# Social Needs Resource Provision in Critically III Children May Reduce Hospital Readmissions

Sorochi Ewelike, Jonathan Pelletier, MD, MS, FAAP, Kalyn Seislove, MSN, CPNP-AC/PC, CCRN, Amy McHenry, DNP, CPNP, PC/AC, CCRN, Kristin Paulus, M.S.S.A, LISW-S, Michaela Maraldo, MSW, LSW, Christopher Page-Goertz, MD, FAAP, Danielle Maholtz, DO, FAAP



# Disclosures

None



#### Introduction

- Critically ill children may have unmet social needs which may be worsened by PICU hospitalization
- Inpatient social workers (SW) can address health disparities by providing emotional support and social resources (SR) to address these unmet social needs



## Introduction

- We do not know if SR provision during PICU hospitalization is associated with outcomes for critically ill children
- This information may help identify children at highest risk for social disparity and guide resource development to mitigate the impact of hospitalization on social needs



# Objective

 We aimed to describe the characteristics of patients receiving SR during their PICU hospitalization and study the impact of SR provision on 6-month hospital readmissions and healthcare costs



#### Methods

- We conducted a propensity matched retrospective single center cohort study at a tertiary free standing children's hospital
- We included all PICU encounters between 1/1/2023 and 12/31/2023 with no exclusion criteria

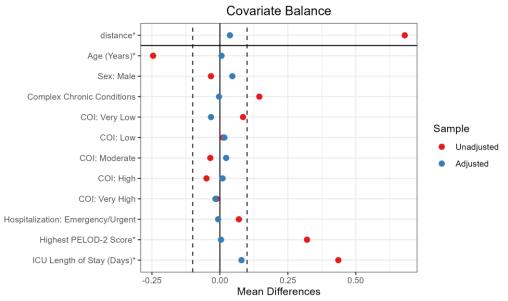


#### Methods

- Primary exposure patients with SW engagement and SR provision
  - SW engagement defined as documentation by a PICU SW of an interaction with the patient/caregivers during PICU hospitalization
  - SR provision identified through chart review of encounters for documented resource(s) provided to the patient/caregiver during PICU hospitalization
- Primary outcome 6-month readmissions



# Matching



Note: Stars Denote Standardized Mean Differences



#### Results - N

- 1,507 PICU hospitalizations across 1,328 distinct patients
  - 1,130 (75%) met with a PICU SW
  - 459 (30.5%) received SR
  - 827 SR provided across all encounters



Results - Demographics

		Social Work Resources Provided		
Characteristic	Overall (N = 1,507)	No (N = 1,048)	Yes (N = 459)	value
Age (years), Median (IQR)	4.0 (1.1 – 12.0)	5.0 (1.3 – 13.0)	2.0 (0.6 – 11.0)	<0.00 1 <sup>1</sup>
Complex Chronic Condition, n (%)	825 (56.4)	531 (52.3)	294 (65.6)	$0.33^{2}$
Unknown	44	33	11	
Primary Language, n (%)				
English	1,448 (96.1)	1,015 (96.9)	433 (94.3)	<0.00 1 <sup>2</sup>
Other	59 (3.9)	33 (3.1)	26 (5.7)	
Insurance, n (%)				$0.020^{2}$
Government	918 (62.7)	611 (60.2)	307 (68.5)	
Other	95 (6.5)	65 (6.4)	30 (6.7)	
Private	450 (30.8)	339 (33.4)	111 (24.8)	$0.004^{2}$
Unknown	44	33	11	
Zip-Code MHI, Median (IQR)	54,272.0 (44,819.0 – 65,432.0)	55,337.0 (46,875.0 – 66,884.0)	53,316.0 (41,261.0 – 64,729.0)	
Unknown	46	34	12	
COI (Overall), n (%)				
Very Low	400 (26.7)	252 (24.2)	148 (32.5)	$0.001^{1}$
Low	274 (18.3)	188 (18.0)	86 (18.9)	
Moderate	494 (33.0)	356 (34.2)	138 (30.3)	$0.006^{2}$
High	184 (12.3)	141 (13.5)	43 (9.4)	
Very High	146 (9.7)	105 (10.1)	41 (9.0)	

<sup>1</sup> Wilcoxon rank sum test, 2 Pearson Chi-square test

## Results – Resources Provided

Category	Number of Encounters	Percenta	ge of Encounters
Food		328	21.8
Housing		177	11.7
Safety		39	2.6
Transportation		118	7.8
Utilities		10	0.7

Food	(Any food resource)	328	21.8%
Food	Other food resource	200	13.3%
Food	Ronald McDonald House	129	8.6%
Food	Hospital food resources (e.g. meal trays)	76	5.0%
Food	Grocery store or retailer gift card	37	2.5%
Food	Department of Job and Family Services (DJFS) SNAP Information	9	0.6%
Food	Food service home delivery program (e.g. Door Dash)	1	0.1%
Food	My LocalLink/211 (findhelp.org)	1	0.1%

Housing	(Any housing resource)	177	11.7%
Housing	County-specific Child Protective Services information	95	6.3%
Housing	MBA Opens Doors (Rent/mortgage assistance program)	57	3.8%
Housing	Other housing resource	38	2.5%
Housing	Local metropolitan housing authority information (public housing)	1	0.1%
Housing	My LocalLink/211 (findhelp.org)	1	0.1%



## **Results - Outcomes**

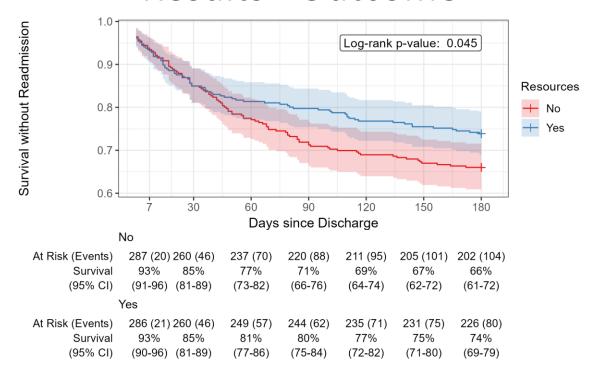
- 1,164 index encounters among 1,164 individual patients without in-hospital mortality used for propensity matching (612 matched)
- 6-month readmission free survival 74% (95% CI 69-79%) among children receiving SR v 66% (95% CI 61%-72%) in those who did not



#### **Results - Outcomes**

- Marginal risk reduction in 6-month readmissions of 7.9% (95% CI 0.4-15.4%) with marginal risk ratio 0.768 (95% CI 0.579-0.987)
- Estimated cost avoidance \$828 (95% CI \$41-\$2,078)
  per child receiving SR with total cost avoidance
  \$253,368 (95% CI \$12,546-\$635,868)

#### Results - Outcome





#### Discussion

- Upon PICU admission, critically ill children are at high risk for unmet social needs
- We demonstrated a reduction in readmissions for children who received SR during PICU hospitalization and an annual cost avoidance of over \$250,000
- Future work is needed to further characterize the social needs of critically ill children, identify resource gaps, and provide potential cost savings from preventable healthcare utilization through increased social care



### References

- Najjar N, Opolka C, Fitzpatrick AM, et al.: Geospatial Analysis of Social Determinants of Health Identifies Neighborhood Hot Spots Associated With Pediatric Intensive Care Use for Acute Respiratory Failure Requiring Mechanical Ventilation\*. *Pediatr Crit Care Med* 2022; 23:606–617
- Andrist E, Riley CL, Brokamp C, et al.: Neighborhood Poverty and Pediatric Intensive Care Use. *Pediatrics* 2019; 144:e20190748
- Anand KJS, Sepanski RJ, Giles K, et al.: Pediatric Intensive Care Unit Mortality Among Latino Children Before and After a Multilevel Health Care Delivery Intervention. *JAMA Pediatr* 2015; 169:383
- Hamilton H, West AN, Ammar N, et al.: Analyzing Relationships Between Economic and Neighborhood-Related Social Determinants of Health and Intensive Care Unit Length of Stay for Critically Ill Children With Medical Complexity Presenting With Severe Sepsis. *Front Public Health* 2022; 10:789999
- Anderson BR, Fieldston ES, Newburger JW, et al.: Disparities in Outcomes and Resource Use After Hospitalization for Cardiac Surgery by Neighborhood Income. *Pediatrics* 2018; 141:e20172432
- Maholtz D, Page-Goertz CK, Forbes ML, et al.: Association Between the COI and Excess Health Care Utilization and Costs for ACSC. *Hosp Pediatr* 2024; e2023007526
- Saxe Zerden MSW P Lisa de, Lombardi MSW P Brianna M, Jones MSW P Anne: Social workers in integrated health care: Improving care throughout the life course. *Soc Work Health Care* 2019; 58:142–149
- Andrist E, Clarke RG, Phelps KB, et al.: Understanding Disparities in the Pediatric ICU: A Scoping Review. *Pediatrics* 2024; 153:e2023063415
- Maholtz DE, Riley CL: Screening for Social Needs in Critically III Patients: Addressing More Than Health Conditions. *Pediatr Crit Care Med* 2022: 23:e541–e542

