



## 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

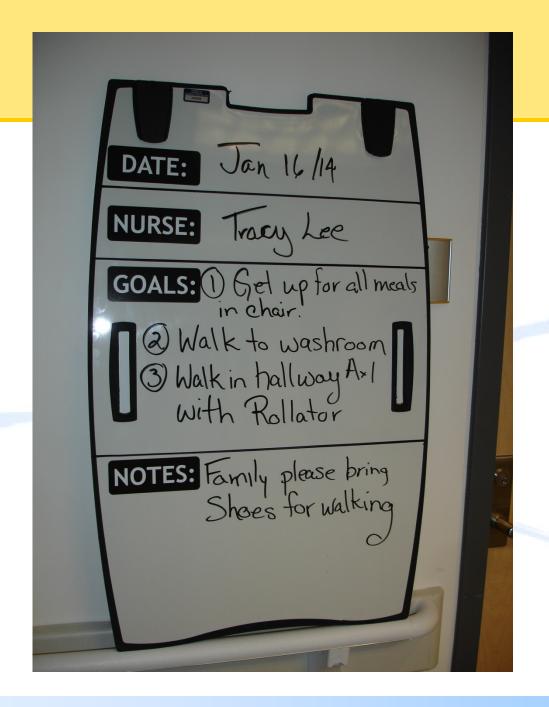
































#### Prevention of Functional Decline

- 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 multisystem 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







