CHANGE IN ACUITY OBSERVED FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERAGENCY INTEGRATED TRIAGE TOOL AT VILA CENTRAL HOSPITAL, EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT, SHEFA PROVINCE, 2021-2022

ANDRETARIP, VEGA KAUH, JOANNE MCKENNA & SARAH BANNERMAN

VANUATU 3RD HEALTH RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

VNPF Conference Center, Luganville, Santo 26-28 October 2022



INTRODUCTION

- In May 2021, Vila Central Hospital Emergency Department (VCH-ED) introduced the Interagency Integrated Triage Tool (IITT) which was created by the World Health Organisation (WHO), Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and ICRC for resource limited environments²
- Prior to the implementation VCH-ED had no formal system in place to assess and monitor the acuity of patients presenting to the department
- The aim of this study was to assess the changes in triage category after the implementation of IITT



INTRODUCTION

- Triage systems such as the IITT -
 - Used to quickly identify and prioritise patient care according to acuity
 - Assist in providing a fair service to all humans
 - Provide structure and organisation in departments
 - Effective use in resource limited environments
- Triage is about urgency not severity, complexity, social status or any other factor



INTERAGENCY INTEGRATED TRIAGE TOOL

Interagency Integrated Triage Tool

Adult assessment pathway

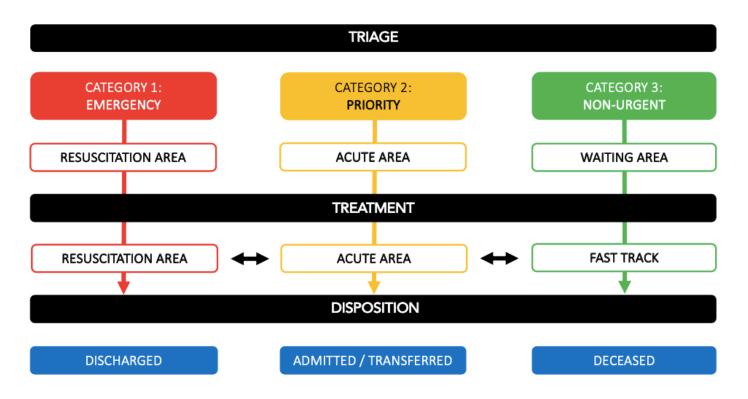
Yellow criteria present? Red criteria present? Airway & Breathing Other Airway & Breathing Other Wheezing New rash that is: Any swelling/mass of Worsening over hours Threatened limb* High-risk mouth, throat or neck Peeling Poisoning or chemical exposure* Visible acute limb deformity Circulation vital signs? Snake bite Circulation Open fracture Vomits everything Acute chest or abdominal pain Suspected dislocation Heavy bleeding Ongoing diarrhoea (>50 years) Other trauma or burns Unable to feed or drink ECG with ischaemia Respiratory rate Weak and fast pulse Sexual assault Severe pallor Violent or aggressive Acute testicular/scrotal pain Ongoing bleeding Pregnant with any of Priapism Oxygen saturation Disability Recent fainting Heavy bleeding CAT 1 Unable to pass urine Severe abdominal pain Disability Known diagnosis requiring Heart rate Altered mental status urgent surgical intervention 유 Altered mental state Agitation Exposure requiring time-Severe headache Acute general weakness sensitive treatment AVPU Acute focal neurological (eg, animal bite, needlestick) AVPU other than A stiff neck, fever or SBP ≥160 or DBP ≥110 complaint Pregnancy with complications Active labour hypothermia Temperature Acute visual disturbance Trauma <36°C or >39°C Severe pain NO YES RESUSCITATION AREA **ACUTE AREA** WAITING AREA

FAST TRACK

IITT PATIENT FLOW

Interagency Integrated Triage Tool

Patient flow





TRIAGETRAINING

- In May 2021, a total of 48 clinicians at VCH were trained over 6 days
- Clinicians trained OPD, ED, School of Nursing Educators, NSM, COPD, NCD and ENT clinic
- Each clinician completed a full day of training using the 'Tembo Triage Training' created by MSF
- Training was supported by
 - Emergency clinicians through the Australian Volunteers Program (AVP) and Australasian College of Emergency Medicine- Global Emergency Care (ACEM- GEC)





METHOD

JUNE 2021 TO JUNE 2022

VCH ED patient presentations

- Total patients- 14,722
- Average per month- 1,132







METHOD

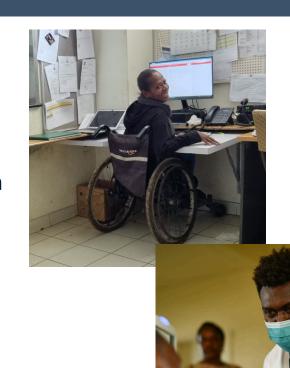
- For each new patient presenting to VCH-ED, clinicians completed a IITT paper-based registration form
- Data collected on each form included;
 - Patient demographics,
 - Presenting complaint
 - Observation
 - Treatment
 - Acuity-
 - Category I: Emergency
 - Category 2: Priority
 - Category 3: Non-Urgent
 - Patient disposition

Vila Contact	
First name(s): Surname Age:	
Annual Market Strategy Control of the Control of th	
First name(s): Surname: Surname: Current address: [] M [] F MANN.	
Current address: []F MRN:	
Current address: []M []F MRN: NID:	
Island of origin:	
Phone number:	
Pof-	
REGISTRATION Referral details: [] Referred patient Location: [] Emergency Department Department Department Date: Referring facility: Referring province: TRIAGE ED/OPD visit Staff	
Date: TRIAGE TRIAGE	ant
TRIAGE Time: Staff member: St	••••
New 1 3	
Chief complaint: [] Return - unscheduled [] Return - scheduled [] Medication supply only	A
RR:bpm	.1
AVPU:* HR:bpm CR:\$ FC RD:*C BSL:\$	1
Irriage category: mmol/L Pain score	ı
Cat 2: PRIORITY Stream:	ı
1 2 I Resus	ı
Re-triage	
Date:	
Date: TREATMENT	
[]X-ray []Ultrase	
Moderate Moderate	
[]Sutures []Dressings []And	
[] DISCHARGE DISPOSITION [] Asthmarx. [] Med. cert.	
Time:	
Ime:	
LD diagnosis:	
Date:	
Date: Date:	
SORVEILLANCE []AFR []PF []HL (
I IMVA I Work and I I DZCLI JAFP INT I DE	
SURVEILLANCE JAFR []PF []ILI []WD []DZCLI []AFP []NT []Diptheria []Pertussis []STI []AMI/Stroke []Diabetes compliants.	
Central Asthma (1997)	
RESEARCH [] Marine poisoning	
[] Severe asthma (see a standard or see asthma (see a	
RESEARCH [] Severe trauma [] Severe head injury [] Ruptured ectopic [] Septic shock [] AMI [] Severe asthma/COPD/PNA [] Acute bacterial meningitis [] Acute surgical abdomen	
Data entered into registry [] Acute surgical abdomen	

entered into registry:

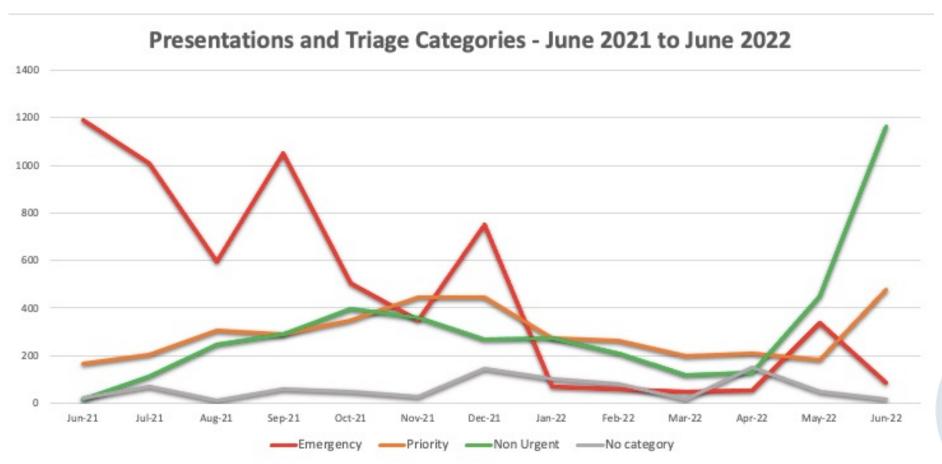
METHOD

- IITT registration forms were then entered into a custom electronic database by clerical staff members in VCH-ED
- The monthly total patient presentations for each triage category as well as patient dispositions was extracted from the electronic database for the period of June 2021 to June 2022 (13 month period)
- A descriptive analysis of acuity was conducted for the period





RESULT- PRESENTATIONS & TRIAGE CATEGORY JUN 2021- JUN 2022





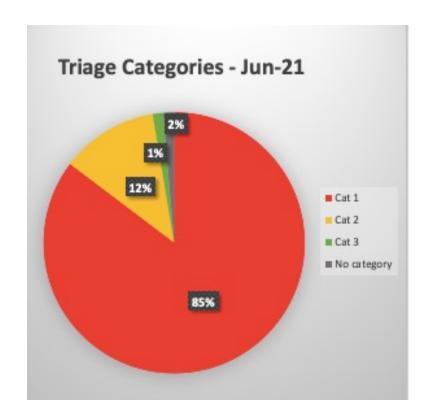
RESULT-TRIAGE CATEGORIES JUNE 2021

85% of patients were triaged as Cat I

12% of patients were triaged as Cat 2

1% of patients were triaged as Cat 3

2% no documented triage category





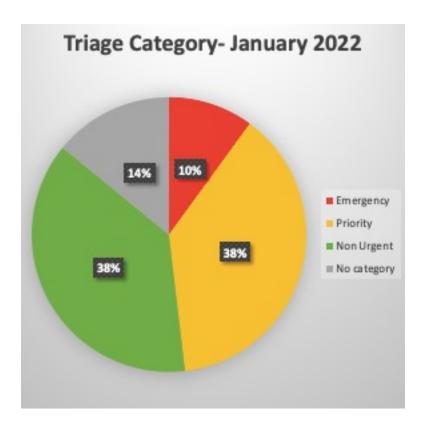
RESULT-TRIAGE CATEGORIES JANUARY 2022

10% of patients were triaged as Cat I

38% of patients were triaged as Cat 2

38% of patients were triaged as Cat 3

14% no documented triage category





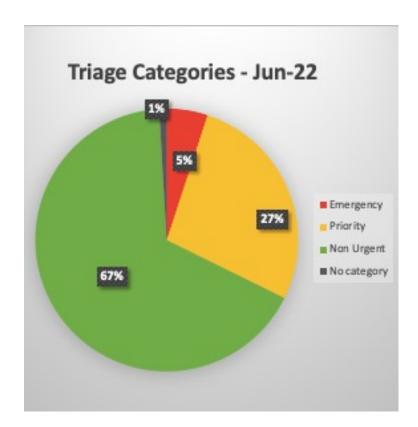
RESULT-TRIAGE CATEGORIES JUNE 2022

5% of patients were triaged as Cat I

27% of patients were triaged as Cat 2

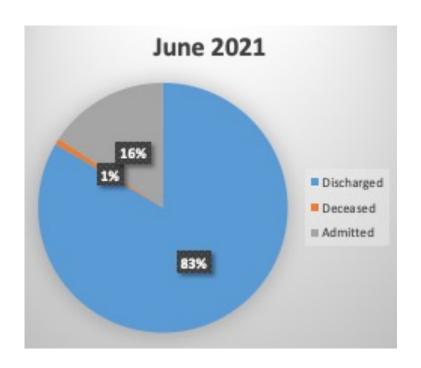
67% of patients were triaged as Cat 3

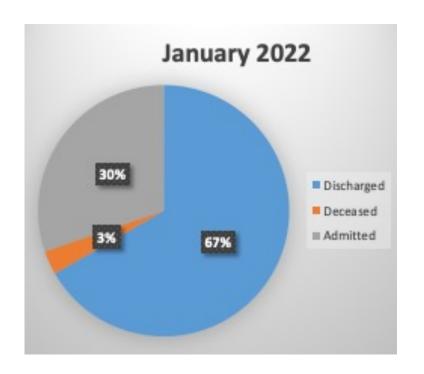
1% no documented triage category





RESULT- PATIENT DISPOSITION REVIEW







DISCUSSION

- There has been a considerable change in acuity observed in patients presenting to VCH-ED between June 2021 and June 2022
- There was a steady decline in Emergency patients and a steady increase in Priority and Non Urgent presentations which was expected with the implantation of triage
- We observed a reduction in overall presentation to the VCH-ED during the start of 2022 with considerable changes in acuity of patient presentations which could be due to a number of factors, such as;
 - Decentralisation of OPD
 - Reduction in staff overall including doctors and nurses from OPD
 - Increased workload
 - Education needs of clinicians



LIMITATIONS

- Data used is likely to be influenced by factors such as;
 - Clinician capacity
 - Demands for care
 - Limited staffing
 - Incomplete IITT form documentation
 - Implementation of new processes in the department
 - Lack of triage knowledge of some clinicians- not all Emergency clinicians received initial training

RECOMMENDATIONS / IMPLICATIONS

- Complete a manual audit of the completed triage forms to look at undertriaging and over-triaging of patients
- Ensure clinicians complete the IITT forms correctly
- Regular dedicated nursing education on triage

- Explore the impacts of decentralization of OPD on VCH-ED
- Explore options for an Electronic Medical Record (EMR) system in the future

REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

References

- 1. FitzGerald G, Jelinek GA, Scott D, et al. Emergency department triage revisited. Emergency Medicine Journal 2010;27:86-92
- 2. Mitchell R, Bue O, Nou G, et al. Validation of the Interagency Integrated Triage Tool in a resource-limited, urban emergency department in Papua New Guinea: a pilot study. The Lancet regional health Western Pacific. 2021;13:100194-100194

Acknowledgements

- Caroline van Gemert
- Dr Vincent Atua
- Dr Chris Brown
- Dr Rob Mitchell
- WHO, MSF

