

What?

MS Inpatient Audit

Why?

To prevent avoidable admissions

How?

Retrospective evaluation of secondary inpatient admissions data

Findings

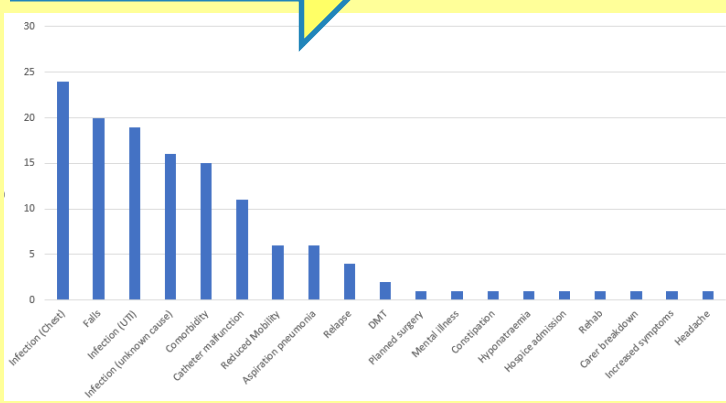


Fig 1. MS Inpatient admissions by cause

Causes of inpatient admissions for people with MS (PwMS) correlated with other MS inpatient studies.

People with Secondary Progressive MS (PwSPMS) accounted for most admissions by MS subtype. This was disproportionate to MS Nurse caseload representation. SPMS and PPMS have a similar symptom and age profile. Given the crossover between the two subtypes...

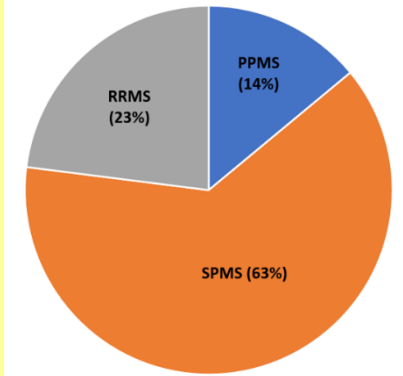


Fig 2. MS Inpatient admissions by subtype

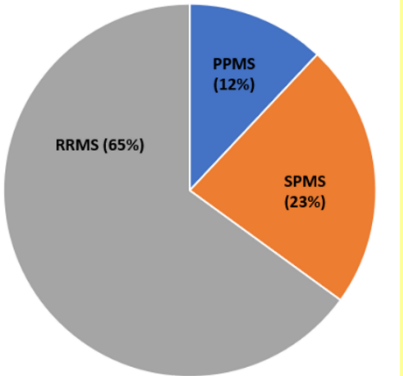


Fig 3. MS subtype representation on MS Nurse caseload

Why Are People With Secondary Progressive MS More Likely To Be Admitted To Hospital?

Hannah Foley

Discussion: Demographic factors? Diagnosis accuracy? Duration/locus of symptoms? **Ability to adjust to progression?**

Peer review of findings: PwSPMS were perceived by clinicians as having greater difficulties applying the concept of progression to their lived experience of MS

Literature review: a cautious and under-researched context for future planning in MS.

Conclusion
Could clinicians better prepare people for a future with SPMS? Further research is needed.

References

Metcalfe, G., Owen, A. 2021. Can multiple sclerosis nurses help reduce non-elective admissions? An analysis of a service delivery audit. *Br. J. Neurosci.* 17:Supp.3.

Li, et al., 2020. The prevention and management of hospital admissions for urinary tract infection in patients with multiple sclerosis. *Mult Scler Relat Disord.* 45:102432.

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