

CHI Learning & Development (CHILD) System

Project Title

(Sustainability Phase) Improving Daily Out of Bed Activities for Spinal Cord Injured Patients at Tan Tock Seng Rehabilitation Center

Project Lead(s) and Members

Project Lead(s): Ong Chui Ni, Chloe Lin Na-Ling

Project Members: Dr Lui Wen Li, Padigos Honeylet, Portillo Liberty Conde, Cheryl

Chan

Organisation(s) Involved

Tan Tock Seng Hospital

Healthcare Family Group(s) Involved in this Project

Allied Health, Nursing

Applicable Specialty or Discipline

Rehabilitation Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy

Project Period

Start date: Jul 2019

Completed date: Apr 2022

Aims

To increase the percentage of spinal cord injured patients to achieve daily 30-minute out of bed leisure activities at Rehab from median 29% to 70% over a sustained period.

Background

See poster attached/below



CHI Learning & Development (CHILD) System

Methods

See poster attached/below

Results

See poster attached/below

Lessons Learnt

See poster attached/below

Conclusion

See poster attached/below

Additional Information

This project is related to previous project of similar title from an earlier period (Jul 2019 – Dec 2019).

Accorded the NHG Quality Day 2022 (Category A: Improving and Sustaining Quality & Safety) Best Award

Project Category

Care & Process Redesign, Quality Improvement, Clinical Practice Improvement, Value Based Care, Length of Stay

Care Continuum, Rehabilitative Care

Keywords

Spinal Cord Injury, Hypoactive Lifestyle

Name and Email of Project Contact Person(s)

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Improving Daily Out of Bed Activities for Spinal Cord Injured Patients at Tan Tock Seng Rehabilitation Center (Sustainability Phase)



Ms Ong Chui Ni & Ms Chloe Lin Na-ling Rehab at Ang Mo Kio (AMK)

Adding years of healthy life

Mission Statement

To increase the percentage of *spinal cord injured patients to achieve daily 30-minute out of bed #leisure activities at Rehab from median 29% to 70% over a sustained period.

*Spinal Cord Injured Patient: Patient who requires more than min assist (A1) for transfer to chair/wheelchair, including used of equipment (transfer board/hoist/sara steady).

Inclusion criterion: Medically stable, able to sit out for 30 minutes without postural hypotension issue.

Exclusion criterion: Medically unstable, presence of pressure sores.

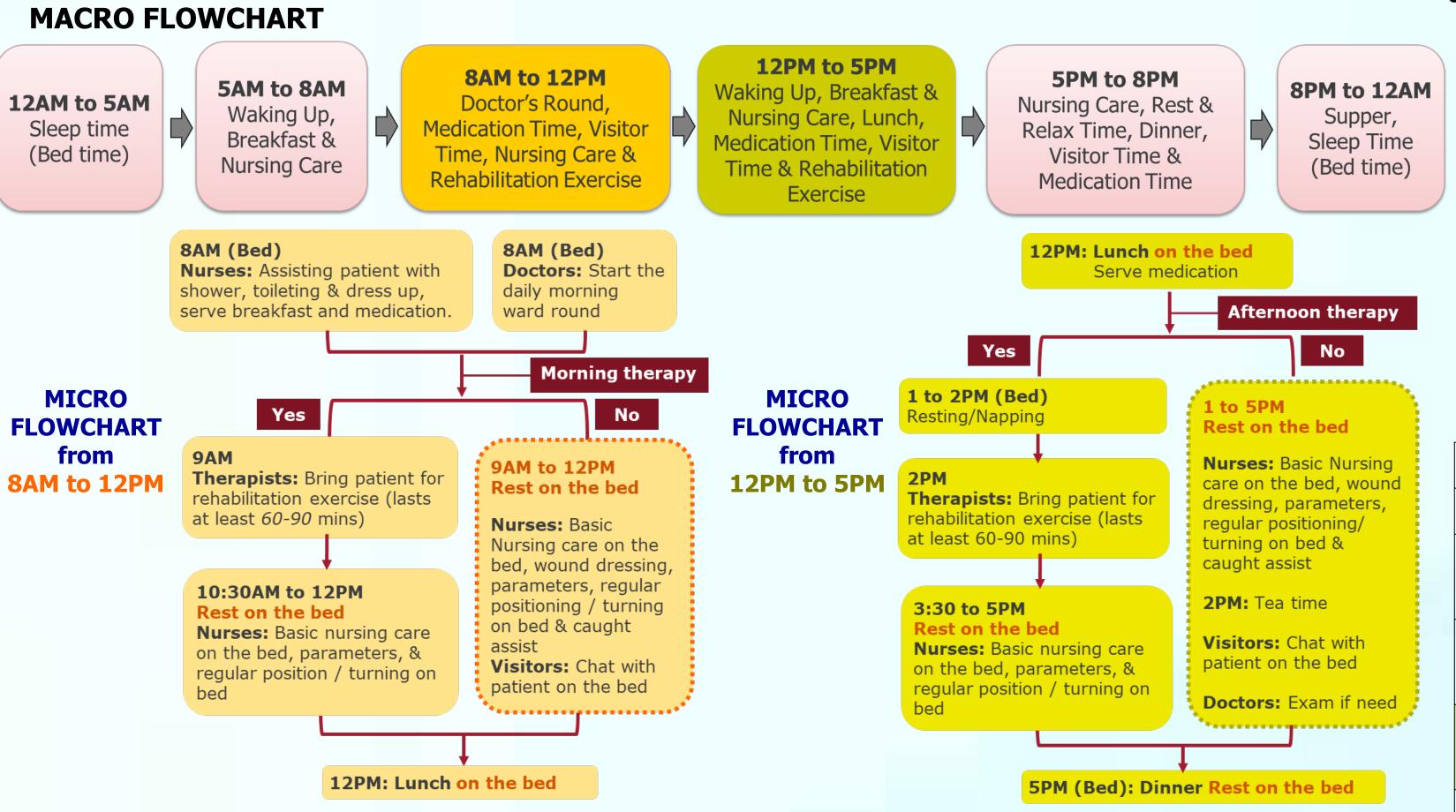
#Leisure Activities: Any physical/leisure activities out of therapy time (eg. watch TV, reading book, having meals out of bed)

Team Members										
	Name	Department								
Team	Ms Ong Chui Ni	Senior Physiotherapist								
Leaders Team Members	Ms Chloe Lin Na-ling	Senior Occupational Therapist								
	Dr Lui Wen Li	Associate Consultant	Rehab							
Mellibers	Ms Padigos Honeylet	Staff Nurse	@ AMK							
	Ms Portillo Liberty Conde	Staff Nurse	7 (1 11)							
	Ms Cheryl Chan	Therapy Assistant								
Sponsors	Ms Sharon Sew Woan Yeen & Ms Jeena James									
Mentors	Ms Senifah Bte Radi & Ms	Lian Xia								

Evidence for a Problem Worth Solving

- 1. Persons with spinal cord injury (SCI) are, more than the able-bodied population, at risk of developing a hypoactive lifestyle, with possible detrimental effects on physical fitness, social participation and quality of life.
- 2. A hypoactive lifestyle can increase the risk of developing secondary health problems later in life, such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes.
 - Cardiovascular disease is one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality in persons with SCI. (Manns PJ, 1999; Noreau L, 1993)
- 3. Physical activity is low in the inpatient SCI rehabilitation setting outside of structured therapy (Dominik Zbogar, 2016)
- 4. A person with SCI participates in some form of LPTA (LTPA; defined as any physical activity that people choose to do during their spare time) for an average of about an hour per day (median ~ 30 minutes). (Spinal Cord Injury Research Evidence)

Flow Chart of Process



	Cause and Effe	ect Diagram	
No update from team	No request from Doctors/therapist STA	TA: No request from therapists to help sitting Therapist assistants' duties depend on therapists' orde	
No formalize/SOP Communication FAMILY DO NOT KNOW IF PATIENT	NURSES DO NOT KNOW IF PATIENT FIT FOR SITTING Referral for sit out bed program is ad-hoc No continuous training Risk of i	Part of work duty Nurses has unplanned transfer out case	program is individualize and variable day to day
No CGT Not main carer (waiting helper)	Inadequate training (Juniors) TOO DIFFICULT TO TRANSER PATIENT	Not enough help for transfer	Patient timetable is individualized and variable day to day
FAMILY DO NOT HOW TO TRANSFER C-class 8 beds	Heavy lifting/strength deman	pt is heavy Require 2-3 person transfer depressed	WHY DID NOT SIT OUT OF BED FOR 30 MINS FOR
NO SPACE TO PARK WHEELCHAIR Equipment are shared	Anxious no one to help patient)	Medical Conditions (Psy) LACK OF MOTIVATION	LEISURE ACTIVITY
NO EQUIPMENT TO USE Patient safety (need to attend patient)	PATIENTS REFUSE Fatigue/unwell Need to sit >30 min	No social support system (Visitors/ Volunteers) No one to talk at ward PREFERS TO BE IN BED	NO SUITABLE ACTIVITIES AT WARD AFTER SITTING OUT
Unable to Return after use Staff didn't return to designed area	NO TIME FOR LEISURE Occupied by medical appt Cons	poor task erve energy endurance	ne program for spinal ord injury patient at ward is ad-hoc

PATIENTS

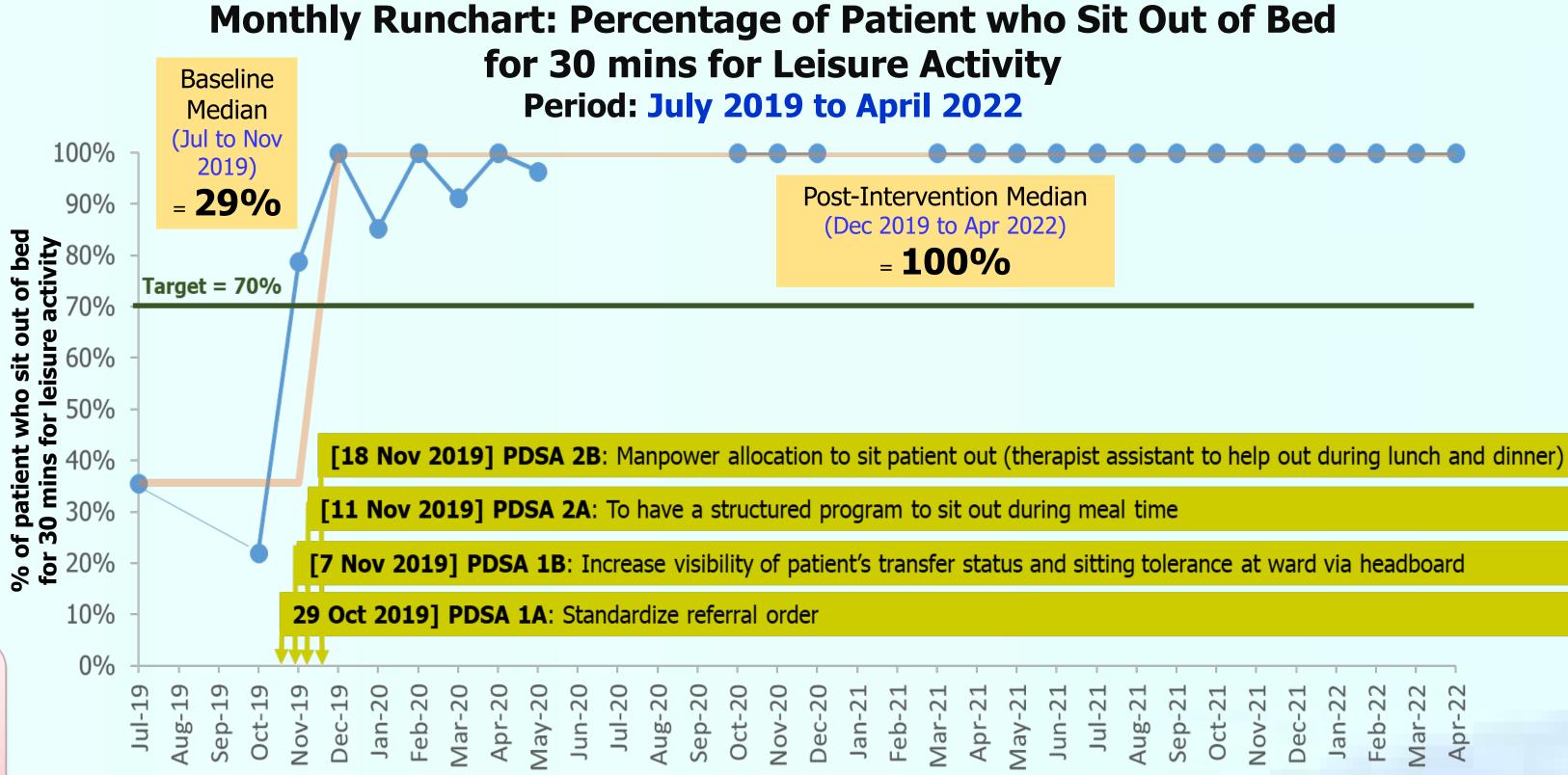
EQUIPMENT

PROCESS

Pareto Chart Causes why patients did not sit out of bed Cause The program for spinal cord injury patient for 30mins for leisure activity at ward is ad-hoc **Cause** Patient timetable is individualized and variable day to day Cause Referral for sit out bed program is ad-hoc 60 Cause Nursing schedule for sit out program is individualize and variable day to day 40 💆 Therapist assistants' duties depend on therapists' orders Limited social support system (Visitors / Volunteers) Cause The help to transfer patient to sit out is variable day to day Main Concerns

Implementation									
Root Cause	Intervention	Implementation Date							
Cause C: Referral for sit out bed program is ad-hoc	PDSA 1A: Standardization of order referral - improving communication between different professionals	29 Oct 2019							
(Nurse unsure if patient is fit to sit out of bed)	PDSA 1B : To increase visibility of patient's transfer status and sitting tolerance at ward	7 Nov 2019							
Cause A: The program for spinal	PDSA 2A: To have a structured program to sit out during meal time	11 Nov 2019							
cord injury patient at ward is ad-hoc	PDSA 2B: Manpower allocation to sit patient out (therapist assistant to help out during lunch and dinner)	18 Nov 2019							

Results



	Deloie COVID									During COVID																								
onth	Jul- 19	Aug- 19	Sep- 19	Oct- 19		Dec- 19	Jan- 20	Feb- 20	Mar- 20	Apr- 20	May- 20	Jun- 20	Jul- 20	Aug- 20	Sep- 20	Oct- 20	Nov- 20	Dec- 20	Jan- 21	Feb- 21	Mar- 21	Apr- 21	May- 21	Jun- 21	Jul- 21	Aug- 21	Sep- 21	Oct- 21	Nov- 21	Dec- 21	Jan- 22	Feb- 22		Apr- 22
o. of tient ting out		Diagn		13	82	91	58	16	31	70	54	•	COVID-19 Outbreak		31	35	7		D-19	14	49	42	28	28	42	56	35	28	42	21	21	35	35	
o. of gible tient	104	Pha	ise	59	104	91	68	16	34	70	56		Outb	oreak 		31	35	7	Outb	reak	14	49	42	28	28	42	56	35	28	42	21	21	35	35
	Cost Savings																																	

Cost Savings											
	Pre-Intervention	Post-Intervention									
Average length of rehab stay (Per Patient)	73 days	69 days									
Average length of rehab stay saved (Per Patient)	69- = -4	-73 days									
Cost of inpatient stay (Per Patient)	73 x 334 = \$24,382	69 x 334 = \$23,046									
Cost Savings (Per Patient)	\$23,046 - \$24,382 = -\$1,336										
Assume No. of Patients under Rehab Spinal Cord 1	injury CPIP in 1 year = 17	7									
Total length of Rehab stay saved (Annualized)	-4 days x 17 = - 68 days										
Cost Savings (Annualized)		6 x 17									

Lessons Learnt

= - \$22,712

- 1. It's important to listen to ground challenges and to implement solutions that facilitate work processes
- 2. Multidisciplinary collaborative approach will enable us to look at problems from different perspectives
- 3. To rely on system level changes rather than people driven changes

Strategies to Sustain

- 1. Involve all stakeholders and taking a collaborative approach eg. Sit out by therapist and return to bed by nurses (creating a work process)
- 2. Engaging patient/family member is one of the most important driver for a successful program
- 3. To prompt a sit out of bed culture for patients