Shared Haemodialysis Care in Paediatrics

Richard Carless
2014
Aims

• To have understanding of the history of Haemodialysis shared care

• The principles of haemodialysis shared care

• The benefits of haemodialysis shared care

• The barriers to haemodialysis shared care

• Implementing haemodialysis shared care
History

- It's not a new concept
- Patient participation was accepted practice in the 1980s
- Increased numbers led to assisted HD
- Leading to minimal involvement and passive patients
Self Care

• Many self care models around nationally and internationally.

• Sweden Self care model

• Guys and St Thomas/Harrogate self care unit

• Patient control- Minimal healthcare support
Shared Care

- Being diagnosed with a kidney disease and needing dialysis can make you feel you have lost control of your life.

- Shared care aims to give back some control by involving them in their care.

- It’s a partnership with the patient and health team.
What is involved with Shared Care

- Shared care is patient led
- They can do as much or as little as they want for themselves

**Skills and knowledge**
- Functions of the kidney
- Observations
- Preparing the dialysis machine
- Preparing the trolley
- Fistula access
- CVC access
- Programing machine
- Medications
- Problem solving
2  Doing my observations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand Hygiene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse and Blood pressure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Procedure definitions:**

**Hand hygiene:**
- Washes hands in accordance with Unit/Hospital Policy using attached photo guide on page 6.
- Understands the importance of this in reducing infection risk.

**Weight:**
- Accurately weighs him/herself unaided and is aware of target weight.
- Calculates required fluid loss.

**Blood pressure (BP):**
- Accurately records BP unaided, understands use of correct cuff size on bare arm with loose fitting short sleeves. Is aware of his/her normal BP and recognises and reports any abnormality.

**Pulse:**
- Accurately records pulse and recognises and records any abnormality.

**Temperature:**
- Accurately records temperature and is aware of what constitutes a high temperature and the possible reasons for this.
Benefits of Shared Care

• Increased control over their treatment
• Greater understanding of their condition and haemodialysis treatment
• Increased confidence
• Independence to a level they choose
• A stepping stone to home or self care dialysis
• Transition
Shared Care in Paediatrics.

• Is this already done?
Barriers to Shared Care in Paediatrics

- Cognitive development
- Physical ability
- Staff experience/ training /knowledge
- Financial resources
- Consent from parents
Implementing Shared Care in Paediatrics

- Start with a couple of people
- Base line assessment
- Identifying what our patients would like to do
- Identifying how they best learn
- 3 monthly measurement tool
- Use the skills and knowledge of individual staff
- Formalise what we do already
Abseiling

- Fully assisted abseil
- Client speed controlled abseil
- Knott it and go
- The mountain goat
Our story so far

Shared care has not been for all

The future of Shared Care in Leeds
Summary

• Government policy “No decision about me, without me”

• Patient led

• Giving control back to patients and families

• Transferable skills and knowledge for the future for the child, parents and young person
How Not To Do Shared Care

WELL, I'M OFF TO GO ABSEILING.

WALLY, TIE THE END OF MY ROPE TO SOMETHING!

O.K.

[Cartoon showing two characters preparing for abseiling and one falling after tying the rope incorrectly.]
Content adapted from material developed by staff at Guys and St Thomas Hospitals as part of a Modernisation Initiative on Self Care Dialysis.

Intellectual Copyright of the Yorkshire and The Humber Sharing Haemodialysis Care Programme.

For further information on the Patient Handbook please contact Children's Haemodialysis L11