This survey was conducted during March & April 2013.

168 Respondents
18% Physicians
35% Non-Physicians (Nurses, ATLS)
47% Pharmacists

Respondents include...

Hospitals from across 40 States

Institution Type
45% Non-teaching
55% Teaching

Hospital Size Range

Role of Alarm Fatigue
9/10 Hospitals believe reducing false alarms would increase use of patient monitoring devices (i.e., oximeter or capnograph)

Failure to Check PCA connections or settings may jeopardize patient safety

Risk Factors Not Considered could result in patient harm/death

1 out of 5 Hospitals not assessing Opioid Naive
3 out of 20 Hospitals aren’t considering Obesity