

**If using your phone for audio, please dial in through Lync:
855-767-1051
Meeting ID: 393-33-4651#**

Thank you for joining, we will begin shortly.

Introducing the Safe Patient Handling App

Dr. Tony Hilton

*Acting Associate Chief of Nursing Services Education and Research for the
Office of Public Health*

with Dr. Kimberly Falco, Dr. Marie Martin, Randy Hardy and Kurk Rogers

November 13, 2015



Disclaimer:

The advice within this app has been compiled by the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA). Others are welcome to use this app based upon their specific governance approval. Use of this tool should be considered as guidance and not substituted for professional clinical judgment. It is the responsibility of the health care professional using this app to make use of the guidance based upon the specific circumstances of the individual patient. It is recommended that the user clear all data between use on different patients.



Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Clear Assessment



Select a Single Task



Select a Single Task

1. Is the patient greater than 300 lb or 136 kg?
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
2. Weight Bearing Capability
 - ☐ Fully Weight Bearing
 - ☐ Non-Weight Bearing
 - ☐ Partial Weight Bearing
3. Balance
 - ☐ Ability to maintain sitting balance at edge of bed/chair
 - ☐ Ability to maintain standing balance
 - ☐ No sitting or standing balance
4. Upper Extremity Strength
 - ☐ Full Strength in both upper extremities
 - ☐ No Strength in either upper extremity
 - ☐ Strength in one upper extremity
5. Ability to grasp



Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Select a Single Task

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Clear Assessment



Select a Single Task

Task List

- ☐ Transfer To/From Seated Positions: Bed to Chair, Chair to Chair, Chair to Exam Table
- ☐ Lateral Transfer to/from Supine Positions: Bed, Stretcher, Trolley, Procedure Table
- ☐ Repositioning in Bed
- ☐ Reposition in Chair: Wheelchair, Dependency Chair or Other Chair
- ☐ Transport in Bed/Stretcher/Wheelchair
- ☐ Toileting
- ☐ Showering and Bathing
- ☐ Floor/Fall Recovery
- ☐ Transfer between Vehicle and Wheelchair, Powered Wheelchair, or Stretcher
- ☐ Ambulation
- ☐ Patient Handling Task Requiring Lifting of Extremities

Diagram





Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Clear Assessment



Select a Single Task

Task List

- ☐ Transfer To/From Seated Positions: Bed to Chair, Chair to Chair, Chair to Exam Table
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Diagram





Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

[Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks](#)

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Clear Assessment



Select a Single Task

Task Chosen & Recommendations

Patient Meets Bariatric Criteria



Floor/Fall Recovery





Task Chosen & Recommendations

Patient Meets Bariatric Criteria



Floor/Fall Recovery



Recommendations

Caregiver assistance not needed.

Do NOT touch patient.

Do NOT allow patient to lean on or grab caregiver for support.

If you place hands on patient, use options under "No" arrow.

Options:

- Coach and cue patient. May use personal assistive devices.
- Provide secure piece of equipment, low stretcher with wheels locked or wheelchair with wheels locked for patient to raise self from the floor.



Equipment

Air lift device



Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Select a Single Task



Notes/Hints

SPECIFIC

- Do not manually lift a patient from the floor. Use SPHM technology.
- Medical precautions or stabilization do not require manual lifting. A Back Board can be lifted with a repositioning or supine sling or with straps built to connect back board to lift. Some lifts have stretcher attachments to keep a patient flat.
- Do not allow patient to lean on caregiver for support.
- Lift straps must go low enough to reach sling connections (loops or clips) without pulling patient up manually to attach.
- Friction reducing devices aid in transferring a patient onto lifting devices, back boards or slings.
- If patient falls in a difficult to access area, consider inserting air assisted lifting and/or lateral transfer device or lift sling under patient to facilitate pulling patient out of hard to access area. Sling or air assistive device can then be used to lift the patient.
- Preserve dignity by facilitating privacy for fall rescue when possible.

GENERAL

- NEVER manually lift patients except under emergency situations such as during an active patient code.
- NEVER catch a falling patient! A caregiver probably cannot stop a patient from falling. Quickly remove obstacles out of the way that may injure the patient's head.
- Prior to starting task, CONFIRM patient handling equipment, slings, and destination locations (bed, commode, wheelchair, etc.) meet WEIGHT, WIDTH, AND HEIGHT requirements of patient.
- Do not allow patient to lean or pull/grab on caregiver for support in movements.
- Allow and encourage patients to move on their own as much as it is safe to do so.
- Ask patient what steps can be taken to facilitate ease and comfort in their movement and mobility as they typically understand their strengths and weaknesses.
- Avoid shearing forces especially for patients with delicate skin or pressure ulcers.



Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Select a Single Task

- Splints/Fraction
- Paralysis/Paresis
- Amputation
- Severe Osteoporosis
- Unstable Spine
- Urinary/Fecal Stoma
- Severe Pain/Discomfort
- Severe Edema
- Contractures/Spasms
- Postural Hypotension
- Very Fragile Skin
- Tubes (IV, Chest, etc.)

BARIATRIC

- *For patient handling purposes, any patient that weighs more than 300 pounds, or 100 pounds over ideal weight, or who has a BMI or over 40 is considered a patient that increases the risk for caregivers while performing patient handling. Waist circumference is also used to identify bariatric patients. Weight, height, waist diameter, waist circumference should be collected on these patients in order to provide safe care and select appropriate equipment, beds, stretchers, wheelchairs, lifts, and other devices.*
- *Elevate head with pillow prior to moving patient to facilitate patient comfort and ease in breathing.*
- *If using air assisted lifting and lateral transfer devices, consider placing seated, supine, or repositioning sling on top of air assisted lateral transfer device prior to placement under patient.*
- *Fall rescue will require three or more caregivers to help pick patient up from the floor using lifting devices. Identify a leader when performing tasks with multiple caregivers in order to synchronize efforts and increase safety.*
- *A friction reducing device will facilitate insertion and removal of a sling under a bariatric patient.*
- *Inserting sling from head to toe or toe to head rather than log rolling may make sling placement easier.*
- *A multidisciplinary team should problem solve these tasks, communicate to all caregivers, refine as needed and perform consistently.*



Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Select a Single Task

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Clear Assessment



Select a Single Task

Task List

- ☐ Transfer To/From Seated Positions: Bed to Chair, Chair to Chair, Chair to Exam Table
- ☐ Lateral Transfer to/from Supine Positions: Bed, Stretcher, Trolley, Procedure Table
- ☐ Repositioning in Bed
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- ☐ Showering and Bathing
- ☐ Floor/Fall Recovery
- ☐ Transfer between Vehicle and Wheelchair, Powered Wheelchair, or Stretcher
- ☐ Ambulation
- ☐ Patient Handling Task Requiring Lifting of Extremities

Diagram





Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Select a Single Task

Task List

- ☐ Transfer To/From Seated Positions: Bed to Chair, Chair to Chair, Chair to Exam Table
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- ☒ Transfer between Vehicle and Wheelchair, Powered Wheelchair, or Stretcher
- ☐ Ambulation
- ☐ Patient Handling Task Requiring Lifting of Extremities
- ☐ Bariatric Patient Handling Task Requiring Access to Abdominal Area
- ☐ Bariatric Patient Handling Task Requiring Access to Perineal Area

Diagram



Next: Complete assessment questions for the selected task



Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Select a Single Task

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Clear Assessment



Select a Single Task

Transfer between Vehicle and Wheelchair, Powered Wheelchair, or Stretcher

View Diagram

1. Patient's level of cooperation and comprehension
 - ☒ Cooperative, may need prompting, able to follow simple commands/instructions
 - ☐ Uncooperative, combative, or unpredictable/unable to follow simple commands/instructions
2. Weight Bearing Capability
 - ☒ Fully Weight Bearing
 - ☐ Non-Weight Bearing
 - ☐ Partial Weight Bearing
3. Upper Extremity Strength
 - ☒ Full Strength in both upper extremities
 - ☐ No Strength in either upper extremity
 - ☐ Strength in one upper extremity
4. Is the patient greater than 300 lb or 136 kg?
 - ☒ Yes
 - ☐ No
5. Balance



Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Select a Single Task

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Clear Assessment



Select a Single Task

Task Chosen & Recommendations

Patient Meets Bariatric Criteria



Transfer between Vehicle and Wheelchair, Powered Wheelchair, or Stretcher





Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Select a Single Task

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Clear Assessment

Select a Single Task

Task Chosen & Recommendations

Patient Meets Bariatric Criteria



Transfer between Vehicle and Wheelchair, Powered Wheelchair, or Stretcher



Recommendations

Options:

- a. Slide board to move from vehicle seat to wheelchair
- b. Powered standing assist device or non-powered standing aid.
- c. Full body lifting device or overhead lift designed for vehicles if unable to use slide board or stand assist device due to physical limitation or size of patient.

Ensure brakes are locked.

Bariatric patients require additional caregivers.



Equipment

Full body lifting device.

- <http://www.handicare.com/us/products/transfer-and-lifting/transfer-and-lifting/lifts-and-lifting-slings/mobile->



Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Select a Single Task



Equipment

Full body lifting device.

- <http://www.handicare.com/us/products/systemromedic---multilift550>

Air assisted lifting device to lift patient,

- <http://hovermatt.com/video/hovermatt>

Powered standing assist device.

- <http://www.handicare.com/us/products/systemromedic---minilift125>

Non-powered standing aid.

- <http://www.handicare.com/us/products/aids/systemromedic---quickmove>

Bariatric Resource Guide

- [Bariatric Resource Guide](#)

Technology Resource Guide

- [Technology Resource Guide](#)


Bariatrics.

- <https://handicareproducteducation.com/>

MultiLift - Google Chrome
https://handicareproducteducation.com/MultiLift.html


Home Page Training Videos Patient Handling Mobility Accessibility

Education and Training



MultiLift

Video is not active



Introduction Operation Control Panel & Charging



Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms

Conduct an assessment for multiple tasks

Select a Single Task

Notes/Hints

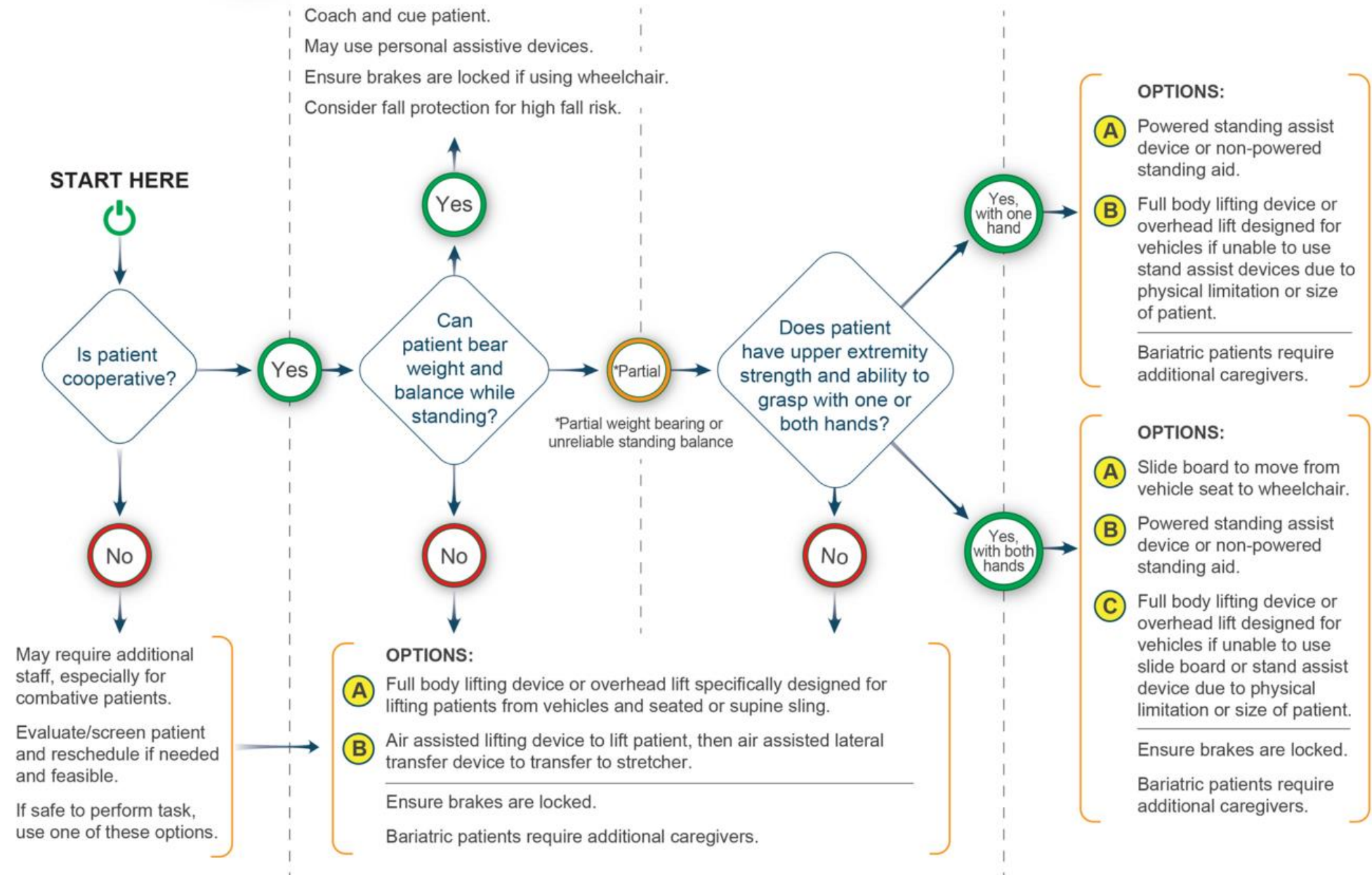
SPECIFIC:

- Vehicle transfer will be hazardous whenever the patient is combative. Use more staff and minimize contact with the patient.
- NEVER use a gait belt to lift or transfer a patient.
- For seated transfer aid, chair must have arms that recess or are removable.
- Verify equipment is locked prior to transfer/movement.
- Always transfer towards stronger side, if possible.

GENERAL

- NEVER manually lift patients except under emergency situations such as during an active patient code.
- NEVER catch a falling patient! A caregiver probably cannot stop a patient from falling. Quickly remove obstacles out of the way that may injure the patient's head.
- Prior to starting task, CONFIRM patient handling equipment, slings, and destination locations (bed, commode, wheelchair, etc.) meet WEIGHT, WIDTH, AND HEIGHT requirements of patient.
- Do not allow patient to lean or pull/grab on caregiver for support in movements.
- Allow and encourage patients to move on their own as much as it is safe to do so.
- Ask patient what steps can be taken to facilitate ease and comfort in their movement and mobility as they typically understand their strengths and weaknesses.
- Avoid shearing forces, especially for patients with delicate skin or pressure ulcers.
- Increase ease in inserting slings by using friction reducing device or lateral transfer device. May insert sling from head to toe or toe to head to ease sling placement.
- During any patient task, under the best of circumstances (no lines, tubes, contractures, etc.), a caregiver may lift no more than 35 pounds of a patient's weight (body, head, appendages). If tubes, lines and other patient items or conditions influencing patient handling are present, or staff must bend, twist or reach, the permissible lifting weight is decreased. If weight limit is exceeded, assistive devices must be used if possible.

Algorithm 9 Transfer between Vehicle and Wheelchair, Powered Wheelchair, or Stretcher





Scoring & Algorithms for Specific Tasks



Transfer: Bed to Chair, Chair to Toilet, Chair to Chair, Car to Chair

Clear Assessment



Lateral Transfer to & From: Bed to Stretcher/Trolley

Transfer To & From: Chair to Stretcher or Chair to Exam Table

Reposition up in Bed: Side to Side, Up in Bed

Reposition in Chair: Wheelchair & Dependency Chair

Transfer a Patient up from floor



Scoring & Algorithms for Specific Tasks



Transfer a Patient up from floor

Clear Assessment



Transfer: Bed to Chair, Chair to Toilet, Chair to Chair, Car to Chair

Lateral Transfer to & From: Bed to Stretcher/Trolley

Transfer To & From: Chair to Stretcher or Chair to Exam Table

Reposition up in Bed: Side to Side, Up in Bed

Reposition in Chair: Wheelchair & Dependency Chair

Transfer a Patient up from floor

Score 0

1. Patient's Level of Assistance:

- ☐ No Help Needed – The patient is independent, standby for safety only, needs no staff assist
- ☐ The patient needs minimal to moderate help, light touch, verbal cues – Staff is required to lift <35 #
- ☐ Dependent—Patient requires staff to lift > 35# or the patient has unpredictable strength/high risk for fall during the reposition. In this case assistive devices need to be used for safe moves.

2. Lower extremity ability to bear weight

- ☐ Bilateral Weight Bearing
- ☐ Bilateral but the legs are weak
- ☐ Unilateral weight bearing
- ☐ None (Inconsistent = none)

3. Upper Extremity Strength and Hand grasp

- ☐ Bilateral strength and hand grasp present
- ☐ Bilateral but the arms are weak
- ☐ Unilateral Upper extremity Strength/grasp
- ☐ No upper body strength/ability to grasp

4. Does the patient understand direction, cooperate, and follow simple commands?

Score 0



Safe Patient Handling

Scoring & Algorithms for Specific Tasks



Transfer: Bed to Chair, Chair to Toilet, Chair to Chair, Car to Chair

Lateral Transfer to & From: Bed to Stretcher/Trolley

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Transfer a Patient up from floor

- ☒ Bilateral but the legs are weak
- ☐ Unilateral weight bearing
- ☐ None (Inconsistent = none)

3. Upper Extremity Strength and Hand grasp

- ☒ Bilateral strength and hand grasp present
- ☐ Bilateral but the arms are weak
- ☐ Unilateral Upper extremity Strength/grasp
- ☐ No upper body strength/ability to grasp

4. Does the patient understand direction, cooperate, and follow simple commands?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No (Highly Unpredictable, behavior varies. Obtain new score prior to every move)
- ☐ Combative during hands on care/transfers


5. Height and Weight Score

- ☒ Over 200 pounds or 6 feet tall and currently has mobility issues –(If the patient has a BMI over 50 or weighs over 300 pounds consider using the Comprehensive Patient Assessment & Algorithms)


6. Check with front line staff - Does the patient have medical or mental conditions that may be likely to affect transfer/repositioning techniques such as medical instability, fractures, recent major surgery, chest pain, pressure ulcers, high risk for falls, or extremely dizzy.

- ☒ If there are no additional factors that complicate patient transfer
- ☐ Add 1 If additional factors that make the movement/transfer more difficult per primary nurse



Calculate Score

Scoring & Algorithms for Specific Tasks 
Transfer: Bed to Chair, Chair to Toilet, Chair to Chair, Car to Chair
Lateral Transfer to & From: Bed to Stretcher/Trolley
Transfer To & From: Chair to Stretcher or Chair to Exam Table
Reposition up in Bed: Side to Side, Up in Bed
Reposition in Chair: Wheelchair & Dependency Chair
Transfer a Patient up from floor

Transfer: Bed to Chair, Chair to Toilet, Chair to Chair, Car to Chair


Score 4 Clear Assessment 

Task Chosen & Recommendations

 Transfer a Patient up from floor 

Recommendations

IF the patient has been medically cleared by the provider and does not require immobilization for an injury: Standby and offer assistance based on level of independence and mobility. Do not lift more than 35 pounds. If patient has been injured: You can use lifts or air-assisted lifting with many types of immobilization.

 Notes/Hints



Scoring & Algorithms for Specific Tasks

Transfer: Bed to Chair, Chair to Toilet, Chair to Chair, Car to Chair

Lateral Transfer to & From: Bed to Stretcher/Trolley

Transfer To & From: Chair to Stretcher or Chair to Exam Table

Reposition up in Bed: Side to Side, Up in Bed

Reposition in Chair: Wheelchair & Dependency Chair

Transfer a Patient up from floor

Task Chosen & Recommendations



Transfer a Patient up from floor



Recommendations

IF the patient has been medically cleared by the provider and does not require immobilization for an injury: Standby and offer assistance based on level of independence and mobility. Do not lift more than 35 pounds. If patient has been injured: You can use lifts or air-assisted lifting with many types of immobilization.



Notes/Hints


Don't make a quick call without assessing the entire situation. Once a patient starts to fall, you cannot stop the momentum, and trying to intervene can cause injury to your back. In a best case scenario, you can gently guide them to the floor while protecting their head from hitting hard objects. The best intervention is to be proactive, assess fall risk with the Morse Fall Scale, and implement interventions to prevent falls. ²³ Don't rush to help the patient up prior to assessing the situation – sometimes it takes a few minutes to determine the extent of injury. ⁴ Sometimes staff make patient lifting and repositioning decisions based on tradition, personal experience, and “the way the unit does it” instead of scientific evidence. ⁵

Avoid Reaction – Be Proactive to prevent this scenario whenever possible!

Technology Resource Guide

- [Technology Resource Guide](#)

4, 5, 23 [Footnotes found in the Scoring & Algorithms for Safe Patient Handling & Mobility](#)



Safe Patient Handling

Scoring & Algorithms for Specific Tasks

Transfer: Bed to Chair, Chair to Toilet, Chair to Chair, Car to Chair

Lateral Transfer to & From: Bed to Stretcher/Trolley

Transfer To & From: Chair to Stretcher or Chair to Exam Table

Reposition up in Bed: Side to Side, Up in Bed

Reposition in Chair: Wheelchair & Dependency Chair

Transfer a Patient up from floor

Task Chosen & Recommendations

Transfer a Patient up from floor

Recommendations

IF the patient has been medically cleared, use assistance based on level of independence. Do not use lifts or air-assisted lifting with many transfers.

Notes/Hints

Don't make a quick call without assessing the situation, and trying to intervene carefully. Avoid momentum, and trying to intervene carefully. Avoid the floor while protecting their head from injury. Use the Morse Fall Scale, and implement it carefully. Assess the situation – sometimes it takes a few minutes and repositioning decisions based on evidence.⁵

Avoid Reaction – Be Proactive to prevent falls.


Technology Resource Guide

- [Technology Resource Guide](#)

^{4, 5, 23} [Footnotes found in the Scoring & Algorithms for Safe Patient Handling & Mobility](#)

https://hastaffdemo.agilexhealth.com/safe-patient-handling/_assets/docs/Tech_Resource_Guide.pdf - Google Chrome

https://hastaffdemo.agilexhealth.com/safe-patient-handling/_assets/docs/Tech_Resource_Guide.pdf



TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE GUIDE

Provided by:

Patient Safety Center of Inquiry
8900 Grand Oak Circle (118M)
Tampa, FL 33637
813-558-3900
<http://www.visn8.va.gov/patientsafetycenter/>

Safe Patient Handling

Scoring & Algorithms for Specific Tasks

Transfer: Bed to Chair, Chair to Toilet, Chair to Chair, Car to Chair

Lateral Transfer to & From: Bed to Stretcher/Trolley

Transfer To & From: Chair to Stretcher or Chair to Exam Table

Reposition up in Bed: Side to Side, Up in Bed

Reposition in Chair: Wheelchair & Dependency Chair

Transfer a Patient up from floor

Task Chosen & Recommendations

Transfer a Patient up from floor

Recommendations

IF the patient has been medically cleared assistance based on level of independent use lifts or air-assisted lifting with many ty

Notes/Hints

Don't make a quick call without assess momentum, and trying to intervene can the floor while protecting their head from the Morse Fall Scale, and implement in the situation – sometimes it takes a few and repositioning decisions based on the evidence.⁵

Avoid Reaction – Be Proactive to prevent

Technology Resource Guide

- [Technology Resource Guide](#)


4, 5, 23 [Footnotes found in the Scoring & Algorithms for Safe Patient Handling & Mobility](#)

https://hastaffdemo.agilexhealth.com/safe-patient-handling/_assets/docs/sph_scoring_and_algorithms.pdf - Google Chrome

https://hastaffdemo.agilexhealth.com/safe-patient-handling/_assets/docs/sph_scoring_and_algorithms.pdf

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Scoring & Algorithms for Safe Patient Handling & Mobility



Judee Gozzard MSN RN BC – Safe Patient Handling Coordinator Bay Pines

rev. Sept. 08, 2011 JG

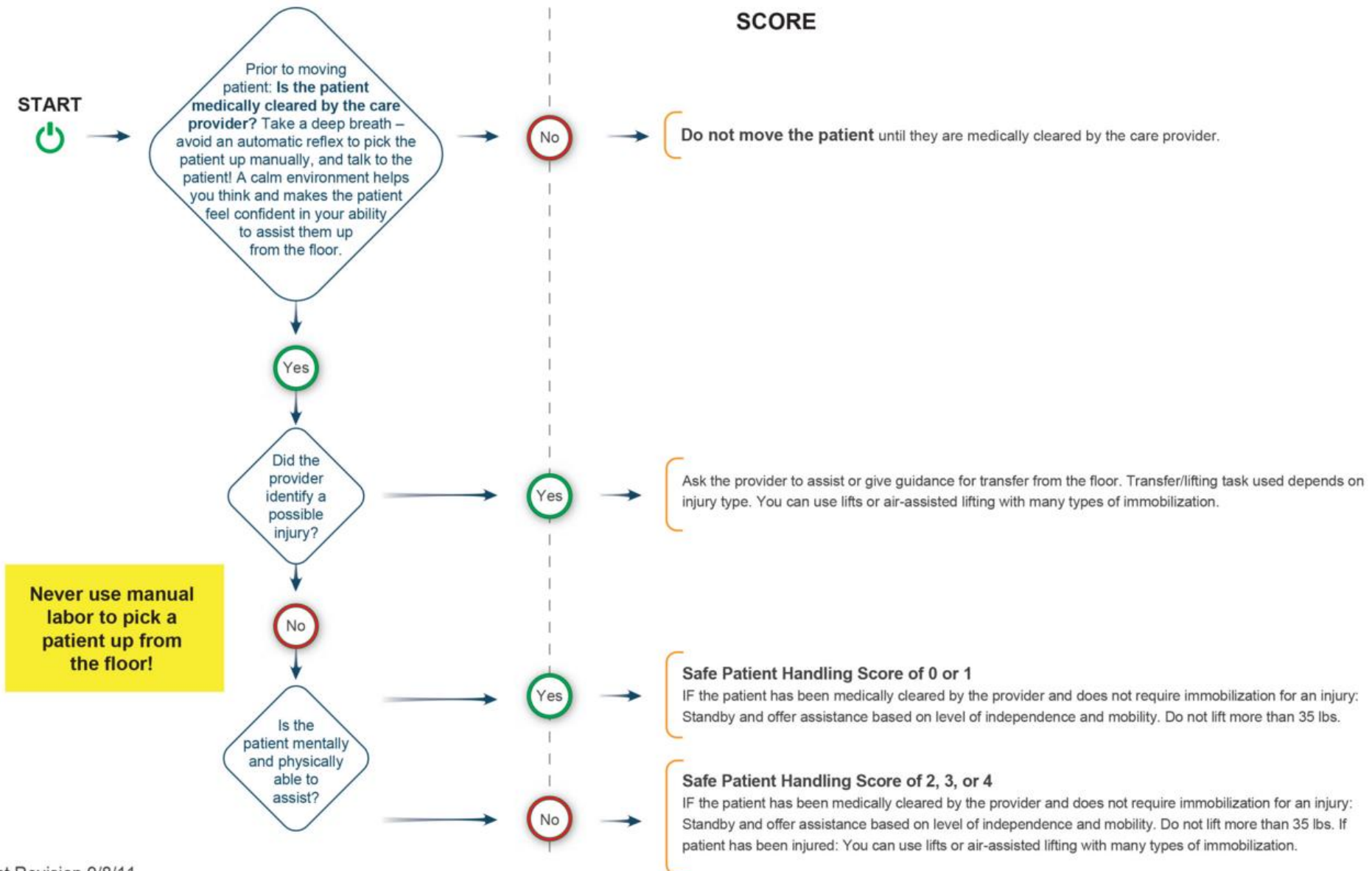
Safe Patient Handling v1.0.0

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Algorithm 6 Transfer a Patient Up from the Floor

If the patient has a **Safe Patient Handling Score of 4 or more** – always use maximum assistance.

If the patient weighs over **300 lbs** use the VHA SPHM Algorithms.





NAON: National Association of Orthopedic Nurses

Selecting the following link displays additional NAON information:

URL: <http://www.orthonurse.org/p/do/sc/catid=37>

Available Tools (upon purchase):

Orthopedic Clinical Tools

- i. Orthopedic Clinical Tool 1: Lifting and Holding Legs or Arms in an Orthopedic Setting
- ii. Orthopedic Clinical Tool 2: Alternate method for Determining Safe Lifting & Holding of Limbs with Casts

Orthopedic Impairments Assessments

- i. Turning Patient in bed (Side to Side)
- ii. Vertical Transfer of a Post-Operative Total Hip Replacement Patient (Bed to Chair, Chair to Toilet, Chair to Chair, or Car to Chair)
- iii. Vertical Transfer of a Patient with an Extremity Cast/Splint



AORN: Association of Peri-Operative Room Nurses

Selecting the following link displays additional AORN information:

URL: <https://www.aorn.org/>

Available Tools (upon purchase):

- i. Ergonomic Tool #1: Lateral Transfer from Stretcher to and from the Operating Table
- ii. Ergonomic Tool #2: Positioning / Repositioning the Patient on the OR Table to and from the Supine Position
- iii. Ergonomic Tool #3: Lifting and Holding Legs, Arms and Heads for Prepping in a Perioperative Setting
- iv. Ergonomic Tool #4: Prolonged Standing
- v. Ergonomic Tool #5: Retraction
- vi. Lifting and Carrying Supplies and Equipment
- vii. Pushing, Pulling, and Moving Equipment on Wheels



Peri-Operative Room Nurses

Link displays additional AORN information:

rg/

urchase):

1: Lateral Transfer from Stretcher to and from the Operating

2: Positioning / Repositioning the Patient on the OR Table to

3: Lifting and Holding Legs, Arms and Heads for Prepping in

4: Prolonged Standing

5: Retraction

g Supplies and Equipment

and Moving Equipment on Wheels

About

Safe Patient Handling v1.0.0

In this application, the inclusion of pictures and video clips of a variety of patient handling and mobility technologies is not an indication of product endorsement but is simply used to illustrate SPHM tasks and associated equipment types. Determine what technology your facility has chosen and follow the manufacturer's directions for use.

This mobile medical application is designed to support nurses and health care professionals in providing the safest care possible using evidence-based Safe Patient Handling and Mobility (SPHM) techniques. The application offers a blend of knowledge and tools to prevent injury of both health care professionals and the patients they care for by incorporating patient assessments, scoring tools, algorithms, equipment guides, videos for training, and peer leader activity checklists. The information shared in this application offers the current best practices in SPHM at the point of care, preventing injury and improving interactions between patients and health care professionals.

1. Comprehensive Patient Assessment and Algorithms

This tab allows the user to complete a comprehensive safe patient handling and mobility patient assessment. The assessment information is used in task-specific algorithms to generate patient handling equipment recommendations for each individual patient and task. This tab allows you to select single or multiple tasks to assess.

2. Scoring and Algorithms for Specific Patient Handling Tasks

This tab allows the user to calculate a patient handling functional score for individual patients and correlate that score with equipment and other recommendations for specified tasks. This section was developed by VA Bay

About

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Launchpad

Safe Patient Handling

Education of Orthopedic Nurses

Link displays additional NAON information:

naon.org/p/do/sc/catid=37

Purchase):

Tool 1: Lifting and Holding Legs or Arms in an Orthopedic S

Tool 2: Alternate method for Determining Safe Lifting & Hold

Assessments

bed (Side to Side)

of a Post-Operative Total Hip Replacement Patient (Bed to Ch

of a Patient with an Extremity Cast/Splint

Acknowledgements

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Safe Patient Handling and Mobility Facility Coordinator

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Help

Safe Patient Handling, v1.0.0

[User Guide](#)

Help Desk (toll free): (877) 470-5947 Weekdays 7 a.m. - 7 p.m. (CT)

[General Feedback to VA](#)

OK

Disclaimer:

The advice within this app has been compiled by the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA). Others are welcome to use this app based upon their specific governance approval. Use of this tool should be considered as guidance and not substituted for professional clinical judgment. It is the responsibility of the health care professional using this app to make use of the guidance based upon the specific circumstances of the individual patient. It is recommended that the user clear all data between use on different patients.



Launchpad

Help

Safe Patient Handling, v1.0.0

[User Guide](#)

Help Desk (toll free): (877) 470

[General Feedback to VA](#)

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<https://hastaffdemo.agilexhealth.com/safe-patient-handling/src/core/user-guide/user-guide>

Safe Patient Handling User Guide

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1 General Use

1.1 To use this app

All features in this app can be used without a DS Login account. Before you access the app features, however, you must also agree to the End User License Agreement (EULA). All apps

Help

Safe Patient Handling, v1.0.0

[User Guide](#)

Help Desk (toll free): (877) 4

[General Feedback to VA](#)

Disclaimer:

The advice within this app has been compiled by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Others are welcome to use this app based upon their specific governance. This tool should be considered as guidance and not substituted for professional judgment. It is the responsibility of the health care professional using this app to make decisions based upon the specific circumstances of the individual patient. It is recommended that the user clear all data between use on different patients.

<https://mobile.va.gov/feedback?appname=Safe%20Patient%20Handling>U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

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VA Mobile Health App Feedback

Safe Patient Handling

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	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
This App is easy to understand and use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This App helps me better manage my VA health services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would recommend this App to a friend or family member	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This App provides me with information or capabilities that were previously not available to me	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I use this App frequently	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Additional comments *



Resources

In this application, the inclusion of pictures and video clips of a variety of patient handling and mobility technologies is not an indication of product endorsement but is simply used to illustrate SPHM tasks and associated equipment types. Determine what technology your facility has chosen and follow the manufacturer's directions for use.



AORN



Glossary



Kits



NAON



Training Guides



Websites

- [Patient Handling & Movement Assessments](#)
- [Scoring & Algorithms for Safe Patient Handling & Mobility](#)



Resources

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AORN

AORN: Association of Peri-Operative Room Nurses

Selecting the following link displays additional AORN information:

URL: <https://www.aorn.org/>

Available Tools (upon purchase):

- i. Ergonomic Tool #1: Lateral Transfer from Stretcher to and from the Operating Table
- ii. Ergonomic Tool #2: Positioning / Repositioning the Patient on the OR Table to and from the Supine Position
- iii. Ergonomic Tool #3: Lifting and Holding Legs, Arms and Heads for Prepping in a Perioperative Setting
- iv. Ergonomic Tool #4: Prolonged Standing
- v. Ergonomic Tool #5: Retraction
- vi. Lifting and Carrying Supplies and Equipment
- vii. Pushing, Pulling, and Moving Equipment on Wheels



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DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Safe Patient Handling and Mobility (SPHM)

Patient Assessment/Algorithms/Scoring System

Air assisted lateral transfer device: A patient transfer mattress that utilizes the force of air to decrease friction and result in ease in movement of patients (in a supine position) from one flat surface to another. It also decreases shear forces on the skin of patients during these lateral transfers.



Air assisted lifting device: There are a few unique devices in this category. All use the force of air to raise the patient. One has several mattress chambers that are inflated. As each chamber inflates, the patient is finally raised to a level where they can be laterally transferred onto a flat surface such as a stretcher. Another design brings the patient into a seated position, facilitating standing.



Algorithm: A flow chart/decision tree that asks specific questions related to patient medical, physical, and cognitive characteristics that guides the caregiver to determine the technology of choice, number of required caregivers, and level of patient assistance for the proposed patient movement/task.

Ambulate: To walk from place to place with or without assistance.



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- [Bariatric Resource Guide](#)
- [Technology Resource Guide](#)



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https://hastaffdemo.agilexhealth.com/safe-patient-handling/_assets/docs/Bariatric_SPHM_Resource_List_and_Links.pdf - Google Chrome

https://hastaffdemo.agilexhealth.com/safe-patient-handling/_assets/docs/Bariatric_SPHM_Resource_List_and_Links.pdf



Items used for Bariatric Safe Patient Handling

1. Bariatric lateral transfer device SW Air Transfer
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/Purchase/Ancillary-Items/SW-Air-Transfer.aspx>
2. Bariatric lift and appropriate sling Bari Lift & Transfer, Bedside, differentiate types of slings & wt. limits
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/Purchase/Ancillary-Items/Bari-Lift-and-Transfer,-Bedside.aspx>
3. Bariatric walker
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/Purchase/Ancillary-Items/Bari-Walker.aspx>
4. Bariatric drop-arm commode
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/Purchase/Ancillary-Items/Drop-Arm-Commode.aspx>
5. Bariatric shower commode
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/Purchase/Ancillary-Items/Bari-Shower-Commode.aspx>
6. Trapeze
7. Bariatric wheelchair
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/Purchase/Ancillary-Items/Bari-Chair.aspx>
8. Shuttle B Series
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/Purchase/Ancillary-Items/Shuttle-B-Series.aspx>
9. Bariatric bed with power drive
10. <http://www.sizeWISE.net/Purchase/Beds/Bari-Rehab-Platform2.aspx>
11. Low Beds with bariatric capabilities
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/Purchase/Beds/SW-Lowboy.aspx>
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/Purchase/Beds/SW-Evolution.aspx>

Case Studies that deal with SPHM

1. A Creative Approach to Wound Care for the Obese Patient: Understanding the Patient Care Environment
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/getattachment/54a8d81a-5756-4bb1-9187-f0fc79c6b309/A-Creative-Approach-To-Wound-Care-Immobilty-And-.aspx>
2. Hospital-Wide Bariatric Protocol Development and the WOCN
<http://www.sizeWISE.net/getattachment/c0c34fbe-c0d9-4694-9487-98943e368111/Lorem-ipsum-dolor-sit-amet,-consectetur-adipiscing.aspx>

used to illustrate SPHM tasks and



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https://hastaffdemo.agilexhealth.com/safe-patient-handling/_assets/docs/Tech_Resource_Guide.pdf - Google Chrome

https://hastaffdemo.agilexhealth.com/safe-patient-handling/_assets/docs/Tech_Resource_Guide.pdf



TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE GUIDE

Provided by:

Patient Safety Center of Inquiry
8900 Grand Oak Circle (118M)
Tampa, FL 33637
813-558-3900
<http://www.visn8.va.gov/patientsafetycenter/>

used to illustrate SPHM tasks and



associated equipment types. Determine what technology your facility has chosen and follow the manufacturer's directions for use.



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NAON

NAON: National Association of Orthopedic Nurses

Selecting the following link displays additional NAON information:

URL: <http://www.orthonurse.org/p/do/sc/catid=37>

Available Tools (upon purchase):

Orthopedic Clinical Tools

- i. Orthopedic Clinical Tool 1: Lifting and Holding Legs or Arms in an Orthopedic Setting
- ii. Orthopedic Clinical Tool 2: Alternate method for Determining Safe Lifting & Holding of Limbs with Casts

Orthopedic Impairments Assessments

- i. Turning Patient in bed (Side to Side)
- ii. Vertical Transfer of a Post-Operative Total Hip Replacement Patient (Bed to Chair, Chair to Toilet, Chair to Chair, or Car to Chair)
- iii. Vertical Transfer of a Patient with an Extremity Cast/Splint



associated equipment types. Determine what technology your facility has chosen a

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Available Tools (upon purchase):

Orthopedic Clinical Tools

- i. Orthopedic Clinical Tool 1: Lifting and Holding Legs or Arms in an Orthop
- ii. Orthopedic Clinical Tool 2: Alternate method for Determining Safe Lifting

Orthopedic Impairments Assessments

- i. Turning Patient in bed (Side to Side)
- ii. Vertical Transfer of a Post-Operative Total Hip Replacement Patient (Bed
- iii. Vertical Transfer of a Patient with an Extremity Cast/Splint

www.orthonurse.org/l/li/?redir=p%2Fdo%2Fsc%2Fcatid%3D37 - Google Chrome

www.orthonurse.org/l/li/?redir=p%2Fdo%2Fsc%2Fcatid%3D37

National Association of Orthopaedic Nurses
Advancing the Art and Science of Orthopaedic Care

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If you do not already have an account, visit [NAON's membership page](#) to join or [create a guest account](#) .

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Training Guides

- Hover (Future release)
- SPH Guidebook (Future Release)
- [SPH School of Nursing](#)



Websites

- [Patient Handling & Movement Assessments](#)
- [Scoring & Algorithms for Safe Patient Handling & Mobility](#)

THE FACILITY GUIDELINES INSTITUTE, APRIL 2010

PHAMA

Patient Handling and Movement Assessments: A White Paper

Prepared by the
**2010 Health Guidelines
Revision Committee
Specialty Subcommittee
on Patient Movement**

*Martin H. Cohen, FAIA, FACHA, Chair
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Carla M. Borden, editor

Scoring & Algorithms for Safe Patient Handling & Mobility



Judee Gozzard MSN RN BC – Safe Patient Handling Coordinator Bay Pines

rev. Sept. 08, 2011 JG

Questions?



Thank you!

What future topics would you like to discuss?
Let us know by providing feedback at the link below:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/KNW3J2B>