

Caring for Cognitive Impairment Campaign

AAG & ACS Regional Conference
Dubbo

07 April 2016

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Overview

- Inform participants of the Commission's Caring for Cognitive Impairment Campaign
 - Provide the background context
 - Summarise the key initiatives of the Cognitive Impairment Program
 - Describe the key elements of the campaign
 - Discuss how you can be involved

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

- To lead and coordinate national improvements in the safety and quality of health care
- Initially established in 2006
- Commenced as statutory authority in July 2011
- Main functions:
 - provide health ministers with strategic advice
 - develop and support national safety and clinical standards
 - formulate and implement a national accreditation scheme
 - develop national health-related data sets
 - work to reduce unwarranted variations in practice and outcomes
 - undertake nationally coordinated action to address healthcare associated infections and antimicrobial resistance

CARING FOR COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT



Cognitive Impairment

is an important
safety and quality
issue for all
Australian hospitals



Patients with cognitive impairment such as dementia and/or delirium have more falls, pressure injuries and functional decline



Dementia and delirium are poorly recognised



30-40% of delirium cases can be prevented



Learn how to recognise cognitive impairment



Prevent delirium



Act to keep people with cognitive impairment safe

**We can
all make a
difference**

Cognitive Impairment Program

Main areas:

1. Collation of evidence and best practice into resources for health service managers, clinicians and consumers, ***A better way to care***
2. Collaboration on the development of clinical care standard for delirium
3. Incorporation of cognitive impairment in the current NSQHS Standards as part of the Standards review process
4. Call for action campaign to encourage improvements in the prevention, recognition and care of people with dementia and delirium in hospitals across Australia

A better way to care

Safe and high-quality care for patients with cognitive impairment (dementia and delirium) in hospital



Actions for consumers

AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION
ON SAFETY AND QUALITY IN HEALTH CARE



A better way to care

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Safe and high-quality care for patients with cognitive impairment (dementia and delirium) in hospital



Actions for health service managers

AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION
ON SAFETY AND QUALITY IN HEALTH CARE



A better way to care

Safe and high-quality care for patients with cognitive impairment (dementia and delirium) in hospital



Actions for clinicians

AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION
ON SAFETY AND QUALITY IN HEALTH CARE



A Better Way To Care – Actions for Clinicians

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By The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

Open iTunes to buy and download apps.



[View in iTunes](#)

+ This app is designed for both iPhone and iPad

Free

Category: Medical

Released: Apr 21, 2015

Version: 2.0.0

Size: 33.2 MB

Language: English

Seller: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

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Australia 2014

You must be at least 17 years old to download this app.

Frequent/Intense

Medical/Treatment Information

Infrequent/Mild Alcohol,

Tobacco, or Drug Use or

References

Compatibility: Requires iOS 4.3 or later. Compatible with iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch. This app is optimized for iPhone 5.

Description

For clinicians to improve the care of patients with cognitive impairment.

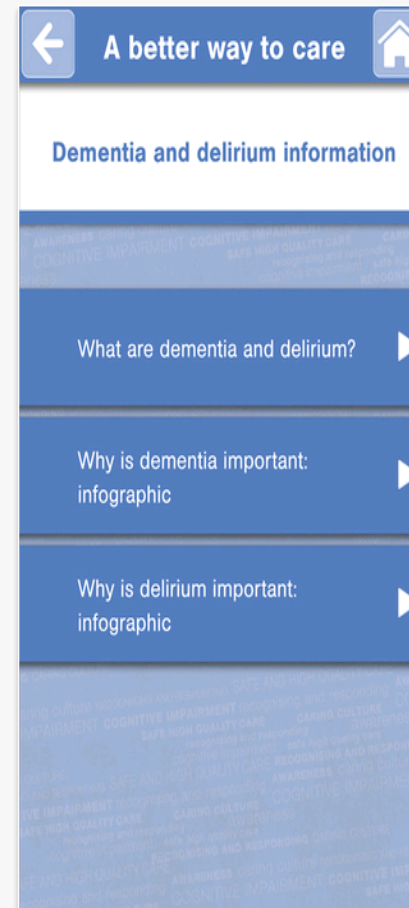
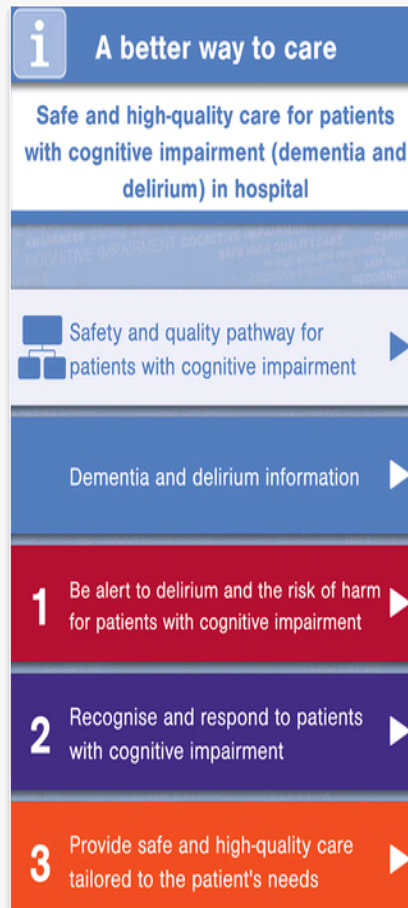
The A better way to care app has been designed to guide clinicians in identifying and providing safe and high-quality

[A Better Way To Care – Actions for Clinicians Support](#)

[...More](#)

Screenshots

iPhone | iPad



Clinical Care Standards Program

- Aim
 - to reduce unwarranted healthcare variation
 - ensure appropriate clinical care
 - improve patient experiences
 - enable shared decision making
- Work plan approved by Health Ministers in 2013
- Consist of quality statements, suggested indicators and consumer and clinician fact sheets

National Standards and Accreditation ▾

National Priorities ▾

Supporting Quality Practice ▾

Publications ▾

[Accreditation and the NSQHS Standards](#) >

[Clinical Care Standards](#) ▾

[Overview](#) >

[Antimicrobial Stewardship](#) >

[Acute Coronary Syndromes](#) >

[Acute Stroke](#)
[Delirium](#)
[Hip Fracture Care](#)
[Clinical Communications](#) >

[Cognitive Impairment](#) >

[Credentialling for Health Professionals](#) >

[Falls Prevention](#) >

[General Practice accreditation](#)
[Healthcare Associated Infection](#) >

[Safety and Quality](#) > [Our Work](#) > [Clinical Care Standards](#) > [Delirium Clinical Care Standard](#)

Delirium Clinical Care Standard

Delirium is an acute disturbance of consciousness, attention and cognition that is common in older people in hospital. They may be experiencing delirium at the time of admission, or may develop delirium during their hospital stay. At most risk of developing delirium are people with one or more of the following risk factors for delirium:¹⁻³

- age of 65 years or older
- existing cognitive impairment, such as dementia
- sensory impairment, such as difficulty in hearing or seeing
- current hip fracture
- severe illness

About 10% of Australians aged over 70 years have delirium at the time of admission to hospital, and a further 8% develop delirium during a hospital admission.⁴ Delirium incidence varies throughout hospitals; it is particularly common among older patients admitted to intensive care or following surgical procedures, where incidence rates of more than 50% have been reported.⁵

Delirium is associated with severe complications.^{5,6} Compared with people of the same age who do not have delirium, people with delirium have an increased risk of death, increased risk of falls, a greater chance of being discharged to a higher dependency of care, and a greater chance of developing dementia.^{5,6}

Delirium is potentially preventable in about a third of people at risk.^{7,8} Early identification and management of precipitating factors (or underlying causes) is key to both prevention and management.¹⁻³ There are a large number of possible causes of delirium including new or altered medications, infections, pain, constipation, underlying medical conditions, and surgery.⁵ Often, a combination of factors is involved.⁵

Search



Clinical Care Standards

Contact us at
ccs@safetyandquality.gov.au

Version 2 of the National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards (Consultation draft)



Standard GS: Governance for safety and quality



Standard PC: Partnering with consumers



Standard CC: Comprehensive care



Standard RH: Reducing harm



Standard CS: Communicating for safety



Standard IP: Preventing and controlling healthcare-associated infections



Standard MS: Medication safety



Standard RR: Recognising and responding to acute deterioration



Standard BP: Blood product safety

Cognitive impairment

Consultation wording:

Where care is provided to consumers at risk of delirium, or with cognitive impairment, the health service organisation has systems that:

- a. incorporate best-practice strategies for early recognition, prevention, treatment and management of cognitive impairment in the care plan
- b. recognise and minimise consumers' distress while they are receiving care
- c. avoid the use of antipsychotics and other psychoactive medicines, in accordance with best practice and legislation

Comments:

- Include all forms of cognitive impairment
- Limit rather than avoid use of antipsychotics
- Define distress
- Consider additional guidance on who should be screened
- Consider inclusion of carer
- Clarify cognitive impairment and delirium

Next steps

- Endorsement and release of Delirium Clinical Care Standard
- Analysis of consultation feedback and revision of draft Version 2 of the NSQHS Standards
- Release of consultation Regulation Impact Statement
- Development of resources to support Version 2
- *Caring for Cognitive Impairment* Campaign

Key elements

- ✓ Campaign web site **cognitivecare.gov.au** with tailored commitments, key campaign messages and commitment button
- ✓ Hospital executives asked by CEO to publically commit their hospital
- ✓ Individuals pledge their commitment with tailored, easy actions
- ✓ Supporting organisations asked to support and to provide logos
- ✓ Infographics track progress
- ✓ Achievements submitted by choice
- ✓ Implementation support through resources, webinars and newsletters
- ✓ Use of social media to promote campaign
- ✓ Cognitive Impairment Advisory Group established to provide advice



Caring for Cognitive Impairment - Commit to high quality care for people with cognitive impairment in hospital, including the prevention, recognition and treatment of delirium

Cognitive impairment including delirium or dementia are common among older people admitted to hospital but are frequently missed or misdiagnosed increasing their risk of harm. Delirium can be prevented with the right care and harm minimised if cognitive impairment is identified and acted on early. Commit to caring for cognitive impairment and also learn how to prepare for the new cognitive impairment actions in the draft version 2 of the National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards. *We can all make a difference.*



537 Individuals
have committed to Caring for
Cognitive Impairment



View the **hospitals** on
board

When you commit to Caring for Cognitive Impairment you'll receive:

- ✓ Tailored practical action lists
- ✓ Quarterly newsletters (subscription is optional)
- ✓ Access to webinars on key topics
- ✓ Campaign resources and information
- ✓ Tips from your colleagues on what worked for them
- ✓ Opportunities to share your commitments on social media
- ✓ Opportunities to share your stories

I COMMIT TO CARING
FOR COGNITIVE
IMPAIRMENT



Commit to caring for cognitive impairment

Click above to show you are
committed to Caring for Cognitive
Impairment.

Why It's Important - By making the
commitment you are showing you
want to take action to provide high-
quality care for people with cognitive
impairment.



Participating Hospitals

The following hospitals across Australia have committed to caring for cognitive impairment.

If your hospital is not on the list speak to your Safety and Quality Manager, General Manager or Chief Executive.

Hospitals

New South Wales

- Albury Wodonga Health
- Balmain Hospital
- Bankstown Hospital
- Batemans Bay District Hospital
- Bathurst Hospital
- Blacktown Hospital
- Bowral and District Hospital

Supporting Organisations

Caring for Cognitive Impairment is proudly supported by the following organisations. If your organisation is interested in supporting the campaign, please email cognitive.impairment@safetyandquality.gov.au



KEY PRINCIPLES FOR CARE OF THE CONFUSED OLDER HOSPITALISED PERSON



PRINCIPLE 1: Cognitive screening

Patients aged 65 years and over will be screened for confusion on admission or within 24 hours of admission using a validated screening tool.



PRINCIPLE 2: Delirium risk identification and prevention strategies

Older people will be assessed for delirium risk. Interventions will be put in place for prevention of identified risks. Identified risks will be communicated to the older person, their carer, family and staff involved in their care.



PRINCIPLE 3: Assessment of older people with confusion

Older people who are confused will be assessed. The cause of their confusion will be investigated to determine the appropriate management.



PRINCIPLE 4: Management of older people with confusion

NOW hospitals will have programs in place for older people with confusion that align with these principles. The implementation will be in partnership with the older person, their carer and family.



PRINCIPLE 5: Communication processes to support person centred care

Communication processes and tools will support person centred care for the older person throughout their hospital journey and at their transfer of care to the community.



PRINCIPLE 6: Staff education on caring for older people with confusion

Staff are educated through training, education and briefing to ensure they are aware of older people and communication risks to the older person with confusion.



PRINCIPLE 7: Supportive care environments for older people with confusion

NOW hospitals will provide a supportive care environment for the older person with confusion.



Confusion or cognitive impairment is a common condition for older people in hospital. More than 30% of older people present with or develop confusion during their admission, most commonly as a result of dementia and delirium.

The hospital experience can be extremely distressing for older people with confusion, their carers, families and healthcare staff. Care of Confused Hospitalised Older Persons (CHOPs) aims to improve the experiences and outcomes of confused older people in hospital.



02:56



HD vimeo

CHOPs Key Principles

PRINCIPLE 1:

Undertake cognitive screening

PRINCIPLE 2:

Delirium risk identification and preventive measures

PRINCIPLE 3:

Assessment of older people with confusion

PRINCIPLE 4:

Management of older people with confusion

PRINCIPLE 5:

Effective communication to enhance care

PRINCIPLE 6:

Staff education

PRINCIPLE 7:

Supportive care environment



Your Stories

A story can be submitted by anyone who wants to make a difference – health service managers, doctors, nurses, allied health, hospital care and support staff, health professionals in primary health and community care, consumers, family members and carers. As people join the campaign their stories will be added and grouped into categories:

- Hospitals
- Individuals in hospitals
- Consumers
- Primary health and community

In addition stories from hospitals that are participating in the campaign are also included.

[Share your story.](#)

Central Adelaide Local Health Network

Central Adelaide Local Health Network (CALHN) is very much looking forward to championing as an early adopter the Commission's Caring for Cognitive Impairment campaign. CALHN is an incorporated hospital service that provides

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IMPAIRMENT**

STORY CATEGORIES

[Hospitals](#)

[Individuals in Hospitals](#)

[Consumers](#)

[Primary Health &
Community](#)

Join the campaign

- As a hospital
- As a supporting organisation
- As an individual
 - a consumer
 - a health service manager
 - a health professional in hospital
 - a hospital care and support staff member
 - A person working in primary health, community or residential care
- Submit a story
- Join up for the newsletter

Thank you

CARING FOR COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT



Join the campaign and make a difference
cognitivecare.gov.au #BetterWayToCare

cognitive.impairment@qualityandsafety.gov.au