

NICU Graduates

Key Driver Diagram (KDD)



Project Leader(s): Kristin Voos and Dan Benschoter

Revision Date: 11/23/16

Interventions

SMART Aim

By June 30, 2017, NICU infants with complex needs will successfully transition to care at home, as measured by:

- Decreased average time from initiation of medical intervention (trach/vent/g-tube) to care at home by 10%
 - Decreased time from “medically ready for discharge” to care at home by X% (hospital & system sensitive)
 - Decreased time from “physiologically ready for discharge” to care at home by X% (system sensitive)
- Decreased avoidable unplanned readmissions within 7 days of discharge by 10%
- Family/parent/caregiver measures TBD

Key Drivers

Early identification of need for medical intervention (trach, vent, g-tube)

Strengthened family capacity to care for infant during transition to home and long term

Earliest and standardized process for transition to home

Enhanced coordination of care through a prepared medical home and needed community resources

Available and adequately trained home nursing workforce

Collaboration among families, clinicians, hospitals and insurers to identify & address system barriers

Global Aim

Infants with complex needs will have optimal care and outcomes as a result of improved and sustained support for families during and after NICU stays, resulting in being successfully cared for at home.

- Identify, develop and implement standards to optimize decision to trach, including family readiness and infant’s medical readiness
 - Utilize shared decision making tools

- Caregiver education during hospitalization
 - Early, repeated education based on learning style assessment
 - Use of simulation technology, teach-back method, journey board
 - Provision of red flag action plan
- Assessment of family’s emotional needs
- Develop and activate peer social support and parent community
- Continuous support from sub-specialty team after transition to home
 - Plan for and utilize technology to connect families & providers after transition to home, consider e-mail and telemedicine

- Identify and communicate with Medicaid Care Manager/Case Manager
- Standardize roles and responsibilities of discharge point person at Children’s hospital and Medicaid, and include family in communication

- Enhanced understanding of public resources
 - Create tools to guide appropriate resource utilization (DME, home nursing, community support, etc.)

- Identify eligibility for available resources (Managed Care Medicaid, Waiver) and early triggers for application process
- Work with Medicaid to ensure qualified home nursing
 - Develop guidelines for home nursing care with individualized patient red flags
- Create and standardize assessment/reassessment tools to match home nursing services to the child’s needs
- Ensure seamless provision of Durable Medical Equipment and other emergency equipment
 - Standardize checklists for DME with best practices
 - Establish early contact with DME providers

- Standardize hand off between Children’s Hospital and PCP, with standard communication including:
 - Phone call prior to transition home with entire team including current provider (pulmonologist/neonatologist), family caregivers/parents, and PCP
 - Discharge notes and red flag action plan provided to PCP in timely manner