

Standardizing Sepsis Huddles To Improve Antibiotic Timeliness in Sepsis Alerts

Research in Action, AAPA 2023

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Disclosure



COURTNEY TITUS

Has documented no financial relationships to disclose or Conflicts of Interest (COIs) to resolve.



Background: Pediatric Sepsis

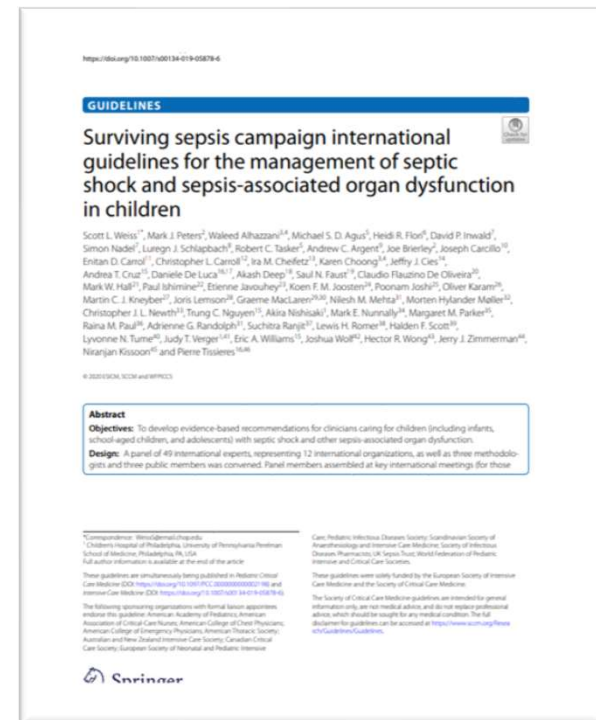


- Early recognition and therapeutic intervention for pediatric patients with symptoms of sepsis has been shown to improve clinical outcomes and save lives. The national goal for these patients is to start antibiotics within the first hour of recognition.
- From October 2020 to September 2021, in the Pediatric Emergency Center at JHACH 77.3% of our sepsis alerts got antibiotics within 60 minutes from the onset of sepsis to the first dose of antibiotics initiated. These delays in delivery of antibiotics can have a negative impact on the morbidity and mortality of our pediatric population.

Background: Pediatric Sepsis



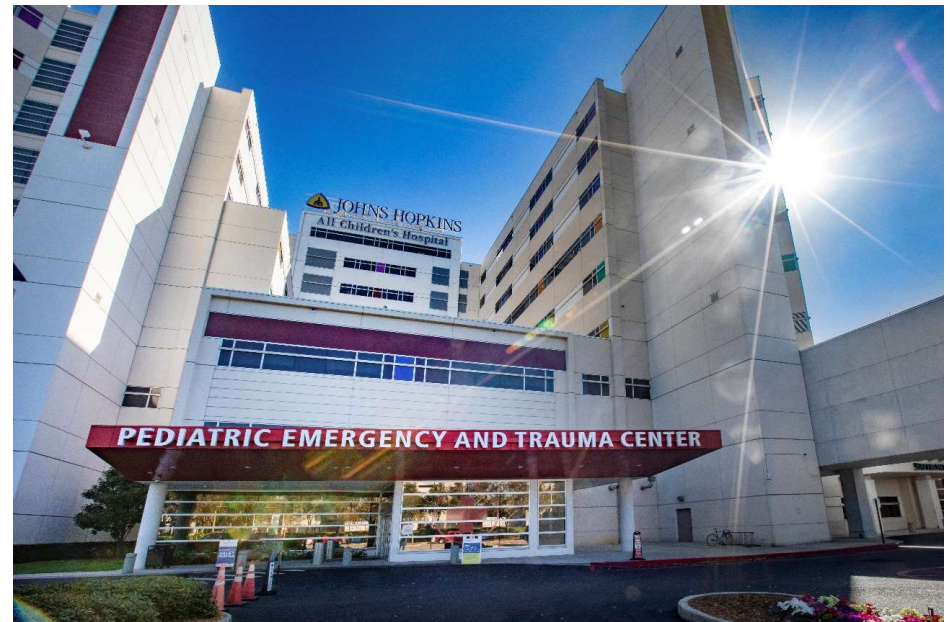
- The 2020 Surviving Sepsis Campaign (SSC) recommended starting antimicrobial therapy within the first hour of recognition for children with sepsis



Background: Our Hospital



- Large Academic Pediatric Hospital
Pediatric Emergency Center
 - About 45,000 patients per year
 - 13 Physicians
 - 7 APPs
 - 57 Full Time Nurses



Objective



- This effort sought to use the Lean Six Sigma (LSS) improvement framework to
 - Implement evidence-based practice recommendations
 - Reduce delays in delivery of antibiotics
 - Reduce variability and improve consistency in outcomes
- AIM: Increase the proportion of “sepsis alert” patients who get antibiotics within a target of 60 minutes or less from the onset of sepsis. Goal is for 77.3% to 85%.

Design & Methods



Using Lean Six Sigma (LSS) methodology as a framework for improvement:

- Multidisciplinary stakeholder team formed:
 - ER Providers
 - Hospitalists
 - Pharmacists
 - Nurses
 - Data Analysts
 - Project Managers
 - Lean Six Sigma Black Belt



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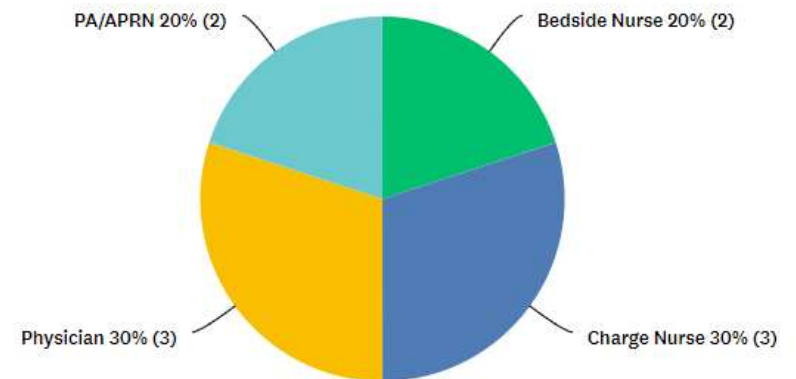


Design & Methods: Define



- Define Key Metric
- Review Current Data
- Review Current Process Map
- Staff surveys to get “Voice of the Customer”
- Virtual GEMBA walk
- Fishbone Analysis

Question: Triage Nurses, Who Do You Notify First For Sepsis Score 3 Or Greater?



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Design & Methods: Key Metric



- “Sepsis Onset” was defined using Improving Pediatric Sepsis Outcomes (IPSO) definitions of “Time Zero”
- Clinically Derived Time Zero (CDTZ) is via chart review which identifies physiological onset of sepsis using Goldstein’s criteria

GOLDSTEIN’S SEPSIS CRITERIA

*In order to meet criteria for Sepsis 1 1 abnormal measure out of the blue (left) columns must be met AND 1 abnormal measure from the green (right) columns.

Age Group	1 abnormal measure from these columns PLUS				1 abnormal measure from these columns	
	Tachycardia (High HR)	Bradycardia (Low HR)	Respiratory Rate	Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP)	WBC/Leukocyte count	Temperature
0 days – 1 week	>180	<100	>50	<65	>34	>38° C Or <36° C
1 week - 1 month	>180	<100	>40	<75	>19.5 Or <5	>38° C Or <36° C
1 month – 1 year	>180	<90	>34	<100	>17.5 Or <5	>38.5° C Or <36° C
2 - 5 years	>140	NA	>22	<94	>15.5 Or <6	>38.5° C Or <36° C
6 - 12 years	>130	NA	>18	<105	>13.5 Or <4.5	>38.5° C Or <36° C
13 to <18 years	>110	NA	>14	<117	>11 Or <4.5	>38.5° C Or <36° C

*Less than 3 months old >38 qualifies as a fever

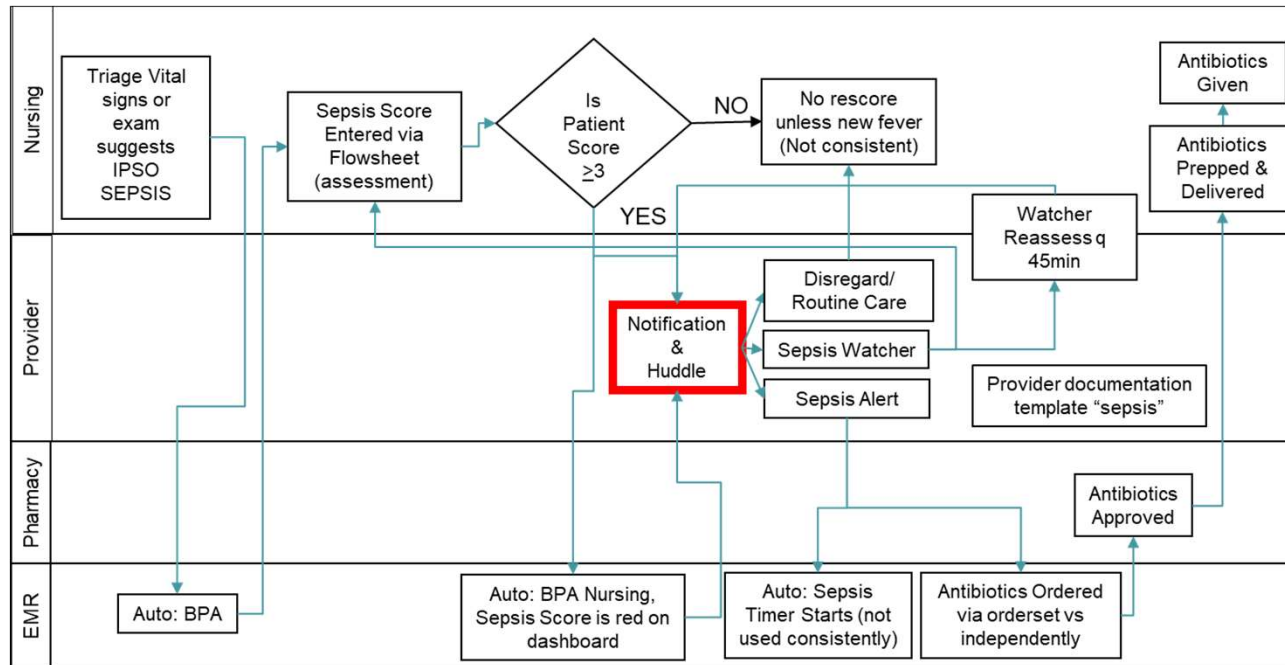


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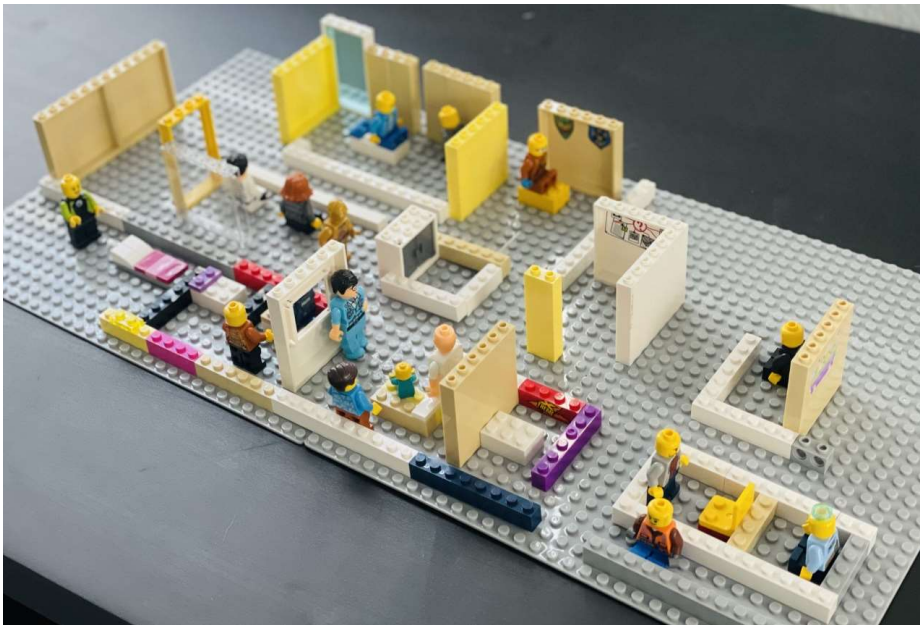
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Design & Methods: Process Map



Design & Methods: Virtual Gemba



- Gemba: Japanese term for “actual place”
- Refers to the shop floor or space where value-creating work actually occurs
- February 2021 We still had COVID restrictions which meant it had to be virtual
- Legos provided a way to simulate a Gemba walk



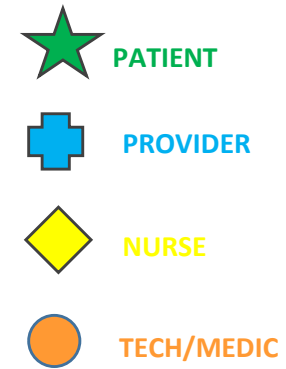
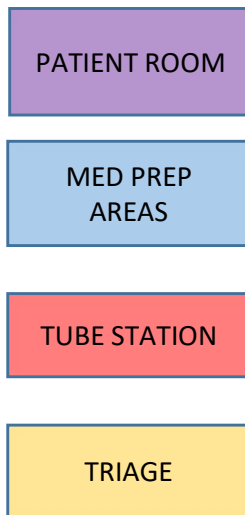
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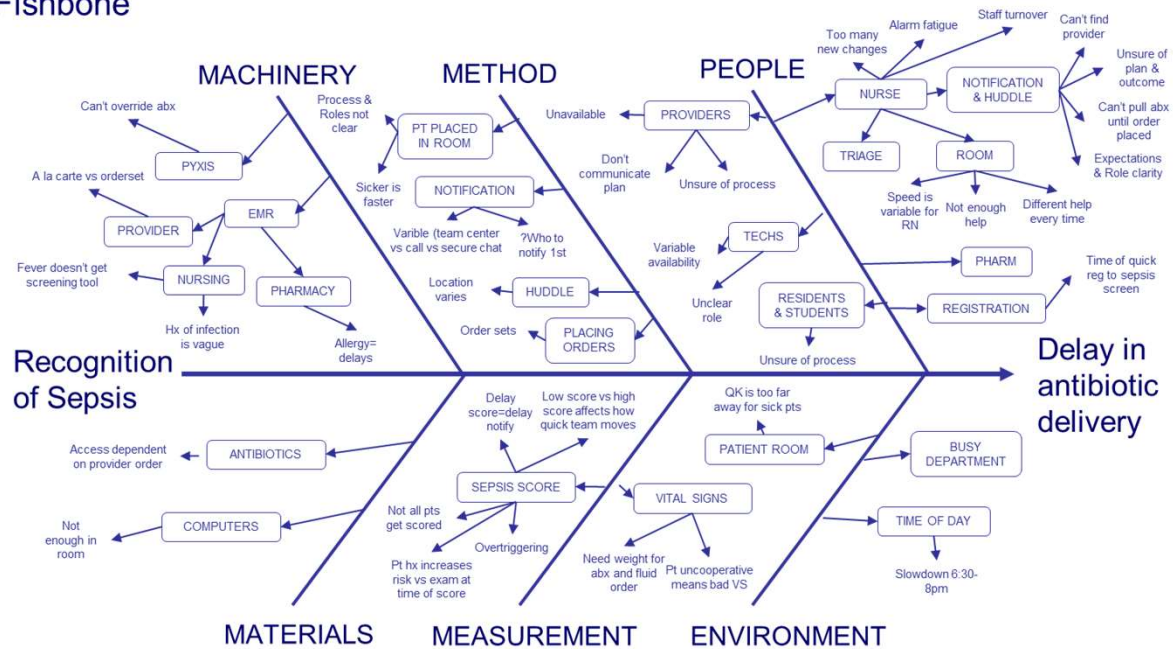
Design & Methods: Virtual Gemba

Main ER Layout

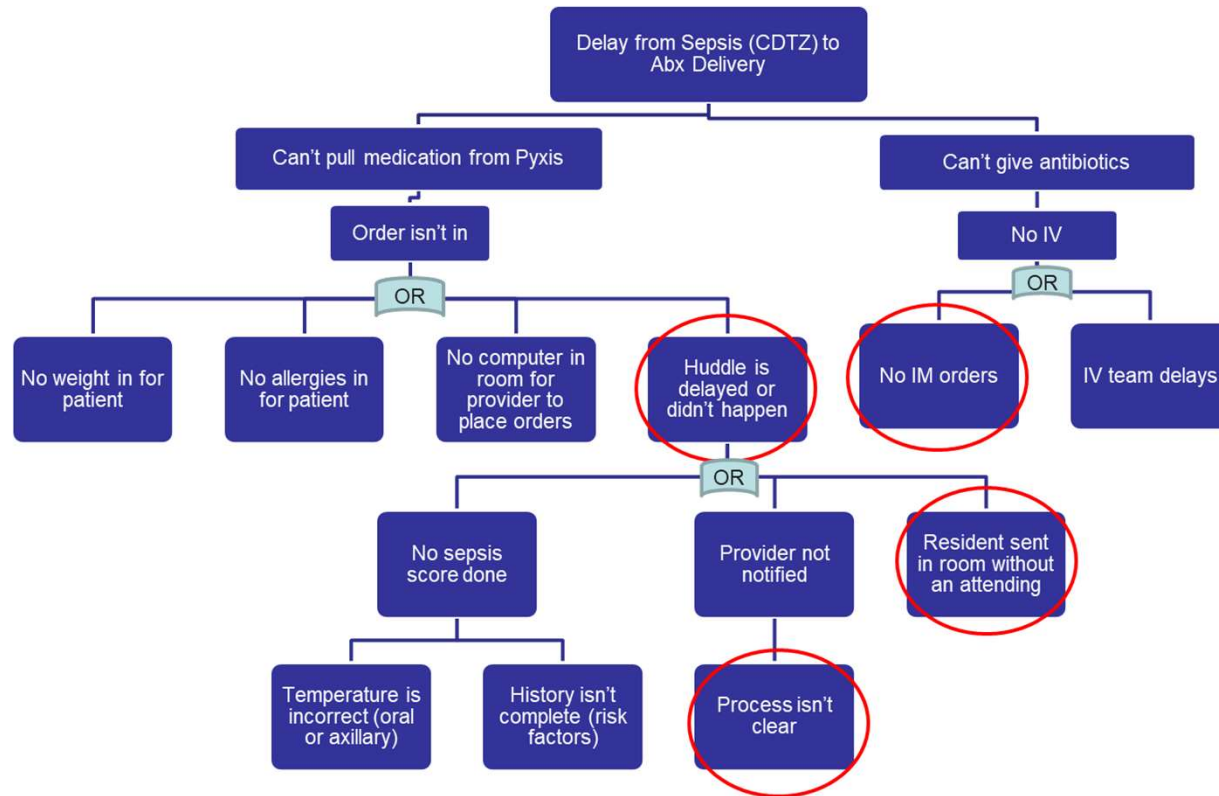


Design & Methods: Fishbone

Fishbone



Design & Methods: Fault Tree



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Design & Methods: Analyze

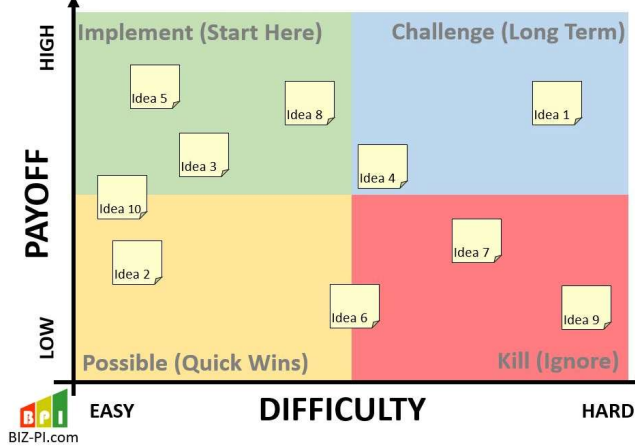


Identify the most impactful change

Affinity Diagram



PICK Chart



Cause & Effect Matrix

		Rating of Importance to Project (low 0; high 10)											
		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Total
Process Step	Process Inputs												
Scoring & Recognition	Help teams recognize sepsis by xxx (educate/mock scenarios? Modules?)	9	9	9	9	9	3	9	0				357
1	Clinical Pathway	9	9	9	9	3	9	9	1				335
2	Sepsis Alert Notification	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	1				299
3	Process after sepsis recognized & score is assigned	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	0				297
4	Others	9	9	9	9	9	1	1	0				273
5	EMR/Orderset	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0				261
6	EMR/Orderset	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0				261
7	Pharmacy	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0				261
8	Others	9	3	9	9	9	1	1	0				237

Design & Methods: Improve



2 Clear Themes:

- **Unclear huddle process**
- **Lack of communication**

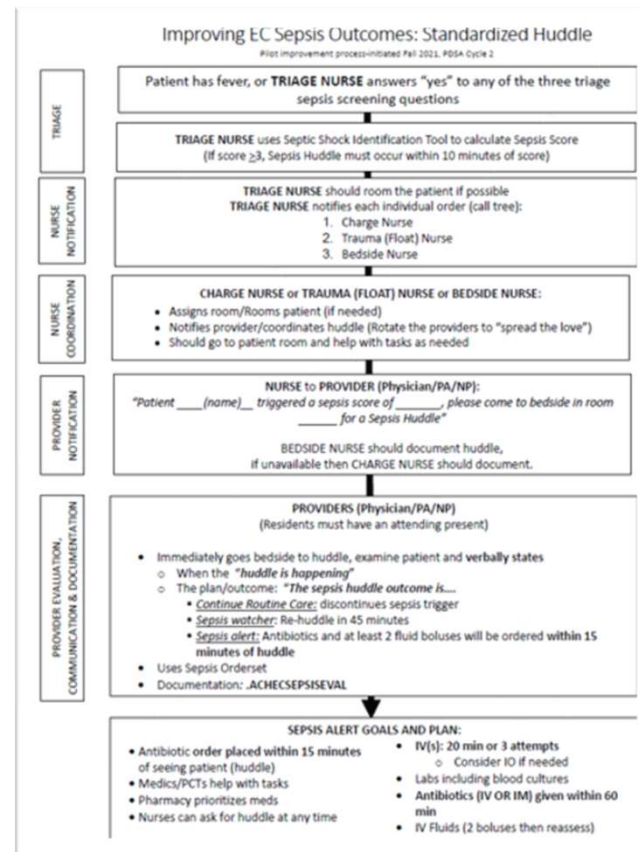
- The team agreed to create a Standardized Huddle Process
- September 2021 to June 2022, two Plan Do Study Act (PDSA) cycles were implemented followed by a control phase.

Standardized Huddle Process



A visual diagram was created:

- Improve workflow
- Role clarity
 - Charge Nurse
- Scripting for better communication
- Set timeliness goals for
 - Huddles (10 min from screen)
 - Antibiotic orders (15min)
 - IV access goals (20min/3x)



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Standardized Huddle Process



Education:

- Division Meetings
- One on one discussions in real time with frontline staff
- Informational Poster in the team center
- Asked questions about barriers and challenges

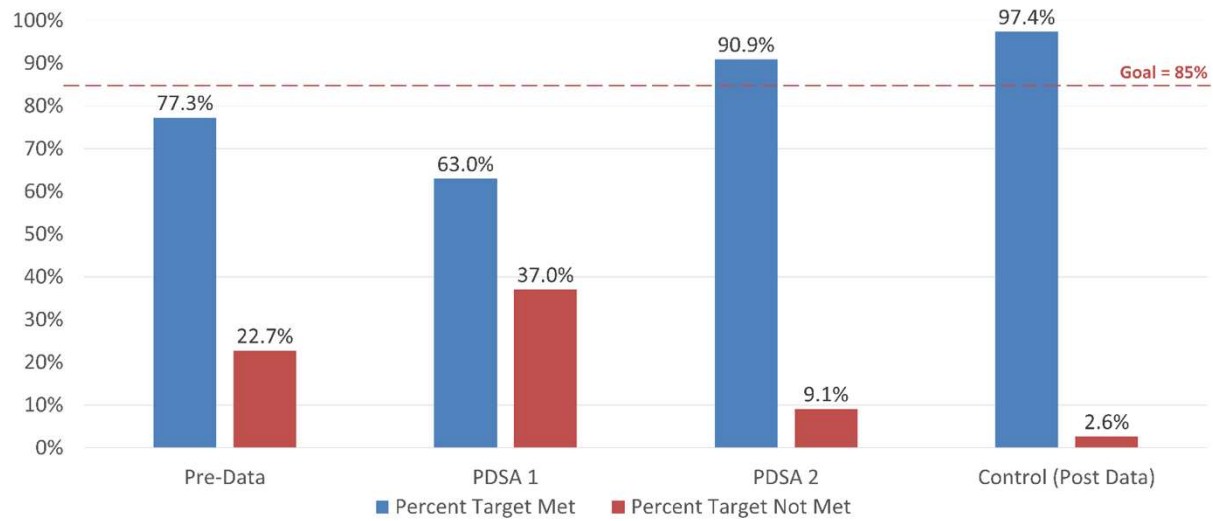
Other Efforts:

- Sepsis data sent to teams biweekly
- Kudos given to those who met target

Results

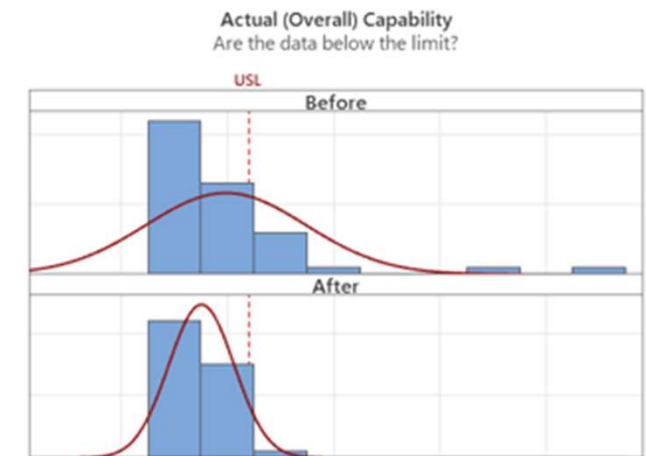


% Target Met vs % Target Not Met by Phase
Target= Sepsis Recognition (CDTZ) to Antibiotic Start within 60 minutes for Sepsis Alerts



Results

- Fisher exact testing of pre versus post implementation data showed we met target 97.4% of the time ($p = 0.009$), above our goal of 85%.
- Capability comparison of the pre-data and control phase showed the process standard deviation was significantly reduced ($p=0.047$) with a reduction in the average time in minutes from recognition to antimicrobial administration from 49.2 minutes to 37.7 minutes.

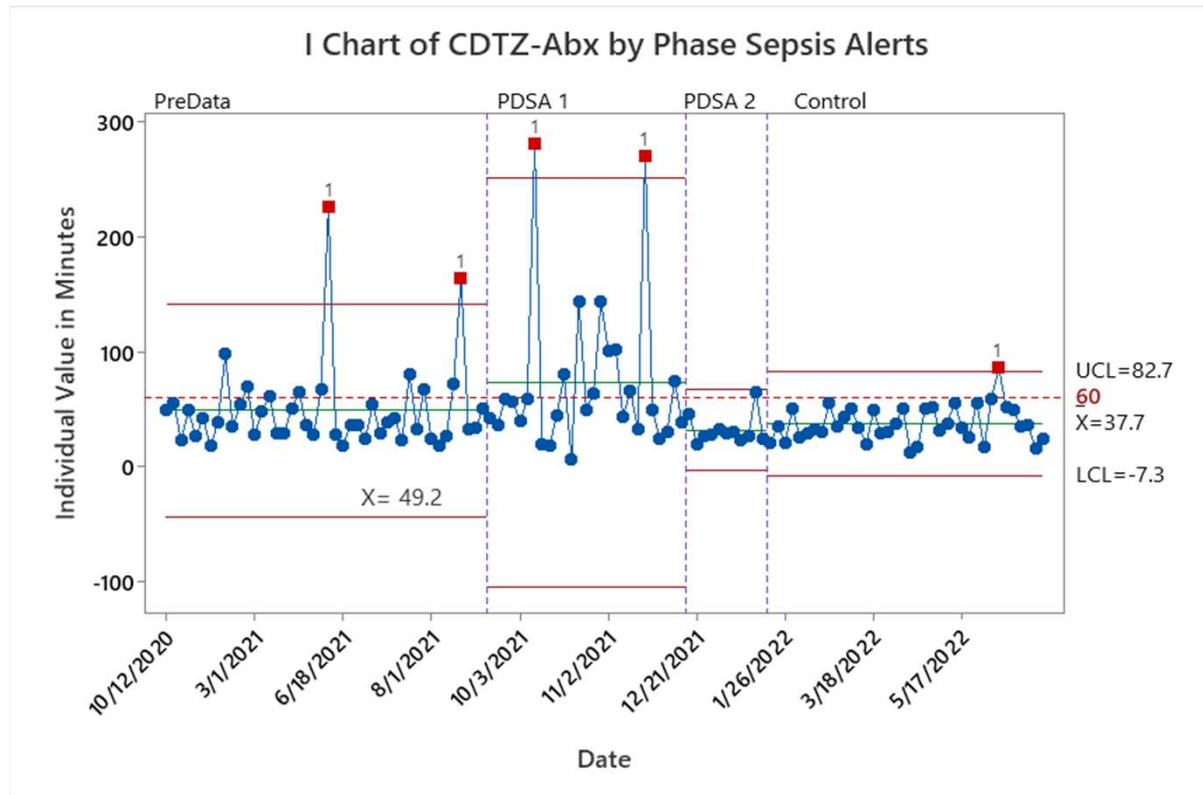


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Results: Control Chart



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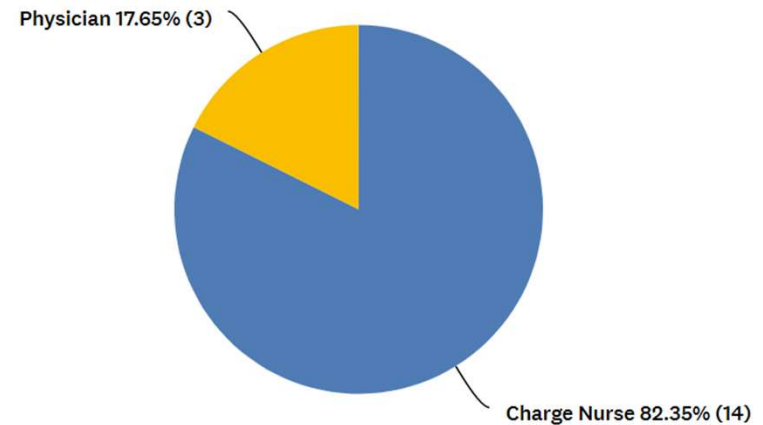
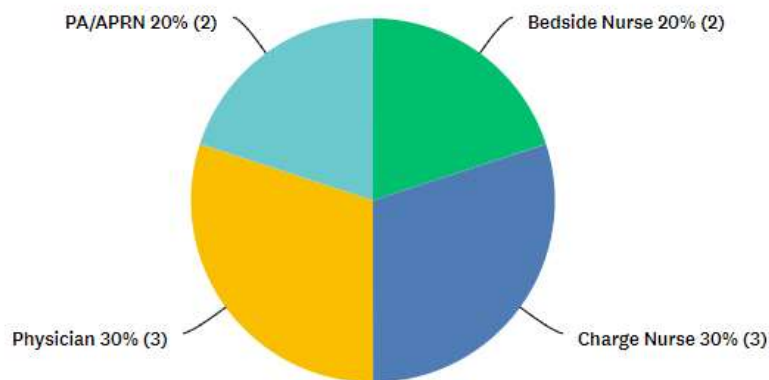
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Results



Question: Triage nurses, who do you notify first for sepsis score 3 or greater?



Conclusions



- Quality improvement methodologies enabled our team to significantly reduce variability in practice in effort to implement evidence-based recommendations for pediatric sepsis patients.
- Incorporating feedback from a multidisciplinary team provided insights and detailed perspective of root causes which directed our focus on standardizing the huddle process and improving communication between nurses and providers



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Conclusions



Thank You



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Questions?

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