Introduction of a Sedation Management Tool on Sedation Holds & Spontaneous Breathing Trials



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Coleman L, Hanison J, Applewhite C, Ghani S, Fowler N.

Critical Care Department, Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust

Background

It is known that daily interruption of sedatives reduce the duration of mechanical ventilation without compromising patient comfort or safety¹ & spontaneous breathing trials reduce the duration of mechanical ventilation in acute respiratory failure² however sedation holds & spontaneous breathing trials are not always performed.

Initial Audit & Results

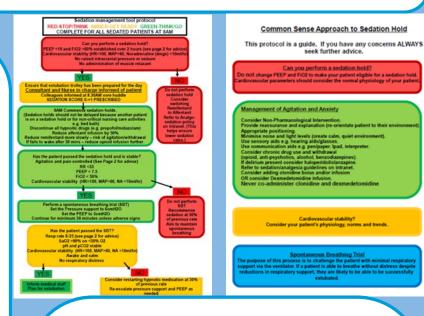
Baseline audit in January 2017 of 20 intensive care beds on 7 days demonstrated that only 36% (12/33) of eligible opportunities for sedation holds were performed & no spontaneous breathing trials were conducted despite 12 suitable opportunities

Barriers to Change

Working patterns. Including breaks & care activities

Safety concerns of more than one hold synchronously

Equipment preparedness



Results

Ongoing audit of sedation holds & spontaneous breathing trials have demonstrated that in October 2017 84% (72/86) of patients deemed suitable received an appropriate sedation hold and 97% (64/66) of those eligible received a spontaneous breathing trial.

Conclusions

There has been a demonstration of improvement in sedation hold & spontaneous breathing trial compliance with a change in attitude to sedation. There remains ongoing concern regarding safety around communication and re-intubation rates. Future work is to focus on ongoing revision of progress, communication, refinement of flowchart and nurse led weaning

Manchester University

References:

- 1. Kress JP, Pohlman AS, O'Connor MF, Hall JB. Daily interruption of sedative infusions in critically ill patients undergoing mechanical ventilation. New England Journal of Medicine 2000; 342(20):1471-7
- 2. Girard TD, Kress JP, Fuchs BD et al. Efficacy and safety of a paired sedation and ventilator weaning protocol for mechanically ventilated patients in intensive care (Awakening and Breathing Controlled trial): a randomised controlled trial. Lancet 2008; 371 (9607):126-34