Living with Risk: Decision Support Approach (LwR:DSA)

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April 29th. 2026

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The Tension

Clinicians
Define risk negatively[1]

Clinicians
Focus on the physical consequences[2]

Clinicians
May prioritize their values & preferences[3]

People
Take risk for the positive consequences

People
Experience social, emotional & physical consequences

People
Prioritize their values and preferences

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The Shift

- Broadening our definition of risk
  - Acknowledging the benefits of risk taking
  - Acknowledge the social, emotional and physical consequences of risk taking
- Balancing harms and benefits
- Leveraging the client's strengths
- Incorporating the values and preferences of the client

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Broadened Definition of Risk[4]

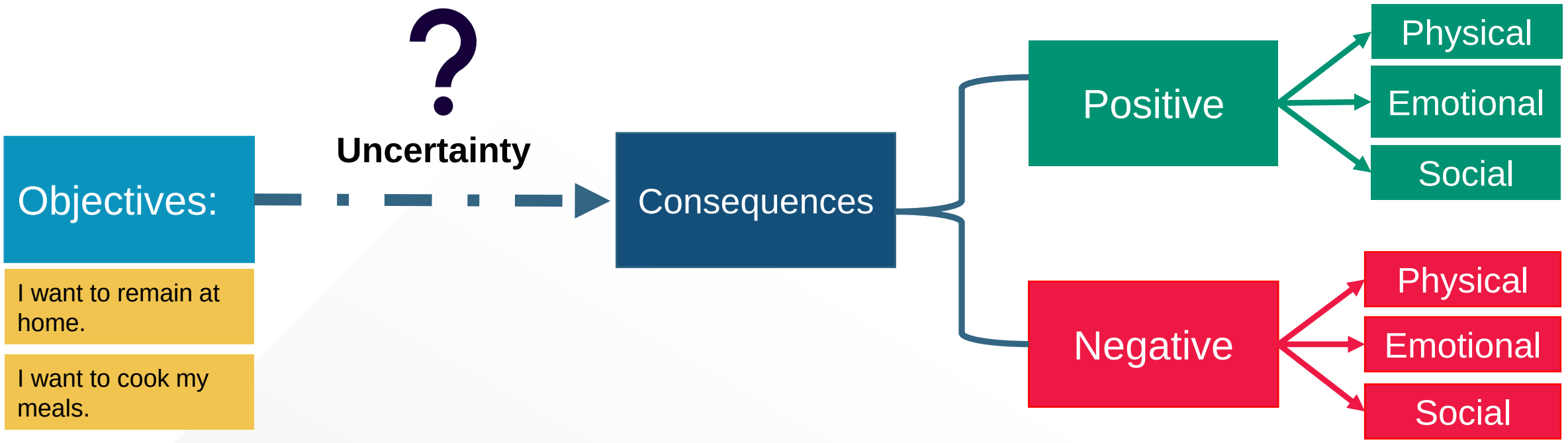

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Diagram used with permission[5]

The Solution – The LwR:DSA[5]

Guides discharge and care plan discussions by:

- supporting a **balanced**, **broadened**, **person-centered** approach to risk assessment
- **framing** information clinicians are already gathering,
- ensuring a wide **variety of risk** categories are addressed,
- supporting a **balanced problem-solving** approach
- encouraging a **collaborative** team approach.

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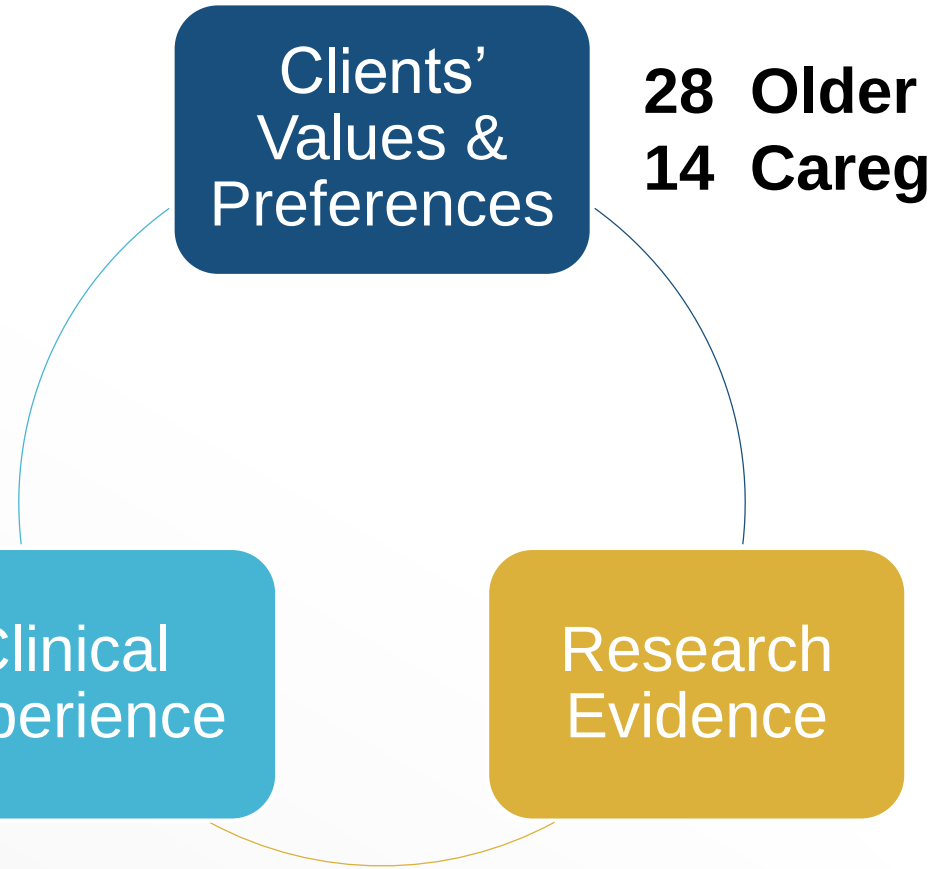
LwR:DSA: Evidence-Based Innovation



28 Older Adults
14 Caregivers

209 Clinicians

16 researchers

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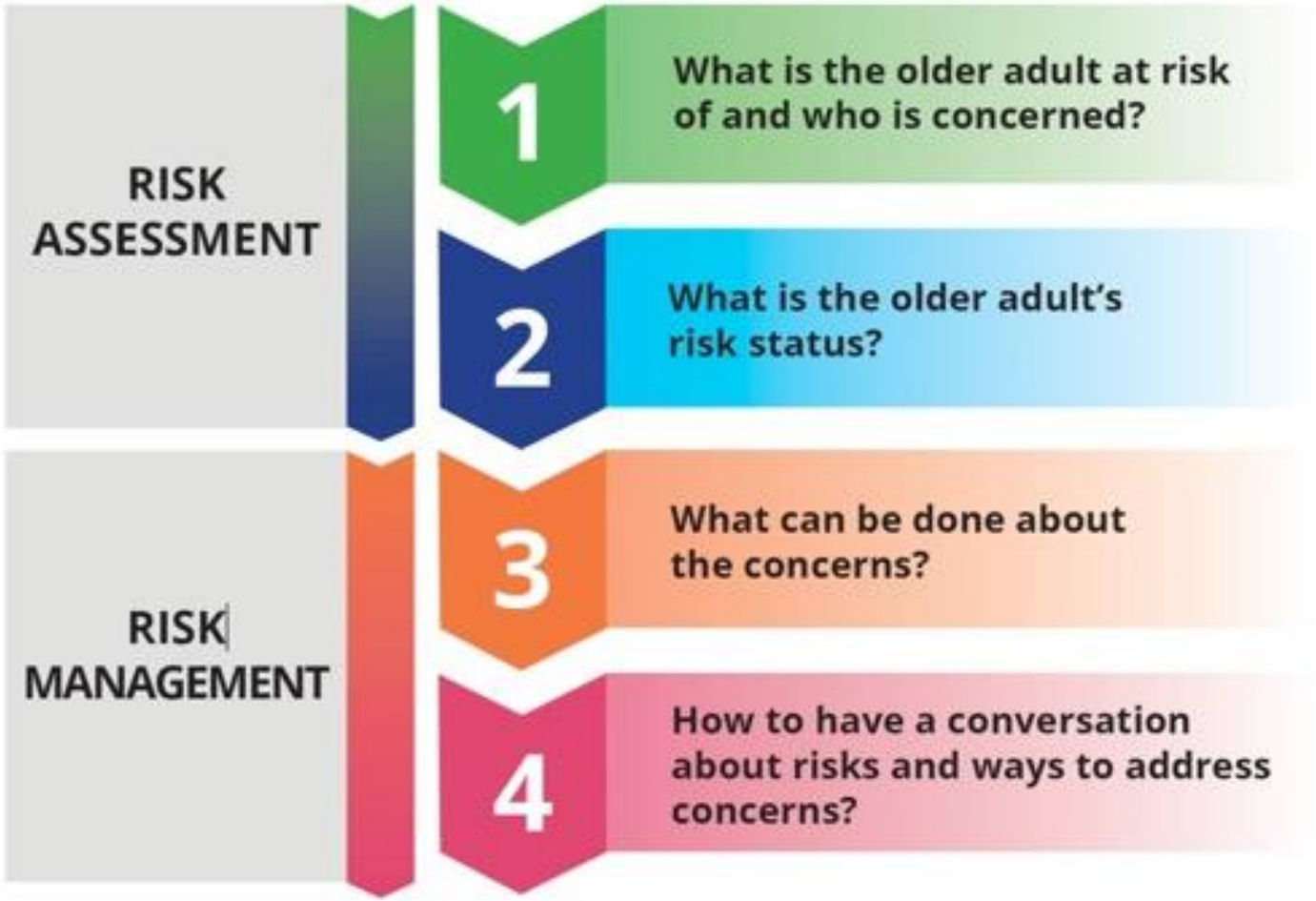
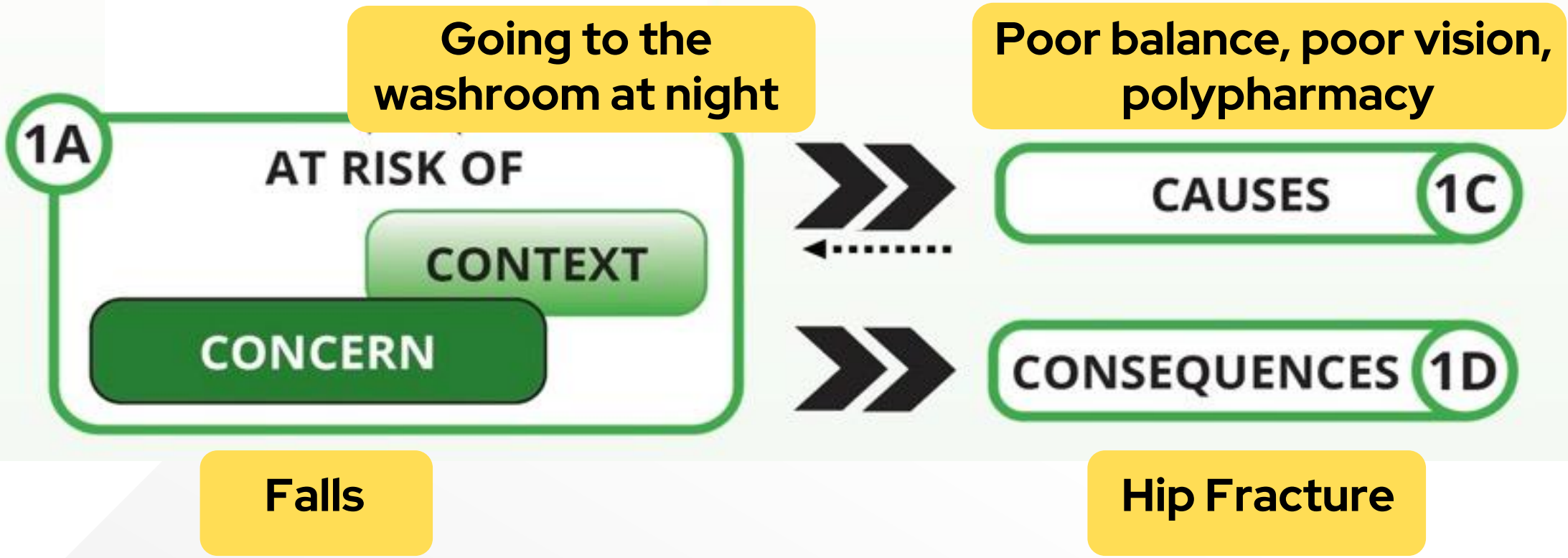
"Evidence-based practice is the integration of clinical expertise with the best available external evidence from systematic research and patients' preferences and goals" (34)

A 4 STEP APPROACH



1 What is the older adult at risk of and who is concerned?



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Step 2


A 4 STEP APPROACH
RISK ASSESSMENT
RISK MANAGEMENT
1
What is the older adult at risk of and who is concerned?
2
What is the older adult's risk status?
3
What can be done about the concerns?
4
How to have a conversation about risks and ways to address concerns?

Step 3


A 4 STEP APPROACH
RISK ASSESSMENT
RISK MANAGEMENT
1
What is the older adult at risk of and who is concerned?
2
What is the older adult's risk status?
3
What can be done about the concerns?
4
How to have a conversation about risks and ways to address concerns?

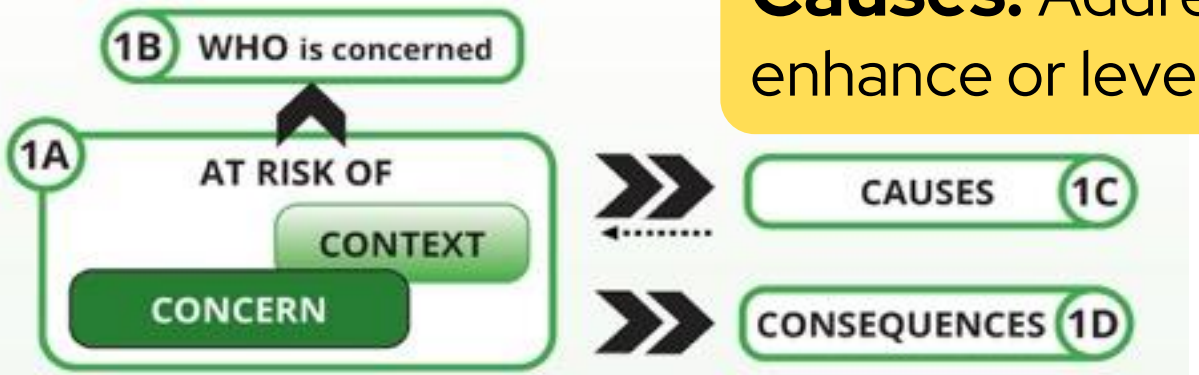
3 What can be done about the concerns?

What does the older adult want?
What is agreeable to them?

Who needs interventions?

Adapt or modify the **Contexts**

Causes: Address impairments, enhance or leverage strengths,



Prevent the **Concerns** or minimize the frequency

Minimize the **negative consequences**, augment the **positive consequences**
Weighing the **emotional, social, physical consequences**

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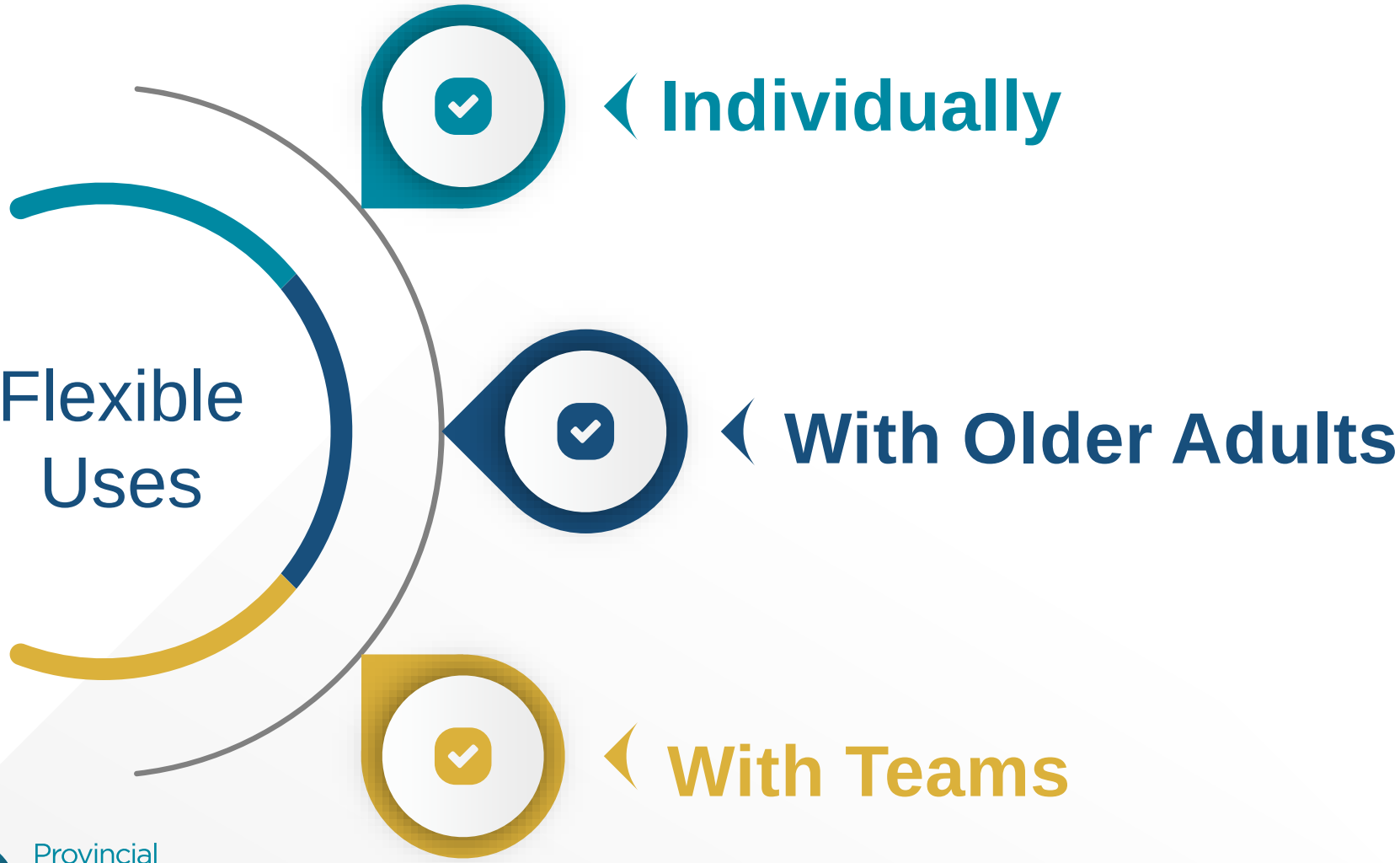
Step 4


A 4 STEP APPROACH
RISK ASSESSMENT
RISK MANAGEMENT
1
What is the older adult at risk of and who is concerned?
2
What is the older adult's risk status?
3
What can be done about the concerns?
4
How to have a conversation about risks and ways to address concerns?

How it Can be Used[5]



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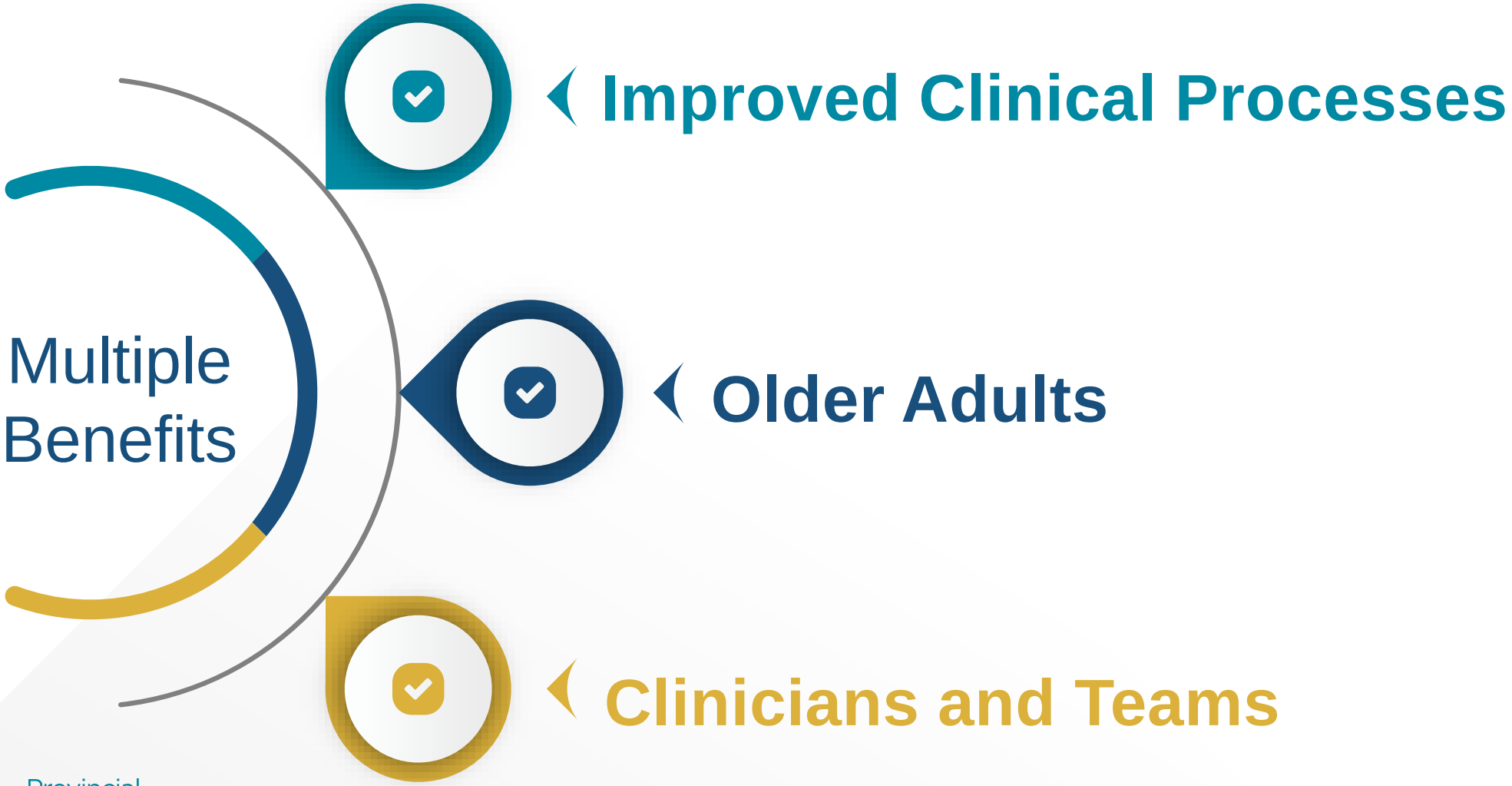
Benefits[5]



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Outcomes[5]

Communication

Focuses, Initiates, Supports

Decision Making

Identifies, Clarifies, Supports

Clinical Thinking

Confirms, Develops,

Therapeutic Relationships

Respect, Dignity, Trust

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For More Information and Support

- Living with Risk Bilingual Website:
  - https://lwrdsa-vivreaveclesrisques.recherche.usherbrooke.ca/home/
- Training Videos and eModule
- Instruction Guide
- Worksheets
- Implementation Guide – Coming Soon!

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References

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3. Kemshall, H. (2021). Bias and error in risk assessment and management. *HM Inspectorate of Probation Academic Insights*,*14*.
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5. MacLeod, H., Veillette, N., Klein, J., Delli-Colli, N., Egan, M., Giroux, D., ... & Provencher, V. (2023). Shifting the narrative from living at risk to living with risk: validating and pilot-testing a clinical decision support tool: a mixed methods study. *BMC geriatrics*, *23*(1), 1-14.

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