

CONSUMER FRIENDLY DEFINITIONS OF THE NQF 15 QUALITY MEASURES

How often hospital patients experienced serious problems

1. **(Failure to rescue) How often hospital patients who had an operation died because nursing staff and others failed to identify and quickly treat a serious complication**

Nurses, who work directly with patients, are in the best position to identify complications and make sure they are identified and treated rapidly.

2. **(Pressure ulcer prevalence) How often hospital patients developed bed sores (sometimes called a decubitus ulcer)**

A bed sore is a sore or wound on the skin. Bed sores, which can be prevented, often occur because people are lying in one position for too long. Nurses should check for bed sores, make sure patients are moved from time to time while in bed, and helped to walk as soon as they can.

3. **(Falls prevalence) How often patients fall while in the hospital.**

Patients can fall out of bed, or they can fall while trying to get out of bed or move around in the hospital. Members of the nursing staff are best able to prevent patients from falling.

4. **(Falls with injury) How often patients fall and have an injury while in the hospital.**

Many patients who fall don't get injured, but some do. Again, nurses are best able to prevent patients from falling and getting injured.

5. **(Restraint use prevalence – vest and limb only) How often hospital patients have their arms or legs restrained.**

Some patients are in danger of hurting themselves or others. In these cases, a decision can be made to restrain a patient. Nurses can put a jacket or vest restraint on them to keep them in bed. Or their arms and legs can be tied to the bed. Most experts think these steps should be taken as few times as possible, since it is distressing to patients and their families and can lead to bed sores and other serious problems.

6. **(Urinary-catheter associated bloodstream infection rate for ICU patients) How often hospital patients using a catheter (or tube) got an infection in their urinary tract (the organs that are used during urination)**
If a patient cannot urinate as they usually do, a catheter (tube to drain urine) is put into their body. If nurses and other staff don't carefully put in and take care of these catheters, they can cause an infection in the bladder or other organs.
7. **(Central line catheter associated bloodstream infection rate for ICU and high risk nursery patients) How often hospital patients in the Intensive Care Unit or the High Risk Nursery, who have had a "central line" inserted into their body, get an infection in their blood from this line.**
A "central line" is a tube that has to be inserted very carefully. It goes into the body through a vein and is quite close to the heart. Nurses should make sure these lines are inserted properly and kept very clean, so they do not cause infections in the blood of patients. These infections can be fatal.
8. **(Ventilator associated pneumonia for ICU and HRN patients) How often patients who are using a ventilator to help them breathe get pneumonia .**
Hospital patients, especially those who are in Intensive Care Units or High Risk Nurseries, often need a ventilator to help them breathe. Patients on ventilators are at high risk of developing pneumonia. Nurses and other hospital medical staff should carefully monitor the patient and the ventilator, and take steps to keep everything as sterile as possible to help prevent infections like pneumonia.

Steps nurses can take to improve the future health of hospital patients

We all know smoking is bad for our health, but it is a special problem for people with certain diseases. Patients in the hospital with these diseases are often more open than they might otherwise be to consider stopping. Nursing staff who spend a good deal of time with patients can and should advise such patients to quit and suggest resources.

9. **(Smoking cessation counseling forAMI) How often nurses advise hospital patients who smoke, and who are being treated for a *heart attack*, that they should stop smoking.**
10. **(Smoking cessation counseling for heart failure) How often nurses advise hospital patients who smoke, and who are being treated for *heart failure*, that they should stop smoking.**
11. **(Smoking cessation counseling for pneumonia) How often nurses advise hospital patients who smoke, and who are being treated for *pneumonia*, that they should stop smoking.**

Features of hospitals that help make sure nurses provide high quality care

12. **(Skill Mix) The mix of different types of nurses used by the hospital staff. Specifically, the percent of a hospital's nursing staff who are:**
 - a. Registered Nurses, RNs employed by the hospital
 - b. Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs) or Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVNs) employed by the hospital
 - c. Nursing aides, assistants or orderlies employed by the hospital
 - d. Nursing staff employed by an agency that provides temporary staff to the hospital

13. **(Nursing care hours per patient day – RN, LP, UAP) Average number of hours different kinds of nursing staff are available to take care of patients, each day. Specifically, the average number of hours a day available for each hospital patients from:**
 - a. Registered Nurses, (RNs) who are employed by the hospital
 - b. Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs) or Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVNs) employed by the hospital
 - c. Nursing aides, assistants or orderlies employed by the hospital
 - d. All nursing staff employed by the hospital

14. **(Practice Environment Scale – Nursing Work Index) To what degree a hospital's practices and policies support a positive working environment for nurses. This includes**
 - a. Making sure nurses have influence in the overall management and direction of the hospital
 - b. Having hospital executives who encourage nurses to do all they can to maintain and improve how well patients are taken care of
 - c. Having head nurses and other nurse managers who encourage nurses to do all they can to maintain and improve how well they take care of patients are taken care of
 - d. Having enough nursing staff and support staff to make it possible for nurses to provide high quality care to patients
 - e. A mutually respectful relationship between physicians and nursing staff.

15. **(Voluntary Turnover) The average rate at which nursing staff voluntarily leave their employment at the hospital, each month. Specifically, the average rate at which the following kinds of nursing staff leave employment each month:**
- a. Registered Nurses (RNs) and more advanced nurses such as nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists who have graduate degrees.
 - b. All other members of the hospital's nursing staff including Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs), Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVNs) and nursing aides, assistants and orderlies