

## Open and Honest Care in your Local Hospital



The *Open and Honest Care: Driving Improvement* programme aims to support organisations to become more transparent and consistent in publishing safety, experience and improvement data; with the overall aim of improving care, practice and culture.

Report for:

**Bolton NHS Foundation Trust**

June 2018

# Open and Honest Care at Bolton NHS Foundation Trust : June 2018

This report is based on information from June 2018. The information is presented in three key categories: safety, experience and improvement. This report will also signpost you towards additional information about Bolton NHS Foundation Trust's performance.

## 1. SAFETY

### NHS Safety thermometer

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On one day each month we check to see how many of our patients suffered certain types of harm whilst in our care. We call this the safety thermometer. The safety thermometer looks at four harms: pressure ulcers, falls, blood clots and urine infections for those patients who have a urinary catheter in place. This helps us to understand where we need to make improvements. The score below shows the percentage of patients who did not experience any harms.

**98.0% of patients did not experience any of the four harms whilst an in patient in our hospital**

**96.9% of patients did not experience any of the four harms whilst we were providing their care in the community setting**

**Overall 97.4% of patients did not experience any of the four harms in this trust.**

For more information, including a breakdown by category, please visit:

<http://www.safetythermometer.nhs.uk/>

### Health care associated infections (HCAIs)

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HCAIs are infections acquired as a result of healthcare interventions. Clostridium difficile (C.difficile) and methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) bacteremia are the most common. C.difficile is a type of bacterial infection that can affect the digestive system, causing diarrhoea, fever and painful abdominal cramps - and sometimes more serious complications. The bacteria does not normally affect healthy people, but because some antibiotics remove the 'good bacteria' in the gut that protect against C.difficile, people on these antibiotics are at greater risk.

The MRSA bacteria is often carried on the skin and inside the nose and throat. It is a particular problem in hospitals because if it gets into a break in the skin it can cause serious infections and blood poisoning. It is also more difficult to treat than other bacterial infections as it is resistant to a number of widely-used antibiotics.

We have a zero tolerance policy to infections and are working towards eradicating them; part of this process is to set improvement targets. If the number of actual cases is greater than the target then we have not improved enough. The table below shows the number of infections we have had this month, plus the improvement target and results for the year to date.

Patients in hospital setting	C.difficile	MRSA
<b>This month</b>	1	0
<b>Trust Improvement target (year to date)</b>	18	0
<b>Actual to date</b>	2	0

For more information please visit:

[www.boltonft.nhs.uk/patients-and-visitors/hospital/infection-prevention-and-control/](http://www.boltonft.nhs.uk/patients-and-visitors/hospital/infection-prevention-and-control/)

## Pressure ulcers

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Pressure ulcers are localised injuries to the skin and/or underlying tissue as a result of pressure. They are sometimes known as bedsores. They can be classified into four categories, with one being the least severe and four being the most severe. **The pressure ulcers reported include all avoidable/unavoidable pressure ulcers that were obtained at any time during a hospital admission that were not present on initial assessment.**

This month 11 Category 2 - Category 4 validated pressure ulcers were acquired during Acute hospital stay and 8 in the community.

Severity	Number of Pressure Ulcers in our Acute Hospital setting	Number of pressure ulcers in our Bolton Community Community setting
Category 2	10	5
Category 3	1	3
Category 4	0	0

In the hospital setting, so we know if we are improving even if the number of patients we are caring for goes up or down, we calculate an average called 'rate per 1,000 occupied bed days'. This allows us to compare our improvement over time, but cannot be used to compare us with other hospitals, as their staff may report pressure ulcers in different ways, and their patients may be more or less vulnerable to developing pressure ulcers than our patients. For example, other hospitals may have younger or older patient populations, who are more or less mobile, or are undergoing treatment for different illnesses.

Rate per 1,000 bed days: 0.63 Hospital Setting

The pressure ulcer numbers include all pressure ulcers that occurred from 6 hours after admission to this Trust

In the community setting we also calculate an average called 'rate per 10,000 CCG population'. This allows us to compare our improvement over time, but cannot be used to compare us with other community services as staff may report pressure ulcers in different ways, and patients may be more or less vulnerable to developing pressure ulcers than our patients. For example, our community may have younger or older patient populations, who are more or less mobile, or are undergoing treatment for different illnesses.

Rate per 10,000 Population: 0.27 Bolton Community

## Falls

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This measure includes all falls in the hospital that resulted in injury, categorised as moderate, severe or death, regardless of cause. **This includes avoidable and unavoidable falls sustained at any time during the hospital admission.** Falls within the community setting are not included in this report.

This month we reported 2 fall(s) that caused at least 'moderate' harm.

Severity	Number of falls
Moderate	0
Severe	2
Death	0

So we can know if we are improving even if the number of patients we are caring for goes up or down, we also calculate an average called 'rate per 1,000 occupied bed days'. This allows us to compare our improvement over time, but cannot be used to compare us with other hospitals, as their staff may report falls in different ways, and their patients may be more or less vulnerable to falling than our patients. For example, other hospitals may have younger or older patient populations, who are more or less mobile, or are undergoing treatment for different illnesses.

Rate per 1,000 bed days: 0.12

## 2. EXPERIENCE

To measure patient and staff experience we ask a number of questions. The idea is simple: if you like using a certain product or doing business with a particular company you like to share this experience with others.

The answers given are used to give a score which is the percentage of patients who responded that they would recommend our service to their friends and family.



### The Friends & Family Test

#### Patient experience

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#### The Friends and Family Test

The Friends and Family Test requires all patients, after discharge from hospital, to be asked: *How likely are you to recommend our ward to friends and family if they needed similar care or treatment? We ask this question to patients who have been an in-patient and/or attended Accident & Emergency (A&E). Both scores (if applicable) are below;*

<b>In-patient</b> FFT score <sup>1</sup>	<b>97.4</b>	% recommended. This is based on 1446 patients asked
<b>A&amp;E</b> FFT score	<b>90.4</b>	% recommended. This is based on 1652 patients asked

<sup>1</sup> This result may have changed since publication, for the latest score please visit:

<http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/friends-and-family-test/friends-and-family-test-data/>

Currently the Friends and Family Test is in development for community services, but we use similar questions to help us understand our patients' experience.

We also asked 160 patients the following questions about their care in the hospital:

	Score
Were you involved as much as you wanted to be in the decisions about your care and treatment?	95.5
If you were concerned or anxious about anything while you were in hospital, did you find a member of staff to talk to?	91.1
Were you given enough privacy when discussing your condition or treatment?	94.4
During your stay were you treated with compassion by hospital staff?	99.3
Did you always have access to the call bell when you needed it?	96.9
Did you get the care you felt you required when you needed it most?	97.4
How likely are you to recommend our ward/unit to friends and family if they needed similar care or treatment?	95.5

We also asked patients the following questions about their care in the community setting:

Were the staff respectful of your home and belongings?	100.0
Did the health professional you saw listen fully to what you had to say?	98.9
Did you agree your plan of care together?	96.7
Were you/your carer or family member involved decisions about your care and treatment as much as you wanted them to be?	97.7
Did you feel supported during the visit?	100.0
Do you feel staff treated you with kindness and empathy?	100.0
How likely are you to recommend this service to friends and family if they needed similar care or treatment?	100.0

## A patient's story

### Integrated Neighbourhood Team

#### Patient case study

##### Background

Mr. P was an 84 year old gentleman who lived in an isolated house which was built in 1694. He had lived in his house since he purchased it with his wife in 1974 and brought up 3 children. 10 years ago his wife passed away and with his children now off living their lives Mr. P was left to ruminate in his house alone. Mr. P also had numerous health issues with which as a past pharmacist he preferred to self -manage often because he "didn't want to be a nuisance".

##### The story so far

When as a team the integrated neighbourhood team (INT) first became involved the patient was mostly upstairs living only coming down to the kitchen to collect supplies to take back upstairs to tide him over to the following day. The patient had rigged up several inventions around the house to help limit his workload, but when mobilizing it was evident that he was in lots of pain and his creaking bones could be heard as a constant reminder of his old age. The patient would often be in tears of discomfort when he demonstrated how he did his daily tasks, however, he would never ask for help and professionals would have to coax him into accepting help. It had also become noticeable that Mr. P would often put the heritage of the house before his own health making it difficult to offer adaptations such as rails

##### What has been changed?

During INT input the patient gradually took up offers of better pain relief provided by the pharmacy team thus easing some of his discomfort, Physio provided an exercise program to aid strengthening of his muscles to help reduce crepitus in his joints thus improving mobility and reducing pain. OT and AP (Assistant Practitioner) provided adaptations and aids that could be removed without leaving a stain on the house. The AP also supported the exercise compliance over a few weeks thus creating a bond of trust with the patient. During the visits the Assistant Practitioner observed Mr. P becoming tearful when the past was mentioned, so with consent our Mental Health Practitioner made several visits allowing Mr. P to "off load" his built up regrets about lost time with his wife. During the process the patient's daughters worked with the team by changing their shifts and spending every afternoon with their father. A suitable comfy chair was sourced allowing Mr. P to spend the afternoon in the kitchen listening to the goon show on his iPod which was his favorite thing to do.

##### In their own words.

Sadly Mr. P passed away recently and his family telephoned the team to report his demise. As a mark of respect his funeral was attended by the Assistant Practitioner. Mr. P's character was beautifully highlighted by family members in their eulogy as a proud man who loved his family and the home he passed in. After the funeral every member of the family approached the Assistant Practitioner to thank the whole team that throughout the teams input MR. P and family said they felt hope which had also ceased family discussions regarding rehoming their father into a care home, which in turn has allowed Mr. P to die in the home that he loved so much. Mr. P and his family grew to know each of the team members involved and had an understanding of what the overall patient focused plan was attempting to achieve.

## Staff experience

We asked 45 staff in the hospital the following questions:

	Net Promoter Score
I would recommend this ward/unit as a place to work	95.5
I would recommend the standard of care on this ward/unit to a friend or relative if they needed treatment	95.6
I am satisfied with the quality of care I give to the patients, carers and their families	90.5

We asked staff working in the community setting the following questions:

	Net Promoter Score
I would recommend this service as a place to work	96.9
I would recommend the standard of care in this service to a friend or relative if they needed treatment	98.4
I am satisfied with the quality of care I give to the patients, carers and their families	100.0

## 3. IMPROVEMENT

Improvement story: we are listening to our patients and making changes

## Supporting information

Within the organisation we have a process whereby all pressure ulcers (PU) and suspected deep tissue injury are reported and heard through a panel consisting of senior nurses, allied health professionals and risk and governance members.

The outcomes recorded at Harm Free Care Panel are for pressure ulcers that have occurred within our care and are as a result of lapses and no lapses in care. This is separated further as:

Hospital: Category 2 PU; 10 in total with 6 recorded as lapses in care and 4 recorded as no lapses in care, Category 3 PU; 1 recorded as no lapses in care. No category 4 pressure ulcers in hospital.

Community: Category 2 PU; 5 in total with 1 recorded as lapses in care and 4 recorded as no lapses in care, Category 3 PU; 3 in total with all recorded as no lapses in care. No category 4 pressure ulcers in community.

There have been 2 falls resulting in severe harm; 1 unpreventable fall and 1 preventable.

