EfCCNa 1999 - 2019

20 years of working together - achieving more
From Florence Nightingale to the Future - Critical Care Nursing 1850-2050

Learn from the past building future to last, nothing new is revealed if ignoring the past

Einar Bendiktsson

Presenter: Rósa Thorsteinsdóttir, EfCCNa President 2008 - 2014
Where it all began…..

History of Critical Care…

- Following the Crimean War (1854-1856), Florence Nightingale described the advantages of specialized areas for the recovery of postoperative patients.
Paediatric Intensive Care Units in Europe were founded in 1965 and celebrate 50 years in 2015.

PICUs often have benefitted from advanced technology of adult ICUs - but adult ICUs have never learned from PICUs, which is...
The seventies

- Critical care nursing educations arise in Europe
- Most patients were sedated and relaxed to keep them calm and to follow the ventilator
- Proper pain management was often absent
- Patients were mechanically ventilated and suction was performed every hour, 24/7
- Organ donation starts – sometimes without brain death criteria (kidneys)

The eighties

- From instrumental to humanistic care
- More focus on open visitation/family cantered care
- Diaries in ICU
- Brain death criteria emerge in many countries
The nineties

• In 1997 – the first meeting in Rotterdam
• 1999 EfCCNa was formally established
• The federation was managed by a Core-Administration

What was happening in critical care nursing?

• Patient safety
• Less sedation and relaxation
• Patient data management systems (PDMS)
The 2000s

• Critical care without walls
• Outreach
• Patients are awake
• Early mobilisation
Slovenia, April 2005

EfCCNa elected a new Board to manage the affairs of the Federation
Since then...
Workforce / Management

Position Statement on staffing and patient depending level (2007)

The aim of this study was:

- to review the literature on staff-patient ratios for Intensive Care Units
- to define the levels of care
- to recommended gold standard nurse/patient ratios within European Intensive Care Units
Levels of Care/Patient dependency

Level I critical care:
Comprehensive care of the critically ill patient including multidisciplinary care (e.g. neurosurgery, cardiothoracic surgery, multiple trauma, Burn Units etc.)

Level II critical care:
Comprehensive care of the critically ill patient but requiring for specialty care

Level III critical care:
Providing initial resuscitation and stabilization of the critically ill patient but usually (depending on the patient’s critical illness and available resources) requiring transfer for comprehensive and specialty care
ICU Organizational Context

• Ensuring an adequate supply of registered nurses to work in critical care (quantity)
• Ensuring an adequate supply of qualified critical care nurses (quality)
Staffing Structure & Workload

- Nurse staffing levels should be determined primarily by workload (number of patients and case mix)
- Unit and ward managers need to recognise all the variables before deciding on appropriated staffing

EfCCNa Statement: patients with specialist needs must be cared by nurses with specialist skills and knowledge

‘Patients in hospitals in which 60% of nurses had bachelor’s degrees and nurses cared for an average of six patients would have almost 30% lower mortality than patients in hospitals in which only 30% of nurses had bachelor’s degrees and nurses cared for an average of eight patients.’

Education

The increasing complexity & holistic nature of critical care requires a unique combination of skills, knowledge and attitudes in critical care nurses.

• To ensure that critical care nurses are fit for purpose and competent to perform their role, appropriate training and development opportunities should be provided.
• Examples include post-registration critical care training and local competency, too.
Qualification of CCN

Nurses completing their initial nurse training gain which qualification?

- Bachelor degree: 72%
- Secondary school qualification: 6%
- Professional diploma: 22%
- Other: 0%

In your country are specialist critical care nursing courses available?

- YES: 87%
- NO: 13%

E-learning course on Multi Cultural Care on ICU

Multicultural Care in European Intensive Care Units
An e-learning opportunity for critical care nurses

The e-learning course is available on the MICE-ICU website https://lms.mice-icu.eu/
Exchange Programme
Research

The Delphi Study on research priorities 2010

Studies supported by EfCCNa

- End of Life (EoL) Care Study
- Weaning from Mechanical Ventilation

The E-link study 2012
Critical Care Doctoral European Nursing

The CC DEN brings together nurses across Europe engaged in critical care nursing research.
Research Awards

EfCCNa
RESEARCH GRANTS

Research Grants
The EfCCNa research grants are aimed at encouraging European Nursing Research that focuses on critically ill patients, their relatives, or the staff and services that provide for them.

Funding
The funds available each year limits the maximum for individual grants to 4,000 €.

Who can apply?
The grants are open to members of national associations that are members of the EfCCNa.

- For grant application visit the EfCCNa website: www.efccna.org/nursing-research
- The closing date for consideration of research grants is 1st September.
EfCCNa provides evidence based information, useful and supportive for health care professionals in their daily work in intensive and critical care environments.
Publications

• European Intensive Care Nurses' Attitudes and Beliefs towards End-of-Life Care (2008)
• A European survey of critical care nurses' attitudes and experiences of having family members' present during Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
• European survey of adult intensive care nurses’ practice in relation to nutritional assessment
• Enteral Feeding practices in European ICUs: A survey from the European Federation of Critical Care Associations (EfCCNa), e-SPEN
• The presence of family members during cardiopulmonary resuscitation
• Acute Kidney Injury – A Guide to Clinical Practice (in co-operation with EDTNA / ERCA / EfCCNa / HENNA 2012)
EfCCNa project outcomes, e.g.

- Position Statement on Critical Care Nursing Education (2004)
- Position Statement on Workforce Requirements within European Critical Care Nursing (2007)
- Position Statement on the Nurses' Role on Weaning from Ventilation (2012)
- EfCCNa Questionnaire on Critical Care and Critical Care Nursing in Europe (2017)
- Nutrition (2019)
The Belfast Declaration: Promoting and Supporting Optimal Critical Care Nursing Practices Worldwide

PREAMBLE

Supporting and advancing critical care nursing is a priority and focus area of the global critical care nursing organizations. At the European federation of Critical Care Nursing associations (EfCCNa) meeting in Belfast, Northern Ireland, held February 15-18, 2017, the inaugural Joint Session of the critical care nursing organizations - EfCCNa, the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine (ESICM), Nursing and Allied Health Section (N&AHP), the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM), and the World Federation of Critical Care Nurses (WFCCN) - was held.

Collectively, these leading critical care nursing organizations represent over 600,000 critical care nurses worldwide.

The Joint Session highlighted the work of each individual international critical care nursing organization and it became evident that each organization, individually, as well as collectively, was advancing critical care nursing practice.

Through educational initiatives including congress programming, web-based resources and other education-based projects; clinical support initiatives including clinical competency and skill building resources and tools; research projects targeting key critical care practices such as prevention of pressure ulcers, fall reduction, promoting early mobility in the ICU, and patient and family centred care research among others; and through administrative support resources such as metrics for determining appropriate staffing in the ICU, supporting ongoing professional education, and promoting specialty certification in critical care, the international critical care nursing organizations – EfCCNa, ESICM-N&AHP, SCCM, and WFCCN – are supporting, promoting, and elevating standards of practice for critical care nursing worldwide.
EfCCNa 2019: a federation of 30 member organisations, representing 27 countries in Europe
The EfCCNa family warmly welcomes you to the 8th Congress in Ljubljana