



Health

Hunter New England
Local Health District

Pressure care project

Feedback and updates

Occupational Therapy Department
Stomal Therapist / Wound Management



Introduction



A pressure care project was completed at Manning Hospital from 18/12/17 to 15/02/18 to review a number of factors relating to effective pressure care for inpatients.

The project was proposed by the Occupational Therapy Department, with support from the Wound Management Nurses.

The premise of the project was that:

- There would be one point of contact for all pressure care products in the hospital;
- There would be one centralised storage area for all pressure care products in the hospital.

Prior to the Project



Prior to the project, the previous process to access pressure care equipment was inconsistent and included:

- Calling the wards people or the Wound Care Nurse
- Placing a request for an alternating air mattress on the electronic patient journey board
- Swapping mattresses in use between patients
- Providing other pressure care products such as cushions from limited ward stores.

Prior to the Project



It was believed that:

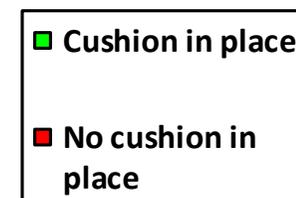
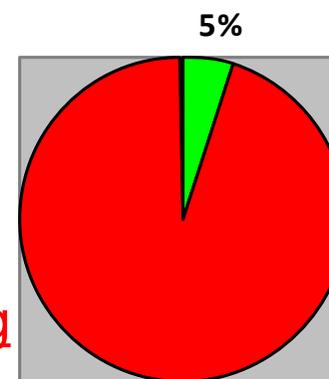
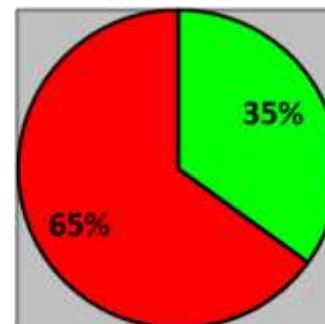
- There was insufficient pressure injury equipment available **however** Senior Management had observed empty mattresses stored in the hallways and not in use
- Mattresses were being used for patients when they were not required
- Mattresses that were available were often lost or misplaced
- Consignment mattresses were being used prior to permanent rental mattresses so the hospital was being charged more than necessary
- Manning Hospital was not properly communicating to H5 Healthcare when consignment mattresses were in use

2017 Wound Prevalence Survey Day



Participation in the 2017 Wound Prevalence Survey Day identified that patients who were identified as VERY HIGH RISK (Waterlow of 20 and above) did not have adequate equipment in place;

- 65% of these patients did not have alternating air mattress in use.
- 95% of these patients did not have high risk pressure cushions in place.
- 11 of these patients were not on an alternating air mattress or high risk cushion including 2 patients with pressure injuries acquired at Manning Hospital.



The Pressure Care Project- Aims



Aims to address the following questions:

1. Is there sufficient pressure care equipment in the hospital to meet the needs of inpatients? And of this equipment, are there inconsistencies between the wards in pressure care equipment accessibility and usage?
2. Did having a central point of contact; a formalised processes for accessing, allocating and returning pressure care equipment; and a centralised storage location improve the use of pressure care equipment and therefore positively impact on patient care?
3. Do staff have sufficient knowledge of pressure care needs and equipment to identify a patient at risk and organise appropriate equipment to meet their pressure care needs?

The Pressure Care Project- Processes



Processes:

- A flow chart and information sheet detailing different levels of pressure injury risk and recommendations for each level of risk was provided.

| EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| MATTRESSES | | | |
| Diamond 8 Alternating air mattress replacement  Risk: VERY HIGH or existing pressure injury Weight capacity: 200kg | SAM overlay  Risk: HIGH or up to stage 2 pressure injury Comfort, pressure and pain relief focus. Weight capacity: 200kg | Waffle overlay  Risk: VERY HIGH or existing pressure injury Weight capacity: 360kg | Platinum Max - Bariatric Alternating Air Mattress Replacement  Risk: VERY HIGH or existing pressure injury Weight capacity: 450kg Contact HD Healthcare (0433 474 757) if mattress for bariatric bed |

| CUSHIONS | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Flotech Image  Risk: HIGH Weight capacity: 140kg Note: Gel sac at rear of cushion, pommet at front. | EHOB Waffle Seat Cushion  Risk: VERY HIGH Weight capacity: Standard: 136kg Bariatric: 220kg | Jay ION  RISK- MEDIUM only Weight capacity: 136kg | Pressure relief Fusion Gel  Risk: At risk |

| PRESSURE CARE EQUIPMENT PROCESS | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Equipment available | Location | To access- business hours | To access- after hours |
| Alternating air mattresses (Diamond 8) | Level 6 gym | Page Allied Health Assistant pager 9963 | Call Wards person- record form to be completed |
| Waffle products (mattress, cushions, heel boots) | Level 6 gym | Page Allied Health Assistant pager 9963 | Call Wards person- record form to be completed |
| Static foam cushions (Waterlow under 20) | Own: Individual ward storerooms Waffle: Level 6 gym OT: OT equipment store | Check ward supply OT cushion- page Allied Health Assistant pager 9963 | Waffle cushion in interim |
| High risk pressure cushions (Waterlow 20+) | OT equipment storeroom | Refer to OT via EPJB | Waffle cushion in interim |

NOTE

- Nursing staff caring for the patient will remain responsible for the set-up, patient transfers and cleaning of the injury prevention equipment;
- If a patient requires transfer from bed to bed (with new mattress in situ), this will need to be negotiated between AHA, wards person and nursing staff. The AHA will source and return the mattress only.

Manning Hospital Pressure Care flow chart trial

Waterlow 10-14 AT RISK

- Mattress: 4-layer high density foam mattress (standard)
- Seating: Encourage regular mobility and sitting out of bed
- Heels: Reduce pressure, shear and friction
- Refer: "Pressure Injury prevention Management Plan" on back of the Waterlow form-consider protective dressings/skin care

Waterlow 15-19 HIGH RISK

- Mattress: 4-layer high density foam mattress (standard)
- Seating: static foam cushion or pressure relieving chair (L6)
 - Source cushion from ward
 - OT cushion-page AHA p.9963
- Heels: Reduce pressure, shear, and friction
 - Elevate, deflate mattress
 - Heel boots
- Refer: "Pressure Injury prevention Management Plan" on back of the Waterlow form-consider protective dressings/skin care

Existing PI or Waterlow 20+ VERY HIGH RISK

- Mattress:
 - Alternating air mattress
 - SAM-up to Stage 2 PI (L6)
 - Source high risk mattress
 - Waffle overlay in interim
- Seating: High risk pressure cushion
 - Refer to OT- EPJB
 - Waffle cushion in interim
- Heels: Reduce pressure, shear, and friction
 - Elevate, deflate mattress end
 - Heel boots
- Refer: to "Pressure Injury prevention Management Plan" on back of the Waterlow form-consider protective dressings/skin

The Pressure Care Project- Processes



- Information was circulated to staff about the project through various methods- this was a continuous process throughout the project;
- A centralised contact person was identified as responsible for all pressure care equipment in the hospital and central pager number provided for this position;
- A centralised storage location was identified- this was also reviewed during the project.

The Pressure Care Project- Data collection



- Daily record of all pressure care equipment in use-
 - Including patient location, Waterlow score and equipment details;
- Record of issues arising throughout the trial;
- Record of pressure injuries in the project period;
- Survey was attempted however issues with survey program resulted in limited participation and no information gained;



1. Is there sufficient pressure care equipment in the hospital to meet the needs of inpatients?

And of this equipment, are there inconsistencies between the wards in pressure care equipment accessibility and usage?



Alternating air mattresses:

- Average number of mattresses used per day was **8**.
 - This is in line with the existing number of permanent mattresses rented by Manning Hospital
- 8 days (out of 34) required more than 8 mattresses in use
 - Consignment mattresses were required.



Is there sufficient pressure care equipment in the hospital to meet the needs of inpatients?



Pressure cushions:

- Cushions were still not being provided as per the patients pressure care needs
- Most of the cushions provided were provided by the OT Department staff and equipment store



Is there sufficient pressure care equipment in the hospital to meet the needs of inpatients?



Pressure relieving chairs

- Pressure relieving chairs are only available to patients on Level 6.
- Pressure relieving chairs should not be used for patients with Waterlow score of 20 or above (unless clinically indicated)

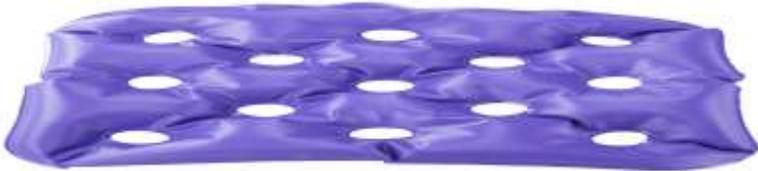




Is there sufficient pressure care equipment in the hospital to meet the needs of inpatients?

Waffle Products

- Waffle products are not used as standard
- On average, less than 1 patient per day used Waffle cushion or mattress overlay



- No Waffle heel boots were used- there are 9 heel boots available



And of this equipment, are there inconsistencies between the wards in pressure care equipment accessibility and usage?



Inconsistencies:

- Level 6 has access to additional pressure care equipment that the rest of the hospital cannot use.
- Some wards requested pressure care products more than others.
- There are inconsistencies in pressure cushions that are available on each ward.



2. Did having a central point of contact, formalised processes for accessing, allocating and returning pressure care equipment and a centralised storage location improve the use of pressure care equipment and therefore positively impact on patient care?



Central point of contact and centralised storage location positively impact on patient care?

In summary....

YES!!!

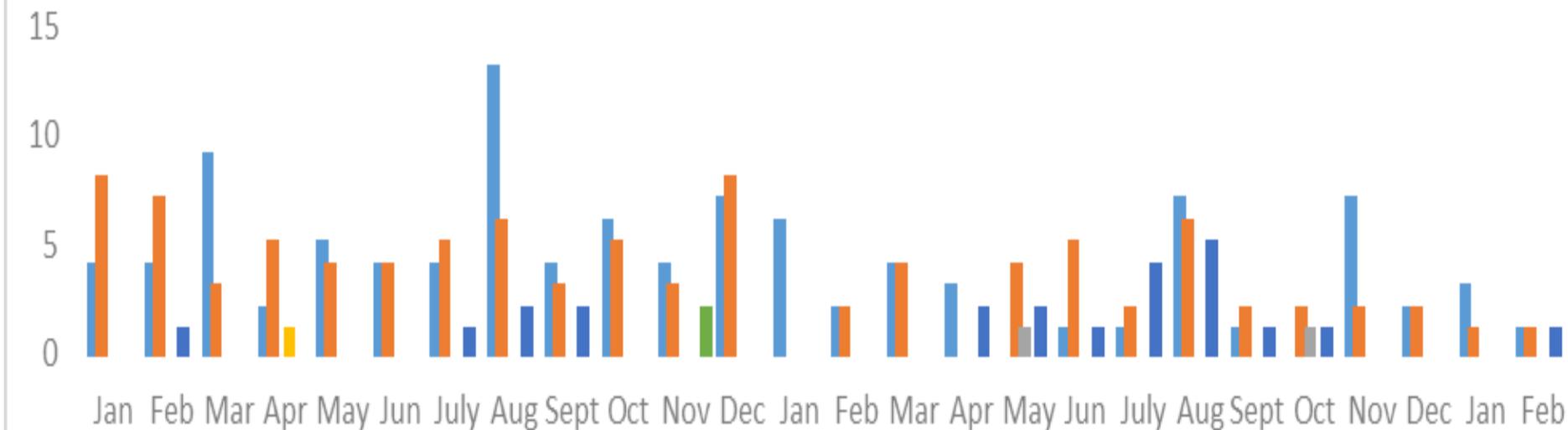
Positive impact on patient care?



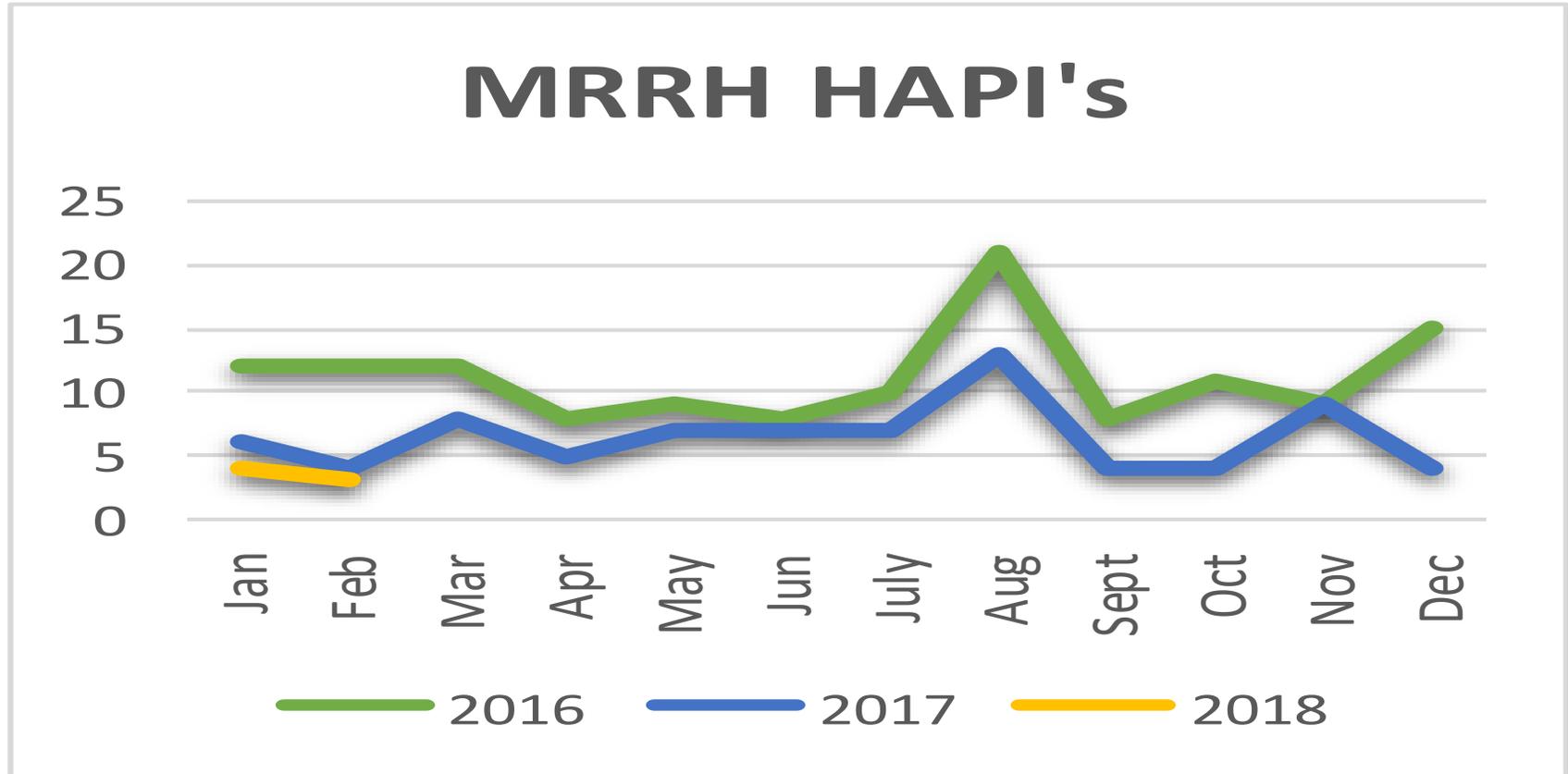
Review of Hospital Acquired Pressure Injuries (HAPI's):

HAPI'S by Stage

■ Stage 1 ■ Stage 2 ■ Stage 3 ■ Stage 4 ■ SDTI ■ USTG



Positive impact on patient care?





Improved accountability =

- Reduced misplacing or misuse of mattresses
- Improved use and fairer allocation of the mattresses
- Improved compliance with the terms of the agreement with H5 Healthcare
- Identification of the true need for Manning hospital in regards to alternating air mattress hire- i.e. we do not have too many!



3. Do staff have sufficient knowledge of pressure care needs and equipment to identify a patient at risk and organise appropriate equipment to meet their pressure care needs?



Do staff have sufficient knowledge of pressure care needs and equipment to identify a patient at risk and organise appropriate equipment to meet their pressure care needs?

2017 Wound Prevalence Survey and **results of the Project** indicated that staff:

- Could identify if a patient was at risk but did not organise or could not source appropriate pressure care equipment
- Would refer a patient for an alternating air mattress but not for a cushion
- Did not frequently use Waffle products.

The Pressure Care Project- Difficulties



1. The significant role of the wards people was not appropriately identified resulting in insufficient consultation prior to the project
Fixed! Meetings were held during the project to resolve this.

2. The need to have some alternating air mattresses already set up on beds was not initially realised.

Fixed! This was amended during the project to ensure that 2 alternating air mattresses were set up at all times.

3. The management of the consignment mattresses proved difficult due to information required by H5 Healthcare= time consuming.

Update- Jason Fowles now managing consignment mattresses.

The Pressure Care Project- Problem list



- Alternating air mattresses available are **sufficient to meet inpatient needs**, however **is not being used efficiently to meet clinical demand**.
- **Inconsistency of equipment** available throughout the hospital **creates inconsistent care** for pressure injury prevention;
- **Lack of staff awareness** of recommendations and actions, and **ability to access equipment**, once a patient identified at risk of pressure injury.



- 1. One point of contact to coordinate ALL pressure injury prevention equipment allocation, review and delegation as well as formalised processes to manage the equipment.**



2. Centralised storage location



3. Greater consistencies between the wards for pressure care equipment availability and usage.



4. Focus on staff education

Post-project



- A survey has been circulated to determine staff satisfaction with the processes pre- and post-project.
 - For completion by COB Friday 23.03.18
- A report has been submitted to the Executive Team detailing all of the information provided today
 - Awaiting review and outcome
- A local procedure guideline to be developed detailing the current process

In the meantime..... Current process



- The hospital has 8 permanent rental alternating air mattresses
- All permanent rental mattresses stay set up on beds
- Each ward is allocated a set number of mattresses to manage
- Ward in-charge records how many mattresses in use each day
 - If additional mattresses are needed, the in-charge / NUM liaises with other ward in-charges / NUM's to source any available mattresses
Information is recorded on the electronic patient journey board indicating if a patient has or needs an alternating air mattress.
 - If additional mattresses are required above the permanent rental stock i.e. consignment mattresses, in-charge / NUM's contact Jason Fowles.
- For other pressure care equipment- use ward supply or refer to OT
- HAPI's will continue to be recorded.

Questions or feedback???

