LQTS Patients’ Satisfaction with Emergency Department Care

(Work-in-Progress)

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INTRODUCTION

Long-QT Syndrome (LQTS) is a
• Life threatening, unpredictable, genetically-inherited, cardiac arrhythmia disorder affecting approximately 1/25,000 persons
• Is commonly diagnosed in childhood

Recent studies with LQTS may be asymptomatic or may have symptoms triggered by
• Physical exertion, emotional stress/anger, during sleep, medications that affect the QTc

Individuals with LQTS are encouraged to be empowered consumers about their
• Anxiety
• Positive genetic tests were present in
• Hypothesis: Social problem solving and perceived therapeutic alliance with physicians will predict satisfaction with emergency room care.

METHODS

Participants
• 21 diverse adults (age 19-63), 14.9±10.7(SD) completed the survey at time of analysis

Positive genetic tests were present in 6 with LQTS, 2 with LQTS, 1 with LQTS

Operates a report 1 with bellow LQTS and the most report “Other”

Implantable cardioverter defibrillators were reported in 4

Assist, Depression, Psychosis, and other Mental Health Disorders were reported in 5

Mental health support was sought by 5

In the at point in data collection, patient experiences in the Emergency Department are preliminary negative, according to NFC and PICO measures. See Table 2:3

The expectation is that a larger sample will allow for analysis of how Working Alliance and Social Problem Solving Skills contribute to satisfaction with Emergency Department experiences

It is possible that our data represent a self-selection bias of people who volunteered because they had negative experiences in the ED. Also, respondents LQTS diagnosis was not verified by the researchers.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The sample was characterized by people who report poor working alliance and maladaptive problem solving skills. See Table 1

While overall care was perceived as poor, interactions with physicians were rated as neutral

Respondents reported 55% of ED physicians knew of LQTS, 23 consulted cardiologists.

Table 1: Description of SPSS and WAI Measures

Table 2: Adult Satisfaction with Emergency Department, WAC Adult Satisfaction Survey

Table 3: HoNOS Short Form—Social Problem Solving

Table 4: Personal Information Questionnaire Results

CONCLUSION

• Cardiac training in ECG interpretation in emergency medicine residents is limited.

• Individuals with LQTS are encouraged to be empowered consumers about their condition.

• Recommendations include having LQTS patients be prepared by cardiologists in advance of how to handle possible ED issues; carry information related to LQTS and medications with them; wear medical ID bracelets; and inquire about local ED staff and LQTS knowledge in their local area, before needed.

REFERENCES

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• NFC contribution in the research project of the listed in the survey and treatment area should to have a score to the statement.