

A BIG PARTNERSHIP TO IDENTIFY A WEE PROBLEM- *determining current gaps, and perceived enablers and barriers to providing evidence-based inpatient urinary continence practice*

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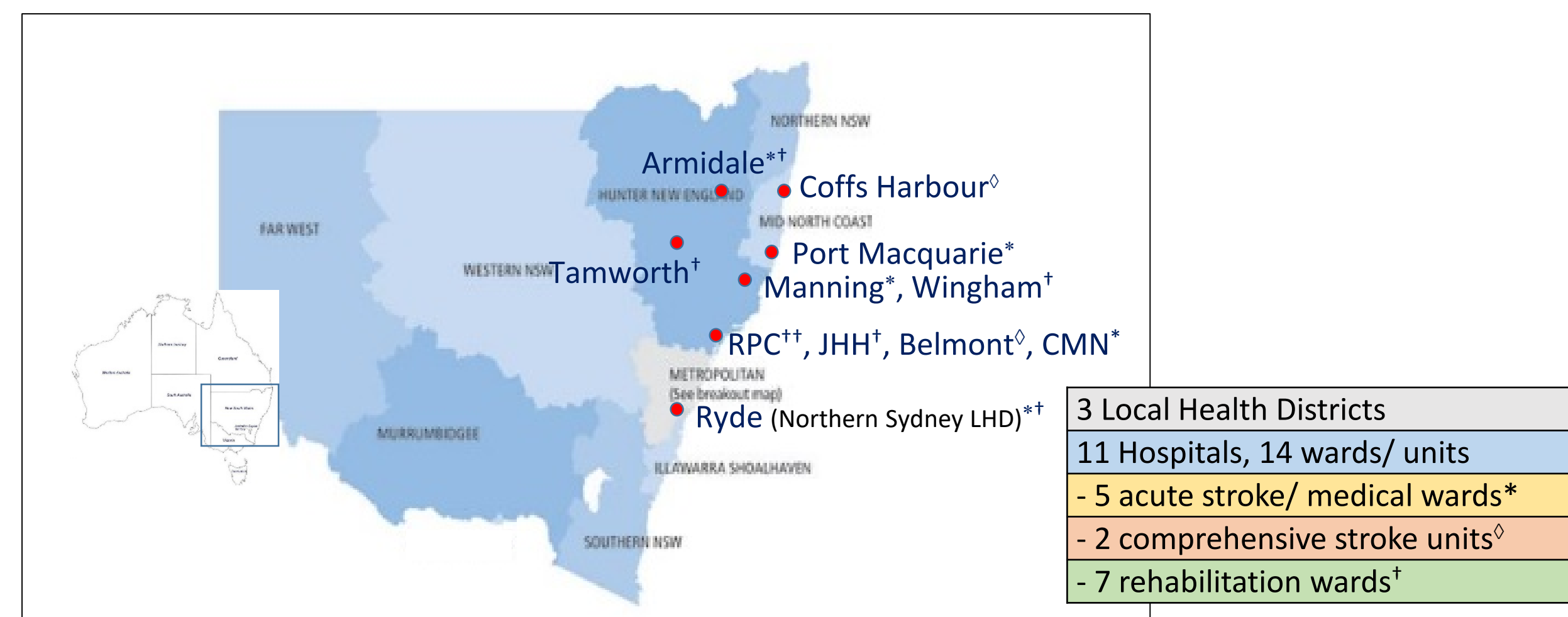
Objectives

To identify urinary continence evidence-practice gaps in inpatient settings by determining: 1) proportions of inpatients receiving continence assessment, diagnosis and management plans and 2) clinicians' perceived enablers and barriers to continence care.

Methodology

Baseline data is being collected at the 14 wards/units (Figure 1- 11 NSW hospitals in 3 Local Health Districts) implementing our evidence-based Structured urinary Continence Assessment and Management (SCAMP) intervention. The number of inpatients with continence assessment, diagnosis and management plans, relative to those eligible was determined via medical record audits of consecutive inpatients discharged (August-October 2018). Perceived enablers and barriers to continence practice were determined by inviting ward/ unit clinicians and managers to complete an online questionnaire (aligned to 13/14 domains of the Theoretical Domains Framework) and ward/ unit multidisciplinary teams completing the Barrier Identification and Mitigation Tool. Descriptive analyses are presented.

Figure 1 – Map showing participating sites



Legend- RPC: Rankin Park Centre, JHH: John Hunter Hospital, CMN: Calvary Mater Newcastle, LHD: Local Health District

Implications

Our large multi-site study has identified substantial urinary continence evidence-practice gaps in inpatient settings. To successfully implement our SCAMP intervention our team will work together to harness the enablers and target the barriers.

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Other Project Partners

- Northern Sydney Local Health District
- NSW Agency for Clinical Innovation



- **39% (263/680) of inpatients had urinary incontinence**
- **Only 7% (19/263) of these people had a continence management plan**
- **Key barriers perceived by clinicians aligned to the “Environmental Context and Resources”, “Knowledge” and “Skills” domains of the Theoretical Domains Framework**

Lessons Learned

Of the 680 medical records audited to date [females= 365 (54%), mean (SD) age= 76 (15) years], 263 (39%) inpatients were determined to be incontinent. Only 89/ 263 (34%) had a diagnosis of the type of incontinence and 19/ 263 (7%) had a continence management plan.

The 262 questionnaire respondents were predominantly female (82%), and had mixed clinical experience (0-1 years= 14%, 1-10 years= 44%, >10years= 42%). All units completed the Barrier Identification and Mitigation Tool.

Key enablers aligned to the “Beliefs about Consequences” and “Goals” domains. Key barriers aligned to the “Environmental Context and Resources”, “Knowledge” and “Skills” domains of the Theoretical Domains Framework.