



Clinical Safety & Effectiveness Cohort # 7



Fall Reduction in the Christus Santa Rosa ACE Unit



Educating for Quality Improvement & Patient Safety



Project Milestones

Milestone	Date
Team created	January 2011
Aim statement created	February 2011
Monthly team meetings	1/21/11 – present
Background data, brainstorm sessions, workflow and fishbone analysis	1/21/11 – present
Interventions implemented	3/1/11
Data analysis	3/28/11 – present
CS&E presentation	6/24/11



The Team

Geriatric Division

Family & Community Medicine Department, UTHSCSA

CSE Participants

- Theodore Suh MD, PhD, MHS
- Colleen Stephens-Kelly MSN, GNP
- Sheetal, Kanjee MD

Geriatric Team

Ughanmwan Efeovbokham PhD, GNP
Imelda Rohrer BSN, RN
Alison Davis LVN

Facilitator: Amruta Parekh MD, MPH

Sponsor Departments

- Family & Community Medicine Dept., UTHSCSA, SOM
- ACE Unit, Christus Santa Rosa Hospital

GERIATRICS



Aim Statement



<http://liko.biz> for Hill-Rom

Reduce the Fall Rate
in the Christus Santa Rosa
ACE Unit to
7/ 1000 bed days by June 1, 2011
and to
3/1000 bed days or less by
December 1, 2011



Plan

- Collect Background Data
- Develop Cause & Effect Diagram
- Discuss falls with Team
- Develop Flow Maps of Fall Assessment Process & assignment of fall risk
- Develop Flow Map after fall occurrence
- Assess Fall Rates since ACE Unit opened



Background of the ACE Unit

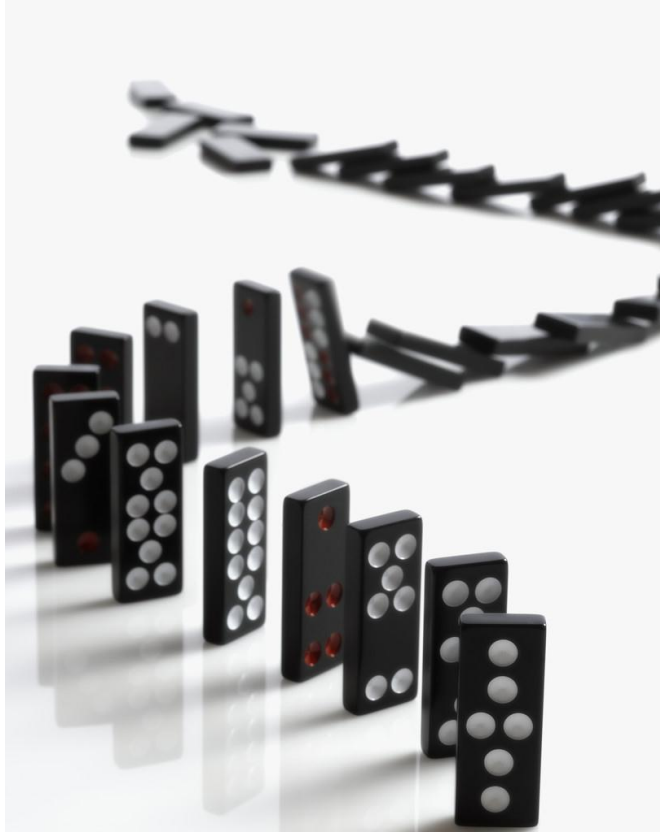
Christus Santa Rosa Hospital

Acute Care for the Elderly Unit – ACE Unit

Opened June 14, 2010

- Provides acute care for geriatric patients with multiple complex medical problems
- **10 bed unit with nursing staff trained to provide care for gerontological needs.**
- ALOS is about 3.7 days
- **Average Daily Census is 6.36 patients**
- Average daily cost \$3200.00

Background



- The ACE Unit has the highest fall rate for a unit at Christus Santa Rosa City Centre Hospital
- **Fall rate is a metric that the hospital administration is using to measure the quality of care provided.**
- Current fall rate: ~10 / 1000 bed days
- **Target Goal: 3.4 / 1000 bed days**

Background Data

- Fall reduction in all care settings is a 2011 National Patient Safety Goal.
- **Hospital National Patient Safety Goal 9-2008.**
- In 2000, total direct cost of all fall injuries for people 65 and older exceeded \$19 billion.
- **By 2020, total direct cost from falls may reach \$54.9 billion (adjusted to 2007\$).**

Staff

RN
-12 hour shift
-5pt/RN
-duties
Interdisciplinary Team
-communication
Attending
Resident
Medical Student
Respiratory Therapy
Fall protocol
-Morse fall assessment

Time of fall

6am – 12 noon
-awakening
-lights on
-medication admin
-breakfast
6pm – 12mn
-bedtime
-lights off
-medication admin
-dinner
CNA
-# on duty
-tasks

Medications

Multiple antidepressants
Opiates
Antipsychotics
Benzodiazepines
Sedative/Hypnotics
Anticholinergics
Anti hypertensives
-beta blockers
-diuretics

Mental Status

Cognitive Impairment
Depression
Delirium
Dementia

Falls in ACE Unit

Family error
-turn off bed alarm
-assist pt alone

TV

Sitter at bedside

Distracters

IV pole and IV
Bed monitor on/off
SCDs
Lighting
Foley
Type of bed
-Low bed
-Std 18" bed

Mechanical

Urinary frequency
-BPH
-UTI
-Medications
-Multiparity

Foley

Urinary urgency

Diarrhea

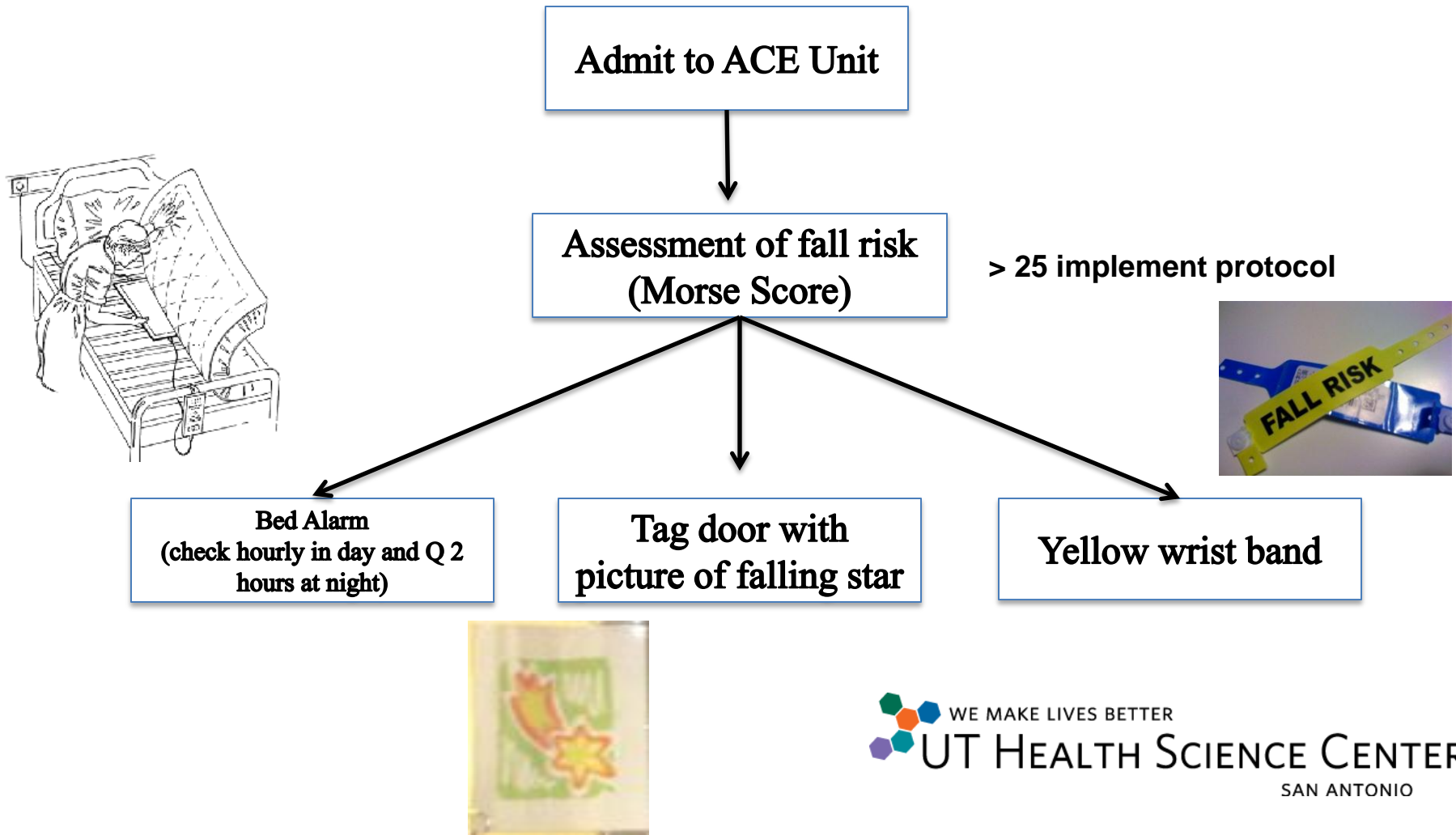
Constipation

Incontinence

Wheelchair
Walker
Cane
Prior hx of falls
-Morse score
Dizziness
-BPPV
-Medications
Chronic pain
Parkinson's disease
Osteoarthritis
Osteoporosis

Gait Disturbance

Flow Map of Fall Prevention



Morse Falls Assessment

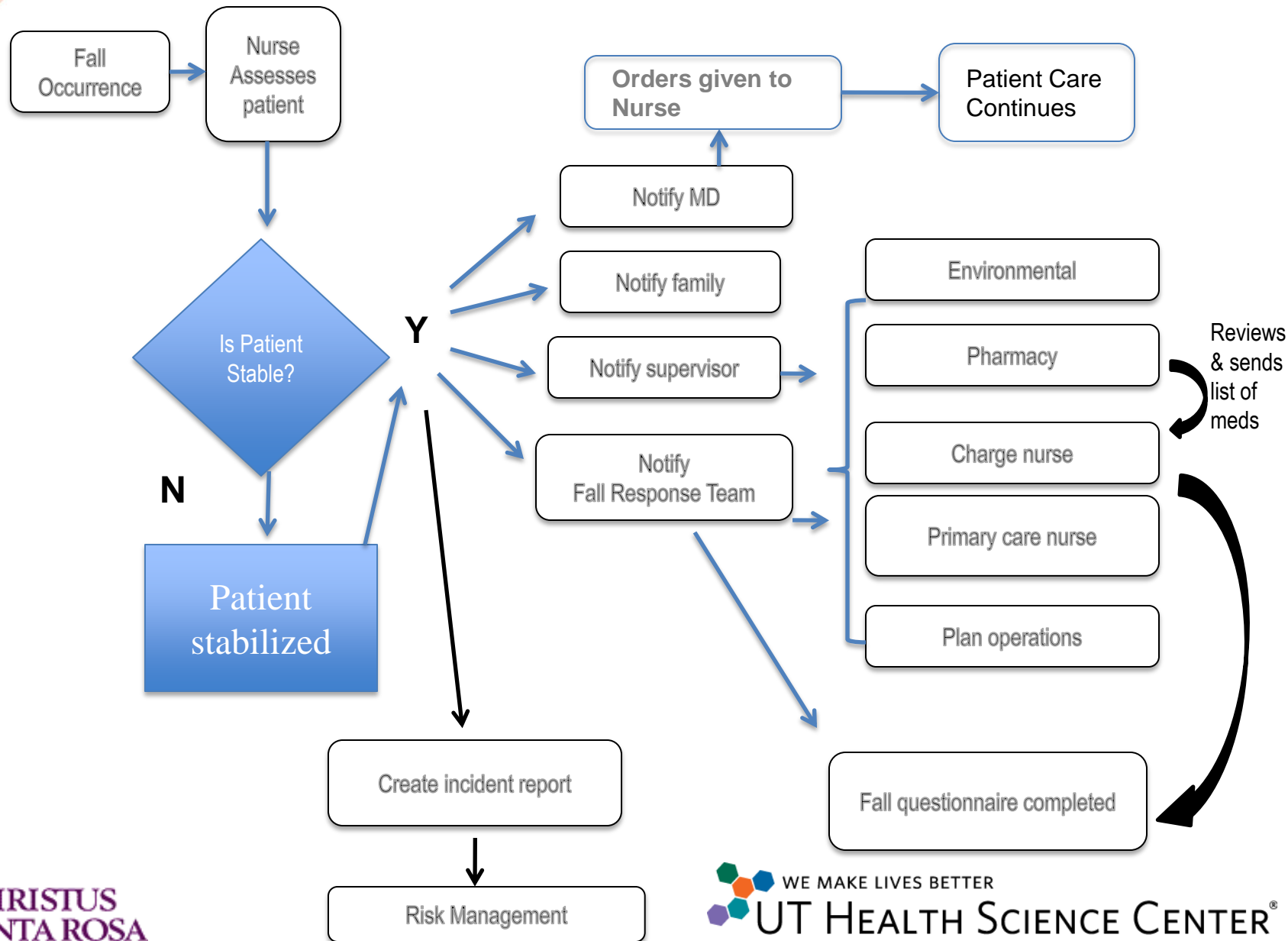
<i>Item</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Scoring</i>
1. History of falling; immediate or within 3 months	No 0 Yes 25	_____
2. Secondary diagnosis	No 0 Yes 15	_____
3. Ambulatory aid Bed rest/nurse assist Crutches/cane/walker Furniture	0 15 30	_____
4. IV/Heparin Lock	No 0 Yes 20	_____
5. Gait/Transferring Normal/bedrest/immobile Weak Impaired	0 10 20	_____
6. Mental status Oriented to own ability Forgets limitations	0 15	_____



Morse Falls Scoring Interpretation

Risk Level	MFS Score	Action
No Risk	0 - 24	Good Basic Nursing Care
Low Risk	25 - 50	Implement Standard Fall Prevention Interventions
High Risk	≥ 51	Implement High Risk Fall Prevention Interventions

Flow Map after Fall Occurrence



Implementing Change Do

Intervention: March 1, 2011

- ❖ *Red hanging star* by door if MORSE score >60
- ❖ *Hourly rounds* for evening/night nurses
- ❖ *Staff incentive:*
 - ❖ party for nursing staff for every fall free calendar month
- ❖ *Bed alarms:*
 - ❖ “On”
 - ❖ Working condition
 - ❖ Including low beds

How Will We Know That a Change is an Improvement?

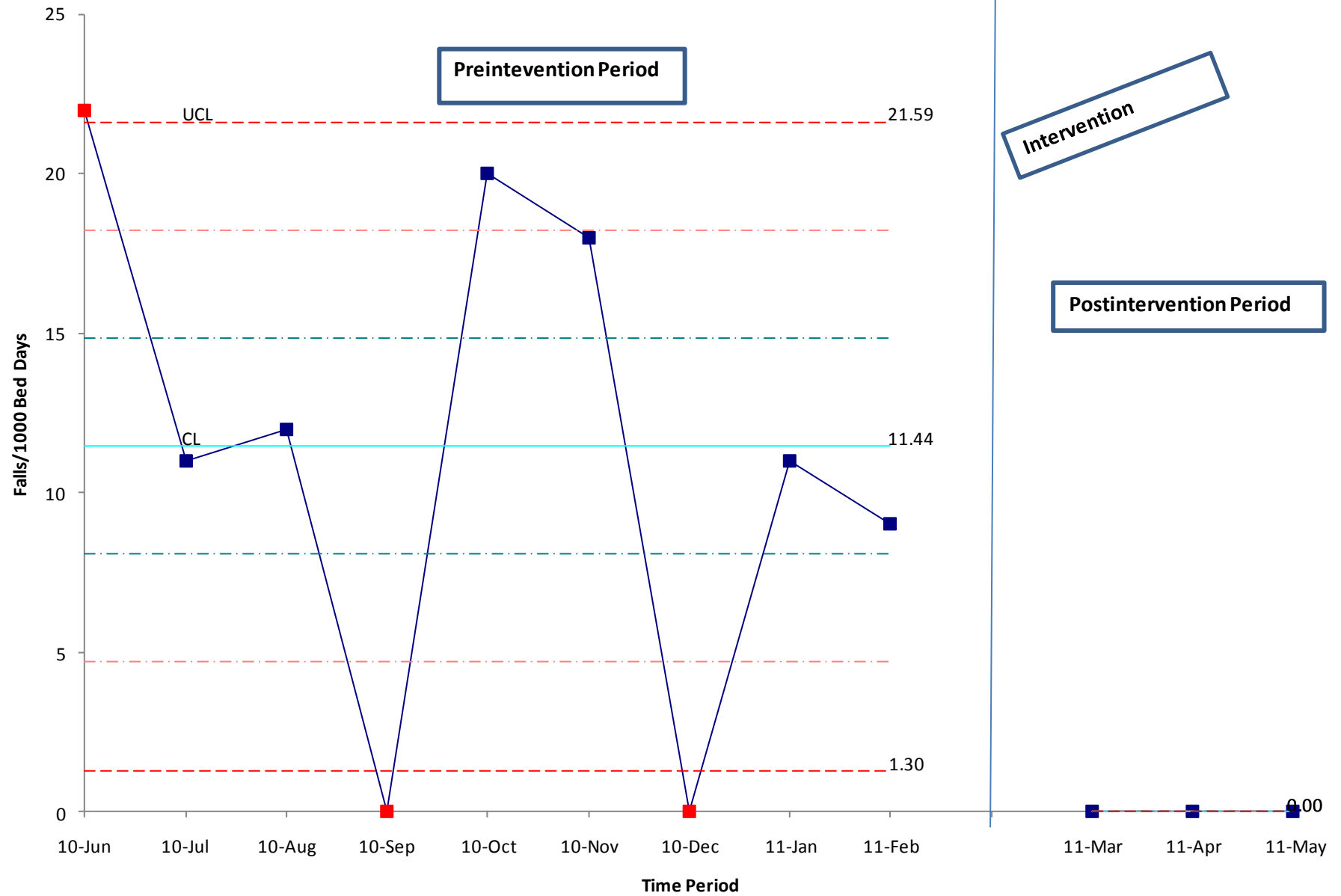
- Measures:
 - Decrease in the number of falls monthly and over a calendar year.
 - Measure based on reported falls in the ACE unit.
- Targets for change:
 - Bed alarms
 - Very high risk fall patients



Red Star Identifying Highest Fall Risk Patients



Falls/1000 Bed Days



Return on Investment

❖ Cost to implement change is approximately \$850.00

❖ Monthly cost to maintain intervention: ~ \$100.
~ \$2,000.00 annually max

Includes: Red stars (\$30); training staff of 29 associates for 1 hr training (\$725); Incentive party for decreasing falls (\$75); possible cost use of portable bed alarm pad(\$200).

Return on Investment

- Savings to prevent a hip fracture ~ \$18,000.00
- Saving to prevent a vertebral fx ~ \$9,000.00
- Average cost per day 3200.00
- If a fall constitutes ~ 4 days in hospital ~ savings is \$12,800.00.

- If we decrease falls per month

Avg fall/month is $2 \times 12,800.00 = \$25,600.00$ /mo

$25,600.00 \times 12 \text{ mo} = \$307,200.00$ annually

(CDC 2003, NIH 2002 data)

Return on Investment

Future Profit

- ❖ To be determined by the new CMS Value Based Purchasing and Inpatient Quality Indicators Performance Incentives.
- ❖ CMS will tie a portion of their Medicare payment to the hospitals performance on quality measures.
- ❖ CMS will decrease DRG payments initially by 1% and begin value based incentive payments depending on baseline to achievement or improvement scores.

Expansion of Our Implementation Act

- ❖ The Christus Santa Rosa Hospital Quality Improvement Team would like to apply it to other hospital units with high fall rates.
- ❖ Improve transparency of falls institution wide.
- ❖ Improve on capturing type of falls and targeting interventions to decrease those falls specifically.
- ❖ This presentation was accepted for Poster Presentation at the 1st Annual Conference on “Building Partnerships for Geriatric Care:” An Interprofessional Continuing Education Conference San Antonio, Texas in April 2011.



Conclusion & Next Steps

- Intervention of *rounding hourly* has decreased the number of falls, improving patient outcomes and decreasing injury to older people.
- Identifying high risk fallers has increased awareness of the *potential fall risk*.
- *Monthly feedback* to staff and rewarding for their efforts has been *positive*.
- Continuing to monitor the process over time
- Presenting savings and financial reward to hospital is necessary

Questions?



Gracias

Merci

THANK YOU

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