

## Introduction

Trauma nurse care is vulnerable to general nursing difficulties (such as budget limitations and staff turnover) while being exacerbated by the increasing average age of trauma patients as well as the increasing severity of injuries and costs of treatment.

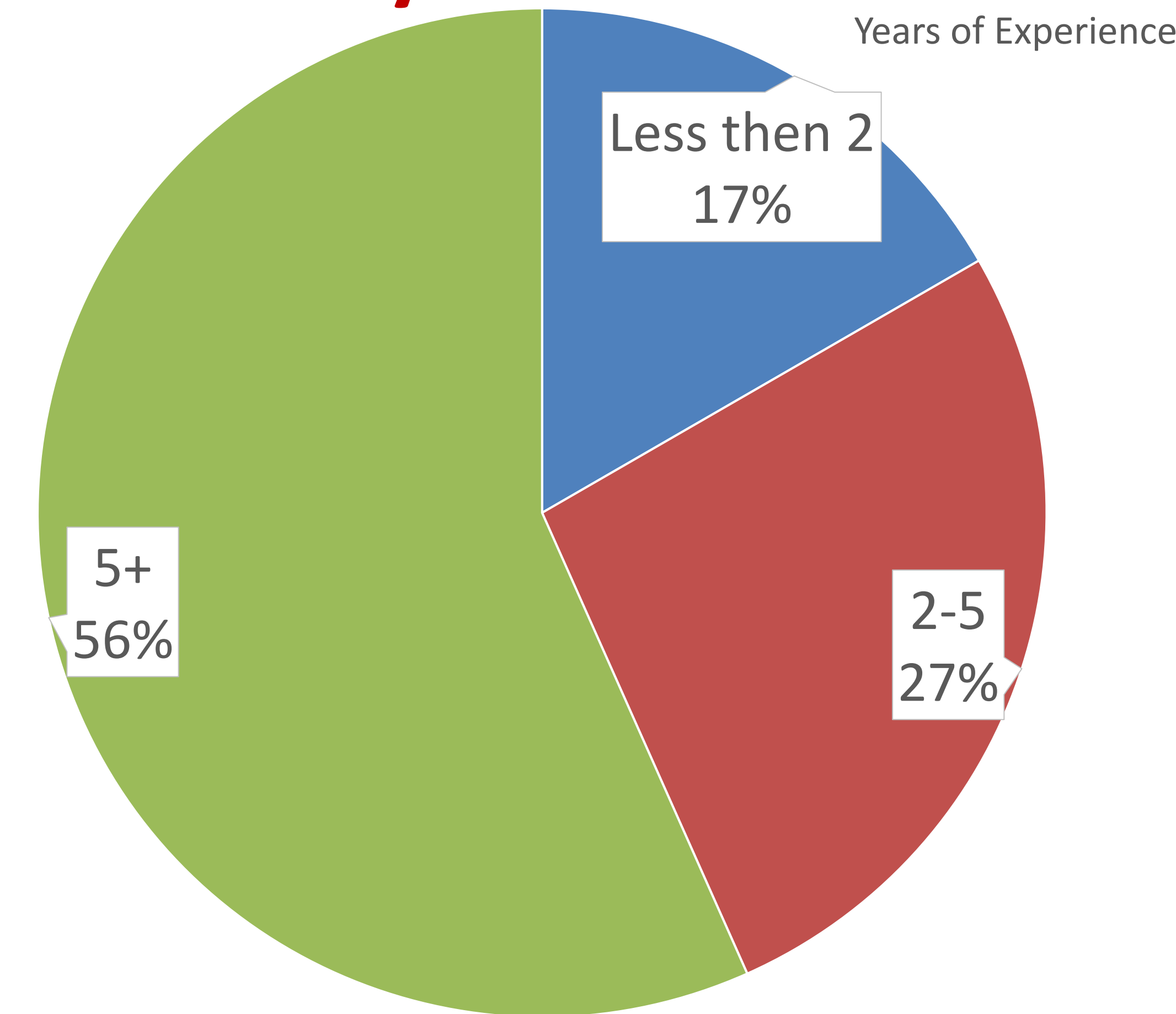
## Key findings

90% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. 56.6% of the respondents had been nurses for more than 5 years, 16.6% had been working for less than 2 years, and 26.6% had been working for 2-5 years.

## Methods

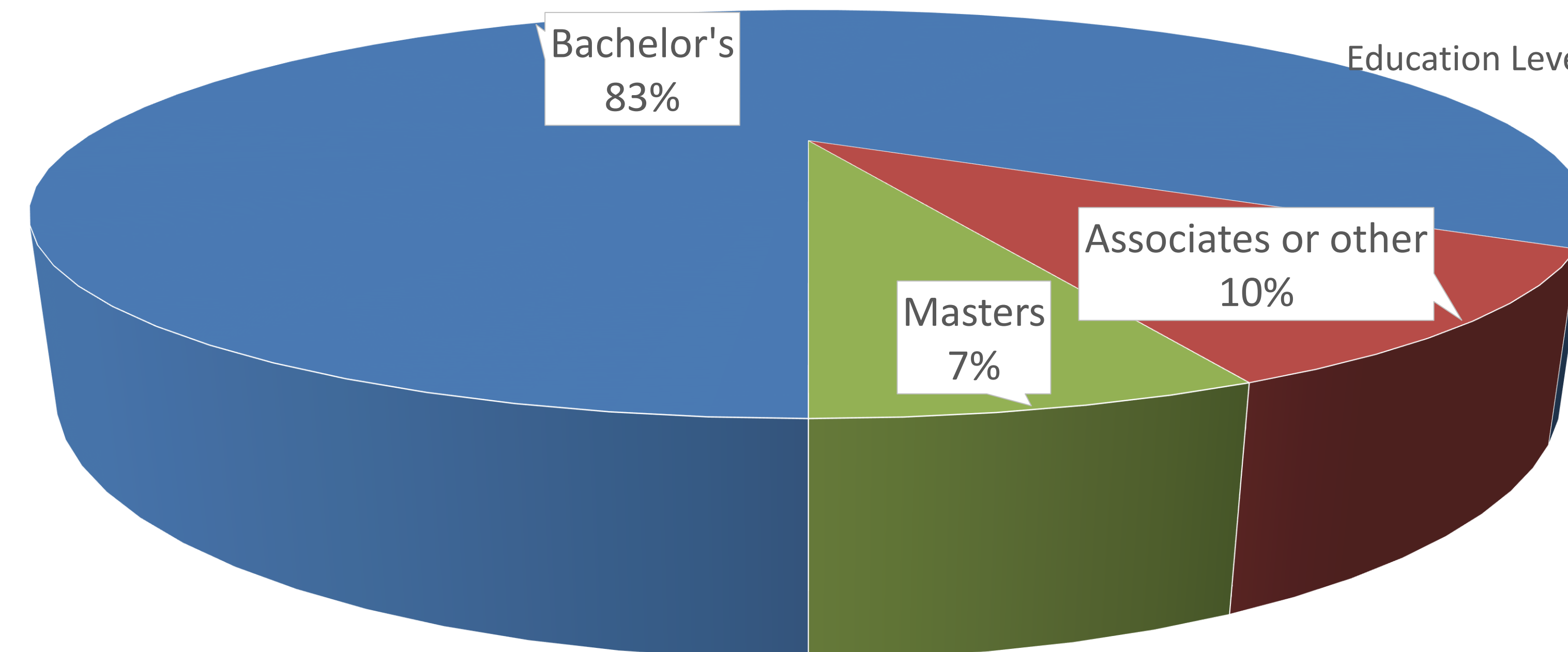
The study intervention consisted of a questionnaire that included both demographic information and questions about the respondent's confidence in caring for certain types of patients.

## Data Analysis



## Results

All respondents reported less confidence in taking care of patients that had a spinal cord injury, penetrating thoracic injury, or burns. Confidence responses had a higher degree of correlation with experience and frequency in trauma then with education and number of certifications. TNCC had the lowest correlation with confidence compared to ACLS, PALS, and CPR/BLS.



## Conclusions

The data yielded several important findings and implications. Firstly, that respondents who have taken a TNCC class recently did not feel more confident in all scenarios than those who have not. The second finding was that staff who have a bachelors reported more confidence than those with an associate. The third finding was that staff felt the least confident in caring for patients who had CNS injuries (TBI with bolt or SCI). The fourth finding was that experience had a more significant correlation with confidence then education.

## References

