

ABSTRACT: People with allergies may have an allergic reaction at any time, even during an airplane flight. Having auto injector pens on flights would reduce epinephrine medication errors and promote the safety and the well-being of passengers with allergies. Administration of the auto injector pens could be injected from persons with minimal medical training thus allowing for all flight staff to aid in the administration of medication. This resolution supports NSNA to advocate for mandating U.S Airlines to carry auto injector epinephrine pens for allergic reaction emergencies.

TOPIC: IN SUPPORT OF NSNA ADVOCATING FOR MANDATING FOR U.S. AIRLINES TO INCLUDE EPINEPHRINE AUTO-INJECTORS WITH AIRLINE MEDICAL KITS.

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- Whereas,** Over 30 million people in the United States are known to have food allergies, and if a person has an anaphylactic shock, using an EpiPen can be the solution in an airplane when there are no healthcare professionals nearby to assist (Logan, 2019) and,
- Whereas,** Airline companies have sought a Federal Aviation Administration exemption from carrying the auto-injectors aboard planes since 2001, receiving a four-year exemption in 2016, and Senator Chuck Schumer called on the Federal Aviation Administration to lift an exemption and ensure airlines stock EpiPen's in their emergency kits (Logan, 2019) and,
- Whereas,** Potentially dangerous medication administration errors occur frequently with ampoules or vials of epinephrine (Cohen & Smetzer, 2015), which are the form in which epinephrine is stocked on board airplanes and,
- Whereas,** Commercial airlines are not required to report allergic reactions to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and therefore an inaccurate number of cases each year is shown. Since reports are low, there can be a decrease in funds supporting auto-injector vials for airlines (Mandelbaum, 2019), therefore be it
- Resolved,** In the event of anaphylactic emergency, protocol states that airplane staff must ask other passengers if they have any auto injector pens. Then the decision rests with the other passenger to give up their autoinjector pen. (Loga, 2019) and,
- Resolved,** The NSNA advocates United State airline companies to emphasize the need for auto injectors in national cooperation to prevent further anaphylactic emergencies on flights.
- Resolved,** That the NSNA advocates for United States airline companies include safety information and procedures when a passenger has allergic reaction on board an airplane flight if feasible; and be it further.
- Resolved,** That the NSNA send a copy of this resolution to the American Nurses Association, the National League for Nursing, the American Association of Colleges of Nursing, the National Organization for Associate Degree Nursing, Sigma Theta Tau International, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and all others deemed appropriate by NSNA Board of Directors.
- Resolved,** The NSNA seeks the accuracy in reports on allergic reactions each year from airlines companies and advocates on why the required resources to deal with allergic reactions, more specifically anaphylactic reactions, are necessary.

TOPIC: IN SUPPORT OF DELAYING CONFINEMENT SENTENCES FOR PREGNANT DEFENDANTS FOR A MINIMUM OF 12 WEEKS POSTPARTUM

SUBMITTED BY: Kennesaw State University
Kennesaw, Georgia

AUTHORS: Brandi Donaldson

WHEREAS, breastfeeding for a minimum of 12 weeks postpartum reinforces good breastfeeding habits especially for a first-time mother, and increases child neurodevelopment and motor skills (Zhang et al., 2018)

WHEREAS, only four nations, including the United States, separate incarcerated mothers and their newborns (Nair et al., 2021); and

WHEREAS, Currently, there are not any mandatory postpartum standards for women that are incarcerated (Hallabaugh, 2021, p. 14); and

WHEREAS, 1 in 8 mothers experience postpartum depression that can last up to two years especially without sufficient mental health resources in jails and prisons (Hallabaugh, 2021, p. 20); and

WHEREAS, Maternal benefits of breastfeeding include decreased incidence of hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and postpartum depression (Westerfield et al., 2018); and

WHEREAS, Breastfeeding can also reduce the mother's risk of developing type 2 diabetes, and ovarian and breast cancer, but prisons do not typically permit inmates access to breast pumps (Hallabaugh, 2021, p. 20); and

WHEREAS, The inability to express milk and/or breastfeed can result in mastitis and further infection (Mayo Clinic Staff, 2020); and

WHEREAS, Breast milk is vital for a baby's health with reduced risks of infants developing asthma, obesity, type 1 diabetes, and SIDS (Hallabaugh, 2021, p. 20); and

WHEREAS, Infant benefit of increased IQ later in life due to breastfeeding (Westerfield et al., 2018); and

WHEREAS, Secure attachment and bonding postpartum positively correlates with healthy emotional development of the newborn that affects even in adulthood (Mazúchová, 2020, p. 125); therefore be it

RESOLVED, that GANS increases awareness and advocacy about the need of delaying confinement sentencing for non-violent pregnant women on bond by placing them in alternative housing or on house arrest with the exception of medical appointments, medical emergencies, and matters relating to the court through articles in *Imprint* newsletter and at the annual GANS convention; and be it further

RESOLVED, that GANS encourages constituents to support legislation which petitions nurses and the court system to mandate delayed confinement sentences to benefit the health of the newborn and mother prior to forced separation; and be it further

RESOLVED, that GANS educates and advocates for delayed confinement sentencing of pregnant women by educating members of the healthcare field as well as the legal field through seminars at conferences; and be it further

RESOLVED, that GANS send a copy of this resolution to American Nurses Association, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Nursing Impact Study Committee, and all others deemed appropriate by the GANS Board of Directors.

TOPIC: **IN SUPPORT OF UTILIZING A TURN TEAM TO REPOSITION IMMOBILE PATIENTS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS FOR PRESSURE INJURY PREVENTION.**

SUBMITTED BY: **Emory University Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, Atlanta, GA**

AUTHORS: **Esther Ahn and Aileen Gopez**

WHEREAS, the prevalence of pressure injuries is highest in critically ill patients in the ICU due to risk factors such as impaired mobility, decreased level of mental status, and presence of comorbidities (Adibelli, 2019); and

WHEREAS, pressure injuries are a breakdown of skin integrity between soft tissue and any bony prominence as a result of prolonged pressure, friction, or tissue ischemia (Gillespie, Walker, Latimer, Thalib, Whitty, McInnes, Chaboyer, 2020); and

WHEREAS, pressure injuries are related to an increased risk in mortality and are a significant financial burden for healthcare facilities although they are preventable (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2019); and

WHEREAS, repositioning patients by turning is essential in pressure injury prevention in order to redistribute pressure between the body and point of contact on the skin (National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel et al., 2014); and

WHEREAS, designating a turn team to turn patients every two hours is a budget-neutral method to reinforce consistent and regular repositioning of patients to prevent prolonged supine positioning (Kahn, Jonusas, 2019); and

WHEREAS, turning patients regularly is a challenge for nursing staff due to multiple tasks and having a designated turn team for each shift will ease the workload of nurses by reducing the number of times a nurse has to reposition their patient (Kahn, Jonusas, 2019); therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Georgia Association of Student Nurses (GANS) encourage its constituents to support the implementation of turn teams in critical care settings, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the GANS provide education at their annual conference; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the GANS publish an article on this topic in *Imprint*, if feasible; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the GANS send a copy of this resolution to American Nurses Association, National League for Nursing, Organization for Associate Degree Nursing, Academy of Medical-Surgical Nurses, American Association of Colleges of Nursing, American Organization of Nurse Executives, Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society, International Council of Nurses, American Hospital Association, and all others deemed appropriate by the GANS Board of Directors.

TOPIC: **IN SUPPORT OF MENTAL HEALTH OF NURSES AND NURSING AMID COVID-19 IN THE FORM OF A SOCIAL MEDIA SAFESPACE AND PROVIDING ADDITIONAL POSITIVE WELLBEING RESOURCES**

SUBMITTED BY: **Georgia Baptist Association of Nursing Students, Mercer University
Atlanta, Georgia**

AUTHORS: **Toni Prater and Jamie Huynh**

WHEREAS, the National Student Nurses 'Association (NSNA) House of Delegates in 2017 adopted the resolution "In Support of the Implementation of Critical Incidence Stress Debriefing (CISD) Policy Within Nursing Education Programs," and in 2016, "In Support of Nursing Students' Mental Health, Coping, Stress Resiliency and Generalized Resistance Resources," and

WHEREAS, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there is a national total of 43,605,623 SARS-CoV-2 cases as of 10/5/21 (2021). "This has contributed to the mental health burden of health care workers due to increased infection cases, increased rate of mortality, massive workload, lack of personal PPE, and feelings of inadequate support" (Vizheh et al., 2020, p. 1968); and

WHEREAS, reports show that in the initial phase of SARS-CoV-2 outbreak, 29% of all hospitalized patients were healthcare workers; this demonstrates their risk of being infected while treating patients and associated staffing shortages that led to overwhelming pressure during long worked hours (Vizheh et al., 2020, p. 1968); and

WHEREAS, nurses were more affected than physicians and other healthcare workers (HCW), as they are the largest occupational group that is in constant direct contact with their patients; leading to a higher rate of psychiatric morbidities in HCWs that was three times higher than that of the general public, 75.3% and 24%, respectively (Vizheh et al., 2020, p. 1968); and

WHEREAS, The National Student Nurses Association (NSNA) house of delegates in 2017 adopted "Educating Nursing Faculty About Mental Health Counseling Strategies" and in 2021 "Promoting Awareness of Nurse Burnout and Mental Health Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic;" and

WHEREAS, according to a recent systematic review and meta-analysis study, COVID-19 has caused an anxiety-pooled prevalence rate of 23.2%, depression prevalence rate of 22.8%, and an insomnia prevalence rate of 38.9%, with female health care workers and nurses having the highest exhibited rate of the affective symptoms mentioned (Sampaio et al., 2020, p.2); therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Georgia Association of Nursing Students (GANS) promote a safe space called "Show Me Your Stethoscope| A Nation of Nurses" where nurses can talk among other nurses on Facebook via <https://www.facebook.com/groups/ShowMeYourStethoscope/?ref=share>

Provide mental health wellness resources that students and nurses can easily access that will include Mental Health America [1-800-273-TALK (8255)]; and Happy App [1-833-327-0262]; and Ways to Combat Stress through Nursing World via <https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/work-environment/health-safety/combating-stress/>

and See You Now Innovation Podcast that features nurse innovators, nurse allies and other leaders via <https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/innovation/podcast/>

If feasible; and be it further

RESOLVED, that NSNA provide a session focusing on mental health symptoms and how to properly handle these symptoms at the Annual Convention to promote education and awareness on this topic, if feasible; and it be further

RESOLVED, that the NSNA publish an article in *Imprint* about this topic that includes all corresponding numbers and hyperlinks to resources, if feasible; and it be further

RESOLVED that GANS send a copy of this resolution to the American Nurses Association, National League of Nursing, American Association of Colleges of Nursing, American Organization of Nurse Executives, American Medical Association, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, United States Department of Education, and all others deemed appropriate by the NSNA Board of Directors.