

### 4th Annual Conference:

# **Clinical Inquiry: Tools for Success**

### **Conference Objectives:**

- 1. Identify methods to engage staff in clinical inquiry
- 2. Explore strategies for benchmarking outcome measures
- 3. Understand how process and outcome measures can inform clinical practice

OregonNursingResearchAndQuality.org

Monday, April 22, 2013

Legacy Meridian Park Medical Center 19300 SW 65th Avenue Tualatin, Oregon 97062

Please send us an abstract if you have completed:

Research Study
Quality Improvement Project

Mark your calendar!
Your Abstract must be received before
7AM, Friday, January 11, 2013

## **Abstract Reviewers and Site Coordinators**

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**Site Coordinators:** Site Coordinators are prepared to assist you in completing your abstract and preparing your presentation. Plan enough time to give your Site Coordinator a chance to review each abstract prior to your submission.

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## **ABSTRACT Instructions:**

#### Definitions:

**Evidence-based practice (EBP)** is the judicious use of the best current evidence in making decisions about the care of the individual patient. EBP also integrates clinical expertise and takes patient desires, values, and needs into consideratio<sup>1</sup>.

**Quality Improvement**: Data-guided activities designed to bring about immediate improvement in healthcare delivery in particular settings. <sup>2</sup>

**Research**: Systematic investigation designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge<sup>3</sup>

**Clinical Inquiry**: an ongoing process of questioning and evaluating a current clinical practice. A preliminary step in beginning an evidence-based practice project.

- <sup>1</sup> Based on definition by Sackett DL, Strauss SE, Richardson WS, *et al.* Evidence-Based medicine:how to practice and teach EBM. Second edition. Edinburgh:Churchill Livingstone, 2000
- <sup>2</sup> Lynn J, Baily MA, Bottrell M, et al. (2007). The ethics of using quality improvement methods in healthcare. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 146:666 73 (page 667).
- <sup>3</sup> <u>Code of Federal Regulations</u> Title 45, Public Welfare, Department of Health and Human Services, Part 46 Protection of Human Subjects. [PDF] Revised January 15, 2009, Effective July 14, 2009 <a href="http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/humansubjects/guidance/45cfr46.html">http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/humansubjects/guidance/45cfr46.html</a>

#### DO NOT PLACE NAMES ON ABSTRACT PAGE or other identifying material in the abstract

<u>Title</u>: Make as brief as possible indicating the nature of the presentation Omit abbreviations in the title; you may use them in the text

**<u>Body:</u>** Content of the abstract should be related to a clinical inquiry that resulted in a quality improvement project or nursing research study

- Abstract should be 300 words maximum (excluding title)
- Microsoft Word format submit electronically please.
- Use 12 point font, single-spaced, with 1 inch margins.
- NO graphs, tables or references included in the abstract
- Please include headings such as 'problem statement, 'background/evidence',
   'method/strategy', 'results', 'recommendations' or 'lessons learned' as appropriate for your
   topic.
- Keep all the headings to the left
- As above and in examples, highlight and use italics
- Abstract Submission form (or other page separate from the Abstract Page) must list all authors' names and include:
- The presenter's name with an asterisk \*
- Full corresponding author contact information

(See below for examples of abstracts describing quality and research projects).

#### **SAMPLE ABSTRACT: Research Example**

ABSTRACT TITLE: Comparison of Blood Pressure Readings Using Manual and Automated BP Devices in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to compare the accuracy of blood pressure (BP) readings taken with an automated and manual BP device in patients with irregular heart rates. **Background:** The use of automated machines to in-directly measure BP is common in the acute care setting. A number of factors other than BP can affect the accuracy of the automated BP reading. There is limited data on its accuracy in populations with cardiac dysrhythmias, or irregular heart rates.

**Research Hypotheses:** In patients requiring BP measurement, there will be no difference in: 1) systolic and diastolic BP readings obtained with manual and automated BP devices; and 2) BP readings obtained with a manual or automated BP device in patients with different cardiac rhythms.

**Methodology:** A prospective, comparative design was used with a convenience sample of adult patients who met the inclusion criteria. Patients had their BP taken once with an automated and manual BP device during a normally scheduled BP measurement time. **Results:** Differences between automated and manual methods of BP determination ranged from -30 to 23 mm Hg for systolic and -15 to 21 mm Hg for diastolic BP. ANOVA found that the type of ECG rhythm (NSR, paced, AFib) had no significant effect on the blood pressures differences between the automated and manual methods for either systolic (F2, 135 = 1.433, p=.245) or diastolic (F2, 135 = .251, p=.779) blood pressures. Student's t Test found a significant difference between manual and automated systolic (t135= 3.54, p=.001) and diastolic (t135= 3.52, p=.001) blood pressures.

**Conclusions:** Blood pressures obtained with an automatic BP device were significantly different than blood pressures obtained with the manual technique. The type of ECG rhythm did not effect the BP differences with the two methods.

### **SAMPLE ABSTRACT: Quality Improvement Example**

ABSTRACT TITLE: Implementing hourly rounding as a cognitive tool for nursing interventions **Background:** While there is evidence that hourly rounding has reduced falls and hospital-acquired pressure ulcers, this nursing intervention has been difficult to implement and sustain. Our initial attempts at hourly rounding included a detailed checklist that consumed so much of the hour; staff quickly abandoned this practice of hourly rounding.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this presentation is to describe how we used principles of implementation science to study, redesign, and reintroduce rounding activities.

**Methods:** Implementation science is the systematic investigation of methods, interventions, and variables that influence the adoption of evidence-based health care practices by individuals and organizations. Interviews with unit leaders suggested the staff perception of rounding as a task-focused activity contributed to its failure. We redesigned our hourly rounding program as a cognitive intervention to organize workflow and emphasize patient safety by meeting common patient needs in a proactive and consistent manner. Rounding isn't about 'going' in the room, but rather assuring that critical elements are addressed when the nurse is already in the room. We intentionally did not develop any documentation elements specific to rounding, but requested nurses document care as it is provided. Hourly rounding was re-introduced with broad institutional support.

**Results:** Evaluating the process and outcomes of rounding is complex. Timely and complete documentation of activities related to rounding serves as an indirect measure for compliance. Documentation of patient activity (turns and ambulation) increased. We have opportunities to improve manager validation that rounding occurs regularly. Patient outcomes of interest, including fall rate, pressure ulcers rate, and 'responsiveness' items on the HCAHPS survey, will be presented.

**Conclusion:** Implementation science, with careful attention to the evidence, the context, and the facilitation, served as a useful framework to reengage staff and leaders in rounding.

# POSTERS & PODIUMS April 22, 2013

#### ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FORM

Please Note--Due to limits of program presentation time & poster presentation space, not every abstract may be accepted for presentation. Selection for poster or podium presentation is based on the needs of the conference and is not a measure of merit of the abstract or the project. Following the review of all abstracts, you will be notified by *Friday*, *February 8*, 2012.

Presenters must register and submit the registration fee in order to present a poster. Presenters are responsible for setting up and taking down posters at designated times. Outstanding poster and podium presentations will be acknowledged with awards (criteria provided upon notification of acceptance).

Title of Abstract				
Category	☐ QUALITY IMPROVEMENT	RESEARCH		
Presenter,				
including				
credentials				
Other Authors:				
Employer:				
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Name:				
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Work Phone:		Home Phone:		
Other Phone:				

Please ask a Site Coordinator to review your abstract and advise you if you have questions.

Send your abstract electronically by Friday, 7 AM January 11, 2013 to:

<u>Diana.Pope@va.gov</u>

Questions? Please call Diana Pope at (503) 220-8262 X 54401