Aims
1. Assess this quality improvement initiative (QI) effect on the use of NST

Study design
Prospective, single centre observational study

Methods
Nutrition Screening data was collected prospectively during Nov 2013 to Oct 2014 in a UK SCI centre. NS data (presence of a correctly completed SNST within 24 hours of admission) were collected weekly by NSIC Information Manager via the NSIC Electronic Patient Record.

Analysis
Descriptive statistics were used to calculate the response frequency and proportions; Differences in frequencies between groups were tested with the chi-square test. The Mann-Whitney test was used to test for differences of ordinal data between groups.

Results
Five-hundred and eleven patients admitted to NSIC during the study period.

The compliance of NS has improved significantly over time
Winter 2013: 35.6% (47 / 132)
Spring 2014: 40.6% (52 / 128)
Summer 2014: 67.4% (93 / 138)
Autumn 2014: 69.9% (79 / 113)

Discussion and Conclusion
The uptake of nutrition screening appears to have improved over-time in the NSIC
The performance still varies between wards
The introduction of a weekly reminder to all ward managers about NS compliance and training being provided regarding the use of SNST for all clinical and nursing staff in the NSIC has proved to be beneficial
A spinal nutrition steering group has been set up to monitor and evaluate the implementation of nutrition policy on a continuing basis