

Developing Nursing Practice in Care Homes



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Key question 1. How well do we support people's wellbeing?	Key question 2: How good is our leadership?	Key question 3: How good is our staff team?	Key question 4: How good is our setting?	Key question 5: Now well is our care and support planned?	ERSKINE Proud to care
1.1. People experience compassion, dignity and respect	2.1 . Vision and values positively inform practice	3.1. Staff have been recruited well	4.1. People experience high quality facilities	5.1. Assessment and care planning reflects peoples' needs and wishes	
1.2. People get the most out of life	2.2. Quality assurance and improvement is led well	3.2. Staff have the right knowledge, competence and development to care for and support people	4.2. The setting promotes and enables people's independence	5.2. Families and carers are involved	
1.3. People's health benefits from their care and support	2.3. Leaders collaborate to support people	3.3. Staffing levels and mix meet people's needs, with staff working well together	4.3. People can be connected and involved in the wider community		care
1.4. People are getting the right service for them	2.4. Staff are led well	5 Ve 4 G 3 A	ery Good Majo ood Impo dequate Stren	gths just outweigh v	some areas for improvement
		1 U	nsatisfactory Major	r weaknesses – urge	nt remedial action required

Key question 6: What is the overall capacity for improvement?

Capacity











A VISION FOR NURSING IN SCOTLAND

50,015

registered nurses employed in NHSScotland, social care and primary care



5,000 in Care Home Sector



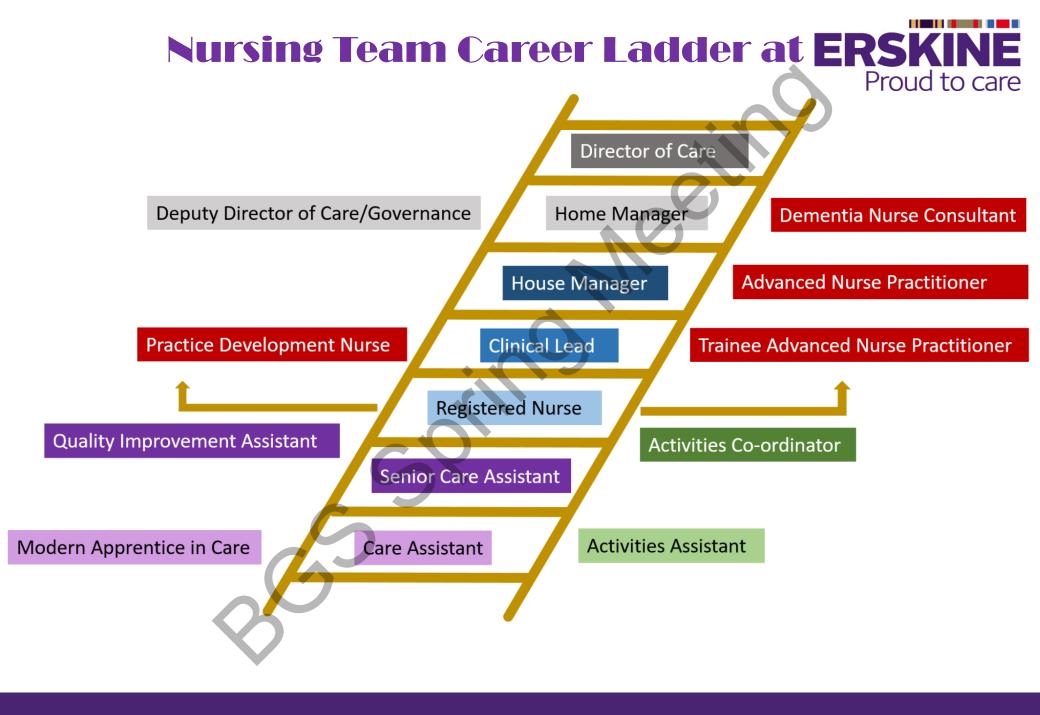


43,820

whole-time equivalent registered nurses in NHSScotland

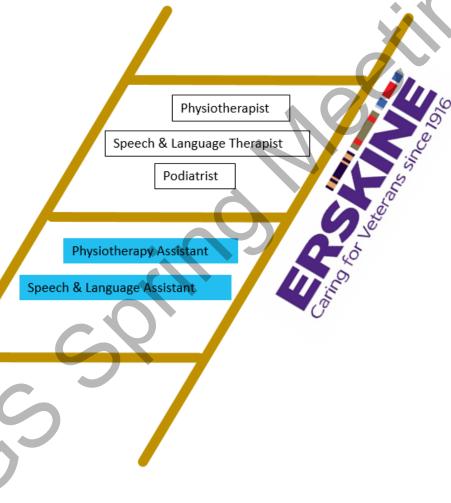
31%

vacancy









ERSKINE Registered Nurse roles at Proud to care Dementia **Practice** Occupational Development Nurse **Health Nurse** Consultant Nurse Registered House Home Director of Clinical Lead Nurse Manager Manager Care Trainee Advanced Deputy Advanced Nurse Director of Nurse **Practitioner** Care Practitioner 5





Definition

An Advanced Nurse Practitioner (ANP) is an experienced and highly educated Registered Nurse who manages the complete clinical care for their patient, not solely any specific condition.

Advanced practice is a level of practice, rather than a type or speciality of practice.

Features of Advanced Practice:

Clinical assessment
Differential diagnosis
Investigations
Treatment

(Admission, discharge and referral)

Research & Development

Advanced Nursing Practice

Clinical

Practice

Leadership & Management

Facilitating Learning

Erskine – Advanced Nursing Practice Transforming Nurse Roles

RSKINE Proud to care

Supported by









Prescribing begins



Trainee ANP

Erskine picture Transforming Nurse Roles





Job description/appointment

GP buy-in/staff buy-in

Insurance (incl NMP aspect)

Erskine picture Transforming Nurse Roles





- Established
- Practice placement
- ANP national pathway (MSc)

Competency Framework

Supervision – advanced practice; management; NMP



Insurance (Erskine Formulary)

Erskine picture Formulary

RAG approach

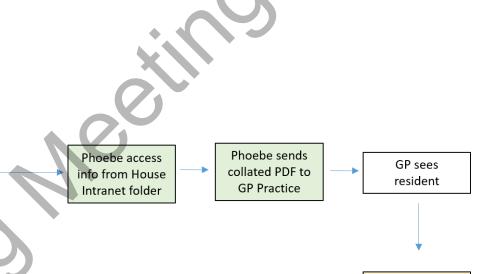
Insurance driven

Shared care

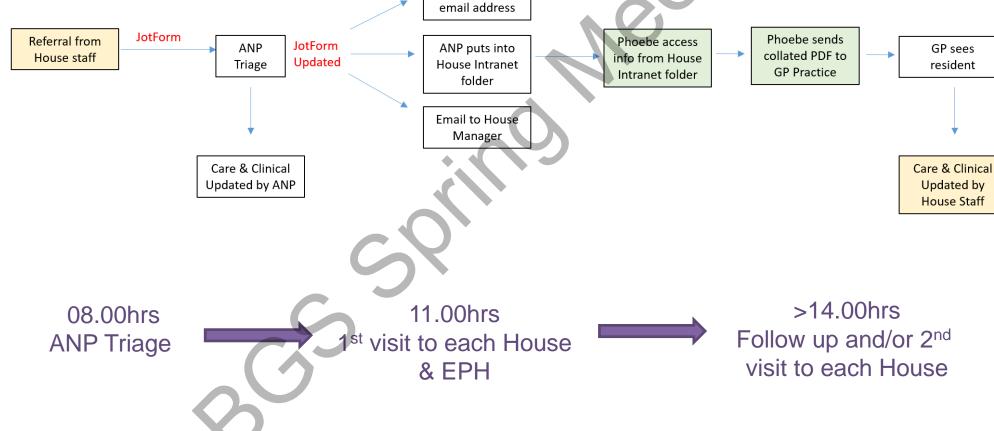




Erskine picture Governance



Proud to care



Email to House

Erskine picture Decision Support tools

Erskine Home GP	Visit Request	
GP Visit Request ID:	GPVR-00448	
Name of person completing this request		ome
Residents Name		-
Date	06-12-2018	
House		
Room Number	31	
Date of Birth		
Situation:	Sunday 02/12/2018: became unwell ,Three vomits ,High temperature, NHS 24 came out Sunday night and started on trimethoprim for a uti, has been in bed past few days continuing to feel unwell, diet intake poor ,fluids drinking well.	Mis
Background	Remained pyrexial, Paracetamol effective, complaining of nausea currently, complaining of feeling unwell. Colour is pasty, cold clammy to touch. Temperature overnight 39.5 had a rigor. Previous stroke no obvious signs of further stroke.	_
Assessment	We feel that the antibiotic given is not helping still able to communicate with staff but a little bit more confused. This morning Talking to staff feeling less nauseated but continues to feel unwell, but unable to explain why.	
Recommendations	Review antibiotic, also want to rule out further stroke.	



	BP	115/80		
	Pulse	76		
_	RR	18		
	Temp	36.4		
h	Send Request to ANP	YES - Send to A.N.P.		
	Name			
	I will attend this visit	YES		
	ANP Comments	Reviewd on both the $5/12$ and twice on the $6/12$.		
		Visitied 1@ 15:00 and he was flushed and clammy, he was very hot to touch - temperature was 38.6. BP was 112/58 which could be indicators of sepsis, his pulse was 89bpm which was faster than his usual pulse. He tells myself and that he wants to go to hospital and understands he needs to be assessed for antibiotics. Due to red flags, I feel we have no choice but to admit - he has had Paracetamol to try and reduce fever. 999 ambulance should be contacted as requires IV antibiotics and higher level of intervention.		
	Requesting House	House		
	Requested For			
	Update Requesting House	House		

Erskine picture Data

ERSKINEProud to care

Erskine ANP-GP Activity analysis February 2017 – November 2017

Total number of GP visits	1070	
Total Humber of GP visits	1070	
Total seen by GP without	313	276 required GP input and could
ANP input		not have been diverted.
		37 could have been diverted if the
		ANP was allowed to prescribe
ANP saw in place of GP	245	11 required to be passed to the GP
visit	-0'	because of prescribing limitations
Joint GP and ANP visits	509	499 could have been seen by the
65		ANP alone if she was allowed to prescribe to the full extent of her training (V300)



Data developed and analysed with assistance and input of ISD LIST team

Erskine picture Transforming Nurse Roles



July Prescribing begins

Prescription pad issued by Renfrewshire Health & Social Care Partnership

Formulary reviewed

Erskine picture Data



ANP Data 2018

120 per month
28 per month

Data



ANP Data 2018

GP referrals	120 per	
Apr – June	month	
ANP	28 per	
referrals	month	
Apr – June		
GP referrals	39.6 per	Average
July – Sep	month	reduction
		65%
ANP	99 per	Average
referrals	month	increase
July – Sep		250%

- 60% GP visits included AMR, DNACPR, VOED,
 Referral to other department i.e Audiology,
 medication reviews Next period change
 CPN advice, GP also covers ANP annual leave
- Aug 2018: 30 of the 39.6 visit requests sent to the GP were for further referral:
- (5) DNACPR
- (7) VOED
- (4) AWI
- (9) AMR
- (5) Covert pathway

Erskine picture Case examples



Resident known to have biliary sepsis x 4 previously requiring admission

House staff recognised her deteriorating, ANP reviewed her, she was being sick however observations were within normal range: she didn't want to go to hospital.

Shared care to monitor and ANP to review - clinically there were no admitting reasons. 2hrs later she spiked a temp - treated temp rise and commenced prophylactic antibiotics.

Staff were keen to nurse her within the home and resident didn't want admitted unless there was no other option.

Previously:

GP would be called or 999 as staff were worried she was going to become as ill as she had been in the past.

Erskine picture Case examples



- 100yr old resident who had no anticipatory medication in place as he had been clinically well.
- Had, what is thought to have been a cerebellar episode, resulting in him having onset of rapid deterioration over 2hrs and becoming restless.
- House Manager (RN) liaised with ANP
- ANP liaised with GP (prescribing formulary limits appropriate medication)
- ANP prescribed staff drove to pharmacy meds commenced within an hour.
 Gentleman passed away peacefully.

Previous process - Call for emergency GP who would visit, then return to surgery and generate a prescription which would have gone to Boots at regular pick up time and would have arrived at Home that evening.

Erskine picture Case examples



- 74yr old resident who is an Insulin dependent diabetic.
- Returned from hospital during the night, BM rose to 32mmols in the morning, after normal insulin dose, this did not reduce.
- ANP prescribed one off dose of insulin which lowered BM and allowed resident to stay at home as BM>30mmols should be treated as a medical emergency (the resident was keen to stay at home)
- He was also treated for UTI and blood sugar now within normal range.
- Utilised GP for advice (shared care re complexity).

Erskine picture Case examples – Monday 6th August 2018

Proud to care

Pre ANP

(1) Red Cross House Resident A unwell Call NHS 24 GP visit – antibiotics

Non acute 4 hour response

(1) Pearson House Resident B unwell Call NHS 24 GP visit - antibiotics

Non acute 4 hour response

(1) Haig House Resident C unwell Call NHS 24 GP visit - antibiotics

Non acute 4 hour response

(1) Red Cross House Resident A unwell Call NHS 24 GP visit – allergic reaction

Non acute 4 hour response Actual event

(1) Red Cross House Resident A unwell Assessed, required antibiotic House staff went to pharmacy

(1) Pearson House Resident B unwell Assessed, required antibiotic House staff went to pharmacy

> (1) Haig House Resident C unwell Call NHS 24 GP visit - antibiotics

(1) Red Cross House Resident A unwell Call NHS 24 GP visit – allergic reaction Reviewed <30mins

Reviewed <30mins

Reviewed 30mins

Reviewed 30mins

Erskine picture Transforming Nurse Roles



Nov 2016 Feb 2017

July 2018

Jan 2019

TraineeANP

Trainee ANP into post



Clinical training – NHSAA, GJNH, NHSL

Erskine picture Digital





- Care planning
- Care recording



iCarehealth - eMAR

- ePrescribing
- eAdministration recording

eMAR partnership with Boots

















Promoting Excellence:

A framework for all health and social services staff working with people with dementia, their families and carers

The 'Dementia Informed Practice Level' provides the baseline knowledge and skills required by *all* staff working in health and social care settings including a person's own home.

The 'Dementia Skilled Practice Level' describes the knowledge and skills required by all staff that have direct and/or substantial contact with people with dementia and their families and carers.

The 'Enhanced Dementia Practice Level' outlines the knowledge and skills required by health and social services staff that have more regular and intense contact with people with dementia, provide specific interventions, and/or direct/manage care and services.

The 'Expertise in Dementia Practice Level' outlines the knowledge and skills required for health and social care staff who by virtue of their role and practice setting, play an expert specialist role in the care, treatment and support of people with dementia.

Dementia Strategy 2018 - 2020

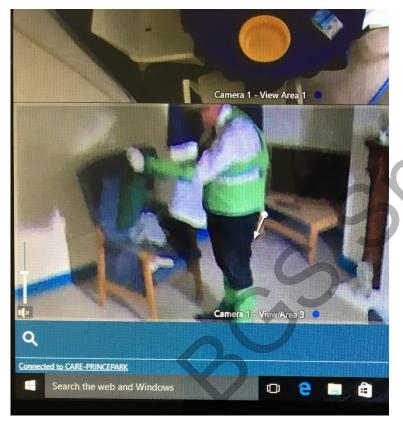


Dementia Training Level	Totals
Simulation	228
Informed	67
Skilled	208
Enhanced	124
Expert	36
	Total 663

Simulation Training









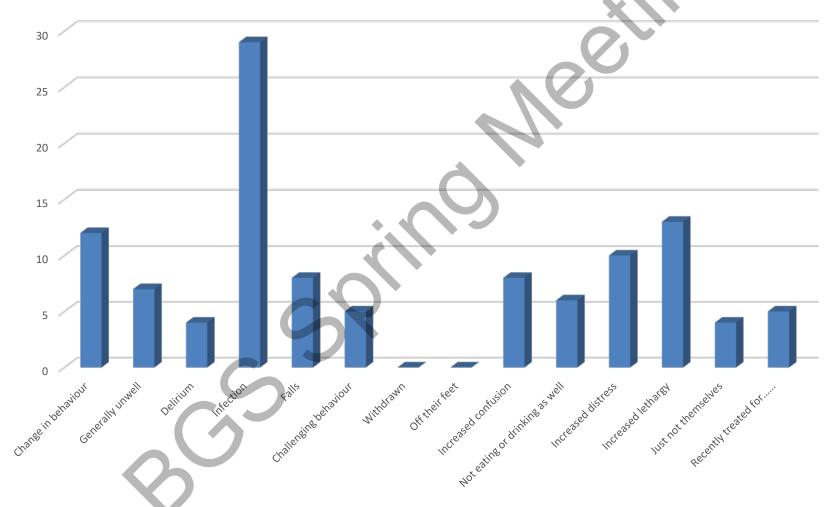


DeliriumInfluencing practice

JotForms



WORD/TERM - FIGURE IDENTIFIED (MAY-JULY 2018)

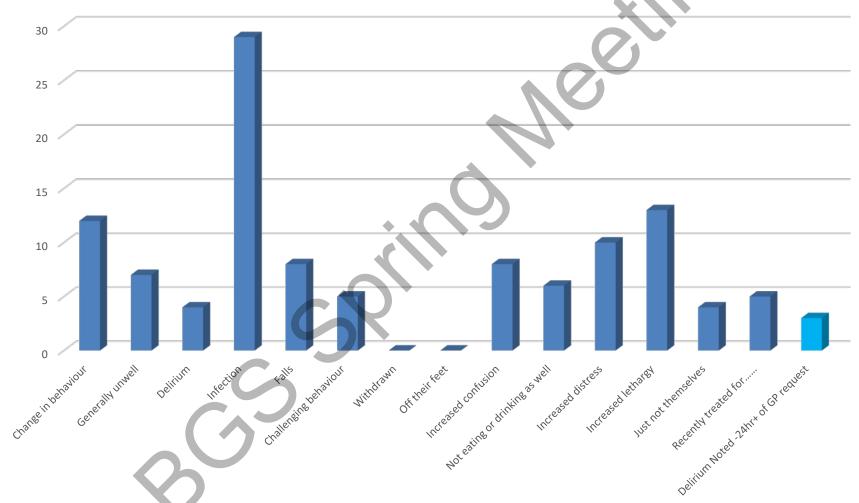


DeliriumInfluencing practice

Clinical Records



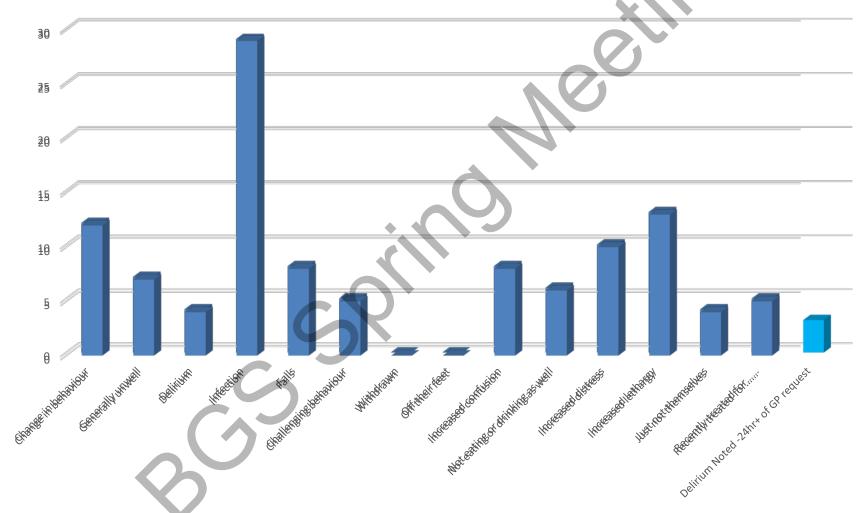
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DeliriumInfluencing practice

Combined

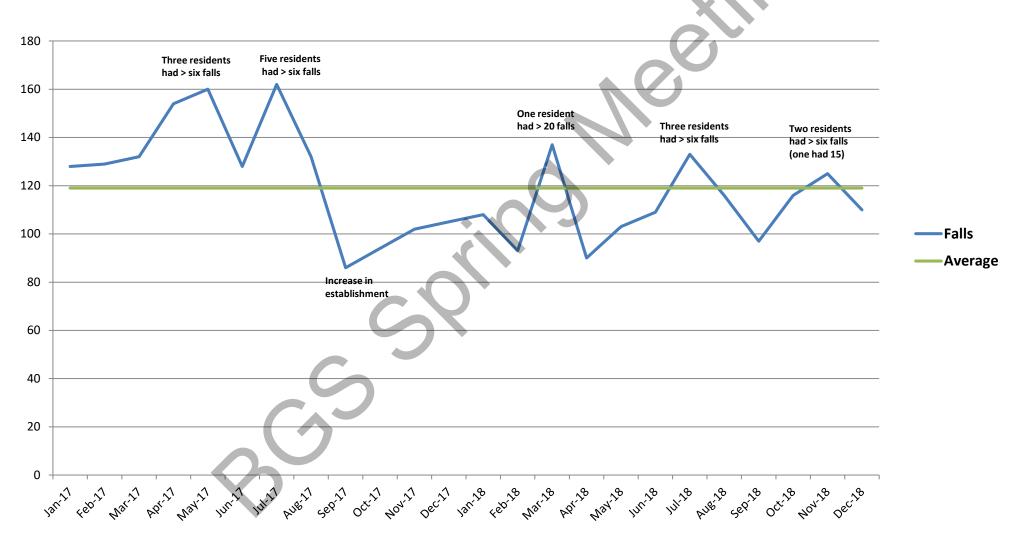




Falls 2017 - 2018



Falls across all Homes 2017 - 2018



Quality Improvement Approach



Today's date	e: 09/04/19	House: EPH		
Best run of days without a Pressure Ulcer		Best run of days without a Reportable Fall	0,0	
99	32	141	141	
Days	Days with no Pressure Ulcers		Days with no Reportable Falls	
Best run of days without a Skin Tear	6,0	Best run of days without a Medicine Incident		
83	62	398	73	
Days with no Skin Tears		Days with no Medicine Incidents		

























Thank you







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