

00147 Adherence to Post Rapid Tranquillisation Monitoring in Changi General Hospital

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Aims: The existing policy on Rapid Tranquillisation (RT) in Changi General Hospital (CGH) was revised by a multidisciplinary task force in 2017. Emphasis was placed on nursing monitoring as part of post RT care in the revised policy.

RT using parenteral medications is a high - risk procedure associated with potential complications, yet the practice of monitoring for complications post RT is not well audited. Thus far there is no published work on adherence to the required monitoring on post RT care in Singapore.

This study aims to examine the adherence to post RT monitoring following revision of the RT policy in two general medicine wards in CGH.

Methodology: This is a descriptive study. All patients who received parenteral RT from August to October 2017 were included. Documentation of indication and clinical presentation leading to RT and adherence to the required post RT monitoring as stipulated in the policy (temperature, heart rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, oxygen saturation, conscious level every 15 minutes for an hour and hourly until alert) were audited based on paper and electronic medical record entries. Data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 19.

Result: 5 cases consisting of 3 patients (Mean age=40.2) were audited. Haloperidol was used in 3 cases and lorazepam was used in 2 cases. Adherence rate to the required post RT monitoring was 40%. Indication and clinical presentation leading to RT was documented in 80% of the cases in the medical notes.

Conclusion: The findings revealed a good documentation with regards to indication and clinical presentation leading to RT. There is room to improve the adherence rate to post RT monitoring. Ongoing staff training to improve understanding on post RT complications and required monitoring can help improve the adherence rate. Further study to explore challenges to successful implementation of post RT is recommended.