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Physician and Nurse Acceptance of Technicians to Screen for Geriatric Syndromes in the Emergency Department

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Abstract:

Introduction: The objective of this study was to evaluate emergency medicine physician and nurse acceptance of nonnurse, nonphysician screening for geriatric syndromes.



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Methods: This was a single-center emergency department (ED) survey of physicians and nurses after an 8-month project. Geriatric technicians were paid medical student research assistants evaluating consenting ED patients older than 65 years for cognitive dysfunction, fall risk, or functional decline. The primary objective of this anonymous survey was to evaluate ED nurse and physician perceptions about the geriatric screener feasibility and barriers to implementation. In addition, as a secondary objective, respondents reported ongoing geriatric screening efforts independent of the research screeners.

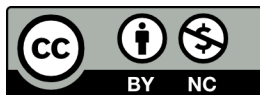
Results: The survey was completed by 72% of physicians and 33% of nurses. Most nurses and physicians identified geriatric technicians as beneficial to patients without impeding ED throughput. Fewer than 25% of physicians routinely screen for any geriatric syndromes. Nurses evaluated for fall risk significantly more often than physicians, but no other significant differences were noted in ongoing screening efforts.

Conclusion: Dedicated geriatric technicians are perceived by nurses and physicians as beneficial to patients with the potential to improve patient safety and clinical outcomes. Most nurses and physicians are not currently screening for any geriatric syndromes. [West J Emerg Med. 2011;12(4):489–495.]

Supporting material:

Appendix 1
Appendix 2

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Physician and Nurse Acceptance of Technicians to Screen for Geriatric Syndromes in the Emergency Department

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INTRODUCTION

In 1900, just 5% of the population was older than 65 years; today it is 17% and projected to reach 25% by 2051.¹ Emergency departments (ED) will be caring for increasing volumes of geriatric patients for decades.² Older adults often face social isolation and economic stressors just as their health is challenged with increasing frailty and comorbid illness.³ Geriatric patient pathology presents particular challenges as signs and symptoms are frequently atypical and layered with multiple confounding socioeconomic and chronic disease influences. These barriers result in prolonged ED length of stay and increased resource utilization.^{4,5} Recently, improving older adult care has been the focus for the development of emergency medicine (EM) quality indicators and revised graduate medical education curricula.^{6–8} Responding to this demographic imperative with structural and procedural innovations will be a

challenge to EM, which will require heightened efforts at evidence-based surveillance and intervention.⁹

The historic charge of EM has been to expeditiously recognize life-threatening conditions in order to rapidly intervene and appropriately “disposition” patients.¹⁰ Within these objectives, emergency physicians have long recognized the unique challenges geriatric adults represent.^{11–13} Despite this awareness, busy physicians operating in crowded EDs too often fail to recognize occult dementia, delirium, or high-risk fallers.^{14–18} For example, up to 40% of adults older than 65 years in the ED will demonstrate an abnormal mental status, including 10% with delirium, but nurses and clinicians will fail to recognize up to 80% of these patients.^{14,16,17,19–21} Similarly, 27% of older adults will have suffered a standing-level fall each year; however, when these patients present to the ED, they rarely receive guideline-directed care to prevent subsequent

injurious falls.^{18,22} Whether these missed opportunities result from insufficient training, lack of well-accepted quality indicators, personnel indifference, or crowding is not clear. What is clear is that missed opportunities to intervene can adversely impact mortality and ED recidivism.^{16,23–25} In addition, patients expect EM to participate in preventive medicine when possible, and the Society for Academic Emergency Medicine Preventive Medicine Task Force has identified several geriatric-specific efforts to undertake.^{26,27}

In the past, older adult emergency care models have been used to identify occult cognitive dysfunction and poor short-term prognosis.^{28,29} These surveillance programs relied upon nurse or physician participation to evaluate patients beyond their presenting complaint. Since then, brief screening tools have been derived and partially validated in the ED for cognitive dysfunction, falls, and prognostic decline.^{20,21,30–32} Geriatric syndromes have been defined as “multifactorial health conditions that occur when the accumulated effects of impairments in multiple systems render [an older] person vulnerable to situational changes.”³³ The mechanistic concept of geriatric syndromes is elusive to study, since it does not often result from deterioration of 1 organ system, but instead results from a constellation of age-related changes.^{3,34} Although physicians and nurses are best equipped to administer and appropriately interpret geriatric syndrome screening tools, staffing and patient volumes often preclude lengthy one-on-one encounters. The perception that ED screening tools are complicated and time-consuming can further impede their use by busy nurses and physicians.

Inserting cheaper, readily available personnel with responsibilities limited to older adult screening using simple, validated tools may be 1 widely applicable solution to effective surveillance for modifiable age-related disease processes. The objective of the current study was to evaluate EM nurse and physician acceptance of a “geriatric technician” for screening older patients. A secondary objective was to assess ongoing physician and nurse screening for geriatric syndromes.

METHODS

Study Design

We performed a cross-sectional survey of attending physicians and nurses at a single level I trauma center ED. At the time of the survey, the 4 geriatric technicians had been screening consenting adults older than 65 years for 40 hours per week for 8 months (July 2008–February 2009) for cognitive dysfunction, fall risk, and short-term functional decline. The geriatric technicians were premedical or medical students with an interest in older adult healthcare who were paid an hourly wage through research funds. The criterion standard for cognitive dysfunction was the Mini-Mental Status Examination,³⁵ while functional decline was determined by baseline and 3-month Older American Resources and Services activities of daily living.^{36,37} Initial fall-risk stratification was based upon a recent systematic review, while fall incidence was

determined by 3-month telephone follow-up.³⁰ This survey and the geriatric technician screening objectives were approved by the institutional review board.

Study Setting and Population

Our ED evaluates 84,000 adult patients annually of which 18% are older than 65 years. In February 2009, our ED consisted of 103 full-time nurses and 29 faculty physicians, all of whom were EM board certified or board eligible. Nurses and faculty received no in-service training before the initiation of geriatric technician screening, but they did receive an e-mail notification that individuals would be approaching them to evaluate their older adult patients for potential inclusion in ongoing research projects. The ED staff was otherwise unaware of the geriatric technician objectives or findings. Geriatric technician screening worked around clinical care, endeavoring never to impede patient care or ED flow.

Survey Content and Administration

Attending physicians were provided an 8-item survey (Appendix 1; online only) pertaining to the ED management of geriatric patients at a faculty meeting. No resident physicians were surveyed. During day, evening, and overnight shifts, nurses completed the same survey except for question 8, which was changed to reflect nursing experience. Both nurse and physician responses were anonymously placed into a closed collection box with no identifiers.

Measures

The primary outcome was the proportion of respondents who found the geriatric technician role acceptable and feasible. The secondary outcome was the proportion of respondents reporting independent screening for selected geriatric syndromes.

Data Analysis

All data were entered into a Microsoft Excel database (Excel 2007; Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, Washington). The data were analyzed to determine proportions amenable to geriatric technician screening and the proportion with ongoing self-reported geriatric screening efforts. Likert responses were collapsed into 2 categories: favorable/neutral and unfavorable by combining the first 3 response choices into 1 category labeled “favorable” versus the latter 2 choices labeled “unfavorable.” Percentages with 95% confidence intervals were then computed with SPSS (version 16.0; SPSS Inc, Chicago, Illinois). Nurse and physician responses were compared with χ^2 tests with significance defined as a 2-sided $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

The survey was completed by 21 physicians and 34 nurses for an overall response rate of 42%, including 72% of physicians and 33% of nurses (Table 1). Most physicians (71%; 95% confidence interval [CI], 52%–91%) and nurses (85%;

Table 1. Population demographics.

	Total	Completed survey, No. (%)	Clinical experience, No. (%)			
			<1 y	1–5 y	6–10 y	>10 y
Physicians	29	21 (72)	4 (14)	5 (17)	3 (10)	9 (31)
Nurses	103	34 (33)	7 (21)	12 (35)	5 (15)	10 (29)

Table 2. Physician and nurse assessment of geriatric technician screening upon patient care.

Response	No.	Percentage
Very positive	25	45
Somewhat positive	16	29
Neutral	12	22
Somewhat negative	1	2
Very negative	1	2

Table 3. Physician and nurse assessment of geriatric technician screening upon patient safety.

Response	No.	Percentage
Very positive	27	49
Somewhat positive	19	34
Neutral	8	15
Somewhat negative	0	0
Very negative	1	2

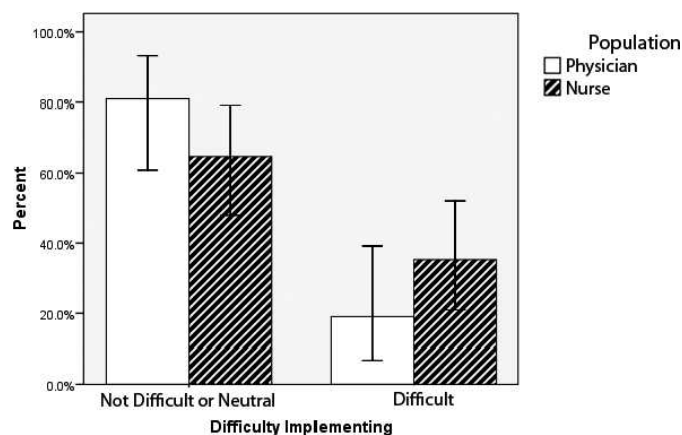
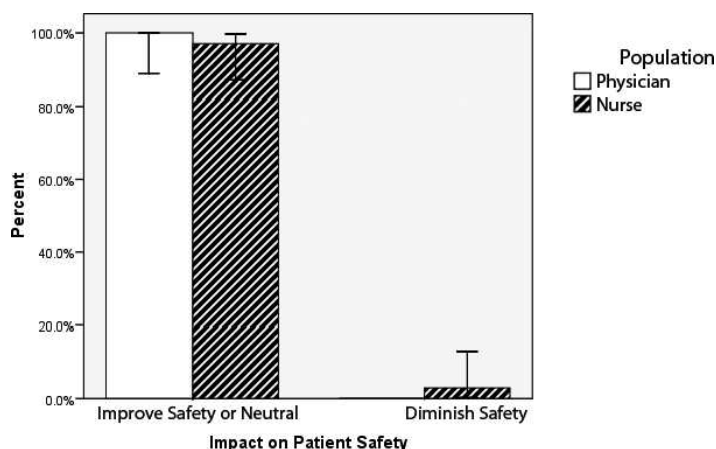
Table 4. Physician and nurse assessment of difficulty in implementing a geriatric technician screening program.

Response	No.	Percentage
Not difficult	7	13
Slightly difficult	14	26
Neutral	19	34
Somewhat difficult	5	9
Extremely difficult	10	18

95% CI, 73%–97%) identified geriatric technician screening as an overall benefit to older ED patients. In analyzing perceived delays in ED throughput, physician (0%; 95% CI, 0%–4%) and nurse (18%; 95% CI, 5%–30%) responses differed nonsignificantly on whether geriatric technician screening prolonged the ED length of stay. Most respondents believed that geriatric technician screening would have a positive effect on patient care (Table 2) and patient safety (Table 3), but one third were neutral regarding the level of difficulty in implementing this clinical strategy (Table 4).

Few physicians or nurses identified barriers to geriatric technician screening for geriatric syndromes in the ED (Figures 1–3, which include 95% CI). While most physicians and nurses

believed that a geriatric technician would enhance patient safety and improve patient care, 35% of nurses and 19% of physicians believe that such a role would be difficult to implement in most EDs. In free-text responses, the respondents who believed that this model would be more difficult to implement elsewhere listed personnel shortages and budget shortfalls as their rationale for these implementation problems. Fewer than 5% of physicians or nurses felt that geriatric technician screening would adversely impact older adult patient safety or overall clinical care (Table 5). With the exception of nursing screening for fall risk, neither

**Figure 1.** Perceived difficulty implementing the geriatric technician model. All survey respondents answered this question (physicians = 21, nurses = 34).**Figure 2.** Perceived impact of geriatric technician screening on patient safety. All survey respondents answered this question (physicians = 21, nurses = 34).

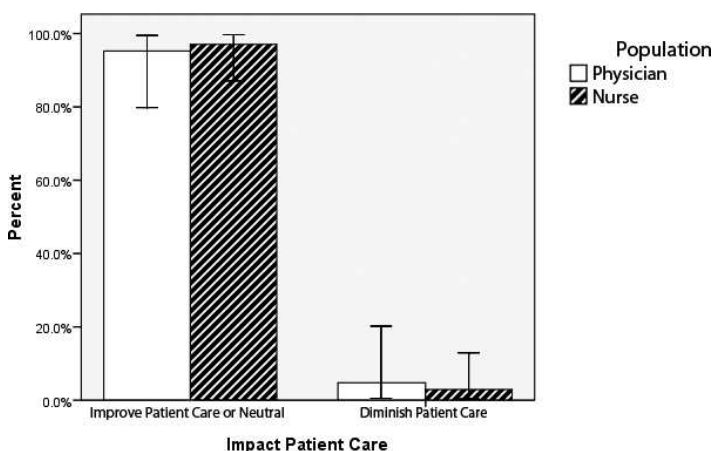


Figure 3. Perceived impact of geriatric technician screening on overall patient care. All survey respondents answered this question (physicians = 21, nurses = 34).

nurses nor physicians reported significant ongoing geriatric syndrome screening efforts using validated instruments (Table 6). Nurses reported significantly more falls screening than physicians, but no other significant differences were noted between physicians and nurses.

DISCUSSION

This study demonstrates that most nurses and physicians do not believe that screening older adults for prevalent geriatric syndromes is outside the realm of EM. However, our results suggest that fewer than 25% of EM physicians and 30% of

nurses are currently screening for prevalent geriatric syndromes. After exposure to a dedicated individual without ancillary responsibilities to screen older adults for prevalent geriatric syndromes, most EM physicians and nurses recognize a potential overall benefit to patient safety and clinical outcomes. On the other hand, a substantial proportion of the respondents were equivocal about the degree of difficulty entailed in establishing a geriatric technician screening protocol.

The current screening model limited evaluation to 3 geriatric syndromes: cognitive dysfunction, falls, and functional decline. Older adults offer many other opportunities for screening including pneumococcal and influenza vaccinations,^{26,38-42} depression,⁴³⁻⁴⁶ sensory deficits,^{34,47,48} home safety,^{49,50} polypharmacy,^{51,52} frailty,⁵³ elder neglect or abuse,⁵⁴ or malnutrition.^{55,56} In an era of daily ED crowding with prolonged length of stays, time is less of an obstacle than personnel resources.

Although not evaluated, the geriatric technician model may improve patient satisfaction through enhanced attention to time-consuming issues and effective time management during lengthy ED evaluations.⁵⁷ No interventions were evaluated in the current screening model, which was an acceptability assessment. However, the geriatric technician offers valuable risk-stratification information upon which clinicians can modify decision making and initiate protocols to activate nursing, social work, and case-manager resources. For example, 4 EM geriatric prognostic instruments incorporate self-reported memory problems or objectively detected cognitive dysfunction in assessing for the risk of short-term

Table 5. Perspectives on geriatric syndrome screening in ED (emergency department).*

	Outside the realm of emergency medicine, No. (%)	Geriatric syndrome screening already performed, No. (%)	Screening will delay ED throughput, No. (%)	Screening will not improve outcomes, No. (%)	Cost prohibitive, No. (%)	Screening too invasive for patients, No. (%)
Physicians (n = 21)	1 (5)	0 (0)	1 (5)	1 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Nurses (n = 34)	1 (3)	1 (3)	2 (6)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)

* All survey respondents answered this question (physicians = 21, nurses = 34).

Table 6. Current geriatric screening in emergency department without geriatric technician, using validated tools.*

	Prognosis, No. (%; 95% CI)	Falls, No. (%; 95% CI)	Dementia, No. (%; 95% CI)	Vision, No. (%; 95% CI)	Hearing, No. (%; 95% CI)	Polypharmacy, No. (%; 95% CI)	Functional status, No. (%; 95% CI)	Immunizations, No. (%; 95% CI)
Physician (n = 21)	3 (14; 0-30)	4 (19; 2-36)	5 (24; 6-42)	2 (10; 0-22)	2 (10; 0-22)	4 (19; 2-36)	5 (24; 6-42)	3 (14; 0-30)
Nurses (n = 34)	8 (24; 9-38)	33 (97; 91-100) [†]	7 (21; 7-34)	6 (18; 5-30)	6 (18; 5-30)	5 (15; 3-27)	10 (29; 14-45)	7 (21; 7-34)

* All survey respondents answered this question (physicians = 21, nurses = 34). CI, confidence interval.

[†] P < 0.001.

functional decline, ED recidivism, or death.^{37,58–60} Expedited and reliable recognition of cognitive dysfunction via focused geriatric technician case finding might facilitate incorporation of these prognostic instruments into clinical decision making. Currently, EM physicians and nurses fail to diagnose most patients with dementia or delirium.^{14,16,17,19,61} Furthermore, when the diagnosis of cognitive dysfunction is not established in the ED, inpatient and outpatient providers often fail to make the diagnosis as well.^{61,62}

Another role that the geriatric technician could serve is as a 2-way communication conduit between the ED and older adult resources within the institution or community. In addition, the geriatric technician could perform a next-day phone follow-up to ascertain symptom improvement, medication compliance, follow-up scheduling, and ED satisfaction. Insufficient follow-up feedback to clinicians is a major barrier to improving patient safety.⁶³ Access to systems failures via this follow-up feedback loop could enhance clinicians' awareness and empower them to avoid similar issues in the future.

Common ED presentations resulting from geriatric syndromes include incontinence, pressure ulcers, falls, altered mental status, and functional decline. How might geriatric technician screening be incorporated into routine ED operations for older adults? One model would be to have geriatric technicians screen all older adults for cognitive dysfunction and fall risk by using validated instruments. For example, the geriatric technicians could have a non-critically ill patient complete the Short Blessed Test^{64,65} and a few fall-related questions²² (Appendix 2; online only) to identify subsets of patients at higher risk for occult dementia, delirium, or short-term injurious falls. The geriatric technician could then communicate findings to ED providers and family while helping to facilitate appropriate referrals to outpatient resources for definitive diagnostic testing and appropriate interventions. Since falls have recently been labeled as "never events" for which Medicare will not reimburse, reliable fall-risk stratification could provide patient-oriented benefit while simultaneously proving cost-effective.⁶⁶ Therefore, efficient and timely recognition of high-risk subsets may ultimately avoid some of these "never events" and ultimately prove cost-effective for hospitals while simultaneously improving ED care of older adults. Dementia is one of the strongest predictors of falls in older adults, but independent of fall risk, identifying potential cognitive impairment would empower clinicians to reinforce discharge planning with caregivers and facilitate late-stage life planning while patients still possess relatively intact decision-making capabilities.^{67,68}

LIMITATIONS

This study has several limitations. First, this was a convenience sampling of nurses and physicians from a single institution. Results may differ at other sites, based upon existing older adult screening protocols or staffing levels. Additionally, nurse survey response rates were low and the

sampling may not adequately reflect the perspectives of the entire ED nursing staff. Future geriatric technician screening efforts will most likely benefit from more active involvement of nursing research and leadership teams. Second, the geriatric technician role was not fully explained to healthcare providers in the trial period. A comprehensive introduction of the geriatric technician to nurse and physician staff would probably enhance awareness, recruitment, and incorporation into existing protocols. Third, the survey used was not validated and the reported results may not reflect actual practice. For example, cognitive dysfunction is often underrecognized by EM physicians, suggesting that dementia and/or delirium screening efforts are not routinely conducted.^{14,15} In addition, question 2 offered several general reasons why geriatric technician screening might be impractical, with the option to free text additional barriers not foreseen by the investigators, but additional obstacles undoubtedly exist. Furthermore, validated screening instruments for dementia,⁶⁹ falls,²² frailty,⁵³ and functional decline^{31,70} have yet to be developed for EM such that the self-reported use of validated instruments in our cohort most likely reflects a deficiency in geriatric medical knowledge.^{11,13} Fourth, responses were collected as a 5-item Likert scale and then collapsed into 2 post-hoc categories to simplify the data interpretation. Most respondents favored geriatric technician screening for the impact upon patient care and safety, while a substantial proportion were equivocal about the level of difficulty in implementing this case-finding protocol. Collapsing 5 category responses into 2 categories may therefore be an oversimplification of the results. Finally, screening results were not actually used in patient management decisions; therefore, the potential impact of positive or negative test results on clinical decision making or patient outcomes cannot be determined. We wanted to evaluate the acceptability of the geriatric technician for screening and felt that blinding clinicians to their ongoing activities would provide the most accurate measure of the geriatric technicians' unique contribution to ED information attainment. Nonetheless, without an interventional arm, we cannot evaluate whether such screening changes clinician behavior or patient-oriented outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Most EM nurses and physicians believe that an individual dedicated to screening older adults for prevalent geriatric syndromes would benefit overall clinical care without negatively impacting patient flow. Many nurses and physicians report screening for dementia, falls, functional status, polypharmacy, and functional decline despite lacking validated tools. Future research will need to demonstrate clinically important impact on outcomes or safety without significantly diminishing operational flow before widespread geriatric syndrome screening can be broadly recommended.

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Conflicts of Interest: By the *WestJEM* article submission agreement, all authors are required to disclose all affiliations, funding sources, and financial or management relationships that could be perceived as potential sources of bias. Dr Carpenter was supported by the Washington University Goldfarb Patient Safety Award. None of the other co-authors have any conflicts of interest to declare.

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