

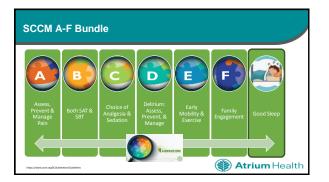
ICU Liberation

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Objectives

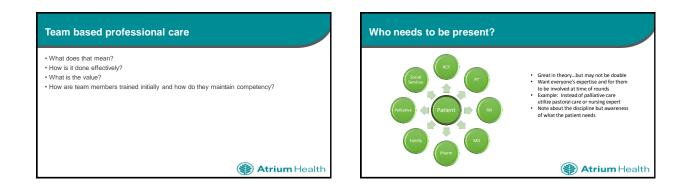
- Discuss common barriers to interprofessional ICU care, including logistical, financial, and cultural.
- · Provide strategies to overcome these potential barriers. · Highlight newer tools and processes that might enhance interprofessional care.

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Rounding Lessons

- · Variation in:
- Process
 Participation
 Resources
- Communication
- · Decrease distractions (i.e. personal device usage and side bar conversations)
- · Rounding is different for everyone
- High turnover decreases effectiveness
- · Don't want to be over prescriptive but need some guidance
- · We don't leverage human resources effectively



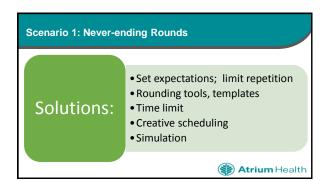
Scenario 1

Resident presents a very complicated case (severe septic shock with ARDS, multisystem organ failure, cancer...) and it takes forever.

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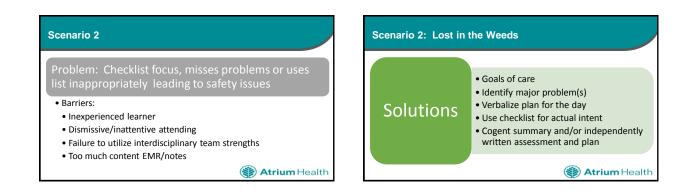
- All are distracted, checking emails/phones
- RT and pharmacist are having a side bar conversation about order needed
- Attending goes over the case, has to go over more details. Someone interrupts them and reminds them they have 17 more patients to see still.

Scenario 1 Problem: Lengthy presentation of complicated patient...first of 17 Barriers Complicated patient Cut and paste notes, institutional memory ACGME limitations, handoffs Fechnology Variability of goals, styles Associated with increased errors



Scenario 2

- Postop patient in the ICU extremely complicated from ischemic bowel, multiple drains, on the Vent, vasopressors, etc...
- Team only focuses on antibiotics, urinary catheter, prophylaxis, A-F bundle stuff
- The big picture, the family dynamics/goals of care is lacking.
- Nurse is worried about fevers, white count...but hesitates to bring it up to the team because it is not on the checklist.



Scenario 3

- Trainee presents an otherwise healthy 50-year-old marathon runner with a GI bleed from a simple gastric ulcer.
- Was in the ICU and had stabilized overnight, ready for the floor. Attending then breaks out into a half hour didactic at the bedside with the whole team.

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Again, someone reminds them they have 16 more patients to see.

Scenario 3

Problem: Prolonged teaching interferes with patient cae

- Barriers
 - Work rounds versus teaching goals
 - Teaching style
- Consideration for interprofessional resources

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Scenario 4

- Attending comes in, sees the patient in ICU day 6 of ventilator for Influenza, currently on vasopressors.
- Does his note/billing but has no real information regarding ventilator trends, the RT at the bedside has no information. The nurse is gone to breakfast, the pharmacist is a centralized phone number (non-critical care). So the attending entires orders, leaves.
- Family comes by later and has no idea what the plan of care is. Nurse has no idea saying the doctor is now gone 'to the office and will be back tomorrow."



Take Home Points
Efficiency with fewer interruptions
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Patient and family satisfaction
Team satisfaction
Improved quality and safety
improved quality and safety
Improved patient outcomes
Mappine parent outcomes







Evolution and Innovation

- Artificial Intelligence
- Rounding Apps
- Advanced hardware and software algorithms
 Virtual Rounds

Resources

- Quality and PT Coordinators Clinical Leaders
- Administrative Leaders
- Aortiministrative Leaders
 Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM)
 <u>ICU liberation</u>
 Patient-Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR)
 THRIVE
- American Association of Critical Care Nurses (AACN)
 <u>AACN Clinical Resources</u>
 Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
 Toolkit to Improve Safety for Mechanically Ventilated Patients





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