Transradial Access Chair Recovery Decreases Length of Stay

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Purpose of study/project
To evaluate the impact of recovery in a recliner versus a cart on length of stay after transradial artery access

Background/Significance
• Transradial artery access rates for procedures have grown in the last decade (Dugas & Schussler, 2016)
• At our institution volume increased from 18% in 2015 to 31.5% in 2017
• Due to increase, decision was made to explore options for optimization of patient flow while improving patient experience
• Previously, transradial access patients recovered on a cart in a private room with a sterile, clinical atmosphere
• Leadership felt this led to patient perception of ill health and prolonged recovery
• Transradial artery access recovery does not require bedrest (Bonnett, Becker, Hann, Haynes, & Tremmel, 2015)

Methods
• Transradial artery access candidates were randomly assigned to a room with a reclining chair versus a room with a cart
• Chair rooms were redecorated with furniture, lighting and blankets to create a home-like atmosphere for patient comfort
• Post-procedure length of stay was compared to usual care
• Length of stay was defined as time returned to post-procedure unit to time of discharge
• Collaboration between the procedure area and post-procedure area was integral to successful patient selection and data collection
• Follow-up phone calls made within 72 hours after procedure included additional questions related to comfort, satisfaction and historical approach

Findings/Results/Outcomes
• Data collected between 4/17/17 to 6/1/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Number of Radial Cases Surveyed</th>
<th>88</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Radial Cases – Cart</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Time to Discharge</td>
<td>4.08 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Radial Cases – Chair</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Time to Discharge</td>
<td>3.42 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Savings with Radial Room</td>
<td>26 minutes per patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Nursing Time Saved</td>
<td>15.38 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback from follow-up phone calls reflects
• A potential correlation with increased satisfaction
• Recovery using the chair method was preferred by patients

Implications
• Improved patient experience with chair recovery
• Provides patients a comfortable, calming environment with more freedom of movement
• The use of a recliner room has the potential to increase capacity and throughput by decreasing recovery time and nursing time
• The rooms have now been expanded for the use with same day percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) patients and other patient populations that do not require a cart for recovery

References

Acknowledgements
Grateful acknowledgement is given to the Same Day Intervventional Services Staff for assistance with data collection
and
Christopher Koblosky, BSN, RN for assistance with data analysis

Sample and setting
• Sample
  – Cardiac catheterization patients scheduled for transradial artery access
  – Discharged home the same day
• Setting
  – 620 bed, urban, Magnet-recognized quaternary medical center in the Midwest
  – 41 bed Pre-post procedure area with individual rooms for recovery

Cart Recovery

Chair Recovery

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