

Early Program Evaluation of the Impact of ELNEC Communication Education on Registered Nurse Death Anxiety and Communication Apprehension Scores

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Background

- •Patients deserve the right to receive full disclosure about their medical condition
- •Nurse expertise in end-of-life (EOL) conversations provides valuable information about a person's sociocultural and spiritual beliefs regarding EOL preferences
- •Nurses are the most common caregiver at the bedside
- Nurses are under-prepared for EOL discussions
- •Skilled conversation techniques are necessary to elicit the patient's values and beliefs for EOL Care, BUT
- •Nurses do not necessarily see themselves as important communicators with patients



Purpose

- Improve RN EOL communication skills
- Attend to emotional distress of RN during EOL discussions
- Evaluate the impact of a nurse-facilitator led quality improvement initiative using End of Life Nursing Education Consortium (ELNEC) Module 6: Communication standardized curriculum
- Evaluate pre and post-education nurse attitudes regarding death anxiety and communication apprehension with dying patients

Project Design

"Train-the-Trainer" format using 5 newly certified ELNEC nurses from the project site



Descriptive, pre-posttest comparison of death anxiety and communication apprehension scales

Donabedian Quality Model

Structure

- Clinical Factors
- Years as RNHighest level of education
- Time worked on palliative care unit or service
- Personal experience with death

Number of

- dying patients cared for in past year
- Previous formal death education
- System Factors
- Palliative
- care teamNew ELNEC implementati
- EOL class: elective
- ELNEC paid benefit

Process

- ELNEC Module 6
- Train the Trainer format
- Hospital staff as facilitators

Outcomes

Change in pre-post
 Death Anxiety
 Scores- Revised
 (DAS-R) Score
Change in pre-post
 test:
 Communication
 Apprehension with

the Dying (CA-

Dying) Score

Results

Participants: N = 20; 11 undergraduate BSN students				
Degree				
Associate or Diploma	25% (5)			
Bachelor of Science Nursing (BSN)	60% (12)			
Bachelor, non-nursing	5% (o1)			
Master Nursing (MSN)	10% (02)			
Years of clinical practice	1-36 years (mean = 17.9 years)			
Palliative Care work experience	0			
Personal experience with death	95% (19)			
Previous EOL education	43% (o6)			
Number dying patients cared for past year	o-30, average = 3.71 (SD = 5.23 pts)			

ELNEC program goals	Strongly agree	Agree	N
Importance of ongoing communication with interdisciplinary team	87% (27)	13% (4)	31
Identify 3 factors that influence communication in the Palliative Care setting	71% (22)	29% (9)	31
Describe important factors in communicating bad news	79% (23)	21 (6)	29
Ability to better identify characteristics that patient/family expects of health care professionals	79% (19)	32% (9)	28

Nurse Death Anxiety

ANCOVA

RNs who held a **BSN or MSN had a significantly higher** post-test DAS score than those with an ADN or Diploma degree.

(t = -2.44, p = .026, df = 17; using pre-score DAS-R as covariate)

Communication Apprehension with the Dying

RNs who cared for more dying patients per year had a significantly lower communication apprehension score.

(t = 1.006, p = .039, df = 17; using pre-score DAS-R as covariate)

Additional Findings

- Moral Distress
- RN Concerns about death anxiety
- Where and how to document Advance Directives
- What IS an Advance Directive?

Implications for Practice

- RN desire for further skill-building in interdisciplinary communication
- Identify embedded ELNEC nurses
- Provide support to nurses following patient death

Implications for the Organization

- Reliance on better EOL education alone may be insufficient to support patient decision-making
- Further evaluation of moral distress with countermeasures
- Include ELNEC in new graduate program
- Regularly scheduled ELNEC classes
- More ELNEC trainers for all shifts
- Provide ELNEC support to partner hospitals for 2013 Palliative Care initiative
- Devise a comprehensive and streamlined method to document and honor advance directives.

Limitations

- QA initiative in one hospital
- Small group size
- Within subjects pre-posttest measures
- One-time versus longitudinal measurement
- No account for RN age/unit worked
- Hawthorne effect?
- Surveys completed immediately after class