

University of Vermont

UVM ScholarWorks

College of Nursing and Health Sciences Doctor
of Nursing Practice (DNP) Project Publications

College of Nursing and Health Sciences

2021

Standardizing Gynecological Triage Care Through the Implementation of Protocols

Lucille V. McDermott
University of Vermont

Margaret Aitken
The University of Vermont

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.uvm.edu/cnhsdnp>



Part of the [Nursing Commons](#), and the [Obstetrics and Gynecology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

McDermott, Lucille V. and Aitken, Margaret, "Standardizing Gynecological Triage Care Through the Implementation of Protocols" (2021). *College of Nursing and Health Sciences Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) Project Publications*. 67.

<https://scholarworks.uvm.edu/cnhsdnp/67>

This Project is brought to you for free and open access by the College of Nursing and Health Sciences at UVM ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in College of Nursing and Health Sciences Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) Project Publications by an authorized administrator of UVM ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact schwyrks@uvm.edu.



THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT
COLLEGE OF NURSING
AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Standardizing Gynecological Triage Care Through the Implementation of Protocols

Lucille McDermott BS, RN, DNPc,
Margaret Aitken DNP, APRN, AGNP, Lauren MacAfee, MD

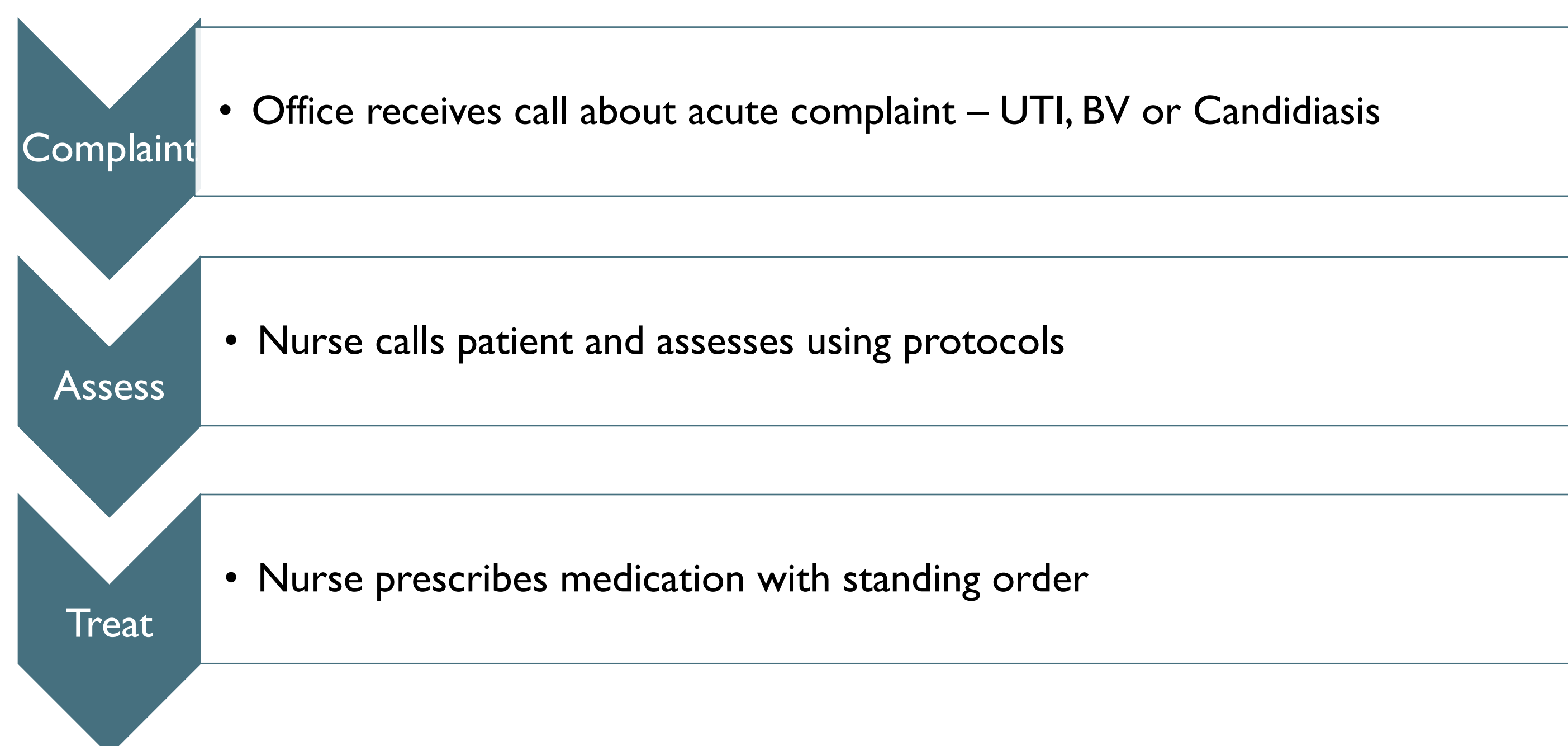
Background and Rationale:

Burn out among ambulatory care providers is very high and medical workload is increased through EHRs (Reith, 2018). Lack of clear guidelines and structure have been identified as causes of work-related stress for nurses. Without that support and ability to have decision latitude, telephone nurses feel mentally fatigued and burned out (Bjorkman et al., 2017). Delay in response time for telephone triage calls that need clinician input causes frustration and dissatisfaction for patients. Triage protocols are useful for clinical decision making especially when there is a provider consensus around their substance (Wachter et al., 1999). Providers would support nurse lead decision making to decrease in-basket burden, if guided by clear protocol. Lack of clear guidelines and structure have been identified as causes of work-related stress for nurses. Without that support and ability to have decision latitude, telephone nurses feel mentally fatigued and burned out (Bjorkman et al., 2017). Protocols mitigate provider burnout, allow nurses to work at the top of the licenses and provide timely and standardized patient care.

Intervention:

Working collaboratively with the gynecology nurses and providers, three protocols and standing orders were created.

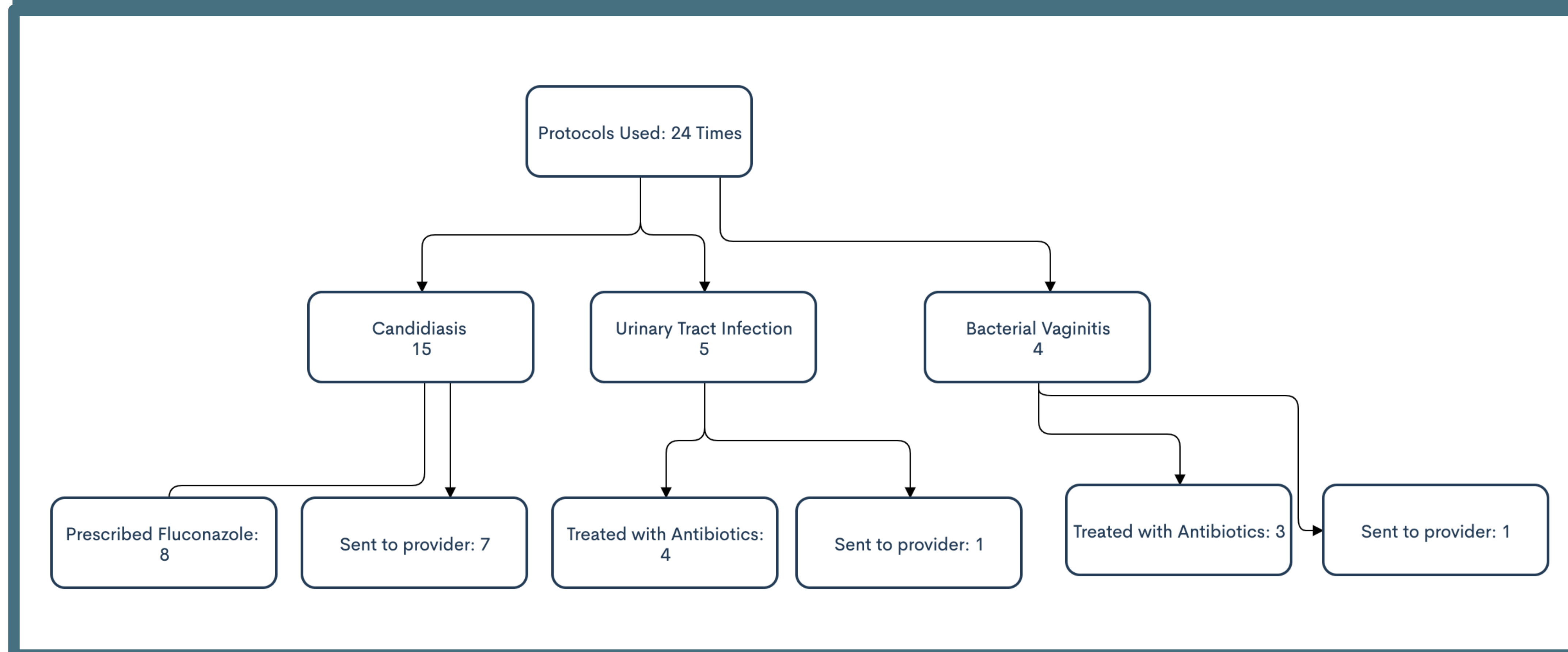
1. Yeast infection protocol outlines instances where it is appropriate to empirically treat for yeast over the phone by the RN independently.
 2. Vaginitis protocol outlines how the nurse can manage vaginitis complaints over the phone and instances where a patient would need to be seen in the clinic.
 3. Urinary Tract Infections protocol outlines the circumstances where it would be appropriate for the RN to follow protocol and treat with a previously approved set of antibiotics and when it would be appropriate to seek provider input.
- These protocols were implemented in the gynecology office and utilized over the course of six weeks. After six weeks the impact was studied.



Methods:

The confidence of the nurses and needs of providers was assessed through Likert scale before and after surveys. Protocols and standing orders for three uncomplicated complaints were implemented over the course of six weeks.

Protocol Use:



Nurse Results – Before and After Data



Results:

- Prior to implementation:
 - 57.2% of providers felt caught up on their in-basket messages less than half the days or almost never
 - 71.4% of providers either strongly agreed or agreed that they dealt with triage issues that they felt the nurse could have addressed independently
 - 100% of providers either agreed or strongly agreed that the nurses could effectively assess candidiasis, bacterial vaginitis and urinary tract infections
 - 80% of nurses felt that there was not consensus amongst providers in the management of triage calls
 - 80% said they ask providers for input when they feel they already know what to do
- Implementation:
 - Protocols were used 24 times over 6 weeks
 - Most common complaint was candidiasis
 - 15 patients were treated by the nurses directly without consultation with providers.
 - See flow chart to the left
- After Implementation:
 - 100% of the nurses and providers felt there was clearer guidelines and practice consensus after implementation
 - 50% of providers felt that the protocols had decreased the number of “in-basket” messages they answered in a day.

Conclusions:

- Creating protocols and standing orders allows nurses to practice with more autonomy and more consistent expectation.
- Nurses feel they have documented guidance, clear consensus and the agency to treat uncomplicated complaints without consultation
- Providers are alleviated of the burden of reading and answering messages between in-person visits on their clinic days.
- Patients can get the care that they need and alleviate the discomfort of their complaints in the swiftest and most efficient manner possible

References:

Bjorkman, A., Engstrom, M., Olsson, A., & Wahlberg, A. C. (2017). Identified obstacles and prerequisites in telenurses' work environment—A modified Delphi study. *BMC Health Services Research*, 17(1), 357. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-017-2296-y>

Flinter, M., Hsu, C., Cromp, D., Ladden, M. D., & Wagner, E. H. (2017). Registered Nurses in Primary Care: Emerging New Roles and Contributions to Team-Based Care in High-Performing Practices. *The Journal of Ambulatory Care Management*, 40(4), 287–296. <https://doi.org/10.1097/JAC.0000000000000193>

Leibowitz, R., Day, S., & Dunt, D. (2003). A systematic review of the effect of different models of after-hours primary medical care services on clinical outcome, medical workload, and patient and GP satisfaction. *Family Practice*, 20(3), 311–317. <https://doi.org/10.1093/fampra/cmg313>

Payne, L., Justice, L., Lemle, S., Elmaraghy, C. A., Ruda, J., & Jatana, K. R. (2018). Interventions to Improve Response Time to Nurse Triage Phone Calls in a Tertiary Care Pediatric Otolaryngology Practice. *JAMA Otolaryngology- Head & Neck Surgery*, 144(6), 507–512. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoto.2018.0308>

Purc-Stephenson, R. J., & Thrasher, C. (2010). Nurses' experiences with telephone triage and advice: A meta-ethnography. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 66(3), 482–494. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2010.05275.x>

Reith, T. P. (2018). Burnout in United States Healthcare Professionals: A Narrative Review. *Cureus*, 10(12). <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.3681>

Wachter, D. A., Brillman, J. C., Lewis, J., & Sapien, R. E. (1999). Pediatric telephone triage protocols: Standardized decision making or a false sense of security? *Annals of Emergency Medicine*, 33(4), 388–394. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0196-0644\(99\)70301-x](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0196-0644(99)70301-x)