



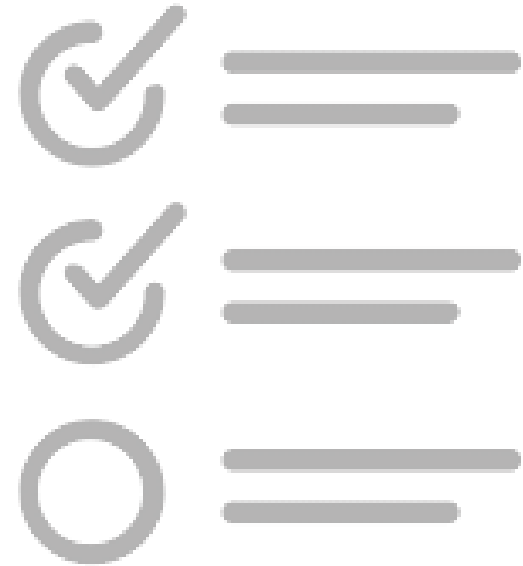
Acute nursing of patients at home and the role of ICT

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Overview

- National Recommendations SST 2017
- Organization
- Technologies
 - Triage
 - TOBS (Vital signs)
 - Point of Care
- Advantages and pitfalls





Danish Health Authority (SST) 2017:

Recommandations:

Kvalitetsstandarder for kommunale akutfunktioner i hjemmesygeplejen

- krav og anbefalinger til varetagelse af særlige sygeplejeindsatser



Recommendations – clinical/communication

- Clinical assessment (ABCDE)
- Safe oral communication (ISBAR)
- 360 assessment including other municipal efforts.



Recommendations – Instrumental tasks

- Point of care blood samples (infection, blood sugar and test for anaemia)
- Subcutaneous and intramuscular injections
- Nasogastric tubes
- Parenteral nutrition
- Inhalation therapy
- Surgical drains
- Urinary catheter
- Sampling for microbiological examination



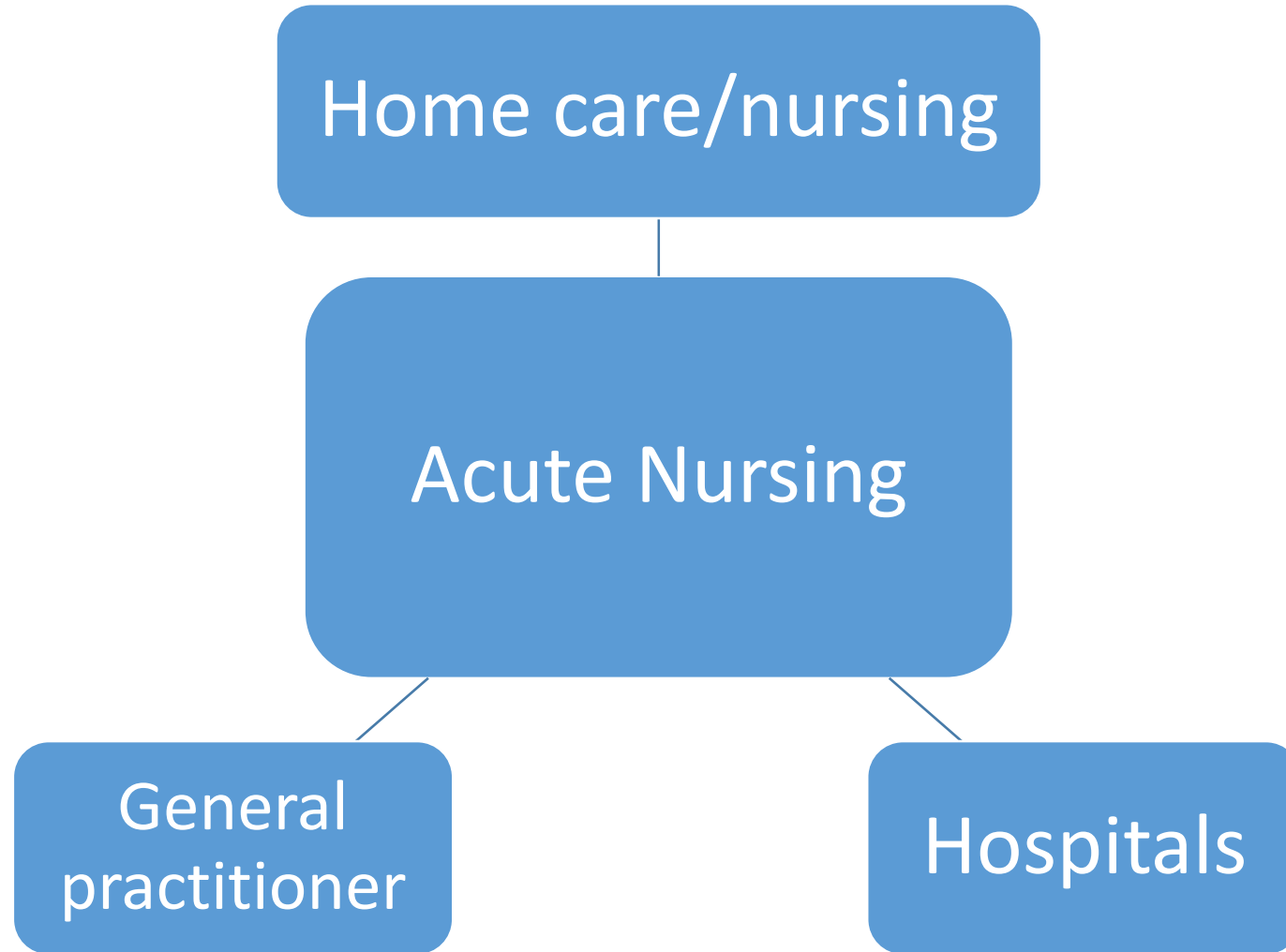
Recommendations - equipment

- Vital signs (blood pressure, pulse, temperature, oxygen saturation)
- Point of care devices for measurement of infection, blood sugar and anaemia
- Nebulizer
- Relevant equipment for probing, tubes, catheters, etc.
- Resuscitator



Organization at municipal level

- Acute team
- Acute admission in the municipality
- Acute nursing integrated in the home nursing group.

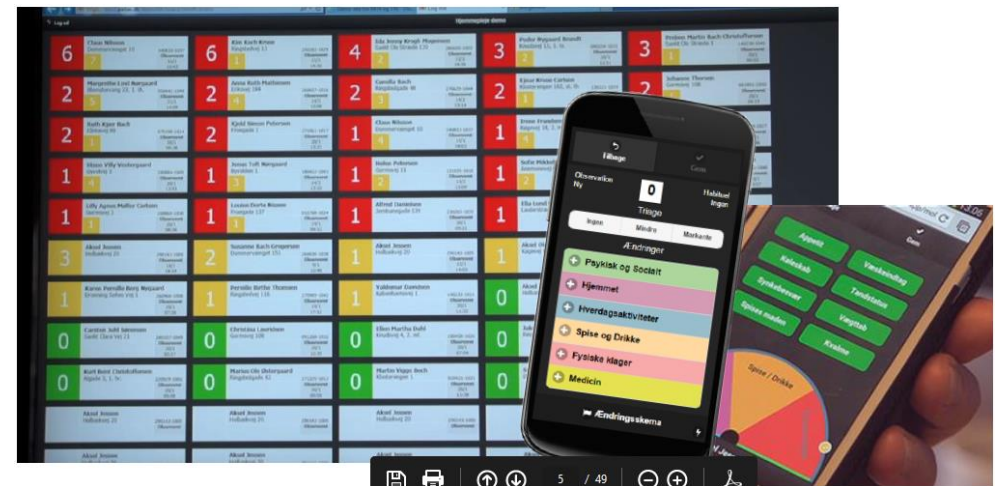


Implemented technologies Triage/TOBS

TOBS (early warning score)

Triage

Digital solution





Implemented technologies – Point of Care

- Infections
- Blood sugar
- Anaemia
- *Kidney function*
- *Electrolytes*





Advantages

- Better quality of life for the elderly?
- Less morbidity?
- Better clinical assessment?
- More cost effective usage of resources?



Pitfalls or points for consideration

- Developed for the municipal setting
- Validation in the municipal setting
- The municipality need in the drivers seat
- New methods for diagnosis and treatment should be tested using accepted scientific methods

