

Emergency and Critical Care



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Perspective on Critical Care and Emergency Nursing
Evidence Based Practice
SBAR Communication

Objectives

- Define critical care nursing
- Define emergency department nursing
- Define critically ill patient
- Compare and contrast critical care and emergency departments
- Describe Evidence Based Practice
- Discuss SBAR communication

Key Terms: Critical Care Nursing



- Read about critical care nursing at: http://www.nursesource.org/critical_care.html
- Look up definitions of words you do not know.
- Critical care nursing is that specialty within nursing that deals specifically with human responses to life-threatening problems. A critical care nurse is a licensed professional nurse who is responsible for ensuring that acutely and critically ill patients and their families receive optimal care.

Key Terms: Critical Care

- **Critically Ill Patient:** Critically ill patients are defined as those patients who are at high risk for actual or potential life-threatening health problems. The more critically ill the patient is, the more likely he or she is to be highly vulnerable, unstable and complex, thereby requiring intense and vigilant nursing care.

Key Terms: Critical Care

- What do Critical Care nurses do? Critical care nurses practice in settings where patients require complex assessment, high-intensity therapies and interventions and continuous nursing vigilance. Critical care nurses rely upon a specialized body of knowledge, skills and experience to provide care to patients and families and create environments that are healing, humane and caring.
- Foremost, the critical care nurse is a patient advocate.

Key Terms: Emergency Nursing



- Read about Emergency Nursing at: <http://www.nursesource.org/emergency.html>
- Emergency nurses specialize in rapid assessment and treatment
- Take care of patients of all ages
- Be ready to treat a wide variety of illnesses or injury situations
- Work in a variety of locations

- Read the following to help you discuss what is different and what is the same (similarity) in emergency and critical care departments after reading the following:
 - <http://www.emergencymedicine.in/EMFAQ/EMdifcritical.htm>
 - <http://www.myicucare.org/About-Critical-Care/Pages/Questions.aspx>

CRITICAL CARE:

- Purpose: Maintaining Life
- Assessment: All Systems Failure
- Nursing Diagnosis: Distinguishing, and examining the signs and symptoms before they become more pronounced
- Intervention: Protocol & Adjustments, Individualistic
- Implementation: Early Symptoms & Coping with Crisis Averted Until Continuous Optimal conditions can be maintained or Death
- Evaluation: Immediate & Long Term To Assess the effectiveness of therapy, procedures and Achieve Long-term and Short-Term Objectives

EMERGENCY:

- Purpose: Saving Lives & / Prevent Disability
- Assessment: The Body System Fails
- Nursing Diagnosis: Distinguishing Signs & Symptoms
- Intervention: Implement Procedures & Protocols
- Implementation: Treating Symptoms of Existing & Critical disease processes
- Evaluation: Assessing the Effectiveness of action soon

Compare and contrast

- Answer the following questions and come to class prepared to discuss
 - What is critical care nursing?
 - What is a critically ill patient?
 - What do critical care nurses do?
 - What do emergency nurses do?
 - What are the similarities between emergency department and critical care departments?
 - What are the differences between emergency department and critical care departments?
 - What are the similarities between emergency and critical care nursing?
 - What are the differences between emergency and critical care nursing

Conclusion

- Dealing with patients and families in crisis
 - Crisis is individual
- Sense of loss
 - Denial
 - Shock, disbelief
 - Anger
 - Helplessness, hopelessness
 - Depression
 - Spiritual despair

Conclusion

- Environment
 - Sensory input deprivation
 - Sensory input overload
 - Disturbance of sleep cycle
 - Altered awareness
 - Medication side effects
 - Restless

Nursing Interventions

- Touch
- Give Hope
- Presence
- Speak the truth
- Give comfort
- Be confident
- Utilize other resources

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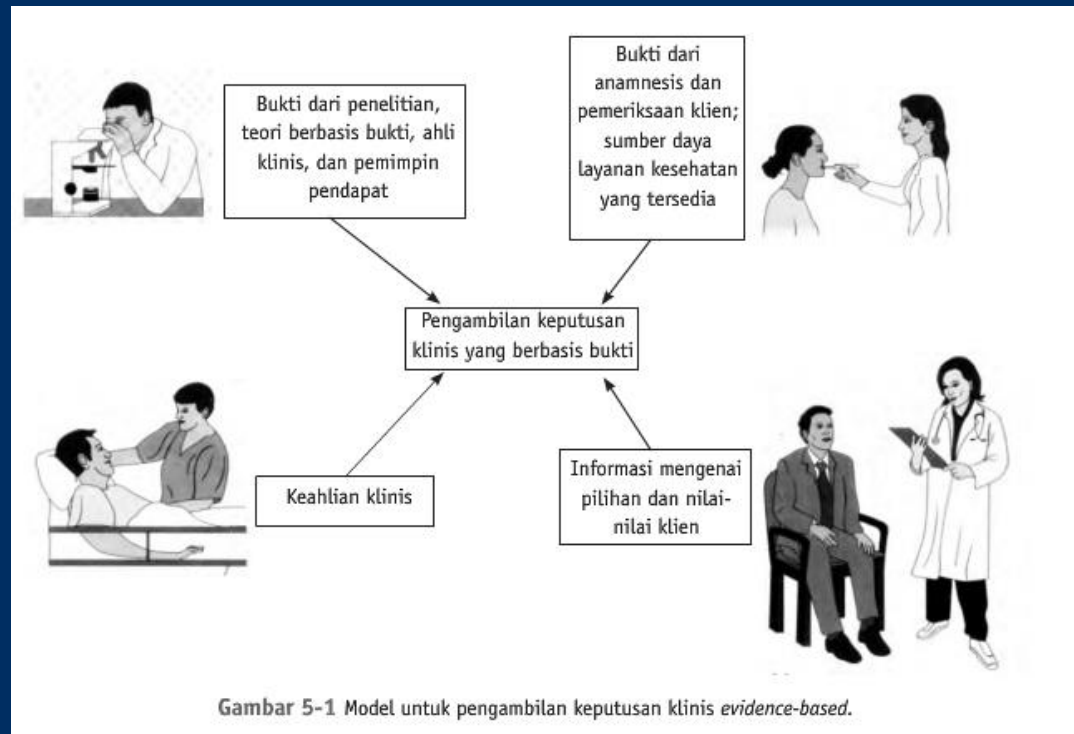


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Evidence Based Practice

Definitions

- Critical Thinking
- Application to Nursing
- Clinical Decision Making
- Evidence-based practice



- Integration of best possible research to evidence with clinical expertise and with patient needs.
- Exploring and applying relevant research to specific clinical circumstance.
- Involves patient concerns, clinical experience, best practices, and clinical data and research.

– Porter-O'Grady, T. and Malloch, K. (2006) *Introduction to Evidence-Based Practice in Nursing and Health Care*. Sudbury, MA.: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

- Shares similarities to critical thinking
 - Purposeful
 - Uses appropriate and referenced research information
 - Involves effective problem solving
 - Involves reflection
- Porter-O'Grady, T. and Malloch, K. (2006) *Introduction to Evidence-Based Practice in Nursing and Health Care*. Sudbury, MA.: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

- What do I really know about the patient's situation?
- How do I know it?
- What are the options available to me?

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SBAR

- The SBAR is a powerful tool that is used to improve the effectiveness of communication between individuals.
- S=**Situation** (a concise statement of the problem)
- B=**Background** (pertinent and brief information related to the situation)
- A=**Assessment** (analysis and considerations of options — what you found/think)
- R=**Recommendation** (action requested/recommended — what you want)

More about SBAR

- SBAR Toolkit
<http://www.ihl.org/resources/Pages/Tools/sbartoolkit.aspx>
- SBAR JCI
https://www.jointcommission.org/at_home_with_the_joint_commission/sbar_%E2%80%93_a_powerful_tool_to_help_improve_communication/
- Add Identity to SBAR
http://journals.lww.com/nursingmadeincrediblyeasy/Fulltext/2016/01000/Add_identity_to_SBAR.2.aspx

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