

Sharing Their Stories: Collaborative Journaling to Support Postpartum Spiritual Needs

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Section 1: Project Introduction

Problem Concept Overview

- Population
 - Adult women of childbearing age
- Outcome investigated: "Addresses Spiritual Needs"
 - Corporate benchmark: 63.4%
 - O Joint Commission stipulates spiritual needs assessment, consideration during care (The Joint Commission, 2010)

Introduction to Clinical Microsystem

Setting

- Urban Northeast GA hospital
- o 196 beds total
- o 22-bed Labor, Delivery, Recovery, and Postpartum (LDRP) unit

Patient Population

- Approx. 160 deliveries/month during last quarter
- Admissions and postpartum care are standardized per protocol

Problem and Need within Microsystem

Scope of Problem

- April-June 2019: half of patients surveyed reported their spiritual needs were not addressed during their hospital stay
- Negative impact on patient care satisfaction

Current Strategy

- o Religious/spiritual needs assessed during admission
- No specific interventions programmed into postpartum care

Problem and Intervention within Literature

In a [P] Labor, Delivery, Recovery, and Postpartum Unit, does [I] collaborative journaling during postpartum recovery, compared to [C] standard care, affect [O] patient perception of Addressing Spiritual Needs?

Problem and Intervention within Literature

- Search Methodology
 - Medline & CINAHL: Postpartum, spirituality, labor and delivery, spiritual care and needs, journaling, birth story and narrative
 - o 48 articles reviewed; 6 included
 - o Inclusion criteria: English, full-text, post-2004
 - Exclusion criteria: lacking peer-review/correlation, redundant
 - Stetler Levels 4 & 6

Problem and Intervention within Literature (Cont.)

- Literature Synthesis Overview
 - O Spirituality is part of holistic care (Klebanoff, 2013)
 - O Parents identify birth experience as spiritual (Callister & Khalaf, 2010)
 - O Journaling effective means of processing childbirth (Callister, 2004)
 - O Patient-centeredness, communication, healing presence central nursing focus points (Ramezani, Ahmadi, Mohammadi, & Kazemnejad, 2014)
 - Presents opportunity to connect-the-dots and fill data gaps

Introduction of Plan

- Plan Overview
 - Integrate collaborative journaling tool into postpartum care
 - Support spiritual needs & boost patient perception of care
- National Academy of Medicine's Vital Directions
 - O Better health and well-being (Dzau et al., 2017)
 - O Advancing health of communities & populations (Dzau et al., 2017)

Section 2: Project Planning and Implementation

Problem & Need Identification

- Problem Identification
 - HCAHPS scores
 - Press Ganey data
 - Hospital PI/QI Coordinator
- Problem Timeline
 - Limited data provided
 - Data volatile at best



Leadership Planning Involvement

- Unit Director
 - Explained process of intervention implementation
 - Described budget procedure
- Unit Clinical Educator
 - Outlined nurse training approaches and challenges
- Preceptor
 - Contributed floor-specific details guiding project development

Interdisciplinary Involvement

- Unit nurses
 - o Implement intervention, collaborate to complete deliverable
 - Integrate with chaplains as necessary
- Hospital chaplains
 - Assist in developing deliverable
 - Coordinate with nurses to address patient needs

Project Structure

- Project Scope
 - Collaborative journaling tool to support spiritual needs
- Objectives
 - Develop journaling tool & incorporate into postpartum care
 - Increase patient satisfaction
- Needed Resources
 - Current resources + additional printer supplies

Project Structure (Cont.)

Timeline

- Phase I (January 2020): Project Charter approval
- Phase II (February 2020): Interdisciplinary Team formed
- Phase III (March 2020): Planning and deliverable development
- Phase IV (April 2020): Training session for unit nurses
- Phase V (May 2020): Implementation (day shift only)

Stakeholders & Buy-in Strategy

- Unit Director
 - Monitors budget impact, compliance, and efficacy
 - Emphasize low-cost, high-reward opportunity
- Unit Clinical Educator
 - Plans training sessions
 - Focus on clinical care impact

Stakeholders & Buy-in Strategy (Cont.)

Unit Nurses

- Provide details to patients on request; actively listen
- o Emphasize importance of presence, minimal time requirement

Patients

- Complete journal prompt in collaboration with nurses
- Encourage participation to 'get the details,' file with baby book, use as source for further birth story sharing

Stakeholders & Buy-in Strategy (Cont.)

- Hospital Chaplains
 - Collaborate with nurses to personalize care
 - Focus on new approach to unmet need
 - o Emphasize not replacing them, but expanding role
- Unit Secretaries
 - Print the deliverable
 - o Incorporate into existing process to minimize impact

Section 3: Presentation Conclusion

Strengths and Weaknesses of Project

- Strengths
 - Utilizes current unit resources
 - Minimal impact to current plan of care
- Weaknesses
 - Patient participation necessary
 - Requires nurse recognition of spiritual needs significance

Importance of the CNL

- CNL Professional Values
 - O Altruism (AACN, 2007)
 - O Accountability (AACN, 2007)
- CNL Core Competencies
 - O Communication (AACN, 2007)
 - O Assessment (AACN, 2007)
 - O Provider and Manager of Care (AACN, 2007)

CNL Roles within the Project

- Clinician
 - O Providing competent care (AACN, 2007)
- Client advocate
 - O Including patient in care & care planning (AACN, 2007)

Project Evaluation

- Formal Evaluation
 - Post-implementation HCAHPS scores
- Informal Evaluation
 - Verbal feedback
- Ongoing Process Improvement
 - Modification of journal prompt content

Presentation Conclusion

• Spiritual needs are health needs (Clark, Drain, & Malone, 2003)

Innovative, low-cost, evidence-based approach

• "Providing women with the opportunity to share their birth stories is an important nursing intervention" (Callister, 2004, p. 508)

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