Paediatric Nurse Education
Current Awareness Newsletter

May 2015
Outreach

Your Outreach Librarian can help facilitate evidence-based practise for all members of staff, as well as assisting with academic study and research. We can help with literature searching, obtaining journal articles and books, and setting up individual current awareness alerts.

Literature Searching

We provide a literature searching service for any library member. For those embarking on their own research it is advisable to book some time with one of the librarians for a 1 to 1 session where we can guide you through the process of creating a well-focused literature research and introduce you to the health databases access via NHS Evidence.

Critical Appraisal Training

We also offer one-to-one or small group training in literature searching, accessing electronic journals, and critical appraisal/Statistics. These are essential courses that teach how to interpret clinical papers.

Books

Books can be searched for using SWIMS our online catalogue at www.swims.nhs.uk. Books and journals that are not available on site or electronically may be requested from other locations. Please email requests to: thomas.osborne@uhbristol.nhs.uk
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1: Tables of Contents from April’s Paediatric Nurse Education journals

2: New NICE Guidance

3: Latest relevant Systematic Reviews from the Cochrane Library.

4: NHS Behind the Headlines

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Tables of Contents from Nurse Education journals

If you require full articles please email me @ Thomas.Osborne@UHBristol.nhs.uk

Nurse Educator March/April Vol 40 Issue 3

The Power and Potential of Positive Mentoring

Simulation: Rehearsing Lines or Clinical Reasoning?

Precepting Challenges: The Unsafe Student

Collaborating When Loyalties Are Divided: Lessons Learned by a Fulbright Scholar

The Academic Job Talk

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Resources at Nurse Educator Web Site

Unprofessional Content Posted Online Among Nursing Students

Legal Issues in Clinical Nursing Education

Nursing Education Progression: Associate Degree Nursing Faculty Perspective

Institutional Support for Diverse Populations: Perceptions of Hispanic and African American Students and Program Faculty

Developing Curriculum Recommendations for Environmental Health in Nursing

Statistical Preparedness of Master’s Degree–Prepared Nurses in the Workplace

Recommendations for Nurse Practitioner Residency Programs

Using Gagne’s 9 Events of Instruction to Enhance Student Performance and Course Evaluations in Undergraduate Nursing Course

Improving Teaching Assistants’ Orientation in a School of Nursing: A Lean Approach

Developing the Next Generation of Nurse Scientists

Predictive Power of Individual Factors and Clinical Learning Experience on Academic Success: Findings From a Longitudinal Study
Enhancing nursing students’ understanding of threshold concepts through the use of digital stories and a virtual community called ‘Wiimali’

Linking theory to practice in introductory practice learning experiences

A literature review exploring the preparation of mental health nurses for working with people with learning disability and mental illness

Learning to promote patient dignity: An inter-professional approach

Motivational interviewing: Experiences of primary care nurses trained in the method

The use of video conferencing to develop a community of practice for preceptors located in rural and non traditional placement settings: An evaluation study

Assessing competence in undergraduate nursing students: The Amalgamated Students Assessment in Practice model

Analysis of midwifery students’ written reflections to evaluate progression in learning during clinical practice at birthing units

Teaching midwife students how to break bad news using the cinema: An Italian qualitative study

New NICE Guidance


- Excess winter deaths and morbidity and the health risks associated with cold homes (NG6) March 2015

- Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease: recognition, diagnosis and management in children and young people (NG1) January 2015
Latest relevant Systematic Reviews from the Cochrane Library

If you require full articles, or a more enhanced search of any of the below topics please email me @ Thomas.Osborne@UHBristol.nhs.uk

Non-speech oral motor treatment for children with developmental speech sound disorders
Alice S-Y Lee and Fiona E Gibbon

Prophylactic milrinone for the prevention of low cardiac output syndrome and mortality in children undergoing surgery for congenital heart disease
Barbara EU Burkhardt, Gerta Rücker and Brigitte Stiller

Influenza vaccines for preventing acute otitis media in infants and children
Mohd N Norhayati, Jacqueline J Ho and Mohd Y Azman

Zinc supplementation for the treatment of measles in children
Ajbila A Awotiwon, Olabisi Oduwole, Anju Sinha and Charles I Okwundu

Adrenaline with lidocaine for digital nerve blocks
Hemanshu Prabhakar, Santosh Rath, Mani Kalaivani and Neel Bhanderi

Corticosteroid therapy for nephrotic syndrome in children
Deirdre Hahn, Elisabeth M Hodson, Narelle S Willis and Jonathan C Craig

Leukotriene inhibitors for bronchiolitis in infants and young children
Fang Liu, Jing Ouyang, Atul N Sharma, Songqing Liu, Bo Yang, Wei Xiong and Rufu Xu

Pharmacological interventions for pain in children and adolescents with life-limiting conditions
Emma Beecham, Bridget Candy, Richard Howard, Renée McCulloch, Jo Laddie, Henrietta Rees, Victoria Vickerstaff, Myra Bluebond-Langner and Louise Jones

Paracetamol (acetaminophen) for patent ductus arteriosus in preterm or low-birth-weight infants
Arne Ohlsson and Prakeshkumar S Shah

Standard (head-down tilt) versus modified (without head-down tilt) postural drainage in infants and young children with cystic fibrosis
Diana A Freitas, Fernando AL Dias, Gabriela SS Chaves, Gardenia MH Ferreira, Cibele TD Ribeiro, Ricardo O Guerra and Karla MPP Mendonça

Interventions for reducing medication errors in children in hospital
Jolanda M Maaskant, Hester Vermeulen, Bugewa Apampa, Bernard Fernando, Maisoon A Ghaleb, Antje Neubert, Sudhin Thayyil and Aung Soe
Food supplementation for improving the physical and psychosocial health of socio-economically disadvantaged children aged three months to five years

Elizabeth Kristjansson, Damian K Francis, Selma Liberato, Maria Benkhalti Jandu, Vivian Welch, Malek Batal, Trish Greenhalgh, Tamara Rader, Eamonn Noonan, Beverley Shea, Laura Janzen, George A Wells and Mark Petticre

Standard versus biofilm antimicrobial susceptibility testing to guide antibiotic therapy in cystic fibrosis

Valerie Waters and Felix Ratjen

Optical reading aids for children and young people with low vision

Lucy Barker, Rachel Thomas, Gary Rubin and Annegret Dahlmann-Noor

NHS Behind the Headlines

'4D' ultrasound shows effects of smoking on unborn babies

Tuesday Mar 24 2015

"Unborn baby shown grimacing in womb as mother smokes," is the somewhat misleading headline in The Daily Telegraph after researchers released dramatic images of babies in the womb taken using 4D ultrasound scanners...

Are half of all children's teeth really rotten?

Friday Mar 20 2015

"Rotten teeth are secret reason why teens don't smile," revealed The Times today. The Daily Mirror expressed shock over revelations that...

Damage to 'heart health' may start in childhood

Wednesday Mar 18 2015

"Children are suffering damage to their hearts as early as 12 due to poor diets, a study has warned," the Mail Online reports. A US study suggests that an unhealthy diet in childhood can quickly lead to a deterioration in "heart health"…

Breastfed babies 'grow up to be brainier and richer'

Wednesday Mar 18 2015

"Breastfed babies grow up smarter and richer, study shows," The Daily Telegraph reports. A study from Brazil that tracked participants for 30 years found a significant association between breastfeeding and higher IQ and income in later life...
All teens should be vaccinated against rare strain of meningitis

Monday Mar 16 2015

"A vaccination for meningitis is to be offered to all 14-18 year-olds in England and Wales, after a spike in a rare strain of the disease," The Guardian reports. The strain – meningitis W (MenW) – is described as rare, but life-threatening…

Is education the best form of teen contraception?

Monday Mar 9 2015

"Getting a good education could be the best form of contraception for teenagers," The Independent reports after a study of recent data from England found an association between improved GCSE results and lower rates of teenage pregnancy…

Quick Exercise

Have a play with Uptodate. Log in via Athens (if you don’t have an Athens account register using your UHBristol email address here: https://openathens.nice.org.uk/
Title: Barriers and facilitators to paediatric adherence to antiretroviral therapy in rural south africa: A multi-stakeholder perspective

Author(s): Coetzee B., Kagee A., Bland R.

Abstract: Poor adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) contributes to the development of drug resistance. HIV-infected children, especially those 5 years and under, are dependent on a caregiver to adhere to ART. However, characteristics of the caregiver, child, regimen, clinic and social context affect clinic attendance and medication-taking, both of which constitute adherent behaviour. We conducted nine interviews and three focus groups to determine how doctors, nurses, counsellors, traditional healers and caregivers understood the barriers and facilitators to ART adherence among children residing in rural South Africa. The data were transcribed, translated into English from isiZulu where necessary, and coded using Atlas.ti version 7. Results were interpreted through the lens of Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory. We found that at the micro-level, palatability of medication and large volumes of medication were problematic for young children. Characteristics of the caregiver including absent mothers, grandmothers as caregivers and denial of HIV amongst fathers were themes related to the micro-system. Language barriers and inconsistent attendance of caregivers to monthly clinic visits were factors affecting adherence in the meso-system. Adherence counselling and training were the most problematic features in the exo-system. In the macro-system, the effects of food insecurity and the controversy surrounding the use of traditional medicines were most salient. Increased supervision and regular training amongst lay adherence counsellors are needed, as well as regular monitoring of the persons attending the clinic on the child's behalf.

Title: Burnout in operation room workers [Turkish] Ameliyathane Calisanlarinda Tukenmislik Sendromu

Author(s): Yilmaz Duran F., Yildirim H., Ozkalkanli M.Y., Kilic O., Kenanotlu O.

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the levels of burnout syndrome among the operation room workers. Methods: After obtaining the approval of the Bozyaka Training and Research Hospital ethics committee, operation room workers were included in this study. Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and personal success were analysed with Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI). The personal characteristics, habits and working conditions were evaluated with the socio-demographic data collection form. SPSS 16.0 package program was used for statistical analysis of the data. Results: Participants of the study were as follows: 22.2 % (n=24) residents, 19.4 % (n=21) physicians, 5.6 % (n=6) teaching staff, 23.1 % (n=65) anesthesia technicians, 13.9 % (n=15) nurses, 15.7 % (n=17) employees. Mean MTO-DT score was 19.33 +/-7.21, mean MTO-D score was 6.49 +/-3.78, and mean MTO-KB score was 11.69 +/-4.35. Results show that Burnout is not related with gender, smoking, or having children; but is related with job, marital status, alcohol use, years in the job and interval he operation room, working hours and number of nights on duty. Conclusion: Regulation of working conditions, improvement of duty conditions, psychological support, teaching how to cope with exhaustion would effectively contribute to the prevention of burnout.

Title: A descriptive study of nurse-reported missed care in neonatal intensive care units.

Author(s): Tubbs-Cooley, Heather L., Pickler, Rita H., Younger, Janet B., Mark, Barbara A.

Abstract: Aims The aims of this study are to describe: (1) the frequency of nurse-reported missed care in neonatal intensive care units; and (2) nurses' reports of factors contributing to missed care on their last shift worked. Background Missed nursing care, or necessary care that is not delivered, is increasingly cited as a contributor to adverse patient outcomes. Previous studies highlight the frequency of missed nursing care in adult settings; the occurrence of missed nursing care in neonatal intensive care units is unknown. Design A descriptive analysis of neonatal nurses' self-reports of missed care using data collected through a cross-sectional web-based survey. Methods A random sample of certified neonatal intensive care nurses in seven states was
invited to participate in the survey in April 2012. Data were collected from nurses who provide direct patient care in a neonatal intensive care unit (n = 230). Descriptive statistics constituted the primary analytic approach. Results Nurses reported missing a range of patient care activities on their last shift worked. Nurses most frequently missed rounds, oral care for ventilated infants, educating and involving parents in care and oral feedings. Hand hygiene, safety and physical assessment and medication administration were missed least often. The most common reasons for missed care included frequent interruptions, urgent patient situations and an unexpected rise in patient volume and/or acuity on the unit. Conclusion We find that basic nursing care in the neonatal intensive care unit is missed and that system factors may contribute to missed care in this setting.

Title: ‘Let’s Talk about Children': A pilot evaluation of an e-learning resource for mental health clinicians.

Author(s): Tchernev, Phillip, Reupert, Andrea, Maybery, Darryl

Abstract: Background Given the prevalence of parental mental illness, accessible opportunities are needed to enhance clinicians' capacity for working with parents, in an early intervention framework. The Let’s Talk about Children e-learning resource aims to provide clinicians with skills to empower parents to support their family. This pilot study examines clinicians' views regarding the acceptability of the resource and assesses its effectiveness in developing clinicians' attitude, skill, and knowledge when working with parents with a mental illness. Methods A sequential mixed-method design was employed. There were 21 mental health clinicians (primarily nurses, social workers, and psychologists) who completed the Family-Focused Workforce Questionnaire, pre- and post-training with the e-learning resource. All 21 participants were offered a post-training interview to discuss their experience of the resource, and 8 participants accepted. Results The e-learning resource was effective at enhancing participants’ practices, such as assessing the impact of mental illness on parenting and child development, and providing information and resources to families. Participants recognised the importance of empowering parents, although noted that further organisational support was required to implement the intervention. Conclusions Preliminary results tentatively indicate that the e-learning resource may be an effective professional development tool for clinicians. Future research is required to ascertain its long-term impact.


Author(s): Whitehead, Phyllis B., Herbertson, Robert K., Hamric, Ann B., Epstein, Elizabeth G., Fisher, Joan M.

Abstract: Purpose Moral distress is a phenomenon affecting many professionals across healthcare settings. Few studies have used a standard measure of moral distress to assess and compare differences among professions and settings. Design A descriptive, comparative design was used to study moral distress among all healthcare professionals and all settings at one large healthcare system in January 2011. Methods Data were gathered via a web-based survey of demographics, the Moral Distress Scale-Revised (MDS-R), and a shortened version of Olson’s Hospital Ethical Climate Scale (HECS-S). Findings Five hundred ninety-two (592) clinicians completed usable surveys (22%). Moral distress was present in all professional groups. Nurses and other professionals involved in direct patient care had significantly higher moral distress than physicians (p = .001) and other indirect care professionals (p < .001). Moral distress was negatively correlated with ethical workplace climate (r = -0.516; p < .001). Watching patient care suffer due to lack of continuity and poor communication were the highest-ranked sources of moral distress for all professional groups, but the groups varied in other identified sources. Providers working in adult or intensive care unit (ICU) settings had higher levels of moral distress than did clinicians in pediatric or non-ICU settings (p < .001). Providers who left or considered leaving a position had significantly higher moral distress levels than those who never considered leaving (p < .001). Providers who had training in end-of-life care had higher average levels of moral distress than those without this training (p = .005). Conclusions Although there may be differences in perspectives and experiences, moral distress is a common experience for clinicians, regardless of profession. Clinical Relevance Moral distress is associated with burnout and intention to leave a position. By understanding its root causes, interventions can be tailored to minimize moral distress with the ultimate goal of enhancing patient care, staff satisfaction, and retention.

Title: Center of Excellence to Build Nursing Scholarship and Improve Health Care in Italy.

Author(s): Rocco, Gennaro, Affonso, Dyanne, Mayberry, Linda, Sasso, Loredana, Stievano, Alessandro, Alvaro, Rosaria
Abstract: This article profiles the establishment and initial phase (2010-2014) of a Center of Excellence (CoE) as an instrument to strengthen nursing scholarship and improve health care in Italy. Approach This CoE is unique as a non-university-based center. The National Regulatory Board of Registered Nurses, Health Visitors, and Pediatric Nurses (IPASVI) designated substantial administrative and funding support to the CoE for advancing nursing education, clinical practice, research development, and research training. Boyer’s Model of Scholarship underpinned the CoE’s conceptual framework, and its operational infrastructure was adapted from the U.S. National Institutes of Health P20 program award mechanism. Diverse methods included sponsoring research studies by nurse-led teams, research training courses, nursing education longitudinal studies, evidence-based practice training, and related pilot studies. Findings Multiple collaborative projects were conducted via the CoE in conjunction with the successful launch of an expansive digital library and communication system accessible to nurses. The introduction of English proficiency courses was also a unique contribution. Conclusions The CoE concept is a potential instrument to strengthen nursing scholarship in Italy with potential scalability considerations to other global settings. Clinical Relevance An overlapping focus on research, education, and practice under the umbrella of nursing scholarship within a CoE while engaging all levels of nursing is important to impact healthcare changes.

Title: Students Requiring Personal Nursing Care in School: Nursing Care Models and a Checklist for School Nurses.

Author(s): Shannon, Robin Adair, Minchella, Lindsey

Abstract: Unprecedented numbers of children in the United States are now surviving extreme conditions and complications of prematurity, severe congenital anomalies, and significant birth trauma. Advances in medical science and technology have given rise to a marked increase in the population of children with special health care needs who require continuous nursing care, including at school. Students who are considered medically complex and/or are health technology-dependent present many rewards and challenges for families, educational staff, district administrators, and school nurses who may not feel prepared to integrate involved health care for students into the school setting. The purpose of this article is to describe care delivery models for success in providing for the health and safety needs of students who require continuous or personal nursing care at school.

Title: Implementation of Bubble CPAP in a Rural Ugandan Neonatal ICU.

Author(s): McAdams, Ryan M., Hedstrom, Anna B., DiBlasi, Robert M., Mant, Jill E., Nyonyintono, James, Otai, Christine D., Lester, Debbie A., Batra, Maneesh

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Respiratory distress is a leading cause of neonatal death in low-income and middle-income countries. CPAP is a simple and effective respiratory support modality used to support neonates with respiratory failure and can be used in low-income and middle-income countries. The goal of this study was to describe implementation of the Silverman-Andersen respiratory severity score (RSS) and bubble CPAP in a rural Ugandan neonatal NICU. We sought to determine whether physicians and nurses in a low-income/middle-income setting would assign similar RSS in neonates after an initial training period and over time.

Title: Exploring the experiences of young people nursed on adult wards.

Author(s): Dean, Linda, Black, Sharon

Abstract: This paper reports on a study of experiences of young people aged 14 to 18 years who were nursed on acute adult hospital wards in NHS hospitals in England. In spite of British government guidelines, young people from 14 years of age continue to be admitted to adult wards in the UK. Although much has been written about the transition of the young person to adult services, there is little research about the experiences of young people who are nursed on adult wards. Hermeneutic phenomenology was used to explore the lived experiences of eight young people who had been nursed on adult wards between 2004 and 2010. Data were collected in 2010. In-depth interviews were recorded, transcribed and analysed using Colaizzi framework (Colaizzi, 1978). Themes explored included expectations of what the experience may be like, young peoples first impressions of the ward environment, the feelings of the young person while in hospital, the attitudes of people towards them including, both staff and other patients, and future admissions and how they would cope with readmissions. Better provision needs to be made for young people including appropriately trained staff, adolescent-friendly environments and areas in adult wards that are dedicated to adolescents.
Title: A structured handoff tool improves patient handoffs in a pediatric emergency department

Author(s): Gopwani P.R., Brown K.M., Quinn M.J., Dorosz E.J., Chamberlain J.M.

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Handoff communication is an important contributor to safety and quality in the emergency department (ED). Breakdowns in this process may lead to unsafe conditions or adverse events. The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that the quality of patient handoffs in the pediatric ED would improve after implementation of a structured handoff method.

Title: Apheresis training for nurses and physicians around the world

Author(s): Neyrinck M., Vrielink H.

Abstract: A training program for apheresis nurses in leukocyte collection and therapeutic apheresis was developed by the Joint Task Force for Apheresis Education and Certification. This is a modular program with theoretical and practical information and knowledge. On request of the Indonesian authorities, in the capital of Indonesia Jakarta, a certification course for apheresis nurses/operators based on the training program described above was organized in December 2013. The course existed of themes related to apheresis, such as hematology, anatomy, physiology, calculations, adverse events, basics of apheresis, nursing aspects, quality, collection of cells for cellular therapies, pediatrics, and therapeutic collections (cell reductions and exchange procedures). A pretest and post-test regarding the knowledge and judgment in the themes described was taken in Bahasa Indonesia or in English. In total, 38 apheresis nurses and 32 physicians participated in the course. In the post-test, the nurses scored in a mean 72/100 and the physicians 77/100 (nurses vs. physicians: P = 0.005), which was significantly better than the results of the pretest (54/100 and 53/100, respectively (P < 0.0001 for both). In conclusion, with this course, 38 apheresis nurses/operators proved a significant increase of knowledge in the theory behind apheresis. This educational program provides an approach to educate and certificate apheresis nurses. It is also shown that also for physicians working in the field of apheresis, this course is of use increasing their knowledge regarding apheresis.

Title: What should general practice trainees learn about atopic eczema?

Author(s): Munidasa D., Lloyd-Lavery A., Burge S., McPherson T.

Abstract: Effective atopic eczema (AE) control not only improves quality of life but may also prevent the atopic march. The Royal College of General Practitioners’ (RCGP) curriculum does not currently provide specific learning outcomes on AE management. We aimed to gain consensus on learning outcomes to inform curriculum development. A modified Delphi method was used with questionnaires distributed to gather the views of a range of health care professionals (HCPs) including general practitioners (GPs), dermatologists, dermatology nurses and parents of children with AE attending a dedicate paediatric dermatology clinic. Ninety-one questionnaires were distributed to 61 HCPs and 30 parents; 81 were returned. All agreed that learning should focus on the common clinical features, complications and management of AE and the need to appreciate its psychosocial impact. Areas of divergence included knowledge of alternative therapies. Parents felt GPs should better understand how to identify, manage and refer severe AD and recognized the value of the specialist eczema nurse. Dermatologists and parents highlighted inconsistencies in advice regarding topical steroids. This study identifies important areas for inclusion as learning outcomes on AE management in the RCGP curriculum and highlights the importance of patients and parents as a valuable resource in the development of medical education.

Title: Quality improvement initiative to increase influenza vaccination in pediatric cancer patients

Author(s): Freedman J.L., Reilly A.F., Powell S.C., Bailey L.C.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Pediatric patients with cancer face more severe complications of influenza than healthy children. Although Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines recommend yearly vaccination in these patients, in our large academic center, <60% of oncology patients receiving chemotherapy
were immunized at baseline. Our objective was to increase this rate through a multifaceted quality improvement initiative.

**Title:** Impact of contextualized pediatric resuscitation training on pediatric healthcare providers in Botswana

**Author(s):** Wright S.W., Steenhoff A.P., Elci O., Wolfe H.A., Ralston M., Kgosiese T., Makone I., Mazhani L., Nadkarni V.M., Meaney P.A.

**Abstract:** Background: Worldwide, 6.6 million children die each year, partly due to a failure to recognize and treat acutely ill children. Programs that improve provider recognition and treatment initiation may improve child survival. Objectives: Describe provider characteristics and hospital resources during a contextualized pediatric resuscitation training program in Botswana and determine if training impacts provider knowledge retention. Design/methods: The American Heart Association's Pediatric Emergency Assessment Recognition and Stabilization (PEARS) course was contextualized to Botswana resources and practice guidelines in this observational study. A cohort of facility-based nurses (FBN) was assessed prior to and 1-month following training. Survey tools assessed provider characteristics, cognitive knowledge and confidence and hospital pediatric resources.

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**Title:** The effectiveness of nurse-led outpatient referral triage decision making in pediatric otolaryngology

**Author(s):** Hong P., Ritchie K., Beaton-Campbell C., Cavanagh L., Belyea J., Corsten G.

**Abstract:** Objectives: To assess the effectiveness of nurse-led triage of outpatient referrals in an academic pediatric otolaryngology practice. Methods: Three hundred consecutive outpatient referrals were reviewed and triaged by two otolaryngology registered nurses and two attending pediatric otolaryngologists. The nurses received triage training. The referrals were triaged as 'routine' (to be seen within 2-3 months), 'semi-urgent' (to be seen within 6 weeks), or 'urgent' (to be seen within 2 weeks). Weighted Kappa statistics (correcting for chance agreement) were performed to assess for the degree of agreement. After the consultation visits, patient records were reviewed to determine whether any referrals had been inappropriately triaged by the nurses. Results: Overall, there was substantial agreement between all raters. Specifically, weighted Kappa statistics were as follows: surgeon 1, nurse 1: 0.708; surgeon 1, nurse 2: 0.670; surgeon 2, nurse 1: 0.762; surgeon 2, nurse 2: 0.647; nurse 1, nurse 2: 0.756; and surgeon 1, surgeon 2: 0.784. Review of patient charts after consultation showed that no referrals were deemed to be inappropriately triaged and no urgent cases had been missed.
Library Opening Times

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Monday to Friday

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7 days a week

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