

POSTER 63

EFFECT OF A PRIMED GOAL OF PATIENT SAFETY ON PATIENT RISK DETECTION

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INTRODUCTION

The ability of intensive care unit (ICU) nurses to detect potential adverse events in critically ill patients is strongly influenced by the environment in which they function. Features of social environments, such as leadership behaviors, provide situational cues that prime goals influencing the behavior of frontline staff. Priming a goal of patient safety can influence a nurse's decision to identify a stimulus such as a monitor alarm as signal of potential patient risk rather than background noise to be ignored. Therefore, primed nurses should perform better in patient risk detection than non-primed nurses. The purpose of this study is to explore the influence of leadership behavior on patient risk detection by ICU nurses.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A convenience sample of 30 adult ICU nurses will be divided into two groups. One group will view a video of leadership behavior, a priming stimulus to activate a goal of patient safety; the other group will not. Both groups will undergo one-interval stimulus trials that are patient risk detection tasks. The independent variable is the activation/non-activation of the goal of patient safety; the dependent variable, patient risk detection performance. Scores from the Safety Attitudes Questionnaire assess the effectiveness of the video in activating the goal of patient safety. Empirical ROCs and zROCs, the sensitivity index, d_a , and criterion location, c_2 , will be compared between the two groups to assess patient risk detection performance. ANCOVA will be used to assess for the presence of co-variables. This study is in progress.