Audience Response 1

I primarily represent (choose one):

- A. Nursing home leadership (Admin, DON, etc.)
- B. Nursing home front care delivery
- C. Physician, NP, or PA care provider
- D. Hospital leadership
- E. Hospital care delivery
- F. Public health or other government office
- G. Other (type in chat)



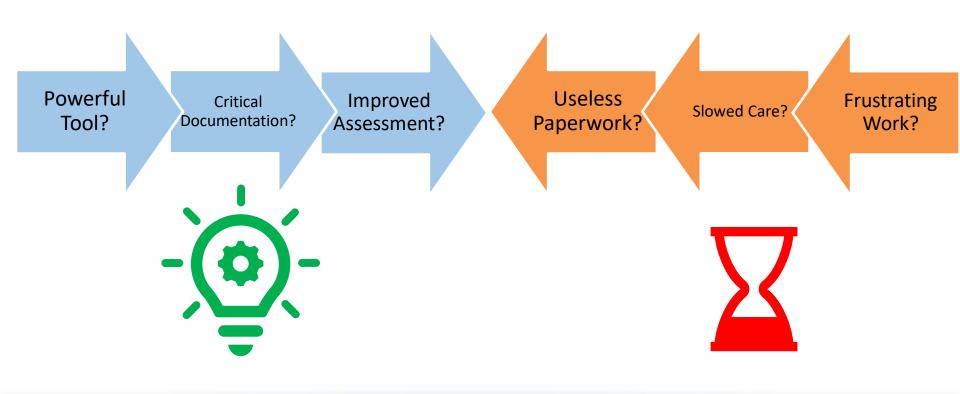
Audience Response 2

I currently (multiple choice):

- A. Understand how to use SBARs
- B. Understand barriers to communication in SNFs
- C. Go out of my way to encourage SNF nurses to use SBAR communication
- D. Use SBAR for all change of conditions
- E. All of the above
- F. None of the above



What Is the SBAR?



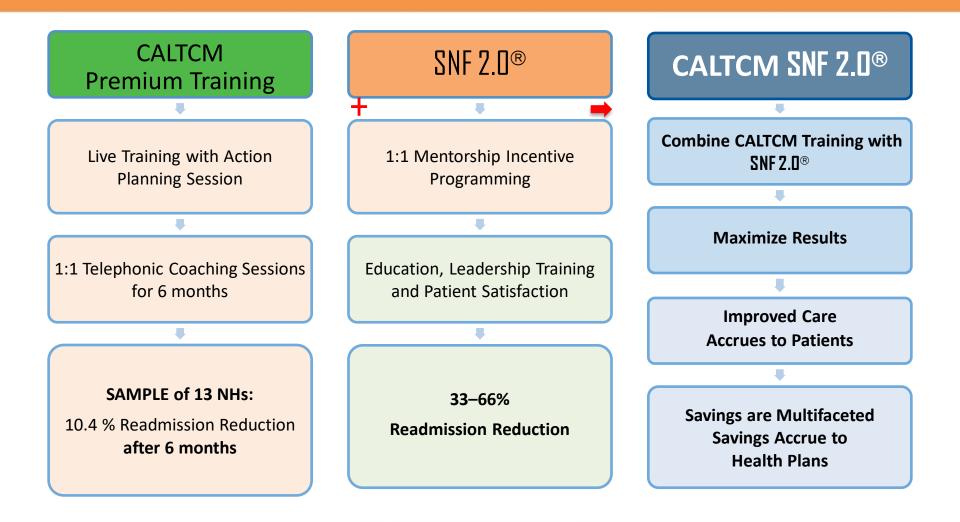


Background





Plan for Success





SNF 2.0[®]: The 5 Principles

CALTCM SNF 2.0[®] Train the Mentor Principles

Principle 1: See every moment as a teaching moment.

- **Principle 2:** Promote Accountability in a "No shame, No blame" environment.
- **Principle 3:** Never allow someone to do a first SBAR/provider call alone.
- Principle 4: Learn to walk others through the process.
- **Principle 5:** Show appreciation.

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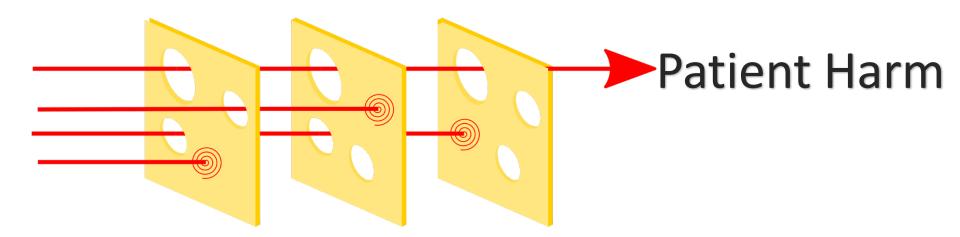


The Problem

 "You know, when they call me in the middle of the night, they tend to ramble, it's not very clear what their assessment is, I don't know what they want most of the time, and most of the calls, quite frankly, are of no use."



How Patient Harm Happens





SBAR Background

 Developed by Michael Leonard, MD; Doug Bonacum; and Suzanne Graham at Kaiser Permanente Colorado in 2002



Where Did the SBAR Come From?



Doug Bonacum

Vice President, Quality, Safety, and Resource Management Kaiser Permanente, Oakland, CA June 1994–March 2016

> Environmental, Health, and Safety Manager Tyco, North American Printed Circuits April 1992–June 1994

> > Officer U.S. Submarine Force June 1983–February 1991



Elements of the Original SBAR

SBAR report to physician about a critical situation

	Situation I am calling about <u><patient and="" location="" name=""></patient></u> . The patient's code status is <u><code status=""></code></u> The problem I am calling about is I am afraid the patient is going to arrest.
S	I have just assessed the patient personally: Vital signs are: Blood pressure/, Pulse, Respiration and temperature
	I am concerned about the: Blood pressure because it is over 200 or less than 100 or 30 mmHg below usual Pulse because it is over 140 or less than 50 Respiration because it is less than 5 or over 40. Temperature because it is less than 96 or over 104.

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Elements of the Original SBAR (cont.)

ie.			
perative			
low			
Stuporous and not talking clearly and possibly not able to swallow			
to stimulation.			
or (%) oxygen for minutes (hours)			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
e and is giving erratic readings.			
) or (%) oxygen for minutes (hours) e and is giving erratic readings.			

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Elements of the Original SBAR (cont.)

Assessment

This is what I think the problem is: <u><say what you think is the problem></u> The problem seems to be cardiac infection neurologic respiratory _____ I am not sure what the problem is but the patient is deteriorating. The patient seems to be unstable and may get worse, we need to do something.

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Elements of the Original SBAR (cont.)

1	Recommendation
	I suggest or request that you <say done="" like="" see="" to="" what="" would="" you="">.</say>
	transfer the patient to critical care
	come to see the patient at this time.
	Talk to the patient or family about code status.
	Ask the on-call family practice resident to see the patient now.
	Ask for a consultant to see the patient now.
	Are any tests needed:
	Do you need any tests like CXR, ABG, EKG, CBC, or BMP?
	Others?
	If a change in treatment is ordered then ask:
	How often do you want vital signs?
	How long to you expect this problem will last?
	If the patient does not get better when would you want us to call again?

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Usage

- Used in some hospitals and some SNFs
- Hospitals use SBAR:
 - Structured method of gathering relevant patient information
 - Giving the nurse opportunity to organize this information before calling the physician
 - A method for clearly communicating what is needed for the patient to continue optimal care



Several areas for usage:

- Critical/stable patient situations
- For interdepartmental transfers, post-acute transfers, and inter-shift handoff report
- Electronic health record (EHR) is built with SBAR handoff methodology, pulling relevant data from the medical record



Nursing Differences

Hospital

- 1:2 to 1:8 nurse to patient ratio
- Multidisciplinary teams including social work, pharmacists, therapists, techs, and physicians
- Frequent CEU and educational opportunities
- Top pay opportunities
- Physicians more present
- Warm handoffs standard

Nursing Facilities

- 1:20 to 1:40 nurse to patient ratio
- Fragmented patchwork of teams
- Infrequent educational opportunities
- Pay 1/2 to 2/3 of hospital
- Physicians minimally present
- Warm handoffs may not be standard







Key to improved assessments



Key to improved communication



SBAR in SNFs

- Key component of the INTERACT^{®*} program developed by:
 - Joseph Ouslander, MD
 - Gerri Lamb, PhD, RN
 - Laurie Herndon, GNP
 - Ruth Tappen, EdD, RN
 - Jo Taylor, RN
 - And many others

*Interventions to Reduce Acute Care Transfers

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- Checklist
- Description

- Background History
- Medications

Vitals

Before Calling the Physician/NP/PA/other Healthcare Professional:

□ Evaluate the Resident: Complete relevant aspects of the SBAR form below □ Check Vital Signs: BP, pulse, and/or apical heart rate, temperature, respiratory rate, O₂ saturation and finger stick glucose for diabetics □ Review Record: Recent progress notes, labs, medications, other orders □ Review an INTERACT Care Path or Acute Change in Condition File Card, if indicated

Have Relevant Information Available when Reporting

(i.e. medical record, vital signs, advance directives such as DNR and other care limiting orders, allergies, medication list)

SITUATION

The change in condition, symptoms, or signs observed and evaluated is/are	_
This started on/ Since this started it has gotten: UWorse UBetter Stayed the same	
Things that make the condition or symptom worse are	_
Things that make the condition or symptom better are	
This condition, symptom, or sign has occurred before:	
Treatment for last episode (if applicable)	
Other relevant information	_
BACKGROUND	

Resident Description This resident is in the facility for: Long-Term Care Post Acute Care Other:
Primary diagnoses
Other pertinent history (e.g. medical diagnosis of CHF, DM, COPD)
Medication Alerts
Resident is on (Warfarin/Cournadin) Result of last INR: Date/
Resident is on other anticoagulant (direct thrombin inhibitor or platelet inhibitor)
Resident is on: Hypoglycemic medication(s)/Insulin Digoxin
Allergies
Vital Signs
BP Pulse (or Apical HR) RR Temp Weight Ibs (date//)
For CHF, edema, or weight loss: last weight before the current one was on/
Pulse Oximetry ((findicated)% on CRoom Air CO ₁ ()
Blood Sugar (Diabetics)



INTERACT



Mental

Resp

- Cards
- Abd/GI



7. GU/Urine Evaluation

□ Not clinically applicable to the change in condition being reported

Blood in urine
 Decreased urine output
 Lower abdominal pain or tenderness

 New or worsening incontinence
 Painful urination
 Urinating more frequently or urgency with or without other urinary symptoms



Describe symptoms or signs _

8. Skin Evaluation

□ Not clinically applicable to the change in condition being reported

•	S	ki	n

GU

Abrasion	
Blister	
🗆 Burn	
Contusion	
Discoloration	

□ Itching □ Laceration □ Pressure ulcer/pressure injury □ Puncture □ Rash Skin tear
Splinter/sliver
Wound (describe)
Other (describe)
No changes observed

Describe symptoms or signs _

9. Pain Evaluation

Pain

Neuro

Does the resi	ident have pain?		
Is the pain?			
□ New	Worsening of chronic pain		
Description/lo	ocation of pain:		
Does the resi	☐ Yes (describe)	in (for residents with dementia)? grimacing, new change in behavior)	
Other informa	ition about the pain		
	lly applicable to the change in cor	ndition being reported	□ Other neurological symptoms (describe)
	el of consciousness (hyperalert, easily arousable, difficult o arouse,	 Seizure Weakness or hemiparesis Dizziness or unsteadiness 	□ Other neurological symptoms (<i>describe)</i> □ No changes observed

Describe symptoms or signs



Appearance



Summarize your observations and evaluation: _

Notification \bullet

• Appearance

- Orders
- Notes

Recommendations of Prim	nary Clinicians (if any)		
b. Check <u>all</u> that apply			
Testing COVID Test If yes – check all that apply: Urial PCR (Nasal Swab) Viral PCR (Saliva Swab) POC Antigen Test Antibody Test	 □ Blood tests □ EKG □ Urinalysis and/or culture □ Venous doppler □ X-ray □ Other (describe) 	Interventions New or change in medication(s) IV or subcutaneous fluids 	 Increase oral fluids Oxygen (<i>if available</i>) Other (<i>describe</i>)

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Key Differences SNF SBAR vs. Hospital SBAR

- Longer
- More detailed
- More documentation
- Greater emphasis on assessment

- More cumbersome
- Less focused
- More paperwork/ computer work
- Less effective for MD communication



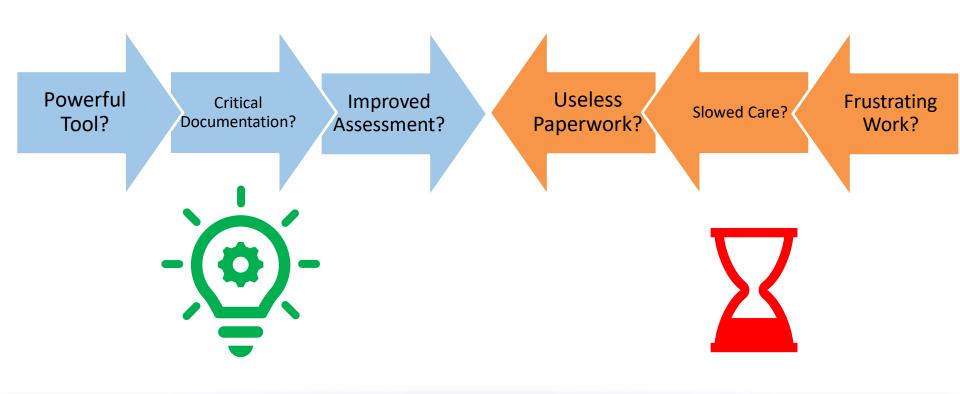
Why?

- Longer
- More detailed
- More documentation
- Greater emphasis on assessment

- 1:20 to 1:40 nurse to patient ratio
- Fragmented patchwork of teams
- Infrequent educational opportunities
- Pay 1/2 to 2/3 of hospital
- Physicians minimally present
- Warm handoffs may not be standard



What Is the SBAR?





What Can We Do?

Hospitals

- Publicly support and encourage accurate assessments from SNFs
- Engage physicians in promoting good SNF care
 - Avoid cutting off nursing reports
 - Ask questions
 - Encourage and express appreciation for the effort
- Own an HSAG hospital collaborative

SNFs

- Publicly support and encourage your nursing and non-nursing staff in their SBAR communication
- Be persistent
- Look for partners to reinforce the efforts
 - HSAG hospital collaboratives
 - Health plans
 - Progressive medical groups
 - CALTCM, others



Audience Response 3

Now I (multiple choice):

- A. Understand how to use SBARs
- B. Understand barriers to communication in SNFs
- C. Will go out of my way to encourage SNF nurses to use SBAR communication
- D. Will use SBAR for all change of conditions
- E. All of the above
- F. None of the above



Stop and Watch Early Warning Tool



If you have identified a change while caring for or observing a resident/ patient, please **circle** the change and notify a nurse. Either give the nurse a copy of this tool or review it with her/him as soon as you can.

- **S** Seems different than usual; Symptoms of new illness
 - Talks or communicates less
 - Overall needs more help
- P Pain new or worsening; Participated less in activities
- a Ate less

Т

0

- n No bowel movement in 3 days; or diarrhea
- d Drank less
- Weight change; swollen legs or feet
- A gitated or nervous more than usual
- **T** Tired, weak, confused, or drowsy
 - Change in skin color or condition
- Help with walking, transferring, toileting more than usual

□ Check here if no change noted while monitoring high risk patient

Patient / Resident

Your Name

C

Reported to

Date and Time (am/pm)

Nurse Response

Date and Time (am/pm)

Nurse's Name

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Stop

and

Watch

Early

Warning

Tool

Thank you!

Albert H. Lam, MD alberthlam@gmail.com