

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Part A (Pre and post-intervention)

1. Emergency department triage sorts patients into categories based on:
 - a) Age
 - b) Complexity
 - c) Urgency
 - d) Social status

2. According to the Interagency Integrated Triage Tool, which of the following patients should be prioritised for assessment and treatment in the ED:
 - a) A 55-year-old with acute chest pain
 - b) A 17-year-old with a superficial arm laceration and no active bleeding
 - c) A 60-year-old with known lung cancer and a mild cough
 - d) A 40-year old, who happens to be the town mayor, with a chronic leg wound

3. Which of the following interventions might be appropriate to undertake at the time of triage?
 - a) Perform an incision and drainage of an abscess
 - b) Administer analgesia
 - c) Take a comprehensive history
 - d) Prescribe antibiotics

4. The AVPU mnemonic stands for:
 - a) Active, Verbal, Polite, Unresponsive
 - b) Alone, Vitally stable, Pulse, Unresponsive
 - c) Alert, Verbal, Pain, Unresponsive
 - d) Active, Voice, Pressure, Unresponsive

5. In which of the following situations would the ISBAR framework be applicable:
 - e) Handing over a patient to another staff member
 - f) Triageing a patient
 - g) Explaining a patient's condition to their family
 - h) Taking a history from a patient

6. According to paediatric triage criteria for the Interagency Integrated Triage Tool, which triage category should a child aged 5 days old be allocated?
 - a) Category 1
 - b) Category 2
 - c) Category 3
 - d) Category 4

7. ISBAR stands for:
 - a) Identify, Symptoms, Behaviour, Age, Review
 - b) Identify, Signs, Blood Pressure, Assessment, Request
 - c) Identify, Situation, Background, Assessment, Recommendation
 - d) Identify, Systolic blood pressure, Breathing rate, Age, Risk level

8. A trauma patient is in the resuscitation area. They have now been stabilised and are awaiting a bed on the surgical ward. The ED is busy and there are ongoing demands for resuscitation beds. What is the most appropriate location for the patient?
 - a) The patient should remain in resus because that is the bed they were originally allocated
 - b) The patient should be discharged because the hospital is busy
 - c) The patient should be moved to an acute bed to await transfer to the ward
 - d) The patient can sit in the waiting room until they feel well enough to leave

9. According to local recommendations, a category 2 patient should ideally wait no longer than:

- a) 5 minutes
 - b) 10 minutes
 - c) 30 minutes
 - d) 120 minutes
10. A 55-year-old man presents to the ED complaining of acute, severe chest pain. According to local patient flow recommendations, in which area should he be assessed and treated?
- a) A bed in the acute area
 - b) A bed in the resuscitation area
 - c) A chair in the waiting room
 - d) A bed in fast track
11. An 18-year-old female presents with a burn to the front of her left thigh. She has moderate pain. According to the Interagency Integrated Triage Tool, what triage category and stream should she ideally be allocated?
- a) The patient should be given a Category 1 and be seen in resus
 - b) The patient should be given a Category 2 and be seen in acute
 - c) The patient should be given a Category 3 and be seen in fast track
 - d) The patient should be given a Category 3 and be placed in the waiting room
12. According to the Interagency Integrated Triage Tool, which of the following patients should be prioritised for assessment and treatment?
- a) A 23-year-old female with mild abdominal pain who may be pregnant. She has been in the waiting room talking to her family for 2 hours
 - b) A 7-year-old boy who has just arrived after being hit by a car at high speed and is complaining of left leg pain
 - c) A 32-year-old patient who has just arrived, having had diarrhoea and vomiting for 3 days. The patient appears pale but has normal vital signs
 - d) A 40-year old female who has been referred from a clinic with a suspected incomplete miscarriage. She has no ongoing bleeding and her vital signs are within normal limits
13. The core components of the secondary survey are summarised using the mnemonic 'FGHI'. The 'F' stands for:
- a) Fix any outstanding issues from the primary survey
 - b) Full set of vital signs
 - c) Feel for limb deformities
 - d) Foot and hand examination
14. When taking a history as part of the secondary survey, the SAMPLE mnemonic can be used. The 'A' stands for:
- a) Address
 - b) Asthma
 - c) Allergies
 - d) Any other symptoms
15. According to the Interagency Integrated Triage Tool, which of the following vital signs should be classified as high-risk:
- a) An adult patient with a heart rate of 100
 - b) An adult patient with an oxygen saturation of 93%
 - c) A 10-year old with a temperature of 38.5
 - d) A 2-year old with a respiratory rate of 55

Part B (Pre and post-intervention)

I feel confident to:	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Undertake a triage assessment				
Determine which patients should be prioritised for assessment and treatment				
Manage a busy waiting room				
Identify an unwell patient				
Categorise a patient's conscious state				
Determine which patients should be allocated a bed within the ED				
Accurately document an ED presentation				
Perform a primary survey				
Perform a secondary survey				
Handover a patient to another clinician				
Perform an ECG				
Perform defibrillation				
Administer oxygen				
Use nitrous oxide in the ED				
Maintain effective infection prevention and control in the ED				