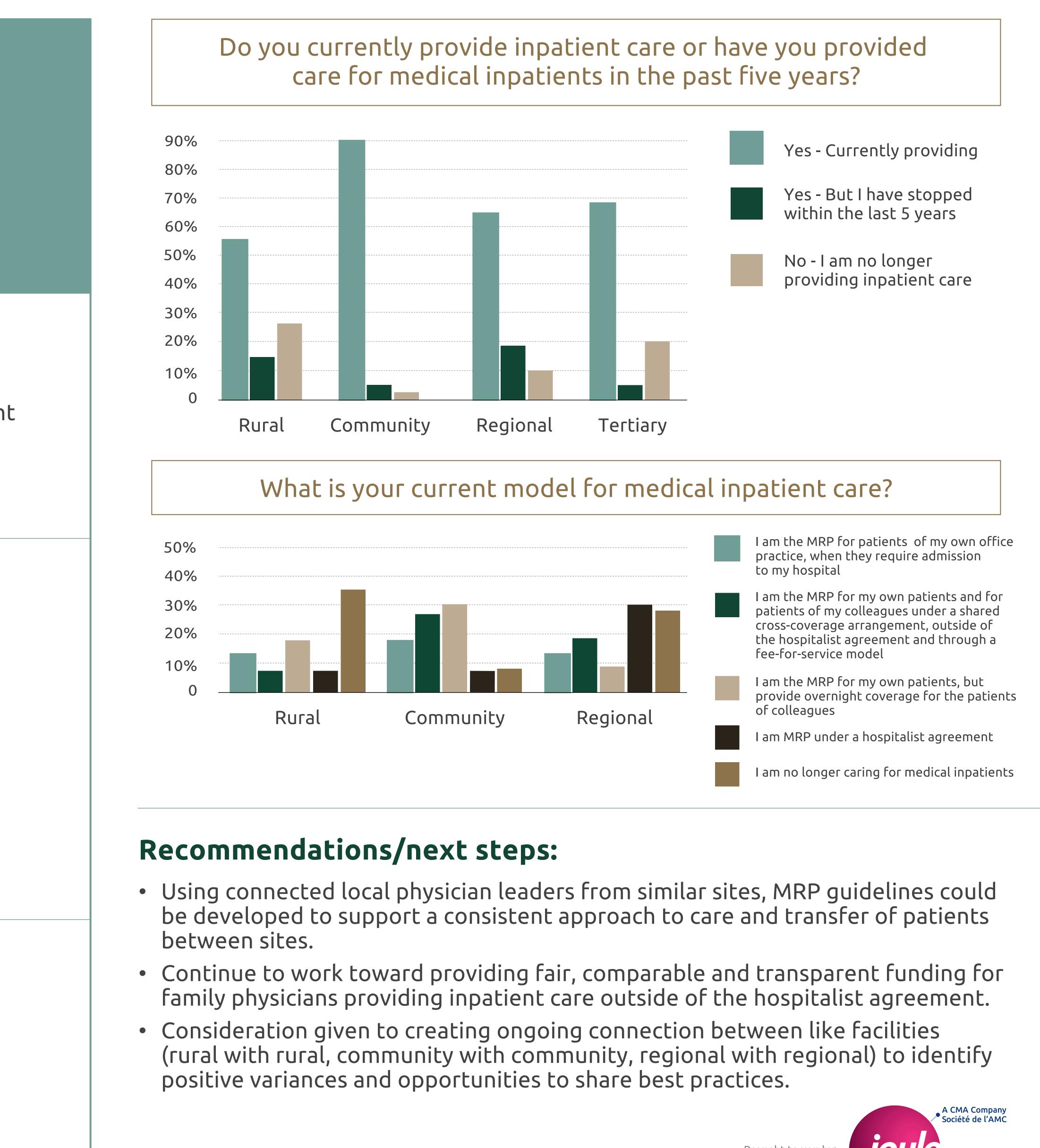
- 2. Survey to family physicians in Nova Scotia
 - Survey content informed by the site visits and personal interviews by Dr. Amy Hendricks. • 172 responses were received. The number of family physicians in N.S. providing inpatient
 - care is unknown.
- 3. Review of provincial inpatient medicine data including LOS and 28 day readmission rates.

Results:

- Significant decrease in family physicians providing medical in-patient care across N.S.
- Wide variation in remuneration models resulting in significant physician frustration.
- Decrease in health system resources to provide adequate inpatient care.
- Rural and Community hospitals seeing more complex patients.
- Hospitalist agreement has been favourable at many sites; there is an opportunity to do the same for non-hospitalist family physicians.

Doctors Nova Scotia Physician Leadership Development Program

What are physicians' perspectives of the structures and supports that enable medical inpatient physician coverage in rural, community and regional hospitals?



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