Comprehensive ED Geriatric Assessment

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“Comprehensive”

- **Synonyms**: all-embracing, all-in [chiefly British], all-inclusive, broad-gauge (or broad-gauged), compendious, complete, encyclopedic, cover-all, cyclopedic, embracive, exhaustive, full, global, inclusive, in-depth, omnibus, panoramic, thorough, universal

- **Antonyms**: imperfect, incomplete, partial
Try your best

- You are only at a moment in time
- The ED patient is always at a sentinel point of transition.
- An ‘encyclopedic’ geriatric assessment in ED will not be possible
- TARGET – the change. What has changed?
- Comprehensive ED Geriatric Assessment is a Forensic Inquiry. Good luck, Sherlock.
Emergency Nursing

- ‘head to toe”
- Primary Survey – ABCDE
  - Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Disability, Exposure/Environment, Pain

- Secondary Survey – AMPLE
  - Allergies, medications, past medical/surgical hx, last oral intake, events surrounding this emergency (finally, ‘what has changed?’ – kinda)
Gerontological Nursing

- Nurse is one part of multidisciplinary team
- Focus on frailty/complexity
- Focus on QOL and functional status
- Five “I”s – intellect, immobility, instability, incontinence, iatrogenic issues

- Misses the boat about the sentinel moment of transition – the older adult experiencing a health emergency is a moving target.
Time for a Hybrid
Siebens Domain Model

Used in Outpatient settings, hospital setting, rehab setting and long term care/complex care homes. A model for ED too.
The Domain Management Model—A Tool for Teaching and Management of Older Adults in Emergency Departments

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A tool for organizing

- Standard language
- Consistent with gerontological nursing principles
- Can include the emergency nursing principles
- Communication is optimized. Organizing in domains helps with the ‘comprehensive’ aspect.
- Helps narrow in on key issues to improve decision making
I. Medical/Surgical Issues

- ABCDE
- Airway, breathing, circulation (cardiac), delirium, environment (how can we prevent delirium?)
- Presenting issue
- Pain management
- Diseases
- Syndromes
II. Mental Status/Emotions/Coping

- Cognition
- Mood
- Supports
- Resilience
- Communication impediments
- Advance Directives
- Behaviours
III. Physical Function

- BADLS
- IADLs
- Balance
- Mobility
- Continence
- What is acute and what is chronic?
- Baseline – what has changed and when did it change?
Living Environment

- A. Physical
- B. Social
- C. Financial
Case Studies