

FIRST RESULTS OF MONITORING AS A SERVICE FOR GENERAL WARDS

Anne-Jet Jansen (BMS-HTSR, Rijnstate), Laura Kooij (Rijnstate), Carine Doggen (BMS-HTSR, Rijnstate), Wim van Harten (BMS-HTSR), Mark Koning (Rijnstate)

1. Introduction

Intensive care unit (ICU) capacity is limited and some admissions are only for frequent vital sign monitoring. Sensors enable continuous monitoring of patients' vital signs on a general ward in addition to Modified Early Warnings Score measurements, remotely checked by ICU nurses to detect deterioration in time. Sensor-wearing patients may require ICU admission less frequently, preserving capacity. Early detection of rapid deterioration could also lead to earlier ICU admission and timely care for those who need ICU care.

2. Objectives

Evaluate the feasibility of continuous monitoring by ICU nurses for patients on general wards, assessing clinical, technological and organizational aspects.

3. Methods

Retrospective observational study with patient-related data from urology and pulmonary departments monitored by the ICU from 12-2024 until 04-2025. Vital signs, monitoring duration, reason for discontinuation, and clinical events (e.g. IC admission) will be assessed. Technological aspects include dashboard use, missing data and equipment malfunctions. Organizational aspects include satisfaction, implementation and process experiences of healthcare professionals using evaluation forms and feedback meetings. In addition, patient satisfaction is evaluated.

4. Results

The first 10 patients show positive results in vital sign trend detection, sensor usability and satisfaction. There are minor practical problems with application use and information provision. Clinical aspects and other results of 30 monitored patients will be presented.

5. Conclusion

The results of this first Dutch study give insight in the value of continuous monitoring as a service from the ICU and advice on implementation of monitoring in other hospitals.