It's Time to Teach Back: An Inter-professional Approach to Enhance Learning and Reduce Neuroscience Readmissions

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It’s Time to Teach Back: An Interprofessional Approach to Enhance Learning and Reduce Neuroscience Readmissions

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Abstract
Do you remember the alphabet song from childhood? Why do you remember that when you can not remember important facts? Studies show we remember 10% of what we read, 20% of what we hear, and 90% of what we do and say. The “Teach Back” concept (do and say to educate patients) has proven effective to enhance learning and reduce readmissions. Teach Back was implemented within an academic, community Magnet™ hospital and subsequently identified by The Advisory Board Company as a “Mega-Practice.” Nurses teach patients small components of necessary information and then ask them to Teach Back what they learned. New information is not introduced until patients are able to Teach Back prior information. This presentation discusses impact of teaching on the hospitalized patient and details Teach Back strategies and outcomes. Learners may adapt Teach Back concepts in their own neuroscience nursing practice.

Objectives
- Outline the steps of Teach Back as an effective educational tool designed to enhance learning and reduce readmissions in the neuroscience patient and family population.
- Discuss the steps taken by staff within a Magnet™ hospital to hard-wire the practice of Teach Back within the neuroscience setting, and the associated strategies to successfully address encountered challenges.
- Review outcome data related to the use of Teach Back in the neuroscience patient and family population.

Background
According to the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI), one of the typical failures in healthcare education is the failure to ask clarifying questions related to the key learner’s ability to understand and act on healthcare information. Failing to identify the key learner and clarifying patient and family education into brief sessions at the time of discharge negatively impacts the safety and quality of patient outcomes.

Methods
- Conducted small tests of change on pilot units using bedside PDSA cycles and LEAN methodologies.
- Created a standard work process using Teach Back strategies to provide more effective education encounters.
- Created and implemented network wide education for all healthcare professionals responsible for providing education to patients and families.
- eLearning training
  - Instructor led “Train the Trainer” workshops
  - Performance validation of Teach Back standard work
- Closely reviewed metrics related to documentation compliance of learner outcomes and hospital readmission rates.

Results
- July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012
  - n = 1337 stroke cases
    - 1203 patients received Teach Back
    - 134 patients did not receive Teach Back

Practice Implications
- Designing and implementing a comprehensive educational curriculum for clinical staff aimed at using Teach Back as a method to evaluate individual learning outcomes may impact patient and family satisfaction, improve hand over communication between disciplines and has the potential to decrease readmissions and the average length of stay in the hospital setting.
- Teach Back is a general concept that can be applied to multiple disease states.

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References:

What is Teach Back?
Teach Back is an effective communication strategy used to evaluate learning. Teach Back strategies assess the key learner’s knowledge, attitude, and the likelihood that behavioral changes may occur after discharge. Teach Back strategies place the burden of learning on the health care professional and not on the key learner.

- To make sure I covered all the key points on how to give an injection, I will ask you to show me the steps you will take when you give yourself your injection at home.

- Day Three Questions:
  1. What is the name of your medication?
  2. How will you remember to take your medication everyday?
  3. How do you plan to change your lifestyle to prevent the risk of having a stroke in the future?
  4. Why is it important to call 911 if you think you are having a stroke?

- Day Two Questions:
  1. What are your own risk factors for stroke?
  2. What are the signs of having a stroke?
  3. What can you do to prevent having a stroke?
  4. How will you know when to call 911 or when to tell others to call 911 for you?

- Day One Questions:
  1. What is Teach Back?
  2. How will you know when you have injected your self correctly?
  3. What do you need to tell the emergency department/physician if you have a stroke?
  4. Why is it important to stop smoking?

- Hardwired Process on Electronic Medication Administration Record

- Practice Implications
- Methods
- Results

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