

Capture Data & Conquer Clots

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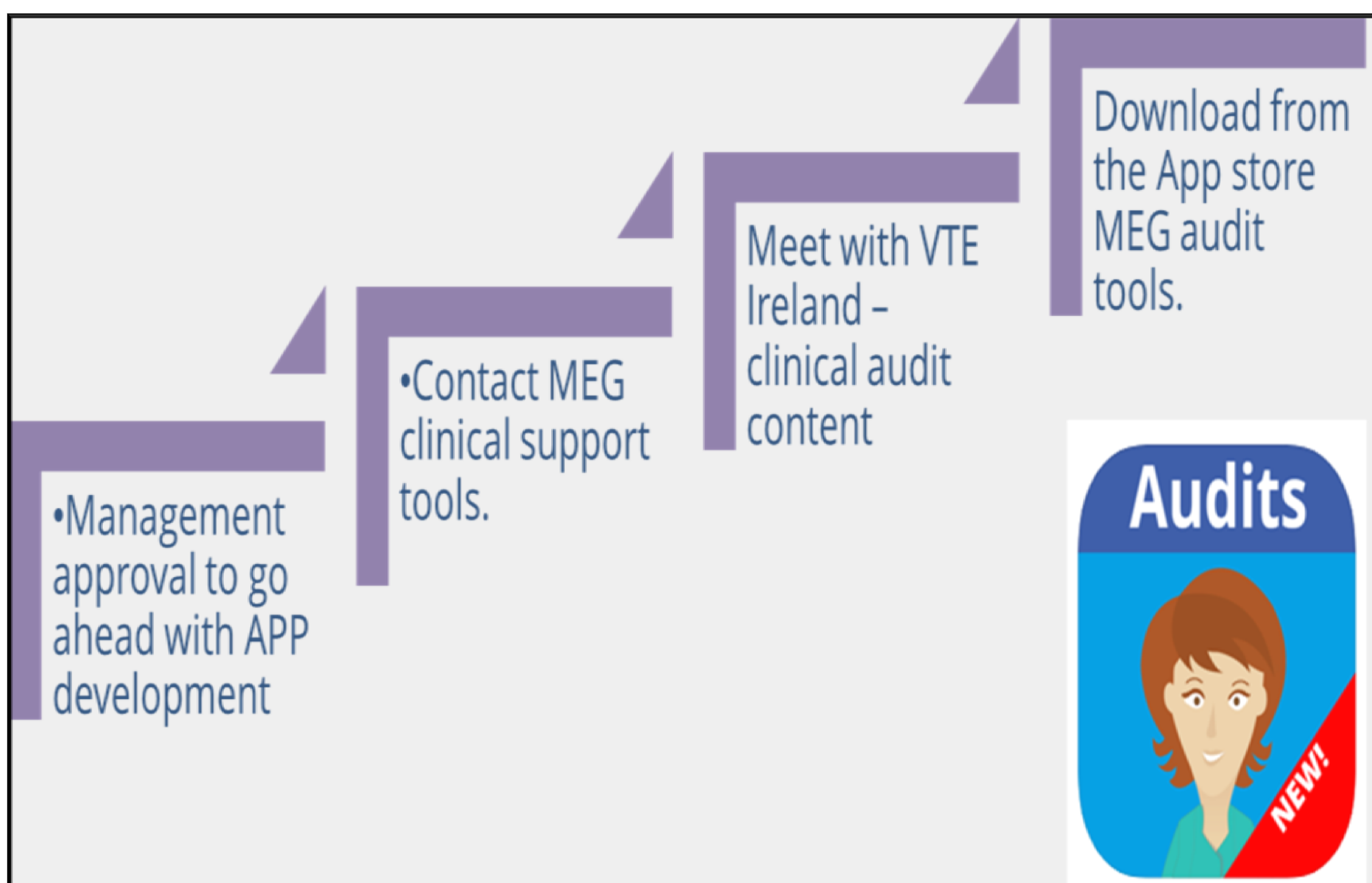
Introduction

Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) is a collective term for Blood clots usually in the legs or lungs ¹. In Europe, there are 544,000 VTE-related deaths every year, VTE is responsible for more deaths than AIDS, breast cancer, prostate cancer and motor vehicle accidents combined ². SVPH Pharmacy Department has been conducting annual Audits on VTE Prophylaxis using a paper based system. However, the process was time consuming and limited the frequency of audit. SVPH has a high number of patients with high risk of VTE including Medical Oncology patients and Surgical patients. Compliance rates over preceding years were running at 75%, however it is hoped to achieve a target of 90% compliance by 2020.

Aims

- To develop a Data Collection App in order to make the data collection on VTE Prophylaxis Compliance easier in order to
 - Have more frequent audits
 - Identify specialities with lower compliance
 - Target education for improvement in compliance
 - VTE quality improvement
- To make the App available to all hospitals nationwide.

Method



The App

The App is available from MEG Audit Tools for Apple and Android devices, as well as a desktop version. Figure 1 illustrates the log-in screen

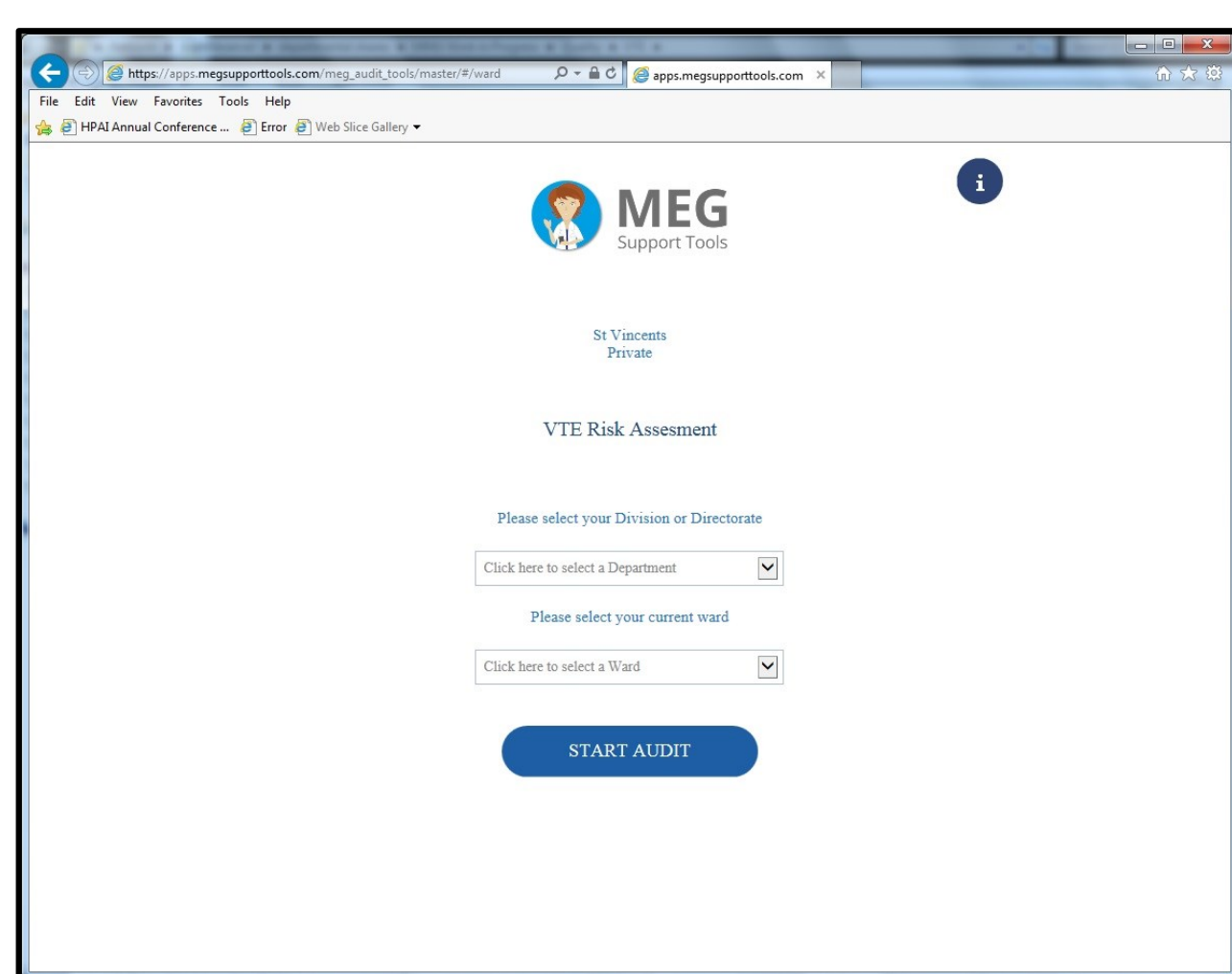


Figure 1: Start Page

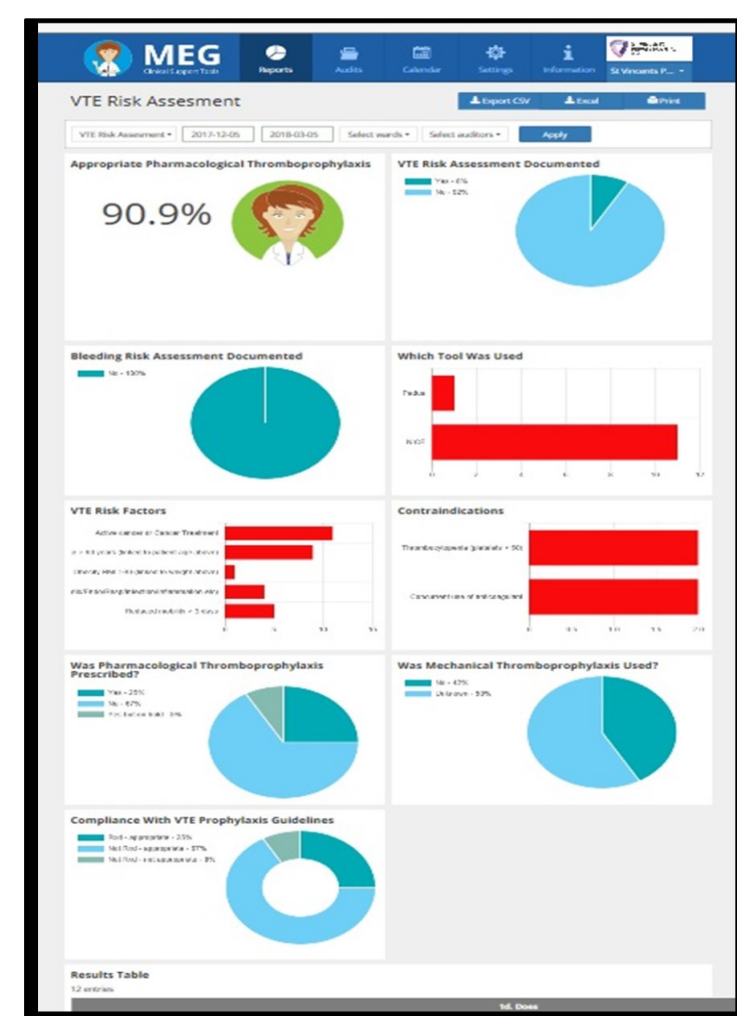


Figure 2: Report Page

Figure 1 illustrates the start page where the user confirms the hospital and the location within the hospital for audit. Each hospital will be able to customize the App with their ward locations. (Figure 2) is the dashboard of the final results of the audit.

Data collection

Audit data is gathered from 15 questions. Each hospital can decide which questions are compulsory and which are optional. For SVPH, mandatory questions are shown in peach and non-mandatory questions in blue (Figures 3 and 4)

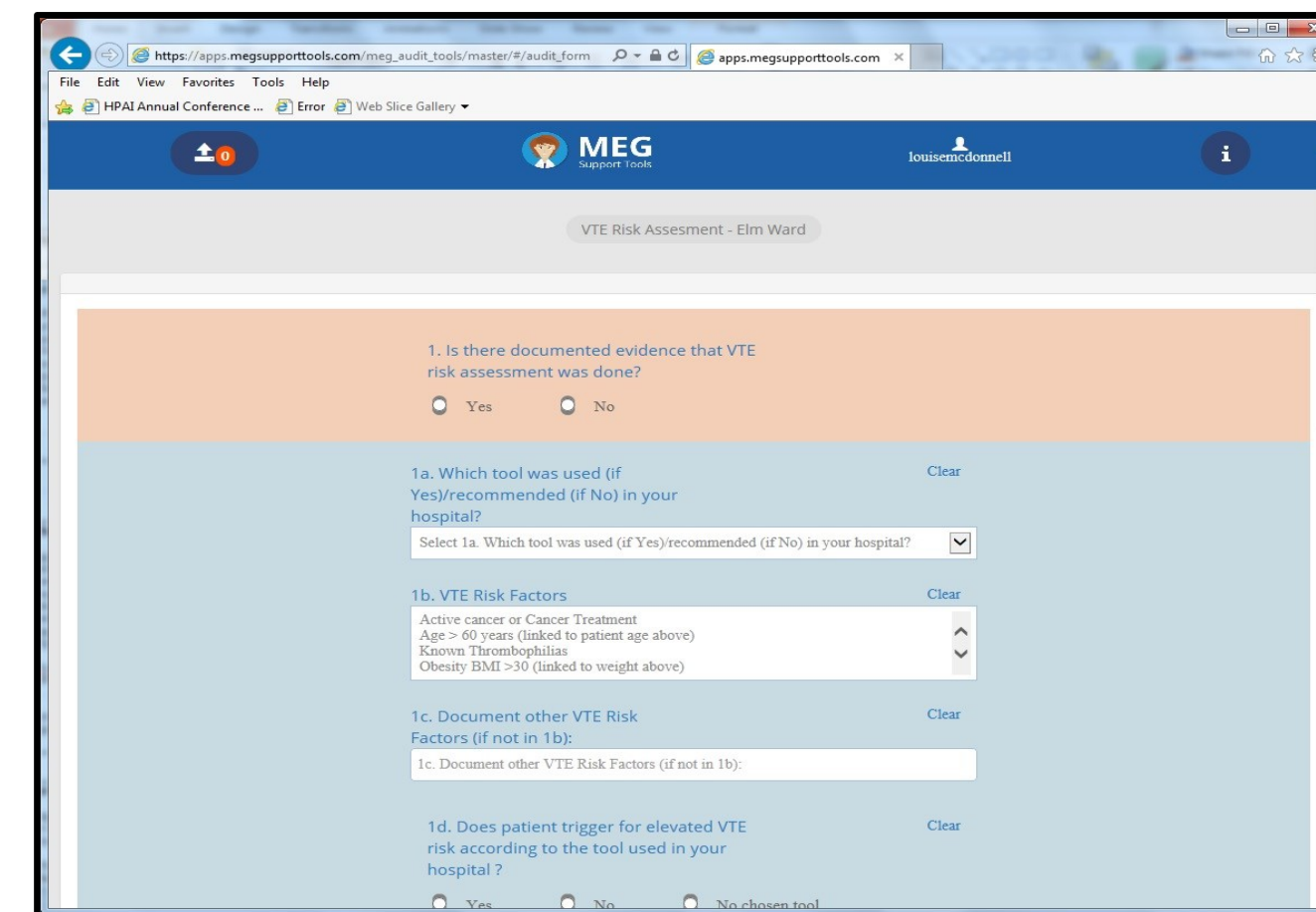


Figure 3: Questions 1-1(d)

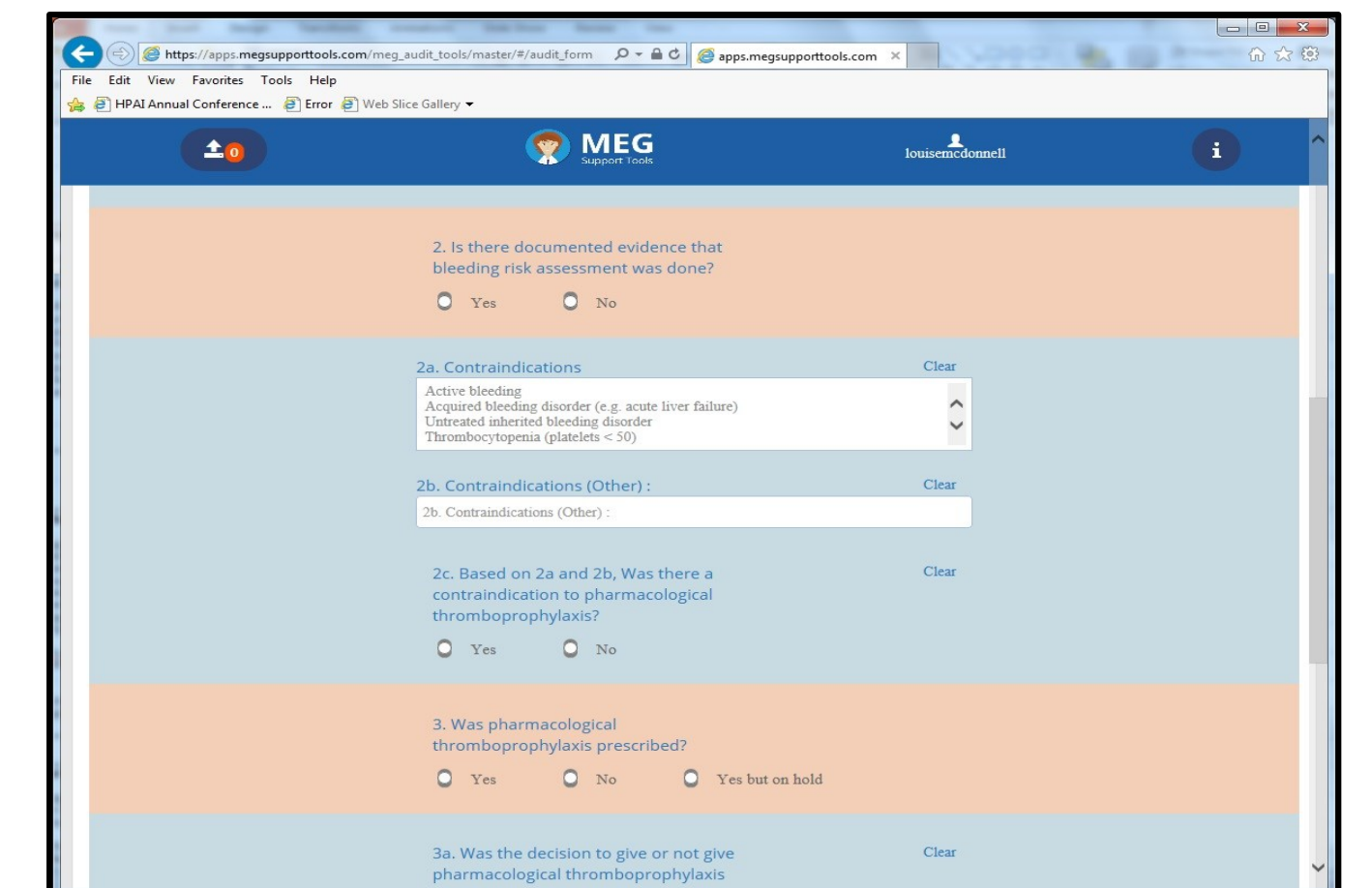


Figure 4: Questions 2-3

An auditor can complete the audit on a chosen random sample e.g. 7 patients per ward per month, and once the data has been collected, the auditor presses submit.

The data is then transmitted by email notification to the lead auditor.

Data Analysis and Reporting

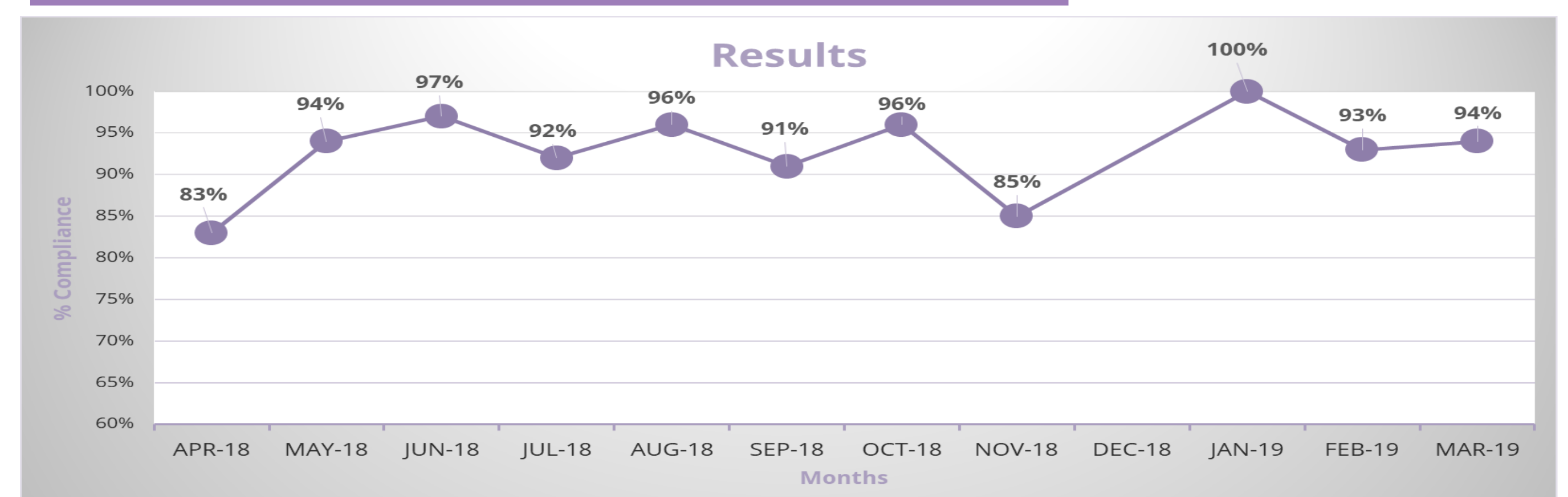


Figure 5: Results of Data Collection from April 2018- March 2019

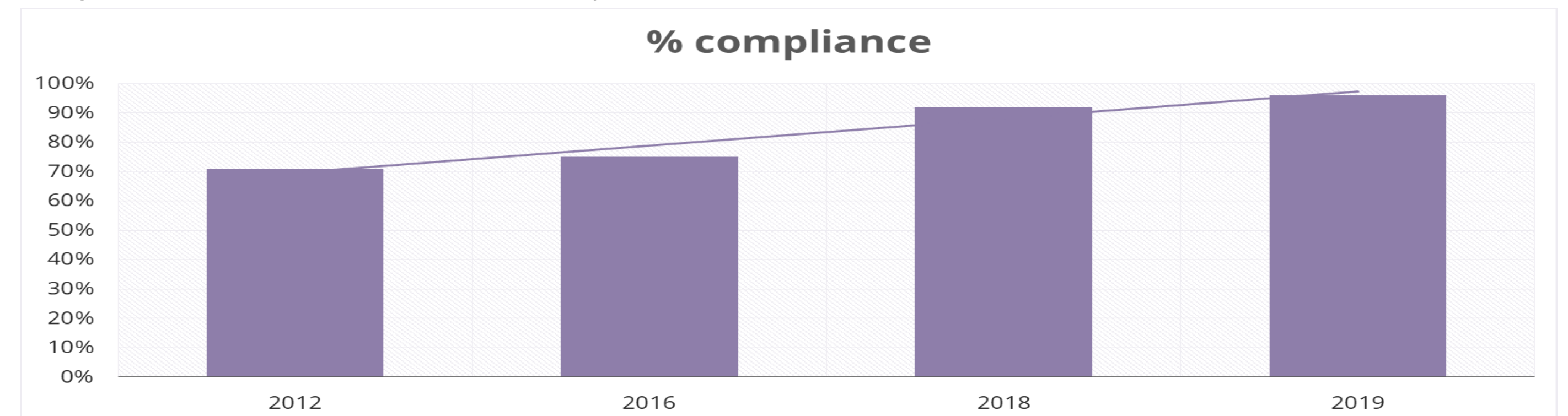


Figure 6: Trend in compliance with VTE prophylaxis from 2012- 2019

Figure 5 illustrates monthly data collection and it shows compliance is linked to staffing levels and pharmacist ability to drive the importance of VTE. Since the introduction of App and increase in awareness compliance has increased from 71% in 2012 with an upward trend 96% in 2019 as shown in figure 6.

Conclusion

This App will be a useful tool that will help SVPH and other hospitals to achieve a higher compliance with VTE prophylaxis guidelines and thus help prevent clots in patients.

Technology has been shown to assist with clinical audit and will be used in various projects to make auditing easier and faster and therefore help healthcare workers to provide a better service to patients. The limitation of the technology is requires sufficient staffing to operate the tool.

References

1. VTE Ireland via link <https://www.vteireland.org/> accessed 28/11/17
2. World Thrombosis website via <http://www.worldthrombosisday.org/issue/vte/> accessed 28/11/17
3. MEG Support Tools: <https://www.megsupporttools.com/>