

Connecting **Quality**, **Safety** and **Staffing** to Improve Outcomes

Is Bedside Shift Report Associated with Improved Patient Satisfaction and Decreased Falls and Medication Error Rates?

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MUSC Medical Center

Charleston, South Carolina

Serves over 170,000 patients annually through four inpatient facilities:

- 709 beds (plus 66 neonatal care beds)
- 36,114 Inpatient visits
- 5,629 Observation visits
- 66,736 Emergency Department visits
- 7,000 Employees
- 2,400 Nurses
- 750 Physicians













Problem Statement

Despite limited empirical evidence nursing leaders advocate the implementation of bedside shift report (BSR) to promote patient safety and nursing accountability.









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Background

- Joint Commission communication breakdowns during care transitions leading cause of sentinel events (Blouin, 2011)
- Nursing shift report most common care transition
- Systematic reviews of literature found little empirical evidence to support specific structure, protocol, or method (Riesenberg, Leizsch, & Cunningham, 2010).









Purpose of Research

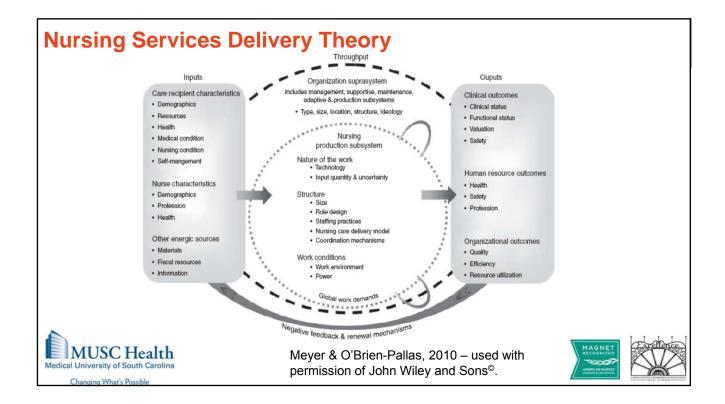
To evaluate

- average rates of patient falls
- medication administration errors
- patient satisfaction with nurses' communication before and after the implementation of bedside shift report across multiple patient areas.













Literature Review: Bedside Shift Report Findings

- Research focuses primarily on:
 - Throughput (content and context or report)
 - Outputs (clinical outcomes, staff outcomes)
- Little exploration of inputs
 - Limited to basic demographic information







Changing What's Possible

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Literature Review: Bedside Shift Report Findings

Positive Staff Perceptions

- Promoted patient centered care
- natient involvement
- nurse accountability
- Intercepted errors

Negative Staff Perceptions

- Inconsistent practice
- Lack of patient involvement
- Concerns R/T privacy and confidentiality





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Literature Review: Bedside Shift Report **Findings**

- **Positive Patient Perceptions**
 - Opportunity to build relationships
 - Feeling engaged, informed
 - Maintained patient safety
 - Opportunity to give feedback
- **Negative Patient Perceptions**



Maintains professional dominance





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Literature Review: Bedside Shift Report **Findings**

Sand-Jecklin & Sherman, 2013

- 7 med-surg units; 1 month prior, 6 months post implementation
- Decrease in adverse events (patient falls and medication errors) not

statistically significant MUSC Health

Merrill & Brown, 2012

6 units across 3 hospitals; 12 months post implementation.

Decrease in patient falls and communication related adverse events not statistically significant.

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Methods

- Quasi-experimental retrospective design
- Two group, with and without bedside handoff
- 709 bed academic hospital with ADC 592
- 15 adult inpatient units located in two separate hospital buildings within a 3 block radius.
 - # beds = 304
 - # RNs = 424









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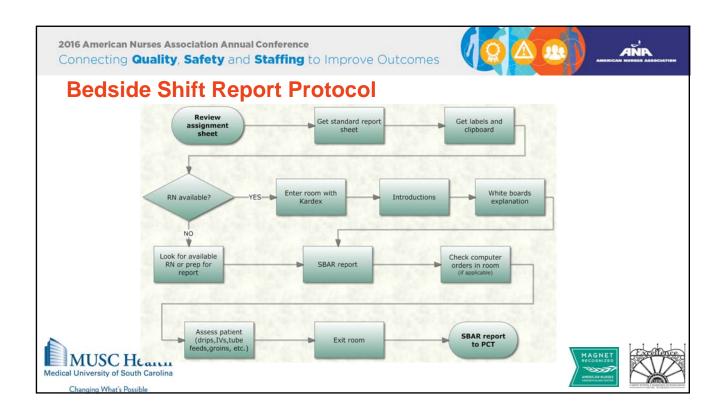
Bedside Shift Report Protocol Implementation – IMPROVE project

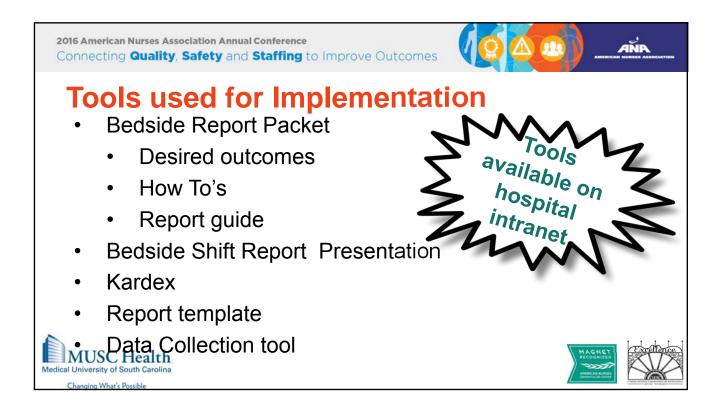
- Pilot on one unit: May 2012
- Implemented across 30 units: June 2012
- Adherence measured by patient interview: 7/9/12 4/15/13
- Research Proposal approved: October 2013
- IRB Approval: 11/4/2013

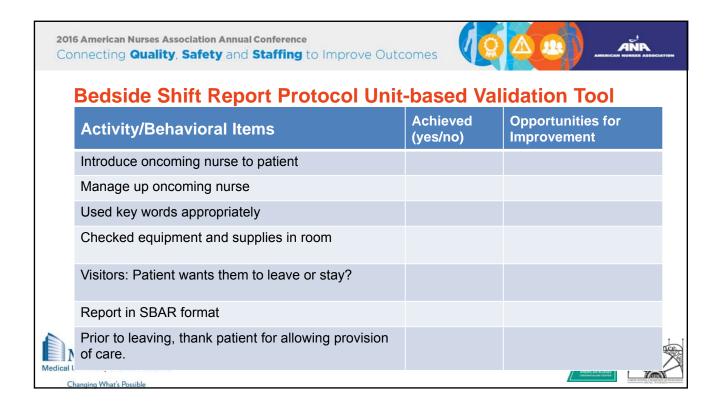


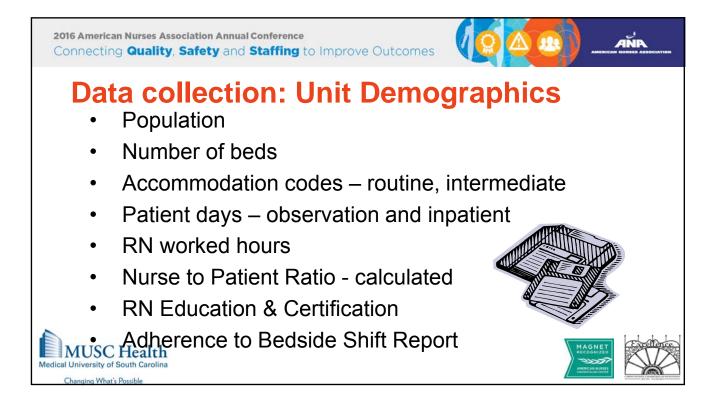
















Data collection - Outcome Variables

- Patient Satisfaction with Nursing Communication Proprietary Survey
 - The nursing staff asked me for input about my daily care.
 - When nurses changed shift, the nurse caring for me introduced me to the new nurse.
 - The nurse reviewed my daily care with me in a way that I could understand.









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Data collection - Outcome Variables

- **Medication Administration Error Rate**
 - Deviation from physician order and/or hospital policy that reached patient and had potential to cause harm
 - Entered into the Patient Safety Net reporting system and identified as occurring during the administration phase
 - Calculated for each unit (# errors / patient days)*1000 = error rate.

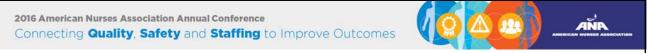






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Data collection - Outcome Variables

Fall Rate

- Sudden, unintentional patient descent that results in the patient coming to rest on the floor, on or against some other surface, with or without injury
- Entered into the Patient Safety Net reporting system and identified as occurring on the nursing unit
- Calculated for each unit (# falls / patient days)*1000 = fall rate.





Unit Demographics

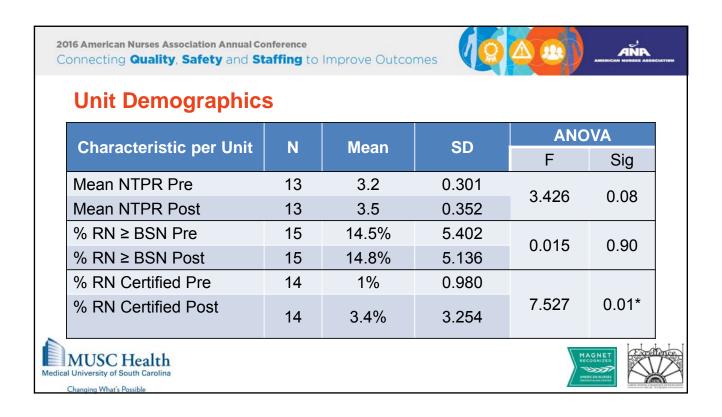
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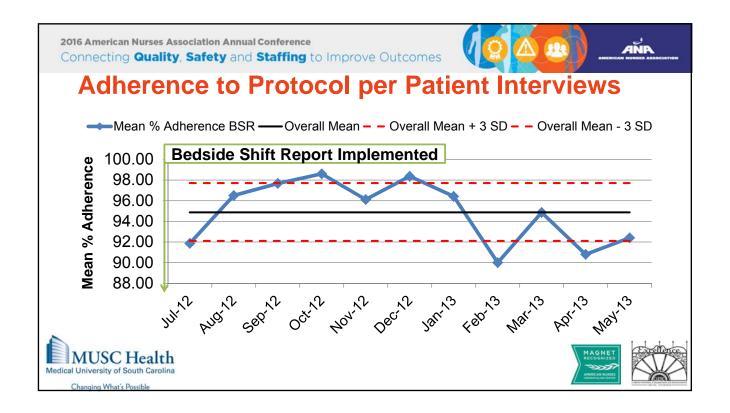
Characteristic per Unit	N	Mean	SD	ANOVA	
				F	Sig
# Beds Pre	15	20.6	5.33	0.068	0.80
# Beds Post	15	20.1	6.135		
Total Pt Days Pre	15	565.3	157.267	0.003	0.96
Total Pt Days Post	15	557.6	158.296		
% Routine Pre	14	36%	14.462	0.226	0.64
% Routine Post	14	40%	14.019		

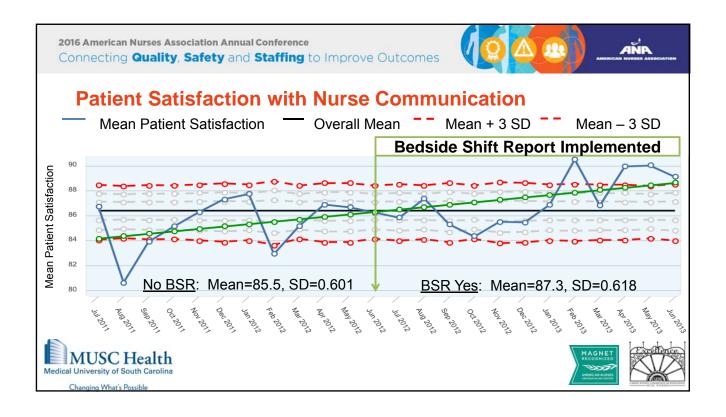


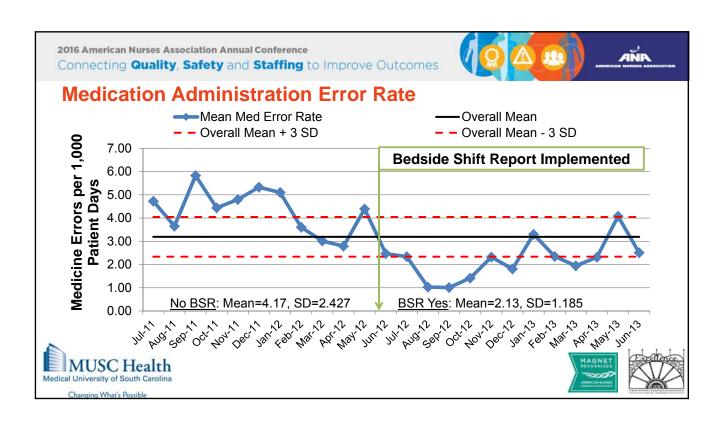


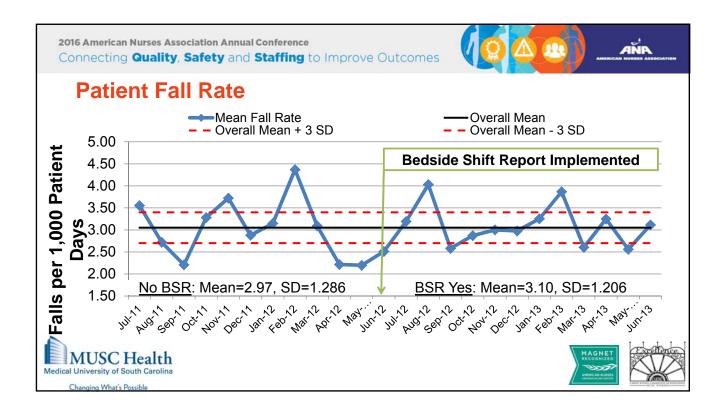


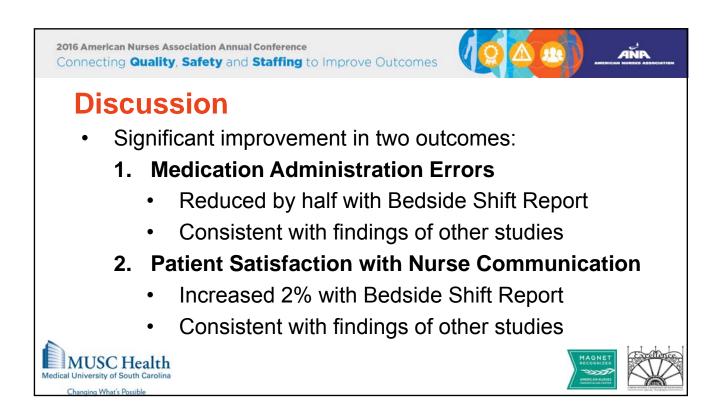


















Discussion

- Patient Fall Rate
 - Slight increase with Bedside Shift report not statistically significant
 - Inconsistent with other studies
- Covariates (RN education/certification, Nurse to Patient Ratio) did not impact results.







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Limitations

- Retrospective analysis
 - Data previously collected for other purposes may have lacked rigor
 - Little to no quantitative data available on how implementation was managed and consistency of practice
- Missing data units dropped out
- Relatively small number units









Implications for Practice

- Medication administration error rate decreased with bedside shift report
- Bedside shift report improves patient satisfaction with nurse communication









