Reliability of ophthalmic accident and emergency referrals: a new role for the emergency nurse practitioner?

D G Ezra, F Mellington, H Cugnoni, M Westcott

Background and objectives: Annual attendances at the accident and emergency (A&E) department of St Bartholomew’s and The Royal London NHS Trust exceed 100 000 people of which 6% are ophthalmic. This study evaluated the accuracy of eye referrals from A&E senior house officers (SHOs) and emergency nurse practitioners (ENPs) and the impact any inaccuracies may have had on out of hours work.

Methods: Over a four week period a record of all referrals from the A&E department was made. The doctor receiving the referral made a note of clinical variables as reported by the referring clinician. When the patient was subsequently reviewed by an ophthalmologist, a record was again made of these findings. Any discrepancies were recorded.

Results: A total of 67 patients were recruited. ENPs were found to be consistently more accurate than SHOs in every aspect of the assessment, most notably in visual acuity (p = 0.0029), and provisional diagnosis (p = 0.012). Furthermore, had the examination findings been accurate, 58% of all SHO referrals seen after hours would have been triaged to the next available clinic but only 10% of ENP referrals could have been seen at the next clinic session (p = 0.027).

Conclusion: This study found ENPs to be more accurate than A&E SHOs in history taking, recording visual acuity, describing ocular anatomy, and making provisional diagnoses. A significant reduction in out of hours ophthalmic workload may be achieved in the authors’ unit if ENPs were to see all eye emergencies.

METHODS

This prospective study was undertaken at the St Bartholomew’s and The Royal London Hospitals ophthalmic department which has on-call commitments to both of these hospitals as well as the Homerton University Hospital in east London. The A&E departments of these hospitals are run by the same clinical teams who rotate between these hospitals. ENPs perform the same role as A&E SHOs in the minor injuries unit and there is no case selection between the two. A total of 15 ENPs and 26 SHOs participate in the rota across sites at any time. All the SHOs receive the same training and all the ENPs receive the same practitioner training across all sites, although the two groups differ in their respective training.

The A&E departments are well equipped with a slit lamp, Snellen chart and a wide range of diagnostic and therapeutic ophthalmological agents. Both ENPs and A&E SHOs use the same equipment.

Over a four week period, a detailed record of all referrals from the A&E department were made using a standardised pro forma. The doctor receiving the referral made a record of the following variables as reported by the referring clinician: grade of referring clinician, visual acuity, adnexa, conjunctiva, cornea, pupils, iris, fundus, and impression/provisional diagnosis.

When the patient was subsequently reviewed and examined by an ophthalmologist, a record was again made of these findings. Any discrepancy between the two datasets was also noted. When comparing the datasets, the observer was masked to the grade of referring clinician. Where discrepancies occurred in referrals leading to out of hours ophthalmic review, the observer noted whether or not the decision to see the patient after hours would have changed had the information given in the referral been correct.

RESULTS

A total of 67 patients were recruited and the data were organised according to the grade of the referring clinician: 36 patients were referred by an SHO, 20 patients were referred by an ENP, 5 were referred by a consultant, and 2 by a registrar. The data on consultant and registrar referrals have not been included due to the small numbers. Four datasets were excluded from the study due to incomplete data collection or illegible recording. A comparison of the main examination findings for ENPs and SHOs is summarised in table 1.

The most notable discrepancy between ENPs and SHOs in examination reliability was found to lie in accuracy recording...
of visual acuity (VA). Only 30% of VAs tested by the SHOs were found to be accurate compared with 62% of VAs recorded by ENPs (p = 0.0029, χ²). The degree of error as represented by the number of lines of Snellen chart inaccuracy is demonstrated in fig 1. Inverted Snellen fractions were not designated as inaccurate but considered as annotation errors only.

Variation in VA error with the acuity recorded by the ophthalmologist for SHOs and ENPs is illustrated in figures 2 and 3, respectively. These data show that the errors which both groups tended to make was one of underestimation. ENPs tended to be far more accurate than SHOs at recording VAs. The ENPs’ errors were consistently of slight underestimation with a mean underestimation of 0.56 Snellen lines (95% confidence interval −0.8 to −0.3). Spearman’s rank correlation (ρ) was calculated at 0.7288. In contrast SHOs tended to underestimate higher VAs by a much greater amount, and also to overestimate low VAs considerably (ρ = 0.44).

Other differences in reliability lay in examination of the cornea and conjunctiva: 20% of all SHO referrals contained errors in examination of the conjunctiva and 22% of SHO referrals involved corneal examination error. Further analysis of the patients’ notes revealed that half of these errors were consistently due to basic anatomical confusion between the cornea, iris, and conjunctiva (table 2). No ENP referral contained these errors.

A marked discrepancy in accuracy of provisional diagnosis was also evident between the two groups. Only 36% of SHO provisional diagnoses were correct compared with 75% in the ENP group (p = 0.012, χ²).

Many of the emergency referrals were seen after hours, either on a weekend or at night. In these cases the examining ophthalmologist recorded whether any inaccuracies conveyed

### Table 1 Distribution of errors made. Values are n (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Senior house officer</th>
<th>Emergency nurse practitioner</th>
<th>Statistical difference (p value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual acuity uncorrected</td>
<td>19 (30)</td>
<td>45 (70)</td>
<td>24 (62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>33 (92)</td>
<td>3 (8)</td>
<td>20 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adnexa</td>
<td>36 (100)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>20 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctiva</td>
<td>27 (80)</td>
<td>7 (20)</td>
<td>20 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornea/Fluorescein</td>
<td>26 (78)</td>
<td>8 (22)</td>
<td>19 (95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil</td>
<td>36 (100)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>20 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>32 (89)</td>
<td>4 (11)</td>
<td>20 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundus</td>
<td>3 (38)</td>
<td>5 (62)</td>
<td>Not done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional diagnosis/ impression</td>
<td>13 (36)</td>
<td>23 (64)</td>
<td>15 (75)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*χ² test; †Fisher’s exact test.
in the referral led to the ophthalmologist on call to make a
decision to see urgently out of hours a patient who would
otherwise have been safely seen in clinic the next day. These
results are listed in table 3; 58% of all SHO referrals seen after
hours would have been triaged to the next available clinic if
the examination findings were accurate whereas only 10% of
ENP referrals could have been seen at the next clinic session
(p = 0.027, Fisher’s exact test).

**DISCUSSION**

Our results illustrate a poor reliability of examination
findings by A&E SHOs. The most notable errors lay in
measurement of VA and a deficiency in anatomical vocabulary
in describing the cornea, conjunctiva, and iris. In contrast,
the quality of examination and assessment by
ENPs was high with only half the error rate in VA of the SHO
group. In our study ENPs have been found to be to be
consistently more accurate than A&E SHOs in history taking,
recording VA, describing ocular anatomy, provisional diagnoses,
and, consequently, making referrals.

The problems encountered by A&E SHOs in assessing
ophthalmic casualty patients is cause for some concern.
Previous studies that have assessed omissions in ophthalmic
assessment by A&E SHOs found highly significant omissions
such as, history taking and fluorescein corneal instillation.2
However, these studies focused on the absence of examination
steps rather than the reliability of the examination that
had been performed.

The reason for poor performance of A&E SHO ophthalmic
examination is multifactorial. We must consider the possible
impact of increasing marginalisation of ophthalmology at
medical school following the recent reorganisation of medical
education. Furthermore, specific ophthalmic training for
SHOs is extremely variable. A recent survey in the UK found
that 69% of A&E SHOs nationwide had little or no confidence
in dealing with ophthalmic cases, and 26% received no
training in ophthalmic emergencies.5 Finally, educational
rather than professional discrepancies must also be consid-
ered. Ophthalmic training differs between the two groups
and may also account for the superior performance of the
ENP group.

Recent years have seen the introduction of nurse practi-
tioner grades who are performing a similar role to A&E SHOs.
ENPs have had a role in managing ophthalmic A&E patients
for some time6 and are proving to be extremely valued and
clinically competent members of the healthcare team.7 9 Only
a few studies on ENP effectiveness have been published and
we note important work by Saks et al7 showing no significant
difference between SHOs and ENPs in assessment and
treatment of patients in a single minor injuries unit, although
none of these patients had ophthalmic problems. However,
many comparative studies focus on patient satisfaction and
transit times rather than objective clinical endpoints.10 Nurse
practitioners have also been shown to have a superior standard of
documentation than SHOs.11

In view of the future proposed extension of the European
Working Time Directive (EWTD) to include doctors in
training, it more important than ever to minimise unneces-
sary out of hours work for the on-call ophthalmologist. Poor
accuracy of examination findings often leads to a same-day
ophthalmic assessment which could otherwise be safely
managed with simple telephone advice from the on-call
ophthalmologist or safely seen the next morning during
working hours in an appropriate clinic with senior support. In
the present study 58% of all SHO referrals that led to out of
hours consultations could have been seen the next day
compared with only 10% of ENP referrals. This represents a
very large proportion of out of hours workload which could
be avoided.

Our study has some limitations that must be identified.
The study reflects the practice of our unit only. Both ENP and
SHO training varies widely among departments at different
hospitals and further research is needed to investigate
whether the findings outlined here are reflected elsewhere.
Furthermore, although the observer comparing the A&E
datasets with those of the ophthalmologist was masked to
the grade of referring clinician, the ophthalmologist receiving
the referral was not. This is because the ophthalmologist
would have been contacted by the A&E clinician and would
have seen the accompanying medical notes, as is normal
practice when receiving a referral. Despite this potential for
bias, we believe that the effects would be minimal as one
would have expected the bias to favour reliability of
SHOs, when in fact the results still demonstrate significantly
higher concordance with ENPs rather than SHOs.

At present, the SHOs and ENPs at St Bartholomew’s and
The London NHS Trust differ in their ophthalmic training:
A&E SHOs attend a short seminar in the first week at the
A&E department whereas ENPs are encouraged to spend
several mornings observing in an eye outpatient clinic. We
advocate a combined approach with the emphasis on the
most basic skills such as history taking and examination,
concentrating particularly on VA with a revision of basic
ocular anatomy.

It has been suggested that “the implementation of the
EWTD and reducing the hours of doctors in training may
require innovative approaches to how services are staffed”.
This may include “developing new healthcare practitioner
roles to take on work currently carried out by doctors”.12
Expanding the role of the ENP may be part of the solution.

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Competing interests: none declared

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4 Clancy MJ, Hulbert M. A study of the eye care provided by an accident and

**Table 2** Comparison of anatomical confusion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senior house officer</th>
<th>Emergency nurse practitioner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornea–conjunctiva</td>
<td>4 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornea–iris</td>
<td>4 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornea–iris</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3** Comparison of inaccuracies in referrals. Values are n (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senior house officer</th>
<th>Emergency nurse practitioner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No delay</td>
<td>11 (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>15 (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p = 0.027 (Fisher’s exact test)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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