Introduction

- The Pandemic that started in December of 2019, COVID-19, will, forever and vividly, be remembered by all whom experienced it.
- Nurses in both COVID and non-COVID units were at higher risk of experiencing psychological distress compared to other groups of HCWs
- Ruiz (2020) compares front line HCWs to combat veterans. Like combat veterans, many HCWs
- experienced "war zones" for more than a year • Nurses have been isolated and separated from loved ones, struggling with feelings of helplessness and self-blame for patient outcomes out of their control
- Current literature indicates that nurses who worked with COVID patients reported higher levels of psychological, behavioral, physical and emotional reactions such as:
 - ✓ posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
 - ✓ depression, anxiety, acute stress disorder
 - ✓ complicated grief
 - \checkmark negative affect
 - \checkmark physical health problems
 - \checkmark poor sleep quality

Study Design/Methods

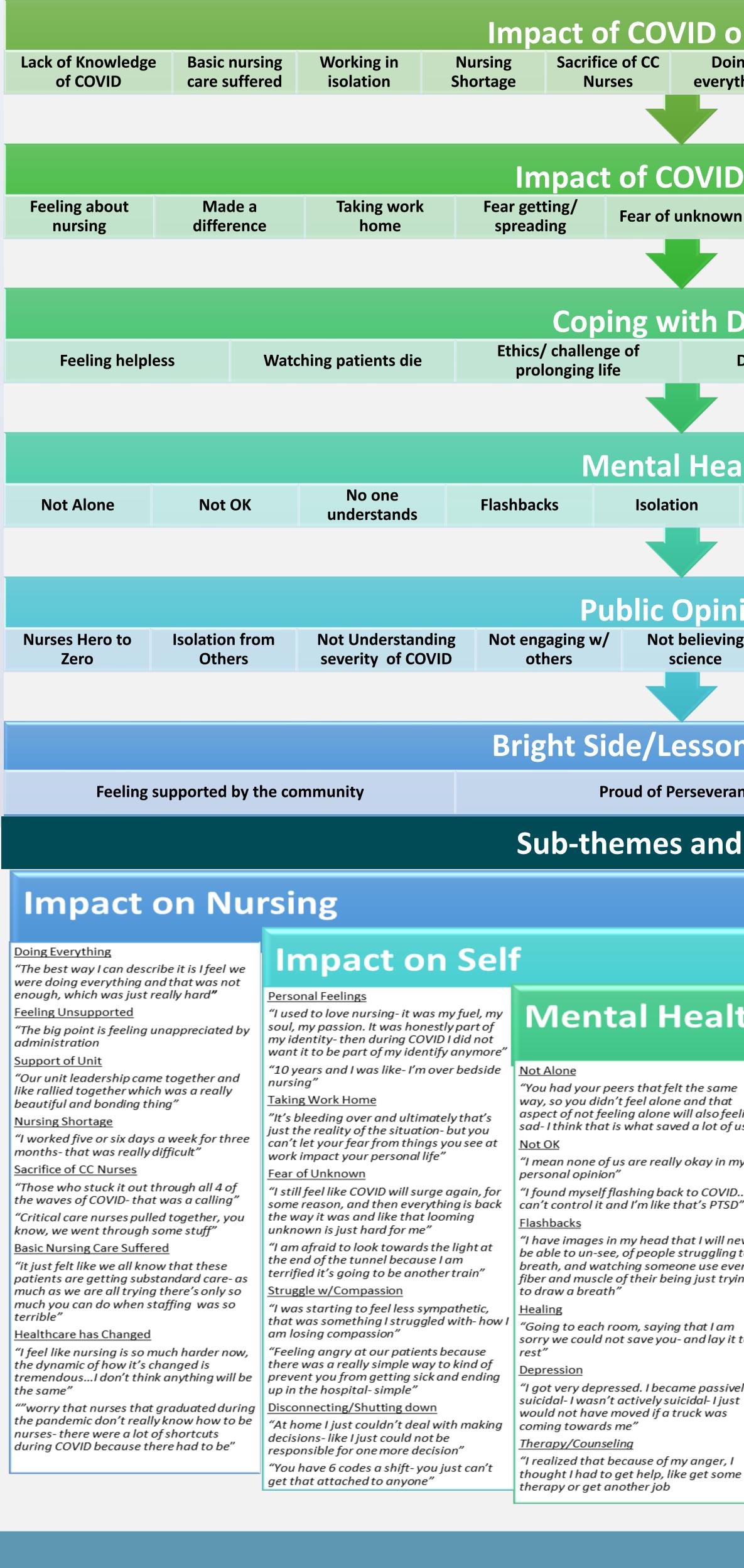
- > Qualitative phenomenological study using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) approach.
 - IPA is used to understand the lived experience of individual and explore how they make sense of that experience in their own personal context
- \succ There were 9 participants that met the inclusion criteria
- Participants were consented and scheduled for an individual semi-structured interviews that was conducted by the PI via Zoom due to limitations of COVID and in person meetings
- > Participant were de-identified by assigning each interview a number
- > The individual interviews were transcribed and analyzed by the research team using IPA coding and theming
- ➢ Individual interview themes were than compared where the final overarching themes and sub-themes were determined

The Lived Experience of Critical Care Nurses During COVID-19

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Themes and Sub-themes

After analysis using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) there were 6 overarching themes emerged and within each themes there were sub-themes that were identified. (a) Impact of COVID on Nursing, (b) Impact of COVID on Self, (c) Coping with Death, (d) Mental Health, (e) Public Opinion, (f) Bright Side/Lessons Learned.



n	Nursing								
ng	Working ou	tside	Unsupporte	ed bv	Support of	He	althcare		
hing			Leadership		the unit		has changed		
0	n Self								
Support family/ friends			w normal	g forward		gle w/ bassion			
	menus					Comp			
	ath								
							4.4		
Deat	h everyday	Not	having family present You			ing people dying			
lt	1								
	Healing	—	lental Health granted		erapy/ nseling	Depr	ession		
		IOr	granieu	Cou	nsenng				
 0	Doubting reality			\uparrow					
5	"hoax"		Vaccine	Politics	s of COVID	Misinfo	ormation		
۱L	.earned								
nce			L	earned to	o Valued Life				
	uotes								
th									
	Contin		h Doo						
	Coping	wit	n Dea	th					
ling '	eeling Helpless Sitting there holding a pa		d in 15	ublic	Opir	ion			
t	ayers of PPE, barely heari he family is just sobbing on absolutely nothing you can	and there is			Opir	non			
γ α				<u>Nurses Hero to Zero</u> "In the beginning healthcare workers were like					
" "It is really hard to deal with that much death- it was dysfunctional for that long and			ich heros, ai ong and "with a j	"with a flip of a switch they are so thankful					
keep doing it- you know?" ever Death everyday			then the anything	then they turn around and don't believe anything that is being put out by the medical					
to "I took care of I think 8 or 10 patients and by try the end of that six weeks not one of them			s and by them	community Understanding the severity of COVID					
ng s	survived" "They will crash and burn	end of wasn't s	"Just because they didn't see it doesn't mean it wasn't someone else's lived reality. The pandemic was incredibly serious, and it really						
4	hat day- the perfect storn 4 hours"	affected	affected a lot of people's lives" Misinformation						
7	"with COVID ()you just didn't have a lot of			<u>Misinformation</u> <i>"So much could have been prevented but</i> <i>people were not vaccinated because of</i>					
t t	time to build rapport and t the details" "watching patients die als		misinfor	mation"		-,			
i P	"watching patients die alo hardest- we are like their j Ethical Challongos of Prok	family"	en the "Science	Politics of COVID "Science is getting blocked by politics"					
7	Ethical Challenges of Prole "Is this right or ethically m patients we would keep al	ave know wł	"The first wave was hard because we didn't know what treatments worked- with the subsequent waves,, politics made it difficult"						
Ĺ	patients we would keep al because the family wasn't "Death isn't always a failu	ready to le	et go <u>Doubting</u>	g reality					
6	"Death isn't always a failure- sometimes death is actually a better outcome because we are prolonging things that should not be"			"Frustrated at people saying it's a hoax- it has engulfed my life for 2 years and you're going to tell me that this is not real- you're an idiot!"					

Participant #	# Years in Nursing	# of Months worked	States worked	Days worked (per week)	Marital Status	# of Children
1	10	13	GA	3	Married	1
2	4	11	GA, NY, FL	5	Married	0
3	35	20	GA, FL	3	Married	2
4	9.5	20	GA	3	Married	1
5	7	5	ТХ	3-4	Single	0
6	12	17	GA	5	Married	0
7	10	24	GA	2-3	Married	1
8	5.5	10	CA	2-3	Single	0
9	10	24	IL	2-3	Married	0

The study highlighted the lived experiences of Critical Care nurses caring for COVID patients.

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Special thank you to all the nurses that transparently shared their lived experiences with the team



Northeast Georgia Health System

Demographics of Participants

Discussion/Limitations

The study explored the lived experiences of nurses who cared for COVID patient and when analyzed there were many shared themes that reflect the emotions and feelings of nurses over two and a half years into the pandemic.

There are inherent limitations to qualitative research studies that aim to explore the lived experience from a small size. The sample is a result of purposeful sampling of nurses that cared for COVID patients. The analysis was systematically completed based on IPA guidelines and codes and themes were agreed upon by the three team members, however they are still limited to the interpretation of the team.

Implications for Practice

• Understanding the lived experiences of nurses can provide insight into the key factors contributing to employee satisfaction, engagement and ultimately retention

• Help hospital and nursing leadership to develop next steps to address the most important issues facing the nurses considering the impact that COVID-19 has had • Validates the lived experiences of critical care nurses and being heard can be the start for the healing process for so many other critical care nurses.