The New Royal Adelaide Hospital: designed to manage safer handling of bariatric patients

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Government of South Australia

## **New Royal Adelaide Hospital**

#### Commenced 2011. Occupation April 2016



# 'Built for a new century of medicine'

- > Aging population
- Infection control
- Managing Bariatric patients
- Increased Theatre,
   ICU and ED capacity
- Specialist areas:
   Spinal. Burns.
- Acute Mental health
- Single patient rooms
- Environment –green spaces for patients



NEW ROYAL ADELAIDE HOSPITAL INPATIENT BEDROOM - EXTERNAL VISTA

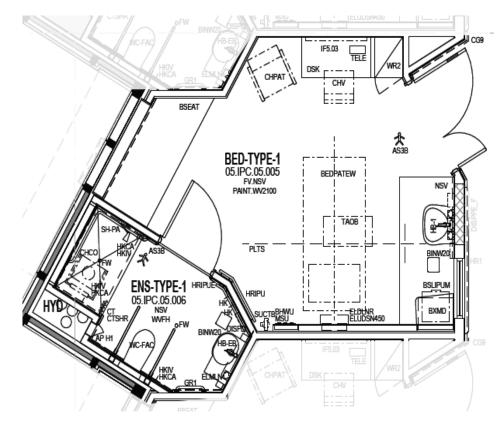


## Inpatient bed rooms

- All single rooms
- > 60 ICU rooms (25m<sup>2</sup>)
- 600 general beds (18m<sup>2</sup>)
- > 40 acute mental health beds (15m<sup>2</sup>)
- > 16 general patient rooms per pod
- > 1 larger patient room per pod (1:19 ratio)
- Total of 7 designated bariatric rooms and potential for access to other larger rooms

### **Inpatient Bedroom**

All single rooms Room- at least 18sqm Ensuite-5sqm Single gantry. 1:8 (access to mobile motor 250kg) Reduced falls risk Doors : 1.3 and 910mm



## **Inpatient areas**



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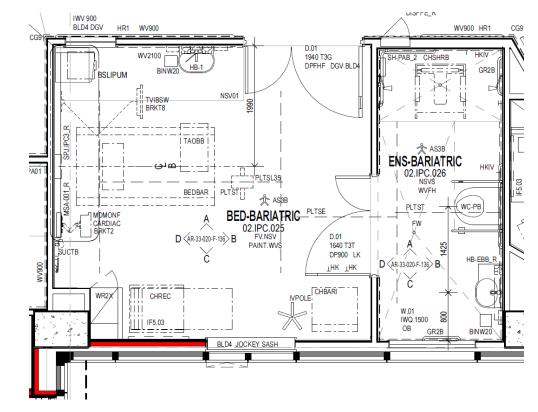
## **Bariatric inpatient room**

20.5 m<sup>2</sup> Ensuite 7m<sup>2</sup>

H tracking Fixed motors

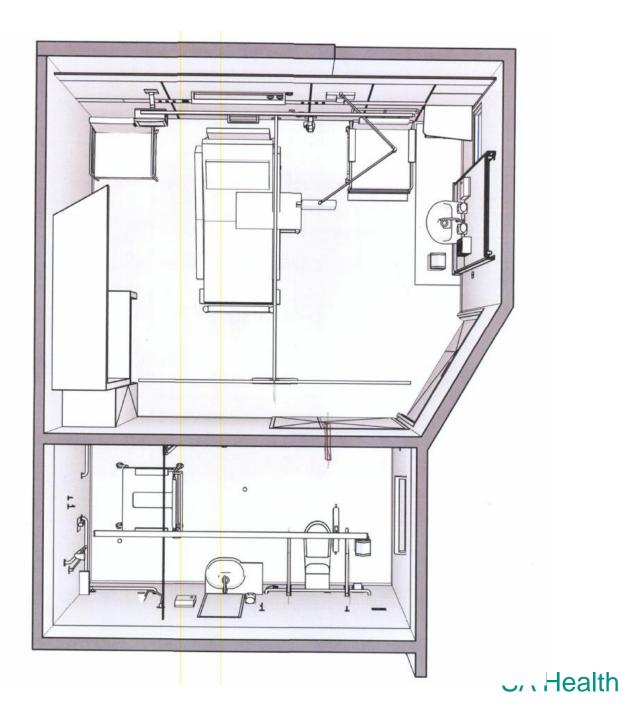
1.5m on 2 sides of bed Doors: 1520mm

Heavy duty rails/reinforce sink



Villeneuve 2007. 1.8m on 3 sides of the bed Other studies: H tracking







## **Bariatric rooms-FFE**

➢ Patient bed. SWL-450kg. 900mm→1040mm wide
➢ H tracking in patient room and ensuite.

- 1 room fixed 450kg capacity motor.
- 7 rooms fixed 350kg capacity motors
- Patient chairs- SWL 350kg and 700mm wide. Bariatric overways.

Visitor chairs. (20% wider and 300kg SWL)
 Central Equipment Pool access to 'super bariatric' equipment



## Lifter motors

		Fixed	Mobile			
250kg	350kg	450kg	250kg			
14	2	2				
32						
32						
16						
59	1	L				
2	1	L				
			66			
		7	1			
155	17	2	1 66			
	14 32 32 16 59 2	14 14 32 32 16 59 1 2 1 7	1 14 2 32 32 16 59 1 2 1 7			

## **Outpatient areas**

- Treatment/consulting rooms 16m<sup>2</sup> with one 20<sup>2</sup>m room per pod
- ➤ 20% all seating wider with ↑SWL
- > 2 seater couch option likely in waiting areas
- 20% treatment couches 700mm wide with SWL 300kg
- Access to wider chairs with *↑*SWL in consulting rooms







# Bariatric readiness-NOT just design and equipment

How big is the obesity problem?
 Length of stay
 Discharge barriers
 Worker resources



## **Obesity in Australia**

			and the second se		who are o		1.				-	20122
Percentage point change 2007–08 to 2011–12						Overweight and obesity rates in 2011–12						
	-3.8*	4.3*	-		NSW		33.3			27.7	+	
	-0.5	1.4			Vic		36.0			25.9	+	
	-1.1	5.	5*		Qid		35.0			30.5		-
	-0.8	3.8			WA		36.6			29.4		
Overweight	0.3	5*			SA		37.4			28.7	е П	
Obese	-0.1	1.5			Tas		36.1		1	28.0	H	4
	0.4	4.2			ACT		38.4			25.2	H	
* Statistically significant change					NT		35.7			28.0	+	-
	-1.6*	3.7*			Aust		35.1			28.1	)	4
	-2 (	2		6	6	10	20	30	40	50	60	70

#### Figure 2.1 Overweight and obesity in 2011–12 and change since 2007–08

Notes:

1. Data for the Northern Territory are not comparable over time. Source: ABS—see Appendix C.

http://www.abc.net.au/news/2013-05-24/number-of-obese-reaches-staggering-proportions/4709520

## **Interesting Obesity stats**

- > 2011/12- 28% Australian were obese i.e. BMI 30+ 1
- > Obesity greater in many rural areas
  - SA Country health 40%
  - Central Queensland-39%
  - Townsville McKay-38%
  - Perth South Coast-38%
- Metropolitan Areas: wealthier suburbs 2/10 obese, poorer city suburbs 3/10 obese

Health Communities: Overweight and obesity rates across Australia 2011-12

### **Bariatric Patient Management**

> True number of bariatric patients accessing health care facilities is unknown

## > Bariatric Definition SA Health

- Person fits at least 2 of the following criteria
- 120kg or greater
- BMI of 40 or greater
- Seated hip width of 51cm or greater

## SA Health-Bariatric Stats

- > 2.3% inpatients at RAH and FMC where 120kg+ (<sup>2</sup>. 2010-12)
- > RAH- Snap survey Sept 2013-7% patients 120kg+
- > TQEH- Podiatry snap survey 9-16 April 2014- 8 % podiatry outpatients were 150kg+, 15% were 100-149kg

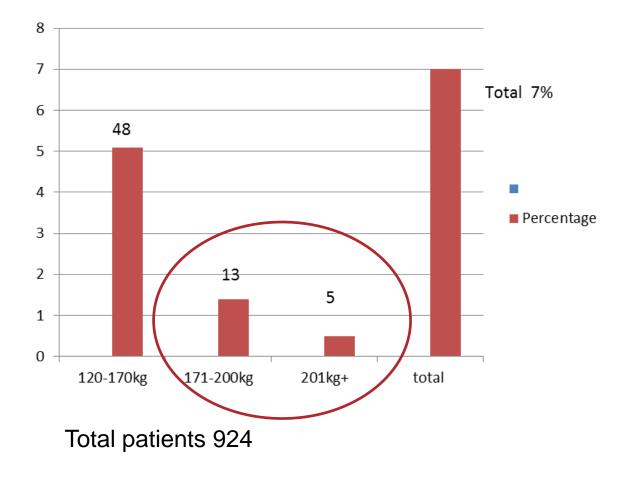
<sup>2</sup> Thompson, C. Obesity Facts. 2013; Vol 6, Suppl.1; pg 211

### Super obese

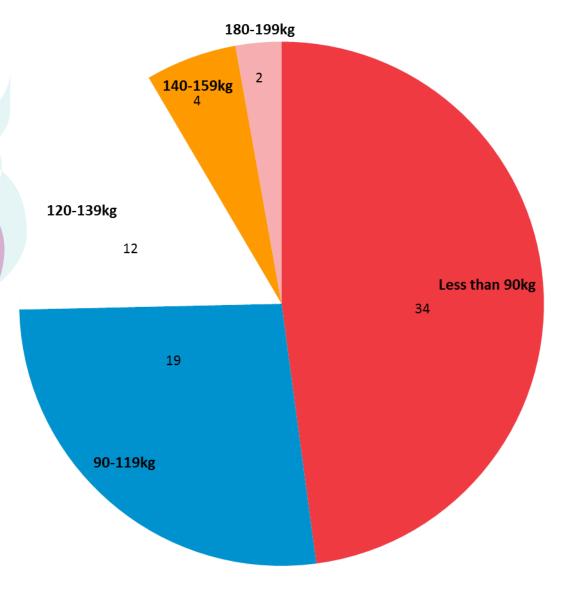
- > 2-3% Australian pop est. to have BMI>50<sup>3</sup>
- > Av inpatients RAH (2010-12)
  - Who were 170kg+ **7** per month
  - 200kg+ averaged 2 a year

<sup>3</sup>Sydney Morning herald . Lifesttyle 5/3/14

#### RAH Bariatric Patients: Sept 2013



#### RAH Incidents by Manual Tasks - estimated weight of the patient 1/7/13-1/4/14



# Clinical outcomes for the Obese hospital patient-RAH, FMC 2010-12

- > Obese patients younger (average 57)
- > More likely to be admitted electively
- > Overall more frequently admitted
- More likely to be admitted to ICU (17.2% cf 7.6%) and be readmitted 8.1%cf 5.4%)
- LOS –elective 10% increase (emergency admissions was higher)
- > LOS –ICU admission rate 51% increase<sup>1</sup>
- > RAH Maintenance LOS- 5% patients 120kg+ awaiting Aged care placement <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Thompson,C. Obesity Facts. 2013;Vol 6, Suppl.1; pg 211

<sup>2</sup> H Robertson. RAH data. 2011

## **Dependent vs independent**

- *Example 1*: 220kg BMI 61. Deconditioned.
   4-5 minimum staff to roll and get out of bed using gantry lifter.
- > Example 2: 200kg. BMI 69. Early rehab. 2 physios with gantry, walking harness and walking frame to mobilise

Early and safe mobilisation essential





#### Discharge from acute hospital: Dependent obese patient

- > Acute hospitals- currently struggle to manage dependent patient over 200kg
- Larger Aged Care facilities and difficult to place dependent person over 150kg
- > Smaller ACF- difficult to place dependent person over 120kg
- > Community-difficult to place dependent person over 100kg

Space, Equipment, Staffing



### **In Summary**

New RAH- better designed to manage larger patients with placement of bariatric rooms

Better resourced with FFE for larger patients in multiple areas

Design and access to appropriate equipment will *hopefully* promote early and safe patient mobilisation



## BUT

Increased worker numbers will still be required with managing dependent obese patients. (With high risk of staff injury)

Discharge- is dependent on community/aged care/rehab facilities having capacity to receive and safely manage bariatric patients



#### My message

- Need data for BMI 40+ for future planning. How can we share this information?
- Need to resource Aged Care Facilities, Rehab and Community agencies to safely manage larger patients/clients
- PREVENTION Programmes Obesity Management-for all age groups

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