



Reducing Pressure Ulcers in Scotland

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We are one organisation with many parts and one purpose











Tailored & Responsive Support



Grants & Allocations

Improvement Programmes across health & social care

Mental Health

Living Well in Communities

Dementia

Improve experience & outcomes for people using acute care

Maternity & Children

Primary Care

Housing









Acute Care portfolio

Improve outcomes and experience for people in acute care

Improving the co-ordination of care for people with Frailty

Reducing harm experienced by people in acute care (cardiac arrests, sepsis, AKI, HAI, Falls & Pressure Ulcers)

Develop the conditions that support teams to do the work of improvement











'The very first requirement in a hospital is that it should do the sick no harm.'

(Florence Nightingale)











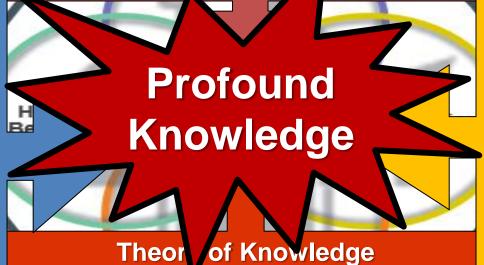


Psychology

- 1. Relationships between people
- 2. Motivation, intrinsic /extrinsic
- 3. Beliefs, assumptions
- 4. Will to change

Appreciation of a System

- 1. Common Aim
- 2. Understand how things link together
- 3. People, process and items



- Develop a theory
- Use PDSA to test
- 3. Bring knowledge in to the system

Understanding Variation

- Variation is expected
- Understand when to improve
- 3. Understand when not to tamper





Doing the

right thing

Doing it right

Transfer of Knowledge into Quality Healthcare

Clinical Knowledge (Evidence Based Practice):

MEDLINE, Cochrane etc

Know-What

Process/System Changes

Clinical Decisions

Improvement Knowledge:

System, context, process, patient

Know-How

Healthcare Improvement Scotland Patient Care

Adapted from: Glasziou, P et al. Can evidence-based medicine and clinical quality improvement learn from each other? 2011. BMJ Qual Saf 20 (supp 1): i13-i17





What is a system?

"An interdependent group of items, people, or processes working together toward a common aim"

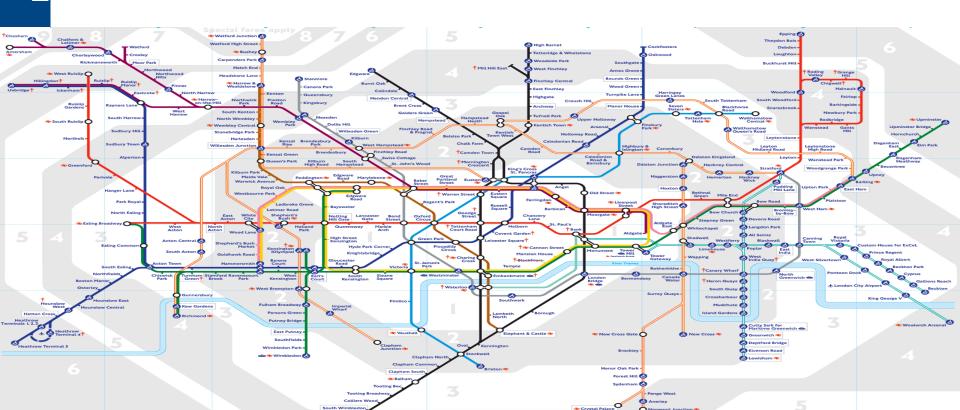








"An interdependent group of items, people, or processes working together toward a common aim"



Room for improvement?





Caution

Obstructing the doors is dangerous and causes delays



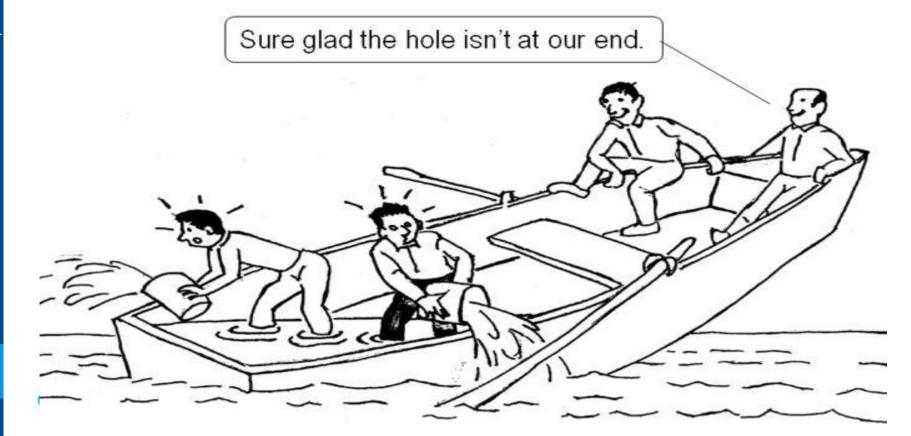








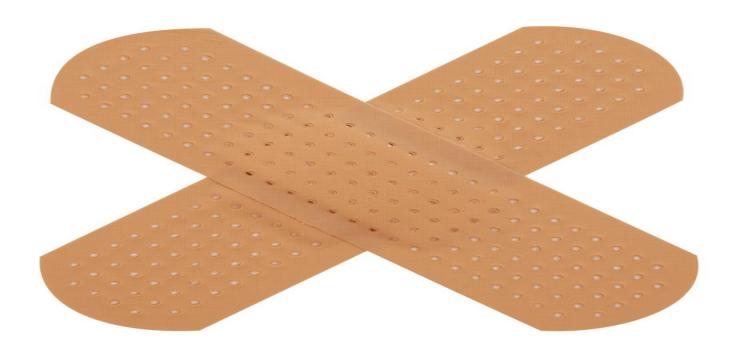
A purpose shared by different people across the system







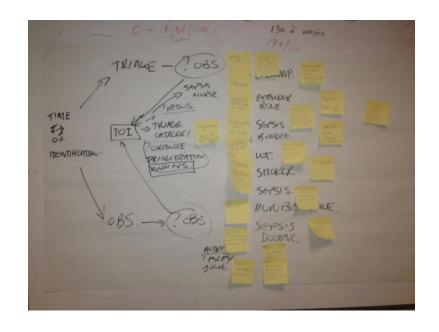
Find the root causes, avoid sticking plasters





Understanding your system – process mapping













Equipment
Bed turnover
Timely availability of mattresses
Decontamination/cleaning requirements
Pillows for maintaining patient position
Need for specialist equipment
Ordering – various options
Knowledge of available equipment (API/static mattresses)
Lack of patient/family involvement
Patient turnover
IT – inability to see previous assessment
Availability of PC's for documentation
Patient flow
Evaluation of risk assessment/care plan
Predominately nurse-led assessment
Management

People

. . .

Patient
Acutely unwell/sick
Lack of mobility
Co-morbidities
Concordance
Contraindicated risk of movement

Nursing
Time pressures
Competing priorities
Ward/unit acuity
Workload

Staffing levels

Lack of information

Handover

Transfer Discharge

Process

Waterlow - issues with accuracy of score

Care Rounding frequency not matching risk

SSKIN Bundle incomplete

Reliability of position changes

Care planning interventions not reliably undertaken



Pressure Ulcer Development

Misunderstanding of SSKIN elements

No regular feedback

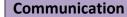
Under appreciation of risk of seriousness

Lack of awareness re: pressure ulcer recording

Lack of education (Learnpro NES module)

Lack of awareness of tissue viability website

Knowledge





Patient leaflet







Improvement method – building and testing your theory

Model for Improvement

What are we trying to accomplish?

How will we know that a change is an improvement?

What change can we make that will result in improvement?



Thinking

Learning by doing







Background to PU reduction in NHS Scotland

- •PU work migrated to SPSP from LBC in 2014
- SPSP support with interventions, measurement and networking
- Focus on measuring outcome
- •Improved reporting of outcome
- Limited progress in achievement of national aim
- •A need to better understand barriers and enablers case studies
- Consider revisions required to SPSP approach











Aim

Reduce newly acquired pressure ulcers in hospitals by 50% by December 2017.



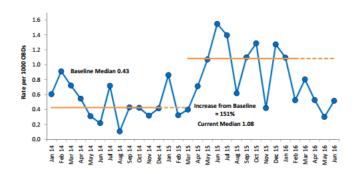




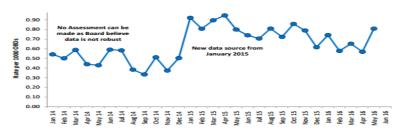


Visible data

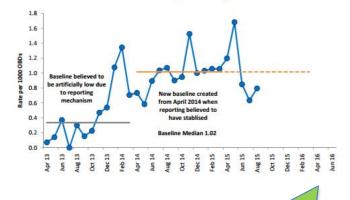
Pressure Ulcer (Grade2-4) Rate



Pressure Ulcer (Grade2-4) Rate



Pressure Ulcer (Grade2-4) Rate



This is an improvement!









Case Studies







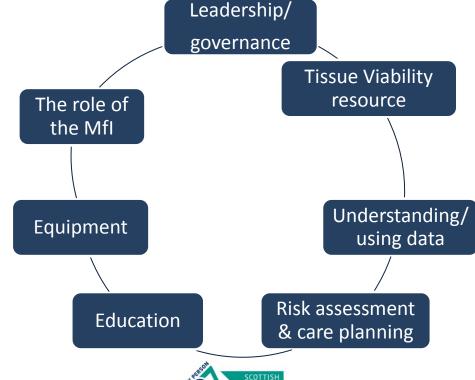








Learning from Pressure Ulcer reduction

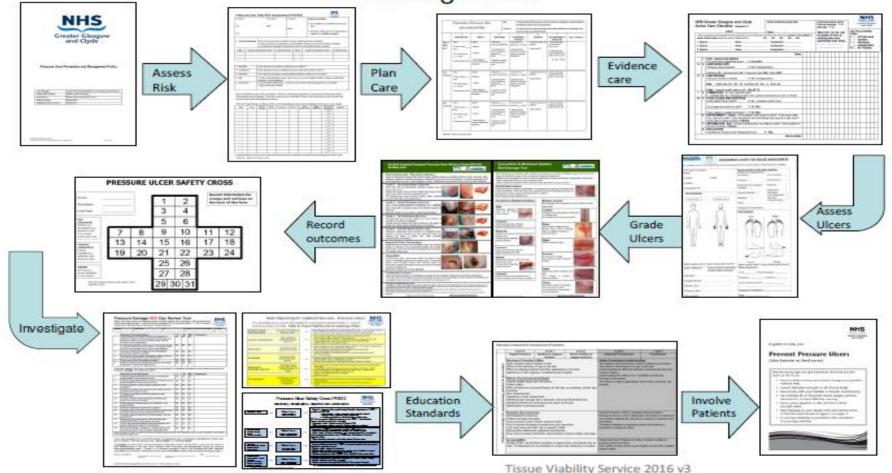








Acute - Top 10 Tools for Pressure Ulcer Prevention and Management



Lessons learned from red day reviews:



- Incomplete documentation
- Waterlow not correctly completed
- Waterlow not executed properly
- Inconsistency in Active Care prescribing
- Gaps in Active care completion
- Care planning absent











Pressure Ulcer Daily Risk Assessment (PUDRA)



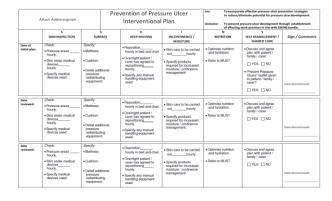
	ressure creek carry many assessment (i commy						and Chyde			
Surname:	ame: Forename:			Hospital:			Points to consider:			
Sex:		DoB:					Use within 6 hrs of admission to care area Re-assess daily and more frequently if a person's condition changes			
				vuru.						
1 Press	ure Damage	Does the person IF YES, prescribe and complete th	a minimui	m of 2	HOURLY A	Active	Care to avoid further d	amage occurring		
Date	Location of redness / ulcers		Grade of ulcer		Date	Loca	ation of redness / ulcers	Grade of ulcer		
/ /					/ /					
/ /					/ /					
7 /					/ /					

2 Mobility	Does the person require assistance to mobilise?
3 Continence	Does the person have continence issues with urine and/orfaeces?
4 Nutrition	Does the person appear malnourished and/or unable to eat or drink?
5 Skin	Is skin compromised by any other source, e.g. neurological deficit; surgery; medication; diabetes; co-morbidities?
6 Judgement	In your clinical judgement, is this person at risk of developing pressure damage? If <u>Yes</u> , please give details:

Record YES/NO answers in the grid below. If YES to any of the questions 2-6, the person is at risk of developing pressure damage. Prescribe a minimum of 4 HOURLY Active Care interventions and complete the pressure ulcer interventional plan overleaf.

Date	Time	Pressure Damage	Mobility	Continence	Nutrition	Skin Compromised	Clinical Judgement	Active Care Prescribed	Signature
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Complete prevention of pressure ulcer interventional plan overleaf for all patients with redness/pressure damage and for those at risk. NHSGGC PUDRA October 2015







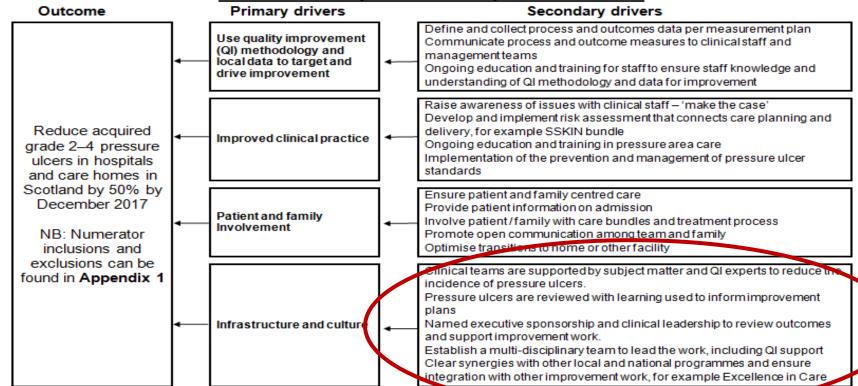






Revised approach to PU reduction

NHS Scotland prevention of pressure ulcers





LEARNING

Using evidence, quantitative and qualitative data, service user & staff feedback to understand current state, diagnose problems & prioritise improvements



CHANGING

Using principles of reliable design
Provide education on 'what, why and how'
Data to measure impact of changes on outcome



Conditions for Successful Improvement



EMPOWERING

Co-design of improvements with people & families.

Processes and behaviours that help acute care teams improve experience and outcomes for people in their care





SUPPORTING

Using appropriate QI methods to diagnose issues, generate change ideas, test changes and use data to guide improvement







TEAMWORK

integrity and accountability for commitment to exellence

Communication...









Technical process changes

Systems changes to ways of working

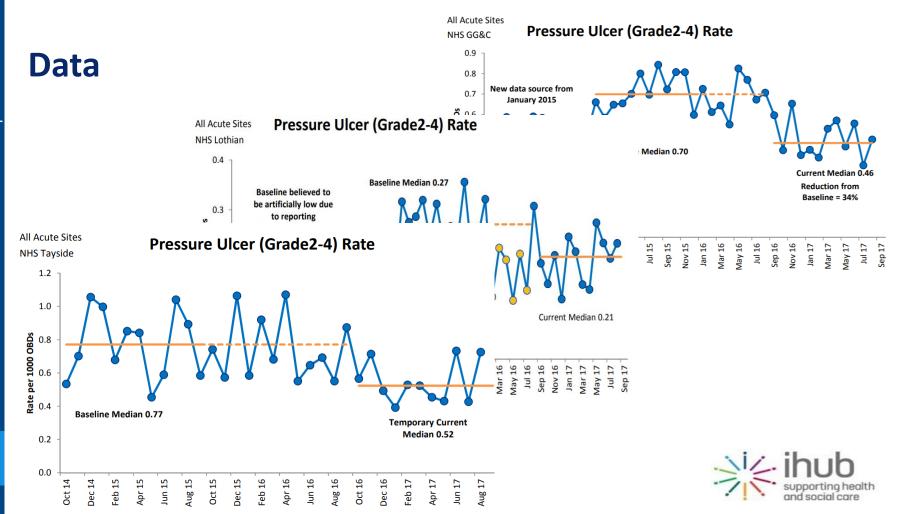
People building different relationships







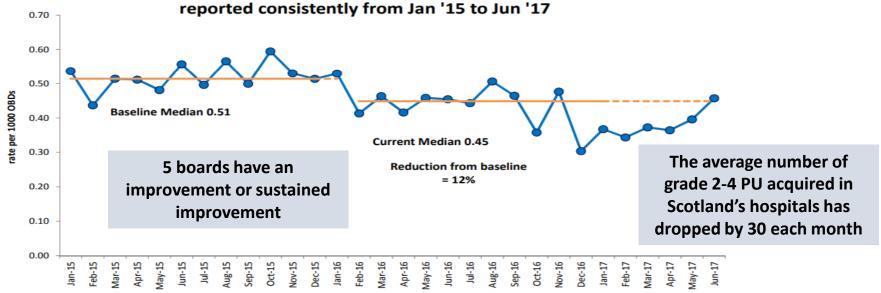






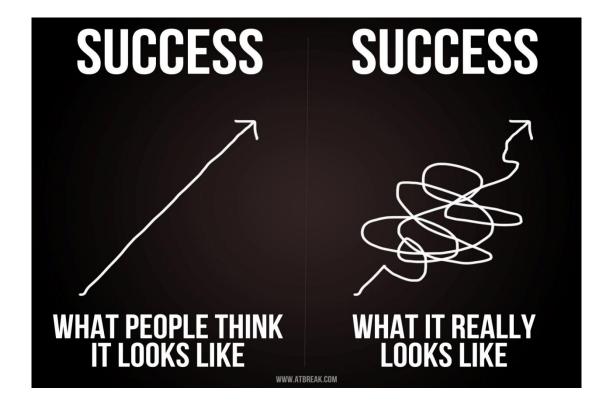
What is the data telling us?

Total rate of Pressure Ulcers (2-4) for 20 Scottish hospitals which have reported consistently from Jan '15 to Jun '17











'The secret of success is getting started' - Mark Twain





Prevention and Management of Pressure Ulcers

Standards

September 2016









Team Scotland













Thank you

