



A Midwest Hospital's Operating Room's On-Call Practice Education

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Problem & PURPOSE

Surgical departments' on-call practices contribute to staff fatigue.

- Affect patient safety and staff well-being

Purpose: educate leadership on risks associated with working extended hours and with employees who are fatigued.

Available Knowledge & Rationale

Health Impacts: extended hours linked to poor health outcomes (Giorgi et al., 2018; Scott-Marshall, 2024).

Work Performance and Patient Safety: burnout, poor work performance, and medical errors (Nicol & Botterill, 2004; Rogers, 2008; Wheatly, 2017).

Organization Impact and Staff Retention: financial burden for organization (Bae, 2022).

EBP: AORN guidelines working hours limited to 12 hrs in day with 8 hrs of recuperation (AORN, 2021).

Methods

- **Context:** Surgical service department leaders from a Midwest United States hospital.
- **Intervention:** Educational PowerPoint presentation to increase awareness of risks associated with on-call practices.
- **Study of Intervention:** Post education survey capturing subjective data of perceived understanding and willingness to disseminate.
- **Measure:** 5-point Likert scale
 - Part 1: leadership's understanding gained
 - Part 2: willingness to disseminate
 - Part 3: open-ended question for feedback

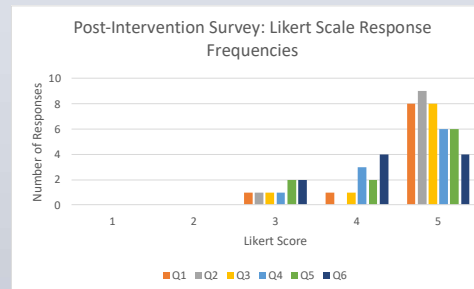
Data Analysis

- Qualitative analysis for parts 1 and 2: frequency, mean, and standard deviation.
 - Higher mean score indicate greater perceived knowledge and readiness
 - Lower standard deviation: more consistent responses
 - Frequency shows occurrence of responses
- Quantitative analysis for part 3 using thematic analysis.

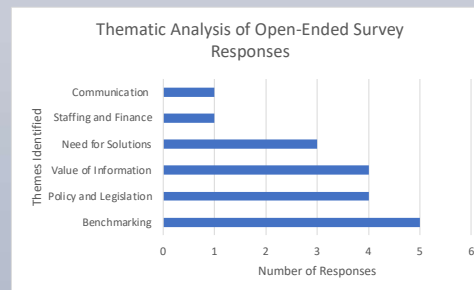
Results

Part 1 (Q1-Q3): $M = 4.73$, $SD = 0.64$, $N = 10$

Part 2 (Q4-Q6): $M = 4.37$, $SD = 0.75$, $N = 10$



Part 3: Thematic Analysis of Open-Ended Survey Responses



Discussion

- Educational efforts were informative and relevant with high level of agreement within survey responses. Also found a strong willingness to disseminate learned information. Qualitative findings reinforce intervention effectiveness. Findings align with project outcomes.
- Effective in increased awareness of evidence-based recommendations
- Limitations: small sample size, data collected from single site, bias from self-report survey.

Conclusions

- Targeted educational education feasible in increasing awareness.
- Sustainability supported through ongoing education and incorporation of EBP.
- Intervention low cost and simple to replicate in other settings.
- Further studies should include larger study size, pre- and post- intervention survey, and evaluation of long-term outcomes.
- Next steps include engaging leaders in developing solutions and collaborating with policymakers.

Acknowledgements

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