

## **Week 1 DQ 1**

**Based on the PICOT you developed for NUR-550, summarize the intervention you are proposing. How does this support the population of focus, your setting, and role? Justify how the problem you selected to investigate is amenable to a research-based intervention using the PICOT format. Include your PICOT statement with your response.**

### **Answer:**

In adult sepsis patients (P) does sepsis bundled care (I) when compared to routine clinical care (C) reduce hospital mortality rate, reduced ICU admission rates and reduce length of stay (O) from the first 24H to discharge (T)?

Today, sepsis has become a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in the health care environment. Sepsis can spread quickly, especially among the elderly, and can be challenging to recognize. Sepsis has become a prevalent illness in the past decade, and the numbers continue to rise (Atreya & Wong, 2019). Emergency room nurses are often the first healthcare provider to see and assess sepsis patients. They play a critical role in advocating for the patients, recognizing subtle changes that lead to early identification of the infection, thus preventing potential complications. As an ER nurse and member of the Sepsis Core Committee, in an organization whose sepsis core metrics have been spiraling down over the last 18 months, I felt sepsis patients and sepsis bundled care was an appropriate population in dire need of change implementation and improve outcomes.

Early detection and intervention with lab sepsis bundled care can prevent the spread of infection and decrease organ damage, mortality rates, and hospital length of stay.

Sepsis bundled care refers to a group of activities that result in better outcomes in sepsis patients than when done independently. These activities include; culture drawing before administering broad-spectrum antibiotics, lactate measurement, and an intravenous fluid bolus for hypotension (Levy et al., 2018). In addition, individuals can do bundled care in hourly bundles ranging from 3-hour bundles, 6-hour bundles, etc. The intervention incorporates improved patient safety, achieving quality standards, promoting healthy outcomes, and preventing premature death and disability. Patient safety is achieved by developing early warning systems to prevent worsening