

Improving Transitions of Care for Kidney Patients: SNF Perspective

Midwest Kidney Network

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Long-Term Care Facility Requirement

The facility must ensure that residents who require dialysis receive such services that are consistent with:

- Professional standards of practice
- Residents' person-centered care plan
- Residents' goals and preferences

Requirements for Long-Term Care Facilities, October 4, 2016: F698- 483.25(I) Dialysis

Transitions of Care

SNF ↔ Hospital

SNF ↔ Dialysis Facility

**SNF ↔ Setting of Choice
(Home/ALF/NH)**

What Contributes to Safe Care Transitions?



Shared Communication Regarding Medical Condition

- Medication administration
- Physician/treatment orders
- Laboratory values
- Vital signs
- Advance directives and code status
- Specific directives about treatment choices
- Change in condition
- Any changes or further discussion needed between attending physician, resident, family, designated dialysis staff (nephrologist/nurse)

Shared Communication Regarding Nutritional Status

- Weight fluctuations
- Nutritional issues
- Adherence to food/fluid restrictions
- Meals before, during, or after treatment
- Intake and output as ordered

Shared Communication Regarding Dialysis Treatment

Treatment provided and resident response:

- Declines in functional status
- Falls
- Symptom changes that interfere with dialysis treatment: depression, anxiety, confusion, and/or behavioral expressions
- Concerns related to transportation

Shared Communication Following Dialysis Treatment

- Any adverse reactions/complications
- Recommendations for follow up observations and monitoring
- Concerns related to vascular access site/peritoneal catheter

Shared Communication Unrelated to Dialysis

- Any care concerns
- Occurrence or risk for pressure injuries and interventions
- Occurrence or risk of falls and interventions

Ongoing Coordination/Collaboration

- Ongoing coordination/collaboration with the dialysis facility regarding care and services
- Collaboration with the medical director, consultant pharmacist, and dialysis facility to develop policies and procedures to address common complications and to ensure access to needed medications
- Care coordination
 - Coordinated plan developed with input from **both** the nursing home and dialysis facility (nephrologist, attending physician, dialysis facility staff, and nursing home staff)

Best Practices



Best Practice for SNFs

Surround the resident with consistent staff:

- Identify a nurse team to be the care navigators with the resident and family
- Assign consistent care team members

Know the dialysis facilities:

- Designate a staff person to coordinate activities/communication with each dialysis facility

Best Practice for SNFs

- To prepare for possible hospital transfer:
 - Designate a hospital that can provide emergency dialysis care 24 hours/day, 7 days/week
- Identify a “go-to” person at the SNF with whom the transitioning organization can communicate
- Send information at each dialysis appointment that includes:
 - Most recent medication administration record
 - Vital signs and weights
 - Any changes in status or any acute event

Best Practice for SNFs

- Engage and educate residents and families
- Maintain a communication book that goes with the resident to and from dialysis treatments
- Have a system in place to track and trend transitions
 - Maintain a log of transitions and any problems that arise
 - Review the log regularly in QAPI meetings to evaluate improvement possibilities
 - Have a system in place to track and trend transitions

Best Practice for SNFs

When discharging from the NH:

- Send the dialysis facility the same medication list and discharge instructions that are being sent to the primary care physician
- Communicate and collaborate with the home health service to improve the patient's functional status and to avoid another hospitalization

Lessons Learned from Minnesota Nursing Homes



Best Practices from Minnesota Nursing Homes

- Set up a “first ride” to the dialysis center before they arrive at the SNF from home or the hospital
- Best to admit on a “non-dialysis” day so there is time to set up transportation
- Send current orders, post run form, and a blank PO sheet to dialysis center
- Medication orders from hospital: should be clear which medications should be given before and which after dialysis

Best Practices from Minnesota Nursing Homes

- Make sure dialysis unit and NH unit dietitians communicate
- Should be clear what the resident's expected dry weight is
- Important to know if the dialysis center has any lab results to share

Barriers to Safe Transitions

- Transport does not show up
- The resident forgets his/her bag lunch
- Medications are not scheduled around dialysis
- Post dialysis paperwork is not completed and returned to the SNF

Suggestions to Reduce Hospitalizations

- Dialysis care plan in place that states what to do in an emergency
- Monitor clinical status
 - Check bruit/thrill
 - Weights
 - Fluid intake and restrictions
 - Follow diet recommendations
 - Signs of infection
 - Blood pressure
 - Bleeding



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