

Additional File 3: Table S1. Descriptive characteristics of studies included in systematic review and meta-analysis

Study	Design	Setting/Target population	Co-morbidities	N	Age	Female gender (%)	Living arrangements	Outcomes assessed ^a	Time of assessment ^b
Choong [27]	Pseudo-RCT	Australia; all patients admitted through emergency department for surgical treatment of acute fracture of the femur.	NR	111	81	72%	Most (n = NR) lived with family or significant others.	Index length of hospital stay; hospital readmissions; time to surgery; time to mobilization; time to aged care assessment for discharge placement; discharge	Index hospital admission; daily; 28 days after index hospital discharge.

								destination; hospital complications; post-discharge complications.	
Kennedy [28]	RCT	USA; English speaking patients aged 75+ reachable by telephone.	NR	80	80	53%	Most (n = NR) lived with family or significant other in the community; community dwellers (96%); nursing home residents	Index length of hospital stay; hospital readmissions; mortality; time to first hospital readmission; change in living arrangement.	Index hospital admission; 2 and 8 weeks after index hospital discharge.

(4%).									
Kleinpell [29]	RCT	USA; critically ill English speaking adults aged 65+ admitted to an intensive care unit for at least 24 hours and cognitively able to provide consent.	Cardiovascular 49%, oncological 21%, neurological 9%, hepatic or pancreatic 6%, and other 12%.	100	73	34%	NR.	Index length of hospital stay; quality of life; readiness for discharge.	Day before anticipated discharge from hospital; 2 weeks after index hospital discharge.
<u>Legrain</u> [34]	<u>RCT</u>	<u>France; French speaking adults aged 70+ admitted to an</u>	<u>Coronary artery disease 29%, HT 66%, arrhythmia</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>66%</u>	<u>Living alone (47%).</u>	<u>Hospital readmissions; emergency department</u>	<u>Index hospital discharge; 3 and 6</u>

<u>acute geriatric</u>	<u>25%, dementia</u>	<u>visits;</u>	<u>months</u>
<u>unit for</u>	<u>22%, diabetes</u>	<u>mortality; delay</u>	<u>after index</u>
<u>emergency</u>	<u>mellitus 16%,</u>	<u>before</u>	<u>hospital</u>
<u>treatment of a</u>	<u>heart failure</u>	<u>readmission.</u>	<u>discharge.</u>
<u>medical</u>	<u>15%, cancer</u>		
<u>condition.</u>	<u>13%,</u>		
<u>Excluded</u>	<u>pulmonary</u>		
<u>patients with an</u>	<u>disease 12%,</u>		
<u>expected length</u>	<u>and stroke</u>		
<u>of stay < 5</u>	<u>1.4%.</u>		
<u>days, expected</u>			
<u>survival < 3</u>			
<u>months,</u>			
<u>receiving</u>			
<u>palliative care,</u>			
<u>without health</u>			

		<u>insurance, not</u>							
		<u>residing in</u>							
		<u>France.</u>							
Lin [30]	Quasi- experimental	Taiwan; adults aged 65+ with hip fracture; able to walk; pre-fracture Barthel score $\geq$ 70 points; not cognitively impaired; not terminally ill.	NR	50	79	36%	NR	Index length of hospital stay; hospital readmissions; satisfaction with discharge planning; quality of life; self-care knowledge; functional status.	Index hospital admission and discharge; 2 and 12 weeks after index hospital discharge.

<u>Naughton</u>	<u>RCT</u>	<u>USA; Adults</u>	<u>NR. Most</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>57%</u>	<u>Living at</u>	<u>Index length of</u>	<u>Index</u>
[33]		<u>aged 70+</u>	<u>frequent</u>				<u>home (78%).</u>	<u>hospital stay;</u>	<u>hospital</u>
		<u>admitted from</u>	<u>admitting</u>					<u>discharge</u>	<u>discharge.</u>
		<u>emergency</u>	<u>diagnoses</u>					<u>destination;</u>	
		<u>department to</u>	<u>included CHF</u>					<u>costs.</u>	
		<u>medical care</u>	<u>8%, pneumonia</u>						
		<u>and not under</u>	<u>7%, syncope</u>						
		<u>care of hospital</u>	<u>5%, urinary</u>						
		<u>staff.</u>	<u>tract infection</u>						
			<u>5%.</u>						
<u>Naylor</u>	<u>RCT</u>	<u>USA; English</u>	<u>Coronary artery</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>57%</u>	<u>NR other than</u>	<u>Index length of</u>	<u>Index</u>
[23]		<u>speaking adults</u>	<u>disease 48%,</u>				<u>admitted</u>	<u>hospital stay;</u>	<u>hospital</u>
		<u>aged 65+</u>	<u>HT 52%, atrial</u>				<u>from their</u>	<u>hospital</u>	<u>admission;</u>
		<u>admitted from</u>	<u>tachycardia</u>				<u>homes.</u>	<u>readmissions or</u>	<u>2, 6, 12, 26,</u>
		<u>their homes</u>	<u>35%, diabetes</u>					<u>death after</u>	<u>and 52</u>
		<u>with a</u>	<u>mellitus 38%,</u>					<u>discharge;</u>	<u>weeks after</u>

diagnosis of	and pulmonary	readmission	index
heart failure;	disease 30%.	length of	hospital
not diagnosed		hospital stay;	discharge.
with end-stage		mortality;	
renal disease;		satisfaction	
alert and		with discharge	
oriented;		planning;	
reachable by		quality of life;	
telephone after		functional	
discharge, and		status; costs;	
residing within		time to first	
60 miles from		hospital	
hospital.		readmission or	
		death;	
		unscheduled	
		acute care	

								visits.	
Rich [32]	RCT	USA; adults aged 70+ admitted to medical unit with CHF, residing within catchment area, not planned to be discharged to nursing home or chronic care facility, without severe cognitive	HT 65%, diabetes mellitus 31%, prior MI 23%, prior CHF 63%.	98	79	59%	NR; Living in community presumed because excluded patients with planned nursing home discharge.	Index length of hospital stay; hospital readmissions; readmission length of hospital stay; time to first hospital readmission.	Index hospital discharge; 90 days after index hospital discharge.

impairment,
 psychiatric
 disturbance, or
 non-cardiac
 illness with
 probability of
 unpreventable
 readmission.

Rich [31]	RCT	USA; adults aged 70+ admitted with CHF; one or more risk factors for readmission (history of	HT 76%, diabetes mellitus 28%, prior MI 43%, prior CHF 77%.	282	79	59%	Living alone 43%; living with others 57%; living in community presumed because planned	Hospital readmissions; readmission length of hospital stay; mortality; quality of life; costs.	Index hospital admission; 90 days after index hospital discharge.
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heart failure, >

3

hospitalizations

within past 5

years, or CHF

precipitated by

acute MI or

uncontrolled

HT); living

within the

catchment area;

not planned to

be discharged

to a long term

care facility; no

severe

nursing home

discharges

excluded.

dementia; no
psychiatric
illness;
expected
survival > 3
months.

Notes: ^a Not all outcomes measured at all time points. Where outcomes were comparable, narrative analysis or meta-analysis performed; ^b Duration of follow-up post index hospital discharge.

Abbreviations: CHF = congestive heart failure; HT = hypertension; MI = myocardial infarction; N = sample size; NR = not reported; RCT = randomized controlled trial; USA = United States of America