

Role of the Emergency Nurse with Task Shifting/Sharing in Mind

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Backgrounds

- Japan's emergency medical services are facing a variety of challenges, including an increased burden on medical professionals.
- The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare is promoting task shifting/sharing so that each profession can maximize its capabilities.

Methods

- I conducted a cross-sectional online, anonymous survey among doctors, nurses, and paramedics who were working in emergency medicine over three years with a self-administered questionnaire.
- Surveyed from December 2021 to January 2022 regarding the extent to which doctors, nurses, and hospital paramedics should each play 25 necessary roles in emergency medicine. I used 4-point Likert scale.

Objective

- The purpose of this study is to clarify the role that emergency nurses should play in order to achieve a higher level of expertise in cooperation and collaboration with multiple professions, with a view to task shifting/sharing among healthcare professionals engaged in emergency care.

What is task shifting/sharing?

- Shift or share of tasks under the consensus of medical professionals.



Ex.



- Nurses perform tracheal intubation, which used to be performed by doctor, thereby reducing the burden on them.

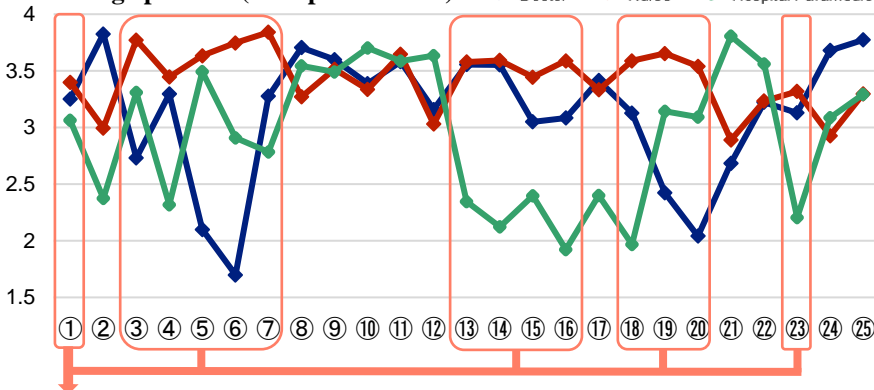
Results

Respondent (the number of people and years of clinical experience)

1,905 → 1,888 (Excluded 17 cases that did not match participation criteria)

- Doctor 119 (17.76 ± 9.66)
- Nurse 354 (16.67 ± 7.79)
- Paramedic 1,415 (11.15 ± 5.33)

Average per role (each professional)

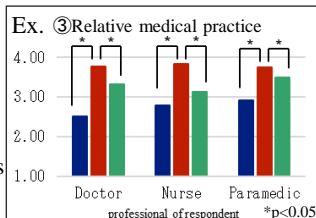


Two-way analysis of variance

※Professionals that play the role and professionals of respondent had the interaction effects.

- ③Relative medical practice
- ⑥Daily life support
- ⑦Psychological care of patients and families
- ⑯Inter-departmental collaboration
- ⑱Support for life after discharge

These five roles had significantly higher scores for nurses among three professions of respondent ($p < 0.05$).



【25 necessary roles in emergency medicine】

- ① Judgment of urgency
- ② Judgment of severity
- ③ Relative medical practice
- ④ Absolute medical assistance
- ⑤ Relative medical assistance
- ⑥ Daily life support
- ⑦ Psychological care of patients and families
- ⑧ Initial response (pre-hospital care)
- ⑨ In-transit care (pre-hospital care)
- ⑩ Disaster triage
- ⑪ Lifesaving treatment during disaster
- ⑫ Wide-area medical transport during disaster
- ⑬ Coordination for resolving ethical issues
- ⑭ Decision-making support
- ⑮ Inter-professional collaboration
- ⑯ Inter-departmental collaboration
- ⑰ Cooperation with social welfare organizations
- ⑱ Support for life after discharge
- ⑲ Environmental coordination
- ⑳ Maintenance and preparation of emergency medical supplies
- ㉑ Instruction of first aid to the general citizen
- ㉒ Instruction of first aid to medical staff
- ㉓ Coordination of work environment
- ㉔ Research related to emergency medical care
- ㉕ Activities in academic organizations

Discussion/Conclusion

- With task shifting/sharing in mind, Five roles, [Relative medical practice], [Daily life support], [Psychological care of patients and families], [Inter-departmental collaboration], and [Support for life after discharge] were significantly expected to be played by nurses compared to doctors and hospital paramedics.
- Emergency nurses were expected to provide multifaceted care that included not only physical aspects, but also mental and social aspects, as well as family members.