Title:
Concept Analysis: Intoxication

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Session Title:
Research Poster Session 1 (Saturday/Sunday, 16 & 17 November)

Slot:
RSC PST1: Sunday, 17 November 2019: 11:45 AM-12:15 PM

Abstract Describes:
Completed Work/Project

Applicable Category:
Students

Keywords:
Intoxication, concept and concept analysis, drugs, alcohol, intox*, and substance

References:


Abstract Summary:

Using Walker and Avant's method, a concept analysis on intoxication was performed. The uses of concept, definitions, defining attributes, antecedent, consequences, and empirical referents is described. Model and other cases will be presented. Implications to nursing practice and research will be discussed.

Content Outline:

1. Introduction
   1. Identification of topic under review for concept analysis
      1. Intoxication
   2. Explanation of the need for the concept analysis and how it relates to nursing practice
2. Body

1. Main Point #1

   1. Concept Analysis Method
      1. The use of Walker & Avant steps for concept analysis
      2. Literature search from electronic databases ProQuest, Google Scholar, MEDLINE, PubMed, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Psych INFO, and National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI).

2. Main Point #2

   1. Origin and Use of Concept
      1. Dictionary & Source definition
      2. Use of Concept in literature, religion/spirituality, legal, and medical.

2. Main Point #3

   1. Defining Attributes
      1. Ingestion Beyond the Limit, Reversible Condition, and Emotional and Cognition Frenzy.

2. Main Point #4

   1. Model, related, and contrary cases
      1. Model case as an exemplar that contains all defining attributes
      2. Related case demonstrating similarities of the concept, but does not have all the attributes of the concept
      3. Contrary case used as an example that is clearly not the concept

2. Main Point #5

   1. Antecedents
      1. Event must happen before the concept to occur. Intoxication occurs in the ingestion of substances in excess

   2. Consequences
1. Results from the occurrence of the concept

- Empirical referents
  1. Demonstrate the absence of presence of the concept in its contextual framework
  2. Example: Increase in talkativeness, impairment of tasks requiring skill, loss of coordination, relaxation, altered perception, and loss of thoughts.

- Conclusions
  1. Contribution to evidence-based nursing and psychiatric mental health nursing
  2. Importance of assessment and recognition of intoxication and addiction
  3. Potential for policy change with nurses as leaders

Topic Selection:

Research Poster Session 1 (Saturday/Sunday, 16 & 17 November) (25745)

Abstract Text:

Background: It is estimated that about 20 million individuals aged 18 and older have a diagnosis of substance use disorder. This is approximately 8.5% of the adult population. (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], 2014). Adults with alcohol or drug dependence and abuse were included in the substance use disorder. Intoxication is one of the broad terms connected to substance use disorder. Nurses and advanced practice nurses play a significant role in identification of intoxication and its negative health consequences. The concept of intoxication has yet to be examined as it applies to nursing practice, thus identifying the need for exploration. Concept analysis is a way to clarify a concept, examine the basic elements, and distinguish it from another concept.

Purpose: To explore the concept of intoxication through a concept analysis.

Methods: Walker & Avant’s eight steps of concept analysis were used. The origin, definitions, uses of the concepts, and defining attributes were identified. Model, related, and contrary cases were constructed. Lastly, antecedents, consequences, and empirical referents were identified.

Search strategy: Electronic databases searched included ProQuest, Google Scholar, MEDLINE, PubMed, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Psych INFO, and National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). Keywords used in the search were: intoxication, drugs, alcohol, intox*, and substances.

Results: Intoxication is a concept used by various disciplines, including literature, religion/spirituality, legal, and medicine. Three defining attributes were identified - ingestion beyond limitations, abnormal and reversible mental state, and emotional and cognitive frenzy. These attributes significantly impact the signs, symptoms, and any physiological and psychological complications. The antecedent of intoxication is for the individual to obtain the substance(s) and ingest them in excess, whether accidental or intentional. Excessive consumption of these substances can potentiate the rate and duration of intoxication to occur. Possible consequences, ranging from minor to serious, associated with
intoxication. Minor direct physical consequences of intoxication to an individual may include vomiting, dehydration, electrolyte imbalances, or malnutrition. Serious consequences of intoxication include trauma, delirium, convulsion, and coma (WHO, 2018). Liver damage is a major consequence associated with prolonged substance or alcohol use. Psychosocial implications of intoxication to a person are stigma, and isolation. Financial burden from acute binging or chronic substance consumption is posed on the person. The most serious consequence of an intoxicated person is the probability of injuring or killing another person when driving in this state. Model, related and contrary cases were constructed. Empirical referents are categories of the actual phenomena that demonstrate the existence or presence of the concept in its contextual framework (Walker & Avant, 2011). There are physical signs and symptoms of intoxication. These include increase in talkativeness, impairment of tasks requiring skill, loss of coordination, relaxation, altered perception, amnesia, slurred speech, sweating, flushed face, and loss of thoughts (California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 2017). Toxicology is the broadest form of testing for intoxication. Blood and urine screening are the two most common forms of tests to determine levels of alcohol or presence of substance(s). Substances that can be identified from these tests include opiates, alcohol, THC, cocaine, benzodiazepines, and amphetamines (Apollo, 2018). Levels may vary depending on acute intoxication state or previous intoxication of a substance. In addition to toxicology, there are some assessment tool to determine intoxication. Currently, tool such as breathalyzers, and Intoximeters Drink Wheels are available to instantly calculate the amount of BAC (Intoximeter, 2018). The Intoxication Assessment Tool (A6) is an tool designed for the hospitality industry, licensed premises and policer officers to identify an intoxicated person based on their speech, appearance, coordination, and behavior (Health Promotion Agency, 2018). Additional examination and assessment tools for determining alcohol intoxication include the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST) examination, the Hack’s Impairment Index (HII) examination, the Cincinnati Intoxication Examination (CIE), the Binary Intoxication Question (BIQ), and St. Elizabeth Alcohol Intoxication Scale (STE) (Benoit, Hart, Soliman, Barczak, Sibila, Lindell and Ferrmann, 2017).

Conclusion: The concept of intoxication is relevant to nursing practice due to the high number of patients with co-occurring psychiatric disorders that nurses care for. This concept is broad and encompasses a wide range of disorders relevant today. The current opioid addiction epidemic, the legalization of marijuana, and continued alcohol and drug abuse are just few related conditions that intersect with the concept of intoxication. This concept analysis provides a platform to increase awareness about substance use disorders.

Future directions: The analysis of the concept of intoxication has contributed to the evidence base for nursing practice in psychiatric mental health nursing. In clinical practice, nurses should be able to differentiate between intoxication and addiction during triage and through ongoing assessment. The role of nurses affords the opportunity to educate patients, families, and the community about the dangers of intoxication and make appropriate referrals. Nurses as leaders may be more apt to participate in policy change within the community to heighten awareness of risk and dangers of intoxication.