

MedStar Health

Implementation of a shared decision making model in NICU to achieve zero healthcare associated blood stream infections

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Purpose

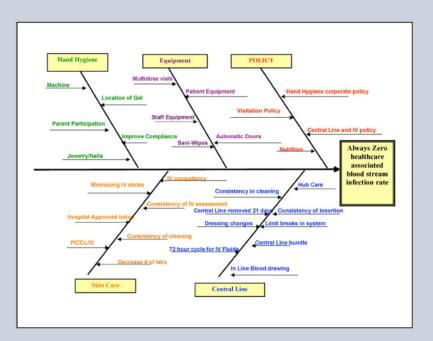
To evaluate the impact of shared decision-making by the health care team to choose and implement evidence-based strategies to achieve an *Always Zero* healthcare associated blood stream infection rate in our NICU.

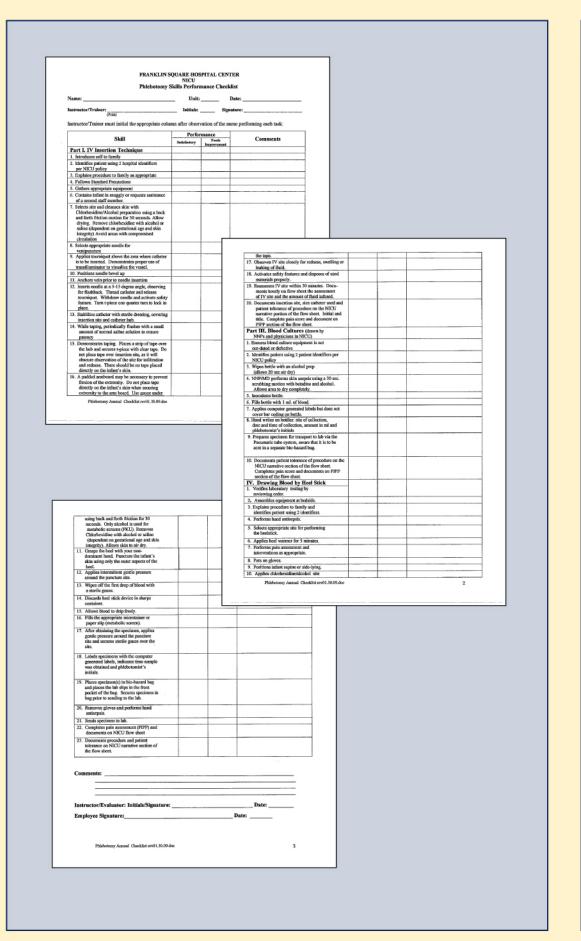
Significance

The literature supports increased newborn mortality with blood stream infection (HCABSI). A program to reduce HCABSI improves long term patient outcomes, decreases length of stay and reduces total health care costs.

Strategy and Implementation

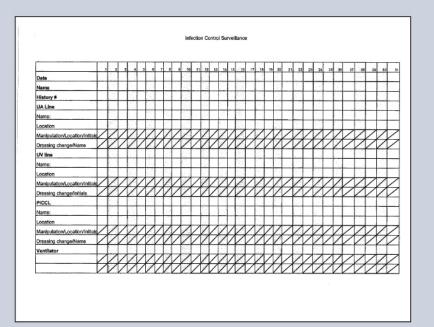
A multidisciplinary team including nursing, physicians, respiratory therapy, and infection control established a task force to review clinical practice, root causes and prevention of healthcare associated blood stream infections. Based on a literature review, the team identified potential sources of infection including patient equipment, environment, hand hygiene and education. The findings were shared with the multidisciplinary team through journal clubs and team meetings. The team collaborated with staff to prioritize strategies to reduce blood stream infections. Strategies included the development of a skin care protocol emphasizing the reduction of skin punctures, nutrition education, and increased hand hygiene monitoring. Equipment strategies included improved hub cleaning, in line blood drawing, and central line care with implementation of a central line bundle, and PICC line insertion. General cleanliness of the individual bed space for the baby was also improved.

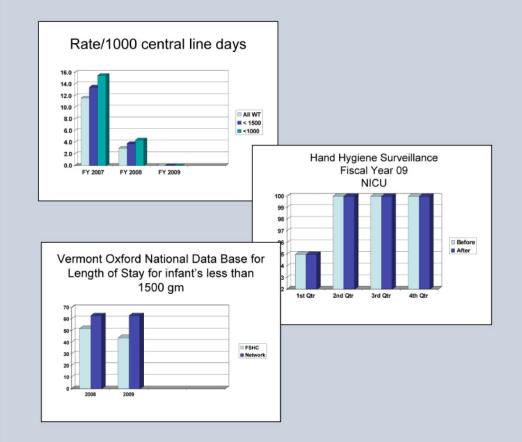


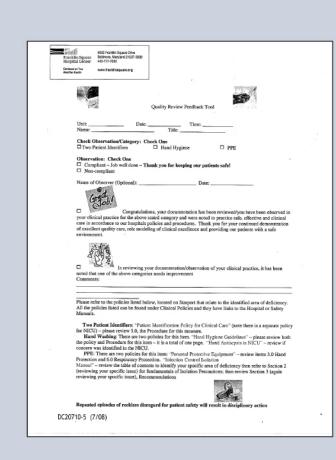


Evaluation and Outcomes

Implementation process began July 2007 and all initiatives completed by November of 2008. Our HCABSI rate for central lines was a rate of 11.6 in FY 07, 3.1 in FY 08 and 0 in FY09. Utilizing shared decision-making enhances team focus on effective and safe patient care and with compliance in care practices.







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