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Passing the Baton: Structured Handoff from Operating Room to Pediatric Cardiovascular ICU

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Background / Problem

- Ineffective handoffs are the **3rd leading cause of medical error** and pose significant patient safety risks. Cardiac surgery patients are particularly vulnerable, experiencing adverse events at rates up to **4 x higher** than those undergoing general surgery. ¹
- Effective handoffs from the operating room (OR) to the pediatric cardiovascular intensive care unit (CVICU) require focused attention and coordinated teamwork, supported by clear communication and collaboration. ^{3,6,7,18,11,15,17}
- **Structured handoff tools** have been shown to improve communications, increase staff satisfaction, clarify patient priorities, and reduce postoperative complications in pediatric cardiac surgery by up to **50%**.¹
- Despite this need, the transition from the OR to the pediatric CVICU at a southern California children’s hospital has **lacked a standardized process** with variability based on provider preference, resulting in inconsistencies in communication of critical patient information and introducing potential risks to patient safety.

Purpose

- To develop and implement a Structured Handoff tool from the OR to pediatric CVICU to improve interdisciplinary team participation, completeness and timeliness of handoff information, and team satisfaction.

Literature Synthesis

Keywords: Handoff, Pediatric, Cardiac Surgery, Interdisciplinary

Databases: CINHAl, PubMed

Findings: 17 studies related to the use of “Handoff Tools” were examined [Fig.1].

Evidence Synthesis:

- ✓ Structured, nurse-led, OR-to-ICU handoff tools improved processes, teamwork, communication reliability, and patient safety.^{6,7,9,10,12,16,18,19,20}
- ✓ The “Safe Start” time-out and checklist promoted clearer communication and minimized interruptions during patient transfer.^{1,6,12}
- ✓ Iterative development of a Handoff Report Form, based on the literature and modified per unit practice [Fig. 2].^{1,6,7,18,19}

Figure 1. PRISMA Diagram

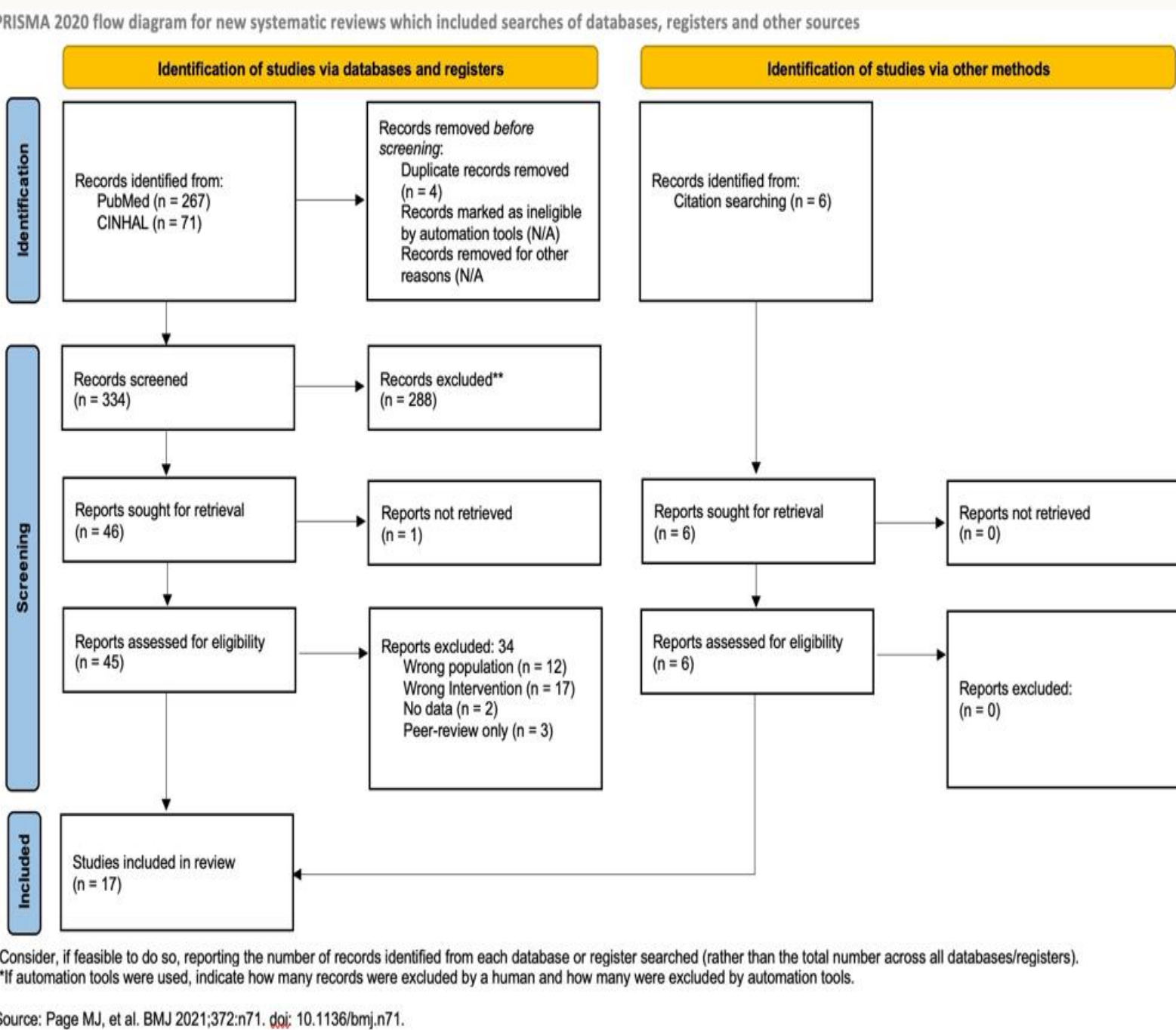


Figure 2. Handoff Report Form

Age: _____ Weight: _____ Allergies: _____ Patient Label or MRN _____

History: _____

Procedure: _____ Pump time: _____ Products: _____ RBC: _____ FFP: _____ PLT: _____ Cryo: _____

Arrival Time: _____ 1st 15 min. Tasks _____

Transplant status: _____

Temp: _____ ABP: _____

HR: _____

SpO₂: _____ CVP: _____

Respiratory

Intubation: ☐ Easy ☐ Difficult

ETT: _____ @ _____ INO: _____ ppm

Tubes/Wires

Chest tube #1: R/L/M R/P/V/Fr _____ Output: _____

Chest tube #2: R/L/M R/P/V/Fr _____ Output: _____

Wires: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Paced: _____ @ _____

Foley: _____ Fr _____ UOP: _____ mLs _____

Lines

ART: R/L _____

CVAD: R/L, Ugroin single/double lumen _____

CVAD: R/L, _____ single/double lumen _____

P/V: R/L _____

P/V: R/L _____

Calcium Chloride @ _____ mg/kg/hr _____ last given @ _____

Dexamethasone @ _____ mg/kg/hr _____ last given @ _____

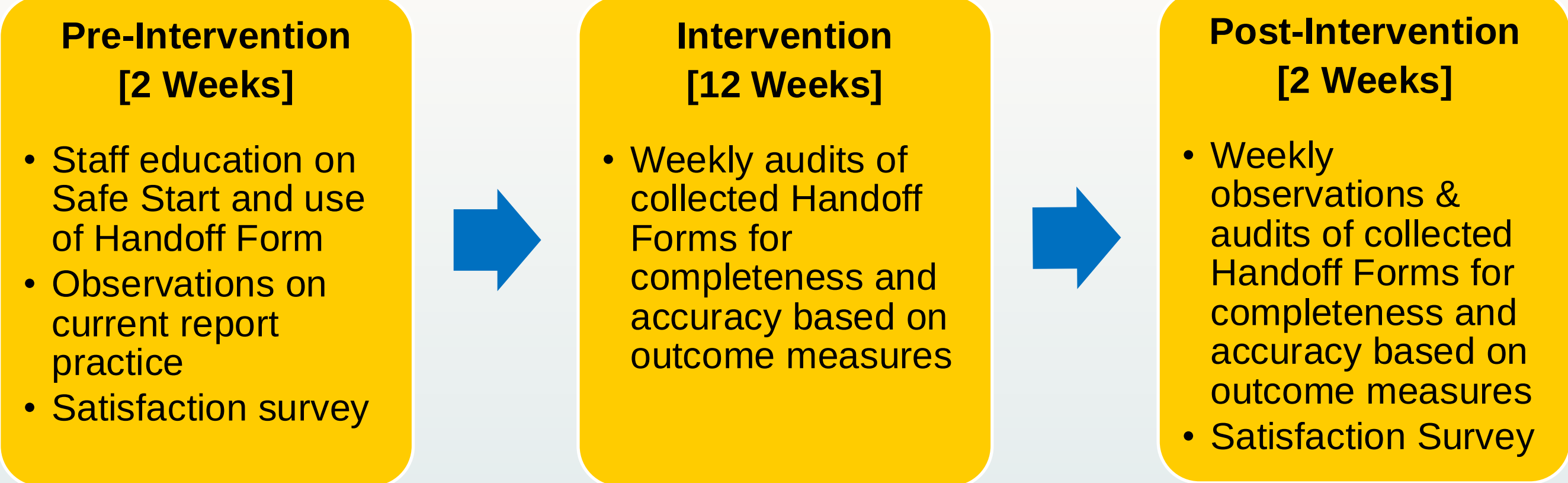
Glucose _____ CK ray _____

ChEC, CMP, DIC, ABG, VBG _____ DEKG _____

Methods

- **Framework:** The John’s Hopkins Evidence Based Practice (EBP) framework was used to guide this project.²¹
- **Project Type:** Evidence Based Practice, IRB Exempt
- **Project Setting:** Children’s Hospital in Southern California
- **Participants:** CVICU Staff Nurses and Medical Providers
- **Intervention:**
 - Staff education on the use of Safe Start and the Handoff Form
 - Handoff Form for OR to CVICU report
 - Staff Satisfaction Survey

Figure 3. Data Collection [16 Week Implementation Period]



- **Outcome Measures:**
 - 1) Team Participation, 2) Completeness of Handoff Report Form, 3) Timeliness of Handoff, and 4) Staff Satisfaction
- **Analysis:** Descriptive statistics were used pre- and post-intervention to evaluate changes in the measured outcomes and staff satisfaction.

Results

- ✓ Out of 33 surgical cases during 14-week, 30 Handoff Forms were completed reporting a **90.9%** utilization.
- ✓ Interdisciplinary Team Participation, Completeness of Handoff Report Form and Timeliness of Handoff Report [Table 1].

Table 1. Outcome Measures and Surgical Complexity

Variables	Pre-Intervention	12-week Intervention	Post-Intervention	% Change
# Surgical Cases	n=4	n=26	n=4	
Team Members Present for Handoff (% present)	Range 6-7 (85.7%)	Range 6-7 (90.7%) 12 missing	Range 6-7 ↑ (92.9%)	↑ 7.2%
Completeness of Handoff Form (%)	Range 72-92% (83.5%)	Range 61-100% (84.7%)	Range 76-92% (87.4%)	↑ 3.9%
Handoff Report Time (minutes)	Range 6-19 (12.3)	Range 4-40 (20.6) 7 missing	Range 22-35 ↓ (25.5)	↓ 13.2%
Surgical Complexity				N/A
• Mild	1	3	2	
• Moderate	3	17	1	
• Complex		6	1	

- ✓ Visual audits of the team handoff and use of the form compared to the RN’s completed form showed an **87.5%** inter-rater accuracy rate.
- ✓ **CVICU Staff Satisfaction Survey**
 - Out of 60 CVICU RN and MDs, only 5-6 completed the survey pre- and post-intervention (**10% response rate**).
 - Majority were RNs (92%), females (84%), working day shift (74%), with > 15 years of experience (35%) [Table 2 & 3].

Results (cont.)

Table 2. CVICU Staff Satisfaction Survey Responses

Survey Question	Pre-Intervention [n=6]	Post-Intervention [n=5]
I am satisfied with the current OR-to-CVICU handoff	4 (67%) Disagree / Strongly Disagree	↑ 4 (80%) Agree / Strongly Agree
Handoff is structured	3 (50%) Disagree 3 (50%) Neutral / Agree	↑ 4 (80%) Agree
I am distracted during handoff	4 (67%) Agree / Strongly Agree	↑ 4 (80%) Disagree / Strongly Disagree
I can ask questions during handoff	3 (50%) Disagree 3 (50%) Agree / Strongly Agree	↑ 5 (100%) Agree / Strongly Agree
Handoff is clearly heard by all members of the receiving team	3 (50%) Disagree / Strongly Disagree 3 (50%) Neutral / Agree	↑ 4 (80%) Agree
After handoff, I often have questions requiring calling the provider for clarification	4 (67%) Agree / Strongly Agree	↓ 3 (60%) Agree / Strongly Agree 2 (40%) Neutral / Disagree

*Survey – Likert Scale Format: Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree

Table 3. CVICU Staff Satisfaction Survey Open-Ended Question

Open Ended Question	Pre-Intervention [n=6]	Post-Intervention [n=5]
What aspect of the huddle process works well and what needs improvement?	• Inconsistent handoff process among providers. • Best when the whole team is present with primary and secondary RN • Lack of structure with limited primary RN engagement • Difficulty listening to handoff when performing tasks (e.g., labs, assessment, infusion check)	• More structure and consistent handoff process (Safe Start) • Improved report clarity • Increased opportunity for RN to ask questions • Team waiting for RN to perform immediate tasks before starting report • Increased inclusion of primary RN • Ongoing challenges distractions in post-op tasks and variability in adherence to handoff report process

Limitations / Conclusion / Clinical Implications

Limitations

- Few CVICU nursing staff and only 1 physician participated in the survey.
- ↑ surgical complexity and unscheduled cases impacting staffing / workflow and post-intervention outcomes.
- Gaps in provider details during handoff limited form completion and accuracy.

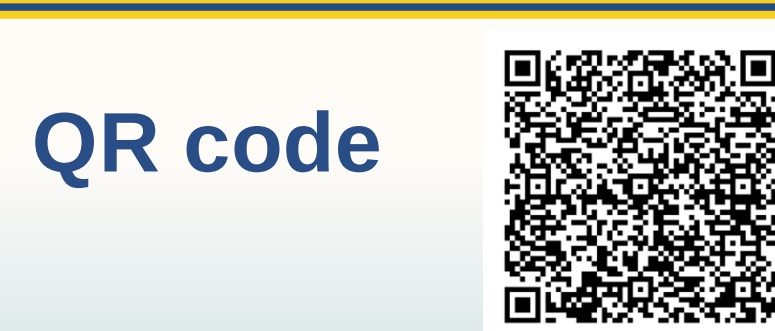
Conclusions

- This project demonstrated successful use of a EBP standardized handoff report form for patients transferred from the OR to the pediatric CVICU.
- Use of the form improved team participation, documentation accuracy, and staff satisfaction. While implementation resulted in longer report times, this was likely due to higher surgical complexity.

Clinical Implications

- This form can be adapted for other surgical units to drive system-wide, sustainable, interdisciplinary tracking.

References



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