Unit Safety Coaches: The Link to Ensuring Our Patient's and Staff's Well Being

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Objectives

1. Discuss effective ways to maximize patient safety efforts through the use of Unit Safety Coaches (USC).

2. Evaluate usefulness of USC for addressing safety concerns and sharing ways to successfully decrease harm.

Background

- The Institute of Medicine landmark reports
 - To Err is Human: Building a Safer Health System (1999)
 - Keeping Patients Safe: Transforming the Work Environment of Nurses (2003)

highlighted the need to improve patient safety and quality, as well as, the work environment for nurses.

Initial State

Patients trust us with their safety

Patient injury and/or death

Staff injury and illness related to job

Duty to ensure patient and staff safety

Perception of safety

Future State

Develop a Unit Safety Coach Program

- Representative on each unit

- Responsible for leading safety initiatives
- Advocate for patient and staff safety
- Collaborate with other units

Program Development

The initial idea for Unit Safety
 Coaches was generated from the
 2010 Magnet Conference.

 In March 2011, a Quality Council Unit Safety Coach Task Force was formed to develop the UTMC model

USC Task Force

- Direct Care Nurses
 - Medical Critical Care
 - Surgical Critical Care
 - Trauma/Neuro
 - Hemodialysis
- Nurse Manager
- Advanced Practice Nurse
- Nursing Clinical System Coordinator

Task Force Activities

- Literature review
- Input from outside sources
- Input from inside sources

- Proposed USC model
- Developed training



Internal Experts

- Patient Safety
 - Patient Safety Coordinator
 - Infection Prevention Coordinator
 - Medication Safety Coordinator

- Staff Safety
 - Director of Environmental Health & Safety

Personal Characteristics

- Quality and Safety Council member
- Admired by peers
- Strong communication skills
- Personal commitment to good outcomes



Unit Safety Coach Role

 Advocate for a culture of safety for patients and staff on unit

 Act as resource and role model on unit for safety issues

 Promote open communication and awareness of patient and staff safety policies and issues

USC Responsibilities

- Disseminate safety information
- Conduct unit safety evaluations
- Lead unit based efforts for preventing patient and staff harm
- Participate in Readiness and Environment of Care Rounds

Unit Safety Coach Training

Program Overview

- Benefits
- Goals
- USC role
- Responsibilities
- Culture of safety

Patient Safety

- Patient identification
- Critical results
- Communication
- Nurse review of orders
- Medication safety
- Infusion pump safety
- Hand hygiene
- Isolation practices

Unit Safety Coach Training

Staff Safety

- Fire safety
- Sharps safety
- Hazard reporting
- Safe patient handling
- Personal protective equipment
- Workplace violence

Communication

- Non-verbal
- Challenges
- Barriers
- Tools
- Tips for effective communication
- Advocacy
- Assertion versus aggression

Resources Used

AHRQ TeamStepps

 Centers for Disease Control (CDC): 2002 Guidelines for Hand Hygiene in Health Care Settings

 CDC: 2007 Guideline for Isolation Precautions – Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings

Resources Used

 Duke Infection Control Outreach Network

The Joint Commission Standards

 National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

Program Implementation

October 2011

USC model approved

December 2011

- Information about program disseminated
- Initial USC training

January 2012

- Council name change
- USC program implemented

Our Process

- Monthly USC projects are developed by Standards Compliance Subcommittee of Quality and Safety Council.
- Focus on a specific patient or staff safety topic each month



Our Process

 Topic specific training and needed materials are provided at Quality and Safety Council meeting and by email

 Common issues and unit based solutions are shared at Quality Council

 Results of the project and any barriers identified are discussed at next meeting

January and February

Restraint Reduction

- Staff education alternatives to restraint
- Intervention refurbished Restraint Busy Boxes (contains diversion activities)

Fall Prevention

- Staff education use of gait belts
- Intervention demonstrated use of gait belts to staff

March and April

Transfusion Safety

- Staff education safe blood administration
- Intervention observed and audited blood administration on the unit

Fire Safety

- Staff education what to do in case of fire on unit
- Intervention observed for items parked in front of pull stations, fire extinguishers, electrical panels and doors propped open

May and June

Fall Prevention

- Staff education use of new chair alarms
- Intervention conducted staff survey and observed chair alarm use on unit

USC Bulletin Boards

- Staff education purpose of USC program and contact person for unit
- Intervention created bulletin board on their unit about USC program

Our Mission

To serve through healing, education and discovery

USC Bulletin Boards





July and August

Hallway Egress

- Staff education elimination of hallway clutter;
 fire alarms, O₂ shutoff valves, electrical panels
- Intervention observed equipment storage;
 taped floor as visual cues if problems identified

Hand Hygiene

- Staff education hand hygiene
- Intervention interactive demonstration at huddles with glitter; follow-up hand hygiene rounds with glow lotion and black light

September and October

Infusion Pumps

- Staff education use of appropriate SMART pump drug library; timely removal of pump from patient room when no longer needed
- Intervention audited drug library use and # of unused infusion pumps in patient rooms

Consents

- Staff education requirements for consents
- Intervention audited required elements on consents

November and December

Meal Documentation

- Intervention opportunity identified on tracers;
 USC audit of meal documentation.
- Staff education follow-up education with individual nurses when meals not documented.

Glucometer Scanning Variances

- Staff education scanning process
- Intervention observe and evaluate scanning process on unit

Overall Goals of Program

- Decrease patient and staff injuries
- Improve patient outcomes for nursing sensitive indicators
- Improve the culture of safety within the organization
- Improve compliance with regulatory standards

Benefits of USC Program

Teamwork and trust between coworkers

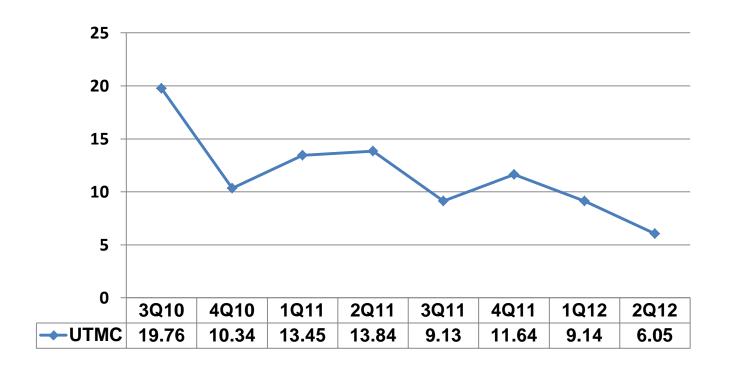
Open communication

Professional growth

Increased patient and staff safety

Restraint Reduction

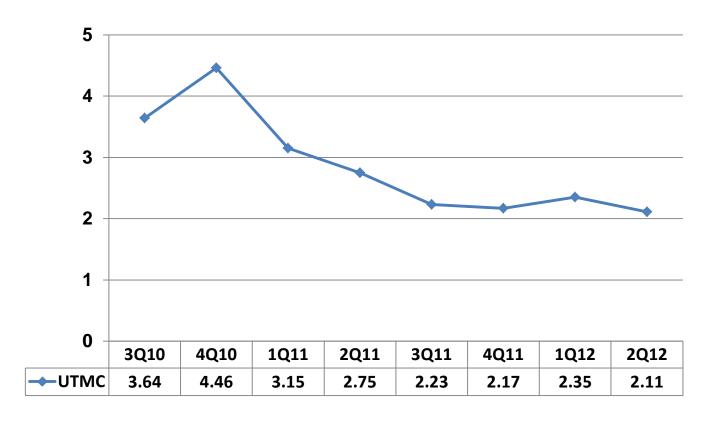
Percent Patients with Physical Restraints



Percent patients restrained is approaching NDNQI Academic Medical Centers mean

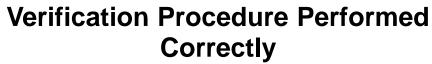
Patient Falls

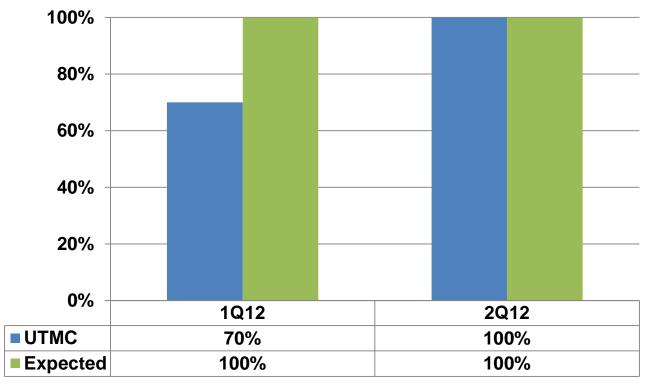
Patient Falls Per 1000 Patient Days



Patient fall rate has been below NDNQI Academic Medical Centers mean for last 6 quarters

Transfusion Safety





All variances were related to comparison of appropriate label on bag to transfusion slip

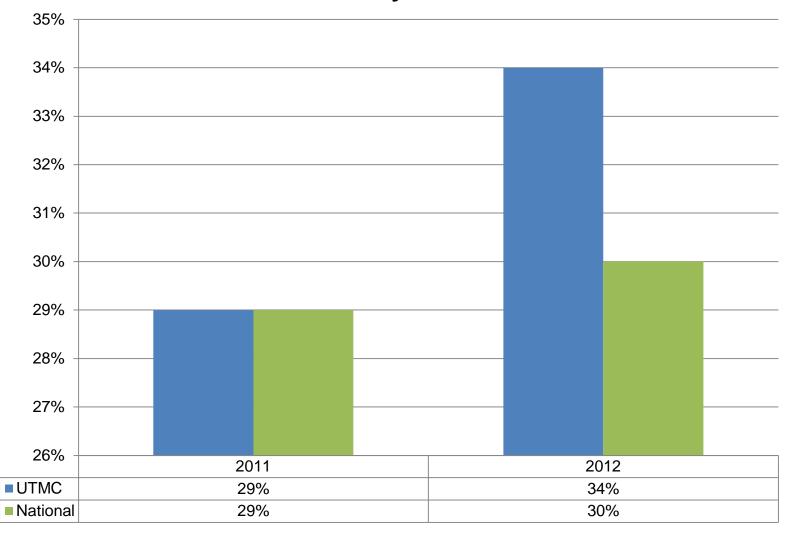
A Culture of Safety

 Establishing a culture of safety has been a priority.

 Our Unit Safety Coach Program is helping to improve our culture of safety and ensure our patient's and staff's well being.

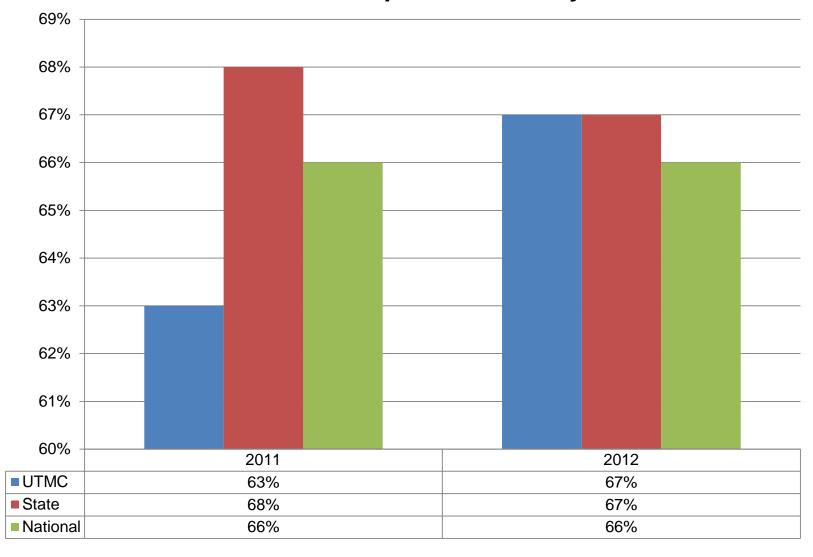
AHRQ Safety Survey

Overall Patient Safety Grade = Excellent



AHRQ Safety Survey

Overall Perceptions of Safety



AHRQ Safety Survey

Improvement in Composite Scores

10 of 12 composites improved with 2 remaining the same

Comparison to National Average

- 2011: 4 were above; 7 were below; 1 was equal
- 2012: 11 were above; 1 was equal

Implications for Nursing

Through the efforts of the Unit Safety Coach:

 Issues can be addressed and changes made before harm occurs.

The proactive approach provides for better outcomes.

Patients and staff are safer.



Questions?