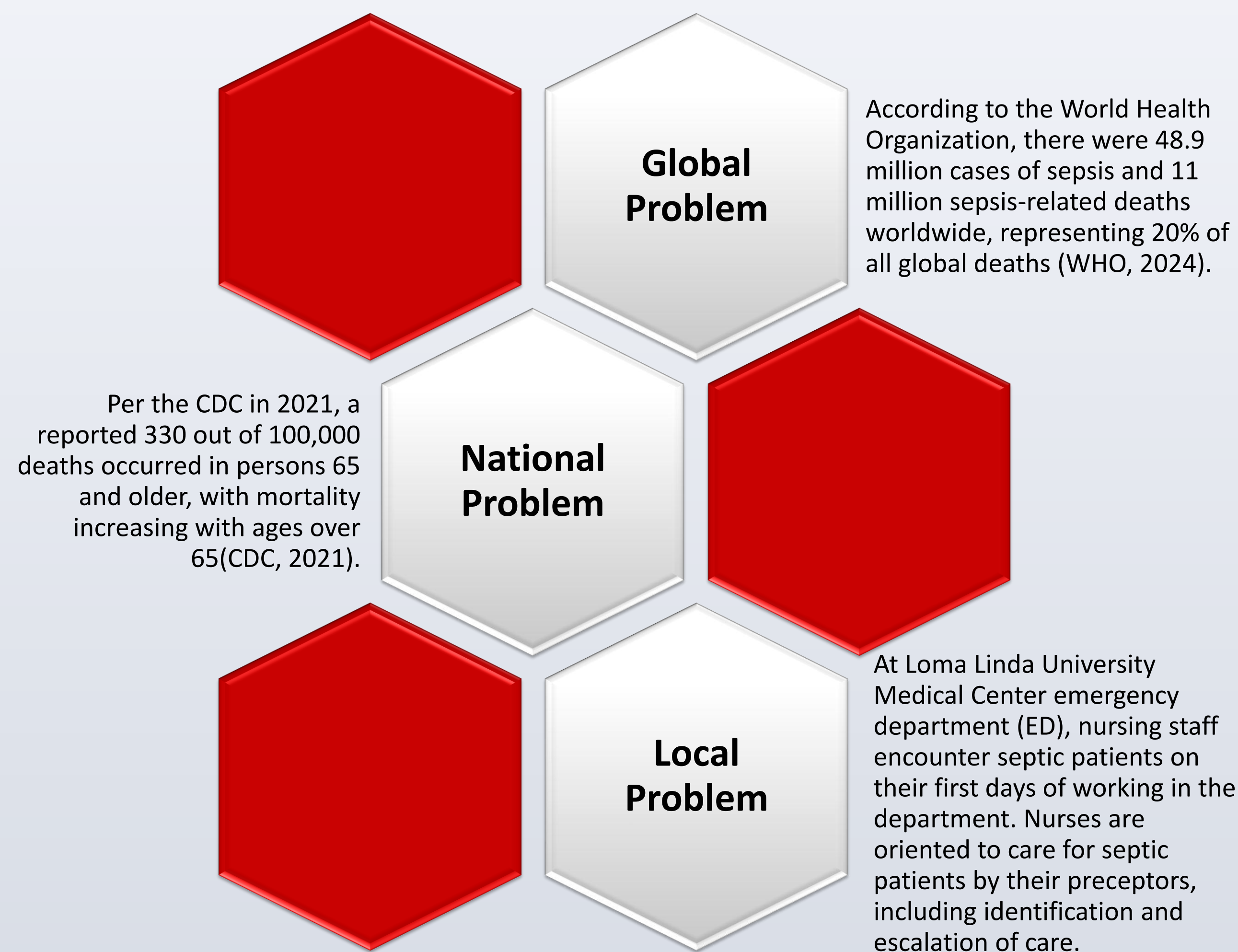




Sepsis Education in the Emergency Department

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND



PICOT

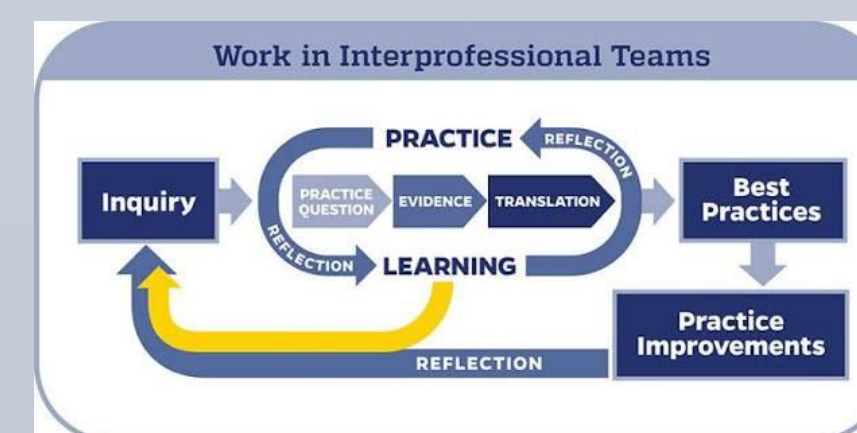
For emergency department nurses (P), will sepsis-specific education (I) compared to current practice (C) result in improved knowledge, faster detection, and confidence in providing sepsis care and inclusion of the education into nursing practice (O) over a two-month period (T)?

Project Purpose

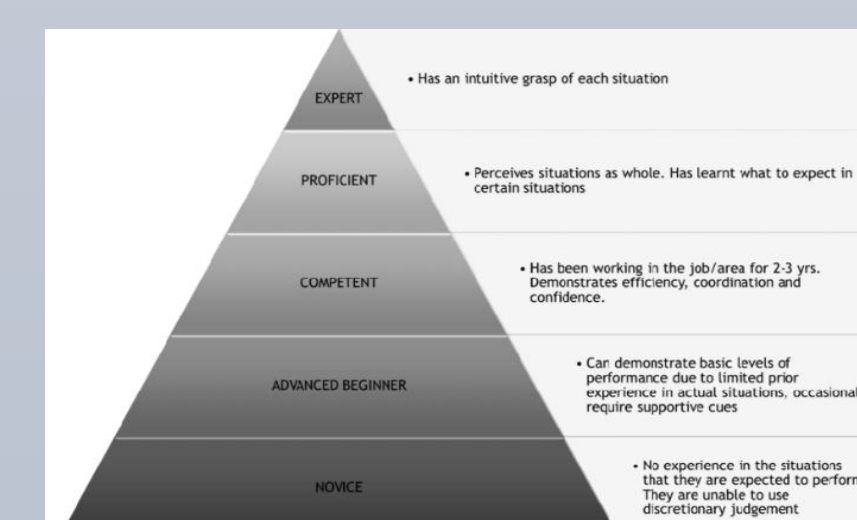
To evaluate the effectiveness of a sepsis-specific educational program in improving knowledge, confidence, early recognition, and management of sepsis among newly hired and new graduate emergency department nurses.

Theoretical Framework

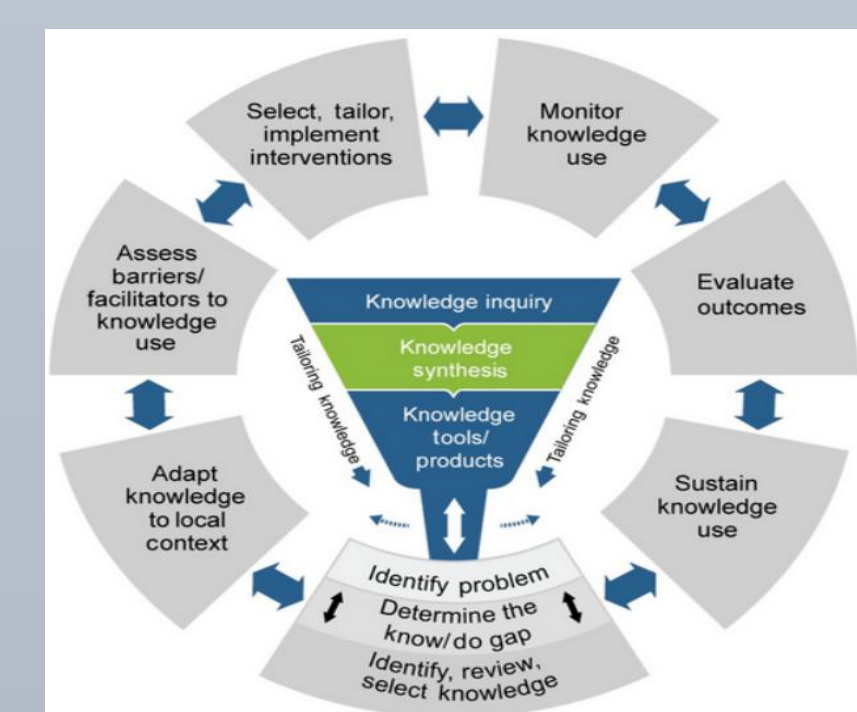
Johns Hopkins Evidence-Based Practice Model: The JHEBP model is an essential tool in translating literature into real practice and has been shown to be effective with projects that involve educating nurses on processes.



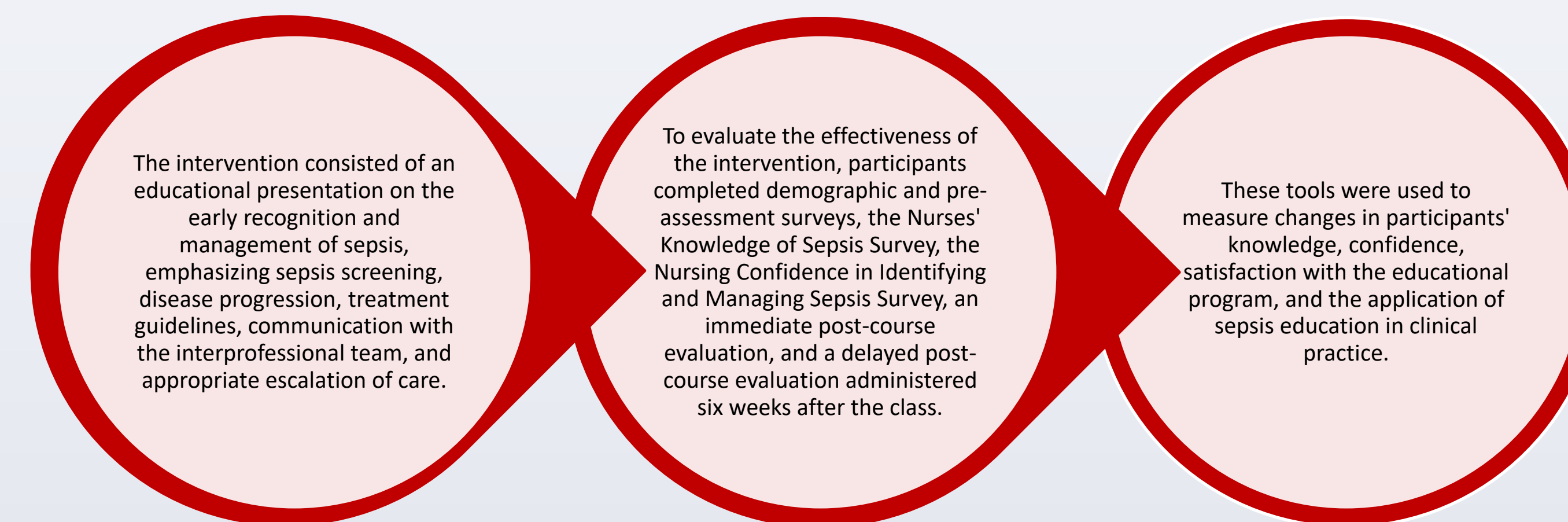
Benner's Novice to Expert Theory: New graduate/newly hired nurses are considered novice practitioners; targeted education and clinical experience support their progression toward greater competence and independent clinical decision-making.



Knowledge to Action Theory: Guided the translation of evidence on sepsis education into clinical practice through a targeted educational intervention.



METHODS

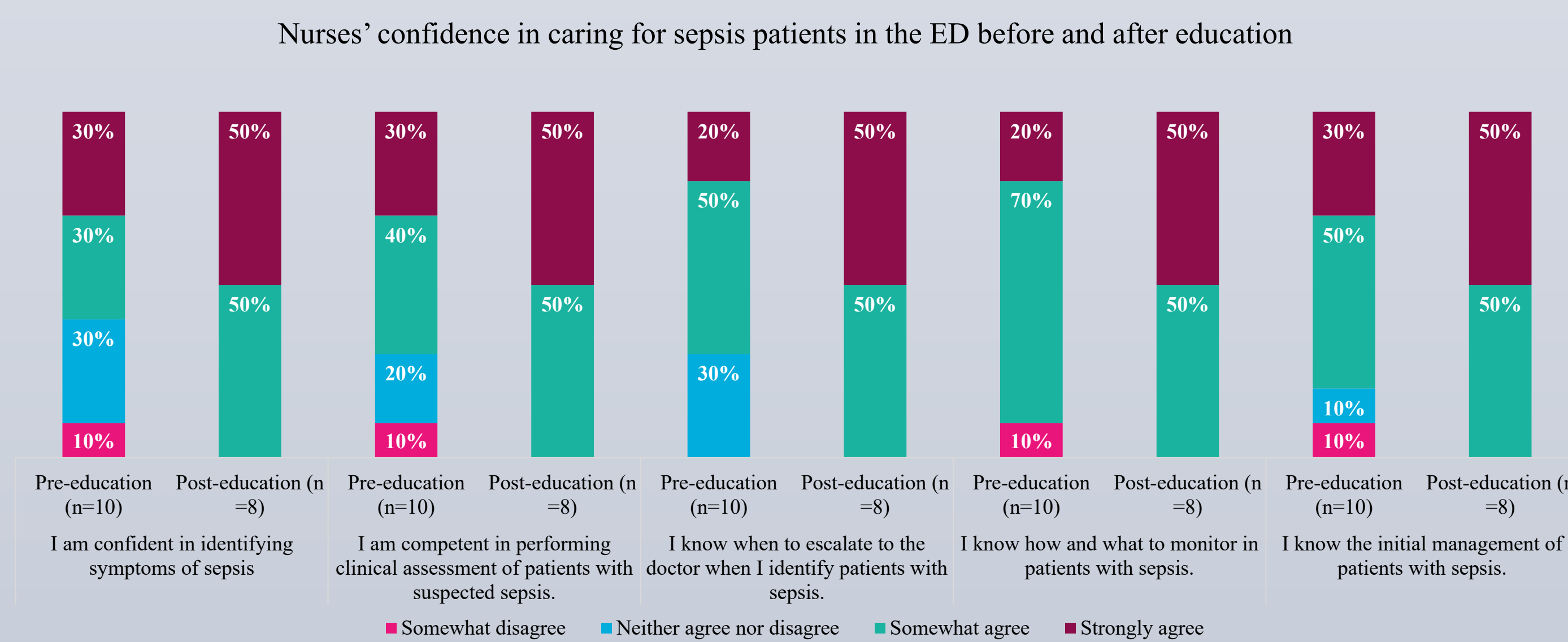


RESULTS

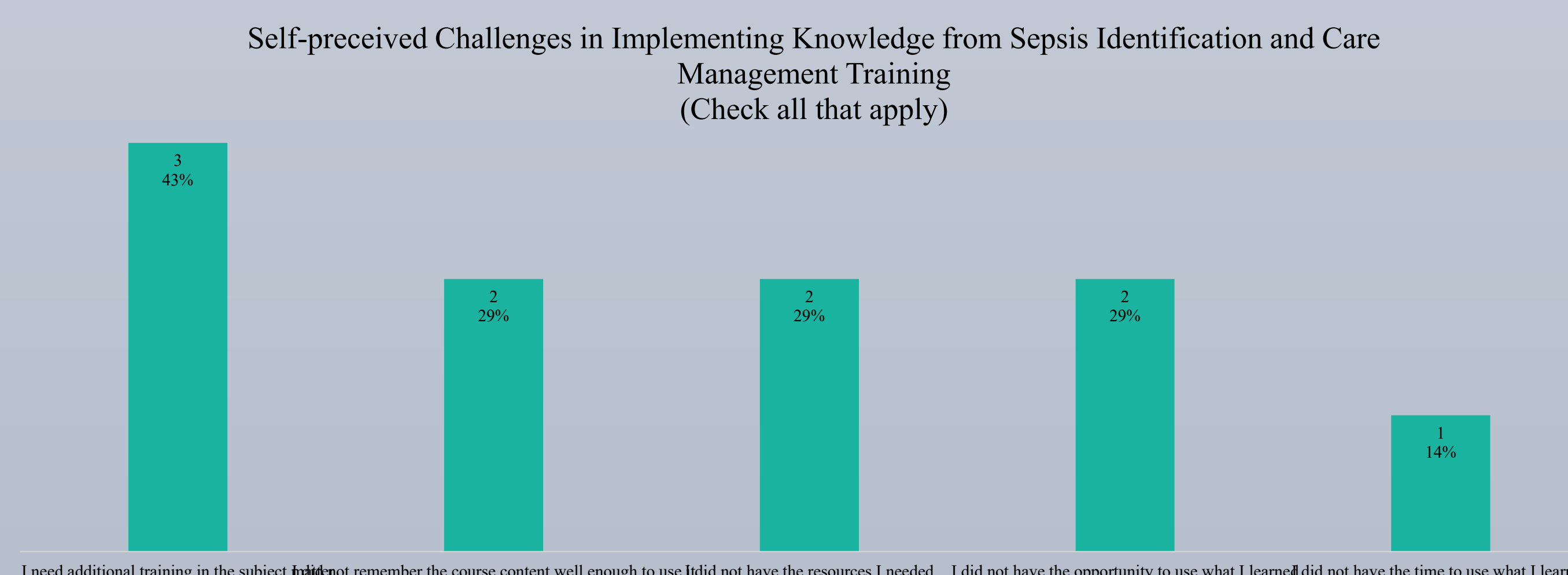
- Aim 1:** Assess nurses' knowledge of sepsis in the ED before and immediately after education.

Nurses' knowledge of sepsis in the ED before and after education			
Pre-education		Post-education	
N = 10	Median (Min-Max): 90.0 (73.3 - 100 - 100.0)	N = 8	Median (Min-Max): 86.7 (80.0 - 100.0)
Sample Size	Knowledge Score	Sample Size	Knowledge Score

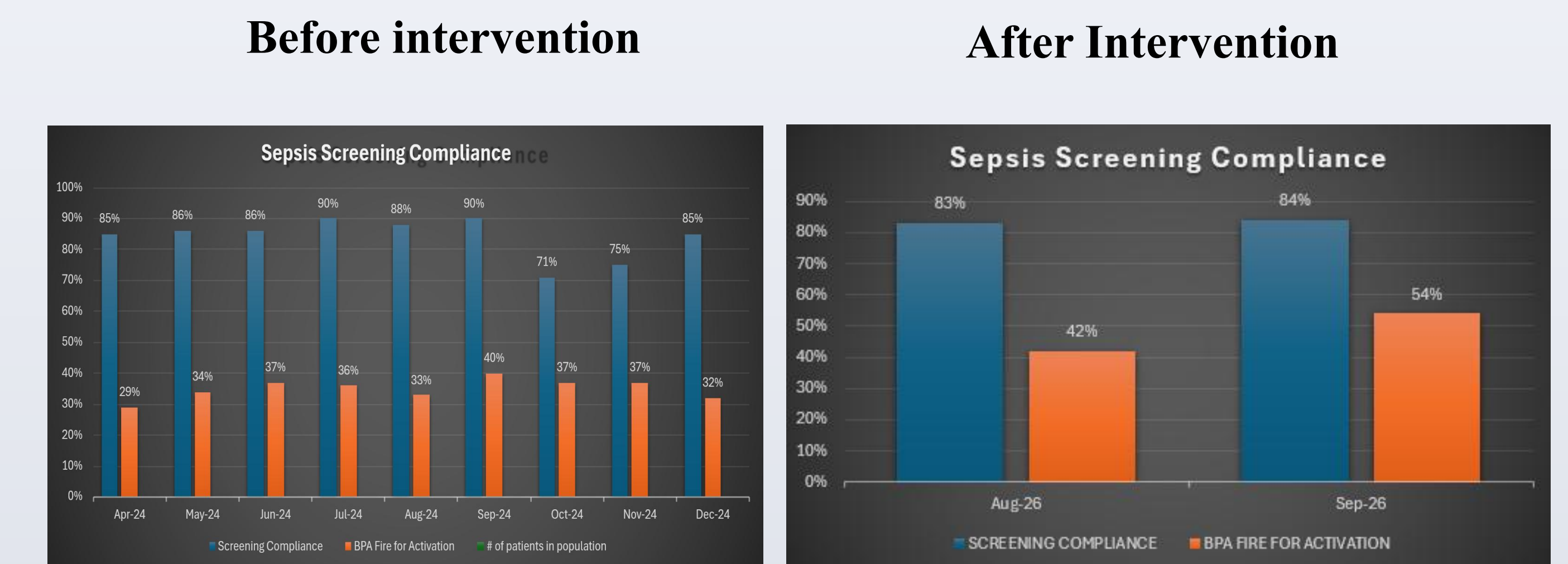
- Aim 2:** Assess nurses' confidence in caring for sepsis patients in the ED before and immediately after education.



- Aim 3:** Assess the nurse's perception of the effectiveness of the sepsis training module immediately after education.



- Aim 4:** Evaluate screening and sepsis activation rates before and 6 weeks after education.



CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE

- Sepsis education for ED nurses has the potential to directly improve patient outcomes by promoting early recognition and confident, evidence-based response.
- By addressing the current knowledge gap, this project aims to strengthen nursing practice, shorten time to treatment, and contribute to better survival rates for septic patients in the ED.
- Further implications as a result of this project include standardized education that will be utilized institution-wide, providing a higher quality standard of sepsis care.
- Due to a small sample size, recommendations to educate the ED staff as a whole would deem most effective to evaluate the current state of the department and further educational needs.

REFERENCES



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- Dr. Eric Chao
- Shannon Canright, MSN, RN, TCRN, MICN

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