Sepsis Train the Trainer Manual

Module I: Family, Caregivers & Ancillary Personnel

SLIDE 2—ALLIANCE FOR AGING RESEARCH VIDEO (~5 minutes)

Access the video here https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k1mCpc3xwRM

SLIDE 3—IOM RECOMMENDATIONS

SCRIPT

- Focus on family and caregiver role in recognition.

- Covid-19 may teach us things that could improve sepsis diagnosis.

- Early sepsis diagnosis and intervention can improve patient outcomes.

- Quality improvement initiatives can drive behavior change to improve patient care.

SLIDE 4—GRAPHIC ON STOP AND WATCH

The Stop and Watch tool is ideal for training family members and ancillary personnel because it is simple

- The stop and watch tool is intended for personnel with a lower level of training.
- This could be used to assist CNAs or LPNS who are delivering bedside care.
- This is an easy tool for someone to use.
- It could even be used to train family members and people working in ancillary services e.g., physical therapy or food service.
- It does not require labs or even vital sign data to make a determination whether to alert a higher trained person of a change in condition in a resident.

SLIDE 5—SIRS CRITERIA STARFORM BUG

SCRIPT

- Nevada took the SIRS criteria and created a graphic using a bug.
- It's a quick checklist that includes vital sign abnormalities.
- Once signs are present. Then there is an easy checklist of symptoms of infections.
- It's something that could be posted or could be revised to be a paper checklist to carry around .
- This could be targeted at specific patients who might be at higher risk for sepsis.

SLIDE 6—PATIENT SAFETY MOVEMENT: ROLES FOR ALL

SCRIPT

- All personnel working in skilled nursing facilities, even those who are not involved in bedside care, can assist with early recognition of signs and symptoms of sepsis.
- In addition, family members and visitors also have a role to play.

SLIDE 8—PATIENT SAFETY MOVEMENT: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SCRIPT

- If your institution is committed to improving its' ability to recognize sepsis there are some steps that you should consider taking:
- Creating a team involving administration, nursing, pharmacy and the Medical Director.
- Create a dashboard that will collect data on residents who develop sepsis.
- Formalize the processes that will be used to identify and report early signs.
- Create a sepsis rapid response team with clear roles and responsibilities from identification to consideration for transfer to acute care.
- Implement a monitoring and screening process for continuous monitoring and early detection of sepsis based on a chosen early warning system.

SLIDE 7—PATIENT SAFETY MOVEMENT; PATIENT AND FAMILY ENGAGEMENT

SCRIPT

- To better engage family members and other patients, your program should utilize resources that can train family members about sepsis, its' signs and symptoms and who and how to report those signs and symptoms.

SLIDE 8—PATIENT SAFETY MOVEMENT: COMMUNICATION

- It is important that once a resident exhibits signs and symptoms of sepsis that family members are promptly alerted.
- This communication should disclose sepsis related events that occur with residents, explain what steps will be taken to address this occurrence and prevent future ones.

SLIDE 9—SEPSIS PNEMONIC FOR FAMILY MEMBERS

- Family Members and Caregivers can be trained in early signs and symptoms and can augment staff. monitoring.

SLIDE 10—SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF SEPSIS

Read Bullets

SLIDE 11—FACES OF SEPSIS VIDEO (~4 minutes)

Access the video here https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12Qbnn6XfH0