Marie Kozel, MBA, BSN, RNC-BC

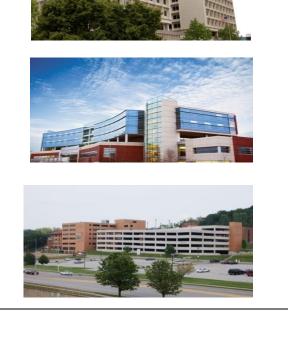
Organizational Background

Methodist Health System Omaha, Nebraska

- **3** Acute Care Facilities Methodist Hospital Jennie Edmundson Hospital Methodist Women's Hospital
- 740 Licensed beds
- 59,525 Discharges



- Early detection, timeliness and competency of clinical response positively impacts patient outcome
- The use of 'early warning scores' (EWS), to identify and respond is advocated
- A number of EWS systems exist, no standard in the industry



Tool Criteria

PHYSIOLOGICAL 3 2 1 0 1 2 12 - 20 Oxygen Saturations by Suppleme Oxygen 92 - 93 94 - 95 ≥96 Total: 1-4 Minimum 4-6 hourly No 35.1 - 36.0 36.1 - 38.0 38.1 - 39.0 ≥39. Systolic BF 0 91 - 100 101 - 110 111 - 219 Total: or mor Increased frequer to a minimum of 1 hourly Heart Rate 41 - 50 51 - 90 91 - 110 111 3 in one Royal College of Physicians. National Early Warning Continuous monitoring vital signs Score (NEWS): Standardising the assessment of acute illness severity in the NHS. Report of a working party. London: RCP, 2012.

National Early Warning Score

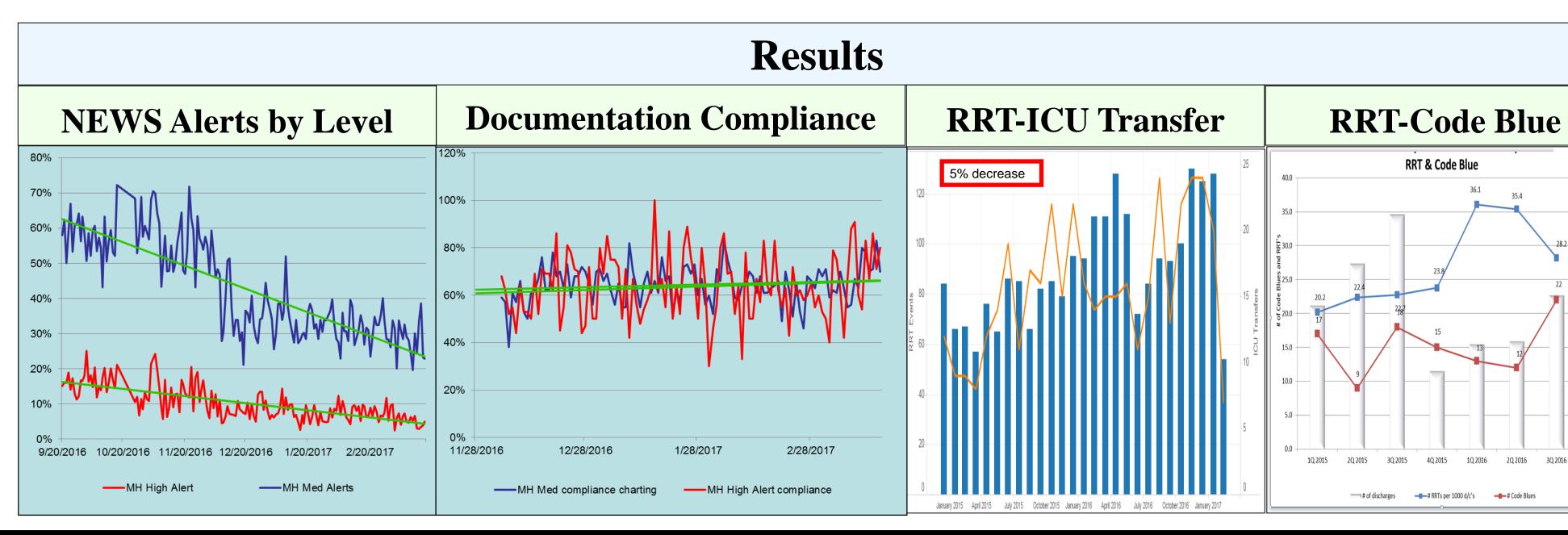
- Royal College of Physicians Acute Medicine Task Force commissioned group to develop in 2007
- Published in 2012/revised 2015
- Only research/evidenced base tool published
 - -Alerting Parameters
 - Interventions
- **Excluded Populations** -OB, Under age 18, ICU

New "NEWS" Evidence

qSOFA, SIRS, and early warning scores for detecting clinical deterioration in infected patients outside the ICU

"Commonly used early warning scores are more accurate than the qSOFA score for predicting death and ICU transfer in non-ICU patients. These results suggest that the qSOFA score should not replace general early warning scores when riskstratifying patients with suspected infection.'

Churpek M, Snyder A, Han X, Sokol S, Pettit N, Howell MD, Edelson DP. qSOFA, SIRS, and early warning scores for detection clinical deterioration in infected patients outside the ICU. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine. September 20, 2016.



NEWS (National Early Warning Score) Patient Risk Stratification Speaking the Same Language

History

Organization had NO EWS Tool

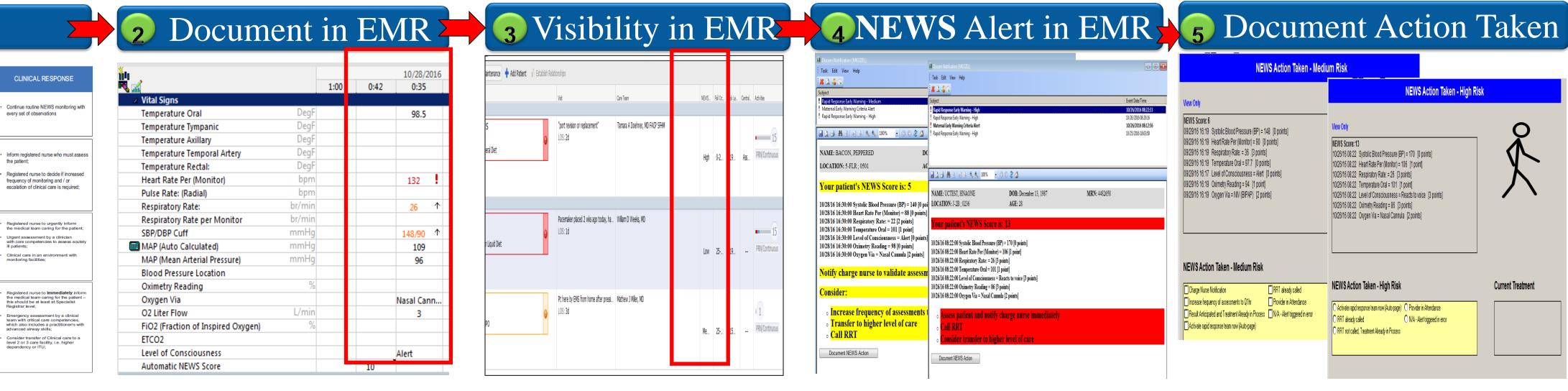


Methodology

- **Clinical Team Assembled** •
 - Bedside RN's, APRN's, unit leaders, Informatics
 - Literature search for EWS tools
 - Reviewed tools and evidence related to each
 - **Tool Selection**



- Clinical, Informatics, Leadership, Electronic Medical Record (EMR)Vendor, IT Analysts
- **Defined Project Objectives**









Objectives

- Implement an Automated Early Warning tool within the EMR
- Decrease # of unplanned transfers to ICU by 30%
- Decrease # of inpatient medical emergencies by 50%



Decrease # of medical emergencies outside of ICU by 30%

Implications for Practice

• Education essential

8300

8200

810

- 800

7900

- 7800

7700

- 7600

- 7500

1Q 2016

2Q 2016

- Value of risk scoring tool
- New LOC assessment
- Reduce burden of alerting • Too many alerts
- Staff not trained in alert tool
- No policy for addressing alerts/alert management
- Monitoring for compliance not assigned • Alert management
- Implementation of interventions with alert
- Staff accountability plan lacking