

Sigma's 30th International Nursing Research Congress
Using a Multi-Strategy to Improve the Familiarity With Drugs Position in the Ambulance for Nurses

Hui-Chuan Pan, BSN

Hui-Zhu Chen, MSN

Pi-Fen Cheng, BSN

Heng-Hua Wang, BSN

Department of Nursing, Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital(KMTTH), Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Purpose:

According to Taiwan Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation (JCT), the hospital evaluation benchmark (2.3.13) on 2018 pointed out that the first-aid measures for sudden emergency patients in the hospital were implemented. Therefore, all medical institutions in Taiwan have first aid. Most of the carts are locked with a seal lock. In addition to the emergency use for sudden critical patients, it can also reduce the frequency and time for each shift of the nurses. However, the physician reported that the nurses were unfamiliar with the location of the drugs in the ambulance, leading to an extension of the time taken for taking the drugs during the emergency. Through questionnaire survey, we analyzed the understanding of the correct position of the drugs in the ambulance for the nurses. Thereafter, base on the reasons for why the nurses were not familiar with the position of the drugs, we made the improvement strategy to facilitate the familiarity with the location of the drugs in the ambulance for the nurses.

Methods:

During July 23th, 2018 to July 27th, 2018, we used the self-made "medical location map of ambulance" questionnaire to investigate the understanding of correct position of the drugs in the ambulance and the causes for unfamiliarity with the placement of the drugs for all nurses (22 persons) in our unit. We found that the correct rate of understanding the drug placement position in the ambulance by impression for nurses was only 22.7% for scoring 80 before opening the ambulance. Therefore, we summarized the causes for their unfamiliarity with the position of the drugs in the ambulance as follows: 1. The nurses couldn't see the drugs in the locked ambulance(95.5%). 2. The nurses could only read the trade but not the generic names of the drugs (Our computer system showed the generic names.) (81.8%). 3. The first-aid training every 6 months does not include taking emergency medicine (22.7%). Accordingly, we made the improvement strategy: 1. Making a drug position comparison chart. 2. Inviting the pharmacist to record the correct pronunciation for the generic and the trade names of the drugs. 3. Regularly monitoring the situational first-aid training including the familiarity with taking the drugs.

Results:

After implementing the improvement strategy, we investigate the accuracy of understanding the position of the drugs in the ambulance during July 23th, 2018 to July 27th, 2018. The correctness for 80 scores was 100%, 77.3% improvement than before.

Conclusion:

This case used a multi-strategy to effectively improve the correctness of the nurses' placement of emergency medicines, and at the same time promote the strategy to the

wards of the hospital. Thereby, it improved not only the familiarity with the emergency drugs for nurses but also the timeliness of the first-aid process.

Title:

Using a Multi-Strategy to Improve the Familiarity With Drugs Position in the Ambulance for Nurses

Keywords:

ambulance, drugs position and multi- strategy

References:

- Li, Y.R., & Wang, Y. T. (2013). About first aid ability and experiences of nursing professionals. *Tzu-Chi Nursing, 12*(2), 14-21.
- Guo, S. L., Cheng. C. H., Cho, S.L., Hung, S. H, & Wang, P. C. (2014). The preliminary study of effectiveness of high fidelity simulation based team training in critical care. *Fu-Jen Journal of Medicine, 12*(2), 89-96.doi:10.3966/181020932014061202002
- Roh, Y. S., Lee, W. S., Chung, H. S., & Park, Y.M. (2013). The effects of simulation-based resuscitation training on nurses' self-efficacy and satisfaction. *Nurse education today, 33*(2), 123-128. doi:10.1016/j.nedt.2011.11.008
- Wheeler, D. S., Geis, G., Mack, E. H., LeMaster, T., & Patterson, M. D. (2013). Highreliability emergency response teams in the hospital: improving quality and safety using in situ simulation training. *BMJ quality & safety, 22*(6), 507-514. doi:10.1136/bmjqs-2012-000931

Abstract Summary:

Most of the carts are locked with a seal lock. In addition to the emergency use for sudden critical patients, it can also reduce the frequency and time for each shift of the nurses. This case used a multi-strategy to effectively improve the correctness of the nurses' placement of emergency medicines.

Content Outline:

Background:

According to Taiwan Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation (JCT), the hospital evaluation benchmark (2.3.13) on 2018 pointed out that the first-aid measures for sudden emergency patients in the hospital were implemented. Therefore, all medical institutions in Taiwan have first aid. Most of the carts are locked with a seal lock. In addition to the emergency use for sudden critical patients, it can also reduce the frequency and time for each shift of the nurses. However, the physician reported that the nurses were unfamiliar with the location of the drugs in the ambulance, leading to an extension of the time taken for taking the drugs during the emergency.

Purpose:

Through questionnaire survey, we analyzed the understanding of the correct position of the drugs in the ambulance for the nurses. Thereafter, base on the reasons for why the nurses were not familiar with the position of the drugs, we made the improvement

strategy to facilitate the familiarity with the location of the drugs in the ambulance for the nurses.

Methods:

During July 23th, 2018 to July 27th, 2018, we used the self-made "medical location map of ambulance" questionnaire to investigate the understanding of correct position of the drugs in the ambulance and the causes for unfamiliarity with the placement of the drugs for all nurses (22 persons) in our unit. We found that the correct rate of understanding the drug placement position in the ambulance by impression for nurses was only 22.7% for scoring 80 before opening the ambulance. Therefore, we summarized the causes for their unfamiliarity with the position of the drugs in the ambulance as follows: 1. The nurses couldn't see the drugs in the locked ambulance(95.5%). 2. The nurses could only read the trade but not the generic names of the drugs (Our computer system showed the generic names.) (81.8%). 3. The first-aid training every 6 months does not include taking emergency medicine (22.7%). Accordingly, we made the improvement strategy: 1. Making a drug position comparison chart. 2. Inviting the pharmacist to record the correct pronunciation for the generic and the trade names of the drugs. 3. Regularly monitoring the situational first-aid training including the familiarity with taking the drugs.

Results:

After implementing the improvement strategy, we investigate the accuracy of understanding the position of the drugs in the ambulance during July 23th, 2018 to July 27th, 2018. The correctness for 80 scores was 100%, 77.3% improvement than before.

Conclusion:

This case used a multi-strategy to effectively improve the correctness of the nurses' placement of emergency medicines, and at the same time promote the strategy to the wards of the hospital. Thereby, it improved not only the familiarity with the emergency drugs for nurses but also the timeliness of the first-aid process.

First Primary Presenting Author

Primary Presenting Author

Hui-Chuan Pan, BSN

Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital(KMTTH)

Department of Nursing

Head Nurse

Cianjin District

Kaohsiung

Taiwan

Author Summary: Graduated from the Bachelor degree School at the Institute of Nursing, MeiHo University and is a registered nurse with 30 years of dedicated service in healthcare; current position is a Head nurse in the Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital Taiwan, and specializes in 1. Surgical Nursing, 2. Operational Clinic Management, 3. Coordinating Nursing professional Standards and 4. Development, Clinical Report Writing and 5. Nursing Quality Management.

Second Secondary Presenting Author

Corresponding Secondary Presenting Author

Hui-Zhu Chen, MSN
Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital(KMTTH)
Department of Nursing
Supervisor of Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital(KMTTH)
Kaohsiung
Taiwan

Author Summary: Graduated from the Postgraduate School at the Institute of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University and is a registered nurse with 27 years of dedicated service in healthcare; current position is a supervisor in the Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital Taiwan, and specializes in 1. Surgical Nursing, 2. Operational Clinic Management, 3. Coordinating Nursing professional Standards and 4. Development, Clinical Report Writing and 5. Nursing Quality Management.

Third Author

Pi-Fen Cheng, BSN
Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital(KMTTH)
Department of Nursing
Registered nurse
Cianjin District
Kaohsiung
Taiwan

Author Summary: Graduated from the Bachelor degree School at the Institute of Nursing, I-Shou University and is a Registered nurse with 10 years of dedicated service in healthcare; current position is a registered nurse in Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital, Taiwan, and specializes in 1. Surgical and Orthopedics Nursing, 2. Operational clinical nursing care and management, and 3. Development Clinical Report Writing.

Fourth Author

Heng-Hua Wang, BSN
Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital(KMTTH)
Department of Nursing
Head Nurse
Cianjin District
Kaohsiung
Taiwan

Author Summary: 1991-2009 -- RN, Department of Nursing, current position is the nurse in the surgical ward of the Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital in Taiwan. 2010---- Head nurse, Department of Nursing, Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital, Taiwan.