

2016 American Nurses Association Annual Conference
 Connecting **Quality, Safety** and **Staffing** to Improve Outcomes





QSEN: Patient Safety and Engagement Applied to Clinical Practice

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Preventing Falls: Call for Action

- Transform healthcare for frailty associated with old age.
- Prevent falls identified as an effective strategy.
- BUT, major area for improvement in routine practice.
 - 2003: IOM: Priority areas for national action: transforming health care quality

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Falls at Bedside





Meet Ms. Aged

- 85 years of age
- Admitted due to a Rt CVA, embolic
- Presenting Deficits
 - Lt Hemiparesis
 - Lt Hemianopsia
- Med Hx
 - CHF (lasix 20 mg qd)
 - DMII (LE sensory neuropathy)
 - Osteoporosis (Boniva, Cal/VitD)



Further Assessment

- Urinary Incontinence
- Forgetfulness
- Lacks Safety Awareness

Surg Hx:

- Hip Fracture
- Cataract Surgery



KSA – Novice Nurse – Safe Bed Mobility – Knowledge Level

- Safety Knowledge - Describes factors to consider for bed assignment (left hemiparesis, left visual field loss)
- Safety Knowledge - Describe factors that increase safety (continuity of care, consistency in communication, patient teach-back)
- Safety Skills - Demonstrate effective use of strategies for bed mobility (proper bed height, transfer techniques in and out of bed, proper footwear)
- Safety Attitudes - Verbalizes importance of safe bed mobility in preventing falls to others on handoff



KSA – Expert Nurse – Safe Bed Mobility – Analysis Level

- Safety Knowledge - Distinguishes factors to consider for bed assignment between Lt vs rt CVA
- Safety Knowledge - Diagrams factors that increase safety (patient and environmental interaction; continuity of care, consistency in communication, patient teach-back)
- Safety Skills - Separates effective use of strategies for bed mobility for Lt vs. rt CVA (proper bed height, transfer techniques in and out of bed, proper footwear, techniques to increase pt comprehension)
- Safety Attitudes - Explains importance of safe bed mobility in preventing falls to others on handoff



KSA – Novice Nurse – Toileting– Knowledge Level

- Safety Knowledge - Describes factors to consider for Toileting (left hemiparesis, left visual field loss, fluid intake, toilet access and safety)
- Safety Knowledge - Describe factors that increase safety (continuity of care, consistency in toileting technique, reliable toilet schedule, patient teach-back)
- Safety Skills - Demonstrate effective use of strategies for toileting (proper toilet height, toilet grab bars, transfer techniques bed to toilet, proper clothing and footwear)
- Safety Attitudes-Verbalizes importance of bladder retraining in preventing falls to others on handoff



KSA – Expert Nurse – Toileting– Analysis Level

- Safety Knowledge - Distinguishes factors to consider for toileting between Lt vs rt CVA
- Safety Knowledge - Designates a toileting protocol individualized to the patient with factors that increase safety (patient and environmental interaction; continuity of care, consistency in communication, patient teach-back)
- Safety Skills - Dissects effective vs. ineffective use of strategies for bladder retraining rt CVA (bedside commode vs. toilet use, effectiveness of toileting schedule, analysis of continent vs incontinent episodes)
- Safety Attitudes - Explains importance of toilet retraining to safety in preventing falls to others on handoff



Aging Hospital Population: 2010

- 45% of the inpatient hospital population in the US was 65 years of age and older
- among whom 19% were ages 75-84, and
- 9% 85 and older.

Levant, S., Chari, K., & DeFrances, C.J. (2015). Hospitalizations for patients age 85 and over in the United States, 2000-2010. NCHS Data Brief. No. 182. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db182.htm>.



Getting ready to dance
