

Initiating Change in Nursing Care Delivery to improve Registered Nurse Satisfaction

Sharon Perkins , DNP, RN, CRRN, ACNS-BC



- High nurse satisfaction and patient satisfaction are key indicators of a healthy work environment (VanWingerden, 2014).
 A designated care delivery
- A designated care delivery model provides the foundation for a healthy work environment and optimal patient outcomes (VanWingerden, 2014).
- Indicators of nurse satisfaction need to be continually assessed and workplace improvements made to retain experienced nurses (Fraser, 2011).

Significance of Problem

- Current estimates indicate that by 2025, there will be a shortage of 500,000 RNs in the United States (Fraser, 2011).
- Both RN perceptions of quality of care and job satisfaction are reliable predictors of nurses intent to stay (Ma, Lee, Yang, & Chang, 2009).
- New RNs do not dedicate sufficient time for patient interactions which further decreases nurse and patient satisfaction (Dotson, Dave, Cazier, & Spaulding, (2014).

Aims

- Introduce RNs to recent evidence on nursing care delivery models and nurse satisfaction.
- Identify characteristics of nursing care delivery that RNs find rewarding.
- Engage RNs in identifying components of Relationship-Based nursing care, a nursing care delivery model, for implementation.
- Utilize Levin's Change Theory and Deming's Plan, Do, Check, Act (PDCA) Framework to initiate change.

Interventions

- Engage unit based shared governance staff
- Select components of RBC model that RNs value:
- 1. Connection with their patients
- 2. Professional Practice
- 3. Teamwork
- Determine specific activities for change to initiate:
- 1. Caring Connection
- 2. Bedside Rounding
- 3. Team HUDDLE
- Assignment design/allocation changes:
 - 1. 2 pods with 2 RNs and 1 NA.
 - 2. Assignment consist of up to 10 patient's per pod.
 - 3. Geographic assignment location.



- 1. Pre and Post change initiative RN surveys.
- 2. Daily Relationship-Based care activities sheets.
- 3. NDNQI nurse satisfaction scores.
- 4. Press Ganey patient satisfaction scores.



Initial Findings

- PDCA framework provided specific guidance for implementing the components of the Relationship-Based Care model.
- Lewin's Change Theory 's three stages-Unfreezing-Change-Refreezing was successfully utilized in assisting staff to readily adapt to the changes initiated.
- The Shared Governance unit-based structure provided ample support in empowering RNs to implement the identified changes.

References

Cropley, S. (2012). The Relationship-Based Care Model: Evaluation of the impact on patient satisfaction, length of stay, and readmission rates. *The Journal of Nursing Administration*, 42(6), 333-339.

Dotson, M. J., Dave, D. S., Cazier, J. A., & Spaulding, T. J. (2014). An empirical analysis of nurse retention: What keeps RNs in nursing? *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 44(2), 111-116.

Fraser, S. (2011). Are your nurses happy at work? Why it matters. OR Nurse, 5(3) 6-9.

Ma, J. C., Lee, P. H., Yang, Y. C., & Chang, W. Y. (2009). Predicting factors related to nurses' intention to leave, job satisfaction, and perception of quality of care in acute care hospitals. *Nursing Economics*. 27(3), 178-202.

Van Wingerden, L. (2014). Geographic partnership: A simple model for a complex world. *Nursing Management*, 45(2), 10-13.

Winsett, R. P., & Hauck, S. (2011). Implementing relationshipbased care. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 41(6), 285-290.