Evaluating Compliance With Adult Tracheostomy Emergency Bedside Supply

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Background

- •For safety, patients with tracheostomies require certain equipment at bedside at all times
- •JHH policy PAT035 includes a checklist dictating which supplies are necessary at the bedside (Image 1) (JHH, 2014)
- •Nurses are required to check these supplies every 8 hours (JHH, 2014)
- Adverse events have been reported in which emergency supplies have been needed, but were not immediately available at the bedside
- Barriers to compliance include "borrowing" supplies for non emergent use and it is time consuming to check for supplies
- Nursing units employ various strategies in ensuring presence of supplies

Patient Name: This checklist is to be placed at the patient's bed 1. Reason tracheostomy performed:	side on admission and the following information com	Date:	
Date of initial tracheostomy placement:			
Has the initial tracheostomy tube change be			
4. Date of last trach change (in pencil):		In British Bill	
5. Size and type of trach:	Specialty (custom) to	ach? 🛮 Yes 🗎 No	
6. Size of suction catheters:			
	Supplies to be stocked at bedside		
Manual resuscitation bag with O ₂ tubing/flow meter/flexible adaptor and mask, if indicated	2 trach tubes (one of current size and one incremental size smaller)	Spare inner cannula in a sterile container to be inserted during tracheostomy cleaning for ventilato dependent patients	
Suction source/humidification set up	1 bottle of H ₂ O ₂	1 bottle of NS	
1 pair of scissors	Yankauer suction	Obturator of present tracheostomy tube	
6 packs of sterile suction catheters (appropriate size and smaller)	10 cc syringe	Lubricating Jelly × 1	
Tracheostomy fastener	2 packs of sterile gloves (different sizes)	10 NS bullets, if indicated	
	Supplies to be transported with patient		
Manual resuscitation bag with O ₂ tubing/flow	Trach tube	Trach collar	
meter/flexible adaptor and mask, if indicated	(same size and one size smaller)		
Portable oxygen source	Portable suction source	Kelly clamp	
Humidification /HME	Yankauer suction	Obturator of present tracheostomy tube	
Scissors	10 cc syringe	Lubricating Jelly x 1	
Suction catheters (appropriate size and smaller)	2 packs of sterile gloves (different sizes)		
Tracheostomy fastener	NS bullets, if indicated		
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	DAILY REMINDERS		
 Check supplies at bedside Q 8 hrs. 	Inner cannula removed and cleaned Q 8	5. Inner cannula removed and cleaned Q 8 hrs. (Using trach tray) or disposable inner cannula (DIC)	
	changed Q 8 hrs and make sure that the rig	ht size inner cannula is in place,	
2. Change suction set up and collection container daily. 6. Change trach fasteners daily and prn (as:		sistance necessary),	
		tory status, frequency of suctioning, description of sputum	
4, Clean stoma site Q 8 hrs,	8, Trach tubes are changed 1X a week (), by RT,	

Image 1. JHH Adult Tracheostomy Checklist **Objectives**

 To audit the presence and location of emergency tracheostomy bedside supplies To identify gaps in practice

Methods

- Created a standard audit tool (Image 2) •Used EPIC report to identify patients with tracheostomies
- Visited patients' rooms, recorded supply presence and location
- •Two auditors: 1 to search for and count supplies, 1 to record
- •3 months to collect data
- Excluded pediatrics and laryngectomies

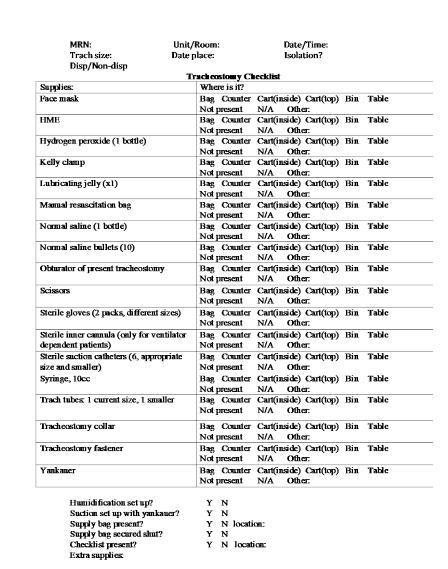


Image 2. Standardized audit tool



- 70 audits were collected
- Overall number of audits with 100% compliance **16/70 = 22.9%**
- Checklist present: **46/70 = 65.7%**
- Supplies found in a bag: **61/70 = 87.1%**



Unit Type	# of Audits
Rehab	2
IMC	5
ICU	27
Floor	36

Table 2. Audits by **Unit Type**

Table 1. Audits by Unit

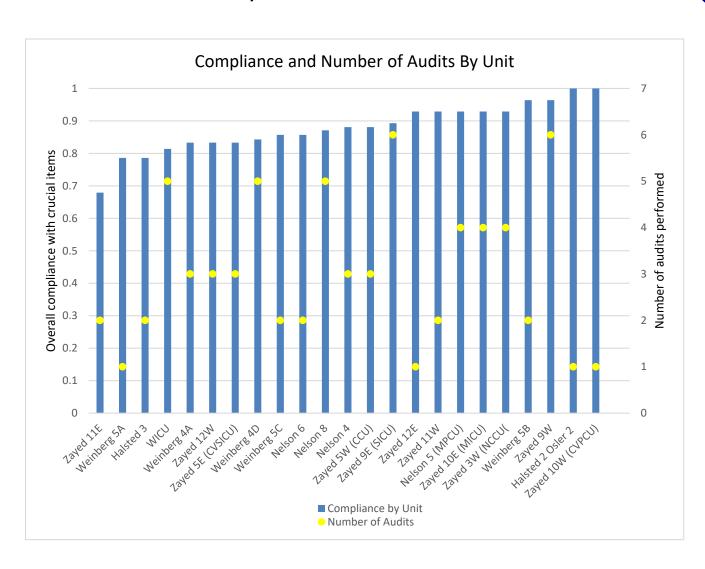


Figure 1. Compliance by unit and the number of audits completed on each unit

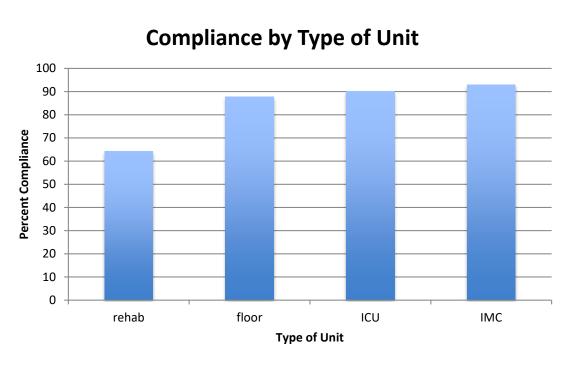


Figure 2. Percent compliance by unit type

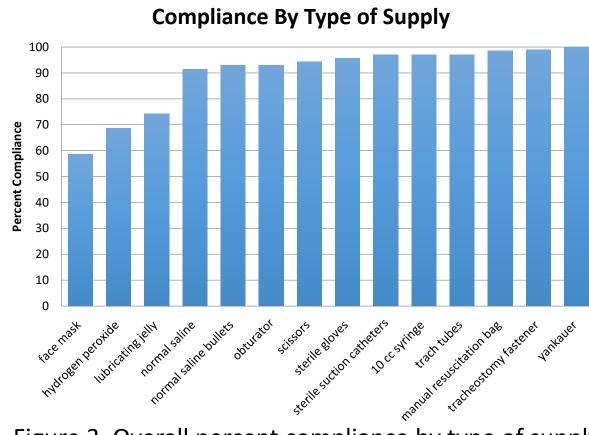


Figure 3. Overall percent compliance by type of supply

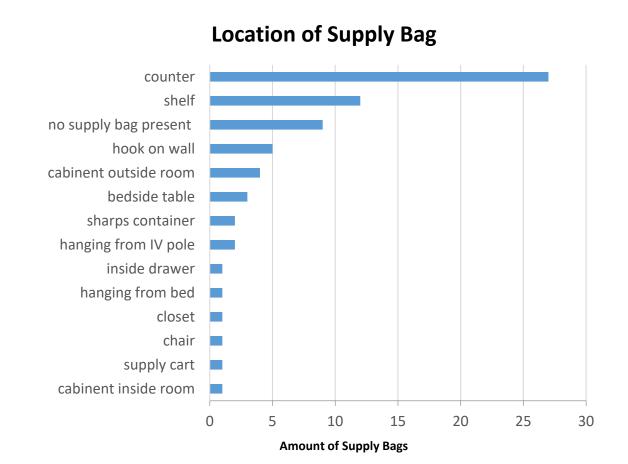


Figure 4. Location of supply bag by number

Conclusions

- Poor compliance with tracheostomy bedside supply is a safety concern and suggests room for improvement
- Compliance and location of supplies vary from unit to unit and by type of unit

Future Directions

- Interview and/or survey nurses to identify barriers to compliance
- Simplify the supply list
- Propose the purchase of sealed prepackaged tracheostomy supply kits
- Although costly, they would save time and improve patient safety





Image 3 & Image 4. Photos of tracheostomy supplies taken while auditing

References

The Johns Hopkins Hospital. (2014). Policy PAT035: Tracheostomy tube, management of a patient with. Interdisciplinary Clinical Practice Manual Patient Care.

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