Cultivating Quality: Improving
Satisfaction and the Use of
Interpreter Services Among SpanishSpeaking Patients' Families in a
Neuroscience Intensive Care Unit



PRESENTER:

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INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND & SIGNIFICANCE:





Language discordant healthcare providers

Disparities in care:

- 1. decreased patient satisfaction
- 2. poor clinical outcomes
- 3. increased healthcare costs
- The use of professional interpreters alleviates these negative effects
- There is an underutilization of interpreter services

# **AIM & OBJECTIVE:**

• To improve satisfaction and increase the utilization of interpreter services among Spanish-speaking patients' families on a neuroscience intensive care unit (NICU)

# **METHODS**

# Design

- Pre/Post- quantitative test
- Electronic survey

### Setting

- 18-bed neuro ICU
- Large academic hospital in NYC

### Sample

- N=23
- Spanish-speaking adult caregivers of neuro ICU patients

### Measures

- Family Satisfaction with ICU survey
- 1-item question assessing interpreter use

# Intervention

- Signage in patient rooms
- Staff education

### Analysis

- Non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test
- Spearman's Rho correlation coefficient



# The use of professional interpreters can impact satisfaction with care among Spanish-speaking caregivers in the Neuro ICU.



https://www.colorincolorado.org/article/equity-through-language-access-best-practices-collaborating-interpreters

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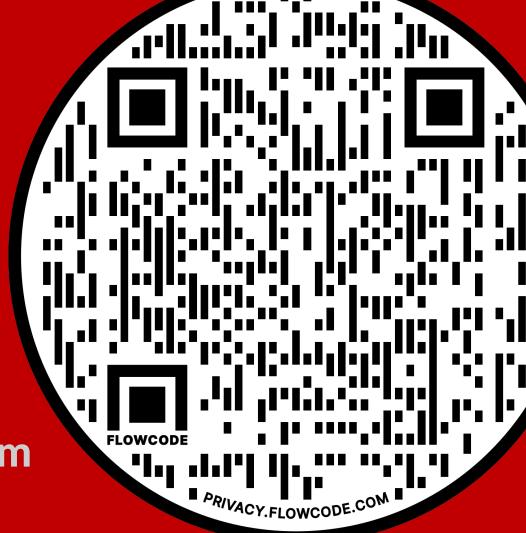
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Take a picture to download list of references, room signage, and questionnaire



### DECLILT

Caregivers' Satisfaction and Use of Interpreters Preand Post-Intervention (Mann-Whitney U Test)

	Caregiver Satisfaction	Interpreter Use
N of participants	23	23
Level of significance	p<0.05	p<0.05
Critical value of <i>U</i> at <i>p</i> <0.05	37	37
<i>U</i> -value	71	68.5
Interpretation	No statistically significant difference in satisfaction scores	No statistically significant difference in reported interpreter use

Correlation Between Satisfaction Scores and Reported Interpreter Use (Spearman's Rho Test)

	Pre-intervention	intervention
N of participants	12	11
R <sub>s</sub> statistic	0.052	-0.026
P (2-tailed)	0.872	0.935
Interpretation	There is no statistically significant association between the two variables	There is no statistically significant association between the two variables
*correlation is signif	icant at <i>p</i> <0.05	

## **DISCUSSION**

- No statistically significant difference in satisfaction or interpreter use pre- and postintervention
- Non-significant positive association between satisfaction and interpreter-use in the preintervention group
- Implications:
  - Clinical practice → improve provider-patient relationship; use of technology to get realtime patient feedback
  - Patient care 

     improved comprehension and adherence to medical plan increases quality and safety
  - Health policy → linking policy and practice
  - Education 

    incorporate this information in institutions of higher education
  - Economy 

    improved patient outcomes and satisfaction lead to reduced healthcare costs