行政院及所屬各機關出國報告

(出國類別:研究)

急診病患到院前救護及創傷護理

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摘要

此次出國進修主要在實習急診護理中的創傷護理,及見習有關病患到院前 護理模式,經多方了解與聯繫後,得知美國東岸馬里蘭州的 Baltimore city 與西 岸的加州大學洛杉磯分校醫學中心在緊急醫療系統及急診創傷救護系統方面已 具規模,且有訓練及實習課程,決定前往實習。

Baltimore city 的治安據聞在全美排名最後第二名,downtown 內黑人居多,生活水準低落,槍枝及藥物氾濫問題嚴重,間接造成緊急醫療系統及公共衛生問題研究的發達,此次有幸見習了當地最主要的三家醫學中心的創傷單位及急診。並實際參與當地緊急救護出勤任務,了解當地緊急救護人員在到院前救護之訓練及實際出勤情況,加州大學洛杉磯分校醫學中心亦是世界頂尖的醫院,洛杉磯縣、市的緊急救護系統益蓬勃發展。茲將此次進修結果分別以創傷護理概念、醫院簡介、實習單位簡介、護理人員角色功能說明與訓練、心得報告、及對本院及單位發展計畫作一說明,期能協助院內創傷醫療制度之建立,及提升急診到院前救護之服務品質,以收他山之石之效。

二、進修目的:

- 1. 瞭解到院前救護中護理人員之角色及任務與技能。
- 瞭解到院前死亡病患之急救護理及其家屬心理社會方面之整 體性護理。
- 學習重大災難及大量傷患事件,護理管理者與護理人員之角 色與任務。
- 4. 瞭解篩檢護理人員之養成教育及在職訓練之現況。

創傷護理概念:

在創傷護理理論訓練課程中,首要的是 EMS 系統介紹,一個良好的 EMS 系統不僅是國家社會福利的一項重要指標,更是緊急醫療發展的一項重要依據,因此 Trauma Theory 首先談到的是緊急救護系統與急診的關係,其次提到了 Head Trauma、 Blunt Trauma、 SIRS(systemic infection response syndrome)、 Trauma Nutrition Support 等等;此類的訓練課程皆為在職的創傷護理人員所開辦,且為小班制,較能達到雙相溝通的目的。課程中亦強調護理倫理及創傷急救時工作人員可能面臨的法律問題,提醒最大的司法危機在家屬,隨時都不要忘記家屬是潛在的可能告妳的人。創傷病患的飲食亦強調要儘早讓病患由口進食,腸道營養比

實習醫院簡介

- \ R. Adams. Cowley Shock Trauma Center

是屬於 University of Maryland Medical Institution 內的一棟完整的創傷中心,整棟六樓建築皆為創傷醫學的殿堂,其中包含了 Trauma resuscitation unite 10 床,手術室 5 間,POR 8 床,Multiple trauma ICU,Intermittent ICU,Acute care unite 及出院病人後的門診與復健中心,是全美數一數二的創傷中心,在 Emergency medical service system 分級中是屬於最高級的 The primary adult resource center(PARC).

病患之就診人數及疾病分佈情況說明如下:

- Annually, there are about 6,000 admissions to Shock Trauma Center.

 Approximately 80% of those admissions are transported directly from the scene of injury (primary admissions).
- ♦ 61% Primary admissions arrive by ambulance, 39% arrive by helicopter.

- 40% motor vehicle crashes, 21% are victims of interpersonal violence (gunshot, stab and other assaults) and 33% are a result of other types of injuries (falls and recreational and industrial mishaps). The remaining admissions are a result of medical admissions, such as patients requiring hyperbaric oxygen and extracorporeal lung assist (ECLA).
- 1,300 violence-related injuries admitted annually, 40% are result gunshots and 20% are a result of stabbings.
- Of the patients admitted ass a result of motor vehicle crashes, over a third of the men and a fifth of the women test positive for alcohol level.

 The average blood alcohol level is 0.16.
- Approximately 72% of primary admissions are male, 28% are female.
- Approximately 45% the patients are between 20 and 40 years of age.

主要實習單位簡介:

Trauma Resuscitation Unit(TRU);

- € 床數 10 床
- 護理人力多為三班制,每班RN 4~5人,Tech.2人,Clerk 1人
- Trauma team 分成三組,每組六人,含 emergency physician、surgeon、 anesthetist、medical student等,所有病患皆事先由 EMS(Emergency medical service)通知,一有電話,負責 RN 接聽後安排床位,若為直昇機運送來的病人,則依通知時間(約 10 ~15)與 Tech.至頂樓停機坪接病人,若救護車來的病人則直接進入床位。病患救護醫療流程說明如下:
- Patient arrives by helicopter or ambulance.
 Paramedics have readied patient for transport to Shock Trauma Center.
- 2. Patient arrives in trauma resuscitation unit.

Patient is transferred to a stretcher. The clothes are removed and may be cut to evaluate and care for the patient.

3. Trauma team evaluates the patient.

Trauma team includes surgeons, emergency medical physicians, anesthesiologist and trauma nurse.

4. Medical evaluates in progress.

All patients will be placed on a monitor so that the trauma team can assess the patients breathing heart rate and BP.

5. Portable X-rays are taken.

At this time, the X-ray technologist takes the X-ray of the patient's neck chest pelvis and other X-ray (arms and legs) as needs

6. Patient is transport to diagnostic studies.

The patients may be transported for additional test. This test can take as long as six hours.

7. Consultations are initiated.

Specialist such as neurosurgeons orthopedist and surgeons evaluate the patient for special injury.

8. Meanwhile

As family member arrive, the patient's nurse can be contacted on the phone. These is a STC visitor facilitator available for questions from 7AM~11PM. Once family has arrived, the nurse or doctor via the phone or in person will update the patient's status.

9. Definitive care resumes.

The patient's lacerations are clear and stitched. Any broken bones may be splinted prior to repair.

10. The care continues

Criteria for Professional Nursing

- 1. High-level clinical expertise
- 2. Theory-based practice
- 3. Authority Autonomy and Accountability
- 4. Education

Trauma resuscitation unit nursing roles

An integral concept in all of the roles of the TRU nurse is that of patient advocate.

As such, the TRU nurse acts to preserve the patient's rights and dignity, and to present the health care system to the patient and family in terms that easily understood and in a manner that they can effectively interact with.

The admitting nurse provides physical care related to:

- Assisting with resuscitative procedures such as line insertion, fluid infusion, ventilatory support, diagnostic study and other procedures
- Trending, analysis off physiological parameters such as laboratory data, vital signs, and general physical condition
- 3) Maintaining patient comfort

- 4) Preventing complications from injuries or immobility
- 5) Monitoring aseptic technique
- 6) Monitoring fluid balance
- 7) Administrating medication
- 8) Planning for appropriate disposition following the admission process.

In addition to the physical care described above, psychosocial/spiritual care of the patient and family is a priority for TRU nurse, in order to assist the patient and family to begin coping with this, crisis interventions focus on the following:

- 1) Providing the patient and family with concrete realistic information
- 2) Identifying and encouraging already existing support system
- Reestablishing contact between patient and family members as soon as possible.

Trauma Coordinator Role

The trauma coordinator's role was created to help bridge the gaps that occur due to the multi-disciplinary approach used to provide care performed by a number of services on multiple nursing units.

- 1) clinic role.
- 2) Administrative role.
- 3) Education Professional education and public education.
- 4) Research role.
- 5) Quality management role.

Trauma Coordinator Role Requirements

- 1) Registered nurse, BSN required, master's degree, preferred.
- Demonstrated expertise in trauma care as identified by a minimum of five or more years of recent nursing experience in the ICU or Emergency Department setting.
- 3) Professional accreditation.
- 4) Documented continuing education in trauma nursing.
- 5) Experience in educational program development.
- 6) Experience in hospital quality management programs.
- Experience in development, implementation, or continuation of a trauma registry.
- 8) Experience in development, implementation, or continuation of trauma care systems at community, state, or national levels. Optional requirements include publishing, experience in research activities including utilization of trauma related research and design of trauma care standards and guidelines, and yearly continuation in trauma related topics.

The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions

這個號稱每年獲得全美政府最多研究補助且多年榮獲 "The best hospital in USA"頭銜的醫學界龍頭,整個 campus 涵蓋 School of Medicine, School of nursing, school of Hygiene and Public Health.及醫院,全部建築超過 40 個 building,全部員工有 15,000 人。在醫院部分,一般住院病床 509 床,急診 35 床,開刀房 30 間,恢復室 23 床,加護病房 150 床,另有龐大的門診大樓、兒童中心、眼科中心、泌尿科中心、癌症中心等等的研究大樓,走在院內隨時隨地可看到一群群的參觀人馬,真有醫界翹楚的氣派。

主要實習單位簡介:

Adult Emergency Department:

Johns Hopkins Hospital 急診分為成人及兒童兩個不同的部門,成人急診在一樓,兒童急診在二樓,成人急診屬於 Level 1 Trauma Center,在 Specialty Referral Center 中,也負責 Pediatric Trauma and Eye Trauma。平均每年來診人數約 50,000 人,每日約有 140 人次。床位共有 35 床,分為 Trauma resuscitation unit 4 床,Acute care 4 床,Medical/surgical area 5 床,cast Room (or asthma area) 1 床,Psychiatry area 4 床,cardiac evaluation area 4 床,isolation room(or treatment area) 1 床,phlebotomy area 8 床,另有 4 床閒置 當儀器存放區。Urgent area 則有 7 床,服務期間是 9AM-9PM 明年(2001 年)1 月要在另一棟建築的 6 樓另設一 ER Acute care unit 14 床。

人力配置

急診部配置有 Attending physician 24 名,Resident 名及實習醫師。另有 兩名 Clinical Nurse Specialist,只上白班且屬於醫師人力,負責內外科區 4 床 及 Urgent Area 7 床的醫療部份。 護理人力則依時段每一班有 8~11 名護理人員(RN), 2~5 名護理技術員 (Tech.)。另有 Transport、Environment、Supply/Equipment 的 system Aid 各 1-2 名。Administrator 方面有 2 名負責住院病床聯繫及病人保險問題,兩名負責出院帳務及部內電話廣播系統接聽。

護理人力依病人數靈活彈性運用,茲列表說明如下:

	時	7AM~	9AM~	11AM~	1PM~	3PM~	5PM~	7PM~
	間	9AM	11AM	1PM	3PM	5PM	7PM	7AM
上	RN	8	8	11	11~12	10	10	9
班	Tech	2	2	3	3~4	5	5	3
人								
數								

每一班有一資深 RN 當 charge nurse,協助處理病人就診區域分配及一些相關事項,其他區域則各有 1-2 RN 加 Tech.一起護理病人。有精神科病患時,則有 security 協助監測病患,各區中皆允許有家屬陪伴

檢傷處則有 RN 一名 Tech. 一名,忙碌時亦有 attending physician 協助檢傷,據稱有 attending physician 協助檢傷後,病人到院後離去的比例自 30%降為 3%,但並非每一天皆有 attending physician 參與檢傷。救護車送入與自行就醫病患雖殊途,卻同歸於檢傷區。病患抵達後先在做座椅上等候,護理人員依序叫入問診,檢傷處共有三間問診區,採**倒坐式問診**,檢傷 RN 只要單位年資半年,經過兩天的上課,兩天的帶領後,即可擔任。檢傷人員可依病人的症狀,根據 Advanced Triage 的 Ordering Parameters for Blood Work in Triage Guideline 為病患先行抽血、做心電圖,節省就診等候時間。檢傷完成後若是 4級非緊急病患則至 Urgent Area 等候掛號看診,急診病患除非一級病患直接推入診間,其他病患則在等候區等待,護理人員將檢傷後病歷交由 register 將資料輸入電腦,並由 register 為病患戴上手圈, register 再將病歷放置診間護理站,

Charge Nurse 才出來等候區帶病人入診間就診,並在白板上著明病患資料。

病患等候時間除依單位內病人忙碌情況外,並與 Charge Nurse 勤快與否有相當關係。

檢傷分級

病人檢傷分級中,亦採四分法,即 level I、II、III、IV,第四級屬於 urgent,有另一 Urgent Area 8 床。分級依據除了以 vital sign parameters 外,亦加入 Dextrostick Parameters。對於 Alcohol/Drug Ingestion 則加入精神及生理狀態的檢傷標準,說明如下:

Vital Sign Parameter

Vital Sign Parameter		I	II	III	IV
Blood	Systolic	>200 or <80	180-200	140-180	
Pressure	Diastolic	≧130	115-125		
Pulse	Highs	>150	120-150	100-120	
	Lows	<40	40-60*		
Respirations	Highs	>40	30-40		
	Lows	<12	<16		
Temperature	Highs	≥104	102 ⁵ -103 ⁹	101-102 ⁴	
(Oral)	Lows	≦95	95¹-97	97 ¹	

^{*}Some athletes have a resting HR in low 40`s

П

Orthostatic sitting to standing

BP decrease 20 pts

Or

Pulse increase 20 pts

Alcohol/Drug Ingestion

I	II	III	IV
•agitation	uninhibited behavior	slowed	
unsteady gait	euphoria or depression	thinking	
impair judgment	inattention and distractibility		
resp. depression	labile emotions		
muscular weakness			
vomiting			

Dextrostick Parameters

	I	II	III	IV
High	>350	250-350	150-249	
Low	<50		>60	

Emergency medicine Research Title (2000~2001)

- 1. Serum Makers Arterial Thrombosis
- 2. Screening for Partner Violence Against Women
- 3. Endocarditis
- 4. Alcohol Screening
- 5. Bacteremia
- 6. Pneumonia
- 7. Sepsis
- 8. Plasma Markers for Intravascular Thrombosis (D-dimmer)

三、The Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center

Bayview Medical Center 是位於 Baltimore City 東方郊區是 John Hopkins 的另一所醫學中心。因地源的關係,就診病人多為白種人,疾病種類也以心血管疾病居多。急診之各種就醫流程、設備與單張皆與 The Johns Hopkins Hospital 不相同,急診住院醫師需兩處輪值經驗,護理人員則無需相互支援。 其急診再緊急救護系統中屬於二級創傷中心,但在 Baltimore City special referral centers 中負責 Burn center 的部分(The Johns Hopkins Hospital 並無燒傷設備)。

急診內共有一般病床 20 床、Trauma Critical Care 床、Fast tract 9 床(Adult 4 床、Kids4 床、Gyn.1 床) ,另有一位於三樓的 short stay unit 8 床。每日來 診病人數約 120 人。

Triage Priority 分為 Critical、Emergency、Urgent、Non-Urgent 四級。急診入口明確的區分為 ambulance entry 及 walk in entry, 救護車送來的病人並不經過 Triage 直接由 charge nurse 安排入診間, walk in 病人到達後先在 Triage診間前小窗口 sign in 姓名及到達時間, 再由護理人員叫入 Triage 診間問診,Triage 護理人員須將病人姓名生日及主訴鍵入電腦,分級後即將病歷送交Register,Register 辦好手續後將病歷送入治療區;若為 Non-Urgent 病人則請病人至 Fast tract 處,其餘病人則至候診室等候,候診室與治療區之間有警衛守候,進入需刷卡,故病人無法自行進入,須由護理人員帶病人就診,隔絕了看診病人被等候病人干擾的現象。有時治療區忙碌時,Urgent 病人可能等上4個小時以上。

Fast tract 處有一為 RN、兩位 Tech、一位 Register,自 10AM~0AM,平均一天 40~50 名病人,register 會登記病人的到院時間、篩檢時間、到達 fast tract 時間、治療時間及離部時間,經觀察最快可 4 分鐘看完一位病人,真可謂快速診間。

在治療區中 Trauma Critical Care 每雨床一位 RN, 一般病床每 4 床一位 RN 負責。short stay unit 8 床則有一位 RN 負責,為佔床率並不高(20~40%)。

此醫院及診特色是發展了許多的 Care Map、Care Standard ,工作人員能有很好的依循。另一特色是有 patient charge supply billing form , 這是在多家 美國醫院急診皆未發現的現象。

到院前救護

美國的 EMS 系統一直是做急診工作人員的最感興趣處,一個良好完善的 EMS 制度,不僅可以增進急診的效率,更重要的增提升病患的存活率(survival rate),減少殘障率(mobility rate),增進人民的福祉,是已開發國家中社會衛生 福利的一項重要工作,以下介紹 Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems (MIEMSS) Fact Sheet

Maryland state 的緊急救護醫療服務系統(MIEMSS)總部位於 Baltimore City,是一個政府機構,負責所有 Emergency Medical Services(EMS)人員的訓練、證照的核發、洲際協調及轉診系統(包括救護車及直昇機)的管理。

EMS provider 認證系統分級

- 1. First Responder: 須完成 Basic Life Support 40 hours 課程
- 2. EMT-B (Emergency Medical Technician-basic) 131 hours
- 3. CRT (Cardiac Rescue Technician): Approximately 240 hours

4. EMT-P (Emergency Medical Technician-paramedic): 500 hours 現行的 EMT 人員最基本的都須具備有 EMT-B 的資格。
在 Maryland EMS 1999 年統計資料中,Certified Pre-hospital EMS Provider

Maryland state EMS 年度工作情形

一年超過 600,000 EMS 的請求。以 Day of Time 分析,呼叫時間以 10AM-18PM 為高峰。以 Day of Week 來看,<u>週五與週六</u>是請求的最高峰,星期日則最低。

Transport in Maryland

共有 28,964 人。

Emergency Injuries 31%, Medical Emergency 69%

Med-Evac Helicopter Program

全州當中有 12 架救護直昇機,8 個基地,44 位 Flight Paramedics,56 位 pilots。工作內容 87%(4,392)是直接至傷害事件現場運送病患,13%做醫院間轉診服務。

在 Maryland 的 EMS 另有一項 Poison Center Call 的服務,在 1999 年共接受 60,213 次的情求,其中 21,811 次是請求提供訊息,38,420 是藥物濫用問題。

而據統計 Age of Patients Exposed to poison

Young than 6 yrs 55.5%

6-12 yrs 7.7%

13-19 yrs 7.3%

20-69 yrs 26.7%

70 yrs and older 2.2%

Unknown 0.6%

EMT 工作者對病患資料的紀錄

除了上述的認證系統外,以下介紹 EMT 工作者對病患資料的紀錄內容,藉 以明瞭其工作內容及所受之訓練

除病人基本資料外,尚包括

- 1. First Vital: BP, Pulse, Respiratory rate
- Signs/Symptom: Agitated \ Airway Obs. \ Cyanotic \ Dehydration \
 Hypothermia \ Laceration(Location) \ Pain (Location)....
- 3. Injury Type: ATV Crash . Beating . bike . burn . Fall . industrial . stabbing...
- Conditions: Allergic Rxn \ Asthma \ Behavior \ Cardiac arrest \ COPD \
 Exposure \ G-I disorder \ MI \ Poison \ Seizure...
- 5. GCS
- 6. Glucometer
- 7. Lung: normal \ Wheeze \ Rales \ Rhonchi(left or right)
- 8. Trauma Identification: shock \multi Sys. \penetration wound \CNS injury \makebox

 Mechanism
- 9. EKG: normal sinus sinus tach A-fib SVT Sinus brad Block(degree)
 Asytole PEA PVC Ventricular Fib Vent Tach....
- 10. MEDS: Adenosine · Albuterol · Aspirin · Atropine · Calcium · Dextrose · Diazepam · Dopamine · Epinephrine · Factor VIII or IX · Glucagon · Lidocaine · morphine · Naloxone · Nitroglycerin · Succinylcholine · Vecuronium....
- 11. Safety Equipment used
- 12. Airway/Ventilation: Suction Nasophar NR Mask Mech. Vent Hypervent. Face Mask Pulse Ox. O₂
- 13. Procedure: ET NT NG DEFIB AED....

- 14. Other Care: CPR \ CPR Mech. \ OB Delivery \ Restrain \ Spinal Imm. \
 Tract/Splint....
- 15. Reason Hospital Chosen: Closet > Patient choice > Special Ref. > Interfacil. Transfer....

實際參與出勤任務觀察情形:

增取實際參與 EMS 人員出勤是此次實習的一項重要課程,經由 Hopkins Hospital Emergency Department 的聯繫,先行簽下表明了解出勤時注意事項及係學習所需,且係自願若出勤中發生任何不可預防之意外皆與 Baltimore City 無涉等自願書後,到了 Baltimore Old Town fire station,見習有關 EMS 的運作情形。

EMS 現仍屬於 fire station 內的 Medicine system,即救護與救災屬同一通報系統,由派遣中心依 911 報案內容及轄區分配任務。在 fire station 內消防車,雲梯車,救護車皆在同一 station 內,除車內裝置外尚有<u>救護用品補給車</u>,專為救護車補充用物。

救護車用物及裝備

Baltimore City 救護車皆為加護型救護車,每次出勤為兩位 EMT 人員,車內除氧氣、抽痰用物外,並配有去顫器,去顫器可直接接換成 12 導程心電圖,也因為 EMT 人員的訓練皆可直接判讀心電圖,因此自動體外去顫器(AED)只用在消防車給消防人員使用。此外,車上並包括有固定於車上之通訊系統及攜帶式無線通話機,完整急救藥物及插管用物,插管用物並分有成人及小兒用。急救藥物包括了 Epinephrine、Succinyl、dopamine、Lidocaine 等等及各類點滴用物及試管用物,需要時打上點滴就順便留各種檢體。

參與出勤所遇到的是一位在 nursing home 的 68 歲女士, colon ca.作過化學治療,主訴頭暈,四肢疼痛, nursing home 醫師要求病人送急診,接到病人

後,EMT人員位病人測量血壓、脈搏、呼吸及 SPO2後,問了病人疾病史及過敏史後,為病人測血糖為 48,即為病人打上靜脈留置針並留了 4 管血液檢體,接上 Lact. Ringer 點滴,並 push 1 支 50ml 50% glucose,自 4PM 接到病人並完成上述動作已是 4:40PM,這才用車上無線電聯絡最近醫院,送病人至 Mercy Medical Center 急診交班;上述動作皆是救護車停在路邊在車內完成,病人只是安靜的接受檢查及治療,並未急著上醫院。至急診後也是約等了 5 分鐘才有護理人員前來交接病人,EMT人員交完班後在急診門口邊有一間專為 EMT 設立的房間內完成紀錄,房間中有熱咖啡、茶等設施。等完成了紀錄出了醫院,外頭已一片漆黑,回到 fire station 已經快 6PM。

為了提升 Pre-hospital EMS 的專業性,美國多家大學中並設有 Undergraduate 及 Graduate 的 Emergency Health Services 課程,專門培養 Emergency Medical Technicians、 Educator、supervisors、 coordinators、 consultants、manager and directors。另外 EMS 的運作不僅與醫院相關,更與 Ambulance Providers、fire and rescue services、industrial health service、 military 等等有所關聯,藉由教育制度的提升及專業人才的訓練,才是提升到院 前服務品質根本之道。

Emergency nursing Triage: Taiwan vs. USA

Triage: Like a "gatekeeper" Greets each patient on arrival

Triage: Management of the emergent patients

- In the right place
- At the right time
- To provide the adequate level of care

Triage Goal

- Quickly identify patients with urgent, life-threatening condition
- Regulate the flow of patients through ED
- Avoid overcrowded emergency treatment area
- Shorten the length of patient stays by immediate assessment and intervention

Triage Nurse Qualification

An effective triage nurse must

- Have well-developed skills to organize things even in chaos
- Be comfortable to deal with the public
- Crowd control
- Familiar with the rules and policy of the hospital
- Good interview skills

Triage system Functions depend on-

- Daily patient visits
- Available staff
- Presence or absent of walk-in or same-day clinics
- Available of health care providers
- Availability of specialty treatment area
- Environment, legal and administrative constraints

Daily Patient Visits

ED Beds

NTUH	JH	UCLA	
100	35	23	

Ideal Waiting Time

Priority	<u>NTUH</u>	JH	UCLA
Class I	<5min	immediately	immediately
(Critical)			
Class II	10 min	30~60	30~60
(Emergency)			

Class III 30 min 2 hours 1 hour
(Urgency)

Class IV OPD urgent 4-6hours
(Non-urgency) area

Triage Environment

NTUH JH UCLA

Triage Area open private private

Ambulatory & the same separate the same

Ambulance

Entrances

NTUH JH UCLA

Waiting Area open separate separate

Security not enough enough enough support

Nursing Process in Triage, Taiwan vs. USA

Assessment

- Nursing diagnosis
- Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation

Ideal Triage Interview

- Chief complaint
- Significant history
- Name, age, mode of arrival
- Allergies
- Medications and past medical history
- Date of last menstrual period for women
- Physical evaluation data, including vital signs and body weight...

Nursing Diagnosis- Sign and Symptom for Triage

Priority

- Severe pain
- Active bleeding
- Stupor or drowsiness
- Disorientation
- Emotional disturbance
- Dyspnea at rest
- Cyanosis

• Extremity diaphoresis

Alcohol/drug Ingestion Parameter (in JH) I II III

- Agitation Inhibited Slowed behavior thinking
- Unsteady gait Euphoria or depression
- Impair judgment Inattention and distractibility
- Muscular Labile emotions weakness
- Resp. Depression
- VomitingImplementation

Triage Nurse Specific Procedure

	NTUH	JH	UCLA
Blood sugar	✓	✓	×
Blood sampling	×	\checkmark	×
Urine sampling	×	✓	✓
X-ray	×	\checkmark	×
Standard drug	×	×	✓
Oxygen delivery	✓	\checkmark	✓

Wound care ✓ ✓

Conclusion

- Development of the triage protocol
- Establish the comfortable triage area with privacy
- Give patients pleasing atmosphere
- Better security support will smooth the triage process
- Different culture affect the family demeanor of ED situation
- Triage is a position with high risk and high pressure
- Triage nurses need not only professional skills but also well intelligent quotient

進修心得

- 1) 在 Maryland Medical Center 的 shock trauma center 所有病患皆是經由 EMS(Emergence Medical System)聯絡後才來,單位能有準備的空間,且 EMT 人員能力高,每位送來病人都有初步處置及生命徵象測量。
- 2) 護理人員及創傷小組成員,對每一位病患不論疾病輕重,全身生理檢查完整,包括肛門擴約肌檢查。護理人員在生理評估能力方面,能提供醫師很好的參考資料,且有持續性的神經學評估,包括週邊神經的評估,此能力是我們應該加強的。
- 3) 針對每一位病患都是先自我介紹才問病人姓名,且 Honey, Darling,的問候聲不斷,令人倍感溫馨。
- 4) 對病人物品的保存有一封套,須有兩人見證後存入保險箱,且條列完整,封 套不得隨意拆開,減少病人物品遺失的糾紛。
- 5) 由於個人暴力事件多,醫護單位內常有 Crime Lab.警察前來照相採證,護理人員也得協助之。
- 6) 備有 24 小時的書記人員,對病人資料的管理及創傷小組的呼叫很順暢。
- 7) 不論醫師或護理人員之文書很多,且多為3份復寫,有些資料手寫後還要鑑 入電腦,過程費時但利於管理。
- 8) 用物多為 package 且為拋棄式,如點滴注射小包、沖洗包等,包括壓脈帶 (cuff)、pulse oximeter 等等皆為拋棄式,垃圾量大,但除了尖銳物品外,並未 做垃圾分類。
- 9) 急救區、開刀房、恢復室等皆在一門之隔,非常便利,且所有護理人員可共用一休息區及更衣區。更衣區內工作服採電腦式管理,各種大小款式分置於衣櫃內,工作人員依自己需求的大小及數量輸入,工作服就會自動現出,類似自動販賣機,減少工作服被任意翻動挑選的亂象,使用後的工作服亦需輸入個人代號後丟入機械櫃內。

10) CT Scan 、Angiography 皆在週邊,非常方便,一般攝影有 portable 也有 牆上移動式,照相時技術員輕聲喊 "X-Ray",卻不見有人在躲,與台灣每依照 X 光大家躲的老遠的情況差異甚大。

進修後對本院及單位發展之建議與計畫

- ◆協助本院創傷護理人員在職訓練之進行
- ◆推廣護理人員與病患及家屬之溝通禮儀強調自我介紹之執行
- ◆篩檢分級中建議加入血糖數值之參考
- ◆加強護理人員在緊急救護工作能力之訓練
- ◆協助急診整建中篩檢及各區域之規劃與細部配置之進行
- ◆協助本市消防局緊急救護員在醫院的實習訓練規劃,以提升救護水準

限制

- ◆安全考量無法實習夜班對重大創傷病人接觸機會較少
- ◆無美國執業執照無法執行侵入性治療