



High-sensitivity cardiac Troponin-T has potential in guiding disposition of ED patients with a suspected infection

Abstract nr: A365
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Introduction

To investigate the potential of high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T (hs-cTnT) and the predisposition, infection, response and organ failure (PIRO) score in guiding disposition of ED patients with a suspected infection and to assess their performance after stratifying for organ failure.

Methods

Prospective observational cohort study in ED patients with suspected infection. Analysis has been conducted with and without prior stratification for organ failure. Discriminative performance of hs-cTnT and PIRO score was assessed by receiver operator characteristics with area under the curve (AUC) analysis. Prognostic performance of hs-cTnT (divided in 4 quartiles because of non-linearity) for prediction of 'ideally ICU' admission was assessed using multivariable logistic regression with forward variables with $p < 0.2$ from the univariate analysis of the comparison of the group 'ideally ward' and the group 'ideally ICU'

Results

In the group without sepsis-induced organ failure, hs-cTnT was higher in 'ideally ICU' admissions (19 (10-52) ng/L, $n=22$) compared to 'ideally ward' admissions (9 (4-20) ng/L, $n=368$; $P=0.024$) and was an independent predictor of 'ideally ICU' admission. Corrected odd's ratios were 0.6 (0.1-5.2), 3.5 (0.6-19.3) and 9.0 (1.7-46.4) for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quartile respectively compared to the 1st hs-cTnT quartile. Discriminative properties of hs-cTnT for guidance of adequate disposition proved to be poor. In the group with organ failure, the amount of oxygen administered was the only independent predictor of 'ideally ICU' admission with corrected odd's ratio 1.073 (1.016-1.132) per L administered oxygen.

Conclusion

In ED patients with suspected infection, the routinely used cardiac biomarker hs-cTnT is an independent predictor of 'ideally ICU' admission in ED patients with suspected infection without organ failure, but has poor discriminative performance to be used in clinical practice in aiding disposition.

Knowledge and attitudes of nursing students towards Evidence-based Medicine and Evidence-based Nursing Practice

Abstract nr: A396
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Introduction

Modern nursing practice requires nursing students to broaden their knowledge not only in the field of specialized nursing but also to gain the essentials about medicine based on scientific evidence. The dissemination of research activities in nursing and the development of the profession, knowledge and Evidence-based Nursing Practice (EBNP) and Evidence-based Medicine (EBM) may contribute to the increase of the effectiveness and quality of provided health services. It is extremely important to append subjects related to Evidence-based Medicine, including the methodology of scientific research and critical analysis of the scientific literature in the educational programs in Nursing studies.

Methods

127 Master's degree students in Nursing at the Medical University of Warsaw (4 men), 72% work as a nurse. Mean age of the study group 26.55 years (min. 22, max. 51, $SD=7.52$); 63% of the students attend full-time studies, 90% are studying the first year. 53% obtained the Bachelor's degree in Nursing in 2013. A standardized Evidence - Based Practice Profile Questionnaire from University of South Australia, quantitative analysis of the study results.

Results

Near 30% have never met with EBM and EBNP during their Nursing studies ($n=41$). Most of the students intend to use the relevant scientific literature to update their knowledge ($n=68$) and to improve necessary skills to incorporate EBNP into their everyday professional practice ($n=67$). For 60% scientific reports are useful in their workplace ($n=76$) but nearly half of them values higher clinical experience than the results of scientific studies in making the right decisions in their professional practice ($n=56$). Nearly half of the studied group ($n=66$) have never heard about the term minimum clinically worthwhile effect and only one person declare the correct explanation systematic review ($n=1$). 42% declare reading published scientific studies once a month but nearly 30% have never referred scientific findings to their own diagnosis ($n=41$).

Conclusion

1. The educational programs of Nursing studies should be supplemented by the subjects of EBM and EBNP in order to expand students' knowledge towards the benefits of using the latest study results in their professional practice.
2. The level of knowledge about the principles of assessment of reliability of scientific evidence was strongly insufficient and requires urgent supplementation of students

Do nurses really need to know law? Perspectives of nurses on the eve of extending the scope of their competence in Poland

Abstract nr: A455

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Introduction

From January 2016 Polish nurses will be empowered to prescribe certain drugs. They will also perform basic examination and issue referrals. The new competence will increase their responsibility and change the scope of civil liability of nurses. To avoid legal claims from patient side, nurses seem to have basic legal knowledge. It refers to patient rights, particularly to requirements of informed consent of patient.

Methods

The research group contains of 932 nurses, who took part in specialization exam in Warsaw between 8th and 24th October 2014. Average age of population is 48 years (min. -26, max. -64, SD = 6.71). 17% of respondents live in city over 500 000 inhabitants, 25% in city between 100 000 and 500 000, while 27% in the town (less than 100 000 of people). In rural areas lives 23% of nurses.

Authors prepared the questionnaire and perform quantitative analysis of the data. To assess compatibility in answers Cronbach's alpha coefficient have been used.

Results

39% of respondents admit, that lack of legal knowledge sometimes, often or very often leads to situation, when nurses do not know what to do. Moreover, for 83% of respondents legal knowledge is useful in everyday practice. 2 of 3 nurses is interested in some training in medical law. 64% have an access to computer with internet connection, but only 1.5 % indicate e-learning as a preferred form of training.

Conclusion

1. There is a need to increase legal knowledge concerning patient rights and civil liability among nurse.
2. Trainings concerning legal issues are needed and will be more needed because of increasing responsibility of nurses.
3. Trainings could be more accessible in e-learning form, which is still not preferred by nurses now.

Social Program



Wednesday: Pubcrawl

Thursday: Discover Leiden

Friday: "Night at the museum"

Saturday: Final party

Sunday: Post Conference Tour