



## **Training Guide Barton Ready Floor Lift**

### **Introductory Phase**

#### **Introduction and Statement of Intent**

1. Welcome attendees and introduce self
2. Explain purpose of class
3. Encourage attendees to ask questions (facilitator should frequently solicit questions and comments from the class to encourage a cooperative learning environment)
4. Inform attendees that there will be a short assessment at the end of the training to address any issues individuals may have



#### **Learning Objectives**

1. Perform safe and efficient lifts utilizing the Barton Ready Floor Lift.
2. Verbalize the importance of Safe Patient Handling and Movement for the patient, health care provider, and the health care institution.
3. Facilitate training throughout the health care facility and share the importance of Safe Patient Handling and Movement with other health care providers.

#### **Discussion Points**

1. Importance of the Safe Patient Handling and Movement Program.
2. Increasing numbers of health care provider injuries related to patient handling and movement.
3. Significant cultural changes in the practice of providing direct patient care (where does Safe Patient Handling and Movement rank).

# **Instructional Phase**

## **Explain/Demonstrate the Lift Features**

1. Discuss lift capabilities and design features;
  - Designed for institutional use
  - 500 or 700 pound capacity
  - Can be used with patients of various capabilities
  - Lift style allows patient to feel less dependent
  
2. Discuss/Demonstrate product operation;
  - Electric battery pack will last approximately 36 lifts (depending on patient weight)
  - Simple two button hand control operation (up and down)
  - Ergonomically designed foot pedals easily open and close base
  - Non-powered base conserves battery charge for patient lifts
  - Caster brakes (casters on front designed to be engaged only when there is a load on the lift)
  - Demonstrate emergency stop switch (see trouble shooting)
  - Remove battery (discuss wall charger option)
  - Battery level indicator (amber flashing light and beeps indicates need to charge battery-can perform two more lifts before charging)
  - Charger and charger port (fully charged light illuminated green-charging process could take up to nine hours)
  - Discuss the various sling designs, various sizes, design features, and proper placement on patient
  - Encourage staff to replace slings when fraying is evident

## **Perform an Actual Lift**

1. Solicit volunteer to act as patient (have them sit in chair).
2. Apply the general purpose sling (padded w/ head support) to patient (explain importance of proper sizing-oversize slings will compromise patient comfort and safety).

3. Proper orientation of sling is to have the label facing out and up - positioned between the shoulder blades (allow patient to assist in application of sling whenever possible).
4. Lean patient forward and slide sling behind them, noting to attendees that sling only needs to go slightly (about one inch) under the trunk of the patient.
5. Demonstrate the application of the leg tabs. Inform attendees that the tabs can easily be pulled under the patient and/or the straps can be brought up between the legs (configuration of sling allows the patient to be scooped/cradled into the sling).
6. Wheel the lift into position and widen the base as necessary.
7. Demonstrate hooking straps to carry bar, making sure that they are in the same color loops for desired position (as an added safety measure always double check placement of straps).
8. Lift patient.



9. Demonstrate use of positioning handles incorporated into sling design. (by holding these handles during the lift the patient will sway less when lifted).
10. When patient is in upright position, demonstrate maneuverability of lift by holding various contact points and moving lift in all directions.

11. Lower patient onto chair or toilet (explain that belt does not need to be removed during toileting).

12. Demonstrate a recumbent lift from a bed.

- Have patient/student lay in bed.
- Log roll patient on their side and place a halfway gathered sling under back of patient and lay them flat.
- Pull gathered material to other side of patient.
- To lift patient in a recumbent position attach loops more distal from sling, attaching loops more proximal to sling will lift patient in a seated position.
- Hook straps to carry bar (explain strap placement for desired position).
- Lift patient.

13. Demonstrate a lift from the floor.

- Two person task.
- Have patient/student lay on floor (make them as comfortable as possible).
- Assess patient (noting condition, possible injuries, therapeutic lines, etc).
- Select a padded general purpose sling with head support and apply as previously directed (selecting an improperly sized sling can compromise patient safety and comfort).
- Choose another attendee to act as caregiver.
- Spread the base of lift and maneuver lift leg under patient's head and other leg of lift under patient's slightly bent knees.
- Additional health care provider helps by supporting patient's head/pillow as well as handling patient's legs to prevent excessive swaying.
- Lower boom and attach straps.
- Lift patient in a recumbent position.

## **Debrief/Review**

1. Discuss previous evolution, focusing on patient and healthcare provider safety.

2. Allow attendees the opportunity to apply knowledge with equipment, carefully supervise the process and provide feedback to attendees.

## **Assessment Phase**

### **Assessment**

1. Present attendees with short five question test.
2. Conduct skills review and sign/present competency sheets.