

# Zen for 10

## Optimizing Utilization of a Relaxation Room to Enhance Employee Experience, Wellness, and Retention

Amy Grant, MSN, RN, CPN & Victoria Hickey, DNP, RN

### Background

In recent years the missing link in our nation's current quadruple aim for health care has been identified as clinician experience.<sup>1</sup> Research confirms that health care team members face emotional and physical demands, fatigue, and burnout, all of which lead to decreased job satisfaction and translate to inferior quality of care.<sup>2,3,4,5</sup> There is ample evidence that strategic leadership practices to promote a joyful, engaged workforce lead to enhanced employee experience, retention, productivity, and reduction of waste; improvement in clinical outcomes, safety measures, and patient experience; the combination of all drive improved financial outcomes.<sup>1</sup>



Frontline team members' rest break frequency is negatively correlated with their psychological distress. Studies show that when leadership encourages staff members to take time away from the clinical setting, there is an increased frequency of staff taking breaks.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, literature associates break areas (e.g. going outdoors or off the unit, comfortable and separated break rooms with windows) and break activities (e.g. passive and relaxing breaks, socialization) with physical and mental recovery during a work shift.<sup>7</sup> Most clinical settings do not have space or time designated to foster frontline team relaxation, reflection, renewal, and overall wellness. Evidence supports the use of respite rooms to mitigate stress amongst health care teams, yet the literature also identifies the need for intervention studies focused on rest break organization and development of guidelines to maximize frontline team utilization of wellness resources.<sup>8</sup>

### Study Design

The project will utilize a counter-balanced crossover design comparing individual unit team respite room utilization (dependent variable) with and without the "Zen for 10" team support intervention (independent variable). Study groups will be provided with respite space and amenities within their clinical environment and each group will be provided with both a control period of three months with no intervention, as well as an intervention period for three months utilizing the "Zen for 10" intervention. Unit based study groups will experience the control vs. intervention periods in reverse order to serve as a study counter-balance.

Respite room utilization with and without the "Zen for 10" intervention will be measured and compared between clinical teams serving unique populations. Respite room users will be surveyed for feedback on respite space design and amenities.



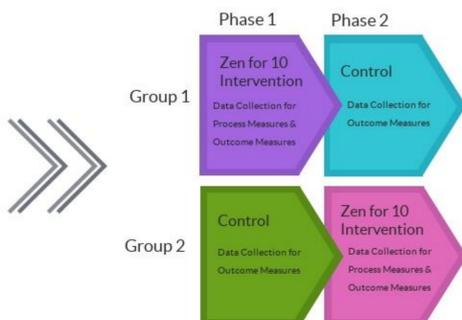
The "Zen for 10" study intervention is designed to support frontline team members in taking time for a wellness break in the respite room. During the intervention phase of the study, team members share their wellness goals and make a commitment to taking time for their own and their team's wellness. Each day the charge nurse provides frontline team members on the unit with a "Zen" card that includes an inspirational quote for the day and assigns a team buddy to support in a wellness break. The paired team members plan a time to take a "Zen for 10" break based on their patient care workflow. The pair sign up for their individual time in the respite room and then commit to cross-covering patient care assignments while each takes their "Zen for 10" break. Additionally, the charge nurse and leadership team carry "Zen for 10" critical moment cards to provide support to any frontline team member during critical moments of need or when they want to support a team member in taking a wellness break. Providing support for wellness with the gift of a "Zen for 10" is designed to build team relationships, raise awareness of team members critical moments, and care for themselves and others.

### Project Measures

#### Project Measures

**Process Measures:**  
- Percent of staff each shift that utilize Zen for 10 intervention

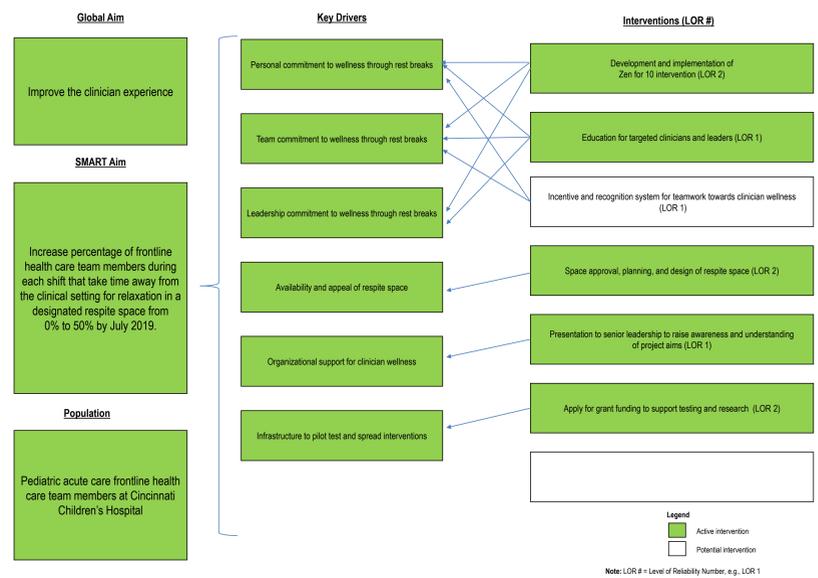
**Outcome Measures:**  
- Percent of staff each shift that utilize respite room  
- Staff satisfaction of breaks  
- Staff retention over time



Amy Grant, MSN, RN, CPN  
Assistant Professor  
The Christ College of Nursing and Health Sciences  
(DNP student at Northern Kentucky University)

Victoria Hickey, DNP, RN  
Clinical Director  
Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

### Key Driver Diagram

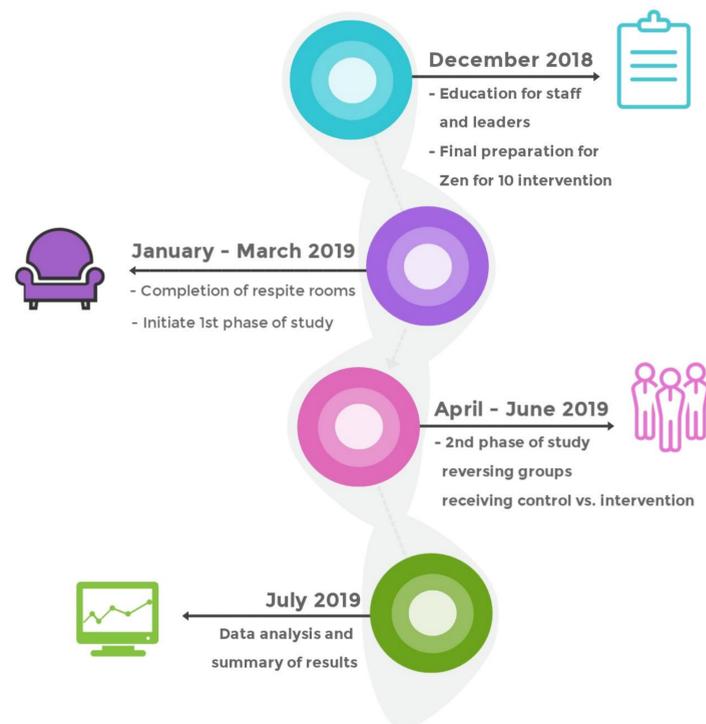


### Hypothesis and Theory

Implementation of a "ZEN for 10" break intervention will support increased utilization of unit based respite rooms to optimize the positive impact of this organizational resource on employee experience and retention.

IHI Framework for Improving Joy in Work is the model that has guided this work and will continue to direct all of the project's efforts.

### Timeline



#### REFERENCES

- Perlo, J., Balik, B., Swensen, S., Kabcenell, A., Landman, J., & Feeley, D. (2017). IHI framework for improving joy in work. *IHI White Paper*. Retrieved from IHI.org
- Barker, L. M., & Nussbaum, M. A. (2011). Fatigue, performance and the work environment: A survey of registered nurses. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 67(6), 1370-1382. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.2010.05597.x
- Han, K., Trinkoff, A. M., & Geiger-Brown, J. (2014). Factors associated with work-related fatigue and recovery in hospital nurses working 12-hour shifts. *Workplace Health & Safety*, 62(10), 409-414. doi:10.3928/21650799-20140826-01
- Liu, Y., & Aunguroch, Y. (2018). Factors influencing nurse-assessed quality nursing care: A cross-sectional study in hospitals. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 74(4), 935-945. doi:10.1111/jan.13507
- Russell, K. (2016). Perceptions of burnout, its prevention, and its effect on patient care as described by oncology nurses in the hospital setting. *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 43(1), 103-109. doi:10.1188/16.ONF.103-109
- Hurtado, D. A., Nelson, C. C., Hashimoto, D., & Sorensen, G. (2015). Supervisors' support for nurses' meal breaks and mental health. *Workplace Health & Safety*, 63(3), 107-115. dx.doi.org/10.1177/2165079915571354
- Wendsche, J., Ghadiri, A., Bengsch, A., & Wegge, J. (2017). Antecedents and outcomes of nurses' rest break organization: A scoping review. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 75, 65-80. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2017.07.005
- Nejati, A., Rodiek, S., & Shepley, M. (2016). The implications of high-quality staff break areas for nurses' health, performance, job satisfaction, and retention. *Journal of Nursing Management*, 24, 512-523. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jonm.12351