

living situation, which ED2Home health care provider (RN vs. MD) to facilitate discharge, whether patient had a family physician, and resources used (ex. pharmacy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, etc.) to help facilitate discharge. Our evaluation was conducted by means of a retrospective chart review. Descriptive statistics were derived for variables of interest. **Results:** There were 87 patients discharged home by the ED2Home whose charts were reviewed. 48 (55%) of these patients were successfully discharged home without revisit to the NRGH ED within 30 days of discharge. 29 patients returned to the NRGH ED within 30 days of original discharge for the same original chief complaint. Patients successfully discharged were similar to those who bounced back in terms of gender and mean age. Patients who bounced back to the ED were more likely to have chief complaints of dyspnea and confusion compared to those successfully discharged. Patients who were successfully discharged had a higher proportion of patients with social admissions compared to those who bounced back to the ED within 30 days. A higher proportion of patients successfully discharged had been evaluated by the ED2Home physician (versus nursing alone) compared to patients who bounced back within 30 days. **Conclusion:** ED2Home appears to be successful at discharging patients and preventing revisit to the ED and re-hospitalization, similar to other transitional programs for the elderly that have been reviewed in the literature. Patients presenting with more complex issues, such as dyspnea and confusion, may not be as suitable for rapid discharge from the ED through this program as patients presenting with issues helped by additional allied health care supports, such as failure to thrive/social admission. Additional Quality Improvement iterations of the ED2Home program should be undertaken in the future, using these suggestions.

Keywords: quality improvement and patient safety, geriatrics, patient discharge

P060

Incidence of child and youth presentations to the emergency department for addictions and mental health

H. Hair, MBA, K. Huebert, M. Bercov, MSW, N. Fraser, A. Allen, Alberta Health Services, Calgary, AB

Introduction: As reported by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, the rate of child and youth emergency department (ED) visits for mental health complaints increased by 50% between 2007 and 2015. Improving care for these patients has been identified as a major priority of Alberta Health Services. As part of a multi-phased approach to improving care, the Emergency and the Addiction and Mental Health Strategic Clinical Networks undertook an analysis of administrative data to define incidence in Alberta and changing trends. **Methods:** The data analyzed included 5 different clinical information systems encompassing the 17 highest volume hospitals in Alberta, from April 2013 to March 2016. Patient encounters were included if the patient was under 25 years of age at the time of visit, and if the encounter included a CEDIS Presenting Complaint and/or an ICD-10 Primary Diagnosis relating to Addiction and/or Mental Health (AMH). A total of 54,810 patient encounters were included. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Sub-group analysis was undertaken based upon age, presenting complaint, and primary diagnosis. **Results:** The incidence of children and youth presenting to an ED with an AMH complaint and an AMH primary diagnosis increased 22% and 7%, respectively, from 2013/14 to 2015/16. Admissions of patients were constant throughout this period. The largest increase in ED visits occurred among children aged 7-10, with a 60% increase in visits defined by presenting complaint and a 21% increase in primary diagnosis. The second largest

increase was in young adults aged 18-21 with a 26% increase defined by presenting complaint, and a 12% increase in primary diagnosis. Analyzed by age group, the largest increase in primary diagnosis between 2013/14 and 2015/16 was seen in Depression/Suicidal/Self Harm with a 667% increase among ages 0-6, and a 79% increase among ages 7-10. The second highest increase was for Anxiety/Situational Crisis with a 223% increase among ages 0-6, and 74% among children aged 7-10. **Conclusion:** Within Alberta there has been a substantial increase in the incidence of child and youth visits to the ED for issues of mental health and addictions. It is clear that these changing trends are placing an increased burden on our healthcare system and necessitate strategic planning to ensure the health and wellness of our patients.

Keywords: child and youth, addiction and mental health

P061

Implementing CBME in emergency medicine: lessons learned from the first 6 months of transition at Queen's University

A. K. Hall, MD, MMed, J. Rich, MEd, J. Dagnone, MD, MMed, K. Weersink, MD, MSc., J. Caudle, MD, EMDM, J. Sherbino, MD, MEd, J. R. Frank, MD, MA(Ed), G. Bandiera, MD, MEd, E. Van Melle, PhD, Department of Emergency Medicine, Queen's University, Kingston, ON

Introduction: The specialist Emergency Medicine (EM) postgraduate training program at Queen's University implemented a new Competency-Based Medical Education (CBME) model on July 1 2017. This occurred one year ahead of the national EM cohort, in the model of Competence By Design (CBD) as outlined by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC). This presents an opportunity to identify critical steps, successes, and challenges in the implementation process to inform ongoing national CBME implementation efforts. **Methods:** A case-study methodology with Rapid Cycle Evaluation was used to explore the lived experience of implementing CBME in EM at Queens, and capture evidence of behavioural change. Data was collected at 3- and 6- months post-implementation via multiple sources and methods, including: field observations, document analysis, and interviews with key stakeholders: residents, faculty, program director, CBME lead, academic advisors, and competence committee members. Qualitative findings have been triangulated with available quantitative electronic assessment data. **Results:** The critical processes of implementation have been outlined in 3 domain categories: administrative transition, resident transition, and faculty transition. Multiple themes emerged from stakeholder interviews including: need for holistic assessment beyond Entrustable Professional Activity (EPA) assessments, concerns about the utility of milestones in workplace based assessment by front-line faculty, trepidation that CBME is adding to, rather than replacing, old processes, and a need for effective data visualisation and filtering for assessment decisions by competency committees. We identified a need for administrative direction and faculty development related to: new roles and responsibilities, shared mental models of EPAs and entrustment scoring. Quantitative data indicates that the targeted number of assessments per EPA and stage of training may be too high. **Conclusion:** Exploring the lived experience of implementing CBME from the perspectives of all stakeholders has provided early insights regarding the successes and challenges of operationalizing CBME on the ground. Our findings will inform ongoing local implementation and higher-level national planning by the Canadian EM Specialty Committee and other programs who will be implementing CBME in the near future.

Keywords: innovations in emergency medicine education, competency-based medical education, program evaluation