

The Exploration and Discussion of the Medical Team in the Operating Room The Pressure and the Action to Respond while encountering COVID-19.



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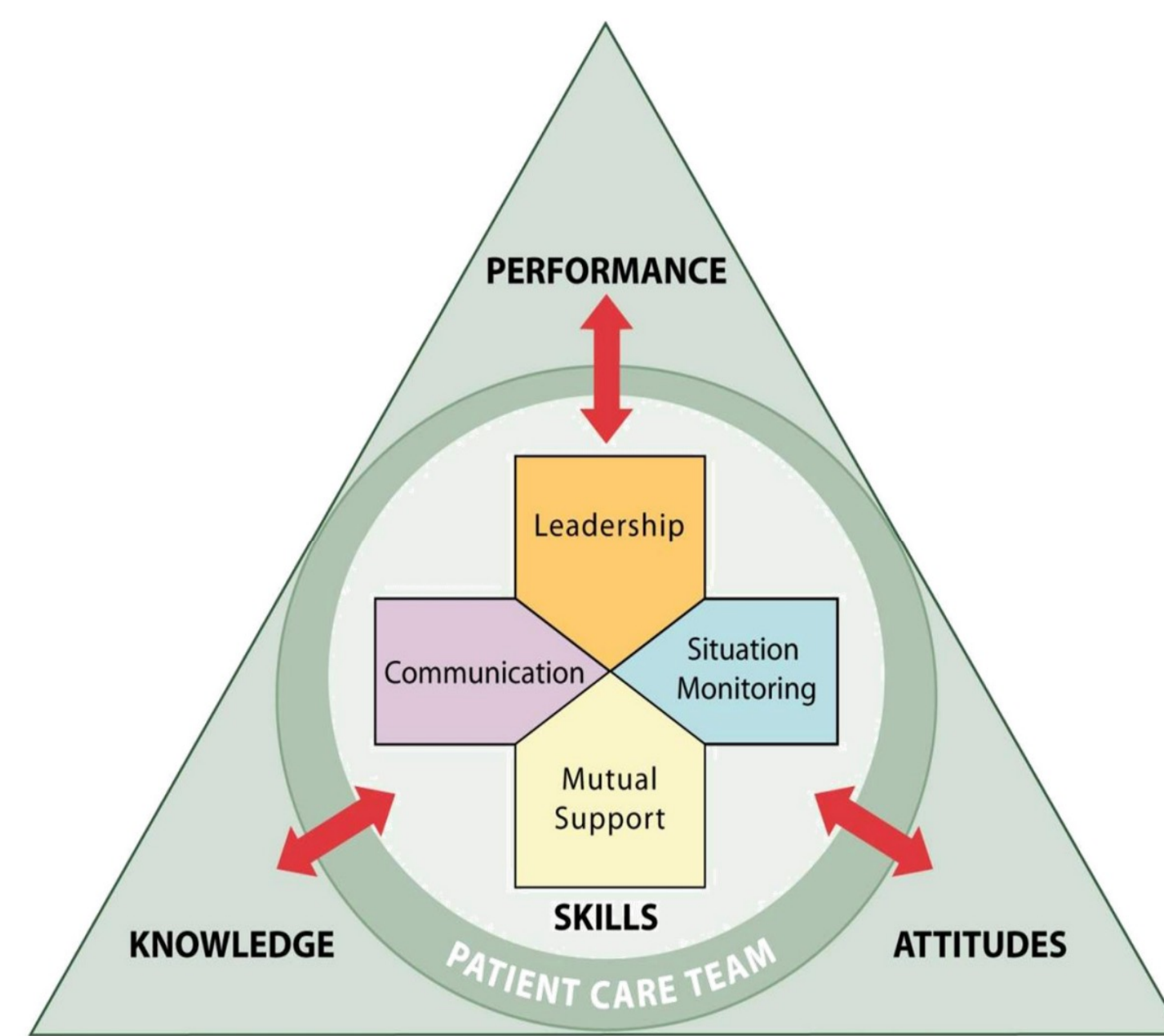
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❖ Introduction

COVID-19 has been raging everywhere globally; the medical staff in the operating room bear heavy working loading with a high possibility of infection, which generates a huge shock to the body, mind, and spirit. The project team takes the medical team in the operating room as the target based on the policy version scale of medical practitioners coping with COVID-19, and apply the core concept of Team Resource Management (A) leadership: the questionnaire, to understand what colleges feel about the pressure of COVID-19; (B) communication: to screen out the pressure factor to improve and to enhance the morale of the team ; (C) situation monitoring: planning the action to take to reduce the pressure; (D) mutual support: the team member jointly participate the execution of the planning. To improve effective communication and cooperation among the team members, to ensure the quality of medical care, and to reduce the negative influence on medical staff physically and psychologically.



❖ Objectives

The purpose of the study is to explore and discuss the pressure source for the medical staff in the operating room during the epidemic prevention period, further, find out the adequate supportive resource and caring mechanisms.

❖ Methods

The cross-sectional investigation was applied on December, 2020, and the semi-structural questionnaire was used to collect 130 persons, which is 1/3 of the total number of persons through random sampling, 124 copies were collected with a recovery rate of up to 95.4%. The structure contains background information, and 13 part of questionnaire incloud stressors affecting to medcial staff.

❖ Result

After the research questionnaire, primarily the *working pressure*, *interpersonal relationship pressure*, *physical and psychological pressure* were found when people face the COVID-19 epidemic.

To promote four major actions to respond through the full support from the unit supervisor and the project team's hard work:

- The team developing the technique of personal risk management
- Creating the workplace-supportive environment of the operating room
- Enhancing the colleague's health service-oriented
- Diversification of propaganda and training exercise

After the intervention were taken about 6 mounth, the second time of 130 questionnaires was released again, 124 copies were collected with a recovery rate of 92.3%, and one of each item of pressure with significant reduction ranged from 11.9% to 28.5%; for all the attached effectiveness, the feeling of "anxiety" has reduced from 68.3% down to 19.8% which is 40.5% huge reduction. And the team staff's satisfaction with the work has also raised to 90%.

Working(82%)

- workload increased
- Infection risk to family and friends
- high infection risk
- Lack of knowledge about covid 19

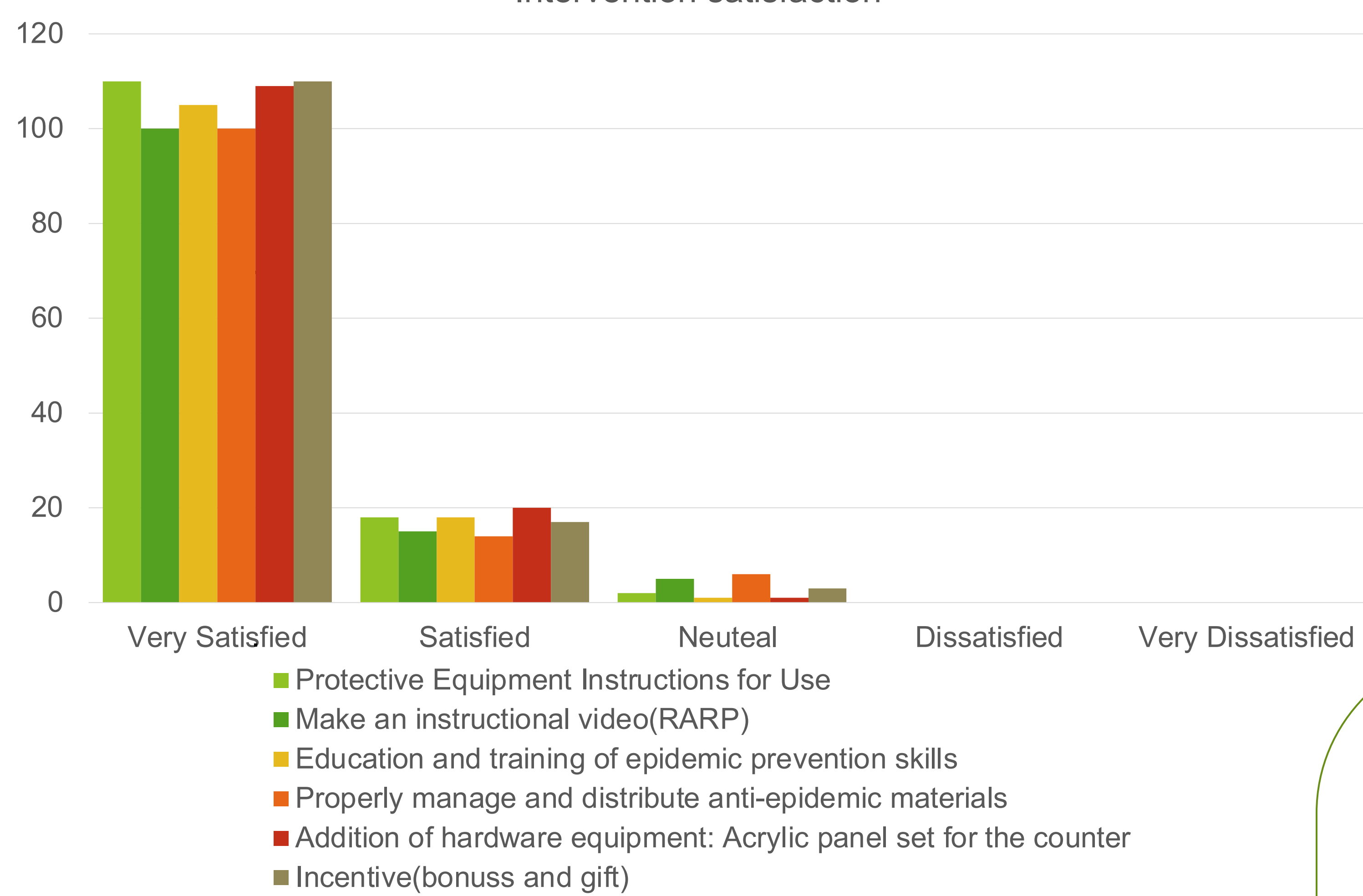
Interpersonal relationship(73%)

- less social support
- occupation are stigmatized
- Restriction on Leaving the ROC

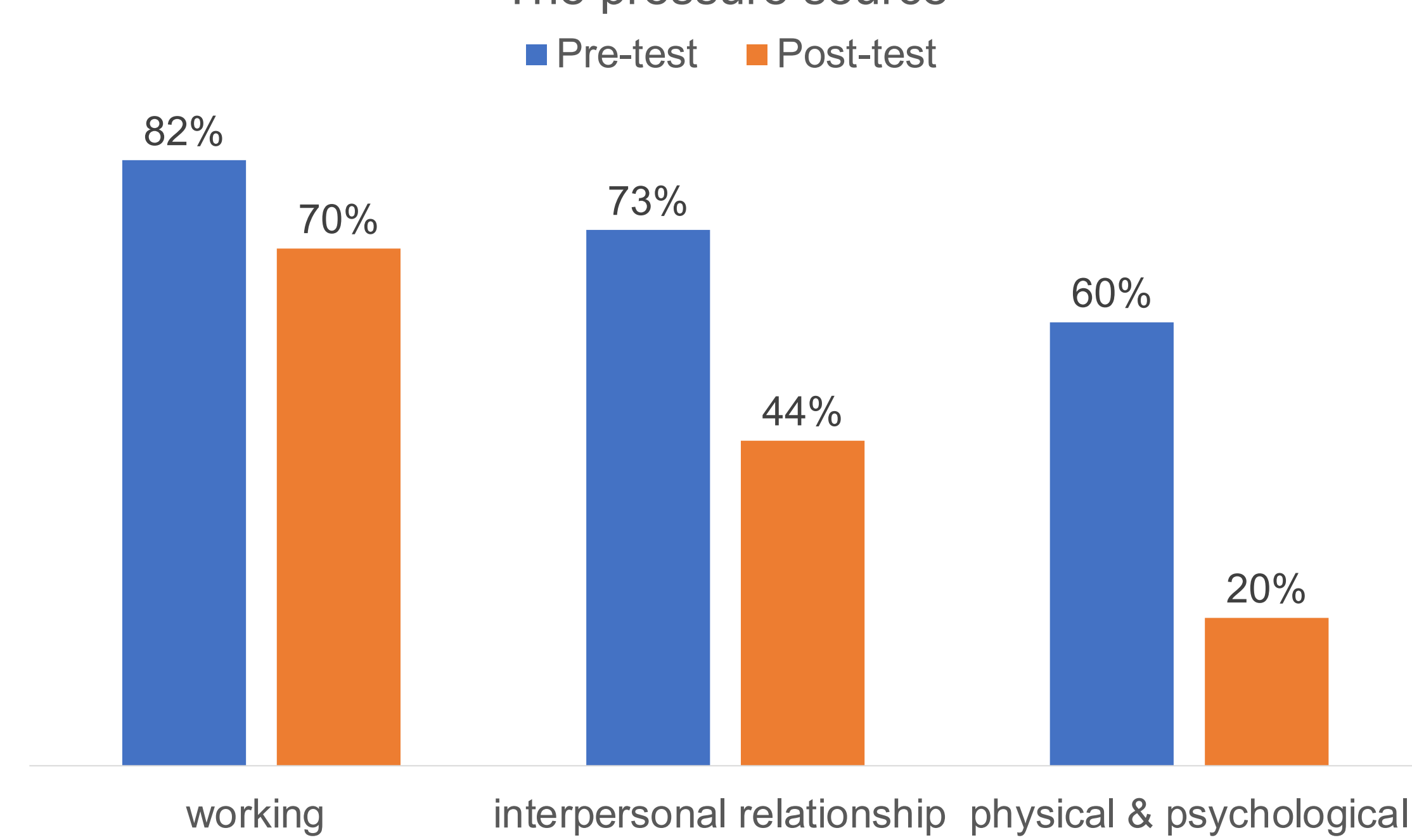
Physical & psychological(60%)

- anxiety
- depression

Intervention satisfaction



The pressure source



❖ Discussion and Conclusion

The staff in the operating room coming from doctors, nurses, anesthetization, and nursing assistant are the research target; through the incentive mechanism of the hospital and the supervisors' fast reaction and flexibility fused with the feature of the operating room then, the good embodied reactive action was developed and to comply with the colleague's anticipation, and finally, mission accomplished. Hopefully, all the employees' demands under pressure can be discovered, which will allow all staff as long as they participate in the nursing and caring in the operating room with adequate coping skill, which will enable the team to provide even more advanced quality operating nursing and watch while facing the contagious disease. Our findings may help Medical institutions administration managers develop policies to reduce staff work-related stress and increase resilience.

The medical team takes good care of themselves first, and then there will be good teamwork and patient safety.



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