New Fluid Balance Documentation to improve patient outcomes in the acute setting.



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Background

- Clinical measurements of daily body weight and fluid balance are essential to inform treatment decisions, to manage fluid overload in patients with heart failure. 1,2,3
- Audits revealed that this data was not being accurately recorded by nursing staff on acute inpatient wards.
- **Five different** 'unratified' paper-based tools were in use, (see figure¹ for the most used version).
- Source data forms were discarded and not archived in patients' medical records.

Aims

- New standardised fluid balance documentation, to meet medical, nursing and organisational requirements, will be developed and implemented.
- All patients requiring accurate assessment of their fluid status will have their daily weights and fluid balance recorded accurately and reliably.

Methods

- In 2020, a clinical audit of current daily weight recording practices was conducted, via a convenience sample of 93 patients' records. The results confirmed that daily weights and fluid balances for fluid overloaded patients are poorly documented.
- A Fluid Balance Working Group, led by a Cardiac Nurse Practitioner was formed. Following extensive consultation and collaboration with end-users, the new forms (see figures 2,3), and a Clinical Practice Guideline were released
- Due to COVID-19 outbreaks, a **comprehensive education** and **marketing program** was undertaken via electronic media; email, online meetings and PowerPoint recordings.

Results

- An initial audit revealed improved documentation with the new forms.
- Results were negatively impacted by COVID-19 infection control measures.
- Extensive collaboration and **co-design by users led to improvements** which **meet the needs of all wards**: sufficient generic input and output columns; increased rows on both sides of the form to cater for frequent measures; shading, bolding and larger fields to improve readability and ease of use.

Conclusions

- Despite ongoing education and promotion fluid balance and daily weight recording remains sub-optimal.
- Fluid balance documentation is more than just the paperwork. Now that we have appropriate tools to capture the data, there is a need to focus on other actions, such as bedside daily weight signage.
- Successful user engagement has resulted in high satisfaction with the new forms.

References

- 1. Yang, Shu-Hua, et al. (2019)., Fluid balance monitoring n congestive heart failure patients in hospital: s best practice implementation project, *JBI Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports*, 17(10):p 2202-2211, October 2019, DOI: 10.11124/JBISRIR-2017-004021.
- 2. Al-Refaie, N. et al. (2021). Daily Weight and Fluid Balance Assessment in Patients Admitted with Acute Heart Failure. Retrieved July 01, 2023 from https://heart.bmj.com/content/heartjnl/107/Suppl 1/A113.full.pdf
- 3. Masip, J. et Al. (2021). Acute Heart Failure in the 2021 ESC Heart Failure Guidelines; a scientific statement from the Association for Acute Cardiovascular Care (ACVC) of the European Society of Cardiology. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Care, 2022 Feb; 11(2): 173-185.:

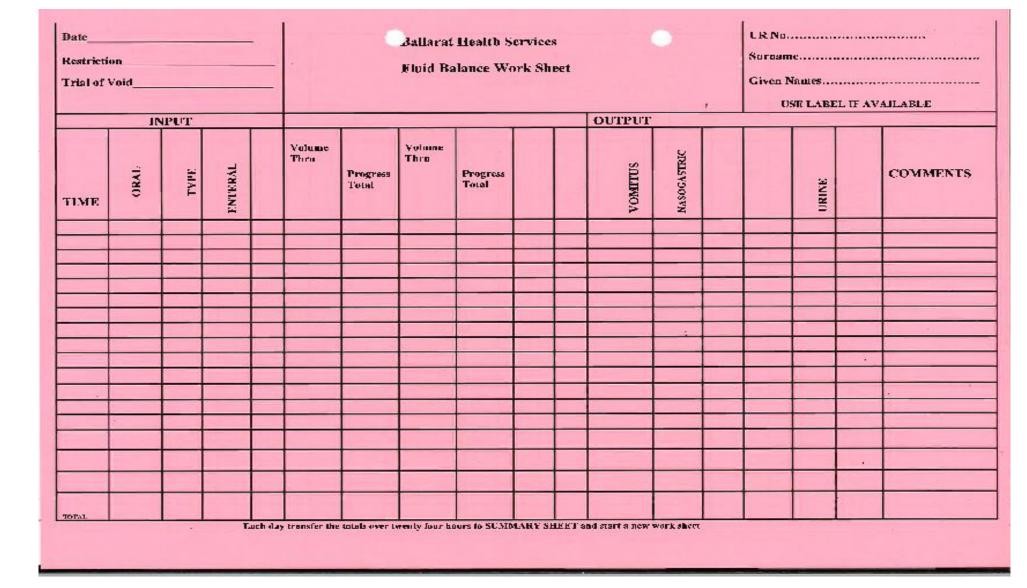


Figure 1: Original Fluid Balance Chart

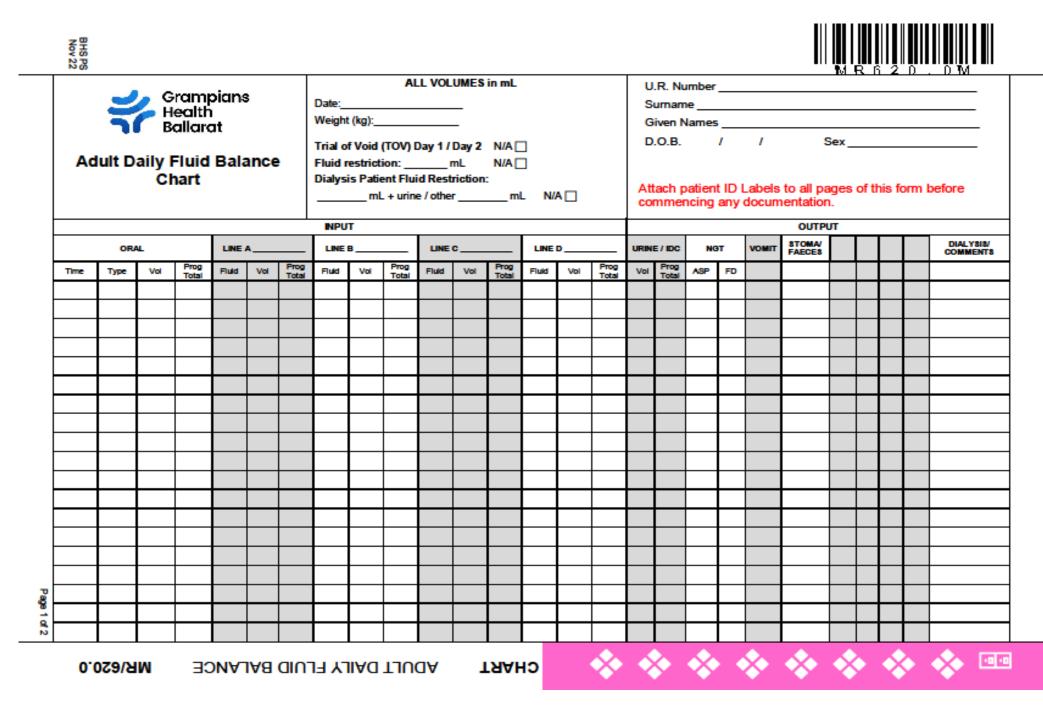


Figure 2: Updated Adult Daily Fluid Balance Chart

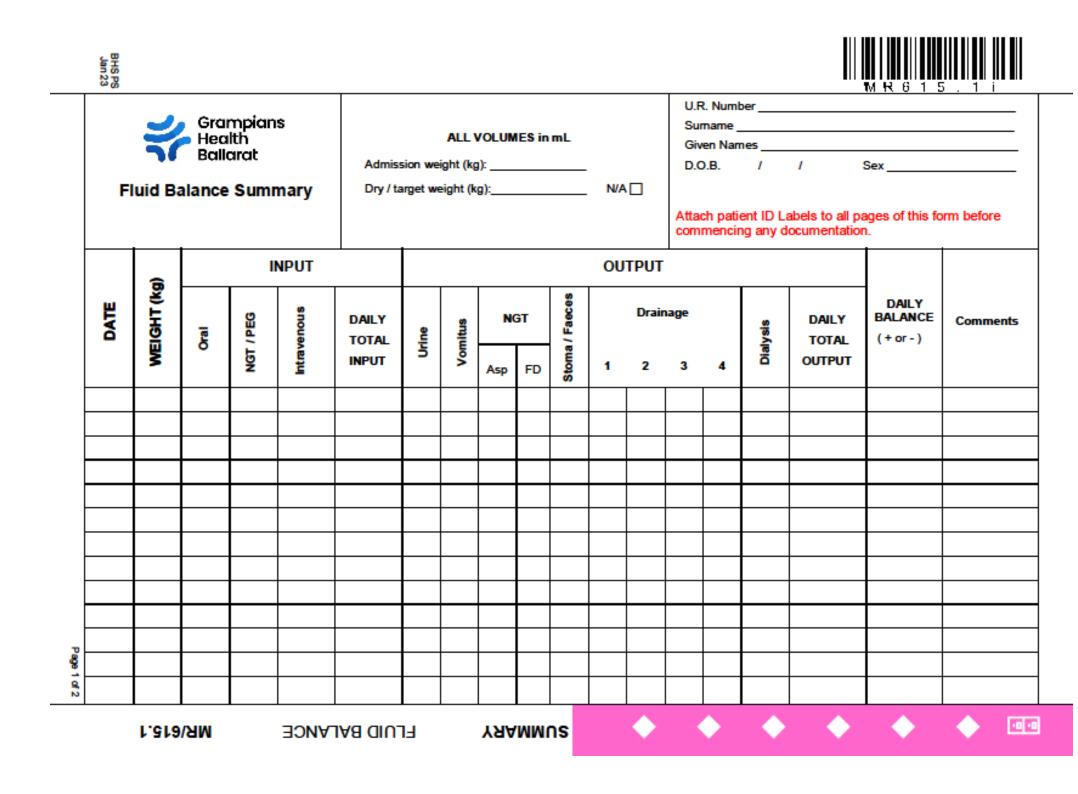


Figure 3. Updated Fluid Balance Summary Chart

