

Date: Wednesday 5 May 2021

Time: 10:00 –11.30am

Venue: Virtual Registration: via Zoom link

## Predictors of service use amongst people aged over 75 years in Central and Eastern Sydney

The Research Translation Webinar is being hosted by the Centre for Primary Health Care and Equity, UNSW in collaboration with Sydney Local Health District (SLHD), South Eastern Sydney Local Health District (SESLHD) and Central and Eastern Sydney Primary Health Network (CESPHN).

### Purpose of the day:

- To highlight research findings, highlight issues, successes and gaps
- explore ways to maximise use of the research findings to inform/improve policy and practice.
- explore opportunities or activities to improve integration and coordination of care between health, GPs, specialists and community

### About the evidence translation speaker

Dr Stephanie Ward from Prince of Wales Hospital is the expert geriatrician for the ABC's award-winning TV series, *Old People's Home for 4 Year Olds*. The series aims to demonstrate the physical and mental benefits of bringing together the young and old.

### PROGRAM

Time (TBC)	Item
9:50am	Arrival
10.00am	Welcome and Introductions and welcome to country –
10:10am	<b>CES-P&amp;CH Research findings</b> – A/Prof Margo Barr <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health of older people</li> <li>• Predictors of services use in older people (CES-P&amp;CH research findings)</li> </ul>
10.20am	<b>Evidence translation - Old People's Home for 4 Year Olds</b> Dr Stephanie Ward will present on the translation of evidence to improve the physical and mental health of older people and initiatives to work together to improve outcomes with older people.
10.45am	<b>Group/Small discussion –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What does it mean and how can this research/evidence inform service provision/integration/continuity of care etc.</li> </ul>
11.20am	Reflection, wrap up and next steps – Prof Mark Harris
11.30am	Close

# Research Translation Webinar: Predictors of service use amongst people aged over 75 years in Central and Eastern Sydney Research Findings

## Target audience

- Management committee; Aged Care Health planners (MoH, LHDs, Primary Health and residential aged care); Carers

## Background

It is anticipated that by 2030 the number of older people and people living with long term conditions will have significantly increased. At the same time, it is expected that there will be a shift to providing more health care in the community. The aim of this project was to explore the types and frequency of health services use for participants over 75 years.

## Research Findings

**Of the participants in CES 6,327 participants were aged over 75 years at recruitment.**

Main predictors for high service use in people over 75 years in CES are provided in the table below.

Service Use during baseline period (approx. 2006-2009)	Associations (adjusted models)	
	More likely	Less likely
<b>Very frequent GP use (20 plus average/year)</b> <i>27.0%</i>	speaking language other than English at home private health insurance, health care concession having a health concession card being an ex-smoker treated for high blood pressure ever had cardiovascular disease	educational qualification university or higher household income ≥ \$70,000 consuming alcohol 1 or more drinks
<b>High Specialist use (10 plus average/year)</b> <i>28.1%</i>	private health insurance being an ex-smoker at least one fall in 12 months ever had osteoporosis, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer	aged >90 years adequate physical activity self-reported quality of life
<b>ED use (2 plus average/year)</b> <i>12.5%</i>	aged over 90 years at least one fall in last 12 months ever had cardiovascular disease	female private health insurance adequate physical activity reporting good health consuming 1-13 drinks of alcohol
<b>Hosp use (1 plus average/year)</b> <i>10.0%</i>	older ie over 85 years being an ex-smoker at least one fall in 12 months ever had cardiovascular disease or diabetes	female speaking language other than English at home currently married health care concession adequate physical activity consuming alcohol 1-13 drinks reporting good quality of life