Non-Ventilator Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia:

Building a Business Case for Improving Care

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Disclaimers

• Stryker/Sage Products—speaker on healthcare quality & safety

Objectives

- 1. Briefly describe the incidence & impact of non-ventilator hospital-acquired pneumonia (NVHAP)
- 2. Describe key aspects of developing a business case for prevention of NVHAP

Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia

- Previously called Nosocomial Pneumonia
- Newest guideline terminology:
- HAP
 - (Pneumonia not associated with mechanical ventilation, occurring ≥ 48 hrs after admission)
- VAP (Ventilator Associated Pneumonia occurring >48 72 hrs after intubation)

Kalil et al. 2016)



Point Prevalence Study

Types of Hospital-acquired infections (HAIs)

- Pneumonia (25.8%)
- GI infections (21.3%)
- Surgical site infections (16.2%)
- Primary Bloodstream infections (12.2%)
- Urinary tract infections (9.1%)
- Other (15.5%)

CDC Point Prevalence Study. Magill et al. NEJM 2018:379(18): 1732-1744

Incidence 32.6 to 35.4 million US patients at risk for NVHAP¹ Incidence 1.6%, representing a rate of 3.63 per 1,000 patient days² 14% of pneumonia diagnoses during hospitalizations were associated with NVHAP³

Cost & Mortality

- Using Healthcare Utilization Project (HCUP) data
 - Preventing 100 cases of NVHAP \rightarrow save up to \$4 million
 - 700-900 hospital days
 - 20-30 lives (Giuliano et al. 2016)
- Literature average cost per case ranges \$28,000 \$40,000
- Mortality 14.5-30.9%

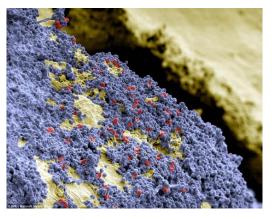
Davis. Pa Patient Saf Advis, 9(3); 2012, Giuliano, K. et al. (2016) AORN Poster 2016, Magill, S.S. et.al. (2014) NEJM. 370(13), p 1198-1208, Micek, et. al. CHEST 2016 Online first, See, et. al.. ICHE, 37, pp 818-824 doi:10.1017/ice.2016.74

Building a Business Case for Preventing NVHAP

- Promote early ambulation/mobilization
- Deep breathing
- Measures to prevent aspiration
- Comprehensive oral care

Bet you won't forget to brush tonight! These gruesome 'alien invaders' are the bacteria lurking in the plaque on your TEETH

By Lucy Crossley for MailOnline Published: 11:18 EDT, 31 August 2014 | Updated: 08:04 EDT, 1 September 2014



Stuck on the surface:

This magnified image shows a blue carpet of spherical bacteria and red blood cells clinging to the surface of the yellow tooth

Back

to

Basics!

https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2739068/Bet-won-t-forget-brush-tonight-These-gruesome-alien-invaders-bacteria-lurking-plaque-TEETH.html

Pneumonia

"From the hygienic standpoint, the secretions of the mouth constitute the chief, if not the only, source of respiratory infection......"

Mouth Disinfection in the Prophylaxis and Treatment of Pneumonia Augustus Wadsworth, 1906 Wadsworth, A. The Journal of Infectious Disease 1906;3(5):774-797, Page 796

Oral hygiene effective in prevention of HAP

Passaro et al. 2016

Systematic review - oral hygiene most effective to prevent HAP compared to other interventions

Pederson et al. 2016

Perioperative oral hygiene was found to reduce both nosocomial pneumonia and surgical site infections

Nelson, A., & Baptiste, A. S. (2004). Evidence-based practices for safe patient handling and movement. Online Journal of Issues in Nursing, 9(3). Retrieved from http://www.nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/ANAMarketplace/ANAPeriodicals/OJIN/TableofContents/Volume92004/No3Sept04/EvidenceBasedPractices.asp

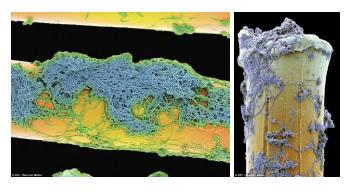


Oral Care Protocol - Endorsed by ADA

Patient Type	Tools	Procedure	Frequency
Self Care / Assist	Brush, paste, rinse, moisturizer	Provide tools Brush 1-2 minutes Rinse	4 X / day
Dependent / Aspiration Risk / Non-vent	Suction toothbrush kit (4)	Package instructions	4 X / day
Dependent / Vent	ICU Suction toothbrush kit (6) CHG	Package instructions	6 X / day CHG 2X / day
Dentures	Tools + Cleanser Adhesive	Remove dentures & soak Brush gums, mouth Rinse	4X / day
	Adhesive	Milise	

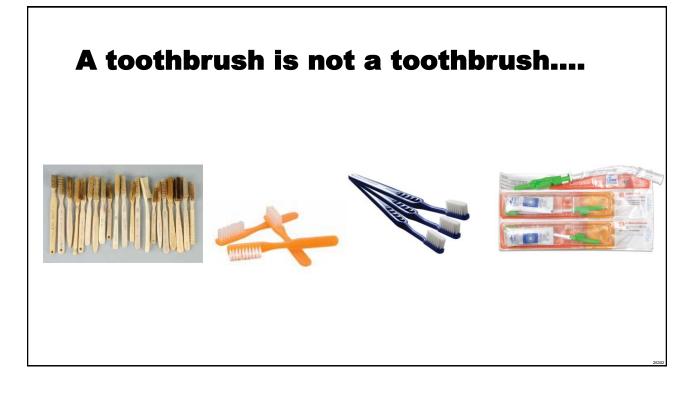
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Given the brush off: These images from the scanning electron microscope show bristles from a used toothbrush covered in dental plaque

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Developing the Business Case

- Know your audience
- Include all key stakeholders
- Provide a foundation without losing the focus
- Don't use abbreviations that the reader does not know
- Will you be able to discuss your business plan, or does it stand alone?
- Date it and put your name and contact on the document

The Business Case

- 1. Stakeholder/constituent support
- 2. Description of the program, services or supplies being requested, scope of request
- 3. Market demand, impact on patients
- 4. Influence on revenue, ROI
- 5. Measure(s) of patient care improvement/success
- 6. Investment with changes in supplies/equipment
- 7. Competencies or education needed by staff
- 8. Gant chart of the change process

The Business Case

- 1. Stakeholder/Constituent Support—CNO, Pulmonary, Infection Prevention, Pharmacy, Supply Chain/Materials Mgmt, Respiratory Care, Quality Improvement
- 2. Description of the program, services or supplies being requested, scope of request
 - What is the problem, rate/incidence of NVHAP?
 - Rate per 1000 pt days = (# NVHAP cases/Total # pt days) x 1000
 - What are you requesting and why?
 - Be specific!!
 - What are the data and/or evidence-based practice to support a change?
 - What is the scope—specific units, entire hospital, system?

The Business Case

- 3. Influence on Patient Care/Revenue
 - National data on length of stay for NVHAP
 - Your hospital's data on length of stay for NVHAP
 - Extra hospital days = # NVHAP cases x 4 days
 - Estimated financial impact on your hospital
 - Extra hospital days = # NVHAP cases x 4 days x cost per day
 - Cost = # NVHAP cases x \$40,000

The Business Case

4. Measures of Improvement/Success

- Rate/incidence
- Length of stay
- Change in excess cost of care
- Patient satisfaction
- Timeframe for change

5. Investment with change in supplies/equipment

- Need multiple stakeholders-including review of contracts, input from proposed supplier
- Will vary how this is determined hospital to hospital
- Include the proposed clinical improvements/outcome and the financial aspect
- May need to include discussion of supplies/equipment in clinical setting presently—will it be an immediate change or transitional change as present supplies are used

The Business Plan

- 6. Competencies needed by staff
 - · How will staff will be educated
 - Time involved
 - Plan for change in equipment, supplies
 - · How to sustain competencies
- 7. Gant chart/Proposed timeline for change

Change is difficult....

Make it EASY to do the right thing

Hospitals have two dynamic levels impacting clinical performance

Processes----fit change into the flow of clinical care

Personnel----skilled nurses with hearts and minds with a focus on the patient

- however may have variable levels of attention, time and expertise
- do not leave out additional clinical personnel who are at the point of care

Your TO DO List
\Box Is your hospital is monitoring NVHAP as a metric?
What is your unit and hospital's NVHAP incidence?
Determine if you have a protocol for comprehensive oral care—is it based on EBP?
Take evidence-based practice information to your Practice or Research Committeedo you need to educate and reinforce oral care? Are your supplies/equipment adequate?

 $\hfill\square$ Develop a business plan if you need a change in equipment/supplies

 \square Be a Leader, take action, help patients and save lives!

Final Thoughts.....

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