Yes We Can!
Trauma Nurses' Knowledge and Perceived Impact on Health-Related Quality of Life

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Conflicts of Interest

➢ The authors have no conflicts of interest, financial or otherwise, to disclose.

Background & Gap

➢ Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) is a person's self-assessed mental and physical health state over time

➢ Following traumatic injury, HRQOL is severely and persistently decreased, though HRQoL may potentially be modified by targeted intervention

➢ NASEM has advocated for the adoption of HRQoL as a quality marker for trauma care

➢ Barriers to implementation of HRQoL-directed care in the US have been identified
  ➢ Lack of data regarding long-term HRQoL;
  ➢ Lack of continuity of care from hospital to community; and
  ➢ Stigma of seeking mental or behavioral healthcare

❖ Berwick et al., *NASEM NAP*, 2016
❖ CDC, 2018
❖ Hoge et al., *JAMA*, 2006
❖ Silverstein et al., *JTN*, 2021

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Background & Gap

➤ Research investigating clinician knowledge of HRQoL or integration of HRQoL into practice is scarce
   ➤ Primarily relates to physicians

➤ Nursing research in this area is even more limited
   ➤ Focused on oncology nursing

➤ Investigation of trauma clinicians' familiarity with HRQoL is conspicuously absent from the literature

➤ **To systematically incorporate HRQoL metrics into trauma care, trauma clinicians, including nurses, must have knowledge and understanding of HRQoL as a concept**

❖ Bezjak et al., *QOL Rsrch*, 2001
❖ Bossola et al., *Hlth and QOL Otcms*, 2010
❖ Calvert & Skelton, *BMC Med Ed*, 2008
❖ Lindley & Hirsch, *Onc Nur Forum*, 1994
❖ Schmick et al., *BMC Uro*, 2017

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Purpose

➢ To assess trauma nurses' knowledge and perceptions of HRQoL, and

➢ To examine factors that contribute to trauma nurses' agreement that clinical care can impact HRQoL

Methods

Design

➢ Correlational study utilizing a cross-sectional electronic survey (Qualtrics)

Sample

➢ Two purposive samples:

  ➢ RNs employed on the trauma-surgical service line at UK HealthCare who could read and write in English (n = 73)

  ➢ Nursing professional (RN or APRN) who self-identify as a trauma care provider who receive emails and/or engage in social media with STN/JTN who could read and write in English (n = 402)

Methods

Survey Development

➢ Based on search of existing literature which surveyed clinician knowledge and perceptions of HRQoL in acute care setting

➢ Drew from authors' previously published systematic review of literature of HRQoL after polytrauma

➢ 26-items, approximately 10 minutes to complete

  ➢ Three blocks: Professional Demographic, Knowledge of HRQoL, Perceptions of HRQoL

❖ Bezjak et al., *QOL Rsrch*, 2001
❖ Bossola et al., *Hlth and QOL Otcms*, 2010
❖ Calvert & Skelton, *BMC Med Ed*, 2008
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Methods

Data Collection

➢ eIRB # 62017 (University of Kentucky)

➢ Anonymous link (Qualtrics)

   ➢ Local listserv distribution: October 2020 – December 2020, three invitations
   ➢ STN/JTN distribution: May 2021 – July 2021, three invitations
   ➢ Closed July 31, 2021

Analysis

➢ Descriptive statistics

➢ Multivariate, hierarchical regression to assess professional demographic, knowledge, and perceptive contributions towards trauma nurse agreement that clinical care can impact HRQoL
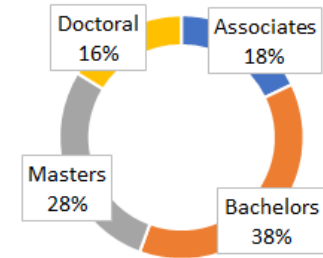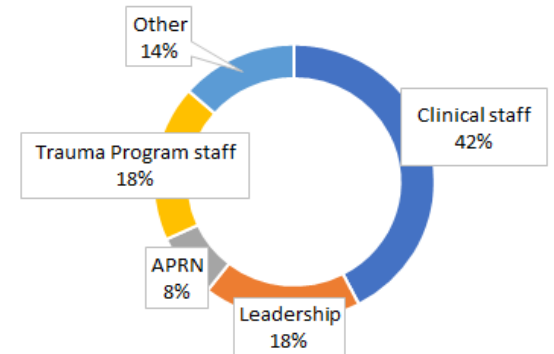
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Descriptive Results:

Professional & Demographic characteristics

➤ Most (66%) of the respondents identified as female

➤ Mean years of nursing experience = 21.7 ± 13.8

➤ Most (38%) were employed at a verified Level I institution

➤ Most were in an urban (51%) setting in the southern US (39%)

➤ 42% were unsure if their institution collected HRQoL data about trauma patients
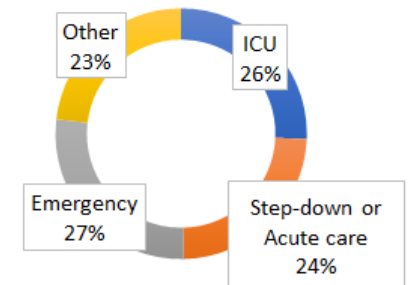
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Highest Nursing Degree (N = 475)
- Doctoral 16%
- Associates 18%
- Masters 28%
- Bachelors 38%

Primary Role (N = 475)
- Other 14%
- Clinical staff 42%
- Trauma Program staff 18%
- APRN 8%
- Leadership 18%

Area Typically Worked (N = 475)
- Other 23%
- ICU 26%
- Emergency 27%
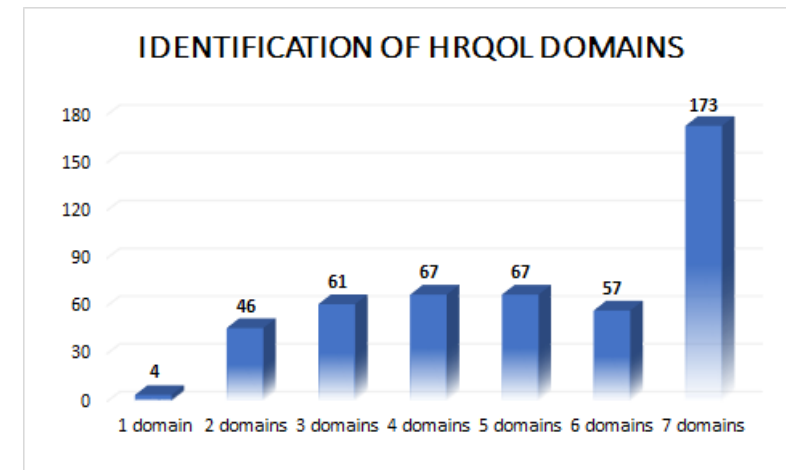- Step-down or Acute care 24%

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Descriptive Results:

HRQoL Knowledge

➤ Over half (54%) of respondents were **not** familiar with HRQoL

➤ Most (65%) respondents believed HRQoL to be different from QoL

➤ Almost half (48%) correctly identified who provides answers to HRQoL questions

➤ Just over half (51%) correctly identified how HRQoL is measured

The domains that make up HRQoL include which of the following? Select all that apply:

➤ Physical functioning
➤ Emotional functioning
➤ Social functioning
➤ Mental well-being
➤ Pain / discomfort
➤ Energy level
➤ Self-care and usual activities

IDENTIFICATION OF HRQOL DOMAINS

1 domain	2 domains	3 domains	4 domains	5 domains	6 domains	7 domains
4	46	61	67	67	57	173

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Descriptive Results:

Perceptions of HRQoL

HRQoL can be affected for years following traumatic injury (N = 475)

False 31%
True 69%
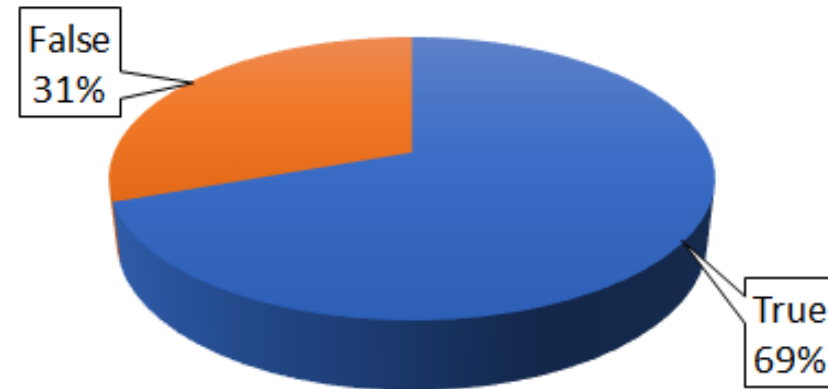
HRQoL data are valuable and feasible to collect (N = 475)

Unsure 31%
Yes 41%
No 28%

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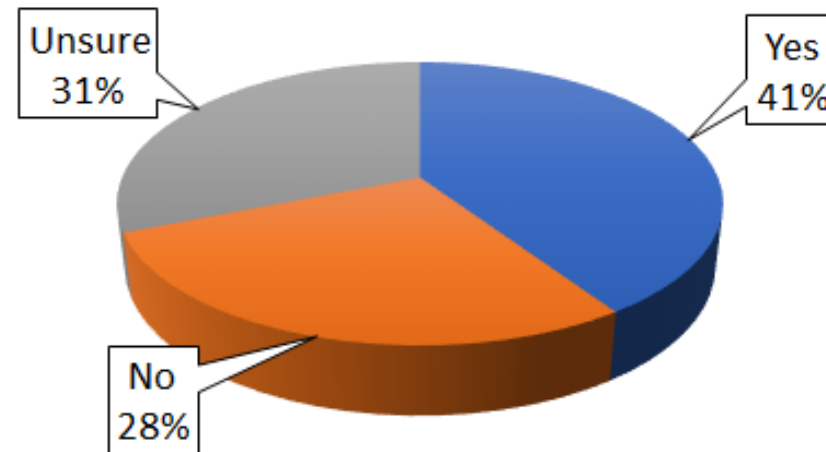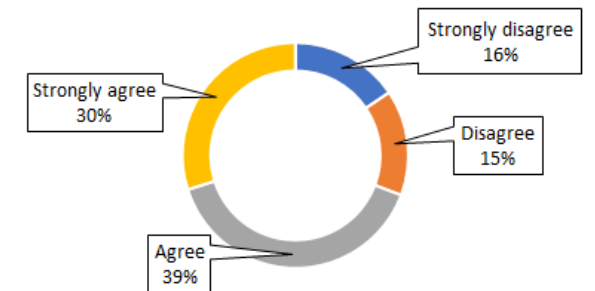
Descriptive Results:

Perceptions of HRQoL and hospitalization

➢ Majority of respondents agreed (35%) or strongly agreed (21%) with **"*Preserving life is the primary responsibility of health care workers.*"**

➢ Majority of respondents disagreed (37%) or strongly disagreed (30%) with **"*Preserving life regardless of the effect on HRQoL is a marker of successful health care delivery*."**


Alterations in HRQoL can only be addressed and corrected after discharge from the hospital (N = 475)

- Strongly agree 14%
- Agree 19%
- Strongly disagree 30%
- Disagree 37%
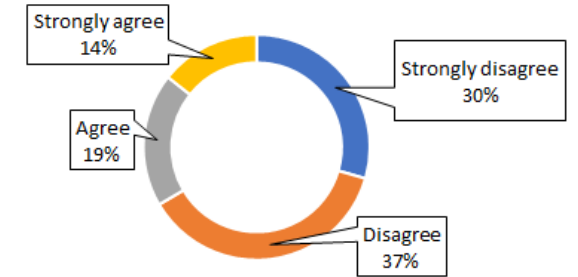
Discussions regarding HRQoL during hospitalization can have positive impacts on patient experience and outcomes (N = 475)

- Strongly agree 30%
- Agree 39%
- Strongly disagree 16%
- Disagree 15%

HRQoL domains and potential outcomes should be discussed congruently with treatment options and plans (N = 475)

- Strongly agree 36%
- Agree 31%
- Strongly disagree 15%
- Disagree 18%
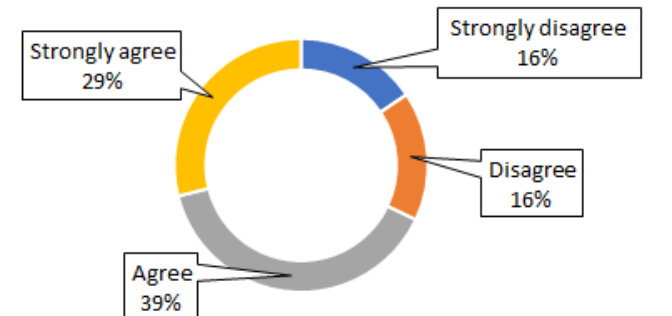
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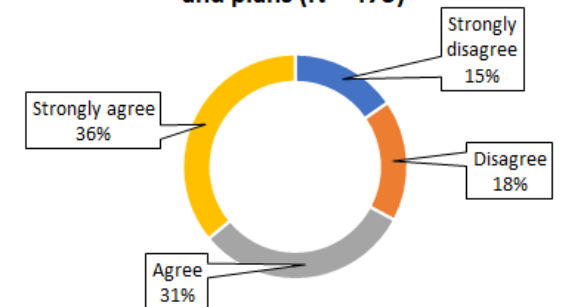
Descriptive Results:

Perceptions of HRQoL and Nursing

➢ There was **moderate** (63.7 ± 29.8) agreement with the statement "*Nursing care delivered during hospitalization for traumatic injury can affect HRQoL*" (Scale 0 – 100, 100 represents complete agreement)

Nurses can have conversations with patients during hospitalization regarding HRQoL (N = 475)

Strongly agree 23%
Strongly disagree 17%
Disagree 17%
Agree 43%
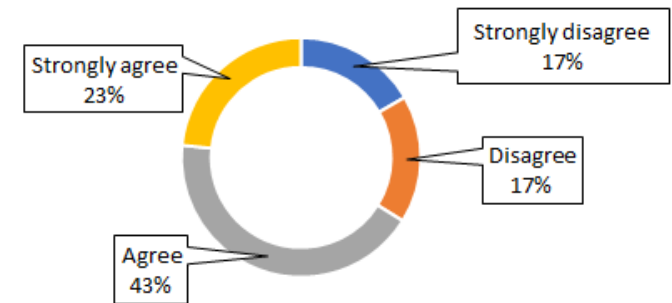
Further education about HRQoL could impact nursing practice to improve patient outcomes (N = 475)

Strongly agree 29%
Strongly disagree 16%
Disagree 16%
Agree 39%

Regression Results Block 1: *Professional Demographic factors*

Predictors of agreement towards the statement: Nursing care, delivered during hospitalization for traumatic injury, can affect HRQoL.	B	β	p-value	95% CI
BSN (ADN/ASN referent)	9.33	0.15	0.01	[2.03, 16.63]
Trauma program staff (Management/leadership referent)	12.54	0.16	0.003	[4.16, 20.92]
Work at Level II (Level I referent)	-10.57	-0.14	0.009	[-18.48, -2.66]
Work at Level IV (Level I referent)	-15.75	-0.16	0.001	[-25.16, -6.34]
Work at Level V (Level I referent)	-19.39	-0.21	<0.001	[-28.81, -9.97]
Work at non-verified center (Level I referent)	-12.33	-0.13	0.008	[-21.43, -3.22]
Rural setting (Urban referent)	-6.99	-0.10	0.046	[-13.86, -0.13]
Institution does not collect HRQoL (Institution does collect referent)	8.82	0.14	0.01	[1.83, 16.05]
Unsure if institution collects HRQoL (Institution does collect referent)	8.94	0.15	0.1	[1.78, 15.86]

Note: HRQoL = health related quality of life; BSN = Bachelor of Science in Nursing; ADN = Associates Degree in Nursing

Model statistics: $F_{(23, 448)} = 4.95$; $p < 0.001$; Adjusted $R^2 = 0.162$

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Regression Results Block 2: *Knowledge factors*

Predictors of agreement towards the statement: Nursing care, delivered during hospitalization for traumatic injury, can affect HRQoL.	B	β	p-value	95% CI
HRQoL measured by chart review (Patient report with valid instrument referent)	-11.55	-0.16	0.001	[-18.60, -4.50]
HRQoL measured by HCP observation (Patient report with valid instrument referent)	-10.54	-0.16	0.001	[-16.96, -4.13]
Identified 2 of 7 domains (Identified 7 of 7 referent)	-12.01	-0.12	0.014	[-21.55, -2.46]
Identified 3 of 7 domains (Identified 7 of 7 referent)	-10.86	-0.12	0.011	[-19.19, -2.52]
Identified 5 of 7 domains (Identified 7 of 7 referent)	-13.19	-0.16	0.001	[-21.05, -5.33]
Identified 6 of 7 domains (Identified 7 of 7 referent)	-14.62	-0.16	0.001	[-23.12, -6.12]

Note: HRQoL = health related quality of life; HCP = health care provider
Model statistics: $F_{(14, 434)} = 4.44$; $p < 0.001$; Adjusted $R^2 = 0.243$
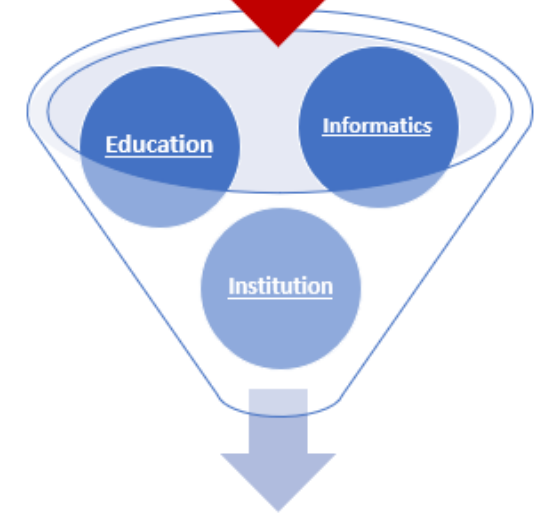
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Regression Results Block 3: *Perceptive factors*

Predictors of agreement towards the statement: Nursing care, delivered during hospitalization for traumatic injury, can affect HRQoL.	B	β	p-value	95% CI
Agree with statement "*Discussions regarding HRQoL during hospitalization can have positive impact on patient experience and outcomes*" (Strongly disagree referent)	13.86	0.23	0.001	[6.04, 21.67]
Strongly agree with statement "*Discussions regarding HRQoL during hospitalization can have positive impact on patient experience and outcomes*" (Strongly disagree referent)	10.01	0.16	0.012	[2.2, 18.0]
Agree with statement "*If I received further education on HRQoL, I feel it could impact my nursing practice to improve patient outcomes*" (Strongly disagree referent)	8.89	0.15	0.024	[1.16, 16.62]
Strongly agree with statement "*If I received further education on HRQoL, I feel it could impact my nursing practice to improve patient outcomes*" (Strongly disagree referent)	14.63	0.22	<0.001	[6.68, 22.59]

Note: HRQoL = health related quality of life
Model statistics: $F_{(24, 410)} = 2.98$; $p < 0.001$; Adjusted $R^2 = 0.318$

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Conclusions & Future Implications for Practice

Nurse-led Interventions that improve HRQoL of Trauma Patients

➢ Trauma nurses perceived that nursing care can impact patient HRQoL

➢ The perceived impact is affected by components that can be grouped into <u>education</u>, <u>informatics</u>, and <u>institution</u> factors

➢ Leveraging feedback from each component of the trauma nurse's perception of impact to inform other components could assist in the development, implementation, and testing of holistic, nurse-led interventions that improve HRQoL of trauma patients

❖ AACN, 2001
❖ Abbasinia et al., *Nrsng Ethics*, 2020
❖ ACS, 2014
❖ Beecher & Meredith, *NC Med Jrnl*, 2010
❖ Blackmore et al., *JTN*, 2019
❖ Curtis et al., *Injury,* 2020
❖ Graham et al., *J Cnt Ed for Health Pro*, 2006
❖ Gosnell & Slivinski, *JTN*, 2021
❖ Haley et al., *JTN*, 2017
❖ Heyland et al., *Open Med*, 2009
❖ Perrin & Mitchell, *Med Care,* 1997
❖ You et al., *CMAJ*, 2014

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