



Use of an Intraoperative Checklist to Achieve High Reliability in the Reduction of Neurosurgical Shunt Infections



Lauren Farrell, MLS(ASCP)^{CM}, CIC¹; Cindy Hoegg, RN, BSN, CIC¹; Mary Ann Gibbons, RN, MSN²; Lauren Satchell, BA¹;

Sonja Joiner Jones, RN, MS³; Roseann Osadchuk, RN³; Talene A. Metjian, PharmD⁴; Gregory Heuer, MD, PhD⁵; Julia Shaklee Sammons, MD, MSCE⁶

(1)Department of Infection Prevention and Control, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, (2)Department of Safety and Medical Operations, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, Philadelphia, PA, (3)Department of Nursing, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, (4)Antimicrobial Stewardship Program, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, (5)Division of Neurosurgery, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, (6)Perelman School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Infection Prevention and Control, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA

Background

- ❖ Infection is a frequent complication of neurosurgical shunt procedures in pediatric patients and can lead to increased morbidity, mortality, and healthcare costs.
- ❖ The Department of Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) performs SSI surveillance and reports infection data to the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) as an SSI rate (number of infections/100 procedures).
- ❖ In October 2014, an increase in baseline shunt SSI was observed.
- ❖ A multidisciplinary team comprised of Neurosurgery, Nursing, IPC, Anesthesia, Antimicrobial Stewardship and Performance Improvement was formed to more clearly define the problem.

Objective

- ❖ Use the CHOP Improvement Framework to create a sustainable solution to reduce shunt SSI rates.

Improvement Project

- ❖ Reviewed current infection rates, prevention practices in the operating room, and evidence-based best practices (SHEA compendium, Hydrocephalus Clinical Research Network Initiative, SPS Collaborative, AORN)
- ❖ Developed unique intraoperative paper checklist for use during shunt procedures to collect data on compliance with standardized infection prevention practices (Table 1).
 - ❖ Tested the checklist using a series of PDSA cycles.
 - ❖ Implemented January 2015.
 - ❖ Data from each cycle was used to refine all elements of the checklist and address any challenges or barriers to the data collection process.
 - ❖ Finalized July 2015 (also transitioned to Redcap).
- ❖ Additional intraoperative observations performed by IPC to monitor staff compliance with using the checklist and to identify other opportunities for improvement within the OR environment.
- ❖ Compliance with the checklist and neurosurgical shunt infection rates were monitored over time.

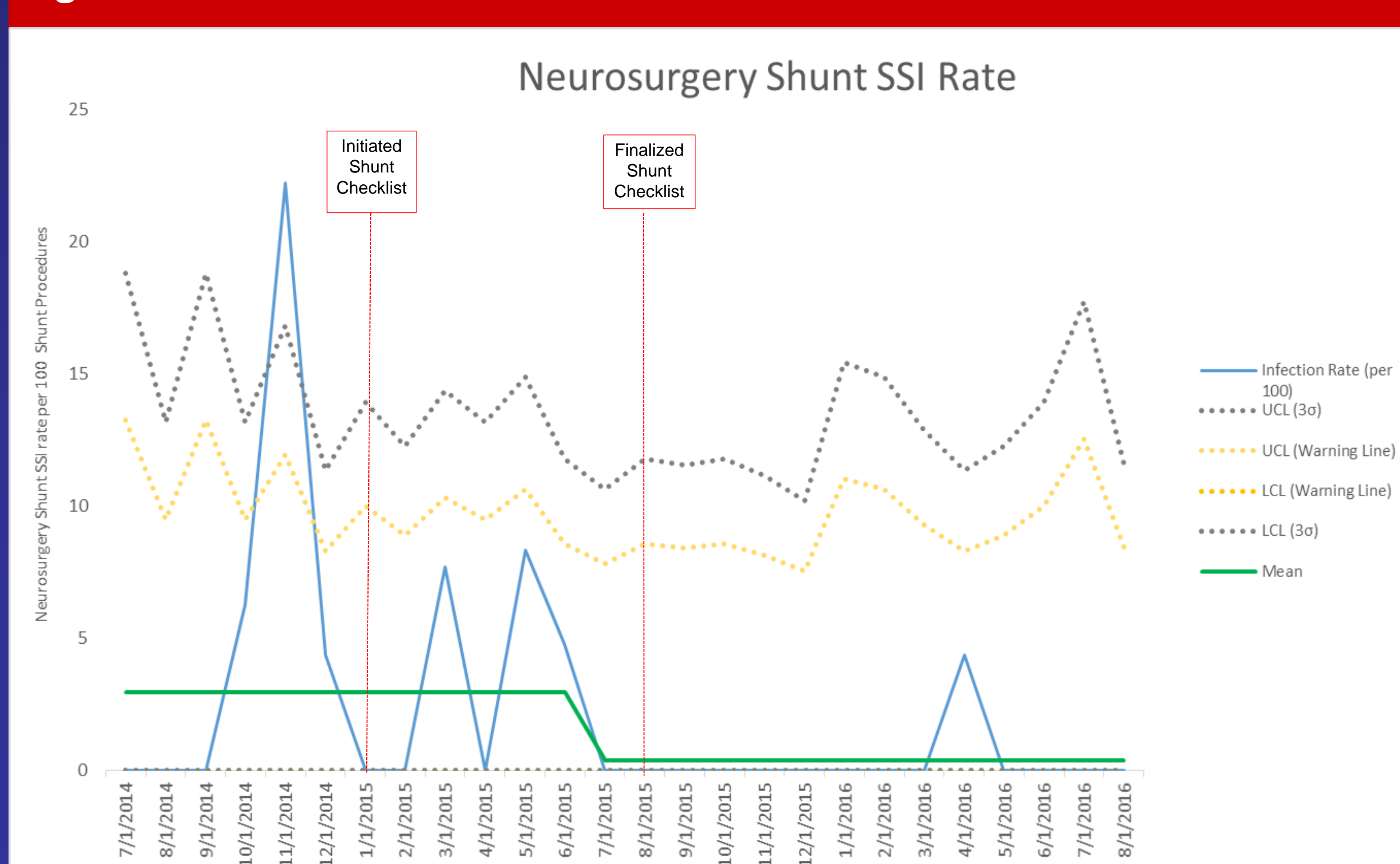
Table 2: Shunt SSI Rates per 100 procedures

| Date | Numerator | Denominator | SSI Rate |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Pre-checklist Implementation (July 2014-December 2014) | 4 | 78 | 5.13 |
| Checklist Implementation and Revisions Using PDSA Cycles (January 2015-July 2015) | 3 | 122 | 2.46 |
| Post-checklist Implementation (August 2015-August 2016) | 1 | 244 | 0.41 |

Table 1: Checklist Element Themes

| |
|--|
| Appropriate hair removal |
| Pre-operative skin preparation |
| Appropriate Operating Room attire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clothing • Hair covering • Mask use • Staff personal belongings |
| Operating room traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of barrier signs • Entries and exits during procedures • Number of observers |
| Concerns about contamination of supplies or equipment |
| Use of proper infection prevention practices |

Figure 1: Shunt SSI Control Chart



Results

- ❖ We observed a significant decrease in shunt SSI rate following checklist implementation (p value=0.04) (Figure 1, Table 2).
- ❖ The checklist was fully adopted and spread to all neurosurgical procedures.

Conclusions

- ❖ Utilizing a multidisciplinary team approach to SSI prevention can lead to highly reliable practices.
- ❖ Implementation of a standardized checklist resulted in a sustained decrease in the number of neurosurgical shunt SSI from pre-checklist implementation to post-checklist implementation.