

# Evaluation of a community paramedicine health promotion and lifestyle risk assessment program for older adults who live in social housing: a cluster randomized trial

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## ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND:** Low-income older adults who live in subsidized housing have higher mortality and morbidity. We aimed to determine if a community paramedicine program — in which paramedics provide health care services outside of the traditional emergency response — reduced the number of ambulance calls to subsidized housing for older adults.

**METHODS:** We conducted an open-label pragmatic cluster-randomized controlled trial (RCT) with parallel intervention and control groups in subsidized apartment buildings for older adults. We selected 6 buildings using predefined criteria, which we then randomly assigned to intervention (Community Paramedicine at Clinic [CP@clinic] for 1 yr) or control (usual health care) using computer-generated paired randomization. CP@clinic is a paramedic-led, community-based health promotion program to prevent diabetes, cardiovascu-

lar disease and falls for residents 55 years of age and older. The primary outcome was building-level mean monthly ambulance calls. Secondary outcomes were individual-level changes in blood pressure, health behaviours and risk of diabetes assessed using the Canadian Diabetes Risk Questionnaire. We analyzed the data using generalized estimating equations and hierarchical linear modelling.

**RESULTS:** The 3 intervention and 3 control buildings had 455 and 637 residents, respectively. Mean monthly ambulance calls in the intervention buildings (3.11 [standard deviation (SD) 1.30] calls per 100 units/mo) was significantly lower (−0.88, 95% confidence interval [CI] −0.45 to −1.30) than in control buildings (3.99 [SD 1.17] calls per 100 units/mo), when adjusted for baseline calls and building pairs. Survey participation was 28.4% ( $n = 129$ ) and 20.3% ( $n = 129$ ) in the

intervention and control buildings, respectively. Residents living in the intervention buildings showed significant improvement compared with those living in control buildings in quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) (mean difference 0.09, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.17) and ability to perform usual activities (odds ratio 2.6, 95% CI 1.2 to 5.8). Those who received the intervention had a significant decrease in systolic (mean change 5.0, 95% CI 1.0 to 9.0) and diastolic (mean change 4.8, 95% CI 1.9 to 7.6) blood pressure.

**INTERPRETATION:** A paramedic-led, community-based health promotion program (CP@clinic) significantly lowered the number of ambulance calls, improved QALYs and ability to perform usual activities, and lowered systolic blood pressure among older adults living in subsidized housing. **Trial registration:** Clinicaltrials.gov, no. NCT02152891

In 2010, chronic disease accounted for 89% of worldwide deaths, mostly in older adults (65 years of age and older).<sup>1</sup> It causes a substantial burden on health care systems, including high rates of ambulance calls.<sup>2</sup> Poorly controlled and undiagnosed hypertension and diabetes are responsible for a substantial proportion of chronic disease burden among older adults.<sup>3,4</sup> To reduce this burden, improved screening for risk factors is required.<sup>5,6</sup> In addition, falls contribute to morbidity among older adults,<sup>7,8</sup> especially those with low socioeconomic status.<sup>9</sup>

Morbidity from cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and falls frequently cause older adults to seek emergency medical care. With the percentage of older adults in Canada expected to increase from 14.6% (2012) to 24% (2036),<sup>10</sup> it is critical that health promotion and preventive programs are evaluated for feasibility and effectiveness to inform future health systems policies.

Older adults with a lower socioeconomic status who live in subsidized housing have higher mortality rates,<sup>11</sup> and poorer health-related quality of life (HRQoL)<sup>12</sup> and health because of

chronic diseases.<sup>13</sup> Interacting psychosocial and physical factors complicate utilization of community and health care services, and are associated with development of chronic illness and disability.<sup>14</sup> In Canada, older adults have difficulty accessing family physicians,<sup>14</sup> and expansion of community paramedicine programs has been recommended.<sup>15</sup>

Community paramedicine is a new field in which paramedics provide health care outside of traditional emergency response.<sup>16,17</sup> Community Paramedicine at Clinic (CP@clinic) is a community-based health promotion and disease prevention program in subsidized-housing buildings for older adults.<sup>5</sup> A pilot study of CP@clinic in 1 subsidized building for older adults showed a substantial, clinically important 25% decrease in ambulance calls.<sup>5</sup> The objective of our study was to use a randomized controlled trial (RCT) to determine if implementing CP@clinic decreases mean ambulance calls (primary outcome) in intervention versus control buildings, measured at the building level. Secondary outcomes were improvement in risk-factor profiles and HRQoL among older adults living in subsidized community housing (individual-level measures and analysis).

## Methods

### Study design and setting

We conducted an open-label pragmatic cluster RCT with parallel intervention and control groups, in Hamilton, Ontario, between November 2014 and November 2016. The full RCT protocol has been published elsewhere.<sup>18</sup> Intervention session staffing and daily operations were managed by Hamilton Paramedic Services. All operations were overseen by the McMaster Community Paramedicine Research Team, with advice from local stakeholders (Hamilton Paramedic Service, CityHousing Hamilton and City of Hamilton Housing and Public Health Services).

### Participants

Within intervention buildings, participation in the CP@clinic program was voluntary and accessible by all residents. We obtained

written informed consent from participants before collecting any information. We considered data collected only from participants aged 55 years and older for analysis. For the secondary outcomes, we used convenience sampling to recruit survey participants from both intervention and control buildings via posters in common areas and mailed letters.

### Inclusion and exclusion criteria

There were 2 levels of selection: building level and individual participants. Subsidized buildings managed by CityHousing Hamilton were selected using the following criteria: the building was 60% or more occupied by residents who are 65 years of age or older, had 50 or more apartment units, a matched building with similar characteristics was found, and had a unique postal code. From a total of 22 eligible buildings, 8 medium-to-large buildings (170–536 residential units) met the eligibility criteria and were matched into pairs (1:1) according to geography, number of units, proportion of older adults occupying the building, number of ambulance calls in the previous 2 years and social programming (Table 1). Participants for the pre- and postintervention survey were residents who were 55 years of age and older, who had lived in the building for at least 3 months.

### Intervention

Allocation of intervention occurred at the building level because the intervention was intended for all building residents. For each matched pair of buildings, we used computer-generated paired randomization ([www.randomizer.org](http://www.randomizer.org)) to allocate 1 building to receive CP@clinic for 1 year in addition to their usual health care and wellness programs (intervention), while the other building of the pair received usual health care and nonparamedic wellness programs in their building (control).

CP@clinic is a weekly drop-in program that includes assessments of blood pressure, diabetes and risk of falls; health education and promotion; targeted referral to community resources; identification of patients at high risk and referral to health care; and regular communication of participants' health information

**Table 1: Building-level characteristics for matched pairs**

Pair	Building	Geography (Statistics Canada divisions)	No. of units	Percent occupation by older adults, 65 yr of age or older	No. of ambulance calls per mo in the previous 2 yr, per 100 units	Social program availability*
1	1	Upper Hamilton	245	96.0	3.35	Well supported
	2	Upper Hamilton	170	88.9	4.04	Well supported
2	3	Lower Hamilton	201	88.7	3.36	Limited
	4	Lower Hamilton	351	75.4	3.83	Limited
3	5	Lower Hamilton	244	70.1	3.03	Limited
	6	Lower Hamilton	200	71.2	3.73	Limited
4	7	Lower Hamilton	536	68.9	5.01	Well supported
	8	Lower Hamilton	376	50.8	3.98	Well supported

\*Well-supported buildings had many offerings, such as diabetic clinics, foot care clinics, exercise classes, walking clubs, cooking-for-one classes, mind-body seminars and social activities (e.g., bingo and coffee-tea socials). Limited-support buildings had only 1 or 2 offerings.

with their family physician.<sup>5,19</sup> Sessions were held in a common building area by community paramedics who had undergone structured training (online interactive modules and webinar training). Paramedics on modified work assignments (pregnant or temporarily injured/disabled, who cannot perform full paramedic duties) implemented the program because they are well-suited for conducting risk assessments, as well as managing any emergencies that might occur in this vulnerable population.

Paramedics assessed participants using the Canadian Diabetes Risk Questionnaire (CANRISK),<sup>20,21</sup> which was repeated at 6-month intervals. Participants with a moderate-to-high score on the questionnaire were asked to return for a fasting capillary blood glucose test.

Prespecified algorithms guided paramedics in directing participants to appropriate services. Participants at high risk were referred immediately to appropriate health care services. Participants at moderate risk were referred to community services to assist them in managing their health, specifically targeting risk factors for chronic disease, such as physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol,<sup>22</sup> mental health and stress. A second consent was required before a participant's assessment results were sent by fax to their family physician; those without were referred to a local agency to help them obtain one. Individuals needing emergency medical attention were directed to urgent care or the emergency department by their own transport or ambulance, as appropriate.

Regular process evaluation assessed trial and implementation fidelity, efficiency, participation rates, compliance and ways to improve the program.

## Outcomes

Our primary outcome was monthly ambulance calls at the building level per 100 apartment units. We collected data for our primary outcome from the paramedic service database. Building ambulance calls were standardized for a building with 100 apartment units to account for different building sizes. Hamilton Paramedic Service had reported an average volume of 3.67 calls per month per standardized building for older adults.

We assessed secondary outcomes (individual level) using the Health Awareness and Behaviour Tool,<sup>23</sup> specifically developed for use with residents in social housing. It is a compilation of validated questionnaires used in Canada that evaluates health status, knowledge, behaviours and self-efficacy about cardiovascular disease and diabetes, and HRQoL (EQ-5D-3L<sup>24</sup> converted to quality-adjusted life years [QALYs] using a Canadian value set<sup>25</sup>). Trained research staff conducted one-on-one interviews in English to complete questionnaires with participants who volunteered. A \$10 gift card was provided. Our secondary outcomes also included changes in risk factor measures (physical activity, fruits and vegetable intake, body mass index [BMI], waist circumference, HRQoL domains and QALYs.) Body mass index was calculated from self-reported height and weight measured using a scale. Waist circumference was collected using a measuring tape placed at the naval level; if the individual refused, their pant size was requested.

## Sample size

Detecting a difference of 25% (0.92 ambulance calls per standardized building per mo) between intervention and control groups ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $\beta = 0.8$ , binomial test) required a sample size of 28. This effect size is feasible because the pilot study showed a 25% reduction in calls.<sup>26</sup> Because the intervention ran for a 12-month period, the study required 2.3 buildings to provide 28 data points (monthly calls). Because no data were available for estimating an intracluster correlation (ICC) for within-building clustering of monthly ambulance call volume, we used a conservative sample size of 4 intervention buildings and 4 control buildings. There was no published minimum clinically important difference for ambulance calls. Therefore, we consulted with experts at the Hamilton Paramedic Service and determined that 10% would be an important call reduction.

For our secondary individual outcomes, we estimated the sample size using the CANRISK category, because this was the most representative of overall health behaviour. For a difference of 20%, we needed a minimum of 97 participants from the intervention and control groups ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $\beta = 0.8$ , difference between proportions).

## Statistical analysis

We report methods and results in accordance with the CONSORT extension to cluster RCTs.<sup>27</sup> We used descriptive statistics to analyze baseline characteristics of both the clusters and participants. We conducted two levels of analysis: building level (primary outcome: mean monthly ambulance calls) and individual level (secondary outcomes: risk assessments, risk factors, HRQoL).

For the primary outcome, we used generalized estimating equations analysis, adjusted for each building's ambulance call numbers at baseline (1 yr before the intervention) and controlled for the pairing of the buildings.<sup>28</sup> We conducted 2 sets of analyses: in the first analysis, we included 3 pairs of buildings with reliable data (final analysis) and, for the second analysis, we included all randomly assigned buildings, despite 1 building having unreliable data (sensitivity analysis).

For the secondary outcomes, we used general estimating equations for comparing risk factor changes between intervention and control groups, and adjusted for building pairs and clustering by buildings. We performed intention-to-treat principle analysis using multiple imputation to account for missing data owing to dropout or loss to follow-up of participants.<sup>29,30</sup> We conducted 1 full analysis that included all participants who were present during the pre-intervention period. In addition, we performed 2 subgroup analyses: the first subgroup analysis involved only residents of intervention buildings who attended the CP@clinic sessions versus the residents of control buildings, with imputation for those with missing data; and the second involved the same comparison but included only participants with post-intervention data.

We used hierarchical linear modelling to assess within individual changes in blood pressure (controlling for clustering of individuals by building) and to identify significant changes across 10 visits via post hoc analysis using least significant differences. All analyses were performed using SPSS version 20 and STATA version 11.

## Ethics approval

This study was approved by the Hamilton Integrated Research Ethics Board.

## Results

Of 22 subsidized-housing buildings for older adults managed by CityHousing Hamilton, 8 buildings met our eligibility criteria, providing 4 matched pairs (Figure 1). Characteristics of the matched building pairs are presented in Table 1. Initially, we included building pairs; however, we excluded 1 pair from final analysis because of an unanticipated inability to obtain the ambulance call data (there was an assisted-living residence adjoined to 1 of the buildings, which we thought could be excluded from ambulance call data, but we discovered post hoc that this was impossible). This came to light soon after the start of the study; however, we decided to continue providing the intervention program to those residents.

The intervention and control buildings had 455 and 637 residents, respectively. The mean participation rate for CP@clinic in the intervention buildings was 37.6% ( $n = 171$ ), ranging from 14% to 52% across buildings.

In both the intervention and control buildings, 129 residents participated in the preintervention Health Awareness and Behaviour Tool survey (Figure 1) to measure the secondary outcomes. Of the residents in the intervention buildings who attended CP@clinic ( $n = 65$ ), 59 (90.8%) completed the postintervention survey and 6 (9.2%) either moved or died during the study period. Of those who did not attend CP@clinic ( $n = 64$ ), 19 (29.7%) completed the postintervention survey, 20 (31.2%) moved or died and 25 (39.1%) were lost to follow-up. In the control buildings, 59 residents (45.7%) completed the postintervention survey, 25 (19.3%) moved or died and 45 (34.9%) were lost to follow-up. CityHousing Hamilton provided aggregate information about moves and deaths.

Most individual-level sociodemographic and risk factors were similar between the intervention and control groups (Table 2). Smoking rates across the intervention and control buildings differed despite random selection. Other lifestyle-related similar factors did not differ across groups. Baseline characteristics indicated that this population had numerous health-related problems and risk factors. We found that almost half had low education levels, 80% had inadequate health literacy, more than 50% had hypertension and more than 23% self-reported diabetes. Among those without diabetes, nearly all had moderate-to-high risk of developing diabetes, and most had modifiable risk factors. Indicators for HRQoL showed that more than 50% had problems with mobility, pain or discomfort, and anxiety or depression.

## Primary outcome

There was a significant difference ( $p < 0.01$ ) between the mean number of ambulance calls in the intervention buildings (3.11 [SD 1.30] calls per 100 units/mo) and the control buildings (3.99 [SD 1.17] calls per 100 units/mo) in our final analysis (Table 3). This included 3 paired intervention and control buildings. Sensitivity analysis that included all buildings that were

randomly assigned initially showed no significant difference between intervention and control buildings. However, the sensitivity analysis was considered unreliable based on the circumstances described. Within-building ICC was 0.06.

## Secondary outcomes

In the intention-to-treat analysis for all participants who completed the survey during preintervention (Table 4, Table 5), almost all measures were in favour of the intervention participants. Significant differences were noted for QALY and the HRQoL domain measuring ability to engage in “usual activities” ( $p < 0.05$  and  $p < 0.01$ , respectively). The subgroup analysis comparing participants in intervention buildings who attended CP@clinic with participants in control buildings, with imputation for missing data, showed the same results as those for the intention-to-treat analysis with significant improvements ( $p < 0.01$ ) in both ability to engage in usual activities and QALY (Table 6, Table 7). However, complete case analysis (no imputation) showed significant improvements in additional outcomes for those who attended CP@clinic, including changes in CANRISK category and HRQoL “self-care” domain (Appendix 1, available at [www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.170740/-/DC1](http://www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.170740/-/DC1)).

Thirteen (20.6%) out of 63 participants in the intervention building with high scores for CANRISK had elevated capillary blood glucose levels ( $\geq 7.0$  mmol/L), whereas 1 (3.6%) out of 28 participants with moderate scores had an elevated capillary blood glucose level. This suggests that 14 residents potentially had undiagnosed diabetes, and up to 50 were at high risk of diabetes developing within 10 years.

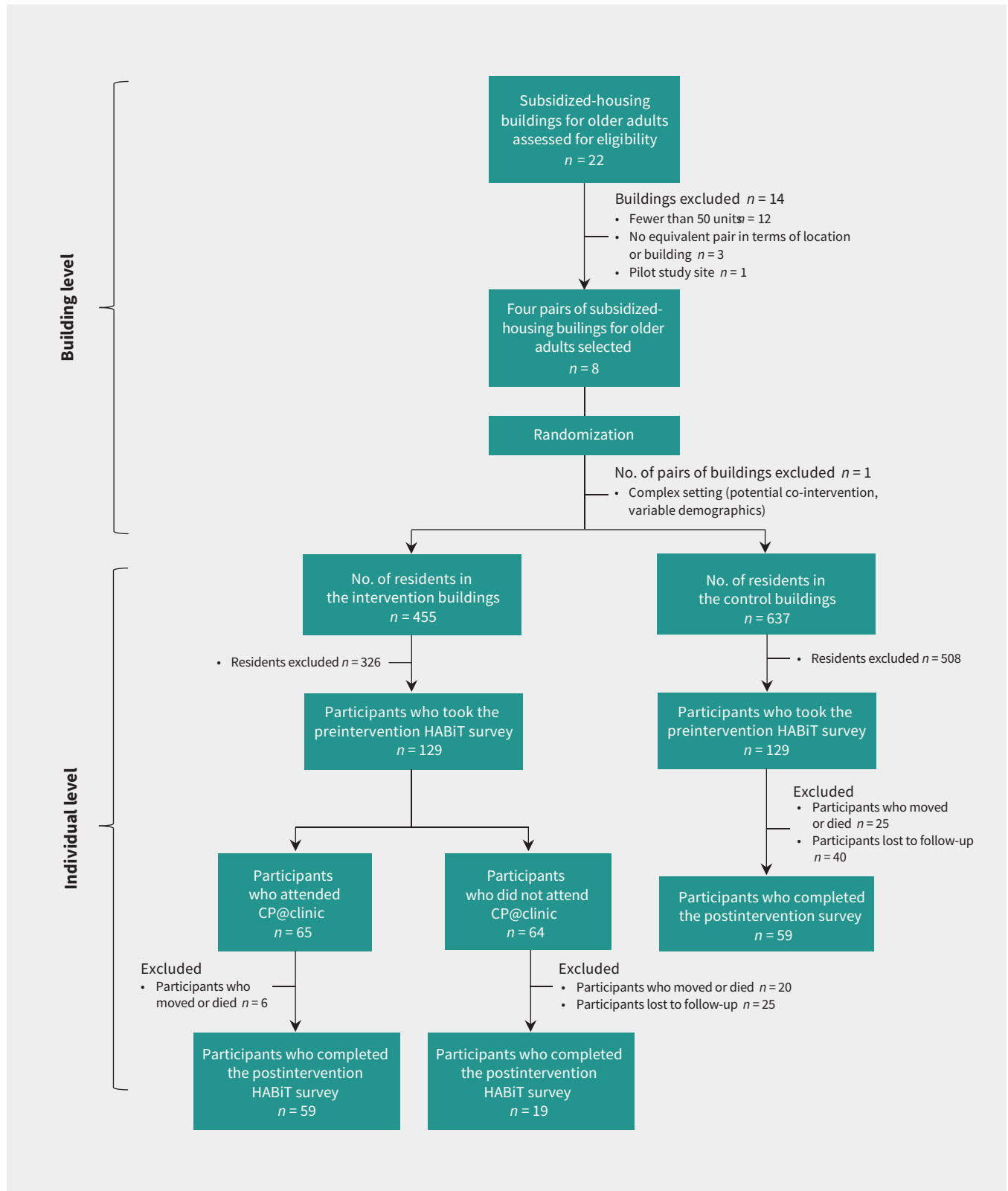
Out of all participants who attended CP@clinic, 111 (53.9%) had elevated blood pressure ( $\geq 140/90$  mm Hg) during their first visit. Thirty-six participants (52.5%) with no previous diagnosis of hypertension and 75 participants (54.7%) of those previously diagnosed with hypertension had elevated blood pressure. While attending CP@clinic, mean blood pressure for these participants decreased significantly by 5.0 mm Hg systolic (95% CI 1.0 to 9.0,  $p < 0.01$ ) and 4.8 mm Hg diastolic blood pressure (95% CI 1.9 to 7.6,  $p < 0.01$ ) after the second and fourth visits, respectively. This decrease was sustained across 10 or more visits. For participants who had elevated blood pressure during their first visit, 43 (38.7%) had normal blood pressure by their second visit (Figure 2), with minimal fluctuation thereafter.

## Interpretation

Our study showed that mean monthly ambulance calls were significantly different between buildings that had CP@clinic and control buildings. We further showed that CP@clinic was effective in improving risk factor profiles and HRQoL of participants. Hypertension and diabetes rates were higher than in an age-matched Canadian population.<sup>31,32</sup> The combination of risk factor improvements among participants was significant enough to show changes in participants' CANRISK category, which implies that CP@clinic is having an impact in reducing participants' risk of developing diabetes. Some HRQoL domains showed significant differences between intervention and control groups.

Furthermore, participants' blood pressures showed a significant and sustained decrease consistent with previous community blood pressure clinics.<sup>33,34</sup> All of these individual changes may

have led to the significant difference in ambulance calls between intervention and control groups. Extrapolation suggests that an average of 10 to 11 calls per 100 apartment units



**Figure 1:** Participant survey and 1-year follow-up. \*Most postintervention outcome data for all participants who moved were still available from the CP@clinic database. Note: CP@clinic = Community Paramedicine at Clinic, HABiT = Health Awareness and Behaviour Tool.

**Table 2: Participant-level characteristics for intervention and control buildings at baseline**

Characteristic	No. (%)* of participants in the intervention buildings n = 129†	No. (%)* of participants in the control buildings n = 129†
Age, yr; mean ± SD	73.7 ± 8.9	70.9 ± 8.5
Female sex	98 (76.0)	95 (73.6)
Lives alone	115 (89.1)	119 (92.2)
Education level		
Some high school or lower	64 (50.8) n = 126	60 (46.9) n = 128
High school diploma	29 (23.0) n = 126	34 (26.6) n = 128
Some college/university or higher	16 (12.7) n = 126	14 (10.9) n = 128
College or university	17 (13.5) n = 126	20 (15.6) n = 128
Poor health literacy‡	80 (84.2)	84 (81.6)
With chronic diseases		
Heart problem	44 (34.1)	32 (24.8)
Hypertension	65 (50.4)	73 (56.6)
High cholesterol	50 (38.8)	53 (41.1)
Stroke	20 (15.5)	14 (10.9)
Diabetes	32 (24.8)	41 (31.8)
Risk factors		
Low physical activity	51 (39.5)	71 (55.0)
Low intake of fruits and vegetables	43 (33.3)	41 (31.8)
High intake of alcohol	2 (1.6)	2 (1.6)
Smoker	25 (19.4)	54 (41.9)
High BMI	83 (64.3)	86 (66.6)
CANRISK score		
Moderate	41 (32.5) n = 126	47 (36.4)
High	84 (66.7) n = 126	80 (62.0)
Perceived health status		
Reported poor to fair health	51 (39.5)	60 (46.5)
With mobility problems	76 (58.9)	85 (65.9)
With self-care problems	37 (28.7)	20 (15.5)
With problems doing usual activities	69 (53.5)	54 (41.9)
With pain/discomfort	92 (71.3)	104 (80.6)
With anxiety/depression	64 (49.6)	63 (48.8)
Has a family physician	115 (89.1)	122 (94.6)

Note: BMI = body mass index, CANRISK = Canadian Diabetes Risk Questionnaire, SD = standard deviation.

\*Unless specified otherwise.

†Participants who completed the Health Awareness and Behaviour Tool Survey.

‡For the health literacy assessment, n = 95 for the intervention building and n = 103 for the control building.

would be avoided each year. We postulate that the difference in ambulance calls in the short term was due to improved health care access, resource linkage and knowledge about when to access these services.

To date, there have been few rigorous studies that have evaluated community paramedicine programs.<sup>35</sup> Many of these programs target frequent users of the emergency or health care system.<sup>16,36,37</sup> In contrast to most community paramedicine programs that focus on the curative aspects of health, CP@clinic has a strong preventive and health promotion component (mid-stream interventions) that may contribute to enduring lifestyle changes and long-term benefits. Other community paramedicine programs are also more resource intensive, whereas CP@clinic has proved to be feasible to implement using paramedics on modified work assignments. Furthermore, CP@clinic promotes continuity of care by sharing participants' assessments (with consent) with their family physician and allowing further care to be started by a health care team.

### Limitations

Our study had a few limitations. First, our calculation of sample size was based on an minimum clinically important difference for ambulance calls that we obtained upon consultation with a small number of senior paramedics, and we did not apply an ICC to the calculation, because no ICC estimate was available. To inform future research, we have provided the ICC observed from our data. Second, despite advanced notice that research staff would be in the building with identification, many residents were unwilling to open their doors for one-on-one interviews, out of concern for their safety. The initial plan to recruit by systematic random sampling was later converted to a convenience sampling method to ensure higher participation and better coverage of the building residents. However, our sample demographics were similar to those provided by CityHousing Hamilton for these buildings, with the exception that more women completed the Health Awareness and Behaviour Tool survey (74.8%) compared with the overall building residents (59.5% female). This limitation should be considered when interpreting the study results and when designing future research studies with populations in subsidized housing.

Last, despite our best efforts and multiple follow-ups, a high proportion of participants of the control group and those from the intervention group who did not attend CP@clinic either

**Table 3: Difference in monthly ambulance call rates between intervention and control buildings**

Comparison	Ambulance call rates per 100 apartment units/mo*		
	Intervention buildings, mean $\pm$ SD	Control buildings, mean $\pm$ SD	Mean difference (95% CI)
Final analysis†	3.11 $\pm$ 1.30	3.99 $\pm$ 1.17	-0.88 (-0.45 to -1.30)
Sensitivity analysis‡	3.68 $\pm$ 1.10	4.01 $\pm$ 0.87	-0.33 (-1.32 to 0.65)

Note: CI = confidence interval, SD = standard deviation.  
 \*Adjusted for pairing and baseline ambulance call rates.  
 †One pair of buildings with unreliable data were excluded.  
 ‡Including all buildings that were randomly assigned initially.

**Table 4: Change in health behaviour and quality-of-life outcomes between participants in intervention and control buildings\***

Quality-of-life measure/ risk factor domain	No. (%) of participants with improvement		
	Intervention buildings n = 129†	Control buildings n = 129†	OR (95% CI)
Mobility	40 (31.0)	30 (23.3)	1.5 (0.7 to 3.5)
Self-care	29 (22.5)	21 (16.3)	1.8 (0.5 to 5.8)
Usual activities	43 (33.3)	21 (16.3)	2.6 (1.2 to 5.8)
Pain and discomfort	44 (34.1)	36 (27.9)	1.4 (0.6 to 3.0)
Anxiety and depression	57 (44.2)	49 (38.0)	1.3 (0.8 to 2.3)
Physical activity	21 (16.3)	21 (16.3)	1.0 (0.5 to 2.2)
Intake of fruits and vegetables	36 (27.9)	39 (30.2)	0.8 (0.1 to 7.7)
CANRISK category	29 (22.5)	16 (12.4)	2.0 (0.8 to 5.3)

Note: CANRISK = Canadian Diabetes Risk Questionnaire, CI = confidence interval, OR = odds ratio.  
 \*Adjusted for pairing and clustering, with imputation.  
 †Participants who completed the Health Awareness and Behaviour Tool Survey.

**Table 5: Comparison of changes in health indicators among participants who attended CP@clinic and participants in control buildings\***

Health indicator	Change in participants from pre- to postintervention†‡		
	Intervention buildings, mean $\pm$ SD	Control buildings, mean $\pm$ SD	Mean difference (95% CI)
BMI	0.69 $\pm$ 3.6	0.18 $\pm$ 4.7	0.5 (-0.4 to 1.4)
Waist circumference, cm	4.6 $\pm$ 24.4	-0.4 $\pm$ 14.4	4.4 (-1.1 to 10.0)
QALY	0.15 $\pm$ 0.37	0.06 $\pm$ 0.30	0.09 (0.01 to 0.17)
State of health¶	3.9 $\pm$ 26.4	4.3 $\pm$ 35.1	-0.4 (-8.4 to 7.6)

Note: BMI = body mass index, CI = confidence interval, CP@clinic = Community Paramedicine at Clinic, QALY = quality-adjusted life year, SD = standard deviation.  
 \*For the those participants who completed the Health Awareness and Behaviour Tool survey.  
 †Preintervention is defined as the baseline measure immediately before implementing CP@clinic, and postintervention is defined as 12 months after the start of CP@clinic in the intervention buildings.  
 ‡Adjusted for pairing and clustering, with imputation.  
 ¶Visual analogue scale of 0–100 in EQ-5D (0 = the worst imaginable state of health and 100 = best imaginable state of health).<sup>24</sup>

moved, died or were lost to follow-up. Much of this was reflective of the type of population and beyond our control.<sup>38</sup> However, participants who attended CP@clinic had a low proportion who

moved or died, implying that the intervention may promote individuals to stay in their social housing situations longer. Studies have shown that higher rates may not be significant as long as

**Table 6: Change in health behaviour and quality-of-life outcomes between participants in intervention buildings who attended CP@clinic and those in control buildings\***

Quality-of-life measure/ risk factor domain	No. (%) of participants with improvement†		OR (95% CI)
	Intervention buildings n = 65	Control buildings n = 129	
Mobility	20 (30.8)	30 (23.3)	1.5 (0.5 to 4.7)
Self-care	19 (29.2)	21 (16.3)	2.5 (0.4 to 17.1)
Usual activities	26 (40.0)	21 (16.3)	3.5 (1.5 to 8.2)
Pain and discomfort	22 (33.8)	36 (27.9)	1.4 (0.5 to 4.2)
Anxiety and depression	29 (44.6)	49 (38.0)	1.4 (0.4 to 5.3)
Physical activity	13 (20.0)	21 (16.3)	1.3 (0.6 to 3.1)
Intake of fruits and vegetables	8 (12.3)	39 (30.2)	0.5 (0.0 to 30.4)
CANRISK category	13 (20.0)	16 (12.4)	1.8 (0.7 to 4.5)

Note: CANRISK = Canadian Diabetes Risk Questionnaire, CI = confidence interval, CP@clinic = Community Paramedicine at Clinic, OR = odds ratio.  
\*Among participants who completed the Health Awareness and Behaviour Tool survey.  
†With imputation.

**Table 7: Comparison of changes in health indicators among participants who attended CP@clinic and participants in control buildings\***

Health indicator	Change in participants from pre- to postintervention†‡		Mean difference (95% CI)
	Intervention buildings mean ± SD	Control buildings mean ± SD	
BMI	0.3 ± 2.7	0.2 ± 4.7	0.1 (-0.8 to 1.0)
Waist circumference, cm	2.3 ± 13.7	-0.4 ± 14.4	-2.7 (-1.6 to 7.0)
QALY	0.22 ± 0.36	0.06 ± 0.30	0.16 (0.06 to 0.26)
State of health¶	6.8 ± 21.9	4.3 ± 35.1	2.4 (-6.0 to 10.9)

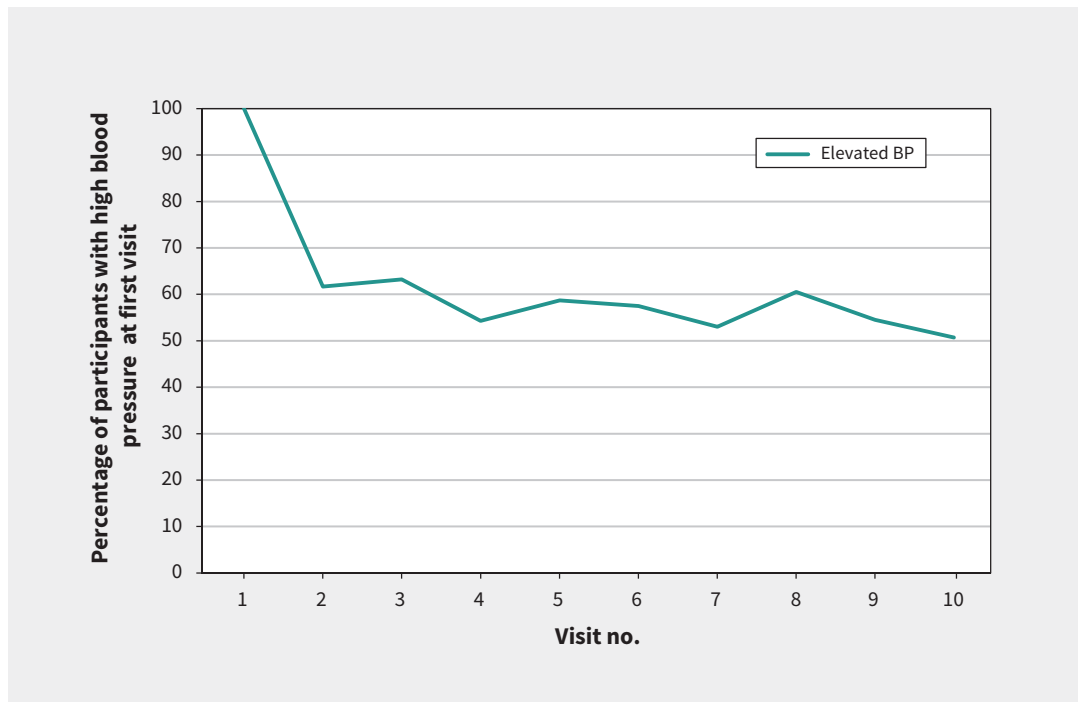
Note: BMI = body mass index, CI = confidence interval, CP@clinic = Community Paramedicine at Clinic, QALY = quality-adjusted life year, SD = standard deviation.  
\*For those participants who completed the Health Awareness and Behaviour Tool survey.  
†Preintervention is defined as the baseline measure immediately before implementing CP@clinic, and postintervention is defined as 12 months after the start of CP@clinic in the intervention buildings.  
‡With imputation.  
¶Visual analogue scale of 0–100 in EQ-5D (0 = the worst imaginable state of health and 100 = best imaginable state of health).<sup>24</sup>

the losses are not missing at random.<sup>39,40</sup> We analyzed the data rigorously using multiple imputation to address this issue of missing data. Although there were fewer outcomes that were significantly different between intervention and control groups in the multiple imputation analysis, the results consistently showed that survey participants of intervention buildings had better outcomes. Furthermore, compared with the control group, participants who attended CP@clinic had significantly worse initial risk factor profiles and HRQoL. If movement were due to death or health problems, participants of CP@clinic should have had a higher proportion of those who moved or died, or were lost to follow-up. This indicates that CP@clinic may have kept participants healthy at home because of the components of the intervention itself or the social effect that it has created in the buildings as noted in our previous study.<sup>41</sup>

## Conclusion

Our study showed that the CP@clinic intervention had a significant effect on mean monthly ambulance calls in the intervention buildings compared with the control buildings. Furthermore, CP@clinic participants showed significantly greater improvement in the CANRISK category and HRQoL domains. There may be long-term effects on ambulance calls. Quantitative and qualitative work is currently being conducted to evaluate this theory in more detail. A scale-up of CP@clinic into similar subsidized-housing buildings across Canada could lead to substantial gains in the health care system and improvements in the health of older adults living in subsidized community housing. In the coming decades, the growing population of older adults will affect the Canadian health system inevitably, and the CP@clinic program has great potential to reduce the impending burden created by this evolving demographic.





**Figure 2:** Normalization of blood pressure over time in participants with elevated blood pressure (BP) at the first visit at CP@clinic. Note: CP@clinic = Community Paramedicine at Clinic.

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