### Pushing the boundaries

How to develop safe and innovative volunteer roles

#### Webinar 26th September 2024

















## Managing Risks Around Volunteer and Patient Safety

Strategies and Practices at Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust



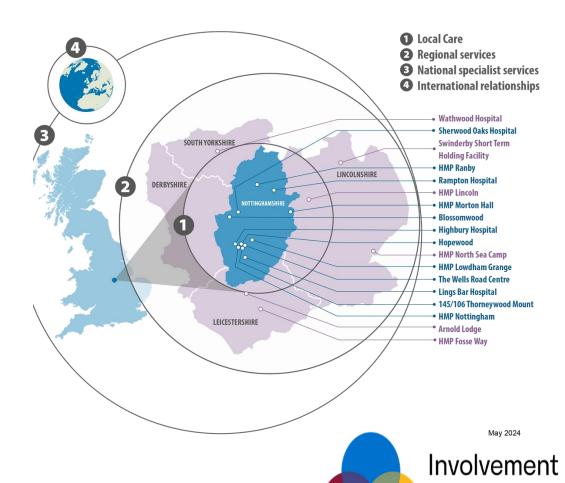


Experience

Volunteering

#### Introduction

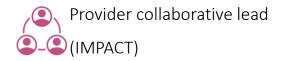
- Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust
  - An NHS Trust providing integrated healthcare services, including mental health, learning disability, and physical health services.
- Importance of Volunteer Roles
  - Volunteers play a vital role in enhancing patient care and experience, particularly within high-security settings like Rampton Hospital.







Foundation Trust membership c **18,500** 









Institute of Mental Health









3 Clinical care groups:

Mental Health, Community Health, Forensic



National, regional and local





Provide care in prisons





# Volunteer Roles at Ramption Miss Foundation Trust High Secure Hospital

- Care Dog Volunteers
  - These volunteers provide friendly interactions with patients, helping to alleviate feelings of isolation and improve emotional well-being.
- Patient Experience Volunteers
  - Volunteers collect feedback from patients and their families to help improve the quality of healthcare services provided
- Volunteer Visitors
  - Provide companionship and emotional support to patients, especially those who may not have regular visitors, helping to enhance their social engagement.



# Risk Management Strategies amshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

- Comprehensive Onboarding & Training
  - Full recruitment process is undertaken, including Enhanced DBS check.
  - All volunteers undergo extensive training before working with patients, ensuring they understand safety procedures and risk management.
- Regular Risk Assessments
  - Safety protocols are regularly reviewed and updated based on ongoing risk assessments to mitigate risks to both patients and volunteers.
- Care Dog Assessments
  - Care Dogs are assessed by an accredited dog assessor from Canine Concerns or through written confirmation from an approved dog trainer to ensure they are fit to interact with patients.
- Visitor Security Procedures
  - All visitors to Rampton, including volunteers, must be booked in through a key holder at least 24 to 48 hours in advance. Identity checks (e.g. passport, driving license) and fingerprints are recorded during the first visit. Visitors pass through airport-style detectors and undergo a pat-down search, with strict limits on what can be brought into the hospital (e.g. no spiral-bound notebooks).
- Close Supervision
  - Volunteers are closely supervised, with support systems in place to address concerns or issues as they arise.

Involvement

Experience

Volunteering



#### Detailed Risk Assessment thinghamshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

- Patient Risk Assessments
  - Risk assessments are conducted for individual patients to ensure volunteers are placed in environments where both their safety and the safety of patients are prioritised.
- Area Risk Assessments
  - Assessments are also performed for the specific areas where volunteering takes place, identifying potential hazards and adjusting protocols accordingly.
- Continuous Risk Monitoring
  - Risk is monitored continuously throughout each volunteer visit or interaction, allowing for a dynamic response to any changes in the environment or patient behaviour.



# Impact of Volunteering at Rampton High Secure Hospital



- Care Dog Volunteers
  - Provide emotional support and comfort to patients, as physical contact with staff or visitors is not permitted. Dogs offer a form of companionship that patients may miss due to being away from family, friends, or pets.
- Patient Experience Volunteers
  - Collect honest feedback from patients, which is especially valuable given current challenges at Nottinghamshire Healthcare. Volunteers offer a safe and neutral space for patients to share their experiences, helping to improve services and care.
- Volunteer Visitors
  - Offer companionship to patients who may not have regular visitors.
    They are not made aware of the patient's diagnosis or offence,
    enabling them to interact with the patient solely as a person,
    without preconceptions or judgement.





### Conclusion

- Summary of Key Points
  - Effective risk management and volunteer support are essential to ensuring both patient and volunteer safety in high-security healthcare settings.
- Ongoing Support
  - Continued efforts in training, supervision, and risk assessments will maintain high safety standards and volunteer satisfaction.





## Dining Companion Volunteers

Mitigating and Overcoming risks though training and coproduction







#### Introduction to the role of a Dining Companion

Dining Companion volunteers were introduced to support patients to eat and drink at mealtimes on our wards. They support patients in a wide variety of ways from

- Making mealtimes more enjoyable by offering companionship and a friendly face
- Encouragement and reminding patients to eat and drink, offering alternatives to the food and drink provided
- Supporting patients to eat independently by providing hand over hand feeding and spoon feeding for patients who are unable to feed themselves.

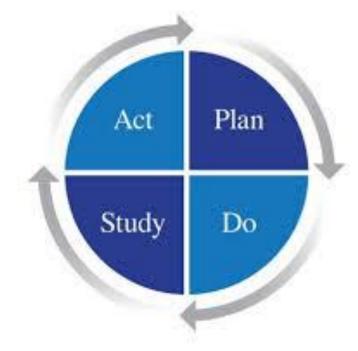




#### Strategies used to develop the role

Once we identified the aims and objectives of the role, the volunteer services team spent the first few weeks testing the role on the wards, using the **plan**, **do**, **study**, **act** strategy to identify what went well and what didn't, and plan how to improve the process for the next shift.

Using this technique not only created a meaningful role for the volunteers, patients and ward staff, it also shaped the training that was required and identified potential risks that needed overcoming to allow us to deliver the service safely.





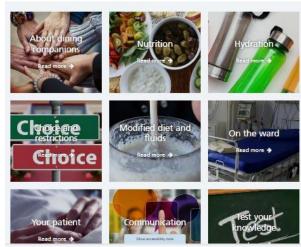


### **Training**

All Dining Companion volunteers complete a robust training module. This has been designed in partnership with speech and language therapists, dieticians, nursing colleagues and the Dining Companion Coordinators.

The training includes the importance of good nutrition and hydration, choices and restrictions, modified diet and fluids, signs of struggling, arriving on the ward, getting ready to help your patient and communication.





### Example of training videos on the learning module





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#### Arriving on the ward



Video transcript



#### Patient's Bedside Board

When you have located your patient make sure you take the thins to have a look at the patient's bedside loand. This will have key information such as what name the patient would prefer to be called. The board will also have symbols to identify risks to the patient, such as falls risk or identifying that the patient has a cognitive impairment. During your local induction with the Dining Companion Coordinator, they will explain what these symbols mean in more detail.

The board will also have an area for the patient to tell us "What matters most to me today." This gives them an opportunity to tall us what is important to them. Sometimes it's the smallest details that make the biggest difference and have a real impact on their care and recovery.



Back to Dining Companion Volunteers



#### Getting ready to help your patient

- . Alerthess is the patient awake, alert and ready to eat? Ask healthcare assistant to help if unsure
- . Position in bad or chair. Are they sitting comfortably? Always ask healthcare assistant to help. Do not move patients yourself.
- Ensure table is clear and uncluttered.
- Ensure correct cutiery / condiments are available
- Table positioning height / over bed or in front of chair
- Is there a drink available does it need to be thickened? Ask healthcare assistant to help
- . Offer your patient an opportunity to wash their hands
- Sit at the patient's level get a chair
- . Check the food that arrives is what was requested and what the patient wants to eat
- . Show and tell them about the meal.



#### Feeding assistance

- . Small amounts on fork / spoon at a time
- . Let the patient see what you are going to give them
- Offer food to lips is the temperature ok?
- Give them enough time to chew and swallow
- Ask / check if their mouth is clear before giving more
- Offer a drink every few mouthfuls if preferable
- Look out for signs of eating, drinking and swallowing difficulties







# Processes introduced to minimise risk and overcome challenges.

- Creating a SOP to provide clear processes, roles and responsibilities for the Dining Companion volunteers, coordinators, ward staff and key stakeholders in identifying patients suitable for support with feeding.
- Introducing Dining Companion Coordinators to ensure volunteers were well supported, trained and supervised in their role. They also acted as a link between the ward and the volunteers team.
- Developing a feeding competency checklist. The volunteers need to complete at least three competencies before being able to volunteer independently.
- Changing our standard blue uniform to a bright yellow t-shirt, which was easily identified by colleagues ensured volunteers were visible on a busy ward.



#### Risk vs Gain

#### Potential risks identified

- Feeding patients with Dysphagia
- Choking
- Feeding competencies should be signed off by a trained nurse

#### Potential gains identified

- Risk of malnutrition and not eating / drinking enough is higher than the
  risk for those who need feeding and take a long time to feed, when
  nursing staff don't have enough time to give the patient the time they
  need.
- Patients experience is improved
- Time released back to nursing staff to concentrate on clinical duties







