

Nursing Students Response to Alarms: Does Alarm Fatigue Start in Nursing School?

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welcome

The Story Behind the Research



Research Objectives

- 1) Explore if alarm fatigue can develop in nursing students from the first clinical exposure to the acute care environment to the last clinical exposure in the acute care clinical environment with a comparison of each semester.
- 2) Determine if previous healthcare work history increases alarm fatigue.

Introduction

- What is alarm fatigue?
- In Registered Nurses
- In Student Nurses



Alarms: Attitudes & Practices

- Clinical Alarm Awareness Survey – RNs

- Quantitative

- Qualitative



- Modified Clinical Alarm Awareness Survey - SNs

Pilot Study

- IV pump decrease in sensitivity
- Fall safety alarms increase in sensitivity



Methods

- Quantitative longitudinal survey
 - conducted across various time durations to observe a change in student behavior and thought-processes
 - Single Cohort followed over 18 months (6 time periods)

Survey

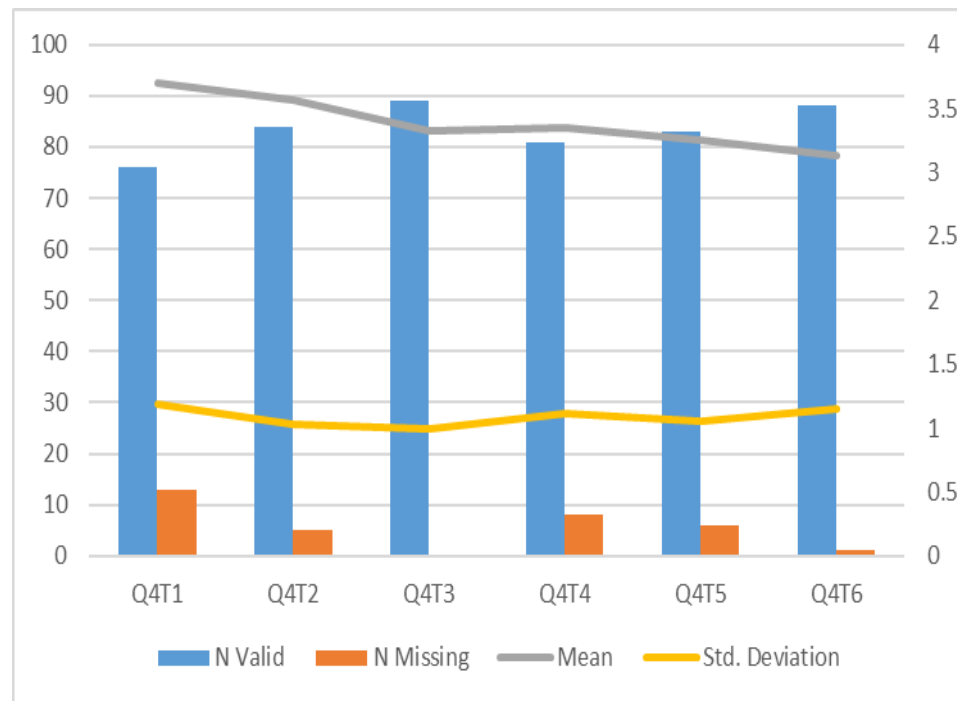
- Likert-type scale self-reporting tool that consisted of five common acute care alarms
 - call bells, bathroom alarms, safety/fall alarms, intravenous infusion (IV) pumps, and telemetry alarms
 - Five point scale: 1- no sensitivity to 5 – extremely sensitive

Data Analysis

- Data entered into *SPSS Version 24*
- Repeated-measure analysis of variance
- Paired and Independent t tests
- Multiple Regression Analysis
- Scale Analysis-Cronbach's Alpha

Results

Changes T1 to T6 for IV Pump Alarm



Discussion

- Hospital National Patient Safety Goal *Use alarms safely NPSG.06.01.01*
- Affects inpatient areas
- New nurses entering into practice



Questions



References

- Upon Request