Common Factors affecting mental health related to Covid-19

Abstract P182 Figure 1

P183 ACUTE NIV: A SIMULATION BASED QIP FOR INTERNAL MEDICAL TRAINEES

W Hassan, D Sagar, A Hamad. *Sheffield Teaching Hospitals, Sheffield, UK*

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Background The use of Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) became popular over the last years.¹ BTS guidelines state that all staff involved in the use of NIV should have evidence of acute NIV training.¹ At the local level, the scale of the problem was identified by a survey sent to all the general medical registrars in our region. This questionnaire identified the shortcoming in the knowledge that surrounds NIV and the majority of the non-respiratory trainees identified a lack of training in this area.²

Objective Purpose of this QIP was to set up a simulation based NIV course for internal medical trainees which would lead to improvement in knowledge and management of the use of NIV.

Methods Simulation based training sessions were organized which and run on a monthly basis at the SIM suite at our teaching hospital. The candidates were asked to complete a pre and post course questionnaire. The sessions consisted of a presentation on the basics of NIV followed by simulation based scenarios.

Results On a scale of 1 to 10, the confidence level of the candidates was assessed via the questionnaire. The pre and post course mean confidence levels for selecting patients for acute NIV were 5.7/10 and 8.3/10 respectively whereas

managing patients on NIV and adjusting the settings were 4.6/10 and 7.8/10 respectively. After attending the course, 95% of the candidates were able to correctly identify the absolute contra-indications of acute NIV compared to 85% prior to the course. In 2 different clinical scenarios, after attending the course, 100% and 93% of the candidates were able to identify when acute NIV is not indicated compared to 77% and 82% prior to the course.

Conclusion Our QIP was able to provide the acute NIV training recommended by the BTS. It also demonstrated that supervised training led to increased knowledge and confidence level of managing patients on NIV.

REFERENCES

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2. Sagar D, et al. Acute NIV: Survey of medical Registrars. BTS, 2017.

Fighting back: optimising treatment for COVID-19

P184 IS CONTINUOUS POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE (CPAP) EFFECTIVE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF COVID-19 IN PATIENTS AGED 75 AND OVER? A RETROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF A RESPIRATORY COVID-19 CPAP UNIT THROUGH ITS SECOND WAVE

H Alexander, R McGow, S Makwana, S Al-Hakeem, A Adeyeye, A Ashish. *Wrightington, Wigan and Leigh Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Wigan, UK*

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Introduction There remains significant variation in treatment of COVID-19 associated respiratory failure. Although Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) has shown to improve outcome in single centre studies, inclusion criteria for commencement of CPAP varies significantly (Ashish et al., 2020; Nightingale et al., 2020). This respiratory-led ward-level dedicated CPAP unit provided CPAP to COVID-19 patients through the 'second wave'. This study aims to evaluate the efficacy and appropriateness of CPAP for COVID-19 management in an elderly population.

Methods This retrospective observational study included all patients aged 75 and over who received CPAP for COVID-19 infection, admitted to a district general hospital between 1 October 2020 and 16 February 2021. Fifty-seven patients

Correctly identifying indications for NIV

Abstract P183 Figure 1