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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).

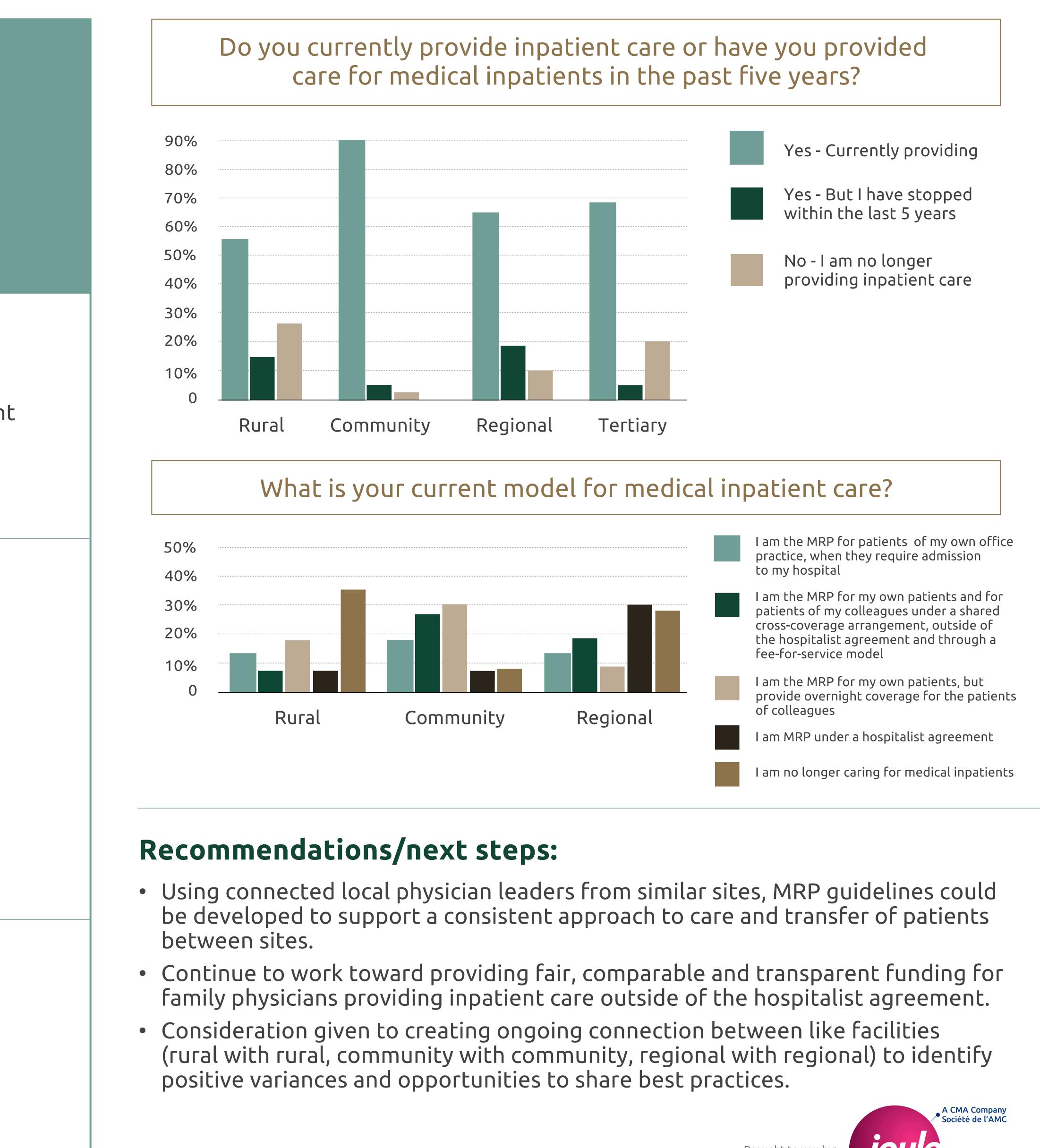
- 2. Survey to family physicians in Nova Scotia
  - Survey content informed by the site visits and personal interviews by Dr. Amy Hendricks. • 172 responses were received. The number of family physicians in N.S. providing inpatient
  - care is unknown.
- 3. Review of provincial inpatient medicine data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



## 2018 - 2019

