

**KHC HIIN  
Falls Sprint**

*A targeted focus among Kansas hospitals  
on preventing Falls with Injury*

*October 2018 - March 2019*

**UP↑  
CAMPAIGN**

WAKE UP → GET UP → SOAP UP → SCRIPT UP

SEDATION AND OPIOID SAFETY PLANS    PROGRESSIVE MOBILITY FOR ALL PATIENTS    HAND HYGIENE    OPTIMIZE INPATIENT MEDICATIONS



**Welcome to the  
KHC HIIN Falls Sprint**

- Our Goals
  - Create a learning community
  - Support ACTION!
    - Testing
    - Innovation
    - Sharing

Mobility    PFE    Post Fall Huddles

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## Timeline

October 1 - 31	Enrollment
October 24	Introduction and kick-off webinar Introduction to Falls Discovery Tool, Creating a Culture of Mobility
November 30	Learnings from using Falls Discovery Tool, Develop AIM, Plan PDSA
December 13	PDSA Learnings and intro to Teach-back
January 24	PDSA Learnings and intro to post-fall huddles
February 28	PDSA Learnings and next steps
March 22	Wrap up and celebration!

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## Measuring Success

### Outcome:

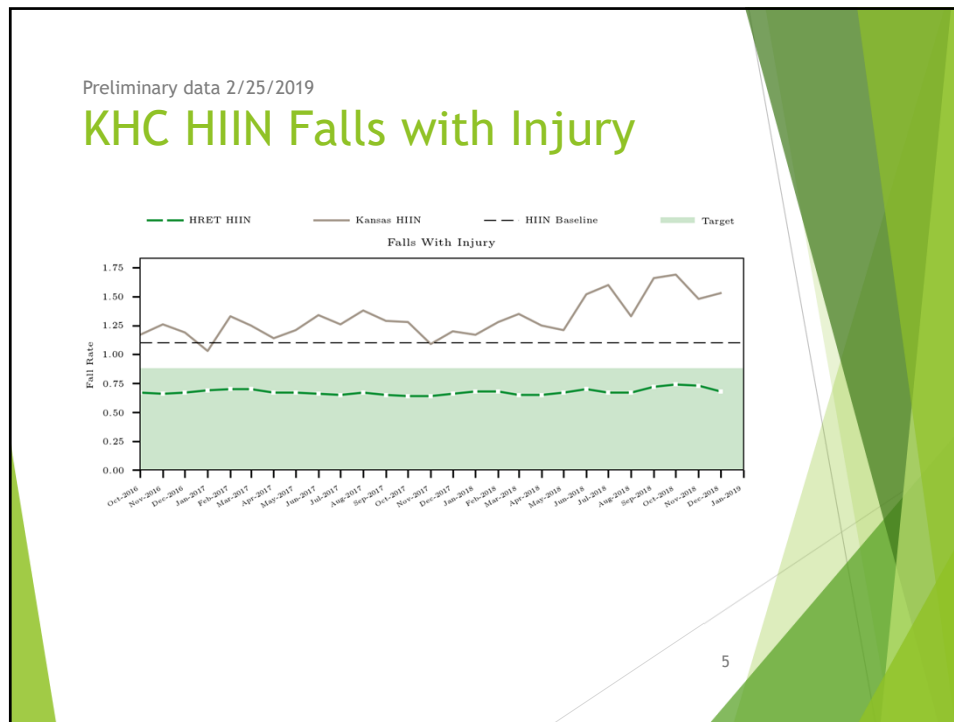
- HIIN Falls with Injury Measure

### Processes:

- Development of a SMART aim statement for preventing falls with injury
- Completion of monthly PDSA cycles  
*(Brief feedback via SurveyMonkey and/or KHC check-in calls)*
- Share a summary of your experience and learnings  
*(Completion of brief summary template)*

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## Summary Template

Hospital Improvement Innovation Network

KHC Kansas Healthcare COLLABORATIVE

**Hospital Name**

Falls with Injury Progress Report as of (date)

### Falls Prevention Sprint

**Aim Statement**  
To increase hand hygiene adherence to (how much, by when, and how)

*Why is this project important?*  
Add narrative here

**Falls with Injury Data**

**Lessons Learned**

- Bullet 1
- Bullet 2

**Next Steps**

- Bullet 1
- Bullet 2

**Team Members**

- Team Leader name, title
- Team Member, title
- Team Member, title
- Team Member, title

**Changes Being Tested, Implemented or Spread**

- Add a bullet for each change currently in process. Indicate at the beginning or end whether the change is being Tested (T), Implemented (I) or Spread (S).
- Change
- Change

Adapted from the Institute for Healthcare Improvement, 2012

Add team photo (optional)

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## Learnings and Observations



- Observations
  - Bedside handoff
  - Call lights
  - Bedside tripping hazards
  - Bedside delirium prevention
  - Post Fall Huddle
- Surprises?

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## Hospital PDSA Cycles

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## Additional Strategies

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## Looping back to delirium and mobility

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## Delirium: *The Canary in the Coal Mine*



Under-recognized  
form of organ  
dysfunction

Up to 80% of all ICU pts

Up to 25% of all  
hospitalized pts

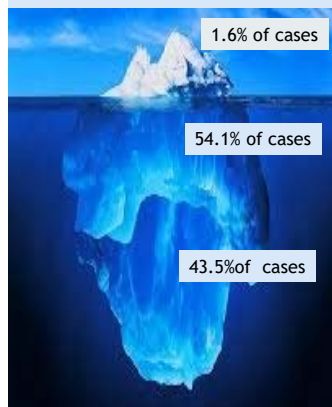
Up to 40% of elderly  
hospitalized pts

Longer delirium =  
Greater impairment

P. Panderharipande, et al NEJM, 369;14 Oct  
2013

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## Types of Delirium



### ► Hyperactive

- often called ICU  
Psychosis

### ► Mixed

- fluctuation  
between hypo and  
hyper

### ► Hypoactive

- also called quiet  
delirium

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## Why focus on delirium?

- ▶ “Elderly patients, and in particular the very old and the frail elderly, are at high risk of functional decline and iatrogenic complications during hospitalization.”
- ▶ Screening for geriatric syndromes such as delirium, assessing functional status and maintaining mobility, and implementation of interventions that have been shown to prevent delirium, accidental falls, and acute functional decline in the hospital.

Ten Ways to Improve the Care of Elderly Patients in the Hospital.  
Angelena Maria Labella et al. Journal of Hospital Medicine. 2011; 6:  
351-357

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## We can do better

- ▶ Delirium is one of the most common illnesses older patients can develop.
- ▶ Clinicians miss delirium at a reported rate of 32% to 66%.
- ▶ What can we do?
  - ▶ Awareness and Screening
  - ▶ Differentiating delirium from dementia by knowing pre-illness baseline
  - ▶ Identifying and treating the underlying causes of the delirium

The Evaluation and Management of Delirium Among Older  
Persons. Joseph H. Flaherty. Medical Clinics North America. 95  
(2011) 555-577

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## Non-pharmacological Delirium Interventions

- ▶ Meta-analysis of 14 studies showed a 62% reduction in falls when multicomponent non-pharmacological delirium interventions were in place.
- ▶ Most interventions were centered around:
  - ▶ Early mobilization (OOB for meals and ambulation);
  - ▶ Vision and hearing interventions;
  - ▶ Orientation protocol (such as white boards);
  - ▶ Therapeutic activities (mentally stimulating ≠ entertainment!);
  - ▶ Sleep enhancement protocol (in place when delirium order sets are activated).

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## Sample delirium prevention activities

- ▶ Lights on
- ▶ Shades up
- ▶ Aids in - glasses, hearing aid
- ▶ Walk three times a day
- ▶ Stimulating activities
- ▶ AM:
  - ▶ Teeth brushed
  - ▶ Face washed
  - ▶ Up for breakfast
- ▶ Evening
  - ▶ Teeth brushed
  - ▶ Face washed



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## Stimulating activities

- ▶ Music
  - ▶ Reminiscence bulge - mid teens to early twenties
  - ▶ Supports reality orientation, sustained attention, redirects agitated behavior, stabilizes mood
  - ▶ [Decreasing Delirium through Music in ICU](#)
  - ▶ [Playback.fm](#)
- ▶ [Who I am](#) - getting to know your patient's preferences, hobbies
- ▶ Family visitation - during meals, 3-5 hours a day

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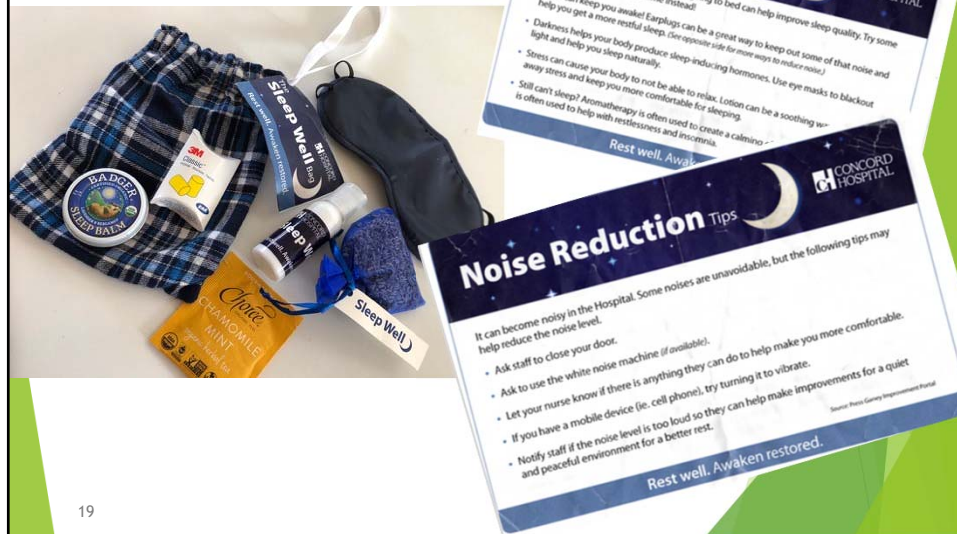
## Sleep Promotion

- ▶ Decrease light
- ▶ Decrease noise
- ▶ Offer eye shades / ear plugs
- ▶ Cluster care activities to minimize interruptions, use pen light
- ▶ Determine patient preferences
  - ▶ Music
  - ▶ Fan
  - ▶ Warm blanket
  - ▶ TV on/off

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## Peer Shared Resource - Concord Hospital NH



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## Mobilizers

### ► Repurpose current roles

- Replace sitters with a mobility aide
- Train sitters to ambulate patients
- Create mobility tech role - reallocate transporters, safe patient handling coaches, nursing assistants



Memorial Hospital, FL  
Mobility / SPH Team



Franciscan Michigan City, IN  
Mobility Techs

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## Progressive mobility can reduce patient harm, employee injuries and LOS

### Case Study: Franciscan Michigan City, IN

- 3 mobility trained nursing assistants
  - 70% reduction in HAPI
  - 40% reduction in worker back injuries
  - 45% reduction in RN turnover
  - 43% reduction in readmission
  - 39% reduction in d/c to SNF

### Case Study: John Hopkins MICU

- ICU rehab program
  - 10% reduction in mortality
  - 30% (2.1 day) reduction in MICU LOS
  - 18% (3.1 day) reduction in hospital LOS

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## Moving to Mobility: Ideas for Change

- ▶ Start with one patient, one nurse, one tech
  - ▶ Morning routine - up in chair to bathroom to wash face, brush teeth
  - ▶ Up in chair for meals
  - ▶ Mentally stimulating activities - try [playback.fm](https://playback.fm) for music from the patients reminiscence bulge: mid teens to early 20s
  - ▶ Walk three times a day
  - ▶ Family engagement
  - ▶ Bedtime routine
  - ▶ Sleep enhancement

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## Other small steps



- ▶ Up for meals in chair for meals
  - ▶ Rehab and Nursing discuss patients mobility plans for the day
  - ▶ Include mobility in bedside handoff
  - ▶ Mobility on white board
  - ▶ Specific mobility orders by provider
- ▶ Target by:
    - ▶ Age
    - ▶ Diagnosis
    - ▶ Delirium positive or confused

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## Remember, Go Slow to Go Fast



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## Hospital Name

Progress Report as of (date)

### Falls Prevention Sprint

**Aim Statement**

**Box 3**  
 (complete by Jan. 15)

**Why is this focus important?**

**Box 4**  
 (complete by Jan. 15)

**Changes Being Tested**

**Box 5**  
 (complete by Jan. 15, update monthly through March 15)

**Falls with Injury Data**

**Box 2**  
 (Add by Dec. 15, update regularly with chart from HIIN report)

**Lessons Learned**


**Box 6**  
 (start by Feb. 15, update monthly)

**Next Steps**

**Box 7**  
 (Start by Dec. 15, review and update monthly)

**Team Members**



**Box 1**  
 (complete by Dec. 15)



Add team photo (optional)

Adapted from the Institute for Healthcare Improvement, 2012  
When completed, email to info@khconline.org

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## Hospital Name

Progress Report as of (date)

### Falls Prevention Sprint

**Aim Statement**

*By when, what, for whom, how much*  
 eg: By \_\_\_\_\_, reduce \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_%.

**Why is this focus important?**

Among adults aged 65+, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and the most common cause of non-fatal injuries. A patient fall in the hospital can increase the length of stay, increase health care utilization, increase costs and result in poorer health outcomes.

Preventing falls with injury is a priority for this hospital. The Falls Prevention Sprint will provide tools and monthly PDSA intervention testing with report-backs to the group.

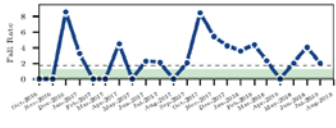
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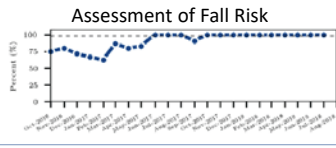
- Change (X)
- Change (X)

**Falls with Injury Data**

Falls with Injury



Assessment of Fall Risk



**Lessons Learned**


- Bullet 1
- Bullet 2

**Next Steps**

- Bullet 1
- Bullet 2

**Team Members**

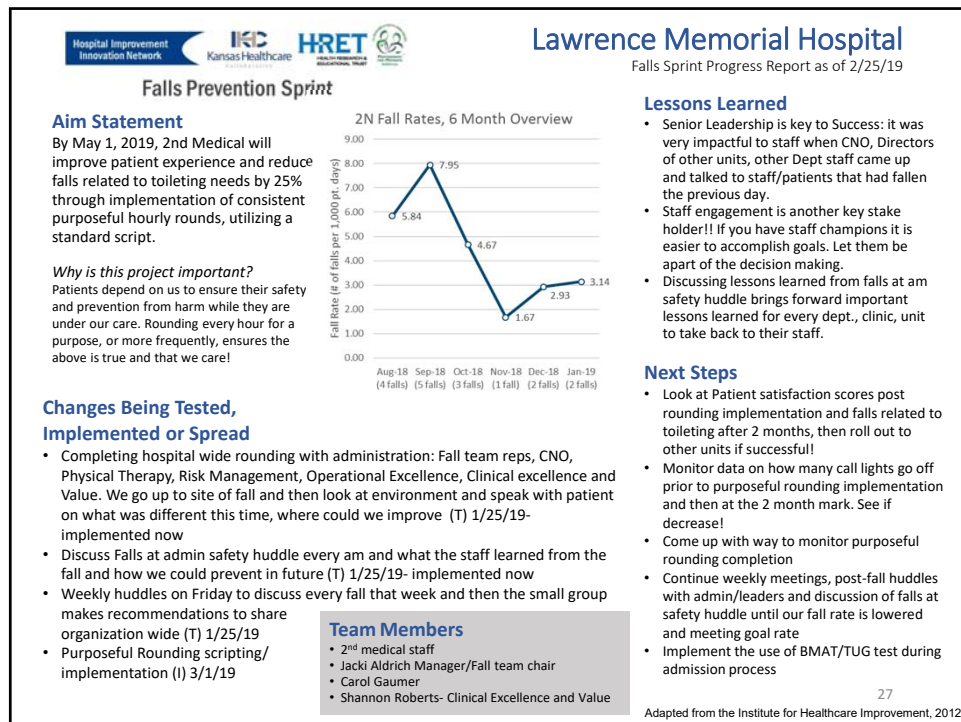
- Team Leader name, title
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Add team photo (optional)

Adapted from the Institute for Healthcare Improvement, 2012

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## Next Steps

- ▶ Register for March 21 today! [Register here](#)
- ▶ Conduct PDSA #3
- ▶ Submit your Falls Sprint summary to Michele by March 12/
- ▶ Present your experiences and learnings in final Falls Sprint session on March 21





Resources  
Shared  
Throughout  
the Sprint

### FRESH IDEAS: FALLS: WHAT TO STOP doing to START improving

#### FACING THE FACTS ABOUT FALLS IN HOSPITALS

1. SIGNAGE ALONE DOES NOT INFLUENCE CARE. No evidence exists that care is differentiated based on the presence of high risk signage, wrist bands or colored acs. (Lyden et al 2012)

2. SCORE BASED INTERVENTION BUNDLES ARE NOT EFFECTIVE in preventing falls. (Olive et al 2013) Are you treating a score or a patient with individual risk factors?

3. ALL FALLS ARE NOT EQUAL — unassisted falls are associated with injury. Assisted falls usually do not result in harm and should not be treated as a failure. (Staggs et al 2014)

4. FORCED IMMOBILITY IS CAUSING HARM and contributes to delirium. Functional decline and new walking dependence in elders. 16-20% of elders are impacted by new walking dependence post hospitalization (Leah 1995, Leake 1995, Mahoney 1999)

5. DELIRIUM IS THE LEADING CONTRIBUTOR OF FALLS. Delirium occurs in 29-64% of hospitalized elders and is the leading contributor to hospital falls (Ducos et al 2014). Delirium increases risk of falling 4-15 times. (Pemberton et al 2013) Interventions targeting delirium prevention can reduce falls by 64%. (Hsieh et al 2015)

6. BED ALARMS CAUSE MORE HARM THAN GOOD including alarm fatigue, forced immobility and patient dissatisfaction. There is no evidence that they reduce falls. (Oliver et al 2011)

7. THE TERM NON COMPLIANT IS OVER USED. 50-80% of patients do not follow their care at risk for a fall in the hospital. (Lewin et al 2015, Stensrud et al 2014) Evidence supports that structured education about risk and consequences can reduce falls and injuries by 45-100% with cognitively intact patients. (Chen Huang 2015, Holmes et al 2011)

8. NURSING ALONE CANNOT REDUCE FALL RELATED INJURIES AND support safe mobility. Organizations that take a whole house approach accelerate improvement. (Hsieh et al 2015)

9. PRECIPITATIONS ARE THE EASIEST RISK FACTOR TO REDUCE. Older risk factors: advanced age, previous falls, muscle weakness, gait and balance issues, postural hypotension and chronic conditions are much more difficult to modify.

#### HRET HIIN FALLS MYTH BUSTING

##### WHAT TO STOP DOING TO START IMPROVING

STOP	START	INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES
Relying on a Fall Risk Score for Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Focus on identifying risk factors for falls and injury and assessing interventions for each risk factor</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Identify high risk or vulnerable populations that will receive a multifactorial assessment. For example:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Admission for a fall</li><li>History of a fall</li><li>Risk for injury</li><li>Age based for capture elders</li></ul></li><li>Develop triggers for more in-depth assessment</li><li>Assess mobility on admission, select criteria for referral to rehab</li><li>Develop criteria for medication review</li><li>Screen for delirium</li><li>Screen for injury risk using ABCS</li><li>Encourage application of critical thinking and clinical judgment in determining fall risk factors</li><li>Implement interventions for each modifiable risk factor</li><li>Communicate the tailored interventions via bedside signage or whiteboard</li></ul>
Use of bed alarms and others to restrict mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Support the patient's highest level of mobility at least 3 times a day</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monitor patients safely</li><li>Use Accelerometers or step tracking device to record patient mobility</li><li>Place distance markers on walls around units</li><li>Document mobility</li><li>Clearly identify staff to assist with scheduled ambulation, use lifters, wheelchairs, mobility trolleys</li><li>Train nursing staff on safe patient handling and have mobility equipment accessible</li><li>Delirium, prevent and Manage Delirium</li><li>Assess for delirium</li><li>Minimize CNS affecting meds and anticholinergics</li><li>Support hydration</li></ul>
Relying only on walking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Optimize functional mobility in bed and chair and, provide progressive mobility and exercises</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Passive and active ROM</li><li>Functional Mobility: bed mobility, sitting on side of bed, sit-to-stand, standing, standing in place</li><li>In bed cycle - UE and LE</li><li>Reassess their positioning</li></ul>

Falls STOP to START

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## Resources

### Tools to Test:

- HRET HIIN Falls Discovery Tool
- Progressive Mobility Tools
- [Banner Mobility Assessment Tool for Nurses \(BMAT\) video and Tool](#)
- [Timed Get up and Go Test](#)
- [Get Up and Go Test](#)
- [Project HELP Mobility Change Package - multiple tools included](#)
- [Med Surg Mobility Protocol](#)
- [ICU Mobility Protocol](#)

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## Resources

### Tools to Test:

- Patient Family Engagement Focused Tools
- [Teach Back Tool for Fall Prevention](#)
- [Fall Tips for Patient and Families Handout](#)
- [Patient Fall Questionnaire](#)
- [ICU Delirium PFE Page](#)
- [Who I am](#) - patient preferences, routines
- [Register to receive the Fall TIPS tool](#)
- [Cox Patient Agreement](#)

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## Resources

### Tools to Test

- Post-fall huddle
  - [CAPTURE Falls mobility training videos, mobility tools](#) - includes Post Fall Huddle training videos and documentation tools
- Anticoagulant risk for injury
  - [Safe From Falls Roadmap - Anticogualtion](#)

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## Resources

### Collaborative Tools:

- Monthly Virtual Learning Sessions
- List-serv
- Subject Matter Expert - Coach Jackie



Jackie Conrad, BSN, MBA  
Improvement Advisor  
Cynosure Health, Inc.  
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**Kansas Healthcare**  
COLLABORATIVE

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→ [KHConline.org](http://KHConline.org)

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