

The 32nd Annual



Conference 2017

Use of Pain Agitation Delirium (PAD) assessment tools to assess PAD in a General Intensive Care Unit

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PAIN



AGITATION



DELIRIUM



Pain, Agitation, and Delirium Pocket Card

- Agitation in critically ill patients may result from inadequately treated pain, anxiety, delirium, and/or ventilator dysynchrony.
- Detection and treatment of pain, agitation, and delirium should be reassessed often in these patients.
- Patients should be awake and able to purposely follow commands in order to participate in their care unless a clinical indication for deeper sedation exists.
- For a comprehensive list of Guideline Statements, Recommendations and GRADES, see back of card.

- Pocket card with the summary of Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Management of PAD in Adult Patients in the Intensive Care Unit

BACKGROUND

- Team project on CPOT
- Documentation Audit
- CAM-ICU Project 2014

CAM-ICU Project (2014)

1) CAM-ICU Sticker

<i>Please tick boxes if yes</i>	DAY	NIGHT
RASS between -3 to +4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 Acute onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Inattention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 RASS not zero	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Disorganised thinking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAM-ICU Positive (delirium present)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAM-ICU Negative (no delirium)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unable to assess (Why?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



CAM-ICU Project (2014)

2) RASS

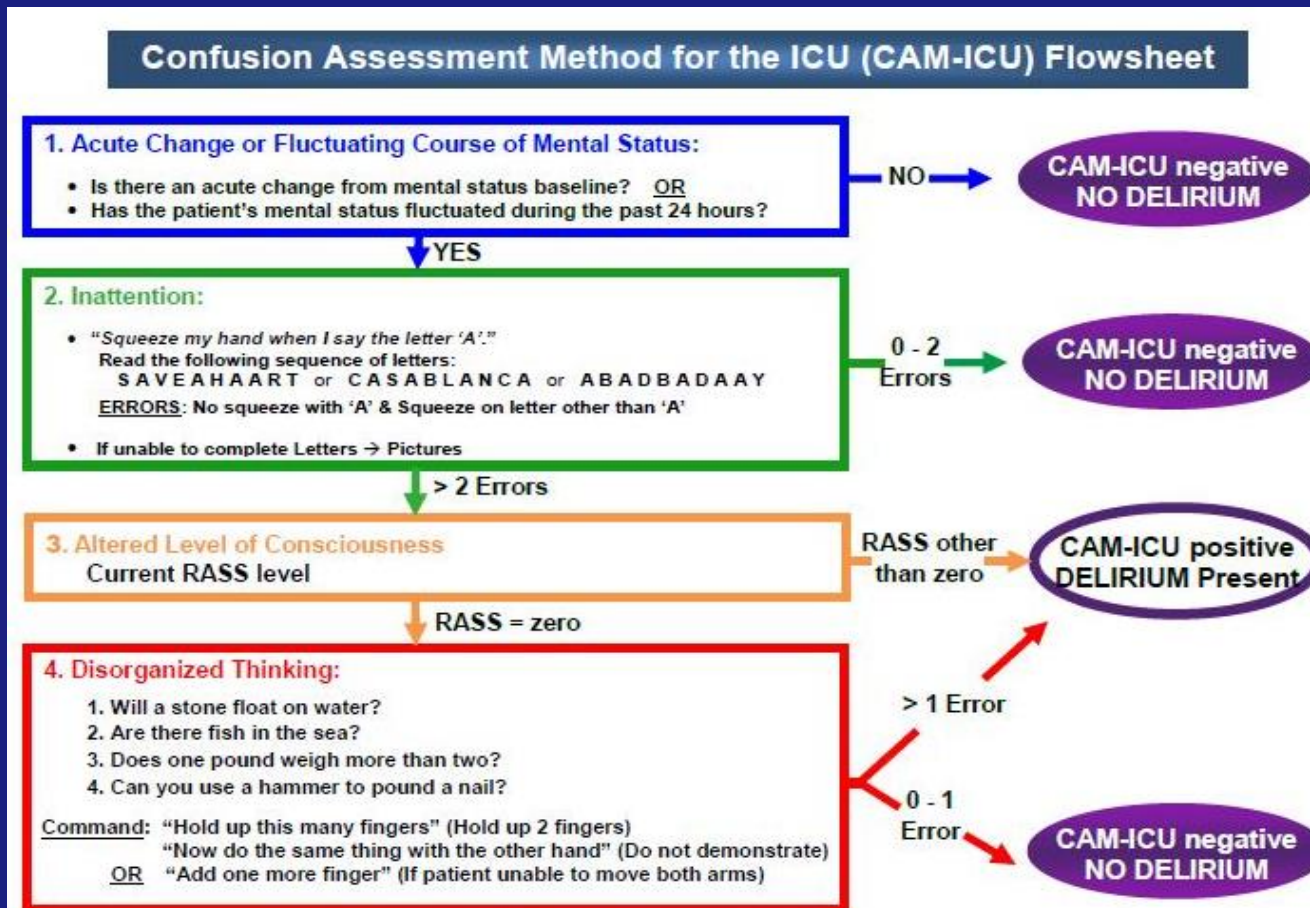
Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale (RASS)

Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale (RASS)			
Score	Term	Description	
+4	Combative	Overly combative, violent, immediate danger to staff	
+3	Very agitated	Pulls or removes tubes or catheters, aggressive	
+2	Agitated	Frequent non-purposeful movements, fights ventilator	
+1	Restless	Anxious, but movements not aggressive or vigorous	
0	Alert and calm		
-1	Drowsy	Not fully alert, but sustained awakening (eye opening, eye contact to voice (>10 sec))	Verbal stimulation
-2	Light sedation	Briefly awakens with eye contact to voice (< 10 sec)	
-3	Moderate sedation	Movement or eye opening to voice (but no eye contact)	
-4	Deep sedation	No response to voice, but movement or eye opening to physical stimulation	Physical stimulation
-5	Unarousable	No response to voice or physical stimulation	



CAM-ICU Project (2014)

3) CAM-ICU Flow Sheet



METHODOLOGY

1. Pre-education documentation audit
2. Bedside teaching on the assessment tools
3. Guidelines added to the Unit Folder

METHODOLOGY

4. PAD Sticker

PAD		
<i>Please tick boxes if yes</i>	DAY	NIGHT
Sedation Hold	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SBT	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CPOT °4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abbey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RASS °4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAM – ICU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RASS≥-3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 Acute onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Inattention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 RASS not zero	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Disorganised thinking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAM-ICU Positive (delirium present)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAM-ICU Negative (no delirium present)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unable to assess	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E.M – ASL/SOQB/MQB/MOTERMED/WII	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



METHODOLOGY

5. Information Board;

PAIN ASSESSMENT

Which pain assessment tool should I use for my patient?

ASSESSMENT TOOLS

- Pain Assessment Chart
- The Abbey Pain Scale
- The Critical Care Observation Tool (CPOT)

CPOT stands for The Critical-Care Pain Observation Tool. It assesses patients' pain by evaluating four types of behaviour: facial expressions, body movements, compliance with the ventilator (for intubated patients) or vocalisation (for extubated patients), and muscle tension. It is easy to understand, can be used in patients with delirium and it is practical to use within the ICU setting. Please see below for a more thorough description of the assessment.

The Abbey pain scale assessment tool is for patients who cannot verbalise, for example: Patients with learning disabilities or dementia. Between 80-90% of healthcare professionals who used the scale rated it successful in evaluating the pain of non-verbal service users (Abbey, 2007). It also looks at behavioural change, body language and vocalisation with the additional review of physical and physiological changes.

The Trust's Pain Assessment tool is intended for patients who can verbalise. It comprises of an assessment of location, intensity, quality, onset or duration, manner of expressing the pain and what relieves the pain.

Sedated patients:

- PAD Bundle:
- Pain – CPOT score aim <3 four hourly
- Agitation – RASS discuss sedation hold and target for sedation at ward round (usually aim 0 to -2)
- Delirium - CAM-ICU daily
- Also ward round – discuss fluid balance do you need a target?

How often should I assess?

PAIN ASSESSMENT

0 1 2 3 4

1. LOCATION: Patient or nurse (handwriting)

2. INTENSITY: (handwriting)

3. QUALITY: (handwriting)

4. DURATION, CHARACTER, RHYTHM

5. MANNER OF EXPRESSING PAIN

6. WHAT RELIEVES THE PAIN?

Time	A	B	C	D	E	Pain Operative Pain/Action/Intervention	Signatures and Designation
08:00							
09:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00							
13:00							
14:00							
15:00							
16:00							
17:00							
18:00							
19:00							
20:00							
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							
24:00							

CONSIDER A REFERRAL TO PAIN TEAM FOR ASSESSMENT/ADVICE

THE ABBEY PAIN SCALE

1. Staff using the scale should observe the patient while they are being moved, eg during pressure area care with 'moving' etc. Complete the scale immediately following the procedure.

2. Record the results on the chart provided, include the time of completion of the task, the name, staff member's signature and action if any taken in response to results of the assessment, eg pain medication or other therapies.

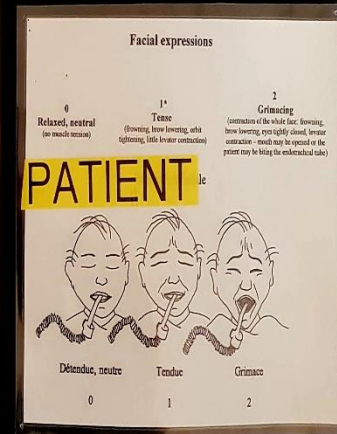
3. A second evaluation should be conducted one hour after any intervention taken in response to the first assessment, to determine the effectiveness of any pain-relieving intervention.

4. If, at this assessment, the score on the pain scale is 1 or more, or more, consider further intervention and act as appropriate. Complete the pain scale hourly, or the patient appears to be stable, then four hourly for 24 hours, noting pain if occurs. Record all the pain-relieving interventions administered.

5. If pain-relieving medicines, consider referral to the Acute Pain Service (0840 8477). Undertake a comprehensive assessment of all acute pain cases in an appropriate manner over 24 hours period including any further interventions undertaken. If there is no improvement during that time the patient must be referred to the Acute Pain Service.

For advice or support, contact the Pain Team.

Time	0	1	2	3	4
08:00					
09:00					
10:00					
11:00					
12:00					
13:00					
14:00					
15:00					
16:00					
17:00					
18:00					
19:00					
20:00					
21:00					
22:00					
23:00					
24:00					



METHODOLOGY

6. CPOT Flowchart

INDICATOR	SCORE	DESCRIPTION	
Facial expression 	Relaxed, neutral	0	No muscle tension observed
	Tense	1	Presence of frowning, brow lowering, orbit tightening and levator contraction or any other change (e.g., opening eyes or tearing during nociceptive procedures)
	Grimacing	2	All previous facial movements plus eyelid tightly closed (the patient may present with mouth open or biting the endotracheal tube)
Body movements	Absence of movements or normal position	0	Does not move at all (doesn't necessarily mean absence of pain) or normal position (movements not aimed toward the pain site or not made for the purpose of protection)
	Protection	1	Slow, cautious movements, touching or rubbing the pain site, seeking attention through movements
	Restlessness/Agitation	2	Pulling tube, attempting to sit up, moving limbs/thrashing, not following commands, striking at staff, trying to climb out of bed
Compliance with the ventilator (intubated patients) or Vocalization (nonintubated patients)	Tolerating ventilator or movement	0	Alarms not activated, easy ventilation
	Coughing but tolerating	1	Coughing, alarms may be activated but stop spontaneously
	Fighting ventilator	2	Asynchrony: blocking ventilation, alarms frequently activated
	Talking in normal tone or no sound	0	Talking in normal tone or no sound
	Sighing, moaning	1	Sighing, moaning
	Crying out, sobbing	2	Crying out, sobbing
Muscle tension	Relaxed	0	No resistance to passive movements
	Tense, rigid	1	Resistance to passive movements
	Very tense or rigid	2	Strong resistance to passive movements, incapacity to complete them
TOTAL		___ / 8	

METHODOLOGY

7. Post education documentation audit
8. THE BIG 4
9. New Post education documentation audit

7 - The big 4

GICU August 2016



1. **Sedation hold** – daily on all sedated patient unless told not to by Consultant or SpR.
2. **Pain-Agitation-Delirium (PAD)** - bundle to be completed on all patients using CPOT, RASS and CAM-ICU.
3. **Nasal Bridles management and assessment** – leave a fat little finger space between the nose and the bridle to avoid soft tissue damage and discomfort to the patient. Ensure daily assessment.
4. **Line care paperwork** - all IV line sites to be assessed every shift and documentation completed daily (VIP and CVC ongoing care record)

GICU September 2016



1. **CAM ICU/Sedation hold** – still not consistently being done- Please ensure done daily on all appropriate patients
2. **CD Keys** - to be kept with registered nurse at all times at bed 4 or 5
3. **Oxygen Cylinder Head** – Do you all know how to change an oxygen cylinder head – especially if we have to evacuate!!
4. **Spinal Patients** - Please ensure you check your spinal documentation or with the medical team about spinal precautions

7 - The big 4

GICU October 2016



4

1. **Pain-Agitation-Delirium (PAD)** – still **not** consistently being done- This is the **Third time** it is on the **BIG 4!!**-bundle to be completed on all patients using CPOT, RASS and CAM-ICU-
2. **Appraisals** – Have you had yours done in the last **10 months** if not please contact your shift leader
3. **Flu jab** – Protect yourself and your patients – please see your peer vaccinator for your flu jab
4. **Fire Safety** - Please ensure all fire exits are kept clear, oxygen stored safely, fire doors closed and the daily and weekly fire checks completed



GICU April 2017



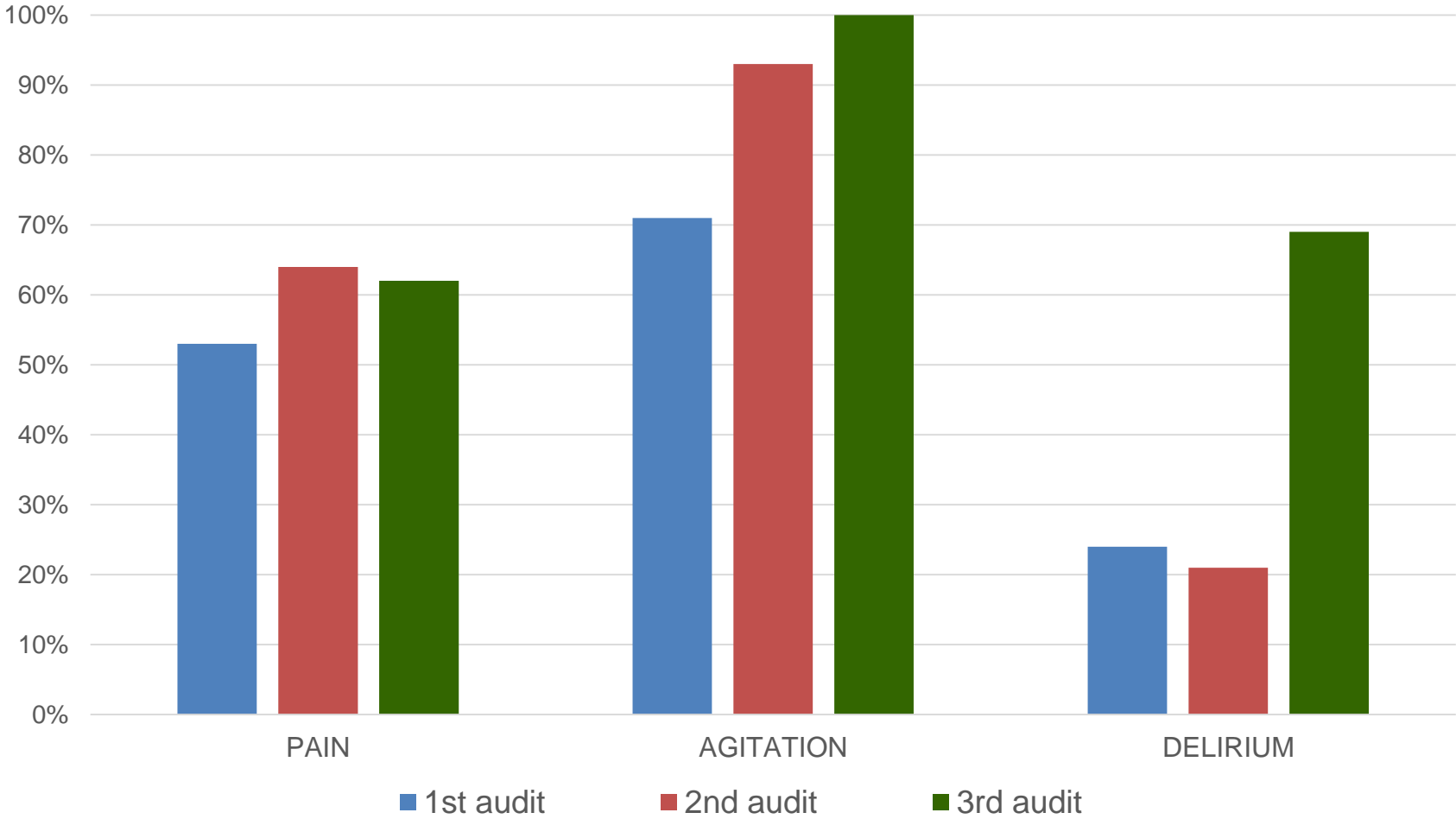
BIG

Safety Month!

1. There is a new checklist for changing disposables in the blue folders. Please check it and modify your practice to match it!
2. The new transfer bags do not contain any drugs for emergencies. If you are taking a patient to scan or St Elsewhere, please consult and take appropriate meds with you.
3. If you get 2 blood sugar readings over 10 mmol/L, look at the protocol and act! You may need to give an insulin bolus. If you stop the feed, remember to stop the insulin.
4. We are still not doing CAM-ICU properly on every patient, every day – if you're not sure what to do, please ask!

KEY FINDINGS

Is there any documentation related to PAD assessment?



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Record of PAD
- CPOT successfully implemented on GICU

CHALLENGES

- High flow of new starters
- Stock of PAD stickers

FUTURE PLANS

- Compliance Audits
- Further Teachings
- Join work with Medical staff

SUMMARY

- Nurses Assessed agitation more often than Pain and Delirium
- Documentation of Pain Improved after PAD stickers applied
- Documentation of Delirium improved after inclusion in the BIG 4

ANY QUESTIONS?



CONTACT DETAILS

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REFERENCES

1. Barr J, Gilles, LF, Puntillo K, et al. Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Management of Pain, Agitation, and Delirium in Adult Patients in the Intensive Care Unit. Crit Care Med. 2013; 41:263-306;
2. Society of Critical Care Medicine, 'Guidelines', <http://www.iculiberation.org/Guidelines/Pages/default.aspx> (accessed 2 August 2017).