**Synthesis of Evidence**

- The nature of triage in a busy emergency department (ED) is inherent with potential risks.
- Literature demonstrates comprehensive training ensures patients in need of care are prioritized, resources are delegated, and patients are placed in appropriate care areas leading to safer patient care.

**Purpose**

- The objective of the project is to facilitate triage education for experienced ED nurses across seven emergency departments.
- The training will support nurses in applying the principles of sorting, prioritizing, and utilizing the Emergency Severity Index (ESI) tool.

**Design**

- Nurses attend a two hour class composed of didactic teaching which is reinforced with an interactive triage game.
- Triage game: Place That Patient!
  - Nurses demonstrate acuity assignment
  - Patient placement & prioritization
  - Critical thinking
  - Interactive discussion
- Participants complete a pre/post survey looking at three separate categories: role of triage nurse, documentation, and Emergency Severity Index (ESI) a five-level triage algorithm.
- Ranking their confidence using a 5 point Likert scale:
  1. Representing no understanding
  2. Little understanding
  3. Moderate understanding
  4. Good understanding
  5. Complete understanding
- Participants answers five case studies using electronic polling pre and post class to evaluate learning.

**Setting**

- Pacific Northwest Healthcare Provider operating five community hospitals along with two stand-alone ED’s in a metropolitan area.
- Combined ED visits for 2017 was 228,611

**Results**

- Nurse’s gained confidence in documentation, ESI assignment, and the role of triage nurse.
- The number (N) of the polling is comparatively small to the N of nurses perceived understanding.
- Preliminary finding with pre/post polling demonstrates nurses are under-triaging.

**Implications**

- A gap exists between nurse’s perception of understanding and demonstration of knowledge.
- Due to technical difficulties the electronic polling to gatherer objective data was delayed and the number (N) is small compared to the subjective N.
- Future cohorts will focus on increasing the N of the polling to see if the correlation between perceived and accuracy of ESI assignment is demonstrated.

**References**


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