

RECOGNITION AND ASSESSMENT



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INTRODUCTION

Our residents never stay the same, just like ourselves. We all have our ups and downs but how do we know when to sound the alarm??







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Acute Change of Condition (ACOC)



Definition

An Acute Change of Condition is a sudden clinical change from the resident's baseline including cognition, behavioral, or functional decline.

ACOC may happen abruptly, over several hours or days.

Without intervention it may result in further complications or even death.





Goals of Identification

To recognize the change, identify the signs/symptoms, severity and potential cause.

To enable staff to evaluate the resident and manage at the facility avoiding a transfer to the hospital.



IDENTIFICATION OF RESIDENT RISK FACTORS

- Learn resident's baseline utilizing all sources of information: resident, family, medical records (hospital records, discharge summary), and staff
- Identify pre-existing conditions, prior complications, and any adverse events occurring during the most recent hospitalization





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PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Cardiac: MI, CHF, atrial fibrillation, CVA, HTN
- Respiratory: COPD, asthma
- Infectious: pneumonia, UTI, sepsis, fever
- Metabolic: delirium, dehydration, weight loss/malnutrition, hypo/hyperglycemia
- Functional: fractures, falls, impairment of one, or more ADLs





SPECIFIC CONDITIONS WITH ASSOCIATED ACOC RISKS

- CHF: acute dyspnea, pulmonary edema
- Acute MI: Dysrhythmia, DVT/PE
- Diabetes: hypoglycemia, fluid/electrolyte imbalance
- CVA, TIA: acute bleeding, from anticoagulation therapy, recurrent stroke
- Neurogenic bladder, urinary retention: UTI
- COPD: acute dyspnea, upper/lower respiratory infections
- Fractures: pulmonary embolism, venous thrombosis
- New medications: falls, delirium (mental status change)





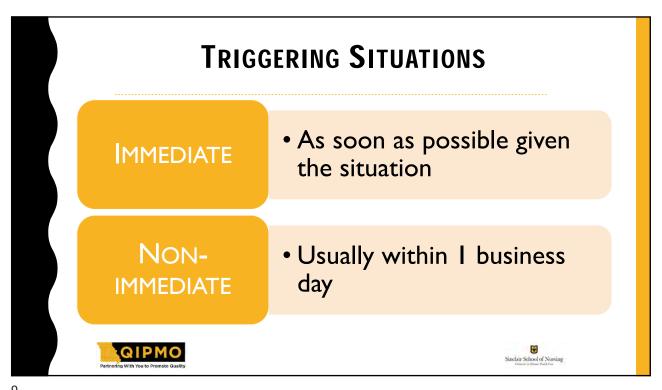
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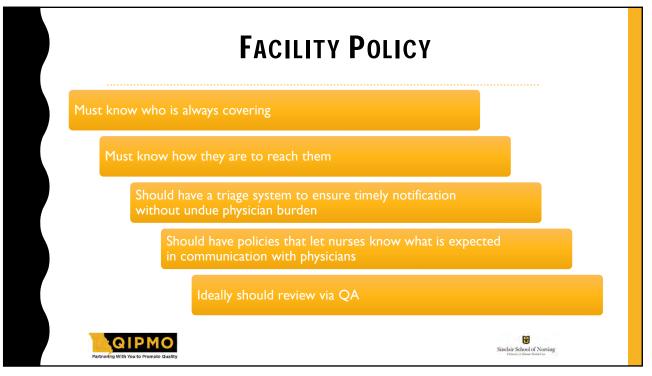
TOP 12 CHANGES IN RESIDENTS

PHYSICAL	Non-Physical
 Walking Urination and bowel patterns Skin Level of weakness Falls Vital Signs 	 Demeanor (Appearance or way of acting) Appetite Sleeping Speech Confusion of agitation Complaints of pain









IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS

What is their baseline by reviewing all available sources of information including the resident, family, medical record and staff

Identify pre-existing conditions, prior complications and any adverse events since the most recent hospitalization





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ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS

Possible Pre-existing Conditions

- Cardiac: MI, CHF, Atrial fibrillation, CVA, HTN
- Respiratory: COPD, asthma
- Infectious: pneumonia, UTI, sepsis, fever
- Metabolic: delirium, dehydration, weight loss/malnutrition hypo/hyperglycemia
- Functional: Fracture, falls, impairment of one or more ADLs





SPECIFIC CONDITIONS WITH ASSOCIATED ACOC RISKS

CHF: acute dyspnea, pulmonary edema

Acute MI, Dysrhythmia, DVT/PE

Diabetes, hypoglycemia, fluid/electrolyte imbalance

CVA, TIA, acute bleeding form anticoagulation therapy, recurrent stroke

Neurogenic bladder, urinary retention, UTI

COPD, acute dyspnea, embolism, venous thrombosis

New medication: falls, delirium, (mental status change)





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PHYSICAL CHANGES

Walking: change in level of assistance or balance

Level of weakness: fatigue, difficulty in raising arm or leg

Urination and bowel patterns: new changes

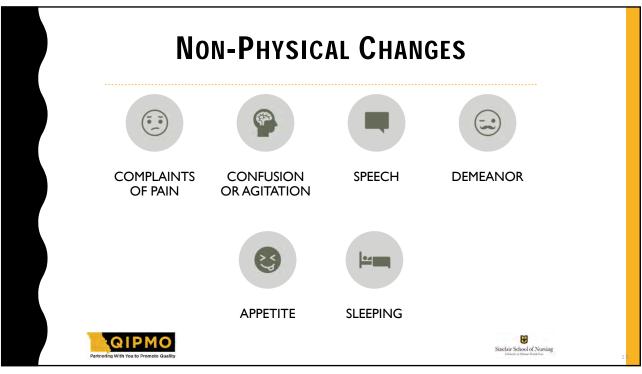
Fall risk: repeated falls, out of character

Skin: swollen, dry/cracked, red, itching, bleeding

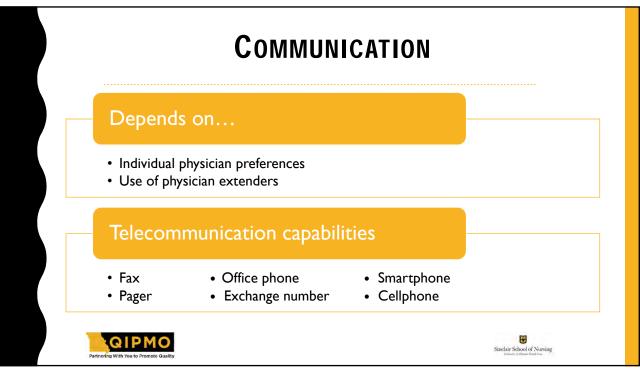
Vital signs: breathing faster, fever

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Purpose To provide licensed nursing staff general guidelines for situations under which physicians should be notified. COULDELINE OPPOSE To provide licensed nursing staff general guidelines for situations under which physicians should be notified.



Patients in NH are often unstable

Physicians aren't always on site

Physicians depend on timely and accurate communication from the NH staff

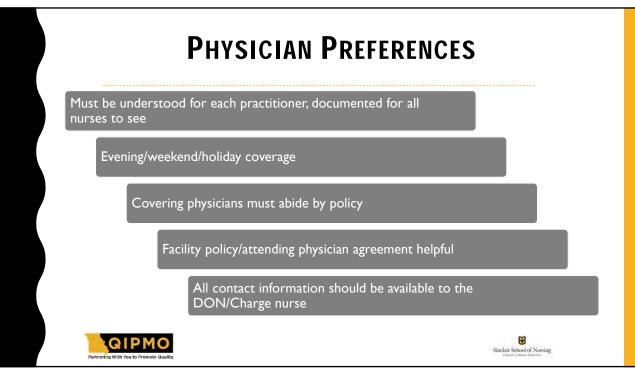
Physician practice styles vary

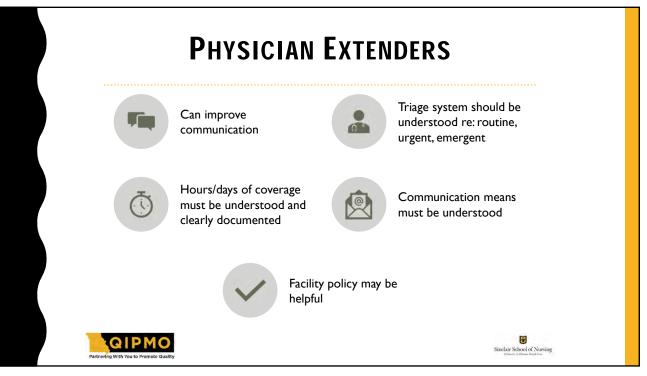
Little consistency in logistics/understanding

Medico-legal risk

Issues must be triaged

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ASSESSMENT

The nurse should not hesitate to contact the physician at any time for a problem which in their judgment requires immediate medical attention.





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FACILITY POLICY

- Must know who is covering
- Must know how to reach them
- Should have a triage system to ensure timely notification without undue physician burden
- Ideally should review the process via QA





BE PREPARED

To Fax or Not To Fax

- Fax protocols are commonly misunderstood
- Legally, faxes are answered within I business day (up to 2.5 days on weekend)
- No such thing as an urgent fax UNLESS physician is notified/proper arrangements made AND documented
- Faxes are only for routine matters





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BE PREPARED

Assessment should include...

- Vital signs
- Major diagnosis
- Allergies
- Current pertinent medication
- Relevant physical findings
- Action already taken
- Presence of advanced directives, CPR status

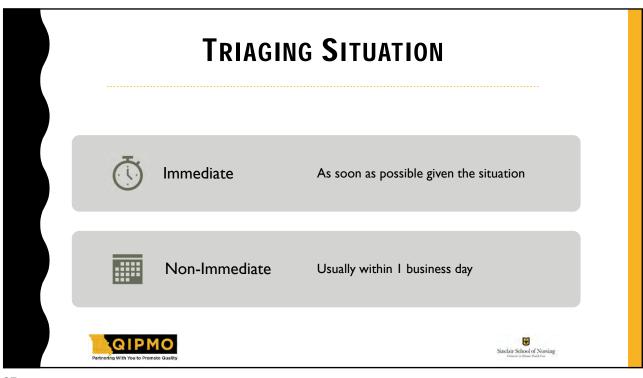


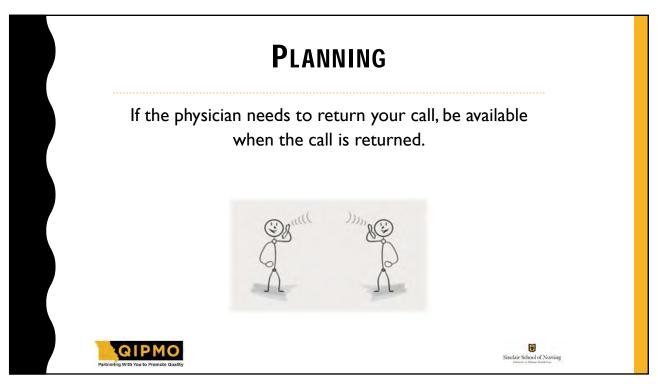


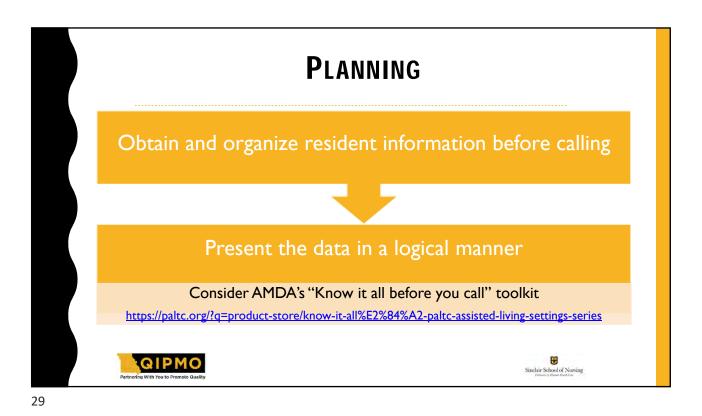


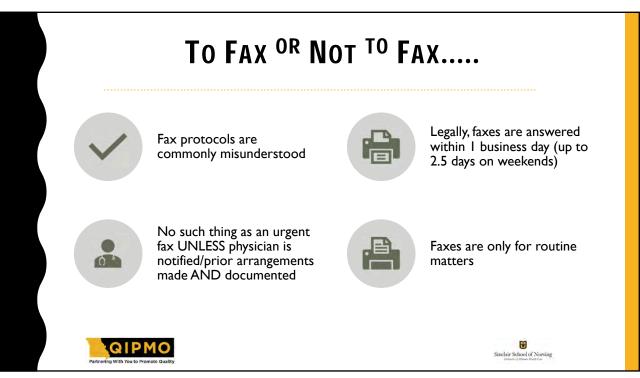


Implementation The nurse, the facility, and the resident should be identified to the physician. If the physician is on call physician, also identify the resident's attending physician.









ASSESSMENT

The nurse should not hesitate to contact the physician at any time for a problem that, in their judgment, requires immediate medical attention.







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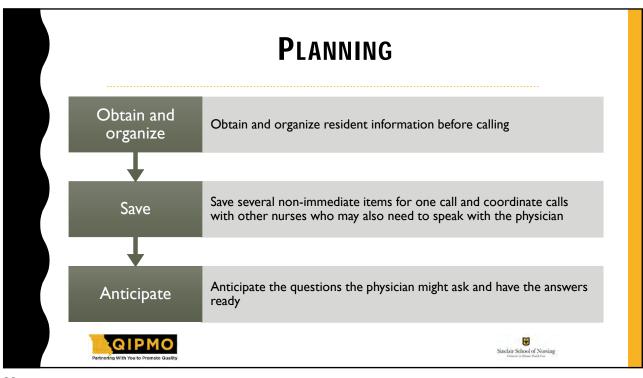
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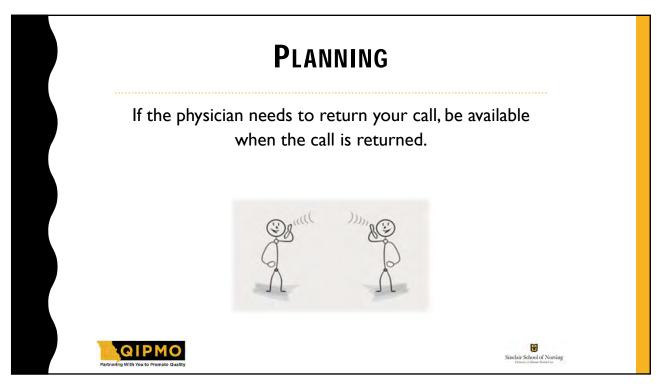
Before the physician is contacted, the nurse MUST be prepared with the following information:

- Vital signs
- Major diagnosis
- Allergies
- Current pertinent medication
- Relevant physical findings
- What have you done already
- Presence of advanced directives, CPR status









IMPLEMENTATION

Attempts to notify the physician should take place in the following order:

- Attending physician
- Alternate or on-call physician
- Medical Director
- For situations requiring immediate action, use best clinical judgment





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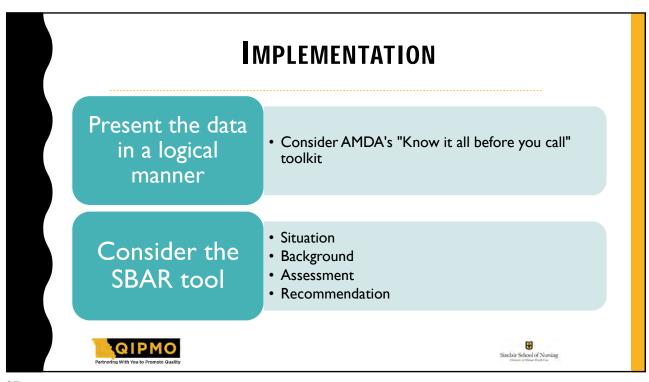
IMPLEMENTATION

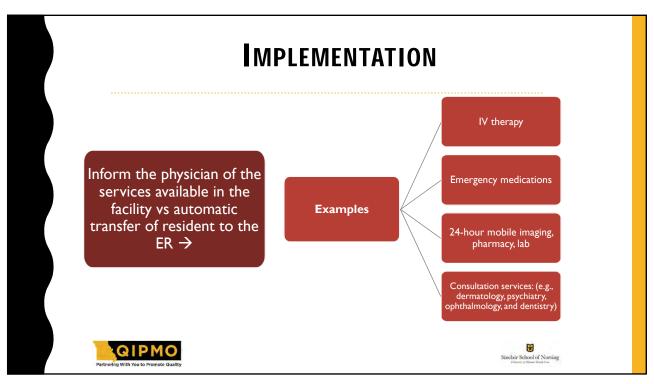
The nurse, the facility, and the resident should be identified to the physician. If the physician is on call physician, also identify the resident's attending physician.













The resident's interested family members or legal representative should be notified of significant change in resident's status unless resident has specified otherwise.

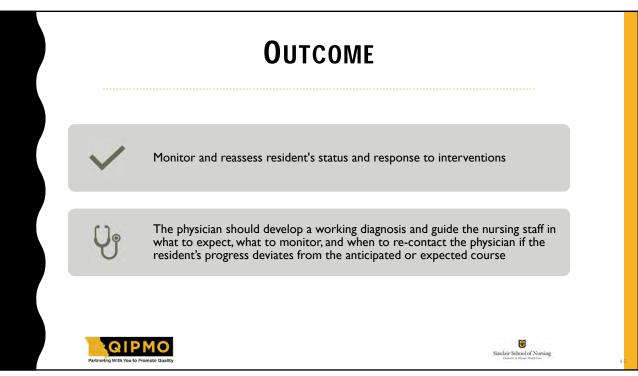


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The following are general guidelines for notifying physicians regarding specific conditions.





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ALTERATION IN MENTAL STATUS

IMMEDIATE	NON-IMMEDIATE WITHIN NEXT OFFICE DAY
Abrupt change in mental status	Gradual change in mentation



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BLEEDING IMMEDIATE Output O

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CHEST PAIN IMMEDIATE Non-IMMEDIATE (WITHIN NEXT OFFICE DAY) Non-IMMEDIATE (WITHIN NEXT OFFICE DAY) Known history chest pain with increase in frequency or episodes NTGx3 Chest pain accompanied by change in VS Diaphoresis N/V or SOB

DIARRHEA IMMEDIATE NON-IMMEDIATE (WITHIN NEXT OFFICE DAY) • Acute onset of multiple stools with change in VS (e.g., temp .> 101) or mental status changes • Persistent loose stools with stable VS vital stable VS

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 Abrupt onset in one leg Abrupt onset with tenderness and redness Acute shortness of breath NON-IMMEDIATE (WITHIN NEXT OFFICE DAY) Known history of edema with progressive unilateral or bilateral increase Gradual progressive edema
 Abrupt onset with tenderness progressive unilateral or and redness bilateral increase
with weight gain

 Abrupt onset in one leg Abrupt onset with tenderness and redness Non-immediate (Within NEXT OFFICE DAY) Known history of edema with progressive unilateral or bilateral increase
Abrupt onset with
 Acute shortness of breath Gradually progressive edema with weight gain

ENTERAL FEEDING TUBE

	IMMEDIATE	NON-IMMEDIATE (WITHIN NEXT OFFICE DAY)
•	If removed and unable to immediately replace	Intolerance to feedingLeakage around G-tube stoma site

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FALLS

IMMEDIATE	Non-immediate (Within NEXT OFFICE DAY)
 Obvious deformity Shortening of lower extremity w/rotation Hip pain with palpation or inability to walk Head injury Abnormal neuro status New onset of confusion Laceration with uncontrolled bleeding 	 No bleeding No injury Minor injury Skin tear, bruise, etc. Increase frequency of falls in a 24-72 hour period An isolated explainable fall

Non-immediate (Within
IMMEDIATE NEXT OFFICE DAY)
 New onset Status epilepticus Self-limited with known history and on antiseizui medication

SHORTNESS OF BREATH

IMMEDIATE	NON-IMMEDIATE (WITHIN NEXT OFFICE DAY)
 Acute onset or with chest pain Change in VS Labored breathing Ashen or dusky appearance Cyanosis 	 Partial relief with previously ordered treatment (o2, inhalers) Recurrent episodes but now more frequent



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SKIN RASH

Significant urticaria with face and neck swelling Rash with a new medication Dyspnea Non-immediate (Within NEXT OFFICE DAY) Generalized urticaria without symptoms Localized No other symptoms Recurrent

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WEI	GHT GAIN
IMMEDIATE	Non-immediate (Within next office day)
	5% in 30 days7.5% in 90 daysOver 10% in 180 days
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LABORATORY VALUES

IMMEDIATE	NON-IMMEDIATE (WITHIN NEXT OFFICE DAY)
ANY PANIC LEVEL*	
*Unless values are consistently at this level and the physician is aware	
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CBC (COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT)

IMMEDIATE	NON-IMMEDIATE (WITHIN NEXT OFFICE DAY)
WBC> I200* with change of condition or fever	WBC> 10,000 without symptoms or fever
*Unless values are consistently at this level and the physician is aware	
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CHEMISTRY Non-immediate (Within Next **IMMEDIATE** OFFICE DAY) BUN:>60* Glucose consistently > 200 Potassium (K) <3.0 >6.0 Glycosated Hb: any value Sodium (NA) <125 >155 Albumin: any value Glucose · Billirubin: any value >300 in Diabetic (W/OS/S) · Cholesterol: any value >430 in Diabetic w/s/s • Triglycerides: any value <70 in diabetic < 50 in anyone *Unless values are consistently at this level & the physician is aware

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IMMEDIATE

NON-IMMEDIATE (WITHIN NEXT OFFICE DAY)

• WBCs > 10 with symptoms: fever, burning, pain, altered mental status

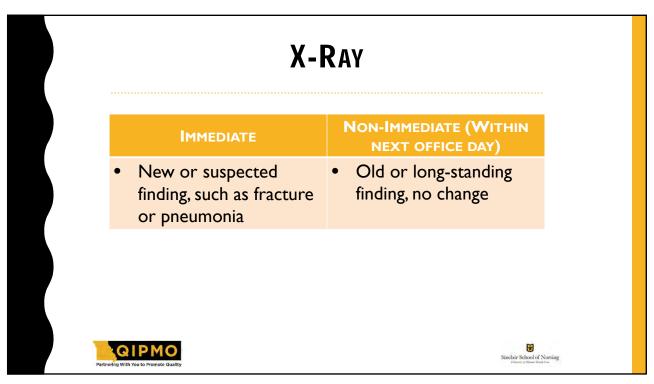
• WBCs < or > 10, no symptoms

symptoms

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IMMEDIATE Non-Immediate (Within NEXT OFFICE DAY) • >100,000 colony count with symptoms • >100,000 colony count without symptoms

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DOCUMENTATION

Document in the nurses' notes:

- All attempts to contact the physician
- All attempts to notify family/legal representative
- Physician response
- Physician orders
- Resident status and response







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DOCUMENTATION

If the resident remains at the facility and a change in condition has occurred...

- Update the care plan!
- Alert the MDS coordinator that a change has occurred





DOCUMENTATION

If the resident is transferred to the hospital...

- Complete transfer form
- Send a copy of the most recent:
 - H and P
 - Progress note
 - Advanced directive
 - Medication list
 - Diagnosis list
 - Pertinent lab and x-ray reports





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