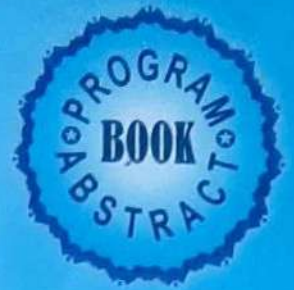


24th ASIA PACIFIC



THE 24th ASIA PACIFIC SYMPOSIUM ON CRITICAL CARE AND EMERGENCY MEDICINE 2017

Theme : "Multispecialty Approach To The Acutely Ill Patient"

in conjunction with

One Day Seminar Indonesian Ministry Of Health 2017

Theme : Strengthening Safe Health Facility for the Future

August 3 - 5 , 2017 | Discovery Kartika Plaza Hotel, Kuta - Bali, Indonesia



IDI, PPNI & SANAMED ACREDITATION

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DISCOVERY KARTIKA PLAZA HOTEL, KUTA - BALI, INDONESIA

**PROGRAM
&
ABSTRACT
BOOK**

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NURSING TRACK IV CRITICAL CARE NURSING IN PREHOSPITAL & DISASTER

Room :

Discovery Room

Chairperson :

Nicole Smith (AUSTRALIA) /
Suryani Rahman (INDONESIA)

Nursing Role During Ambulance
Transportation and Coordination with ED
Nicole Smith (AUSTRALIA)

Nursing Contribution in Disaster
Response using SIMBARAN application
Etika Emaliyawati (INDONESIA)

Early Management Critical Care Nursing in Pre Hospital
Aliana Dewi (INDONESIA)

Emergency Nursing Triage
Rosita Akip (INDONESIA)

Early Management of Critical Care Nursing In Prehospital

Aliana Dewi., SKp, MN (INDONESIA)

Prevention is better than cure. Early identification of patient at critical illness makes it easier to manage appropriately and prevent further impairment. Good prehospital management can make a profound difference in patient outcome. Early identification and treatment can significantly decrease patients ICU stay, hospital stay and mortality. Moreover, excellence in the leadership, management and organisation of intensive and critical care nursing is a key to the safe and effective care of critically ill patients. Our global health services are faced with ever-increasing demands to care for very ill and physiologically unstable patients. Nurses are required to recognise signs of clinical deterioration, identify cases of critical illness, activate rapid response teams, and take action to stabilise the patient's clinical condition alongside medical colleagues. However, there are notable gaps in the literature on rapid response teams, particularly, their formal evaluation, and the further exploration of reasons for non-activation and their under-use by ward based nursing staff. The lack of systematic approaches to assessment and treatment, poor staffing levels, and omissions in education and training may account for the late recognition of critical illness in pre- and post-ICU environments. The availability of sufficient staff with the appropriate levels of skill is an important consideration for all critical care nurses as it impacts on the quality of care delivered and patient outcomes.

Modified Early Warning Score is known to be inaccurate in some medical emergencies where patients can have pathological critical illness conditions but physiological derangements haven't occur yet, such as in some myocardial ischaemia, head injury and spinal injury cases. Clearly, clinical judgement and, in particular, nurses' diagnostic judgements about the clinical state of the patient are extremely important areas for investigation that can draw on robust theoretical and clinical conceptual frameworks and early warning scoring systems continue to provide a complementary and important safety net for unrecognised critical illness.

Education is crucial to the enhancement of nurses' knowledge, clinical reasoning, and practical skills, for the complex tasks associated with the early recognition and initial management of critical illness and for safe and effective multidisciplinary team working. A wide range of learning, teaching and assessment methods are available to critical care nurses. Education programmes alongside targeted interventions, such

as the introduction of improved MEWS observation charts, can increase qualified staff's adherence to recommended best practice in the recording of patients' vital signs. Furthermore, new developments in professional lifelong learning, and the interdisciplinary discipline of the Learning Sciences, all offer exciting opportunities for transformative and student centred learning ultimately leading to improved patient care in critical illness. For these reasons, the recognition and early management of critical illness is an essential principle for the effective management of all patients..

IMPORTANT DATE'S

**PRE SYMPOSIUM COURSE & WORKSHOP
AUGUST 1 - 2, 2017**

**THE 24th ASIA PACIFIC SYMPOSIUM ON
CRITICAL CARE AND EMERGENCY MEDICINE 2017
AUGUST 3 - 5, 2017**

**POST SYMPOSIUM COURSE & WORKSHOP
AUGUST 5 - 6, 2017**

**ONE DAY SEMINAR INDONESIAN MINISTRY OF HEALTH 2017
AUGUST 3, 2017**



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