Evidence-Based Clinical Assessment Toolkit

Quick Guide for Continence





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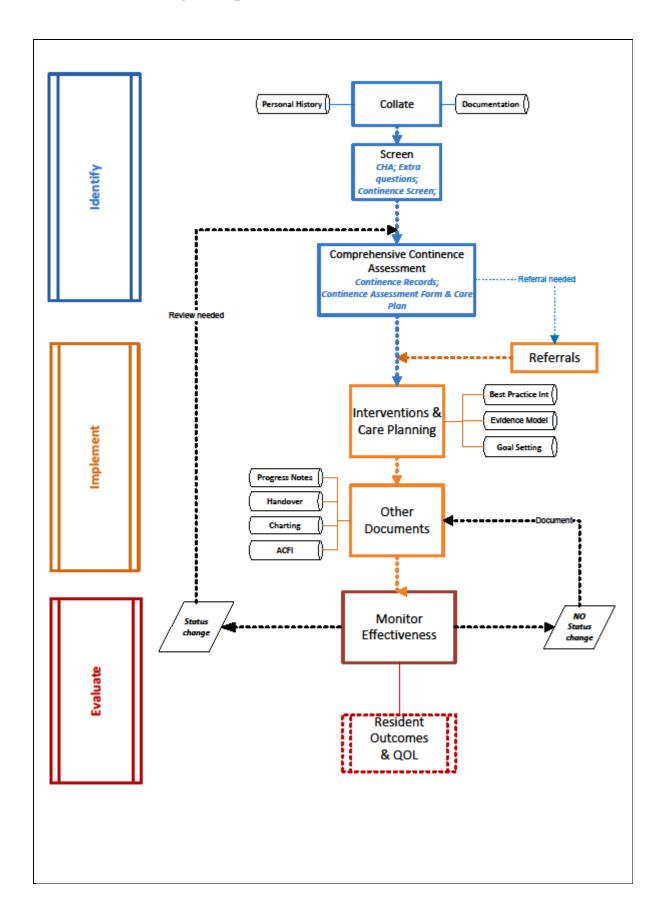
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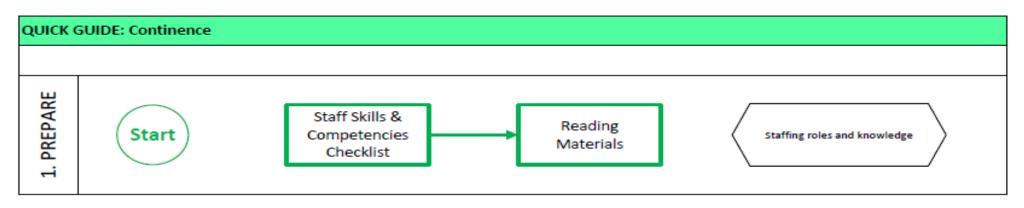
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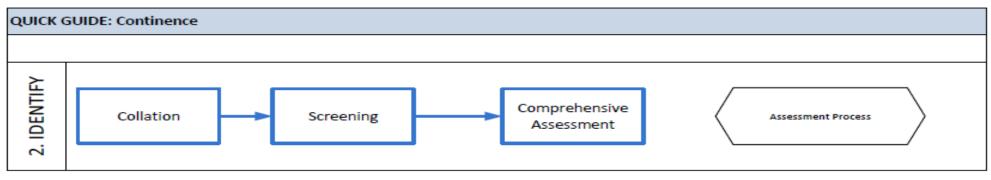
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Continence Summary: Steps and Information Flow

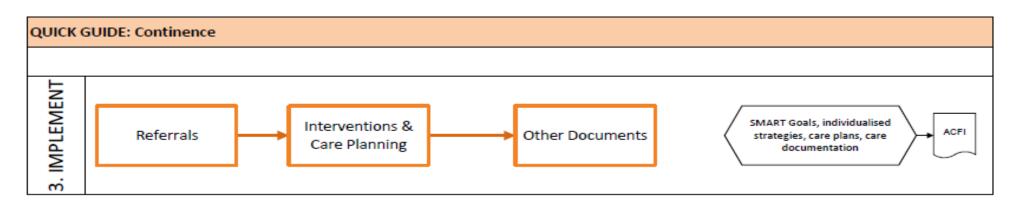




Step	Action	Outcomes
Staff Skills &	 Determine the skills or competencies required to complete each activity 	Due diligence is applied to the process
Competencies Checklist	Checklist Identify staff or staff type competent to within the	Management have identified the staff that fit the required skill set to complete activities within the process. It assists to select staff and determine the roles of staff to ensure the process can be completed, and assists to identify training and education needs
Reading Material	 Reading materials or summaries from the recommended resources are provided for each topic 	Introduces basic information staff should understand about the topic. Discusses the interaction with other domains.



Step	Action	Outcomes
Callatian	☐ Gathering the history from the resident and family	Preferences (related to the care, social and environmental aspects), pleasant events, what has been tried, what works for the family. Involving the resident and family in their care underpins the principles of Person Centred Care.
Collation	 Gathering diagnoses, clinical information, personal history from file note (ACCR, CMA, AHP) 	Diagnoses and events associated to continence care needs, dehydration, UTI's, toileting self-care status, aids, assistance required with care activities, information about other domains that may interact e.g. cognition, sensory, physical functioning etc
	☐ Comprehensive Health Assessment (CHA) items	CHA can inform on the screening process and parts of the comprehensive assessment (i.e. can inform on impact from other domains). CHA covers continence items: Continence status, urine analysis, toileting self care issues, catheter, condom drainage, stoma, aperients, bowel habits
Screening	☐ Continence Screening Form	Bladder health (frequency day/night, leakage, status, other associated issues) Bowel health (status, constipation, diarrhoea) Pad usage
	☐ Extra screen questions	Diagnoses, use of suppositories and enemas
	☐ 3 day Bladder Chart	Records: frequency, fluid intake, impact of incontinence on underwear/clothing
	☐ 7 day Bowel Chart	Records: frequency, type of stool and impact of incontinence on underwear/clothing
Comprehensive Assessment	☐ Continence Assessment Form & Care Plan	Records: relevant information on nutrition, mobility, toileting self care, detailed continence questions and links the outcomes to care planning actions
-	☐ Clinical Risk Management	System level monitoring; Constipation, Dehydration Risk
	☐ Clinical Reasoning	Includes the awareness of the impact of other impairments e.g. cognition, sensory



Step	Action	Outcomes
	☐ Management to complete Referral Tables	Completed Referral Tables based on a due diligence approach (see below)
	□ Referral Process	Provide a protocol and process that provides a documentation trail for the referral
		process, is there
		-a referral request template;
		- an information pack prepared for the Health Professional you refer out to;
Referrals		- an outcomes template for the Health Professional to report the outcomes to you;
		- a current log of Health Professionals (and their expertise) to refer out to.
	 Occupational Therapist 	Assessment and aids to assist mobility and transfers, and self-care activities
	Physiotherapist	Assessment and best practice interventions e.g. mobility, transfers, pain
	□ Dietitian	Nutrition Assessment and best practice interventions e.g. diet modification
	☐ Continence Nurse/ Specialist	Comprehensive assessment and best practice interventions for continence care
	☐ Nutritional needs	To provide nutrition interventions
Interventions	☐ Mobility needs	To improve functional incontinence outcomes
	☐ Continence aids	To improve stress incontinence outcomes
	☐ Toileting self-care ability	To improve self-care activities, independence, self esteem
	☐ Staff / family education	To improve knowledge, co-operation and understanding of interventions
	☐ Physical Environment	Could be use of commode chair next to bed

Step	Action	Outcomes
	☐ Specific	State exactly what it to be accomplished (Who, What, Where, Why)
	☐ Measurable	How will you demonstrate if the goals were met?
	☐ Action-oriented	What is the action to be completed?
Goal Setting	☐ Realistic / Relevant	Ensure the changes are feasible and affordable
	☐ Time-based	Date or elapsed time to complete the goal
	☐ Consumer focus	Consumer has participated in the process, and have listened to the resident view on their Quality of Life (enjoyment of life)
	□ Documentation	Recording care needs, strategies, goals and the evaluation of the goals and the care.
		Consumer participation in the process and feedback is to be sought. Provides information about care needs in an accessible format.
Care Planning	☐ Communication	Congruent with other documentation.
Care Planning		Consumer has participated in the process.
	☐ Consumer focus	Involving the resident and family in their care underpins the principles of Person Centred
		Care (PCC).
T		T
	Diagnosis and symptoms	Relevant to continence care needs e.g. incontinence, arthritis, sensory impairment
	☐ Impact on body structure/function	Link a diagnosis to a body structure/function e.g. arthritis affects knee and wrist causing
Linking the	- Impact on sour structure, runotion	balance issue and pain and impacts on ability to self care
Evidence	☐ Activity Limitation	Link the body structure/function impact to the activity that is impacted e.g. arthritis
	,	impacts mobility (reduced ability to move around) with leads to functional inconting
	☐ Strategies (actions) to improve enjoyment	Document how the interventions address the activity limitation e.g. pain management put
	of life and participation	in place to improve self care participation
		Document new observations, assessments, strategies, and changes made to the care plan.
	☐ Progress Notes	Care plan, progress notes and assessments to be congruent with each other.
Other		Provide clear and consistent communication to staff and other Health Professionals.
documents	☐ Handover	Use Handover to update Progress Notes and Care Plan.
	☐ Charting	Update Charting information
	☐ Complete the ACFI	Use the assessment outcomes and the evidence links to determine and support the claims.

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4. EVALUATE		Resident Quality of Life	Resident Clinical Outcomes	Cycle of identifying and responding to changing needs

Step	Action	Outcomes
Quality of Life	☐ Repeat Quality of Life questionnaire (if suitable)	Objectively evaluate Quality of Life goals as relevant to the topic Learning about the resident and their views on their life. Involving the resident in their care underpins the principles of Person Centred Care (PCC).
Outcomes	☐ Seek feedback from the resident and/or family	Involving the resident and family in their care underpins the principles of Person Centred Care (PCC).
	☐ Seek staff feedback	Identify any incongruence between staff and consumer views; this may identify education opportunities for staff and/or family.
	☐ Evaluate Care Goals	Objectively evaluate care goals as relevant to the topic.
	☐ Monitor Incident Forms	Update risk assessments and strategies
Posidont Cara	☐ Monitor Standardised Care Processes	Monitor system level clinical issues
Resident Care Outcomes	☐ Monitor Resident File documents	Ensuring the Resident File documentation is current and congruent. Ensuring the communication to care staff and other Health Professionals is congruent. This would include all Progress Notes (by nursing/ AHP/Medical Practitioners etc), new assessments and Care Plans