

Critical Care Nursing Discharge Summary

Denice Pollock

Staff Nurse

Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh

**34th Annual British Association of Critical Care Nurses Conference,
Edinburgh 16th September 2019**

@riecriticalcare

Where it all began...

NHS Scotland Flying Start

NHS Lothian Newly Qualified
Practitioner Programme

Merge of ITU + HDU

Background



Patients are often discharged with complex needs



NICE guidance requires a 'formal structured handover of care'



Poor communication is a key factor in adverse events

Previous research:

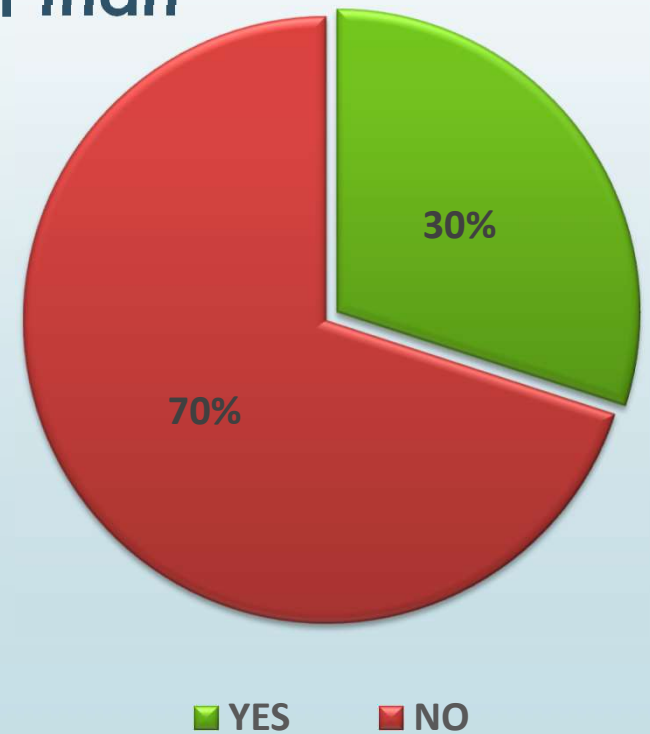
- Committing to standards improves reliability
- Poor documentation leads to breakdown in communication
- Human factors are a contributory factor in preventable harm and adverse events

Studies from other units:

- King's College Hospital - 92% completion rate, 70% of which were of a good standard
- Hillingdon Hospital – 29% documented a verbal nursing handover

The Process

- ▶ Initial 3 week audit measuring compliance with documentation requirements
- ▶ **Compliance much lower than expected!**



➔ Quality improvement team opinions

➔ Re-audit compliance using specific parameters



Our TRAK Handover Template

- ▶ Creation of a shortcut to auto-fill the template into 'clinical notes'
- ▶ Prompts placed on all computers in the unit
- ▶ Introduction via unit's daily safety briefing

Reminder – All patients must have a nursing handover documented on TRAK EPR prior to discharge.

Type /ccnd in a progress note to add template

NEWS on discharge - including reason for score.

Nutritional needs – dietary status, TPN/NG feed etc.

Elimination – document if catheter in-situ and any removal plans (bowel and fluid charts placed in paper notes).

Skin – wound, drains and any pressure areas at risk.

Mobility – has the patient been mobilised with us/physio? How much assistance is required?

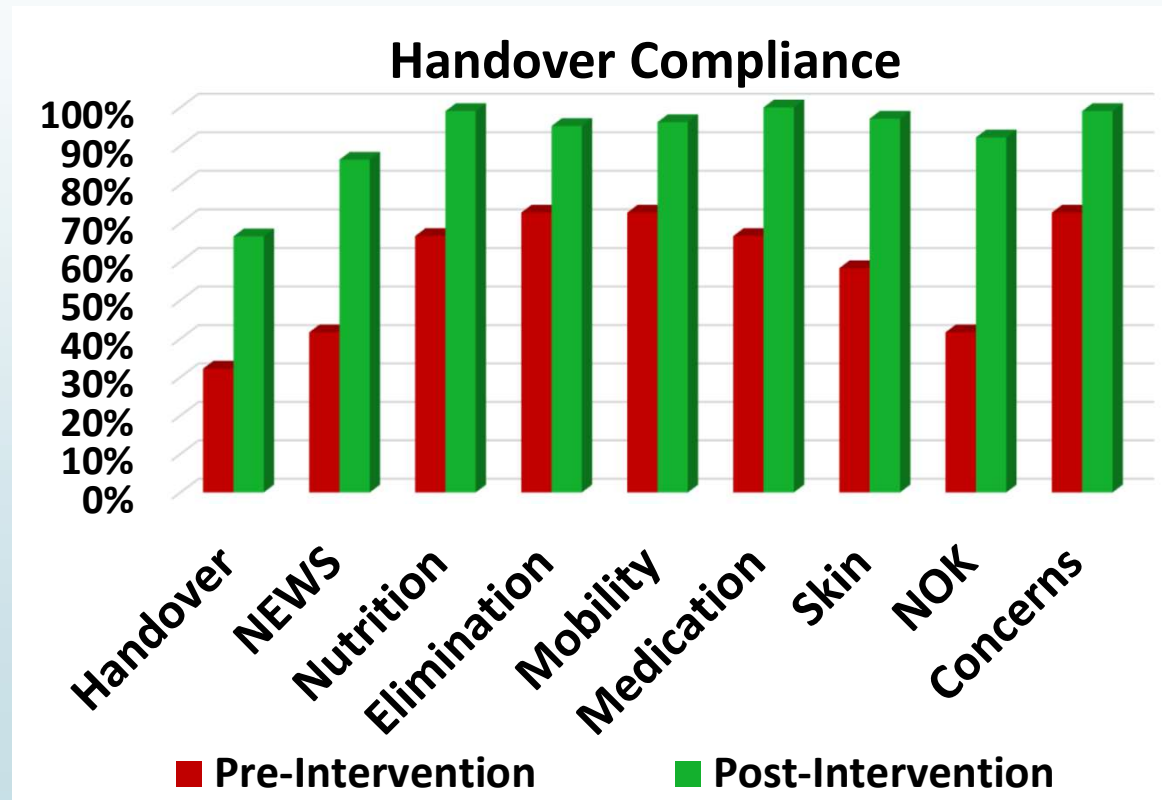
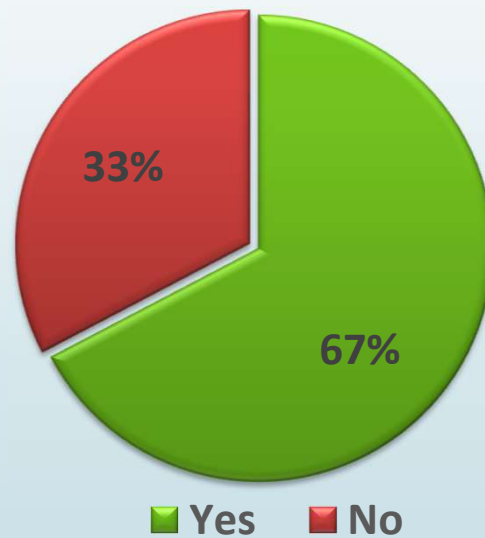
Medication – anything outstanding or currently in progress – PCA, insulin etc. Also note removal time of epidural if relevant.

Next of Kin – document if they are aware of transfer and any information such as passwords.

Any general concerns eg pain, ceiling of care, recently had bad news or any specific needs.

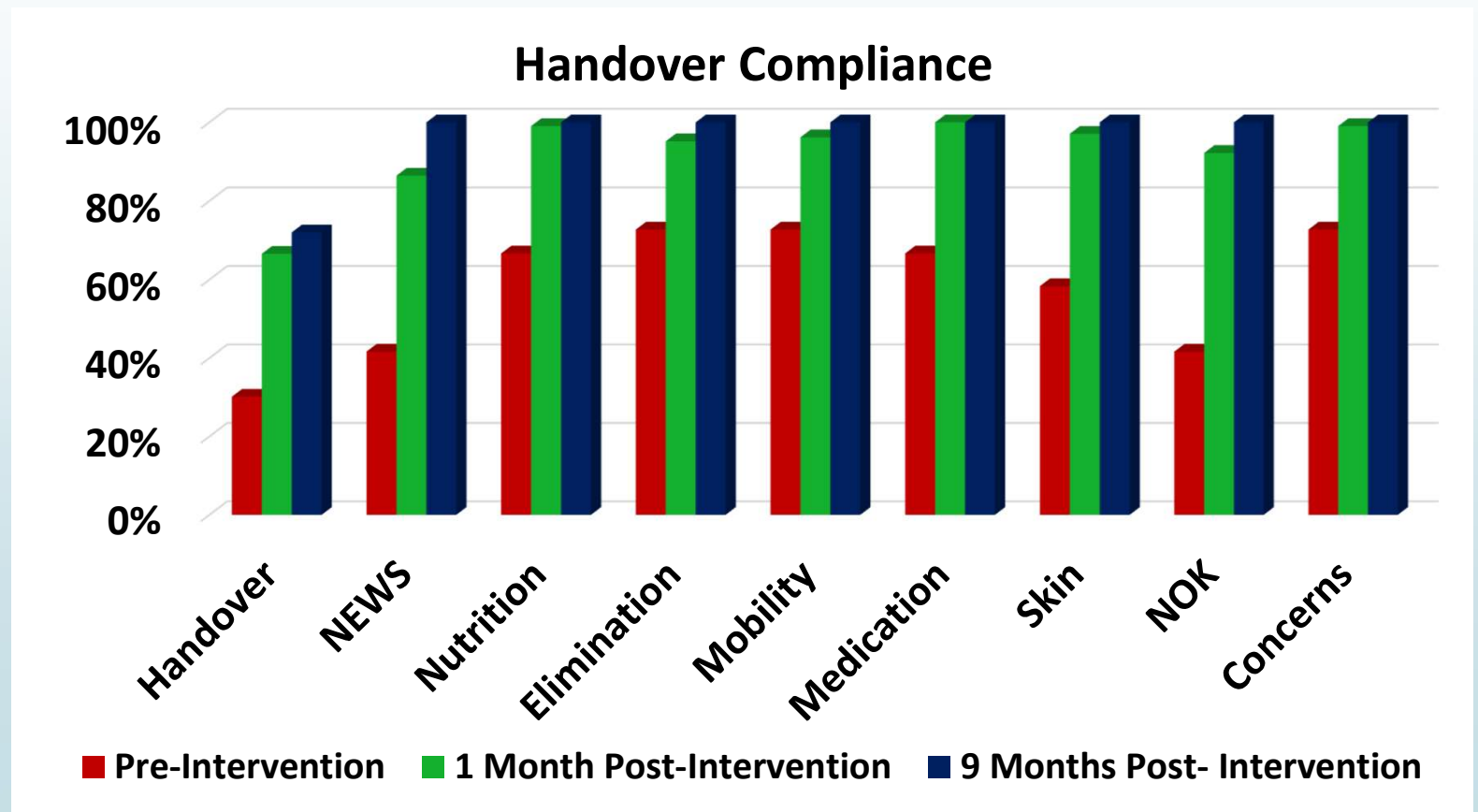
1 Month Post-Implementation

► 104 patient records audited over 3 week period



9 Months Post-Implementation

➤ Further 3 week audit period of 54 records



Overall Results

Handover Documentation Compliance



■ Intervention Point

Lessons and Limitations

- ▶ Effective and simple project to improve communication, continuity and patient safety
- ▶ Initial challenges; creation of TRAK template
 - staff familiarity with the program
- ▶ Time pressures continue to be a barrier to completion
- ▶ Ongoing IT issues with reliability of PCs/laptops
- ▶ Change is now imbedded in best practice so should be sustainable as our unit continues to expand

References

- British Medical Association (2004) *Safe handover: safe patients. Guidance on clinical handover for clinicians and managers.* London, BMA
- D'Empaire, P. & Amaral, A. (2017) What every intensivist should know about handovers in the intensive care unit. *Revista Brasileira de Terapia Intensiva*, 29(2)
- Goulding L, Parke H, Maharaj R, Loveridge, R., McLoone, A., Hadfield, S., Helme, E., Hopkins, P. & Sandall, J. Improving critical care discharge summaries: a collaborative quality improvement project using PDSA. *BMJ Open Quality* 2015(4)
- Hall, W., Keane, P., Wang, S., Debell, F., Allana, A. & Karia, P. (2015) Intensive care discharges: improving the quality of clinical handover through changes to discharge documentation. *British Medical Journal Quality Improvement Reports*, 2015(4)
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE] (2007) *Acutely ill adults in hospital: recognising and responding to deterioration.* NICE Clinical Guideline CG50.