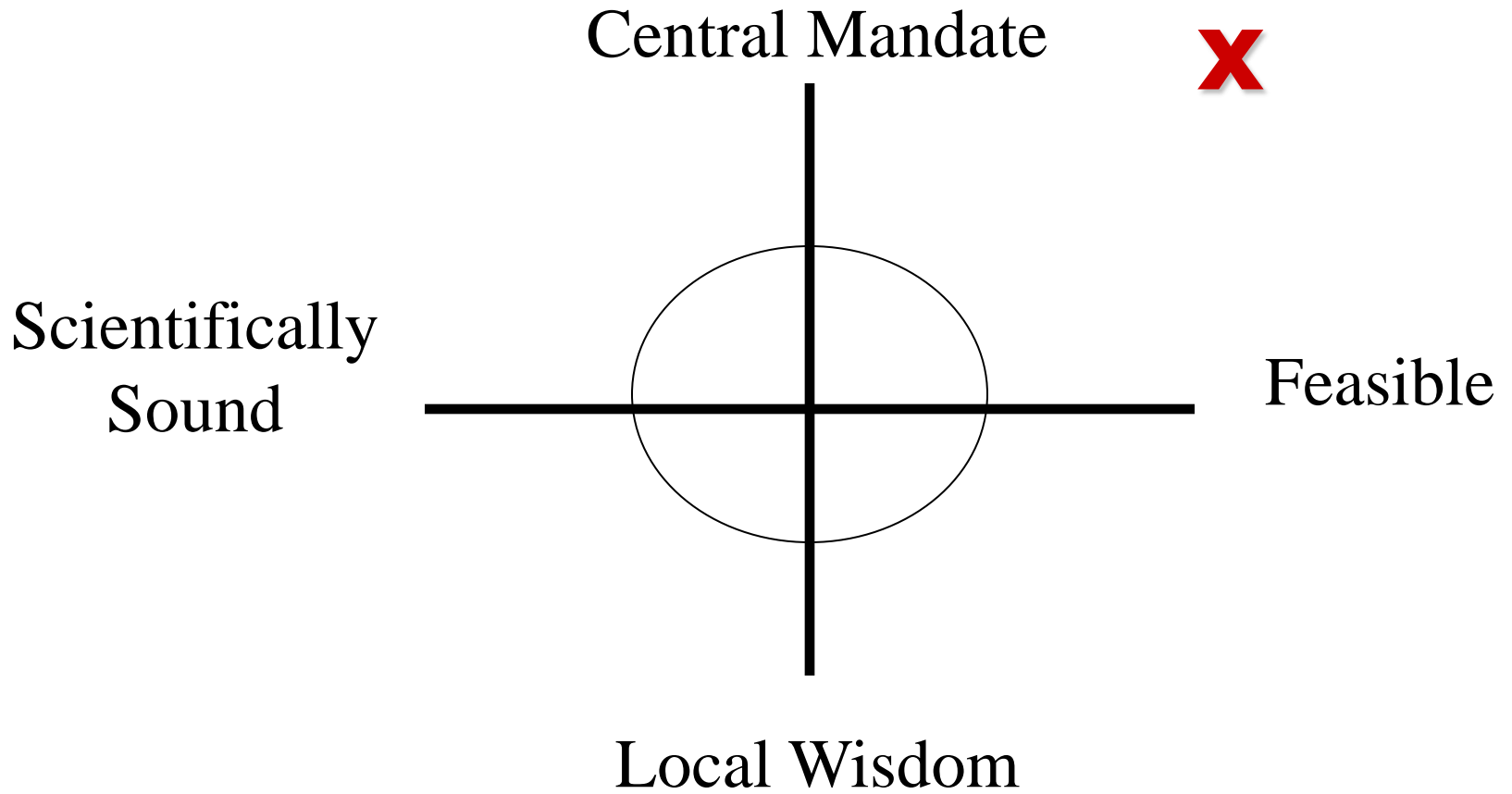


Improving ICU Care: Lessons Learned

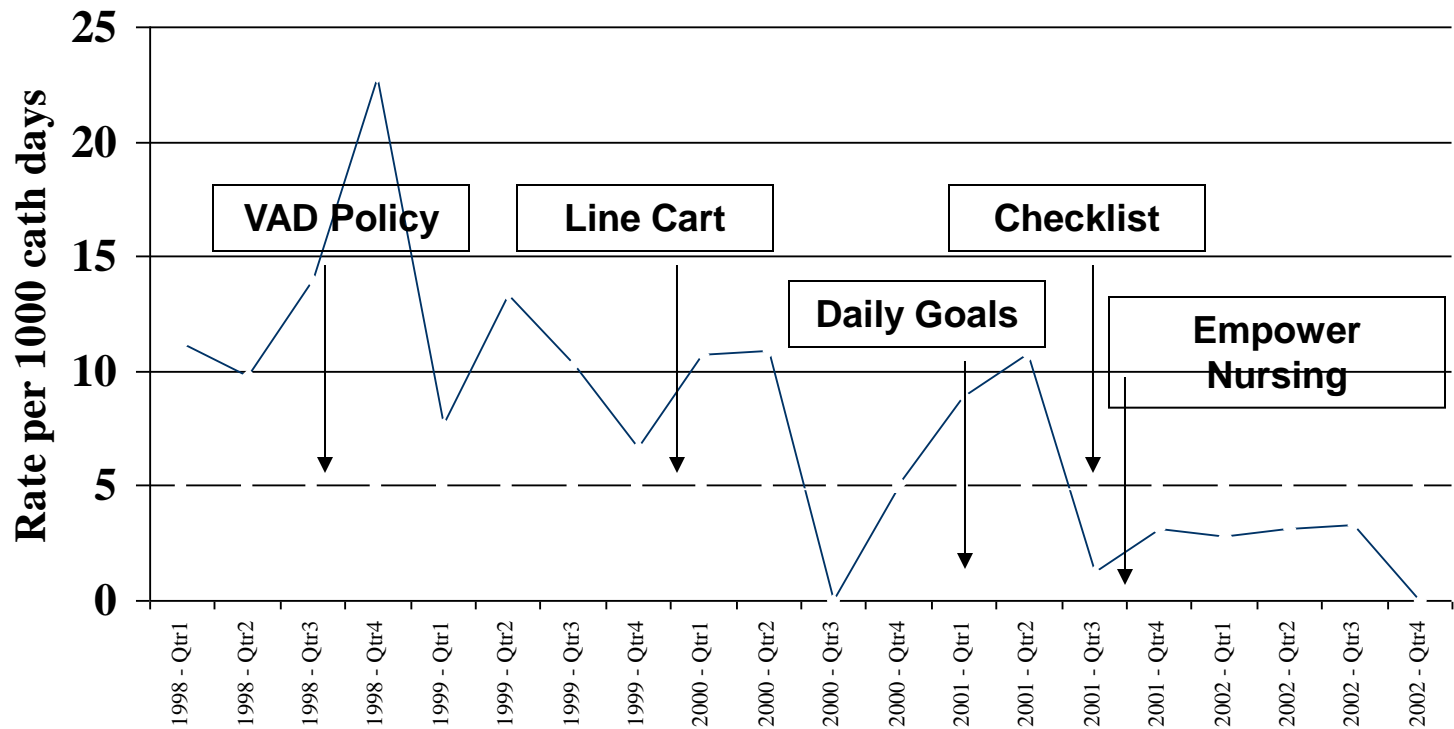
Chris Goeschel RN MPA MPS
cgoesch1@jhmi.edu



JOHNS HOPKINS
M E D I C I N E



Can One Institution Get to Zero?



JOHNS HOPKINS

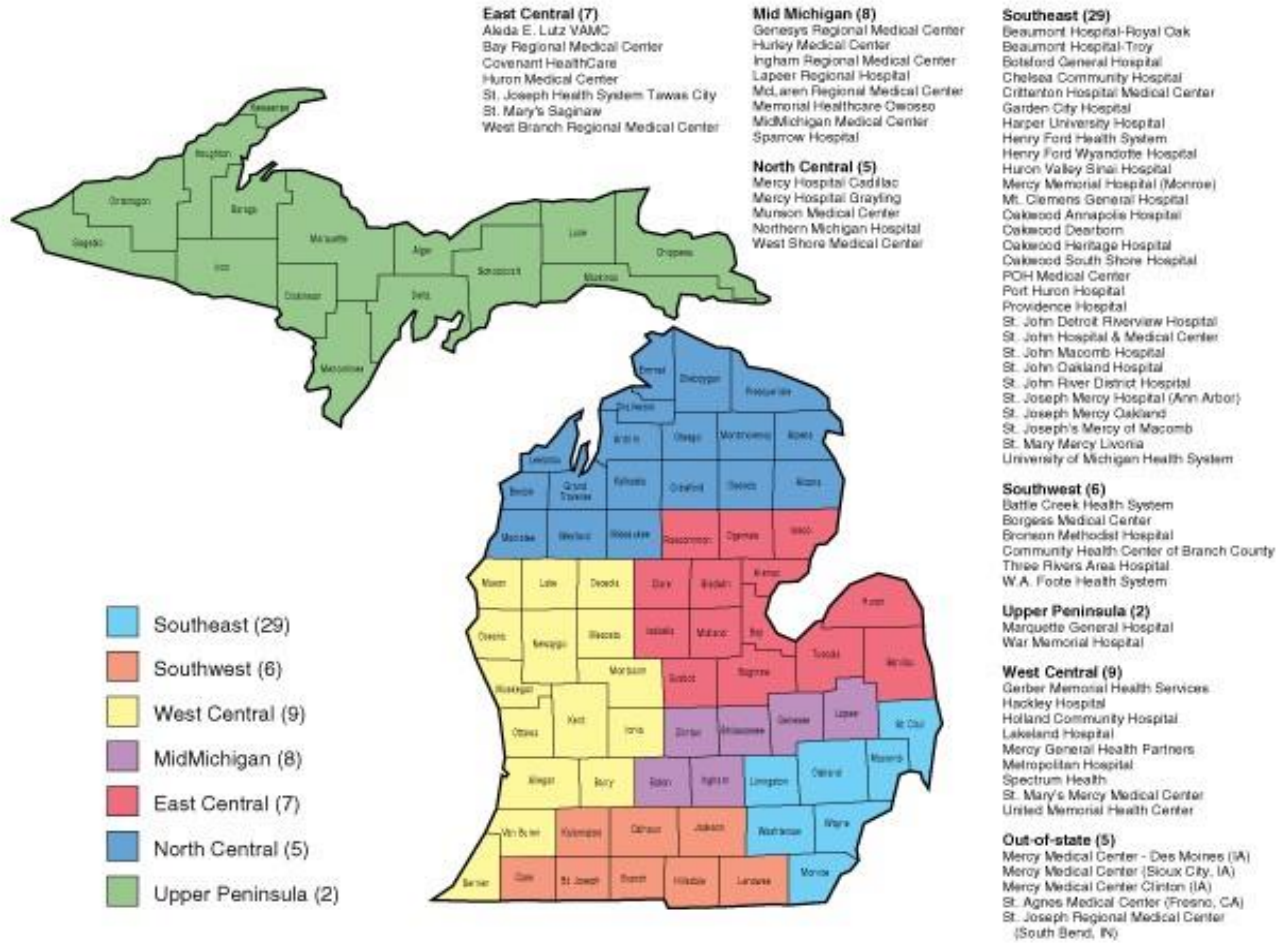
Can A State ?

Project funded by the Agency for
Healthcare Research and Quality



JOHNS HOPKINS
M E D I C I N E

State wide effort to improve ICU care in Michigan



Funded by AHRQ

2 year results from 103 ICUs

Time period	Median CRBSI rate	Incidence rate ratio
Baseline	2.7	1
Peri intervention	1.6	0.76
0-3 months	0	0.62
4-6 months	0	0.56
7-9 months	0	0.47
10-12 months	0	0.42
13-15 months	0	0.37
16-18 months	0	0.34



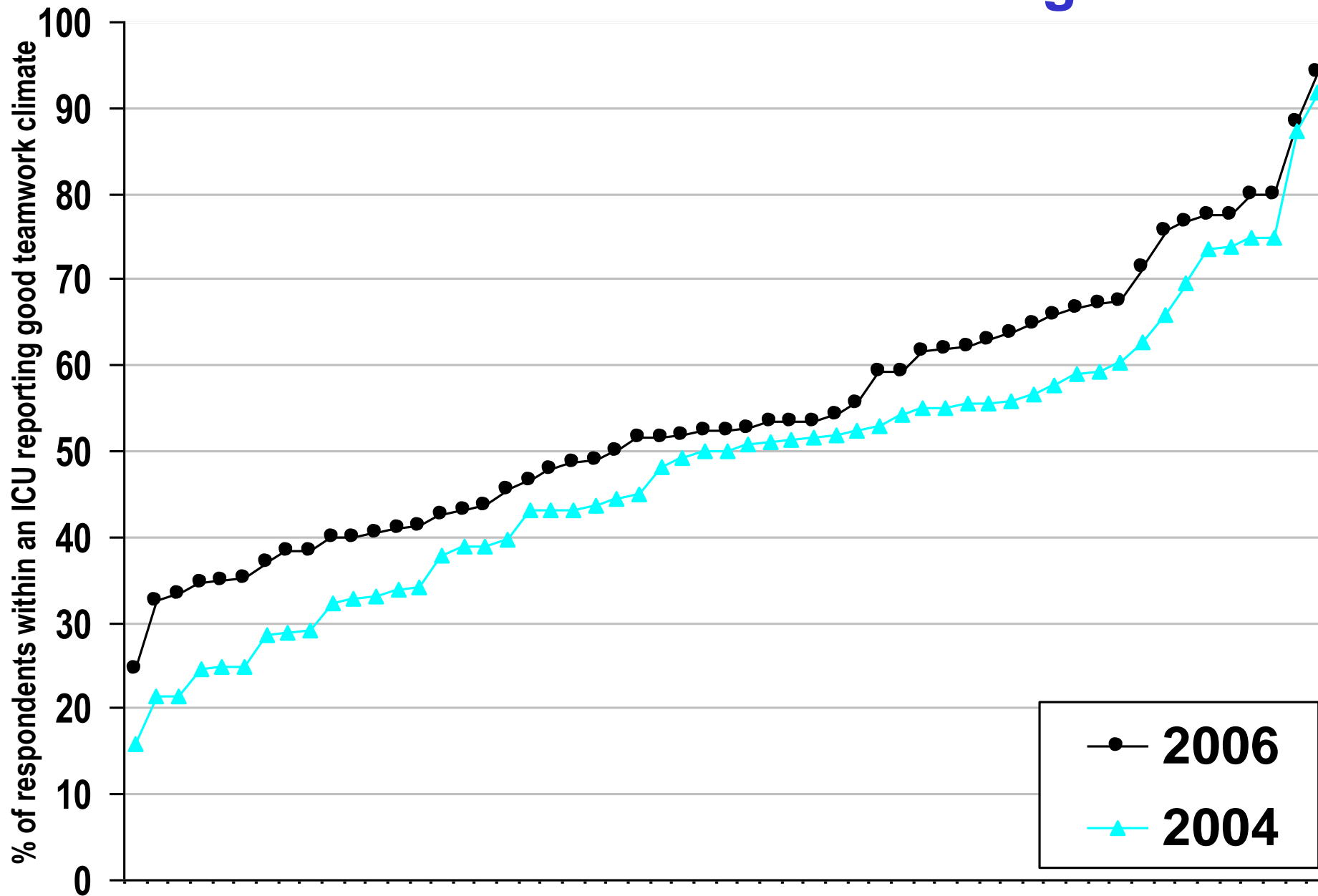
JOHNS HOPKINS
M E D I C I N E

Pronovost NEJM 2006

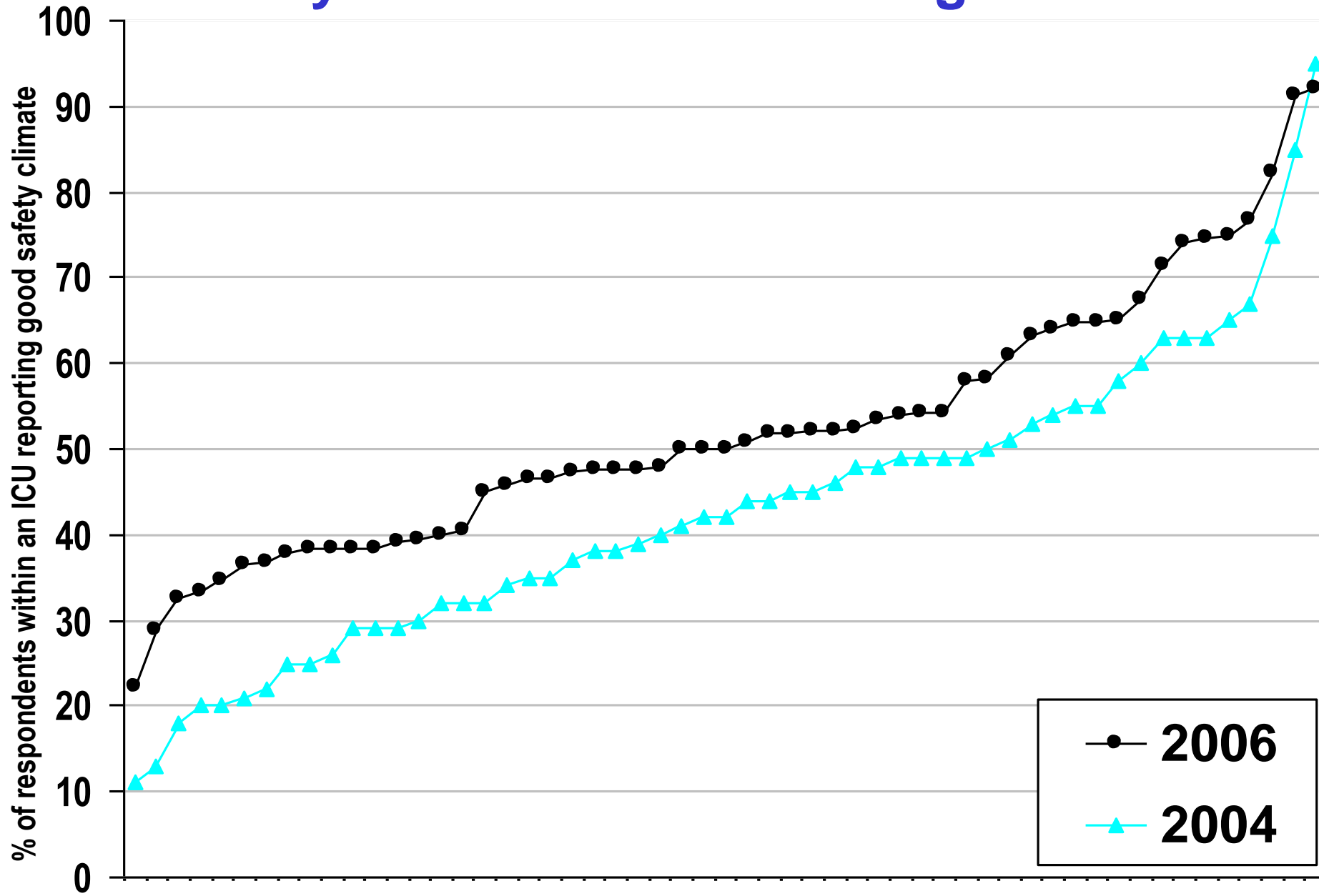
Keystone ICU Safety Dashboard

	2004	2006
How often did we harm	2.8/1000	0
How often do we do what we should	66%	95%
How often did we learn	100s	100s
At least 60% of staff say culture is safe	16%	59%
Teamwork is good	18%	53%

Teamwork Climate Across Michigan ICUs



Safety Climate Across Michigan ICUs



Working Together

- Formal letters of commitment
 - Content~ Hopkins
 - Coordination~ MHA & Hopkins
 - Context~ Local Sites
- Bi-monthly conference calls (content and coaching)
- Bi-annual workshops
- Monthly Data Submission
- Ohana



The Teams

- Research Team from Hopkins provided evidence and interventions, data analysis and face to face time with teams
- Keystone Team from MHA coordinated project (enrollment, data collection and management, conference calls and meetings)
- Teams from each ICU Implement Interventions and report data. Senior leaders serve as members of each ICU team



Goals

- Work to eliminate CLABSI
- Ensure 90% of ventilated patients receive evidence-based interventions
- Learn from 2 defects a quarter
 - One local one central
- Improve culture by 50%



Conceptual model for measuring safety

Structure



Process



Outcome

Have we reduced the likelihood of harm?

How often do we do what we are supposed to?

How often do we harm?

Context

IT

Have we created a culture of safety?



Comprehensive Unit-based Safety Program (CUSP)

1. Evaluate culture of safety
2. Educate staff on science of safety
http://www.jhsph.edu/ctlit/training/patient_safety.html
3. Identify defects
4. Executive partnership with unit
5. Learn from one defect per month; implement teamwork and clinical improvement tools;
6. Re-Evaluate culture

Pronovost J, *Patient Safety*, 2005



JOHNS HOPKINS
M E D I C I N E

Science of Safety

- Understand System determines performance
- Use strategies to improve system performance
 - Standardize
 - Create Independent checks for key process
 - Learn from Mistakes
- Apply strategies to both technical work and team work.



Learning from Mistakes

- What happened?
- Why did it happen (system lenses)
- What could you do to reduce risk
- How to you know risk was reduced
 - Create policy/process/procedure
 - Ensure staff know policy
 - Evaluate if policy is used correctly



Framework for Change	Senior leaders	Team leaders	Staff
Engage	<i>How does this make the world a better place?</i>		
Educate	<i>What do we need to do?</i>		
Execute	<i>How can we do it with my resources and culture? What barriers must we overcome?</i>		
Evaluate	<i>How do we know we improved safety?</i>		

JHU Tool Kits

- Engage
 - Opportunity calculator, stories of harm
- Educate
 - Original papers, fact sheet, slides
- Execute
 - Standardize, create independent checks, learn from defects
- Evaluate

Teamwork Tools

- Team Checkup Tool
- Daily Goals
- AM briefing Tool
- Shadowing Exercise
- Culture check up tool
- Executive briefings
- Safety Scorecard



Engage

- Partner with HEIC, ID experts
- Increase awareness about morbidity and mortality associated with CLABSI
- Make harm visible
 - Tell stories
 - Post # infections
- Estimates of opportunity to improve



Education

- Educate staff and senior leaders about CDC guidelines
 - Develop a resource notebook
 - Develop policies and procedures
 - CDC guidelines and Fact Sheet
 - Power point slides for Inservices
- Consider a quiz to evaluate provider knowledge
- Emphasize that CLABSIs can be eliminated and benchmarking should be abandoned



Execute Interventions to prevent Blood Stream Infections: 5 Key “Best Practices”

- Remove Unnecessary Lines
- Wash Hands Prior to Procedure
- Use Maximal Barrier Precautions
- Clean Skin with Chlorhexidine
- Avoid Femoral Lines

Evaluate

- Outcome measure: CLABSI rate (central evaluation)
 - Rate (central calculation; local transparency)
 - # infections, weeks/months since last infection (local transparency)
- Process measures (local evaluation)
 - % checklists completed
 - % violations noted
 - # lines removed
- Culture Scores



Safety Scorecard

	State	Hospital	ICU
How often did we harm? (infections)			
How often do we do what we should? (JCAHO, ventilator bundle)			
How do we know we learned from mistakes? (sentinel events, near misses, NQF never events)			
At least 60% of staff say Culture is safe Teamwork is good			

Ideas for ensuring patients receive the interventions

- Engage: stories, show baseline data
 - Transparency throughout project
- Educate staff on evidence
- Execute
 - Create line cart
 - Create BSI checklist
 - Empower nurses to stop takeoff
- Evaluate
 - Feedback performance: **TRANSPARENCY** at Frontline
 - View infections as defects



Create Redundancy

- Develop strategy to ask daily if lines can be removed
 - Daily Goals
 - Nursing/physician sign outs
- Implement checklist to be completed at time of insertion
 - Nurses present during line insertion
 - Support for speaking up
 - Modify checklist for local use

Reduce Complexity

- Central Line cart
 - www.armstrong.com
 - Content list provided as an example
 - Modify cart to meet your needs
- Central supply bundles
- Other strategies to reduce complexity??

Standardize



KEEP THE BUGS OUT! DECREASING CATHETER RELATED BLOODSTREAM INFECTIONS
 Deborah Hobson, Pamela Lipsett, Karen Earsing and Dauryne Shaffer
 Surgical Intensive Care Unit, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD.

ABSTRACT
 Purpose: A rising incidence and distribution in device-associated infections in our Surgical Intensive Care Unit (SICU) necessitated a multi-pronged approach. A committee was formed to develop a policy related to central line insertion and maintenance.

ACTIONS TAKEN
 July 1999
 • Implement full barrier precautions (sterile gown, sterile gloves, mask, and hood) for physicians and nurses, sterile hub dressing for patient, an insertion or review of central line for every "SICU Line Care" containing all supplies needed for insertion or review of central line.
 • Maintain physician with board education on this policy.
 • Educate nurses on full barrier precautions and use of line cart (SICU November 2001)

RESULTS
 SICU Yearly BSI Rates Compared to NNIS

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
BSI Rate	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0
NNIS	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5

SUMMARY
 • The results of the "New SICU Policy" have proven effective. In the past 5 years BSI rates have continued to decline.
 • Devices that proved to be the most occlusive was Sorbaview.
 • Continue to use chlorhexidine swabs for insertion and changing around central line site. Use Sorbaview dressings on all central line sites.
 • Other ICUs in JHH have adopted the SICU guidelines for insertion and maintenance of central lines.
 • We found that strict adherence to this practice can keep the bugs out!

ANNUAL CRBSI RESULTS THROUGHOUT PROGRAM

FUTURE PLANS
 • Partner practice with Care Team Checklist (once with all infection control practices on and maintenance).
 • BSI rates with Time Line from epidemiologist in conference.
 • stopcocks vs. a needleless system.
 • Help a culture of perfection in branch in infection control treated immediately.

The Team Connections

- Ohana
- Harm is Untenable
- Valid measures
- Rigorous data collection and evaluation
- Patients as the North Star

