


“Communication Vulnerability in the Hospital and the New Joint Commission Standards: The SLP and Need for Professional Preparedness”




 Childrenshospital.org/acp

AAC in ICU/ Acute Care: Changing Roles for Speech-Language Pathologists


Putting the Assessment Pieces Together




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Based in part on:
Costello J., Patak L., Pritchard J., (In press)
Communication vulnerable patients in the pediatric ICU: Enhancing care through augmentative and alternative communication.
Journal of Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine: An Interdisciplinary Approach (In press)

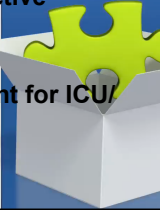

* AAC-RERC sponsored issue







Agenda

- Communication vulnerability and risk to care
- 2011 The Joint Commission (TJC) Standards
- Illness and the child's perspective
- Three profile of patient needs
- Review domains of assessment for ICU/ acute care







Communication Vulnerability
(Patak, et.al. 2008)



What is communication vulnerability?



- Vision so poor that the patient is unable to read/see, even with corrective lenses*
- Inability to understand loud speech, even with hearing aids*
- Inability to produce speech that is intelligible to the team*
- Altered mental status*
- Inability to speak or understand the language of the medical team/environment

*Serious communication disabilities in hospitalized patients
Ebert, D. N Engl J Med. 1998



Patients with communication vulnerability

- Congenital conditions
- Acquired conditions
- Degenerative conditions
- Condition related to medical intervention (surgery)
- Condition related to medical treatment
- Related to cultural diversity/mismatch with the hospital culture.





Guidelines for admission to Pediatric ICU

American Academy of Pediatrics and the Society of Critical Care Medicine
Pediatrics, V 103, No. 4 April 1999.

Severe or potentially life threatening pulmonary or airway disease requiring:



- Endotracheal intubation and potential mechanical ventilation
- Rapid progressing pulmonary disease with risk of respiratory failure
- High supplement of oxygen



Guidelines for admission to Pediatric ICU
American Academy of Pediatrics and the Society of Critical Care Medicine
Pediatrics, V 103, No. 4 April 1999.

Children with severe, life threatening or unstable cardiovascular conditions



Includes children with high risk cardio vascular procedures



Guidelines for admission to Pediatric ICU
American Academy of Pediatrics and the Society of Critical Care Medicine
Pediatrics, V 103, No. 4 April 1999.

Neurological conditions or seizures



- Spinal cord compressions
- Head trauma
- Progressive neuromuscular dysfunction



Guidelines for admission to Pediatric ICU
American Academy of Pediatrics and the Society of Critical Care Medicine
Pediatrics, V 103, No. 4 April 1999.

Hematology/oncology disease: tumors or masses compressing (or threatening to compress):



- vital vessels
- airway
- nerves of the face



Guidelines for admission to Pediatric ICU
American Academy of Pediatrics and the Society of Critical Care Medicine
Pediatrics, V 103, No. 4 April 1999

Endocrine/metabolic disease



- inborn error of metabolism and acute deterioration requiring respiratory support
- acute dialysis management of intercranial hypertension



In general, these conditions include

issues of :

- Airway patency/management of blood gasses
- Muscle function, strength and coordination
- Neuro-cognitive/neuro-linguistic impairment



Communication vulnerability may be related to one or all of these



Why is this topic timely?

- In US, announced changes to hospital standards for accreditation that address "communication vulnerability" in 2011.
- Increased focus nationally and internationally on the impact of communication vulnerability on patient care.
- Increased focus on International Joint Commission Standards




Importance of communication and potential impact on patient outcomes is recognized by:

- American Association of Critical Care Nurses
- Society for Critical Care Medicine
- National Institute of Health
- The Joint Commission




Roadmap 'Guide' to help facilities implement standards

p. 10 Recommended issues and related practice examples to address during Admission:

Identify whether the patient has a sensory or communication need ... "It may be necessary for the hospital to provide auxiliary aids and services or augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) resources to facilitate communication."

Identify if the patient uses any assistive devices... "make sure that any needed assistive device are available to the patient throughout the continuum of care."




Roadmap 'Guide' to help facilities implement standards

p. 18 Monitor changes in the patient's communication status ...*"Determine if the patient has developed new or more severe communication impairments during the course of care and contact the Speech Language Pathology Department, if available. Provide AAC resources, as needed, to help during treatment."*

Advancing Effective Communication, Cultural Competence, and Patient- and Family-Centered Care

A Roadmap for Hospitals

p. 59 New Standard PC.02.01.21 The hospital effectively communicates with patients when providing care, treatment, and services: ...*" Patients may have hearing or visual needs... or be unable to speak due to their medical condition or treatment. Additionally, some communication needs may change during the course of care. Once the patient's communication needs are identified, the hospital can determine the best way to promote two-way communication between the patient and his or her providers in a manner that meets the patient's needs"*

Advancing Effective Communication, Cultural Competence, and Patient- and Family-Centered Care

A Roadmap for Hospitals

New Standard PC.02.01.21 (cont'd)

"Examples of communication needs include the need for personal devices such as hearing aids or glasses, language interpreters, communication boards and devices..."

Advancing Effective Communication, Cultural Competence, and Patient- and Family-Centered Care

A Roadmap for Hospitals

Communication Saturday, November 14, 2009 www.patientprovidercommunication.org



In The Joint Establishment Of Meaning

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About PPC
About Patient Provider Communication

The Patient Provider Communication Forum is a national and international effort to promote information sharing, cooperation and collaboration among individuals who are committed to seeking improvements in patient-provider communication across the entire health care continuum—from a doctor's office, emergency room, clinic, ICU, acute care and rehabilitation hospital, home health service and hospice.


Members of the group bring together a range of perspectives and experience in the area of patient-provider communication. The group works to share knowledge and resources and to raise awareness at both the practice and policy levels of the need to overcome existing communication barriers and to increase communication access across health care settings. The Patient Provider Communication Forum seeks to achieve shared learning about patient-provider communication through:

- monthly conference calls among participants.
- an interactive website to share resources and tools and to seek feedback and opinions from the field.
- collaborative projects such as white papers, presentations and research studies that intersect the areas of interest and experience of group members.
- Special interest conversations about topics, such as (e.g., emergency preparedness, intensive care units (ICUs), The Joint Commission's Proposed Standards related to effective communication, cultural competence and patient-centered care and information about specific populations and/or healthcare settings.)

<http://www.patientprovidercommunication.org/>

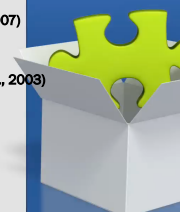
Professional Preparedness


We (ASHA) **MUST** be prepared and **MUST** prepare future **SLPs** to meet the needs of patients who are communication vulnerable **OR institutions will look elsewhere.**



Poor Communication Impacts Patient Safety

- Communication vulnerable patients are at increased risk for:
- Serious medical events (Cohen et al., 2005)
- Sentinel events (The Joint Commission, 2007)
- Poor medication compliance/adherence (Andrulis et al., 2002; Flores et al., 2003)





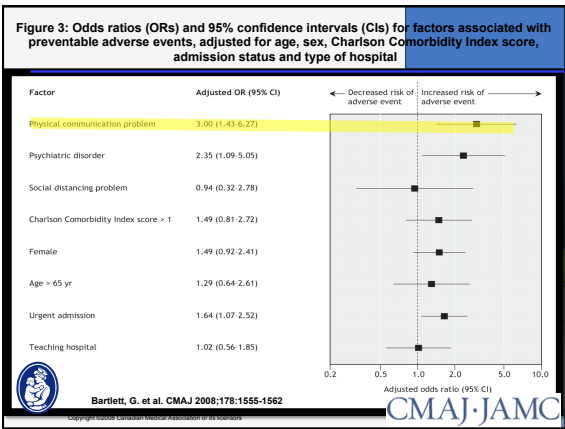
 **Shannon's story**

Bartlett, G. et al.
CMAJ 2008;178:1555-1562

“The presence of physical communication problems was significantly associated with an increased risk of experiencing a preventable adverse event”

“We found that patients with communication problems were three times more likely to experience preventable adverse events than patients without such problems”








Risk for Serious Medical Events (TJC)



Communication-vulnerable patients are:

- Twice more likely to experience medical physical harm
- Increased risk of non-adherence to medication
- Misreported abuse
- Decreased access to medical care
- Decreased use of medical care
- Increased diagnosis of psychopathology
- More likely to leave hospital against medical advice
- Asthmatics more likely to receive intubation
- Less likely to return for follow-up appointments after Emergency Room visits


Risk for Serious Medical Events (TJC)

- Communication-vulnerable patients are:
- Higher rates of hospitalization
- Higher rates of drug complications
- Highest use of resources to provide care
- Lowest levels of satisfaction with care
- Increased risk of delayed care
- Increased failure to treat and prevent devastating disease states and death
- Increased risk of malpractice
- Increased length of hospital stay



Health Care Systems Working Against Effective Communication

- No standardized system in place to identify communication needs
- Lack of supporting resources, training, and time needed effectively communicate
- Limited evidence and awareness of best practice




Impact of Addressing Communication Needs

- Patients taught to use communication tools such as picture boards, word boards or simple communication devices, reported improved satisfaction and comfort when compared to care without communication support.
(Stovskey, Rudy & Dragonets, 1988; Costello, 2000)
- Communication boards can also significantly reduce patient frustration.
(Patak et al. 2002, 2004)
- Provision of professional interpreter services is associated with improved clinical care and increased quality of care to LEP patients.
(Karlner et al. 2006)



**Intensive Care Unit Experience:
through the Eyes of a Child**



Children's reaction to pain
Toddlers and preschoolers (2-5 yr):

Experience pain but can not always identify the source or location



'Magical thinking' may lead child to believe their pain is punishment for real or imagined misbehavior...they believe the pain is someone's fault.



Toddlers and preschoolers (2-5 yr)

Communication needs:
At this stage, children may view procedures as punishment for bad behavior



This makes it particularly important to communicate: fear, anxiety and solicit parents and loved ones for comfort, explanation and **protection**



Children's reaction to pain
School age (6 - 12 years)

- Can tell the location of pain
- Know that illness is caused by germs and believe that staff's response depends on how well they express pain

Brewster, Arlene B. Chronically Ill Hospitalized Children's Concepts of Their Illness
PEDIATRICS Vol. 69 No. 3 March 1982, pp. 355-362

School age (6 - 12 years)

Communication Needs:

Children need to be able to effectively communicate matters of comfort and pain






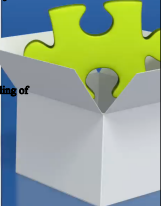


Children's reaction to pain
Adolescents (13 and older)

- Begin to understand that there are multiple causes of illness, that the body may respond to many different factors and illness is caused by physical weakness or susceptibility.


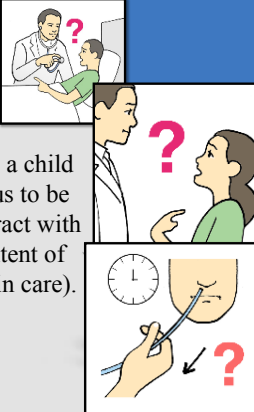
Children understand that different interventions may be needed to address illness and that staff act with necessary intent and empathy.

Ferrin, Ellen C., Gerrity P. Susan, There's a Demon in Your Belly: Children's Understanding of Illness PEDIATRICS Vol. 67 No. 6 June 1981, pp. 841-849

Adolescents (13 and older)


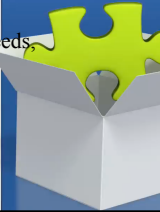
Communication need:
At this more mature stage, a child may be particularly anxious to be able to ask questions, interact with staff and understand the intent of intervention (be a partner in care).




Impact of communication vulnerability: Impact on the patient

challenges and needs of patient

- Powerlessness
- Loss of Control
- Disconnection from loved ones
- Inability to participate in own care
- Inability to ask questions, express needs, fears, etc.

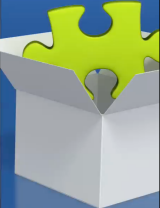



Stress of the nonspeaking condition reaches beyond the patient



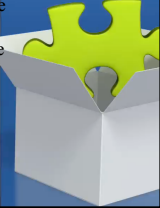

Family/Primary Care Providers

- Parents have expressed fear of their child's inability to communicate basic needs
- Fear that child may feel abandon and not be able to call for parents
- Parents feel helpless to assist child who is going through distress



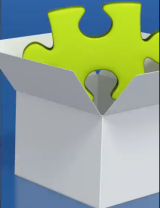

**Communication vulnerability:
Impact on Family**

- Stress for parents (Costello, 2000), fear child will feel abandoned as can not solicit loved one and has not way of advocating for self
- (Hurtzig and Dowden 09) " parents, although completely exhausted, refuse to leave or sleep due to their concern that their child will require assistance and no one will be there to interpret the child's efforts to get help"





Medical Staff

- The need to identify appropriate means to communicate with intubated/vent dependent patients identified as a high research priority
- Because of duties, medical staff must limit the time available to interpret
- Nurses have reported patients being angry and then abandoning attempt because of nurse inability to interpret





Rachel video (nurse)
When there is a communication board

- Saves the frustration of both the nurse and the patient and instead of the patient getting madder and madder...
- Patient gets what they want when they need it, instead of the nurse having to figure it out.



What strategies (if any) are used when a patient can not speak?

- ✓ Nurses rely on lip reading
- ✓ Have a familiar family member interpret
- ✓ Gestures
- ✓ Pen and paper
- ✓ Alphabet board
- ✓ Hand drawn pictures
- ✓ Medical staff ask yes/no questions*

What strategies (if any) are used when a patient can not speak?

- Nurses rely on lip reading
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- Medical staff ask yes/no questions*





CHB Profile/Phases of Communication Vulnerable Patient

Phase 1: Emerging from sedation

Phase 2: Increased wakefulness



Phase 3: Need for broad and diverse communication access



*** Not always static**



**Phase 1
Emerging from Sedation**

- Yes - no - I don't know
- Call for nurse/modified nurse call
- Gain attention of loved ones/staff with simple voice output





**Phase 2
Increased wakefulness**

- Require all of phase 1 strategies
- Require more relevant vocabulary
- Picture boards
- Alphabet boards
 - ABC
 - QWERTY
- Multi-message voice output devices
- Digitally recorded messages ****
- Voice amplification



Phase 3
Broad and Diverse Communication Access



- All options from phase 1 and 2
- Generative communication with alphabet and sophisticated page sets
- Word and grammar prediction
- Encoding strategies
- Music and video files
- Internet access
- Telephone

Impact of AAC


Patients taught to use communication tools such as picture boards, word boards or simple communication devices, reported improved satisfaction and comfort when compared to care without communication support

(Patak et.al 2007, Costello 2000, Stovsky, Rudy & Dragonete, 1988)

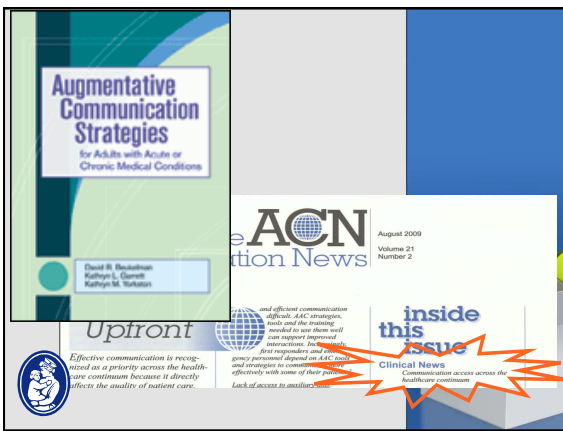



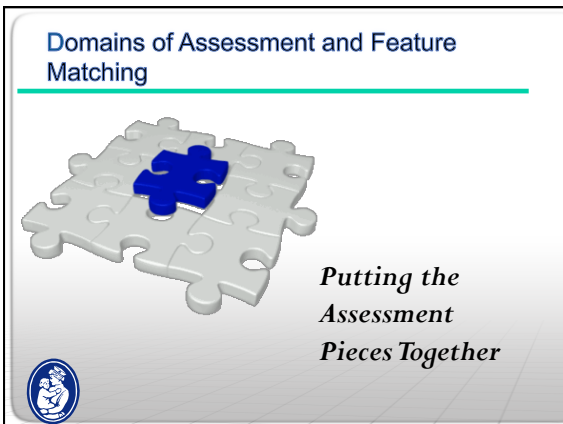
Referral source

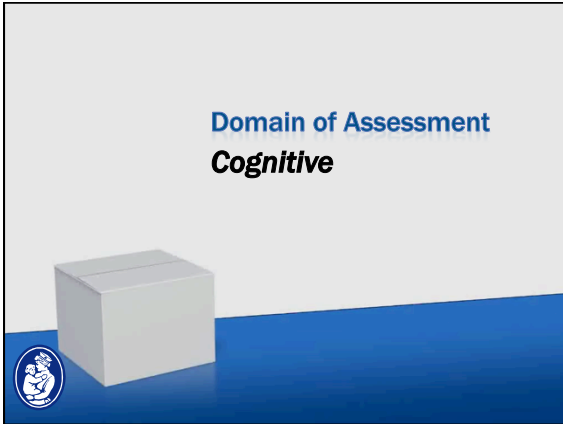
- Craniofacial team
- Plastic surgery
- Tracheostomy team
- Organ transplant team
- Physicians
- Nurses
- Respiratory therapy
- Radiology
- Social work
- Child Life
- Psychiatry
- Pastoral care
- Pre-op clinic nurses
- ***

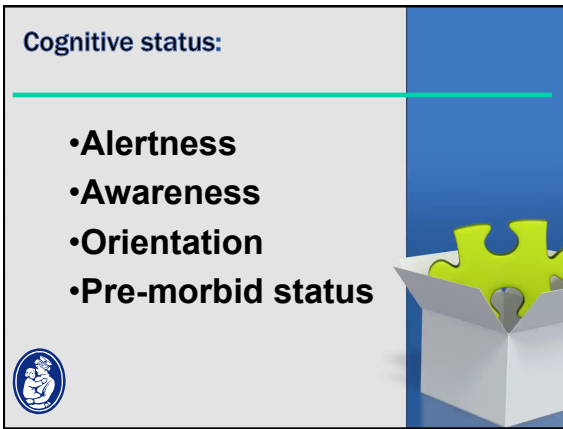


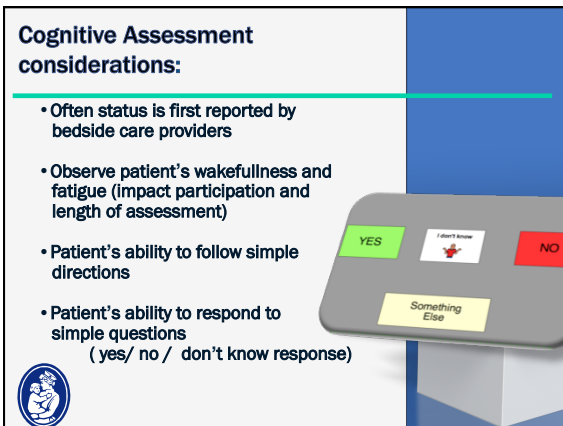















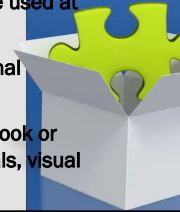
Cognitive Assessment considerations

- Potential presence of delirium
- Impact of medications (example Versed)
- Quality and quantity of sleep
- Potential presence of dementia





Feature match/intervention considerations

- Will determine if assessment happens over time, postponed or continued.
- May need to re-assess often and adjust recommendations frequently
- May require range of supports to be used at different times of day
- Will impact complexity of instructional language and strategies introduced
- May suggest selection of memory book or orientation strategies through visuals, visual schedule





Domain of Assessment
Sensory



Sensory domain:

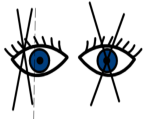

- Vision
- Hearing
- Comparison to pre-morbid status?

Sensory Assessment considerations

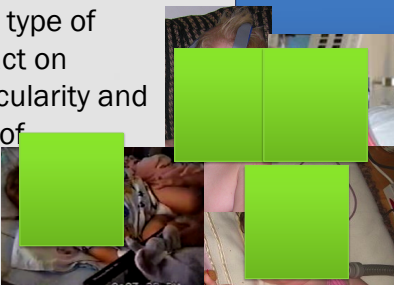

- Does s/he wear glasses? If yes, are they here?
- Does s/he have hearing aids? If yes, are they here?
- If physical status will not support glasses or hearing aids (swelling, incision site, etc.), what accommodations can be made
- Have C.I.? Available?

I have NO sight in my right eye OR in the outside half of my left eye

Sensory Assessment considerations

If using ventilation mask, what type of mask (impact on vision/binocularity and positioning of materials)








Feature match/intervention Considerations (sensory)

F.M. trainer to provide focused auditory input


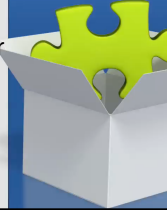
Remove one or both arms of the glasses

Ubi Duo for wireless patient-provider text based communication





Feature match/intervention Considerations (sensory)

- Consideration for communication with family/friends via phone: <http://ip-relay.com> OR TTY
- Use of web cam/Skype video for sign communication with family/friends




Feature match/intervention Considerations (sensory)

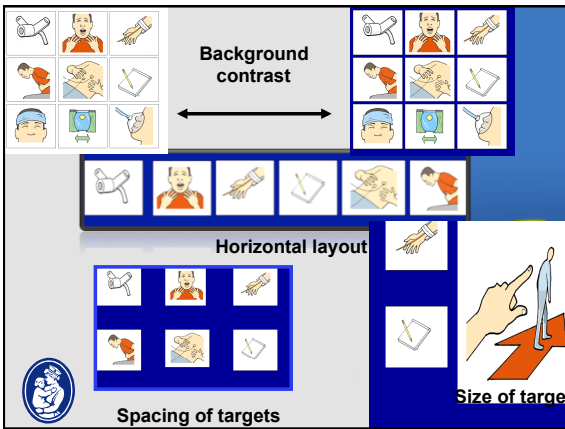
- Use of voice output technology if minimal/no hearing
- Feedback loop of speech generating device
- Use of auditory scan component
- Use of tactile markers and keyguards* →



Feature match/intervention Considerations (sensory)

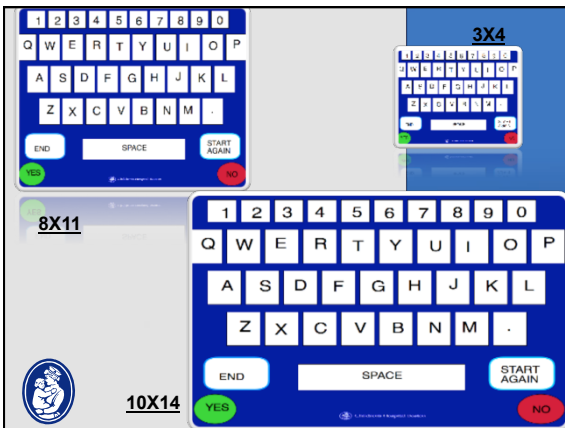
- Symbol set/representation selection
- characteristics of text
- Size of targets
- Color contrasts
- Complexity of layout
- Use of symbols versus text
- System that supports keyguard
- System that supports tactile markers





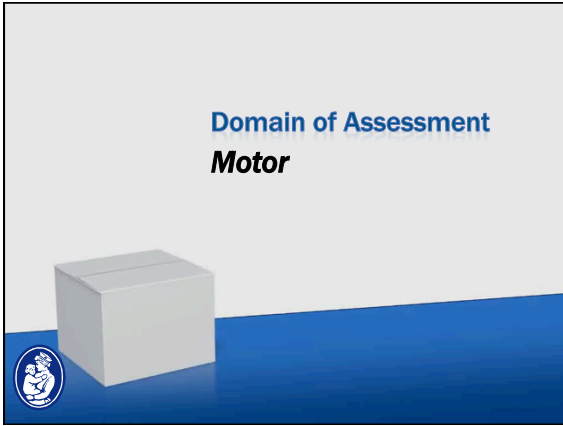
The diagram shows three examples of layout adjustments:

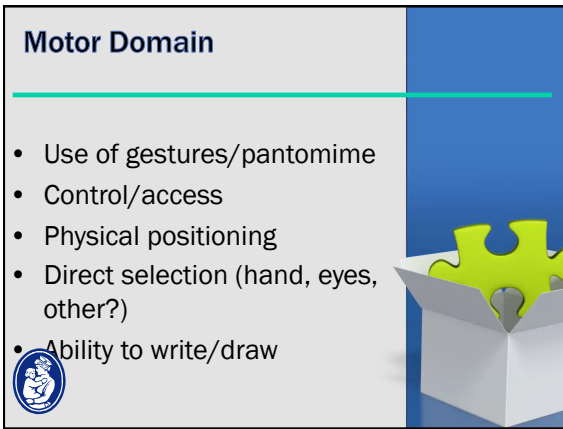
- Background contrast:** A 3x3 grid of icons with a double-headed arrow between two versions, one with a light background and one with a dark background.
- Horizontal layout:** A row of icons with a vertical column of icons to its right.
- Spacing of targets:** A 2x2 grid of icons with more space between them.
- Size of target:** A hand pointing to a large icon on a red path.

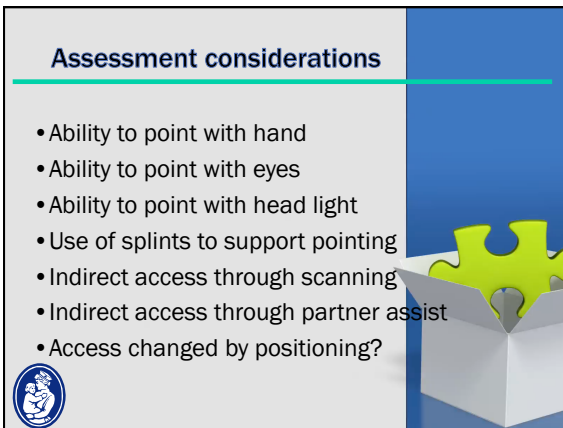


The diagram displays three keyboard configurations:

- A standard keyboard with a keyguard overlay.
- A smaller keyboard labeled **3X4**.
- A larger keyboard labeled **10X14** with a keyguard overlay.


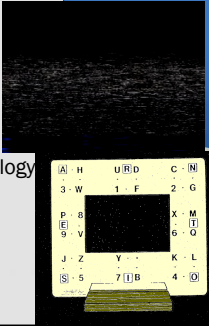







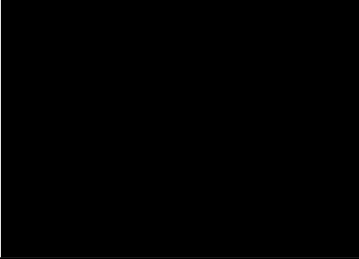
Feature match/intervention
Considerations (motor)

- Inventory of natural gestures
- Basic sign language
- Adapted nurse call system
- Keyboard
- Paper and pen
- Use of keyguard
- Single switch access to technology
- Partner assisted scanning
- Eye gaze/Etran - Eye Linking
- Eye tracking



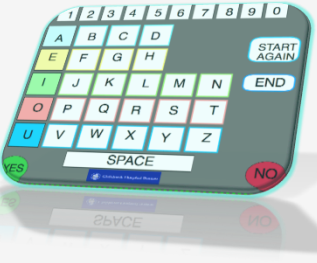


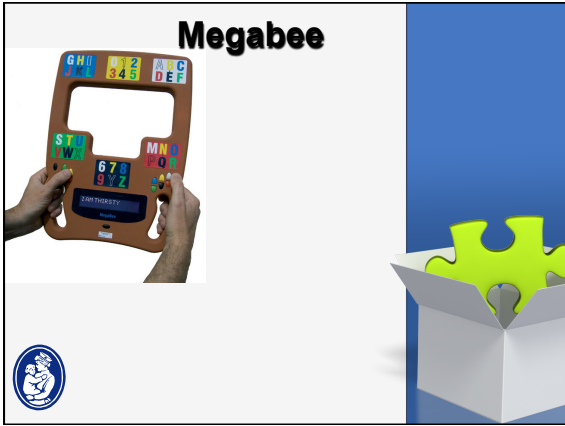
Fracture of third and fourth cervical vertebrae, leaving him paralyzed

- **Feature matching consideration:**
- **Meds)**

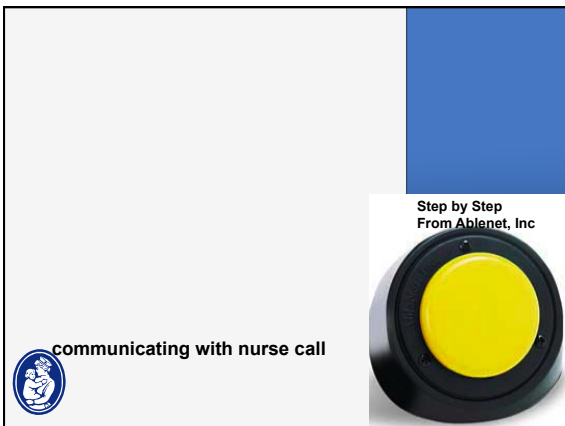


Partner assisted scanning spelling board

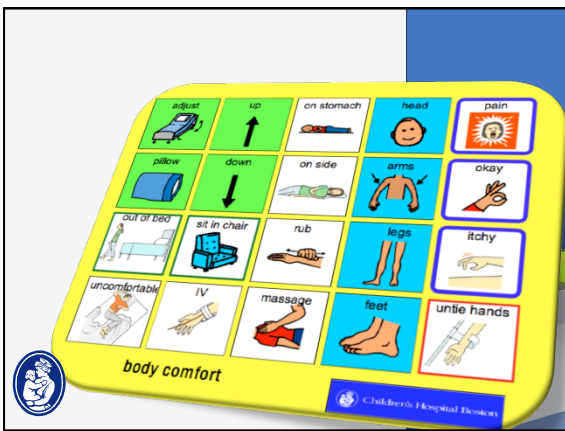










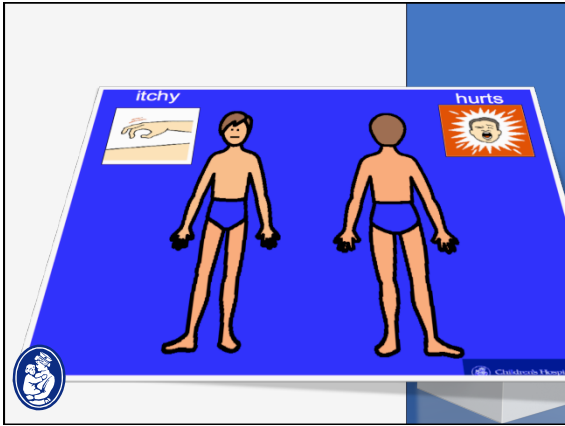


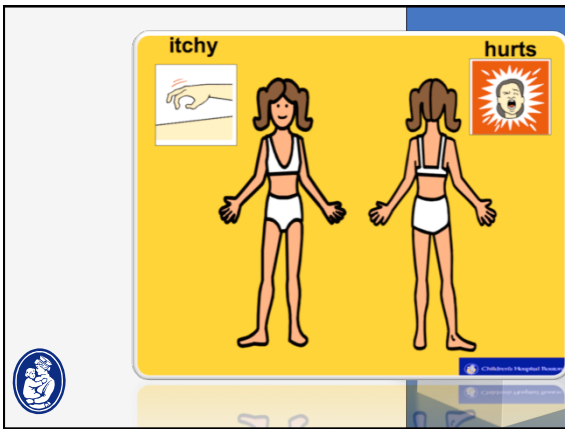


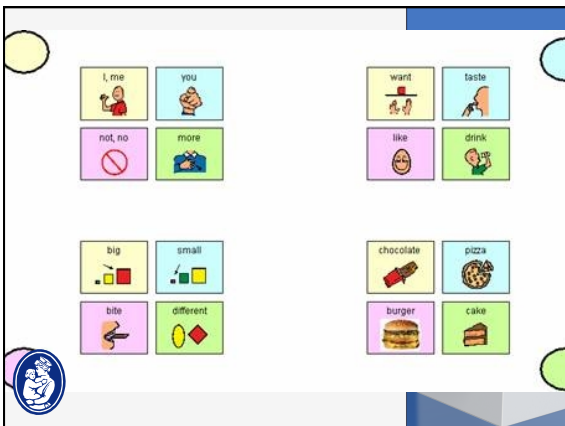


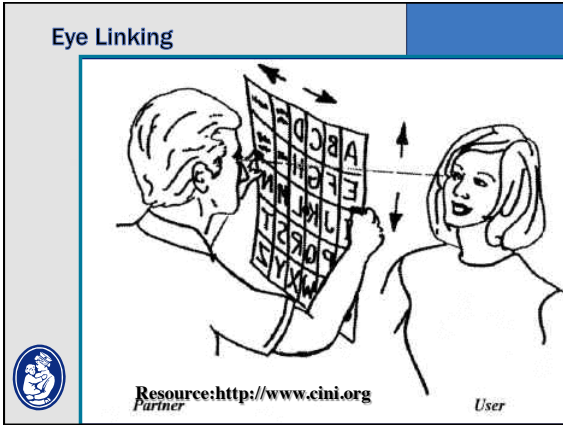


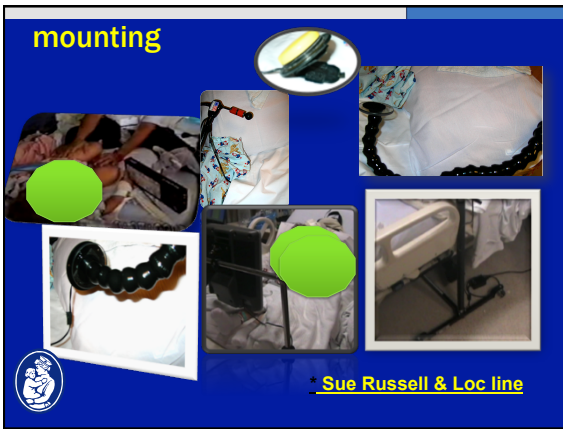


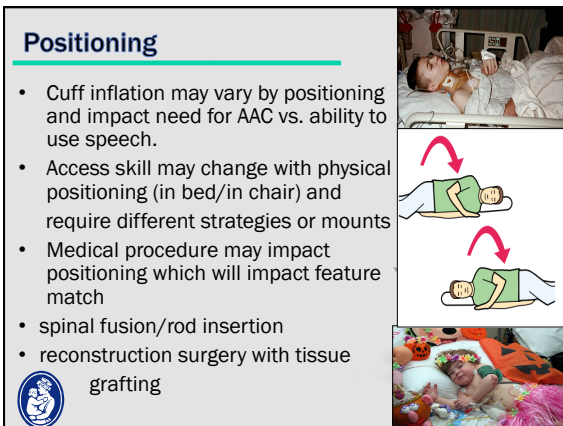


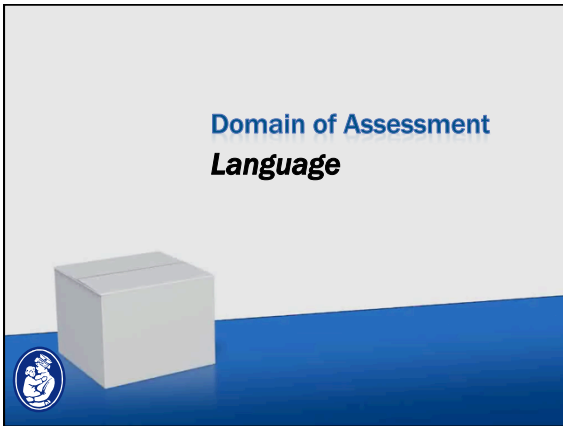


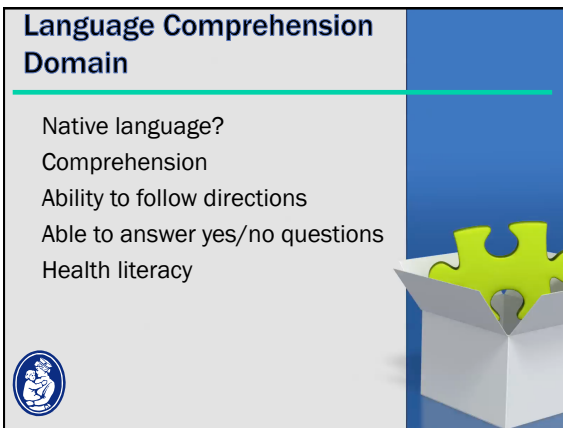


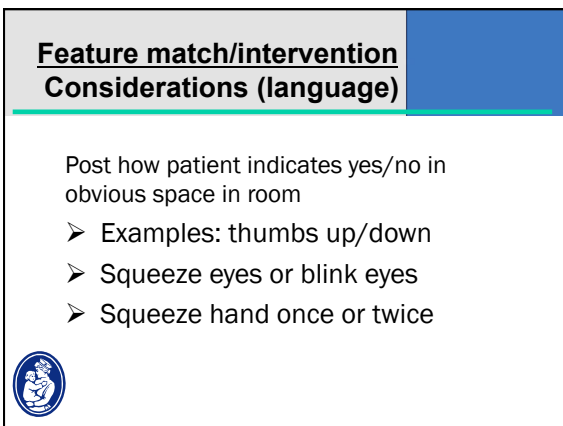















Feature match/intervention Considerations (language)

- Use of visuals (symbols, photos, text)
- Intervention may focus on simple single message output devices
- May focus on strategies to support control and impact on environment





Feature match/intervention Considerations (language)

- ALWAYS use QUALIFIED MEDICAL INTERPRETER services when patient does not speak English/uses ASL
- Use of digitally recorded communication aids for communication in native language and English (approved by qualified medical interpreter)



iPad (or itouch) and iASL



Communication Boards with Language Translation

The screenshot shows a communication board with two columns of body parts. The left column is labeled 'VIỆT NAM' and the right column is labeled 'SPANISH'. Below the columns are two sections: 'VIỆT NAM' and 'SPANISH', each containing a list of body parts with corresponding icons and checkboxes. A small logo is visible in the bottom left corner of the board.

Feature match/intervention Considerations (language)

- Selection of tools/strategies with transparent organization versus requiring meta understanding of navigation/organization *
- may change rapidly with medical status change
- Selection of sophisticated tools and integrated features for environmental control, web access, etc.

The illustration shows a white cardboard box with a yellow puzzle piece being placed inside. The puzzle piece is partially inserted into the box, symbolizing integration or fitting a feature into a system.

Literacy Domain Feature Match considerations

- Use of written words
- Use of alphabet for generative communication
- Encoding strategies
- Use of keyboard based systems
- Keep pen and paper at bedside along with easily accessible strategy to request (simple voice output tool)


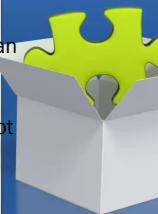
The illustration shows a white cardboard box with a yellow puzzle piece being placed inside. The puzzle piece is partially inserted into the box, symbolizing integration or fitting a feature into a system.


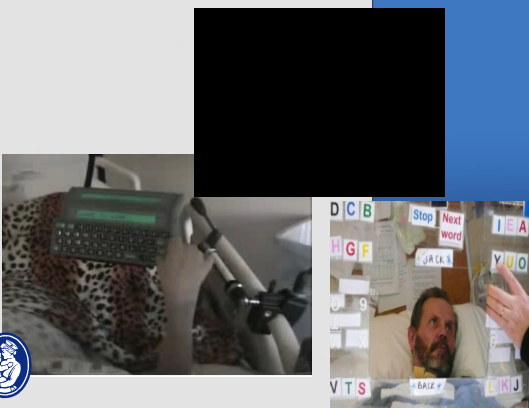
Literacy Domain Feature Match considerations

- Use of cell phone/text messaging for communication
- Use of letter cues/topic cues


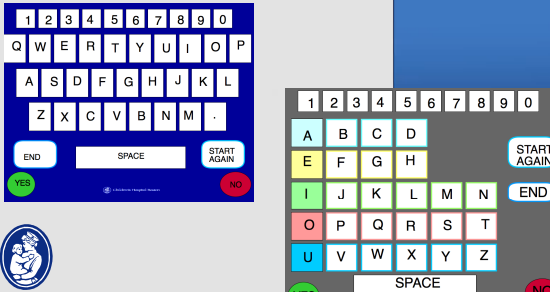
***Note: good decoding skills and reading comprehension does not mean patient has good encoding skills

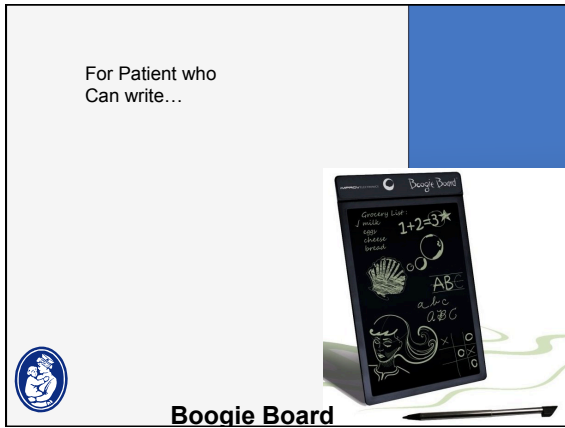
May be able to use canned text but not generate novel text.

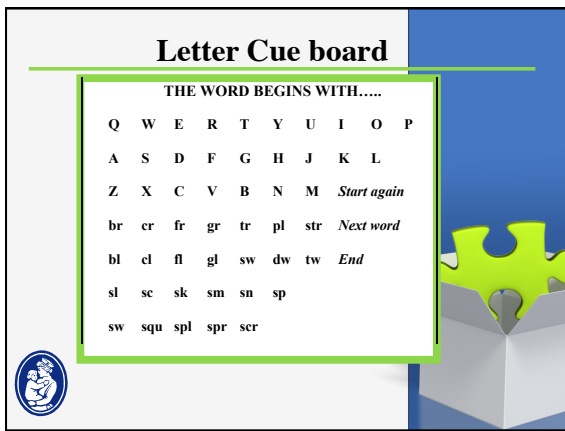


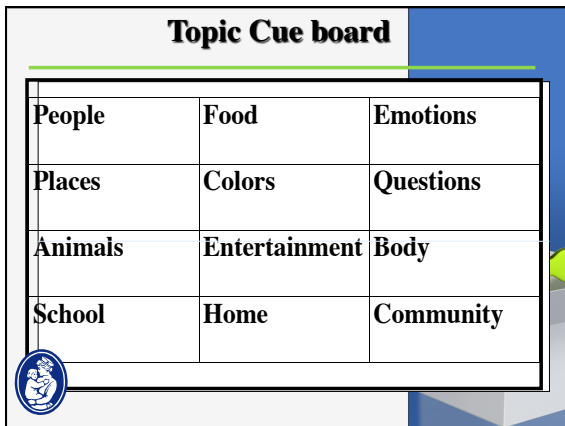


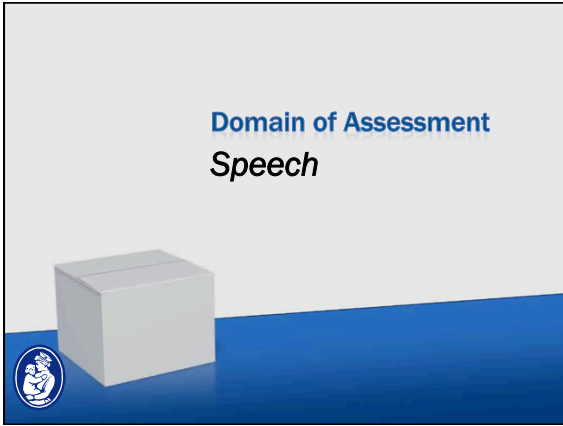
Feature Match: QWERTY vs Alphabetical

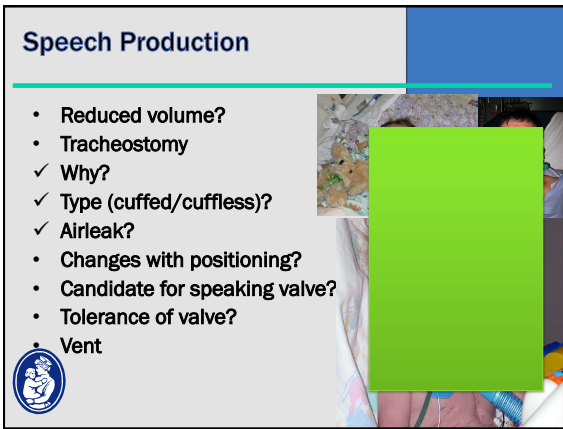


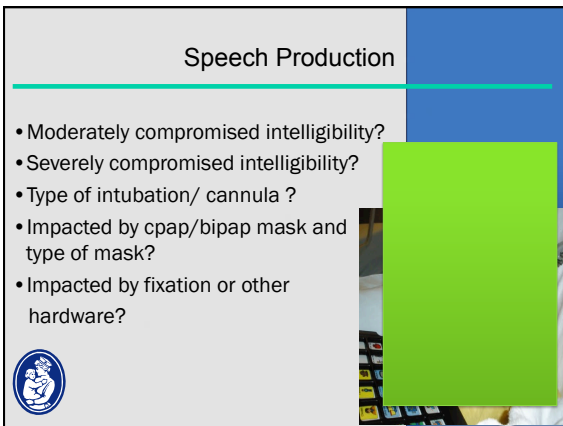














Voice Amplification or use of Electrolarynx




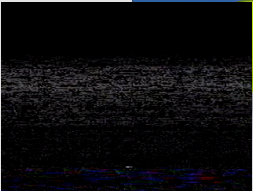
Vocabulary Selection

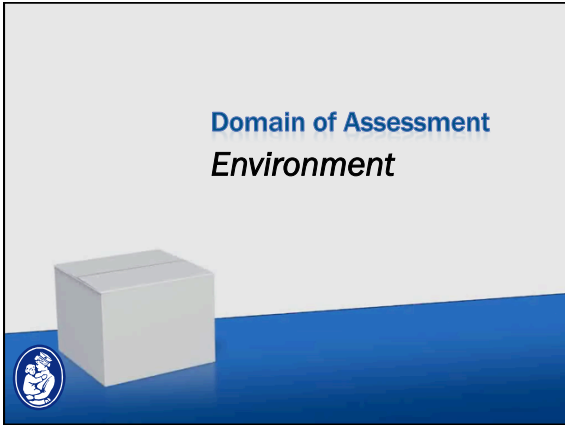
- Patient needs
- Patient personality
- Patient's developmental status
- Patient interest
- Address medical, personal and psychosocial needs

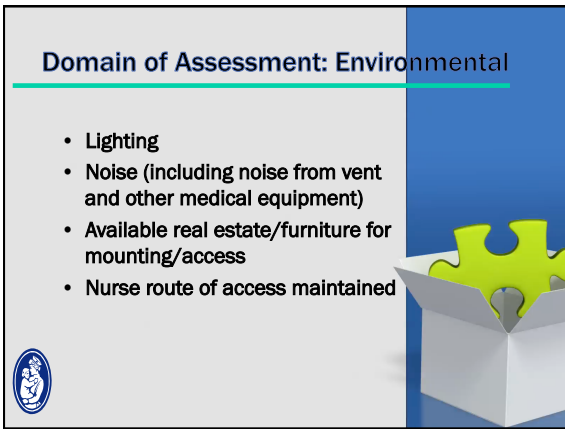


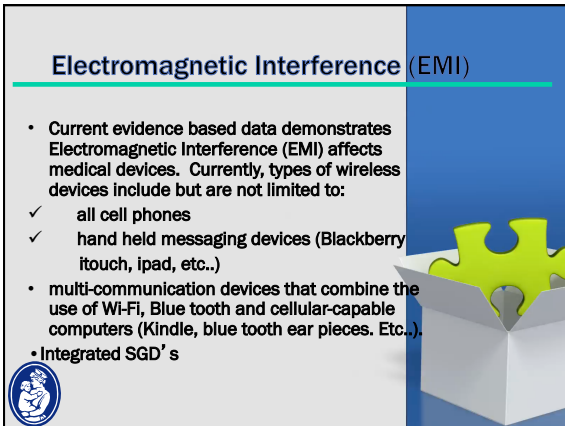
Vocabulary selection

puppy story










Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

The Emergency Care Research Institute (ECRI) addresses the issue of whether the use of cell phones should be restricted in health care facilities because of problems concerning EMI with medical devices.

Recommended Practice:

When using a wireless device, a minimum distance of at least 1 meter, an "arm's length" from medical devices is recommended.



cell phones should be prohibited in highly instrumented clinical areas and should be powered off by patients and visitors in these areas.



Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

EMI events have included:

- loss of control of dialysis machines,
- ventilator malfunctions,
- infusion pump shutdowns and rate changes

Yvonne

ACCESS TO COMMUNICATION TOOL

