THE RIPPLE EFFECT IN CLINICAL INFORMATICS

2018 Clinical Informatics Conference

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PREDICTING AND PREVENTING FALLS USING THE HESTER-DAVIS FALL PROGRAM

UTSouthwestern
Medical Center

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

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have no real or apparent conflicts of interest to disclose.

OBJECTIVES

❑Identify which types of falls are predictable and/or preventable

❑Describe Hester-Davis Fall program

❑Describe care plan build approach

❑Lessons learned/next steps for implementation

WHY FOCUS ON FALLS?

- 30% to 51% of falls result in some injury[1]

- CMS (Medicare) classifies a fall as a HAC (hospital acquired condition) and will not reimburse hospitals for this type of care

- Most important reason: keeping our patients safe

D. Oliver, et al. *Falls and fall related injuries in hospitals.* (2010, Nov). Clinics in Geriatric Medicine.

SENTINEL EVENT ALERT 55

The Joint Commission

Analysis of falls with injury in the Sentinel Event database reveals the most common contributing factors pertain to:

- Inadequate assessment
- Communication failures
- Lack of adherence to protocols and safety practices
- Inadequate staff orientation, supervision, staffing levels or skill mix
- Deficiencies in the physical environment
- Lack of leadership

IMPROVING FALLS AT UTSW

- UTSW Fall Committee leadership identified an increase in falls with move into William P. Clements University Jr. Hospital

- Monitored fall rate and implemented interventions with minimal improvement in fall rate

- HIT intervention targeting underlying areas of risk can prevent patient falls in older patients in acute care hospitals[1]

1. Dykes PC, Carroll DL, Hurley A, et al. *Fall Prevention in Acute Care Hospitals: A Randomized Trial. JAMA*

SCREENING VS. ASSESSING

Screening Vs. Assessing	Screening	Assessing
Identifies patients at fall risk	Yes	Yes
Completion time under 3 minutes	Yes	Yes
Targeted questions	No	Yes
Stratifies risk level	No	Yes
Tells you why patient is at risk	No	Yes
Identifies modifiable risk factors	No	Yes

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS MEDICAL SCHOOL (UAMS)
HESTER DAVIS CASE STUDY

One year after implementing (2011) the HD Falls Program™ at UAMS:

Experienced a **60% reduction** in injurious falls

Improved from **98th to 11th percentile in falls injury ranking** on NDNQI

Saved $1.27 million on falls related costs the 1ˢᵗ year [1]

Saved an additional **$330k by eliminating "patient sitters"** – an ineffective and costly intervention

Saw an **overall savings of $1.6M** per year

All occurring during a time when the hospital was significantly reducing staff.

In 2013, UAMS achieved the **lowest falls and falls injury rates in its history** and is a recognized national leader.

2013 Top Performer in Falls and Injury Prevention (University Healthsystem Consortium)

2014 Top Hospital Saving Money in Innovative Ways (Becker's Healthcare)

HD NURSING

ANIA
Where caring and technology meet

TYPES OF FALLS

ANTICIPATED PHYSIOLOGIC FALL

- most common type of falls that occur in hospitals

- related to known risk factors such as mobility limitations, toileting needs, mental status changes, or high risk medications
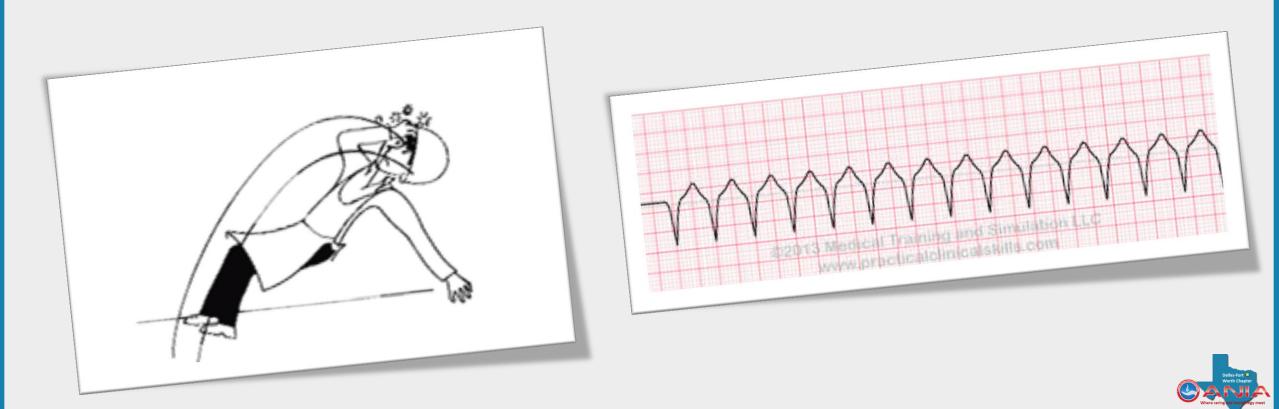
- can be identified with a falls risk tool

UNANTICIPATED PHYSIOLOGIC FALL

- occur when the patient has some <u>unknown</u> physiological event such as a seizure, syncopal episode, or cardiac arrhythmia

ACCIDENTAL FALL

- include slips and trips

- implementing Universal Fall Precautions with ALL patients is the best defense against accidental falls

BEHAVIORAL FALL

- Occur when a patient is having a behavioral episode and chooses to put themselves on the floor

DEVELOPMENTAL FALL

- Occur in children and are part of normal growth and development

SUMMARY BY TYPE OF FALL

Type of Fall	Predictable	Preventable
Anticipated Physiologic	YES	YES
Unanticipated Physiologic	NO	NO
Accidental	NO	YES
Behavioral	NO	NO
Development	NO	NO

WHY THE HD FALL PREVENTION PROGRAM ©?

UTSW Fall Tool	HDS©
Developed at UTSW (not validated)	Validated in literature
Sensitivity not assessed	91% sensitivity
Only identifies if the patient is at risk	Identifies why a patient is at risk
Does not identify modifiable risk factors	Identifies specific modifiable risk factors
Does not generate an individualized plan of care	Risk factors are mapped to specific interventions in the HD Care Plan ©
No stratification of risk	Stratifies the level of risk by low, moderate or high

WHY THE HD FALL PREVENTION PROGRAM ©?

Journal of Neuroscience Nursing

Validation of the Hester Davis Scale for Fall Risk Assessment in a Neurosciences Population

Amy L. Hester, Dees M. Davis

ABSTRACT

Background and Purpose: Fall risk assessment is a necessary component of fall prevention programs. Accurate instruments to predict the risk of falling are paramount in identifying the correct patients in need of fall prevention measures. The purpose of this study was to prospectively validate the Hester Davis Scale (HDS) for fall risk assessment in an acute care setting in the South Central United States. **Methods:** The HDS was prospectively validated in 1,904 patients on a neurosciences unit. **Results:** Using an initial cut score of 7 produced a sensitivity of 100% and specificity of 24.9%. Receiver Operating Characteristic Analysis evidenced a cut score of 10 that would produce a more desirable sensitivity and specificity of 90.9% and 47.1%, respectively. **Conclusion:** The results of the psychometric evaluation and validation of the HDS support its use in clinical practice.

Keywords: fall instruments, fall prediction, fall risk assessment, neuro falls

CONCLUSION:
THE RESULTS OF THE PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION AND VALIDATION OF THE HDS SUPPORT ITS USE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE[2]

Hester AL, Davis DM, J *Validation of the Hester Davis Scale for fall risk assessment in a neurosciences population.* Neuroscience Nursing. 2013 Oct

HOW DOES HDS© COMPARE TO OTHER TOOLS?

Psychometric Statistics of Commonly Used Adult Inpatient Fall Risk Prediction Tools			
Screening Tools			**Assessment Tools**
	MORSE[a]	**Johns Hopkins[b]**	**HENDRICH II[c]**	**HDS[c, d, e]**
Sensitivity	73%	58%	75%	91% paper 90% EMR
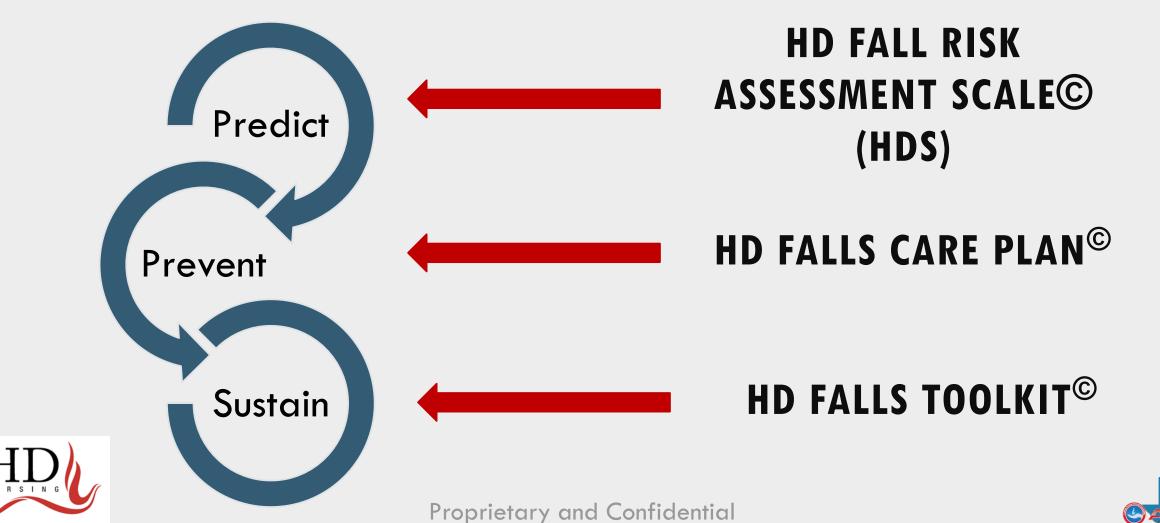
HDS© identifies the RIGHT at-risk patients.

15-33% more sensitive than other commonly used validated tools!

HD NURSING

HD FALLS PROGRAM

Predict ← **HD FALL RISK ASSESSMENT SCALE© (HDS)**

Prevent ← **HD FALLS CARE PLAN©**

Sustain ← **HD FALLS TOOLKIT©**

HD SCIENCE BEHIND FALLS MANAGEMENT

HDS©	HD Care Plans©	HD Tool Kit©	Units
• HDS • mHDS • eHDS	• Acute Care/ICU • Maternal • Behavioral • ED	• Education • Signage • Audit Tools • Compliance • Reporting	• Med/Surg • ICU • Maternal • Behavioral • Rehab • ED
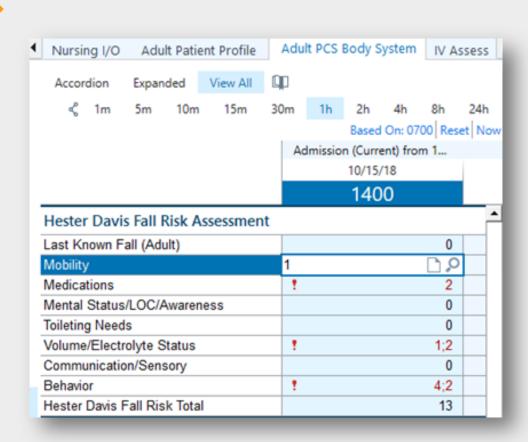
HDS© SCORING TOOL

Hester Davis Fall Risk Assessment	
Last Known Fall (Adult)	
Mobility	
Medications	
Mental Status/LOC/Awareness	
Toileting Needs	
Volume/Electrolyte Status	
Communication/Sensory	
Behavior	
Hester Davis Fall Risk Total	

HDS© SCORING TOOL-BUILD CONSIDERATIONS

HD FALLS CARE PLAN
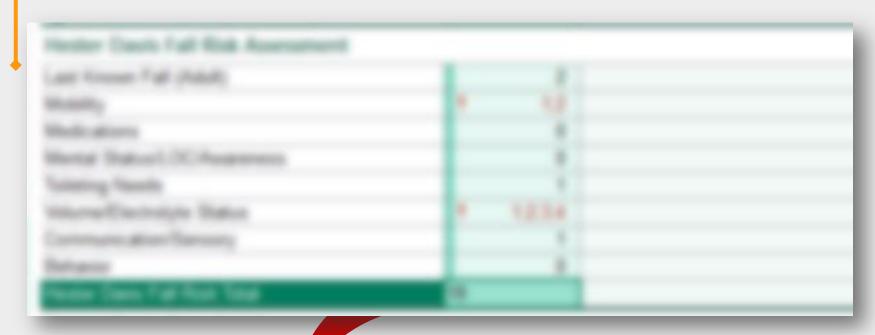
The patient is identified as Fall Risk. Click the link to individualize the Hester Davis Care Plan (Adult) for the patient.

Care Plan

The following actions have been applied:

✔ Care Plan Added: UTSW UH HD Fall Risk (Adult)

✔ Added: Hester Davis Fall Risk Adult Interventions and HD Education

Dismiss

HD CARE PLAN

Interventions by Level of Risk

- Low

- Moderate

- High

- Comatose/sedated
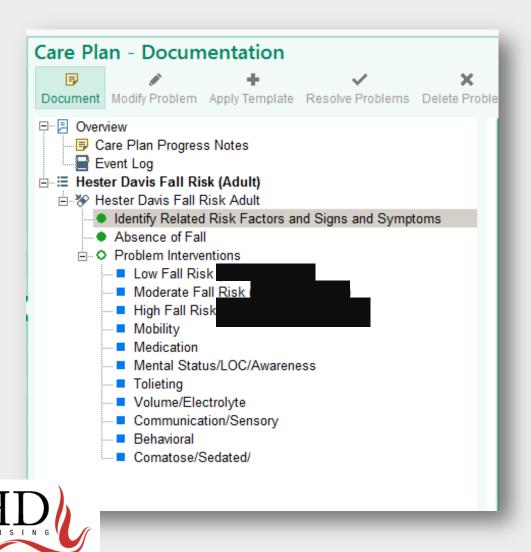
Interventions by Risk Factor

- Mobility
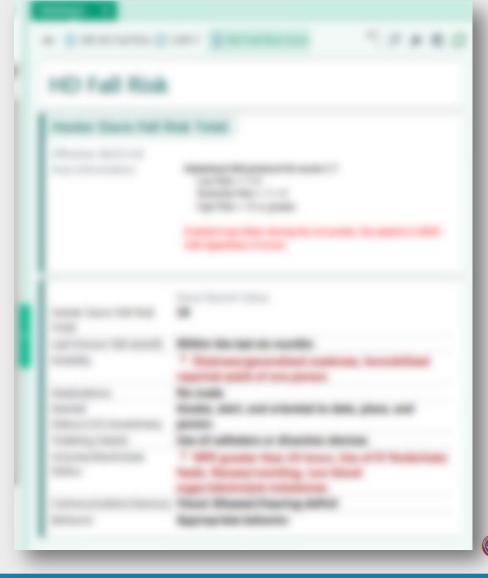
- Medications

- Mental Status

- Toileting Needs

- Volume/ Electrolyte Status

- Communication/ Sensory

- Behavior

INDIVIDUALIZING THE HD CARE PLAN

BUILD CONSIDERATIONS FOR SPECIALTY AREAS

- Needed to create rules to display different HD tools (mHDS vs. HDS)

- Same rules used for assessments and care plan alerts

PLAN OF CARE-INTERVENTIONS

Interventions are implemented based on **risk factors** unique to each patient as well as the patient's **overall level of risk** to fall.

Universal fall precautions (UFPs) are observed with **<u>ALL</u>** patients regardless of their risk to fall.

CARE PLANNING IN ACTION

Nurses complete an assessment upon admission and at the start of each shift to generate the care plan

The care plan is **individualized** for each patient
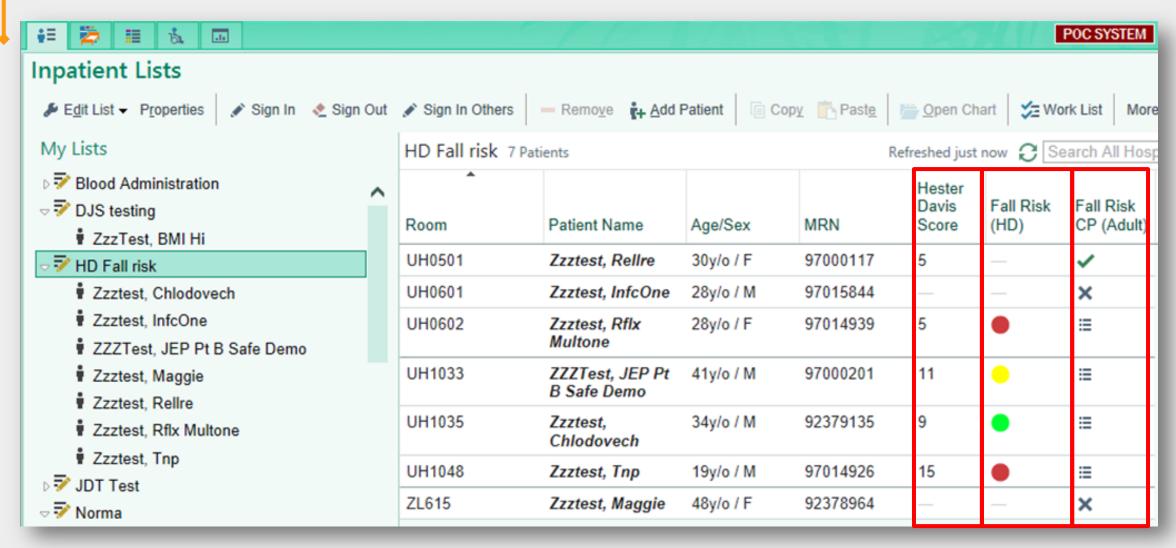
Based on the patient's **level of risk** and **specific risk factors,** certain interventions will be implemented

It is critical to success that staff providing direct patient care are **aware of the patient's care plan**
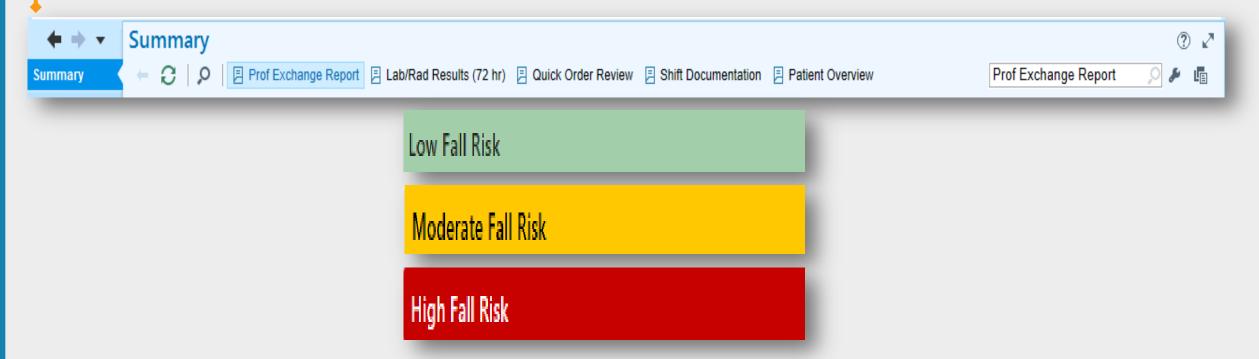
COMMUNICATION TOOLS WITHIN EHR
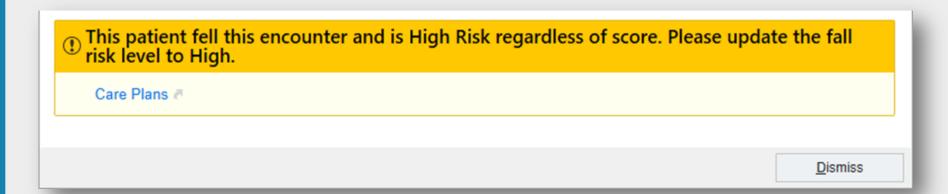
COMMUNICATION TOOLS WITHIN EHR

Banners display on various reports to notify the interprofessional team about the latest fall risk status. This is coupled with visual aides in the patient's room.

BUILD CONSIDERATION FOR FALLS DURING CURRENT ADMISSION

> ⚠ This patient fell this encounter and is High Risk regardless of score. Please update the fall risk level to High.
>
> Care Plans ↗
>
> Dismiss

High Fall Risk (patient fell during current hospitalization)

- If a patient has **<u>any</u>** type of fall during the hospital stay, the high risk interventions must be implemented

- Rules were created using the post fall documentation to address this scenario

POST FALL PLAN
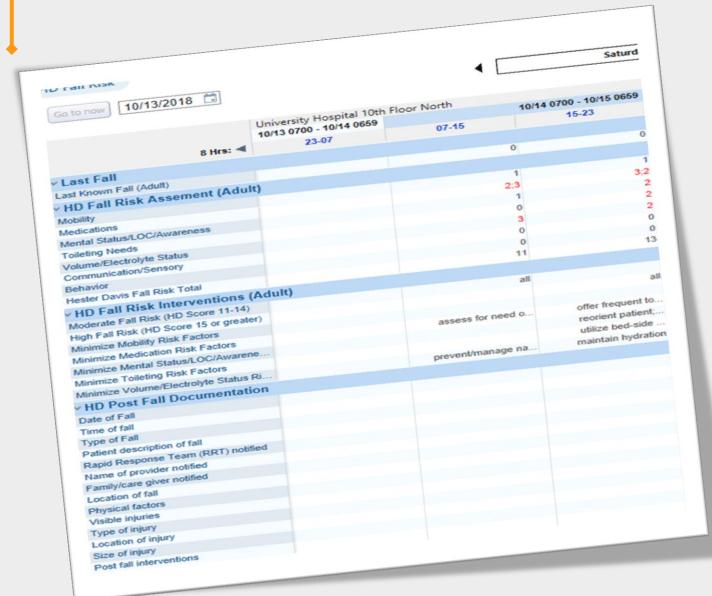
Hester-Davis Post-Fall Documentation

Date of Fall	
Time of fall	
Type of Fall	
Patient description of fall	
Rapid Response Team (RRT) notified	
Name of provider notified	
Family/care giver notified	
Location of fall	
Physical factors	
Visible injuries	
Post fall interventions	

FALL ACCORDION REPORT CREATED FOR DEBRIEF

- Fall debriefing consists of reviewing multiple factors related to the fall

- Accordion report was created to reduce the time staff spent mining the chart for falls related documentation

HD FALLS TOOLKIT ©

Tools to provide:

- Auditing

- Training

- Remediation

- QI Documentation

- Staff Recognition

- Staff Communication

Predict

Prevent

Sustain

HD NURSING

LESSONS LEARNED & NEXT STEPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION
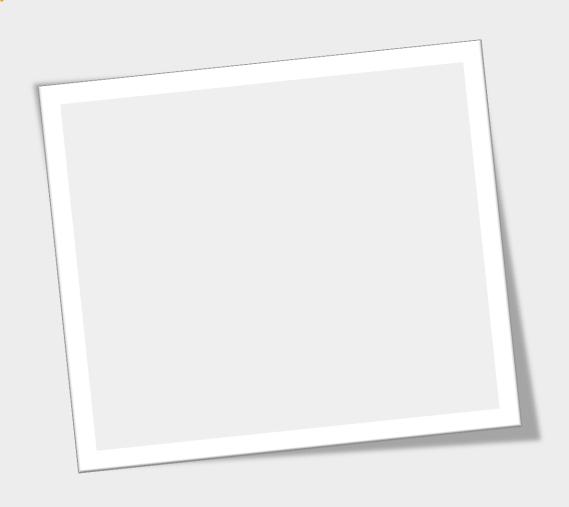
- It takes an interprofessional village

- Fall practice champions

- Scenario based training

- PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE

INTERPROFESSIONAL TEAM

- Patient Care Technicians (PCT's), Therapists, Transport and Guest and Patient Services are key team members when it comes to preventing falls and fall related injury.

- Various communication tools where created within the EHR to assist with making this information visible for all disciplines.

ROLE OF THE PRACTICE CHAMPION

- Serve as change agent

- Act as a fall practice champion (including the ability to explain evidence-based practice to peers)

- Role model and teach best practice

- Assist in ~~auditing~~ monitoring

- Provide support during implementation

- Identify issues on units

ADDITIONAL SUCCESS

RESULTS

HD Nursing
Success stories

The HD Nursing Falls Management System is a predictive analytic program to predict and prevent falls and injuries across the continuum of care.

Hospital	Number of beds	Facility type	Location Type	Outcomes
1	400+	Tertiary Academic	Urban	Reduced Fall rates from 6.46 to 2.8 in year one (43.3% decrease). Current rates 1.3 for falls and 0.16 falls with injury. Hospital saw savings of $1.6M in first year.*
2	200+	Tertiary Care	Urban	27% reduction in overall falls and 44% reduction in falls with injury at this Leap Frog Top 10 hospital. Elimination of moderate or greater injury falls for five consecutive quarters.*
3	500+	Quaternary Academic	Urban	Reduced fall rates to the lowest in organizational history. Reduced injurious falls by 90%.**
4	150	Regional	Suburban	Rates per 1000 patient days reduced from 6 to 2 (67% decrease) with a sustained reduction of 62% after two years of Program Implementation.***
5	450	Tertiary care	Urban	Reduced standardized score from 0.4 to 0.29 in the last three quarters with an improvement of >35% in overall falls. NDNQI standardized score for injury falls reduced from -.26 to -.58 (from 25th to 5th percentile change).*
6	Varies	Large hospital system	Multiple types and states	Historical low fall rates achieved across the system within 3 months of full system implementation of the HD Falls Program and reached an all time low again in Q2 2018 with system wide fall rates less than 2 per 1000 patient days and sustaining injury rates at 0.01 per 1000 pt days.*

REFERENCES

1. D. Oliver, et al. *Falls and fall related injuries in hospitals.* (2010, Nov). Clinics in Geriatric Medicine.

2. Dykes PC, Carroll DL, Hurley A, et al. *Fall Prevention in Acute Care Hospitals: A Randomized Trial.* JAMA. 2010;304(17):1912–1918. doi:10.1001/jama.2010.1567

3. Hester AL, Davis DM, J *Validation of the Hester Davis Scale for fall risk assessment in a neurosciences population.* Neuroscience Nursing. (2013, Oct).

QUESTIONS?

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