EMERGENCY NURSES ASSOCIATION

Position Statement

930 E. Woodfield Road, Schaumburg, IL 60173 ▪ 800.900.9659 ▪ www.ena.org

Firearm Safety and Injury Prevention

Description

Firearm injuries in the United States have caused more than 30,000 deaths each year since 2005.[1] Although often thought of as a single issue, firearm injuries have many different etiologies, each of which has a variety of causes and contributing factors.[1,2] Effective firearm injury prevention has long eluded the United States in spite of widespread agreement across ideological lines on many issues related to firearm safety – for instance, that unlawful purchasers and violent offenders should be restricted from accessing firearms, that safe firearm ownership is a common goal, and that gun deaths can and should be decreased.[3-10]

At the heart of this inability to reduce firearm injuries lies a scarcity of data and little research.[11-13] Simply put, scientists today don't know enough about firearm injuries to have a very good idea of how to reduce them.[11-16] In 1996, after 10 years of "high-quality, peer-reviewed research into the underlying causes of firearm violence,"[14] Congress defunded the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) firearm injury prevention budget and passed a law that effectively shut down federal research into firearm injuries.[17-19] As a result, although firearms and sepsis killed nearly the same number of people between 2004 and 2015, federal funding for firearm injury prevention was approximately 0.7% of what sepsis initiatives received and publication volume was approximately 4%.[20-22]

Research into issues of importance to firearm owners is also lacking.[13] America's division over issues related to firearms often breaks along lines of gun ownership,[23] with one side tending to view firearms as beneficial, necessary, and a protected right, and the other tending to view them as harmful, unnecessary, and a threat to personal safety.[3] Virtually no firearm research to date has studied arguably beneficial aspects of firearm ownership, nor has it studied the effects that proposed firearm legislation will have on firearm owners.[13] Such research is important not only for a full and balanced understanding of firearms in America, but also because partnerships between firearm violence prevention researchers and pro-gun communities are a vital part of effective firearm injury prevention interventions.[2,3,13,24-27]

The current state of knowledge about firearm injuries does not mean that we know nothing. Screening suicidal and homicidal patients for access to firearms in the emergency department – and enacting safety measures to decrease the chances that they will gain access to a firearm[124,125] – can reduce firearms deaths among these patients.[28-30] It is important that emergency nurses know (1) that such screening is protected by the First Amendment,[42] and (2) that firearm owners might be concerned that their answers to such questions could constitute a record of firearm ownership that might be used against them in the future, especially as medical records become increasingly permanent and portable in the digital era.[32-34] Emergency nurses, as professional, non-judgmental parties who understand that the effectiveness of this intervention is dependent on their patients feeling comfortable sharing with them, should be explicit with patients about the degree to which they will document firearm ownership information in the medical record.

In addition, always storing firearms safely – that is, locked in a firearm safe and/or with a trigger lock or a cable lock that passes through the firearm's chamber or barrel – has consistently been shown to decrease not only deaths from accidental discharge among children, but also suicide among both adolescents and adults.[13,35-38] Perhaps more important, safe storage of firearms is an intervention that has been embraced by both pro-firearm and violence prevention groups.[5,25,39-45] Clinicians can play an effective role in educating people about safe storage practices, although such interventions appear to be more effective when a free lock is provided.[46-48] Child access prevention laws – which place responsibility for a child accessing a firearm on its owner and therefore presume the safe storage of firearms – also have been shown to reduce firearm injuries and deaths in children and young adults, and are broadly popular across ideological lines.[49]

Homicide is a leading cause of death for American women less than 45 years old.[54] Nearly half of these homicides are committed by a former or current intimate partner.[1,51-54] Intimate partner violence (IPV) homicides can be reduced by

removing firearms from – and prohibiting the purchase of firearms by – individuals who have domestic violence restraining orders against them or who have been convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors.[50] Evidence also suggests that these laws are associated with not just fewer IPV and family homicides, but also fewer firearm homicides in general.[50,55-56]

Finally, background checks – which are designed to prevent the purchase of guns by prohibited individuals (e.g., convicted felons, minors, fugitives from justice, etc.)[57] – are currently required under federal law for all purchases transacted through a licensed firearm dealer.[57] However, these background checks are not required for private sales in most states.[57,58] It is estimated that 22% of firearm purchases occur through private transactions that do not require this background check that screens for prohibited possessors.[59] So-called "universal" background checks (i.e., background checks for both private and licensed firearm purchases) have been shown to reduce not only suicides by firearm, but also violent crime and homicides.[55,60-62] In addition, polls have consistently found that the vast majority of Americans – both Democrats and Republicans, firearm owners and non-firearm owners – support universal background checks.[9,59,63-66]

ENA Position

It is the position of the Emergency Nurses Association that:

1. The Dickey Amendment's effective ban on firearm research and Congress's annual decision to restrict funding for firearm research over the past 22 years has greatly hindered our nation's ability to understand not only firearm injury and evidence-based public health interventions, but also issues of importance to firearm owners.

2. Federal funding for data collection and research into public health questions related to firearm injuries and injury prevention is necessary in order to understand the problem and to implement effective firearm injury prevention strategies.

3. It is possible to conduct scientific research into the prevention of firearm injuries and deaths, and to implement effective firearm injury prevention strategies, without encroaching on the Second Amendment rights of firearm owners.

4. Evidence-based screening tools be implemented in emergency departments to assist in the identification of individuals at high risk for death or injury from firearms.

5. Emergency nurses serve as healthcare consumer advocates, educating the public about firearm safety measures and supporting evidence-based programs that target the prevention of firearm injuries.

6. Emergency nurses, regardless of their personal opinions about guns or gun control, recognize their ability to effect positive outcomes with regard to firearm injuries, and treat this issue in the exercise of their professional duties in the same non-judgmental way that they would any other topic on which people have strong opinions or feelings.

7. The Emergency Nurses Association supports the screening of patients at danger to themselves or others for access to firearms; safe storage of firearms; childhood access prevention laws; laws that prohibit access to firearms by those who have domestic violence restraining orders against them or have been convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors; and the expansion of background checks in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 922[g][1-9] such that they be required for the purchase of all firearms, whether sold by a licensed firearm dealer or a private party.

EMERGENCY NURSES ASSOCIATION

Position Statement

930 E. Woodfield Road, Schaumburg, IL 60173 ▪ 800.900.9659 ▪ www.ena.org

Background

More than 38,000 Americans were killed by guns in 2016, the last year for which data are available.[1] "Firearm violence," broadly defined, is not one problem; it is many problems.[2,67] For example, suicide, homicide, and unintentional deaths each have very different etiologies and contributing factors. Suicide accounts for the bulk of firearm deaths, and also the bulk of racially white firearm deaths (83%), but suicide accounts for less than 2% of non-white firearm deaths.[1,68] Homicide, which accounts for less than 40% of all firearm deaths, accounts for the majority of racially non-white firearm deaths (80%) but only 15% of white firearm deaths.[1,69] "Mass shootings" are at least three very different problems: mass public shootings, familicide mass shootings, and other felony mass shootings.[78] They account for less than 0.3% of annual firearm deaths, and more than half of mass shootings between 2009 and 2016 fell into the category of familicide mass shootings.[1,70-77]

Scientists don't have the rudimentary data needed to answer some of the most basic questions about firearm injuries.[11-14,79] In 1996 Congress passed the Dickey Amendment which, when combined with a defunding of the CDC's firearm injury prevention budget, has effectively shut down CDC research into firearm injuries for more than twenty years.[14,17,19,21,22,80-83,131] It also sent a clear message to researchers that studying firearm injuries could imperil their careers.[84] In 2011 Congress expanded the Dickey Amendment's prohibitions to apply to the National Institutes of Health as well.[85,86] In 2013 the President directed the CDC to develop a research agenda for firearm-related violence[87] and requested $10 million each year between 2014 and 2017 to do so,[88-92] but Congress denied that funding.[89-93] (As a point of reference, Congress allocated $240 million to traffic safety and $331 million to studying the effects of tobacco – together more than 50 times the request – in 2015 alone.)[14,94] In 2018 Democrats and Republicans reached a compromise to explicitly state that the CDC "has the authority to conduct research on the causes of firearm violence,"[95] but still has not allocated funding for such research. Notably, Jay Dickey, the Republican Congressman who proposed the Dickey Amendment, has since argued strongly for publicly-funded research on firearm injuries.[14]

As a result of this lack of funding and research, causative factors and effective interventions – which are well understood for other forms of violent injury and death in the U.S. – are largely unknown for firearm injuries.[13] When a runner is hit by a car in the pre-dawn darkness we know from data and research that contributing factors included an uncontrolled intersection with crosswalk lines worn to near-invisibility, a lack of speed bumps, and the runner not wearing reflectors or lights.[14] The same goes for many aspects of vehicle collisions, motorcycle collisions, drownings, etc.[14,96,97] The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS), which was created in 2002 and is the only federal database to provide contextual data for firearm deaths (non-fatal shootings are excluded), was only fully funded in September, 2018.[133] As a result of a lack of funding over the preceding 16 years it only collects data from 40 states and only provides data for 32 of them.[11,13,51] The NVDRS website explicitly states that its data "are not nationally representative."[51] The so-called Tiahrt Amendments, passed by Congress in 2003 and 2004, prohibit scientists from studying data related to guns used in crimes.[13,99] The division of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) that traces guns used in crimes is prohibited by federal law from using a computer or creating any kind of searchable database (even handwritten).[100] There is no government database that tracks mass shooting events, so depending on which non-governmental database one consults, there were 7, 65, 332, or 371 mass shootings in 2015.[101] There is also no agreed-upon definition – whether among scientists or the media – as to what constitutes a "mass shooting."[101] By law, nobody knows how many guns – or how many gun owners – there are in the U.S., nor the distribution of gun types, how people acquire them, or what they use them for.[12,102,103] The vast majority of laws that lawmakers, media pundits, and the general public believe to be good ideas for reducing gun violence have no evidence to support them.[13] (That isn't to say that the laws are ineffective, but rather that we are not collecting the data that would tell us which laws work and which do not). As the director of Johns Hopkins' Center for Gun Policy and Research has said, "I think that people assume that we have a lot more information than we really do when it comes to guns."[104]

There has also been almost no research into issues of importance to the more than 97 million firearm owners in the U.S.,[13] half of whom say that owning a gun is important to their overall identity and 74% of whom say that owning a firearm is tied to their personal freedom.[9] It is estimated that there is a gun in 42% to 47% of American households (that number is well over 60% in some states),[9,103,105,106] and self-protection is self-reported as a reason for firearm ownership among 67% of firearm

owners. However, rigorous studies of the effects that firearm injury mitigation strategies would have on self-protection have rarely been conducted.[9,13,132] The same can be said for the effect of concealed carry laws on crime prevention, the effects that firearm policies have on gun owners and the segment of the economy that they support, and more. Effective public health interventions require not only understanding all aspects of gun ownership and use, but also creating partnerships with advocates of firearm ownership.[2,3,13,24-27]

Studies over the past 30 years have consistently shown that households with firearms have higher suicide rates, although the data problem highlighted above has hidden the precise cause(s).[105,107,108] Some conclusions about impulsivity in suicide have been mixed, in large part due to a lack of consistent definition of "impulsivity" in suicide research,[109] but it is clear that many suicide decisions occur suddenly after a trigger event, with little planning.[110-113] Consequently, they can often be thwarted by reducing access to the means of carrying out the suicide until the crisis has passed.[110,114-118] This is a particularly salient point in the case of suicide by firearm, which is more likely to be fatal than any other method.[119,120] Many who are contemplating suicide do not substitute another method when the primary means becomes inaccessible;[110] however, even in cases in which substitution occurs, the alternate means is nearly always less likely to be fatal than using a firearm. Delaying access to firearms or making firearm access difficult for people in a suicidal crisis can decrease the number of firearms-related deaths. This so-called "means restriction" has been shown to be effective both with firearms and other suicide means in other parts of the world.[110,114-118] That said, while ED providers generally report confidence in screening for suicide, they also express weaknesses in further assessment, counseling, and referral skills.[121-123] Nevertheless, resources are available.[124,125] It is important to note that the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in 2017 that such questions fall within clinicians' First Amendment right to free speech, and states cannot prohibit healthcare professionals from asking about firearm access and safe storage practices.[31,124,126]

Firearm access is associated with increased severity of intimate partner homicide, and firearm prohibitions for those under domestic violence restraining orders (DVRO) significantly reduce rates of intimate partner homicide.[69,127] Congress enacted the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act in 1994[128] and the Lautenberg Amendment to the Firearm Control Act of 1968 in 1996,[129] which together prohibit the possession of a firearm by anybody who (1) has a restraining order against him/her that protects an intimate partner or his/her child, or (2) has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.[50] Some individual states also have additional laws intended to protect people from intimate partner homicide. Evidence shows that these laws save lives.[50,55-56]

Currently 11 states and the District of Columbia require background checks for all firearm purchases – i.e., both purchases from firearm dealers and from private parties.[130] Universal background checks are not a panacea – there will always be illegal ways of obtaining a firearm – and states are not required to submit information to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).[58] However, background checks decrease suicides and homicides by firearm, as well as violent crime in general,[55,60,61] and there is good reason to extend that which is already required of commercial sales to private sales as well.[2,79]

Firearms constitute the 14th leading cause of death for Americans and the second highest cause of violent death after motor vehicle collisions. Emergency nurses can play an active role in educating the public about firearm safety and injury prevention, screening suicidal patients for access to firearms and enacting safety measures to limit the likelihood of suicide by firearm and promoting the need for more research.

Resources

Dickey, J., & Rosenberg, M. (2012, July 27). We won't know the cause of firearm violence until we look for it. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/we-wont-know-the-cause-of-firearm-violence-until-we-look-for-it/2012/07/27/gJQAPfenEX_print.html

Emergency Nurses Association. *Topic Brief: An Overview of Firearm Safety and Injury Prevention*. Retrieved from https://www.ena.org/docs/default-source/resource-library/practice-resources/topic-briefs/firearmsafetyandinjuryprevention.pdf?sfvrsn=bc222db7_8

Means matter: Recommendations for clinicians. (2019). Boston, M.A.: Harvard T. H. Chan School of Public Health. Retrieved from https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/means-matter/recommendations/clinicians/

RAND Corporation. (2018). *Firearm policy in America*. Retrieved from https://www.rand.org/research/firearm-policy.html

RAND Corporation. (2018). *The science of firearm policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of firearm policies in the United States*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. Retrieved from https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR2088.html

Schudel, M. (2017, April 22). Jay Dickey, Arkansas congressman who blocked research on gun safety, dies at 77. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/jay-dickey-arkansas-congressman-who-blocked-research-on-gun-safety-dies-at-77/2017/04/22/39e363a0-26bb-11e7-a1b3-faff0034e2de_story.html

Stewart, R. M., Kuhls, D. A., Rotondo, M. F., & Bulger, E. M. (2018). Freedom with responsibility: A consensus strategy for preventing injury, death, and disability from firearm violence. *Journal of the American College of Surgeons, 4*(6), 281-283. doi:10.1016/j.jamcollsurg.2018.04.006

Talley, C. L., Campbell, B. T., Jenkins, D. H., Barnes, S. L., Sidwell, R. A., Timmerman, G., . . . Stewart, R. M. (2018). Recommendations from the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma's firearm strategy team (FAST) workgroup: Chicago consensus I. *Journal of the American College of Surgeons,* In Press. doi: 10.1016/j.jamcollsurg.2018.11.002

Wintemute, G. J., Betz, M. E., & Ranney, M. L. (2016). Yes, you can: Physicians, patients, and firearms. *Annals of Internal Medicine, 165*(3), 205-213. doi: 10.7326/M15-2905

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2018). *Web-based injury statistics query and reporting system (WISQARS)*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/
2. Talley, C. L., Campbell, B. T., Jenkins, D. H., Barnes, S. L., Sidwell, R. A., Timmerman, G., . . . Stewart, R. M. (2018). Recommendations from the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma's firearm strategy team (FAST) workgroup: Chicago consensus I. *Journal of the American College of Surgeons*, In Press. doi:10.1016/j.jamcollsurg.2018.11.002
3. Stewart, R. M., Kuhls, D. A., Rotondo, M. F., & Bulger, E. M. (2018). Freedom with responsibility: A consensus strategy for preventing injury, death, and disability from firearm violence. *Journal of the American College of Surgeons, 4*(6), 281-283.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018). *WISQARS: Fatal injury data*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/fatal.html
5. Pane, L. M. (2017, Jan 18). Firearm industry, suicide prevention forge unlikely alliance. *Associated Press*. Retrieved from https://apnews.com/f6b45ccbba7d41e083715dc01d03209d
6. National Rifle Association. (2018). *Does your child know what to do if he or she finds a firearm?* Retrieved from the NRA website: https://eddieeagle.nra.org/
7. National Shooting Sports Foundation. (2018). *PSA: Safety is a habit.* Retrieved from the Project Childsafe website: http://www.projectchildsafe.org/safety-is-a-habit
8. Cox, C. (2015, December 9). Why we can't trust the CDC with firearm research. *Politico*. Retrieved from: https://www.politico.com/agenda/story/2015/12/why-we-cant-trust-the-cdc-with-firearm-research-000340
9. Parker, K., Horowitz, J., Igielnik, R., Oliphant, B., & Brown, A. (2017). *America's complex relationship with firearms: An in-depth look at the attitudes and experiences of U.S. adults*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. Retrieved from http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2017/06/22/americas-complex-relationship-with-firearms/
10. American Foundation for Suicide Prevention. (2017). *Nation's largest suicide prevention organization and the firearms industry trade association join forces, launch new education program to potentially save thousands of lives.* Retrieved from https://afsp.org/nssf-afsp-partnership/
11. National Research Council of the National Academies. (2005). *Firearms and violence: A critical review*. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press. Retrieved from https://www.nap.edu/catalog/10881/firearms-and-violence-a-critical-review
12. Institute of Medicine, & National Research Council. (2013). *Priorities for research to reduce the threat of firearm-related violence*. Washington, D. C.: The National Academies Press. Retrieved from: https://www.nap.edu/download/18319
13. RAND Corporation. (2018). *The science of firearm policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of firearm policies in the United States*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. Retrieved from https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR2088.html
14. Dickey, J., & Rosenberg, M. (2012, July 27). We won't know the cause of firearm violence until we look for it. *Washington Post*. Retrieved from: https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/we-wont-know-the-cause-of-firearm-violence-until-we-look-for-it/2012/07/27/gJQAPfenEX_story.html
15. McClenathan, J., Pahn, M., Siegel, M., Department of Community Health Sciences, & Boston University School of Public Health. (2018). *The changing landscape of U.S. gun policy: State firearms laws, 1991-2016.* Retrieved from http://statefirearmlaws.org.
16. Dzau, V. J., & Leshner, A. I. (2018). Public health research on gun violence: Long overdue. *Annals of Internal Medicine, 168*(12), 876-877. doi:10.7326/M18-0579
17. Rostron, A. (2018). The Dickey Amendment on federal funding for research on gun violence: A legal dissection. *American Journal of Public Health, 108*(7), 865-867. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2018.304501
18. Rosen, M. (2016, May 3). Gun research faces roadblocks and a dearth of data. *Science News*. Retrieved from https://www.sciencenews.org/article/gun-research-faces-roadblocks-and-dearth-data
19. Schudel, M. (2017, April 22). Jay Dickey, Arkansas congressman who blocked research on gun safety, dies at 77. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/n___ational/jay-dickey-arkansas-congressman-who-blocked-research-on-gun-safety-dies-at-77/2017/04/22/39e363a0-26bb-11e7-a1b3-faff0034e2de_story.html
20. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). *Compressed mortality, 1999-2016 request*. Retrieved from https://wonder.cdc.gov/controller/datarequest/D140
21. Stark, D. E., & Shah, N. H. (2017). Funding and publication of research on gun violence and other leading causes of death. *JAMA, 317*(1), 84-86. doi:
22. Stark, D. E., & Shah, N. H. (2017). Research on gun violence vs other causes of death. *JAMA, 13*, 1379. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.2440
23. Barry, C. L., Webster, D. W., Stone, E., Crifasi, C, K., Vernick, J. S., & McGinty, E. E. (2018). Public support for gun violence prevention policies among gun owners and non-gun owners in 2017. *American Journal of Public Health, 108*(7), 878-881. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2018.304432
24. Branas, C. C., Flescher, A., Formica, M. K., Galea, S., Hennig, N., Liller, K. D., . . .Ying, J. (2017). Academic public health and the firearm crisis: An agenda for action. *American Journal of Public Health, 107*(3), 365-367. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2016.303619
25. Barber, C., Frank, E., & Demicco, R. (2017). Reducing suicides through partnerships between health professionals and gun owner groups – beyond Docs vs Glocks. *JAMA Internal Medicine, 177*(1), 5-6. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2016.6712
26. Brownson, R. C., Baker, E. A., Deshpande, A. D., & Gillespie, K. N. (2018). *Evidence-based public health*. (3rd Ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
27. Metzl, J. M. (2018). Repeal the Dickey Amendment to address polarization surrounding firearms in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health, 108*(7), 864-865. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2018.304461
28. Mann, J. J., & Michel, C. A. (2016). Prevention of firearm suicide in the United States: What works and what is possible. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 173*(10), 969-979. doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.2016.16010069

29. Azrael, D., & Miller, M. (2016). Reducing suicide without affecting underlying mental health: Theoretical underpinnings and a review of the evidence base linking the availability of lethal means and suicide. In O'Connor, R. C., & Pirkis, J. (Eds.), *The international handbook of suicide prevention*. (2nd Ed.). Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley and Sons.
30. Suicide Prevention Resource Center. (2015). *Caring for adult patients with suicide risk: A consensus guide for emergency departments*. Retrieved from http://www.sprc.org/sites/default/files/EDGuide_full.pdf
31. Wollschlaeger v. Governor of the State of Florida, 848 F3d 1293. (11th Cir., 2017). Retrieved from http://media.ca11.uscourts.gov/opinions/pub/files/201214009.enbc.pdf
32. Firearm Owners' Protection Act, Pub. L. No. 99-308, 100 State. 449 (1986).
33. Doctors for Responsible Firearm Ownership. (2015). *What to do when your doctor asks about your firearms.* Retrieved from https://drgo.us/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/firearm-question-resource-2.pdf
34. Leventhal, R. (2001). Doctors' group wants to mix medicine, firearm warnings. *Fox News*. Retrieved from https://www.foxnews.com/story/doctors-group-wants-to-mix-medicine-firearm-warnings.print
35. Scott, J., Azrael, D., & Miller, M. (2018). Firearm storage in homes with children with self-harm risk factors. *Pediatrics, 141*(3), e20172600. doi:10.1542/peds.2017-2600
36. Violano, P., Bonne, S., Duncan, T., Pappas, P., Christmas, A. B., Dennis, A., . . . Crandall, M. (2018). Prevention of firearm injuries with firearm safety devices and safe storage: An Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma systematic review. *Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, 84*(6), 1003-1011. doi:10.1097/TA.0000000000001879
37. Office of the Surgeon General, & National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention. (2012). *National strategy for suicide prevention: Goals and objectives for action: A report of the U.S. Surgeon General and of the National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
38. RAND Corporation. (2018). Education campaigns and clinical interventions for promoting safe storage. In RAND Corporation (Ed.), *The science of firearm policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of firearm policies in the United States*. (pp. 255-260). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.
39. National Rifle Association. (2016). *The rules of NRA firearm safety*. Retrieved from https://www.nrablog.com/articles/2016/11/the-rules-of-nra-firearm-safety/
40. Rupertus, E. (2015, Nov 10). *Are your firearms safely stored for the holidays?* Retrieved from the National Rifle Association blog: https://www.nrablog.com/articles/2015/11/are-your-firearms-safely-stored-for-the-holidays/
41. National Shooting Sports Foundation. (2013). *Infographic: A range of firearm storage options for your lifestyle.* Retrieved from https://www.nssf.org/infographic-a-range-of-firearm-storage-options-for-your-lifestyle/
42. National Shooting Sports Foundation. (2018, June 13). *NSSF, Project ChildSafe elevate call for responsible firearm storage during National Safety Month.* Retrieved from https://www.nssf.org/nssf-project-childsafe-elevate-call-for-responsible-firearm-storage-during-national-safety-month/
43. National Shooting Sports Foundation. (2018). *Project ChildSafe.* Retrieved from http://projectchildsafe.org/
44. Runyan, C., Brooks-Russell, A., Brandspigel, S., Betz, M., Tung, G., Novins, D., & Agans, R. (2017). Law enforcement and firearm retailers as partners for safely storing firearms to prevent suicide: A study in 8 mountain west states. *American Journal of Public Health, 107*(11), 1789-1794. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2017.304013
45. Crifasi, C. K., Doucette, M. L., McGinty, E. E., Webster, D. W., & Barry, C. L. (2018). Storage practices of U.S. gun owners in 2016. *American Journal of Public Health, 108*(4), 532-537. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2017.304262
46. Rowhani-Rahbar, A., Simonetti, J. A., & Rivara, F. P. (2016). Effectiveness of interventions to promote safe firearm storage. *Epidemiologic Reviews, 38*, 111-124. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxv006
47. Betz, M. E., Azrael, D., Barber, C., & Miller, M. (2016). Public opinion regarding whether speaking with patients about firearms is appropriate: Results of a national survey. *Annals of Internal Medicine, 165*(8), 543-550. doi:10.7326/M16-0739
48. RAND Corporation. (2018). Education campaigns and clinical interventions for promoting safe storage. In RAND Corporation (Ed.), *The science of firearm policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of firearm policies in the United States*. (pp. 255-260). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.
49. RAND Corporation. (2018). Child-access prevention laws. In RAND Corporation (Ed.), *The science of firearm policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of firearm policies in the United States* (pp. 119-136). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.
50. RAND Corporation. (2018). Restricting access to firearms among individuals at risk for or convicted of domestic violence or violent crime. In RAND Corporation (Ed.), *The science of firearm policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of firearm policies in the United States* (pp. 261-264). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.
51. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019). *National violent death reporting system: Violent deaths 2003-2016*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/nvdrs.html
52. Petrosky, E., Blair, J. M., Betz, C. J., Fowler, K. A., Jack, S. P., & Lyons, B. H. (2017). Racial and ethnic differences in homicides of adult women and the role of intimate partner violence – United States, 2003-2014. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 66*(28), 741-746.
53. United States Department of Justice, & Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2016). *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2014.* ICPSR36393-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. Retrieved from http://www.preventdvfirearmviolence.org/assets/documents/relevant-research/domestic-violence-and-firearms-research-on-statutory-interventions.pdf
54. Zeoli, A. M., Malinski, R., & Turchan, B. (2016). Risks and targeted interventions: Firearms in intimate partner violence. *Epidemiologic Reviews, 38*, 125-139. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxv007
55. Sen, B., & Parjamapirom, A. (2012). State background checks for firearm purchase and firearm deaths: An exploratory study. *Preventative Medicine, 55*(4), 346-350. doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2012.07.019

56. Raissian, K. M. (2016). Hold your fire: Did the 1996 Federal Firearm Control Act expansion reduce domestic homicides? *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, 35*(1), 67-93.
57. 18 USC 922.
58. Printz vs. United States. 521 U.S. 898 (1997).
59. Miller, M., Hepburn, L., & Azrael, D. (2017). Firearm acquisition without background checks: Results of a national survey. *Annals of Internal Medicine, 166*(4), 233-239. doi:10.7326/M16-1590
60. RAND Corporation. (2018). Background checks. In RAND Corporation (Ed.), *The science of firearm policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of firearm policies in the United States*. (pp. 255-260). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.
61. Gius, M. (2015). The effects of state and federal background checks on state-level gun-related murder rates. *Applied Economics, 47*(38), 4090-4101. doi:10.1080/00036846.2015.1023946
62. Wintemute, G. J. (2018). How to stop mass shootings. *New England Journal of Medicine, 379*, 1193-1196. doi:10.1056/NEJMp1807277
63. Gramlich, J. (2018). 7 facts about guns in the U.S. *FactTank: News in the numbers*. Washington, D. C.: Pew Research Center. Retrieved from http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/12/27/facts-about-guns-in-united-states/
64. Quinnipiac University. (2015, Dec 23). *U.S. voters oppose Syrian refugees, but not all Muslims, Quinnipiac University national poll finds; President should combat climate change, voters say 3-1*. Retrieved from https://poll.qu.edu/images/polling/us/us12232015_Ug84npM.pdf/
65. CBS News. (2015, Oct 27). *CBS/NYT poll: GOP voters have deep concerns about government*. Retrieved from: https://www.cbsnews.com/news/cbsnyt-poll-gop-voters-have-deep-concerns-about-government/
66. Newport, F. (2015, Oct 20). Majority say more concealed weapons would make U.S. safer. *Gallup*. Retrieved from https://news.gallup.com/poll/186263/majority-say-concealed-weapons-safer.aspx?g_source=guns&g_medium=search&g_campaign=tiles
67. Galea, S., & Vaughan, R. D. (2018). Learning from the evolving conversation on firearms: A public health of consequence, July 2018. *American Journal of Public Health, 108*(17), 856-857. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2018.304490
68. Riddell, C. A., Harper, S., Cerda, M., & Kaufman, J. S. (2018). Comparison of rates of firearm and nonfirearm homicide and suicide in black and white non-hispanic men, by U.S. state. *Annals of Internal Medicine, 168*(10), 712-720. doi:10.7326/M17-2976
69. Gostin, L. O., & Duranske, S. (2018) The Second Amendment and a well-regulated firearms environment. *JAMA, 319*(17), 1763-1764. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.4044
70. Smart, R. (2018). *Mass shootings: Definitions and trends.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. Retrieved from https://www.rand.org/research/firearm-policy/analysis/supplementary/mass-shootings.html
71. Follman, M., Aronsen, G., & Pan, D. (2018, Sept 20). *U.S. mass shootings, 1982-2018: Data from Mother Jones' investigation.* Retrieved from https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/12/mass-shootings-mother-jones-full-data/
72. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2018, April 27). *Active shooter incidents in the United States from 2000-2017*. Retrieved from https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-incidents-2000-2017.pdf/view
73. Everytown for Firearm Safety. (2018). *Mass shootings in the United States: 2009-2016*. Retrieved from https://everytownresearch.org/reports/mass-shootings-analysis/
74. Everytown for Firearm Safety. (2017, March). *Appendix: Mass shootings in the United States: 2009-2016*. Retrieved from https://everytownresearch.org/documents/2017/03/appendix-mass-shootings-united-states-2009-2016.pdf
75. Selby, W. G. (2017, Dec. 2). Domestic violence not confirmed as consistent predictor of mass shootings. *Politifact*. Retrieved from https://www.politifact.com/texas/statements/2017/dec/02/eddie-rodriguez/domestic-violence-not-confirmed-precursor-mass-sho/
76. USA Today. (2018). *Explore the data on US mass killings since 2006*. Retrieved from https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2013/09/16/mass-killings-data-map/2820423/
77. Fridel, E. E. (2017). A multivariate comparison of family, felony, and public mass murders in the United States. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 00*(0), 1-27. doi:10.1177/0886260517739286
78. Krouse, W. J., & Richardson, D. J. (2015). *Mass murder with firearms: Incidents and victims, 1999-2013*. CRS Report R44126. Washington, D. C.: Congressional Research Service.
79. Off the cuff: What don't we know about the causes of gun violence? Almost everything. (2016, Fall). *Harvard Public Health Magazine*. Retrieved from https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/magazine/magazine_article/off-the-cuff-what-dont-we-know-about-the-causes-of-gun-violence-almost-everything/
80. United States Department of Health and Human Services. (n.d.). *Grants for injury control research centers*. Retrieved from https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-CE-07-001.html
81. Ex-Rep. Dickey regrets restrictive law on firearm violence research. (2015, October 9). *Morning Edition* [transcript]. Retrieved from https://www.npr.org/2015/10/09/447098666/ex-rep-dickey-regrets-restrictive-law-on-firearm-violence-research
82. Betz, M. E., Ranney, M. L., & Wintemute, G. J. (2016). Frozen funding on firearm research: "Doing nothing is no longer an acceptable solution." *Western Journal of Emergency Medicine, 17*(1), 91-93. doi:10.5811/westjem.2016.1.29767
83. Frankel, T. C. (2015, Dec 30). Their 1996 clash shaped the firearm debate for years. Now they want to reshape it. *Washington Post*. Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/their-1996-clash-shaped-the-firearm-debate-for-years-now-they-want-to-reshape-it/2015/12/30/707bfed6-a8e5-11e5-bff5-905b92f5f94b_story.html
84. Kellermann, A. L., & Rivara, F. P. (2012). Silencing the science on firearm research. *JAMA, 309*(6), 549-550. doi:10.1001/jama.2012.208207
85. Public Law 112-74. Retrieved from https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-112publ74/pdf/PLAW-112publ74.pdf
86. Wadman, M. (2017, Sept 13). NIH quietly shelves firearm research program. *Science*. Retrieved from: http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2017/09/nih-quietly-shelves-gun-research-program

87. Obama, Barack. (2013, January 16). Presidential memorandum – engaging in public health research on the causes and prevention of firearm violence, 78 Fed. Reg. 4295 (January 16, 2013). *Federal Register: The daily journal of the United States*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2013/01/16/presidential-memorandum-engaging-public-health-research-causes-and-preve
88. United States Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). *Fiscal year 2014. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Justification of estimates for appropriation committees.* Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2014/fy-2014-cdc-congressional-justification.pdf
89. United States Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Fiscal year 2015. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Justification of estimates for appropriation committees.* Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2015/fy-2015-cdc-congressional-justification.pdf
90. United States Department of Health and Human Services. (2016). *Fiscal year 2016. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Justification of estimates for appropriation committees.* Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2016/fy-2016-cdc-congressional-justification.pdf
91. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). *CDC - injury prevention and control: FY 2017 President's budget request.* Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2017/ipc-factsheet.pdf
92. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). *Overview of the budget request.* Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2017/fy-2017-cdc-budget-overview.pdf
93. United States Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). *Fiscal year 2014. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Justification of estimates for appropriation committees.* Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2014/fy-2014-cdc-congressional-justification.pdf
94. Speier, J., Thompson, M., Beyer, D., Deutsch, T., Blumenauer, E., Duckworth, T., . . . Cohen, S. (2015, Nov. 20). [Letter to Rep. Tom Cole and Rep. Rosa DeLauro]. Retrieved from https://speier.house.gov/sites/speier.house.gov/themes/jackiespeier/images/FirearmViolenceResearch_Nov15.pdf
95. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-141 (2018). Legislative text and explanatory statement, book 2 of 2, Divisions G-L. Retrieved from https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CPRT-115HPRT29457/pdf/CPRT-115HPRT29457.pdf
96. Hemenway, D. (2017). Fight the silencing of gun research. *Nature, 546*, 345-347. doi:10.1038/546345a.
97. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1999, May 14). Achievements in public health, 1900-1999 motor-vehicle safety: A 20th century public health achievement. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 48*(18), 369-374.
98. Galea, S., Branas, C. C., Flescher, A., Formica, M. K., Hennig, N., Liller, K. D., . . . Ying, J. (2018). Priorities in recovering from a lost generation of firearms research. *American Journal of Public Health, 108*(7), 858-860. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2018.304436
99. Mayors Against Illegal Guns. (2013). Access denied: How the gun lobby is depriving police, policy makers, and the public of the data we need to prevent gun violence. Manhattan, NY: Everytown for Gun Safety.
100. Laskas, J. M. (2016, Aug 30). Inside the federal bureau of way too many guns. *GQ*. Retrieved from https://www.gq.com/story/inside-federal-bureau-of-way-too-many-guns
101. RAND Corporation. (2018). Mass shootings. In RAND Corporation (Ed.), *The science of firearm policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of firearm policies in the United States* (pp. 265-272). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.
102. RAND Corporation. (2018). Summary and conclusions. In RAND Corporation (Ed.), *The science of firearm policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of firearm policies in the United States* (pp. 301-322). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.
103. Siegel, M., Ross, C. S., & King III, C. (2014). A new proxy measure for state-level gun ownership in studies of firearm injury prevention. *Injury Prevention, 20*, 204-207. doi:10.1136/injuryprev-2013-040853
104. Foran, Clare. (2016, Jan 21). The missing data on gun violence: Restrictions on research, and a subsequent lack of evidence, make it hard to pinpoint the best ways to prevent firearm deaths and injuries. *The Atlantic*. Retrieved from https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/01/gun-control-laws-research/424956/
105. Siegel, M., & Rothman, E. F. (2016). Firearm ownership and suicide rates among US men and women, 1981-2013. *American Journal of Public Health, 106*(7), 1316-1322. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2016.303182
106. Hart Research Associates. (2018). *Study #18164. March 2018 – Social trends survey. NBC News/Wall Street Journal survey.* Retrieved from the Wall Street Journal website: https://www.wsj.com/public/resources/documents/wsjnbcpoll0314final.pdf
107. Betz, M. E., Barber, C., & Miller, M. (2011). Suicidal behavior and firearm access: Results from the Second Injury Control and Risk Survey. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, 41*(4), 384-391. doi:10.1111/j.1943-278X.2011.00036.x
108. RAND Corporation. (2018). The relationship between firearm availability and suicide. In RAND Corporation (Ed.), *The science of firearm policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of firearm policies in the United States* (pp. 205-232). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.
109. Rimkeviciene, J., O'Gorman, J., & De Leo, D. (2015). Impulsive suicide attempts: A systematic literature review of definitions, characteristics, and risk factors. *Journal of Affective Disorders, 171*, 93-104. doi:10.1016/j.jad.2014.08.044
110. Yip, P. S. F., Caine, E., Yousuf, S., Chang, S-S, Wu, K. C-C, & Chen, Y-Y. (2012). Means restriction for suicide prevention. *Lancet, 379*, 2393-2399. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60521-2
111. Simon, T. R., Swann, A. C., Powell, K. E., Potter, L. B., Kresnow, M-J., & O'Carroll, P. W. (2001). Characteristics of impulsive suicide attempts and attempters. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, 32*(Suppl.), 49-59.
112. Deisenhammer, E. A., Ing, C-M., Strauss, R., Kemmler, G., Hinterhuber, H., & Weiss, E. M. (2009). The duration of the suicidal process: How much time is left for intervention between consideration and accomplishment of a suicide attempt? *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 70*(1), 19-24.
113. Kegler, S. R., Dahlberg, L. L., & Mercy, J. A. (2018). Firearm homicides and suicides in major metropolitan areas – United States, 2012-2013 and 2015-2016. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 67*(44), 1233-1237.
114. Lubin, G., Werbeloff, N., Halperin, D., Shmushkevitch, M., Weiser, M., & Knobler, H. Y. (2010). Decrease in suicide rates after a change of policy reducing access to firearms in adolescents: A naturalistic epidemiological study. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, 40*, 421-424. doi:10.1521/suli.2010.40.5.421

115. Thomas, K., Chang, S. S., & Gunnell, D. (2011). Suicide epidemics: The impact of newly emerging methods on overall suicide rates – at time trends study. *BMC Public Health, 11*(314), 1-11. doi:10.1186/1471-2458-11-314
116. Kreitman, N. (1976). The coal gas story: United Kingdom suicide rates, 1960-71. *British Journal of Preventative & Social Medicine, 30*, 86-93.
117. Gunnell, D., Fernando, R., Hewagama, M., Priyangika, W. D., Konradsen, F., & Eddleston, M. (2007). The impact of pesticide regulations on suicide in Sri Lanka. *International Journal of Epidemiology, 36*(6), 1235-1242. doi:10.1093/ije/dym164
118. Vijayakumar, L, Satheesh-Babu, R. (2009). Does 'no pesticide' reduce suicides? *International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 55*(5), 410-406. doi:10.1177/0020764008095340
119. Simon, R.I. (2007). Gun safety management with patients at risk for suicide. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, 37*(5), 518-526. doi:10.1521/suli.2007.37.5.518
120. Miller, M, & Hemenway, D. (2008). Firearms and suicide in the United States. *New England Journal of Medicine, 359*(10), 989–991. doi:10.1056/NEJMp0805923
121. Betz, M. E., Sullivan, A. F., Manton, A. P., Espinola, J. A., Miller, I., Camargo, C. A., & Boudreaux, E. D. (2013). Knowledge, attitudes, and practices of emergency department providers in the care of suicidal patients. *Depression & Anxiety, 30*(10), 1005-1012. doi:10.1002/da.22071
122. Betz, M. E., Miller, M., Barber, Cl, Beaty, B., Miller, I., Camargo, C. A., & Boudreaux, E. D. (2016). Lethal means access and assessment among suicidal emergency department patients. *Depression and Anxiety, 33*, 502-511. doi:10.1002/da.22486
123. Betz, M. E., Kautzman, M., Segal, D. L., Miller, I., Camargo, C. A., Boudreaux, E. D., & Arias, S. A. (2018). Frequency of lethal means assessment among emergency department patients with a positive suicide risk screen. *Psychiatry Research, 260*, 30-35. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2017.11.038
124. Wintemute, G. J., Betz, M. E., & Ranney, M. L. (2016). Yes, you can: Physicians, patients, and firearms. *Annals of Internal Medicine, 165*, 205-213. doi:10.7326/M15-2905
125. *Means matter: Recommendations for clinicians*. (2019). Boston, M.A.: Harvard T. H. Chan School of Public Health. Retrieved from https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/means-matter/recommendations/clinicians/
126. Rivara, F. P., & Fan, M. D. (2017). Pediatricians, firearms, and the First Amendment. *JAMA Pediatrics, 171*(8), 723-724. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2017.1145
127. Diez, C., Kurland, R. P, Rothman, E. F., Bair-Merritt, M., Fleegler, E., Xuan, Z, . . . Siegel, M. (2017). State intimate partner violence-related firearm laws and intimate partner homicide rates in the United States, 1991 to 2015. *Annals of Internal Medicine, 167*(8), 536-543. doi:10.7326/M16-2849
128. Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, Pub. Law No. 103-322, 108 Stat. 1796, codified as amended at 42 USC 136.
129. Lautenberg Amendment to the Firearm Control Act of 1968, Pub. Law No. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009, codified as amended at 18 USC 922 (g)(9).
130. Giffords Law Center. (2018). *Universal background checks.* Retrieved from https://lawcenter.giffords.org/gun-laws/policy-areas/background-checks/universal-background-checks/
131. Public Law 104-208. 104th Congress. Retrieved from https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-104publ208/pdf/PLAW-104publ208.pdf
132. Azrael, D., Hepburn, L, Hemenway, D., & Miller, M. (2017). The stock and flow of U.S. firearms: Results from the 2015 National Firearms Survey. *Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences, 3*(5), 38-57.
133. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018, Sept 5). *CDC's National Violent Death Reporting System now includes all 50 states*. [Press release.] Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2018/p0905-national-violent-reporting-system.html

Authors

Authored by

Justin Winger, PhD, MA, BSN, RN, PHN, Chairperson

Reviewed by

2018 ENA Position Statement Committee
G. J. Breuer, RN, CEN, CCRN, FAEN
Cynthia Dakin, PhD, RN
Judith Carol Gentry MHCA, BSN, RN-BC, CEN, CFRN, CPEN, CTRN, CNML, NE-BC
Kimberly Johnson, PhD, RN, CEN
Sue L. Leaver, MSN, RN, CEN
Sherry Leviner, PhD, RN, CEN, FNP-C
Cheryl Riwitis, MSN, RN, FNP, EMT-B, CEN, CFRN, FNP-BC, TCRN, FAEN
Jennifer Schieferle Uhlenbrock, DNP, MBA, RN, TCRN
Sally K. Snow, BSN, RN, CPEN, FAEN
Elizabeth Stone, PhD, RN, CPEN
Mary Ellen Zaleski, DNP, RN, CEN, RN-BC, FAEN

EMERGENCY NURSES ASSOCIATION

Position Statement

930 E. Woodfield Road, Schaumburg, IL 60173 ▪ 800.900.9659 ▪ www.ena.org

2018 ENA Board of Directors Liaison
Ellen Encapera, RN, CEN

2019 ENA Board of Directors Liaison
Gordon Gillespie, PhD, DNP, RN, CEN, CPEN, CNE, PHCNS-BC, FAEN, FAAN

2018 & 2019 ENA Staff Liaison
Monica Escalante Kolbuk, MSN, RN, CEN

Developed: 2004.

Approved by the ENA Board of Directors: July 2004
Revised and Approved by the ENA Board of Directors: January 2013.
Revised and Approved by the ENA Board of Directors: March 2019