



Best Practice Recommendations for Oral Care of Invasively Ventilated Patients/Clients: An Interprofessional Collaborative (IPC) Project Between Two Health Regulatory Colleges in Ontario

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Background

- Oral care can reduce the incidence of Ventilator-Acquired Pneumonia (VAP).^{1,2}
- "Interprofessional care can help improve patient/client care while increasing provider satisfaction within a respectful and collaborative environment."³
- Together, the CRTO and the CDHO can advocate for best oral care practices to ensure high quality, safe and ethical care in the best interest of mechanically ventilated patients/clients in Ontario.

Objectives of the IPC Project

- To review existing oral care practices to determine if current practices align with evidence-based best practice recommendations;
- To determine if there is a need for the Colleges to develop new clinical best practice guidelines for oral care of mechanically ventilated patients/clients; and
- To make recommendations based on evidence and IPC practices to registered respiratory therapists (RTs), registered dental hygienists (RDHs), other health care providers, patients/clients and the public.

Methods

Electronic Survey

CRTO conducted a survey of RTs to:

- Explore current oral care practices of RTs and other health care providers;
- Request the sharing of organizational policies and procedures; and
- Identify oral care champions (RTs) willing to participate in a focus group.

Facilitated Focus Group

- 5 RTs and 3 RDHs were engaged from across Ontario and a variety of practice settings
- Review current practices and evidence-based literature (clinical and IPC)
- Make recommendations to the CRTO and the CDHO – to improve patient/client care
- Generative Strategies Used – IPC icebreakers; brainstorming; sequential questioning; small group work; process mapping; roundtable discussions

Results

Electronic Survey

Oral Care Survey by CRTO:

- 118 responses
- 33% RTs involved in oral care of ventilated patients/clients
- 89% indicated mostly Nursing practice
- 8.5% indicated interprofessional approach
- 58% had oral care P&P (some willing to share)
- No one had received any training from RDH
- 29% would like to participate in IPC focus group

Do you have an oral care protocol Policy/Procedure/Guideline in place for patients/clients at risk of VAP?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	57.4%	58
No	20.8%	21
Don't know	21.8%	22
answered question		101

Focus Group

Current Practice Review

- Invasive = Endotracheal Tube (ETT) or Tracheostomy Tube in situ
- Oral care practice varied from organization to organization
- Mostly based on *Safer Healthcare Now!* VAP recommendations for oral decontamination
- Need to identify who was on oral care team
- Need to increase awareness and standardize oral care of invasively ventilated patients/clients
- Recommendations could be extended to invasively ventilated patients/clients in community
- Further recommendations for neonatal and pediatric populations; non-invasively ventilated patients/clients should be considered in the future

References

1. *Safer Healthcare Now!* VAP Bundle retrieved from: <http://www.saferhealthcarenow.ca/EN/Interventions/VAP/Documents/VAP%20Getting%20Started%20Kit.pdf>
2. Stonecipher, K., (October-December, 2010). *Critical Care Nursing Quarterly*. Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia: The importance of oral care in intubated adults. Volume 33 No 4 pp. 339-347.
3. HealthForceOntario Interprofessional Care retrieved from: <http://www.healthforceontario.ca/upload/en/whatisho/ipcproject/info%20ipscic%20final%20reportengfinal.pdf>
4. International Federation of Dental Hygienists Conference, July 2011, Presentation: *Plaque Biofilm Management: Restorative Microbiology and Tailored Comprehensive Oral Care*. Research Review Speaker Series. 2011 Mar 17.
5. Canadian Interprofessional Health Collaborative (2010). *A National Interprofessional Competency Framework – Quick Reference Guide*. retrieved from: http://www.cihc.ca/files/CIHC_IPCompetenciesShort_Feb1210.pdf.

Other Challenges to Good Oral Care were identified:

- Practicality of oral care prior to intubation in an emergent situation
- Access to oral space (e.g., patient/client presenting condition, trauma, infection, patient biting)
- Patient/client awareness and understanding (e.g., Alzheimer's, dementia, mental health)
- Patient/client compliance (e.g., physical ability, access to assistance)
- At home: cost of oral care, support at home, access to competent oral health care team
- Fear of touching mouth (e.g., lack of understanding, victim of sexual abuse)

Literature Review – Evidence-Based Practice

- Focused on adult, invasively ventilated patients/clients in hospitals
- Oral decontamination prior to intubation can reduce VAP⁴
- Once intubated and ventilated, most recommendations seem to include at least twice a day oral decontamination with chlorhexidine solution, this aligns with *Safer Healthcare Now!* VAP recommendations

Conclusions

General

- No need for Colleges to generate new best practice guidelines at this time
- Focus on current evidence-based recommendations for adult, invasively ventilated patients/clients
- "Oral care should be integrated into the care plan of all intubated patients" (SHN, 2012, p.25)

Summary Clinical Recommendations

- Use routine precautions and additional precautions including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when aerosolized droplets are anticipated
- Follow provincial infection prevention and control guidelines (i.e., Ontario's Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care's Provincial Infectious Diseases Advisory Committee's [PIDAC's] Knowledge Products)
- When possible, oral decontamination prior to intubation^{1,4}
- Follow *Safer Healthcare Now! Prevent VAP Tool Kit (2012)*. These guidelines include recommendations for oral decontamination.

"The components of *Safer Healthcare Now!* VAP Bundle (not listed in order of importance):

- ◊ Elevation of the head of the bed to 45° when possible, otherwise attempt to maintain the head of the bed greater than 30° should be considered
- ◊ Daily evaluation of readiness for extubation
- ◊ The utilization of endotracheal tubes with subglottic secretion drainage
- ◊ **Oral care and decontamination with Chlorhexidine (e.g., 15mL of 0.12% every 12 hours)**
- ◊ Initiation of safe enteral nutrition within 24-48h of ICU admission."



PREVENT VENTILATOR ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA

- Reduce risk, have two people perform oral care of invasively ventilated patients/clients
- For optimal results, do not rinse the oral cavity within 30 minutes of oral decontamination with chlorhexidine
- Chlorhexidine may cause staining of the teeth but can be professionally removed – consult an RDH
- Mechanical decontamination with a toothbrush is recommended as well as flossing whenever possible (use of swabs/sponges are not recommended best practice)
- Maintain the cleanliness (and sterility) of your environment and oral care tools/products
- Document your care in the patient's/client's medical records
- Monitor and inquire about the quality improvement and safety outcomes of providing best practices for oral health care

Professional Practice Recommendations



- Oral care is an integral part of holistic patient/client centered care
- Act in the best interest of your patient/client at all times
- Act where you are competent and within your scope of practice – be accountable
- Meet the standards of practice of your profession
- IPC is proven to improve patient/client care outcomes.³ Oral care of invasively ventilated patients/clients requires IPC teamwork due to associated risks (e.g., aspiration and accidental loss of airway)
- Define your role and scope on your oral health care team and understand the roles/scopes of the other health care providers

As a team, ask:

- **What needs to be done?** – Evidence-based best practices, guidelines, policy & procedure, competency, quality assurance
- **Who can?** – Consider legislative scope and perhaps controlled acts involved (e.g., suctioning)
- **Who could?** – Use of authorizing mechanisms (orders, medical directives, delegation) and human resources including the patient/client, family and non-regulated health care professionals
- **Who should?** – What is in the best interest of the patients/clients given the providers and practice setting
- **Who will?** – What is the plan where you work? Formalize/standardize it.

- Evidence-based oral care reduces VAP. Advocate for standardization and adoption of evidence-based best practices based on *Safer Healthcare Now!* VAP Bundle
- Communicate and Document

Suggested Next Steps for CRTO/CDHO

- Joint communiqué(s)
- Presentations, posters, abstracts, papers
 - ◊ Conferences (e.g. Respiratory Therapy Society of Ontario [RTSO] Educational Forum Fall 2011 or Ontario Dental Hygienists' Association [ODHA])
 - ◊ Interprofessional Forum(s) (e.g. Federation of Health Regulatory Colleges)
 - ◊ At hospitals and other organizations (e.g. Education Days)
- Interprofessional Education (IPE) – Canadore, Algonquin, La Cité, and Fanshawe colleges have both approved RT and DH programs
- **Share** with the other health regulatory colleges (e.g. Nurses, Speech Language Pathologists, etc.)

Was This A Successful IPC Project? YES

CIHC Goal of IPC

"A partnership between a team of health providers and a client in a participatory, collaborative and coordinated approach to shared decision-making around health and social issues."⁵

Who is on the Oral Health Care Team?

- Dental Hygienists
- Respiratory Therapists
- Nurses
- Physicians (e.g. Intensivists, ENT specialists, Oral Surgeons, Anesthetists)
- Dentists (e.g., in community, long-term ventilation)
- Speech Language Pathologists
- Pharmacists
- Dieticians
- Social Worker
- Personal Support Workers
- **Patient/client** themselves
- Family care givers

Acknowledgements



Focus Group Participants

From left to right: Betty Lou Doucette, RRT, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario (CHEO); Lisa Frisch, RDH, Baycrest Geriatric Health Care System, Toronto; Jennifer Harrison, RRT, Professional Practice Advisor, CRTO; Cynthia Harris, RRT, Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto; Nancy Fasken, RDH, The Ottawa Hospital; Tara Fowler, RRT, University Health Network, Toronto (front); Sheilagh Walsh, RDH, Toronto (behind); Miranda Zielinski, GRT, Kingston General Hospital; Bert Reket, RRT, Vital Aire, Owen Sound; Fran Richardson, RDH, Registrar, CDHO; Lisa Taylor, RDH, Associate Registrar, CDHO (not present for photo)

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