

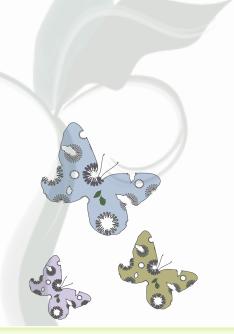
# FLEXIBLE VISITATION IN CRITICAL CARE UNITS



Special acknowledgement for contribution to the study:

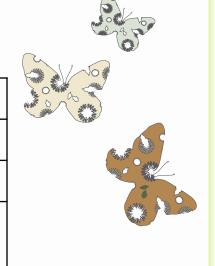
Ana Maria Catanzaro RN, PhD

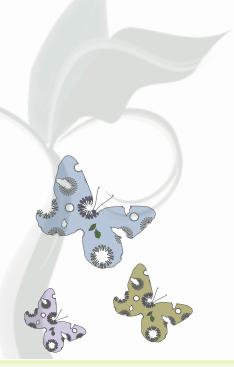
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#### Faculty Disclosure

Faculty Name	N/A
Conflict of Interest	
Employer	
Sponsorship/Commercial Support	





Disclaimer: The study to be presented was completed during the authors' graduate nursing studies. There was no monetary or other type of support provided by the university, employer, or vendor.

# Goals and Objectives

### Goal:

Attendees will identify and describe nurses' perspectives on flexible visitation in the adult and neonatal ICU's and suggestions on how to incorporate them into nursing practice.



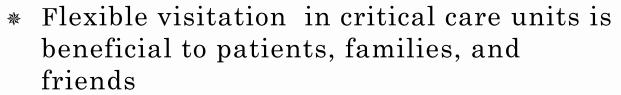
### Objectives:

#1 Identify nurses' perspectives on flexible visitation in the adult and neonatal ICU's.

#2 Describe nurses' suggestions for successful implementation of flexible visitation in the adult and neonatal ICU's.

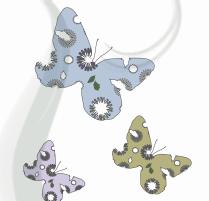
# FLEXIBLE VISITATION IN CRITICAL CARE UNITS

#### Literature Review showed that:



- \* Promotes psychosocial, emotional, and spiritual well being
- \* Families and friends feel encouraged and respected
- \* Families and friends feel that the staff were more sensitive to their needs





# BARRIERS TO FLEXIBLE VISITATION IN CRITICAL CARE UNITS

#### NURSE PERCEPTION/VALUES/ PRACTICE





- Disruptive to nursing staff
- \* Interferes with direct nursing care
- \* Less time providing patient care/more time providing patient information
- \* Physically and psychologically stressful for patients and family
- Decreased patient privacy

## PROBLEM



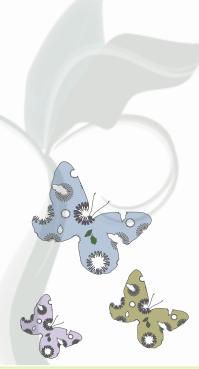
 Critical Care visitation has been a controversial topic for more than 25 years (Cypress, 2010; Sims & Miracle, 2006)



\* Studies performed reported that nurses favored flexible visitation



\* Very limited research available for Neonatal and Pediatric Intensive Care Units



# Inconsistent Terminology and Definitions

Marco et al. (2006) definition of **open visitation** Sims & Miracle (2006) definition of **flexible visitation** 

Historically these terms have been used synonymously!

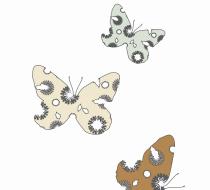
Restricted Visitation: visitation limited to 30 minutes 3-4 times a day.

Flexible Visitation: visitation that is set according to the discretion of the nurse.

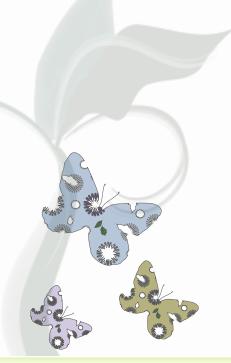
**Open Visitation:** visitation that is allowed at anytime, except report times.



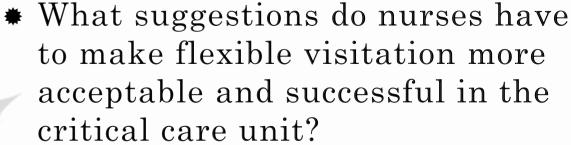
# PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

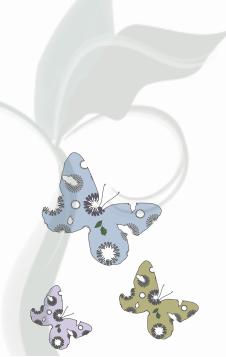


\* To identify and describe nurses' suggestions to make flexible visitation more acceptable to critical care nurses.



# RESEARCH QUESTION







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### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### THEORY OF REASONED ACTION

by Ajzen and Fishbein

Identifies variables that influence behavior

- \* Background influence
- \* Behavioral, normative, and control beliefs
- \* Attitudes, norms, and self-efficacy
- \* Environment, intentions, and skills
- Variables can be examined, applied and used by healthcare providers to institute change
  - Probable change in behavior over time, as new evidence in practice develops

## DESIGN METHOD

\* Quantitative study with a comparative descriptive design. Study did not involve any experimental treatments or interventions

## SETTING

\* A non-profit, 255-bed community based hospital located within a metropolitan region of Eastern, Pennsylvania





## SAMPLE

- \* Adult Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
  - \* Possible 56 nurses & 1 unit manager were invited to participate
    - # full-time
    - part-time
    - \* per-diem
- Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)
  - \* Possible 47 nurses, 1 nurse manager, & 3 neonatal NPs were invited to participate
    - # full-time
    - part-time
    - per-diem

# INCLUSION & EXCLUSION CRITERIA

#### \* Inclusion Criteria

- \* Permanent RN staff on the NICU and ICU
- \* Full-time, Part-time, and PRN

#### \* Exclusion Criteria

- \* Agency RNs
- \* RNs floating from other permanent nursing unit

## DATA ANALYSIS

- Data was analyzed using SPSS 17.0.
- \* Nonparametric, univariate and bivariate statistics were performed on the data.
- Univariate tests included frequencies and percentages for each variable.
- Bivariate tests used to analyze data were the Pearson's Chi-square and Spearmen's rho in order to examine relationships between variables.
- \* Analysis of respondents' comments collected from comments inserted in the "other" answer options and from the "comments" section at the end of the questionnaire. Themes were isolated.

## RESULTS

### Total 62 Respondents

- \* 31 Adult ICU (55% of available sample)
- \* 31 NICU (66% of available sample)

		MAJORITY PERCENTAGES FROM BOTH UNITS COMBINED
	Visited family/friend in CC	Yes = 85.5%
	Have Children	Yes = 80.6%
	Years Since Initial Licensure	21 or More = 51.6% Less than 5 = 14.5%
)	Years Critical Care Experience	21 or More = 39.3% Less than 5 = 19.7%
	Certified in Specialty	No = 69.4%
	Years at Current Position	Less than 5 years = 29.0% 6-10 years = 27.4%
6	Marital Status	Married = 75.8%

- 1. What is the current visitation practice/policy on your unit?
  - A. Restricted Visitation (limited to 30-60 minutes 3-4 times a day)
  - B. Flexible Visitation (Set according to the discretion of the nurse)
  - C. Open Visitation (Allowed at anytime, except report times)
  - D. Other (Specify)\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### Adult ICU

\* 43.3% responded open (26.7% flexible & 30% other)\*

#### **NICU**

93.5% responded open

Pearson's Chi-Square .000

- 2. What visitation practice/policy do you think would be most appropriate for your unit?
  - A. Restricted Visitation (limited to 30-60 minutes 3-4 times aday)
  - B. Flexible Visitation (Set according to the discretion of the nurse)
  - C. Open Visitation (Allowed at anytime, except report times)
  - D. Other (Specify)\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### Adult ICU

\* 36.7 % flexible, 30.0% restricted, 26.7% open

#### NICU

• 69.0% open

Pearson's Chi-Square .000

3. What do you perceive as the most significant obstacle to flexible or open visitation?

Inadequate staffing

(ICU 0%

NICU 10.7%)

Interference with nursing care

(ICU 59.1% NICU 17.9%)

Patient stressors (destabilizes the patient)

(ICU 13.6%

NICU 53.6%)

Family stressors (inability to cope)

(ICU13.6%

NICU 3.6%)

Other

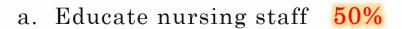
(ICU 13.6%)

NICU 14.3%)



#### 4. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY:

What can nurses collaboratively do to implement more flexible or open visitation in a critical care unit?



- b. Educate family members 69.4%
- c. Designate a nursing committee to create policy and implement change 43.5%
- d. Monthly case reviews 19.4%

  Chi-Square .01 (6% ICU & 32% NICU)
- e. I do not support flexible or open visitation 9.7% Chi-Square .01 (19% ICU & 0% NICU)







How can management and administration support the successful transition to flexible or open visitation?

- a. Educate ancillary departments (i.e. unit secretaries, dietary, security) on the unit's revised visitation policy (30.6%)
- b. Post visitor signs clearly stating the current visitation policy (59.7%) Chi-Square .02
- c. Promote and request accountability of all nursing staff for (54.8%) implementation of the revised visitation policy
- d. Implement yearly competencies on the visitation policy (12.9%)
- e. Provide adequate space off the unit for awaiting visitors (58.1%)
- f. I do not support flexible or open visitation (11.3%) Chi-Square .005
- g. Other (Specify)\_\_\_\_\_ (19.4%)

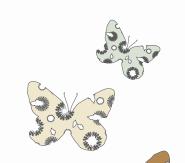
## CONCLUSION



- \* NICU and adult ICU with more experience were more likely to choose *patient stressors* as an obstacle to flexible and open visitation
- \* As years of experience increased, nurses where less likely to choose *interference with nursing care* as the most significant obstacle to flexible or open visitation

As years of nursing experience increased, the more likely the respondents were to pick *other* as an option for the most significant obstacle and write in their own comments.

## CONCLUSION



- \* Other obstacles to flexible and open visitation were noted by both units.
- \* NICU: too many visitors on the unit, nurses disagreeing on best practice, and lack of patience and willingness to change on behalf of the staff.
  - Adult ICU: stress on the nurse, patient safety, and inability of families to follow infection control policies

## Recommendations



- \* A majority of the ICU nurses who did not support flexible or open visitation had 10 years or less experience in nursing and critical care.
  - \* Further investigation needed to examine phenomenon.
  - Possible solution: seasoned nurses mentoring less experienced nurses by role modeling the care of patients and families simultaneously
    - Another possible solution: further research may assist management and administration in providing nurses with the necessary tools to implement flexible visitation

## Our Stepping Stone

- \* The data has provided insight as to what nurses see as obstacles to successful implementation of flexible and open visitation and suggestions to make change.
- \* Further research needs to be done.
  - Repeat the survey on a multi-institutional level
    - Increase the sample size
    - Examine differences among different types of institutions









## Contact Information

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