

# NACNS Alarm Fatigue

## How do I Start Checklist

Below is an example of a Six Sigma Process approach to change or you may utilize any other change process.

- **Define:** State the problem, specify the customer set, identify the goals, and outline the target process.
- **Measure:** Decide what parameters need to be quantified, work out the best way to measure them, collect the necessary data, and carry out the measurements by experiment.
- **Analyze:** Identify performance goals and determine how process inputs are likely to affect process outputs.
- **Design:** Work out details, optimize the methods, run simulations if necessary, and plan for design verification.
- **Verify:** Check the design to be sure it was set up according to plan, conduct trials of the processes to make sure that they work, and begin production or sales.

Plan	Resources	CNS Competency
<p><b>Define/Assess</b></p> <p><b>Define:</b> Alarm safety is the number one technology hazard in health care. Excessive alarms in clinical environments lead to alarm fatigue: staff may ignore or disable a clinically important alarm.</p> <p><b>Assess:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Appropriateness of monitoring</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>EB indications for cardiac monitoring</b></li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>Clinical alarms: current state</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Unit Gap Analysis (AACN)</b></li> <li>b. <b>Alarm data from clinical engineering / facilities</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b># of alarms / defined time</b></li> <li>ii. <b># of crisis alarms/ defined time</b></li> <li>iii. <b>Current defaults</b></li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>3. <b>Staff education and competency</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Current state</b></li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p><b>Overview Documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">NACNS Alarm Fatigue Resource Crosswalk</a></li> <li>• TJC Goals/Dates R3 Report</li> <li>• AAMI Foundation HTSI Key Points Checklist</li> </ul> <p><b>ECRI Strategies to Improve Monitor Alarm Safety Assessment Tools/Strategy Documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VHA patient Safety Assessment Tool (PSAT)</li> <li>• AACN Alarm Management ActionPak</li> <li>• Device Worksheet</li> <li>• Pre-Change Assessment Survey etc.</li> <li>• HTF National Clinical Alarms Survey</li> <li>• Evidence based indications for cardiac monitoring</li> </ul> <p><b>Interdisciplinary Team Member Involvement Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Engineering</li> <li>• CNS</li> <li>• Nursing Director for each clinical area</li> <li>• Physician Champion for each clinical area</li> <li>• Quality</li> <li>• Nurse Manager</li> <li>• Other professionals at library for data pull etc.</li> <li>• Nursing Informatics at library</li> </ul> <p>(Suggest to utilize Interdisciplinary Team to: assist in steps of project,</p>	<p><b>Direct Care, Consultation, Systems Leadership, Collaboration, Coaching, Research, Ethical Decision-Making/Moral Agency and Advocacy</b></p>

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- i. **Onboarding**
    - ii. **Ongoing**
  - 4. **Staff attitudes / perceptions**
  - 5. **HTF survey**
  - 6. **Patient outcomes**
    - a. **Organizational data on alarm events**
- provide support, approve process steps, approve plan etc)

### Measure

#### Pre-Change Data Measurement Examples:

- **Alarm Event Data-Coordination with Facility/IT (alarm frequency etc)**
- **Rapid Response Team/Code Team Event related data**
- **HCAPS-Quiet at Night Data**
- **Pre-Change Assessment**
  - **Overall # of alarms**
  - **% nurses customizing alarms**
  - **% of high, medium, low, and technical alarms**
- **Survey staff on perceptions / attitudes**
- **Staff knowledge**

#### Metrics-consider:

- clinical alarms
- safety
- staff education/competencies,
- surveys/perceptions
- patient outcomes

Resource: See [Crosswalk](#)

**Consultation, Systems Leadership, Collaboration, Research, Ethical Decision-Making/Moral Agency and Advocacy**

### Analyze

Identify goals: determine how process changes will affect process results.

- **Analyze Data from Measure section**
- **Evaluate and Prioritize areas for improvement**

Resource: See [Crosswalk](#)

**Consultation, Systems Leadership, Collaboration, Research,**

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<p><b>Design</b></p> <p>Work out details of change to be implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Detail which alarms to change and the process to implement the change.</li><li>• Include nurse related educational needs for pilot. (staff education/competencies)</li><li>• Include dates/times to monitor data</li></ul> <p>Strategies for Clinical Alarm Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Defaults</li><li>• Escalation</li><li>• Customization</li><li>• Evidence based use of monitoring</li><li>• Clarify accountability</li><li>• Policy development</li></ul>	<p>Resource: See <a href="#">Crosswalk</a></p>	<p>Direct Care, Consultation, Systems Leadership, Collaboration, Coaching, Research, Ethical Decision-Making/Moral Agency and Advocacy</p>
<p><b>Verify</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PDSA Cycle on pilot units</li><li>• Outcomes:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Evaluate goals for success<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Overall # of alarms</li><li>▪ % nurses customizing alarms</li><li>▪ % of high, medium, low, and technical alarms</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Survey staff on perceptions / attitudes</li></ul>	<p>Pilot Study Units to monitor change Implement changes Resource: See <a href="#">Crosswalk</a></p>	<p>Direct Care, Consultation, Systems Leadership, Collaboration, Coaching, Research, Ethical Decision-Making/Moral Agency and Advocacy</p>

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