Children's Mercy Kansas City

SHARE @ Children's Mercy

Nurse Presentations Nursing

3-27-2019

VTE Risk Factors: SCD Education and Compliance

Kaly Hayden Children's Mercy Hospital, kbhayden@cmh.edu

Shari Gardner Children's Mercy Hospital, sagardner@cmh.edu

Baleigh Haag Children's Mercy Hospital, bhaag@cmh.edu

Alex Wofford Children's Mercy Hospital, anwofford@cmh.edu

Let us know how access to this publication benefits you

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarlyexchange.childrensmercy.org/nursing_presentations



Part of the Pediatric Nursing Commons, and the Perioperative, Operating Room and Surgical Nursing

Commons

Recommended Citation

Hayden, Kaly; Gardner, Shari; Haag, Baleigh; and Wofford, Alex, "VTE Risk Factors: SCD Education and Compliance" (2019). Nurse Presentations. 3.

https://scholarlyexchange.childrensmercy.org/nursing_presentations/3

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Nursing at SHARE @ Children's Mercy. It has been accepted for inclusion in Nurse Presentations by an authorized administrator of SHARE @ Children's Mercy. For more information, please contact hlsteel@cmh.edu.

VTE Risk Factors: SCD Education and Compliance

Kaly Hayden, ADN, RN Shari Gardner, ADN, RN Baleigh Haag, BSN, RN Alex Wofford, BSN, RN









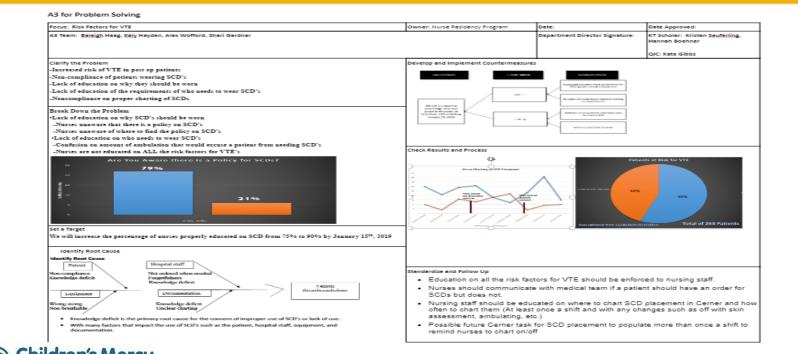


Acknowledgements

- 6 Hall Directors & Educator: Priscilla Bell, MSN, RN, CPN, Bobbie Carter, MSN, RN, CPN, and Amanda Woldruff, BSN, RN, CPN
- KT Scholars: Kristen Seuferling, BSN, RN, CPN and Hannah Boehner, BSN, RN, CPN
- QIC: Kate Gibbs, MHA, CCLS, Kaitlyn Hoch MBA, BHS, RT
- 6 Hall Nursing Staff



A3 Overview



6 Hall Overview

- On 6 Hall our population consist of orthopedic patients and overflow medical/surgical patients.
- In pediatric patients undergoing orthopedic surgical procedures the incidence of VTE was 0.0515% of 143, 808 procedures (Georgopoulus et al., 2016)



Acronym Breakdown

- VTE: Venous Thromboembolism- the blocking of a blood vessel by a clot that has broken off from the place where it formed and traveled to another location
- SCD: Sequential Compression Device-an inflatable sleeve to improve blood flow



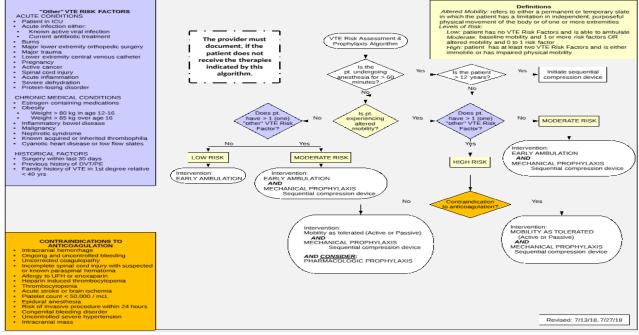
Children's Mercy SCD Policy

POLICY:

- Patients undergoing surgical and/or interventional radiology procedures
 - A. Patients who meet the following criteria will have SCD sleeves applied and functional prior to anesthesia induction:
 - All patients twelve (12) years of age or older and having a procedure scheduled for greater than 60 minutes.
 - Patients 10 years of age or older having a spinal procedure.
 - B. SCD use for patients under the age of 12 will be at the discretion of the physician/advanced practice provider (APP).
 - Should the physician desire NOT to have SCDs, an order is placed by the physician/APP stating such.
- II. Patients experiencing altered mobility during hospitalization
 - SCDs are ordered by the provider to prevent deep vein thrombosis and venous thromboembolism.
 - B. Refer to <u>VTE Risk Assessment Care Process Model</u>
- III. Discontinuing external compression therapy
 - A. Discontinuation of the SCD can be done with a physician/APP order or when the patient becomes fully ambulatory (performing activities of daily living, child life activities, walking in hallways and/or visiting playroom).



VTE Risk Assessment Algorithm



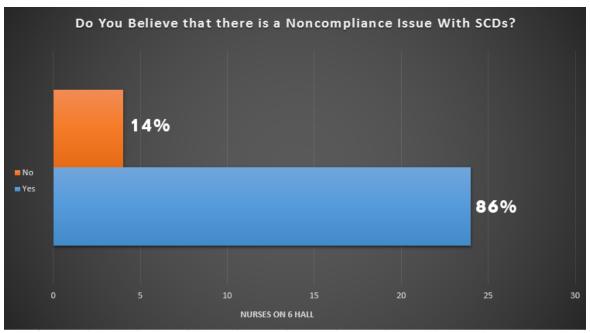


Clarify the Problem

- Increased risk of VTE in post op patients
- Non-compliance of patients wearing SCDs
- Lack of education on why they should be worn
- Lack of education for the requirements of patients who needs to wear SCDs
- Noncompliance with proper charting on SCDs



Clarify the Problem





Breakdown the Problem

Lack of education on why SCDs should be worn:

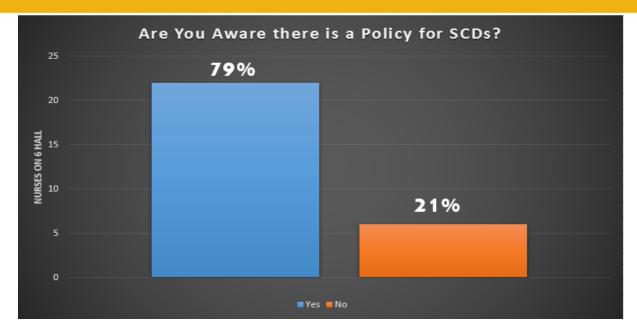
- Nurses unaware that there is a policy on SCDs
- Nurses unaware of where to find the policy on SCDs

Lack of education on who needs to wear SCDs:

- Confusion on amount of ambulation that would excuse a patient from needing SCDs
- Nurses are not educated on ALL the risk factors for VTEs
- Noncompliance of proper charting on SCDs



Breakdown the Problem





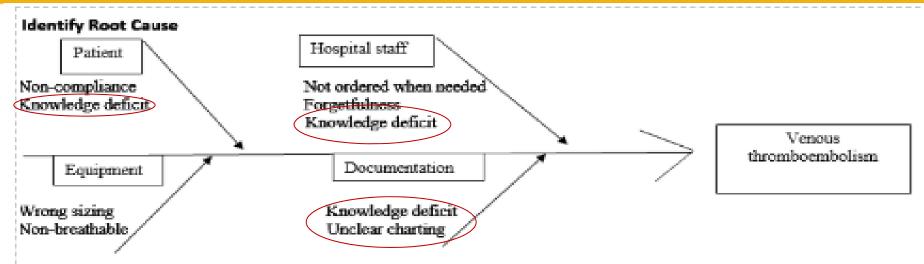
Survey Taken October-November 2018

Set a Target

 We will increase the percentage of nurses on 6 Hall properly educated on SCDs from 79% to 90% by January 15th, 2019.



Identify Root Cause

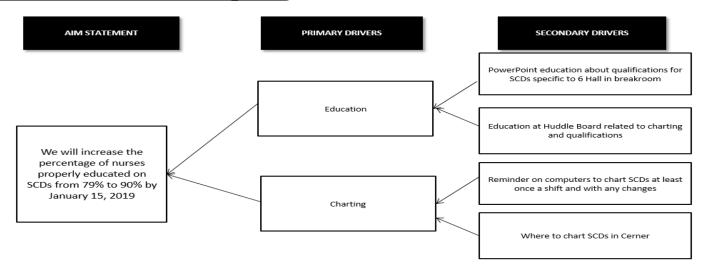


- Knowledge deficit is the primary root cause for the concern of improper use of SCD's or lack of use.
- With many factors that impact the use of SCD's such as the patient, hospital staff, equipment, and documentation.



Develop and Implement Countermeasures

Develop and Implement
Countermeasures: Driver Diagram





Develop and Implement Countermeasures



LET'S TALK ABOUT SCDS

By: Kaly Hayden, Baleigh Haag, Shari Gardner and Alex Wofford



Develop and Implement Countermeasures

Let's Talk About SCDs

- Identified Risk Factors for VTE
- Spinal cord injury
- o Trauma
- Severe dehydration
- o Surgery within the last 30 days
- Lower extremity orthopedic surgery
- o Patient is not completing their ADLs
- o Obesity
 - o 12-16 years >80kg
 - o Over 16 years >85kg

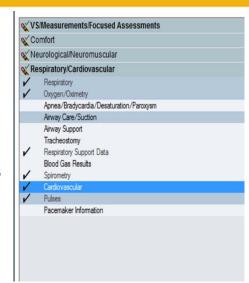
Where?

• I-VIEW

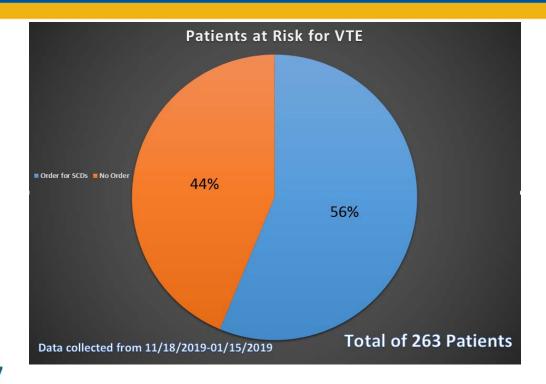
Respiratory/Cardiovascular Cardiovascular interventions SCDs on/off

Why?

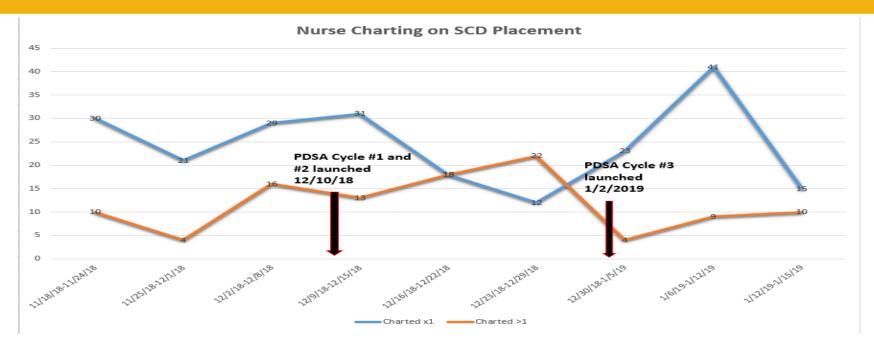
- To decrease the risk of VTEs
- Help improve circulation





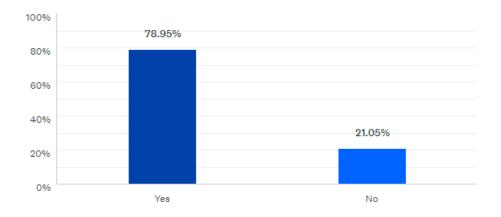




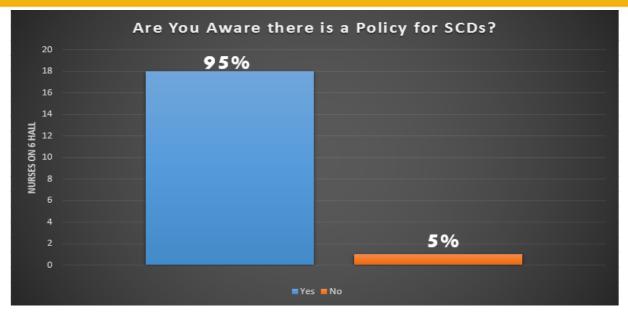




Do you feel that our education pieces (Huddle board, Break room PP, and SCD reminder cards increased your knowledge about SCDs and will help improve your charting on them?







Survey Taken January-February 2019



Standardize and Follow Up

- Education on all the risk factors for VTE should be enforced to nursing staff.
- Information on SCDs in admission packets for patients and families
- Nurses should communicate with medical team if a patient should have an order for SCDs but does not.
- Nursing staff should be educated on where to chart SCD placement in Cerner and how often to chart them (At least once a shift and with any changes such as off with skin assessment, ambulating, etc.)
- Possible future Cerner task for SCD placement to populate more than once a shift to remind nurses to chart on/off



References

- Branchford, B. R., Mahajerin, A., Raffini, L., Chalmers, E., van Ommen, C. H., Chan, A. K. C., & Goldenberg, N. A. (2017).
 Recommendations for standardized risk factor definitions in pediatric hospital-acquired venous thromboembolism to inform future prevention trials: communication from the SSC of the ISTH. *J Thromb Haemost*, 15(11), 2274-2278. doi:10.1111/jth.13848
- Faustino, E. V., & Raffini, L. J. (2017). Prevention of Hospital-Acquired Venous Thromboembolism in Children: A Review of Published Guidelines. *Front Pediatr, 5*, 9. doi:10.3389/fped.2017.00009
- Faustino, E. V. S., Shabanova, V., Pinto, M. G., Li, S., Trakas, E., Miksa, M., . . . Silva, C. T. (2018). Epidemiology of Lower Extremity Deep Venous Thrombosis in Critically III Adolescents. *J Pediatr*. doi:10.1016/j.jpeds.2018.05.006
- Jaffray, J., Mahajerin, A., Young, G., Goldenberg, N., Ji, L., Sposto, R., . . . Branchford, B. (2018). A multi-institutional registry of pediatric hospital-acquired thrombosis cases: The Children's Hospital-Acquired Thrombosis (CHAT) project. *Thromb Res, 161*, 67-72. doi:10.1016/j.thromres.2017.11.019
- Stacy, K. M. (2017). Sequential compression devices. Elsevier Clinical Skills.



Questions?

