What is a MET Response?
- A rapid deployment of medical professionals
- and equipment
- to a patient in crisis,
- to save lives through expert stabilization and triage.

Who are the Nursing Responders?
- Bedside Nurse
- ICU Nurse
- Other Bedside Nurses
- More ICU Nurses
- Nursing Supervisor
- Advanced Practice Nurses

Why have a TEAM?
To prevent further deterioration in an already decompensated patient.

To achieve this aim, the team must:
- Provide rapid assembly of expertise and equipment, with a single call.
- Provide help to staff and patients in uncertain situations which may be critical
- Never discourage or question the judgment of staff members calling for help!!!

Role of the Bedside Nurse
- Recognize the patient is in crisis and call!
- Stay with the patient.
- Delegate to others your needs - information, chart, blood glucose machine, care of other patients.
- Begin CPR
- Gather data, patient complaint, RR, HR, BP, ECG, SpO2
- Place oxygen, place on monitor, obtain IV
Mock Code Review

- Time Intense
- Most frequently requested education by medical - surgical nurses and staff from specialty area.
- Always valuable!
- Scenario should be based on unit population.
- Hands on equipment experiences!!

Training

- Overview of Crisis Response
- SBAR
- BAC
- ACLS
- Assessment Skills
- Equipment Education
- Mock Codes

Role of the MET Nurse

- MET Nurse –
  - Specially trained
  - Competencies are documented
  - Function following approved protocol
  - Report to a physician
  - Advanced practice nurse

Role of the ICU MET Nurse

- Never discourage or question the judgment of staff members calling for help!!!
- What's the Situation?
  - Facilitate data collection & distribution.
  - SBAR & AMPLE
  - Skilled in patient assessment
  - Equipment savvy

Role of the ICU MET Nurse

- Run the crash cart
- Deploy Equipment
- Fill in where needed
- Transport when needed

Support the Bedside Nurse

- Teach the ICU Nurse that s/he is not responsible for doing everything....
**SBAR AMPLE**

- Situation
- Background
- Assessment
  - Vital signs & current patient assessment
  - Recommendation
- A - allergies
- M - medications
- P - past medical history
- L - last meal
- E - events

**MET Responders & ACLS Training**

- Integration into ACLS needs to happen.
- Scenarios exist.
- Mega Code exist.
- Review of Roles & Responsibilities
- Crash Cart Familiarization
- Code Sheet Review
- Less ACLS Instructor “Facilitating”
- Use of Simulation Manikens

**Protocols are a must!**

- Hypoglycemia
- Chest Pain
- Hypotension
- Ventricular Tachycardia and Fibrillation
- Symptomatic Bradycardia
- Early Goal Directed Therapy
- Intubation

**Experience, Training & Simulation Learning**

To: NCM
Subject: WISER WORKS!

I am a nurse at the Hillman Cancer Center. I attended the WISER training on May 18th and I thoroughly enjoyed it. Today we had a condition C and I just wanted to give you feedback on a great nurse. His name was Toby and he was just terrific throughout the whole code. When I brought the patient's family to the NICU where she was transferred, he was very complimentary of how we cared for the patient prior to the team arriving. I can't tell you how much his feedback meant to all of us.

Cindy

**Simulation Training**

- Standard of Health Care Education.
- Gives participants a safe environment to make mistakes and learn.
- Teaches complex communication.
- Teaches interdisciplinary team work.
- Demonstrates learning from repetition and practice are effective.

**Training Nursing Responders**

- Pick your MET Nurses wisely. Not all good nurses are good MET Nurses.
- Train as if in a real crisis, using the real tools and the real team.
- Give feedback.
- Simulation training with analysis is the right answer.
**Question**

MET Nurse Responder training is most effective when

- Orientation and training for all staff is part of the plan.
- Staff complete BLS, ACLS and Simulation Training prior to responding to a MET call.
- Taught in a classroom of nurses.
- Integrated into ACLS course curriculums.