

Nursing interventions to support homeless pregnant women: Lessons from the Homeless At-Risk Prenatal Program

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Objectives

- Describe the Homeless At-Risk Prenatal Program (HARP)
- Describe the formative evaluation approach
- Share preliminary findings and identify implications for community health nursing



Homelessness in Toronto

- 50% of homeless women will become pregnant, often within the first year (Little et. al., 2007)
- Approximately 300 babies born annually to women in shelters or maternity homes (Basrur, 1998)



HARP Program

- City-wide program since January 2007
- Provincially funded
- Part of Toronto Public Health (TPH) prenatal service
- Specialized team of public health nurses (PHN) and dietitians
- Provide interventions to homeless pregnant women across Toronto to promote healthy birth outcomes



HARP Program Components

- 1. Client Service Delivery
 - PHN
 - Dietitian
- 2. External Outreach and Collaboration
- 3. Staff Development and Support



HARP Evaluation

- Wanted to learn more about the characteristics and needs of HARP clients and how this translates into service delivery
- Purpose: inform nursing practice and guide service delivery to the population
- Focus on nursing component



Evaluation Questions

Evaluation focuses on three broad areas:

- Program Reach Who is being reached?
- Understanding Service How and what services are provided to clients?
- Evidence What is the best approach?



Evaluation Approach

- Mixed methods
- Retrospective design
- Client eligibility criteria:
 - Received service between September 2007 and December 2008
 - Brief Assessment completed



Approach (con't.)

Data collection strategies:

- Provincial Service Delivery Database Data identify characteristics of all clients reached by HARP and interventions provided (N = 126)
- Client Record Review provide in-depth understanding of sample of HARP clients and interventions provided (N = 24)
- Interviews with PHNs validate and expand on record review findings and explore in-depth client service delivery (N = 4)
- Focus Group with PHNs explore PHN experience with HARP service delivery and other service providers and contextualise evaluation findings (N = 1)



Evaluation Limitations

- Retrospective design
- Nursing records
- Client voice



Program Reach – Client Profile

- Client profile generated using three data sources
- Organized into key categories
- Heterogeneous sample
- Interplay between health issues, increases complexity



Client Profile – Demographics and Health <u>History (Record Review N= 24)</u>

Maternal age: M = 24.4 years, R17-37 years;

Education level completed¹: Less than high school = 8; High school = 7; Some college = 2; College degree or more = 1

Parity: Primips = 15; Multips = 8

Gestational age at entry²: First trimester = 5; Second trimester = 10; Third trimester = 6

Primary care at entry³**:** 14 had provider; 6 had no provider

1 – Missing education data for 6 clients

- 2 Missing data for 3 clients
- 3 Missing data for 4 clients. Unsure whether accessing provider

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Client Profile: Social Determinants of Health and Linkage to Services (Record Review N= 24)

Housing: Homeless and transient = 14; Living in shelter = 10

Receptivity to service: Initially reluctant and unreceptive = 10

Involvement of other service providers: M = 2; $R \ 1 - 8$



Client Profile - Summary

- Profile shows client population with multiple risk factors and complex-wide ranging needs
- Two groups of clients emerge:
 - 1. Acute more recently homeless, exclusively primips, generally younger, fewer risk factors
 - 2. Chronic range of ages, generally multips, more risk factors, none actively parenting at entry
- Needs, goals and interventions differ



Interventions Delivered

- Iterative analysis of interview, focus group and record review data
- Range of frequency and type of contact
- Range of interventions used by PHNs:
 - Service coordination, outreach, referrals, supportive accompaniment, instrumental supports, health teaching, supportive listening, counselling, advocacy
- Interventions delivered according to ongoing assessment and tailored to client needs and characteristics



Nurse-Client Relationships

- PHNs view relationship as a key intervention
- Analysis revealed relationship was an *essential underpinning* for service delivery
- No quantitative data gathered on amount of time spent developing or maintaining relationship
- Relationships take time to develop
- Persistence and flexibility are critical



Service Coordination

- Service coordination most commonly documented intervention
- Amount of time spent in service coordination increased with type and complexity of client risk factors
- Coordination process often informal, without client present
- Service coordination facilitates referral to community programs and services



Supportive Accompaniment

- Emphasized as important by PHNs, particularly for clients with cognitive impairments or who are unreceptive to service
- Helps to increase client follow-up on referral
- Accompaniment to medical appointments most frequent (57%, N=27)



Instrumental Supports

- Seen as important and unique intervention
- Helps to meet basic needs
- Also supports relationship development and maintaining client contact



Implications for CHN Practice

- CHNs are in a unique position to meet needs of population
- Relationships with clients are foundational to HARP program and delivery of other nursing interventions
- Interventions with homeless pregnant women require:
 - Time and resources to develop and maintain therapeutic relationships
 - Flexibility regarding what, how and when intervention occurs
 - Tools and resources for PHN training and professional development



Implications for CHN Practice

- Addressing multiple and complex needs of homeless pregnant women requires a community response
- Collaboration is an essential component of this response
- There is a need and an opportunity to work in partnership to address the long-term needs of the population



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