

Educational Design (Post Conferences) Safe Patient Handling and Mobility Conference, Orlando, FL, April 16-20, 2018

Title	Changes and Solutions for Home Health Settings
Presenters name and credentials	Esther Murray
Description (1 paragraph)	While hospitals are discharging patients sooner, they are sicker. The patient at home is cared for by home health staff but family members are also at risk. This session will present the hazardous patient handling tasks, a home health assessment and tools for promoting safety. These tools can benefit both family members and home health staff, keeping everyone safe.
Objectives (Learner Outcomes in Behavioral Terms). Upon completion learner will be able to:	1. Identify need and challenge for SPH programs in home health settings. 2. Review hazards in the physical environment. 3. Review hazardous patient handling tasks. 4. Discuss methods for safety discussions to facilitate safety for everyone. 5. Develop an action plan for use on returning to facility.
Subject Matter (Topic Outline & Content—As It Corresponds to the Objectives—2-3 examples for each objective)	1. Lack of equipment/wrong equipment; physical environment; availability and abilities of caregivers. 2. Furniture, poor flooring, wires/various levels, tight quarters, poor air quality. 3. Positioning patient up/down in bed, transferring to/from wheelchair or chair, stand assist, bathing, showering, toileting. 4. Tools such as reading materials, videos, web sites to help patients and caregivers understand solutions to their issues.
Participant Level (Beginner, Intermediate, Advanced or Multilevel)	Multilevel
Method of Presentation	Lecture, Multi Media, Interactive exercise, question and answer
References (3-5 evidence-based publications)	1. Enos, L., & Severson, L. (2009). The need for safe patient handling programs in home health and hospice. Retrieved from Healthcare Ergonomics, Oregon State Ergonomics program; www.hcergo.org. 2. Galinsky, T., Waters, T., & Malit, B. (2001). Overexertion injuries in home healthcare workers and the need for re ergonomics. Home Health Care Services Quarterly, 20(3), 57-73. 3. Gong, F., Baron, S., Stock, L., & Ayala, L. (2009). Formative research in occupational health and safety intervention for diverse, underserved worker populations: a homecare worker intervention project. Public Health Reports, 124(1), 84-89. 4. Markkanen, P., Quinn, M., Galligan, C., Chalupka, S., Davis, L., & Laramie, A. (2007). There's no place like home: a qualitative study of the working conditions of home health care providers. JOEM, 49(3), 3270337. 5. NIOSH. (2010). NIOSH Hazard Review: Occupational Hazards in Home Healthcare. NIOSH publication No. 2010-125. 6. Yassi, A., et al. (2008). Development and evaluation of models for a home care ceiling lift program in British Columbia. Research Report WorkSafe BC. Retrieved from: http://www.worksafebc.com/contact_us/research/funding_decisions/assets/pdf/2006/RS2006_OG12.pdf
Title	Success in Competencies
Presenters name and credentials	Steadman, Buchanan
Description (1 paragraph)	Ongoing competency and verification progresses will be presented with a hands on approach in a group setting using technology and interactive leadership skills.
Objectives (Learner Outcomes in Behavioral Terms). Upon completion learner will be able to:	1. Identify leadership skill needed to communicate effectively in the competency process. 2. Identify personal competency level and needs. 3. Identify gaps in competency with regard to technology.
Subject Matter (Topic Outline & Content—As It	1. Introduction to communication styles in leadership. Identifying personal and group needs in communication and using communication activities to build personal skills in reflective listening and communication. 2. Introduction to traditional competency models. Presentation

Corresponds to the Objectives—2-3 examples for each objective)	of Donna Wright Model for ongoing competency and a self-assessment activity for needs and preferences. 3. Basic introduction to technology and competency practices. Hands-on group activity using technology and competency handout. Debrief with Q&A
Participant Level (Beginner, Intermediate, Advanced or Multilevel)	Multilevel
Method of Presentation	Brief Power Point, Hands on activity and group activity
References (3-5 evidence-based publications)	1. The ultimate guide to competency assessment in health care (3rd Ed) by Donna Wright. Jeffrey Sugerman, 2009 "Using the DiSCÂ® model to improve communication effectiveness. Industrial and commercial training, 41(3), 151-154. 3. ANA (2013) SPHM Interprofessional National Standards. ANA, Silver Spring, MD. Nursebooks.org
Title	It Takes a Village to Implement a SPHM Program Part II
Presenters name and credentials	Arnold, Boynton, Coughlin, Gallagher, Kielich, Helfen-Lardent, Matz, Swan, Wawzyniecki, Wilson
Description (1 paragraph)	This is the second of two sessions for SPHM novices that will include equipment overviews, demonstrations and hands-on practice with current patient handling equipment and accessories. Equipment will include ceiling lifts, floor lifts, sit/stand lifts, air-assist devices and friction-reducing devices for common handling tasks and patient dependency categories. Challenging situations will be covered including bariatric patient handling and lifting from the floor. Brief discussions on learner competency vs. training, equipment maintenance and repair, and vendor relations will also be included.
Objectives (Learner Outcomes in Behavioral Terms). Upon completion learner will be able to:	1. Describe the equipment available today for each of the major patient/resident handling tasks and the major functions of each device. 2. Understand the intended application(s) of the equipment and best-practices to ensure the most appropriate equipment is used based on dependency levels of patients/residents. 3. Experience hands-on practice/use of the equipment and accessories. 4. Establish learner competency requirements & checklists. 5. Establish an equipment management process.
Subject Matter (Topic Outline & Content—As It Corresponds to the Objectives—2-3 examples for each objective)	SPHM Equipment: Equipment and accessory functions and capacities, Intended uses and applications for devices and accessories, Ensuring safety when choosing a device across range of patient/resident dependency and mobility levels, Ceiling lifts, floor lifts, sit-stand lifts, air-assist devices. 2. Hands-on practice with equipment and accessories in clinical scenarios: Seated transfer, repositioning and turning, lateral transfers, ambulation; 3. Establishing competency: Elements for learner checklist, policy requirement for responsibility for educating and training learners, Other necessary program requirements for success: time, equipment, space. 4. Equipment maintenance program: Policy requirements for responsibility for equipment repair and maintenance, Equipment inventory and inspection checklists.
Participant Level (Beginner, Intermediate, Advanced or Multilevel)	Novice
Method of Presentation	PowerPoint presentations, Interactive learner activities, learner workbook.
References (3-5 evidence-based publications)	1. American Nurses Association. (2013). Safe patient handling and mobility: interprofessional national standards. Silver Spring, MD: NursesBooks.org. 2. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. (2009). Guidelines for Nursing Homes, Ergonomics for the Prevention of Musculoskeletal Disorders (OSHA 3193 2003; rev. 3/09). US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration. 3. Matz, M. (2010). Facilitating Acceptance of a PHAMP and PHAM Technology. C Borden (Ed.), Patient Handling and Movement Assessments: A White Paper. Dallas, TX: The Facilities Guidelines Institute. 4. Matz, M. (2013). Safe Patient Handling Unit Binder: peer leader. Retrieved 1/21/15 from: http://www.tampavaref.org/safe-patient-handling/UPLUnitSPHBinder.pdf . 5. Nelson, A. (2006). Safe patient handling and movement. New York: Springer Publishing, Inc. 6. Nelson, A., Motacki, K., & Menzel, N. (2009). Patient Safety Center of Inquiry. (2006). Patient care ergonomics resource guide: safe patient handling and movement. Tampa, FL: VISN 8 Patient Safety Center of Inquiry.