METHODS

- We developed a conceptual model through a systematic review of the literature using PubMed and Embase databases.
- Studies reporting the risk factors associated with ADE-related ED visits were included.
- The methodological qualities of the included studies were assessed using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT).
- The model was mapped and validated using face and content validity by an expert panel.
- Deficiencies and targeted interventions were identified.
- Steps for the design and implementation were recommended.

RESULTS

- The literature search generated 1361 articles, of which 38 were included in the review.
- Forty-one 41 risk factors associated with ADE-related ED visits were identified.
- The model consisted of six concepts related to sociodemographic factors, clinical factors, ADE-related to ED visits, ADE while in the ED, outcomes, and consequences.
- Interventions could be targeted at the factors identified in each concept to prevent ADE-related ED burden.

Figure 1. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) flowchart depicting the study selection

Figure 2. Conceptual framework for understanding ADE-related ED visits

CONCLUSIONS

A conceptual model to guide the successful design and implementation of strategies to prevent ADE-related ED visits and the occurrence of ADE at ED was developed. Clinicians should take these factors into consideration to prevent untoward events, especially when treating high-risk patients.