

Medical Staff Experience of an ICU Insulin Infusion Protocol in a Tertiary Hospital in the Philippines

Queenie Ngalob, MD, Iris Thiele Isip-Tan, MD, Cecilia Jimeno, MD

Section of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism

Department of Medicine, University of the Philippines – Philippine General Hospital



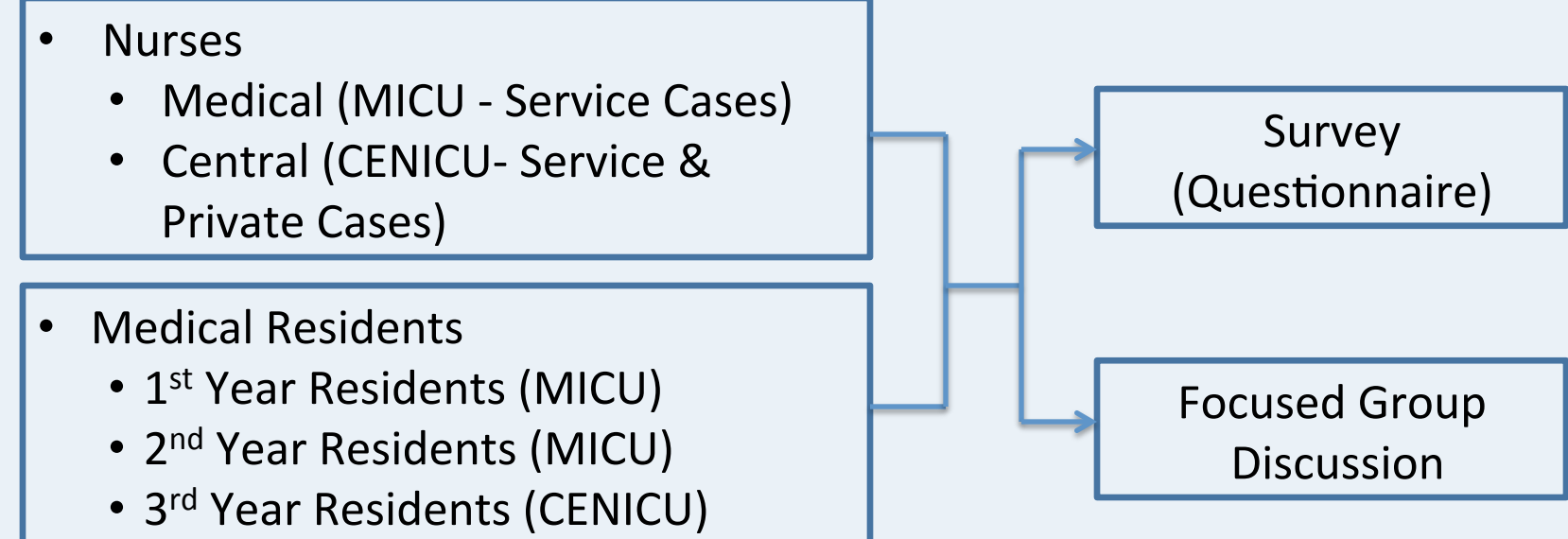
INTRODUCTION

- The recommended strategy for glycemic control among critically ill is use of intravenous insulin that is adjusted via a standardized insulin protocol.
- Critical to its successful implementation is acceptance of the implementing staff.
- In our hospital, we adapted and modified the Yale Insulin infusion protocol to target the current blood glucose recommendations and tailor it to our hospital's setting.
- Evaluation of its performance in routine clinical practice specifically the medical staff experience has not yet been done.

OBJECTIVE

- To evaluate medical staff experience and acceptance of the protocol through a survey and focused group discussion.

METHODOLOGY



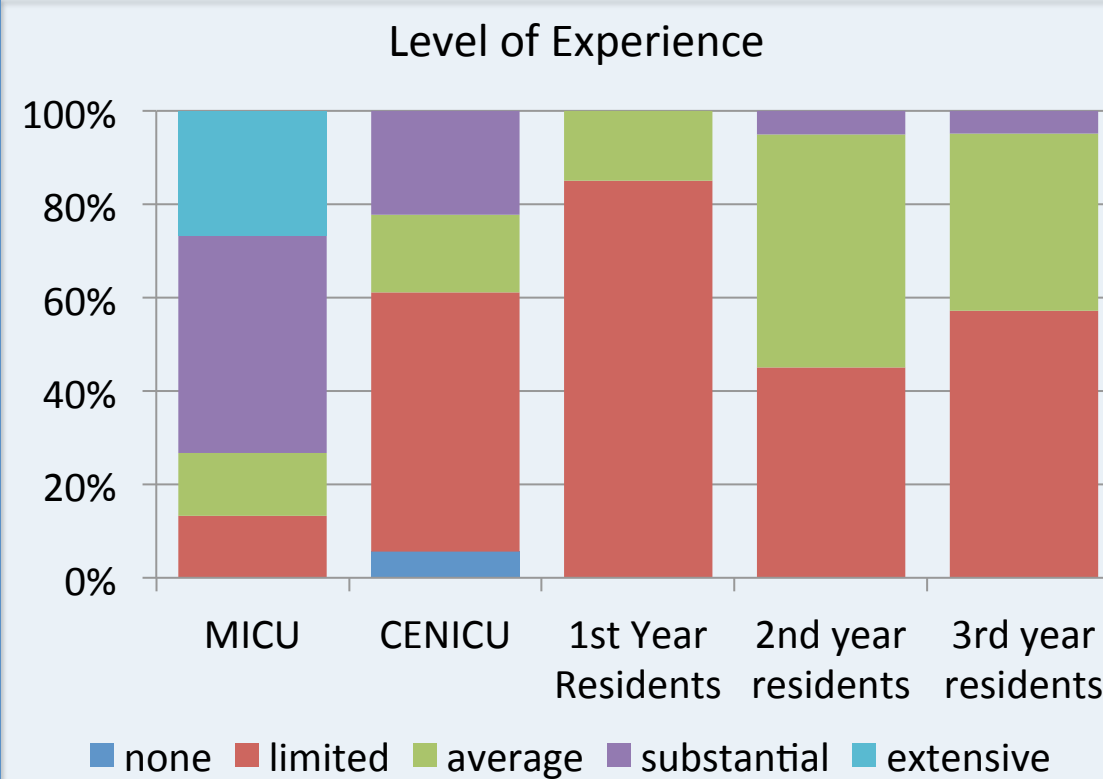
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of ICU Nurses

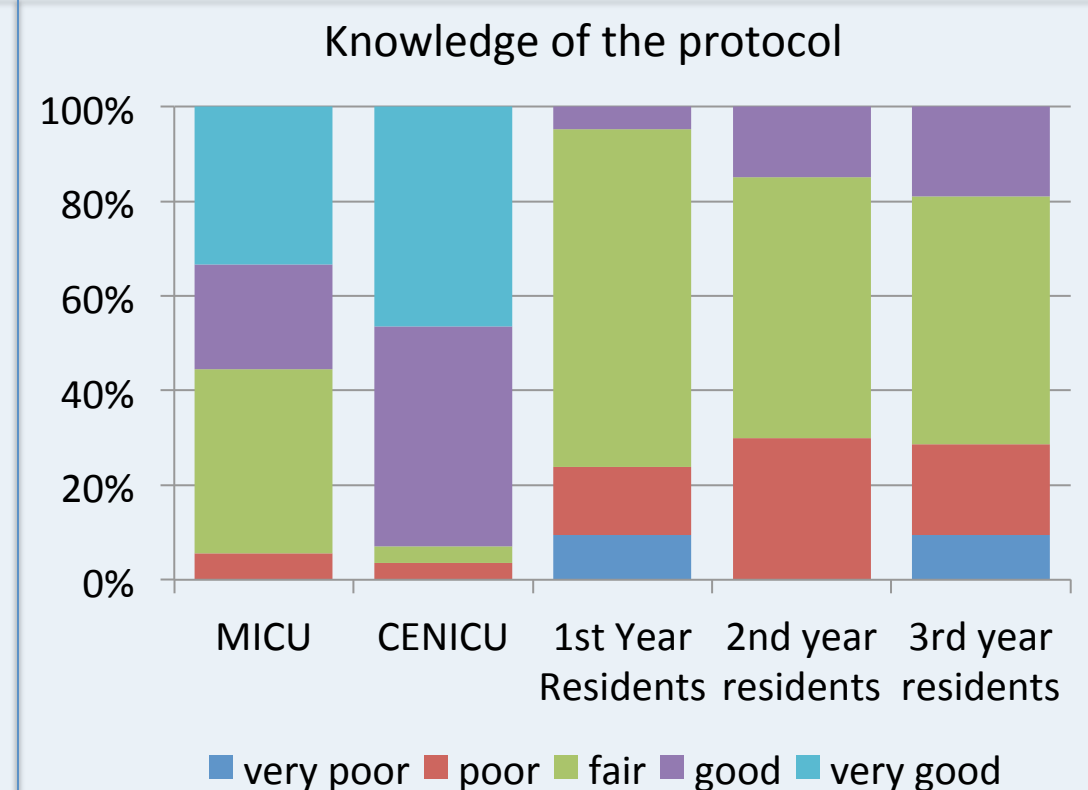
Variables		
Age in years, mean (SD)		32.3 (7.4)
Sex, n (%)	Male	8 (17%)
	Female	39 (83%)
Location, n (%)	MICU	19 (40.4%)
	CENICU	28 (59.6%)
Years of practice as ICU nurse, mean (SD)		5.47 (4.2)

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of Medical Residents

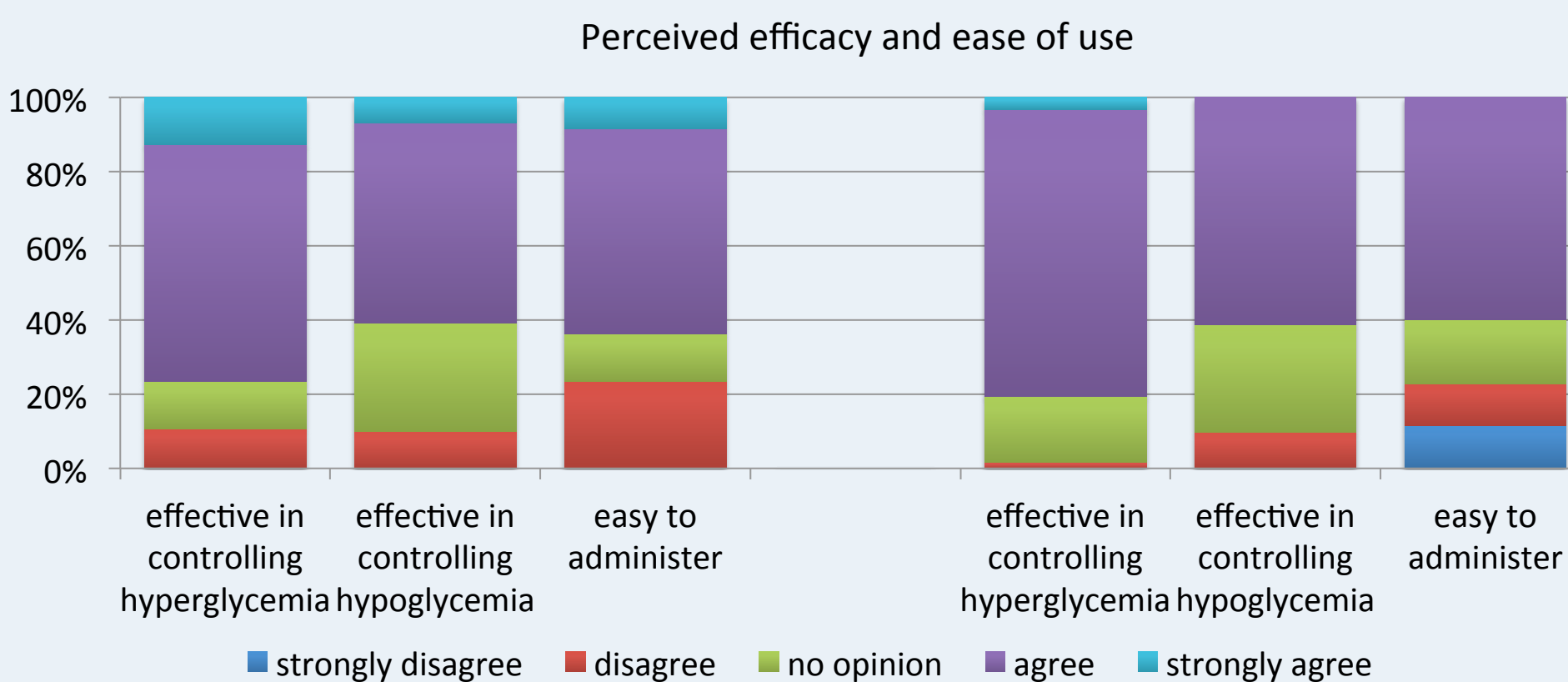
Variables	Frequency	
Age, mean (SD)	27.9 (1.8)	
Sex, n (%)	Male	36 (58%)
	Female	26 (42%)
Year level, n (%)	1 st	21 (34%)
	2 nd	20 (32%)
	3 rd	21 (34%)



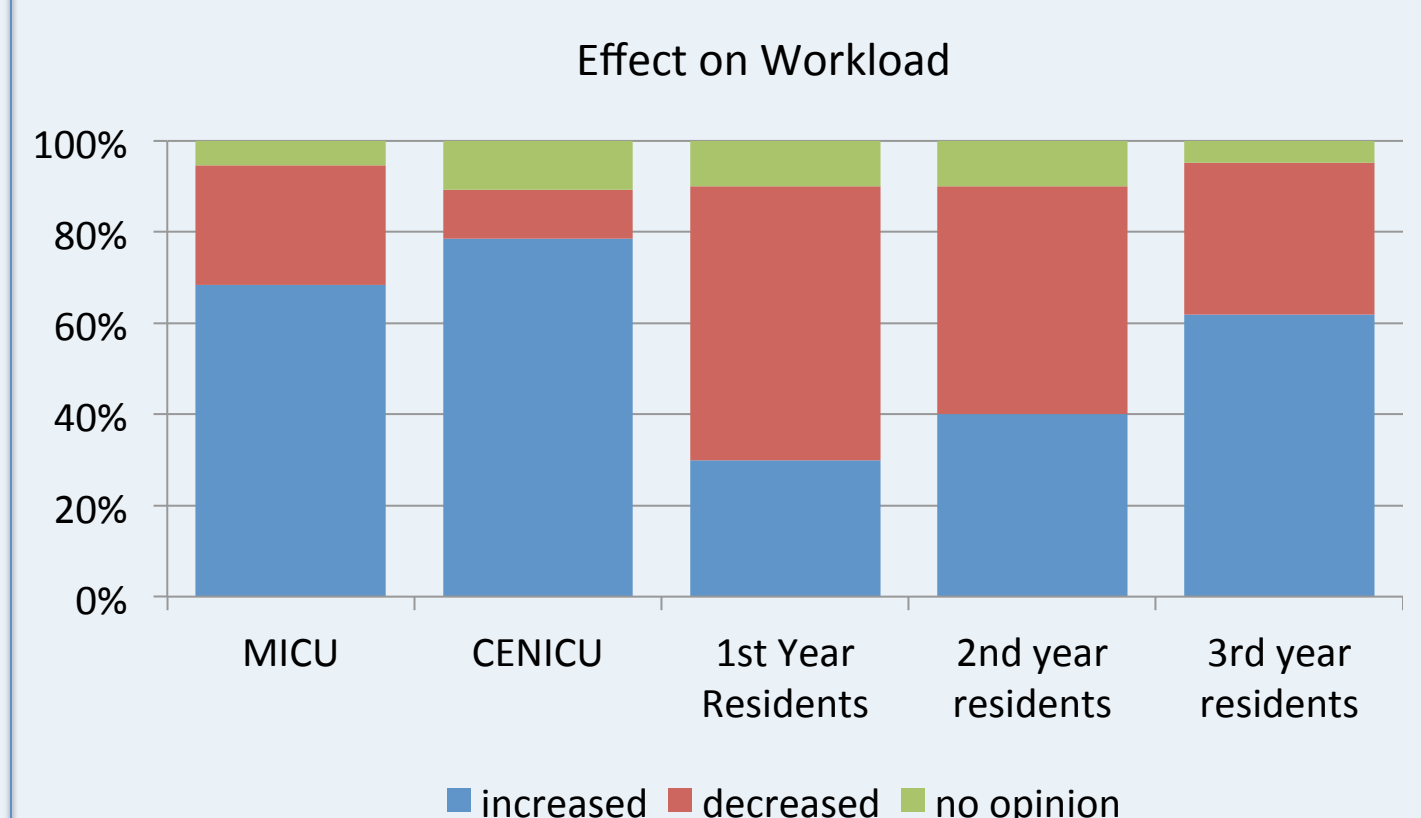
Majority of nurses felt that they have limited to average experience with the use of the protocol. Most medical residents across all year levels felt that they have limited experience with the use of the protocol.



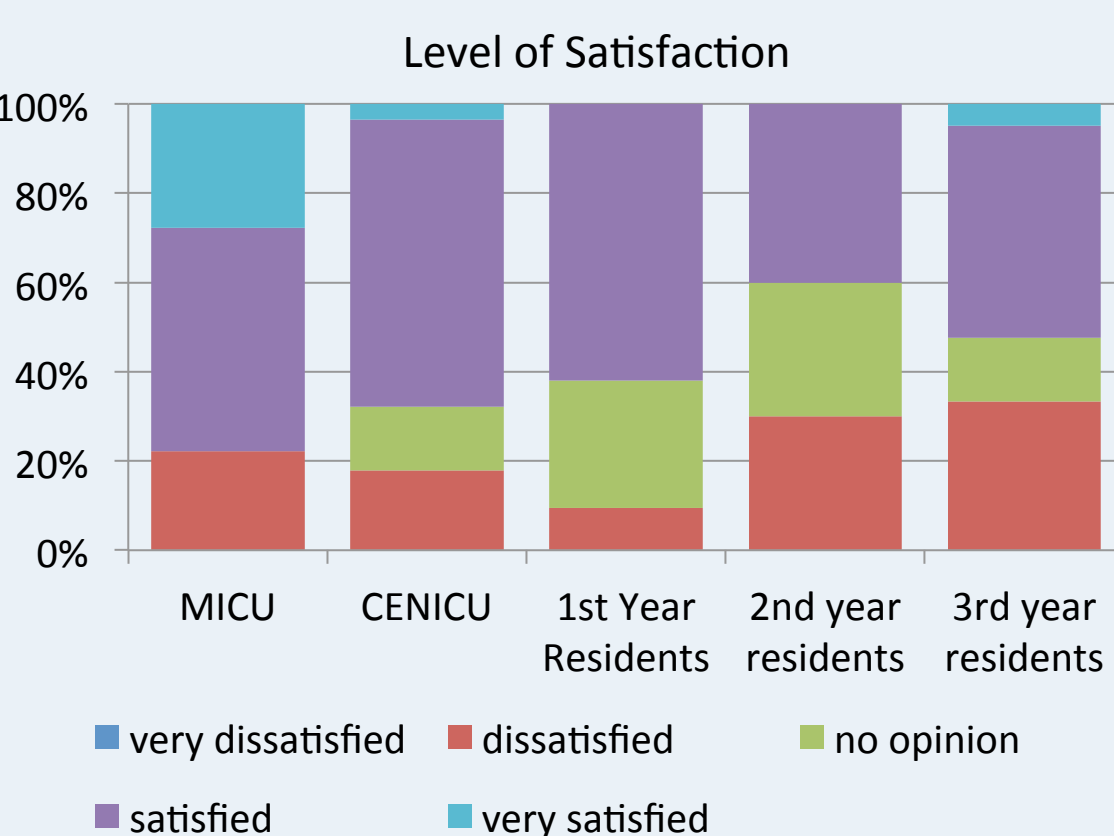
Majority (76.7%) of nurses believed that they have good to very good knowledge of the IIP. Most residents felt that their knowledge about the IIP was fair.



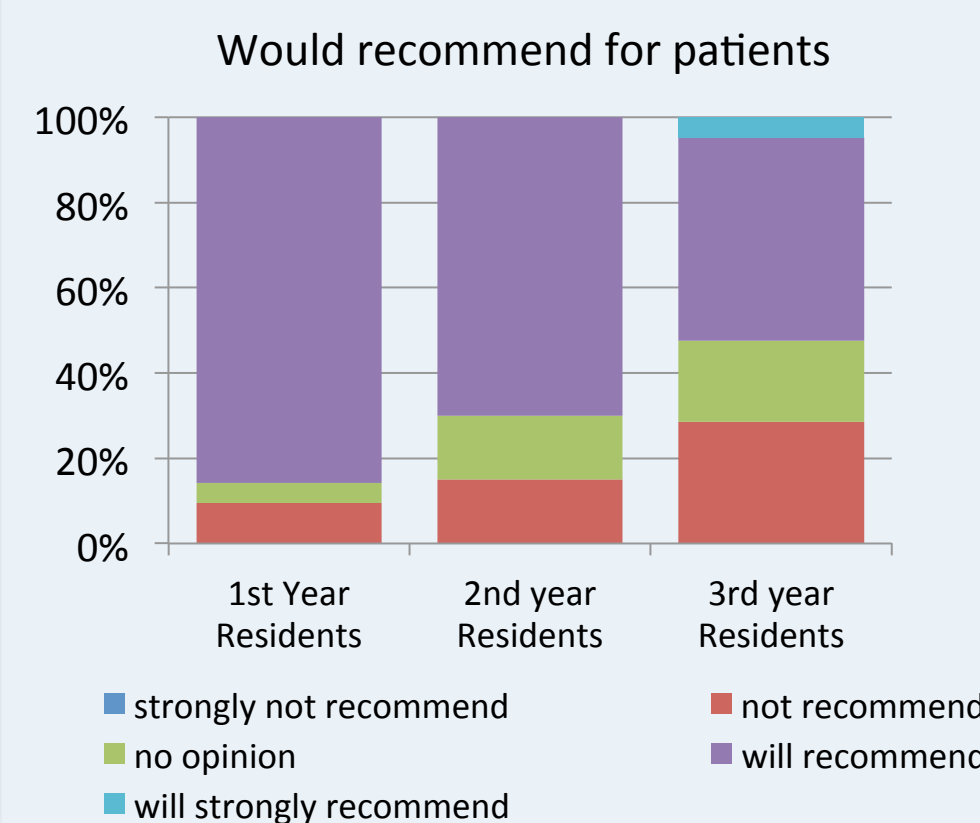
Staff perception on the efficacy of the insulin protocol is generally positive. Seventy-seven percent of ICU nurses agree that the insulin protocol is effective in controlling hyperglycemia and 57.4% felt that it prevented hypoglycemia. This good perception is shared by the ICU physicians. Majority of the staff felt that the insulin protocol was reasonably easy to use.



Majority of nurses and 3rd year residents said that the insulin protocol increased their workload. Collectively, half of medical residents felt that the insulin protocol increased and the rest said otherwise.



Overall satisfaction with use of the insulin protocol was high for nurses and physicians.



Taking all factors into consideration, majority of physicians would recommend the use of the insulin protocol for patients.

Table 3: Reasons given for effect on workload among nurses

	frequency
Increased	
Frequent CBG checks	19
Computations (need, complicated)	12
Decreased	
Less MD referrals	3

Table 4: Reasons given for effect on workload among physicians

	frequency
Increased	
increased nurse referrals	8
Frequent monitoring	5
Need to procure supplies	2
others	3
Decreased	
Nurse-driven protocol	18

CONCLUSIONS

- Experience and satisfaction on the use of the insulin infusion protocol is generally excellent for both nurses and physicians.
- Despite an increase in workload, most believe the protocol to be beneficial and would advocate its use for ICU patients.