INTRAVENOUS POTASSIUM CHLORIDE: HOSPITAL-WIDE EVALUATION AND BENEFITS OF A VIDEO COURSE

L. Rosé (Loris.rosé98@gmail.com), E. Luceiro, D. Regnault, T. Pollet, L. Marian Brosse, AC. Lugare - Pharmacy department Centre Hospitalier Intercommunal de Poissy Saint-Germain-en-Laye - France

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Never-events are a main point in the securisation of the medication circuit. As they are preventable events we wanted to set up a support that fit with the knowledge of our health professionals (HP). We decided to focus on one of them: Intravenous potassium chloride.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

We aimed to assess the knowledge of hospital personnel about intravenous potassium chloride to produce a relevant and suitable support.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Survey on knowledge

- Intravenous potassium chloride
  - Prescription
  - Storage
  - Preparation
  - Recognition
  - Administration

- Google Forms survey
  - 4 or 5 questions for each topic
  - Online or in paper form
  - True or false answers

- Rate of correct answers
  - «Known» item if ≥ 80%.
  - «Unknown» if this rate was < 45%

- All health professionals of our hospital

2. Making the video

«La Capsule Pharma : le potassium injectable» lasted about 4 minutes and was available on the hospital's document management system. The video addressed all the topics of the survey and highlighted the most unknown items.

- Video conception in two parts:
  - Screenplay writing: 7 days
  - Animation and video editing: 60 to 80 hours

3. Satisfaction survey

- Google Forms survey
  - Overall satisfaction
  - Content of the video
  - Range: 1 to 10
  - Relevance of the format
  - Knowledge improvement

Satisfaction evaluation

- Number of answers: 34
  - Content rating: 9.5
  - Knowledge improvement: 8.4

RESULTS

Analysis of the answers

- Number of answers: 144

  - 60% Nurses and caregivers
  - 16% Doctors
  - 8% Executives
  - 6% Pharmacists
  - 4% Pharmacy technicians
  - 8% Midwives

- Distribution of responses among health professionals

  - 75% of correct answers

  - Known items
    - Adverse effects - Pain at the injection site (mean = 97%)
    - Preparation - Dose and total volume on the label (mean = 93%)
    - Storage - Suitable space (mean = 93%)

  - Unknown items
    - Prescription - Units of prescription for children (mean = 44%)
    - Storage - Warning label «Should be diluted» (mean = 42%)
    - Recognition - Available concentrations (mean = 40%)
    - Adverse effects - Cardiac rhythm disorders (mean = 22%)

CONCLUSION

The first evaluation showed an overall good knowledge about intravenous potassium chloride. This video format was well appreciated and will be completed with a poster for care units. The improvement in prescription and adverse effects knowledge fits with the results of the first survey. It will be a useful tool for further course of hospital personnel. The good feedbacks encourage us to develop the same approach for the other never-events.