

# International Journal of Population Data Science

Journal Website: [www.ijpds.org](http://www.ijpds.org)



## Trends in Emergency Department Visits by Retirement Home Residents: A Population-Based Study

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### Background

With persistent LTC shortages, retirement homes (RHs) house an increasingly large and frail population despite fewer on-site medical supports, leading to high rates of acute care use. Leveraging a postal code co-location method, we obtained a population-based capture of RH residents in Ontario, Canada and described trends in the rates/types of ED visits.

stronger oversight of RHs may be necessary to reduce ED visits and ensure resident safety.

### Methods

Using individually-linked health administrative datasets at ICES, we identified all ED visits ( $n=275,881$ ) by RH residents from 2015–2023. Each visit was categorized using the Canadian Triage and Acuity Scale (CTAS), from Level I (Resuscitation-Critical) to Level V (Non-Urgent). We described annual ED visit rates by home characteristics and summarized main admission reasons and resident/home characteristics by CTAS category.

### Results

Resident and home characteristics remained stable over time, though comorbidity burden declined slightly. Overall ED visit rates stayed at  $\sim 0.4$  visits/10,000 person-days, except for a marked decline during early COVID-19 and rebound in 2021. Rural homes and homes without dementia programs had higher visit rates and greater volatility during COVID-19. Less-urgent visits (CTAS 4; top diagnoses included aftercare and cellulitis) decreased from 15.2% in 2015 to 7.6% in 2023, while urgent visits (CTAS 3; top diagnoses included heart failure and injuries) increased from 56.9% in 2015 to 65.6% in 2023.

### Impact

The rising acuity of ED visits by RH residents may suggest a lack of clinical capacity and adequate preventative measures, exacerbated by structural inequities. Routine monitoring and

