Recommendations on the organizational management of caring in intensive care units for injured patients.

Siegler Lange T*

Section of Emergency Medicine, Department of Surgery, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, USA

Abstract

Care management is a collection of actions designed to enhance patient care and minimise the demand for medical services by improving coordination of care, eliminating redundancy, and assisting patients and caregivers in managing health problems more efficiently. Care management is a complete set of services and activities that assist individuals with chronic or complicated illnesses in managing their health. The ultimate purpose of care management is to promote patient health. In order to get there, the approach intends to enhance care coordination, decrease hospital visits, and increase patient participation. Care management software can greatly assist healthcare professionals in meeting these objectives. Comprehensive care management necessitates collaboration. Physicians, clinicians, patients, and carers must all collaborate to assist patients in taking responsibility of their complicated health needs.

Keywords: Intensive care, Nursing, ICU, Care management.

Introduction

Compassion satisfaction and compassion fatigue can affect critical care nurses' decisions to stay or quit the field, and they can have an impact on the compassionate patient-centered nursing care patients get during their ICU stay. Charmaz's Grounded Theory Constructivist approach guided this qualitative study design. The findings revealed both good and negative effects on critical care nurses' capacity to treat their patients with compassion. The effects on the well-being of patient-centered nursing and critical care nurses were discovered. The contradiction between critical care nurses' biomedical, clinical abilities and knowledge and compassionate, patient-centered nursing care arose as a basic component of "Expectations"[1].

Decision Making

Injury is the largest cause of mortality among persons under the age of 45 in the United States; nevertheless, how important injury care choices are made is little known. This exploratory research aimed to create hypotheses regarding how care choices are made among interprofessional professionals caring for severely wounded patients. A qualitative study was carried out in two critical care units in a level 1 trauma centre in an urban, teaching, safety-net hospital. Semistructured interviews with 25 interprofessional physicians revealed how decisions are made by presenting case scenarios with competing therapeutic demands. The responses were taped, transcribed, and coded. Thematic analysis was used to identify key topics. Data reduction and data thematic structure were accomplished by category formation and sorting [2].

When addressing children's visits with custodians, nurses must take greater initiative. Nurses must also plan how to meet, inform, support, and care for visiting children and their caregivers in terms of health and well-being. Recommendations/guidelines for children's visits that take both the patient's and the child's needs into account must be prepared using scientific information. The study's findings may attract attention to children visiting ICUs and urge nurses to address children visiting with custodians and promote family-centered care in the ICU that involves children [3].

An intensivist approach to ICU therapy in mixed medical and surgical ICUs is associated with better outcomes and lower resource usage. Because the trauma centre verification procedure offers a reasonable level of care and quality assurance, it is uncertain what impact a specific model of ICU care delivery may have on trauma-related mortality. Using data from a large multicenter prospective cohort study, we investigated the relationship between ICU care model and in-hospital mortality following major injury. In an intensivist-model ICU, critically ill trauma patients were either allocated to a separate ICU service or comanaged with an intensivist [4].

Care in an intensivist-model ICU is associated with a considerable reduction in in-hospital mortality following trauma, particularly in older patients with inadequate physiologic reserve and extensive comorbidities. The fact that the effect is largest in trauma centres and units supervised by surgical intensivists highlights the importance of subject matter knowledge in the management of seriously injured patients.

***Correspondence to:** Siegler Lange T, Section of Emergency Medicine, Department of Surgery, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, USA, E-mail: lange.s176@yale.edu

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Injured patients are best treated when an intensivist-model of dedicated critical care delivery is used, which is a criterion that should be considered in trauma centre verification [4].

Waiting was perceived as challenging, which increased feelings of uncertainty, isolation, and separation, leading to stress and anxiety. It was seen as unusual, but also with intrigue and wonder. The intensive care unit was white, in my experience. Everything in the patient's room appeared to be white and drab. It lacked happiness. The conclusion of the visit was described as 'excellent,' because it provided them with the opportunity to meet and see the relative on their own. This gave me a sense of relaxation and delight. The visit did not appear to terrify the youngster, but rather to provide a sense of release and comfort [5].

Conclusion

Providing patient-centred nursing may improve critical care nurses' compassion satisfaction, influencing the delivery of compassionate patient-centred nursing and creating a virtuous loop. Critical care nurses who feel appreciated and supported by their management team and co-workers report higher levels of compassion satisfaction, which leads to increased involvement and care for their patients. Care choices are made in the setting of multidisciplinary providers sharing responsibilities. Interdisciplinary communication is a method for assigning tasks and navigating time in order to allocate shared responsibility among interdisciplinary providers.

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