

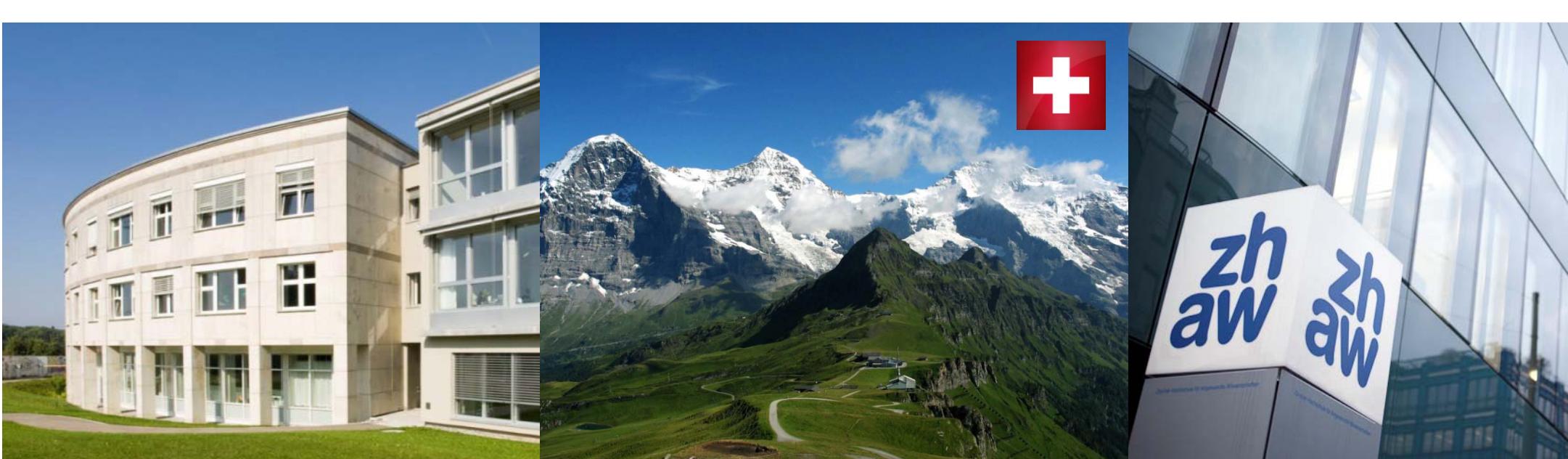
# School of Health Professions Institute of Nursing



The Balgrist

## Family Involvement in an Orthopedic Clinic – Does it Make a Difference?

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# Background

- Pressure has increased to reduce length of hospital stay and increase economic efficiency (OECD/WHO 2011, SAMW 2014)
- Standardization of care delivery processes often occur in the form of care pathways (Beazley and Brady 2006; EPA, 2007; Rotter et al., 2012)
- Care pathways often are criticized for their organization-driven focus and missing a holistic approach to care  
(Hellige & Stemmer, 2005; Schrijvers et al., 2012)



# Nurse-led Patient Pathways (NPP)

- The NPPs are characterized by four principles:

- Patient and family centered care,

- Comprehensive needs and goal assessment
  - Patient and family-centered goals/objectives
  - Follow-up phone call after discharge

- Aim: to enhance quality of nursing care patient satisfaction without increasing costs

(Imhof et al., 2014, Seitz & Imhof, 2012; Zigan et al., 2012a&b)



# Substudy

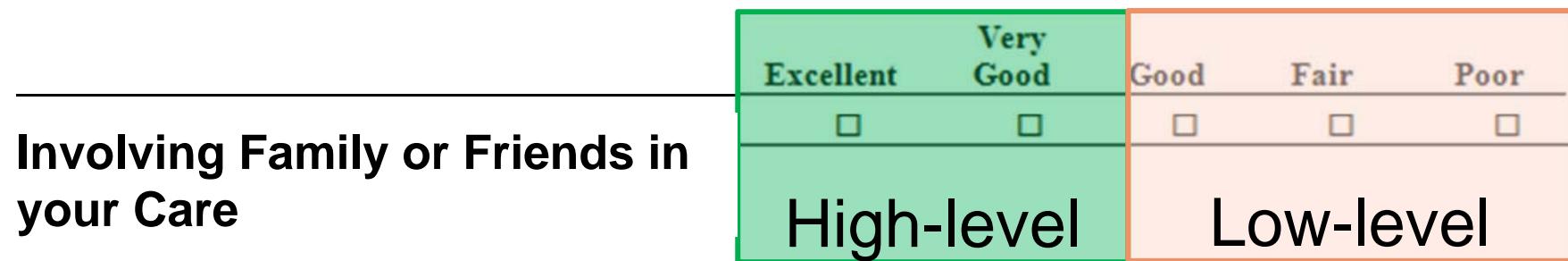
- Purpose: To analyze whether length of hospital stay is different in patients with low or high family involvement in nursing care
- Secondary data analysis, quantitative comparative study design
- Population: surgical patients hospitalized for
  - Total hip arthroplasty,
  - Decompression of the spinal cord,
  - Rotator cuff reconstruction
- Setting: two orthopedic units

(Imhof et al., 2014)



# Variables and analysis

- Family involvement in nursing care: single item on patient survey to measure patient satisfaction with nursing care quality (PSNCQQ) (Laschinger et al., 2005)



- Length of hospital stay (LOS): in days, retrieved from patients' clinical record entries (Imhof et al., 2014)
- Analysis: Mann-Whitney test



# Results

Table: Characteristics of the patients (N=265)

<b>Variable</b>		<b>Low-level group N=124 (47%)</b>	<b>High-level group N=141 (53%)</b>	<b>P value</b>
<b>Age in years</b>	M (SD)	59 (14)	54 (16)	.004**
<b>Gender female</b>	N (%)	55 (44)	62 (44)	n.s.
<b>Family status married</b>	N (%)	70 (57)	90 (64)	n.s.
<b>Relatives yes</b>	N (%)	121 (98)	139 (99)	n.s.
<b>Type of admission</b>	N	90 / 8 / 26	90 / 8 / 26	n.s.
Planned / emergency / SDS <sup>1</sup>	(%)	(73 / 6 / 21)	(72 / 3 / 25)	
<b>Type of pathway</b>	N	54 / 41 / 29	41 / 61 / 39	.05*
NPP-1 / NPP-2 / NPP-3 <sup>2</sup>	(%)	(44 / 33 / 23)	(29 / 43 / 28)	

<sup>1</sup>SDS = Same day surgery;

<sup>2</sup>NPP-1 = Total hip arthroplasty; NPP-2 = Decompression of the spinal cord; NPP-3 = Rotator cuff reconstruction

# Results

## Length of hospital stay (LOS)



Table: Statistics for the two groups (N=265)

Length of hospital stay in days	Low-level group 124 (47%)	High-level group 141 (53%)	Statistics p-value
Mean (SD)	6.3 (2.2)	5.8 (2.1)	$U=7`535.5$
Median (Q1,Q3)	6 (5, 8)	6 (4, 7)	$z= -1.96$
Min - Max	3 - 14	2 - 13	$p=.05^*$ $r= -.12$

# Discussion / Conclusion

- Older patients had less family involvement
  - Patients with total hip arthroplasty had less family involvement
  - Patients who reported high-level family involvement had a shorter length of hospital stay (Ollson et al., 2014)
- Family involvement is an important component of care pathways
- Further research, which includes specific characteristics of patients and their relatives

# Thank you for your attention!



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