

3rd Global Meeting on ONCOLOGY AND RADIOLOGY

October 26, 2021 | Webinar

Audit Of Staff Knowledge Of Royal College Of Radiologists Recommendations of Management of Mild to Severe Contrast Medium Reactions.**Nancy Abdelaal***University Hospitals Birmingham, UK.*

Background: Our aim was to test staff knowledge of the recognition & management of the range of mild to severe contrast medium reactions. We also tested their knowledge about factors that put patients at more risk of developing reactions. Our aim was to offer an educational session to the staff about these reactions to fill gaps in knowledge that were found in the first cycle of the audit. Thus, consequently we aim to reduce mortality and improve patient's safety by increasing the staff's knowledge.

Methodology: Knowledge of the staff administering contrast media was tested using a questionnaire. The Questionnaire had a blend of MCQ and T/F questions. The questionnaire covered: Presentation of various severities of contrast media reactions Factors that put patients at higher risk of developing a reaction. Early identification and management of contrast reactions Different drugs that ought to be administered in various situations along with their doses & routes. Knowledge on the concept of pre-medication. Questionnaires were distributed to staff administering contrast media. 12 questionnaires were returned from the staff & analyzed accordingly (1st cycle). Gaps in knowledge have been identified in first cycle of the audit. Several small personalized teaching sessions were delivered to staff administering contrast media at various days. Questionnaires were later distributed to the attendees post-teaching. We used the same questionnaires that were used pre-teaching (Re-audit). Answers from 14 post-teaching questionnaires were collated and later analyzed in Excel sheets. These answers were also compared to answers from the pre-teaching questionnaires.

Results: A huge improvement in the staff's knowledge was noted after conducting the teaching sessions. An overall mean score of 75% post-teaching compared to 42.8% in the pre-teaching questionnaire. 100% right answers post-teaching in questions about treatment of mild reaction & that IV Saline is to be used in resuscitation compared to 83% and 33% pre-teaching respectively. Nearly all the staff answered correctly the questions related to factors putting patients at more risk of developing a reaction post-teaching with the exception of a few staff members. None of the staff knew the full treatment of bronchospasm pre-teaching, though 50% knew the full treatment post-teaching. 93% of the staff knew that adrenaline is to be given in severe reactions post-teaching, which increased from 67% pre-teaching. 43% of the staff post-teaching knew that we need to give adrenaline in ABC compromise compared to (0.08%) pre-teaching. A tremendous increase from 0.08% pre-teaching to 64% post-teaching in knowledge of dose and route of adrenaline.

Conclusion: Gaps in knowledge were identified in the first cycle of the audit with an overall mean score of 42.8%. Several small personalized teaching sessions were conducted to the staff at various days. The overall mean score post-teaching was 75% compared to 42.8% pre-teaching, which shows significant improvement in knowledge after conducting of the teaching sessions. Nevertheless, still fell short of the overall target of 100%. Thus, personalized feedback with explanations was delivered to all the staff who submitted their post-teaching questionnaires in attempt to fill in gaps in knowledge which still existed. And our recommendations would be to deliver more teaching sessions to the staff where possible, as it hugely improves their knowledge and therefore patients' safety. Presentation of the results and further teaching was later done at the Radiology Departmental Meeting.

Biography

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