Organizational Aspects of CRRT Programs: Development and Implementation-Staffing Considerations Karen E. Schardin, BSN, RN, CNN

Options for Acute Renal Failure Treament

- PD: Peritoneal dialysis
- IHF: Intermittent hemofiltration
- IHD: Intermittent hemodialysis
- CAVH: Continuous arteriovenous hemofiltration
- CVVH: Continuous venovenous hemofiltration
- CAVHD: Continuous arteriovenous hemodialysis
- CVVHD: Continuous venovenous hemodialysis
- CVVHDF: Continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration

Identify Key Interests for the Program

- Hemofiltration vs hemodialysis
- Ronco type dosing
- Schedule flexibility (SHIFT or Extended Daily therapies)
- Benefits for staff
- Define program objectives

Finding a balance

Improving therapy – Advance standard of care for patients with acute renal failure

Managing resources

- Do not increase staffing requirements given current nursing crisis
- Manage costs
- Minimize complexity on hospital operations and workflow

Reasons for Initiating a CRRT Program

- CRRT:
 - Ease of system use to treat ARF patients
 - Enables higher doses of therapy to be delivered, consistent with current clinical literature
 - Allows for 24 hour therapy
 - Hemodynamic stability
 - Volume reduction allowing for fluids & nutrition
 - Cytokine removal

Key Players in Developing a CRRT Program

- Physicians- nephrologist, intensivist, cardiologist, surgeon, interventional radiologist
- Administration
- Nursing management- ICU &/or Acute Dialysis
- Nursing staff
- Pharmacy
- Dietitian
- Bio-med
- Purchasing
- Legal department

Clarify Program Operation

- ICU based
- Nephrology based
- Nephrology/ICU partnership
 - Each has advantages- institution driven
- Identify number & type of ICUs (patient population)
- Number of staff for each unit

Staffing advantages (incremental nursing time per patient day)

Intermittent HD in ICU

(1:1 dialysis staff, 2 tx/staff day; no change in ICU staffing)

CRRT – ICU Administered (1:1 ICU staff vs. normal 2:1, 24 hrs/tx)

EDT– Dialysis Administered (2 or 3:1 dialysis staff, 10 hrs/tx; no change in ICU staffing)

EDT – ICU Administered (1:1 ICU staff vs. normal 2:1, 10 hrs/tx)

ICU	Dialysis				
Staff	Staff	Total			
	5 hrs	5 hrs			
			Notable nursing		
12 hrs		12 hrs	requirement increase		
	2:1 5 hrs 3:1 3.3 hrs	3-5 hrs	Nursing- efficient more		
5 hrs		5 hrs	<i>intensive</i> <i>therapy</i>		

Getting the Program Started

- Understanding of CRRT theoryphysicians & nursing staff
- Policies & procedures
- Orders
- Flowsheets
- Protocols
- Equipment
- Nursing staff training

Getting started

Research CRRT

- Understand why & who will benefit

- Articles
 - Guiliano, K and Pysznik, E, Critical Care
 Nurse, February 1998, Vol 18, No. 1, pp 40-51.

Implementation key points

- ICU is a technical environment- CRRT requires clinical competence
- Careful planning & support
- Anxiety & comfort level
- Preparation- reading, discussion, hands on training, experience

Implementation key points

- Equipment function
- Patient selection- unstable, sickest patients
- Mastering clinical skills
 - General skills- access, anticoagulation, drawing blood, giving medications
 - Troubleshooting

Policies and Procedures: Development

- Purpose- safely initiate, maintain and discontinue CRRT
- Scope- who will be affected
- Policy statements- who will be delivering treatment, limitations, special considerations
- Related policies and support material
- Equipment
- Procedures and documentation

Protocol: Development

- Purpose- provide for standardized care of CRRT patients
- Organization:
 - Overview of the disease process
 - Review of current evidence based clinical practice
 - Step by step treatment plan
- Ongoing process to review and revise

Benefits of Protocol Use

- Educational resource for staff
- Improves continuity of patient care
- Nurses are able to make decisions and make changes in care based on clear evidence based guidelines
- Enhance nursing efficiency
- Improved nursing job satisfaction

Protocol Development

- Access care:
 - Blood flow rates
 - Dressing changes
 - Addressing poor flow and clotting
- Anticoagulation:
 - Dosing
 - Lab draws
 - Making adjustments

Methods of Staff Training

- Select the method best for your institution
 - "Train the world"
 - "Select" ICU
 - "Pilot group"

Train the World

- Advantages
 - Everyone will "know" how
 - Ability to start in all ICUs
- Disadvantages
 - If no practical experience, lose knowledge & confidence
 - Initial cost of training for little benefit
 - Negative experience

"Select" ICU

- Advantages
 - Focus on one staff & patient population
 - Identify staff available to cover all shifts
 - Identify key users to act as resources
- Disadvantages
 - Doesn't allow for other populations to be treated (may be biased)

Example Scheduling

		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1940	1st SNM C RRT Exptent user Backup 2nd SNM C RRT Expert user Backup 3rd SNM C RRT Exptent user Backup							
	1st Shift C RRT Expret User Backup 2no Shift							
	C RRT Expert user Backup Bra Shift C RRT Exprem user Backup							
	1st Shift C RRT Expret User Backup 2nd Shift C RRT Expert User Backup 3rd Shift							
素を	CRRT Exprent user Backup 1st Shift CRRT Exprent user							
	Backup 2no Shift C RRT Expert User Backup 3ro Shift							
	C RRT Exprem user Backup							

Pilot Group

- Advantages
 - Pilot group can be evenly divided by shift & experience
 - Allows staff member to go where patient needs treatment
- Disadvantages
 - Accounting for staff time when performing CRRT in "other" units

Train the World

- After program established: refine P/P, identify best practices & expert users
- Need to have all staff trained for CRRT
 - Train in small groups of 20 for supported experience
 - Utilize annual competencies- have "station" for CRRT training (allows you to train a large number of staff), then support staff with preceptors as they use the system

Training staff

- Focus on what the learner needs to learn
- Concepts & principles:
 - Definitions
 - "if/then" relationships
 - Judgement & decision making
 - Problem solving- role playing
- Demonstration & practice
- Learning increases when learners are asked to discuss experiences or answer direct questions

Initial Training

- CRRT theory
- Prescription plan & operating parameters
- Use of orders & flowsheet (documentation)
- Equipment training- system components & operation
- Troubleshooting- dealing with alarms, issues
- Bedside experience
- Consideration:
 - Training nephrology & ICU staff together or separate

Training- helpful hints

- Encourage active participation (hands on) for staff
- Involve as many staff as possible in "hands on" (class size: 2-6 staff: 1 trainer)
- Engage staff by asking questions & encouraging their involvement
- Use orders & flowsheets during equipment training
- Provide time for additional follow up training
- If nephrology is involved- use dialysis staff in bedside training

Patient treatments

- 1 staff in charge of CRRT- others observe
- 1st treatment- 1:1 or 2:1 if patient critical
- Encourage other staff to visit during treatment for "bedside training"
- Choose more stable patients to start
- Identify "champions"- utilize as educators & resource

Follow up Training

- Additional troubleshooting classes as staff has experience & questions
- Weekly meetings- lessons learned
- Updates to staff
- Staff questionairres

Establishing your program

- Develop a CRRT committee (multi-disciplinary) to review issues & concerns
- Training class for new staff- theory & equipment
- Allow for "hands-on" by using "training stations"
- Use a preceptor in the clinical area for first treatment experience
- Skills checklist to document training & use
- Follow up class or newsletter to provide additional information
- Annual competencies

Establishing your program

- Training your nursing staff & assuring competency & confidence is key to program success
- Nursing staff is on the front line 24 hours/day