

# Training of health professionals in the good use of insulin: satisfaction survey



M.Orloff, M.Agullo, V.Ferreira, C.Boronad  
Pharmacy Service, Cannes Hospital, 15 avenue des Broussailles, 06400 Cannes



Poster GM-002 , A10

## INTRODUCTION

In hospital, one in five patients is hyperglycemic and / or diabetic. Furthermore, 40% of hospitalized diabetic patients are treated with **insulin**. In France, insulin is one of **high risk drugs** that are defined by a decree published on April 6<sup>th</sup> 2011, so it requires special regard from healthcare professionals. Low level of information of nursing staff working outside diabetology units and lack of specific emergency protocols are identified as potential risk factors for a poor glycemic control and more severe iatrogenic events.

To cope with this problem, a **practical training** conducted by a diabetologist, a pharmacy resident and a nurse working in diabetology department, was proposed to nurses from other care units. This training concerns the **management of poor glycemic control** and the appropriate **use of insulin in acute situations**.

## OBJECTIVE

The aim of this study was to assess the interest of this training for nurses.

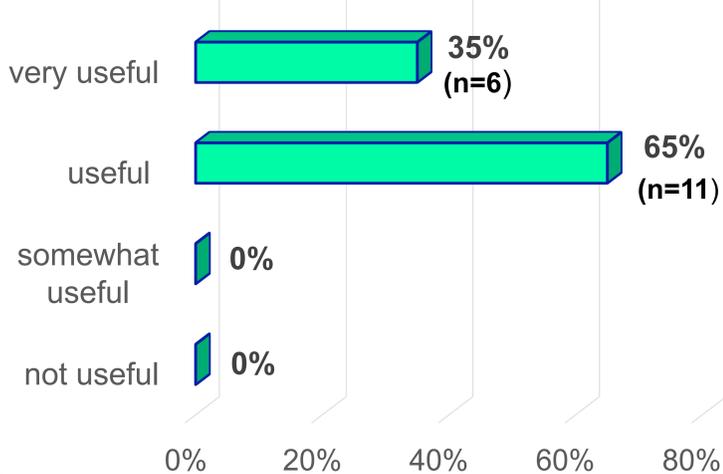
## METHODS

A questionnaire was developed to evaluate satisfaction of nurses participating in the training. It contains 7 questions on training documents, content and themes and areas that nurses would like to see improve.

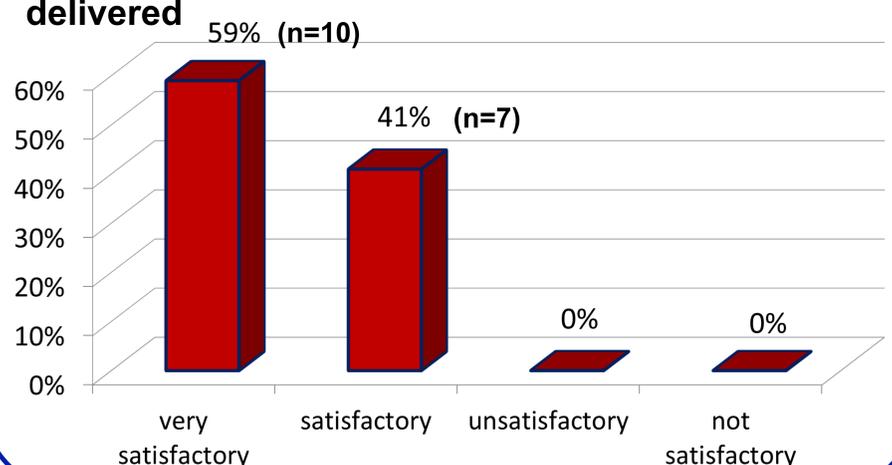
## RESULTS

N=20 nurses participating in the training, 17 nurses from 7 care units replying to the survey

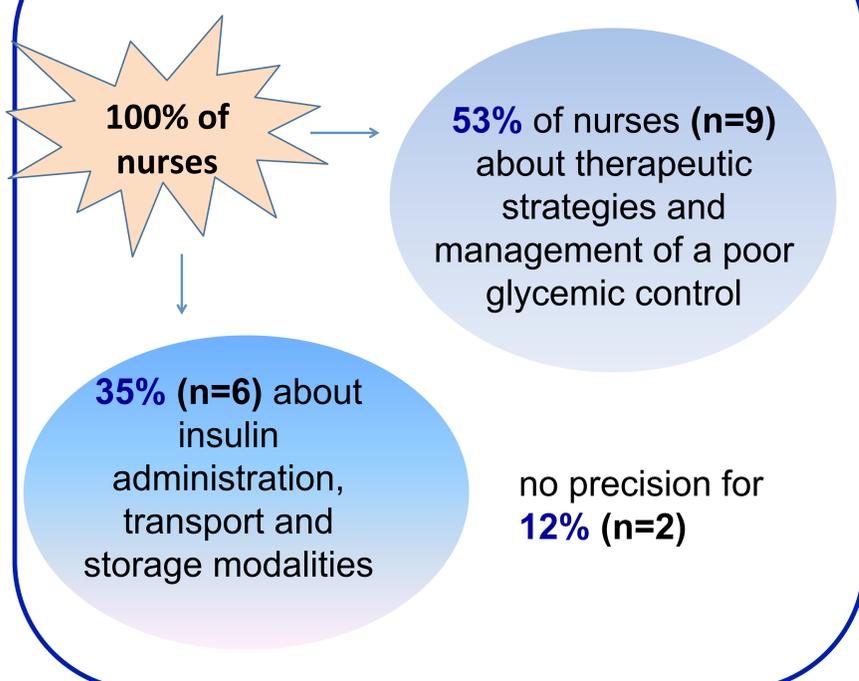
### Interest of the training (% of nurses)



### Satisfaction about messages and information delivered



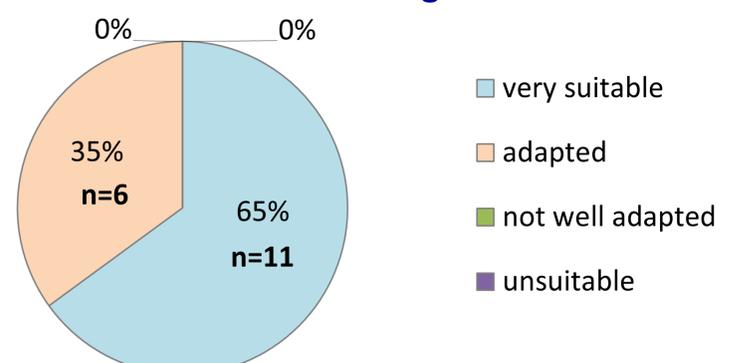
### Aquisition of new knowledge



### Need to adress others topics for 12% of nurses

- ◆ Action to be taken in case of emergency
- ◆ Different types of insulin
- ◆ Handling of insulin pumps

### Adaptation level of the training tool



## DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION

This training is considered necessary and satisfactory by all present nurses. Some points need to be more deepened. Training sessions will be established regularly, and their impact may be assessed by a practices audit. Finally, a collaboration between diabetologists and other care units is to consider in order to develop protocols for management of emergency situation linked to a poor glycemic control in diabetic patients.