



AIIAO
Associazione Italiana Infermieri
di Area Oncologica
Affiliata EONS - European Oncology Nursing Society
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VI CONGRESSO NAZIONALE AIIAO
VALUTAZIONE DELLE PERFORMANCE ASSISTENZIALI IN AMBITO ONCOLOGICO
9-10 Giugno 2017 Università Campus Bio-Medico ROMA

Il rationale degli esiti sensibili alle
cure infermieristiche:
cosa dice la letteratura?

Dario Laquintana
Direttore UOC Direzione Professioni Sanitarie
Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda
Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico Milano

NSO

- Griffiths (2008) describe i *nursing sensitive outcome* come aspetti dell'esperienza, del comportamento e dello stato di salute del paziente che sono determinati in tutto o in parte dall'assistenza infermieristica ricevuta, con variazioni che dipendono dalla qualità e dalla quantità dell'assistenza stessa.



Alcuni esempi di esiti sui pazienti

- Lesioni da pressione;
- Errori nella somministrazione della terapia;
- Cadute;
- Riammissioni in ospedale dopo 30 gg;
- Ricorso all'utilizzo dei mezzi di contenzione;
- Soddisfazione del paziente
- Emorragie
- Failure to rescue (n° pz deceduti per complicanze/n° pz con complicanze);
- Arresto cardiaco
- Shock
- Insufficienza respiratoria
- Trombosi venosa profonda
- Infezioni contratte in ospedale (sito chirurgico, respiratorie e urinarie);

Perchè?



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

NURSE-STAFFING LEVELS AND THE QUALITY OF CARE IN HOSPITALS

Special Article

JAMA The Journal of the
American Medical Association

Hospital Nurse Staffing and Patient Mortality, Nurse Burnout, and Job Dissatisfaction

Linda H. Aiken, PhD, RN

Sean P. Clarke, PhD, RN

Context The worsening hospital nurse shortage and recent California legislation mandating minimum hospital patient-to-nurse ratios demand an understanding of

Risorse, processi, esiti

- Effetto degli studi dei primi anni 2000...e precedenti
- Nursing Management 1988 May;19(5):34-5, 38-9, 42-3. Nurse staffing, patient outcome and cost. Flood SD, Diers D
- Cambio di paradigma: dal processo agli esiti
- Finanziamento sugli esiti anche per Medicare
- Trend stabile

VALUE-BASED PROGRAMS

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2018	2019
LEGISLATION PASSED	MIPPA	ACA		PAMA	MACRA		
PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED			ESRD - QIP HVBP HRRP	HAC	VM	SNF-VBP	APMs MIPS

LEGISLATION

ACA: Affordable Care Act
MACRA: the Medicare Access & CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015
MIPPA: Medicare Improvements for Patients & Providers Act
PAMA: Protecting Access to Medicare Act

PROGRAM

APMs: Alternative Payment Models
ESRD-QIP: End-Stage Renal Disease Quality Incentive Program
HACRP: Hospital-Acquired Condition Reduction Program
HRRP: Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program
HVBP: Hospital Value-Based Purchasing Program
MIPS: Merit-Based Incentive Payment System
VM: Value Modifier or Physician Value-Based Modifier (PVBM)
SNFVBP: Skilled Nursing Facility Value-Based Purchasing Program

CMS.gov

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Linking Quality to Payment

Evoluzione del sistema

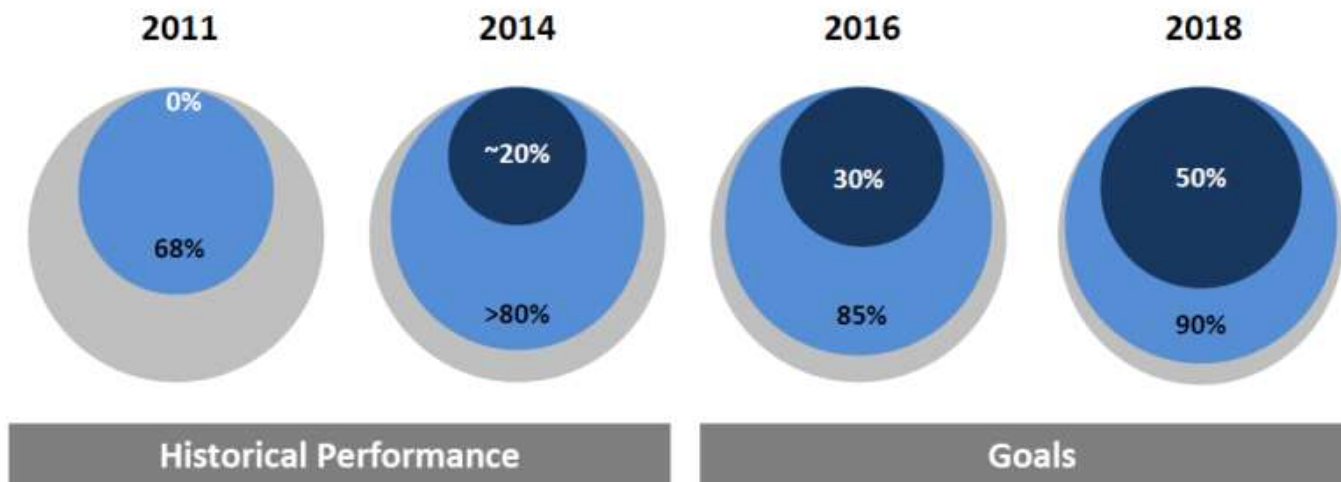
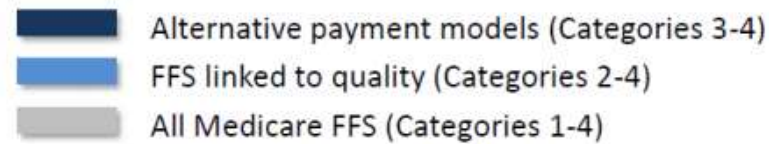
Alternative Payment Models:

1. 30% of Medicare payments are tied to quality or value through alternative payment models by the end of 2016
2. 50% by the end of 2018

Linking FFS Payments to Quality/Value:

1. 85% of all Medicare fee-for-service payments are tied to quality or value by 2016
2. 90% by the end of 2018

Target percentage of payments in 'FFS linked to quality' and 'alternative payment models' by 2016 and 2018



Hospital Nurse Staffing and Patient Mortality, Nurse Burnout, and Job Dissatisfaction

Linda H. Aiken, PhD, RN

Sean P. Clarke, PhD, RN

Douglas M. Sloane, PhD

Julie Sochalski, PhD, RN

Jeffrey H. Silber, MD, PhD

THE PAST DECADE HAS BEEN A TUR-

Context The worsening hospital nurse shortage mandating minimum hospital patient-to-nurse ratios and how nurse staffing levels affect patient outcomes.

Objective To determine the association between patient mortality, failure-to-rescue (deaths following surgery), and factors related to nurse retention.

Design, Setting, and Participants Cross-sectional analyses of linked data from 10 184 staff nurses surveyed, 232 342 general, orthopedic, and vascular surgery patients discharged from the hospital between April 1, 1998, and November 30, 1999, and administrative data from 168 nonfederal adult general hospitals in Pennsylvania.

Main Outcome Measures Risk-adjusted patient mortality and failure-to-rescue within 30 days of admission, and nurse-reported job dissatisfaction and job-related burnout.

Results After adjusting for patient and hospital characteristics (size, teaching status, and technology), each additional patient per nurse was associated with a 7% (odds ratio [OR], 1.07; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.03-1.12) increase in the likelihood of dying within 30 days of admission and a 7% (OR, 1.07; 95% CI, 1.02-1.11) increase in the odds of failure-to-rescue. After adjusting for nurse and hospital characteristics, each additional patient per nurse was associated with a 23% (OR, 1.23; 95% CI, 1.13-1.34) increase in the odds of burnout and a 15% (OR, 1.15; 95% CI, 1.07-1.25) increase in the odds of job dissatisfaction.

Conclusions In hospitals with high patient-to-nurse ratios, surgical patients experience higher risk-adjusted 30-day mortality and failure-to-rescue rates, and nurses are more likely to experience burnout and job dissatisfaction.

JAMA. 2002;288:1987-1993

www.jama.com

Aiken L.H., Clarke S.P., Sloane D.M., Sochalski J., Silber J.H., Hospital nurse staffing and patient mortality, nurse burnout and job dissatisfaction, *JAMA*, 2002, 288, 16, 1987-1993.

- 210 ospedali, 10.184 infermiere e 232.342 pz dimessi dai reparti di chirurgia generale, ortopedica e vascolare
- Outcome misurati:
- Mortalità e *failure to rescue* entro 30 giorni;
- Insoddisfazione sul lavoro e *Burnout*
- **Risultati:**
- Ogni paziente in più ai 6 assistiti da un'infermiera comporta:
 - un aumento del 7% del rischio di mortalità e di *failure to rescue* entro 30 giorni;
 - un aumento del 23% della probabilità di incorrere nel *burnout*;
 - un aumento del 15% della probabilità di provare insoddisfazione al lavoro.

NURSE-STAFFING LEVELS AND THE QUALITY OF CARE IN HOSPITALS

JACK NEEDLEMAN, PH.D., PETER BUERHAUS, PH.D., R.N., SOEREN MATTKE, M.D., M.P.H., MAUREEN STEWART, B.A.,
AND KATYA ZELEVINSKY

ABSTRACT

Background It is uncertain whether lower levels of staffing by nurses at hospitals are associated with an increased risk that patients will have complications or die.

Methods We used administrative data from 1997 for 799 hospitals in 11 states (covering 5,075,969 discharges of medical patients and 1,104,659 discharges

HOSPITALS, wrote Lewis Thoma *Youngest Science*, are "held together together, enabled to function . . . nurses."¹ More than 1.3 million registered nurses work in hospitals in the United States. Hospitals have responded to financial pressure from care, managed care, and other private payer

verse outcomes, differences in the nursing care received for each hospital's patients, and other variables.

Results The mean number of hours of nursing care per patient-day was 11.4, of which 7.8 hours were provided by registered nurses, 1.2 hours by licensed practical nurses, and 2.4 hours by nurses' aides. Among medical patients, a higher proportion of hours of care per day provided by registered nurses and a greater absolute number of hours of care per day provided by registered nurses were associated with a shorter length of stay ($P=0.01$ and $P<0.001$, respectively) and lower rates of both urinary tract infections ($P<0.001$ and $P=0.003$, respectively) and upper gastrointestinal bleeding ($P=0.03$ and $P=0.007$, respectively). A higher proportion of hours of care provided by registered nurses was also associated with lower rates of pneumonia ($P=0.001$), shock or cardiac arrest ($P=0.007$), and "failure to rescue," which was defined as death from pneumonia, shock or cardiac arrest, upper gastrointestinal bleeding, sepsis, or deep venous thrombosis ($P=0.05$). Among surgical patients, a higher proportion of care provided by registered nurses was associated with lower rates of urinary tract infections ($P=0.04$), and a greater number of hours of care per day provided by registered nurses was associated with lower rates of "failure to rescue" ($P=0.008$). We found no associations between increased levels of staffing by registered nurses and the rate of in-hospital death or between increased staffing by licensed practical nurses or nurses' aides and the rate of adverse outcomes.

Conclusions A higher proportion of hours of nursing care provided by registered nurses and a greater

Needleman J et al. Nurse-Staffing Levels and the Quality of Care in Hospitals. *N Engl J Med*; 2002; 346 (22): 1715-22.

799 ospedali, 11 stati, 6.200.000 pazienti

- Il numero medio di ore dedicate a ogni paziente è di: 11.4, suddivise in :
- 7,8 ore erogate da infermieri;
- 1,2 ore erogate da figure simili ai nostri OSS;
- 2,4 ore erogate da personale ausiliario.
- Un aumento delle ore erogate dagli infermieri si traduce in:
- Diminuzione della durata della degenza nei pazienti internistici;
- Diminuzione del numero delle IVU;
- Diminuzione del numero dei sanguinamenti del tratto GI superiore;
- Diminuzione delle polmoniti, degli episodi di shock e di arresto cardiaco e degli episodi di *failure to rescue*.

The Association of Registered Nurse Staffing Levels and Patient Outcomes

Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Robert L. Kane, MD,* Tatyana A. Shamiyan, MD, MS,* Christine Mueller, PhD, RN,†
Sue Duval, PhD,* and Timothy J. Wilt, MD, MPH‡

Objective: To examine the association between registered nurse (RN) staffing and patient outcomes in acute care hospitals.

Study Selection: Twenty-eight studies reported adjusted odds ratios of patient outcomes in categories of RN-to-patient ratio, and met inclusion criteria. Information was abstracted using a standardized protocol.

Data Synthesis: Random effects models assessed heterogeneity and pooled data from individual studies. Increased RN staffing was associated with lower hospital related mortality in intensive care units (ICUs) [odds ratios (OR), 0.91; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.86–0.96], in surgical (OR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.80–0.89), and in medical patients (OR, 0.94; 95% CI, 0.94–0.95) per additional full time equivalent per patient day. An increase by 1 RN per patient day was associated with a decreased odds ratio of hospital acquired pneumonia (OR, 0.70; 95% CI, 0.56–0.88), unplanned extubation (OR, 0.49; 95% CI, 0.36–0.67), respiratory failure (OR, 0.40; 95% CI, 0.27–0.59), and cardiac arrest (OR, 0.72; 95% CI, 0.62–0.84) in ICUs, with a lower risk of failure to rescue (OR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.79–0.90) in surgical patients. Length of stay was shorter by 24% in ICUs (OR, 0.76; 95% CI, 0.62–0.94) and by 31% in surgical patients (OR, 0.69; 95% CI, 0.55–0.86).

Conclusions: Studies with different design show associations between increased RN staffing and lower odds of hospital related mortality and adverse patient events. Patient and hospital characteristics, including hospitals' commitment to quality of medical care, likely contribute to the actual causal pathway.

Key Words: nursing staff, hospital, quality, length of stay.

Nurses are crucial to providing high-quality care.^{1–3} Hospital restructuring in the last 2 decades, in response to the advent of managed care and diagnosis-related groups, shortened hospitalizations of acutely ill patients and placed new stresses on nurses to provide safe patient care.^{4–6} Increasing the nurse-to-patient ratios has been recommended as a means to improve patient safety.^{7–9} California is the only state that has mandatory nurse-to-patient ratios, although mandatory nurse staffing legislation has been proposed in several other states^{10,11} as well as all Medicare participating hospitals.¹² However, these mandatory staffing regulations are not supported by evidence-based optimal nurse-to-patient ratios.¹³

We undertook a systematic review of the extant literature on the association between registered nurse (RN)-to-patient ratios, and outcomes. These ratios have been expressed in 2 different ways.¹⁴ One method uses a ratio of full time equivalents (FTEs) of RNs per patient day, whereas the second uses the number of patients assigned to 1 RN per shift in the unit (see Appendix A which can be found on the Medical Care website, www.lww-medicalcare.com). This study is part of a larger evidence report conducted for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to examine several key questions related to nurse staffing and patient outcomes in acute care hospitals. The full report can be found at <http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/evrtpdfs.htm>.

METHODS

Objective: To examine the association between registered nurse (RN) staffing and patient outcomes in acute care hospitals.

Study Selection: Twenty-eight studies reported adjusted odds ratios of patient outcomes in categories of RN-to-patient ratio, and met inclusion criteria. Information was abstracted using a standardized protocol.

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Conclusions: Studies with different design show associations between increased RN staffing and lower odds of hospital related mortality and adverse patient events. Patient and hospital characteristics, including hospitals' commitment to quality of medical care, likely contribute to the actual causal pathway.

Key Words: nursing staff, hospital, quality, length of stay, mortality, safety, failure to rescue

(*Med Care* 2007;45: 1195–1204)

Kane RL et al., The association of registered nurse staffing levels and patient outcomes: systematic review and metanalysis; *Medical Care*, 2007, 45 (12), 1195-1204.

96 studi inclusi nella metanalisi

Ch= Rn/pz <2, 2.8,4.9,>5 – Med = Rn/pz <2, 3, 4.8, 6 – Icu= Rn/pz <1.6, 2, 3.3,>4

Un aumento di un paziente per ogni infermiere provoca, relativamente alla **mortalità**:

- Un aumento del 9% del rischio di morte in ICU (5 vite salvate su 1000 pz),
- Un aumento del 16 % del rischio di morte in chirurgia (6 vite salvate su 1000 pz),
- Un aumento del 6 % del rischio di morte in medicina (5 vite salvate su 1000 pz),

Un aumento di un paziente per ogni infermiere provoca, relativamente agli **eventi avversi**:

- Un aumento nella frequenza delle polmoniti acquisite in ospedale;
- Un aumento nella frequenza delle estubazioni non pianificate;
- Un aumento nella frequenza delle insufficienze respiratorie nei pazienti chirurgici;
- Un aumento nella frequenza degli arresti cardiaci;
- Un aumento nella frequenza dei *failure to rescue*;
- Un aumento del 24% della durata della degenza in TI;
- Un aumento del 31% della durata della degenza in chirurgia.

Nurse Staffing and Inpatient Hospital Mortality

Jack Needleman, Ph.D., Peter Buerhaus, Ph.D., R.N., V. Shane Pankratz, Ph.D.,
Cynthia L. Leibson, Ph.D., Susanna R. Stevens, M.S.,
and Marcelline Harris, Ph.D., R.N.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Cross-sectional studies of hospital-level administrative data have shown an associa-

METHODS

We used data from a large tertiary academic medical center involving 197,961 admissions and 176,696 nursing shifts of 8 hours each in 43 hospital units to examine the association between mortality and patient exposure to nursing shifts during which staffing by RNs was 8 hours or more below the staffing target. We also examined the association between mortality and high patient turnover owing to admissions, transfers, and discharges. We used Cox proportional-hazards models in the analyses with adjustment for characteristics of patients and hospital units.

RESULTS

Staffing by RNs was within 8 hours of the target level for 84% of shifts, and patient turnover was within 1 SD of the day-shift mean for 93% of shifts. Overall mortality was 61% of the expected rate for similar patients on the basis of modified diagnosis-related groups. There was a significant association between increased mortality and increased exposure to unit shifts during which staffing by RNs was 8 hours or more below the target level (hazard ratio per shift 8 hours or more below target, 1.02; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.01 to 1.03; $P < 0.001$). The association between increased mortality and high patient turnover was also significant (hazard ratio per high-turnover shift, 1.04; 95% CI, 1.02 to 1.06; $P < 0.001$).

CONCLUSIONS

In this retrospective observational study, staffing of RNs below target levels was associated with increased mortality, which reinforces the need to match staffing with patients' needs for nursing care. (Funded by the Agency for Healthcare Research

Needleman J., Buerhaus P., Shane Pankratz V., Leibson C.L., Stevens S.R., Harris M., Nurse Staffing and Inpatient Hospital Mortality, *N Engl J Med*, 2011, 364, 1037-1045.

43 UO, 197.961 pazienti, 176969 turni di infermiere

- Rispetto ai turni pianificati, la diminuzione della presenza di un infermiere per turno provoca un aumento statisticamente significativo del rischio di morte (2% in più).
- Si verifica un aumento statisticamente significativo del rischio di morte (4% in più) anche quando aumenta il turnover dei pazienti (calcolato come la somma dei ricoveri, delle dimissioni e dei trasferimenti). Il turnover dei pazienti è ritenuto un componente fondamentale del carico di lavoro degli infermieri.

Nurse staffing and education and hospital mortality in nine European countries: a retrospective observational study



Linda H Aiken, Douglas M Sloane, Luk Bruyneel, Koen Van den Heede, Peter Griffiths, Maria Kózka, Emmanuel Lesaffre, Matthew D McHugh, M T Moreno-Casbas, Anne Carol Tishelman, Theo van Achterberg, Walter Sermeus, for the RN4CAST consortium

Summary

Background Austerity measures and health-system redesign to improve patient outcomes. The RN4CAST study was designed to inform components of hospital operating expenses. We aimed to assess nurses' educational qualifications in nine of the 12 RN4CAST countries associated with variation in hospital mortality after common surgical

Methods For this observational study, we obtained discharge data for 422730 patients aged 50 years or older who underwent common surgeries in 300 hospitals in nine European countries. Administrative data were coded with a standard protocol (variants of the ninth or tenth versions of the International Classification of Diseases) to estimate 30 day in-hospital mortality by use of risk adjustment measures including age, sex, admission type, 43 dummy variables suggesting surgery type, and 17 dummy variables suggesting comorbidities present at admission. Surveys of 26516 nurses practising in study hospitals were used to measure nurse staffing and nurse education. We used generalised estimating equations to assess the effects of nursing factors on the likelihood of surgical patients dying within 30 days of admission, before and after adjusting for other hospital and patient characteristics.

patient outcomes. The RN4CAST study was designed to inform decision making about nursing, one of the largest components of hospital operating expenses. We aimed to assess whether differences in patient to nurse ratios and nurses' educational qualifications in nine of the 12 RN4CAST countries with similar patient discharge data were associated with variation in hospital mortality after common surgical procedures.

Methods For this observational study, we obtained discharge data for 422730 patients aged 50 years or older who underwent common surgeries in 300 hospitals in nine European countries. Administrative data were coded with a standard protocol (variants of the ninth or tenth versions of the International Classification of Diseases) to estimate 30 day in-hospital mortality by use of risk adjustment measures including age, sex, admission type, 43 dummy variables suggesting surgery type, and 17 dummy variables suggesting comorbidities present at admission. Surveys of 26516 nurses practising in study hospitals were used to measure nurse staffing and nurse education. We used generalised estimating equations to assess the effects of nursing factors on the likelihood of surgical patients dying within 30 days of admission, before and after adjusting for other hospital and patient characteristics.

Findings An increase in a nurses' workload by one patient increased the likelihood of an inpatient dying within 30 days of admission by 7% (odds ratio 1.068, 95% CI 1.031–1.106), and every 10% increase in bachelor's degree nurses was associated with a decrease in this likelihood by 7% (0.929, 0.886–0.973). These associations imply that patients in hospitals in which 60% of nurses had bachelor's degrees and nurses cared for an average of six patients would have almost 30% lower mortality than patients in hospitals in which only 30% of nurses had bachelor's degrees and nurses cared for an average of eight patients.

Interpretation Nurse staffing cuts to save money might adversely affect patient outcomes. An increased emphasis on bachelor's education for nurses could reduce preventable hospital deaths.

Aiken L.H. et al. for the RN4CAST consortium, Nurse staffing and education and hospital mortality in nine European countries: a retrospective observational study, *The Lancet*, 26 febbraio 2014.

- RN4CAST è un progetto europeo (<http://www.rn4cast.eu/en/index.php>) che ha l'obiettivo di studiare le caratteristiche della professione infermieristica in Europa.
- La pubblicazione su Lancet si riferisce a uno studio, che ha visto coinvolti più di 400.000 pazienti con età maggiore a 50 anni, provenienti da 300 ospedali in 9 diversi Paesi europei (Italia esclusa) e 26516 infermiere, nel quale è stata correlata la mortalità ospedaliera a 30 giorni dall'ammissione al carico di lavoro e alla formazione di base.

Risultati:

- Ogni paziente da assistere in più aumenta la probabilità di mortalità a 30 giorni del 7%;
- Un aumento del 10% del personale formato con laurea di primo livello (*Bachelor degree*) è associato ad una diminuzione del rischio di mortalità del 7%.

RN4CAST in Italia 2016

- Consorzio internazionale
- Ha replicato gli studi di Aiken nel mondo. dodici paesi europei: Belgio, Inghilterra, Finlandia, Germania, Grecia, Irlanda, Norvegia, Polonia, Spagna, Svezia, Svizzera e Olanda.
- Finanziato con un grant da € 3.000.000,00 dell'Unione Europea nell'ambito del Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013)
- L'Italia ha aderito lo scorso anno, con uno studio coordinato dall'Università di Genova
- Coinvolte 13 regioni, 30 aziende sanitarie e ospedaliere per un totale di 40 ospedali, circa 3700 infermieri e 3700 pazienti

Nursing Sensitive Outcome 2016

Obiettivi:

- descrivere i pazienti (case-mix) e lo staffing (ore infermieri-paziente, formazione degli infermieri, benessere lavorativo, modelli organizzativo-assistenziali) nelle UO studiate.
- descrivere l'incidenza degli ESI per migliorare l'impatto dell'assistenza infermieristica sulla qualità delle cure.
- individuare i potenziali fattori di rischio correlati agli ESI (gravità del paziente, skill-mix dello staffing, modello organizzativo, ecc...)

Servizio Sanitario Regione Emilia Romagna



RICERCA ESAMED

Articoli pubblicati

Esiti Sensibili all'Assistenza in Medicina

Comitato Scientifico

Saiani Luisa¹, Guarnier Annamaria², Zai

Gruppo di lavoro

Barelli Paolo², Allegrini Elisabetta⁴, Bazo

Michele¹⁰, Taddia Patrizia¹¹, Salmaso Da

1. Università degli Studi di Verona

2. Servizio Governance processi assistenziali

3. Università degli Studi di Bologna

4. Servizio per le Professioni Sanitarie, Azie

5. Servizio Infermieristico e Tecnico Fondaz

6. Servizio per le Professioni Sanitarie Azie

7. Servizio delle Professioni Sanitarie – ULS

8. Servizio Infermieristico Aziendale Aziend

9. Servizio Professioni Sanitarie Azienda UL

10. Servizio per le Professioni Sanitarie Azie

11. Servizio Infermieristico, Tecnico Riabilita

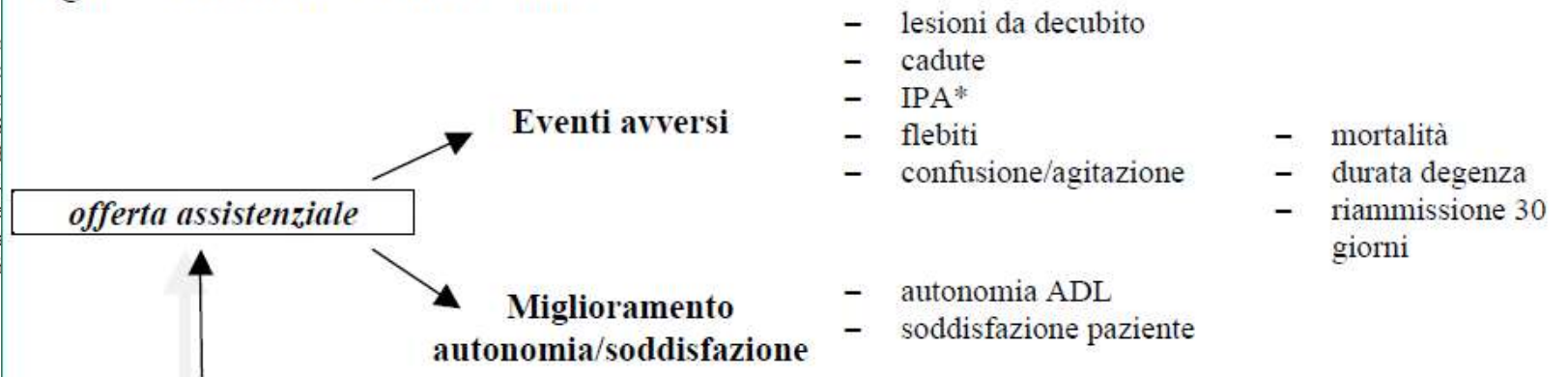
12. Servizio Direzione delle Professioni San

13. Università degli Studi di Udine

Framework, variabili dipendenti e indipendenti

Per effetti sui pazienti, esiti o "nursing sensitive outcomes" s'intendono i cambiamenti misurabili nella condizione del paziente -*variabile dipendente*- influenzata dalle cure infermieristiche ricevute -*variabile indipendente* (Palese et al, 2008). Gli esiti dell'assistenza infermieristica sono ricondotti, oggi, a due categorie: eventi avversi/complicanze (esiti negativi) e miglioramento dello stato funzionale/soddisfazione (esiti positivi).

Figura 1. Framework dello studio



1) dose assistenziale/die
(minuti assistenza/die/paziente)

2) Skill mix [inf/(inf+OSS)]

*IPA, infezioni correlate alle pratiche assistenziali

Disegno dello studio

Non meno di 200 minuti?

Esperienza ESAMED:

- Creata una rete di ricerca collaborativa tra università (Verona, Udine, Bologna) e 10 Servizi Infermieristici/SITRA/DPS di quattro regioni
- Elaborazione condivisa del progetto di ricerca
- Raccolta dati nei servizi di degenza
- Condivisione dei risultati
- Risultati pubblicati in 7 lavori negli anni 2015-2016 sulle riviste Aging clinical and experimental research, Journal of evaluation in clinical practice, Geriatric nursing, Scandinavian journal of caring sciences, The Journal of hospital infection, Internal and emergency medicine.

Solo staffing? Esiti delle cure delle infermiere specializzate in oncologia

- 98 infermiere (35 specializzate in oncologia) e 270 pazienti
- 109 pz assistiti da RN specializzate e 161 da RN non specializzate
- Le infermiere specializzate
 - hanno maggiori conoscenze sulla gestione dei sintomi (nausea, vomito e dolore)
 - Sono più soddisfatte e la loro soddisfazione è correlata a quella dei pazienti
- I pazienti assistiti dalle infermiere specializzate hanno migliori esiti per soddisfazione, controllo della nausea e del dolore.

Coleman EA, Coon SK, Lockhart K, Kennedy RL, Montgomery R, Copeland N, McNatt P, Stewart C. Effect of certification in oncology nursing on nursing-sensitive outcomes. J Nurs Adm. 2010 Oct;40(10 Suppl):S35-42.

Solo infermieri? Le cure erogate ai pazienti oncologici negli ospedali specializzati

- Obiettivo: confrontare la mortalità a 30 giorni dal ricovero negli ospedali e negli istituti oncologici
- Metodo: analisi secondaria di studi sul clima lavorativo, registri specifici ed big data amministrativi – 160 ospedali e 10370 pazienti
- Risultati: pazienti oncologici immunodepressi hanno una riduzione della mortalità (fino al 33%) negli istituti oncologici (dati corretti per caratteristiche ospedali, pazienti e staff infermieristico). Occorre identificare e diffondere i processi di cura efficaci per la riduzione della mortalità

Friese CR(1), Silber JH, Aiken LH. National Cancer Institute Cancer Center designation and 30-day mortality for hospitalized, immunocompromised cancer patients. *Cancer Invest.* 2010 Aug;28(7):751-7.

Friese CR(1), Earle CC, Silber JH, Aiken LH. Hospital characteristics, clinical severity, and outcomes for surgical oncology patients. *Surgery.* 2010 May;147(5):602-9.

Solo Infermieri? Il clima lavorativo...

- Briefings/debriefings, team-building, formazione e uso di checklists migliora il clima di collaborazione, comunicazione, sicurezza e determina migliori esiti nei pazienti chirurgici

Mazzocco K, Petitti DB, Fong KT, et al. Surgical team behaviors and patient outcomes. *Am J Surg.* 2009;197:678-685.

Sacks GD, Shannon EM, Dawes AJ, et al. Teamwork, communication and safety climate: a systematic review of interventions to improve surgical culture. *BMJ Qual Saf.* 2015;24:458-467.

Solo infermieri? Qualità percepita e qualità della chirurgia oncologica urologica

La soddisfazione del paziente pesa fino a 1/3 sul punteggio di valutazione degli ospedali su cui si calcolano i rimborsi Medicare e Medicaid, ma è correlata agli esiti dei pazienti?

Selezionati i pazienti sottoposti a chirurgia oncologica urologica dal Nationwide Inpatient Sample e confrontati con i dati del Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) dal 2009 al 2011 (comunicazione con infermieri e medici, controllo dolore, informazioni sulle terapie e sulla dimissione, soddisfazione e confort alberghiero).

Valutata mortalità, degenza media, disposizioni terminali e complicanze (lesioni iatrogene, IRA, complicanze cardiache, delirio, disidratazione, malnutrizione, complicanze genitourinarie e gastrointestinali, cadute, fratture, LDP, emorragie e infezioni postoperatorie non solo ferita ma anche da pneumonia o clostridium, sepsi, trombosi, ecc.)

Popolazione 46988 pz

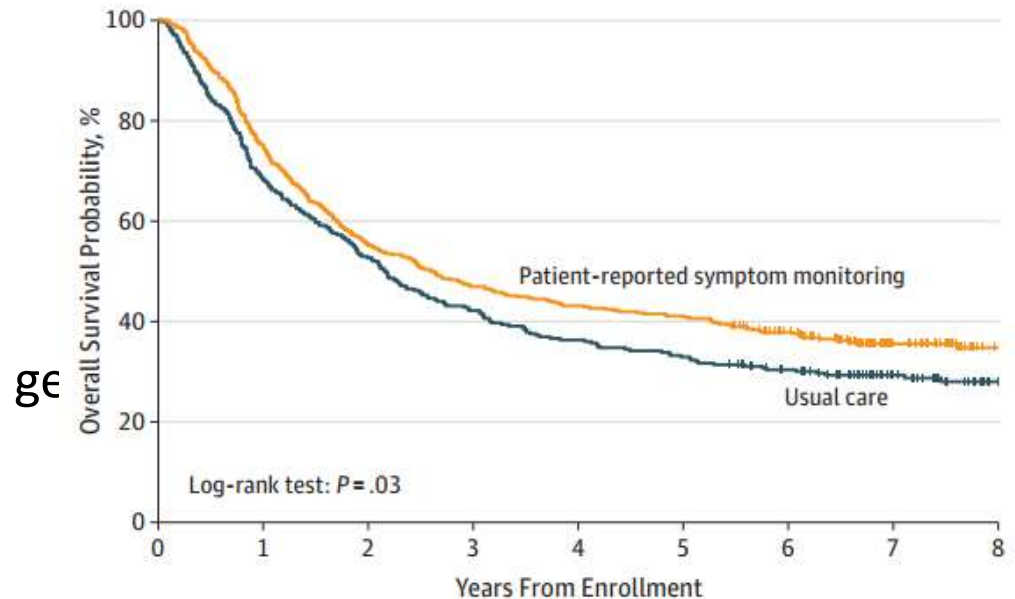
La soddisfazione per le cure ricevute da infermieri è correlata a minori esiti sensibili negativi.

Nessuna correlazione tra soddisfazione del paziente ed indicatori hard (mortalità a 30 giorni, ecc.)

Shirk JD, Tan HJ, Hu JC, Saigal CS, Litwin MS. Patient experience and quality of urologic cancer surgery in US hospitals. *Cancer*. 2016 Aug 15;122(16):2571-8.

Solo infermieri? L'integrating electronic patient-reported outcomes (PROs)

- 766 pazienti con metastasi randomizzati all'uso di dispositivo elettronico per la registrazione dei sintomi
- In caso di sintomo invio automatico di email a infermiera che contattava il paziente e modificava la terapia, i sintomi, coinvolgeva il clinico in caso di problemi
- Aumento della sopravvivenza e della qualità della vita



Basch E, Deal AM, Dueck AC, Scher HI, Kris MG, Hudis C, Schrag D. Overall Survival Results of a Trial Assessing Patient-Reported Outcomes for Symptom Monitoring During Routine Cancer Treatment. *JAMA*. Published online June 04, 2017. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.7156 - Presentation at the American Society of Clinical Oncology

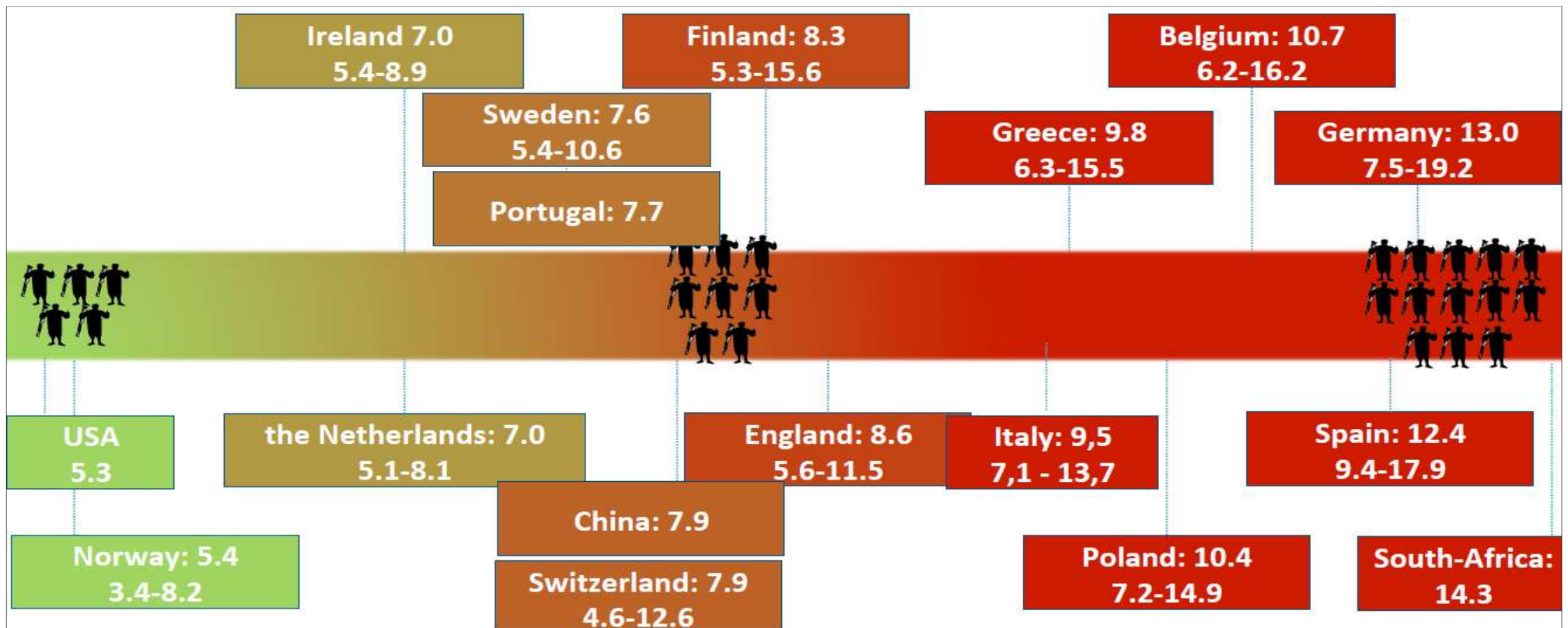
Razionale materiali e metodi

- Studi descrittivi molto ampi con l'utilizzo di banche dati (es. sdo) spesso associate a rilevazioni ad hoc che correlano esiti "hard" (sopravvivenza, complicanze intraospedaliere, ricoveri ripetuti ecc.) con altri dati di tipo organizzativo (staffing, livello di preparazione, ecc), spesso con l'utilizzo di dati secondari
- Non esistono trial su questi studi, ma nessun comitato etico li approverebbe
- Il trend dell'analisi degli esiti è in crescita, stimolato dalle modifiche al sistema di pagamento degli ospedali americani
- Il futuro in Italia?
- Sono evidenze ovvie? Più infermieri migliori cure, infermiere specializzate meglio di infermiere non specializzate, più comunicazione = più sicurezza...
- Rendono evidente l'attività infermieristica

Razionale infermieri

- Le cure infermieristiche sono correlate alla soddisfazione del paziente, alla riduzione delle complicanze come trombosi venose, lesioni da pressione, cadute, errori di terapia, failure to rescue...
- Per erogare cure infermieristiche sono necessari infermieri, almeno uno ogni sei pazienti
- Ogni paziente aggiunto al rapporto 1:6 determina un aumento della mortalità del 7%
- Una proporzione superiore al 40% di personale di supporto è correlata all'aumento di complicanze
- Senza infermieri più exitus che esiti...

Staffing



Razionale esiti non (solo) infermieristici

- Uno staff integrato medici/infermieri ed un buon clima di collaborazione determina una riduzione della mortalità nei pazienti e migliori esiti
- Le cure erogate negli ospedali specializzati o da infermiere specializzate determinano migliori esiti ed una riduzione della mortalità
- La soddisfazione del paziente non è correlata in modo univoco alla qualità delle cure erogate
- La presa in carico immediata dei problemi e l'intervento precoce sui sintomi migliorano la qualità della vita e riducono la mortalità

Conclusioni 1

- È necessario individuare le migliori pratiche correlate ai migliori esiti e diffonderle in tutti gli ospedali
- Obiettivo: analisi rischio clinico collegato alla terapia farmacologica del paziente oncoematologico.
- Cinque grandi Aziende sanitarie hanno deciso di dar vita ad un'indagine policentrica di risk assessment utilizzando il metodo proposto dal Ministero.

Convegno
La sicurezza del paziente
nel processo oncoematologico.
Dal Safety Walk Round (SWR) alle soluzioni

17 giugno 2017

Crediti formativi ECM-CPD preassegnati n. 4,2



ASST Papa Giovanni XXIII
Auditorium Lucio Parenzan

Conclusioni 2

- È necessario individuare strategie per riuscire a garantire uno staffing sicuro per le cure da erogare agli utenti
- In USA percorso iniziato 30 anni fa. Oggi leggi sullo staffing in 17 stati e nel DC
- Standard in Galles, obiettivo in Irlanda, raccomandazione in Inghilterra, legge in Queensland (Australia)
- Come fare?



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