

**Poster Session IV
Poster #18**

Patient and Clinical Factors Associated with Rapid Response Team Use Within 24-hours of Surgery

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Purpose: The purpose of this pilot study is to identify and describe patient and clinical factors present in patients who received Rapid Response Team (RRT) calls within 24-hours of surgery.

Theoretical Framework: King's model of goal attainment frames this study. The stresses of surgery, anesthesia, and post-operative medications influence the patients' goal of regaining balance.

Methods: The planned study design is descriptive. Using retrospective chart review we will examine records of all adult patients who received RRT services between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010. Key data elements will include patient information, such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, BMI, co-morbid conditions, and admitting diagnosis. Clinical data including peri- and post-operative medications, vital signs, oxygen saturation and delivery methods will also be examined. Data will be entered into SPSS and sorted to differentiate medical and surgical cases. Analyses will consist of measures of distribution, central tendency and dispersion. Medical and Surgical cases will be scrutinized and commonalities in clinical related aspects and patient characteristics will be categorized.

Results: 425 RRT episodes during this 12-month period will provide rich data. We estimate that 33% to 50% of this sample will be surgical patients.

Conclusions and Implications: Results of this study will be used as a foundation for future work to facilitate early identification of post-operative patients at high risk for adverse events and to enhance the safety of PACU nursing pain management strategies when transferring patients to inpatient care.