

6-17-2016

Sepsis Education for the Primary Nurse with Swift Intervention leads to Successful Outcomes

Sandy Jones

Homestead Hospital, sandyj@baptisthealth.net

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.baptisthealth.net/se-all-publications>

Citation

Jones, Sandy, "Sepsis Education for the Primary Nurse with Swift Intervention leads to Successful Outcomes" (2016). *All Publications*. 2701.

<https://scholarlycommons.baptisthealth.net/se-all-publications/2701>

This Conference Poster -- Open Access is brought to you for free and open access by Scholarly Commons @ Baptist Health South Florida. It has been accepted for inclusion in All Publications by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons @ Baptist Health South Florida. For more information, please contact Carrie@baptisthealth.net.

Sepsis Education for the Primary Nurse With Swift Intervention Leads to Successful Outcomes

Sandra Jones, MSN, RN CMSRN, Linda Johnson MSN, ARNP, WHP-BC, RNC-OB, Rosemary Lee, DNP, ARNP, CNS, ACNP-BC, CCNS, CCRN
Aracely Olvera, MSN, RN, CMSRN, Beverly Johnson, BSN, RN, CMSRN, Nancy Martinez, BSN, RN, RNC, Tamra DaCosta, MSN, RN, Jose Nazario, MSN, RN, CGRN
Rachael Rodriguez, BSN, RN, CMSRN, Nancy Doctura, BSN, RN, Maria M. Ojeda, DNP/PhD-c, MSN, MPH, ARNP, NP-C, James Adefisoye, MS

Homestead Hospital

Introduction /Background

Early identification and aggressive treatment are primary goals in the treatment of severe sepsis or septic shock Rivers, E.C.(2001). In 2004, international guidelines for the treatment of severe sepsis or septic shock were published under the auspices of the Surviving Sepsis Campaign. In 2012, The Society of Critical Care Medicine guidelines reinforced the importance of routine screening and early identification of patients with sepsis and allowed early implementation therapy which reduced mortality and cost. Nurses on the medical-surgical units did not routinely screen for sepsis and therefore, patients with sepsis/septic shock were not identified and treatment was delayed.



Define Clinical Practice Question

- “Does the implementation of an evidence-based educational intervention increase medical-surgical nurses’ knowledge of early sepsis identification on post-test when compared with pre-test?”

Assess

- A literature review was conducted on sepsis education and early recognition of sepsis.
- The data trend from BHSF indicated that from 2011-2014 more patients died from septic shock than predicted.

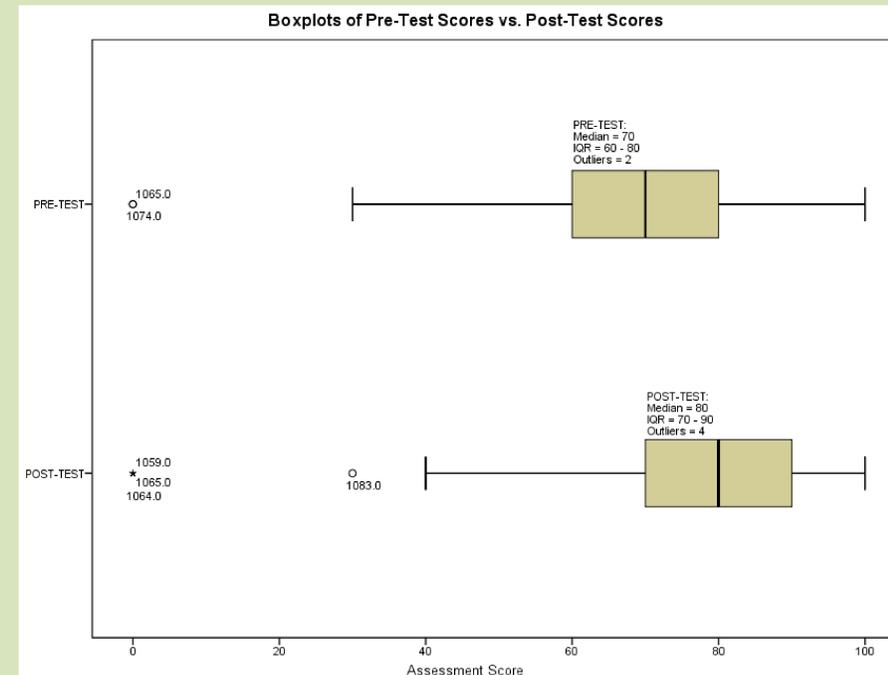
Plan

- The Clinical Nurse Educator group at Homestead Hospital went to nursing leadership to get permission for staff to be paid for the education which was overwhelmingly agreed upon.
- IRB approval was granted in March 2016.
- A continuing education course was created along with a test aimed at assessing nurses’ knowledge of early sepsis identification, intervention and follow-up care.

Implement

- An educational PowerPoint was created along with a pre-test/post-test.
- Medical-Surgical Nurses attended a 1 hour CEU course on Sepsis.
- A pre-test was administered prior to the education, the education was provided and then a post-test was given.

Evaluate



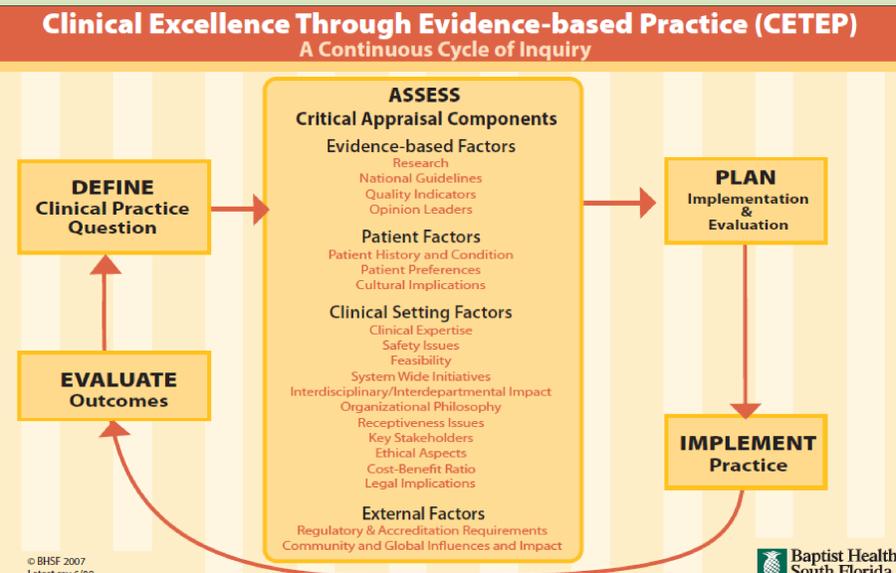
To determine if the implementation of an evidence-based educational intervention increased medical-surgical nurses’ knowledge of early sepsis identification, data were analyzed using Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test. The resulting test statistic $V = 3687.5$, $p = .000$ (one sided) indicated that the implementation of an evidence-based educational intervention did increase medical-surgical nurses’ knowledge of early sepsis identification. On a scale of 100, The median score for the pre-test was 70 (IQR = 60 – 80) while the median score for the post-test was 80 (IQR = 70 – 90)

Acknowledgements

Gail Gordon, MSN, RN, NEA-BC, CNO, Homestead Hospital for supporting nursing education.
Maria M. Ojeda, ARNP, MSN, MPH, DNP/PhD-c, NP-C- Nurse Scientist Homestead Hospital for assistance in the development of this poster.

References

Rivers, E. C. (2001) Severe sepsis and septic shock: A contemporary review of literature. *Current Opinion in Anesthesiology*, 21: 128-140.
Surviving Sepsis Campaign (n.d.). Retrieved from www.survivingsepsis.org
Society of Critical Care Medicine (2012) International Guidelines for Management of Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock. Retrieved from <http://www.sccm.org/Documents/SSC-Guidelines.pdf>



The CETEP Model: A model of evidence-based practice.

