# Interprofessional Team Management of COVID 19 In Nursing Homes

#### Cohort | Session | |

February 8, 2021 1:00pm

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## Today's Agenda

Follow-up from Session 10 – The Role of the CNA in COVID 19

Interprofessional Team Management of COVID 19 in Nursing Homes

Case Study and Break Out Rooms

Performance Improvement Discussion

Wrap-up and Poll

Questions & Answers













## Session 10 Follow Up: The Role of CNAs in COVID 19

- Did you have any "aha" moments related to the role of CNAs in COVID 19?
- Did you learn anything last week that you took back and tried with your team?







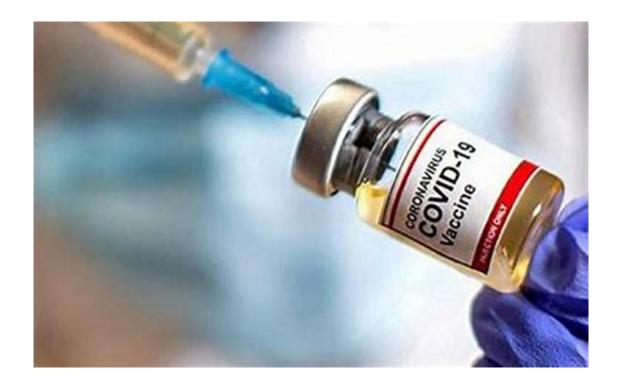








## Vaccine Clinic Follow Up















## Joining Us Today

Larissa Lucas, MD., Medical director for Extended Care at North Shore Physicians
 Group. The team oversees care in 6 LTC/SNF north of Boston. She is also medical
 director of 3 facilities. She is an advisor to MSCA for COVID response.













## Interprofessional Team Management of COVID 19 In Nursing Homes







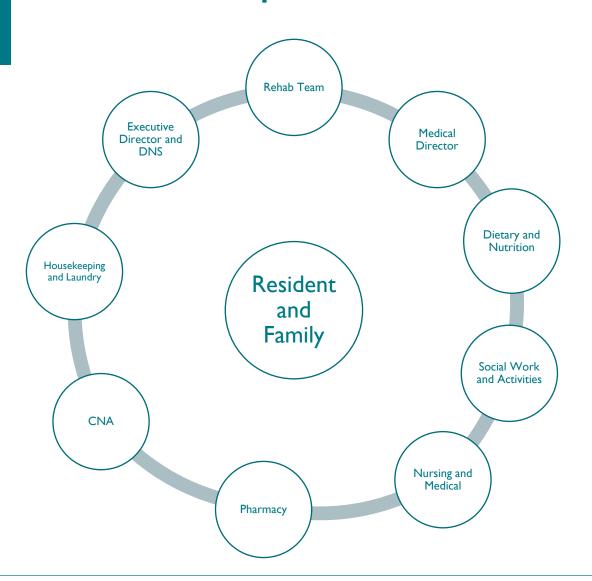








#### The Interprofessional Team



#### **EXAMPLES:**

- Rehab Team-\_\_\_\_\_
- Dietary and Nutrition-
- Social Work and Activities-
- Nursing and Medical-
- CNAs-
- Housekeeping and Laundry-
- Executive Director and DNS-\_\_\_\_\_
- Medical Director -
- Pharmacy \_\_\_\_\_\_













## Interprofessional Team Management: Mr. Anthony Delgado

- 78 year-old long stay resident tests COVID positive during outbreak testing
- Initially asymptomatic
- Transferred to COVID positive unit where he develops fever and lethargy two days after transfer
- Case is reviewed during morning meeting and plan includes:
  - Increase vital sign monitoring to every 4 hours for 48 hours, then reassess
  - Monitor for additional signs and symptoms and/or change in condition
  - Assist with meals and encourage fluids
  - Update MD/NP
  - Update family











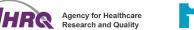


## Treating Mr. Anthony Delgado in the Nursing Home

- Mr. Delgado is evaluated by his medical team and the following orders were written:
  - Continue monitoring vital signs and O2 saturation every 4 hours
  - Labs ordered to rule out secondary bacterial infection
  - CXR to rule out pneumonia
  - O2 2L via nasal cannula
  - Encourage fluids; consider IVF if labs indicate dehydration or unable to take pos
- If clinical deterioration occurs:
  - Review goals of care and advance directives with resident and family
  - Consider supportive care in nursing home
  - Consider transfer to hospital













## Strategies to Prevent Hospitalization

#### INTERACT

- Designed for skilled nursing facilities
- Focuses on early recognition of change in condition
- Clinical and decision support tools
  - Stop and Watch; SBAR
- https://pathway-interact.com/

#### OPTIMISTIC

- Tools for transfer to and from hospital
- Symptom management tools
- OPTIMISTIC (optimistic-care.org)

#### 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 vou can.

Seems different than usual

Talks or communicates less

0 Overall needs more help

Pain - new or worsening; Participated less in activities

Ate less

No bowel movement in 3 days; or diarrhea

Drank less

Weight change; swollen legs or feet

Agitated or nervous more than usual

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

Reported to

Date and Time (am/pm)

Nurse Response

Date and Time (am/pm)

Nurse's Name

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#### Pause and Reflect

- How does this clinical scenario compare to your experiences to date in treating COVID positive residents?
- What is the same?
- What is different?















#### Hospitalization: Clinical Indications

- Vitals become unstable despite interventions
- Urgent need for diagnostics and therapeutics
- Confirm goals of care are consistent with hospitalization



#### Best Practices When Transferring to the Hospital

Tips for transferring a resident to the hospital, and pre-transfer checklist. Completed by nursing home staff prior to transfer to hospital, travels with resident to provide ED staff with essential information

#### Decision to transfer a resident to the hospital should be based on:

Clinical considerations

Is the resident clinically stable?

Can we provide the diagnostic tests or treatments needed to care for this resident here? If COVID-19 is suspected, how will we isolate the resident and do staff have needed PPE? Goals of care

Any medical orders regarding hospitalization, intubation, code status (such as POST form)?

Have goals been re-addressed in the context of COVID-19?

https://www.optimistic-care.org/probari/covid-19-resources













# Breakout Session (7 mins): Interprofessional Team Management of Mr. Delgado

- Case is reviewed during morning meeting and plan includes:
  - Increase vital sign monitoring to every 4 hours for 48 hours, then reassess
  - Monitor for additional signs and symptoms and/or change in condition
  - Assist with meals and encourage fluids
  - Update MD/NP
  - Update family

#### For Discussion:

- Which members of the interprofessional team are responsible for each of these care plan activities?
- How can all members of the interprofessional team be engaged in monitoring?
- How are changes reported?
- Where are changes in condition documented?













## Report Out















# Promising Treatment in Nursing Home: Monoclonal Antibody Therapy

https://youtu.be/JLLFKDFoHd4













## Video Follow-up with Dr. Lucas

• Questions, comments?













# The Model for Improvement PDSA Cycles

Martha Hayward, IHI















## How familiar are you with PDSA

- I. Very
- 2. Somewhat
- 3. What's a PDSA?











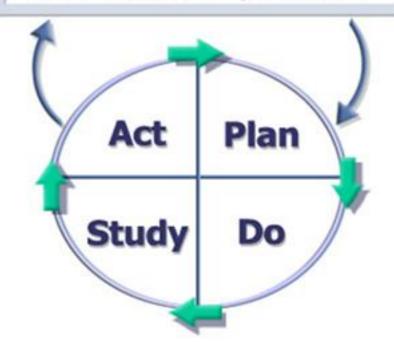


#### **Model for Improvement**

What are we trying to accomplish?

How will we know that a change is an improvement?

What change can we make that will result in improvement?

















#### Model for Improvement

What are we trying to accomplish?

How will we know that a change is an improvement?

What change can we make that will result in improvement?

#### **Setting Aims**

The aim should be time-specific and measurable; it should also define the specific population of patients or other system that will be affected.

#### **Establishing Measures**

Teams use quantitative measures to determine if a specific change actually leads to an improvement.

#### Selecting Changes

Ideas for change may come from those who work in the system or from the experience of others who have successfully improved.



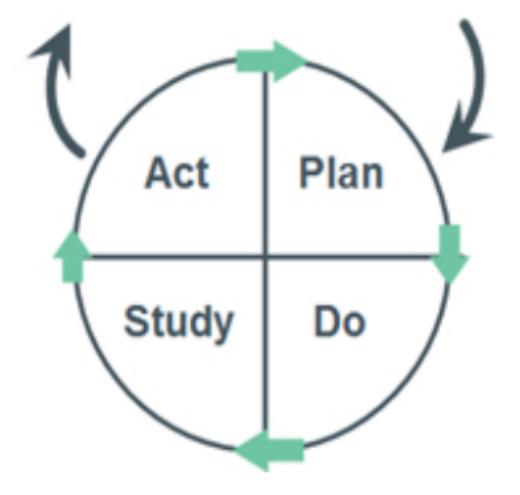








### Plan Do Study Act - PDSA



#### **Testing Changes**

The Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycle is shorthand for testing a change in the real work setting — by planning it, trying it, observing the results, and acting on what is learned. This is the scientific method adapted for action-oriented learning.













## Small steps lead to big change

- Start small:
  - I day
  - I resident
  - I CNA
- Run multiple small PDSA at the same time
- Scale up as you build confidence that your change idea is working
- Slice your project into smaller pieces







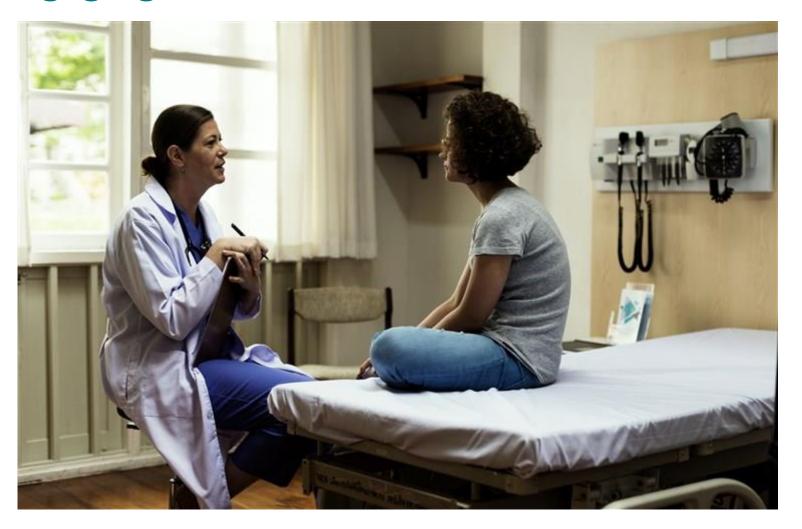






## PDSA Example – Engaging Patients

- Knock
- Introduce
- Sit
- Ask question















## What improvements are you making?

- Who is on your team?
- What is your aim?
- What will you test?
- What will you measure?













## What to expect next...

Next Session: February 15, 2021

#### Topics:

Session 12: Promoting Safe Care Transitions during COVID-19

Send in your facility's best practices/challenges by Thursday, February I I<sup>th</sup> to Melissa Leccese at mleccese@maseniorcare.org











## Wrap Up and Poll

• Please watch your screen and respond to our 2 poll questions as they launch















# Questions?











