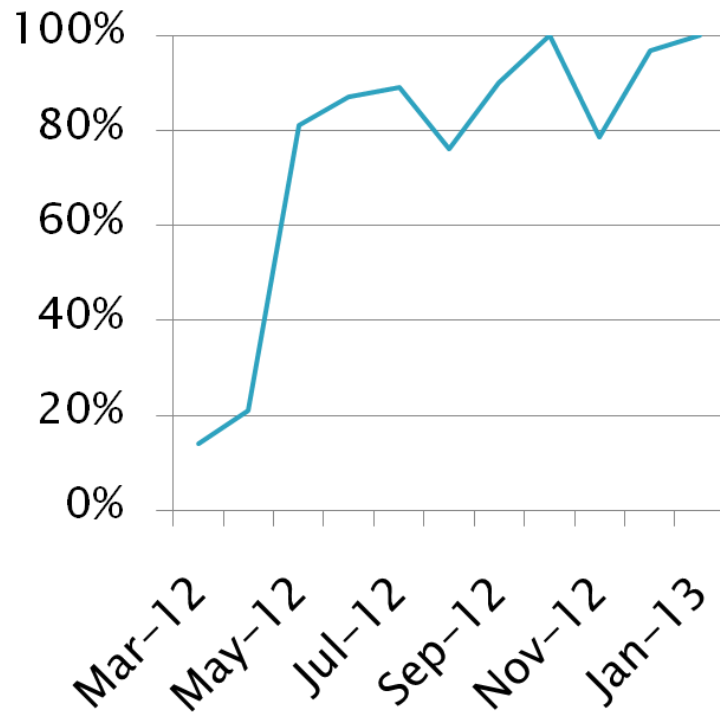


# ValleyCare Health System

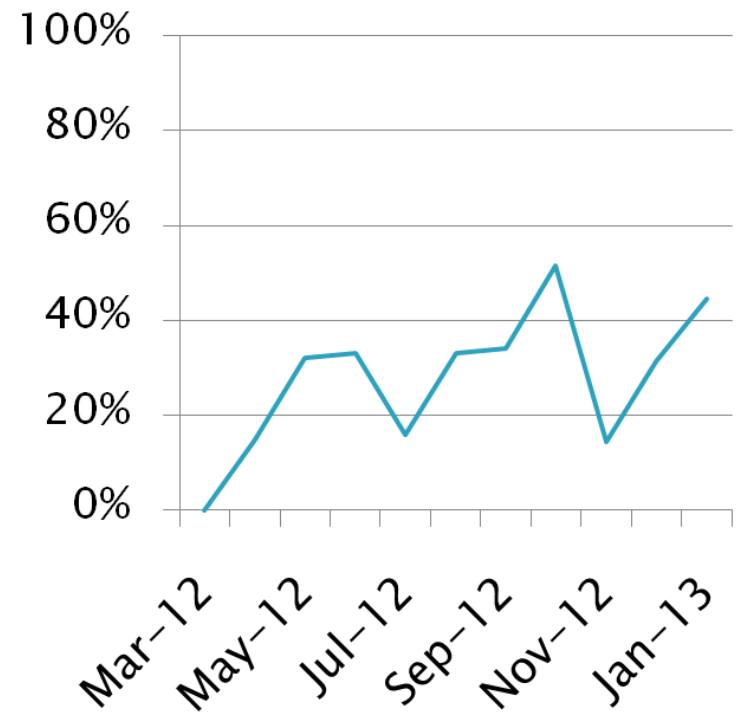
February 14, 2013

# Accelerated Improvement

## Progressive Mobility



## Out of Bed



# How did we get there?



Activity	Timing
Attended Kick-Off	Jan.2012
Drafted Early Mobility Policy	Apr. 2012
Dedicated PT 4hrs/day M-F with a PT aide	Apr. 2012
Training PT Staff	On-going
Equipment	Variety
Educating/working with MDs/RNs/RTs/RDs/case management	Attend rounds daily M-F
Lift Coach Program - hospital wide	Sept.2012

# “ICU Progressive Mobility” Protocol

MD order is needed to initiate progressive mobility prior to implementation of levels II and III in conjunction with an order for PT evaluation and treatment.

- Level I: Movement in bed, supine, RN responsibility
- Level II: Move to chair, RN/PT responsibility
- Level III: Move to ambulate, RN/PT responsibility

# ICU Mobility Protocol

- **LEVEL I (Move in Bed)**
  - Repositioning / turning in bed every 2 hours.
  - ROM to all extremities (PROM / AAROM / AROM).
  - Elevation of HOB to 30 degrees at all times for intubated patients for aspiration precautions

# ICU Mobility Protocol

- **LEVEL II (Move to chair / cardiac chair)**
  - Goal is to have patient sit in a chair 2/day.
  - HOB elevated 45 – 65 degrees for 5-10 minutes.
  - Dangle 5-10 minutes with non-intubated patients.
  - Monitor vitals with each positional change. STOP if patient is orthostatic.
  - Reposition patient every 30 minutes while up in a chair to prevent skin breakdown.

# ICU Mobility Protocol

- **Level III (Move to ambulate)**
  - Intubated patients need an ambulation team of RN, PT and RT
  - Pre-ambulation “Time-Out” checklist needs to be performed and signed by each therapist and nurse.
  - Non-intubated patients can skip Level II and proceed to ambulation, as tolerated, IF:
    - 1) Patient is not orthostatic AND
    - 2) Exclusion criteria are not met

- **Exclusion Criteria Assessment**

- Altered level of consciousness or unable to follow commands      Yes / No      Yes / No
- Sedation
  - a. RASS less than negative 1 (-1)
  - b. Last sedation medication less than 6 hours
    - Yes / No      Yes / No
- Cervical or spinal precautions ordered      Yes / No      Yes / No
- Any one of the following vital signs:
  - a. MAP less than 65
  - b. HR less than 50 beats per minute or greater than 100 beats with perfusion symptoms (dizziness, confusion, chest pain/pressure, new onset ectopy)
  - c. Saturations less 92%
    - Yes / No      Yes / No
  - Dyspnea      Yes / No      Yes / No
- For patients on a ventilator
  - a. Physician documentation of lobar collapse or atelectasis.
  - b. Excessive secretions
  - c. FIO2 greater than 50%
  - d. PEEP greater than 10
  - e. Saturations less than 92% at rest or less than 88% with activity requiring increase in oxygen administration
    - Yes / No      Yes / No
- Chest Pain      Yes / No      Yes / No
- Severe orthopedic or unstable spinal problems      Yes / No      Yes / No
- Critical electrolyte values needing correction or in the process of being corrected      Yes /  
No      Yes / No
- INR greater than 3      Yes / No      Yes / No
- Initials



# Quick Case Study

- 71 y.o. male had a cardiac arrest, CPR performed
- Admitted to ICU, intubated, placed on hypothermia protocol
- Medical Hx: DM, CAD s/p CABG, kidney disease stage 3, HTN, obesity, L ventricular dysfunction
- Medical procedures while in ICU
  - Pacemaker implantation
  - Coronary stent placement
  - Tracheostomy, tolerating Passy-Muir valve intermittently

# Quick Case Study

## ➤ **Progressive Mobility Started**

- Level I (Movement in bed) implemented.
- Lift coaches utilized for repositioning in bed.
- Consistent PT staff involvement in daily rounds.

## ➤ **Progression of Mobility to Chair**

- Level II started once medically stable and no exclusion criteria were met.
- PT intervention included transfer training, pre-gait training, therapeutic exercises.
- Mobility initiated to cardiac chair via supine slide.
- Sit to stand machines used for transfers and lower extremity weight bearing.
- Lift coaches utilized as needed by RN or PT staff.

## ➤ **Progression to Ambulation**

- Patient tolerated taking few steps with a front wheel walker.
- Patient able to stand and pivot to a chair.
- Patient able to tolerate about 1.5 hrs up in a chair, 2/day.