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ED Sepsis Care: Reducing Delays in Antibiotic Administration

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Learning Objectives

- Identify the impact of early intervention to prevent mortality in suspected sepsis patients.
- Explain the importance of including the clinician's voice in bedside quality improvement projects.
- Discuss the use of process improvement tools (A3, value stream mapping, waste walk, fishbone diagram) to identify clinical process improvement opportunities.



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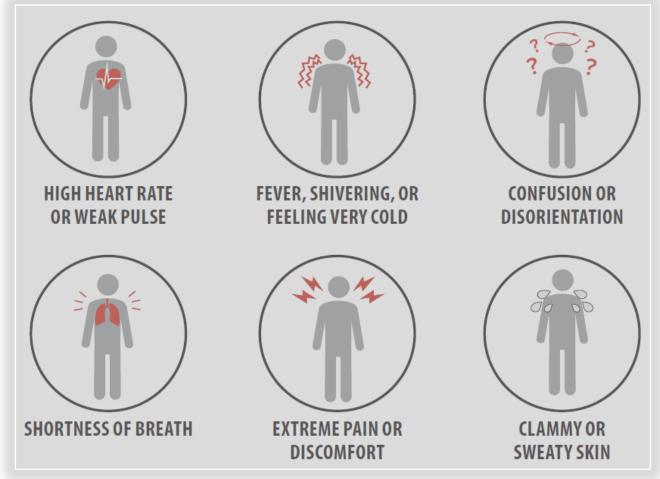
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Sepsis is Uniquely Challenging to Recognize



Reference: CDC. Consumer fact sheet protect yourself from sepsis. It's Time to Talk about Sepsis. https://www.cdc.gov/sepsis/pdfs/Consumer_fact-sheet_protect-yourself-from-sepsis-P.pdf. Published June 7, 2022. Accessed July 23, 2022.



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Full-time physicians 2,447







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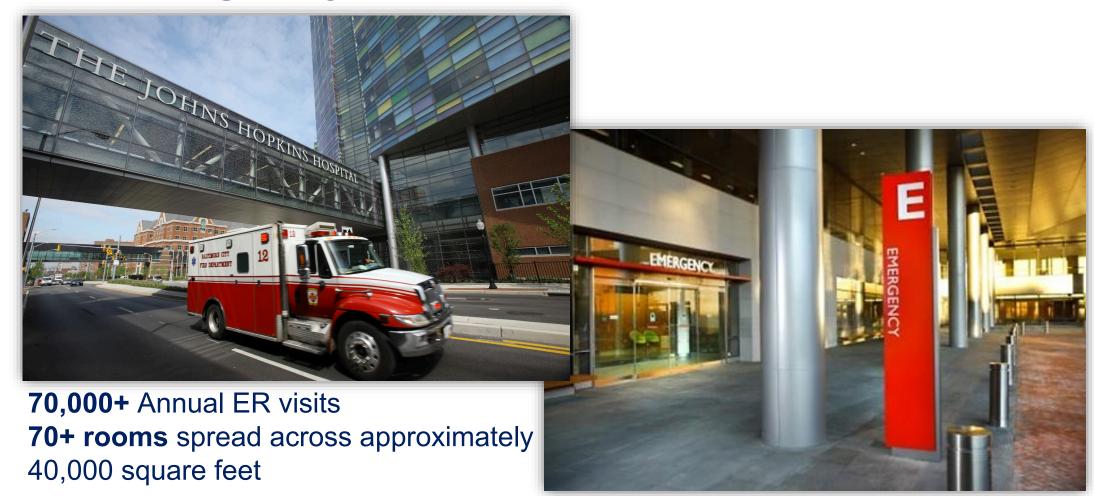
Diversity & Inclusion



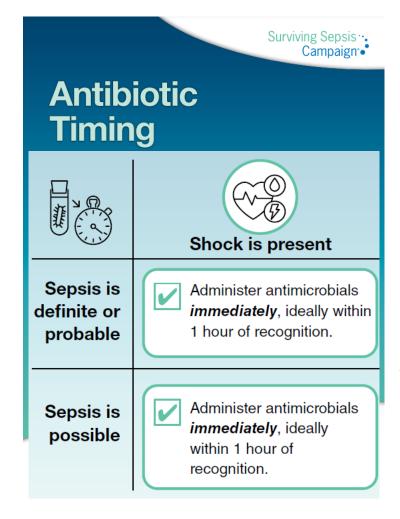
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Adult Emergency Department



Early Intervention is KEY



1-hour delay in antibiotics

35% increased risk mortality

References

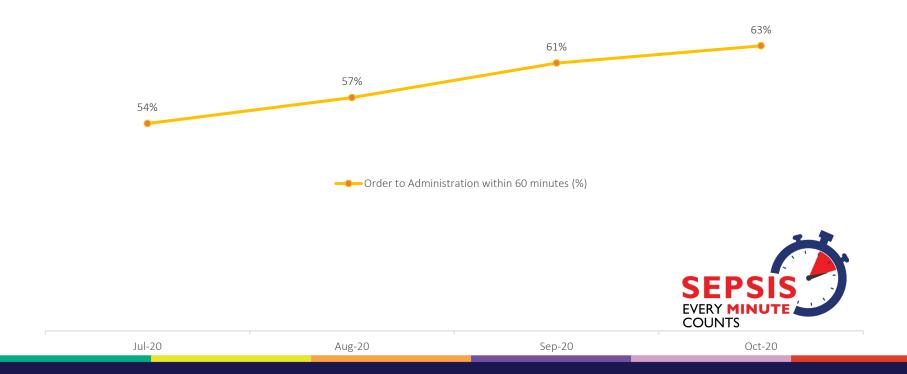
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Im, Y., Kang, D., Ko, RE. et al. Time-to-antibiotics and clinical outcomes in patients with sepsis and septic shock: a prospective nationwide multicenter cohort study. Crit Care 26, 19 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13054-021-03883-0

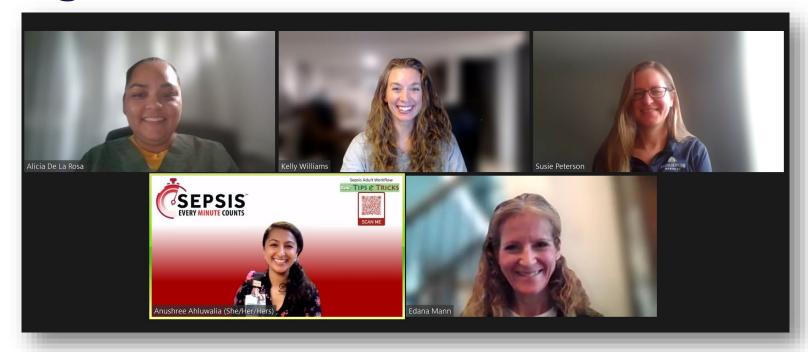
Our Problem

Goal: To increase the percentage of patients with a confirmed sepsis alert who receive antibiotics within 60 minutes of order in the Adult ED

Baseline: 58%



Addressing the WIIFM – Our Team



Pictured (L to R): A. De La Rosa, CNA (Equipment Lead); Kelly Williams, RN (Quality & Regulatory Coordinator/Sepsis Champion), S. Peterson, MD (Project Sponsor),

Anushree Ahluwalia, RN, CPHQ (Quality Improvement) & Edana Mann, MD (Associate Clinical Director/Sepsis Champion)

Team members not pictured above: M. Mendez, PharmD (Pharmacist); R. Harris, CNA (Clinical Technician); A. Bunker, RN (Nurse) Z. Arciaga, RN (Assistant Nurse Manager), &
T. Kaszmetskie (Business Intelligence Developer)



Sharing Data & Checking In



Organizing with an A3

Time to Antibiotic Administration in the JHH AED

A3 Owner: Anushree Ahluwalia Revision Date: 5/20/2021

Define: Describe the performance issue

Problem Statement: Only 58% of patients with a confirmed TREWS alert in the JHH AED receive antibiotics within 60 minutes of order placement (below the AED goal of 70%) which contributes to an increased risk for clinical deterioration and sepsis mortality. Background: Sepsis is the leading cause of death in U.S. hospitals with a 19% 30-day readmission rate and an annual cost of 5278 in hospitalization. Research shows early diagnosis and treatment, such as timely initiation of antibiotics, decrease sepsis related mortality by 80%. Recognizing the importance of these goals, JHH implemented a predictive analytics tool, Targeted, Real-time, Early Warning System (TREWS), to alert clinicians about patients at risk for sepsis, starting in the Adult Emergency Department (AED) in April 2019. As the primary point of entry for the majority of patients at risk for sepsis, the AED is uniquely positioned to influence patient outcomes. Early recognition and timely administration of antibilotics can help reduce preventable min the AED.

Objective/Goal: Increase the % of patients with a confirmed TREWS alert who receive antibiotics within 60 minutes of an order being placed in the JHH AED from 56% to 70% by June 30, 2021.

2020 Auf 2020 Aug 2020 Sep 2020 Oct

Team Members: Project Champion (S. Peterson, MD)
Associate clinical Cirector (E. Mann, MD), Assistant Nurse Manager (Z.
Arciaga, RN), Qually Nurse Coordinator (K. Williams, RN), AEO
Pharmacist (M. Ortmann, Pharmo), Clinical Technicians (A. De La
Ross, CNA: R. Harris, CNA), Nurses (A. Bunler, RN), A Dodg, RN)

2021 Jan 2021 Feb 2021 Mar

Measure: Capture current performance

Key Metric: % of patients with a confirmed TREWS alert who receive antibiotics within 60 minutes of order placement in the JHH AED*

Numerator: <u># of AED patients with a confirmed TREWS alert who received an antibiotic within 60 min of order placement</u>

Denominator: Total # of AED patients with a confirmed TREWS alert who had an antibiotic order placed in the AED

% of patients® receiving antibiotics in < or = 60 minutes of order placement in the JHH AED *with a confirmed TREWS alert FY21 Goal CY20 Q1: Baseline — DEM Compliance 61% 62% 62% (n+77) (n=77) 60% (n=84)) (n=77) Educated on 54% (n=59) (n=77) "The Golden 52% (n+84) (n=951) Hour" Designated BCX order set use

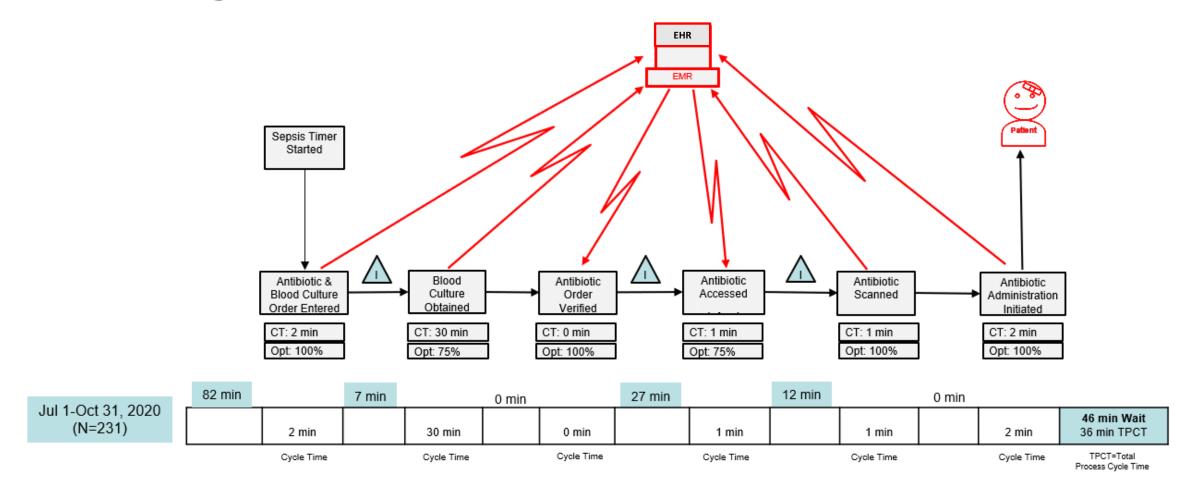
Antibiotic Order to Administr	prioritize causal factors ation Time: Value Stream	
for pallands with a Confirmed TECWS also	to the Ital AID	Three steps with longest wait times: 1. Accessing antibiotic once order is verified 2. Scanning antibiotic once accessed 3. Blood outbure collection once order is verified
State Lines 2		Note: Additional analysis findings an
No. 100 No. 10		listed under the Improve section Please refer to the Fishbons Diagram (next slide) for more details

2020 Nov 2020 Dec

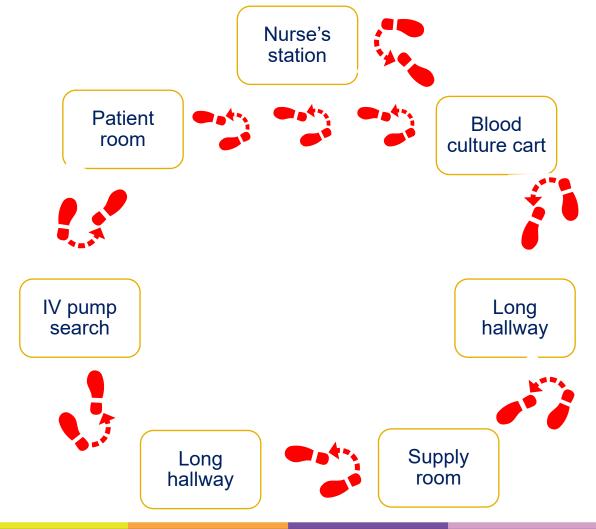
Contributing Factors with the greatest impact	Interventions Status—Blue: Complete; Yellow: In progress	Person(s) Responsible
Inconsistent Communication/ Knowledge/Skills gap	 Educate staff: importance of timely intervention/"The Golden Hour". One-page flyer created and disseminated to staff; ongoing discussion in huddles/staff meetings. 	A. Dada
	Utilize Secure Chat: standard method to notify that cultures were collected and/or to escalate concern if unable to collect.	K. Williams/ S. Peterson
	Establish group Secure Chat to notify trauma nurse, Clin Tech, and nursing supervisor when support is needed to care for Level 2 SAT/suspected sepsis patients.	A. Bunker
	Embed updated education, expectations, and new workflows in new hire orientation and preceptor development training.	K. Williams/ T. Colburn
Search for supplies	Identify designated personnel to restock blood culture carts. North Clin Tech 1 assigned to restock carts.	K. Williams
Staffing Shortage: Ultrasound Guided IV USGIV) trained staff	Increase the number of available resources in the USGIV-trained nurse and Clin Tech roles. Added nine USGIV trained staff, bringing resource pool total to 27 trained staff. Clinical Equipment Technician conducts rounds to ensure access to USGIV supplies/carts.	K. Williams/ Z. Arciaga
Lack of early recognition/intervention	Educate providers (resident/APP/attending): use order sets, initiate broad-spectrum antibiotics early (when patient is most likely septic). Ongoing messaging to providers during faculty meetings, resident conferences, and APP meetings.	E. Mann/ M. Ortmann
Lack of visual cue to show urgency/timeliness of intervention	 Create a "clock" in Epic to serve as a sepsis timer as a countdown for time left to administer antibiotics. Create a BPA as a reminder to initiate timely care. Initial request aligns with JHHS implementation of Epic's sepsis tools on 6/24/2021. 	E. Mann/ K. Williams/ S. Peterson

KPI/ Supporting Metrics	Control Target	Documentation	Frequency/ Responsible	Reaction Plan
% of patients with a confirmed TREWS alert who receive antibiotics within 60 minutes of order placement in the JHH AED	≥ 70% of patients will receive antibiotics within 60 minutes from the time an order is entered	AED TTA Excel file, tab- OtoA Time on OneDrive	Monthly/ QITL & AED Quality Nurse	Quality Nurse or QITL will call huddle if AED is unable to meet target for two consecutive months
% of blood cultures collected within 60 minutes of order placement in the JHH AED	>75% of blood cultures will be collected within 60 minutes of order entry	AED BCX Graphs Excel file on OneDrive	Monthly/ AED Quality Nurse	Quality Nurse will call a huddle if AED is unable to meet target for > 1 month

Sketching with a Value Stream Map



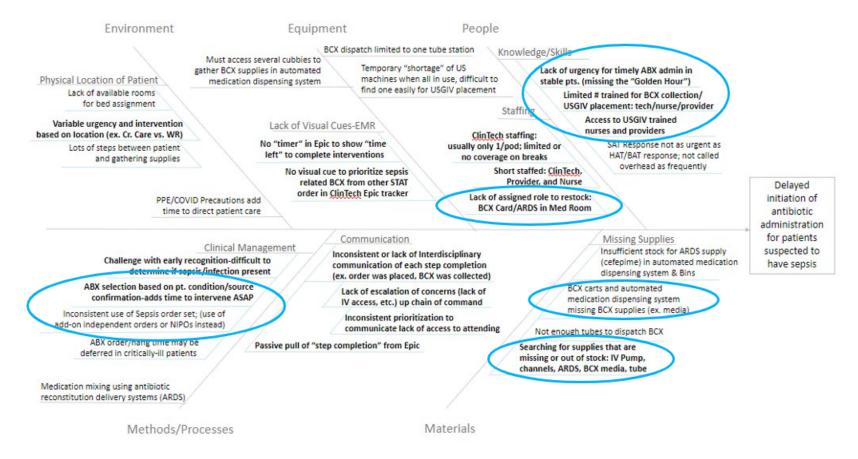
Going to the Gemba on a Waste Walk



Fishbone (Ishikawa) Diagram

JHH AED Time to Antibiotics: Fishbone Diagram

Key: ABX (Antibiotic) BCX (Blood Culture); ARDS (Antibiotic Reconstitution Delivery Systems); USGIV (Ultrasound Guided IV)



Key Interventions

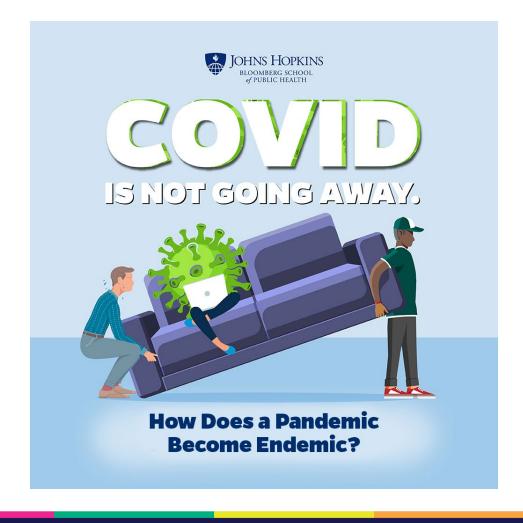
Clinical Decision Support Tools Ultrasound Guided IV Trained Nurses

Blood Culture Pilot

Clinician Training

Antibiotic Accessibility

Barriers to Success



Staffing shortages

Workflow changes

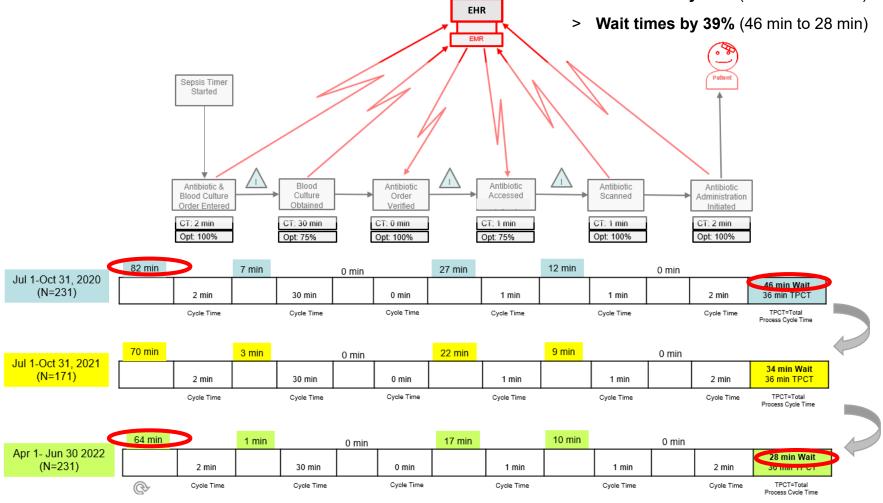
Sepsis and COVID-19 infection

Population acuity

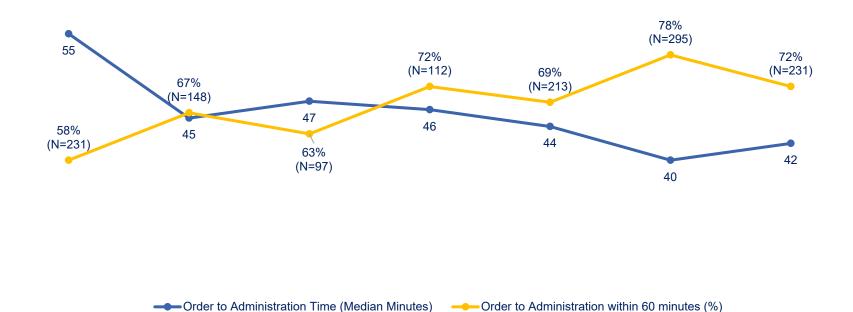
Staying the Course

Between July 2020 and June 2022, we reduced:

> Lead Time by 22% (82 min to 64 min)



Order-to-Administration Gains Over Time



Jul-Oct 2020 (Baseline) Jan-Mar 2021 Apr-Jun 2021 Jul-Sep 2021 Oct-Dec 2021 Jan-Mar 2022 Apr-Jun 2022



Lessons Learned



- 1. Leadership alignment is key
- 2. Clinicians **must** help guide efforts
- 3. Seeing is believing
- 4. Be flexible always

Key Takeaways

- Early intervention can decrease mortality in suspected sepsis patients
- Clinician engagement is crucial to quality improvement
- Standard process improvement tools can help discover the actual problem

Thank you Edana Mann, MD, FACEP

Associate Clinical Director, Department of Emergency Medicine

Special Thanks



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Questions?



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