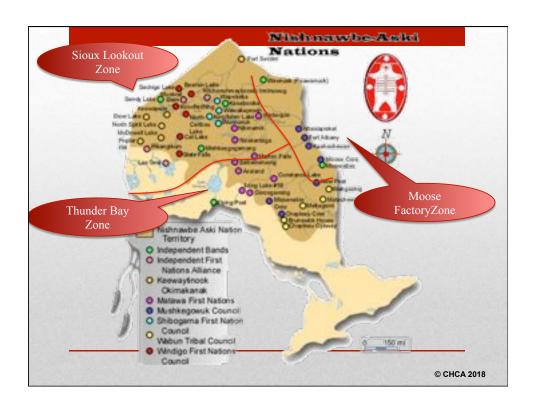
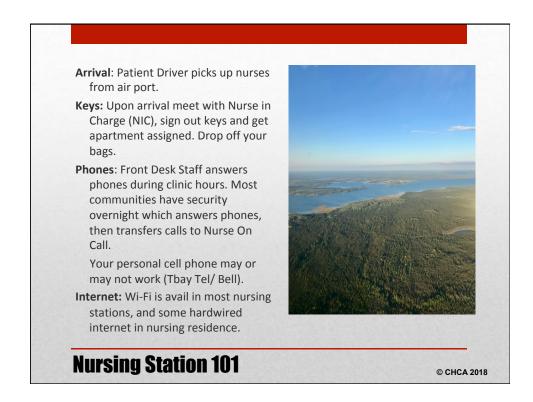


- 1. Location of Nursing Stations
- 2. Work place introduction
- 3. MD Consult Procedure (Fax, Phone, In person)
- 4. Referrals
- 5. Schedevac/ Medevac Procedures
- 6. Preparing Patient for Transfer
- 7. Patient Escort Guidelines
- 8. Work load tracking
- 9. Non Urgent/Specialist Appointment
- 10. Occurrence Reporting
- 11. Recognizing and managing workplace harassment and bullying

Team Communications and Medevac/Schedevac Procedures

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Practice Setting: Nurse-led model of care, the only point of entry into the health care system for most communities.

Work load: Patients are booked q 45 to 60 mins (Longer for initial prenatal and in depth assessments)

Charts: Pulled by reception staff, placed in a central area – generally patients not booked with specific nurses – next available nurse sees next patient.

On Call: 2 Shifts a week (Typically one week day shift 18:00-08:00/ one week end shift 08:00-08:00)



Nursing Station 101

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Practice Context: complex patient population with increased burden of illness, chronic diseases and mental health issues.

Remote and Isolated: Transportation and access issues

Community Expectations: quality health care, increased use of social media to express dissatisfaction with care received

Multiple levels of Government:

- Federal responsible for health care delivery in Nsg. Station
- Province responsible for emergency medical transportation and inpatients, diagnostics and physician services
- FN Band responsible for community based programs

Nursing Station 101

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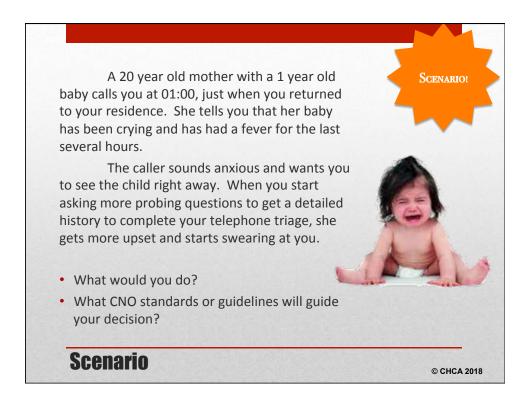


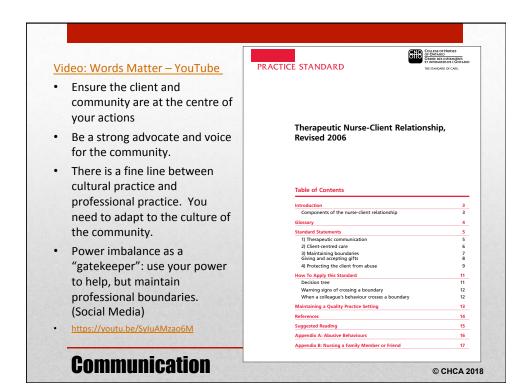
- Most Exam rooms have a window, phone, computer and medical supplies.
- Admin day is used to restock rooms, do inventory and ordering, and organize the nursing station
- Other days of the week are scheduled for various clinics, such as Prenatal, well child, chronic or general sick clinic.



Exam Rooms

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A structured mode of communication, known as **SBAR** has been shown to improve communication between care providers, ensuring that important information is not missed, the message is clear, it is put into a relevant context and it is presented succinctly.

- Situation what is going on (for example, client and care provider names, location, problem (what, when, how severe) briefly in 5-10 seconds
- **Background** data to support conclusion (for example, relevant information on past medical history, context, vital signs, assessment data, medications, lab results)
- Assessment conclusion (for example, from your perspective how severe is the problem and what is the diagnosis that is suspected)
- **Recommendation** the plan (for example, what you think should be done and/or what you want)

Effective Team Communication - SBAR

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All Consults require:

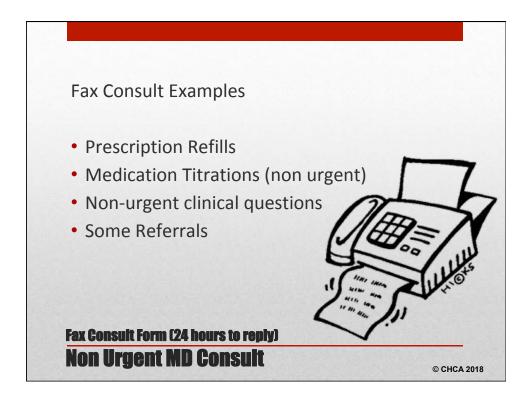
- 3 Patient Identifiers (Name, DOB, Band or HC#)
- History of presenting illness
- Review of Systems
- · Treatment offered to date
- · Recent Vital Signs
- Physical Assessment findings
- Working Diagnosis
- Collaborate and agree on plan of care.

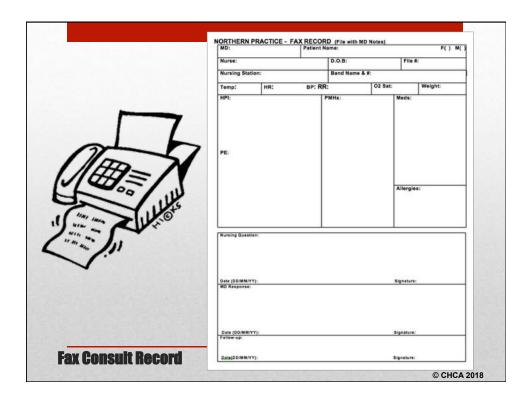


Phone consult – Fax consult – In-person consult

Criteria for MD Consult

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MD Contact Info

- Check daytime attending schedule leave msg with medical secretary (CTAS score)
- · Check after-hours on-call schedule

Be prepared with chart open (See Mock Chart)

- Use Patient's DOB and Band/HC number
- Review all consult criteria and agree on a plan of care.
- MD should fax their consult note to include in chart.

Urgent MD Consults: Telephone

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Scenario!

"Hi, Dr Frank, Mr. Cheechoo is here with abdo pain. I have just assessed Mr. Cheechoo and I think his abdominal pain is secondary to muscle strain playing hockey a couple days ago.

Can I get an order of Toradol for him?"

Why is this request a problem for the patient, the RN and the MD?

Scenario

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Scenario!

"Hi, Dr Frank, Mr. Cheechoo is here with abdo pain. I have just assessed Mr. Cheechoo and I think his abdominal pain is secondary to muscle strain playing hockey a couple days ago.

Can I get an order of Toradol for him?"

Why is this request a problem for the patient, the RN and the MD?

On further investigation: Mr. Cheechoo has not been ambulatory for the past 24 hours. The onset of his pain preceded the hockey game by 2 months, and he disclosed drinking at least a mickey (375ml) of vodka or whiskey daily for over 2 years.

Scenario

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Helps to increase access to specialists via KO

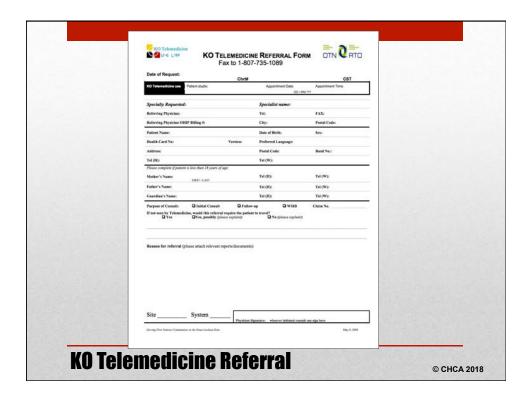
- Dermatology
- Psychiatry
- EENT
- Orthopedics
- Wound Care



Consulting Specialists via Telemedicine

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- Non-Urgent
 - · Does not require prompt attention
- Urgent
 - · Requires prompt attention, but non life-threatening
- Emergent (must meet at least one of the following criteria):
 - Abnormal or deteriorating neurological status
 - Life-threatening emergencies
 - · Significant or life-threatening traumatic injuries
 - · Threat to maternal or fetal life
 - Airway compromise or severe respiratory distress
 - Acute paediatric illness requiring specialized care

Patient Priority for Transfer



MEDEVAC = Emergent

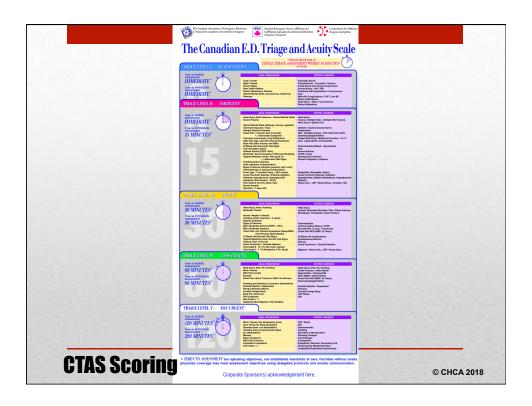
- Specialized care by qualified health care personnel in a mobile environment
- To ensure the safe transfer from one treatment facility to another. Medevac costs start around \$35K+
- In Sioux Lookout and Moose Factory Zones, it may be by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter

SCHEDEVAC = non-emergent, but may be semi-urgent

- Unaccompanied transfer of patient by commercial flight to nearest center for a higher level of care.
- Schedevac costs significantly less paid by NIHB.

Patient Transfers

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Medevacs in a nutshell

- Stabilize patient, determine need for medevac (consult MD, establish an accepting MD/ Facility)
 - Complete and send PTAC form to obtain MT number
- Receive MT number from PTAC
 - Call Ornge, quoting MT number
 - Provide detailed case history to planner including recent vitals

- Await Ornge planner's return call with ETA of the flight.
- Inform medical driver and escort of ETA of the flight.
- Update Ornge planner by phone if patients status changes.

IMPORTANT: Wait until the plane takes off and is out of view before leaving the airport. © CHCA 2018

Provincial Transfer Authorization Centre

- Information about the transfer (i.e., Reason, etc.)
- · Information about the sending and receiving facilities
- Information about the patient (Vital Signs within last 30 mins)

Obtain MT Number

 Provincial Transfer Authorization Centre maintains a database of patient transfers within the province of Ontario and interprovincial transfers.

MT#s are mandatory for all inter-facility transfers

Step 1: Fill Out PTAC Form (Online/Fax)

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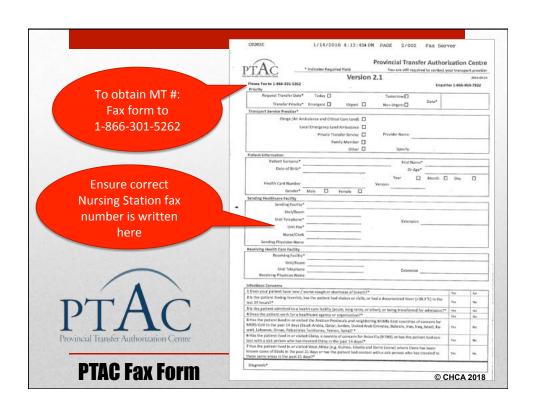
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- It can be done by online or fax. Check with NIC.
 - Nursing stations must pre-register for online service
 - Online service not always reliable in northern communities
 - · Fax most commonly used.
- Complete all parts of the 'Patient Transfer Authorization Form – Non-outbreak' and fax to number on form (1-866-301-5262)
- They will fax you back your MT# quickly
- If fax not returned within 15-20 min, re-fax and CALL THEM
 MT# is valid for only 24 hours

TRANSITIONING TO ONLINE ONLY AS OF NOVEMBER 2018

How Do I get a MT number from PTAC?

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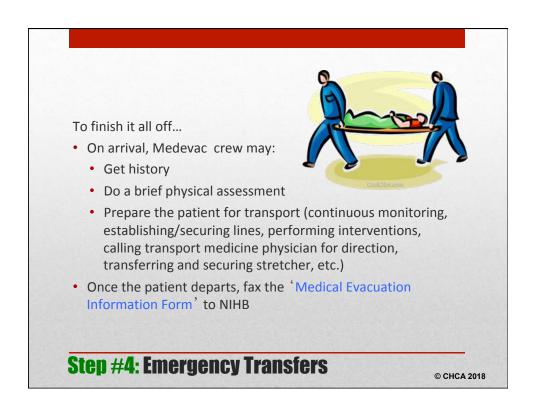
Patient preparation (As needed):

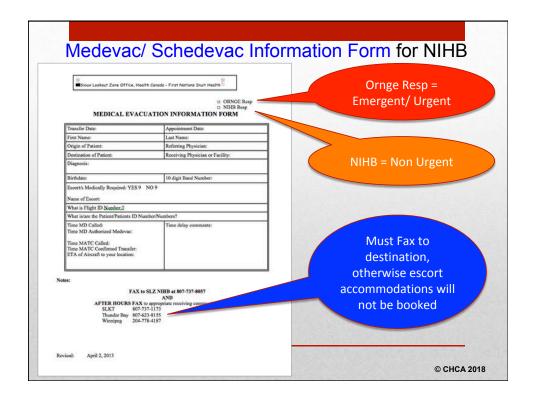
- IV access
- Foley
- Airway supported (GCS ≤8)
- Spinal immobilization
- · Extremity fractures splinted
- Pregnant patient in active labour recent pelvic exam if appropriate
- Medications (prn or regular) administered prior to transport
- Proper clothing/wrap for cold weather
- Photocopy all chart notes pertaining to presenting issue, prepare Patient
 Transfer Note to include with chart being sent with patient.
- · Manage any changes in patient status and update OCC

Step # 3: Patient Preparation

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Special Needs: Interpreter Eacort: Other	Date/Time Treatment (IV, O2, Fluid In/Out) Past Medical History Transferred with patient;	
Special Needs: Interpreter: Escort: Other	TB Skin Test:	
Physician Consulted:Time: Addressegraph Receiving Physician:	Receiving Fhysician: Receiving Facility:	









- Arranged for patients who need to seek additional care, beyond what is available in the community. (Eg. X-Ray, Ultrasound, MD consults)
- Needs to be authorized by a physician after RN consultation
- Complete and fax 'Medical Evacuation Information form' to Non-insured Health Benefits and checkmark "NIHB Resp).
- Some communities may alternatively scan and email this form to the NIHB office.
- · Call NIHB to confirm receipt. NIHB has weekend on-call
- Client either picks up Schedevac warrant from Reception during clinic hours, or is otherwise informed of the consult.

Non-Urgent Transfer – "Schedevac"

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- 1. EMERGENT/ URGENT ONLY: Patient Transfer Authorization Centre (PTAC) (obtain MT#)
- 2. Patient Transfer Note, including in package with Pt:
 - Copy of nursing notes pertaining to presenting complaint
 - Chronic med profile ii.
 - iii. X-ray
 - (if applicable) iv. Lab results
 - **ECG**
- 3. Medical Evacuation Information Form (faxed to NIHB)

In Review:

Forms Required for Medevac/ Schedevac © CHCA 2018

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There are occasions when resources must be redirected due to a higher transport priority. Final triage or redirect decisions are made by Ornge Transport Medicine Physicians.

There are a number of factors that are taken into consideration when triage or redirect decisions are made. Some of these factors include:

- Condition of your patient, and triage levels of patients in other communities
- Weather conditions
- Other resources that are responding
- Location
- Availability of Medevac resources

If redirected, every effort is made to advise the sending facility of the change and the estimated time of arrival.

Medevac Delays

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Family/Non-Medical Escort Preparation

- Inform the family of pending transfer they should choose an appropriate escort
- Encourage escort to get a small bag ready for themselves and patient with necessary supplies
- Keep them updated on the status of the transfer
- · Arrange for transfer to airport, or await Medevac crew arrival at NS

Non-Medical Escort is responsible for:

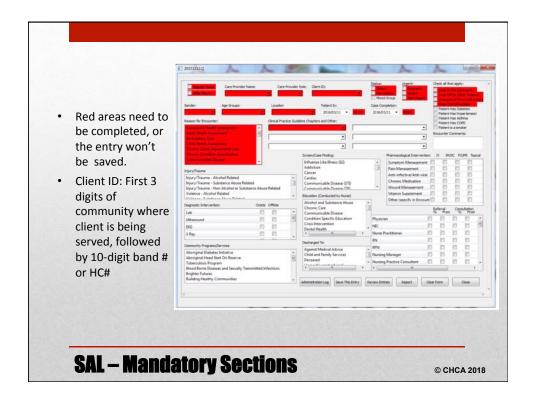
- 1. Being on time and attend all appointments with patient;
- 2. Providing a safe environment;
- **3.** Providing support and help in sessions that are appropriate to attend.
- 4. Refraining from drinking alcohol.

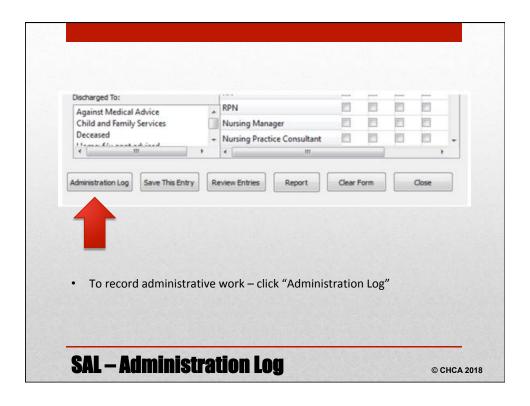
If an escort does not fulfill the duties their return ticket is cancelled and they will not be eligible for subsequent escort duties.

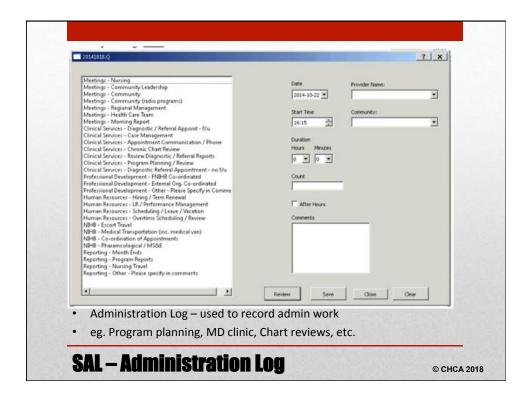
Non-Medical Escorts

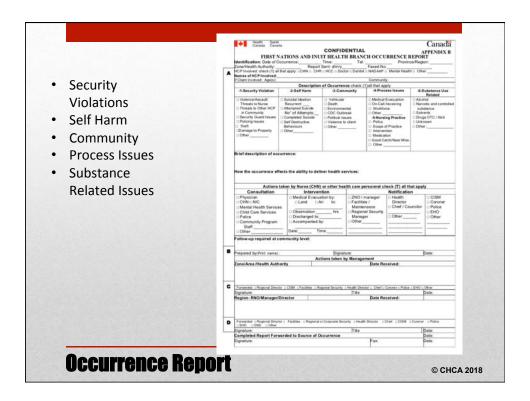
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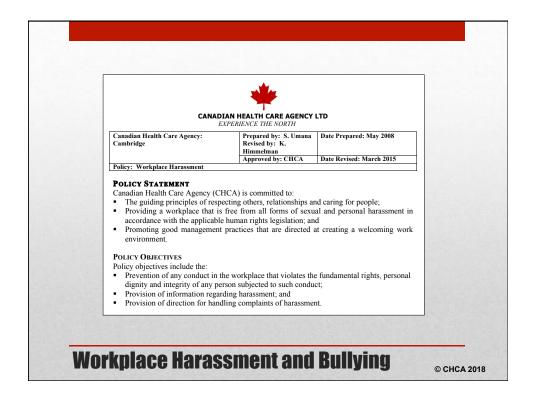


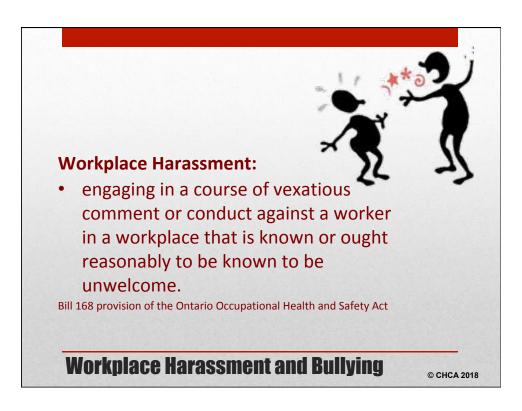












Examples include:

- Spreading malicious rumours, gossip, or innuendo that is not true.
- Excluding or isolating someone socially.
- · Intimidating a person.
- Undermining or deliberately impeding a person's work.
- Physically abusing or threatening abuse.
- Removing areas of responsibilities without
 cause
- Constantly changing work guidelines.
- Assigning different levels of accountability to others in the same position.
- Establishing impossible deadlines that will set up the individual to fail.
- Withholding necessary information or purposefully giving the wrong information.
- Making jokes that are 'obviously offensive' by spoken word or e-mail.
- Intruding on a person's privacy by pestering, spying or stalking.

- Assigning unreasonable duties or workload which are unfavourable to one person (in a way that creates unnecessary pressure).
- Underwork creating a feeling of uselessness.
- · Yelling or using profanity.
- Criticizing a person persistently or constantly.
- Belittling a person's opinions.
- Unwarranted (or undeserved) punishment.
- Blocking applications for training, leave or promotion.
- Tampering with a person's personal belongings or work equipment.



Workplace Harassment and Bullying

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Personal Harassment:

- not based on any of the prohibited grounds under the human rights legislation.
- It is a form of behaviour that for a variety of reasons demeans or embarrasses a person.
- Personal harassment can occur between individuals and groups of employees.

Examples include:

- ostracizing
- shunning
- uncivil conduct
- gossip and lies

Workplace Harassment and Bullying

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Harassment Complaint Procedure:

- A harassment complaint may only be initiated by someone who has experienced harassment, or witnessed harassment.
- The CEO may initiate a harassment complaint as a witness.
- Every effort should be made to ensure that the procedures are complainant-driven. (i.e., The complainant should agree to if and when s/he wishes to engage in a formal vs. informal procedure.)
- However, once a formal procedure is initiated, it must be continued according to the process outlined below.

Workplace Harassment and Bullying

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Informal Procedure

Informal Complaint: Documentation

- Whether or not the complainant wishes to file a formal complaint, it is crucial that all allegations of harassment be documented.
 - What happened? When did it happen? Where did it happen? Who was present?
- The documentation can be held by the complainant. However, it is strongly advised that the complainant present this information, verbally or in writing (according to the complainant's preference), to the manager (unless the manager is the respondent) for documentation purposes only.
- The manager will take her/his own notes regarding the incident. The
 information will be held in confidence, and no further action will be taken
 without the direct consent of the complainant. This step helps to prevent
 retaliation against complainants and/or to provide evidence for it when
 retaliation does occur.

Workplace Harassment and Bullying

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Formal Procedure

- Where appropriate, the complainant may choose to file a formal complaint.
- The employer is committed to responding to all complaints, however, it is in the CEO's discretion whether or not to investigate a complaint if it is not filed within a year of the alleged circumstance leading to the complaint unless:
 - a. there is a strong factual and legal case,
 - there is evidence of substantial loss or damage to the complainant and a clearly identifiable remedy,
 - there are justifiable reasons beyond the complainant's control for not filing the complaint within the one year limit, and
 - d. the respondent will not be unduly prejudiced by the extension.
- A formal complaint must be written and signed.
- It should give an accurate account of the incident or incidents of harassment including times, places and parties involved.
- When completed, the complaint is submitted to the manager, or CEO.

Workplace Harassment and Bullying

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- Please make sure to read the Northern Tips handout
- · Packing food and airline baggage restrictions
- Clothing and essential items
- Warnings and cautions for staying safe!

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