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Reducing Hospital Readmission using Medical Students as Health Coaches

Cooper Medical School of Rowan University

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INTRODUCTION

This study is designed to assess the benefits of using medical students as health coaches to reduce 30-day hospital readmission for patients with chronic conditions. Secondary outcomes include patient's attending primary care follow-up post-discharge within 2 weeks as well as patients achieving their health coaching goals.

METHODS

The population includes inpatients at Cooper Medical Center who are admitted for COPD, heart failure, MI, or pneumonia. Exclusion criteria included patients less than 18 years of age, non English-speaking patients, or if the patient is on an active chemotherapy or other cancer treatment.

The study design is a **prospective cohort study** which is matched with
historical controls of patients from
Cooper who did not receive health
coaching.

RESULTS

At this point, with the 27 patients that have been successfully recruited. To date, the percentage of 30-day readmissions in the intervention group was decreased compared to the historical controls, however this difference did not reach statistical significance. The patients in the intervention have an increased number of chronic conditions as noted in Table 1.

Table 1	Intervention (SD)	Controls (SD)	p-value (paired two-tailed t test)
N	27	125	N/A
Age	61.24 (13.09)	65.01 (13.19)	0.5571
% Male	56 (5.0)	47.5 (5.1)	0.0317*
% African American	56 (5.1)	36.29 (4.8)	0.7698
% Caucasian	36 (4.9)	42.74 (5.0)	0.1344
Average number of chronic conditions	3.6 (1.05)	2.83 (1.04)	0.0271*
BMI	31.28	N/A	N/A
% Previous or current Tobacco use	84 (3.7)	73.4 (4.4)	0.49
Pack Years (Tobacco)	24.43	N/A	N/A
30-day Readmission rate (%)	12 (3.3)	15 (3.6)	0.0830

CONCLUSIONS

This study will continue recruiting and the primary and secondary endpoints will be reassessed. There is a potential for statistical significance with more recruitment. Additional research is needed to assess health coaching. Medical schools should consider implementing projects that increase student's knowledge of empathy, communication, and barriers that face patients as they discharge from the hospitals. These skills will be vital to practice medicine. With the changing landscape of healthcare, more focus should be on counselling patients, safe discharges, and innovative solutions in the medical school curriculum.

Using medical students as health coaches has the potential for mutual benefits for both the patient, the medical student, the family, as well as the primary medical provider of the patient.

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