Evidence based research integrated in clinical practice ensures methodologies that guide clinical practice and safe patient care. Evidence based research has led to integration of new methodologies that guide clinical practice and safe patient care. The following are some key points:

- **Objective 1:** Describe the history of Emergency Nursing
- **Objective 2:** Describe Evidence-based Practice that has transformed Emergency Nursing care

Translating Research into Practice

Evidence-based research has led to integration of new methodologies that guide clinical practice and safe patient care. The application of best evidence in practice:

- 1993 ENA issued a resolution in support of family presence during cardiopulmonary resuscitation based on research studies supporting family presence at the bedside.
- New York Presbyterian Hospital (NYPH) Emergency Department is looking to move to an evidence-based practice model.
- Triage is the foundation of Emergency Nursing and an integral process in the Emergency Department. The Emergency Severity Index (ESI) triage tool is research-based and establishes inter-rater and intra-rater related reliability recommended by the ENA. NYPH Emergency Department Nurses have adapted the ESI scale in the triage process for safe practice.
- In the past, patients with symptoms of Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) were treated in the Emergency Department with supportive nursing care. Research studies now support early intervention and treatment modalities for people with CVA to prevent death or permanent disability.
- Emergency Department Nurses play a vital role as frontline staff in the quick detection of patients who present with CVA. New York Presbyterian Hospital is designated Stroke Center by the New York State Department of Health.

Historical Milestones

1. **1970** - In 1970, acknowledging the need for an organization that represented the interests of those nurses working in the Emergency Department, Anita Dorr and Judith Kelleher formed the Emergency Department Nurses Association (EDNA).
2. **1979** - In August 1979, a group of six nurses met in New York, convened by the EDNA Certification Committee to formulate the certification examination that would measure the attainment and application of a defined Emergency Nursing knowledge.
3. **1980** - The first official peer-reviewed Journal of Emergency Nursing was established. It is, in fact, the only journal dedicated to the specialty of Emergency Nursing research.
4. **1983** - EDNA developed Standards of Emergency Nursing Practice, published in 1983, to be used as a guideline for excellence and outcome criteria against which performance is measured and evaluated.
5. **1986** - The ENA developed the Trauma Nursing Core Course for national and international dissemination as a means of identifying a standardized body of trauma nursing knowledge.
6. **1993** - The Emergency Nurse Pediatric Course (ENPC) is offered with the belief that knowledge and preparation are the core of any discipline. ENPC was developed to educate nurses on caring for acutely ill and injured children.
7. **2004** - Based on the consensus of currently available evidence, the ENA issued a position statement in support of the adoption of a reliable, valid 5-level triage scale. The triage algorithm provides clinically relevant stratification of patients into five groups on the basis of acuity and resource needs.
8. **2007** - ENA Co-Founder Anita Dorr, RN, invented the first Crash Cart originally called Crisis Cart.
9. **2010** - The ENA celebrates 40 years of Emergency Nursing research.

Conclusion

The specialized body of knowledge and skills inherent in Emergency Nursing practice provides unique opportunities for the Emergency Nurse to serve as a focal point at the intersections of primary, secondary, and tertiary care on the disease-wellness continuum.

Emergency Nursing practice has the promise of a robust future whose image will remain integral, revolving and expanding.

References

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