

Discoveries of Distinction

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A Study of Relationships Among Three Assessment Methods of Nurse Anesthetists



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A doctoral study to determine relationships between a written examination, self-assessment, and performance assessment in simulation of practicing nurse anesthetists (CRNAs). Other variables included age, years of experience, workplace, and prior exposure to simulation. Results showed no significant correlations between written examination, self-assessment, and performance assessment. No significant correlation was found between age, years of experience,

workplace, prior exposure to simulation, and written examination, self-assessment, and performance assessment. A significant correlation was found in the pre-test/post-test self-assessment variable. Participants rated themselves less confident after their performance assessment in simulation. Reliability of the performance assessment component was found to be similar in other studies. This study demonstrates findings found in other research with regard to knowledge and performance. ■

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The Efficacy of QuikClot Combat Gauze, Fluid Resuscitation and Movement on Hemorrhage Control in a Porcine Model of Hypothermia



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This study was a prospective, between subjects, experimental design using Yorkshire-cross swine randomly assigned to two groups; QuikClot Combat Gauze (QCG) (n=11) and control (n=11). Subjects were cooled to 34.0 C per rectal temperature. Investigators transected the femoral artery and vein, allowed one minute of uncontrolled hemorrhage, QCG was placed into the wound followed by standard wound packing. The control group underwent the same procedure without the hemostatic agent, QCG. After five minutes of direct pressure, a standard pressure dressing was applied to the injury site for an additional 30 minutes. The dressings were removed, and the wound was observed

for rebleeding. If hemostasis occurred, five liters of IV crystalloid solution was rapidly administered over five minutes and observed for rebleeding. If no bleeding occurred, the extremity on the side of injury was systematically moved through flexion, extension, abduction, and adduction. There were significant differences in hemorrhage (P=0.01), the amount of volume resuscitation (P=0.01), and movement (P=0.03) between the QCG and control groups. The study was funded by the Triservice Nursing Research Foundation. ■

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