



Addressing What Matters

Aligning care with the priorities of older adults and their caregivers.

This article is the second in a series, *Supporting Family Caregivers in the 4Ms of an Age-Friendly Health System*, published in collaboration with the AARP Public Policy Institute as part of the ongoing *Supporting Family Caregivers: No Longer Home Alone* series. The 4Ms of an Age-Friendly Health System (What Matters, Medication, Mentation, and Mobility) is an evidence-based framework for assessing and acting on critical issues in the care of older adults across settings and transitions of care. Engaging the health care team, including older adults and their family caregivers, with the 4Ms framework can help to ensure that every older adult gets the best care possible, is not harmed by health care, and is satisfied with the care they receive.

The articles in this series present considerations for implementing the 4Ms framework in the inpatient hospital setting and incorporating family caregivers in doing so. Resources for both nurses and family caregivers, including a series of accompanying videos developed by AARP and the Rush Center for Excellence in Aging and funded by The John A. Hartford Foundation, are also provided. Nurses should read the articles first, so they understand how best to help family caregivers. Then they can refer caregivers to the informational tear sheet—*Information for Family Caregivers*—and instructional videos, encouraging them to ask questions. For additional information, see *Resources for Nurses*.

By 2040, older adults are projected to make up 21.6% of the U.S. population, an increase from 16% in 2019.¹ Most older adults require care as they age, and in the United States this care typically falls to family members or friends, who provide an estimated 24 hours of complex care per week, with 58% performing medical and nursing tasks.² Although 29% of family caregivers say a health care provider has asked them what support they need to care for their care recipient, only 13% report being asked what they need to care for themselves.² To shape care interventions to best meet older adults' needs, it is essential that nurses and the health care team understand what is most important to both the care recipient and the family caregiver.

To that end, The John A. Hartford Foundation and the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI), in partnership with the American Hospital Association and the Catholic Health Association of the United States, developed the 4Ms of an Age-Friendly Health System, a framework in which four core elements of care—What Matters, Medication, Mentation, and Mobility—are assessed and acted upon. The framework offers best practices for working with older adults across care settings, and thus has implications for working with caregivers.

This article examines the first of the 4Ms, What Matters, which serves as the framework's underpinning. Here, we will discuss identifying what matters to hospitalized older adults and their family caregivers, offer suggestions for partnering with caregivers to ensure that what matters is fully integrated into care, and present tools and resources for both nurses and caregivers.

BACKGROUND

In the 4Ms framework, What Matters to the older adult is the cornerstone for plans of care, and impacts decisions about Medication, Mentation, and Mobility.³ Having conversations to learn about the older adult's health care priorities and preferences is important in every care setting, as well as after a change in health status or stage in life; these conversations ideally reflect person-centered care.⁴ What matters to the individual may be influenced by their racial and ethnic background, culture, life experiences, and spiritual beliefs.⁴ Health care priorities for hospitalized older adults vary, but often include returning home, pain remission, improving breathing, and being able to participate in family outings or activities with grandchildren.⁵

Older adults may be more open to expressing their needs, values, and preferences to clinicians when they

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and their caregivers are treated as respected and valued members of the health care team.⁶ This is an important consideration when working with people of diverse backgrounds who may have experienced inequitable treatment when engaging with health care systems.⁶ Respecting people of diverse backgrounds includes ensuring attention to autonomy, dignity, integrity, and vulnerability.⁶

Incorporating caregivers into the health care team is also supported by the Caregiver Advise, Record, Enable (CARE) Act. The CARE Act has been enacted into law in 40 states and stipulates that health care systems follow best practice guidelines by integrating family caregivers into the hospitalization process of older adults.⁷ Under this act, health systems are required to *advise* older adults that they can identify a caregiver, *record* the name and contact information of the caregiver in the electronic health record (EHR) with the older adult's consent, and *enable* family caregivers to help by notifying them about the discharge plan and their role in the plan and providing education on caregiving tasks.⁷ In an Age-Friendly Health System, implementation of the CARE Act is critical to ensuring patient-centered care and improved communication with caregivers.⁷

ASSESS WHAT MATTERS

Assessing What Matters to the older adult is a valuable starting point for using the 4Ms framework to align care with the person's preferences and goals.⁸ Additionally, identifying what matters to family caregivers and attending to their needs plays a key part in optimizing care for older adults. In the hospital setting, after asking the older adult what matters to them, questions to ask the caregiver may include: In your view,

- what matters to the older adult?
- what matters to you about their care?
- what matters most about this hospitalization?
- what concerns you most about the older adult's health care now and in the future?

When working with individuals whose language differs from yours:

- May I ask an interpreter to join us so I can ensure I fully understand what matters most to you and your family?

Including caregivers as partners from the point of admission validates the importance of the caregiver's role and can help ensure that the care plan is consistent with what matters to both the older adult and the caregiver. Nurses can facilitate this partnership by making sure the caregiver's contact information is correct; inquiring about the caregiver's



A nurse, older adult, and family caregiver discuss the older adult's goals and preferences. Photo courtesy of the AARP Public Policy Institute.

er's preferences for the older adult; asking questions such as, "What's your perspective on how the older adult has been functioning?"; seeking the caregiver's input on the plan of care during daily rounds; and ensuring that the caregiver is ready, willing, and able to meet the older adult's needs at discharge. Assessing this readiness may involve asking:

- Is everything you'll need in place, so you are ready to provide care?
- How willing are you to provide the needed care? What are you unwilling to take on?
- Are you truly able, in a practical sense, to provide care for the older adult? What are the limits of what you can realistically do?

Caregivers' ability to provide effective postdischarge care is often related to the degree of burden they experience. Additionally, balancing caregiving responsibilities with what matters to the caregiver—for example, their career—can be challenging. The Burden Scale for Family Caregivers—short version (www.psychiatrie.uk-erlangen.de/index.php?id=11049) can assist nurses in determining the degree to which the caregiver is stressed by providing care.⁹ Moreover, the Preparedness for Caregiving Scale (https://hign.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Try_This_General_Assessment_28.pdf) can help guide nurses through conversations about the caregiver's readiness to meet the older adult's needs after discharge.¹⁰ Familiarity with these tools can aid nurses in becoming increasingly sensitive to the issues caregivers face.



Resources for Nurses

- ▶ Identifying What Matters
<http://links.lww.com/AJN/A212>
- ▶ Preparing for a Hospital Stay: What to Know Before You Go
<http://links.lww.com/AJN/A216>
- ▶ Planning for Discharge and Next Steps
<http://links.lww.com/AJN/A217>

Note: Family caregivers can access these videos, as well as additional information and resources, on AARP's Home Alone Alliance web page: www.aarp.org/nolongeralone.

Assessing What Matters also includes inquiring about advance care planning (ACP). Nurses should have a conversation with the older adult and the caregiver to see if advance directives are in place or if future care has been discussed. If ACP documents need to be completed during hospitalization, consider which member of the health care team should guide the discussion and ask the older adult to indicate which other family members or caregivers to include in the conversation.⁴ Because the topic of death is fraught with fear and avoidance for many, ACP discussions are sensitive matters, and approaching the older adult and family caregiver may require attention to timing and tone. An estimated 60% of older adults have participated in ACP, with lower rates among people of color.^{11,12} Societal barriers such as distrust, health literacy, and lower education levels contribute to this disparity, reinforcing the importance of individualized approaches to ACP conversations with older adults.¹¹⁻¹³

Health care preferences, particularly regarding end-of-life decisions, may shift over time and in changing situations. It is crucial to discuss What Matters throughout the older adult's hospitalization, as needs and priorities change with disease progression, emotional adjustment, and relationship shifts. Nurses can assess What Matters at several key points during the older adult's hospital stay, such as during nurse leader rounds, at the beginning of each shift, and when planning transitions of care.

ACT ON WHAT MATTERS

After learning what matters to the older adult and family caregiver, it is incumbent upon the health care team to act on these priorities, goals, and care preferences. Most importantly, the nurse serves as an advocate to ensure that the goals of care and treatment plan align with what matters to both caregiver and older adult.

Given that most older adults have two or more chronic conditions,¹⁴ their health care may need to be coordinated among various providers. Thus, all members of the health care team must be informed about what matters to the older adult and caregiver about the older adult's care. Communicating what matters on the whiteboard, in the EHR, and during change of shift report and clinical rounds are important first steps. Knowing that the health care team is aware of what matters to the older adult can alleviate caregiver distress, particularly when the caregiver cannot be at the bedside. If a caregiver is unable to be present, consider holding a family care meeting via telehealth.

Addressing what matters to family caregivers about their role also affects how care is provided after discharge. When caregivers are included in decisions about the plan for care at home, the plan is more likely to be feasible for the caregiver to implement and adhere to, helping ensure that the older adult will get the care they need. Including the caregiver as a partner in the discharge-planning process is a key component of the CARE Act¹⁵ and has been shown to decrease hospital readmission rates and subsequently lead to increased older adult and caregiver satisfaction.¹⁶ In one systematic review and meta-analysis, integrating caregivers into the discharge-planning process was associated with a 25% reduction in 90-day readmissions and a 24% reduction in 180-day readmissions compared with usual care.¹⁶

Nurses can help ensure family caregivers have the skills they need to support What Matters in the home setting. One evidence-based strategy is the use of a teach-back model for caregiver instruction, which involves the nurse explaining a health care concept or demonstrating a skill and then asking the caregiver to explain or demonstrate it back. Based on the caregiver's response, the nurse determines if an additional teach-back cycle is needed.¹⁷

RESOURCES FOR CLINICIANS AND CAREGIVERS

The IHI offers many useful tools for learning about and implementing the 4Ms of an Age-Friendly Health System framework (www.ihf.org/Engage/Initiatives/Age-Friendly-Health-Systems/Pages/Resources.aspx). One such tool is "What Matters" to Older Adults? A Toolkit for Health Systems to Design Better Care with Older Adults, which details how to prepare for and conduct conversations about what matters to older adults and end-of-life care (see Table 1).⁴ Tools available from programs like The Conversation Project and Patient Priorities Care can help prepare older adults and caregivers for conversations about their care preferences.^{18,19} Schaalman Senior Voices



Information for Family Caregivers

Addressing what matters to the older adult you care for—and to you—is key to achieving the best care and treatment outcomes. Below are tips for attending to What Matters—one of the 4Ms of an Age-Friendly Health System—before, during, and after hospitalization.

Prior to Hospitalization

- Discuss what matters to the older adult about their health care.
- Be sure advance directives are in place so the person's wishes can be followed. Tools to explore:
 - *Your Conversation Starter Guide* (<https://theconversationproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/ConversationStarterGuide.pdf>)
 - PREPARE for Your Care (<https://prepareforyourcare.org>)
 - *Conversation Guide for Patients and Caregivers for Identifying Their Health Priorities* (<https://patientprioritiescare.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Conversation-Guide-for-Patients-and-Caregivers-for-Identifying-their-Health-Priorities.pdf>)
- Plan to accommodate the person's communication preferences. For example, if staying connected to others matters to the older adult, and they use an electronic device for this purpose, be sure the device and charger are stored safely and can't be misplaced.




During Hospitalization

- Consider these options for informing clinicians about what matters:
 - Indicate a preferred language.
 - List other family members who should be included in the care team.
 - Ensure that food preferences related to culture or dietary needs are communicated to staff.
 - Indicate any potential barriers to providing care at home after discharge.
- Be sure to speak with the health care team about what matters to the older adult—and to you—about the older adult's care. If the team does not initiate this conversation, ask the older adult to speak with the team about what matters to them.
- Make sure that what matters to the older adult is noted on the whiteboard in their room.

Transitioning to Home

- Think honestly about the ways in which you are ready, willing, and able to provide care at home.
- What needs to be done? What resources are available? How much are you able to take on, and who can be included in the care team to lessen your load?
- Consider how to facilitate what matters to the older adult at home.
 - Be sure the older adult's preferences are accommodated.
 - Arrange to help the older adult stay in touch with anyone important to them.
- Explore how to provide care to the older adult that reflects what matters to you about their care.
 - CATCH-ON offers online education modules for caregivers on the basics of aging: <http://catch-on.org/oaf-home/oaf-online-education/online-modules/menu-of-video-modules>.

Family caregiver videos about the 4Ms/What Matters can be found on AARP's website:

-  Identifying What Matters
<http://links.lww.com/AJN/A218>
-  Preparing for a Hospital Stay: What to Know Before You Go
<http://links.lww.com/AJN/A222>
-  Planning for Discharge and Next Steps
<http://links.lww.com/AJN/A223>

For additional information, the AARP Public Policy Institute's Home Alone Alliance website offers publications, training webinars, blog posts, and videos for family caregivers: www.aarp.org/ppi/initiatives/home-alone-alliance.



Table 1. Health Care Professional Tools for Assessing and Acting on What Matters

Resources	Link
Try This: Age-Friendly Health Systems: The 4Ms	https://hign.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Try_This_General_Assessment_35.pdf
National Center for Ethics in Health Care: Goals of Care Conversations, Resources	www.ethics.va.gov/docs/GoCC/gocc_resources_internet_020816.pdf
Patient Priorities Care	https://patientprioritiescare.org
Patient Priorities Care: Conversation Guide and Manual for Identifying Patients' Health Priorities	https://patientprioritiescare.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Conversation-Guide-and-Manual-for-Identifying-Patients27-Health-Priorities.pdf
The Conversation Project	https://theconversationproject.org
"What Matters" to Older Adults? A Toolkit for Health Systems to Design Better Care with Older Adults	www.ihl.org/Engage/Initiatives/Age-Friendly-Health-Systems/Documents/IHI_Age_Friendly_What_Matters_to_Older_Adults_Toolkit.pdf

(<https://aging.rush.edu/schaalman/what-matters-community>), from the Rush Center for Excellence in Aging, features a collection of short videos of older adults expressing what matters most to them; these may be useful to watch in order to learn how others articulate what matters. Finally, nurses can refer family caregivers to the tear sheet, *Information for Family Caregivers*, which offers tips for addressing what matters before, during, and after hospitalization. ▼

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