



- 6. Mind: Dedicated time for educational needs like managing the LVAD, dressing change, and dietary knowledge
- 7. Monitoring: Includes checking and charting of vital signs, daily weight, intake and output and diagnostic tests or procedures



- 6. Dexterity: Refers to patient's ability to ambulate safely, manipulate the pump and its connections and also involves early identification of patients for potential need for rehabilitation

Purpose

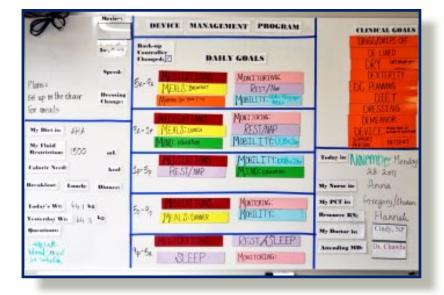
- To decrease length of stay and increase patient satisfaction by developing teaching and plan of care interventions for our patients with implanted Left Ventricular Assist Devices (LVAD)
- To increase accountability for nursing and other disciplines in plan of care and discharge planning process

Significance

- The impact of morbidity, length of stay and patient satisfaction were the triggers for the creation of an interactive patient education board
- The heart failure multidisciplinary team developed a standardized plan of care (POC) for LVAD patients
- This interactive plan leads to a safe and timely discharge of patients

Methods & Implementation

- Upon arrival to the unit, the patient is oriented to the purpose and modules of the board by the nurse
- Daily POC and clinical discharge goals are broken into discrete "modules" and each module is characterized by a clinical focus and represented by a color
- The Patient is expected to participate in meeting the POC as outlined in the modules on a daily basis and the clinical discharge goals before discharge
- The nurse is expected to ensure that the daily POC needs for their patient are met and the modules are turned to white before 9 pm
- The nurse and or the interdisciplinary team are expected to turn the clinical discharge goal module to white if completed during their shift
- The board appearing white is a positive visual reminder for patients, family, and the interdisciplinary team that the patient's daily POC and clinical discharge goals have been completed



| | DEVICE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM | CLINICAL GOAL |
|---|--|---|
| 1.0 | Back-up Controller Changed DAILY GOALS | |
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| and in such | 9q-5a | Attending MDr. Chawla |



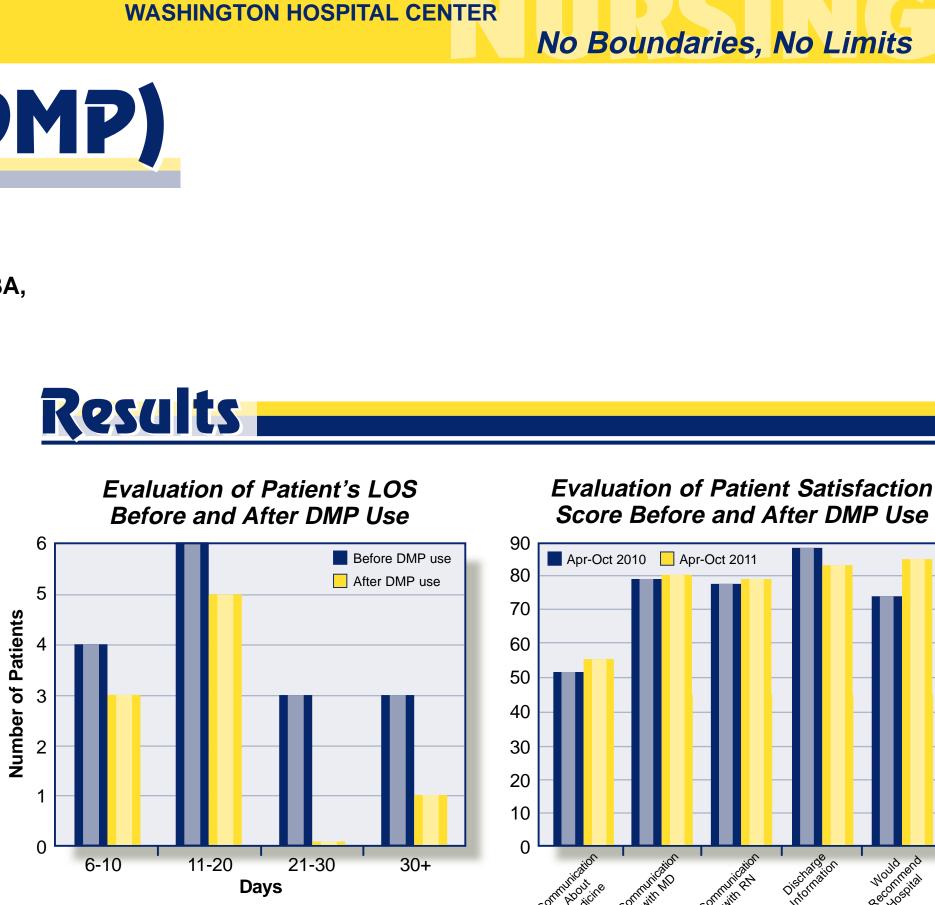
Nalin Bhupornvivat, RN, BA, Manimegalai Rajamarthandan, RN, BSN, MSN, CCRN, Taryn Hogan, RN, BA, Sophie Hephzibah Edwin, RN, BSN, Melissa Mumm, RN, BSN, Dr. George Ruiz, MD Washington Hospital Center, Washington, DC

Daily POC Goals of DMP-7 M's

- **1. Mapping:** Review of previous day's performance and current day's goals 2. Medications: Medication administration and education
- 3. Meals: Specific time set for meals with charting of caloric and other nutritional intake 4. Meditation (Rest and Relaxation): Providing time for patients to relax, review, and recover
- 5. Mobility (Physical, Occupational Therapy-PT/OT): Involves dedicated time to improve patient's functional ability, promote safety and independence

Clinical Discharge goals of DMP-7 D's

- **1. Dry:** Patient should be euvolemic in comparison with the previous dry weight
- 2. **De-lined:** All central lines, PICC lines, chest tubes, mediastinal drains and Foley catheters should be removed prior to discharge
- **3. Drips off:** Define all IV medications/drips that the patient is currently receiving and attempt to transition to oral meds when indicated
- 4. Diet: Every patient should be educated on their dietary and fluid restriction. The caloric requirement and the intake in percentage should be documented
- 5. Dressing and LVAD certification: Patient and their designated partner will be certified with competency in the use and management of their pump prior to discharge
- 7. Discharge Planning: Early identification of barriers and needs, daily communication, and care coordination for successful transitioning



Conclusions/Implications for Nursing Practice

Based on our evaluation and outcomes:

- discharge goals in decreasing LOS
- failure patients
- DMP enhances effective use of resources in a timely manner Continue to monitor our outcome and effectiveness
- Celebrate our achievements



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• DMP provides structure and consistency in meeting daily POC and achieving

• Continue using DMP with LVAD patients and extend its use with other heart

