



A Pilot Study to Assess Nursing Faculty Knowledge of “Stop the Bleed”: A Population Health Initiative



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INTRODUCTION:

- The life of a hemorrhaging trauma victim often depends on an immediate response prior to emergency medical services arriving.
- Uncontrolled bleeding is the leading cause of preventable death from trauma.
- The “golden hour” in hemorrhage reduced to five minutes.
- Stop the Bleed Initiative (STBI) 2015 - A national awareness campaign providing 3 simple hemorrhage control action steps.



BACKGROUND & SIGNIFICANCE:

- Response to Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting in 2012.
- Hartford Consensus recommendation – all citizens trained as “immediate responders.”
- **THREAT:** Threat suppression, **H**emorrhage control, **R**apid Extrication to safety, **A**ssessment by medical provider, **T**ransport to definitive care.
- Techniques to recognize & respond to life threatening bleeding are from the military.
- Similar to the history and mission of the AHA & CPR initiative.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT:

- Trauma - major public health problem & leading cause of death (over 50%) from age 1 to 44.
- Uncontrolled bleeding amounts to approximately 40%
- Cost of fatal injuries > \$200 billion/yr.
- Informal survey resulted in 4 faculty familiar with STBI.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The observed clinical problem was identified after completing a Stop the Bleed training thereby exposing the lack of awareness of the STBI in the School of Nursing.

CLINICAL QUESTION:

Will providing an introduction of the STBI to nursing faculty increase awareness and dissemination of the knowledge?

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

Raise awareness of “Stop the Bleed” among nursing faculty & provide an opportunity for improvement of national preparedness.



METHODOLOGY:

- Setting - Online
- Study Population - Nursing Faculty graduate and undergraduate from a large public university.
- Inclusion Criteria - Full time Nursing Faculty.
- Provided – Remote viewing of a professional educational Stop the Bleed video followed by a short questionnaire for those that choose to participate in the study.
- Evaluated - value placed on the training & plan to disseminate the knowledge & belief this training could positively affect health outcomes.

RESULTS:

- 26 faculty participated.
- Only 27% reported prior knowledge.
- 61% report Intention to disseminate knowledge.
- Overall, the results are positive with 92% valuing the training and 88% reporting a positive affect on health outcomes with faculty training!



IMPLICATIONS:

Potential to improve public health outcomes & national preparedness.

FUTURE SCOPE:

Potential to be expanded to other nursing schools & possibly become a requirement for nurses and nursing students.

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