Impact of COVID-19 on Home Healthcare Agencies and Nursing Homes in the United States



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BACKGROUND



Home healthcare agencies (HHAs) and nursing homes (NHs) provide essential services for a large number of elderly patients in the United States.



Most HHC patients and NH residents have multiple chronic conditions leading to complex care needs.



The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted care transitions from hospitals to post-acute care settings and amplified already existing challenges in providing quality care in these less controlled environments.

OBJECTIVE

> The aim of this study was to better understand the experiences of U.S. HHC and NH staff during the COVID-19 pandemic.

METHODS

- > U.S. HHC agencies and NHs were purposively sampled based on quality measures, rurality, and race/ethnicity of patient population (\leq or >70% white).
- Recruitment lasted from February 2022 to June 2023.
- > Telephone interviews were conducted with 2-3 staff per agency (employed at least one year) using semi-structured interview guides tailored to staff roles.
- > Questions were asked about participants' lived experience as HHC and NH staff during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Interviews were recorded and professionally transcribed.
- Initial transcripts were reviewed and openly and axially coded by a coding team of 5 researchers to produce a preliminary codebook.
- > As coding progressed to include all transcripts (using NVivo 1.7.1), the codebook was iteratively refined and finalized.

RESULTS		
	10 HHC Agencies & 10 NHs PARTICIPATED	54 STAFF PARTICIPATED
HHC THEMES		
Changing Norms of Care	 Added impediment of wearing full PPE when visiting patients homes; in particular, donning and doffing PPE outside inclement weather made care provision challenging for field clinicians. 	"Summertime, oh the heat would get so hot that people's face shields melted Some of these places they have no AC and these little old people shut a windows and wear 500 million sweaters and the clini- just sweating bullets." <i>- an IP, Hawaii, Urban</i>
Relationships with Patients	 Families and caregivers barred HHC clinicians from visiting, delaying essential care. Shifts in rapport and patient trust due to fear of COVID-19 exposure. 	"We lost our census All the patients panicked and want anyone in their home I had to be very creative to keep those people on service They really need home care." - a Nursing Director, Florida, Urban
Whirlwind	 Administrators and managers scrambling due to shortage of PPE, disinfection, and testing supplies. Rapidly-changing local, state, and federal regulations and guidance. 	"We couldn't get paper towels, or Clorox wipes, or couldn't order any kind of sanitizers online, so we h have letters, and we would go to Wal-Mart, and would give us more than their allotment for most pe <i>- a Clinical Director, Colorado, Rural</i>
Lessons Learned	 Timely communication, adequate resources, and frequent education from agency management were vital. Education of patients, families, and caregivers, joining a healthcare coalitions, and being resourceful. 	"We had weekly staff communications. Like, 'Here's we're at [with staff/patient COVID-19 infections] He what the CDC is recommending. Thank you for being this organization.' That email came out either from CEO When staff knows why things are changing day, it makes the change a little bit more palatable - a Director of Nursing, Minnesota, Urban
	NH TH	EMES
Structural Chaos	 Lack of support and existing in survival mode when faced with uncertainty and confusion arising from frequent changes in federal/state/local guidelines 	"It was horrendous. Because we were virtually on our we're a freestanding facility. We're not a corporation anything like that. It's just little old us. Everything we kind of—it was us thinking about what to do." - a Director of Nursing, New Jersey, Urban
Resident/Staff Well-Being	 Concerns related to resident and staff well-being Solutions implemented to mitigate these concerns. 	"It was horrible, and I honestly did not feel really good having to tell a family that they couldn't come in- heartbreaking. It changes you, to be honest; it change - an Administrator, Alabama, Urban
Staffing	 Low census, staffing shortages and restrictive visitation policies which increased workload 	"On the whole, [Certified Nursing Assistants] and nu- were nowhere to be found. If you could find 'em, to hospitals were paying three and four times what we pay for any of those positions It created a unique challenge for long-term care for sure." an Administry Alabama, Urban



DISCUSSION

- ✓ The pandemic was chaotic for both the HHC and NH setting with the uncertainty, changing guidelines and overall crisis.
- \checkmark In NHs, resident well-being suffered as a result of stringent isolation protocols and staff well-being suffered from not having enough grief/mental health programs offered by facility/organization.
- ✓ HHC staff felt excluded as healthcare providers during the pandemic, which impacted morale and resources.
- ✓ Staffing was affected in both settings due to low census, shortages of staff, restrictive visitation and/or changing norms of care which increased workload.
- ✓ Understanding how HHC agencies and NHs managed care delivery despite these stressors is important for future emergency and pandemic preparedness.

CONCLUSION & IMPLICATIONS

- ✓ The COVID-19 pandemic greatly impacted care delivery in NHs and HHAs in the United States.
- ✓ Understanding how post acute care settings managed care delivery despite these stressors is important for future pandemic preparedness.

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