

Reducing physical restraints in psycho-geriatric nursing home residents.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON25766

Source

NTR

Brief title

N/A

Health condition

Physical restraint use in psycho-geriatric nursing home residents

Sponsors and support

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: 1. Zorggroep Meander Oostelijk Zuid-Limburg;
2. Provincie Limburg
3. Universiteit Maastricht

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

1. Restraint prevalence: the percentage of residents observed restrained at any time during the 24-hour period;

2. Restraint intensity: the number of times in four observations that a particular residents is restrained;
3. Restraint types: restraint types used in residents;
4. Multiple restraint: the number of different restraint types used per resident recorded during the four observations.

Secondary outcome

1. Residents characteristics, like demographic characteristics, cognitive status, self performance in activities of daily living, mobility, fall incidence, fall-related injuries and psycho-active drug use;
2. Organisational characteristics, like workload of nurses and staffing level on the wards.

Study description

Background summary

Physical restraints are still frequently used in nursing home residents despite growing evidence for the ineffectiveness and negative consequences of these methods. Therefore, reduction of physical restraint use is very important. The aim of the study is to investigate whether an educational intervention has an effect on the use of physical restraints in psycho-geriatric nursing home resident. A cluster randomized trial is applied to 15 psycho-geriatric nursing home wards (n=400 residents with dementia). The wards were assigned at random to either educational intervention (8 wards) or control status (7 wards). At baseline, 1 month, 4 months and 8 months post-intervention, restraint status was observed and residents' characteristics, like mobility, cognitive status and fall incidence, were determined by using the Minimum Data Set (MDS) version 2.1 and the accident registration form. Organizational characteristics, like workload of nurses and FTE were determined by questionnaires and examination of registration systems of the nursing homes.

Study objective

It is hypothesized that an educational intervention will lead to a reduction of restraint use in psycho-geriatric nursing home residents.

Study design

N/A

Intervention

The educational intervention consists of an educational programme combined with consultation with a nurse specialist. The educational intervention is designed to comply with the decision-making process concerning restraint use defined in a Dutch guideline for restraint use in care situations and to cause nurses to embrace a philosophy of restraint-free care and be familiar with techniques of individualized care. Nurses in the experimental group attended the educational programme on restraint use. Furthermore, consultation with a nurse specialist was introduced on the experimental wards. There was no educational intervention in the control group and residents received the normal care.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Psycho-geriatric nursing home residents.

Exclusion criteria

Nursing home residents suffering from Korsakov's disease or psychiatric diseases are excluded.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-09-2003
Enrollment:	400
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	04-04-2006
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL592
NTR-old	NTR648
Other	: N/A
ISRCTN	ISRCTN10117742

Study results

Summary results

Huizing AR, Hamers JPH, Gulpers MJM, Berger MPF. Short-term effects of an educational intervention on physical restraint use: a pilot study. Submitted for publication. BMC Geriatr. 2006 Oct 26;6:17.