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Background/Significance

- Patients with opioid use disorder (OUD) and associated complexities are presenting to acute care hospitals in increasing numbers.^{1,2}
- Preparation of peri anesthesia nurses caring for this population has lagged.^{1,3-6}
- Noted deficits are in continuing education, resources and role support. ^{4,7,8}
- Education without considering therapeutic attitude (TA), empowerment, and factors that influence nursing practice does not translate into feelings of competence in nursing care.^{7,8}
- Negative attitudes of health care workers (HCW)contributes to stigma and barriers to care. ⁹⁻¹⁴
- ► The American Nurses' Association and National Nurses Society on Addition have called for OUD education at the student and professional levels.
- Peri anesthesia areas are high risk, fast-paced and care for a vulnerable population
- ► A review of literature found no studies in peri anesthesia nursing related to OUD education or care of the patient with OUD.

Purpose

► To identify correlates and predictors that affect Therapeutic Attitude (TA) and empowerment among peri anesthesia nurses caring for patients with OUD

Setting

► National sample of peri anesthesia nurses (n=215) Online survey – Qualtrics platform

Instruments

- The Drug and Drug Problems Perception Questionnaire (DDPPQ)
- ► The Conditions for Work Effectiveness Questionnaire I and II (CWEQ-II)
- The Professional Practice Work Environment Inventory (PPWEI)
- ► The Exposure to Drug Users Index (EDUI)
- Drug Users Stigmatization Scale (DUSS)
- Stigma of Drug Users scale (SDUS)
- ► Personal Factors of the nurse based on literature review



Examining Therapeutic Attitude and Empowerment Among Peri Anesthesia Nurses Caring for Patients with Opioid Use Disorder

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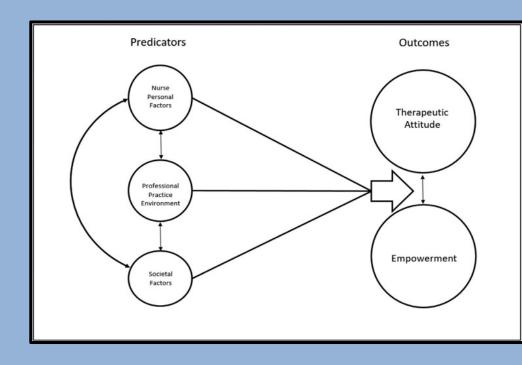
96k+	96,700 people die from drug overdoses in a
72%	Opioids are a factor in 7 out of 10 overdose
lM	Drug overdoses have killed almost one milli
20M+	Americans diagnosed with SUD in 2019 ²
¹ National Cente	er for Drug Abuse Statistics (NCDAS) ² 2
	Method
► Exploratory, no	on-experimental, cross-section
•	•
Qualtrics online	e survey platform – 148 quest
Recruitment –	Social media postings (Facebo
ACDAN mombo	rchin list follow up to nations



ASPAN membership list, follow up to national coordinators, flyers, word of mouth and extensive networking

- ► November 2020 to January 2021
- A priori power analysis 187 sample size
- Hierarchical multiple regression analysis

Model & Framework



Model of Peri Anesthesia Nurse Empowerment and Therapeutic Attitude (PaNETA) Therapeutic Attitude ► Empowerment

Results

Therapeutic Attitude (DDPPQ)*	Correlation
Access to a pain specialist	Positive (p<.001) (r = .295)
Personal exposure to OUD	Positive (p <.05) (r = .159)
The Drug User Stigma Scale (DUSS)	Positive (p <.001) (r = .316)
Exposure to Drug Users Index (EDUI)	Positive (p <.001) (r = .248)
Professional Practice Environment (PPWEI)	Negative (p<.001) (r =320)*
Hours of Institutional Education Provided	Negative (p<.01) (r =187)*

* Lower scores indicate higher TA

Empowerment (CWEQ II)	Correlation
Access to a pain specialist	Negative $(p = .00) (r =261)$
Professional Practice Environment (PPWEI)	Positive (p = .00) (r = 0.742)
Therapeutic Attitude (DDPPQ)*	Predictor
Professional Practice Environment (PPWEI)	Strongest ($\beta = -0.28$) (positive)*
The Drug User Stigma Scale (DUSS)	Strongest ($\beta = 0.27$) (negative)
Access to a pain specialist	Strongest ($\beta = 0.25$) (negative)
Exposure to Drug Users Index (EDUI)	Strongest ($\beta = 0.25$) (negative)

Empowerment (CWEQ II)	Ρ
* Lower scores indicate higher TA	
exposure to Drug Osers muex (EDDI)	Su

Access to a pain specialist Professional Practice Environment (PPWEI) deaths1

lion people since 1999¹

2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

nal design. tionnaire ook), mass email to



redictor

Strongest ($\beta = -0.15$)	(negative)
Strongest ($\beta = 0.72$)	(positive)

- provide care.
- empowerment
- supported in literature.
- engage remains low.

Conclusion/Implementation for Practice

- care of patients with OUD.
- with empowerment.
- available.

- Stigma bias potential
- Results collected during COVID 19 Pandemic
 - reduced elective surgery





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Discussion

First known study to examine peri anesthesia nurse's TA to care for patients with OUD and their perception of empowerment to

New model designed to test relationships of predictors of TA and

Supports literature of peri anesthesia environment positively correlating with TA and empowerment

Professional practice environment was strong predictor of TA –

Identified correlations: personal views of stigma, exposure to persons with OUD, personal exposure to OUD and access to a pain specialist were associated with poorer TA scores.

Subscale analysis of DDPPQ and the PPWEI found no statistically significant correlation with role legitimacy and the PPWEI – suggesting despite role adequacy, and role support, if nurses are unclear of their role in care of this population, their intention to

The PPWEI directly influenced the degree of empowerment and TA. The practice environment is an important factor in the

Exposure to persons with OUD and personal stigmatization of persons who misuse drugs decreased TA but had no association

Access to a pain specialist was moderately predictive of empowerment and negatively associated with TA.

These findings suggests a lack of role legitimacy and the need for further research into nurses' perceptions of their role when caring for this population, especially when a pain specialist is

Limitations

Design – nonexperimental, correlational, cross sectional

Specifically targeted population – may limit generalizability

potential relocation of peri anesthesia staff

Scan for References

