

Joined up care in the hospital

# Nightingale: Clarifying and Communicating Risk, Monitoring and Alerting Deterioration

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London

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THE UNIVERSITY OF  
CHICAGO BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES



# 91 year old hip fracture

- Thursday - fall, hip fracture  $\Rightarrow$  ED  $\Rightarrow$  Surgical Assessment Unit
- Friday -  $\Rightarrow$  Theatre (hemi-arthroplasty)  $\Rightarrow$  ICU
- Saturday - ICU  $\Rightarrow$  ward
- Sunday - on ward
- Monday - on ward: cardiac arrest



# 91 year old hip fracture

## Background

- ↑ confusion, ↓ memory
- hypertension, atrial fibrillation; heart failure
- peripheral vascular disease
- gastritis
- bilateral knee replacements



# 91 year old hip fracture

## Prognosis

- $\cong 5\%$  of hip fractures die within 30 days ...
- Probability male aged 91 will die before reaching 92 = 0.18
- add in long term conditions, frailty ...

# 91 year old hip fracture

Friday

- Surgery: "straightforward"
- 1L iv crystalloid given
- Operation started 12.15, in ICU by 14.00
  - @ 15.00: Ur 11.8, Cr 129, K 4.1
- Post-op fluid balance: + 1223 mL to midnight



# 91 year old hip fracture

Saturday – on ICU

- 06.30: routine morning bloods- Ur 14.1, Cr 161, K 4.6
- 08.59 - “PLAN: ready for ward” “monitor for any signs of sepsis”

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Vital Signs	08.00	12.00
Temperature	36.4	35.9
Pulse	83 (AF)	79 (AF)
Respirations	37 (?)	21
BP	123/54	93/47
O <sub>2</sub> Sats	100 (on 3L O <sub>2</sub> )	99 (3L O <sub>2</sub> )



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- daughter "he's more confused than usual"
- physio "unable to follow commands"

# 91 year old hip fracture



Saturday afternoon, Sunday, Monday – on ward

- Saturday - observations:           16.00                                   17.00                                   21.30
- Sunday - observations:           06.00                                   10.20 (pulse 138\*)

# 91 year old hip fracture



Saturday afternoon, Sunday, Monday – on ward

- Saturday - observations: 16.00 17.00 21.30
- Sunday - observations: 06.00 10.20 (pulse 138\*) **Dr**

# 91 year old hip fracture



Saturday afternoon, Sunday, Monday – on ward

- Saturday - observations: 16.00 17.00 21.30
- Sunday - observations: 06.00 10.20 (pulse 138\*)  
16.25 (pulse 144\*) 20.45
- Monday - observations: 08.00 (pulse 135\*) 10.20 (pulse 144\*)

# 91 year old hip fracture



Saturday afternoon, Sunday, Monday – on ward

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- Sunday - observations: 06.00 10.20 (pulse 138\*)  
16.25 (pulse 144\*) 20.45
- Monday - observations: 08.00 (pulse 135\*) 10.20 (pulse 144\*)
- **CARDIAC ARREST @ 11:15** (bloods: Ur 24.5, Cr 258, K 7.2)

# What could be better?!



- Communication of risk factors
- Flagging of hypotension, “soft signs” - ? rethink discharge
- Vital signs monitoring on ward, alerts
- Prompts regarding bloods
- Feedback loop

# Emergency Ambulatory Care Nightingale Preventing Admissions & Enabling Patient Care at Home

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*"HOSPITAL IS THE SAFEST PLACE TO  
LOOK AFTER MY PATIENTS....."*

Emergency Ambulatory Care

# A Common Case

# Complicated Infection

- 18 year old woman with urinary tract infection
- 59 year old man with diabetes & cellulitis
- 34 year old with Crohns' colitis
- 62 year old with chemotherapy-induced febrile neutropaenia

Emergency Ambulatory Care

# A Common Problem

## PRO +

- Discreet illness
- Predictable pathogens
- Rapid improvement on appropriate therapy
- Defined pathway

## CON -

- Potential for deterioration through sepsis
- May need 'source control' (multi-specialty involvement)
- Serial diagnostics & imaging required

Emergency Ambulatory Care

# A 'Simple' Solution

# A Nightingale System



Assure early identification of deterioration

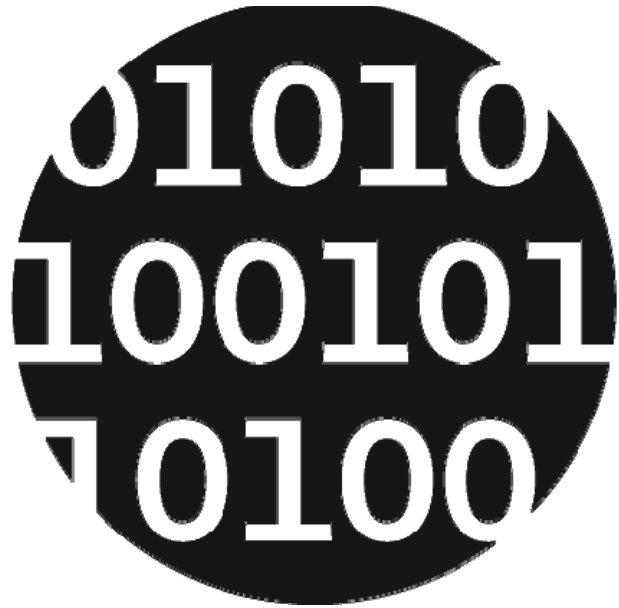
# A Nightingale System



Works in partnership with patient and caregivers



# A Nightingale System



Build patient-specific risk stratification through additional information as management progresses

# A Nightingale System



Create safe triggers for patient readmission to hospital

# A 'Simple' System



- Assure early identification of deterioration
- Integrate into protocolised diagnostics & therapeutics pathway
- Build patient-specific risk stratification through additional information as management progresses
- Create safe triggers for patient readmission to hospital

*"HOSPITAL AT HOME"  
IS THE SAFEST PLACE TO LOOK  
AFTER MY PATIENTS*

*OF COURSE NOT EVERYONE  
SHOULD GO HOME....*

# A Simple System



A 45 year old presents one day to the ED with pancreatitis

- 08:00 He's admitted and handed over to the medical team as being "fine".
- A junior doctor is asked to look after the patient.
- The patient is in severe pain, given some pain killers
- 11:00: Respiratory and heart rate rise (charted, but little done)
- Pain worsens



# A Simple System



- Blood tests show significant kidney and liver problems. These are not escalated
- 17:00: Blood pressure is falling, patient is cold and clammy (shocked)
  - iv drip failing (i.e., the main means of treatment).
- Junior Doctor seeks help but her colleagues are busy, doesn't try harder
- 19:25: the patient isn't in bed. Other patients say he's gone to the toilet.
- No answer from the toilet. Patient dead on the floor.



# A Simple System



- He died un-noticed in one of the most advanced hospitals in the world
- The hospital, one of the best run in the NHS, had to cancel £2m of elective surgery in the last few months because of emergency admissions
- This story is played out EVERY day in EVERY hospital across Europe and the U.S.
- I am sure everyone of you could have helped save that patient
- I am sure everyone of you could help prevent admissions and keep the surgery rolling



# A Simple System



With NIGHTINGALE we all have a unique opportunity to make  
that difference

THANK YOU



