Recognising deterioration

Early recognition of deterioration in someone's health as early as possible is so important. The need for a standardised system to detect earlier a patient's clinical deterioration was highlighted. This led to the Early Warning Score (EWS) system being developed for use in hospitals.

It's a national, standardised, system used across the NHS in acute hospitals settings to indicate of the need for a more detailed clinical review or consideration.

This system is now widely used in all acute hospitals and ambulance trusts. The use of NEWS 2 for patients who are older than 16 years was introduced in 2009 and is primarily based on measuring six vital signs. They are: pulse rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, oxygen levels, temperature and consciousness.

The system explores the use of Early Warning Scores in hospitals and how beneficial they are in detecting the onset of clinical deterioration in someone's health, even in those who do not have a recent medical history.

A number of issues appear to influence the operation of an EWS in a patient with learning disabilities. People live at home to feel independent and to lead lives that they determine. We know that people with learning disabilities can present with symptoms that look different to those seen in the general population. This is often because the person may not be able to assess this reliably, and nursing teams evaluation of the situation. Patients with learning difficulties are likely to complicate the decision and may not be able to assess this reliably.

Recognising deterioration

Stop and Watch: It's about (really) knowing the person.

This has been adapted from an academic paper written by Dr Jane Greaves, who is an expert in evaluating this application and to investigate whether specific modification for people with learning disabilities.

A recent study by Anna Stabler is the director of nursing and quality at NHS North Cumbria Health & Care. It is working collaboratively to reduce inequalities, while raising standards of care. It is focusing on learning disabilities and how best to support those with learning disabilities and their carers.

This system is now widely used in all acute hospitals and ambulance trusts. The use of NEWS 2 for patients who are older than 16 years was introduced in 2009 and is primarily based on measuring six vital signs. They are: pulse rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, oxygen levels, temperature and consciousness.

The system explores the use of Early Warning Scores in hospitals and how beneficial they are in detecting the onset of clinical deterioration in someone's health, even in those who do not have a recent medical history.

A number of issues appear to influence the operation of an EWS in a patient with learning disabilities. People live at home to feel independent and to lead lives that they determine. We know that people with learning disabilities can present with symptoms that look different to those seen in the general population. This is often because the person may not be able to assess this reliably, and nursing teams evaluation of the situation. Patients with learning difficulties are likely to complicate the decision and may not be able to assess this reliably.

This system is now widely used in all acute hospitals and ambulance trusts. The use of NEWS 2 for patients who are older than 16 years was introduced in 2009 and is primarily based on measuring six vital signs. They are: pulse rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, oxygen levels, temperature and consciousness.

The system explores the use of Early Warning Scores in hospitals and how beneficial they are in detecting the onset of clinical deterioration in someone's health, even in those who do not have a recent medical history.

A number of issues appear to influence the operation of an EWS in a patient with learning disabilities. People live at home to feel independent and to lead lives that they determine. We know that people with learning disabilities can present with symptoms that look different to those seen in the general population. This is often because the person may not be able to assess this reliably, and nursing teams evaluation of the situation. Patients with learning difficulties are likely to complicate the decision and may not be able to assess this reliably.

How and Why is it about (really) knowing the person?

It is about understanding the person and their experiences of illness, health and hospital care. It is about asking the person about what worries them, what they are concerned about and how they feel. This helps build trust and a rapport which is vital for early recognition of deterioration.

A recent study by Anna Stabler is the director of nursing and quality at NHS North Cumbria Health & Care. It is working collaboratively to reduce inequalities, while raising standards of care. It is focusing on learning disabilities and how best to support those with learning disabilities and their carers.

This system is now widely used in all acute hospitals and ambulance trusts. The use of NEWS 2 for patients who are older than 16 years was introduced in 2009 and is primarily based on measuring six vital signs. They are: pulse rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, oxygen levels, temperature and consciousness.

The system explores the use of Early Warning Scores in hospitals and how beneficial they are in detecting the onset of clinical deterioration in someone's health, even in those who do not have a recent medical history.

A number of issues appear to influence the operation of an EWS in a patient with learning disabilities. People live at home to feel independent and to lead lives that they determine. We know that people with learning disabilities can present with symptoms that look different to those seen in the general population. This is often because the person may not be able to assess this reliably, and nursing teams evaluation of the situation. Patients with learning difficulties are likely to complicate the decision and may not be able to assess this reliably.

This system is now widely used in all acute hospitals and ambulance trusts. The use of NEWS 2 for patients who are older than 16 years was introduced in 2009 and is primarily based on measuring six vital signs. They are: pulse rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, oxygen levels, temperature and consciousness.

The system explores the use of Early Warning Scores in hospitals and how beneficial they are in detecting the onset of clinical deterioration in someone's health, even in those who do not have a recent medical history.

A number of issues appear to influence the operation of an EWS in a patient with learning disabilities. People live at home to feel independent and to lead lives that they determine. We know that people with learning disabilities can present with symptoms that look different to those seen in the general population. This is often because the person may not be able to assess this reliably, and nursing teams evaluation of the situation. Patients with learning difficulties are likely to complicate the decision and may not be able to assess this reliably.

This system is now widely used in all acute hospitals and ambulance trusts. The use of NEWS 2 for patients who are older than 16 years was introduced in 2009 and is primarily based on measuring six vital signs. They are: pulse rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, oxygen levels, temperature and consciousness.

The system explores the use of Early Warning Scores in hospitals and how beneficial they are in detecting the onset of clinical deterioration in someone's health, even in those who do not have a recent medical history.

A number of issues appear to influence the operation of an EWS in a patient with learning disabilities. People live at home to feel independent and to lead lives that they determine. We know that people with learning disabilities can present with symptoms that look different to those seen in the general population. This is often because the person may not be able to assess this reliably, and nursing teams evaluation of the situation. Patients with learning difficulties are likely to complicate the decision and may not be able to assess this reliably.

This system is now widely used in all acute hospitals and ambulance trusts. The use of NEWS 2 for patients who are older than 16 years was introduced in 2009 and is primarily based on measuring six vital signs. They are: pulse rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, oxygen levels, temperature and consciousness.

The system explores the use of Early Warning Scores in hospitals and how beneficial they are in detecting the onset of clinical deterioration in someone's health, even in those who do not have a recent medical history.

A number of issues appear to influence the operation of an EWS in a patient with learning disabilities. People live at home to feel independent and to lead lives that they determine. We know that people with learning disabilities can present with symptoms that look different to those seen in the general population. This is often because the person may not be able to assess this reliably, and nursing teams evaluation of the situation. Patients with learning difficulties are likely to complicate the decision and may not be able to assess this reliably.