Preventing ED Use in SNF - Rectal Administration Catheter

Aim: QI project to evaluate the feasibility of a specialized rectal administration catheter to facilitate safe, comfortable and effective enteral hydration and medication delivery via the rectal route to treat changes in patient's condition while decreasing the need for parenteral therapy and ED or hospital utilization.

Outcomes: 9 of 11 (81%) use cases facilitated successful management of the patient's change in condition within the facility. 8 of 11 (72.7%) use cases were for hydration only due to patient's response and return to oral medication administration quickly. 11 of 11 (100%) tolerated hydration rates with no signs of discomfort or expulsion of fluids. 6 of 6 patients, able to verbally report comfort, all reported a 5 (very comfortable) on a 1 to 5 Likert scale.

Conclusion: This pilot work describes the first use of a specialized rectal administration catheter in the SNF setting. In all 11 use cases, the catheter provided a safe, easy, comfortable and effective alternative to parenteral and previous enteral delivery options. This intervention may provide an effective and efficient way to treat patient's changes in condition leading to improved quality metrics and reduced ED or hospital utilization in the SNF setting.

Variables	Order	Duration
Dehydration, lethargy	H_20 at 100ml/hr	10 hours
Dehydration, lethargy (1 st)	H_2^{-0} at 250ml/hr	2 hours
Dehydration, lethargy (2 nd)	H_2^0 at 250ml/hr	2 hours
Dehydration, lethargy, N/V	H_20 at 60ml bolus Q 15 min	2 hours
Dehydration, lethargy	H ₂ 0 at 100ml/hr	6 hours
Dehydration, lethargy	H ₂ 0 at 100ml/hr	48 hours
Dehydration, UTI, hematuria	H ₂ 0 at 150ml/hr + 250mg Cipro q12/hr	48 hours
Dehydration, UTI, fever, tachycardia	H ₂ 0 at 75ml/hr + 250mg Cipro q12/hr	48 hours
Dehydration, N/V	H ₂ 0 at 60ml bolus Q 20 min until BP 120/80	1 hour (sent to ER)
Dehydration, hypotension	H ₂ 0 at 60ml bolus Q 20 min until BP 120/80	30 min (sent to ER)
Dysphagia	H ₂ 0 at 60ml bolus TID & PRN for routine medication administration	Ongoing

Robert Parker, DNP, RN, CENP, CHPN, CHP Chief Clinical Officer Interim Healthcare bob.parker@interimhh.com Danna Perlowski, FNP-C, RN

Janna Periowski, FNP-C, RN Jessica Randall, FNP-C, RN Stacey Dawson, RN Jacklyn Kennedy, RN Interim Healthcare

> Brad Macy, RN Hospi Corporation

Age group <65 2 18.2% 65-75 2 18.2% 9 76-85 2 18.2% y >85 5 45.4% Gender Female 6 54.5% Race Black 1 9.1% Hispanic 1 9.1% White 9 81.8%		%	Ν	Variables	al	
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Hispanic19.1%White981.8%				Race		
White 9 81.8%		9.1%	1	Black		
		9.1%	1	Hispanic		
Primary Symptom Treated	, D	81.8%	9	White		
	Primary Symptom Treated					
Dehydration 10 90.8%	, D					
Dysphagia 1 9.1%		9.1%	1	•		
Secondary Symptom Treated						
Lethargy 6 54.5%	, D	54.5%	6	Lethargy		
UTI 2 18.2%	, D	18.2%	2	UTI		
N/V 1 9.1%		9.1%	1	N/V		
Hypotension 1 9.1%			1			
Dysphagia 1 9.1%		9.1%	1	Dysphagia		