

Evidence Table

Reference (include title, author, journal title, year of publication, volume and issue, pages)	Evidence level (I-VII)	Key findings, outcomes or recommendations
Optimising Telemetry Utilisation in an Academic Medical Center. Lee. J, Lamb. P, Rand. E, Ryan. C, Rubal. B Original Research, 2008, Vol15 issue 9 pg 435 - 439	III	Importance of having inclusion criteria + discharge criteria. The need for a telemetry guide Barriers with mobile telemetry
Telemetry Travels, Ericksen, Anne. Healthcare Traveler, 2011. Vol 18 issue 10 pg 35-38	V	Patient care whilst on telemetry Expectations of the RN Patient education = less anxiety
Dysrhythmia Monitoring. American Association of Critical Care Nurses, 2008, Vol 28 No.5 pg 90-91	II	Lead set up Device set up Alarm parameters
Altering Overuse of Cardiac Telemetry in non-intensive care unit settings by hardwiring the use of American Heart Association Guidelines. Dresslor .R, Dryer .M, Colletti .C, Mahoney .D, Doorey, A. JAMA intern med. 2014 Vol 174 Issue 11 pg 1852-1854	I	Criteria for mobile telemetry Reduce alarm fatigue
Evaluation of telemetry utilization, policy, and outcomes in an inner-city academic medical center. Ivonye. C, Ohuabunwo. C, Henriques-Forsythe. M, Uma. J, Kamuguisha .L, Olejeme .K, Onwuanyi .A, Journal of the national medical association. 2010. Vol 102 No. 7 pg 598-605	IV	What makes a good policy Implementation Expectations
Evaluation of Guidelines for the Use of Telemetry in the Non–Intensive-Care Setting. Estrada et al. J med intern med. 2000, Vol 15, issue 1, pg 51-55	I	Criteria for telemetry Evidence of reduced usage and alarm fatigue with telemetry guideline
IntelliVue MX40. Philips Medical Systems. 2012.	VII	A manual guide for the Philips IntelliVue MX40 Telemetry
Philips IntelliVue MX40 Overview. Philips Healthcare. 2020	VII	A YouTube video that provides an overview of the main screen functions of the Philips IntelliVue MX40