

($p < 0.0001$), respectively. Secondary objective: Among patients with stable NEWS score, 53% were admitted to hospital among patients with medium NEWS score, 9% of patients were admitted to the critical care ($p = 0.0003$) **Conclusion:** Patient orientation after ED triage using CTAS vs the NEWS is significantly different. The NEWS alone does not seem to be able to detect patients who will require admission to critical care. Future studies exploring an aggregate scoring system combining the NEWS and CTAS could be performed to determine if sepsis recognition and patient orientation can be improved

Keywords: Canadian Triage and Acuity Scale, National Early Warning Score (NEWS), sepsis detection

P095

Preparing emergency patients and providers study: Clinician and patient satisfaction with communication tool

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Introduction: Effective communication to develop a shared understanding of patient/caregiver (P/C) expectations is critical during emergency department (ED) encounters. However, there is limited research examining the use of communication tools of P/C expectations to improve communication in the ED. The objective of this study was to examine satisfaction with a patient expectations questionnaire, known as the PrEPP tool, and its impact on communication and management of patients in the ED. **Methods:** The PrEPP tool collected P/C expectations over 3 phases of the study. In phase 1, the PrEPP tool was distributed to all P/Cs (CTAS score of 2 to 5) in four EDs in Nova Scotia. In phase 2 the PrEPP tool was refined to a 5-item questionnaire. In phase 3 the PrEPP tool was re-implemented over a six-month period. Follow-up surveys were distributed to P/Cs via email (phase 1, 3) and HCPs on iPads in the ED (phase 3) to determine the impact of the tool on communication and management of patients. Entries were compiled on a REDCap database and descriptive statistics were used to analyze responses related to satisfaction. The PrEPP tool collected P/C expectations over 3 phases of the study. In phase 1, the PrEPP tool was distributed to all P/Cs (CTAS score of 2 to 5) in four EDs in Nova Scotia. In phase 2 the PrEPP tool was refined to a 5-item questionnaire. In phase 3 the PrEPP tool was re-implemented over a six-month period. Follow-up surveys were distributed to P/Cs via email (phase 1, 3) and HCPs on iPads in the ED (phase 3) to determine the impact of the tool on communication and management of patients. Entries were compiled on a REDCap database and descriptive statistics were used to analyze responses related to satisfaction. **Results:** In Phase 1, 11418 PrEPP tools and 147 surveys (29% response rate) were collected from January-June 2016. The majority of P/Cs found the PrEPP questionnaire easy to complete (95.9%) and felt HCPs met their expectations (87.1%). In Phase 3, 951 P/C (31.1% response rate) and 128 HCP surveys were collected. Of P/C respondents 45.9% felt PrEPP helped to communicate expectations, while 49.7% said that they would like to use it on future ED visits. The majority of P/C respondents (75.4%) indicated their expectations were met during their visit to the ED. Of those whose expectations were not met, 69% felt their expectations were not discussed. The majority of HCP respondents (90.4%) indicated they used the PrEPP tool at least sometimes. Also, 78.4% said it influenced patient communication and 42% indicated the tool influenced management of patients at least sometimes. **Conclusion:**

Obtaining expectations early in the patient encounter may provide opportunities for improved communication in the ED. P/Cs found the PrEPP tool easy to use to communicate their expectations and HCPs felt it influenced communication and management of patients in the ED. Further qualitative thematic analysis is needed to explore how the PrEPP tool impacted ED visits.

Keywords: communication, emergency department, patient expectations

P096

Prospective pilot implementation of a clinical decision aid for acute aortic syndrome

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Introduction: The RAPID RIP clinical decision aid was developed to identify patients at high-risk for acute aortic syndrome (AAS) who require investigations. It stratifies patients into low (no further testing) intermediate (D-dimer if no alternative diagnosis) and High risk (Computed tomography (CT) aorta). Our objectives were to assess its impact on: a) Documentation of high risk features/pre test probability for AAS b) D-dimers ordered c) CT ordered and d) Emergency department length of stay. **Methods:** We conducted a prospective pilot before/after study at a single tertiary-care emergency department between August and September 2018. Consecutive alert adults with chest, abdominal, flank, back pain or stroke like symptoms were included. Patients with pain >14 days or secondary to trauma were excluded. **Results:** We enrolled 1,340 patients, 656 before and 684 after implementation, including 0 AAS. Documentation of pre test probability assessment increased (0% to 3%, $p < 0.009$) after implementation. The proportion who had D-dimer performed increased (5.8% to 9.2% ($p < 0.2$), while the number of CT to rule out AAS remained stable (0.59% versus 0.58%; $p = 0.60$). The mean length of ED stay was stable (2.31+/-2.0 to 2.28+/-1.5 hours; $p = 0.45$) and slightly decreased in those with pre test probability documented (2.1+/-1.4 $p < 0.09$). The specificity of the decision aid for CT was 100% (95%CI 71.5- 100%). If it were applied to all patients with high-risk clinical features of AAS the specificity would be 92.6% (95%CI 90.1-94.6%). **Conclusion:** Implementation of the RAPID RIP increased documentation of important high-risk features for AAS. The RAPID RIP strategy increased use of D-dimer without increasing the number of CT and had a trend towards decreased length of stay.

Keywords: acute aortic syndrome, clinical decision aid

P097

The characteristics and effectiveness of interventions targeting chronic pain patients in the emergency department: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Introduction: Patients with chronic non-cancer pain (CNCP) and opioid-use disorders make up a category of patients who present a challenge to emergency department (ED) providers and healthcare administrators. Their conditions predispose them to frequent ED utilization. This problem has been compounded by a worsening opioid epidemic that has rendered clinicians apprehensive about how they approach pain care. A systematic review has not yet been