

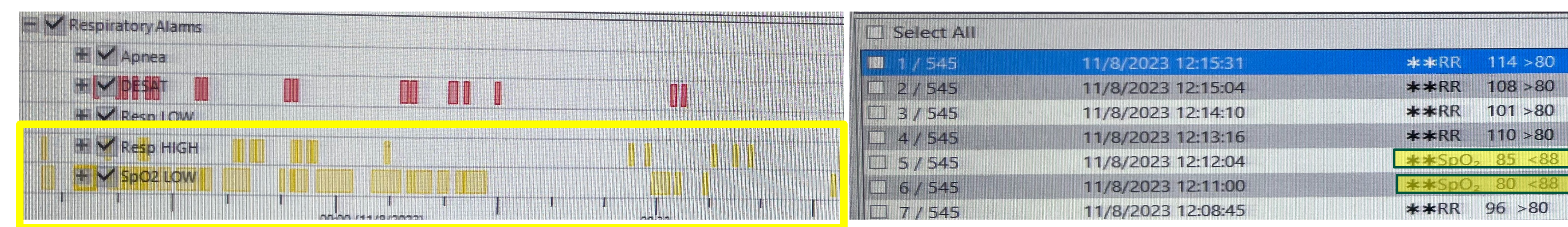
BACKGROUND

In the NICU, bedside monitors are crucial for providing care, but

- 90% of alarms are non-actionable
- Alarm fatigue (response time to alarms) is longer for infants with higher non-actionable alarms

LOCAL PROBLEMS WITH BEDSIDE MONITORING

- High frequency of alarms (median 50 per patient/day), mostly non-actionable alarms (75%).
- Clinically insignificant events (apnea, bradycardia, desaturation) were stored, hindering meaningful communication during rounds
- Root causes were inaccurately set alarm thresholds and event capture criteria on bedside monitors.



Yellow alarms captured on central station monitors

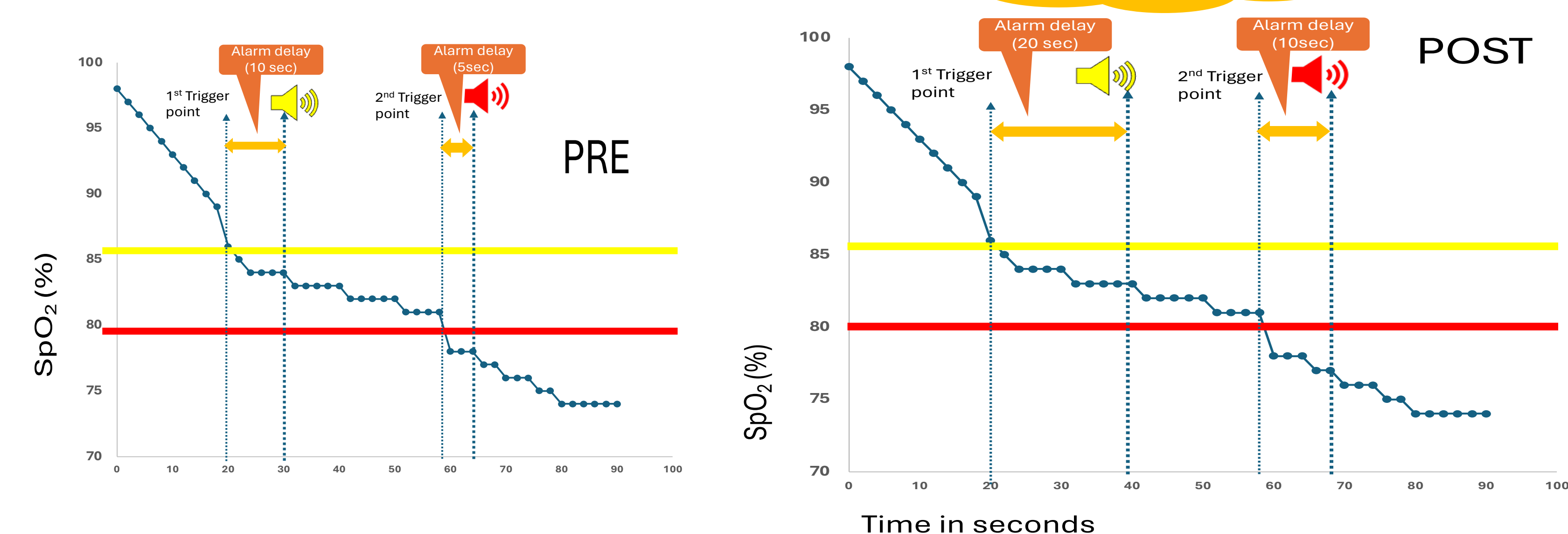
AIM

To decrease non-actionable yellow alarms in the NICU by 50% within 3 months, achieved by revising bedside monitor alarm and event capture settings.

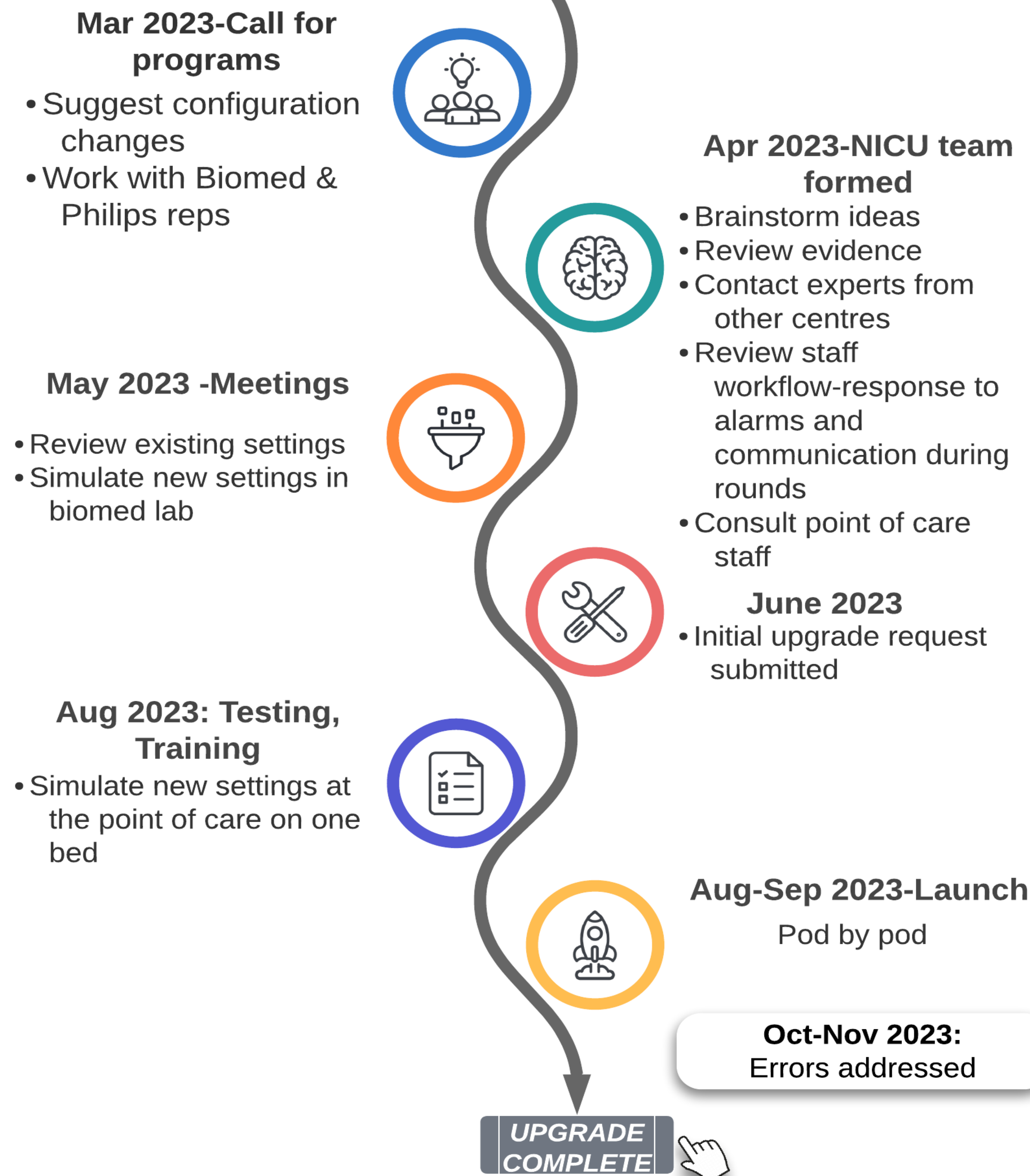
CHANGES

	Pre	Post
1 Increase alarm thresholds-SpO ₂ alarm delays		
• Yellow alarm trigger delay	10 sec	20 sec
• Red alarm trigger delay	5 sec	10 sec
2 Increase event criteria for triggering storage		
• SpO ₂ < 80% for	5 sec	10 sec
• HR < 80 beats per min for	2 sec	5 sec
• RR of 0 per min	15 sec	15 sec
3 Increase display and profiles	5	8

SpO₂ desaturation episode



PROJECT COURSE



MEASURES

Non-actionable alarm- Alarm that does not lead to a clinical intervention or consultation with another clinician i.e. self-limiting or self-resetting

PROCESS: Median yellow alarms per patient per day*, Median event review reports use / 100 patient days

IMPLEMENTATION: Attendee satisfaction with educational sessions

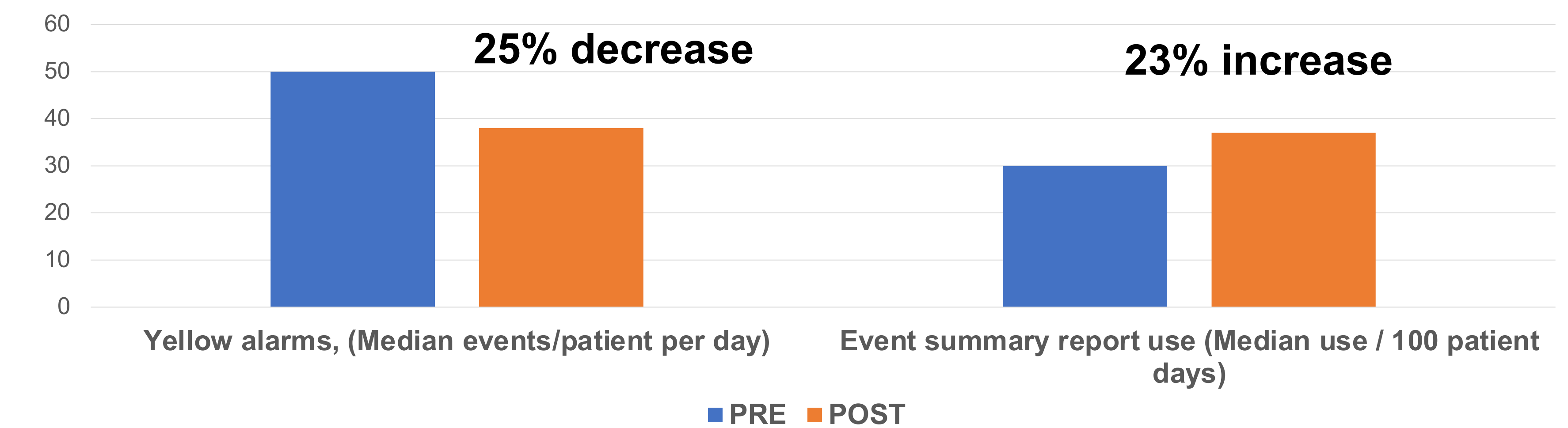
*Captured on 100 random patient days from central monitor stations

- Scan the QR code to access the e-version of the poster



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PRELIMINARY RESULTS



- 100% attendees (n=32) reported satisfaction
- 0 monitor related adverse events reported

VISUAL DISPLAY OPTIONS



CONCLUSIONS

- Non-actionable alarms were reduced by ~ 25%.
- Event summary reports use increased by 23%.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Revision of central monitoring station configuration for enhanced efficiency.
- Implementation of automated export of event and SpO₂ histogram daily reports to electronic health record (CERNER) for seamless integration and accessibility

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