

# Applying research into emergency nursing – examples from Iceland

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- The Research Institute in Emergency Care
- Research projects
  - Examples
- Implementing study results
  - Changing practice
  - The future

# Landspítali – The National University Hospital of Iceland

- The Icelandic population 330.000 *(Jan. 2015)*
  - 211.000 in the capital area
- One academic (teaching) hospital
  - 680 hospital beds
  - 5700 employees
- General ED: injuries and emergency care
- Pediatric ED: illnesses
- Cardiac ED
- Psychiatric ED
- 101.000 emergency visits per year / About 300 per day
- About 100 nurses in 75,2 positions at the General ED
- The Landspítali Emergency Nursing Academic Council (LENAC)



# The Research Institute in Emergency Care *við fyrir þig*

- Multiprofessional center of emergency care research.
- Promotes and coordinates research projects.
- Promoting preventions.
- Promote education and teaching.
- Cooperation with research units and other parts.
- A venue for research projects.
- Annual professional conference.

# Examples of research projects

*við fyrir þig*

Epidemiology – e-journals, registers

- Implementing the service of clinical pharmacists in the ED – medication errors
- Epidemiology of childhood fatal injuries 1980-2012
- Traffic injuries and deaths in Iceland
- Ottawa ankle-rule
- Self-harm and suicides in aspects of the financial crisis
- Elderly in the ED
- Foreign tourists needing health-care
- Nursing competencies

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# **Suicide attempts and self-harm during a dramatic national economic transition: a population-based study in Iceland**

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## Assessment and security protocol for individuals with suicidal ideation at the University Hospital of Iceland

**Anna María Þórðardóttir, Hrönn Stefánsdóttir, Hulda Hrönn Björgúlfsdóttir, Kristín Rósa Ármannsdóttir**

**In the spring of 2014 a new protocol was implemented at the Emergency Department (ED) at the University Hospital of Iceland with the aim to assess and define patient safety in case of suicidal ideation or suicide attempts.**



**At admission at the Emergency Department the Triage nurse uses the following questions among others as a guideline to assess an individual with suicidal ideation:**

- Have you ever felt that life was not worth living?
- Have you ever had thoughts about wanting to die?
- Have you ever had thoughts about self-harm?
- Are you thoughts about committing suicide now?
- Do you have a suicidal plan?
- Have you tried to harm yourself? If so, how often and when was the last time?

# Foreign tourists' visits to Emergency Department Landspítali University Hospital, 2001-2014

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## Introduction

The number of foreign tourists in Iceland increased markedly over the last few decades. The increasing number of tourists may impact the outcomes of illness and injury in the Emergency Department (ED) at Landspítali University Hospital (LUH) Emergency





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## 14.303 ferðamenn komið á bráðamóttöku



Helga Þórey Friðriksdóttir og  
*mbl.is/Golli*



Helga Þórey Friðriksdóttir og Dagný Lóa Sighvatsdóttir kynna niðurstöður sínar.  
*mbl.is/Golli*

# Icelandic emergency nurses' self-assessment of competence

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competence is a key factor affecting quality of care and patient safety. To ensure quality of care, nurses' competence must always meet patients' needs and standards of nursing care

This study describes Icelandic nurses' self-assessment of competence. The information can be used for professional development and educational activities as well as set ground for competence standards for nurses at the emergency department

### Method

Descriptive study  
 Conducted from February to April 2015  
 76 (81%) nurses working at the ED at Landspítali  
 Landspítali was used, Nurse Competence Scale, NCS, translated into Icelandic context  
 The Scale is a 73 item instrument with seven nursing domains answered on VAS scale 0-10  
 Data analyzed using descriptive statistics and logistic regression

### Results

- Work experience was significantly associated with more competence in the following nursing domains: Teaching and coaching ( $p=0,010$ ), Therapeutic interventions ( $p=0,030$ ), Work role ( $p=0,048$ ) and Overall competence ( $p=0,040$ )
- Only in one domain, Helping Role, did nurses with the most professional experience assess their competence the highest
- Nurses with 10 to 15 years experience assessed their competence higher than other participants in four of seven domains
- According to logistic regression professional experience explained the most of nurses self-assessment of competence

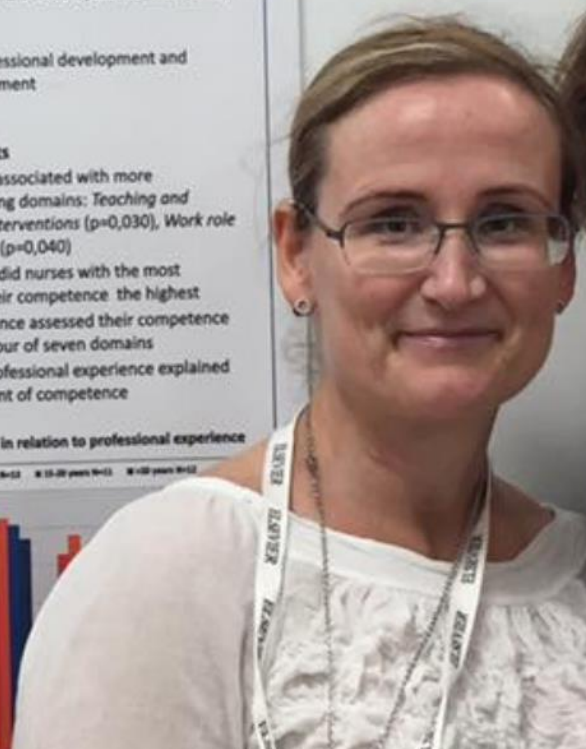


### Experience at the ED in years



### Fig.3 ED Nurses assessment of competence in relation to professional experience

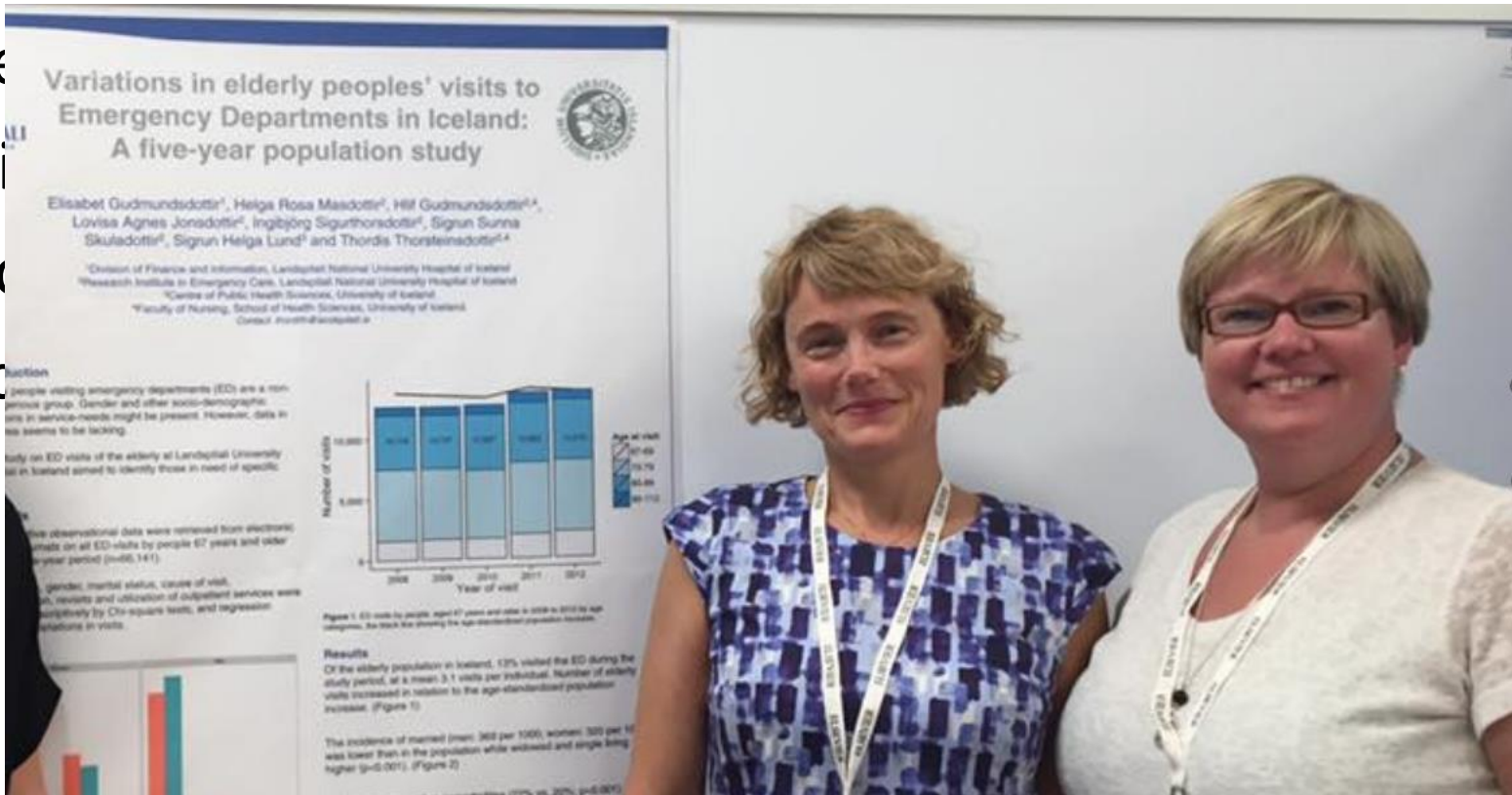




# Elderly in the ED

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- Gender differences in visits
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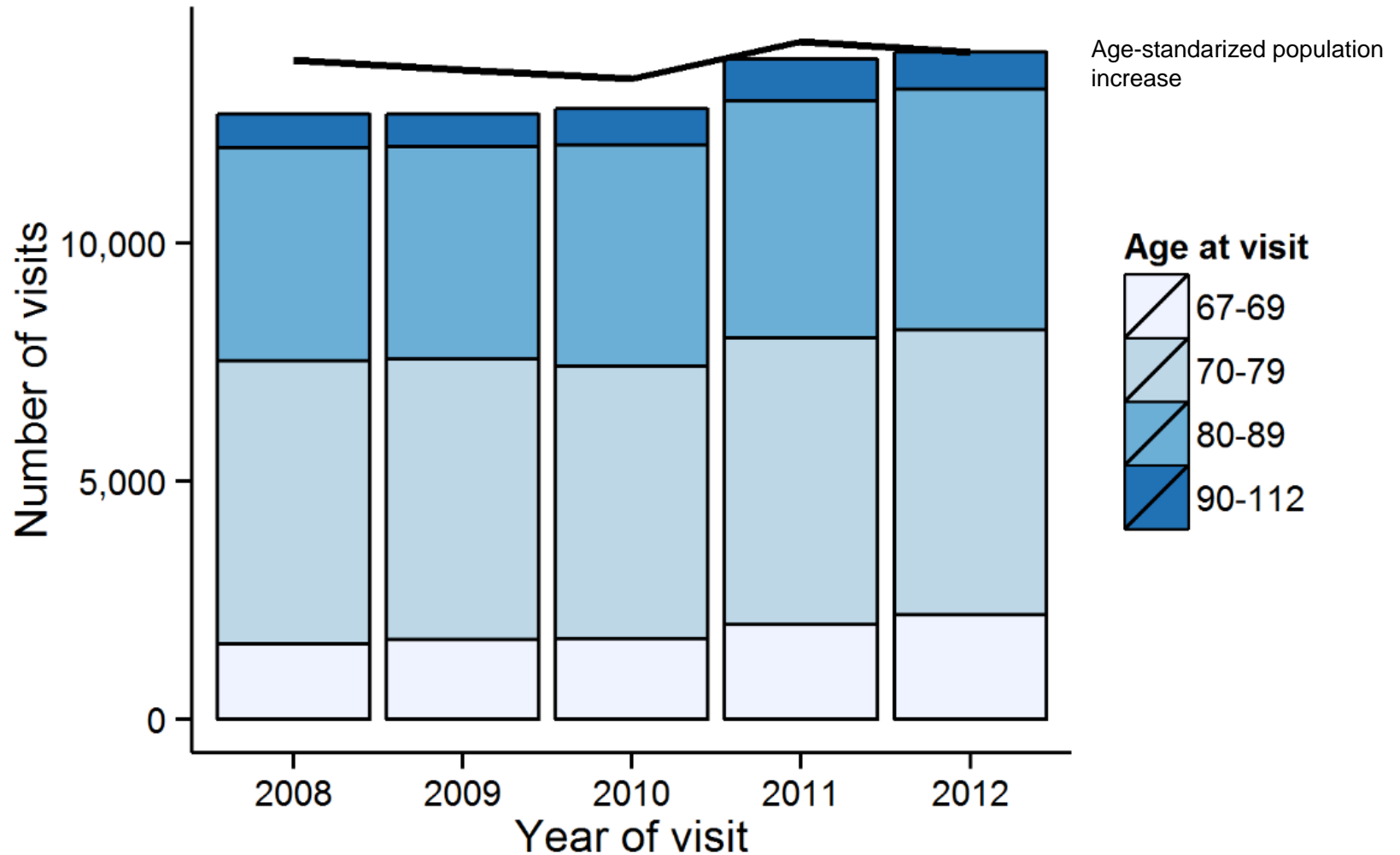
# Elderly at the ED

1. To study if the number of visits and revisits changed between 2008-12.
2. To look at visits in aspects of gender, marital status, age and cause of visit.
3. To find out if socio-demographic background, cause of visit or diagnosis were associated with patients' admission, referral to outpatient clinics or discharges home without referrals.

# Methods

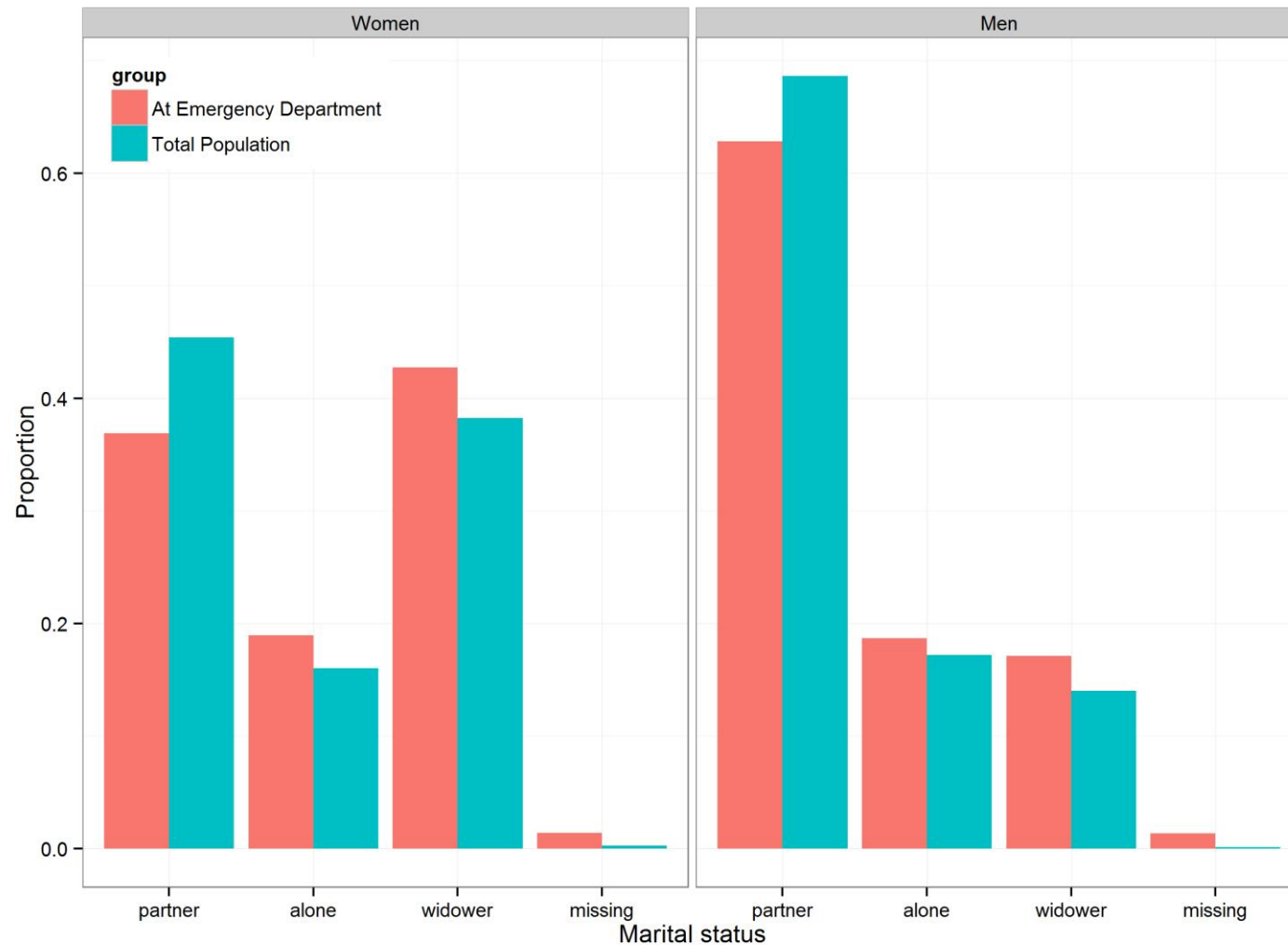
- Retrospective observational study
- All visits by people older than 67 years
- January 1<sup>st</sup> 2008 to December 31<sup>st</sup> 2012
- Electronic medical journals from the ED at Landspítali (LUH)
- Outcomes
  - Admission
  - Revisit within 21, 30 and 90 days from last visit
  - Discharge home without referrals/revisits
  - Discharge with referrals
- Statistical analysis applied according to hypothesis

## Total of 66.136 visits of 67 years and older during 2008-2012



# Relationship status of elderly visting the ED compared to the general population

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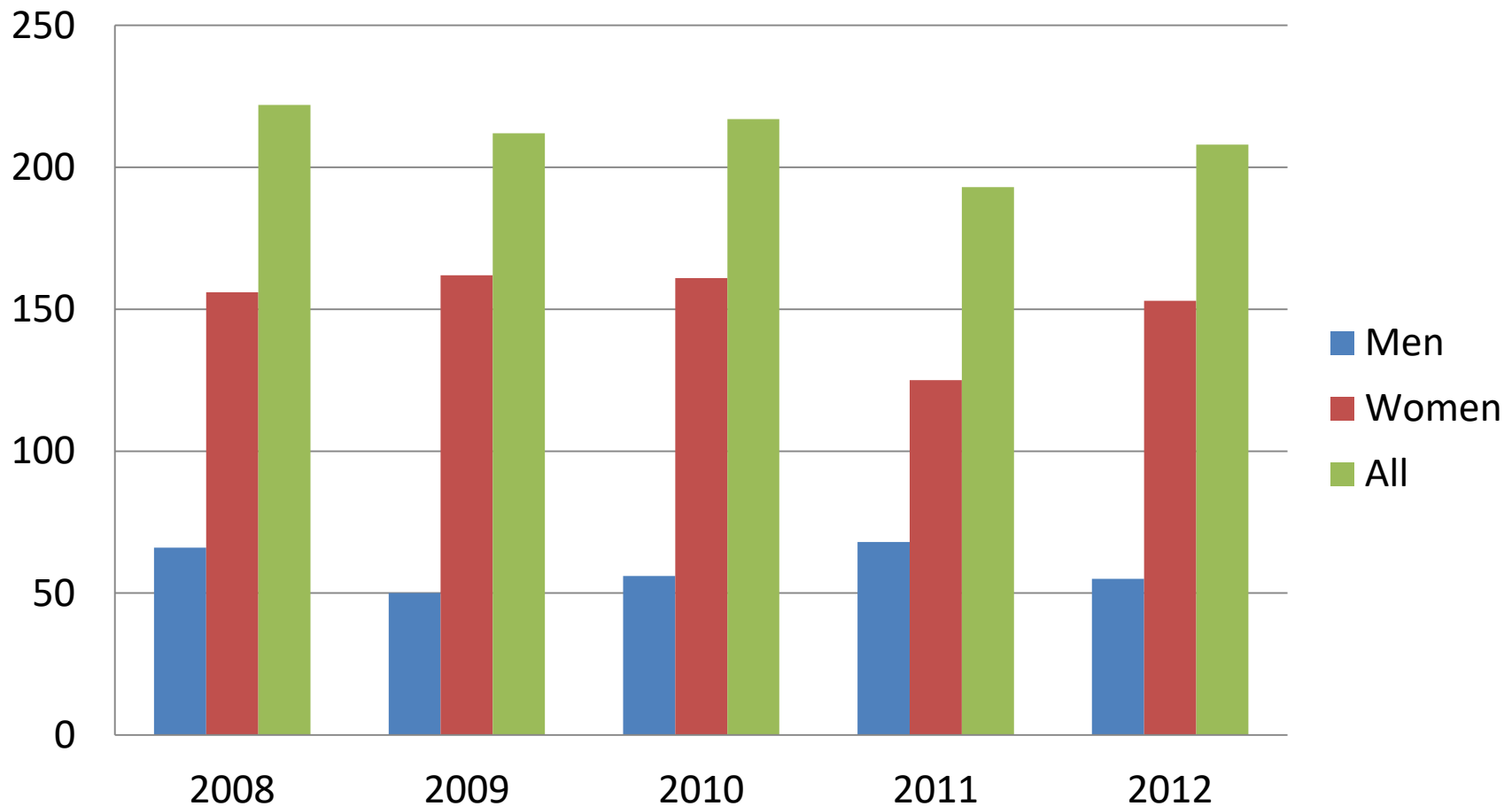


# Predictors for revisits to the emergency department (ED)

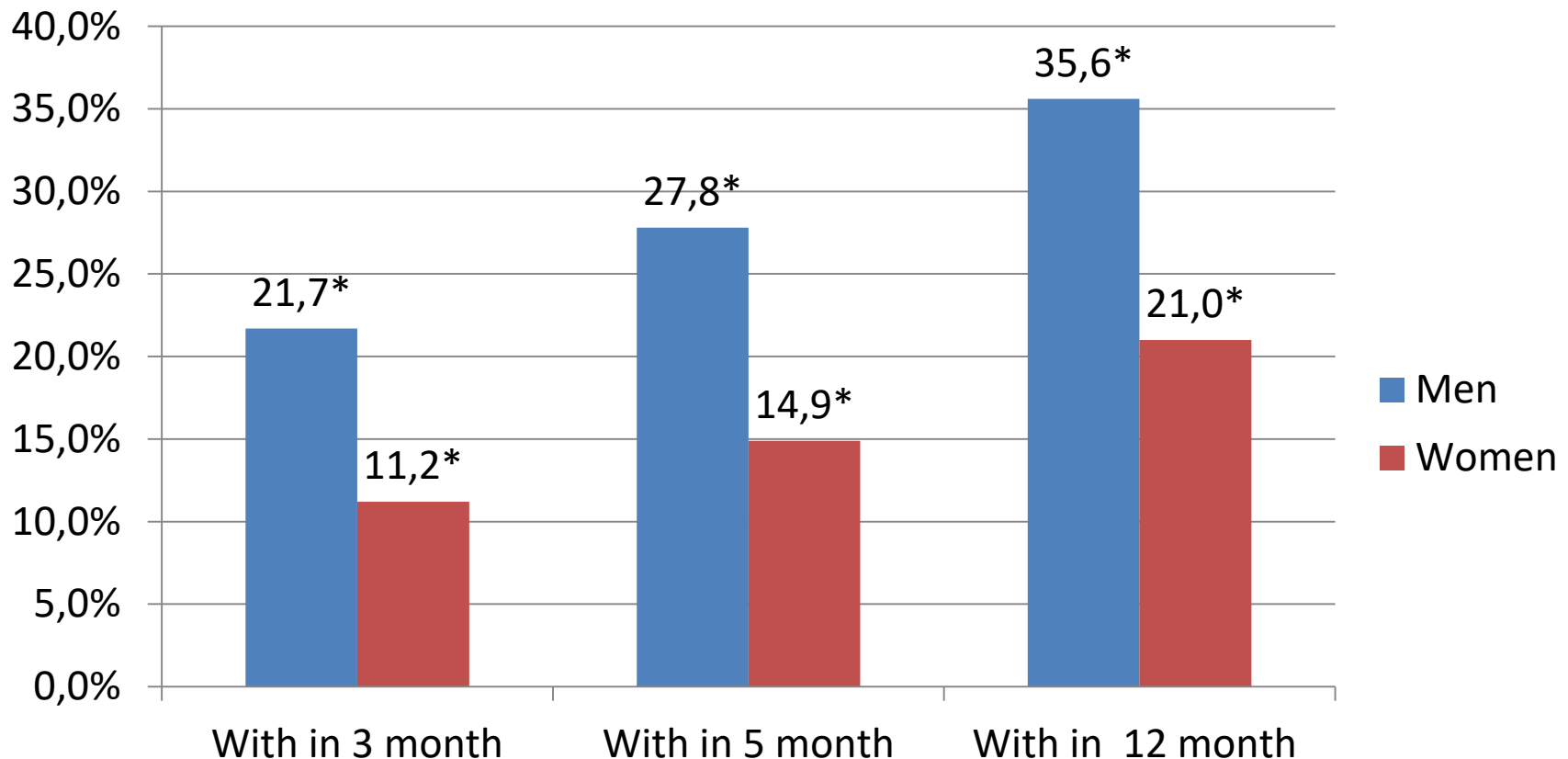
## (Cox regression: Hazard ratios)

	ED-revisit within 21 days	ED-revisit within 30 days	ED-revisit within 90 days	ED-revisit without time limit
	<i>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</i>	<i>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</i>	<i>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</i>	<i>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</i>
Gender (male)	<b>1.52</b> (1.40-1.65)	<b>1.16</b> (1.12-1.20)	<b>1.07</b> (1.02-1.12)	<b>1.06</b> (1.04-1.08)
Age 70-79	<b>0.72</b> (0.65-0.81)	Non-significant	<b>1.21</b> (1.12-1.30)	<b>1.33</b> (1.28-1.37)
Age 80-89	<b>0.48</b> (0.42-0.54)	<b>0.94</b> (0.89-0.99)	<b>1.32</b> (1.22-1.43)	<b>1.42</b> (1.37-1.47)
Age 90-112	<b>0.37</b> (0.29-0.46)	<b>0.81</b> (0.74-0.89)	<b>1.46</b> (1.30-1.64)	<b>1.39</b> (1.32-1.46)
Marital status (alone)	<b>0.68</b> (0.61-0.76)	Non-significant	<b>1.11</b> (1.05-1.18)	<b>1.06</b> (1.03-1.09)
Marital status (widower)	<b>0.76</b> (0.69-0.84)	Non-significant	Non-significant	<b>1.04</b> (1.01-1.06)

## Hip fractures (n=1053) divided by gender and years



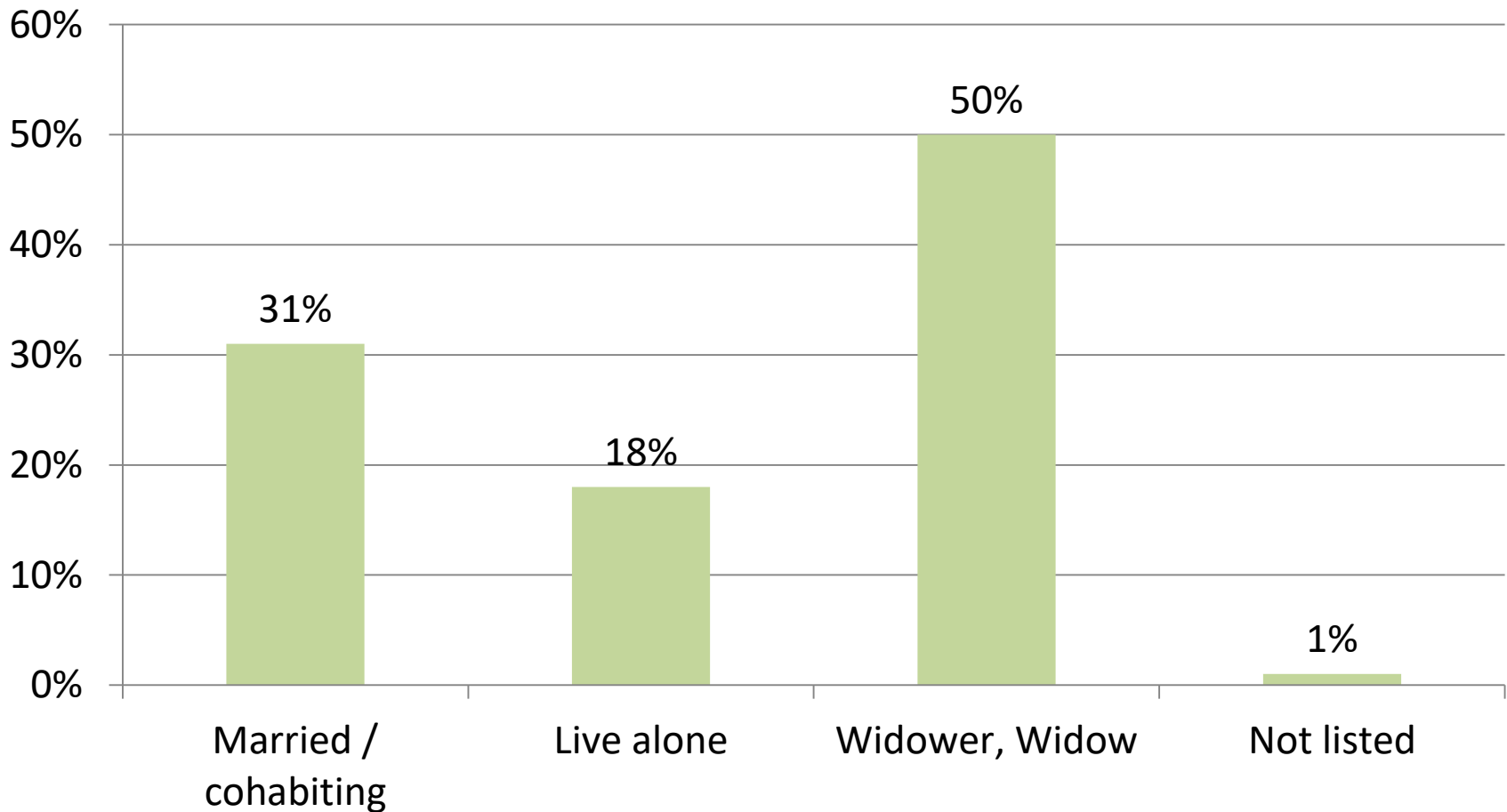
## Cumulative mortality rate [%]



\*P<0,05

# Marital status of fracture patients

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# Revisits of elderly to the ED

Visits to ED  
last 30 days  
44%

Hospital stay  
within last 90  
days  
65%

Revisits to ED 27%  
n=18154

Admitted to  
the hospital  
42%

Discharged  
home  
55%

# Age categories and gender of revisits 67 years and older at the ED 2008-2012. (n=18.154)

Age categories***	Revisits men (%)	Revisits women (%)	Total (%)
Age 67-69	14,5	10,3	12,3
Age 70-74	22,3	20,1	21,2
Age 75-79	23,4	23,9	23,7
Age 80-84	23,1	22,1	22,6
Age 85-89	12,2	16,9	14,7
Age 90-94	3,7	5,7	4,7
95 and older	0,7	1,0	0,9

\*\*\*  $p < 0,001$  Chi-square test.

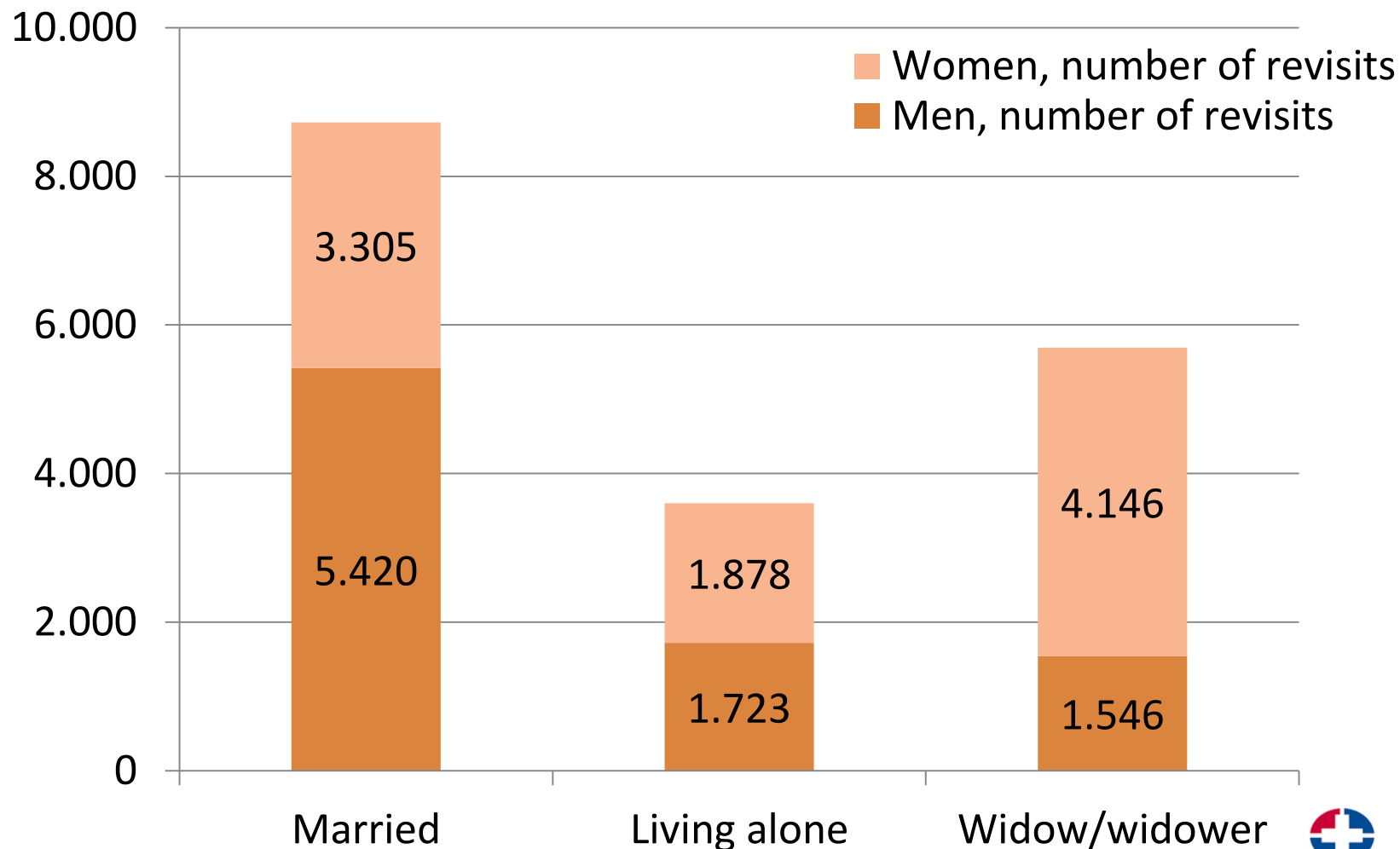
Ingibjörg Sigurpórsdóttir MS thesis 2014

## Arrival time and gender of revisits

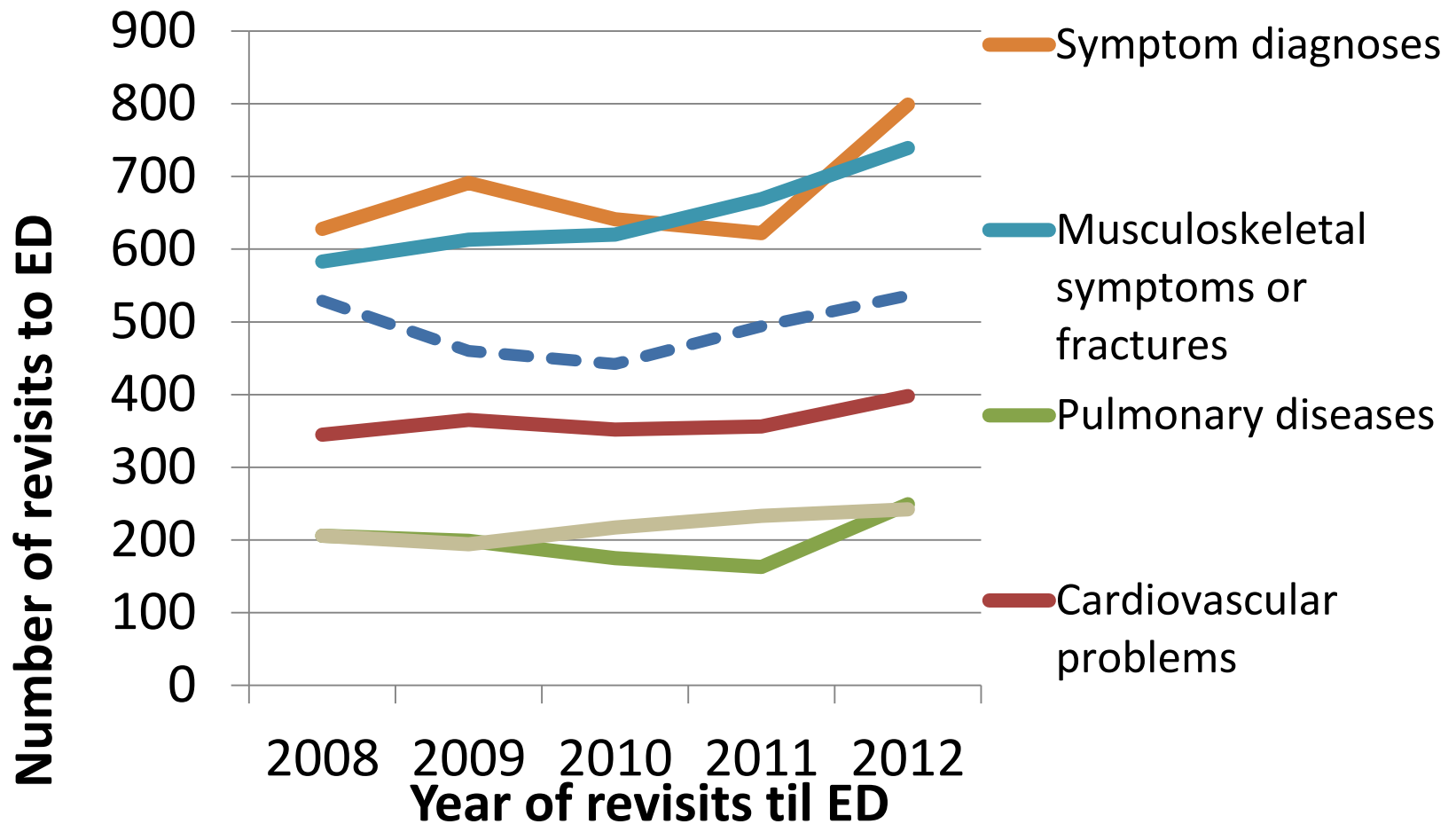
Arrival time***	Revisits men (%)	Revisits women (%)	Total
00:00-07:59	12,0	8,8	10,3
08:00-15:59	58,4	59,3	58,9
16:00-23:59	29,6	31,9	30,8

\*\*\*  $p < 0,001$  Chi-square test.

# Marital status adults, 67 years and older, at revisits at the ED



# The most common causes of revisits by ICD-10 diagnosis



# Referrals ratio and predictors for referrals to nurse-led clinics after ED revisit 2011-2012

	Odds ratio 95% CI
<b>Woman</b>	2,11 (1,24-3,58)
<b>Living alone, Widow/Widower</b>	2,45 (1,48-4,05)
<b>Capital area of Reykjavik</b>	3,19 (1,17-8,66)
<b>Age</b>	1,03 (1,01-1,06)
<b>Symptom diagnosis</b>	2,04 (1,36-3,06)
<b>Musculoskeletal problems</b>	1,56 (1,01-2,41)
<b>Pulmonary diseases</b>	4,17 (2,53-6,88)
<b>Cardiovascular problems</b>	1,80( 1,07-3,03)

# Implementing research results – elderly at the ED

- Men
  - Single living
  - Younger
  - Fewer diagnoses
  - Cardiovascular diseases
  - Admitted
  - Earlier revisits
  - No referral to NLC
  - Shorter hospital stay
  - Higher mortality after hip-fracture
- Women
  - Married
  - Older
  - Multiple diagnoses
  - Musculoskeletal problems
  - Discharged home
  - Referrals to NLC
  - Longer hospital stay
  - Lower mortality after hip-fracture

# What are we doing now!

- Hip-fracture protocol
- Implementing delirium screening tools (DOS, CAM)
- Screening and assessment tool (Inter-RAI)
  - to identify and address the needs of high risk older adults
  - ED Screener – all seniors 75 years and older
  - ED Contact Assessment –positive on the ED-screener

## What are we doing now!

- Geriatric Emergency Management Nurse (GEM)
- Staff education in caring for older adults and an elder-friendly culture
- Collaboration with the Canadian Foundation for Healthcare Improvement and Canadian Frailty Network
  - support, education and collection of data

The future...

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... is bright



