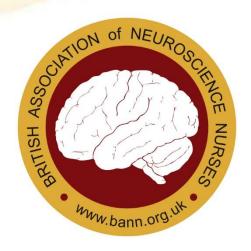
Benchmark No. 13

Intracranial Pressure Monitoring (ICP)





Benchmark No. 13

Intracranial Pressure Monitoring (ICP)

Copyright © 2022 British Association of Neuroscience Nurses. All rights reserved. First PDF edition printed 2022 in the United Kingdom.

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

ISBN 978-1-911059-24-0

No part of this book shall be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information retrieval system without written permission of the publisher.

Published by the British Association of Neuroscience Nurses

For more copies of this book, please email: info@bann.org.uk

Designed and Set by the British Association of Neuroscience Nurses www.bann.org.uk

Printed in the United Kingdom

Although every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this publication, the publisher and authors assume no responsibility for errors or omissions. Neither is any liability assumed for damages resulting from the use of this information contained



History

The Neuroscience Nursing Benchmarking Group (NNBG) was established in the 1990's as a result of increasing concerns over inconsistencies in practices as part of a subsidiary of BANN. The group aims to improve on the quality of care by comparing and sharing practice with each other, and set explicit standards for comparison of current practice against the ideal standard. The group is committed to searching for the best evidence related to specific areas of neuroscience practice. Membership of the group consists of representatives from neuroscience units within the UK and Ireland, together with educational colleagues from both the NHS/HSC and Higher Educational Institutes. The group is further subdivided into regions and this benchmark was developed by the North East group of the NNBG in 2007.

In 2016, the NNBG consolidated back into BANN and further information about NNBG can be found on the BANN website www.BANN.org.uk.

BANN would like to acknowledge the leadership and significant contribution made by the NNBG, and all its contributors, to neuroscience nursing over the years.

Benchmark No.13

Intracranial Pressure Monitoring (ICP)

Key Points

- Written guidance is available on the management of Intracranial pressure monitoring
- All documentation has been reviewed in the last two years
- The nurse is assessed as competent and knowledgeable in the monitoring of ICP
- An evidence based protocol / care plan is available relating to the individual person's needs
- A structured training and education programme is available for staff on ICP monitoring for level 0-3 patients (as appropriate)
- Accurate documentation includes: trace, event monitoring, waveform and interventions and activities that may influence the person's ICP
- Information in the appropriate format is available to people with raised ICP and their carers/families

FACTOR 1 – Documentation

	STATEMENT OF BEST PRACTICE	EVIDENCE & REFERENCES	ACHIEVED	NOT ACHIEVED	VARIABLES
1.0	A detailed care plan is available which is specific to ICP monitoring, including:				
	 a) The documentation of the manufacturer / site of the monitoring device b) The reference number of the ICP device is documented c) The landmark for the Foramen of Munro is documented (zero pressure point is established prior to levelling or zeroing the pressure transducer) d) ICP & CPP parameters are documented by medical staff e) Any alterations to clinical neurology associated with fluctuations in ICP is documented (e.g. ↓ level of consciousness, alterations in sensory and motor function, changing size of pupils and reaction) f) Troubleshooting in relation to potential problems and complications are documented (e.g. CSF leak, poor trace, wound site) g) The escalation process for initiating acute interventions for the 	AANN, 2011			
1.1	management of elevated ICP Neurological observations are documented and titrated according to the clinical needs of the person being cared for	NICE 176 NEWS2			
1.2	 Observations Vital signs are continuously monitored - pulse, respiratory rate, blood pressure, temperature, MAP, CO₂ monitoring and pain. Sustained increases in ICP (usually >20mmHG), and decreased CPP (below prescribed parameters), are documented and escalated to medical staff CPP and waveform changes in relation to the effects of therapeutic interventions, noxious stimuli and patient transfers are documented 	NEWS 2 Kirkman & Smith, 2014 Kirkness et al. 2000 Lima et al 2019.			

	STATEMENT OF BEST PRACTICE	EVIDENCE & REFERENCES	ACHIEVED	NOT ACHIEVED	VARIABLES
1.3	 Level 0-1 patients (Diagnostic/therapeutic ICP testing) a) Staff are aware of the individual calibration requirements for ICP monitoring equipment b) Recalibration times are documented, c) ICP recordings are accurately recorded on a designated chart (paper/electronic) d) CPP and waveform changes in relation to the effects of therapeutic interventions, noxious stimuli and patient activities are documented 	Kirkness <i>et al</i> 2000			

FACTOR 2 – Protocol

	STATEMENT OF BEST PRACTICE	EVIDENCE & REFERENCES	ACHIEVED	NOT ACHIEVED	VARIABLES
2.0	Local guidelines / policy, based on the best available evidence, is available for the management of people undergoing ICP monitoring including information related to: - a) The type of bolt and catheter used b) Fluid filled systems (refer to CSF benchmark) c) Event monitoring and recording d) Knowledge of the monitoring equipment in local use e) Technical support related to the monitoring system f) Recalibration procedure g) Trouble shooting process h) Care and maintenance of the catheter i) Removal of the catheter				
2.1	Assessment of competence is made and recorded in staff educational documentation				
2.2	Infection control concerns are addressed, and necessary precautions adhered to (i.e. elective admissions with known previous infections e.g. MRSA positive)	Loveday et al, 2014			
2.3	Strict aseptic technique is maintained with any interventions or manipulations of the ICP catheter				
2.4	The wound / insertion site is frequently observed for signs of CSF leakage or bleeding (any leakage is immediately escalated to medical staff)	AANN, 2011			

	STATEMENT OF BEST PRACTICE	EVIDENCE & REFERENCES	ACHIEVED	NOT ACHIEVED	VARIABLES
2.5	Head hygiene				
	 a) The dressing over the insertion site, if used, is transparent to enable free observation of the wound without the need to disturb the catheter b) The person's hair is washed prior to insertion of the catheter and long hair is tied up c) Hair hygiene is maintained whilst ICP bolt is insitu 				

FACTOR 3 – Education

	STATEMENT OF BEST PRACTICE	EVIDENCE & REFERENCES	ACHIEVED	NOT ACHIEVED	VARIABLES
3.0	Level 0-1 patients				
	Training is available for the management of people undergoing ICP monitoring as an elective procedure, including: a) Pathophysiology of raised ICP b) Rationale for monitoring the ICP c) Potential risks and complications i.e. infection, haemorrhage, drift rate d) 'Red flag' signs for new staff e) Significance of abnormal readings f) 'Mapping' of patient activity in line with monitoring g) Importance of obtaining a good quality trace h) Wound and insertion site care i) Trouble shooting (e.g. loss of reading/trace)	BTF 2016			
3.1	Level 1-3 patients				
	Training is available for the management of people requiring ICP monitoring as an emergency procedure, including:	Kirkman & Smith, 2014			
	a) The effects of nursing interventions on ICP e.g., hypercapnia, head position, tracheal suctioning, extreme hip flexion, cervical collar, ↑ intra-	Liu <i>et al</i> 2020			
	abdominal pressure, temp control, seizures, sedation and analgesia.b) Effects on CPP of positioning arterial transducer at tragus versus level with the heart	Thomas et al 2015			
	 c) The effects of osmotherapy, sedation and decompressive surgery on ICP d) Significance of ICP waveform tracings and changes in relation to different physiologic conditions (identify dampened waveform) 	Lalou <i>et al</i> , 2020 Olson <i>et al</i> , 2013			
	e) Potential artefacts that distort ICP waveforms & how to correct them	Thomas et al 2015			

STATEMENT OF BEST PRACTICE	EVIDENCE & REFERENCES	ACHIEVED	NOT ACHIEVED	VARIABLES
 f) Potential risks/complications i.e. infection, haemorrhage, drift rate, CSF leak g) Infusion studies to monitor ventricular compliance - event monitoring should be documented both pre, during and post recording h) Intracranial haemodynamics in head injuries – knowledge of nursing interventions to optimise ICP & CPP. 				

FACTOR 4 – Patient Information

	STATEMENT OF BEST PRACTICE	EVIDENCE & REFERENCES	ACHIEVED	NOT ACHIEVED	VARIABLES
4.0	People with raised ICP have consented to the ICP monitoring and are aware of the rationale for the procedure				
4.1	 Information is available including an explanation of: a) Rationale for treatment and expected duration b) Importance of maintaining head of bed position to maintain accuracy and safety of treatment c) Explanation of the need for recording events in relation to the ICP trace d) Explanation of the effects of the environment, pain, care interventions, and external stimuli on the person's ICP. (involve family in planning to control stimuli to minimise elevation of ICP readings) e) Explanation of possible need for replacement of monitoring device if monitoring or drainage needs to be continued f) Explanation of the interpretation of the readings obtained and implications of the findings g) Explanation of possible need for insertion of indwelling shunt if long-term CSF drainage is advised h) Advice related to wound management – signs of infection, removal of sutures, hair washing and escalation and contact details in the event of complications following discharge 	Kirkman & Smith, 2014 Lima et al 2019 Thomas et al 2015.			
4.2	Verbal information given is clearly documented in the patient's records				

References

American Association of Neuroscience Nurses, (2011). Clinical practice guideline Series: Care of the patient undergoing intracranial pressure monitoring/external ventricular drainage or lumbar drainage. http://apps.aann.org/Default.aspx?TabId=71&returnurl=%2fAccountProfile.aspx.Accessed on 1/1/20.

Brain Trauma Foundation. American Foundation of Neurosurgeons (2016) *Guidelines for the management of Severe Traumatic Brain Injury.* 4th Edition. New York: Brain Trauma Foundation.

Hawryluk, G.W.J., Aguilera, S., Buk,i A., Bulger, E., Citerio, G., Cooper, D.J., Arrastia, R.D., Diringer, M., Figaji, A., Gao, G., Geocadin, R., Ghajar, J., Harris, O., Hoffer, A., Hutchinson, P., Joseph, M., Kitagawa, R., Manley, G., Mayer, S., Menon, D.K., Meyfroidt, G., Michael, D.B., Oddo, M., Okonkwo, D., Patel, M., Robertson, C., Rosenfeld, J.V., Rubiano, A.M., Sahuquillo, J., Servadei, F., Shutter, L., Stein, D., Stocchetti, N., Taccone, F.S., Timmons, S., Tsai, E., Ullman, J.S., Vespa, P., Videtta, W., Wright, D.W., Zammit, C., Chesnut, R.M. (2019) A management algorithm for patients with intracranial pressure monitoring: the Seattle International Severe Traumatic Brain Injury Consensus Conference (SIBICC). *Intensive Care Med.* 45(12):1783-1794.

Kirkness, C.J., Mitchell, P.H., Burr, R.L., March, K.S. and Newell, D.W. (2000) Intracranial pressure waveform analysis: clinical and research implications. *Journal of Neuroscience Nursing*, *32*(5), 271-277.

Kirkman, M.A. and Smith, M. (2014) Intracranial pressure monitoring, cerebral perfusion pressure estimation, and ICP/CPP-guided therapy: a standard of care or optional extra after brain injury? *British Journal of Anaesthesia*, 112 (1), 35-46.

Lalou, A.D., Czosnyka, M, Garnett, M.R., Nabbanja, E., Petrella, G., Hutchinson, P.J.M., Pickard, J.D. and Czosnyka, Z. (2020) Shunt infusion studies: impact on patient outcome, including health Economics. *Acta Neurochirugica*. 162: 1019-1031.

Lima, M.L.S., Ribeiro, K.R.A., Guimaràes, N.N. and Gonçalves, F.A.F. (2019) Service of nursing in intracranial pressure monitoring in patients neurocríticos. *Cuidado É Fundamental.* 11(1): 255-262

Liu, X., Griffith, M., Jang, H.J., Ko, N., Pelter, M.M., Abba, J., Vuong, M., Tran, N., Bushman, K. and Hu, X. (2020). Intracranial pressure monitoring via external ventricular drain: are we waiting long enough before recording the real value?. *Journal of Neuroscience Nursing*, *52*(1), 37-42.

Loveday, H.P., Wilson, J.A., Pratt, R.J., Golsorkhi, M., Tingle, A., Bak, A., Browne, J., Prieto, J. and Wilcox, M. (2014) epic3: national evidence-based guidelines for preventing healthcare-associated infections in NHS hospitals in England. *Journal of Hospital Infection*, 86, S1-S70.

NEWS 2 (2017). National Early Warning Score (NEWS)2. https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/outputs/national-early-warning-score-news-2

National Health Service (2019). Consent to Treatment. London: NHS.

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2019) *NICE Clinical guideline 176. (2019). Head injury: assessment and early management.* London: NICE.

Olson, D.M., McNett, M.M., Lewis, L.S., Riemen, K.E. and Bautista, C. (2013). Effects of nursing interventions on intracranial pressure. *American Journal of Critical Care*. 22(5),431-8.

Thomas, E., Czosnyka, M. and Hutchinson, P. (2015) Calculation of cerebral perfusion pressure in the management of traumatic brain injury: joint position statement by the councils of the Neuroanaesthesia and Critical Care Society of Great Britain and Ireland (NACCS) and the Society of British Neurological Surgeons (SBNS). *BJA: British Journal of Anaesthesia*, 115(4), 487-488.





Benchmark No. 13 Intracranial Pressure Monitoring

