

2024 VIZIENT CONNECTIONS SUMMIT

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REFLECT | ADAPT | EVOLVE

Stayin' Alive: Keys to Sustaining Inpatient Mortality Improvement

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Learning Objectives

- Explain the importance of tracking and reducing non-ICU code blue events.
- Discuss the impact of systemwide structures and processes on sustained success with inpatient mortality index.

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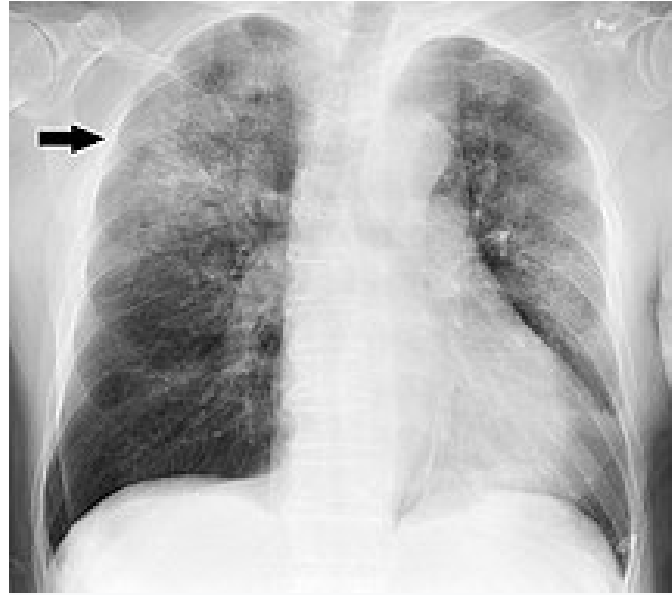
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Failure to Rescue



Admission

2100
Dyspnea &
tachycardia

2130
Lasix, nebs

0100
ABG 7.4/26/64/17
Lactate 4.6 (HH)

0200
Physician notified, No orders

1034
NRB, AMS

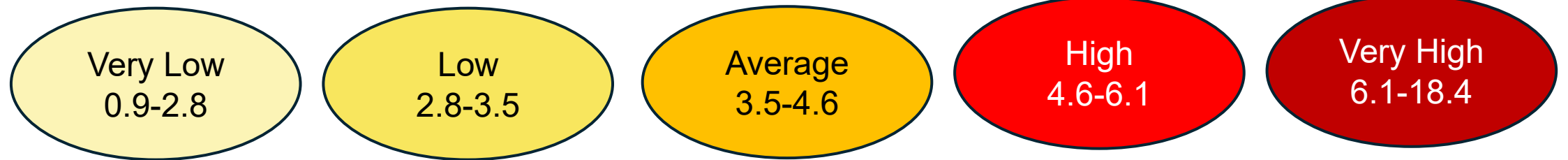
1200
Road trip to CT, Midazolam

Code Blue

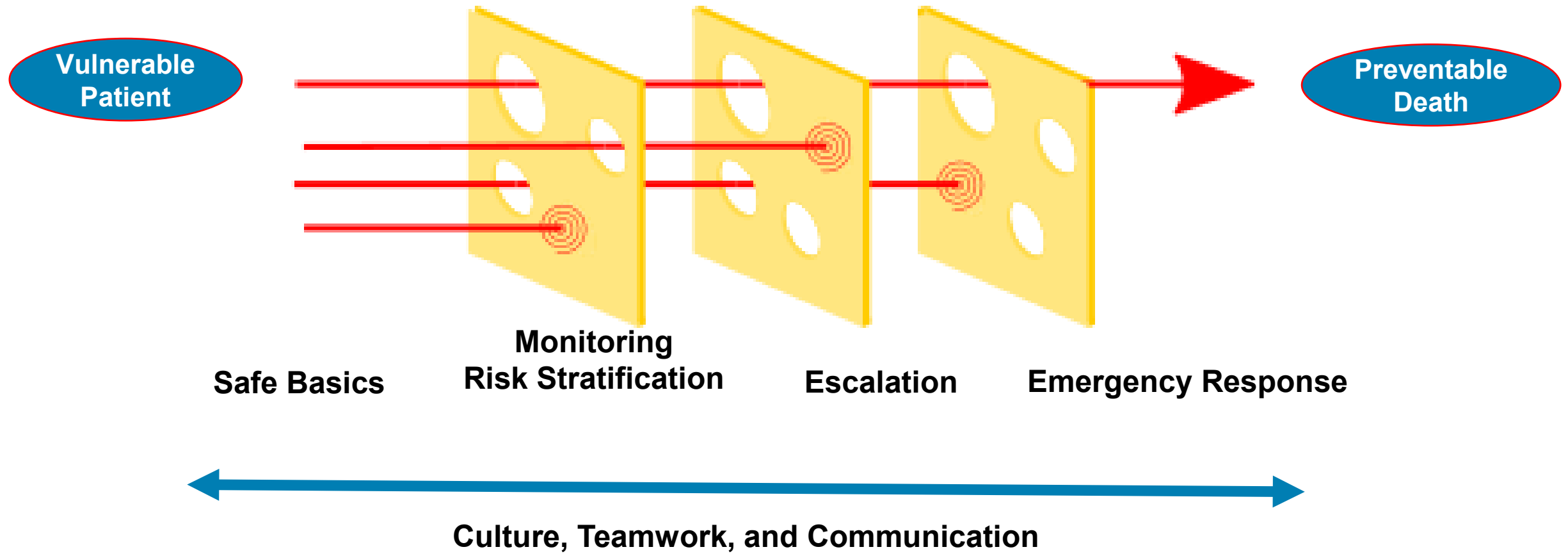
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Aren't Codes Inevitable?

Cardiac Arrests/1000 admissions

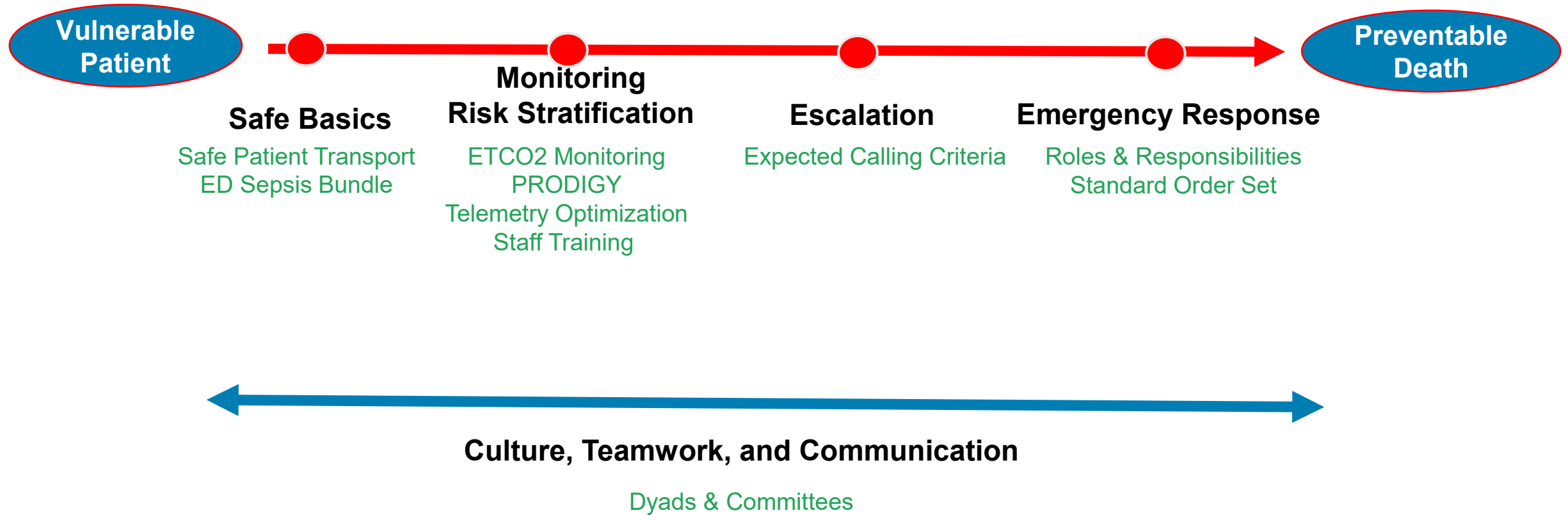


Why did this patient die?



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Why did this patient die?



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Expected Rapid Response Team Calling Criteria (badge backer)

Rapid Response Expected Adult Calling Criteria Team member concerned about patient

HR change	<30 bpm or > 140 bpm
SBP change	< 80mm HG or > 200 mmHG
RR Change	< 8 or > 25 breaths per minute
Oxygen	Sustained increase in O2 needs
O2 Sat change	< 90% with O2 administration
ETCO2	> 55 after interventions
Mentation / GCS	Acute change in Mental status / Glasgow Coma Score change of > 2 pts
Neuro changes	New Seizure or S/S of Stroke

Additional reasons for calling: Acute significant bleeding, sudden onset or increase in pain, positive screen for sepsis/septic shock, failure to respond to treatment. Family member concern.

SBAR for Rapid Response

Situation:

- I Am Concerned!
- The Rapid Response was called because of (low BP, changes in HR, change in mental status, oxygen desaturation, etc.)
- The changes started at

Background/Assessment:

- Use phrases to explain concerns such as:
"I feel uncomfortable because..."
"This is a safety issue because..."
- Provide pertinent hospital course (why they are here, code status)
- What are the relevant vitals and assessments?

Recommendation

- What would you like to see done?
- Any additional diagnostics tests or labs?
- Any medications to give?
- What are next steps if patient doesn't improve?

Primary Nurse Role

- Stay bedside for entire Rapid Response
- Communicate with RRT using SBAR
- Documents under "Critical Event" in Cerner
- If patient transitions to another unit, RN handoff

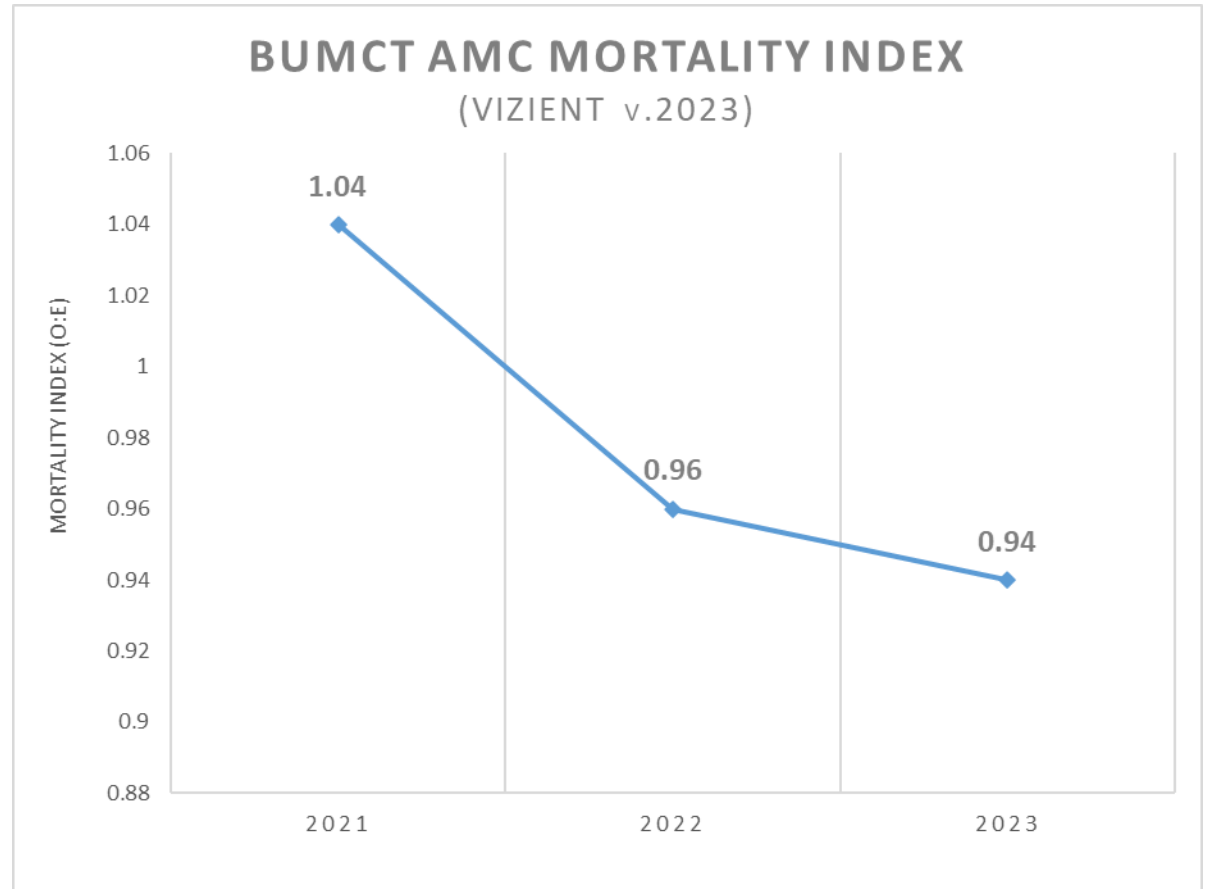
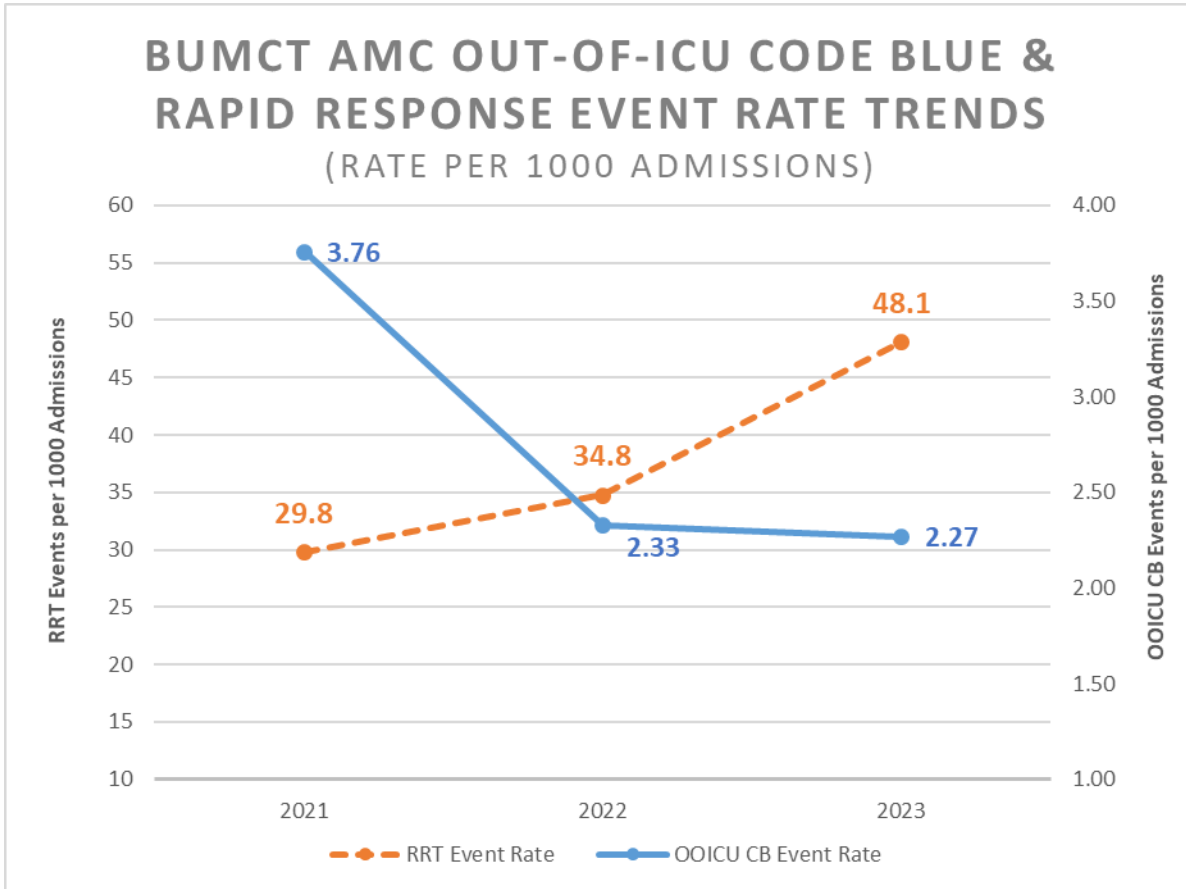
Who comes to the Rapid Response?

- SWAT RN or Critical Care RN
- Respiratory Therapist
- Nursing Supervisor
- Provider if available

HR= Heart Rate; SBP= Systolic blood pressure; RR= Respiratory Rate; O2= Oxygen; ETCO2= end tidal carbon dioxide

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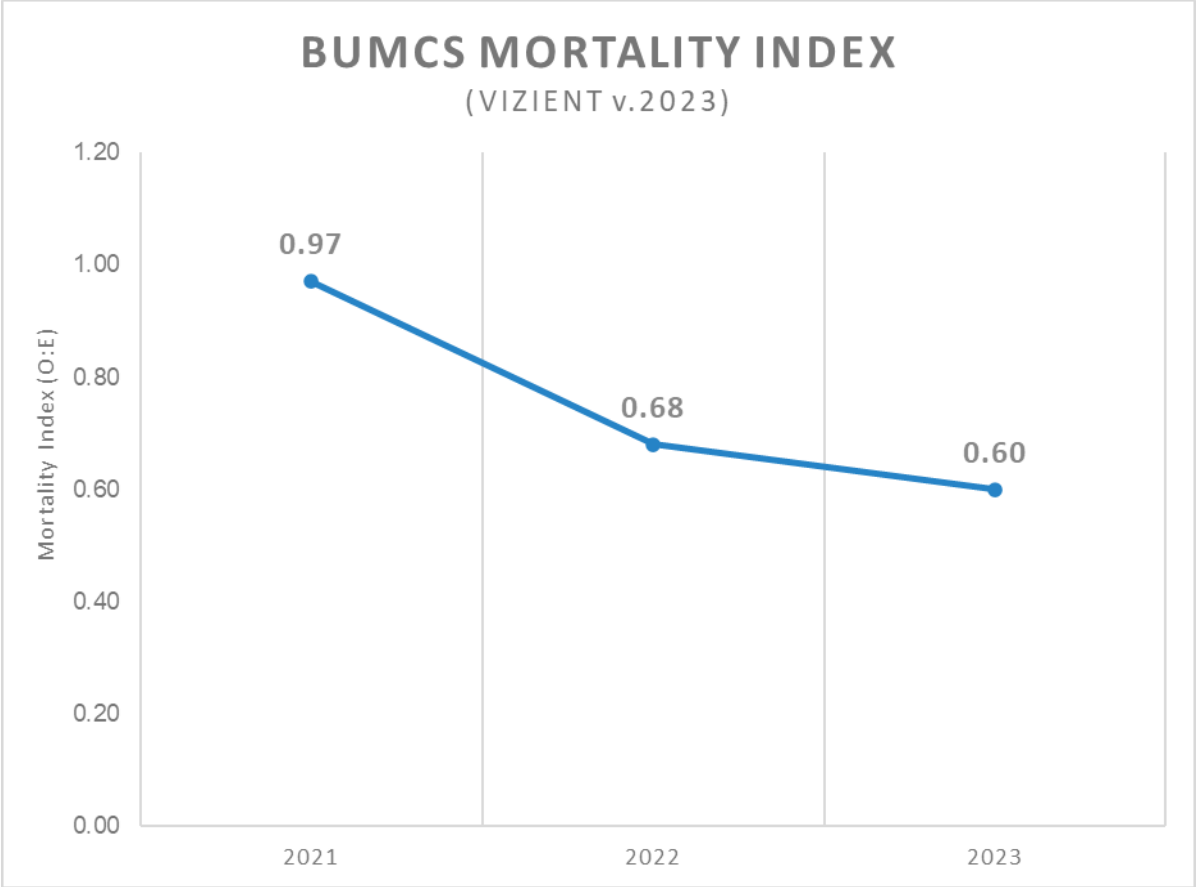
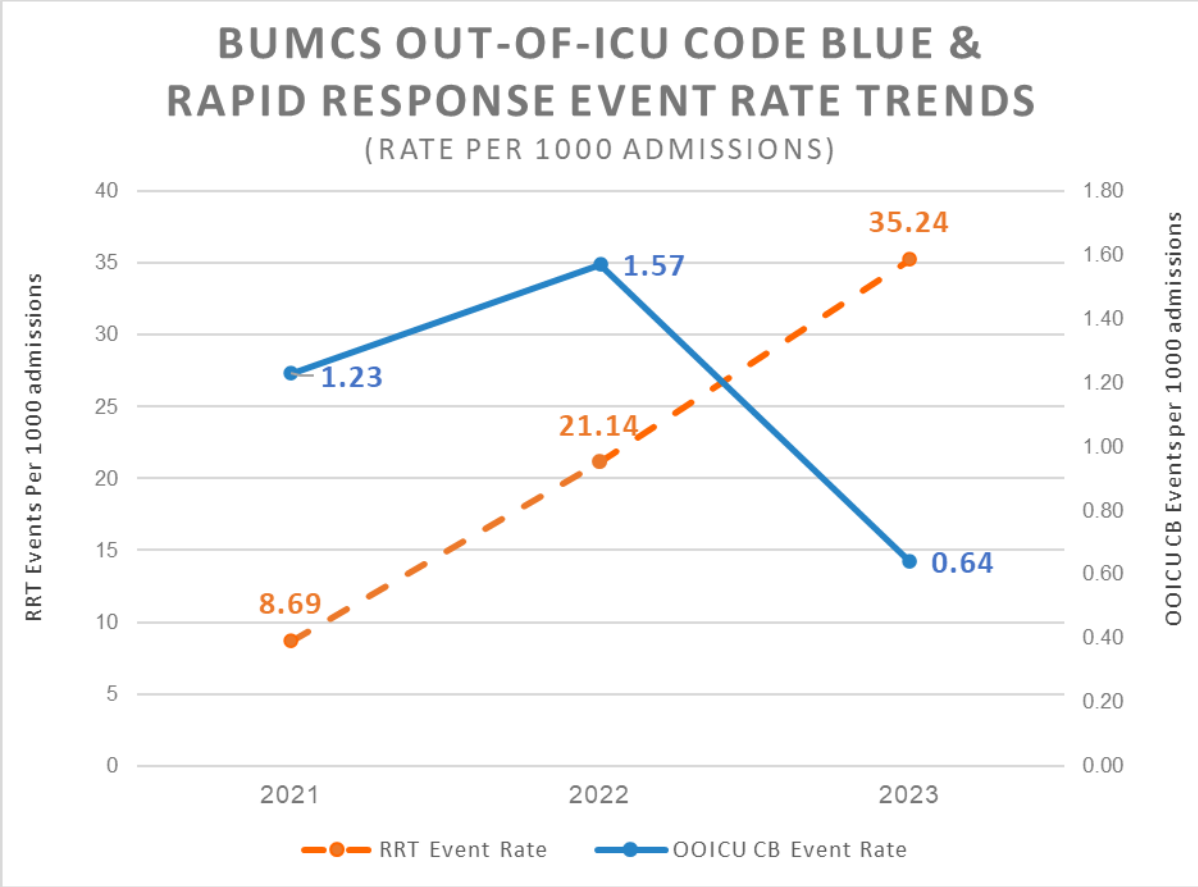
AMC Results



BUMCT=Banner UMC Tucson; RRT=Rapid Response Team; OOICU CB=Out of ICU Code Blue

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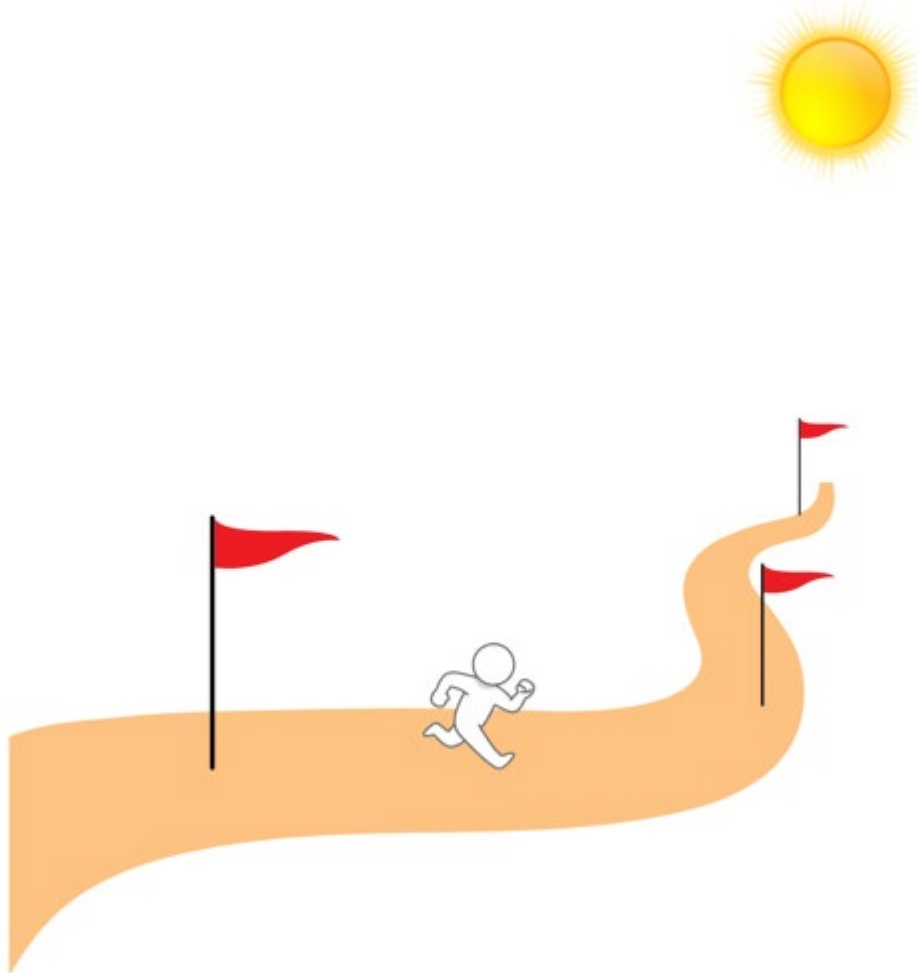
Community Results



BUMCS=Banner UMC South; RRT=Rapid Response Team; OOICU CB=Out of ICU Code Blue

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When Meeting Goal is Not Enough



DOCUMENTATION

- CDI Partnerships
- Risk model analysis
- EMR tools

Clinical Outcomes Huddle

REPORTING

- Mortality dashboard
- Data visibility
- Service line O:E

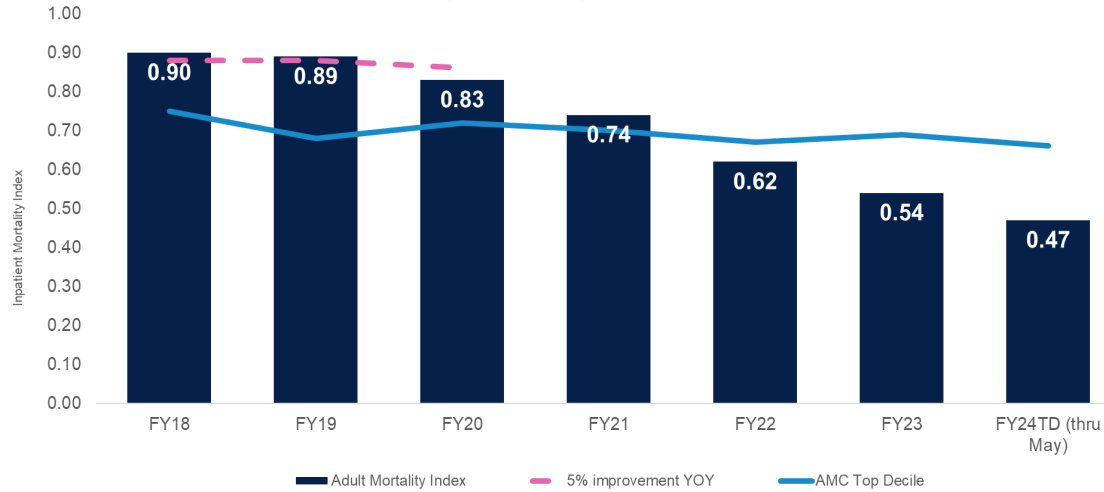
QUALITY CARE

- Real Time Mortality quality review
- System issues
- Care Opportunities

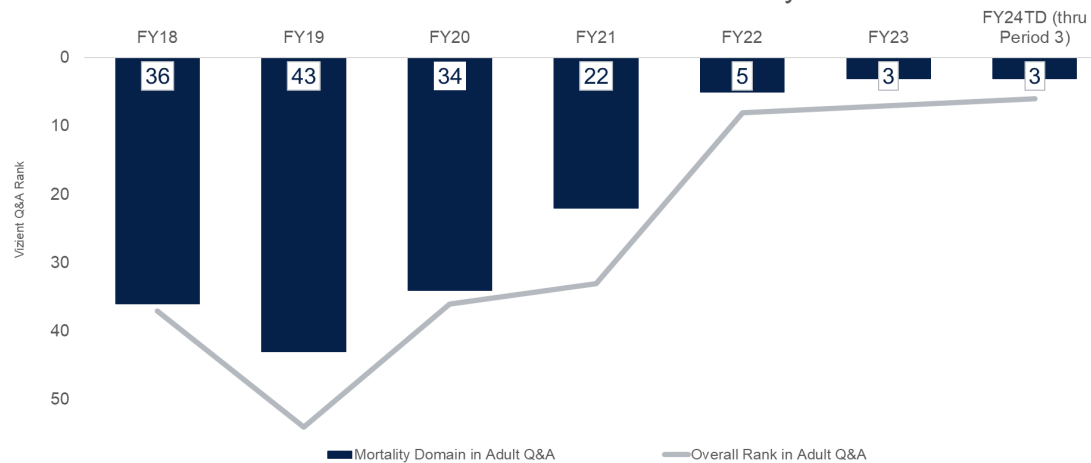
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Outcomes

UCSF Health Adult Inpatient Mortality Index vs 5% improvement year over year and AMC top decile

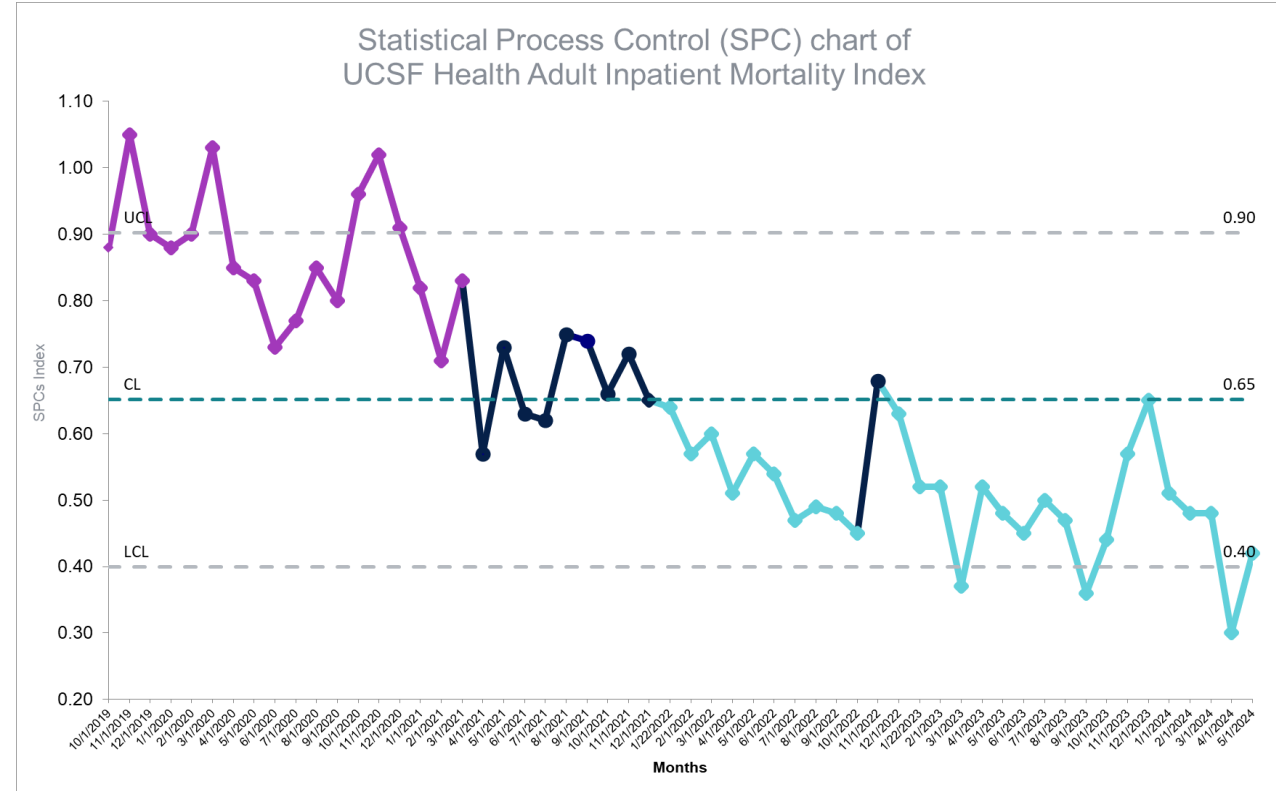


UCSF Health's Mortality Domain rank vs Overall rank in annual Vizient Adult Q&A Study



Source of all data: UCSF Health

Statistical Process Control (SPC) chart of UCSF Health Adult Inpatient Mortality Index



◆ Special cause variation, worse than AMC top decile
 ● Common cause, random variation
 ◆ Special cause variation, better than AMC top decile

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Lessons Learned

- Failure to Rescue (FTR) is not inevitable
- Prevention relies on teamwork and a proactive approach
 - Process
 - Culture
- Multidisciplinary team-based learning drives culture change
- The Inpatient Chain of Survival is a good framework to guide improvement efforts
- Rapid Response Team (RRT) calling criteria can optimize RRT utilization and reduce cardiac arrests

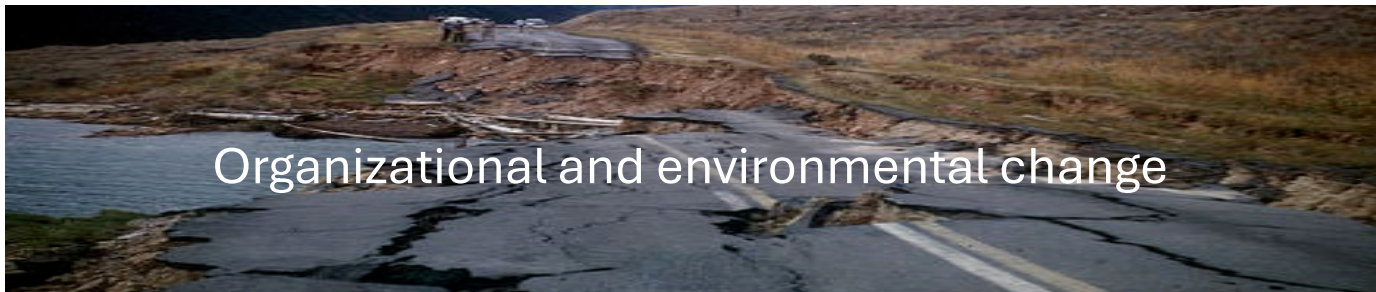
Lessons Learned



Clinical, operational, and intra-quality partnerships

Data infrastructure and governance

“Improving Clinical Outcomes” meeting



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Key Takeaways

- Safe basics
- Monitoring and risk stratification
- Escalation
- Emergency response
- Foundational culture and leadership



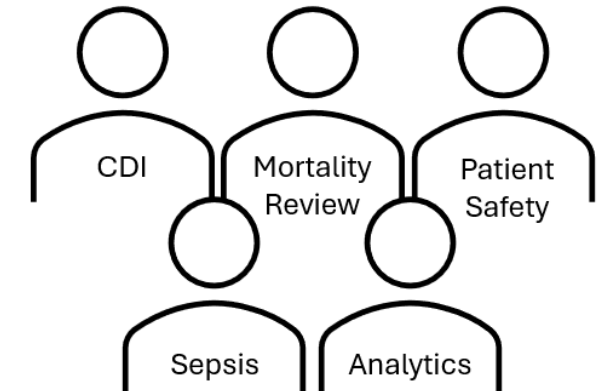
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Key Takeaways

- **Embrace aspirational goals to drive excellence**
- **Connect with others working on mortality**
 - Real Time Mortality Review, Sepsis Mortality, Patient Safety, Clinical Documentation Integrity, Analytics
 - Clinical partnerships for documentation, education, and shared goals
- **Simplify and standardize**
 - What reports are generated/what data are being shared?
 - Where can we streamline and automate processes?



Questions?



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