

# Stenosis Surveillance Change Concepts

## 1. Routine Vascular Access Stenosis Surveillance

- Review K-DOQI guidelines for stenosis surveillance recommendations including measurement frequency
- Facility multidisciplinary team adopts standard procedure for stenosis surveillance
- Healthcare Personnel assigned accountability for reliable surveillance, data collection, documentation and review
- Assure timely referral process of trended data for Nephrologists evaluation for
  - Access dysfunction intervention
  - Correlation of adequacy data

## 2. Clinical Team Education

- Stenosis surveillance routine in-service or educational programs
  - Focus on type and frequency used by facility
- Nephrologists led continuing educational programs on stenosis surveillance
- Vascular Access Surveillance continuing educational programs that include
  - Tracking difficulties
  - Physical assessment

## 3. Patient Education

- Care plans include patient education on how to take care of their vascular access
  - Importance of access hygiene practiced by both patient and staff
  - Signs and symptoms of infection
  - How to feel the pulse
  - Ensure staff rotate cannulation sites (unless using button hole method)

## 4. Outcomes Feedback

- Trend surveillance data with access interventions
- Review surveillance data in staff meetings
  - Discuss and evaluate data trends with clotting incidents
  - Ensure improvements are sustained
- Utilize surveillance data in QAPI