

# Baseline Well-being, Perceptions of Critical Incidents, and Openness to Debriefing in Community Hospital Emergency Department Clinical Staff Before COVID-19, A Cross-Sectional Study

Laura Ashley Cantu (✉ [lacantu@qu.edu](mailto:lacantu@qu.edu))

Quinnipiac University Frank H Netter MD School of Medicine <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8272-6168>

Listy Thomas

Quinnipiac University Frank H Netter MD School of Medicine

---

## Research article

**Keywords:** debriefing, peer support, well-being, HADS, ProQOL, critical incident, COVID-19, secondary traumatic stress, burnout

**Posted Date:** June 18th, 2020

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-34196/v1>

**License:**  This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.  
[Read Full License](#)

---

**Version of Record:** A version of this preprint was published on October 15th, 2020. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12873-020-00372-5>.

## Abstract

**Background:** Emergency department personnel routinely bear witness to traumatic experiences and critical incidents that can affect their own well-being. Peer support through debriefing has demonstrated positive impacts on clinicians' well-being following critical incidents. This study explored community hospital emergency department staff's perceptions of critical incidents, assessed openness to debriefing and measured baseline well-being. Our analysis provides a baseline of provider well-being immediately prior to the local onset of COVID-19. The potential need for additional resources to support frontline providers during the pandemic can be evaluated.

**Method:** We conducted a cross-sectional study for 4-weeks prior to the first COVID-19 case in Connecticut using a survey offered to an interprofessional group of emergency department clinical staff. The main outcome measures were the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and the Professional Quality of Life (ProQOL) scale. Pearson's chi-square test was used to identify significant differences in perceptions of critical incidents and debriefings between professional categories. One-way ANOVA and Tukey's test were used to analyze significant differences in well-being between professional categories.

**Results:** Thirty-nine clinical personnel from St. Vincent's Emergency Department responded to the survey. Events frequently selected as critical incidents were caring for critically ill children (89.7%), mass casualty events (84.6%), and death of a patient (69.2%). Critical incidents were commonly reported (81.6%) as occurring once per week. Additionally, 76.2% of participants reported wanting to discuss a critical incident with their team. Across all respondents, 45.7% scored borderline or abnormal for anxiety, 55.9% scored moderate for burnout, and 55.8% scored moderate to high for secondary traumatic stress.

**Conclusions:** At baseline, providers reported caring for critically ill children, mass casualty events, and death of a patient as critical incidents, which typically occurred once per week. Death of a patient occurs at increased frequency during the protracted mass casualty experience of COVID-19 and threatens provider well-being. Receptiveness to post-event debriefing is high but the method is still underutilized. With nearly half of staff scoring borderline or abnormal for anxiety, burnout, and secondary traumatic stress at baseline, peer support measures should be implemented to protect frontline providers' well-being during and after the pandemic.

## Background

Emergency department clinical staff manage traumatic events as a routine part of their careers in medicine. Although these staff members have not experienced the patient's trauma first-hand, the strong emotional reactions providers may feel following caring for patients who have experienced such events can affect them in many ways; including cognitively, behaviorally, emotionally, and physically.(1–4) As a result, frontline healthcare workers are at risk for secondary traumatic stress responses that range from exhaustion and avoidance to hypervigilance, physical illness, and presenteeism.(5, 6) At baseline, healthcare workers report high levels of burnout, secondary traumatic stress, and suicidal ideation, which

are correlated to decreases in performance and patient care.(2, 7–11) The new demands placed on providers by COVID-19 will likely negatively impact providers' mental health.(12, 13) An earnest assessment of the utilization of stress mitigation strategies must be conducted for the protection of frontline providers.

Discussion-based stress interventions in real time (*in situ*) have been developed to improve peer support well-being and providers' ability to return to work, while reducing stress manifestations.(14, 15) Critical incident stress debriefing (CISD), an older and more structured form of debriefing, has come under scrutiny for possibly worsening PTSD symptoms or secondary traumatic stress. Notably, the literature that suggests these adverse outcomes included studies which used CISD outside the model's intended framework, such that debriefing occurred one-on-one with patients instead of in a group setting with frontline providers.(16, 17) Newer methods of post-event debriefing, such as the INFO and DISCERN models,(18, 19) are structured to avoid many of the perceived pitfalls of CISD through their more immediate timing and provider-implemented style.(20) In this paper, the term "debriefing" will be used to indicate a form of peer support, discussion-based stress intervention.

These low resource methods have demonstrated efficacy for interprofessional staff following pre-selected clinical events or critical incidents.(21–24) A critical incident has been defined by Magyar *et al* as, "a self-defined traumatic event that causes individuals to experience such strong emotional responses that usual coping mechanisms are ineffective."(25) Pediatric and adult resuscitations are common pre-selected clinical events which should initiate a debriefing.(14, 19, 24, 26) Clinical events previously recognized as distressing for staff or cited as critical incidents in the literature include death of a patient, multi-trauma, and death of young patients.(1, 19, 27) To cope with emotionally challenging patient cases, nurses have previously reported reliance upon peer support and physicians have voiced a preference for a more formal support structure.(22, 23, 26) The extent of the pandemic will increase the number of patient deaths experienced by providers in high prevalence regions, further challenging provider well-being. A study of COVID-19 frontline providers found that levels of anxiety and stress were inversely related to levels of social support.(13) Aligned with these findings and general mental health recommendations, peer support programs have been developed to allow physicians to receive guidance from colleagues. (28–33)

The aim of this study is to describe the well-being of community hospital emergency department clinical staff immediately prior to the local onset of COVID-19 and identify their perceptions surrounding critical incidents and post-event, discussion-based interventions. The current low level of hospital instituted peer support programs and current risks to health professional' well-being needs to be addressed.(34) By demonstrating healthcare workers' openness to peer support, this study serves as an evidence-based call to action for the implementation of *in situ* debriefing to mitigate stress impacts during the pandemic.

## Methods

### Study Design

This cross-sectional study was conducted in the 4-weeks immediately prior to the announcement of the first COVID-19 positive case in a Connecticut state resident.(35) The study site was a community hospital emergency department with no formal peer support debriefing program, akin to most community hospitals.(27, 34) Survey distribution began in February 2020 and responses were collected through early March 2020. The study used self-report questionnaires in Qualtrics to collect demographic data from the interprofessional group of respondents. The survey questions shown in Table 1 collected staff's experiences and perspectives surrounding critical incidents and post-event discussion-based interventions. Levels of anxiety, depression, burnout, compassion satisfaction, and secondary traumatic stress were measured using validated clinical questionnaires and scoring scales, described below in more detail. All survey responses were collected anonymously.

## **Study Participants**

The online survey was distributed through a department-wide e-mail to all emergency department clinical staff at a community hospital in Connecticut. Study participants encompassed the following clinical roles: registered nurses (RN), physician assistants (PA), physicians, resident physicians, and emergency department technicians (ED Tech).

## **Demographic Data**

Demographic data collected from the participants included gender, clinical role, and years of practice, shown in Table 1.

## **Critical Incidents**

Participants were given the following definition for a critical incident prior to responding to questions in Table 1 regarding their experiences and perspectives,

A critical incident is a self-defined traumatic event that causes individuals to experience such strong emotional responses that usual coping mechanisms are ineffective.

## **Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)**

The HADS was used to measure the levels of anxiety and depression in the medical staff.(36–38) The HADS questionnaire contained 14 items, seven items relevant to each anxiety and depression, graded for experience within the past seven days. Each item was scored between 0–3 and the scores within each category were totaled for a cumulative score ranging 0–21. Higher scores indicate more abnormal levels of anxiety and depression.

## **Professional Quality of Life (ProQOL)**

The ProQOL version 5 assessment was used to measure the levels of compassion satisfaction, burnout, and secondary traumatic stress in the medical staff.(39, 40) The ProQOL is a five-point Likert scale consisting of 30 items. Each item has a score between 1–5, with scores cumulating within each of the

three outcome measures to a range of 10–50. Higher scores indicate higher levels of compassion satisfaction, burnout, and secondary traumatic stress.

The ProQOL defines measures in the following ways, “Compassion satisfaction is about the pleasure you derive from being able to do your work well.”(41) Secondary traumatic stress is the development of emotional duress due to indirect exposure to trauma derived while helping others.(42)

Table 1  
Survey Questions

<b>1. Gender</b>
• Female/Male/Other
<b>2. Clinical Role</b>
• Attending Physician/ED Tech/EMS/Medical Student/Nursing Student/Pharmacist/ Physician Assistant/Physician Assistant Student/Registered Nurse/Resident Physician/ Unit Secretary/Other
<b>3. Years of Practice</b>
• < 1 / 1–3 / 3–5 / 5–10 / 10–15 / 15–20 / 20+
<b>4. Which of the following events would you consider a critical incident? (Choose all that apply.)</b>
• Death of a patient/ Injury resulting in significant morbidity/ Mass casualty events/ Caring for a patient with a condition that your or a loved one has/ Caring for a critically ill child/ An event that may have resulted in iatrogenic harm to the patient under your care/ Non-accidental injury/ Other
<b>5. In the past 12 months, have you participated in a patient care scenario that was a critical incident?</b>
• Yes / No
<b>6. On average, how often do you participate in a patient care scenario that you would label as a critical incident?</b>
• Once per week/ Multiple times per week/ Once per shift/ Multiple times per shift
<b>7. Did your involvement in this critical patient care scenario negatively impact your well-being?</b>
• Yes / No
<b>8. In the past 12 months, have you wanted to discuss a critical incident with your team?</b>
• Yes / No
<b>9. If yes to question 8: Did you find it useful to your well-being to discuss with your team?</b>
• Yes / No
<b>10. In the past 12 months, did you discuss a critical incident with your team?</b>
• Yes / No

## Statistical Analysis

For categorical variables, including demographic data and self-report data regarding critical incidents, proportions were reported. Pearson's chi-square test was used to further analyze for associations between professional categories and responses to critical incident and debriefing questions. Due to small the sample size, the registered nurse and physician assistant professional categories were collapsed into a single group. Outcomes of the HADS and ProQOL scales were reported as proportions and one-way ANOVA was employed to assess for differences between mean well-being scores and demographic groups. Further analysis of statistically significant findings was conducted with Tukey's post hoc test. All P-values were two-sided and, if below 0.05, the results were considered statistically significant. Analyses were conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows Version 26 (IBM Corp., Armonk, N.Y., USA).

## Results

### Participants

In total, 46 people consented to the survey. For this study, seven respondents who did not respond to all questions or returned the survey after the first positive COVID-19 local case were excluded, leaving a sample of 39.

A total of 39 staff members (6 physicians, 27 combined registered nurses and physician assistants, and 6 emergency department technicians) completed the demographics and opinion portion of the survey, 35 staff members (5 physicians, 24 registered nurses and physician assistants, and 6 emergency department technicians) completed the HADS, and 34 staff members (4 physicians, 24 registered nurses and physician assistants, and 6 emergency department technicians) completed the ProQOL. The demographic data of the participants are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2**  
**Demographic data represented in the sample.**

Variable	Number	Percent
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	29	74.4%
Male	10	25.6%
<b>Clinical Role</b>		
Physician	6	15.4%
RN/PA	27	69.2%
ED Tech	6	15.4%
<b>Years of Practice</b>		
< 3 years	4	10.3%
3–10 years	16	41.0%
11–20 years	7	17.9%
20 + years	12	30.8%

## Critical Incidents

The clinical event most commonly selected as a critical incident was “caring for a critically ill child” by 89.74% ( $n = 35$ ) of respondents. Frequency of clinical events considered critical incidents are shown in Fig. 1. The “Other” category consisted of 2 respondents who wrote in “death of a child.”

The proportion of respondents professional category who selected each clinical event are shown by professional category in Table 3. Pearson’s chi-square analysis was used to identify the associations between clinical role or years of practice and clinical events considered critical incidents. There was a statistically significant association between selection of mass casualty event as a critical incident and clinical role ( $\chi^2(1) = 6.850$ ,  $p = .033$ ), with 50% selection amongst emergency department technicians compared to 83.3% of physicians and 92.6% of registered nurses and physician assistants. There was no statistically significant association between any clinical events and years of practice.

**Table 3**  
Clinical events selected as critical incidents by professional category

Professional category	Death of a patient	Injury resulting in significant morbidity	Mass casualty event	Patient with same condition as provider	Critically ill child	Iatrogenic harm	Non-accidental injury
<b>Clinical Role</b>							
Physician	66.7% (n = 4)	83.3% (n = 5)	83.3% (n = 5)	33.3% (n = 2)	100% (n = 6)	66.7% (n = 4)	50% (n = 3)
RN/PA							
ED Tech	70.4% (n = 19)	63% (n = 17)	92.6% (n = 25)	25.9% (n = 7)	85.2% (n = 23)	70.4% (n = 19)	25.9% (n = 7)
	66.7% (n = 4)	66.7% (n = 4)	50% (n = 3)	50% (n = 3)	100% (n = 6)	50% (n = 3)	50% (n = 3)
<b>Practice Years</b>							
< 3 years	75% (n = 3)	75% (n = 3)	75% (n = 3)	50% (n = 2)	100% (n = 4)	50% (n = 2)	50% (n = 2)
3–10 years	62.5% (n = 10)	62.5% (n = 10)	75% (n = 12)	25% (n = 4)	81.3% (n = 13)	68.8% (n = 11)	18.8% (n = 3)
11–20 years							
20+ years	85.7% (n = 6)	71.4% (n = 5)	85.7% (n = 6)	28.6% (n = 2)	100% (n = 7)	71.4% (n = 5)	42.9% (n = 3)
	66.7% (n = 8)	66.7% (n = 8)	100% (n = 12)	33.3% (n = 4)	91.7% (n = 11)	66.7% (n = 8)	41.7% (n = 5)

The proportion of participants who reported participating in a critical incident during the last 12 months was 97.4% (n = 38) and the most common frequency for critical incidents was reported as “once per week” by 81.6% (n = 31) of respondents (Table 4).

**Table 4**  
Reported frequency of experiencing a critical incident within the last 12 months

Frequency of CI	Number	Percent
Once per week	31	81.6%
Multiple times per week	5	13.2%
Multiple times per shift	2	5.3%

## Openness to Debriefings

The proportion of respondents who reported having discussed a critical incident with their team during the past 12 months was 64.1% ( $n = 25$ ) and 100% ( $n = 25$ ) of those respondents reported finding it useful to their well-being. Of all respondents, 79.5% ( $n = 31$ ) reported wanting to discuss a critical incident with their team in the past 12 months. There was a statistically significant association between desire to discuss a critical incident and years of practice ( $\chi^2(1) = 9.229, p = .026$ ), with the largest proportion from the < 3 years of practice (100%,  $n = 4$ ) and 11–20 years of practice (100%,  $n = 7$ ) groups and the smallest proportion amongst the 3–10 years of practice group (56.3%,  $n = 9$ ) as shown in Fig. 2. There was no statistically significant association between wanting to discuss a critical incident and clinical role ( $\chi^2(1) = 0.725, p = .696$ ).

## Baseline Well-being

The levels of anxiety and depression as measured by the HADS and levels of compassion satisfaction, burnout, and secondary traumatic stress as measured by the ProQOL have been reported in Table 5.

Table 5  
Overall results of the HADS and ProQOL scales.

HADS	Normal	Borderline abnormal	Abnormal	Mean	Std. Deviation
Anxiety	54.3% ( $n = 19$ )	25.7% ( $n = 9$ )	20.0% ( $n = 7$ )	7.20	3.954
Depression	85.7% ( $n = 30$ )	11.4% ( $n = 4$ )	2.9% ( $n = 1$ )	3.37	3.040

ProQOL	Low	Moderate	High	Mean	Std. Deviation
Compassion satisfaction	0% ( $n = 0$ )	64.7% ( $n = 22$ )	35.3% ( $n = 12$ )	39.44	6.165
Burnout	44.1% ( $n = 15$ )	55.9% ( $n = 19$ )	0% ( $n = 0$ )	23.47	6.278
Secondary traumatic stress	44.1% ( $n = 15$ )	52.9% ( $n = 18$ )	2.9% ( $n = 1$ )	23.24	6.867

There was a statistically significant difference between clinical roles for mean secondary traumatic stress scores as determined by one-way ANOVA ( $F(2, 31) = 5.811, p = .007$ ). A Tukey post-hoc test revealed that secondary traumatic stress was statistically significantly lower in the combined registered nurses and physician assistants' group ( $21.46 \pm 6.043$ ) compared to ED Techs ( $30.83 \pm 6.369, p = .011$ ). There was no statistically significant difference between the physicians and ED Techs ( $p = .115$ ) or registered nurses and physician assistants ( $p = .987$ ). There was no statistically significant difference between the gender or years of practice groups for mean secondary traumatic stress scores or between any groups for the remaining HADS and ProQOL measures.

## Discussion

Prior to the local onset of COVID-19 in Connecticut, the majority of frontline providers in this study identified caring for critically ill children (89.7%), mass casualty events (84.6%), and death of a patient (69.2%) as critical incidents that would render usual coping mechanisms ineffective. These findings are consistent with a descriptive, cross-sectional study conducted in 13 pediatric emergency departments across Australia and New Zealand, which found 81% of senior nurses and physicians believed death of a patient was a critical incident warranting debriefing.(27) At baseline, critical incidents were predominantly reported at a frequency of only once per week by 81.6% of providers. Perceptions of what clinical events are critical incidents may also be impacted in the post-COVID-19 landscape. Specifically, “caring for a patient with a condition that you or a loved one has,” which had the lowest respondent selection (30.8%), may increase in prevalence due to rising fears amongst healthcare providers regarding contracting or transmitting COVID-19 to family members. The duration and sheer volume of increased critical incidents during the pandemic, compounded by the uncertainty in clinical decision making and isolation, may further contribute to the ineffectiveness of usual coping methods.(43–45)

The majority of participants indicated a desire to discuss a critical incident with their team in the past 12 months, demonstrating a receptiveness to in situ stress interventions like post-event discussions or debriefings. There was a statistically significant difference between the proportion of providers who wanted to discuss a critical incident across years of practice; with the 3–10 years of practice group reporting the lowest proportion (56.3%), compared to 100% of providers with < 3 and 11–20 years of practice or 91.7% of providers with 20 + years of practice. There was no difference in openness to post-event discussion across clinical roles, further indicating potential for high uptake by interprofessional teams. Previous studies conducted in pediatric emergency department nurse populations have reported similar preferences for peer based support following critical incidents.(22) Given the use of travel nurses and outside medical providers to supplement care teams in overwhelmed hospitals, easily self-implemented, low-resource debriefings may provide foundation for building peer support amongst less familiar teams.

Roughly half of all medical workers surveyed experienced borderline or abnormal anxiety (45.7%), moderate burnout (55.9%), or moderate to high secondary traumatic stress (55.8%). This level of burnout is consistent with previously reported levels of physician burnout. A call to action by the Massachusetts Medical Society in 2019 already considered the state of physician well-being a public health crisis.(9) Considering the likelihood of increased negative mental health impacts from COVID-19, this data may indicate a particularly vulnerable position for providers. Acute and potentially enduring moral injury sustained from the initial shortage of appropriate proper protective equipment (PPE), lack of evidence based data guiding informed decision making, crisis standards of care, and the trauma of witnessing large numbers of individuals experiencing serious illness and death in the absence of family all contribute to high levels of stress among frontline healthcare providers during and after the pandemic. (28, 30, 46, 47) The protracted mass casualty experience of COVID-19 is compounded by the necessary social isolation and lack of appropriate human interactions that would help to mitigate the associated stress. Healthcare workers facing disillusionment as a result of this pandemic would benefit from wider accessibility to various forms of stress interventions.(48) Researchers will likely find significant

impairments in anxiety, burnout, and secondary traumatic stress as the lingering effects of COVID-19 effect frontline workers.

To our knowledge, this study is the first to report baseline well-being, opinions of critical incidents, and openness to debriefing amongst emergency department clinical staff immediately prior to the local onset of COVID-19. Several limitations of the study should be noted. The small sample size collected at a single site reduces the power to detect group differences and the ability to generalize from the findings. Additionally, nonresponse bias may have influenced our findings. Providers who completed surveys may have had stronger feelings regarding mental health support compared to providers who declined, resulting in an unrepresentative sample. Baseline well-being may diff for emergency departments with institutionalized peer support programs.

At present, a longitudinal study aims to capture weekly impacts from critical incidents within this same population in order to assess how evolving COVID-19 cases manifest as critical incidents and effect provider well-being through time. Future plans include reassessment of HADS, ProQOL, and perceptions of critical incidents and debriefings after COVID-19 cases decrease to directly assess the impact of the pandemic on providers. Hospitals should also aim to collect local data on provider well-being, implement post-event stress debriefings, and assess stress mitigation interventions for efficacy.

## Conclusion

Our cross-sectional study of community hospital emergency department clinical staff in one institution found providers considered mass casualty events and death of a patient to be critical incidents. At baseline, providers experienced levels of anxiety, burnout, and secondary traumatic stress considered detrimental to personal and public health. All respondents who had discussed a critical incident with their team found this experience useful to their wellbeing. The majority of providers, including those with no prior debriefing experience, reported a desire for post-event, team-based discussions. The absence of institution supported debriefings and peer support groups in community hospitals is an area for improvement and discussion-based stress reduction interventions could be included in COVID-19 response trainings to promote peer support and frontline provider well-being.(45)

## Abbreviations

HADS – hospital anxiety and depression scale

ProQOL – Professional Quality of Life

ED Tech – emergency department technician

RN – registered nurse

PA – physician assistant

## Declarations

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical considerations for this study in regard to the use of human subjects were approved by the St. Vincent's Medical Center IRB. We obtained written consent from all participants.

### Consent for publication

Not applicable.

### Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

### Competing interests

LC and LT are currently researching the efficacy of debriefing methods for interprofessional use in acute care settings.

The authors have no other competing interests to declare.

### Funding

Capstone Project Funding provided by Frank H. Netter MD School of Medicine, Scholarly Reflection & Capstone/Concentration Course. The funder, Frank H. Netter MD School of Medicine, provided a set amount of capstone funding for all medical students. They did not participate in project development or data collection in any way.

### Authors' contributions

LC analyzed and interpreted the survey data and was the major contributor in writing the manuscript.

LT guided protocol design and directed data collection.

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

# Acknowledgements

Richard S. Feinn, PhD provided statistical guidance and analysis support.

Linda Durhan, MD provided technical writing guidance.

## References

1. Blacklock E. Interventions Following a Critical Incident: Developing a Critical Incident Stress Management Team - ScienceDirect. Archives of Psychiatric Nursing 2012;26:2-8.
2. Glasberg AL, Eriksson S, Norberg A. Burnout and 'stress of conscience' among healthcare personnel. J Adv Nurs 2007;57(4):392-403.
3. Rotenstein LS, Ramos MA, Torre M, Segal JB, Peluso MJ, Guille C, et al. Prevalence of Depression, Depressive Symptoms, and Suicidal Ideation Among Medical Students: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. JAMA 2016;316(21):2214-2236.
4. Maloney C. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing and Pediatric Nurses: An Approach to Support The Work Environment and Mitigate Negative Consequences. Pediatr Nurs 2012;38(2):110-113.
5. Penix EA, Kim PY, Wilk JE, Adler AB. Secondary traumatic stress in deployed healthcare staff. Psychol Trauma 2019 Jan;11(1):1-9.
6. Guitar NA, Molinaro ML. Vicarious trauma and secondary traumatic stress in health care professionals. UWOMJ 2017;86(2):42-43.
7. Tawfik DS, Profit J, Morgenthaler TI, Satele DV, Sinsky CA, Dyrbye LN, et al. Physician Burnout, Well-being, and Work Unit Safety Grades in Relationship to Reported Medical Errors. Mayo Clin Proc 2018;93(11):1571-1580.
8. Fred HL, Scheid MS. Physician Burnout: Causes, Consequences, and (?) Cures. Texas Heart Institute Journal 2018;45(4):198-202.
9. Jha AK, Iliff AR, Chaoui AA, Defossez S, Bombaugh MC, Miller YR. A Crisis in Health Care: A Call to Action on Physician Burnout. 2019.
10. Shanafelt TD, Noseworthy JH. Executive Leadership and Physician Well-being: Nine Organizational Strategies to Promote Engagement and Reduce Burnout. Mayo Clin Proc 2017;92(1):129-146.
11. Gazoni FM, Durieux ME, Wells L. Life After Death: The Aftermath of Perioperative Catastrophes: Anesthesia & Analgesia 2008;107(2):591-600.
12. Lu W, Wang H, Lin Y, Li L. Psychological status of medical workforce during the COVID-19 pandemic: A cross-sectional study. Psychiatry Res 2020;288:112936.
13. Xiao H, Zhang Y, Kong D, Li S, Yang N. The Effects of Social Support on Sleep Quality of Medical Staff Treating Patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in January and February 2020 in China. Medical Science Monitor : International Medical Journal of Experimental and Clinical Research 2020;26:923549.

14. Copeland D, Liska H. Implementation of a Post-Code Pause: Extending Post-Event Debriefing to Include Silence. *Journal of Trauma Nursing* | JTN 2016;23(2):58-64.
15. Harder N, Lemoine J, Harwood R. Psychological outcomes of debriefing healthcare providers who experience expected and unexpected patient death in clinical or simulation experiences: A scoping review. *J Clin Nurs* 2020;29(3-4):330-346.
16. Rose SC, Bisson J, Churchill R, Wessely S. Psychological debriefing for preventing post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2002(2):1-49.
17. van Emmerik A,A.P., Kamphuis JH, Hulsbosch AM, Emmelkamp PMG. Single session debriefing after psychological trauma: a meta-analysis. *The Lancet* 2002;360(9335):766-771.
18. Rose S. Charge nurse facilitated clinical debriefing in the emergency department | Canadian Journal of Emergency Medicine | Cambridge Core. 2018; Available at: <https://www-cambridge-org.libraryproxy.quinnipiac.edu/core/journals/canadian-journal-of-emergency-medicine/article/charge-nurse-facilitated-clinical-debriefing-in-the-emergency-department/CC224433937ACBA849491A66EBC9593D> files/485/Charge nurse facilitated clinical debriefing in th.pdf files/484/CC224433937ACBA849491A66EBC9593D.html. Accessed 04/15/, 2020.
19. Mullan PC, Wuestner E, Kerr TD, Christopher DP, Patel B. Implementation of an In Situ Qualitative Debriefing Tool for Resuscitations. *Resuscitation* 2013;84(7):946-951.
20. Kessler D. Debriefing in the Emergency Department After Clinical Events: A Practical Guide. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 2014;65(6):690-698.
21. O'Connor J, Jeavons S. Perceived effectiveness of critical incident stress debriefing by Australian nurses. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing* 2003;20(4).
22. Clark PR, Polivka B, Zwart M, Sanders R. Pediatric Emergency Department Staff Preferences for a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing. *Journal of Emergency Nursing* 2019;45(4):403-410.
23. Zheng R, Lee SF, Bloomer MJ. How nurses cope with patient death: A systematic review and qualitative meta-synthesis. *J Clin Nurs* 2018;27(1-2):e39-e49.
24. Cheng A, Hunt EA, Donoghue A, Nelson-McMillan K, Nishisaki A, LeFlore J, et al. Examining Pediatric Resuscitation Education Using Simulation and Scripted Debriefing: A Multicenter Randomized Trial. *JAMA Pediatrics* 2013;167(6):528-536.
25. Magyar. Review article: Debriefing critical incidents in the emergency department. *Emergency Medicine Australasia* 2010;22:499-506.
26. Gillen J, Koncicki ML, Hough RF, Palumbo K, Choudhury T, Daube A, et al. The impact of a fellow-driven debriefing program after pediatric cardiac arrests. *BMC medical education* 2019;19(1):272.
27. Theophilos T, Magyar J, Babl FE. Debriefing critical incidents in the paediatric emergency department: Current practice and perceived needs in Australia and New Zealand. *Emergency Medicine Australasia* 2009;21(6):479-483.
28. Gavin B, Hayden J, Adamis D, McNicholas F. Caring for the Psychological Well-Being of Healthcare Professionals in the Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis. *Ir Med J* 2020;113(4):51.

29. Berg S. Peer support program strives to ease distress during pandemic. 2020; Available at: <https://www.ama-assn.org/practice-management/physician-health/peer-support-program-strives-ease-distress-during-pandemic> <https://www.ama-assn.org/practice-management/physician-health/peer-support-program-strives-ease-distress-during-pandemic> <https://www.ama-assn.org/practice-management/physician-health/peer-support-program-strives-ease-distress-during-pandemic>. Accessed 04/15/, 2020.
30. Mohindra R, R R, Suri V, Bhalla A, Singh SM. Issues relevant to mental health promotion in frontline health care providers managing quarantined/isolated COVID19 patients. Asian Journal of Psychiatry 2020;51:102084.
31. Dickerson D. Seven tips to manage your mental health and well-being during the COVID-19 outbreak. Nature 2020.
32. Joseph Weiner. COVID-19 Group Support Virtual Meetings for All Medical Professionals and Healthcare Workers. 2020; Available at: <https://www.pri.com/covid-19-group-support-virtual-meetings-for-physicians-medical-professionals-and-healthcare-workers> <https://www.pri.com/covid-19-group-support-virtual-meetings-for-physicians-medical-professionals-and-healthcare-workers>. Accessed 05/19/, 2020.
33. Belleza MJ. Free support groups for healthcare workers fighting COVID-19. Available at: <https://www.kolotv.com/content/news/Free-support-groups-for-healthcare-workers-fighting-COVID-19-569645491.html> <https://www.kolotv.com/content/news/Free-support-groups-for-healthcare-workers-fighting-COVID-19-569645491.html>. Accessed 05/19/, 2020.
34. Gouglis A, Trawber R, Hird K, Sweetman G. 'Take 10 to talk about it': Use of a scripted, post-event debriefing tool in a neonatal intensive care unit. J Paediatr Child Health 2020;n/a.
35. The Office of Governor Ned Lamont. Governor Lamont Announces First Positive Case of Novel Coronavirus Involving a Connecticut Resident. Available at: [http://portal.ct.gov/Office-of-the-Governor/News/Press-Releases/2020/03-2020/Governor-Lamont-Announces-First-Positive-Case-of-Novel-Coronavirus-Involving-a-Connecticut-Resi.html](http://portal.ct.gov/Office-of-the-Governor/News/Press-Releases/2020/03-2020/Governor-Lamont-Announces-First-Positive-Case-of-Novel-Coronavirus-Involving-a-Connecticut-Resident). Accessed 04/, 2020.
36. Snaith RP. The Hospital Anxiety And Depression Scale. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes 2003;1:29.
37. Julian LJ. Measures of Anxiety. Arthritis care & research 2011;63(0):1-11.
38. Bjelland I, Dahl AA, Haug TT, Neckelmann D. The validity of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale: An updated literature review. J Psychosom Res 2002;52(2):69-77.
39. Hemsworth D, Baregheh A, Aoun S, Kazanjian A. A critical enquiry into the psychometric properties of the professional quality of life scale (ProQol-5) instrument. Applied Nursing Research 2018;39:81-88.
40. Beaumont E, Durkin M, Martin CJH, Carson J. Measuring relationships between self-compassion, compassion fatigue, burnout and well-being in student counsellors and student cognitive behavioural psychotherapists: a quantitative survey. Counselling and Psychotherapy Research 2016;16(1):15-23.

41. The Center for Victims of Torture. ProQOL Measure. Available at: [https://www.proqol.org/ProQol\\_Test.html](https://www.proqol.org/ProQol_Test.html). Accessed April 15, 2020.
42. Figley CR. Compassion fatigue: Toward a new understanding of the costs of caring. Secondary traumatic stress: Self-care issues for clinicians, researchers, and educators. Baltimore, MD, US: The Sidran Press; 1995. p. 3-28.
43. Mohindra R, R R, Suri V, Bhalla A, Singh SM. Issues relevant to mental health promotion in frontline health care providers managing quarantined/isolated COVID19 patients. Asian Journal of Psychiatry 2020;51:102084.
44. Spoorthy MS. Mental health problems faced by healthcare workers due to the COVID-19 pandemic- a review. Asian Journal of Psychiatry 2020;51:102119.
45. Santarone K, McKenney M, Elkbuli A. Preserving mental health and resilience in frontline healthcare workers during COVID-19. Am J Emerg Med 2020 April 15;0(20):30258-8.
46. Spoorthy MS, Pratapa SK, Mahant S. Mental health problems faced by healthcare workers due to the COVID-19 pandemic-A review. Asian journal of psychiatry 2020;51:102119.
47. Lai J, Ma S, Wang Y, Cai Z, Hu J, Wei N, et al. Factors Associated With Mental Health Outcomes Among Health Care Workers Exposed to Coronavirus Disease 2019. JAMA Network Open 2020;3(3):e203976.
48. Myers D, David F. Disasters in Mental Health Services A Primer for Practitioners Psychosocial. DHHS 2005;publication no. ADM 90- 358.
49. Laura Cantu. Quick Tip for Healthcare Providers - Defusing on Shift. 2020 April 10,<https://youtu.be/9XOaBP9073M>.

## Figures

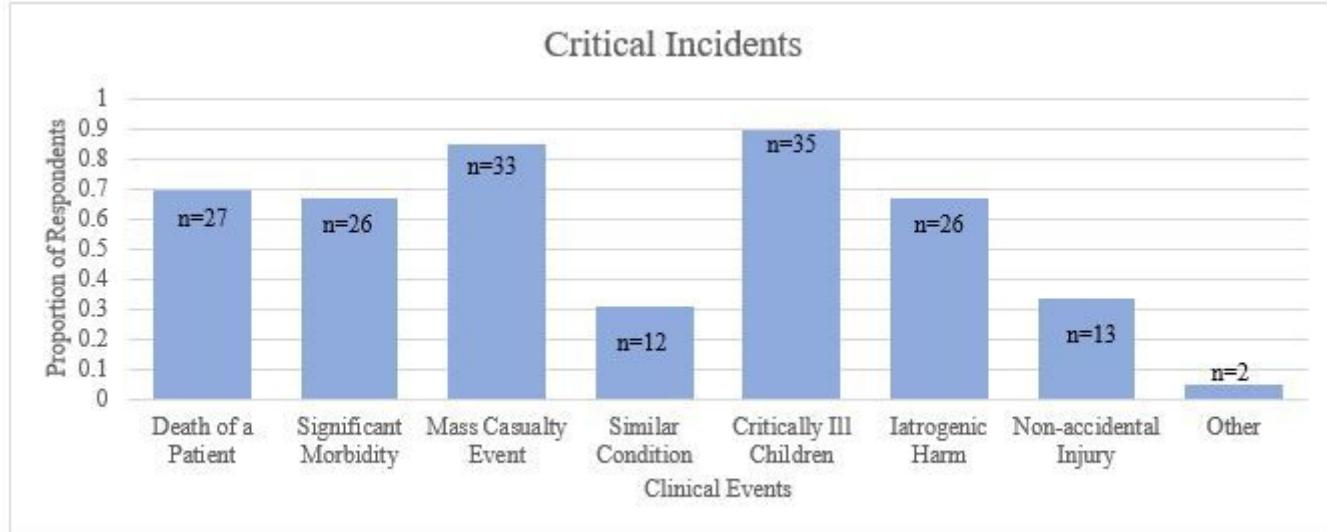
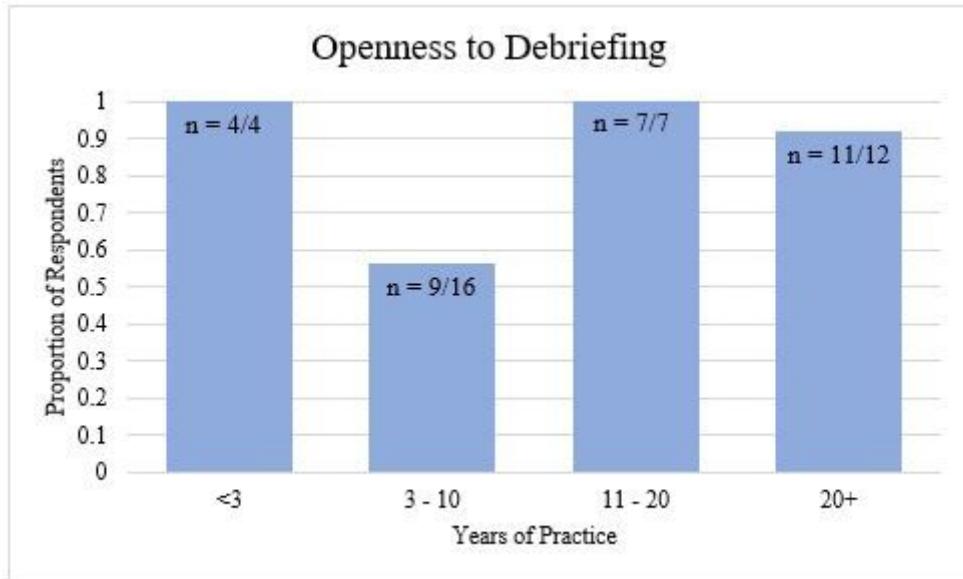


Figure 1

Proportion of respondents, out of 39, who considered each clinical event a critical incident.



**Figure 2**

Proportion of respondents, by years of practice, who reported wanting to discuss a critical incident with their team.