



Senior Friendly Hospital

Operation Mobilization

March 2014

Clinical Priorities

- **Functional Decline** – implement early interdisciplinary mobilization protocols across hospital departments to optimize physical function
- **Delirium** – Implement interprofessional delirium screening and prevention and management protocols to optimize cognitive function
- **Transitions** – support transitions in care with community and post acute services



Completed Strategies - 2012

- Executive Leadership – VP patient services , Seniors and Community Care
- Transitions – Retirement homes and Long term care homes – meetings re process , Joint discharge planning rounds
- Ethics – framework and processes already in place



Prevention of Functional Decline

Goal: Prevent functional decline in Seniors admitted to Hospital

Strategy : Operation Mobilization

- Posters and Pamphlets about importance of mobilization while in hospital
- Exercise classes on both Medical Units
- Weekend mobility activity “prescriptions”



Prevention of functional decline

- Walking signs: positioned 10 metres apart on clinical units and hallways to help patients and care providers measure distances walks
- Whiteboards: positioned at every inpatient bed unit; Mobility and Self Care goals recorded there for patients, staff and family to view and act upon



Signage



Hallway Markers



DATE:

Jan 16 /14

NURSE:

Tracy Lee

GOALS:

① Get up for all meals
in chair.

② Walk to washroom

③ Walk in hallway A x 1
with Rollator

NOTES:

Family please bring
Shoes for walking





Prevention of Functional Decline

- Implemented outcome measurement tool on 2A for Seniors 70 years and older on admission and discharge
- 88% of patients admitted were discharged with a score equal or higher than on admission
- Significant gains were made in a large number of those patients



Outcome measures- Random audits

Audit on 3 B Medical with 32 beds

- Day 1 – lunch , 71% up in chair , 18% sitting at side of bed , 11% in bed
- Day 2 – supper , 56% up in chair , 29% sitting at side of bed , 15% in bed
- Day 3 – lunch , 56% up in chair , 19% sitting at side of bed , 25% in bed



Case Studies

- 78-year old female from retirement home , severe cardiomyopathy, chronic atrial fibrillation and hypertension
- Expected length of stay 6.5 days
- Patient assessed by physiotherapy 24 hours post admission and started on a mobility and exercise program.
- Attended 2 exercises groups while in hospital
- Ambulating independently 3 days post admission , discharged home 3 days later once medically stable.



Case Studies

- 71-year old female with dehydration, renal failure, diabetes and seizure disorder
- Seen by physiotherapy and started on mobility program
- Medically unstable , unable to be discharged home
- Patient continued with ambulation and strengthening
- Independently mobile for most of admission and once medically stable, will be able to return home
- Multiple admissions in past with similar multi-system compromise and extended hospital stays



Improvements

- Health Care Staff , family , friends are aware of mobility goals , able to measure improvement and communicate with same language (each sign = 10 meters)
- Nursing Staff has “ prescription “ on exercises to be performed on weekends
- Group exercises provide increased mobility but also socialization
- Culture change on unit is changing staff and patient's expectations around mobilization



Questions and Discussion

