Alarm fatigue was identified as a major safety issue, and the goal is to minimize nuisance alarms.

**Methodology:** This study was conducted in four Kaiser-Permanente hospitals. Standard data for RVM (ExSpiron 1Xi, Waltham, MA), oximetry (Philips IntelliVue MP 50), capnography and oximetry (Philips SureSigns VM8) were collected post-operatively, either in post anesthesia care unite (PACU) or general hospital floor (GHF). Device-specific alarms were recorded electronically and later categorized into physiological (actionable) and technical (nuisance) alarms. Alarm rates were calculated and compared across devices. A total of 247 patients were monitored by RVM from a broad population (104 males).

**Result:** In one site, bedside monitor reported continuous EtCO2 and SpO2 for 7 patients with an average of 12.9 alarm/hr, 72.8% of which were technical alarms. The RVM only had 0.25 alarm/hr (4% technical) for the same group. Furthermore, simultaneous EtCO2/SpO2 monitoring were conducted for only 51 of 127 available hours due to fear of nuisance alarms, whereas RVM completed all 127 hours. Among 7 patients that received only SpO2 and RVM monitoring, RVM had lower alarm rates (1.5 vs 0.36 alarm/hr, 67% vs 8% technical). At another site 15 patients were monitored with SpO2 telemetry, with an average of 3.31 alarm/hr (19% technical), compared to 0.25 alarm/hr (4% technical) for RVM.

**Conclusion:** Alarm fatigue due to nuisance alarms is a challenge in perioperative settings regardless of the potential clinical value of monitoring. Among the three respiratory monitoring technologies, RVM had the highest rate of compliance (100%) and the lowest rate of technical alarms. In contrast, EtCO2/SpO2 combination monitoring was not used for >50% of available time, raising questions on overall patient safety.

**I AM LISTENING: IMPROVING DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS AMONG SAME DAY SURGERY PATIENTS IN UCLA SANTA MONICA PTU/PACU**

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**Introduction:** Research has shown that insufficient discharge instructions affect patients’ adherence to treatment plans, delays postoperative recovery, causes inadequate pain control, and is related to an increase in hospital readmissions and emergency room visits (Horstman et al., 2017).

**Identification of the problem:** Anecdotal reports and complaints obtained from routine post-operative phone calls done by PACU nurses revealed that some patients did not receive adequate discharge instructions, or in some instances received no discharge instructions at all.

**QI question/Purpose of the study:** The purpose of the study is to achieve the following goals: 1. Ensure that UCLA Santa Monica PTU/PACU’s ranking on the Press Ganey Ambulatory Surgery Report. Written Discharge Instructions category will consistently be in the 50th percentile and above by January 2019. 2. Ensure that written discharge instructions are provided by PACU nurses 100% of the time by January 2019. 3. Ensure that Discharge instructions (written and verbal) are provided by PACU nurses 95% of the time or greater by January 2019.

**Methods:** PTU/PACU UPC introduced a yellow discharge envelope to keep the discharge instructions organized. PTU/PACU UPC supplemented the yellow discharge folder by developing the “Partnering with U” flyer. PTU/ PACU UPC conducted a post-intervention phone calls and collected data from a sample of 50 patients.

**Outcomes/Results:** Press Ganey Ambulatory Surgery Report results showed an increase in the percentile ranking of UCLA Santa Monica PTU/PACU in the Written Discharge Instructions category from Results from the post intervention phone calls conducted revealed that 68% of patients received the yellow discharge folder and 92% of patients received verbal discharge instructions.

**Discussion:** The results provide initial evidence that use of the yellow discharge folder has significantly affected UCLA Santa Monica’s Press Ganey Standing and increased the frequency that patients receive verbal discharge instructions from their health care providers.

**Conclusion:** The current study demonstrates that the use of researched discharge techniques that has the ability to improve patients’ experiences and ensure proper recovery.

**Implications for perianesthesia nurses and future research:** PTU/ PACU UPC recommends further monitoring of the Press Ganey percentile rank. Moreover, it is recommended that staff education regarding the new discharge process continue.