

Hospitals are implementing various programs to reduce alarm overload, improve care, and assure a safer environment. Below is a list of common initiatives and how Insights helps with the implementation and support of these programs.



ALARM FATIGUE

- Reduce the distraction from self-correcting, and clinically insignificant alarms
- Easily model the impacts of alarm suspensions and changes from default settings
- Manage over-notification to reduce the overall number of alerts to nursing staff

QUIET AT NIGHT

- Reduce the volume of broadcast alarms by targeting appropriate team members
- Reduce the number of nuisance alarms
- Tune call flow to eliminate excessive or illogical notifications

STAFF PERFORMANCE

- Measure response time and track individual or unit-level performance
- Quickly understand negative trends
- Understand performance characteristics for certain alarm types

FALL PREVENTION

- Identify high-risk patients at shift changes
- Adjust/modify room assignments or care plans to reduce risk
- Adapt rounding sequence to be more purposeful & proactive for high-risk patients
- Correlate alert sequences to proactively avoid high risk scenarios

RESPONSE TIME

- Optimize call flows and escalation pathways to decrease response times
- Identify lower performance team members to instigate corrective action
- Proactively adjust rounding process to optimize safety and efficiency

HCAHPS

- Improve patient satisfaction due to overall quieter environments and better rest
- Better patient outcomes
- Score higher on staff performance survey criteria
- Patient satisfaction benefits from happier nurses

STAFF SATISFACTION - RETENTION

- Reduce overall quantity of alarms, particularly self-correcting or nuisance alarms
- Adjust notifications to eliminate inefficient call routing or escalation
- Improve patient-nurse relationships and time-in-room
- Reduce overall stress levels

JOINT COMMISSION NPSG #6

- Improve patient safety by reducing the number of alarm-related events that may result in harm
- Data to assess and prioritize clinical alarms based on their clinical significance and urgency, to establish policies and procedures for managing alarms