UPENDING AN ORDINARY WORK DAY
John Olmstead, RN, MBA, FACHE, Director of Surgical Services and Emergency Services remembers that day as a typical workday interrupted by a call to “clear your schedule and report to administration.” Trekking across the hospital, he tried to imagine what could generate such a dramatic call.

In the administrative offices, he found more than a dozen coworkers on the phone with officials from the CDC. They were told a patient had been diagnosed with MERS, a viral respiratory illness with, at the time, a 50 percent death rate. CDC officials told Community Hospital staff, “Life as you know it is about to change.”

CONTACT TRACING CASE STUDY
The first U.S. patient with Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) walked through the doors of Community Hospital in Munster, Indiana on April 30, 2014. It was a high-profile, nationally publicized event, with heavy involvement from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The hospital turned what could have been a public relations crisis into a playbook for quickly identifying and mitigating risk.

INSTALLATION HIGHLIGHTS:
RTLS Applications
- Nurse Call Automation
- Staff Assist (ED)
CONTACT TRACING: MANAGING CONTAGION EXPOSURE

Olmstead and his team were tasked with uncovering how many people had been exposed to the contagious patient. Midmark RTLS location data, interfaced to the hospital’s nurse call system, showed all staff members who had been in the patient’s room.

In comparing RTLS-reported visits recorded in the nurse call system to self-reported visits to the patient’s room, they found caregivers underestimated their contact with the patient by an average of 58 percent.

Don Fesko, CEO of the hospital, told Modern Healthcare, “We could easily take anyone who was on duty, out of duty, and quickly explain to them what was going on.”

MORE THAN JUST CONTACT: ASSESSING EXPOSURE TIME

Additional data that proved to be helpful—both on the scene and for ongoing CDC studies—was how long each staff member was in contact with the patient. CDC data revealed that the least amount of time to be in contact with a contagious person before contracting a flu-like virus such as MERS is 11 minutes.

Because all people wearing RTLS badges had their interactions recorded, reports showed Community Hospital what they needed to know. No employees had been in contact with the MERS patient for more than seven minutes.

“We knew who was exposed, how long they were exposed and who was NOT exposed,” Olmstead says. “We were able to confidently communicate to the public, which was a big deal. We never would have had that information without the RTLS badges and the nurse call reports.”

ACCURATE DATA: SOLIDIFYING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

In the following days, Community Hospital staff and representatives from the CDC gave numerous updates to the press, which had congregated descending on Community Hospital. The violence was terrible. We asked ourselves, “What’s the best system we can put in place to take care of our people?”

“We were asked the same question 100 times,” Olmstead recalls. “How do you know that people weren’t exposed?” We were able to confidently tell them, because we had data.”

LAYING THE FOUNDATION: BEYOND PROCESS EFFICIENCY

“Logically, everything that helped us had nothing to do with preparing to handle a deadly disease,” says Olmstead. “It really had nothing to do with disaster planning at all.”

In 2009, Community Hospital embarked on a major process improvement journey to improve performance benchmarks, reduce staff turnover and boost patient satisfaction scores. Hospital leaders worked first with people, then focused on patients, and finally, processes.

“If you don’t have the people in place, then focused on patients, and finally, processes. If you don’t have the people in place, and they don’t have the equipment and tools to take care of the patients, you’re not going to improve the process,” Olmstead explains.

SAFETY FIRST: MORE THAN A ‘PANIC BUTTON’

Safety was a prime concern when it came to retaining quality staff.

“We were worried about violence in the ED, and the safety of our staff. You turn on the news and you see it everywhere—in the schools, in the malls. The violence is terrible. We asked ourselves, ‘What’s the best system we can put in place to take care of our people?’

“When Security officers hear the alarm, they glance at the Enterprise View®Floorplan, a blueprint of the Emergency Department, where the exact location of the staff member needing help is highlighted.

NURSE CALL INTEGRATION: ENHANCING CARE DELIVERY

Midmark RTLS also seamlessly interfaces with the hospital’s nurse call system. The RTLS-nurse call interface not only enables the automatic cancellation of calls but also automatically documents nurse-patient interactions for reporting.

“Is this the nearest thing in the world,” Olmstead says of the system’s ability to automatically cancel patient calls.

Exposure reporting from Midmark RTLS provides valuable data on direct interactions, as well as secondary and tertiary exposures. This is critical information that is missed through non-automated contact tracing.

“Information in the above report is fictitious for illustration purposes only.


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John Olmstead, RN, MBA, FACHE
Director of Surgical Services and Emergency Services Community Hospital

“Instead of paying attention to the button on the wall, you can focus all your attention on the patient.”

PUTTING PATIENTS FIRST

Olmstead stresses that Community Hospital didn’t invest in technology because of MERS, Ebola or the next superbug. “We wanted to take care of our people and our patients … it is the right thing to do.”

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