

SBAR Activity – MiCCSI

PreWork: Read the SBAR Article: “Using SBAR Communications in Efforts to Prevent Patient Rehospitalizations”

Real play

Working in your group

- Using the Mr. B. case study below, develop an SBAR communication
- Real play with your partner
 - Share experiences as the person reporting off the information
 - Share experiences as the person listening to the SBAR

Mr. B

- Age 83
- Increasing symptoms of fatigue, weakness, shortness of breath
- Hospitalized 3 months ago for exacerbation of his Heart Failure
- History of hypertension, coronary artery disease, Myocardial infarction
- Temporarily living with his daughter
- Unsure about his medications
 - Specifically, in the hospital they held his hydrochlorothiazide and on discharge did not give any directions on what to do about that
- States feeling “low”
- Not following the low sodium diet – can’t stand the food without seasoning
- Worried about his living arrangements
- Wants to go back home but his daughter is concerned about that
 - He has fallen once – no injuries other than bruises on his forehead
- He’s having trouble sleeping
- He is unable to complete his own activities of daily living without some assistance
 - Tires easily and needs help dressing
 - He can do his own personal hygiene
- He completed the SDOH screening
 - Needs assistance with transportation to medical appointments
 - Has housing needs (based on wanting to return home)

Situation:

Background:

Assessment:

Recommendations:

Read the SBAR Article: “Using SBAR Communications in Efforts to Prevent Patient Rehospitalizations”

Crosswalk this to PDCM starting with the example provided in the article.

	Meaning of Letter	Information	Data to Include	Crosswalk Example
S	Situation	What is going on?	Patient name Current problem	Dr. Jones, I’d like 5 minutes of your time for a situation that has come up for Mr. B, and really should be addressed before the end of the day
B	Background	What is the context and background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient’s age, gender • Diagnosis • Other pertinent information, as appropriate to the problem • Recent history • Medications, allergies • Etc. 	
A	Assessment	<p>What physical, behavior and social assessment data will the provider want to know?</p> <p>What do you think the problem is?</p>	<p>Pertinent assessment findings</p> <p>Perform a comprehensive assessment to identify the barriers and assets before contacting the provider</p> <p>Name the problem</p>	
R	Recommendation	What do you think will correct the problem?	Suggestions to resolve the problem to avoid untoward events such as hospitalizations and ER visits	

Summary:

- Effective teamwork is critical to achieving the goals of patient care

- Teams have a common focus and shared values – the patient’s health and wellbeing
- There are multiple opportunities to establish effective working relationships with the office providers and staff
- Effective teamwork evolves over time; it is enhanced by conscious effort and social skills