



Whittington Health
NHS Trust

Patient Bedside Safety

Practice Development Nurse
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Patient Bedspace Safety

Learning Objectives

- Have an awareness of the importance of bedside safety
- Learn how to complete bedside safety checks.
- Learn how to set up emergency oxygen and suction at the patient's bedside
- Have an awareness of the board above the patient's bedspace and what certain signs/symbols/colours mean.
- Understand when to assess the need for bed rails
- Learn how to assess the needs of patients regarding the facilities around them

Patient Bedspace Safety

What does it mean?

Bedspace safety checks include checking and spotting errors in equipment, potential fall hazards or even ensuring the correct patient's name is above the bedspace. Bedspace safety checks in clinical areas may seem like an easy and basic task. However, **they are a crucial responsibility**, which, if performed incorrectly, may impact patient survival in an emergency.

When should bedside safety checks be performed?



Patient Bedspace Safety

What needs to be assessed?

- O2 and Suction
- Clutter Free
- Do they require bedrails?
- Do they require 1:1
- Patient wristband
- Does the bed work
- Is there table within reach?
- Any falls hazards?
- Is there alcohol gel at the end of the bed?
- Does the patient have any drains, catheters or IV lines? Are they working?
- Does the patient need to be in a more visible bedspace?
- Patients' bedspace board is update with:
 - Names nurse and HCA
 - Todays Date
 - Falls Risk?
 - How do they mobilise?
 - Colour food tray
 - Special Diet
 - Do they have dementia?

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O2 Equipment

Oxygen flowmeter is mainly used to regulate the **flow of oxygen, oxygen** humidification.

Its maximum delivery of O2 is 15l and its minimum is 1l

A nipple attachment is required in order to attach tubing.



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15 L Non-Rebreathe



A **non-rebreather mask** is a medical device that helps **deliver oxygen** in **emergency situations**

A non-rebreather mask typically **delivers 70 to 100 % oxygen**

Minimum O₂ delivery of 15L

Patient Bedspace Safety

Suction unit

Use of suction can be **vital in an emergency**, for example when dealing with **vomit or secretions**.



All units are fitted with a **filter** which guarantees **protection** against **pipeline contamination**. This filter turns **PINK** when in **contact with a liquid**, and immediately **stops the flow of suction**.

Red- High Suction

Orange- Low Suction

Green- Thoracic Suction (Chest Drains)

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Suction Canister and Bag



A suction canister is a **temporary storage** container for **secretions or bodily fluids**.

Single Patient Use

The suction canister has at least **two outlets for tubing**. One tube is **attached to the suction** and the other tube is **attached to the yankauer**. The emergency suction source **generates a negative pressure** in the canister that helps to **drain the bodily fluids**.

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Suction Tubing



Suction connection tubing is available in a variety of lengths and diameters.

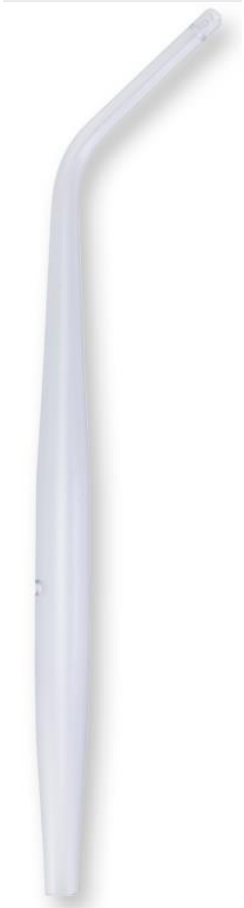
It is **clear tubing** so the **aspirated material can be seen.**

Single patient use

Disposable tubing is most commonly used because it **minimises cross contamination.**

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Yankeaur Suction Tip



The **Yankauer suction tip** is an tool used in medical procedures.

It is a firm plastic suction tip with a large opening designed to allow effective suction without damaging surrounding tissue.

Single Patient Use

Must always **still be in the packaging** for infection control **when connected to the suction tubing and unit.**

Patient Bedspace Safety

Emergency Bell and Patient Call Bell



It is **essential** that both of these bells are **always in working order**.

The **patient call bell** must always be **within patient reach**.

The **emergency call bell** is to **alert other staff** remotely of **your need for help**

Emergency Assistance Reset

WHNT008341



WHNT 8342



MAX

0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.0

MPa

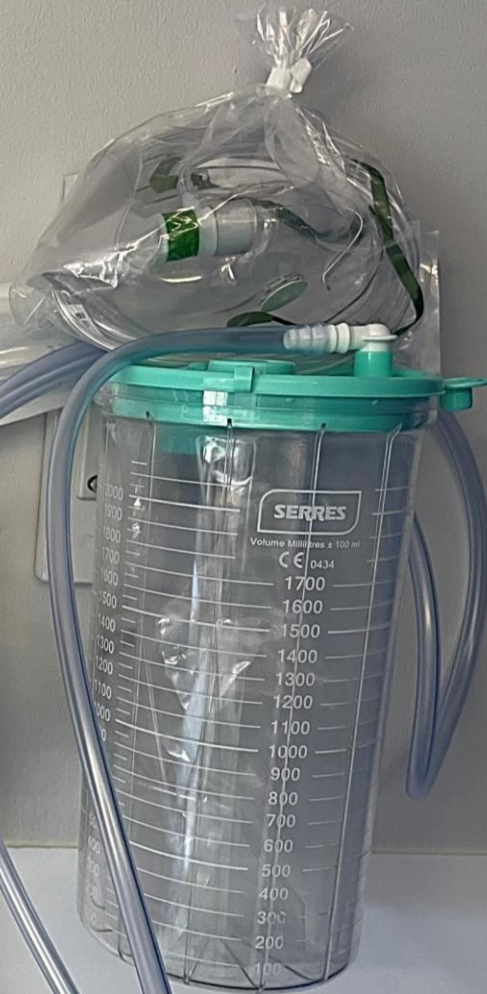


SERRES

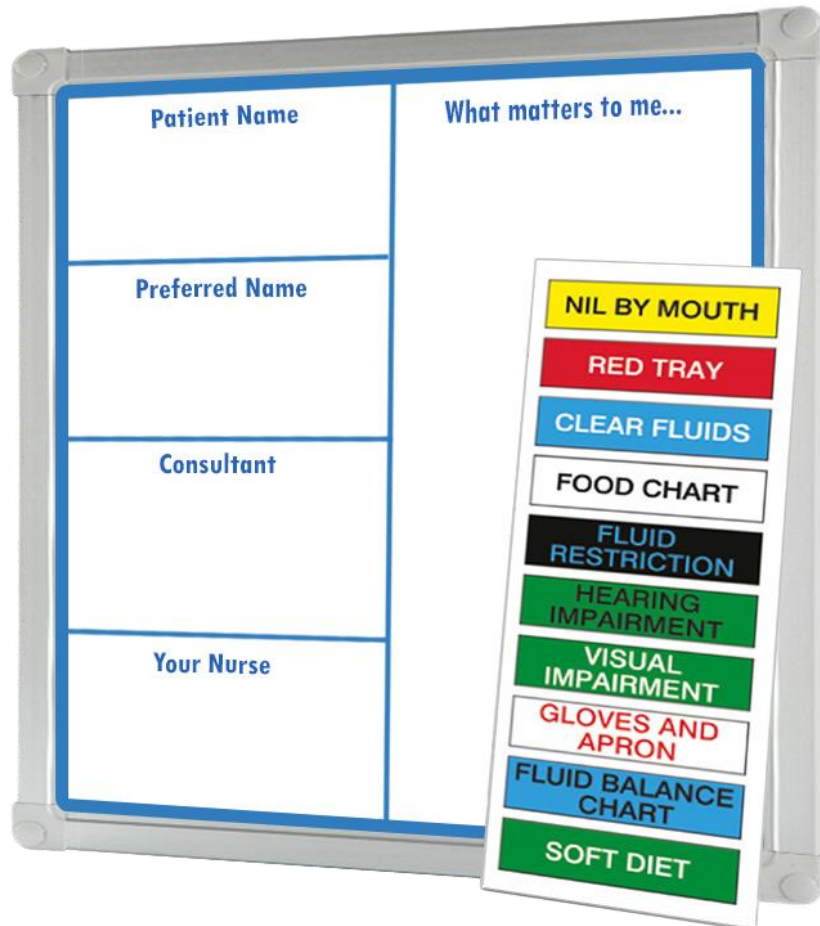
Volume: Milliliters ± 100 ml

CE 0434

1700 1600 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100



Patient Bedspace Safety Patients Whiteboard



- Today's Date
- Designated Nurse and HCA
- Designated Consultant
- Great way for communication for MDT.
 - Dementia Flower
 - Falls Risk
- Dietary Requirements
 - Special Diets
 - Mobilisation

Patient Bedspace Safety

Bed Rails

Bed rails are **there to prevent** patients accidentally **falling, slipping, sliding or rolling out of bed.**



Bed rails should **never be used** in an effort to **restrain patients** or from **leaving their bed**; this can lead to **unsafe and unethical practices.**

The use of bed rails can be **harmful** both **physically** and **psychologically** to patients. Therefore, a full **bed rail assessment** should be performed **if the use of bed rails is considered** suitable for patient use.

