



Virtual ACE: Working Towards an Age Friendly Culture One Unit at Time

Shari Biswal MSN, RN, PCCN, CNL; David H. James DNP, RN-BC, CCNS, LSSGB;
Jasmine Vickers MPH, CHES; Katrina Booth MD; Emily Simmons MSN, RN, CNL, FNGLA;
Kellie Flood MD

University of Alabama at Birmingham Hospital

Background

- Acute Care for Elders (ACE) Units have demonstrated improved clinical outcomes and reduced costs of care. However, many older patients are admitted to non-ACE units.
- Similar to other organizations, our large academic medical facility is challenged with how to best hard-wire ACE unit best practices across the organization.
- Booth et al (2018) demonstrated the feasibility of implementing a “Virtual ACE” model of care to address this gap.
- The model supports unit-based, interprofessional teams to become ACE-like and *Age Friendly* by focusing training on the following areas:
 - ✓ Pain assessment and management (Medication)
 - ✓ Functional decline & Mobility
 - ✓ Delirium prevention and management (Mentation)
 - ✓ Care transitions (What Matters)

Project Aim

- Integrate the ACE model of care on one unit over 24 months

Strategy for Change

- Utilize iterative Plan Do Study Act (PDSA) cycles to work with stakeholders to hard-wire geriatric best practices.
- Meet with Unit Leadership for engagement
 - Establish goals and metrics
 - Identify champions from each discipline
- Frames to maximize engagement with stakeholders:
 - Frame as *care for vulnerable patients* – making geriatric care just routine care
 - Frame as leverage points for safe and timely discharges
- “ACE Tracker” Report:
 - For use by the interprofessional team at the point of care to manage processes of care and facilitate safe, patient centered care transitions

UAB Ace Tracker														
Created for Training Purposes: No real patient data presented														
Patient	Room	Age	LOS	EDD	COG	SIS	Delirium	NO	IV	SC	Med	BEERS	MOB	ADV
Patient A	0201	51	3	0	N/D	7	0	12/12	B	L	/	BOC	/	21/22
Patient B	0401	77	10	07/05	0	Y/S	12	12/8	2	MY	Y/Y	BO	/	19/15*
Patient C	0501	37	5	07/14	0	N/D	10	0A	12/12	B	L	/	BO	/
Patient D	1001	65	1	07/19	1	N/D	5	12/12	0	L	/	C	/	20/21

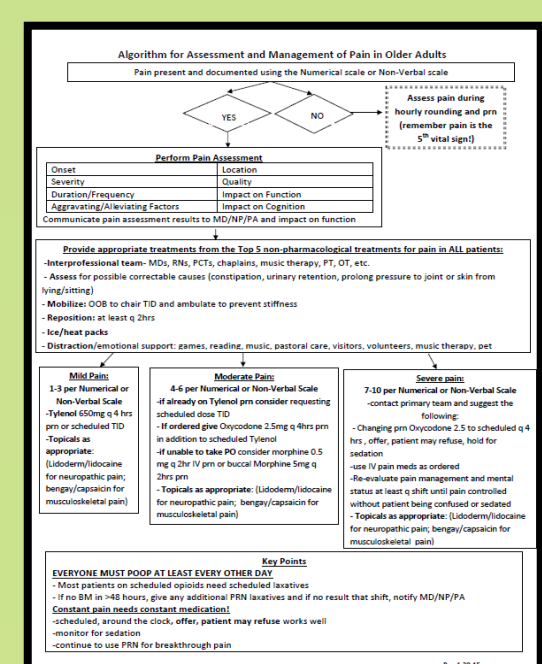
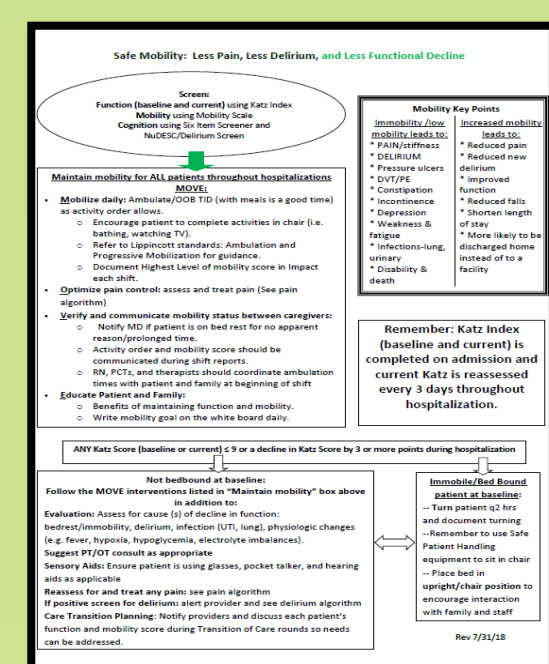
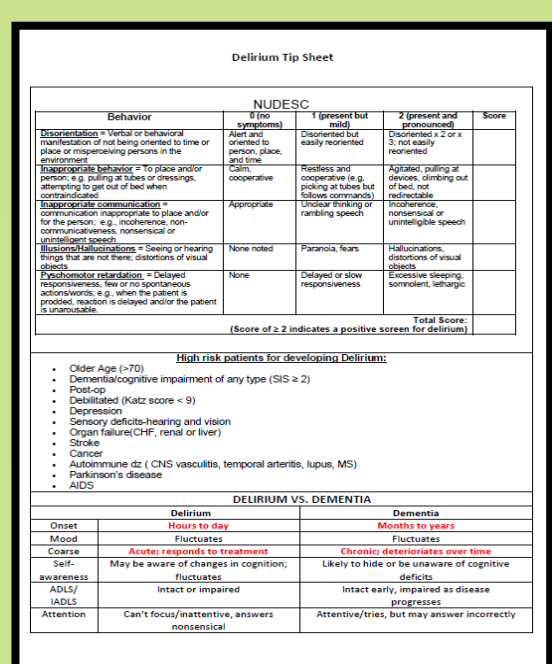
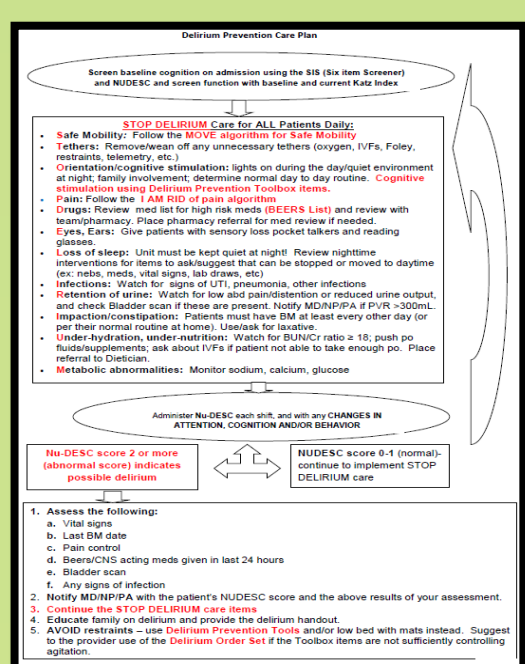
- Train staff in assessment and management of specific geriatric syndromes
 - Provide “pathways” for front-line staff to manage geriatric syndromes

Mentation
Delirium
Six Item Screener

Medications
BEERS &
Antipsychotic
medications

Mobility
Mobility Scale
KATZ function

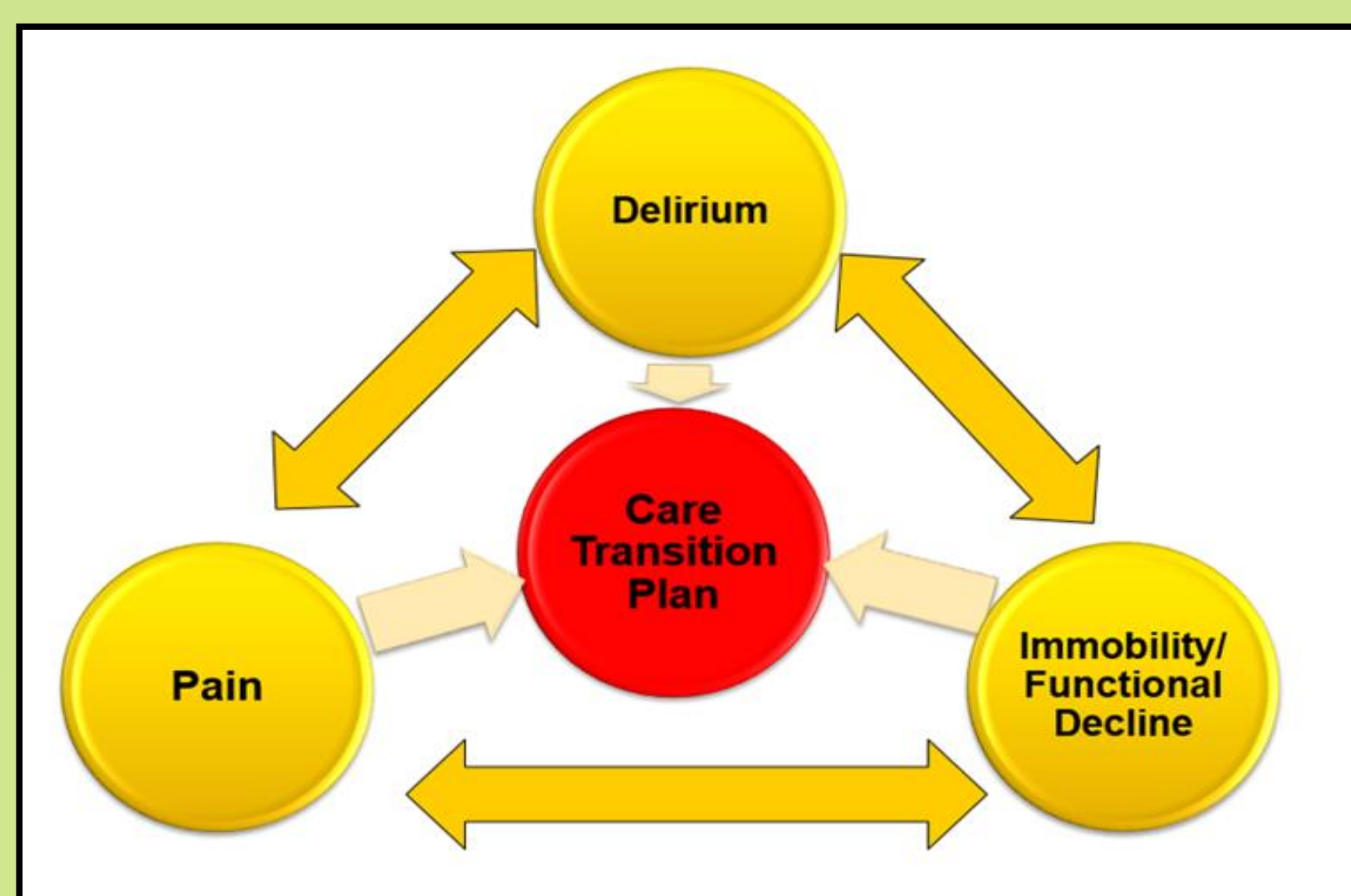
What Matters
Advanced Directives
Care Transitions



Delirium Prevention Pathway

Mobility Pathway

Pain Pathway



References

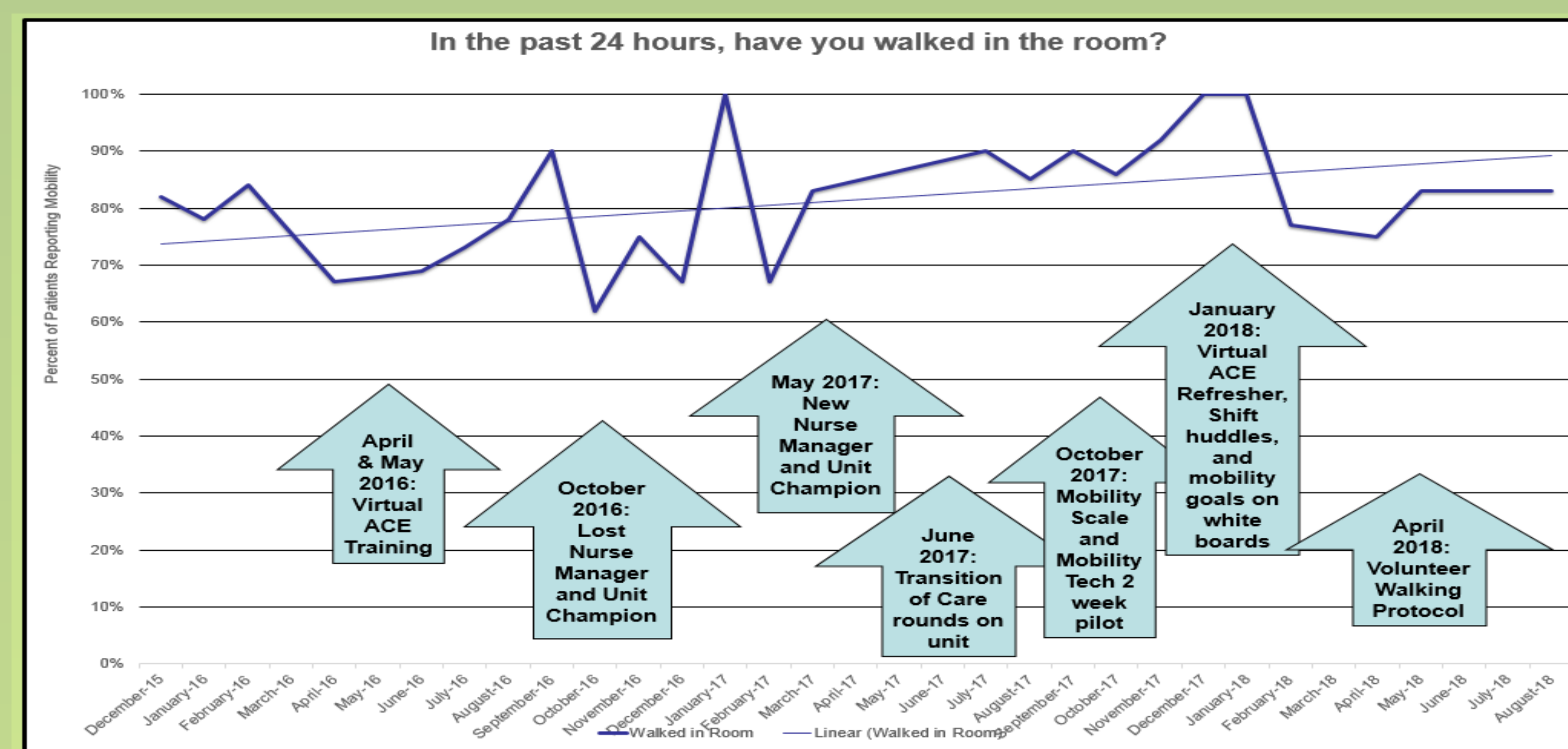
Booth, K. A., Simmons, E. E., Viles, A. F., Gray, W. A., Kennedy, K. R., Biswal, S. H., . . . Flood, K. L. (2018). Improving Geriatric Care Processes on Two Medical-Surgical Acute Care Units: A Pilot Study. *J Healthc Qual.* doi: 10.1097/jhq.000000000000140

Changes Made

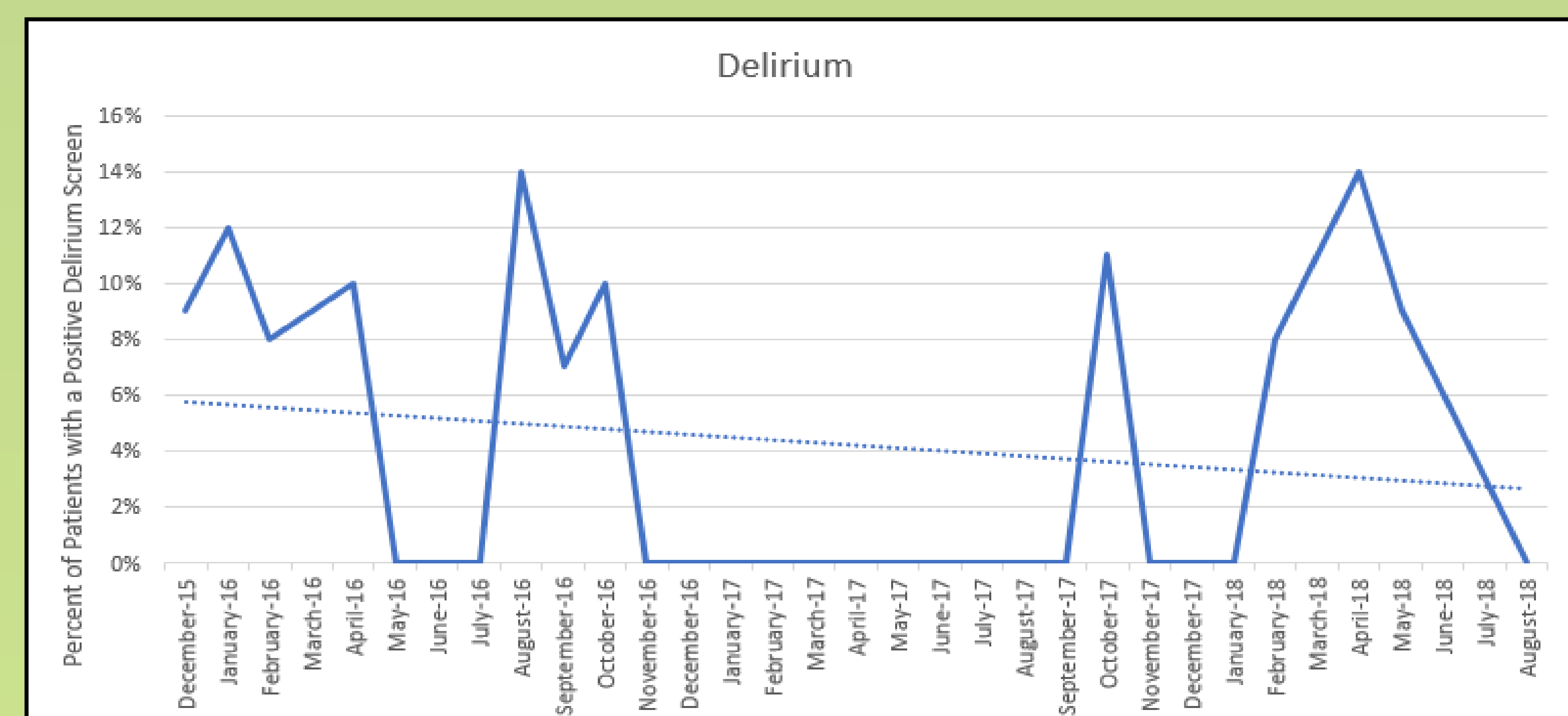
- Initial training for Virtual ACE interprofessional unit-based team included assessment of cognition, delirium, functional status, mobility (including gait belt training), and pain.
 - Emphasis for this phase was on the importance of screening and using pathways to manage geriatric syndromes.
- Subsequent changes included adding the following:
 - Transition of care rounds
 - Mobility scale documentation in EHR
 - Mobility tech pilot
 - Virtual ACE “refresher” class
 - Shift huddles with staff 2-3x/week
 - Mobility goals tool for patient white boards
 - Volunteer walking protocol
 - Additional care transition coaching for staff

Outcomes

Mobility: Walking in the Room



Mentation



Other Outcomes

- Improved staff completion of screens for cognitive impairment, function, and delirium
- Decreased percentage of patients with BEERS meds ordered and administered
- Delirium results showed a decreased percentage of patients with positive delirium screens
 - Decreased from 10% pre-intervention to 5% post-intervention overall
 - Decreased from 18% pre-intervention to 8% post-intervention in medical patients
- Mobility: Walking in the hall
 - Increased from 27% pre-intervention to 43% post-intervention

Lessons Learned & Next Steps

- From previous implementations of Virtual ACE, we learned that mobility is one of the most difficult processes to improve, hence the increased focus on mobility for these iterations.
- Unit Nursing leadership & Unit Champions are essential to sustain improvement.
- Introduction of the Mobility Tech as a part of the care team shows promising results.
 - We are seeking funding to expand the pilot of the mobility tech role.
- Addressing “What Matters” is another area for improvement within our organization.